

The University of Michigan
A Photographic Saga



“People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestry.”

Edmund Burke

© 2006, *The Millennium Project*
The University of Michigan

All rights reserved
The Millennium Project
2001 Duderstadt Center
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
<http://milproj.de.umich.edu>

The University of Michigan
A Photographic Saga



Anne Duderstadt
The Millennium Project
University of Michigan

Dedication

To all of those who worked so hard in years past to build one of the world's great universities.

To Jim, whose devotion, dedication, and loyalty to the University of Michigan are unsurpassed.

To the future Michigan family, with the hope that they will always persevere in sustaining the University of Michigan as "The Leaders and Best."

Preface

A decade from now, in 2017, the University of Michigan will celebrate 200 years of leadership in higher education through education, scholarship, and service. This photographic history was created to both document and honor the remarkable achievements of the University during its first two centuries.

Although images of a university usually depict campus buildings or historical events, universities are profoundly human endeavors. Great achievements happen because talented and dedicated faculty, students, staff, alumni, and friends make them happen.

This pictorial essay is intended to introduce the people and events that have contributed so much to the University's history. It tells this history as a saga, bringing together images with the words of members of the Michigan family who participated directly in the creation and building of this great institution.

This effort draws heavily from the historical archives of the Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan publications such as the *Michigan Alumnus* magazine, the *University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey*, and student publications including the *Michigan Technic* and the *Michiganensian* yearbook. Books and articles written by Michigan faculty, students, and alumni were also of great value. In particular, the letters, diaries, and various papers of faculty and students provided a glimpse of what life was like in the early years of the University.

The story of the Michigan saga could not have been told without the visual images and photographs archived by the Bentley Historical Library and included in various Michigan publications. A more complete description of these resource materials is provided in the acknowledgements section at the end of this book.

Of particular value in reconstructing the early history and evolution of the Michigan campus was *Mort's Map*, a work created by Myron Mortensen, an engineer in the Plant Department until 1954 when he became Chief Draftsman. The map provides the footprint of all of the buildings that existed on the campus from the 1840s through the 1960s. Because of the value of this document for understanding the campus, we have provided a digital version of Mort's Map, along with linkages to the histories of Michigan's many buildings, at the website: <http://umhistory.org>

It is the author's hope that this pictorial history will be of interest to those who have benefited from the University of Michigan in the past. The book is also designed to serve as a resource to guide those who will determine and benefit from its activities in the future. Most significantly, this photographic saga provides vivid evidence of the profound impact that the University of Michigan has had on the evolution of higher education in America and hence upon its state, the nation, and the world during the first two centuries of its long and distinguished history.

Ann Arbor, Michigan
Fall 2006

Forward

The challenge of capturing the rich history of a complex, consequential, and enduring institution such as the University of Michigan is considerable indeed. In part this has to do with the profoundly public character of the university. For example, contrast the manner in which distinguished private universities, such as Yale or Harvard, embrace their history and tradition. The ancient ivy-covered buildings, the statues, plaques, and monuments attesting to important people and events of the past, all convey a sense that these institutions have evolved slowly over the centuries in careful and methodical ways to achieve their present forms.

In contrast, a visit to the campus of one of our great state universities conveys more of a sense of dynamism and impermanence. Most of the buildings look new, even hastily constructed in order to accommodate rapid growth. The icons of the public university tend to be their football stadiums or the smokestacks of their central power plants rather than their ivy-covered buildings or monuments. In talking with campus leaders at public universities, one gets little sense that the history of these institutions is valued or recognized. The consequence is that the public university evolves through geological layers, each generation paving over or obliterating the artifacts and achievements of earlier students and faculty with a new layer of structures, programs, and practices.

Yet one might well make the case that the University of Michigan's history is perhaps as important as that of any institution in American higher education. It can be argued that it was in the Midwest, in towns such as Ann Arbor and Madison, that the early paradigm for the true public university in America first evolved, a paradigm capable of responding to the needs of a rapidly changing nation in the 19th Century, a paradigm that still dominates higher education today. In many ways, the University of Michigan has been throughout its history the flagship of public higher education in America.

One might even claim that the University of Michigan was not only the first truly public university in America and one of its first land-grant universities, but also possibly even its first true university, at least in the sense that we would understand it today. To be sure, the colonial colleges such as Harvard and Yale were established much earlier by the states (or colonies), as were several institutions in the south such as the Universities of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. But all were governed by clergymen, with the mission of preparing young men for leadership in church or state. The University of Michigan, predating Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia by two years, was firmly established as a *public university* exempt from religious affiliation. Michigan's status as a *land-grant university*, provided through Congressional action of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, predates the Land-Grant Acts establishing the great state universities (e.g., the Morrill Act of 1862) by almost half a century. And Henry Tappan's vision of Michigan as a true *university*, stressing scholarship and scientific research along with instruction, was proposed decades before other early American universities such as Cornell University (founded by Andrew D. White, one of Tappan's faculty members at Michigan) and Johns Hopkins University.

From its founding, Michigan has always been identified with the most progressive forces in American higher education. The early colonial colleges served the aristocracy of colonial society, stressing moral development over a liberal education. In this respect, they emulated the English public schools, which were based on a classical curriculum in subjects such as Greek, Latin, and rhetoric. In contrast, Michigan blended the classical curriculum with the European model that stressed faculty involvement in research and dedication to the preparation of future scholars. Michigan hired as its first professors not classicists but a zoologist and a geologist. Unlike other institutions of the time, Michigan added instruction in the sciences to the humanistic curriculum, creating a hybrid that drew on the best of both a "liberal" and a "utilitarian" education. As historian Frederick Rudolph suggests, it was through the leadership of the University of Michigan after the Civil War, joined by the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin, that the state universities in the Midwest and West would evolve into the inevitable and necessary expression of a democratic society (Rudolph, p. 277). "Frontier democracy and materialism combined to create a new type of institution, capable of serving all of the people of a rapidly changing America through education, research, and public service." As Rudolph notes, these institutions attempted to "marry the practical and the theoretical, attempting to attract farm boys to their classrooms and scholars to their faculties" (Rudolph, p. 269).

Michigan was the first university in the West to pursue professional education, establishing its medical school in 1850, engineering courses in 1854, and a law school in 1859. The university was among the first to introduce instruction in fields as diverse as zoology and botany, modern languages, modern history, American literature, pharmacy, dentistry, speech, journalism, teacher education, forestry, bacteriology, naval architecture, aeronautical engineering, computer engineering, and nuclear engineering. Throughout its early years, Michigan was the site of many other firsts in higher education. It provided leadership in scientific research by building one of the first university observatories in the world in 1854, followed in 1856 by the nation's first chemistry laboratory building. In 1869 it opened the first university-owned hospital, which today has evolved into one of the nation's largest university medical centers. It continued as a source of major paradigm shifts in higher education in the 20th century. It created the first aeronautical engineering program in 1913 and then followed soon after WWII with the first nuclear engineering (1952) and computer engineering (1955) programs. The formation of the Survey Research Center and associated Institute of Social Research in the 1950s stimulated the quantitative approach that underpins today's social sciences. Michigan was a pioneer in atomic energy, with the first nuclear reactor on a university campus, and then later developed time-sharing computing in the 1960s. In the 1980s it played a leadership role in building and managing the Internet, the electronic superhighway that is now revolutionizing our society.

Throughout its history, the University of Michigan has also been one of the nation's largest universities, vying with the largest

private universities such as Harvard and Columbia during the 19th and early 20th centuries, and then holding this position of national leadership until the emergence of the statewide public university systems (e.g., the University of California and the University of Texas) in the post-WWII years. It continues to benefit from one of the largest alumni bodies in higher education, with almost 500,000 living alumni. The university's influence on the nation has been profound through the achievements of its graduates, who are well represented in leadership roles in both the public and private sector and in learned professions such as law, medicine, and engineering. Today Michigan sends more of its graduates into professional study in fields such as law, medicine, engineering, and business than any other university in the nation.

The activism of Michigan students has often stimulated change in our society, from the teach-ins against the Vietnam War in the 1960s to Earth Day in the 1970s to the Michigan Mandate in the 1980s. In a similar fashion, Michigan played a leadership role in public service, from John Kennedy's announcement of the Peace Corps on the steps of the Michigan Union in 1960 to the AmeriCorps in 1994. Its classrooms have often been battlegrounds over what colleges will teach, from challenges to the Great Books canon to more recent confrontations over political correctness. Over a century ago *Harper's Weekly* noted that "the most striking feature of the University of Michigan is the broad and liberal spirit in which it does its work" (Peckham, p. 5). This spirit of democracy and tolerance for diverse views among its students and faculty continues today.

Nothing could be more natural to the University of Michigan than challenging the status quo. Change has always been an important part of the university's tradition. Michigan has long defined the model of the large, comprehensive, public research university, with a serious commitment to scholarship and progress. It has been distinguished by unusual breadth, a rich diversity of academic disciplines, professional schools, social and cultural activities, and intellectual pluralism. The late Clark Kerr, the president of the University of California, once referred to the University of Michigan as "the mother of state universities," noting it was the first to prove that a high-quality education could be delivered at a publicly funded institution of higher learning (Kerr, 1999).

This unrelenting commitment to academic excellence, broad student access, and public service continues today. In virtually all national and international surveys, the university's programs rank among the very best, with most of its schools, colleges, and departments ranking in quality among the top ten nationally and with several regarded as the leading programs in the nation. Other state universities have had far more generous state support than the University of Michigan. Others have had a more favorable geographical location than "good, gray Michigan." But it was Michigan's unusual commitment to provide a college education of the highest possible quality to an increasingly diverse society—regardless of state support, policy, or politics—that might be viewed as one of the university's most important characteristics. The rapid expansion and growth of the nation during the 19th and 20th centuries demanded colleges and universities capable

of serving all of its population rather than simply the elite as the key to a democratic society. Here Michigan led the way in both its commitment to wide access and equality and in the leadership it provided for higher education in America.

So how does one capture the history of such a remarkable institution? To be sure, there are numerous scholarly tomes and popular histories of the University of Michigan, its leaders, and its programs. There is even a multiple-volume University of Michigan Historical Encyclopedia and an entire library (the Bentley Historical Library) dedicated to this effort. Yet this book differs from these earlier efforts by attempting a more visual and emotional approach to documenting the places, the people, and the events that have shaped and defined the university over almost two centuries. It departs from the usual narrative form of a history to instead build through images, quotes, and brief descriptions a series of stories about the University of Michigan, much as one might convey a mythology or saga from one generation to the next.

Burton R. Clark, a noted sociologist and scholar of higher education, has defined the concept of organizational or "institutional saga" to refer to those long-standing characteristics that determine the distinctiveness of a college or university. "The institutional saga is a historically based, somewhat embellished understanding of a unique organizational development. Colleges are prone to a remembrance of things past and a symbolism of uniqueness. The more special the history or the more forceful the claim to a place in history, the more intensively cultivated are the ways of sharing memory and symbolizing the institution." He further suggests, "An institutional saga may be found in many forms, through mottoes, traditions, and ethos. It might consist of long-standing practices or unique roles played by an institution, or even in the images held in the minds (and hearts) of students, faculty, and alumni. Sagas can provide a sense of romance and even mystery that turn a cold organization into a beloved social institution, capturing the allegiance of its members and even defining the identity of its communities" (Clark, p. 235).

The appearance of a distinct institution saga involves many elements—visionary leadership, strong faculty and student cultures, unique programs, ideologies, and of course, the time to accumulate the events, achievements, legends, and mythology that characterize long-standing institutions. From this perspective, the saga of the University of Michigan is remarkable indeed. And it just is such a historical saga that this pictorial history attempts to capture and convey.

James J. Duderstadt

Clark, Burton R., *The Distinctive College: Antioch, Reed and Swarthmore* (Chicago: Aldine, 1970).

Kerr, Clark, *The Yellow and Blue* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999).

Peckham, Howard H., *The Making of the University of Michigan, 1817-1992* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1994).

Rudolph, Frederick, *The American College and University* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1962).

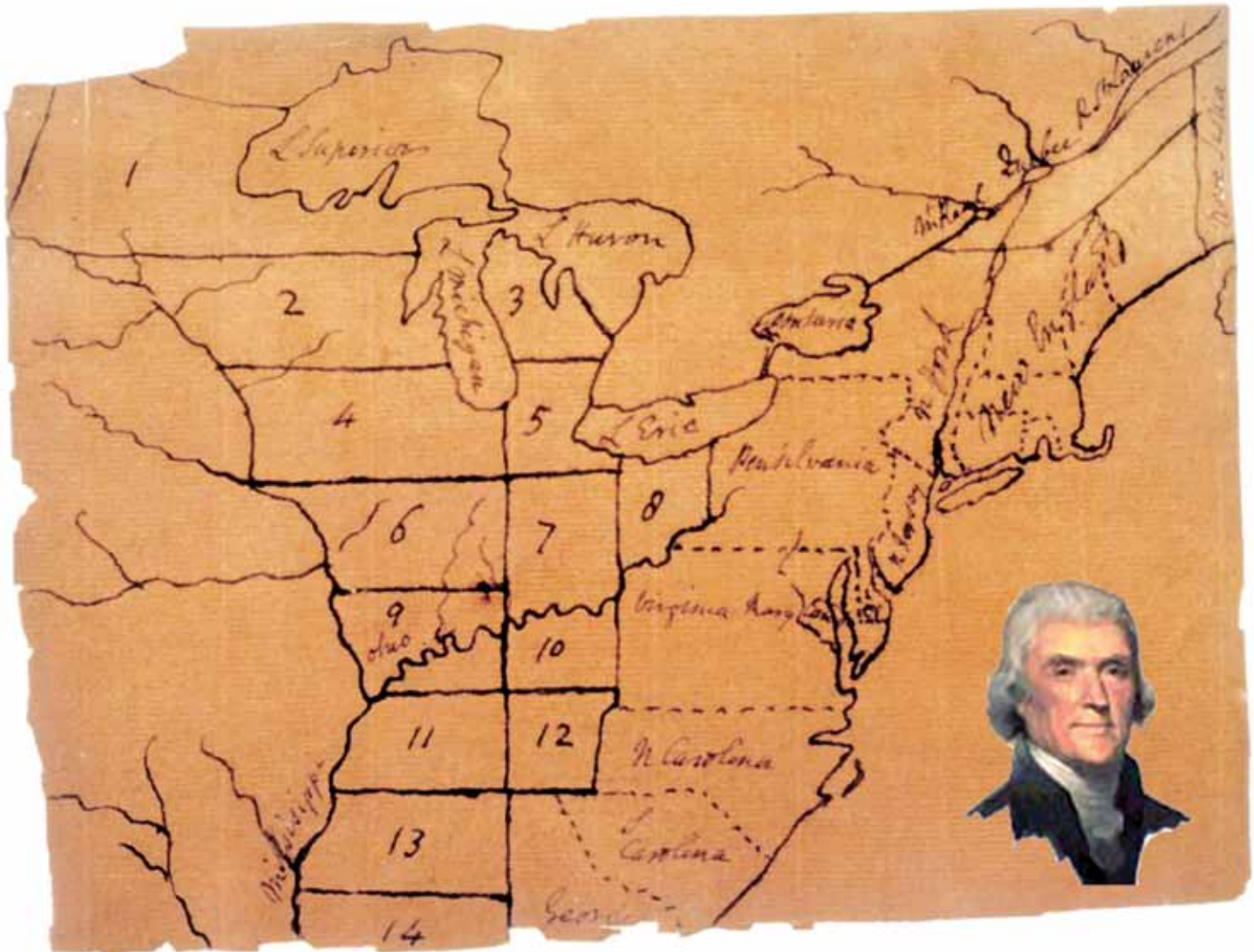
Contents

The Northwest Territory	1
The Catholepistemiad (University of Michigania)	2
The University of Michigan Moves to Ann Arbor	4
1837-1852 - The Early Years	5
1852-1863 - The Tappan Years	11
1863-1869 - The Haven Years	22
1869-1871 - Henry Frieze (President <i>pro tempore</i>)	29
1871-1909 - The Angell Years	34
1909-1920 - The Hutchins Years	58
1920-1945 - From the Roaring Twenties Through WWII	
1920-1925 - The Burton Years	66
1925-1929 - The Little Years	70
1929-1950 - The Ruthven Years	76
1950-1970 - Growth After the War	
1951-1968 - The Hatcher Years	88
The Dearborn and Flint Campuses	90
1970-1978 - The Turbulent Years	
1968-1978 - The Fleming Years	99
1979-2006 - Building on a Heritage of Leadership	
1979-1987 - The Shapiro Years	102
1988-1996 - The Duderstadt Years	106
1997-2001 - The Bollinger Years	112
2001- The Coleman Years	113
Michigan's War Service	117

Contents (continued)

Student Life	127
Room & Board.	130
Activities	132
Religion	133
Traditions & Customs	134
Commencement	148
Alumni.	150
The Michigan Union.	156
The Michigan League	164
Schools and Colleges	171
Literature, Science & the Arts	172
Medicine	189
Law	208
Dentistry	216
Pharmacy.	222
Engineering	230
Graduate Studies.	244
Architecture	248
Education.	257
Business	262
Natural Resources	266
Music	270
Nursing	276
Public Health.	282
Social Work	287
Information	290
Art	299
Kinesiology	302
Public Policy	307
Presidents and the President's House	311
Controversy Over the Founding Date of the University of Michigan.	322
Acknowledgements.	324
“Hail to the Victors”.	328

Following the American Revolution, Congress adopted the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 to provide a process for those territories in the Ohio River valley seeking statehood in the young nation, decreeing “there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory.” The territory of Michigan was organized in 1805, with the village of Detroit serving as its primary settlement. Equally significant, the Northwest Ordinance laid the foundation for public education with the statement, “Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.” This became, in effect, the founding principle for the University of Michigan as the first educational institution created in the new Michigan territory.



Thomas Jefferson's original sketch map of his plan to divide the Northwest Territory into states. The plan was largely followed when the actual division of land took place.

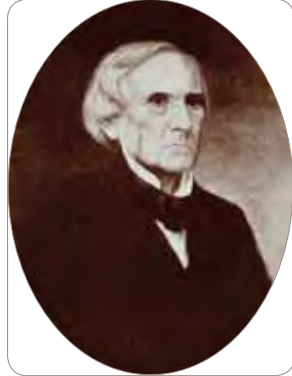
On August 26, 1817 a Territorial Act was passed to establish “the Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania.” This act envisioned the organization of a complete and comprehensive educational system instructing young people in a continuous program at the elementary, secondary and university level, modeled after Napoleon’s French system of education.

The 1817 act established the University of Michigania as a legal entity comprised of thirteen professors or “didactors,” who, along with a president, would govern the concerns of the institution. Furthermore, this body was to function as a Territorial Board of Education with power to establish and supervise “colleges, academies, schools, libraries, museums, athenaeums, botanical gardens, laboratories, and other useful literary and scientific institutions, and to appoint officers, instructors and instructrices in, among, and throughout the various counties, cities, towns, townships, and other geographical divisions of Michigan.”

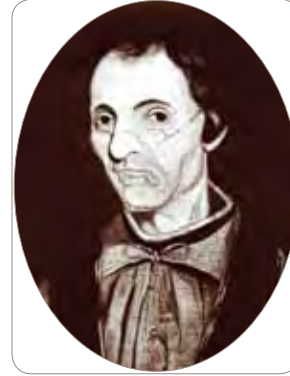
Four Men Played a Prominent Role in the Founding of the Catholepistemiad



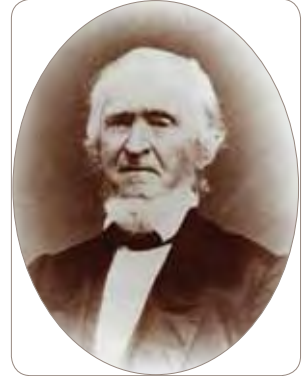
Augustus Woodward
(A Drawing Made from
a Verbal Description)



William Woodbridge



Gabriel Richard



John Monteith
(Later in Life)

Judge Augustus Woodward was appointed chief justice of the Territorial Government of Michigan by his good friend, Thomas Jefferson. He was put in charge of drafting the laws governing education in the Territory.

William Woodbridge was appointed secretary of the Michigan Territory in 1814. He served as Michigan's second Governor from 1840 until 1841 and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served until 1847.

Gabriel Richard, a Sulpician missionary priest and a refugee of the French Revolution, settled in Detroit in 1798. He served as pastor of St. Anne's Church, as schoolmaster and Vice-President of the Catholepistemiad.

John Monteith, a Scottish Presbyterian minister, graduated from the new Princeton Seminary in 1816. He came to Detroit and set up the first Protestant Society in Michigan. He served as President of the Catholepistemiad.

Judge Woodward's plan provided that all of education, from primary school through college, would be controlled and funded by the state. At the head of this system would be a university, or, as Woodward named it, a "Catholepistemiad," his term for universal science. Woodward organized the knowledge to be taught by the university into thirteen divisions.

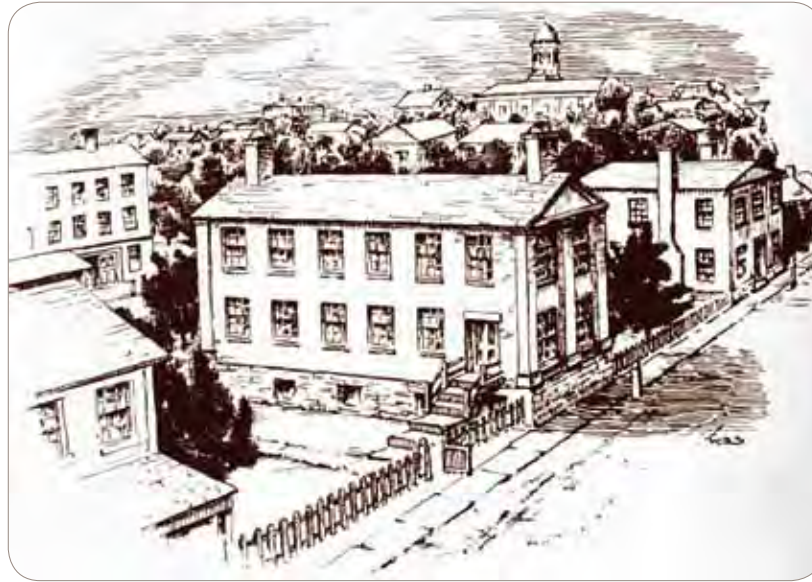
<i>A Table of the Professorships of a University constructed on the principles of the epistemic system.</i>		
<i>Anthropoglossica</i>		<i>Economica</i>
Literature		The Economical Sciences
<i>Mathematica</i>		<i>Ethica</i>
Mathematics		The Ethical Sciences
<i>Physiognostica</i>		<i>Polemitactica</i>
Natural History		The Military Sciences
<i>Physiosoptica</i>		<i>Diegetica</i>
Natural Philosophy		The Historical Sciences
<i>Astronomia</i>		<i>Ennseica</i>
Astronomy		The Intellectual Sciences Psychology and Religion
<i>Chymia</i>		<i>Catholepistemia</i>
Chemistry		Universal Science
<i>Jatrica</i>		
The Medical Sciences		

<i>A Table of the Professorships of a University constructed on the principles of the epistemic system.</i>		
I. <i>The nearest gammas and elegant names adapted to the English language.</i>	II. <i>The epistemic names which may be employed without violation into every modern language.</i>	III. <i>The number of the particular (or sciences) comprehended in the several professorships.</i>
I. Literature.	I. Anthropoglossica.	8.
II. Mathematica.	II. Mathematica.	5.
III. Natural History.	III. Physiognostica.	4.
IV. Natural Philosophy.	IV. Physiosoptica.	6.
V. Astronomy.	V. Astronomia.	1.
VI. Chemistry.	VI. Chymia.	1.
VII. The Medical Sciences.	VII. Jatrica.	8.
VIII. The Economical Sciences.	VIII. Economica.	5.
IX. The Ethical Sciences.	IX. Ethica.	4.
X. The Military Sciences.	X. Polemitactica.	8.
XI. The Historical Sciences.	XI. Diegetica.	6.
XII. The Intellectual Sciences.	XII. Ennseica.	7.
XIII. Universal Science.	XIII. Catholepistemia.	83.

The Thirteen Professorships Recommended by Judge Woodward
(In His Handwritten Notes)

Less than a month after the Territorial Government accepted Woodward's plan, the cornerstone was laid for the first building of the new institution. A two-story building on Bates Street in Detroit was begun in the fall of 1817. By August of 1818 the lower story was finished, and Lemuel Shattuck opened a Primary School. The library and Classical Academy on the second floor were completed in 1819.

During the first twenty years the building housed many forms of educational activity. John Monteith taught primary grades, though bearing the title of president. These early founders of education in Michigan were all very practical men who started where the need existed, at the primary level. The educational activities in the building continued under university auspices until 1833.



The University Building in Detroit



The Official Seal for the Catholepistemiad
Adopted on September 12, 1817

1821

In 1821 the name, Catholepistemiad, was changed to the University of Michigan. A Board of Trustees was appointed to govern the school, instead of the professors as provided in the original act.

1826

In 1826 the Legislative Council authorized all townships containing fifty or more families to employ a schoolmaster for six months each year. At the same time the Board of Trustees gave up supervision of primary schools, and the unity of education envisioned by Woodward was lost.

1823

In 1823 Congress permitted the Michigan Territory to elect a slate of eighteen men from which the President selected nine to serve as a Legislative Council relieving the governor and judges of law making.

1827

In 1827 the University's presence in Detroit, which was still little more than an elementary school, disappeared. During this time several University branches continued to operate. These academies provided the necessary academic training for those students planning to enter the University.

In the early 1830s the Michigan Territory was in political turmoil in the effort to form a state, develop a constitution, and seek admittance to the Union. Two men from Marshall—John Pierce and Isaac Crary—were most influential in writing the education provisions for the Michigan Constitution. Both men had read M. Victor Cousin’s “*Report on the State of Pubic Instruction in Prussia*,” an elucidation of the system of primary and secondary schools and universities supported and supervised by the state. Pierce was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in July of 1836. In 1837 he presented a comprehensive plan for public education for the new state. Primary schools were placed directly under the state superintendent’s office. Secondary education was to be provided through county branches of the University of Michigan, each having its own board of trustees. Higher education was to be provided by the University.

John Pierce was a clergyman who came to Marshall in 1834 under the auspices of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society. A graduate of Brown University, he also attended Princeton Seminary. In Marshall he served as a missionary and preached.



John Pierce



Isaac Crary

Isaac Crary was a lawyer and a graduate of Trinity College. He lived with Pierce and his wife when he came to Marshall to practice law at the age of 31. He was chairman of the Committee on Education in the Constitutional Convention.

1837 Michigan Becomes a State & the University of Michigan Moves to Ann Arbor

Michigan’s admission to the Union was delayed by a long-standing quarrel with Ohio over their common border. Michigan insisted that the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 set its southern boundary south of the developing community of Toledo. Ohio, which had received statehood in 1803, used its Congressional delegation to argue for a border farther north. When President Jackson accepted Ohio’s claim, Michigan Territorial Governor Mason called out the militia and threatened the “War of Toledo” with Ohio. Eventually the U.S. Senate broke the deadlock by detaching the northeastern portion of the Wisconsin Territory and giving it to Michigan as compensation for losing Toledo, resulting finally in its admission to the Union on January 26, 1837.

On March 18, 1837 the Ann Arbor Land Company offered 40 acres as the site for the University. Two days later the offer was accepted by the Legislature of the new state. The town of Ann Arbor had existed for only 13 years and had a population of about 2,000. The village had a courthouse, a jail, four churches, two newspapers, two banks, eight mills and factories, several stores, eleven lawyers, and nine physicians.

The new Board of Regents met for three days in June of 1837 and agreed to establish four professorships. The main business was the selection of the site for the campus. There were two choices: a flat tract east of State Street and a site in the hills to the north overlooking the Huron River. They chose the flat area, part of the Rumsey-Noland farm, which had been cleared of forest trees. Part of the farm was a wheat field, part a peach orchard, and the rest pasture.

“To those of us who look back now with the advantage of ‘hind site,’ the mistakes of the first board are obvious. Two tracts of land were considered as possible sites for the University. The choice fell on the wrong one, and we now have the present Campus, undistinguished by any natural advantage, instead of the commanding location on the hills overlooking the Huron. The vote was 6 to 5.” Wilfred Shaw (Michigan Alumnus, January, 1921, p. 223)

Alexander Davis, a New Haven architect, designed a magnificent building for the University. The Governor and Regents supported the plan, but Pierce refused to approve it because of the cost.

A public meeting was held by Ann Arbor citizens to show their indignation that the plan for the grand buildings had not been accepted.



Drawing for a University Building
Proposed by Alexander J. Davis

Pierce noted that a university was not distinguished by fine buildings, but in the number and the ability of its professors and in its other appointments, such as library cabinets and works of art.

A modest building plan of six buildings was approved. Two were for dormitories and classrooms, and four served as professors’ houses.

The Early Campus

Four identical Professors' Houses were completed in March of 1840. Two were located on North University and two on South University. The two-story plan included a central hall with two rooms opening off each side. The same arrangement was repeated on the second floor. Each room had a fireplace. The houses had low-pitched tin roofs. Wood houses, cisterns, and barns were provided for each. The houses were also to be used for the storage of the cabinet of natural history specimens, the library, the philosophical apparatus, and other general purposes of the University until the main buildings could be finished.

The first student building on the new Ann Arbor campus was completed in 1841. It was known as the University Building. The student quarters consisted of three-room suites or apartments, each with two bedrooms and a common study room with a fireplace. The building was divided into two sections, each a complete and separate unit consisting of sixteen apartments opening on a central stairway. A tutor, who occupied an apartment on the first floor, presided over each of the sections. The first and second floor also included a chapel and a recitation room. The library was on the third floor and a museum on the fourth.

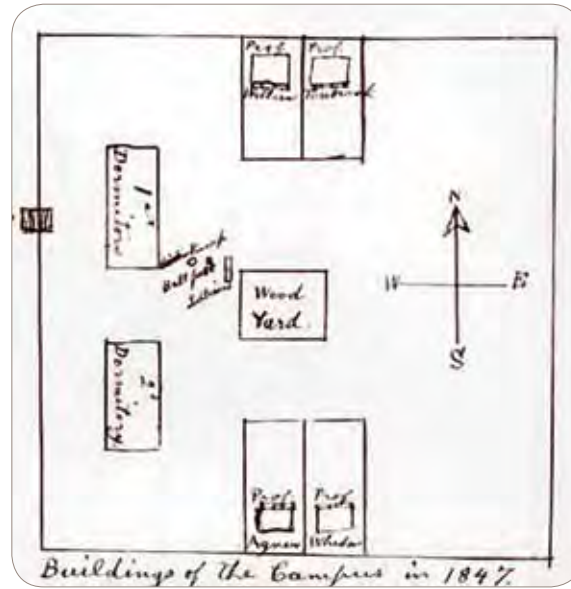


Professors House



The University Building

In September of 1841 the University opened its doors to seven students, six freshmen and one sophomore.



Several students in the early days scratched their names on the window panes of the University Building.

This sketch of the early campus is from a student letter. The Professors Houses are shown on the top and bottom of the sketch. The University Building (upper left) was completed in 1841. South College (lower left) was completed in 1849.

In 1843 the University Building was named in honor of Michigan's first governor, Stevens Thomson Mason. At the age of 19, Mason led Michigan's struggle for statehood. He served as acting territorial secretary, and in 1834, at the age of 22, he became the acting territorial governor.



Stevens T. Mason

Mason authorized a census and convened a constitutional convention. Michigan voters approved the constitution and elected Mason Governor in 1835. Because of the dispute with Ohio over Toledo, Michigan did not become a state until 1837. Mason served as Governor until 1840.

On August 6, 1845, eleven students received their bachelor of arts degrees from the University. That afternoon the University of Michigan Alumni Association was organized.



Professors Monument

On September 30, 1845, the Regents decreed that a "Cemetery for the University" should be laid out on the east side of the campus. Professor Whiting was to have been buried there, and an appropriation was made for a monument to him. This "tombstone" is apparently the monument that today stands next to the Hatcher Library.

The "Professor's Monument," as it is known, is a broken shaft with memorials to four early members of the faculty: Rev. Joseph Whiting, Professor of Greek and Latin, died July 20, 1845; Douglas Houghton, professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, drowned in lake Superior, October 13, 1845; Rev. Charles Fox, Professor of Agriculture, died July 24, 1854; and Dr. Samuel Denton, Regent and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Pathology, died August 17, 1860. The cemetery was never used.

By 1847 enrollment had grown to 89, and a new building was needed for additional recitation rooms, student housing, and a chemical and medical laboratory. This second building was designed to be identical to Mason Hall. It was completed in 1849 and named South College.



Mason Hall and South College



A Room in South College
For the Early Literary Societies

Mason Hall and South College were designed originally as dormitories to support instruction by the tutorial system. However, the more immediate need for classroom space reduced the dormitory function to three-quarters of each building. The remaining space was devoted to lecture and recitation rooms, a chapel, a library, space for the mineralogical collection, and two literary societies.

The First Faculty



Henry Colclazer

The Reverend **Henry Colclazer**, a Methodist minister of Ann Arbor, was the first University officer to be chosen. On June 5, 1837, he was appointed librarian. His salary was to begin when some books were accumulated.



Asa Gray

Dr. Asa Gray was the first professor, appointed on July 17, 1837. He was a physician who also studied botany and zoology. He was given \$5000 to purchase books for the library during a trip to Europe. On his return he sent 3,707 volumes to Ann Arbor, including books on history, philosophy, classical literature, science, art, jurisprudence, and other subjects. Since the University lacked a building to hold classes, Professor Gray agreed to suspend his salary for the coming year. Unfortunately, he was never called to begin his professorship.

The Reverend **George Williams** served as Principal of the University's Pontiac branch from 1837 to 1841. In 1841 he was appointed to the chair of Ancient Languages but soon transferred to Mathematics. He was known to all as "Old Punky," the nickname arising from the dryness of his wit. Dr. Williams welcomed the first students who came to Ann Arbor for instruction. As President of the Faculty, he gave diplomas to the first graduating class.



George Palmer Williams

Dr. Douglas Houghton was appointed State Geologist in 1837. In 1839 he was appointed Professor of Geology, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, but never did any regular teaching. He lost his life in a storm on Lake Superior on October 1, 1845, while on a geological survey of the Upper Peninsula.



Douglas Houghton

The Reverend **Joseph Whiting** was Principal of the University branch at Niles. In August of 1841 he was named professor of Greek and Latin. Professors Whiting and Williams constituted the faculty in 1841 when classes began. Professor Whiting died just before the first class graduated in 1845.

Although the early University technically had a faculty of five, Colclazer did not teach, Gray was never called, and Houghton was not available. In the fall of 1843 there were fifty-three students in three classes. Faculty were added to accommodate the four classes then enrolled.



Andrew Ten Brook

In 1844 **Andrew Ten Brook** was appointed to the chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. He was an ordained minister of the First Baptist Church of Detroit. In 1851 he resigned his chair and became the editor of the New York Baptist Register, later becoming U.S. Consul to Munich in Bavaria. In 1862 he returned to the University as librarian, a position he held until 1877.



Abram Sager

In 1842 **Abram Sager** was appointed professor of Botany and Zoology. He was transferred to the new Medical Department in 1850.



Silas H. Douglas

Silas Douglas assisted Dr. Houghton in geology and chemistry. In 1850 he was added to the faculty of the new Medical Department.



Louis Fasquelle

Louis Fasquelle was born near Calais, France, in 1808. Educated in Paris and Germany, he went to England to teach French. He came to America in 1832. He bought a farm in Michigan and divided his time between farming and teaching French to private pupils. He was appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Literatures in 1846.



*The Early Diag with Wooden Plank Walks
On the Right Is One of the Professors' Houses.*



In 1849 the Medical Department was organized. The Laboratory Building, later known as the Medical Building, was completed in 1850 and was the center of medical instruction for more than fifty years. This three-story building housed laboratories and lecture rooms. A large lecture room was on the second floor with a small dome above to admit light. A striking feature of the building was the portico with four tall Greek columns. When the Medical Department opened in the fall of 1850, there were ninety-one students, twenty-one from out of state.



Medical Building

“In 1848, a bright-eyed, uneducated German arrived in Ann Arbor. He was employed as a hod carrier in the construction of the original Medical Building. He continued in the service of the University as janitor of the building. In 1850 he rang the bell to summon the first medical class to their lectures and continued to ring through half a century. Many years spent in the dissecting room made Nagele a most proficient anatomist. Students would call upon him to demonstrate the finer details of anatomy, his knowledge being much more complete than some of the instructors. Probably no student became more proficient in practical anatomy than the old janitor of the Medical Building.” Victor C. Vaughan '78m (*Michigan Alumnus*, October, 1900, p. 15)



Doc Nagele

The Medical Faculty



Silas Douglas

Silas Douglas was Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence. Douglas studied medicine in the office of Dr. Zina Pitcher in Detroit. He accompanied Dr. Houghton (his cousin) on his geological surveys of Michigan and was also a physician for the Government. He came to Ann Arbor in 1843 to practice medicine. In 1844 he was appointed assistant to Professor Houghton and had charge of the work in Chemistry during Houghton's absence. After Houghton's death he continued in charge of the department and worked for the next 32 years under various professorial titles. He was actively involved in establishing the Medical Department and organizing the Chemical Laboratory. He remained connected with both until his retirement in 1877.



Moses Gunn

Moses Gunn graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1846. He came to Ann Arbor and opened a medical practice. He also organized classes in Anatomy. In 1850 he accepted the Professorship of Anatomy in the new Department of Medicine and Surgery. In 1854 the chair was divided. Gunn chose Surgery, and his mentor, Dr. Corydon Ford, came to Michigan to accept the chair of Anatomy. In 1867 Dr. Gunn resigned to accept the chair of Surgery at Rush Medical College.



Samuel Denton

Samuel Denton was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology from 1850 until his death in 1860. Denton was one of the first Regents appointed by the governor in 1837. He also represented Washtenaw County in the State Senate.

J. Adams Allen was Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Physiology.

Abram Sager and Silas Douglas were transferred to the Medical Department from the Literary Department.



Abram Sager

In 1837 **Abram Sager** was in charge of the Botanical and Zoological Department of the Michigan Geological Survey. He served the University of Michigan as Professor of Botany and Zoology from 1842 to 1850; Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Botany, and Zoology from 1850 to 1854; Obstetrics and Physiology from 1855 to 1860; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children from 1860 to 1875. He served as Dean of the Medical Faculty for several years. He gave to the University his herbarium, containing twelve hundred species and twelve thousand specimens collected in the Eastern and Western States. The specimens he catalogued in 1839 formed the foundation of the Zoological Collection in the University of Michigan Museum.

In 1847 there were 89 students in the Literary Department, but this dropped to 57 in 1851 with the abandonment of the University branches. However, the number of students was more than balanced by the registration in the new Medical Department. In 1852 there were 222 students in the University, 162 in the Medical Department and 60 in the Literary Department.

From 1841 to 1852 a faculty committee governed the University. The new state constitution of 1850 established two important changes: First was the popular election of the Board of Regents, one from each of the judicial districts, which then numbered eight. Second, the constitution established the Board of Regents as a coordinate branch of state government, as firmly founded as the legislature, the governor, or the judiciary, and equal in its power over its designated field of state endeavor. The constitution also required the Regents to appoint a president.



President Tappan and His Dog Leo

Henry Philip Tappan, a well-known philosopher, was selected as the University's president. He was eager to create "an American university deserving of the name," which would be a part of a public-school system. During his tenure graduate studies were begun, scientific courses were added to the Literary Department, and the Law Department was added. Space to provide for this rapidly growing institution, whose enrollment tripled during the Tappan years, was obtained by eliminating dormitory quarters in the college buildings and converting them to classroom use. Tappan replaced some of the early faculty of clergymen with well-trained young men of intellectual distinction.

"President Tappan was over six feet tall, stood very erect, walked with a rather long stride, swinging his cane, wore a soft hat with fairly broad brim and was invariably accompanied by a yellowish dun-colored dog." Dr. John P. Stoddard A.B. '59, A.M. '65 (Michigan Alumnus, 1855-59, p. 366)



The University of Michigan Campus from the Northeast - circa 1850

For many years the campus remained in this pastoral setting. Wheat was grown on the unoccupied land, and the professors' families gathered peaches from the old orchard.



J.F.C. 1855

*The University of Michigan Campus
by Jasper Cropsey - 1855*



“We propose to establish a scientific course parallel to the classical course. In this scientific course a more extended study of the Mathematics will be substituted for the Greek and Latin. There will be comprised in it, besides other branches, Civil Engineering, Astronomy with the use of an Observatory, and the application of Chemistry and other Sciences to Agriculture and the industrial arts, generally.” Henry Tappan (*Tappan*, p. 40)

A scientific course was introduced in 1852, which included civil engineering in the third and fourth years. In 1853 Alexander Winchell came to Michigan as the first Professor of Engineering. The first engineering class was held on January 24, 1854. The class, titled Parker’s Aids, was an introduction to English composition for engineering students.



South College



Jimmie Ottley

Engineering classes were given in South College. The classrooms were heated by wood stoves stoked by the professor or by an obliging student with wood from immense wood boxes, filled daily by the custodian, Jimmie Ottley. Water was supplied from a battered zinc pail, refilled from time to time as use demanded.

Tappan’s strong interest in science led to the construction of a major observatory, made possible by gifts from several citizens of Detroit. Located on four acres of high ground overlooking the Huron River, the Detroit Observatory was equipped with state-of-the-art instruments, including an astronomical clock and a meridian circle, purchased by Tappan during a trip to Germany in 1853. He also recruited Franz Brunnow from Berlin as director of the Observatory.



The Detroit Observatory

The Detroit Observatory was not only one of the finest astronomical observatories in the world, but it firmly established the importance of research at the University. In fact, one could well argue that such facilities, coupled with Tappan’s personal interest in scholarly pursuits, established Michigan as one of the nation’s earliest research universities, in sharp contrast to the colonial colleges of the East (e.g., Harvard, Yale, and Princeton).

The Chemical Laboratory was completed in 1856. It was the first structure on the North American continent that was designed, constructed, and equipped solely for instruction in chemistry.

Chemical Laboratory
1864 Addition to the Medical Building (rear)

“The chemical laboratory was a small one-story building with tables for about thirty students at one time. There was no water on the campus except wells, and no sewerage. No gas. In the chemical laboratory we used alcohol lamps instead of Bunsen burners for evaporating purposes, and worked only by daylight.” W. F. Breaker ’59m (*Michigan Alumnus*, 4/01 p. 266)

Faculty



Erastus Otis Haven

Erastus Haven was a Professor of Latin Language and Literature from 1852 to 1856. A Methodist clergyman and Wesleyan graduate, he was an academy principal before coming to Michigan.

James Boise, a graduate and faculty member of Brown University until 1852, came to Michigan as Professor of Greek Language and Literature. He served on the faculty for sixteen years.



James Robinson Boise

Alexander Winchell was appointed Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering in November of 1853 and arrived in Ann Arbor in January 1854. Winchell taught the first engineering class on Parker's Aids (technical writing) on January 20, 1854. Winchell proved to be unqualified to teach engineering, and the following year a position was found for him in natural history (zoology, geology, and botany).



Alexander Winchell



Franz Brunnov

Franz Brunnov, assistant to the director of the Royal Observatory in Berlin, came to Ann Arbor to head the new Observatory. With a doctorate from the University of Berlin, he had already published work on spherical astronomy. He married Tappan's daughter, Rebecca (Barbie). When Tappan was dismissed in 1863, Brunnov resigned and returned to Europe, becoming professor of astronomy at the University of Dublin and Astronomer Royal for Ireland.



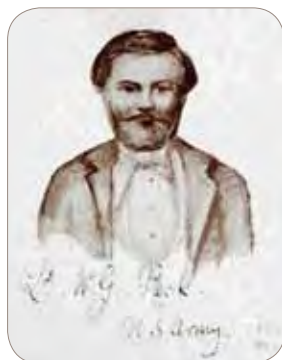
Corydon La Ford

In 1854 **Corydon La Ford** came from the University of Vermont to the professorship of anatomy in the Medical Department. His tenure with the University lasted for forty years.

Henry Frieze was Professor of Latin Language and Literature from 1854 to 1889. Frieze was born in Boston and educated at Brown. A much beloved teacher, he served as president pro tempore from 1869-71 and later as acting president from June 1880 until February 1882.



Henry Simmons Frieze



William Guy Peck

William Guy Peck succeeded Alexander Winchell in 1855. Peck was a brevet second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers and a graduate of West Point. He was appointed professor of Physics and Civil Engineering. Major Peck went to Columbia in 1857, where he became a professor of mathematics and astronomy.

DeVolson Wood was the founder of engineering education at the University of Michigan. He was appointed assistant professor of Physics and Civil Engineering in 1857 and professor of Physics and Civil Engineering in 1859 when he was granted his master's degree from Michigan. Wood resigned in 1872 to accept an appointment at Stevens Institute of Technology.



DeVolson Wood



Andrew White

Andrew White filled the first permanent chair of history in the country at the University of Michigan from 1857 to 1864. In 1864 White served as a State Senator in New York. One of his associates was Ezra Cornell. Together they developed the ideas for organizing a university. In 1867 Andrew White was elected the first president of the newly established Cornell University.

The Law Department was established in October of 1859. For the first four years classes were held in the chapel in Mason Hall, and the law library was housed in the Library Room. The Law Department also held classes in South College until 1863 when the Law Building was completed. Enrollment was 92 the first year and 159 the second.

At the time the great majority of American lawyers received their professional training in lawyers' offices. This system of legal education had been introduced from England in colonial times. The state of Michigan adhered tenaciously to the old office mode of legal education, and most lawyers were opposed to Law Schools altogether.

The first law faculty included Charles I. Walker, Thomas M. Cooley, and James V. Campbell.
The first law class graduated in 1860.



Charles Irish Walker

Charles Walker served as Professor of Law from 1859 to 1876, giving one day a week to the Department. He had a very successful and lucrative law practice in Detroit. He was very interested in Michigan's early history and wrote extensively on the subject.



Thomas McIntyre Cooley

Thomas Cooley was named Professor of Constitutional Law and History in 1859. One of the state's most distinguished lawyers, he served as the Jay Professor of Law for twenty-five years. During his tenure he also served as a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court.



James Valentine Campbell

James Campbell taught law from 1859 until 1885. On his acceptance of the Marshall Professorship, the Law Faculty elected him Dean. He practiced law in Detroit and served on the Michigan Supreme Court. Campbell was also an accomplished scholar in history and literature.

"In the autumn of 1861, I made my way to the house of President Tappan in Ann Arbor as an applicant for admission to the University. I accordingly sought out the residence of Professor Frieze, who proposed to examine me in Latin at once. Professor Boise was also at home, and was frank and cordial. He made appointment at the recitation room. Dr. Williams inquired who and what as to teachers and books, and started to write his name before I had fully made answer. Professor Brooks and others asked comparatively few questions, one or two remarking that Boise and Frieze at the head of the paper were sufficient. Boise the precise, Frieze the effusive, Williams the plausible, and White the thinker." Gabriel Campbell '65 (Michigan Alumnus, The Days of Auld Lang Syne, 1901)

"The Campus itself was a wide and beautiful park-like meadow, where cows roamed at will, and where, in season, the hay was harvested and stood in cocks waiting to be hauled away. The library occupied a single room in the North College, not a large room either. There was no art gallery or art collection. I believe that Professor Asa Gray's herbarium was stowed away somewhere in closets, or cases, but was rarely ever seen. In the central portion of the North College, in my student days, was the chapel. A large furnace, or heater, stood in the central portion of it, which warmed the library, then directly over it. The chapel was not a large room, and yet it was sufficient in those days to hold the entire Literary Department. The seats were all numbered conspicuously; a number was assigned to each student, and he was expected to 'cover his number' at morning prayers, or he was marked for absence. Five such marks, unexcused, brought him before the faculty, and a certain number additional made him liable to suspension. Jollie, the janitor stood in front during chapel exercises, and, with eagle eye, sought out the vacant numbers, and acted as recording angel. When the 'last bell' began to toll, the stately form of the Chancellor could be seen emerging from his garden, and, passing near the 'Tappan Oak,' advance with measured and dignified pace toward the chapel, accompanied by his two big dogs, Buff and Leo." Byron M. Cutcheon '61m (Michigan Alumnus, November 1900)



Jollie the Janitor

In 1862 a small room was attached to the north end of Mason Hall to house Randolph Rogers' statue "Nydia." Funds to purchase "Nydia" were obtained from benefit lectures and concerts by citizens of Ann Arbor and the University. The small room was removed in 1899 and replaced by a bay window.



Randolph Rogers



Mason Hall



Nydia

Randolph Rogers was born in Waterloo, near Auburn, New York on July 6, 1825. Until the age of 23 he lived in Ann Arbor, engaged in mercantile. From 1848 until 1850 he studied with the great sculptor Lorenzo Bartolini in Rome. On his return, he opened a studio in New York, returning to Italy frequently. Nydia, the Blind Girl of Pompeii, was one of his best-known works. Rogers gave the University a complete collection of the models and casts of his works totaling more than seventy pieces. Unfortunately due to a lack of space they were stored in a steam tunnel and destroyed.

The Law Building was completed in 1863. The new building also housed the University Chapel until 1873 and the University Library until 1883. It was twice remodeled to provide for increasing enrollment. It was the home of the Law School for 60 years.



"Big Stone"



The Law Building



"Big Stone"

"The conglomerate boulder was found in a garden below the old Washtenaw County Jail. Professor Winchell had just been pounding into us all the strata of the universe and nothing was more natural than that some brilliant member of the Class of '62 should suggest the removal of this pebble which the professor assured us had been carried from the far North by a glacier, for a class monument. The boys were mostly poor, so we did the excavating ourselves, (the owner of the garden at first very willing to have the obstacle removed, after learning the disposition to be made of it, wanted pay) then made a contract with one Goodhue to transport it. After much tugging it was loaded on a sort of sledge and drawn by ten horses with flags flying over slushy snow to its present resting place." Elmore Horton Wells '62 (*Michigan Alumnus*, April, 1895, p. 100)

The Firing of President Henry Tappan



When Henry Tappan accepted the Presidency of the University of Michigan in August of 1852, he saw the possibilities for building a great educational system. President Tappan's ideas and influence transformed Michigan from a mere college, teaching only the studies of the established college curriculum of his day, into a true university. He set out to lay the foundation of an institution of learning, which would cover the widest range of knowledge, with postgraduate courses, laboratories for scientific investigation, and libraries.

Yet both his vision and his personality stimulated considerable opposition. Led by the editor of the Detroit Free Press, the state's newspapers were strongly opposed to his goal of building a true "university" in the European sense, but instead believed that a "high school" was the only goal deserving of state support.

Within a few months after arriving on campus, Alexander Winchell developed a strong dislike for Tappan, both because of his personal assignments to various academic programs that he disliked (civil engineering and mathematics) as well as Tappan's refusal to countersign an order for a microscope he wanted. Working closely with his friend Erastus Haven, Winchell sent a private communication to the Regents claiming that Tappan had assailed his professional character. He then began to write letters under the anonymous name of "Scholasticus" to the Detroit newspapers criticizing Tappan and his ideas. He also encouraged a resolution at the state Methodist convention questioning the moral conditions at the University. It was clear that by 1857 Tappan had made a profound enemy in Winchell, and that Winchell had a strong ally in Erastus Haven. Both men believed Tappan must go, and Haven was toying with the idea of someday replacing him (as indicated in his letters).

When the new Board of Regents was elected, both men began to work with a Detroit Regent, Levi Bishop, who also started to write hostile anonymous letters concerning Tappan to the Detroit papers. Most of the other Regents were not initially opposed to Tappan, but Bishop soon found a way to drive a wedge between them by being appointed chair of a committee to report on rules and regulations. His report recommended a committee structure that would assume most of the executive functions of the President and the faculty. Tappan fought against this, noting that not only was this committee unconstitutional, but that the "president and the faculty are not mere 'employees' but are, in fact THE university." Bishop launched a counterattack, with vicious diatribes against Tappan's "bundle of nonsense." Winchell continued to ingratiate himself with the Regents and lobbied against Tappan. As the Regents approached the end of their tenure, they quietly moved to replace Tappan. Haven wrote to tell Alexander Winchell that he had been asked whether he would accept the presidency if it were open, and he replied that he would probably accept an offer. He let his Michigan friends know that he was "profoundly interested in educational matters."

On June 25, 1863, the day before commencement, the Regents passed a motion to remove Tappan both as president and as Professor of Philosophy. They then unanimously elected Erastus Haven as president. Tappan was offered the opportunity to resign the morning of the motion but refused. The same day Haven wrote a letter to Winchell conveying his "surprise" and pleasure at the action of the board and asking for Winchell's assistance in preparing for the fall. Winchell wrote that "my worst enemy has been displaced and my best friend put in his stead."

(*UM Encyclopedic Survey*, p. 39)

(Paul Lingenfelter, *The Firing of Henry Philip Tappan*)

President James Angell was to have the last word on the sordid incident: "*Tappan was the largest figure of a man that ever appeared on the Michigan Campus, and he was stung to death by gnats!*" (Peckham, p. 56)

Henry Tappan's Contributions to Higher Education in America

Henry Philip Tappan, Michigan's first president, captured the excitement of the early regents with his vision of building a true university, which would not only conduct instruction and advanced scholarship, but also respond to popular needs. The university would demonstrate to a skeptical public the true value of scholarship. In Tappan's words: "We shall have no more acute distinctions drawn between scholastic and practical education; for, it will be seen that all true education is practical, and that practice without education is little worth; and that there will be dignity, grace, and a restless charm about scholarship and the scholar" (Rudolph, p. 234).

Tappan arrived in Ann Arbor in 1852, determined to build a university very different from the aristocratic colonial colleges of 19th-century America. Like the English public schools, these colleges stressed moral development over a liberal education and were based on a classical curriculum in subjects such as Greek, Latin, and rhetoric. In contrast, Tappan was strongly influenced by European leaders such as von Humboldt, who stressed the importance of combining specialized research with humanistic teaching to define the intellectual structure of the university. Tappan articulated a vision of the university as a capstone of civilization, a repository for the accumulated knowledge of mankind, and a home for scholars dedicated to the expansion of human understanding. In his words, "a university is the highest possible form of an institution of learning. It embraces every branch of knowledge and all possible means of making new investigations and thus advancing knowledge" (Peckham, p. 37).

In Tappan's view, the United States had no true universities, at least in the European sense. With the University of Michigan's founding heritage from both the French and Prussian systems, he believed he could build such an institution in the frontier state of Michigan. And build it he did, attracting distinguished scholars to the faculty such as Andrew D. White and Charles Kendall Adams, and placing an emphasis on graduate study and research, while investing in major research facilities. Henry Tappan's vision of Michigan as a true university, stressing scholarship and scientific research along with instruction, predates other early American universities such as Cornell University (founded by Andrew D. White, one of Tappan's faculty members at Michigan) and Johns Hopkins University by two decades.



The Tappans' Châlet in Vevey, Switzerland on Lake Geneva

Following his dismissal at Michigan, Tappan and his family moved to Europe, never to return to America. Tappan's son John, the University Librarian, was also dismissed. Franz Brunow, the director of the Observatory married to Tappan's daughter Barbie, resigned and became professor of astronomy at the University of Dublin and Astronomer Royal for Ireland. Late in his life, Tappan settled in a châtelet on the shores of Lake Geneva in Vevey, Switzerland. (The Tappan châtelet still exists today, although has been transformed into a trattoria.) In 2005, a University of Michigan Historical Marker, was placed on his final home, commemorating Tappan's contributions to higher education.)



Rev. Dr. Henry Philip Tappan
1805-1881

On the foundations of this building stood Châtelet Beauval, the home from 1880-1881 of the distinguished American philosopher, scholar, educator, and patriot, Rev. Dr. Henry Philip Tappan. As the first Chancellor of the University of Michigan (1852-1863), Dr. Tappan transformed the fledgling institution in the frontier state of Michigan into one of the leading research universities in America. Dr. Tappan was a man of commanding strength, vision, intellect, and achievement. He was also a family man with a great love of animals, and mountains, and gardens.

Dr. Tappan considered Vevey his spiritual home. Of Vevey he wrote: "Vevey is one of the most glorious and inviting spots on our globe. It is "...a scene of beauty, grandeur, and dazzling splendor which no language can describe."

Henry Philip Tappan died at this place on November 15, 1881 and was buried on the hillside overlooking Lake Geneva.



The University of Michigan Campus circa 1863
Law Building, Mason Hall, South College on State Street
A Professors' House on North University (beside South College)



Erastus Haven succeeded Tappan as president in 1863. He returned to a campus and community that was upset over the removal of President Tappan. Having been a professor from 1852-1856, he had many friends in Ann Arbor. His calm, friendly manner served him well.



Erastus Otis Haven

Haven broke no new ground in moving further toward Tappan's vision of a university. He sided with the Regents to deny admission to women. The unusual nature of his appointment in the wake of Tappan's firing would continue to deprive Haven of strong faculty and regental support.

"Haven devoted himself to caring for the material affairs of the University rather than the problems of future development."
Wilfred Shaw (*Michigan Alumnus*, April, 1916 p. 326)

Medical Building Addition

With the rapid growth of the Department of Medicine, an addition to the Medical Building became necessary. Half of the \$20,000 cost of the addition was raised by a general tax on the citizens of Ann Arbor. The four-story structure, located to the west of the original building, held offices and two large lecture rooms or amphitheatres. The top floor provided an enlarged dissecting room. The lecture system was considered the only acceptable method for work in the Department of Medicine and Surgery.



1864 Addition to Medical Building

"There was a four-foot plank walk crooking its way from the entrance of the campus to the Chemical Laboratory and then to the front of the Medical Building on East University. It was called 'The Serpentine Way,' bridging across uneven ground and shaded by evergreen trees." W. F. Breaker '59m (*Michigan Alumnus*, April, 1901, p. 266)

"The students attended four lectures each morning during five days in the week, the afternoons being devoted to laboratory work and dissection. On Saturdays the students read their theses." Victor C. Vaughan '78m (*Michigan Alumnus*, April, 1900, p. 279)



Original Medical Building

"There were no very stringent regulations existing governing the admission of a student to the department of medicine beyond a proper knowledge of English, 'such knowledge of the Latin language as will enable one to read current prescriptions,' and a certificate of good moral character. The medical student also at the most came only for two courses of lectures of about six months each, and did not become identified with the life of the University."
Henry M. Hurd '63m (*Michigan Alumnus*, February, 1902, p. 219)



1868

Observatory Director's Residence

The Observatory was located north of the campus in an isolated spot with poor roads leading to it. There was a push to move it closer to campus. A decision was made to leave it at its location but to add a residence for the professor of astronomy and to improve the road. Ann Arbor provided \$3,000 with the agreement that the University would match the sum.



Observatory and Residence

In 1868 the first African American students entered the University, John Summerfield Davidson and Gabriel Franklin Hargo. (Women would be admitted two years later in 1870.)

In 1868 a course in pharmacy was introduced.

1869

The First University Hospital

In 1868 Dr. Alonzo B. Palmer, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Internal Medicine, headed a movement in the American Medical Association to obtain more clinical instruction in American medical schools. As a result of his efforts along with the increasing community demand in Ann Arbor for a hospital, the faculty asked to be allowed to establish a hospital.



Alonzo Benjamin Palmer

Using hospitals as centers of clinical training was well advanced in Europe, especially in Germany and France. Although the desirability of actual bedside experience for the young physician was recognized, it was difficult to obtain such instruction except under the supervision of a preceptor—an actual practitioner with whom the young doctor served an apprenticeship as assistant.

In 1869 the east Professors' House on North University became the first University Hospital. It had twenty beds. There were no operating or dressing rooms. It was merely a receiving home in which patients brought in for the clinics could be kept before and after presentation to the class. The little hospital, although inadequate, served its purpose by demonstrating that such an addition to the facilities of the Medical Department was both desirable and practicable.



Dr. Nancrede's Clinic



The First University Hospital
One of the Original Professors Houses



Dr. Breakey's Clinic

"When I went to Ann Arbor in the seventies one of the professors' houses on the north side of the campus was known as 'University Hospital.' It was, however, nothing more than a receiving home, in which patients brought in for the clinics could be kept before and after presentation to the class. There were no wards and no operating or dressing rooms, no place where students might receive bedside instruction. On Wednesday and Saturday mornings students carried patients on stretchers across the campus to the medical building, where the procedures were carried out.
Victor Vaughan '78 m (*A Doctor's Memories*, p. 197)



The Detroit Observatory and Director's Residence



The University of Michigan Campus

The early Campus was enclosed by a picket fence, with sidewalks made of wooden planks.

“The Campus, as I first saw it in September 1857, looked like a small farm spacious for college grounds compared with anything I had seen in the east—and unlike ever to be crowded with buildings. It was fenced in with a turnstile at the principal entrance on the northwest corner. The stile often was broken in the effort of students to go through both sides at once. The stile gave way—literally—to steps over the fence and these in time gave place to posts with room enough between them for one man at a time, but not for a cow.” W. F. Breaker '59m (Michigan Alumnus, April, 1901, p. 266)



Drawing Shows the Steps over the Fence



Fence with Turnstile



Fence with Posts

The University of Michigan Campus



Andrew White

One of Michigan's most distinguished faculty members (and later Cornell's first president), Andrew White, began to plant trees on the young campus, as noted in his autobiography. *"Without permission from anyone, I began planting trees within the university enclosure; established, on my own account, several avenues; and set out elms to overshadow them. Choosing my trees with care, carefully protecting and watering them during the first two years, and gradually adding to them a considerable number of evergreens, I preached practically the doctrine of adorning the Campus. Gradually some of my students joined me; one class after another aiding in securing trees and planting them, others became interested, until, finally, the University authorities made me 'superintendent of grounds' and appropriated to my work the munificent sum of seventy-five dollars a year. So began the splendid growth which now surrounds those buildings."* (White, p. 282)

"In the early morning of a spring day in 1911, I was hurrying along the diagonal walk across the campus, on the way to my laboratory to see how my guinea pigs and rabbits were responding to my treatments, when I saw a man behaving queerly. He seemed to be consulting a sheet of paper which he carried in his left hand; then he went from tree to tree, patting each in a caressing manner with his right hand. Thinking that I had detected a patient escaped from the psychopathic ward, I left the walk and approached the strangely behaving individual. He was standing by a tree and patting it when he heard me approach and turned quickly. In my surprise I cried out: 'Mr. White! What does this mean?' He said: 'Yesterday while sitting in my library at Ithaca I happened to think that fifty years ago today the class of 1861 planted these trees under my direction. I had among my papers a plot of the ground, the location of each tree and the name of the student who planted it.' Then he added, with tears in his eyes: 'There are more trees alive than boys.'" Victor C. Vaughan (*A Doctor's Memories*, p. 126)

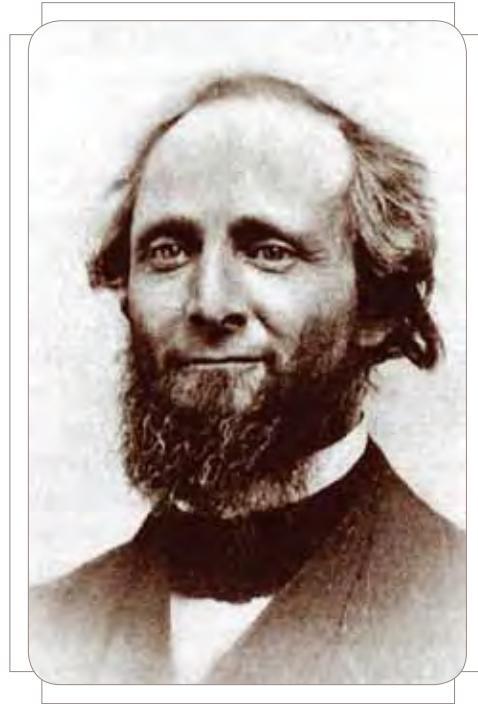


Harry Hutchins (left), James Angell, (center)
Andrew White (right)



President Haven did not have an agenda, nor did he offer any reforms. Rather he simply continued the policies of Tappan. He did so with quiet competence and diplomacy, and the faculty found him considerate. With two-thirds of the enrollment from out-of-state, the University began to take criticism from the Legislature. Haven reminded them that the University had not been founded by state money, but by a land grant from the United States Congress, which support rendered its obligations national.

In 1867 in response to a request for state support from the Regents, the Legislature responded by granting to the University one-twentieth of a mill on every dollar of state property tax. The state added a constraint: the University would have to build a program in homeopathic medicine. The Regents balked, and eventually this constraint was removed. But the state capped the “mill tax” at \$15,000. The Legislature also demanded that the University admit women. Haven and the Regents refused.



Erastus Otis Haven

On April 2, 1868, in a letter to Alexander Winchell, Haven expressed his discontent with his position:

“As it regards ferreting out the authors of the vile burlesque [a mock or false program for the Junior Exhibition, March 24, 1868, which is aptly described by the term “vile”] I am uncertain what to do. Such work required time & attention, but I am confined by two recitations a day & other matters that occupy the time. I am inclined to think that had the Faculty taken no notice of the affair from the beginning there would have been no trouble. However, the Faculty must decide. It is made an occasion of very bitter adverse criticism upon myself, who unfortunately must bear all the blame of all that is deemed to be wrong about the University, with but little credit of any good.

This, to speak plainly, more than all things else, prompts me to think of retiring from the place. I started with an unfair sentiment against me & can never secure impartiality. Why should I work all my life to sustain a cause at a dead lift? Nothing whatever would, or should, induce me to remain here but a belief that I can do more for truth & good here than anywhere else.

I am not inclined to leave on account of homeopathy, but rather to stay & see the question settled. That grant secured (which was obtained solely by my effort), the university is more than doubled. If it fails, it is because of the Med [ical] Professors.

A man who is breasted difficulties & wearing out his life wants to know that he is working in a good cause, & for what will be a permanent good, & that after he is gone there will not be persevering effort to conceal & pervert what he has done.” (UM Encyclopedic Survey, p. 57)

Haven accepted the presidency of Northwestern University and remained there three years. From 1873 to 1877 he served as Chancellor of Syracuse University. In 1880 he became a Bishop in the Methodist church and went to San Francisco. Haven died in Salem, Oregon, August 2, 1881.

After the Civil War, enrollments increased to 1,205, edging out Harvard and prompting a Harvard professor to note: *“In 25 years in a country 500 miles from the sea known 50 years ago only to the fur trade, a university has sprung up, to which students flock from all parts of the land, and which offers to thousands free of expense, the best education this continent affords.” (Peckham, p. 63)*

Following Haven's departure, the Regents asked Professor Henry Simmons Frieze to serve as President *pro tempore*, which he did from 1869 until 1871. Frieze had earlier accepted a Professorship of Latin Language and Literature in 1853 at the urging of a colleague from Brown, Professor Boise, who also came to Michigan. During Frieze's 35-year tenure (1854 to 1889) as professor, president pro tempore, and acting president during the absence of his successor, James Angell, Frieze had some remarkable accomplishments. In 1870 he quietly arranged for women to finally be admitted to the University. His love of music and talent as an accomplished organist and composer were instrumental in his role as one of the founders of the Choral Union and the Musical Society. His great interest in painting and sculpture led him to secure the first works of art for the University's museum and art gallery.



Henry Simmons Frieze

But of particular importance was Henry Frieze's role in creating the secondary school system in America. Prior to the Civil War, most public education occurred at the primary level, and colleges and universities were obliged to create associated academies to prepare students for college work. Frieze instead began the practice of certifying select Michigan public schools as capable of offering respectable college preparation, thereby freeing the university from preparatory commitments and stimulating the schools of the state to extend their responsibilities into secondary education. This was the device that unleashed the high-school movement in the Midwest and later the nation, not only enabling the state universities to cultivate scholarly aspirations, but reshaping public education into clearly differentiated elementary and high schools.



Professor Frieze's Classroom

Henry Frieze's good friend James Angell said of him: "We owe to him the introduction of the so-called diploma relation of the schools to the university and the provision for musical study. He actively encouraged the development of graduate work. He was ever seeking to elevate the range and to enrich the character of university teaching. No man except President Tappan has done so much to give to the University its present form and spirit. No one was ever more devoted to the interests of this institution or cherished a more abiding hope for its permanent prosperity and usefulness." (*Michigan Alumnus*, January, 1906, p. 164)

"One of the homes into which we had an early introduction was that of Professor Henry Frieze. The house, with a large garden, occupied the space now covered by St. Joseph's Hospital. At the time of which I am writing (1877-89) Doctor Frieze was engaged in revising his *Virgil* and writing of Italian artists and their works. We spent an evening or two a week, sometimes more, in his parlor. He would read us what he had written since our last visit, illustrating Italian art with photographs, and then he would play Beethoven, of whom he was a great admirer, and of whose compositions he was a skillful interpreter." Victor Vaughan, (*A Doctor's Memories*, p. 121)



WOMEN

On January 5, 1870 a resolution was passed by the Regents asserting that “no rule exists in any of the University statutes for the exclusion of any person from the University who possesses the requisite literary and moral qualifications.” Within a few weeks Madelon Stockwell enrolled in the University. More women came in the fall of 1870, and before many years “co-eds” became a part of University life.

“When it was announced that a ‘Miss Stockwell would be in the Class of ’72, Second Section, L to W,’ it was up to us what to do—strike, walk out and leave her alone in the class-room, or scuff and make a noise when she was called to recite, and boo her off the Campus. One sunny afternoon she appeared in Professor Walter’s classroom—recitation, Latin, Horace. When her name was called the silence was almost audible; you could have heard a pin drop. Her reading of the Latin text and translation were perfect, her answers to the questions on grammar, prompt and correct, a perfect recitation. The class was dismissed, and without any previous arrangement, we all lined up outside to take a good look at our new classmate. She appeared in the doorway, timid, and a little scared at the array. But when a brawny young man stepped out, asking to escort her, and was accepted with a pleasant smile for him and for all of us down the line the smiles were returned with not a single boo or groan. And so Miss Stockwell, the first co-ed, was received in the University by the Class of 1872. Coeducation at the University of Michigan was settled.” Henry Nelson Loud ’72 (Michigan Alumnus, June 11, 1938)



Harriet Holman



Mary Graham



Lucy Salman



Alice Hamilton



Caroline Hubbard



Madelon Stockwell



Myra Jordan



Margaret Stewart



Effie Sanforth



Carrie Smith



Ella Thomas

“Madelon Stockwell ’72 entered the University as a sophomore. She was seated alphabetically next to a young man by the name of Turner (Charles King Turner) ’72, ’73. A few months after her graduation in 1872, Dr. Benjamin F. Cocker, a member of the faculty, dismissed his class early one day, saying that he was ‘called away by some of the mischief that had been done by admitting women to the University.’ He was going to Kalamazoo to perform a marriage ceremony for Miss Stockwell and Mr. Turner.” (Michigan Alumnus, June 11, 1938, p. 423)

“In the fall of 1870 the first class of Freshmen women entered the University of Michigan. We were nine in number in the Literary Department, and I was overjoyed to find eight others after my fears in June that I might be the only one. There were Sarah Hamlin of Boston; Emma Hall, a graduate of Cagnovia Seminary, New York; Eliza Benton and Anna Chandler of Coldwater; Josephine Agnes Day, and Delia Hemingway of Ann Arbor, Annie Granger from a small town in Michigan; Mary Hapgood, and Julia Knight from Adrian. Miss Laura White entered the Law Department. She was outstandingly tall and so was known as ‘Alba Longa.’ A mother of seven children entered the Medical Department.” Julia Knight Edwards ’70-71 (Michigan Alumnus, 1938, p. 423)



Alice Freeman



The Quadrantic Club

Alice Freeman was instrumental in starting the Women's League. She taught history and served as President of Wellsley. She also served as the first dean of women at the University of Chicago.

This faded photograph of the Quadrantic Club, the forerunner of all campus women's organizations, was prized among the possessions of Alice Freeman Palmer '76. Of the 29 women in the University in 1873, 23 belonged to this club. Thirteen years after it was taken Mrs. Palmer discovered that five of these women had died in the period, 1873-1886, while nine had married. Fifteen were teachers, one an architect, and two were lawyers. One had become a writer and one a foreign missionary. The woman seated at left in the first row was Laura R. (Alba Longa) White '74 (see quote on page 30).



Tomo Inouye



Women take their place with the class of 1875.

While traveling in Asia, Regent Levi Barbour was impressed with the remarkable work of three women trained in medicine at Michigan: Mary Stone '96m, and Ida Kahn '96m from China, and Tomo Inouye '01m, from Japan. He established the Barbour Scholarship so that Asian women trained at Michigan could return to their home for a life of service to their countries.



San Louie Anderson

The experiences of a group of women who entered Michigan in 1871 are told in a rare volume, *An American Girl and Her Four Years in a Boys' College*, published in 1878. The Author, San Louie Anderson, drowned in the Sacramento River in 1886.





*The University of Michigan Campus circa 1870
Left to right - Medical Building, Chemical Laboratory,
Law Building, Mason Hall, and South College*



*Medical College of
State University
Ann Arbor, Mich.*

By 1871 there were 1,110 students and 35 faculty at the University, which had an annual budget of \$76,702. The Department of Literature, Science and the Arts offered six “courses,” each four years in length—classical, scientific, Latin and scientific, Greek and scientific, civil engineering and mining engineering.



The scientific course was subdivided for more than ten years into special four-year programs in general science, chemistry, and biology. Since the first half of both of the engineering programs was largely scientific, they were also regarded as subdivisions of the scientific course until 1895, when Engineering became an independent department.

In 1871 both the Law and Medical Departments consisted of two courses of lectures, each of six-month duration, with no significant examination required for admittance. However by the early 1900s, the increasingly technical content of these programs required three and four years of nine months each, as well as two years of work in the Literary College.

After a two-year-long search and negotiation, in 1871 the Regents elected the president of the University of Vermont, James Burril Angell, as the third president of the University. Ironically, Angell had studied at a grammar school in Providence under Henry Frieze before he entered Brown University. After graduation with highest honors, he accepted a position as a civil engineer in Boston. When he later returned as a faculty member at Brown, he was given a choice of a professorship in either civil engineering or modern languages. Choosing the latter, Angell remained on the Brown faculty for seven years before becoming editor of the Providence Journal during the Civil War. He accepted the presidency of the University of Vermont in 1866.

Angell served for 38 years, presiding over the University’s extraordinary growth into the largest institution in the nation in the early 1900s. He was persuasive both with the Regents and the state legislature. He managed to convince the state to fund the university through a “mill tax,” a fixed percentage of the state property tax, thereby avoiding the politics of having to beg the legislature each year for an operating appropriation (as is the practice today). This provided ample funds for the construction during his tenure of fifty buildings to accommodate the rapid growth of the campus. While neither palatial nor a model of architectural beauty, the growing campus was adequate to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding student enrollments.



University of Michigan Campus circa 1870

University Hall

James Angell laid the cornerstone of University Hall on a visit to Ann Arbor before his presidency began. University Hall was the first building funded through direct appropriations by the legislature. It was a connecting link between Mason Hall and South College, which became known as the North and South Wing of the new complex.

University Hall provided a chapel on the north side of the main floor, the President's Office on the south side with a waiting room for ladies at the east, an auditorium on the second floor seating 3000 (1700 on the main floor and 1300 in the elliptical gallery), eleven lecture rooms and offices for the Regents, the faculty, and the steward.

Angell's guidance in the selection of University personnel was one of his great contributions. Over a span of nearly forty years the staff multiplied more than eleven-fold, the number of major appointments rising into the hundreds. Many outstanding scholars and administrators were drawn to the University in those years.



University Hall under Construction
Completed in 1872



University Hall facing State Street.



University Hall facing the Diag.



Law Building and University Hall

University Hall

There was a great deal of criticism of University Hall. There were objections to making it part of the two original buildings (Mason Hall and South College), the construction materials (stucco over brick), the dome, and the “pepper boxes” ornamenting the roof. In 1879 the Regents ordered the removal of “the two circular corner turrets and the two turrets at the base of the dome” and provided for the finishing of “the said corners and said sides in conformity with the style of said dome.” The balustrade that bordered the roofs of the two wings was also removed. There was also great concern that the self-supporting roof of the auditorium would not bear the weight of the great dome, which was estimated at 112,000 pounds. During the winter break in 1896 the old dome was removed. The new dome was of iron, much smaller and much less expensive than the original (*UM Encyclopedic Survey*, p. 1625).



Sophomores in the Grass - Note the Pepper Boxes.



University Hall with the Pepper Boxes Removed.



University Hall After the Tall Dome Had Been Removed



University Hall with Short Dome



University Hall with Short Dome and Balustrades Removed

“The mighty dome which we used to point out and look at fondly on our walks about the neighboring country has gone, and its place can never be taken in our hearts by its diminutive and bubble-like successor.” (Michigan Alumnus, October 6, 1899)

University Hall Auditorium

The large size and excellent acoustics of the auditorium in University Hall made it an outstanding venue for musical performances. Hence, during the reconstruction of the roof of the building, the auditorium was also modified by lowering its floor two feet so that the original bench seating could be replaced by opera chairs to better accommodate audiences attending performances. The auditorium greatly enhanced the importance of the performing arts at the University and became an important cultural resource for the entire Ann Arbor community.



University Hall Auditorium with Benches



University Hall Auditorium with Opera Chairs



Henry Simmons Frieze



A Concert in the University Hall Auditorium
The first May Festival was held in the spring of 1894.



Frieze Memorial Organ

Professor Henry Frieze is credited with the promotion of musical organizations in connection with the University. He was a skilled musician and wished to share his love of music with the students and citizens of Ann Arbor. It was largely through his efforts that the Choral Union and the University Musical Society were formed.

In the spring of 1879 a Messiah Club was formed by singers from several of the church choirs. The Club became known as the Ann Arbor Choral Union. The University Musical Society was organized in 1880 to serve as an administrative organization to stimulate musical taste in the University and the Ann Arbor Community.



Choral Rehearsal in University Hall Auditorium

In 1894 the Columbian Organ built by Farrand and Votey of Detroit and valued at \$25,000, which had been used in Festival Hall during the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, was purchased by the University Musical Society and installed in University Hall.

The organ was dedicated on December 4, 1894, to the memory of Henry Simmons Frieze. It represented the highest achievement of the organ builder's art, and was one of the first great organs to be operated entirely by electricity. After the organ was installed, a series of vesper services were held twice a week. One hundred sang in the choir.

In 1875 a College of Dental Surgery was established. Jonathan Taft was appointed Professor of Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry and John A. Watling as Professor of Clinical and Mechanical Dentistry.



John Andrew Watling

John Watling practiced dentistry from 1860 until 1904 in Ypsilanti. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the original Faculty of the College of Dental Surgery. He resigned his faculty position in 1903.



Jonathan Taft

Jonathan Taft served as Dean of the College of Dental Surgery from 1875 to within a few weeks of his death in 1903. During his 28 year administration the college steadily advanced in reputation at home and abroad and was ranked among the leading dental schools in the world.

Homeopathic Medical College

As early as 1848 the practitioners and patrons of homeopathic medicine in Michigan began to pressure both the University and the legislature to include homeopathic instruction in the curriculum of the state institution. Finally yielding to this pressure, the University established a College of Homeopathic Medicine in 1875, with two professorships, one in materia medica and therapeutics and one in the theory and practice of homeopathic medicine (with the remaining curriculum taught by faculty in the Medical and Surgery Department). The new program shared one of the original Professors' Houses on North University with the College of Dental Surgery.



Samuel Arthur Jones

Samuel Jones accepted the call to organize the Homeopathic Medical College, serving as Dean and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He resigned in 1880 to practice in Ann Arbor.

The other professor was **John Colman Morgan**. He served as chair of the Theory and practice of Medicine for two years.

Dental Surgery and Homeopathic Medicine Building
(Facing North University)

The west Professors' House on North University was shared by the College of Dental Surgery and the Homeopathic Medical College.

Dental Surgery and Homeopathic Medicine Building
(Facing the Diag)

Albert Prescott came to the University in 1868 as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Organic Chemistry and Metallurgy. In 1876 when the School of Pharmacy was organized, he was named Dean, and from 1884 he also served as Director of the Chemical Laboratory.



Albert Prescott



Pavilion Hospital

In 1875 an appropriation of \$8,000 was received for a larger hospital, contingent upon a contribution of \$4,000 from the city of Ann Arbor. In 1876 two pavilions were added behind the original hospital.

1877

College of Dental Surgery Moves to South University



Professors House

In 1877 the College of Dental Surgery moved to the east Professors' House on South University. Henry Frieze was the last professor to live in the house. The building was enlarged and renovated for dental education.



1877-1891 Dental College

1879

Homeopathic Hospital, Pavilion Hospital Addition & First Heating Plant



Homeopathic Hospital - North University

In 1879 a Homeopathic Hospital was added to the rear of the Homeopathic Medical College, and an amphitheater, matron's quarters, kitchen, and dining room were added to the Pavilion Hospital.



Pavilion Hospital - Amphitheater on Left



Heating Plant
East End of the Chemical Laboratory

Steam heating was introduced into the campus buildings in 1879, replacing the stoves and fireplaces that had heated the buildings prior to that time. Two heating plants were constructed. One of the structures was located just northeast of University Hall and the other was housed in a lean-to addition built at the east end of the Chemical Laboratory. With these first heating plants came the beginning of a central heating distribution system. The various buildings were connected to the heating plants by steam mains and return lines buried underground.



Heating Plant
Behind University Hall

First Chair in the Science and the Art of Teaching

In 1879 a professorship in the science of the art of teaching was established, the first in any American university, with **William Payne** as the first professor. In 1858 at the age of 22 Payne came to Michigan as principal of the Union School at Three Rivers. In 1866 he served as principal of the Ypsilanti Union Seminary, then the leading preparatory school of the State. In 1869 he was superintendent of the schools at Adrian, gaining a reputation as an administrator and educational writer.



William Harold Payne

From 1879 to 1887 Payne chaired the Science of the Art of Teaching program at Michigan. He left to become Chancellor of the University of Nashville, a position he held for fourteen years. He returned to Ann Arbor to resume his former position following the death of Professor Hinsdale. After the heavy burdens of administration he was happy to once again resume the congenial work of the classroom.

One of the most striking buildings on the University's early campus was the University Museum of Natural History, built in 1880 to house the University's collections of materials in natural history and anthropology. The building was designed by William LeBaron Jenney, Michigan's first professor of architecture, who after a brief tenure at the University moved back to Chicago and become one of American's most noted architects.

Although the building was architecturally prominent, its defects soon became apparent. Without a basement, the ground floor settled, and a new one had to be installed. The original roof proved too heavy and was replaced with "a makeshift affair fastened together with so curious a system of trusses and bolts" that architecture classes visited often. There was inadequate and poorly lighted exhibit space. Even an abandoned elevator shaft had to be used for storage.



William LeBaron Jenney was a civil engineer and an architect. He received his training in Cambridge, Massachusetts and in Paris, France. As a major in the United States Army in the Civil War, he built Forts Henry and Donaldson, as well as the defenses at Shiloh, Corinth, and Vicksburg. He served with distinction as Chief of Engineering on Grant's and Sherman's staffs. After the war Jenney opened his first architectural office in Chicago in 1868.



University Hall (left) Museum of Natural History (right)



Museum facing State Street



Museum facing Diag



Museum Interior



Romance Languages Building



Museum Roof

By 1923 at least 75 per cent of the specimens were kept in storage because of inadequate facilities for display. Some collections had never been unpacked. The risk of fire to the collections (valued in 1923 at \$2 million) was serious. The result was that while the Museum was still housed in this building, the University was forced to decline many valuable collections.

These problems were solved when a new Museum was built in 1923. The old building was assigned to the Department of Romance Languages. Extensive alterations, including the construction of offices and classrooms, were carried out as far as possible with fireproof materials. The building was painted a light gray.

In October of 1881, Professor Frieze, acting president, sent for Mortimer Cooley, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and advised him of the appropriation of \$2,500 for an engineering laboratory. The money was to revert to the state if not expended before December. Mr. Cooley was asked if he could use this sum to build a mechanical engineering laboratory. The possibility of shops was mentioned, but the appropriation seemed insufficient.

The matter was dropped until November when Cooley was again called before the president and ordered to spend the money. He agreed on condition that the building cost no more than \$1,500, leaving the balance for equipment. Cooley's design for the first Engineering Shop building was a modest structure, 24 feet by 36 feet. It was constructed of bricks placed edgewise and fastened to wooden studding. It was also the first fireproof building on the campus.



Henry Frieze



Charles Kendall Adams



Scientific Blacksmith Shop

In 1883 a wood building housing equipment used for making museum cases for the University Museum was appropriated by Engineering. Placed next to the little brick building, it was used as a pattern shop.



Early Engineering Students

A foundry was located on the first floor at the east end and a forge shop in the west end. A cupola was adjacent to the centrally placed brick chimney. The second floor housed the woodworking and machine tool shops. Cooley knew something about blacksmithing and woodworking but not the operation of a foundry. He hired Bob Winslow to teach foundry.

"It was Charles Kendall Adams who used to say to me daily as he walked by our first little engineering shop, 'And how is the scientific blacksmith shop doing this morning?' Professor Adams formerly had taught Latin, and I always enjoyed the fact that our first shop was built through the urging of one Latin professor (Acting President Frieze) and nicknamed by another, thus giving mechanical engineering a truly classical beginning at Michigan." Mortimer Cooley (Scientific Blacksmith, p. 62)



Scientific Blacksmith Shop and Wood and Pattern Shop

"I found dear old Bob Winslow at the foundry on Huron Street just west of the Ann Arbor Railroad tracks, and I hired him to teach foundry practice. Foundry men in those days could mold from almost anything as a pattern. If a part from a machine was brought in, Bob used it as a pattern, trimmed up the molds a bit, and reproduced the part practically in its original form." Mortimer Cooley (Scientific Blacksmith, p. 105)



Mortimer Cooley



Mortimer Cooley (seated) and Robert Winslow In the Wood and Pattern Shop



Robert Winslow



The University of Michigan Campus circa 1880s



The Library

When Asa Gray was appointed Michigan's first professor in 1837, he was given \$5000 to purchase books for the library during a trip to Europe. On his return he sent 3,707 volumes to Ann Arbor, including books on history, philosophy, classical literature, science, art, jurisprudence, and other subjects.



Asa Gray



Henry Colclazer

Henry Colclazer was appointed librarian on June 5, 1837. His salary was to begin when some books were accumulated. He held the office until 1845. From 1845 until 1856 various members of the faculty assumed the duties of the librarian at various times.



Professors House (left)

In the early years no special room for the library existed, and books were kept wherever convenient. It is believed that temporary shelves were provided in one of the Professors' Houses. The east house on South University was vacant in those early years, and it could have been there that the books were housed. In November of 1841 the Library was moved to one of the large rooms in the University Building. In 1856 the University Building (Mason Hall) was renovated to provide more adequate accommodations for the Library and the Museum. A reading room was provided.



The University Building

John Tappan, the son of President Tappan, was put in charge of the library in 1856. When President Tappan was fired in 1863, John was also removed as Librarian. Datus Chase Brooks, Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English, and Andrew Ten Brook both served in the position temporarily.



In 1863 the Library was moved to the new Law Building and remained there for twenty years. There was much concern, however, that the Department of Law was being deprived of the use of a large portion of the building used by the Library.



Law Building and Library



1883

The New Library

In 1880 the Library Committee reported that with the large increase in the number of students and in the number of subjects taught, the Library was "so crowded as to cause great inconvenience and discomfort to both students and faculty." In 1881 the legislature appropriated \$100,000 for a combination library and art gallery. When the University Library was completed in 1883, it contained 43,366 books, and shelving in the stacks for 80,000 volumes. In 1898 the book stacks facility was doubled in size by duplicating the original fireproof room. Accessions were accumulating at the rate of 7,000 volumes per year, and it took only four years to reach the capacity of the new stacks. In 1902 temporary shelving was placed along the side walls and in the windows, where the sun caused damage to the bindings and paper and caused great concern about fire.



The New Library Stacks
Fireproof Steel and Brick Construction



The New Library Circular Reading Room
Sculpture Gallery/Whispering Gallery Above




The Reading Room of the new Library was furnished with reading desks and swivel chairs. Women sat on one side and the men on the other. (left)

When the swivel chairs became worn and unstable, they were replaced with tables and chairs. (right)



Reference Desk

Jimmy Otley The Hat Man



“When ‘Uncle Jimmy’ came to the University there were but four buildings—the two wings of University Hall, the old Medical Building, and the old Law Building. In those days one of his duties was to carry firewood to the halls to feed the great box stoves, which furnished heat to the buildings. For the past eighteen years he has been custodian of the cloakroom at the General Library. During his years of service, always with small pay, he had accumulated over \$14,000 which had been carefully hoarded in a small iron safe.”
(Michigan Alumnus, February, 1910)



Reading Room



Art Gallery

The Art and Sculpture Galleries were located on the second floor. The sculpture gallery was eventually taken over by books, and this room became known as the Whispering Gallery. Faculty portraits were hung in the Reading Room. A book bindery was housed in the basement.



Book Bindery



Sculpture Gallery



Whispering Gallery

By 1885 additional space was needed for the Engineering Department. The first unit of the permanent brick Engineering Shop was built on the east side of the original laboratory and connected with it by a passageway at the second-floor level. The sketch below shows the new Engineering Shop with the Scientific Blacksmith Shop (center) and the Wood and Pattern Shop (right).



Sketch of New Engineering Shop



New Engineering Shop

Within two years after completion, an addition was needed, the removal of the "Scientific Blacksmith Shop" and Wood and Pattern Shop. The "Scientific Blacksmith Shop" was sold and moved to North University and Observatory for a private residence. The completed building consisted of the original east building, the central part and tower, and a west wing, one-story foundry and forge shop.



Engineering Shops - 1887

The addition contained offices, classrooms, drawing rooms, and a laboratory for testing machines, steam engines, water motors, and strength of materials. The tower held a water tank of one hundred barrel capacity for hydraulic work and a thirty-foot glass tube mercury column for standardizing gages.

Special training in physics for engineering and medical students made imperative a Physics Laboratory. The red brick building was completed in 1887 and became the headquarters for work in electrical machinery. The third floor housed the Hygienic Laboratory.



Physics Building



Students in the Foundry & Forge Shop

Expansion of the Medical Department

With the growing importance of the basic sciences in medicine, particularly anatomy and histology, the available laboratory space in the Medical Building became inadequate. A new building to house the Anatomical Laboratory was built in 1889 to relieve the crowded conditions of the department. In 1883 a new heating plant was constructed to heat the buildings in the southeast section of the campus. The heating plant in the Chemical Laboratory was abandoned.



Anatomical Laboratory (left) Medical Building (right)



Heating Plant - Medical Building (rear)



Anatomical Laboratory

The main anatomical laboratory was on the second floor where the men worked. It was lighted by small windows in the sidewalls and by several skylights in the roof. A small dissecting room for women and washrooms were located on the first floor.

At this time in the history of the University, on the southeast corner of this once classical campus could be found, working side by side, the engineers at their foundry and forge and the medical students in their laboratories.



Men's Laboratory in the Anatomical Laboratory



Women's Dissecting Room in the Anatomical Laboratory

Catherine Street Hospitals

In 1890 the medical course was lengthened to four years. With the increase in the requirements for graduation and the additional clinical courses, a new hospital became necessary. The state provided \$50,000 for the two hospitals; one for Homeopathic Medicine and one for Allopathic Medicine. The city of Ann Arbor contributed \$25,000.



Catherine Street Homeopathic Hospital (left)
Allopathic Hospital (right)

The two buildings provided 104 beds: forty for the Homeopathic Hospital and sixty-four for the Allopathic Hospital. These were known as the Catherine Street Hospitals. The complex would eventually expand to include some twenty buildings, large and small. These were enlarged and added to until the completion of the University Hospital in 1925.



Pavilion Hospital
North University

In 1891 the Dental College moved into the vacated Pavilion Hospital on North University, and its former home on South University was given to the Engineering Department. The Dental College had the distinction of occupying three of the four original Professors' Houses.



Dental Class
In the Amphitheater



Pavilion Hospital on North University



Dental Building - South University

The former building of the Dental College was enlarged by the addition of a third floor and renamed the Engineering Building. The entrance was moved to the west side of the new part and the word "Engineering" was placed over the doorway. There were fifteen classrooms and several offices. The building continued in use until 1922, when it was removed to make way for Clements Library.



Engineering Building

1893

Law School Addition



Original Law Building



In 1893 an addition with a tower was added to the Law Building. This allowed for more class and lecture rooms.

1894

Tappan Hall

In May of 1894 the Regents named the new recitation building used by the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts in honor of Henry Tappan. A large lecture room on the second floor was devoted to the special use of classes in history and economics. President Angell taught his class in International Law in this room. For many years sections of Tappan Hall were used for courses in education, while parts of the building were assigned to various departments of the Literary College.

The administrative offices of the School of Education, as well as the Appointment Bureau for Teachers, were housed in Tappan Hall until the new Education Building was finished in 1930. In 1930 Tappan Hall became the home of the School of Business Administration and its library. The School moved into its own building in 1948 and the Fine Arts and German departments of the Literary College occupied most of Tappan Hall.



Tappan Hall



1883 Heating Plant

In 1894 a new central heating and power plant was built. Known as the Boiler House, it was a renovation and enlargement of the 1883 Heating Plant. A tunnel system connected all of the University Buildings, and a 125-foot brick chimney was also erected. The Engineering Department took sole responsibility for operating the plant.



1894 Boiler House



Waterman Gymnasium

In 1891 Joshua W. Waterman of Detroit gave a gift of \$20,000 for a gymnasium, on condition that other donors should contribute a like amount. In 1894 Waterman Gymnasium opened. Due to the Depression the University was unable to begin the wing for the use of women.

“The men with their outdoor games have, even without the Gymnasium, larger facilities for healthful exercise than the women. The building will be given up at certain times to the women. But separate provisions should be made for the latter.”
 President’s Annual Report (*Michigan Alumnus*, Oct. 24, 1895)



Women in Waterman Gymnasium

Barbour Gymnasium

The men and women students were left with a most unsatisfactory arrangement of dividing various hours during the week in Waterman Gymnasium. Barbour Gymnasium was completed in 1902 as a result of the generosity of Regent Levi Barbour. Barbour gave property in Detroit to the University, and income from the sale of this land with an addition from the general fund, made the building possible.



Levi Barbour

For many years the Barbour Gymnasium was the center of all women’s activities. The first floor, with its oak-paneled walls and beams and dramatic staircases opening onto the large gym, was the scene of the calisthenics and volleyball classes, while the smaller gym was used as a lounge. The marble floored basement was the scene of many suppers and picnics, and gallons of fudge were cooked on the smoky old stove in the kitchen.



Barbour Gymnasium



Barbour Gymnasium (left) and Waterman Gymnasium

Activities in Barbour Gymnasium



Swim Tank



Barbour Gymnasium



Barbour Reception Room



Rope Drill



Dumbbell Drill



Fencing Class



Wand Drill



1904 Women's Basketball Team



Dumbbell Drill



Sarah Caswell Angell Assembly Hall

The assembly room (small gym) was named in honor of Sarah Caswell Angell and became the center of dramatic life and social events. Women's societies gave plays on the small stage, and many class stunts, parties, receptions, recitals, and dances took place in the hall.



Sarah Angell

In 1898 a second addition was made to the Law Building. The exterior of the building was completely altered. It was faced with sandstone on the first story and light-colored brick on the upper stories. The tower was removed, and a new wing was added which provided two lecture rooms in addition to the old lecture room on the first floor.

The law library occupied the entire south wing of the old building. Lecture rooms, offices, and consultation rooms made up the remainder of the second and third floor. The Regents' Board Room was in the south wing, where they met for more than thirty-five years until they moved to Angell Hall.



Law Building - 1863



Law Building - 1898



Law Building - 1893

As early as 1895 it had become apparent that the growing enrollments in Engineering required more space. Mortimer Cooley finally persuaded the University of the importance of a new building, arguing that "If you could but see the other engineering colleges with which we are forced to compete, you would not hesitate for one minute to appropriate a quarter of a million dollars." In 1904 construction was completed for a large building known for years as the New Engineering Building and later renamed West Engineering.



The New Engineering Building

When the New Engineering Building was under construction, there was a serious problem of how to site the building without interfering with the diagonal walk. Professor Denison prepared a sketch showing the diagonal walk passing through the building. The Archway was named in his honor.



Charles Denison



The New Engineering Courtyard - Denison Archway



Denison Archway Plaque

A new medical building became essential to keep pace with the rapid growth of medical science. The new Medical Building opened in 1904 and housed 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 amphitheaters, two large recitation rooms, and a suite of rooms for executive purposes. Space was also provided for the anatomical and pathological museums.



Original Medical Building (left) New Medical Building (right)



New Medical Building

After being moved about the campus for 32 years and occupying three of the original Professors' Houses, the Dental College was finally provided a permanent home in 1905. The new building on North University had two stories and a basement. It was heated with steam by a system of fan heating and ventilation, designed by the Engineering Faculty. Male students had a locker room, which also served as a rest or recreation room in the basement. On the first floor was a room especially designed for the women students, containing lockers and facilities for resting or studies.



Dental Building

On the completion of the new Medical Building, the Hygienic Laboratory was moved out of the Physics Building, leaving much-needed room for the Department of Physics. However even with the added space, it was still inadequate, and in 1905 an addition was made to the building, providing a well-equipped lecture room accommodating 400 students, and space for lectures, recitations, and laboratory classes in general physics. Storage for demonstration and laboratory apparatus, a physics instrument shop, and a glassblower's shop were also provided.



Physics Laboratory Addition (left)



Physics Laboratory Addition (right)



Ann Arbor, Feb. 17, 1909

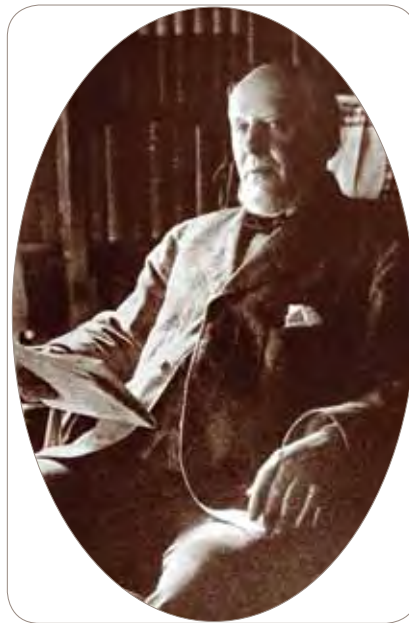
To the Board of Regents:

Four years ago I tendered my resignation to you in the belief that the interest of the University would be subserved by the appointment to the presidency of a younger man. You declined in such kind words to accept my resignation that I have continued at my post and rendered the best service of which I was capable.

But as I have now passed my eightieth birthday, it is fitting that I should renew the tender of my resignation. I therefore do so with the urgent request that you accept it to take effect at the end of the academic year.

May I take this occasion to express to you again my sincere thanks for all your courtesy and kindness to me?

Yours very truly,
James B. Angell



In recognition of Angell's 38 years of service, the Board of Regents took the following action: Resolved: "That the Board of Regents hereby tenders to James Burrill Angell the appointment of Chancellor of the University of Michigan, the duties of the office to be such as, at the request of the President, he may be willing and able to perform; the salary for such office to be \$4000 per year, with house rent, light and fuel, as long as he sees fit to occupy his present residence; said appointment to take effect at the close of this academic year." (*Michigan Alumnus*, March, 1909 p. 222)

Students and Alumni Called Him "Prexy"



President Angell was often seen walking around campus during his retirement. *"I seldom stop for weather and think I am in better case for going out daily, as I have generally done, regardless of weather."*
Shirley W. Smith (*James Burrill Angell...An American Influence*, p. 319)

"He was even tempered, self-possessed, gentle and moderate of speech, even when most earnest, and punctilious in official and social matters. He was simple in his taste and equally at home in the country tavern or palatial city hotel. While he questioned at one time the expediency of establishing military discipline on the Campus, he did remark once that he thought it would be a good thing for the Faculty. The Faculty, he said, bothered him more than the students."
Mortimer Cooley (*Michigan Alumnus*, April, 1916, p. 322)

Mrs. Angell died in Ann Arbor, on December 17, 1903. President Angell continued to live in his home on South University. He died April 1, 1916 at the age of eighty-eight. Private services were held on April 3, at 2:30 in the afternoon at the President's House. At the end of the services, the Glee Club, standing in the yard just outside the door, sang "*Laudes Atque Carmina*." His funeral procession was an occasion of general mourning. The procession journeyed up State Street, North University, Washtenaw and Geddes Avenue. The streets were lined with a double row of students, standing in close order with bared heads to pay their last tribute to Michigan's great President.



President Angell's Funeral Cortège



Richard Flannery

The University of Michigan Campus circa 1910
by Richard Rummell

In the early 1900s, the publishing firm of Littig and Company commissioned Richard Rummell, the landscape artist, to create watercolors of the nation's colleges and universities. It is speculated that the artist used a balloon at an altitude of 300 feet to create these paintings.



Harry Burns Hutchins '71, '21, Dean of the Law School, was named interim president in 1909 at the age of 63 to succeed President Angell. After several candidates, including Woodrow Wilson, declined to accept the Michigan presidency, the Regents decided to make Hutchins president for a three-year term, which was later extended to five and then ten years. Hutchins largely continued the Angell agenda, with the first significant additions to the campus from private gifts. Hutchins made the first concerted effort to pull together Michigan's growing alumni body, traveling around the country speaking to alumni about the importance of their involvement with their University.



Harry Hutchins

His tenure was characterized by numerous building projects, several of which continue to define the campus today: Alumni Memorial Hall, Hill Auditorium, the Martha Cook Residence Hall, and the Michigan Union. Hutchins also faced the difficult challenge of leading the university through World War I, which rapidly exhausted his remaining energy and led to his retirement in 1920. During Hutchins' ten-year administration, enrollments at the University almost doubled, from less than 5,000 to more than 9,000, while the faculty increased from 427 to 618. Hutchins was very instrumental in organizing the alumni and engaging their support to complement state funding.

"Harry Hutchins was already well known on the campus when he was elected President in 1910. He was a graduate of the University, had served as Jay Professor of Law until he resigned to organize the law department at Cornell, and had been dean of our Law Department for fifteen years. He accepted the presidency with a reservation in his own mind which he never forgot. He always felt that his was the duty of carrying forward as thoroughly as he could the aims and ideals of President Angell, to whom he was devoted. He was a man of sound judgement and great integrity. He put the University on a much firmer financial basis and in general gave it an excellent administration at a time when this was greatly needed." Mortimer Cooley (*Scientific Blacksmith*, p. 71)



After Commencement (1912), Governor Chase S. Osborn, President Hutchins, and Dean Mortimer Cooley stroll across the campus.

A new Chemistry and Pharmacy Building was completed in 1909. It was built on the site of the first University Hospital, which incorporated one of the four Professors' Houses, the first buildings on the campus.

In 1908-09, the last year in which all the chemical work was carried on in the old Laboratory, 2,599 students were enrolled in the class work in chemistry, pharmacy, and chemical engineering.



The New Chemistry and Pharmacy Building (The original Chemical Laboratory is inset at lower right.)

Alumni Memorial Hall

Alumni Memorial Hall was built by the Alumni to honor those members of the University who had served in the wars of their country. The building was dedicated and presented to the University on May 11, 1910.



Alumni Memorial Hall

Alumni Memorial Hall was an impressive stone building marked by a flight of steps leading up to classical columns and pillars at the front. Great bronze doors opened directly into the main lobby and statuary hall.

The building officially opened with an art exhibit, sponsored by Charles L. Freer, and included many items from his collection of American and Asian Art now in the Freer Gallery in Washington, D.C.

The building was home to the Alumni Association, the *Michigan Alumnus*, and the Alumni Catalog Office. Alumni Hall also housed the University's art collection. A large room in the basement was used for the University Club, a faculty organization that later moved to quarters in the Michigan Union.



Charles Freer Exhibit - Alumni Memorial Hall Gallery

Four rooms were named for the four largest donors: the main large 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.



Alumni Room



Flower Show in the Main Lobby



Main Lobby and Statuary Hall



Alumni Memorial Hall Plaque



In 1894 Albert Stanley and other members of the Musical Society met and determined that something must be done to secure an adequate auditorium for the University. By January 1895 a set of plans had been developed, and possible donors were considered. The response was discouraging.

In 1904 Arthur Hill, whose first term as Regent began in 1901, became interested in the project. Regent Hill inserted a provision in his will setting aside \$200,000 to be used for such a building. He informed no one of what he had done, and his intent was not discovered until his will was made public. His bequest was received in 1910.



Arthur Hill

In the fall of 1862 **Arthur Hill** entered the University of Michigan in the Engineering Department. He received his degree in Civil Engineering in 1865 and the same year became engaged in railroad engineering in Minnesota. It was said that he never put off his work and even so never missed a social event. The following year he returned to Michigan where he studied the ways and procedures of law until 1867, when he entered the lumber business in eastern Michigan. He was one of the lumber magnates of Michigan, and he invested his money in manufacturing concerns throughout the nation and in shipping on the Pacific Coast.



Hill Auditorium - Completed in 1913

The auditorium was constructed on the site of the octagonal Winchell house on North University Avenue.



The plain brick exterior was relieved by the color scheme of dull reds and browns with limestone trim.



The parabolic interior, with its balcony and gallery and its immense platform with a seating capacity of 300, was impressive. When built, Hill Auditorium seated 4,300. On the second floor just behind the gallery was a large recital and lecture hall, which seated 400 and was ideal for use as a small concert hall.



The First Concert in Hill Auditorium - May 13, 1913

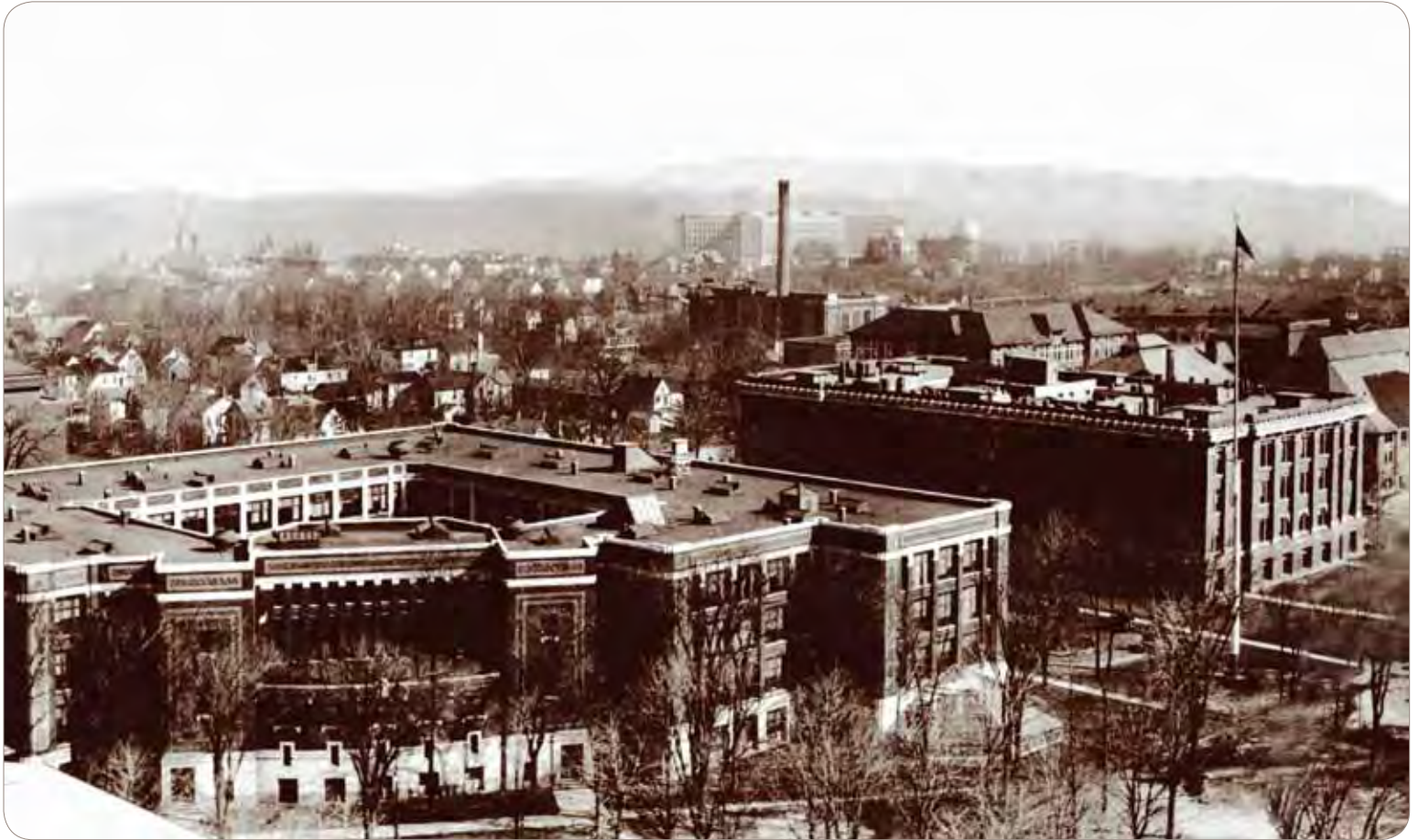


1915

Natural Sciences Building

The departments of Botany, Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, Forestry, and Psychology were scattered about in various wings of buildings about the Campus. They were cramped for space; had poor lighting, poor ventilation, insufficient heating; and lacked stable floors necessary for the work of delicate instruments. Albert Kahn was commissioned to design a new building to provide a home for these natural sciences departments.

The laboratory building was a pioneer in university building construction, utilizing a newly developed system successfully used in large factories. The system used regularly placed steel and concrete piers to support the building, making all the rooms exactly the width of the spaces between the piers or multiples of that space. The space between the piers was used entirely for windows, allowing for a maximum use of natural light.



Natural Sciences (left) Chemistry (right)

The Natural Sciences Building contained numerous laboratories, all equipped with specially adapted laboratory furniture: acid-proof tables, specially designed sinks, and other features. Many of the classrooms were equipped for picture projection. The amphitheater was placed across one corner of the building to preserve the diagonal walk.

There were two connected museums of the Department of Mineralogy and Geology. The aquarium room, with its troughs and tanks, enabled the Department of Zoology to carry on experiments in aquatic life. In 1930 an animal house was erected in the central court. A greenhouse provided research facilities for the Botany Department.

1919

The Michigan Union



In the early 1900s, the idea of a Michigan Union was born. This was envisioned as a union for all Michigan men to promote university spirit and to increase social interaction. A temporary Union Clubhouse opened in 1907. Fund raising began with the intent to build a grand facility on a scale unprecedented in American clubhouses. Because of the War, the Michigan students were unable to use their new Union until 1919. (See page 156 for a history of the Michigan Union.)



Martha Cook Residence Hall

“In memory of my mother Martha Cook, I will build a Women’s Dormitory Building for the use of women exclusively...on land owned by you, on condition that the occupants shall have sole and exclusive charge of its income, expenses and management. The University shall furnish heat, light and power free of charge. Surplus income or profit from the building shall be used for furniture, furnishings, works of art and improvements in the building, if any remains, the funds to be used in the following year to give lower or free rates to such students as the President of the University and Dean of Women may designate.” Letter to Regents from William Cook (R.P, 1910-14, p. 96)



Statue of Portia
In the Gothic Entrance Niche



The Martha Cook Residence Hall
Opened in 1915



Portrait of Martha Cook
by Henry Caro-Delville

Betsy Barbour & Helen Newberry Residence Halls



Betsy Barbour Hall



Betsy Barbour Hall (left) Helen Newberry Hall (right)



Helen Newberry Hall



Mrs. Henry Joy, Truman Newberry, and John Newberry gave a gift of \$75,000 for a residence hall in honor of their mother Helen Handy Newberry. Newberry Residence Hall opened in 1915. On his extensive travels, Levi L. Barbour brought two brilliant Chinese women back to the University to be educated. One of them developed tuberculosis and died. Mr. Barbour found the living conditions on campus decidedly inferior, and his dream was to build an ideal dormitory. Barbour, for many years a Regent, gave \$100,000 to build a residence hall in honor of his mother Betsy Barbour. Betsy Barbour Residence Hall opened in 1920.

Betsy Barbour Interior



By the early 1900s a crisis point for acquiring and housing more volumes was reached. Due to the addition to the Physics Building in 1905, the Library could not be extended to the south. However, the southern section of the stacks might be added to either side on the east, west, or both sides. The Library could not be expanded on the north because of the semi-circular reading room. The architectural rendering (below) shows plans for an addition to the west.



Physics Addition (left) Library Stacks (right)



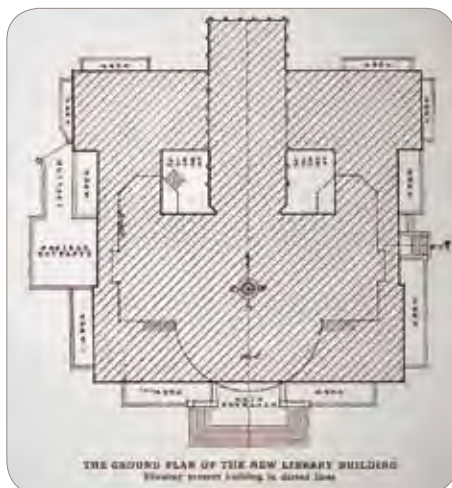
Semi-circular Reading Room



An Architectural Rendering of a Suggested Addition to the University Library

The final decision was to build a new library on the site of the old, incorporating the fireproof book-stacks. The problem of continuing the work of the Library while the old building was demolished and the new section of the building was being built was a difficult one. Work began on the two new stacks, one at each side of the original stack.

The new stacks were completed before the main portion of the old building was torn down. The stacks were then used as the reading and distribution centers of the Library while the main part of the building was erected. Building in two distinct projects ensured that the work of the Library could continue with minimal disturbance.



A sketch showing the old building within the new. Two new stacks were built at right angles to the old stacks.



Stacks Being Built around the Old Library

The architect for the new Library was Albert Kahn. The Librarian, William Bishop, said of Kahn: *“To his ingenuity and skill the library building owes much more than can easily be told. His great experience in factory construction is unquestionably to be ascribed the unusual size of the building in comparison with its cost; the structure being completed at about 25¢ per cubic foot, and that in an era of high prices exceeding all previous records in the building trades.”* (*Michigan Alumnus*, February, 1920, p. 249)



Seating was provided for one thousand readers, divided between reading and study rooms, seminar rooms, and stacks. One million volumes were housed in the new facilities, with room for nearly a million more with the planned extensions.

The façade between the two tiers of windows was adorned with ten medallions designed by Ulysses Ricci of New York. They represent Religion and Philosophy, Law, Earth Science, Physical Science, Medicine, Mathematics and Engineering, Fine Arts, Poetry and Music, Drama and History. Immediately over the central door a stone slab bearing the word ‘Library,’ surrounded by the signs of the zodiac, filled the panel.



The New University General Library

The casts of the Parthenon frieze and the Donatello and Luca della Robbia Cantorie from the old library reading room were placed on the walls above the new delivery desk, thus giving it a familiar appearance. The halls and stairs were finished with white marble wainscoting and marble floors.

Gari Melcher’s lunettes, the “Arts of Peace” and the “Arts of War,” formerly in University Hall and a gift from the authorities of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in appreciation of the University’s assistance, were placed over the windows at each end of the great reading room.



Parthenon Frieze above the New Library Reference Desk



Melcher's Lunettes in the New Library Reading Room

1920

Marion Leroy Burton

Marion Leroy Burton succeeded President Hutchins in the summer of 1920. A graduate of Carleton College with a Ph.D. from Yale, Burton had served as president of Smith College for seven years and then of the University of Minnesota from 1917 until 1920. Tall, with a commanding presence and a persuasive voice, he captivated students and legislators alike. His talent for organization and vision of an expanding university precisely fit the needs and spirit of the post-WWI years. Burton understood that following the Great War the demand for a college education would be enormous. He also recognized that “A state university must accept happily the conclusion that it is destined to be large. If the state grows and prospers, it will naturally reflect these conditions.”



Marion Leroy Burton

Propelled by the prosperous economy of the Roaring 20s, construction on the campus boomed and enrollments increased. Burton was also an academic innovator, restructuring the Board of Regents to give the deans more authority, creating faculty executive committees as a form of shared governance at the school and department level, instituting faculty sabbaticals, and attracting visiting faculty in the arts such as Robert Frost. Unfortunately, Burton suffered a serious heart attack in 1924, and he died at the age of 49 after only five years as president.

The University began to expand outside of the original forty acres and faced the unpleasant necessity of buying up surrounding houses and closing streets.

1923

Clements Library



William L. Clements Library

In May 1921, Regent William L. Clements of Bay City entered into an agreement with his fellow Regents to give his collection of rare books to the University and to construct a building on the campus to house them. The new building was designed by Albert Kahn under the direction of Mr. Clements. Clements specified a style of architecture in vogue in northern Italy when Columbus left Genoa to plan his epoch-making voyage.



William L. Clements, a native of Ann Arbor, graduated from Michigan with a degree in engineering. He joined his father’s firm in Bay City and made his fortune supplying equipment, steam shovels, and cranes for the construction of the Panama Canal and other engineering projects at the turn of the century. As his fortune grew, he started collecting rare books on early American history. He served as a Regent from 1910 until 1933 and gave his collection to the University in 1923.



Main Reading Room

The William L. Clements Library opened in 1923. The building, Italian Renaissance in style, was executed in Indiana limestone. A planted terrace led to three rounded archways that opened on a loggia with vaulted ceilings in blue and gold mosaic. The Library was devoted to source materials—books, manuscripts, maps, and newspapers—related to early American history from Columbus’s discovery to the end of the War of 1812.



Treasure Room

East Hall, East Engineering, East Physics & University High School



East Hall

As enrollments in the College of Engineering continued to grow, the University purchased the old Tappan Elementary School on East University to provide some relief. However it soon became apparent that a major new facility was needed, and funds were appropriated to build the East Engineering Building, completed in 1923. This large laboratory building, across the street from West Engineering, housed several major departments: Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Transportation Engineering, and the Engineering and Transportation Library.



East Hall



East Engineering

A new Physics building, completed in 1924, was also in Burton's building plan. One of the oldest departments in the University, Physics had carried on its program in very limited quarters. The original plan was to build a five-story structure in the area assigned to it, but that did not conform to the campus plan, with the lower height of the neighboring buildings. The solution was to go one story farther underground. An added subbasement provided three floors below the level of the ground.

The Model High School was to be the first unit of a group of three, including an Elementary School and a building for the School of Education. The High School was completed in November of 1923. The objectives were to give student teachers teaching experience, to demonstrate the best educational theory and practice, to provide an education laboratory for scientific experimentation, and to offer the pupils of the high school an enriched program of studies and school experiences.



East Physics Laboratory



University High School

One of the most important buildings constructed during the Burton years was a new complex for the College of Literature, Science and the Arts. As Burton requested, "It should be beautiful, dignified, and commanding. It should help to give unity and form to the campus." Although there was a desire to preserve the prominence of old University Hall, site restrictions required a design in front of the old building, which was later torn down in 1950.

As costs became a concern, only the middle section of the original design was built, with eight massive columns surmounting a wide esplanade of steps. Chiseled on the limestone frieze of the new building was the founding principle of the University, taken from the Northwest Ordinance: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."



Albert Kahn's Original Design for the New LS&A Building



Only the middle section of the original plan was constructed.



The new building was built in front of University Hall.



The entrance lobby was finished in travertine marble. The rich ceiling decorations were the work of the Di Lorenzo Studios of New York, the firm that was responsible for the decoration of the General Library and the Clements Library.

At the request of the faculty of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, and the Student Council, the building was named in honor of James Burrill Angell.



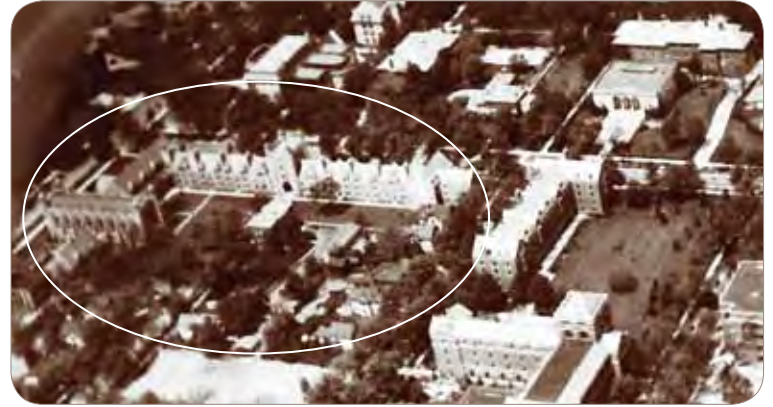
James Angell by Wilfred Shaw

The first group of buildings of the Law Quadrangle was completed in 1924. This magnificent gift of William Wilson Cook included a lounge, recreation room, offices, guest rooms, dining hall and kitchen, and the residence hall facing South University.



William Wilson Cook

William Cook received his bachelor's degree in 1880 and a law degree in 1882 from Michigan. He worked in the law firm of William B. Coudert in New York. He retired from practice in 1921 to do research and write. In 1924 Cook's fortune was estimated at between twenty to thirty million dollars.



Hospital, Medical School, Couzens Hall & Simpson Memorial Institute

After nearly a decade of planning and building, the new University Hospital opened in 1925. The chief cause for delay was WWI. The Medical School also opened its new building on East University in 1925.



University Hospital



East Medical



James Couzens

The Honorable James Couzens of Detroit, a United States Senator, gave a building to house student and graduate nurses. The Residence was felt to be an indispensable part of the new Hospital and was ready in 1925 when the new Hospital opened.



Couzens Hall



Simpson Memorial Institute

The Medical School also received a beautiful building to house the Thomas Henry Simpson Memorial Institute for Medical Research. A gift from Christine Simpson of Detroit, in memory of her husband, the institute was to study pernicious anemia and its treatment. Other disorders affecting the blood were also investigated. Designed by Albert Kahn, the four-story granite building was dedicated on February 10, 1927.



Thomas & Christine Simpson

President Burton's tenure was cut short by his death in 1925 after a year-long illness. Alfred Lloyd, Professor of Philosophy and Dean of the Graduate School, served as interim president. **Clarence Cook Little** came to Michigan at the age of 36, after serving three years as president of the University of Maine. A biological scientist, Cook held three degrees from Harvard. Little did not think that the curriculum for men and women should be the same. He advocated a different group of studies for women, which would include physiology, general science, nursing hygiene, human behavior, heredity and genetics. His reasoning was that most of the women would become homemakers and mothers, and he thought it foolish not to prepare them for these roles.



Clarence Cook Little

Little proposed to enroll all freshmen and sophomores in a separate University College. The aim was to provide the students with some common knowledge in several fields of learning and to winnow out those who would be satisfied with two years of general courses. After completing two years, some students would be given a certificate and not encouraged to continue. The others who wished to enter another college of the University at the junior level would have to pass a comprehensive examination. Little's educational objectives, coupled with his controversial stand on social issues such as prohibition and birth control, soon strained relations both on campus and across the state. Little left Michigan in 1929, after a brief four-year tenure.

1928-29 Museum, Architecture, Education, Michigan League & Music Building

In 1928 the University Museum opened. The Museums of Anthropology, Zoology, Paleontology, and the University Herbarium were housed in the building. In 1929 an Animal House was erected in the courtyard of the Museums Building. An alumnus who gave the little zoo was interested in out-of-door activities for children. A truly Michigan menagerie was set up in the neat little animal house, which was populated with wild animals found in the state: two bears, a coyote, a fox, a pair of opossums, several raccoons and skunks, and a porcupine. The courtyard was laid out with walks and shrubbery and a pool in which several varieties of turtles made their home.



University Museum



Animal House

In 1928 the new Architecture Building opened, providing a home for the Architecture Department, still a part of Engineering.



Architecture Building - Lorch Hall

In 1929 the University Elementary School provided a laboratory for the study of elementary and preschool education.



University Elementary School

In 1929 the Michigan League opened, giving the University women a "home" of their own and the Women's League a center for all its activities. (See page 164 for a history of the Michigan League.)



Michigan League - Sketch by Wilfred Shaw

In 1929 the University Musical Society transferred the building on Maynard Street, which had been used by a private School of Music, to the University. The school was consolidated with the University.



School of Music on Maynard Street

Athletic Facilities

In the 1920s an exhaustive study was undertaken to determine student access to athletics, physical education, and recreational activities. With the goal of providing athletic opportunities for all, the University embarked on a building program to create the necessary facilities. The result was the Michigan Stadium, the Intramural Building, the women's athletic field and the Women's Athletic Building.



Boxing



Yost Fieldhouse - 1924



Basketball



Intramural Sports Building - 1928



Palmer Field & Women's Athletic Building - 1928



Michigan Stadium was completed in the fall of 1927. It was an amphitheater of bowl-type construction, rising only slightly above the ground level on the east side, which took advantage of the natural characteristics of the terrain. The site for the stadium included sixteen acres and 119 city lots, purchased by the Board in Control of Athletics for \$239,000, including the cost of some lots that were taken under condemnation proceedings. The right of the Board in Control of Athletics to acquire land by this means was upheld by the state Supreme Court during the course of the negotiations. The site formed a gentle slope rising from the valley of Allen's Creek near the Ann Arbor Railroad to the level of South Main Street.



The stadium was not designed in the form of a perfect ellipse, like the Yale Bowl, but provided for sides parallel to the playing field, bringing the spectators much closer to the sidelines. This proximity of the seats to the playing field made Michigan Stadium one of the best in the nation for its 85,753 spectators. A press box was built over the west side of the stadium; it provided room for five radio booths and 250 newspaper correspondents.





The entrances were placed around the entire upper edge and in the center of the east side, making it possible for crowds to disperse rapidly; the time for emptying the stadium was thirteen minutes. To accommodate the fans coming to Ann Arbor on football days, parking was provided on all sides of the stadium, and special city traffic regulations permitted street parking during the games. Locker and shower room facilities for home and visiting teams were provided under the east side of the stands.





The University of Michigan Campus circa 1930s



Following C. C. Little's resignation in 1929, the Regents moved quickly to name as his successor **Alexander Grant Ruthven**, the University's dean of administration and second-ranking administrator. Ruthven was a long-standing and distinguished member of the Michigan faculty, receiving his Ph.D. in zoology from Michigan in 1906 and serving as a faculty member and later director of the University Museum. After a perfunctory search, the Regents selected Ruthven as president just weeks before the stock market crash of 1929. Ruthven led the university for two decades through the traumas of the Great Depression and World War II.

Ruthven was already very experienced in both university administration and state relations, and he felt that "It is absurd to think that a lay board can handle the details of the modern university, or that the president is a headmaster, capable of directing all financial, academic, and public relations activities." Instead he created a corporate administration, in which the Regents served as "guardians of the public trust and who functioned as custodians of the property and income of the university," while the president was viewed as the chairman of the faculties, just as the deans were chairmen of their faculties and administrative heads of their schools.



Alexander Grant Ruthven

Ruthven managed to protect the university from serious cuts in state appropriations during the Depression, although the mill tax was eventually replaced by the process of annual appropriations from general state revenues in 1935. He understood well the dangers of wartime priorities, and he was skillful in protecting the core education and research missions of the university, even as it served the nation in exemplary fashion during World War II. In 1951, when Ruthven finally retired, the university had grown to over 21,000 students, including 7,700 veterans enrolled under the G.I. Bill.

Completion of the Law Quadrangle

Between 1929 and 1933 the final elements of the Law Quadrangle were completed: the John P. Cook Residence Hall, the William W. Cook Legal Research Library, and Hutchins Hall, which contained the offices and classrooms of the Law School.



John P. Cook Residence Hall (1)
William W. Cook Legal Research Library (2)
Hutchins Hall (3)



Legal Research Reading Room



Legal Research



Hutchins Hall

The Student Publications building was completed in 1932. The red brick and white stone building was designed by Pond and Pond of Chicago, architects of the Michigan Union and Michigan League.

The editorial offices of the *Michigan Daily*, the *Gargoyle* (humor magazine), *Generation* (arts magazine), *Michiganensian* (year book), and the printing facilities for the *Michigan Daily* were housed in the building.



Student Publications Building



Student Publications Conference Room

Burton Memorial Tower & Baird Carillon

The first suggestion of a campanile for the University appeared in May 1919 in an editorial in the *Michigan Alumnus*. The writer lamented the necessity of removing the clock and chimes from the tower of the old Library Building to the Engineering Shops Building where, he feared, the bells could no longer be heard for any distance.

In one of President Burton's Commencement addresses, he suggested a tower to serve as a memorial to the University of Michigan men and women who had lost their lives in WWI. He envisioned a campanile tall enough to be seen for miles, standing at the approximate center of an enlarged campus as testimony to the idealism and loyalty of the alumni.

When President Burton died in 1925, it was suggested that no more fitting memorial to him could be devised than the campanile and chimes which he had proposed. The idea found immediate favor with the alumni. The alumni raised the funds, and Charles Baird gave the carillon of fifty-three bells to the University in 1935. Although the Finnish architect Eliel Saarinen developed the early design, the Regents later gave architect Albert Kahn the final commission.



Eliel Saarinen

Eliel Saarinen, the well known Finnish architect, came to the United States in 1923 and was persuaded by Emil Lorch to join the College of Architecture. In 1924 Saarinen taught a select group of seniors and graduates, emphasizing the integration of architecture and city planning. In 1926 he moved to the Cranbrook Academy of Art, designing buildings, furniture, and textiles. **Charles Baird** '95 was Director of Athletics from 1898 to 1908. While serving in this role he formulated Michigan's athletic policy of acquiring land and building permanent improvements. He later served as President of the Western Exchange Bank in Kansas City.



Marion Burton

Carillon Tower
Eliel Saarinen DesignBurton Memorial Tower
Albert Kahn Design

Charles Baird

Student Residence Halls

During the University's early history, leaders such as Tappan and Angell had adopted policies to encourage students to live independently within the Ann Arbor community rather than in the dormitories characteristic of the colonial colleges. However, rapidly growing student enrollments motivated Ruthven to set aside the earlier policies and begin to build numerous residence halls for both men and women students. The housing capacity of the University rapidly doubled in the 1930s, from 1,500 to over 3,200 students. By the 1950s, Michigan would have the largest residential student housing capacity in the nation.

Mosher-Jordan Hall, named in honor of Eliza Mosher and Myra Jordan (who both served as dean of women) housed 450 women and was completed in the summer of 1930.



Eliza Mosher



Mosher-Jordan Hall



Myra Jordan

In the fall of 1939 the West Quadrangle of men's residences adjacent to the Union was opened. The houses comprising this quadrangle, except for two, Michigan House and Chicago House, were named after well-known teachers of the past: Henry Carter Adams, Alfred Henry Lloyd, Alexander Winchell, George Palmer Williams, and Robert Mark Wenley.



George P. Williams



Alfred H. Lloyd



Henry C. Adams



Drawing of the Proposed West Quadrangle



Robert Wenley



Alexander Winchell

A residence hall for medical students on the corner of Catherine Street and Glen Avenue opened in the fall of 1939. It was named in honor of Victor C. Vaughan, faculty member and Dean of the Medical School.



Victor Vaughan House



Victor Vaughan

Student Residence Halls

A residence for interns adjoining the University Hospital opened in 1939.



Hospital (1) Neuropsychiatric Institute (2) Interns Residence (3)

A dormitory housing 390 women opened in 1940 on the corner of Observatory and North University. It was named in honor of Madelon Louisa Stockwell, the first woman to attend the University of Michigan.



Madelon Stockwell



Madelon Stockwell Residence Hall



Stockwell Residence Hall Courtyard

East Quadrangle men's residences opened in September, 1940. The four houses of this quadrangle were named in honor of four professors: Charles Ezra Greene, Moses Coit Tyler, Albert Benjamin Prescott, and Burke Aaron Hinsdale.



Charles Greene



Moses Tyler



East Quadrangle



Albert Prescott



Burke Hinsdale

Lane Hall

Lane Hall opened as a YMCA building in 1917. After World War I, the Michigan Union and League became the social centers of the University, and many services which had been performed by the student religious associations were taken over by the churches and the University. In 1936 the Student Religious Association was created by the Board of Regents. The trustees of the Student Christian Association transferred the two properties, Lane Hall and Newberry Hall, to the Board of Governors of the new organization, with the titles resting with the Regents.



Victor H. Lane



Lane Hall



Lane Hall Auditorium



Lane Hall Lobby

Horace H. Rackham Graduate School

One of the most beautiful University buildings, the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, was given in 1935 by the Horace H. and Mary A. Rackham Fund, together with an endowment. The building housed an auditorium seating 1,200 on the main floor, several impressive study halls, a small circular amphitheater seating 250 on the third floor, assembly rooms and administrative offices.



Auditorium



Main Reading Room

Student Health Services & Kellogg Institute of Graduate & Postgraduate Dentistry

The new Student Health Services Building opened in 1940. PWA funds financed 45 percent of the building. The new facility afforded three times the space of the former Health Services Building, which was housed in the original Homeopathic Children's Hospital.

Funded by the PWA and the Kellogg Foundation, the Kellogg Institute of Graduate and Postgraduate Dentistry provided facilities for the dental profession to keep up with new advances in the field. Prettyman's Boarding House was demolished to make way for the building.



New Student Health Services



Former Health Services



Kellogg Institute



Boarding House

Public Health

In 1943 the School of Public Health Building was opened, a gift from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Great precautions were taken to protect against contamination in designing the building, which was carefully planned to fulfill every requirement in the study of modern public health education.



School of Public Health

In 1971 the Public Health Building was named in honor of Henry Frieze Vaughan, the first Dean of the School and chairman of the Department of Public Health Practice.

Administration Building

The General Services Building, later named the Administration Building, opened in December of 1948. It, too, was built under the postwar Public Works Program. It housed the Administration and the Student, Business, Extension, and Public Services. The structure was a large office building. A maximum amount of window space affording natural light was incorporated in the design. The windows and window sills were of aluminum, requiring no exterior painting, thus keeping maintenance costs low.



Administration Building on State Street

The students called the Administration Building the “Salmon Loaf” because of its shape and color.



Administration Building (rear)

Business Administration

The Business Administration Building housed a classroom and laboratory wing on the south, a library and lecture wing on the east, and an office tower on the northwest corner. The south wing, the library, and the administrative offices were occupied in the fall of 1948, and the remainder of the building in February, 1949.



Under Construction



Business Administration Tower



Entrance

Alice Lloyd Residence Hall

A new women’s residence hall, later named for Alice Crocker Lloyd, was opened in 1949. The building housed 500 women. The houses were named in honor of Sarah Caswell Angell, Alice Freeman Palmer, Caroline Hubbard Kleinstueck, and Mary Louisa Hinsdale.

Alice Crocker Lloyd '16, a native of Ann Arbor, served as Dean of Women from 1930 to 1950. She came to the job with a knowledge of its ideals and a sympathetic insight into the difficulties facing students.



(left to right) Sarah Angell, Alice Palmer, Caroline Kleinstueck, Mary Louisa Hinsdale



Alice Lloyd

University Terrace & Women’s Hospital

University Terrace opened in 1946, for married student veterans and their families. The complex consisted of twelve buildings with 276 furnished apartments. The buildings were demolished in 1996.

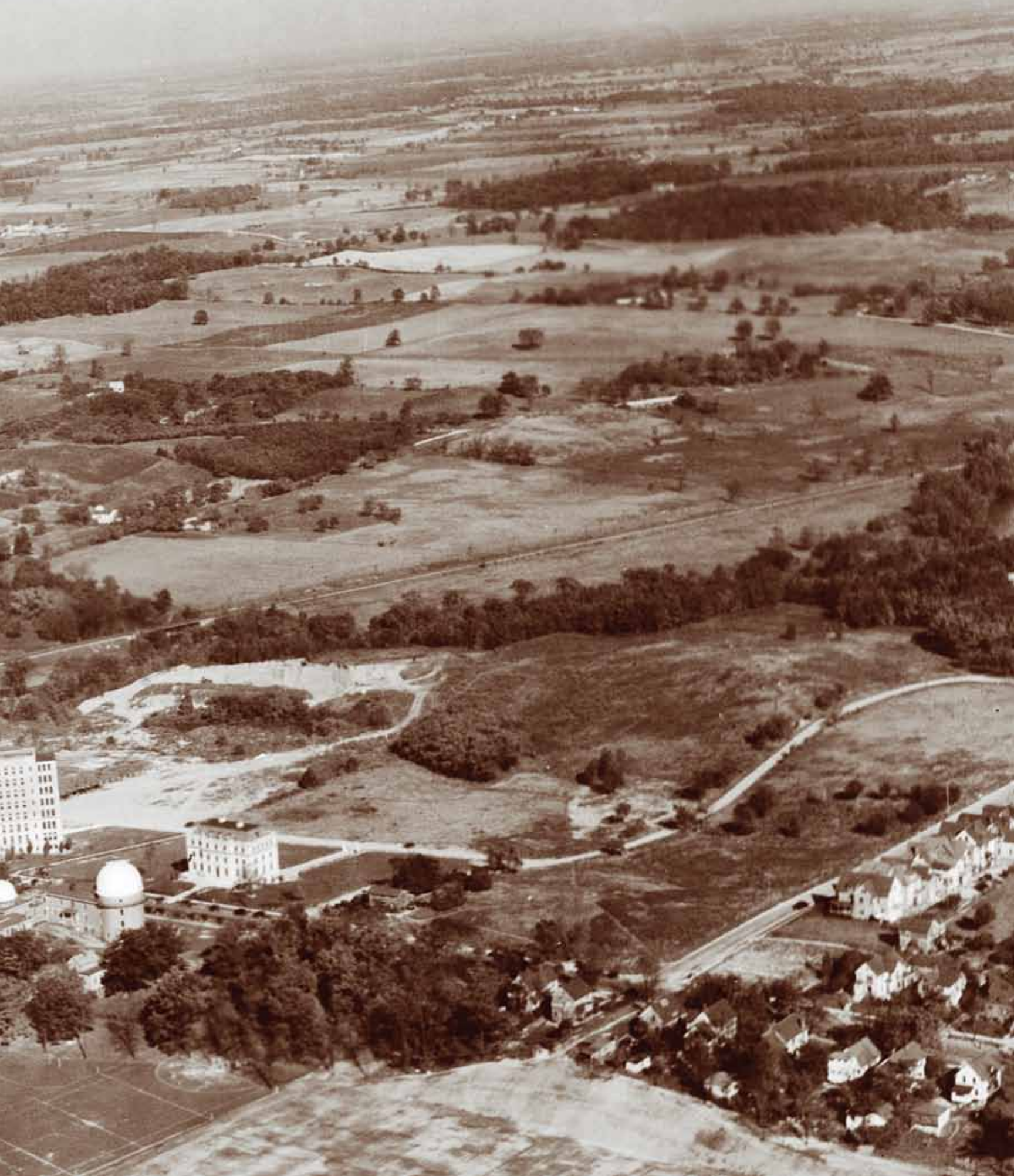


Women s Hospital (front) University Terrace Apartments (rear)

The Women’s Hospital opened in 1950. The Hospital combined out-patient and inpatient service with facilities for the teaching of obstetrics and gynecology. There were also well-equipped research laboratories.



The Farmland That Became the North Campus



The North Campus

Space soon became inadequate to accommodate the post-war growth of the University. In anticipation of this growing need, the Regents had begun to acquire farmland property on the sloping hills lying just to the northeast of the Huron River. Although there were some early thoughts given to relocating the School of Education, Natural Resources, Music, and Fine Arts to the North Campus, the construction of the Phoenix Memorial Project soon re-purposed the site for engineering research. More specifically, the early plans for the North Campus included the Cooley Memorial Laboratory to house the electronics research associated with the Willow Run Laboratories, the Phoenix Memorial Laboratory, the Automotive Laboratory, and a storage library. The development of the rest of the campus would proceed as needs arose and funds were secured. Possible projects suggested for the long-range future included a fine arts center where teaching facilities in music, theater, television, architecture, and design could be concentrated; residence halls and multiple-housing units for both single and married students, and staff; and facilities for the study of natural resources.

On January 17, 1952, the newly appointed president of the University, Harlan Hatcher, held a press conference to announce plans for a new North Campus for the University: *“The increasing responsibilities and demands upon the University and the projection of necessary growth in the future have made it imperative that plans for expansion be formulated now. Of course, there must be some further construction on the present campus, but we know now that there is not adequate space for an enrollment of 25,000 students or more, which it is reasonable to anticipate in the 1960’s.”* (*Michigan Alumnus*, 1951-52, p. 257)



Wilbur Pierpont

Wilbur Pierpont played a key role in this massive expansion plan for the North Campus. Pierpont, a native Michigander, earned an M.A. and Ph.D. in Business. In 1946, after the war, he returned to the University to work first with President Ruthven and then President Hatcher as the University’s chief financial officer. The early purchase and development of the North Campus can be traced to Pierpont, who saw the needs of the growing University. His contributions were honored in 1995 by the naming of the Wilbur and Maxine Pierpont Commons.

The noted Finnish architect, Eero Saarinen, the first president of the Cranbrook Institute and the son of the former University faculty member, Eliel Saarinen, was retained in 1951 to develop the master plan for the North Campus site. Saarinen was one of the most creative architects of the 20th Century, noted for his bold designs including Dulles International Airport, the St. Louis Gateway Arch, and the residential colleges at Yale.

At the time Saarinen was commissioned to develop the plan for the North Campus, he was just completing the design for the General Motors Technical Center in Warren, Michigan. There is a striking similarity between the two designs, even including an exhibition dome, typical of automobile development centers to display new models.



Eero Saarinen



The Saanen Plan for the North Campus



The North Campus

The first building to be completed on the North Campus was the Cooley Memorial Laboratory in 1953. Much of the classified electronics research associated with Willow Run Research Laboratory was conducted in the Cooley Laboratory.



Mortimer Cooley Memorial Laboratory



1950s & 1960s

North Campus Buildings

In 1955, the Phoenix Memorial Laboratory for nuclear research was completed. The building also housed the Ford Nuclear Reactor, the first to be built on a university campus (See page 124). The Automotive Engineering Laboratory, which had previously been in a lean-to next to the Engineering Shops (West Engineering Annex), was relocated to a new North Campus building completed in October of 1955. The Aeronautical Engineering Department moved its research activities to the North Campus in 1955. The Aeronautical Engineering Laboratories consisted of two buildings: one housed the supersonic and low turbulence wind tunnels, and the other was for propulsion research. Printing Services also moved into a new building in 1957. Engineering built a large research laboratory for fluid dynamics research which opened in 1958, first known simply as the Fluids Laboratory and later renamed the G. G. Brown Laboratory in honor of George Granger Brown, Dean of Engineering from 1951-1957. In 1963, three new buildings opened: The Institute for Science and Technology, The Earl V. Moore School of Music named in honor of the first Dean of Music, and the Research Administration Building. In 1965 the North Campus Commons gave the residents of the new campus a place to gather, and next door, the Chrysler Center for Continuing Engineering Education opened in 1967.



North Campus Housing
1958

Space Research Building
1965

Fluids Engineering Laboratory
1958

School of Music
1963

The North Campus - 1970s

*Aeronautical Engineering
Laboratories - 1955*



*Research Administration
1963*



*Printing Services & Warehouse
1957*



*Automotive Laboratory
1955*



*Coeley Laboratory
1953*

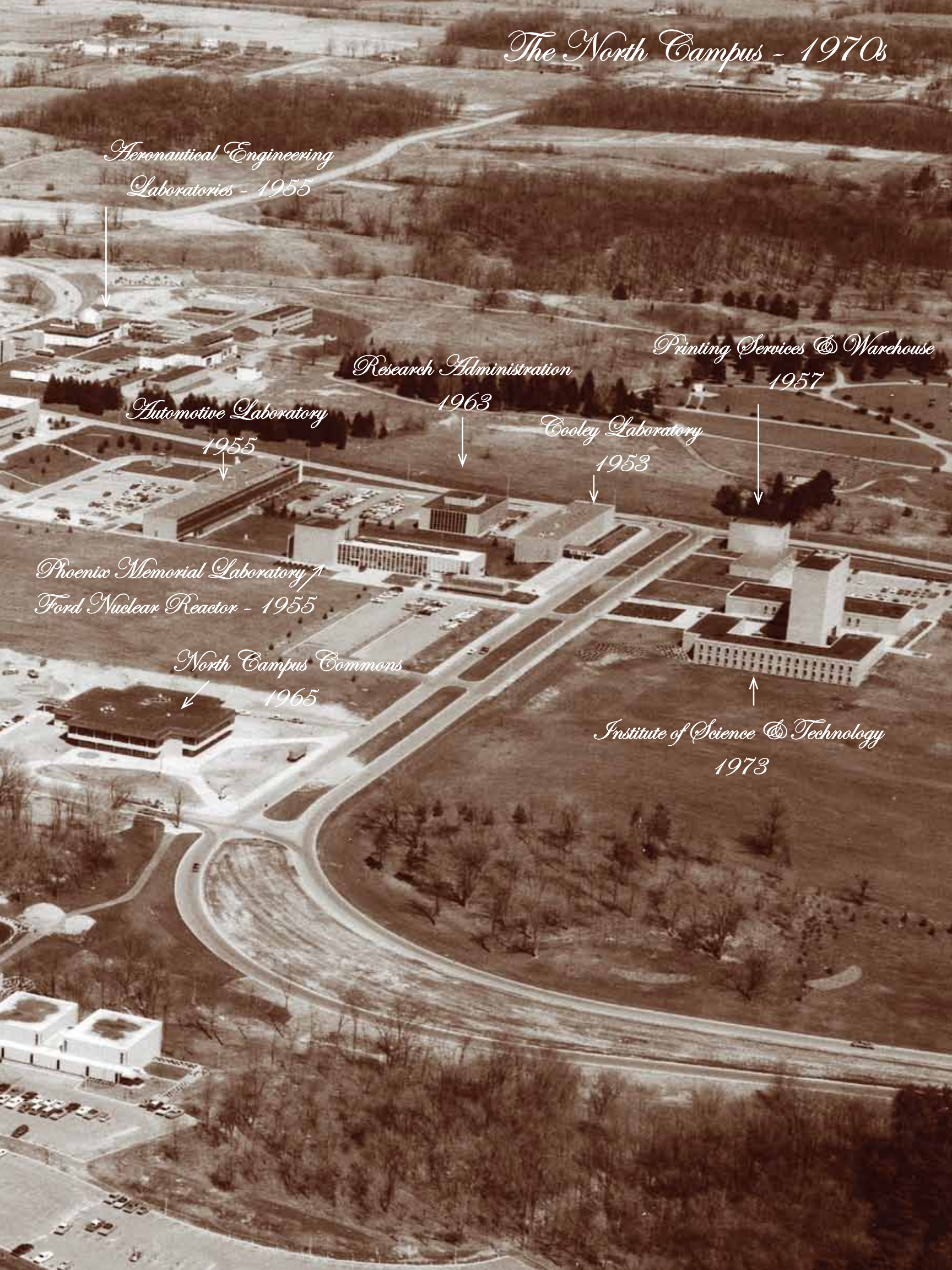


*Phoenix Memorial Laboratory /
Ford Nuclear Reactor - 1955*

*North Campus Commons
1965*



*Institute of Science & Technology
1973*



In 1951 the Regents selected **Harlan Hatcher** as Ruthven's successor. Hatcher came to Michigan from Ohio State, where he had been vice president for faculty and curriculum, dean, English professor, and student (in fact, he had earned all three of his degrees at Ohio State). Known for his teaching, writing, and administrative skills, Hatcher moved rapidly to restructure the University's administration to take advantage of the postwar economic boom. Hatcher's 17-year tenure saw dramatic expansion in enrollment and the physical campus, including the acquisition and development of the North Campus in Ann Arbor and establishment of regional campuses in Flint and Dearborn to accommodate the doubling of student enrollments from 21,000 to 41,000.

Michigan continued its reputation as one of the world's leading research universities with major activities in nuclear energy (the Michigan Memorial Phoenix Project), the space program (including the nation's leading programs for astronaut training), biomedical research (the clinical trials of the Salk vaccine), the physical sciences (Donald Glaser's invention of the bubble chamber), and the development of the quantitative social sciences (the Institute for Social Research and the Survey Research Center). Student hijinks (the first panty raids in 1952) were balanced by serious social issues such as the Red Scare years when two faculty members were dismissed for refusing to testify before the House Subcommittee on Un-American Activities. The university benefited from generous state support during this era, enabling important educational innovations such as the Residential College, the Pilot Program, and the Interflex program (a novel combined B.S./M.D. program).



Harlan Hatcher

South Quadrangle

The South Quadrangle, completed in 1951, gave students the intimacy of a small residential group within the stimulating larger neighborhood of a university campus. The Michigan House Plan incorporated seven individual houses, each containing eight families of twenty men. Each had a house director, concerned with the health and well-being of each student. In accordance with the Michigan House Plan, the houses were named in honor of former distinguished faculty: Fred Manville Taylor, Moses Gomberg, G. Carl Huber, Francis W. Kelsey, Jesse Siddall Reeves, Fred Newton Scott, and Claude Halstead Van Tyne.



Fred Taylor



Moses Gomberg



G. Carl Huber



Francis Kelsey



Jesse Reeves



Fred Scott



Claude Van Tyne



South Quad



Mason & Haven Hall

The extraordinary increase in students, faculty and staff immediately after WWII made the need for additional classroom and office space acute. The initial planning assumed that the new building or buildings would replace six old structures, which had been condemned as fire hazards: Haven Hall (original Law Building), Economics Building (part of the original Chemical Laboratory), University Hall, Mason Hall, South Wing, and the Romance Language Building (original Museum).

That represented a loss of sixty-five classrooms and 42 offices. In the end, only University Hall, which included the two original buildings, Mason Hall and South College, were removed. Continuing the original Angell Hall plan was too costly, so two buildings and an auditorium wing were added behind Angell Hall. Haven Hall, Mason Hall, and the Auditorium Wing were completed in 1952.



Angell Hall (rear)



Mason Hall (1) Auditoriums (2) Haven Hall (3)



Outside the Fishbowl



The Fishbowl



Mason & Haven Hall

Undergraduate Library & Student Activities Building

The emphasis on undergraduate education was demonstrated once again by the construction of the air-conditioned Undergraduate Library, which stayed open until midnight. The new facility offered access to the stacks, permitted smoking, and provided seating for 2,400 students. Another undergraduate initiative was the opening of the Student Activities Building. This new facility housed the University offices dealing with students, and gave a home to the Student Government Council, the Joint Judiciary Council, and other student services.



Student Activities Building



UGLi Interior



Undergraduate Library - UGLi



Coin Operated Typewriters

The University of Michigan Flint

In response to a growing demand for higher education in Flint and assisted by buildings and land donated by the city and generous financial support from Charles Steward Mott, in 1956 the University established a two-year senior college in Flint offering baccalaureate degree programs in the liberal arts, education, and business administration through the Ann Arbor campus. In 1964, the Regents expanded this program to create a four-year institution, Flint College, offering the first UM degrees outside of Ann Arbor. In 1971 it was renamed the University of Michigan Flint and moved to its current riverfront campus adjacent to downtown Flint, with the first buildings opening in 1977.



The keys are presented to President Hatcher by Charles Mott.



President Hatcher opens the University of Michigan Flint.



University Center



University Pavilion



UM Flint Riverside Campus



Murchie Science Center



William S. White Library on the River



William S. White Library

The University of Michigan Dearborn

In December of 1956, the Ford Motor Company presented to the University the former residence and grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford. The estate, known as Fairlane, was located in Dearborn. Ford also donated \$6.5 million to support the establishment of a senior college operating in connection with business and industry. It would also provide opportunities for graduates of the Henry Ford Community College and elsewhere to obtain degrees. The Dearborn Center, as it came to be known, was to arrange a program of engineering and business administration courses alternating with semesters of practical experience in factories and offices. Buildings were erected with the funds given by the company, and the new branch opened in 1959.



The Henry Ford Estate was the home of the automotive pioneer and his wife, Clara, for more than 30 years. Fairlane is a national historical landmark.



President Hatcher and Henry Ford II met on the grounds of the Henry Ford Estate on December 17, 1956, the day they announced the gift from Ford Motor Company of the land, buildings and funding to launch what was to become the University of Michigan-Dearborn.



The courtyard of the College of Arts, Sciences, and Letters.



The pond, located in the courtyard between the Administration Building and the Computer and Information Sciences Building.



Social Sciences Building



Students walking near the courtyard pond.

Frieze Building

In May 1954, the University purchased the Ann Arbor High School Building, which had been built in 1905 at 105 South State Street. In February 1956 the building was renamed the Henry S. Frieze Building. An addition completed in December 1957 housed several LS&A departments and the School of Social Work.

There was strong reason to name the old high school after Henry Frieze. Prior to the Civil War, most public education occurred at the primary level, and colleges and universities were obliged to create associated academies to prepare students for college work. Frieze instead began the practice of certifying select Michigan public schools as capable of offering respectable college preparation, thereby freeing the university from preparatory commitments and stimulating the schools of the state to extend their responsibilities into secondary education. This was the device that unleashed the high-school movement in the Midwest and later the nation.



Ann Arbor High School



Henry Simmons Frieze



Frieze Building Addition 1957

Physics & Astronomy

In 1963, the Physics & Astronomy Building was completed, and the Department of Astronomy vacated its offices, classrooms, and telescopes on the Detroit Observatory site that had been dedicated to astronomy for over 100 years. By 1963 the department's astronomical observation was performed mostly at observatories remote from the campus, including space vehicles orbiting around the Earth.



Physics-Astronomy Building



Original Astronomy Building



Demolition of the old Astronomy Building

Institute for Social Research, Fleming Administration & Pharmacy

In 1965 the Institute for Social Research Building was completed. ISR became the world leader in the development of the quantitative social sciences, economics, psychology, sociology, and anthropology through its Survey Research Center and National Election Studies.



Institute for Social Research

In August of 1968 the new Administration Building opened on Thompson Street. The structure housed offices for the University's central administration. The building was later named in honor of Robben and Sally Fleming. The Cube "Endover," in Regents' Plaza, was by the artist Bernard (Tony) Rosenthal '36. The sculpture was a gift of the class of 1965.



Fleming Administration Building (right)

The Pharmacy Research Building, completed in 1960, was devoted almost entirely to laboratories accommodating two to four researchers each, both faculty and graduate students. At the time of its dedication, it was the nation's largest college building for pharmaceutical research.



Pharmacy Building

Mary Markley Residence Hall & The Residential College

The 1960s were a time of experimentation and change. Students rejected in *loco parentis*, pushing the University out of their private lives. The 60s generation also discarded many of the long-standing traditions of student life such as the J-Hop, Cap Night, and even fraternities and sororities for a time. Some of the residence halls became co-educational.

In the fall of 1963 Mary Markley Residence Hall opened. It was planned as a residence for 1,200 women, but it was occupied by both men and women in an effort to promote greater maturity among students. An innovation at the time was a telephone in every room. Men's and women's wings were separated, but the residents shared dining rooms and study areas, in the hope that both manners and dress would improve. The complex was named in honor of Mary Butler Markley, a faculty widow who had been extremely active in alumnae activities. Rising enrollments of women overtaxed the women's dormitories, and the University could no longer house all of the women students. Senior women were allowed to live in apartments for the first time.

During the 1960s there were numerous experiments in creating new approaches to student residential housing. One of the most interesting was the conversion of East Quad in 1969 into a small residential college within LS&A, complete with associated faculty, counselors and curricula. Students would live and attend classes in the same building, and a common core of courses would be required. A few teaching fellows and counselors would also live in. The Residential College soon became not only one of the more popular student options, attracting many students who sought a more integrated living-learning environment, but one of the most successful University experiments in undergraduate education.



Mary Markley Hall (upper right) University Terrace (center)



Residential College - East Quadrangle

Music School & Dental School

In the 1950s, a new building for the School of Music was number one on the University's priority list. In 1957 a contract was let for the building, but the project was stalled for lack of appropriations, and the plans were filed away. Finally, in the early 1960s, state funding was obtained for a new building located on the University's North Campus. Eero Saarinen, who had developed the North Campus master plan, was given the commission. The new building was completed in 1963, and for the first time, all musical activities were consolidated under one roof.

As dental practice continued to evolve, the Dental School created eight new departments to add to the existing ten departments. With expanding programs and enrollments, it was clear by the 1950s that a new building was necessary, and planning was begun. Funding was not made available until the late 1960s by which time the size of the school had grown from 16 to 105 full-time faculty with staff growth from 107 to 408. Dean William Mann was able to win state support for a new Dental Building, completed in 1971.



School of Music - 1963



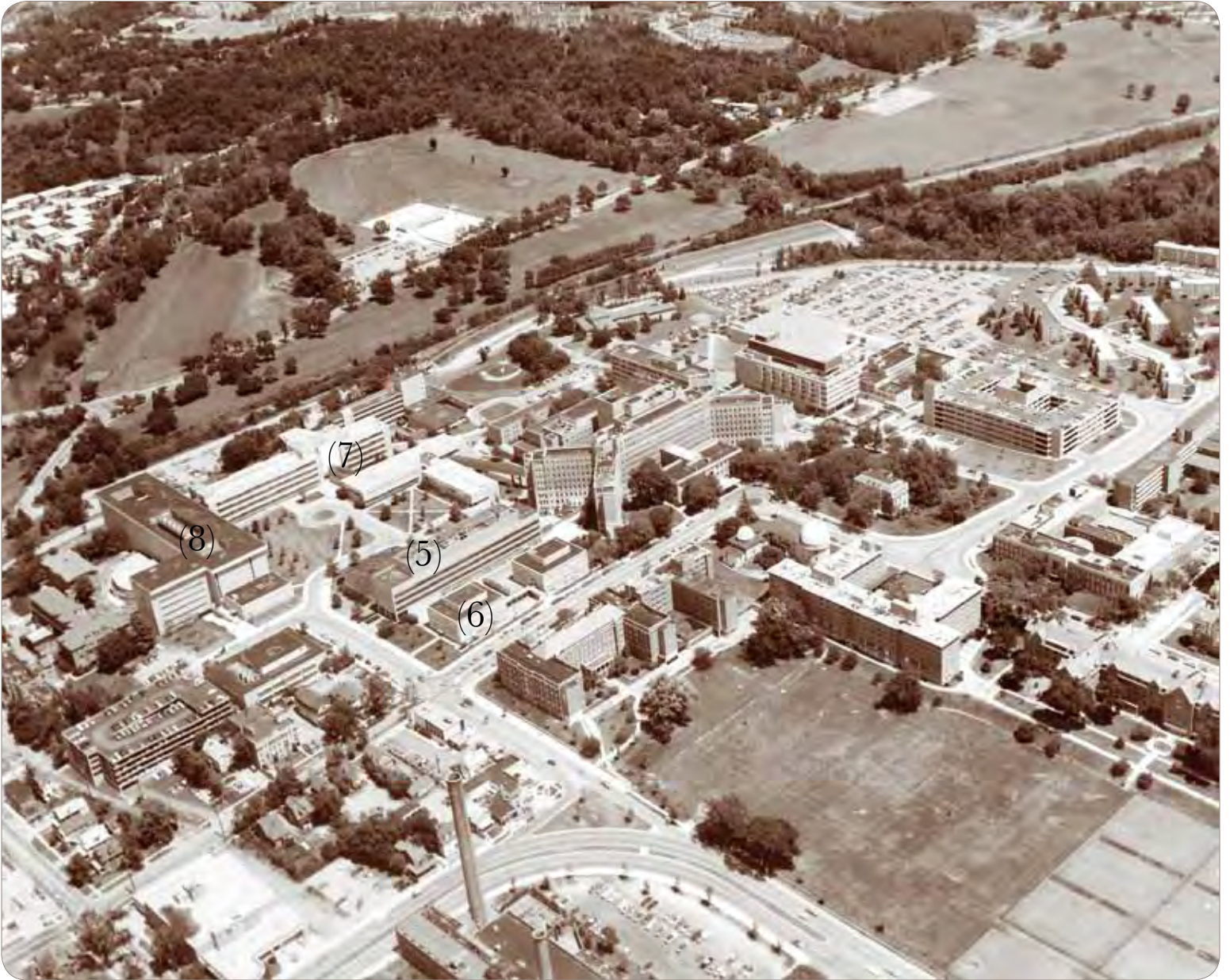
Dental School - 1971

Buildings Added to the Medical Center in the 1950s & 1960s



1. Women's Hospital (1950); 2. Outpatient Clinic (now Med Inn) (1953);
3. C. S. Mott Children's Hospital (1969); 4. Towsley Center for Continuing Medical Education (1969)

Buildings Added to the Medical Center in the 1950s & 1960s



5. Kresge Medical Research I (1954); 6. Kresge Medical Research II (1964);
7. Medical Science I (Medical School and School of Nursing) (1958); 8. Medical Science II (Medical School) (1969)



The University of Michigan Campus - early 1960s



During the 1950s and early 1960s the state regularly provided the University with funds for campus facilities amounting to 10% to 15% of its operating appropriations. But by the mid-1960s there were already several warning signs that such state support might not continue. In 1964 the state legislature proposed delegating the control of funds for planning and constructing university buildings to the state controller, including the selection of project architects. The University of Michigan challenged the state's authority to control these projects, thereby losing the opportunity for state facilities funding throughout the remaining 1960s and into the 1970s, at a time when other state universities were expanding rapidly. The rapid post-war expansion of the University's Ann Arbor campus was coming to an end, as it entered a period of retrenchment that would last almost two decades.

In 1964-65, with reluctance from the faculty and the administration, the two-semester calendar which had been in effect for more than 110 years was changed to three terms a year. Semester offerings were slightly shortened, and the third term—May through August—was broken in half to accommodate school teachers and students from other colleges who could attend only the second half of that term. The students who applauded the new calendar had some second thoughts after experiencing the stepped-up pace. There was no vacation period in which to write term papers or to catch up in the event of earlier illness; spring sports were upset; final examination periods were compressed; and the favored jobs at summer resorts conflicted with registering before Labor Day. The terms were later shortened still further so that registration once again took place after Labor Day.

In 1964, when President Hatcher offered proposals to the Board of Regents for the observance of the University's founding—a Sesquicentennial celebration for 1967—his plans included a major fund-raising campaign, and a goal of \$55 million was adopted. To everyone's astonishment, a total of over \$74 million was raised. No public university had ever attempted to raise such an amount. But as the University had perhaps the largest alumni body in the nation—225,000 at the time—the effort seemed worth making in conjunction with the anniversary celebration.

Following a series of symposiums and numerous ceremonies in celebration of the University's Sesquicentennial throughout 1967, President Hatcher retired at the end of the year. He left a physical plant that had more than doubled in buildings and facilities; a student body that had nearly doubled in size and, despite the pressures and temptations of the time, had never rioted or successfully dictated to the administration; an enlarged faculty of great distinction; the largest living alumni body in the nation; and a state government convinced that its University deserved steady support. It was a brilliant accomplishment of devoted application and sound judgment.

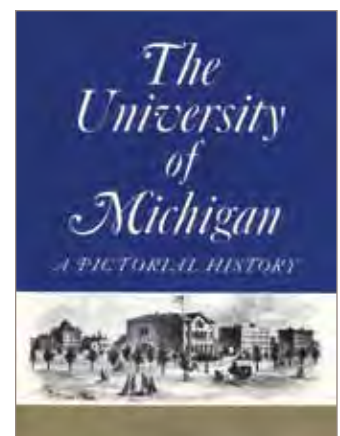
In celebration of the University's Sesquicentennial, two publications were produced on the history of the University: Howard Peckham's *The Making of the University of Michigan*, and Ruth Bordin's *The University of Michigan... A Pictorial History*.



Howard Peckham



Ruth Bordin



Robben Wright Fleming 1968 - 1979

Although Hatcher's skillful gentleman-scholar approach had provided effective leadership during the 1950s, it was challenged by the emerging student activism of the 1960s, a decade marked by the formation of the Students for a Democratic Society (and the Port Huron Manifesto) and the growing student protests over issues such as civil rights and the Vietnam Conflict. It was clear that times were changing, and a new style of leadership would be necessary as student activism against "the establishment" escalated. Hatcher retired in 1967 at the age of 70.

The Regents turned to **Robben Fleming**, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, to lead the university during a time of protest and disruption. Fleming's background as a professor of labor relations specializing in arbitration and mediation served him well during the tumultuous years when Ann Arbor was a center of student activism. His patience, negotiating skills, and genuine sympathy for the concerns of students and faculty helped Michigan weather the decade without the destructive confrontations that struck some other universities. Despite pressure from conservative groups, Fleming was careful both to respect the freedom to protest and to avoid inflexible stands on non-essential matters, believing that most protesters would soon wear themselves out if not provoked.



Robben Fleming Meeting with Students

Fleming believed that the most important role of the president in a successful university was to keep things running smoothly, a task best accomplished by recruiting a team of outstanding administrators. He once noted, "If you start out as president with a provost and a chief financial officer who are superb people, you are about three-quarters of the way down the path of success, because these are your critical areas." And talent he had in abundance: Allan Smith, Frank Rhodes, and Harold Shapiro as provosts, and Wilbur Pierpont and James Brinkerhoff as chief financial officers.

Campus construction was relatively modest during the 1970s and early 1980s. While the University was finally able to negotiate an adequate degree of control over state-funded facilities projects, only one modest state-funded academic building was approved during the 1970s, the Modern Languages Building. The Arab Oil Embargo and rising energy prices brought an end to the robust post-WWII economy, leading to a major recession in the mid-1970s followed by rampant inflation in the early 1980s. However, even more serious was the beginning of the decline of the American automobile industry, the key to the state's prosperity, as foreign competition from Japan emerged.

Hence there was little campus expansion during the 1970s, and the new buildings that did appear were financed with non-state funds. For example, Crisler Arena (1968) was debt-financed with student fees, as were recreational sports facilities on the North Campus (NCRB, 1976) and Central Campus (CCRB), including the Dance Building (1977). The Power Center (1971) was built with a gift from Regent Eugene Power. Bait's Housing (1966), Bursley Hall (1968), Northwood IV (1969), and Northwood V (1972) were financed with student housing rental fees, while the Administration Building (1968), South Stacks Library addition (1970), Dental Building (1971), Business Administration Assembly Hall (1972), the Institute of Science & Technology (1973), the William Revelli Hall (1973), the Art and Architecture Building (1974), and the William A. Paton Center (1976) were built with internal funds. The Bentley Historical Library (1973) and Gerald R. Ford Library (1976) were financed with gifts, while the Football Practice Field (1971) and Track and Tennis Building (1974) were built with Athletic Department revenues.

President Fleming successfully led the University through tempestuous times, with its capacity and reputation intact. The Vietnam protests of the 1960s evolved into the Black Action Movement of the early 1970s. Concern about classified research led to the University's decision to sever its relationship with the Willow Run Research Laboratories, which were transferred to the independent Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM). The emerging concerns about the environment led to the first Earth Day (1970), while the University faced concerns regarding recombinant DNA research. A wave of collective bargaining swept the campus, with first the hospital interns and residents and then the graduate teaching assistants unionizing. With typical irreverence, Ann Arbor approved a \$5 fine for smoking pot and briefly flirted with declaring itself a "nuclear free zone."

One of President Fleming's most lasting achievements was successfully negotiating a plan for building a replacement university hospital, an action that required him to become chair of the University Hospital Executive Committee to negotiate through an impasse. The University acquired the old St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital to serve as a staging area, a facility that would later become the home of the School of Nursing. Fleming retired in 1979 and became President of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Buildings Completed During the Late 1960s & 1970s



1977 Central Campus Recreation and Dance Building



1968 Events Building Crisler Arena



1974 Track & Tennis Building



1973 William D. Revelli Hall



1971 Dental School



1971 Power Center



1972 Modern Languages Building



1968 Administration Building



1970 Graduate Library Stacks



1977 300 North Ingalls Old St Joe s Hospital



1971 Thomas Francis Jr. Public Health Building



1972 Business Administration Assembly Hall

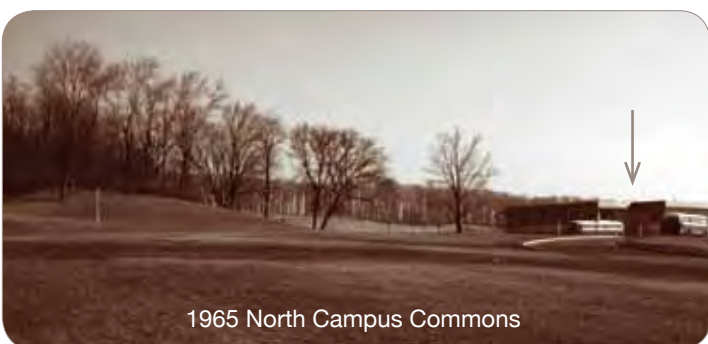
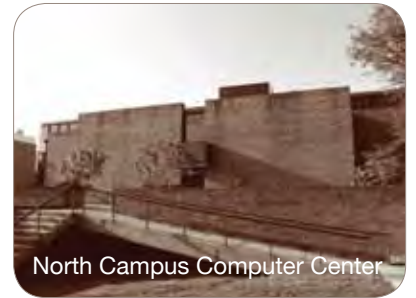


1969 Mott Children s Hospital
1969 Towsley Center for Continuing Medical Education



1976 William A. Paton Center

Buildings Completed During the Late 1960s & 1970s



Harold Tafler Shapiro 1980 - 1987



Harold Tafler Shapiro

After an extensive nationwide search, the Regents turned inside to select the university's provost, **Harold Shapiro**, as the next president. A Canadian by birth and educated at McGill and Princeton, Shapiro had served as chair of the Department of Economics and led the economic forecasting project that analyzed the Michigan economy. Shapiro served as chair of the Department of Economics from 1974-77, and Vice President for Academic Affairs from 1977-79.

Shapiro understood well that the state's economy would likely drop in prosperity to the national average and below in the years ahead. During the 1970s and 1980s, state support would drop from 60% of the university's general and education budget to 30% (and decline still further to 15% during the 1990s). Together with his provost, Billy Frye, he started the university down the long road toward becoming a privately supported public university.

Campus construction also languished during the early years of the Shapiro administration. The recession of the 1970s became a serious depression in Michigan, compounded by double-digit inflation. State budget cuts followed budget cuts, forcing the University into a serious retrenchment mode for several years that would see the eventual loss of roughly 30% of its state support.

President Shapiro was determined not only to preserve but also to enhance the academic quality of the University. But he realized that to do so during this difficult period would require focusing resources through reallocation. While every academic and administrative unit was required to participate in this effort to become "better paid, better supported, with a smaller staff," several units were eliminated entirely (e.g., Geography, Extension Services, Michigan Media), while others were targeted for far more substantial cuts as the criteria of quality, centrality, and cost-effectiveness were applied: Art (18%), Natural Resources (33%), and Education (40%). Ironically, although the "small-but-better" theme clearly guided most University decisions during the early 1980s, during the decade the institution actually grew at a 7%/year rate, with the Medical Center growing even faster at 15%/year.

Perhaps more significant, like many other public universities facing eroding state support, the University began to stress those professional schools such as medicine, law, business, and engineering that were less dependent on state support, since it was clear that generous state support was unlikely to return.

Of highest priority during this era was the successful effort to build a new University Hospital, both the largest project in the University's history and an effort that required an extraordinary commitment of resources during a period when the state was in a deep recession (as Shapiro put it, the University "bet the ranch" on the project). Although extraordinarily complex both logistically and politically, the project was remarkably well-managed and came in on time and under budget. It provided the University with one of the finest clinical facilities in the nation, generating substantial resources for further clinical and research facilities in later years.

Yet the rest of the campus suffered several negative consequences from this massive effort to expand the Medical Center (beyond traffic and parking congestion). Because of the massive cost—second only to the Mackinac Bridge in Michigan history—other University capital facilities needs were put on hold throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Indeed, the magnitude of state funding required for the project, \$174 million, essentially crippled state funding of higher education projects throughout the state for almost a decade.

Although state funding of campus buildings resumed in the 1980s with the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Building on the North Campus and the Chemical Sciences Laboratory on the Central Campus, this modest state commitment paled in comparison with the needs of the academic programs of the University, particularly LS&A. Many of the most distinguished academic programs of the University were housed in ancient buildings, badly in need of repair, and totally inadequate for modern teaching and research. As the University entered the 1990s, the situation looked bleak.

Although students began to resume traditions in the 1980s such as fraternities and sororities and college athletics, Michigan remained a very politically active campus. Military research was still a cause, with the "end-use" criterion adopted for the few remaining classified research projects. Racial issues remained important, first with the effort to complete University divestment of South African holdings, and then with concerns about racism on campus (addressed by the United Coalition Against Racism and the Black Action Movements II and III).

1980s Buildings

On December 24, 1981 the Economics Building, the oldest academic building, was destroyed by an arsonist's fire. The department moved to the North Ingalls Building (Old St. Joe's Hospital) and in 1986 moved to new quarters in Lorch Hall. This caused a severe space problem on the Central Campus and hastened the move of Engineering to the North Campus. In 1981 the Law Library addition opened, an underground facility carefully constructed to preserve the Gothic architecture of the School.



Economics Building



Law Library Addition



With support from Apollo Computer and General Motors, Engineering installed the most advanced computing network (the Computer-Aided Engineering Network, or CAEN) on any campus. Faculty and students were given the opportunity to purchase personal computers at reduced rates, and "computer clusters" began to appear all over campus. Computer Sciences moved from the College of Literature, Science and the Arts to Engineering and into a new building. Chemical Engineering moved into its North Campus building in 1982



1982 Herbert H. Dow Building - North Campus



1986 Electrical & Computer Sciences Building - North Campus

Major efforts were directed toward strengthening the physical sciences. Chemistry and Physics received new facilities. The Willard Dow Chemistry Laboratory, appeared where the Barbour and Waterman gymnasiums once stood.



1989 Willard Dow Chemistry Laboratory



Chemistry Buildings (left to right) 89, 48, 09

The Replacement Hospital took a decade of persistent effort by the Regents, three University presidents, their vice presidents, three Medical School deans, two Hospital directors, and a growing RHP staff. Robben Fleming drafted a comprehensive plan, which was then successively executed by Harold Shapiro's administration. Five years of construction (1981-86) followed the five years of intensive planning (1976-1981), as the RHP slowly rose on its new site northeast of the University Hospital (Old Main). The new hospital opened in 1986 and was named "University Hospitals." Three years later, Old Main was taken down, not in a massive implosion as had originally been contemplated, but brick by brick. Survival Flight, an emergency medical helicopter service to link the facilities in Ann Arbor with surrounding communities, was inaugurated in May of 1983.



1986 University Hospitals

In 1982, a major gift from the Kellogg Foundation made possible the construction of the new, \$12 million W. K. Kellogg Eye Center. In 1986 the Medical Science Research Building I opened, and in 1989 the Medical Science Research Building II was completed, housing the Hughes Institute for research on molecular genetics.



W. K. Kellogg Eye Center - 1982



Medical Science Research Buildings I & II



Old Main Hospital (1) Replacement Hospital (2)

Business Administration added new library and classroom facilities and its own hotel for executive conferences.



Library & Classrooms - 1985



Executive Conference Center - 1985



Library & Classrooms - 1985

James Johnson Duderstadt 1988 - 1996



James Duderstadt

Following Shapiro's departure to Princeton, the Regents conducted a long search, eventually turning back inside once again to tap the university's provost, **James Duderstadt**—only the fourth insider in Michigan's history. A graduate of Yale (B.S.) and Caltech (Ph.D.), Duderstadt had been a faculty member in nuclear engineering at the University since 1969, serving as Dean of Engineering in the early 1980s when he orchestrated the move of the College of Engineering to the North Campus. Since he had worked closely with Shapiro as provost, his appointment assured a smooth transition with no loss of University momentum.



The Rock

Building upon Shapiro's efforts, the Duderstadt administration completed the objectives of stabilizing the university's support base in the face of the continued erosion of state support by launching the first \$1 billion fundraising campaign for a public university (eventually raising \$1.4 billion), restoring the reserves of the institution, leading Michigan to its status as the nation's leading research university (in research volume), and building its financial strength to the highest level in its history (as measured by achieving the highest Wall Street credit rating of Aaa, the first for a public university).



One Billion Dollar Kickoff Celebration with Mike Walace

Foreseeing a 21st-century world in which knowledge, globalization, and diversity would be critical elements, Duderstadt launched the Michigan Mandate and Michigan Agenda for Women to diversify the campus community, created a new International Institute, and moved to reshape academic programs to prepare students for the global economic and information revolution (including Michigan's role in building and managing the early phases of the Internet). During the 1990s, a process of institutional transformation was launched to explore possible futures for a 21st-century university, establishing programs throughout the world, launching an Internet-based university, stimulating interdisciplinary programs, and promoting a renewed focus on the quality of undergraduate education.



Michigan Mandate & Michigan Agenda for Women Events



In the 1990s, several factors converged to provide the University with a remarkable window of opportunity for rebuilding its campuses. First, falling interest rates, coupled with the University's high credit rating, made it quite inexpensive to borrow money. Second, because of a weak economy, there were few competing construction projects underway in the private sector, and hence construction bids tended to come in quite low. Third, the University's success in auxiliary activities, including clinical revenue and continuing education fees, generated substantial revenue. And, fourth, the University was able to convince the Governor to launch a major state capital facilities program, with the understanding that the University would match the state contribution through the use of its own internal funds.

In the late 1980s, a carefully designed plan was developed to rebuild, renovate, and update all university buildings. This massive campus renaissance, which eventually amounted to over \$2 billion of facilities construction and renovation, was made possible by a combination of state support for capital improvements, gifts and grants, the reallocation of internal UM funds including contributions from the University's auxiliary units, and student fees. Its tremendous success was due to the vision, commitment, and hard work of a great many individuals at the University, including Gil Whitaker as provost, Farris Womack as VPCFO, and Paul Spradlin as director of plant extension.

There was also a substantial effort to improve the landscaping and appearance of the campus. With the completion of the major construction projects on the Central Campus and North Campus, new master landscaping plans were developed and launched, including the Ingalls Mall, the East University Mall, and the Diag projects on the Central Campus, and the "North Woods" landscaping plan for the North Campus. At the same time, a number of safety concerns were addressed with increased lighting, new plantings, gardens, and courtyards designed to augment the new construction.

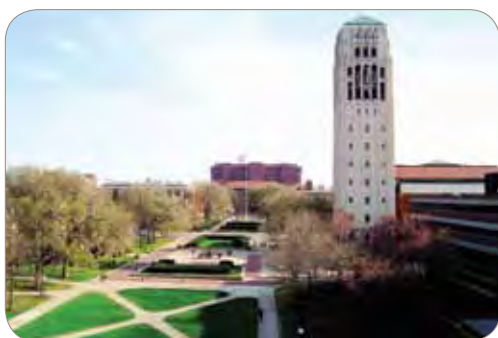
While the rebuilding and/or major renovation of most of the University's campuses during the decade was an extraordinary accomplishment, of comparable long-term importance was the massive effort to eliminate the deferred maintenance backlog that had arisen during the 1970s and 1980s. Furthermore, major efforts were made to provide ongoing support for facilities maintenance so that such backlogs would not arise again in the future.



Rebuilding and Finance Team
Ferris Womack, Paul Spradlin, and Jim Duderstadt



Plaque of Architectural Drawings of the Buildings Constructed during the Duderstadt Administration



Ingalls Mall



The Library Plaza



East University Mall



North Woods Landscaping Plan for the North Campus

The Central Campus

Most encouraging of all was the great progress in addressing the critical needs of the Central Campus. The Undergraduate Library, appropriately referred to as the “UGLi,” was surrounded by an attractive shell, totally renovated, and dedicated as the Harold & Vivian Shapiro Library. The Physics Department benefited from a major new research laboratory. Tisch Hall was constructed to join Angell and Haven Halls to serve the humanities faculty. Total building renovations were accomplished for East Engineering and West Engineering (renamed East Hall and West Hall), C. C. Little, Angell Hall, Mason Hall, and Haven Hall. The Student Activities Building acquired a new addition, the Huetwell Visitor Center, and the School of Social Work received a marvelous new building. Funds and renovation plans were also provided for Hill Auditorium, the Rackham Graduate School, the Frieze Building, the original Ann Arbor High School and the LS&A Building.



Tisch Hall - Angell/Haven Addition



The Undergraduate Library Renovation



The School of Social Work Building



Huetwell Student Visitor Center



The Physics Building

The North Campus

The last remaining facilities needed to complete the North Campus were finished, including the Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Building (FXB) for aerospace engineering, the Lurie Engineering Center, and the Media Union, a remarkable digital library and multimedia center. Further, the eminent American architect—and University alumnus—Charles Moore was commissioned to design a striking carillon, the Robert H. and Ann Lurie Bell Tower, that soon became the symbol for the North Campus.



The Lurie Engineering Center



The FXB Building



The Robert H. & Ann Lurie Tower



The North Campus Fountain Plaza



The Media Union



The Medical Campus

The Medical Center continued to expand with a series of new teaching, research, and clinical facilities that augmented the new Adult General Hospital. A new Child and Maternal Health Care Hospital replaced Mott and Women's Hospitals. A high-rise Cancer and Geriatrics Center was constructed. A trio of sophisticated research laboratories, Medical Science Research Buildings I, II, and III came on line to keep the Medical School at the forefront of biomedical research, while also housing the Howard Hughes Medical Research Institute. As the Medical Center growth began to strain against the limits of its downtown Ann Arbor site, the University Hospitals acquired a large site northeast of Ann Arbor and began to develop its East Medical Campus to respond to the need for additional primary care facilities. It also developed new primary care facilities throughout southeastern Michigan, including a major concentration in the Briarwood area in south Ann Arbor, and a Child Care Center for the Medical Center staff.



The Cancer & Geriatrics Center



Medical Science Research I, II, & III



Child Care Center



East Medical

The South Campus

The University's South Campus also experienced extensive construction activity, including the renovation of most athletic facilities. Michigan Stadium was renovated, and a natural grass field was installed. In the process, the stadium floor was lowered so that an additional 3,000 seats could be added, thereby increasing the capacity of the stadium to 106,000. Other new or substantially renovated facilities included Canham Natatorium, Schembechler Hall, Keen Arena, Weidenbach Hall, Yost Arena, the Michigan Golf Course, the varsity track, and the new Michigan Tennis Complex. New facilities were provided to support business operations, including the Wolverine Tower and the Campus Safety Office.



Schembechler Hall



Tisch Tennis Center

Similar progress was made on the University's regional campuses. UM-Dearborn benefited from new classroom and laboratory facilities, while UM-Flint brought on line a new science laboratory, library, and administrative center. UM-Flint was given the AutoWorld site, along with funds for site preparation, by the Mott foundation, as the first stage of a major expansion of the campus.

In 1992 the University celebrated its 175th year. One of the events brought the former presidents together for a panel discussion of the University. A University History and Traditions Committee was also established. Robert Warner, former National Archivist and Dean of the School of Library Studies and Information was named University Historian, by Regental appointment.



(left to right) Harlan Hatcher, Bob Fleming, Allan Smith, Bob Warner, Harold Shapiro and Jim Duderstadt



Nick Steneck, Carole LaMantia, and Fran Blouin
Bob Warner, and Anne Duderstadt (seated)

Restoration of the Detroit Observatory

One of the projects of the History and Traditions Committee was the preservation of the Observatory. The Observatory, completed in 1854, is the only surviving original building on the University of Michigan campus. Under the direction of Dr. Patricia Whitesell, the building was renovated with historical accuracy. All of the original astronomical instruments (purchased by Henry Tappan) were also restored. Dr. Whitesell's book, *A Creation of His Own: Tappan's Detroit Observatory*, captures the story of this University treasure.



Patricia Whitesell



Meridian Circle Telescope

After eight years as president, Duderstadt returned to the faculty with a University-wide appointment as University Professor of Science and Engineering to build a new research center, the Millennium Project, located in the Media Union (later to be named the James and Anne Duderstadt Center). The Regents appointed Homer Neal, Vice President for Research and professor of physics, for a brief interim period to allow them to complete the search that eventually named Lee Bollinger as Duderstadt's successor.

Lee C. Bollinger 1997 - 2000



Lee C. Bollinger

Although **Lee Bollinger** had long been a faculty member and dean of the Law School at Michigan, he was offered the Michigan presidency while provost at Dartmouth College. A First Amendment scholar, Bollinger had received his undergraduate degree from Oregon University and his law degree from Columbia before joining the Michigan faculty in 1974.

Bollinger had strong interests in campus architecture (appointing the noted architect, Robert Venturi, as campus planner) and the arts (promoting the university's earlier relationship with Robert Frost and Arthur Miller and funding performances by the Royal Shakespeare Company). Several of his projects met strong resistance, such as the Venturi-designed "halo" installed at Michigan Stadium (and soon dismantled after the Regents suffered withering complaints from Michigan fans) and his plan to move his office to Angell Hall, displacing the undergraduate counseling office. After a brief four-year tenure, Bollinger left to become president of Columbia University. The Regents named B. Joseph White, Dean of Business Administration, as Interim President for the brief time it would take to select a new permanent president for the University.

"The Halo"



The Halo
GOING UP



The Halo
COMING DOWN

While the University had successfully bet the ranch on the Replacement Hospital Project, it fared less successfully (at least initially) on another massive project in the biomedical sciences, the Life Sciences Institute. Launched during the brief tenure of President Lee Bollinger, the project involved a complex of several extremely expensive research, instructional, and conference facilities, financed primarily by \$350 million taken from Hospital reserves. The Life Sciences Institute itself was designed by Robert Venturi and looked remarkably similar to a somewhat larger biomedical research facility Venturi had just completed at Yale. But perhaps most controversial was the "build it and they will come" philosophy of the project, since the University had few world-class faculty in the Institute's basic research areas of genomics and proteomics and would face difficulty recruiting talent in such intensely competitive fields, with only a laboratory building to offer.



Life Sciences Institute



Mary Sue Coleman

Mary Sue Coleman came to Michigan from the University of Iowa where she had served as President from 1995-2002. For 19 years she was a member of the biochemistry faculty at the University of Kentucky. Her work in the sciences led her to administrative appointments at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she served as vice chancellor for research, and the University of New Mexico, where she served as provost and vice president for academic affairs. She earned her undergraduate degree in chemistry from Grinnell College and her doctorate in biochemistry from the University of North Carolina.

2001 Supreme Court Decision on Michigan's Affirmative Action Case

President Coleman represented the University in the successful conclusion of the Supreme Court decision on the University of Michigan Affirmative Action Case. Largely because of Michigan's earlier leadership in achieving diversity in higher education, the University became a target for those groups seeking to reverse affirmative action. Two cases were filed in 1997, one challenging undergraduate admissions policies and the second challenging Law School admissions. The University defended its practice in both cases all the way to the Supreme Court in 2003. Although the Court ruled against the University's particular admissions process for undergraduate admissions, Michigan won the Law School case with a landmark Supreme Court decision affirming that "Student body diversity is a compelling state interest that can justify the use of race in university admission."



2003 The Michigan Difference

Under Coleman's leadership, the University launched a \$2.5 billion capital campaign to enhance programs across the campus, including new scholarships and fellowships for students and endowed chairs for faculty members. Coleman faced new challenges to find new sources of income as the state's economy crashed in the midst of a national recession, leading to appropriation cuts which reduced state support even further (dropping to less than 8% of the university's total budget) and requiring further restructuring of the university's finances.



Just sign on the dotted line.....

21st-Century Campus Buildings



Kelsey Museum Addition



The Rachel Upjohn Depression Center



Ross Student Academic Center



Computer Science and Engineering



C. S. Mott Children's & Women's Hospital



Museum of Art Addition



Robert & Ann Lurie Biomedical Building

21st-Century Campus Buildings



Cardiovascular Center



Public Health



Ross School of Business Administration



Asian Studies



Gerald Ford School of Public Health - Weill Hall



Nanosciences Laboratory



Perry Building Addition



Medical Sciences Building



Wallgreen Center for the Performing Arts

The University of Michigan In Times of War



Mexican War 1846 - 1848

The University of Michigan has long contributed to the defense of the nation during times of war. The University had been in Ann Arbor only five years when the Mexican War broke out in 1846. Five students fought in the war, three as officers.

The Mexican War between the United States and Mexico began with a Mexican attack on American troops along the southern border of Texas on April 25, 1846. Fighting ended when U.S. General Winfield Scott occupied Mexico City on September 14, 1847. A peace treaty was signed on February 2, 1848 at Guadalupe Hidalgo. As a result, Texas was ceded to the United States, along with California, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Civil War 1861 - 1865

“On Friday, April 12, 1861, they fired on Fort Sumpter. On the Sunday morning following, in a very impressive manner, Dr. Tappan announced that Fort Sumpter had been fired on, that a great civil war was impending, and that the north must be aroused to defend and save the government. He announced that he would address the citizens of Ann Arbor at three o’clock in the afternoon on the Court House square.

Dr. Tappan, a little before three o’clock, came down from the University with the old chapel Bible under his arm. Dr. Tappan got upon the platform, read some rousing chapters from the Bible and commenced his address. You could distinctly hear every word that he said in the farthest part of the square. Dr. Tappan spoke for about two hours.



News of the Civil War Announced by President Tappan
On the Court House Square

Tappan informed the students that he had engaged Joseph H. Vance, the librarian of the Law library, to act as drill master, to prepare the students to properly act their part in the coming conflict. A room on the first floor at the south end of the South College was used for a drill room. The Doctor assured the students that failure to reach recitations on time caused by attendance at drill would be overlooked.

One regiment was called the ‘Tappan Guards,’ the other the ‘U of M Guards,’ and the two together, ‘The University Battalion.’ Canes were used for guns and swords.” Noah W. Cheever ’63, ’65, (Michigan Alumnus, June, 1897)

Three companies of student soldiers were at once recruited: the Tappan Guards, commanded by Captain Charles Kendall Adams ’61, later Professor of History in the University and President of Cornell and Wisconsin; the Chancellor Greys, commanded by Captain Isaac H. Elliott ’61; and the Ellsworth Zouaves, under Captain Albert Nye ’62. A large part of the University’s student body underwent military training, which continued through 1861 and 1862, and nearly one-half the members of the classes of 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862 entered the war—78 out of 165. Nearly 2000 Michigan men served in the Civil War under the Union colors, many as officers and non-commissioned officers.



Charles K. Adams, Capt. of the University Guards (left)
Isaac H. Elliot, Captain of the Chancellor Greys (center)
Albert Nye, Captain of the Ellsworth Zouaves (right)

Captain W. H. Allen Zacharias ’60 of the Seventh Michigan Infantry was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. His body was found on the battlefield. The following lines were written on an old envelope clutched in his hand:

“Dear Parents, Brothers and Sisters: I am wounded, mortally I think. The fight rages round me. I have done my duty. This is my consolation. I hope to meet you all again. I left not the line until all had fallen and colors gone. I am getting weak. My arms are free but below my chest all is numb. The enemy trotting over me. The numbness up to my heart. Good-bye all. Your son, Allen”
(UM Encyclopedic Survey, p. 195)

Spanish American War - April 25, 1898 - December 10, 1898

On April 25, 1898 the United States declared war on Spain following the sinking of the Battleship Maine in Havana Harbor on February 15, 1898. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898. As a result Spain lost its control over the remains of its overseas empire—Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and other islands.

In the spring of 1898, when it became apparent that the United States would be involved in a war with Spain, a mass meeting was held in the auditorium in University Hall. Students were urged to keep calm but get ready. Plans for military drill were considered. 576 Michigan men enlisted in the Spanish American War in 1898. The Hay Bill and the Chamberlin Bill provided a mechanism to develop officers on university campuses, and in 1898 an officer battalion was formed at the University to serve the needs of the war with Spain. Graduates of the Nursing School also served in the Spanish American War. From the faculty, Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery; Charles B. de Nancrède, Professor of Surgery; Mortimer E. Cooley, Professor of Mechanical Engineering; and Walter R. Parker, Professor of Ophthalmology were in active service.



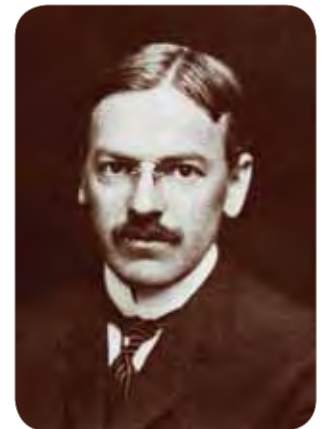
Victor Vaughan



Charles B. de Nancrède



Mortimer Cooley



Walter R. Parker

Dr. Vaughan and Dr. de Nancrède served as surgeons at the base hospital in Siboney where all the wounded from the battle of Santiago were treated. Dr. Vaughan was later stricken with yellow fever. Both men were cited for their heroic deeds and faithful service.

Mortimer Cooley was chief engineer on the United States' converted cruiser "Yosemite," which was on blockade duty and acted as scout and convoy. Walter R. Parker, Professor of Ophthalmology, was watch and division officer, with the rank of ensign, on the "Yosemite."

War Memorials

Alumni Memorial Hall was built by the Alumni to honor those members of the University who had served in the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American Wars. The building was dedicated on May 11, 1910, and officially presented to the University. The Moro Castle Mortar, a War Memorial of the Spanish War, was given by the Class of 1899.



Alumni Memorial Hall - Moro Castle Mortar (right)

World War I 1914 - 1918

Almost immediately after the declaration of war in 1914, two divisions of the Naval Reserves were mobilized and stationed at their headquarters in Waterman Gymnasium. Drills were held on Ferry Field. In addition to the gymnasium, other University buildings were brought into use, and the campus and town were occupied by marching men.



Drills on Ferry Field



Barracks in Waterman Gymnasium



Students Marching

During the war years, the University refocused its efforts on the military needs of the nation, in many cases at the expense of its academic programs. The College of Engineering and the Law School modified their courses so that at least two days a week were devoted to drill. To supplement these drills the Engineering faculty started an elementary course in military engineering enrolling some 210 students, including 30 from the Literary College. Special courses were given in signaling, munitions, railroad transportation, automobile engineering, and the classification and handling of stores.



Class in Visual Signaling
(Semaphore)



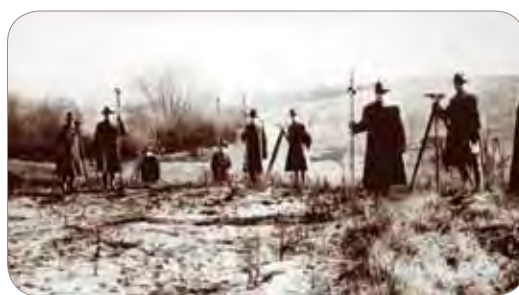
Communications



Class in the
Engineering Shops Foundry



Class - New Engineering Building



Surveying



Code Training

In 1916 voluntary military training of students was started on the campus and was carried out under the direction of Major Clyde Wilson, of the College of Engineering faculty. "We do not believe in war, but we do believe in peace—peace with liberty and justice for all. Therefore we are all working for reasonable, defensive, 'preparedness' which we hope will become permanent" C.E. Wilson (*Michigan Alumnus*, May, 1916).

At the close of the spring term there were over nine hundred men in training. Victor Vaughan, Dean of Medicine; Mortimer Cooley, Dean of Engineering; and Henry Bates, Dean of Law were all active in promoting the work of the Security League. Several professors connected with the Department of German used their classrooms for active German propaganda and were consequently dismissed.

World War I 1914 - 1918

Early in 1918 the government asked the University to determine how many men could be trained on campus to serve as army mechanics. The University replied that 200 could be accommodated. Washington expected a larger commitment, and with the use of additional temporary barracks 700 men were trained.



Barracks in the Union



The Unfinished Michigan Union



The Union Kitchen

Because of the War, the Michigan Union was not ready for the students until 1919. With a loan of \$260,000 from the Michigan War Preparedness Board, the building was 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 4000.



Army Students Mess
Michigan Union Ballroom



Temporary Mess
Beside the Michigan Union



Navy Students Mess
Michigan Union Unfinished Pool



Building a Temporary Mess beside the Michigan Union



"Spanish influenza" struck the Michigan campus in October of 1918. This was during the period of the S.A.T.C. (Students' Army Training Corps), which enrolled approximately 3,600 men housed in hastily prepared barracks contrived out of fraternity houses and the half-finished Michigan Union. When the flu came, 1,207 members of the S.A.T.C. were stricken, and 59 died.

The infirmaries of the military units and the hospital facilities of Ann Arbor were strained by this emergency. The women of the city, under the leadership of the Ann Arbor group of the American Association of University Women, helped to feed and nurse the sufferers. Barbour Gymnasium became an auxiliary hospital.

World War II 1941 - 1945

When the United States entered the war in December, 1941, it was obvious at once the University of Michigan would be deeply affected. The University War Board was organized to expedite the transition of the University from a peacetime to a wartime basis. Among the first actions was that of revising the 1941-42 calendar. The University would operate on a year-round basis; examination periods were shortened; and spring vacation was eliminated. Professionally and technically trained students were made available for war work almost three weeks earlier than the normal schedule would have permitted. The Board encouraged the University to invite the armed forces and civilian government agencies to send selected groups for specialized training and offered its assistance. Recognizing that it was primarily the function of the armed forces to provide training in combat skills, the Board did not follow the lead of some colleges in recommending specific military preparation for all students. Instead the University continued its emphasis on undergraduate education in the liberal arts and professional disciplines, augmenting this instruction with course work addressing the specific needs of the wartime military and stressing the physical conditioning of students.



The College of Engineering offered a special course to women in Engineering, Science, and Management to prepare them for war jobs. This put many young women in the predominately male school, and more than 150 women frequented the halls of West Engineering. Surveying, Topographic Mapping, and Photogrammetry were taught.

Women also came to the College of Engineering for training in aircraft inspection work. Military map making was taught to qualified second-term senior women in a special course offered at the request of the Army Map Service. Women were also instructed in making bombing target maps for use by the Air Force.



World War II 1941 - 1945

In the summer of 1942, the University War Board supported President Ruthven in his position that the University take contracts for training war personnel only if it involved using University faculty members. In many instances, the faculty members had to take refresher courses to teach classes they had never taught before.

By the fall term of 1943 there were over 4,000 military personnel on campus. The Army had stationed more than 2,300 soldiers at Michigan. They were studying engineering, meteorology, foreign languages, military government of occupied territories, medicine, dentistry, and military law. The Navy sent 1,500 sailors, marines, and coast guardsmen for basic training in science and history, medicine, dentistry, and naval architecture. More than 200 nurses in the School of Nursing were enrolled in the U. S. Cadet Nurses.



Approximately 4,000 men wearing the uniforms of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard enrolled for the Fall Term of 1943. Of these, more than 2,300 were soldiers, housed in the East Quadrangle, Vaughan House, Fletcher Hall, and leased fraternity houses. Many of the latter were available with the falling off of civilian fraternity men. The others were quartered in the West Quadrangle, with the majority of the officer personnel living at the Michigan Union. There was a significant decline in the enrollments of traditional civilian students. However, the presence of Army and Navy personnel brought the enrollment to numbers which demanded the full utilization of all the facilities.

The wartime atmosphere had some amusing features, such as the decision to reset campus clocks: *“A little confusion has been in the air during the past week as to what time it is—the reason being that Ann Arbor is on Eastern War Time and the University is on Central War Time, or an hour earlier than the city. To make things easy, the time of classes has been set forward an hour, so under the new system students go to class at eight o’clock Ann Arbor time, and arrive in the classroom at seven o’clock, University time—or thereabouts. To a stranger arriving in Ann Arbor, things might seem a little strange at first, when he gets off of the train at 1:30, for instance, and forthwith arrives at the Michigan Union an hour earlier.”* (Michigan Alumnus, January 20, 1945, p. 217)

All the more remarkable was that in the midst of this massive effort to support the nation’s wartime needs, the University managed to remain intact as an educational institution and sustain its core academic programs. Ruthven understood well the dangers of wartime priorities, and he was skillful in protecting the core education and research missions of the university, even as it served the nation in exemplary fashion.

The Phoenix Project

Following World War II, there was strong University interest in creating a fitting memorial to honor the 579 Michigan men and women who had fallen in wartime service. It was the students themselves, many of whom were veterans, who proposed that rather than build “a mound of stone, the purpose of which might soon be forgotten,” the University instead create a project that would aid mankind in living in a war-free world.

On May 1, 1948, the Regents adopted a resolution that “the University of Michigan create a War Memorial Center to explore the ways and means by which the potentialities of atomic energy may become a beneficent influence in the life of man, to be known as the Phoenix Project of the University of Michigan.”

The Phoenix Project received its financial support primarily from students, alumni, and friends of the University. This support totaled about \$7.5 million when the drive for funds was completed.

President Ruthven called the Phoenix Project “the most important undertaking in the University’s history.” President Eisenhower highlighted the importance of the Phoenix Project: “Few causes are more urgent today and more noteworthy of your support. In war or in peace, the atomic research being done at the University of Michigan will strengthen America” (*Michigan Technic*, December, 1950).

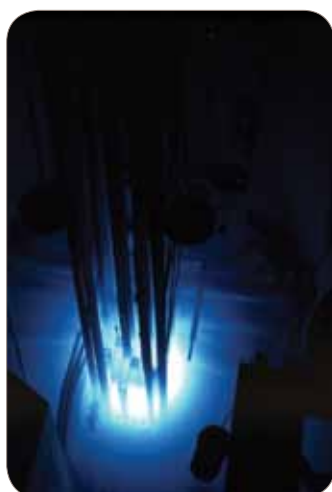


As the research program on peacetime implications and applications of atomic energy began to take shape and gain momentum, it was apparent that a laboratory with special facilities was needed. Research on atomic energy involved the handling of large amounts of radioactive materials and the use of high-intensity radiation sources. Such work could be carried out safely and adequately only in facilities designed for the purpose.

On June 9, 1955, the Phoenix Memorial Laboratory was dedicated to provide radiation research facilities unequalled in any non-government laboratory in the country. With the new Ford Research Reactor, completed in 1956, the University had the facilities and equipment necessary to study all aspects of atomic energy. The Phoenix Memorial Laboratory was a tangible manifestation of the Phoenix Project, the University’s war memorial research project.



Phoenix Memorial Laboratory



The Ford Nuclear Reactor

The Korean Conflict 1950 - 1953

The Korean War, which began on June 25, 1950 and ended with a cease-fire on July 27, 1953, was a conflict between North and South Korea. In the United States, it was termed the Korean Conflict and considered a police action under the aegis of the United Nations, largely to avoid the need for a Congressional declaration of war. The University did not have to develop programs to meet the needs that were generated by these events, as they had done in earlier times. College students were deferred from the military draft.

The Vietnam Conflict, Teach-ins & Protests

In March of 1965, fourteen faculty announced that they were canceling their classes on March 24 to protest the United States policy in Vietnam. The whole state reacted in objection, and President Hatcher, who personally was opposed to the Vietnam venture, declared that “dismissing classes is certainly not an acceptable method of registering a political opinion.” He did, however, support Dean Haber’s offer of a building in which to stage an all-night “teach-in” about the war. The teach-in was a new form of intellectual involvement with controversial issues consisting of lectures and other forms of academic meetings wherein issues were discussed and debated. The speeches and discussions, all against U. S. policy, attracted some 2,500 students whose enthusiasm waned as the night progressed (only 500 remained after midnight) (*UM Encyclopedic Survey, The Turbulent Years*, p. 9, online at www.hti.umich.edu).

Soon the Vietnam protests were increasing in number and severity. In the fall of 1965 Vietnam involvement was protested at Homecoming. On October 15, 1965, 200 students protested at the draft board office on Washington Street in downtown Ann Arbor. Thirty-eight persons, 32 men and 6 women, participated. All 38 were arrested and convicted. On September 20, 1966, 30 students remained overnight in the office of Vice-President Wilbur Pierpont protesting plain-clothed police personnel on the Ann Arbor campus. A student referendum was held in November of 1966, and overwhelming opposition was voiced to the University’s maintaining class rankings which would be used by the Selective Service system. A teach-in on November 2, 1966 attracted 4,000. Student Government Council severed its formal ties with the University administration. When the Regents rejected the withholding of class rankings from the Selective Service authorities, 1,000 students conducted a sit-in in the Administration Building. A teach-in followed that sit-in. The 1966 academic year concluded with the National Students for a Democratic Society Convention being held in Ann Arbor (*UM Encyclopedic Survey, Student Life Since 1945*, p. 5, online at www.hti.umich.edu).

In September of 1969, President Fleming again demonstrated his belief in the principle that the University should offer a voice of reason when audiences were otherwise likely to hear only rhetoric of action. A student-faculty group had organized a weekend “Teach In to End the War” and invited a number of activists, including Rennie Davis and David Dellinger, to participate. Davis was just back from North Vietnam where he had been instrumental in the release of several Americans being held prisoner. Fleming accepted the opportunity to share the platform with Davis at Hill Auditorium for the opening night of the teach-in, and his remarks were not only a cogent exposition of his personal belief that the Vietnam War was a “colossal mistake,” though an honest one, but also contained a reasoned plea that reaction should not take any form that would produce further “erosion in values within our universities—dangerous to the climate of free inquiry.” The teach-in was successfully channelled toward non-violent actions to force the end of the war (*UM Encyclopedic Survey, The Turbulent Years*, p. 8, online at www.hti.umich.edu).



Homecoming Parade Protest



Student Protests



“The class of 1869 conceived the idea of ‘Class colors.’ The entire class met in the old chapel and after a couple of meetings and much discussion, selected for our Class colors ‘Maize and Blue,’ and subsequently these colors were adopted by following classes and finally by the University.”
Memories of Franklin S. Dewey ’69, (*Michigan Alumnus*, Jan 4, 1923)



In the early 1860s, the students and alumni were referring to themselves as “Wolverines.” There seems to be no evidence, however, that there were ever any wolverines in the state. In 1803 there was a dispute between Michigan and Ohio over who owned Toledo. The two states argued over the proper placement of the state line. At that time, Michiganders were called wolverines. It is not clear whether they attached the name to themselves to show their tenacity and strength, or whether Ohioans chose the name in reference to the gluttonous, aggressive habits of the wolverine. From then on, Michigan was labeled the “Wolverine state” and when the University of Michigan was founded, it adopted the nickname of the state it represented (Michigan vs. Ohio State, online at www.umich.edu/bhl).

Student Life

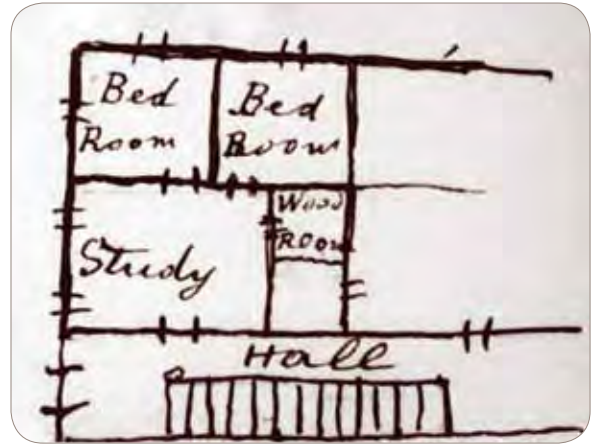


In September of 1841 the University Opened its Doors to Seven Students

The University Building completed in the summer of 1841 housed the first students. It was divided into two sections, each a complete and separate unit consisting of sixteen apartments opening onto a central stairway. A tutor occupied an apartment on the first floor and presided over each of the sections. The building also included a chapel, recitation room, and a library. Below is a sketch of a student suite from a student letter. The student quarters consisted of three-room suites or apartments, each with two bedrooms and a common study room with a fireplace. The bedrooms were furnished with a bed, chest, and closet. The study room contained study tables, two chairs, a stove, and a wood closet.



The University Building



Sketch of a Student Suite

By 1847 enrollments had increased to 89, and a new building was needed for additional recitation rooms, student housing, and a chemical and medical laboratory. This second building was designed to be identical to the University Building (renamed Mason Hall). It was completed in 1849 and named South College. Mason Hall and South College were designed originally as dormitories to support instruction by the tutorial system. However, the more immediate need for classroom space reduced the dormitory function to three-quarters of each building. The remaining space was devoted to lecture and recitation rooms, a chapel, a library, space for the mineralogical collection, and two literary societies. Students paid \$7.50 a term for their room, \$2.50 for incidentals, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for firewood, which they had to split in the wood yard and carry to their rooms. They collected water from a pump for washing and furnished their own candles.



University Building (Mason Hall) & South College

“In 1850, only twenty-five years had elapsed since the first steamship crossed the Atlantic, and the first line of passenger railway, ten miles in length, had been laid for fifteen years. The telegraph was a recent invention and electricity was a plaything. The ‘Joe College’ of those days rode to school on horseback, and the campus in many ways resembled little more than a farm. ‘Early to bed and early to rise’ was necessarily the guiding rule of life. Candles and whale oil were the sole source of illumination in those days, and as a result little studying was done at night. Rooms in the dormitories cost \$15.00 a year, and board ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a week. Students ate either at public boarding houses or in private homes, frequently those of the faculty members.”
(Michigan Technic, November, 1940, p. 17)

Student Diaries and Letters Give a Glimpse of Student Life in the Early Days

The tutorial plan strongly recommended by the faculty was eventually lost when President Tappan abandoned the dormitory idea in order to secure more classroom space. The students were sent out to find rooms in town. Many found housing in faculty homes.

Nov. 19, 1857... *The daily routine of duty does not present great variety. It is Analytics, Surveying, History & Grammar one day after another.*

Nov. 26, 1857... *We (chum & I) have today changed our quarters and have concluded to try the plan pursued by many of the students here, to board ourselves. We have engaged rooms furnished with a bed, 3 chairs, a stove table & wash stand. We took our first bachelor supper tonight. It consisted of bakers bread.*

Nov. 28, 1857... *By paying a little more for our rooms, our lessor has procured for us a small cook stove & furnished us with dishes etc. as we shall need. We went down street & got on a stock of provisions consisting of half a bushel of potatoes, 2 loaves of bread, a bar of soap, added to which we have a piece of meat which we got of our landlord in the morning. We anticipate a tolerably pleasant time. There are a great many students here who board themselves.*

Dec. 1, 1857... *We are living in high style on Indian meal, pork & beans, potatoes etc. We don't spend much time in cooking, nor do we wash our dishes every time.*

May 1, 1859... *Last night several of the students procured a quantity of liquor & succeeded in inducing one of their number to partake of it so freely as to cause his death today.* George Beck '60, Diary (*Michigan Alumnus*, March 24, 1928, p. 492)



The University of Michigan Campus - Jasper Cropsey 1855
Professors Houses on South University (1), Medical Building (2), South College (3)
University Building (Mason Hall) (4), Professor s Houses on North University (5)

“Behind the bell post were the latrines. As these sometimes got in bad condition, the students adopted the habit of burning them up occasionally o’night, thus compelling the Regents to build fresh ones pretty often. After our graduation I was appointed Supt. Of Grounds & Buildings, and I stopped the burning by constructing new latrines, all of brick, making them incombustible. The Regents however were staggered at the bill, as they cost about \$300. (Student Letter, 1847, Bentley Library)

*“Among our athletics were various forms of activity—a foot race from a quarter to a half-mile, baseball, a few rods from the stile,—sawing our own wood and carrying it up stairs. Once we ran all round the Campus fence. Once—and only once—we took a load of hickory wood a farmer had left for sale, at night, in front of the fence, instead of in the wood yard, and carried it—cold winter night—up four pair of stairs, stick by stick, and put it on top of the building. We then took the wagon apart and carried it up also, wheels, axles, tongue, and side stakes, put it together again, and piled the wood upon it, so that in the morning the farmer found his load aloft, not able to get the horses up, nor if he could, to get them down again. The perpetrators were discovered, and by noon we had everything down below, as before. Another athletic exercise was turning the University bell’s mouth up to the sky in the cold wintertime, at night, filling the bell with water. The clapper was dumb of course at six o’clock in the morning, and we were ‘found missing’ at prayer.” Nathaniel West ’46 (*Michigan Alumnus*, March, 1906, p. 261)*



R
O
O
M
&
B
O
A
R
D





Professor Winchell's House on North University



A Student's Room in Professor Winchell's House



Norton's Boarding House



Prettyman's Boarding House



Student Social Activities



Post Office



Student in a Bathtub



Comedy Club
1908

“The social instincts of the student herd manifested itself nightly at the post office. There was no free delivery in those days. The students had post-office boxes or else lined up at the window to get their mail. Everybody went to the post office nightly or had some one go for him. As everybody tracked to the post office from the supper table, and everybody ate supper at the same hour, the entrance to the post office, with the outsiders trying to get in and the insiders trying to squeeze out. The post office was on Main Street at the corner of the Court House Square. On the second floor was a large barbershop with several bathtubs as adjuncts. The fewest student rooming houses had bathrooms, hence, Saturday night over the Post Office: ‘Soiree de Gala.’



Paul Rousseau Bellon de Pont
Dupey



George Hill's Opera House

An occasional ‘show’ at the opera house, and hardly more than one first-class attraction per year at that, six or eight Lecture Association events, a highly diluted program weakening into third raters and the ‘Swiss Bell ringers’ sort of stuff, a ‘Choral Union Oratorio,’ a comedy club performance (Prof. dePont’s hobby—‘Dupey,’ of honored memory). Various church socials and guild receptions, and mighty little else.” David Heineman ’87 (Michigan Alumnus, December 7, 1922)



Comedy Club

“Aside from study, the serious business of the student was cooperation; his sport, ‘room-stacking,’ and his recreation, horseback riding. Room Stacking: It consisted of the dismantled bed, the ripped-up carpet, the study table, chairs, dresser, and washstand. There were overturned trunks, water pitcher, and other utensils. The heterogeneous mass included the contents of the dresser and wardrobe. There were pictures from the wall and photographs from the mantel; books, bones, and medicine; neckties, trousers, and pillows. The collection formed a broken-sided pyramid, truncated at the apex to furnish a resting place for a grinning skull. Surmounting all, crowning his fallen pride, was the chief joker’s silk hat. It capped the climax of that year’s practical jokes.” Royal S. Copeland ’89 (Michigan Alumnus, Feb./March, 1897)

“There was a strong prohibition club and torchlight processions were frequent. On Halloween Secretary Wade pleaded for the safety of the buildings, and ‘Ben Franklin’ received his annual coat of paint.

The ‘Argonaut’ and the ‘Chronicle’ were rivals in the weekly newspaper world, and the ‘Palladium’ was wholly Greek.” Royal Copeland ’89 (Michigan Alumnus, Feb./March, 1897)



Statue of Benjamin Franklin
Gift of the Class of 1870

“On Halloween a few indulged in the sport of hanging gates in tree-tops, overturning stretches of wooden sidewalks, and moving horse blocks across the city.”

“The students of this period found exercise in dancing, swimming in the Huron River, canoeing and long hikes over the hills surrounding Ann Arbor.” Herbert J. Goulding ’93e (Michigan Technic, October, 1941, p. 9)

Students & Religion

From the beginning, Chapel was compulsory at the University of Michigan. Chapel exercises were held from 5:30 to 6:30 in the morning and from 4:30 to 5:30 in the afternoon. As Daniel Satterthwaite noted in his Diary: "Our seats in the chapel are being numbered, so that I suppose after this we shall have to be on hand at the appointed time." On Sunday the students were obliged to attend service in one of the churches in town, and monitors were on hand to see that they attended. The chapel in University Hall, completed in 1872, seated 300. As enrollment increased there was no room large enough to hold all of the students, so chapel was no longer compulsory (*Michigan Alumnus*, 1928-29, p. 366).

"We went to chapel as individuals because we could not tell our classmates from the upper classmen, but when we reached the lecture room we found that the Sophs had a very exaggerated idea of the difference between themselves and the 'Fresh,' which they expressed in shouts of 'Don't break your milk bottle, Freshy!' and 'Get out of our seats you poor baby.' These remarks were accompanied by showers of hymn books thrown at our heads. We threw them back, but we did not know our classmates and had no idea that we outnumbered the sophs two to one. After most of the hymn books had been mutilated, the faculty marched into the room in military order and took their places on the platform. The exercises concluded with announcements by members of the faculty addressed to the Freshmen." Albert L. Arey '75e (*Michigan Alumnus*, November 14, 1936, p. 105)



South College

In 1845 the Union Society of Missionary Inquiry was founded to study the condition of the heathen, to give the seniors a chance to spread themselves, and to place the young ladies of Ann Arbor under religious influence. In 1859 the name of the society was changed to the Students' Christian Association. The Association was housed in one small room in South College, though other rooms in the same building were occasionally used for special purposes.



Student Christian Association Room



Newberry Hall

By the Association's 25th anniversary it had outgrown its old quarters and asked the people of the state for a suitable building to carry on religious work at the University. The building was erected at a cost of about \$40,000. Mrs. Helen Newberry gave \$17,000, and in honor of her husband the building was named Newberry Hall. Students and friends of the University gave the rest in small amounts. The spacious building had parlors for men and women, a library, three prayer-meeting rooms, and an auditorium seating 600. The building was also endowed with a Tiffany stained glass window. There were six religious meetings a week and a social every Friday evening.



Sackett Hall

At the turn of the century the Students' Christian Association, YWCA, and the YMCA all flourished and were vigorously supported by the University, but larger facilities were needed. For many years the YMCA rented Sackett and McMillan Halls on State Street, three blocks north of campus. Alumni and friends of the University raised \$60,000 for a new YMCA. The amount was matched by John D. Rockefeller, and on March 2, 1917 the new building was opened and named in honor of Judge Victor H. Lane, a Law professor and for many years president of the YMCA.



McMillan Hall



Lane Hall Auditorium



Lane Hall



Lane Hall Lobby

Student Traditions & Customs

Student life at Michigan has been rich in traditions. Various classes established traditions that often disappeared without leaving a memory or a record of their demise. Class observances, such as the “Burning of Mechanics,” the carrying of canes, the wearing of caps and pins, exhibitions, dances, banquets, and games, have come and gone.

Caps

The wearing of a class cap was traditional in the early days of the University. In 1868 students of the Literary Department adopted an “Oxford” style of class cap, blue with a square top, a black tassel in the center, and a movable “U of M” visor. In 1910 the class toque came into vogue. This was worn by all the classes—seniors, blue with white band; juniors, white with blue band; sophomores, maroon with white band; and freshmen, solid gray. Tassels of proper hue, designating school or college, adorned the toques. It is interesting to note that in 1870 Acting President Frieze and various professors also wore caps somewhat similar in style.



Students in Caps on the Northwest Corner of Campus



Faculty Wearing their Various Caps

Tuesday, December 10, 1912 “After a heated session last evening, the student council adopted the report of the committee on the wearing of toques, and it is to be considered a rule for all in regard to this matter. Hereafter the toque which any student wears is to indicate the number of years which he has spent on the Michigan or any other collegiate campus, whose credits are accepted by the University. This ruling will tend to make pharmlcs who are spending their second year on the campus wear the sophomore toque and will also make the second year students who have been accustomed to wear the junior toque don the soph head-gear.” (*Michigan Alumnus*, January, 1913, p 167)



Picket Fence around the Campus

Class Canes

Class canes were carried for the first time by the class of 1869. The Class of '73 dropped the custom, but the Class of '77 revived it. In 1889, when the old picket fence surrounding the campus was torn down, the seniors made canes from the cedar posts. Later, enterprising merchants supplied canes from the same source. It was customary for the seniors to begin carrying their class canes during the month of May preceding graduation. After 1934 the senior classes observed the tradition sporadically, and it more or less died out by the end of the 1930's.



Hair Cutting

One custom made it the duty of every sophomore class to kidnap the toastmaster of the freshman banquet, to cut his hair and make him otherwise ridiculous, and to send him to the scene of festivities too late to be of service. The freshman class was obliged to retaliate on every sophomore in kind. This merry war continued until several dozen luckless underclassmen had heads as smooth as billiard balls.

Burning of Mechanics

One of the most interesting and venerated of student traditions was the “burning of Mechanics” or, as it was sometimes called, the “hanging” of Mechanics, Physics, or Mathematics. Originally, it took place in honor of the completion of the course in physics under Professor George Palmer “Punky” Williams. It was celebrated as early as February 6, 1860 by the class of '61, and lasted, with interruptions and variations, until the early 1900s. The ceremonies were unique. Usually a procession of “solemn officials” in costume escorted the “corpus,” borne on an elaborate bier, to a place of judgment where the victim, the course in mechanics (physics, mathematics), was most impressively “tried,” “condemned,” and “executed.”



Punky



The Hand-bill

“The night of March 21, 1878, was selected for the Crematio Physica Mechanica. A large number of hand-bills containing the program of the evening were distributed about the University, and by ten o’clock the air was resonant with the music of tin horns. Several hundred students assembled in front of the opera house, and the procession then marched through Huron, Division, Jefferson, and State Streets to South University Avenue, and thence around the Campus to the ball ground in the northeast corner, where a platform and gallows had been erected. The procession was led by the Pontifex Maximus attended by the Judex, an Advocatus Pro, and an Advocatus Con. The Junior Sodalitas followed, and a motley crowd whose costumes defy description. There were Indians, clowns, and men of every color and condition, representatives for all nations, and some whom no nation would own. Company Z, University Bashu Bazouks escorted the culprit, who was bound in chains and borne on a dray attended by guards and Mephistopheles, the executioner. The chief mourners followed, already arrayed in anticipation of the dread sentence. The Orator, Chief Warbler, and Sodalitas Sophomori brought up the rear. After arriving at the place of trial, the officers of the law took their place on the platform, and a hymn was sung, accompanied by groans. It was announced that the examination of witnesses would be postponed until after the execution, as there was no doubt of the criminal’s guilt. The mathematical defense and prosecution were conducted by the Advocati. The judge then pronounced the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be hanged, shot, and burned. This was a signal for the widow to produce a large pocket handkerchief on which she wept copious tears, rocking back and forth in her chair. After hanging in midair, Physics was shot by the gallant Company Z, and Pontifex Maximus.” (Michigan Alumnus, February 1902, p. 23)

During the twentieth century, the increasing size of the student body, along with the formation of numerous clubs and societies, did much to dissipate class spirit and to lessen the interest in class activities. Organized athletics also provided a greater outlet for student energy, with the result that many of the old customs were lost in the increasing complexity of student life.

Social Activities

The social opportunities in the late 1800's came largely through the "church socials." Lower Town, or North Ann Arbor, was then relatively more important, and some of the brightest and handsomest young ladies came from there, some of them living nearly a mile beyond the old-fashioned long bridge. It was the custom to introduce new students to these engaging young ladies and to surrender our rights, if any. When the social closed, the new men walked home with these ladies, wholly unaware at the start of the distance before them. In winter it was a severe ordeal at times, and the bridge over the Huron became known as the "Bridge of Sighs." William Beadle '61, '67l (Michigan Alumnus, January 1902 p. 162)



North State Street



North State Street
Looking Toward Lower Town



The Long Walk to Lower Town
The Bridge of Sighs at upper right

Recreation



Velocipedes and Riders

"The early athletic activities were confined almost entirely to baseball. The only other evidence of interest in athletics at this time is to be found in the records of the 'Velocipede Club.' Of this Club, the Palladium of 1868-69 says: 'The organization has been abandoned because the prospect of its members' attaining proficiency was somewhat ambiguous!'" Albert L. Arey '75 (Michigan Alumnus, October 17, 1937 p. 29)



The Huron River Offered Recreation



Intellectual Activities

“In the late 1860s, the extracurricular activities of the Literary Department were almost entirely of a literary nature. There were the two literary societies, the Literary Adelphi and the Alpha Nu, with 162 members between them, and seven debating clubs with 130 members, so that 292 of the 399 students in the Literary Department were members of literary societies.” Albert L. Arey ’75e (*Michigan Alumnus*, October 17, 1937, p. 29)

February 15, 1856 “Spent the evening at Alpha Nu, but was obliged to stand most of the time on account of there being so many there. The question was on Spiritualism, and I was glad that it was lost.” Daniel Satterthwaite ’59, Diary (*Michigan Alumnus*, 1828-29, p. 553)



Literary Society Rooms



Friday 16, 1857 “This evening I attended a meeting of the Alpha Nu, one of the literary societies of the University. I heard part of a poem read by Mr. —, which I think was very good. There was then a debate upon the question ‘Resolved: that ladies should be admitted to this University.’ On coming before the house for adoption, the resolution was lost.”

February 9, 1859 “This evening I attended a meeting of the Literary Adelphi, a literary society connected with the University. After the reading of the ‘inaugural’ by the president, the following question was debated: ‘Resolved: that females should be admitted to this University upon the same conditions as males.’ After the debate it was adopted by the society.” George Beck ’60, Diary (*Michigan Alumnus*, March 24, 1928, p. 492)

Student Publications

The oldest, but short-lived, literary magazine was the *Peninsular Quarterly and University Magazine* published in 1853. It contained articles contributed by President Tappan and other members of the faculty. The *Peninsular Phoenix* appeared in 1857. The *Palladium* was the first successful Michigan student publication, with a further claim to fame as a forerunner of the *Michiganensian* of today. The *Palladium* was the official publication of the fraternities in a day when fraternities were often at odds with the faculty and almost always with the independents. The non-fraternity journalists established a yearbook in 1866, *The Castalian*. These two publications, together with *ReGestae* of the lawyers, became the *Michiganensian* in 1897. The *Oracle* of March 9, 1867 was published by the Class of ’69 at Dr. Chase’s Steam Printing House. One of the few magazines issued by a class, it continued in publication for about 30 years.



The *Michigan University Magazine* (a monthly) appeared in 1867, but in 1869 it was combined with *The Chronicle*, (a weekly). A rival, *The Argonaut*, another weekly, also appeared, and these three publication continued until 1890. In 1890 the *U of M Daily* was founded by a group of energetic students in the belief that the Campus could support a daily newspaper. *The Chronicle and Argonaut* perished one year later. The *Gargoyle*, the campus humor magazine, appeared in 1908. The *Michigan Technic*, the oldest engineering college magazine in America, was first published in 1882. It survived through the 1980s.



An Early Michigan Daily Staff

Many other student publications were established and then disappeared. Some were literary, some had a crusade to carry on, and some were simply interested in giving student writers a chance to see their work in print.

“Cercle Français de l’Université du Michigan” was organized in the early 1900s to form a French Society for increasing the study and interest in French Language and Literature. A French play was performed annually, alternating classical plays with contemporary plays that had been successful on the Paris stage.



Cercle Français 1912
Cast of Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme



Freshmen Banquet 1909



First Michigan Band



UM Orchestra



Open Air Performance of *As You Like It*



Literary & Engineering Banquet (1913) in the Union Clubhouse



Glee Club Trip



Michigan Marching Band



Henry Tappan and Leo

“Whenever Dr. Tappan left his house for the chapel, or on his walks abroad, he was, in my day, always accompanied by a huge yellow dog known as Leo. Towards the last, Dr. Tappan had a fellow even larger and yellower, but this second canine companion of the President never enjoyed the favor in student circles that the first did, and I cannot recall his name. One day a mischievous youth, who cared little about Kant and Cousin, tied one of Leo’s fore paws close to his head, and the great dog went limping up the aisle to the Doctor’s chair on the platform. His master quietly cut the cord, and then the huge beast placed his fore paws on the arm of the President’s chair, and testified to his gratitude by licking the latter’s cheek. Dr. Tappan, without a word of reproof for the indignity which had been put upon his pet, placed one hand on the great dog’s head, looked him in the face, and for half an hour discoursed to him on canine nature and the possibility of the existence of a canine soul. The discourse was as delightful as it was learned, as replete with the happiest turns as it was with the most profound knowledge and the most impressive speculative inquiry. There was more than one member of the class who entertained the belief that Leo understood it all much better than himself.” Watson Ambruster ’62, ’64 (*Michigan Alumnus*, October, 1901, p. 13)

“About eleven o’clock on the night of October 15, 1872, one of my classmates came running to my room and said hurriedly: ‘Get all of the ’75 boys that you can find and go to the Campus. The Fresh caught some of our boys and pumped water down their trousers’ legs!’ When we reached the Campus we found that our classmates were coming from all directions, and that our number was increasing very rapidly. Some of the Freshmen suggested that it was time to go home. Someone replied ‘That’s right, Freshie, go home, you don’t dare scrap unless you have three men to our one.’ And the rush was on again in spite of the lateness of the hour. It was noisier and somewhat more vigorous, but I am sure that we did not realize that we were disturbing anyone. We were very much surprised, therefore, when President Angell appeared in undress uniform and told us that we were preventing those who lived on the Campus from getting the sleep to which they were justly entitled, and that he thought that we would be very wise if we went home and got a short nap ourselves before breakfast.” Albert L. Arey ’75e (*Michigan Alumnus*, November 14, 1936, p. 106)



James Angell

“In the 1880s a suite of rooms supposed to be large enough to accommodate two persons could be secured for \$2.50 or \$3.00 a week, and good board for \$3.00. In addition to this was the share of the fuel to buy (for there were few furnaces in Ann Arbor in those days), and laundry, books and incidentals to pay for. The streets about the campus have been built up with large, pretentious houses, crowded in so closely together that one may often reach out from the side window of one house and touch that of the one next door. These new houses are all provided with furnaces, bathrooms, gas, and often electricity. The price of a suite in them varies from \$3.00 to \$5.00 or even \$6.00 a week, but this price included both heat and light and the use of the bath. It was not the custom in that era of democratic simplicity to indulge in luxuries. Wardrobes were of the very simple description and were prepared at home during the vacations. These outfits consisted of one or two school dresses and a best gown, with a few muslins for warm weather. If one were very gay and attended many dancing parties a simple evening gown might be needed, but the summer muslins usually served for such occasions.” Isadore Thompson Scott ’84 (*Michigan Alumnus*, October, 1901, p. 3)



“Phi Alpha Tau and Stylus, the men’s and women’s writing clubs, respectively, undoubtedly pursue the most purely cultural aims and are least adulterated by ulterior motives. The rest of the debating societies are probably the most widely supported for art’s sake alone. The Glee and Mandolin Clubs and Bands are popular because of the trips they are privileged to take, and the Mimes, producers of the Michigan Union Opera, because of their close identification with the great center of student interest, the Michigan Union. The Comedy Club is rather popular because of the extremely popular character of its productions, and because it begins to visit surrounding cities. Michigan students seem to be fond of traveling.” Harold B. Teegarden ’17 (*Michigan Alumnus*, March, 1916, p. 345)



Glee Club & Mandolin Club



Comedy Club

The Crimson Chest, the fourth Michigan Union Opera, introduced two memorable songs to University students, “College Days” and “Bum Army.” It was staged at the Whitney Theatre.



Crimson Chest - Michigan Union Opera

“Class organizations exist for no other discoverable purpose than giving dances, smokers, and class memorials, of which the dances are the most important.” Harold B. Teegarden ’17 (*Michigan Alumnus*, March, 1916, p. 345)



Smokers Club

Frosh & Sophs Rush

“The annual football rush between the Frosh and Sophs afforded another bit of exercise. This took place in the open area bounded by North University and East University. Male students of each class, numbering about two hundred on a side, were lined up facing north and south with a stated space between them. The coeds were on the sidelines to cheer the members of their respective classes. The Juniors backed up the Freshmen and the Seniors the Sophomores.



Their duty was to rush back into the fray any duffer who had wiggled out for a bit of relief from the crushing pressure, which had reduced him to half his normal size. It often took hours to decide the contest. Due to the shortage of bed space in University Hospital, this ‘sport’ had to be abandoned and was replaced by the tug of war. The traditional site for this event was the Huron River.”

Herbert J. Goulding 93e
(Michigan Technic, 10/1941, p. 9)

Student Games - Tug of War Across the Huron River



“In the spring of 1916 two classes assembled for the tug of war at the Wall Street Bridge at 4 P.M. Many visitors had come to town for the occasion, and in spite of the rainy weather, a large crowd assembled on both banks of the river. The sophomores made short work of the first two events. They dragged the frosh lightweight team into the chilly waters of the Huron in 12 minutes, while the middleweight freshmen held out for only 9 minutes. The two heavyweight teams strained in a deadlock for the full 20 minutes, and when time was called, the first year men had 24 feet more of the rope than the sophs, leaving the score 2-1 in favor of the sophomores.” (Michiganensian, 1917, p. 48)



Student Games - The Flag Rush

“The Freshmen went directly to their flag poles and gathered around them as densely as possible. The sophs formed in a solid column 16 abreast with arms linked together, charging at the firing of the gun. Upon reaching the first pole, the column split in two, driving off as many of the freshmen as it could, but not stopping until it reached the center pole. Here the real fight raged for the full 30 minutes, interrupted occasionally by the crack of the pistol when a man was down. During the struggle most of the green painted warriors were kept on the outer edge of the melee, and the only obstacle to sophomore victory was the inability of the 1919 men to shin up the slippery pole.



Several times a second year man would get started up the pole, well out of reach of all clutching hands, but would hang motionless half way up and finally slide down for sheer lack of strength. After the struggle was over, the jubilant yearlings themselves endeavored to get down their standards and found that they were as unable as the sophomores to climb the polished shafts. They finally resorted to ladders.” (Michiganensian, 1917, p. 48)

Other Games & “Victors”



Obstacle Races on Ferry Field



Freshmen in the Oak Tree 1908



1918 Rope Contest



Laws over Lits 1899



Winners of 1918 Games - Class of 21



The Class of 1911

Dances, Balls & J-Hops

In 1868 the graduating class gave the first Senior Hop on the eve before Thanksgiving day. The Class of 1871 gave the last Senior Hop. The juniors adopted the idea, and in 1872 the first Junior Hop, known as the J-Hop, was organized. The early J-Hops were held at Gregory House, a hotel on the northwest corner of Main and Huron streets. They shifted it to the Armory in 1876, and then in the 1880s it was often held in Hangsterfer's Hall, at the southwest corner of Main and Washington streets. In 1893 the J-Hop marked the informal opening of Waterman Gymnasium. Later Hops were held in the Intramural Sports Building.

By 1886 the fraternities had assumed leadership in campus social affairs. There was considerable difficulty and rivalry between the fraternities (Palladium) and the independents (non-Palladium), and in 1896 there were two Balls. Four fraternities joined with the independents for a rival ball, designated as the Annual Promenade, in Waterman Gymnasium, while nine other fraternities took the Annual Ball (which dated from the establishment of the J-Hop) to the Memorial Hall in Toledo. After the squabble, most of the participants were heartily ashamed and all agreed that the ball should be a genuine, all inclusive University affair.

The Gregory House was completed in 1862. It was located on Main and Huron across from the Courthouse Square. The Hangsterfer Building was located on Main and Washington. The ballroom on the third floor was known as Hangsterfer Hall.



Gregory House



Hangsterfer Hall



February 2, 1883 (Special to the Chronicle) *"The Society Hop given by the Secret Societies was without doubt the finest affair of the kind ever held in Ann Arbor. For years since, the social event of the season has been accredited to what was formerly known as the Junior Hop, but which for the past four years has been given under the auspices of the Secret Societies. This year all of the societies did not take part, but it may be said to the credit of those who did, (Chi Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Sigma Phi, Zeta Psi, and Beta Theta Pi) that a more elegant and successful hop could not have been desired. The affair was recherché throughout.*

The canvas (upon which they danced) was bordered with several widths of carpet upon which was placed handsomely upholstered divans and easy chairs, which, together with the drapery of the windows and the artistically arranged hangings of the gallery, gave a most pleasing and charming effect. By 9 1/2 o'clock most of the guests (about twenty-six couples had arrived). At 10 Spiel struck the first note, and when the music arose 'with its voluptuous swell,' the happy throng were 'gliding through the dizzy maze of the waltz.'

The supper hall was thrown open at twelve, and when once within the door, it was plainly to be seen that 'Hank' (Hankstetter) also was in his happiest vein. The menu cards were beautiful in design, and the delicacies of the table most palatable. After supper, dancing was resumed and carried on without interruption until about five o'clock in the morning."

February 5, 1910 (The Michigan Daily) *“With all the charm of beautiful gowns, musics, and flowers, the Junior Hop of the class of 1910 was celebrated by 350 couples in Waterman Gymnasium. Supper was served shortly after midnight in Barbour Gym. The booths (twenty-three fraternity and one independent), varying in decoration from colors of oriental magnificence to the yellow and blue of Michigan, were crowded with fair guests.*

During the singing of ‘Sweethearts True’ the semi-lighted hall was made brilliant by a chain of scarlet hearts strung along the balcony. The words of this selection were written especially for the J-Hop by Donal Haines, and the music composed by Burton Fisher of Fisher’s Orchestra.

‘The Rose Song’ from ‘Culture’ was featured by three hundred natural bride’s roses being overturned on the dancers from a large rose basket over the center of the gymnasium. ‘The Flight of the Redskins’ was punctuated by revolver shots, jumps of the dancers, and Indian war-whoops. ‘The Glow Worm’ selection received much applause, illustrated as it was by miniature firebugs among the folds of yellow and blue. With the orchestra playing ‘A Toast to all the Girls,’ a selection dedicated to the 1910 J-Hop guests, a great cloud of confetti, over twenty bushels of it, was blown down upon the dancers, covering them with variegated flakes. The dances were alternating waltzes and two-steps.”



1911 J-Hop Committee



A Collection of J-Hop Dance Cards



February 11, 1927 (Special to the Michigan Alumnus) *“On they march, led by Thomas Winter of Grand Rapids, past the fifty booths; forty-three labeled with Greek letters and guarded by armored knights. Eight hundred and fifty dinner coats. Eight hundred and fifty pairs of legs. ‘Hail to the Victors Valiant.’ Happy, but feeling a little foolish as they parade. More than a hundred pairs of bored, neglected chaperones try not to be Victorian as they point out a girl with a scanty dress. ‘Clothed from head to toe.’ Modern youth in a medieval setting. A rush to be shot by the movie camera.*

Music to the youthful ear—Guy Lombardo, Jean Goldkettle, Fletcher-Henderson radio orchestra. They move—just move. They sway. Before the performers’ platform hundreds jiggle clasped in each other’s arms. The derby-topped orchestra was led by the shifting hips of its director. So were the dancers. Vast empty spaces of dance floor at each end of the hall are streaked by a few dancing chaperones. Never saw so many sitting out dances. Guess that is the result of the University rule—No person attending the dance shall be permitted to leave the dance hall and return to it during the progress of the Junior Hop. Three Campus cops in the locker room.

Three o’clock. ‘No couple attending any house party shall be on the streets later than one hour after the cessation of dancing.’ There shall be no dancing in any house after 3 o’clock on Saturday morning.’ Despite the innumerable rules none states how early festivities may start on Saturday. Lights out. Everybody to bed. Breakfast will be served at 4.30 A.M.” W. A. (Michigan Alumnus, February 19, 1927, p. 386)

Cap Night

“Sundown on June 2nd, 1916, saw long lines of students stretching along the diagonal walk: Stolid seniors, laughing juniors, sophomores with a blasé superior smile, and jubilant freshmen, hopping and dancing in the excitement of their evening—for this was Cap Night, and within three hours the little gray headpieces would be no more.”



The Freshmen Pots



Headed by the Varsity Band, the classes marched to Sleepy Hollow, the scene of the event, along a road marked out by blazing red-fire torches set in place by the sophomore committees which had been working all day gathering wood for the great bonfire. This was burning high when the first of the marchers swept down the boulevard into the Hollow and sank to their places on the incline near the blaze.



More than 9,000 people had cheered themselves hoarse before Francis F. McKinney '16l, who acted as chairman for the evening, began to speak. Frank Murphy '14l, and Dean Henry M. Bates '90, aroused particular enthusiasm. When the last shout had died away, there came the traditional snake dance, and the freshmen, forming a giant moving 'M,' ran down to the fire and dropped their caps. When they had resumed their places again, all classes joined in singing 'Where, Oh Where, are the Verdant Freshmen?'



Within a few minutes the Hollow was emptying rapidly, and far ahead were heard the shouts of those taking part in the race for free shows, offered by several theater managers in honor of the new sophomores.” (Michiganesian, 1917, p. 46)



Free Show at the Majestic Theater

Freshmen Pageant

“As an interlude between the picnic supper on Palmer Field and the Lantern Night procession, the Freshmen Pageant came just at sunset. The trees on the hillside formed a natural background for the dancers, whose billowy scarfs caught last rays of the setting sun. A May queen was chosen, and for her entertainment country dances were held by Robin Hood and his merry men, by gypsies, and by Irish, English, and Scots peasants. Jesters and tumblers in gay red and yellow suits played amount the trees. For the finale, all the dancers mingled in a whirl through and around the Maypole.” (Michiganensian, 1931)



Lantern Night



The tradition of the senior women giving lanterns to the juniors, and they in turn giving hoops to the sophomores, symbolized the passing of the college year and once again another class leaving their Alma Mater.



Senior Women in Cap and Gown

Commencement

The first University of Michigan Commencement was held on August 6, 1845.
An oration was delivered by each of the eleven graduates.

A description of the 1858 commencement by S. W. Dunning '60. *"I rose before six. After breakfast I procured a palm leaf fan, went around to Campus and waited for the boys to collect. It was cloudy and threatened to rain and was very hot. Our procession started before nine. Without difficulty we entered the hall (over the Union School), and I obtained a good seat, immediately in front of the stage. Then commenced the fanning. The speeches went on as usual. Nearly all were very good and some, of course, super-excellent. We were kept there till after one, when I went home and took a little dinner, and shortly after went to the Campus, where the procession was soon formed, and we went back to the Union Hall. It was hotter than the forenoon, and we broiled almost. There were fifteen speakers only in the afternoon, so the exercises were shorter. The Doctor then conferred the degrees. He addressed a few words to the graduates, and then the audience mostly dispersed. A few remained to hear the address before the Alumni Association by Rev. Geo. P. Tindall. It was excellent and excellently spoken, but so long that it took an hour and a half to deliver, though he spoke exceedingly fast."* (*Michigan Alumnus*, 12/1915, p. 144)

Prior to 1885 the various schools and colleges held independent commencement exercises. In 1870 Professor Frieze began the custom of holding a Commencement Banquet to which alumni and guests of the University were invited. This occasion, later established officially by the Board of Regents, inaugurated the "Alumni Banquet" of Commencement week, held annually on Alumni Day. As Commencement approached, it also became customary for the senior class to hold "sings" on the campus—in later years on the Library steps. Earlier, in both the spring and the fall, the seniors customarily gathered once a week about the "senior bench" to sing informally.



Union School - Corner of State and Huron



A Commencement in University Hall

"The class of 1894 of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts was the first to wear academic gowns at a Michigan Commencement. The students of the Law School and the Medical School opposed the idea. When told that it was an old English custom to use academic dress on important occasions they replied: 'I suppose then that if someone told you it was raining in England, you'd turn up your trousers.' The debate raged for weeks. Finally, some of the 'Lits' bought gowns, and the 'Laws' and the 'Medics' served notice that anyone appearing on campus in such garb would be forcibly disrobed.

The gown-wearing 'Lits' set the day on which they were to appear, and the turbulent senior 'Laws' prepared for a fracas. The dean of the Law School, learning of their designs, scheduled an examination in order to keep them fully occupied during the danger period. The junior 'Laws' then took up the cudgels. The 'Lits' met in University Hall, donned their robes, and went to chapel in a body. All was calm until they started to leave after the service. The junior 'Laws' were waiting at the door. As the procession approached, with Dean Martin L. D'Ooge and President Angell at the head, the 'Laws' flashed into action. Dean D'Ooge demanded, 'Young gentlemen, young gentlemen, what does this mean?' His question was ignored, and the invaders reached for the first gown. Just then 'Prexy' went into action. Beaming upon the vandals with his most genial smile he inquired, 'Can I do anything for you, gentlemen?' The enemy sheepishly disappeared. Later, however, a formal challenge to a 'rush' was sent to the gownites and was formally accepted. The same evening the 'Medics' and the 'Laws' robed in nightshirts, met the 'Lits'. The battle was long and furious, but the 'Lits' won. The next morning the fraternity houses on State Street were all aflutter with white streamers torn from the back of the enemy. This was the origin of the famous nightshirt parade, which became an annual feature until the leaders invaded the Library and created a disturbance."

Orma F. Butler (*UM Encyclopedic Survey*, p. 1769)

Swing Out

Swing-out, the first event of commencement week, celebrated the first wearing of the cap and gown. The seniors gathered, sang Michigan songs, and processed to the auditorium for speeches. This old and venerable tradition was discontinued in 1934.



Senior Swing-Out 1903

Class Day

Class Day exercises of the literary and engineering graduates were held according to the time-honored custom under the Tappan Oak. Class officers gave speeches, including class histories, poems, and reminiscences of class pranks and deeds.



Class Day under the Tappan Oak

In celebration of the University's 75th year, Commencement was held in a large tent, known as the Pavilion, placed between the Chemistry Building and the Gymnasium. The Baccalaureate address was given the preceding Sunday in University Hall; the President's reception and luncheon were given in the Library; and the alumni dinner, that concluded the week's events was given, as usual, in Waterman Gymnasium. Following the bugle call, the various parts of the long procession formed at their respective stations, the graduating classes at their respective buildings. The various lines of students fell into line in the long procession which proceeded down the long diagonal walk, through the arch of the Engineering Building and past the Medical Building to the Gymnasium where they turned in to the main entrance of the pavilion.



The Pavilion

A tradition developed (which continues to this day) in which Engineering faculty members served as the marshalls for the Commencement, beginning with Mortimer Cooley and Charles Denison. There was a belief that only engineers could keep the trains running on time.



Commencement Procession



Commencement in the Fieldhouse



Commencement at Ferry Field



Commencement in Michigan Stadium

The October 1894 issue of the Michigan Alumnus posed the “Alumni Question.”

“The loyalty of Alumni rarely finds practical expression. It is chiefly a latent patriotism which might just as well not be in existence.

There is a larger number of living alumni of our University than of any other educational institution in this country, about 10,500 in 1892. Harvard is next with 5,553. Yale is third with 4,618. The present popularity of the University can be compared with two of the oldest institutions of learning in the country. Michigan is two centuries younger than Harvard, yet her body of alumni is nearly twice as strong numerically.

Our University has furnished to the country 26 college presidents, 34 members of the House of Representatives, five senators, three chief justices, 12 state supreme court justices, and 68 judges. A number of governors as well.

If our eminent alumni chose, they could exert powerful influence for good to the University. But they don't. It can hardly be said that our alumni are not an effective factor in the development of the University because they are scattered and disunited. As a matter of fact, the alumni are elaborately organized—there is too much organization. The indifference of our alumni cannot be traced to lack of organization.

If the graduate is appealed to for money, he will hesitate before endowing an institution which an illiberal legislature may do much to cripple. Many alumni say that although the old associations are pleasant as a recollection, the new ties, new duties, and new institutions draw their energies.

We need to draft alumni into the service of the University when legislative appropriations are sought. Crystallize the alumni into clubs no matter how small the knot of alumni in a given locale. Perhaps the ‘Michigan Alumnus’ will be the agency which will create the atmosphere in which the alumni spirit will be stimulated and developed into an active factor in the growth of the University.”

Alumni



The Michigan National Dinner

President Hutchins, the first Michigan president who was also an alumnus, made the first concerted effort to pull together Michigan's growing alumni body by traveling around the country, speaking to alumni about the importance of their support, both financial and influential, to complement state funding.

On February 4, 1911, a National Alumni Dinner was held in New York to honor Michigan's Congressional leaders. The University of Michigan delegation in Congress, with 27 members, was greater than that of any other institution. Harvard had 16; Yale and Virginia had 15. The event was described in the March issue of the *Michigan Alumnus*.



"It was a far cry from a 'round table of four young graduates' to the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Astor and a National Dinner of 1000 alumni, but a mighty tribute to the power of Michigan friendships. The alumni delegations of St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, Rochester, Boston, and the "Wolverine Alumni Special" train from Chicago, Detroit, and Michigan points, and the alumni who came from far away Helena and Denver, all to join in one vast tribute to our beloved University and to her distinguished sons. The University is 'a truly national school,' and its current 5,383 students come from every State, Territory, and Insular Possession, as well as from 29 Foreign Countries.

The words of Dr. Tappan have proved prophetic, 'A young vigorous free enlightened and magnanimous people had laid the foundations of a State University; they were aiming to open for themselves one of the great fountains of civilization, of culture, of refinement of true National grandeur and prosperity.' And it is because of the graduates scattered all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, men who are doing things that the University has got its reputation, and I think deserves it.



The various Alumni Associations are asked to send delegations so that the purpose of assembling one thousand men may be realized. The Chicago alumni will leave at 9:05 via the Michigan Central and arrive in Detroit at 3:30 p.m. where we will change to the 'Michigan Alumni Special' which will leave Detroit immediately after our arrival and will reach New York at about 9:30 Saturday morning. The Michigan Central made special fares of \$1.25. In honor of Justice William R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court, and in honor of the 27 US Senators and Representatives constituting Michigan's Alumni delegation in Congress. The Wolverine Alumni Special had cars from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Grand Rapids. The New York Central announced a special return train, 'Michigan Alumni Special.'

At Headquarters there was a small button with block 'M' and the legend 'National Dinner, Feb. 4, 1911' in yellow. Attached to the button was a small silk American flag, suggesting the patriotic purpose of celebrating the achievements of Michigan alumni in the service of the nation. Being thus ignored the sun soon returned for his share in the general good fellowship, and out came the official flags of the day, the Stars and Stripes, the State of Michigan Flag, and the University of Michigan pennant, which had been sent on by Governor Osborn and President Hutchins to join that of Uncle Sam in the breezes of Broadway, as emblematic of the celebration of that high and pioneer purposes.



Detraining, we were met by the advance guard of the New York contingent who had been with an army of red caps saw that none of us got away until after we had been rounded up and properly photographed for purposes of identification in case any of us became lost or stolen. The sixty porters then stowed us away in sixty taxicabs, and we were whirled away in the bright sunshine to our respective abiding places, the greater number going to the Hotel Astor. But bringing into proud reminiscence the services of alumni and faculty for the nation, a wonderful roll of honor, yet one which can be duplicated with equal splendor in a dozen fields of no less importance.



Along the entire length of the room was a gigantic picture of the University Campus with all its buildings, each faithfully reproduced in color, and giving the panoramic view, as it is today. The painting was 60 feet long and 30 feet high, so arranged that the view of the Campus appeared without obstruction above the 'Capital Table.' A few moments after some one discovered that the Library Clock stood at 7:20 and then that the hands actually moved; it was a real clock and did its work as faithfully as any undergraduate could wish. The Class of '70 which according to the song book, organized the University Glee Club. It was 9:15 by the chimes and time for the speaking, but the Glee Club held sway for a solid 15 minutes, singing song after song. For nearly an hour the ladies had been filing into the boxes, and every box was crowded with alumnae and the wives of alumni. At this moment the great picture of the Campus suddenly started into light, being illuminated from behind, so that every window shone as with internal light. Suddenly there appeared in the sky above the Campus a glowing representation of the Capital at Washington, and over all the memorable words from the Ordinance of 1787, 'religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged'."

Michigan's Alumni Chapter in Outer Space

The University of Michigan played an important role in the nation's space program through its nationally ranked aeronautical engineering program. In the 1950s the Department of Aerospace Engineering added a number of new fields such as rocket propulsion, orbital mechanics, and space science. A major NASA laboratory in space physics was established, with extensive capabilities in upper atmosphere research and satellite instrumentation. The University's strong reputation in aerospace engineering and space science not only attracted significant funding from NASA but also the training responsibilities for a number of astronauts. The three-man crew of the Apollo 15 moon mission consisted of Michigan engineers, David R. Scott, Alfred M. Worden, and James B. Irwin, leading to the establishment of the first University of Michigan Alumni chapter in outer space!



A document left on the Moon established a lunar branch: "The Alumni Association of The University of Michigan. Charter Number One. This is to certify that The University of Michigan Club of The Moon is a duly constituted unit of the Alumni Association and entitled to all the rights and privileges under the Association's Constitution."



The Michigan Flag that traveled to the moon to establish the first Alumni Chapter in Outer Space.



Charles August Lindbergh, Jr. (center) Son of Charles August Lindbergh 83/ and Evengeline Lodge Land Lindbergh 99



Gemini Astronauts
Al Worden M.S. 63e,
Jim McDivitt 59e

Let's sing a song of our college days
and live them o'er a new
Let's sing a song for Michigan
And friends forever true
Let's sing again, like loyal men
Ann Arbor all for you
With main and might, our hearts unite
And sing to the maize and blue



Gerald Ford 35

In future years when memory
brings us back our college days
We'll raise a song for Michigan
The maize and blue for aye
When we recall those days of yore
'Mid tender tho'ts of you
We'll sing again for Michigan
Our Alma Mater true



Raoul Wallenberg 35

I'll ne'er forget my college days
Those dear sincere old college days
I'll ne'er forget my Michigan
'Twas there long friendships first began
At Michigan all hearts are true
All loyal to the maize and blue
There e'er will be a golden haze
Around those dear old college days



Clarence Darrow 1877-78/

From "Koanzaland," 1909 Earl V. Moore '12



The Michigan Union

"The Michigan Union was born early one morning in my rooms in Miss Gagney's home on Lawrence Street, the same room in which Dr. Gayley, years before, had written 'The Yellow and Blue.' We wanted a better condition; we wanted an organization for Michigan men everywhere, an organization that would be the one recognized all inclusive medium to tie up the loose ends, to centralize the Campus life, to bring us all together as Michigan men in whatever contact or endeavor might apply to our life as a whole. To make this organization effective we must have a home—we must have the Union." Edward F. Parker '04 (*Michigan Alumnus*, May 29, 1926, p. 599)



Edward F. (Bob) Parker

The Michigan Union was both an organization and a building. *"As its name indicates, it is an organization, a union for all Michigan men, graduates, faculty and regents. Its avowed objects are to promote university spirit and to increase social intercourse and acquaintance with each other's work among the members of the different departments and other University organizations. In short this building will be a Michigan man's Ann Arbor club or home; it will be the center of all University activity and social life."* Henry M. Bates '90 (*Michigan Alumnus*, April 1905, p. 324)



Henry Moore Bates



Michigan Union Dinner 1909 - Waterman Gymnasium

The Michigan Union was incorporated on November 5, 1904. The first public meeting was a dinner held on November 10, 1904, 1,100 attended. In its early years the Union functioned entirely as an organization, and, in accordance with its fundamental purpose, it became almost at once a unifying and coordinating agency in the life of the students, with the undergraduate organizations turning to it for effective guidance and assistance. The women had a social center in the parlors of Barbour Gymnasium, and the Union was envisaged as a club for men of the University. A campaign began to secure a Union Club House.

The original Union Clubhouse was the remodeled home of Judge Thomas Cooley, a member of the law faculty. The house was a spacious, rambling fieldstone structure with pointed gables. It stood on State Street at the end of South University. Professor Emil Lorch of the Architecture Department made the necessary alterations. The Union Clubhouse opened on November 14, 1907.



The Thomas Cooley Home

In 1912, at the time of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the University, an addition in the form of a frame structure was built at the rear of the Union Clubhouse. This addition called the Assembly Hall, was used for large social gatherings and dramatic performances.

The First Michigan Union Clubhouse

The Union Clubhouse had a large dining room on the first floor, a smaller one at the side, a large lounge, a game room, and a kitchen. On the second floor was a billiard room, a reading room, a room for the directors, and an apartment for the steward. This building served the students for almost nine years.



Dining Room



Parlor



The James Angell & Thomas Cooley Families

(Fanny Cooley was married to Alexis Angell.)

Left to right: David Horton, Mary E. Horton Cooley, Betsy Carey Horton, Thomas M. Cooley
Fanny Cooley Angell, Alexis Angell, Thomas Angell & Sarah Angell, (grandchildren)
Mrs. Angell, James B. Angell and Sarah Caswell Angell

With the rapid growth of the student body and the increasing importance of the Union, an expansion of its faculties became imperative. A fund-raising campaign was begun.



Groundbreaking for the New Michigan Union

The first Union Clubhouse was torn down in 1916 to make way for the new Michigan Union. This photo of the groundbreaking for the new Michigan Union shows the back of the original Union Clubhouse.

The New Michigan Union

“Judge Cooley and his friend Elihu B. Pond, father of the architects, purchased these adjoining properties soon after moving to Ann Arbor and thereon built their homes that the friendship begun in a distant community might be continued intimately in the new environment. The main axis of the new building, running east and west through the center of the great tower, coincides with the lot line between the two properties. At the suggestion of a friend, the architects caused to be built into the northeast pier of the new building a stone from the foundation walls of the house which sheltered them during their school and college years; the home to which they frequently returned for rest and inspiration until the death of their mother in 1915. Shortly after this event, the house was moved to the rear of the property and converted to the uses of the Union. The fragment of the stone in the east face of the pier marks the northwest corner of the old house in its original location. The stones which form the interesting mosaic in the platform at the main entrance are from the Cooley house, the first home of the Union.” Irving Pond ’78e (Michigan Alumnus, December 1918, p. 169)



Allen Bartlett Pond 80



Cooley Home (left) Pond Home (right)
The New Union was to be built between the arrows



Irving Kane Pond 78e

The Pond house was moved to the rear of the lot, 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. “The temporary quarters of the Union at the rear of the lot are surprisingly adequate. The building has been formed by moving the house from the Pond property which stood next to the old Union, and the stucco covered frame shed which has been used by the Union for the last three years, for big dinners and dances, to the northwest corner at the rear of the Zeta Psi House where formerly Walker’s livery barn stood. A basement has been put underneath both buildings and the result is a temporary building which as far as convenience and adaptation to the needs of such a organization is in most respects better than the old building. The big hall which has been used for large gatherings retains the same appearance. It has been raised somewhat higher above the ground, making room underneath for three large dining rooms and a kitchen ample for all the needs of the Union. In the main building, which has been formed from the Pond house, are the general lounging and reading rooms, and the various offices of the Union, as well as rooms for the servants.” (Michigan Alumnus, October, 1916, p.17)



Excavation for the New Michigan Union



The Pond House Moved to the Back of the Lot



The Pond House and the Assembly Hall

The New Michigan Union

Plans for the Michigan Union were on a scale unknown for club houses in American universities. Only a building of this size would be adequate for such a large student body. Within the building, correspondingly large facilities included ample lobbies, a large number of dining rooms of various sizes with well-equipped kitchens, and about sixty sleeping rooms for alumni on the upper floors.

The Cooley house was razed in 1916, and the new building was begun. There was only enough money to build the shell; the interior and furnishings were to be provided as subscriptions were paid. Construction estimates grew from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 was set aside for furnishings and \$250,000 as an endowment. The University Buildings and Grounds Department was the contractor.



Architect's Sketch of the Michigan Union

"Basically the style is 'English Collegiate' of the gothic type, though in all its forms and details it is a thoroughly modern American Expression, symbolic of the life of the American university rather than that of the English college." Irving Pond '78e (*Michigan Alumnus*, December, 1918, p. 10)

With America's entry into WWI in the spring of 1917, plans for the Michigan Union were modified for wartime use. A loan of \$260,000 from the Michigan State War Preparedness Board permitted completion of the building to a point where it could be used as a barracks, and it was then taken over by the Students' Army Training Corps. With the beginning of the fall semester in 1918, some 800 corps members were housed in the Union, and meals were served to more than 4,000 in the building and in a temporary mess hall set up beside it. Thus the Michigan students were unable to use their new Union until 1919.



Barracks



Michigan Union Shell



Kitchen



Army Mess in the Ballroom



Navy Mess in the Unfinished Pool

Fund Raising for the Michigan Union

The story of the Michigan Union Opera is so closely interwoven with the Michigan Union that it has become a part of the history of the organization. The Opera was a natural development of the county fair and minstrel shows staged so often during the years when the students were engaged in securing funds for the creation and operation of a Union building. The first Opera, "Michigenda," was staged at the Whitney Theater in the spring of 1908.



For a number of years the Union Theater was used for Michigan Union productions. In February, 1922 it was taken over by the Mimes Society, a student dramatic organization which was under Union auspices. Here rehearsals were held for the annual Union operas.

It became a custom for students to organize a huge carnival when funds were needed for worthy Campus projects. In 1905 the student carnival in the form of a county fair (later known as Michigras) raised money for the Michigan Union Clubhouse Fund. The Michigras Carnival was given for two nights and one afternoon. The event included a parade, carnival rides, side shows, and games of skill, and it attracted thousands of participants and cleared thousands of dollars. In 1937 Michigras was held for the first time in Yost Arena.



Mimes Theater



Watching the Michigras Parade
President Hutchins, President Emeritus Angell,
Regent John H. Grant 82, Dr. Andrew White,
Bishop Charles S. Burch 75, and Charles F. Brush 69



Michigras Carnival - Yost Arena

The Michigan Union Opera

The Michigan Union was indebted to the Opera for its very existence, since the profits from this activity kept the Union out of financial difficulties in its formative years. The first two Operas netted enough money to purchase the building site, and subsequent shows helped to pay off the bonds on the building itself. During the first twenty-three years of its history, the Opera played before capacity audiences totaling approximately 400,000 persons, with a gross income of \$812,258 resulting in a net profit of \$147,760.



DONALD BACOME, '26



LYONEL E. AMES, '24
"Feminine Lead" of the Opera



LYONEL AMES, '24



JAMES A. RICE, '24

From 1908 until 1929, with the exception of the war years, the Opera was presented yearly with an all-male cast.



Michigan Union Opera - Fool's Paradise, 1917



ARTHUR HOLDEN AND LYONEL AMES, '24



Practicing Steps for the Opera



Some Chorus "Girls" from "Top o' th' Mornin"

The Michigan Union



Union Doorman

One of the first measures passed by the directors after the construction of the new building was a rule that the Michigan Union must remain exclusively a men's club. Women were not allowed to enter the front door. The side door, known as the ladies' entrance, gave access to the lobbies, dining rooms, ballroom, and a ladies' dining room.



Pendelton Library



Reception Desk



Dining Room

The Michigan Union served as the headquarters for the Inter-fraternity Council; Inter-House Council; Men's Glee Club; Quadrangle; Michigamua; Druids, the senior honorary society of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts; Vulcans, the senior engineering honorary society; and Sphinx, the junior honorary society of LS&A.



Taproom

Twice a month a Union Forum was held at which controversial issues were debated and discussed by students and faculty.



Ladies' Dining Room

Union Week, which was held at the beginning of each semester, served to introduce the students to University facilities.



Reading Room

The Michigan Union, in cooperation with the Women's League, presented various events. On alternate years the two groups presented Spring Weekend, consisting of a skit night and a "soap-box derby."



Terrace Dining Room

The Michigan Union



Billiard and Pool Room

University Day, a program for high school seniors, football ticket resale, tutorial services, speech-photography-art contests, dance contests, and student-faculty-administration conferences, were among the many Michigan Union activities.



Faculty Billiards Room



Faculty Club

Orientation Week leaders were chosen by the Michigan League and Michigan Union, and student groups entertained in the local hospitals at Holidays.



Ballroom

Dances were held each Saturday night in the ballroom.

The Michigan Union sponsored theater trips to Detroit during the year, permitting the students to take advantage of the plays that came to the metropolitan area.



Barber Shop



Swimming Pool



International Center

At its completion in 1919, the Michigan Union was dedicated as a memorial to President James B. Angell, and a bronze tablet to his memory was placed at the front entrance.



Guest Bedroom

The Women's League

In May of 1890, Alice (Freeman) Palmer '76 addressed the Alumnae Association, emphasizing "the necessity for college girls cultivating their social natures, as well as their intellectual powers." As a result of her interest, serious consideration was given to the problems faced by women students, and the Women's League was organized. In October of that year the first general meeting was held in the University Chapel, Mrs. Angell presiding and Mrs. Gayley Browne presenting the objectives of the organization. All college women were to be eligible for membership, as well as the women of the families of those who had been or who were presently professors in the University. The first president of the Women's League was Ethel (Fountain) Hussey '91, who was instrumental in the initial planning preceding the League's formation.



Alice Freeman Palmer

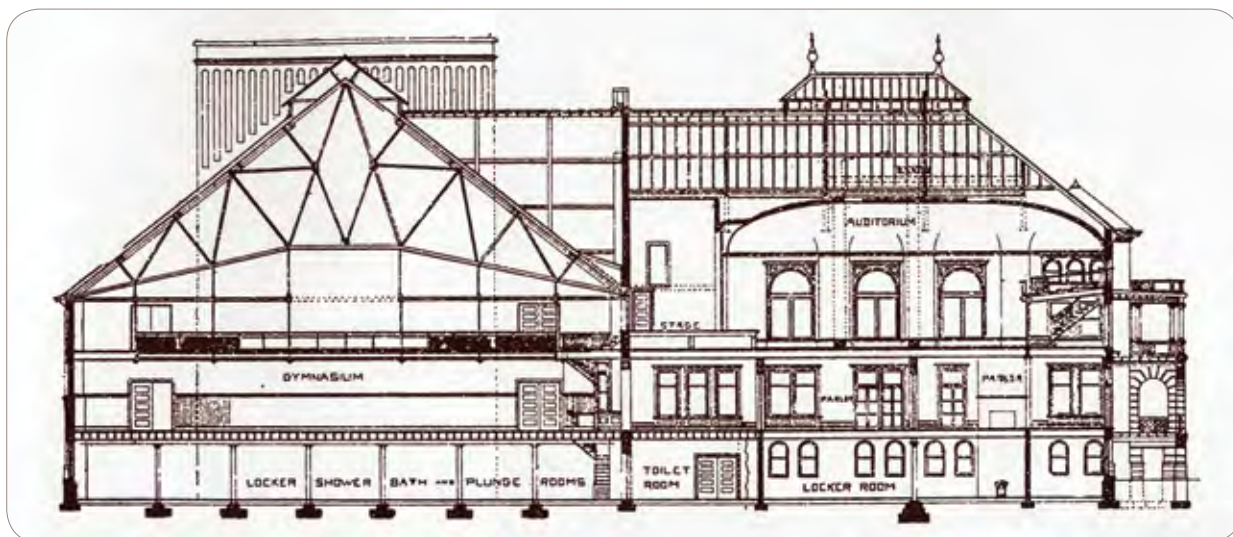


Sarah Angell



Ethel Fountain Hussey

The *Michigan Alumnus* in November of 1911 commented that the "Women's League was regarded as the representative of Michigan women in all campus affairs... Everything that is of interest to women and touches them on Campus is carried on by the League." In the fall of 1894, the Waterman Gymnasium was completed. The men used it in the afternoons and the women on certain mornings during the week. Large numbers of women enrolled voluntarily in supervised athletics. This was evidence enough that a women's gymnasium was needed. In 1895 the drive for the Women's Gymnasium began. The purpose was to provide not only a gymnasium, but also other facilities such as bathrooms, parlors, and an assembly room that would accommodate a few hundred where lectures and performances could be given. The Women's League was promised space in the proposed building, and the women enthusiastically set about raising the \$15,000 needed to meet the estimated total cost of these extra facilities.



Plans for Barbour Gymnasium

Barbour Gymnasium was completed in 1902. By 1921 the facilities had become inadequate for the number of women, which had multiplied four times since the building's construction.



Barbour Gymnasium



Sarah Angell Assembly Room



Barbour Gym Parlor

The Women's League Activities

Hospital Volunteers

The "Fruit and Flower Mission," a committee which ministered to patients in the Hospital, operated under the auspices of the Women's League beginning in 1890. War relief work was the chief interest from 1917 to 1919, and each woman was asked to pledge a part of her time to the Red Cross.

Class Projects

Class projects and meetings were organized at weekly receptions under the sponsorship of the League. In the winter semester of 1902, the Women's Glee Club was formed. During Commencement week in 1903, the seniors presented a Senior Play in which all of the parts were taken by women. The graduates were honored by the three other classes at a Senior Breakfast and at a party held by the juniors the night before Commencement. In 1904 the juniors entertained the seniors with an original playlet, which was a takeoff on prominent seniors. This was the first Junior Girls' Play, an annual production which soon developed into a full-length musical comedy.

The League presented a pageant, "Joan d'Arc," with a cast of 300 men and women students in the spring of 1914. More than 4,000 attended, and it was a great success. In 1916 another pageant was undertaken as a part of the tercentenary Shakespeare celebration.

County Fair

The first "County Fair," sponsored jointly by the Men's Athletic Association and the Women's League, took place in the spring of 1902. The Fair, held on two consecutive nights in the combined Waterman-Barbour Gymnasiums, was publicized each day at noon by a street parade. Vaudeville and side shows were presented by campus groups, and great crowds attended every evening. This entertainment proved to be the most successful ever attempted, and a large profit was divided between the sponsoring organizations.

Lectures & Symposi ums

Lectures and symposi ums were held on subjects of interest; the topics varied from the "Columbian World's Fair Symposium" to a "political symposium"—a debate on women's suffrage.



Women's League Party - 1911

Afternoon Dances

The Women's League sponsored Friday afternoon dances for members and their friends, including instruction in ballroom dancing.

New Student Orientation

The Women's League co-operated with the Michigan Union in carrying out the Orientation program for new students. Beginning in 1884 the Freshman Spread in honor of new students was given annually by the sophomores for all new women on campus. The Women's League also provided hospitality and tutoring services for foreign students.

A Reception Committee welcomed Freshman women, helped them in finding their way around campus, introduced them to their professors, and assisted them in obtaining suitable rooms and boarding places and in establishing their church relations.

Housing for Women

Housing was another important problem that was of much concern to the Women's League. The members promoted projects to arouse interest in better housing conditions, and as a direct result of their labors, separate houses for women, known as league houses, were established on the campus. By 1909, however, because of the growing enrollment of women, it was clear that dormitories would be the only answer to the housing problem. A fund drive was begun and the League employed a financial secretary to travel about and arouse interest in the project among the alumni. As a direct result of their efforts, Helen Newberry Residence, the Martha Cook Building, Alumnae House, and Betsy Barbour Residence were donated to the University by 1920.

Programs and structure fluctuated greatly in the early years of the League, but the purpose remained the same—to unite the women students irrespective of varied backgrounds, courses of study, affiliations, or interests. In addition to its coordinating and governing functions, the League emphasized leadership training in organizational and service opportunities. In many respects this work was not chosen but laid upon it by the demands of the University.

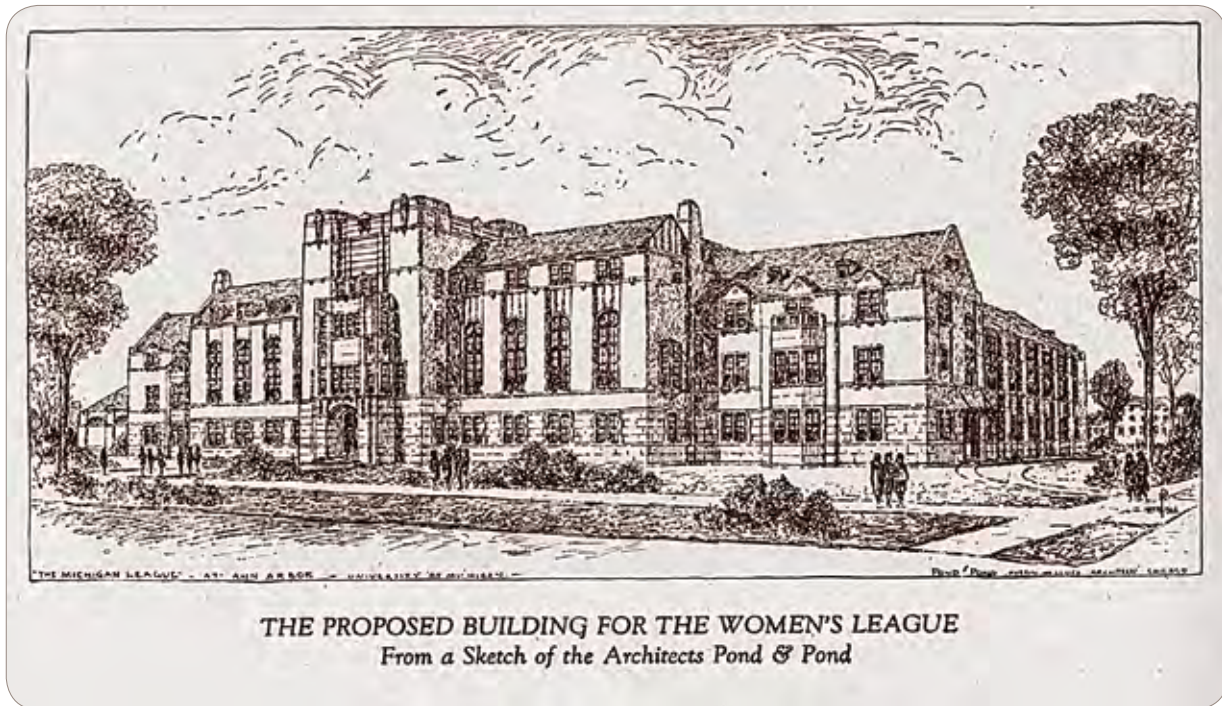
Employment Bureau

Another important phase of League activity was the student employment bureau, organized in 1896 to assist women in finding work in the community.

In 1902 President Angell reported: *"I take pleasure in recognizing the great value of the services rendered by the Student's Christian Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Women's League in aiding new students in finding suitable homes and also employment. The great body of our students have very limited means, and many of them are glad of the opportunity to gain something by honorable toil, however menial."* (Regents' Proceedings, 1902, p. 9)

The Michigan League Building

Soon after the Michigan Union was completed, the Women's League began to raise funds for a building. The number of women students at the University was rapidly increasing each year. By 1927 the funds were secured, \$600,000 was to be used for construction, \$150,000 for furnishings, and \$250,000 as an endowment. Heat and light were to be furnished by the University.



Ground Breaking Ceremony
June 18, 1927



Laying the Corner Stone, The Michigan League, March 29, 1928

Mary Bartron Henderson '04 was the driving force behind the construction of the Michigan League. She served as Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Council, led the building campaign, and remained chairman of the building fund until all the payments were made. The architects for the Michigan League were Pond and Pond, the same firm of architects that had designed the Michigan Union.



Mary Bartron Henderson 04



Allen Bartlett Pond 80



Irving Kane Pond 78e

Fund Raising

Just as the male students and alumni had raised the funds for the Michigan Union, the women students and alumnae began a campaign for their building. They organized sales, style-shows, and benefits. The "Women's League and InterChurch Bazaars" yielded thousands of dollars annually. Class projects were used to raise funds. The Senior Girls' Play was presented publicly. The Junior Girls' Play, presented in honor of the seniors and first staged in the Whitney Theater in 1919, opened to the general public for the first time in 1923. In 1924 the first Freshman Pageant was given as a part of the Lantern Night celebration and was thereafter a yearly event; until this time freshmen had not been permitted to participate in extracurricular activities which involved public performances. In 1925 the first Sophomore Circus was held in conjunction with the bazaar.

Robert Lamont '96 of Chicago established a memorial in honor of Ethel Fountain Hussey, the Women's League's first president.

The New York state alumnae contributed \$15,000.

Oriental rugs, vases, silver services, pianos, and many other furnishings were donated by alumnae.



Junior Girls' Play

A gift of \$50,000 from Gordon Mendelssohn provided the Lydia Mendelssohn Theater, a memorial to Mendelssohn's mother.

Gifts were made by alumnae from all parts of the world.

Chinese alumnae in Tientsin sent antique tapestries made from a royal Manchu dynasty robe



The Freshmen Pageant

The Michigan League

The Michigan League formally opened on May 4, 1929. At last the women of the University had a home of their own, and the Women's League had a center for all its activities.



Main Dining Room



Tea Room



Small Dining Room



Ballroom



Cafeteria Dining Room (left) Kitchen (center) Cafeteria Service Counter (right)

The Michigan League

The building was formally presented to the University on April 1, 1930. The new Michigan League included meeting rooms, dining rooms, lounges, work rooms, a ballroom, hotel accommodations, a chapel, and a theater seating 700.



Chapel



The Cave Room



Theater



Eliza Mosher Room



Ethel Fountain Hussey Room



Lounge



Library



Library



Lobby



Alcove



Beauty Parlor



Guest Rooms & Dormitory



In January of 1915 the University adopted nomenclature based on standards approved by the Association of American Universities, the National Association of State Universities, and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Units of the University that admitted students directly from high schools and preparatory schools were designated as "Colleges," while units that required some collegiate work before admission were labelled "Schools."

Schools & Colleges



1841 Literature, Science & the Arts



1850 Medicine



1859 Law



1875 Dentistry

1876 Pharmacy



1895 Engineering



1913 Graduate Studies

1913 Architecture



1921 Education



1924 Business Administration

1927 Forestry & Conservation



1929 Music



1941 Nursing

1941 Public Health



1951 Social Work



1969 Library Science

1974 Art

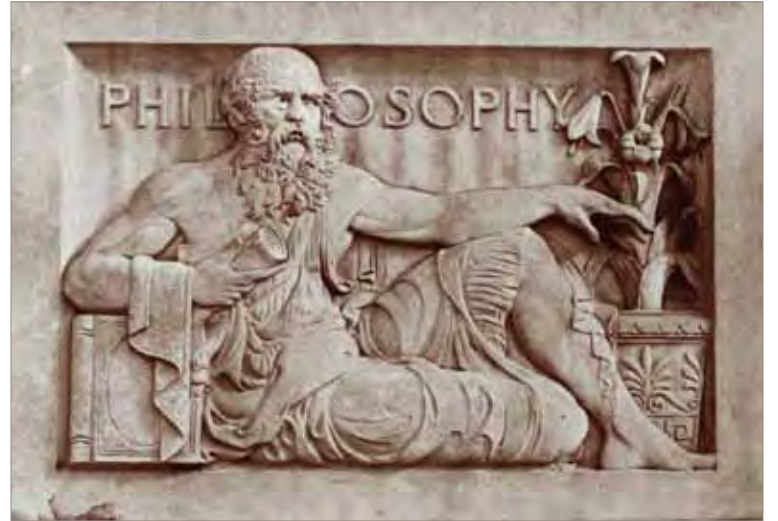


1984 Kinesiology



1995 Public Policy





LITERATURE, SCIENCE & THE ARTS



The College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, founded in 1841, was the first duly constituted department of the University of Michigan. With more than 15,000 undergraduates and 2,000 graduate students, LS&A is the largest of the University's schools and colleges, and it remains the heart of the University. Distinguished in the humanities since its earliest years, the College became preeminent in the natural sciences during the first quarter of the 20th century and in the next half century became a world leader in social sciences research. The College is dedicated to providing a richly diverse liberal arts education that prepares students to lead fulfilling lives as responsible citizens within a wide range of professional careers.

The organic act of 1837 establishing the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor as a state university called for the creation of a Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts. The first students arrived on the new campus four years later in 1841, six first-year students and one second-year student. By that time both the Professors' Houses and a large classroom building had been built, and several professors had been hired.



The University of Michigan Campus by Jasper Cropsey 1855 - South College and Mason Hall were LS&A Buildings

Course of Study for Students in 1849

	FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR
First Term Sept 12 - Dec 18				
Morning 11 o'clock Evening	Algebra Livy Homer's Odyssey	Xen. Anab./Tacitus Trig./Conic Sections/Demosthenes Rhetoric/Horace/Analyt. Geometry	Political Economy/Euripides French/Natural Philosophy Natural Philosophy/Chemistry	German/Mental Philosophy Mental Philosophy/Moral Philosophy Geology/Min.Chem./Chem./Nat. Theology
Second Term Jan 3 to April 17				
Morning 11 o'clock Evening	Geometry Livy Homer's Odyssey	Tacitus Demosthenes Calculus	Euripides Natural Philosophy Chemistry	Mental Philosophy/Logic Moral Philosophy Natural Theology/Evidences of Christianity
Third Term May 9 to July 16				
Morning 11 o'clock Evening	Geometry Xen. Anab. Botany	Sophocles French Cicero	Rhetoric Astronomy French	Butler's Analogy Plato's Gorgias

The student's day began at 5 a.m. when he was awakened by the bell. Compulsory chapel in the fall and spring was at 5:30 a.m. and in the winter at 6:30 a.m. The first recitation class was after chapel at 6:00 a.m., after which the students went to their boarding houses for breakfast. The second class was at 11:00 with dinner again at their boarding house. The afternoon was reserved for studying in the library and an afternoon class. There was a second chapel in the late afternoon followed by supper and freedom until 9:00 p.m. No one was allowed to leave the campus after 9:00 p.m.

"Examinations in those days were not written affairs as now, but were oral. The professor drew a class man's name from one box and a subject, a mathematical problem, a quotation for translation, or whatever might be 'before the court' from another, and the fellow that drew the prize had to stand up in his place and make it clear how much he knew about it. No chance there for 'ponies' or help 'on the side.' " Wyllys C. Ransom '48
(*Michigan Alumnus*, October, 1901, p. 9)

Although the first faculty consisted of five men, Asa Gray was never called; Henry Colclazer, the librarian did not teach; and Douglas Houghton, the State Geologist was not available. The duties fell to the Reverend George Palmer and the Reverend Joseph Whiting, both men having previously served as Principals of the University Branch Campuses (the University's preparatory schools). As enrollments grew and faculty were added, the LS&A Department (later renamed a College) began to add new academic disciplines.

1841 Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Mineralogy & Geology, Mathematics & Physics, Latin & Greek

1843 Philosophy

1844 History

1846 Modern Languages

1852 Fine Arts

1854 *Engineering & Astronomy

1860 Economics (*Business Administration) & Political Science

1868 *Pharmacy

1879 *Science and the Art of Teaching

1880 *Music

1887 German & Romance Languages

1891 Asian Languages

1892 *Graduate Studies, Anthropology & Speech

1903 Rhetoric

1926 *Library Science

1929 Psychology & Journalism

1931 Sociology

* Denotes departments that separated from LS&A and became independent Departments, Schools, and Colleges.

Buildings of the Department of Literature, Science & the Arts

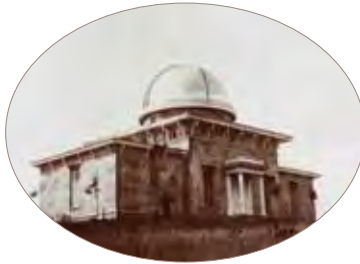
“When you are teaching a man,—or a women—how to build a locomotive, remove a diseased appendix or fill a decayed tooth, one must have room and you must have the proper appliances or you can not do it at all. But if you are merely teaching him Latin, or composition or political economy, you can shove him—and the man who is teaching him—into an over-crowded, ill-lighted, half-ventilated room and still perform a job of education that will pass muster.” (Michigan Alumnus, March 22, 1923, p. 700)



Mason Hall & South College
1841 & 1849



Henry Frieze's Classroom



Detroit Observatory 1854



Chemical Laboratory 1856
Medical Building (rear)



Tappan Hall 1893



Physics Building 1889



Physics Building Addition 1903



University Hall 1872



University Hall was built between Mason Hall & South College. The photograph on the right shows the construction of University Hall from the corner of State Street and South University Avenue.



Buildings of the Department of Literature, Science & the Arts



Chemistry Laboratory 1909



Natural Sciences (left) Chemistry Laboratory (right)



Natural Sciences 1915

Ann Arbor's First Ward School, on State Street, built in 1862, was purchased by the University in 1901 and renamed West Hall. This small building housed classes in English, modern languages, and forestry.

For many years Physics occupied one of the oldest buildings on campus. In 1924 a new building opened, providing laboratories and research facilities for advanced classes, faculty and graduate students.



West Hall 1902 - 1922



East Physics Building 1924

By the 1920s, with an enrollment of 5000 students, the meager facilities became a critical issue.

“In the narrow corridors and steep stairways of the South Wing and Mason Hall, students and instructors waiting to enter classrooms have to wait fully ten minutes—often out of doors—for the congestion to clear away so that they can reach their rooms. Recitation rooms are in such demand that classes meeting, for example, at eight o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday are forced to hold the three sessions in three separate buildings.” (Michigan Alumnus, March 22, 1923, p. 700)



The University Hall Auditorium was divided into classrooms. (left) Play production students gather for a post-rehearsal critique conducted by Prof. William P. Halstead. (center) Steps to the stage and band instruments share space with the Journalism Department. (right)

The University of Michigan Campus circa 1920s



Newberry Hall *West Hall*



Law Building

Alumni Hall

University Museum

University Hall

Chemical Laboratory



Tappan Hall



Physics

Library



President's House



Engineering Shops



Clement's Library



West Engineering

East Engineering



Lane Hall



Ann Arbor High



Hill Auditorium

Natural Sciences

Chemistry Building

Prettyman's

Boarding House

Dental School



New Physics

Building



Waterman & Barbour

Gymnasium

Medical Building

East Hall

“The University has grown up around the Literary College. It teaches about half of our students. It serves practically every other college, school, or unit of the University. Obviously, therefore, it must be a building which gathers up and expresses these larger meanings. It must not be merely large. It must be beautiful, dignified, and commanding. It must help to give unity and form to the entire campus.” (Michigan Alumnus, November 1, 1923)



Architect Albert Kahn's First Design for the Proposed Literary College Building



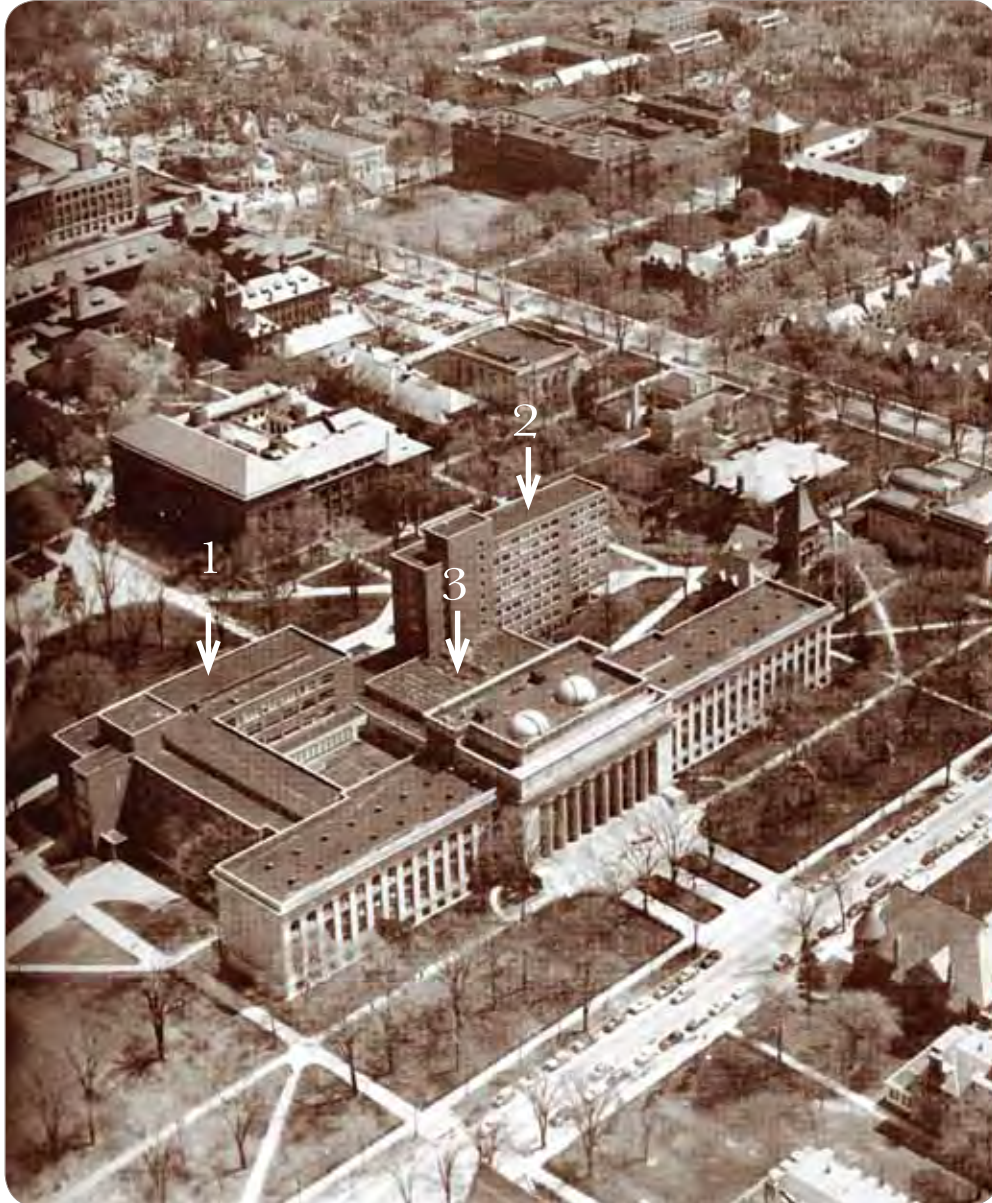
The New Literary College Building - Only the center part of the plan was built.

The new LS&A building was built in front of University Hall, entirely eclipsing the venerable old building. The new building was named in honor of James Angell, President of the University from 1871 - 1909.



There was an effort to preserve Mason Hall, the north wing of University Hall (the first Literary Building on the campus). However, the building site was too valuable, and the non-fireproof structure was doomed.

With the increase in students, faculty and staff immediately after World War II, the need for additional classroom and office space became acute. In its initial stages, the planning proceeded on the assumption that the new building or buildings would replace six old structures which had been condemned as fire hazards: Haven Hall (the original Law Building), University Hall (which included the original Mason Hall and South College), the Romance Language Building (the original Museum), and the Economics Building (part of the original Chemical Laboratory). This represented a potential loss of sixty-five classrooms and 142 offices.



Angell Hall Addition
Mason Hall (1), Haven Hall (2), Auditoriums (3)



Back of Angell Hall

The original plan to enlarge Angell Hall by the addition of wings at the ends with an adjoining wing running north and south to enclose a central court was abandoned. The final plan comprised a four-story classroom building, including space for a study hall, two auditorium units, each containing two lecture halls, and an eight-story office building.

The classroom building was named Mason Hall and the office building Haven Hall. (The names were taken from former buildings.)



Raising University Hall

“Second Hand Buildings”

University Museum - Romance Languages



Law Building - Haven Hall



Since available funding frequently fell short of LS&A's needs for new buildings, it has had to make the best of renovating buildings originally constructed for other purposes.



The University Museum built in 1880 housed the natural history collections. By 1923 at least 75 percent of the specimens were stored in inadequate facilities; some had not been unpacked since 1878. With the completion of the new Museum (Ruthven Museum) in 1928, the old Museum became home to the Romance Language Department.

The original Law Building was given to LS&A in 1933 and renamed Haven Hall in honor of Erastus O. Haven, President of the University from 1863 to 1869. The departments of Journalism, History, Sociology, and the Bureau of Government Library were housed in Haven Hall until it was destroyed by fire in November of 1957.

Ann Arbor High School



Frieze Building



Frieze Building Addition



The Ann Arbor High School Building, built in 1905, was purchased by the University in 1954. An addition to the building was completed in 1957. The new space was used for departments of LS&A and the School of Social Work. In 1956 the building was named in honor of Henry Simmons Frieze, professor of Latin, and twice acting president of the University—a particularly fitting action because of Frieze's role in creating the American secondary school system. (See page 29)

Administration Building



Administration Building



The General Services Building, later renamed the Administration Building, was completed in 1948. The building housed the University central administration and the business, student, and extension services. With the completion of the new Administration Building (Fleming) in 1968, the old Administration Building became another cast-off building for LS&A.

“Second Hand Buildings”



Economics Building



Old Chemical Laboratory, Economics Building (left)



Economics Building

The Economics Building was the last standing section of the original Chemical Laboratory Building. It was used by the Economics Department until it was destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve of 1981.



East Medical - C.C. Little

The East Medical Building was completed in 1925. The building was vacated by the Medical School when it moved to Medical Science II in 1969. The building was named in honor of Clarence Cook Little, president of the University from 1925-1929.



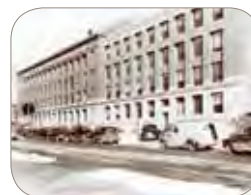
West Engineering - West Hall

The West Engineering Building was completed in 1904. When Engineering completed its move to the North Campus, West Engineering was rechristened West Hall and renovated for use by LS&A departments. The School of Information also shares the building.



Lorch Hall

Lorch Hall was completed in 1928 for Architecture. When the College of Architecture moved to the North Campus in 1974, Lorch Hall became available for programs in the social sciences and eventually became the home of Economics and Public Policy.



East Engineering - East Hall



The East Engineering Building, completed in 1923 with an addition in 1947, became vacant when Electrical Engineering moved to its new North Campus building in 1985. The building was renovated for the Psychology and Mathematics Departments and renamed East Hall.

1960s - 2000 New & Renovated Buildings for LS&A

The absence of significant state or University funding for academic buildings during the 1970s and early 1980s took a serious toll on LS&A. Not only was the Ann Arbor campus the largest in the nation, with almost 26 million square feet of space, but many of its buildings were 50 to 75 years old. Heating systems were antiquated, windows drafty, and teaching and laboratory facilities outdated. In the face of mounting budget pressures, maintenance was deferred, grounds were neglected, and the campus environment for teaching and research deteriorated significantly.

Unlike the more prosperous professional schools (e.g., Business, Law, and Medicine), LS&A had no tradition of strong support from private gifts, sponsored research, or auxiliary revenue sources. Hence without state or University support, campus renovation and construction came to a halt. Furthermore, the deferral of buildings and grounds maintenance soon led to erosion of pride in campus appearance on the part of students, as trash accumulated, posters were taped to any exposed surface, and chalked slogans covered the walkways.



Physics & Astronomy 1963



Modern Languages Building 1972



Tappan Addition 1986

Although the successful achievement of modest state support for the Chemical Sciences complex broke a long drought of state support, of far more importance was the ability of the University to assemble a combination of internal funding, private support, and state support to renovate or replace essentially every LS&A building during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Fortunately, many of the older buildings such as E. H. Kraus (Natural Sciences), East Physics, Ruthven Museum, C. C. Little, and Angell Hall had been designed by Albert Kahn to facilitate massive renovation, much like his factories. Other buildings such as Haven and Mason Hall and Randall Laboratory were augmented with new modern laboratories.



Willard Dow Chemistry Laboratory 1989



Willard Dow Chemistry Laboratory



Angell Hall Renovation



The Fishbowl
Mason Hall (right)



Haven Hall



Tisch Hall



UGLi

Perhaps the most interesting renovation/construction project involved wrapping the stark 1950s architecture of the Undergraduate Library—appropriately known as the UGLi—in an attractive cocoon that not only greatly expanded its usable space, but provided an attractive new addition to the campus: the Harold and Vivian Shapiro Library.



Shapiro Library



Kraus Natural Sciences

Priority was given to rebuilding the sciences, with a sequence of both renovations and new construction to strengthen Chemistry, Physics, Geology, and Biology. The funds for these activities were nicknamed “Duder Dollars” since they were allocated to the sciences by then Provost and later President Duderstadt.



Randall Physics Addition

Very much in the spirit of unintended consequences, on Christmas Eve in 1981 the Economics Building, then the oldest academic building on the campus (and a piece of the old Chemical Laboratory of the 19th century) was burned by an arsonist. The effort to find a place for this important department triggered a sequence of musical chair projects that resulted in the College of Engineering moving to the North Campus to release West Engineering and East Engineering, while Lorch Hall, the former home of Architecture, was renovated for Economics and later the School of Public Policy.



West Hall



Lorch Hall



East Hall

Renovations and additions were made to C. C. Little, the Institute for Social Research, and Lane Hall.



C. C. Little



Institute for Social Research



Lane Hall



The University of Michigan Campus 2005



Early Medical Students



Surgery Clinic

"The scenes preceding lectures were often boisterous, and 'passing up' students was not infrequent. This consisted in seizing some unsuspecting student and passing him along in the arms of his fellow-student until he was thrown upon the floor in the upper row of seats in the amphitheater." Henry M. Hurd '63, '66m (*Michigan Alumnus*, February, 1902, p. 220)



Surgery Clinic



Interior of the Medical School



Dr. Dock's Clinic, Hospital Amphitheater, December 1897



Practical Work-Auscultation



Embryology Section at Work



Pulse Record

"I went over to the medical college and saw an operation performed upon a boy's leg. His leg was opened below the knee for near a foot & with hammer & chisel the surgeon went to work to extract a piece of dead bone. It looked barbarous and the patient was under the influence of chloroform and the operation lasted for more than half an hour." George Beck '60m (*Michigan Alumnus*, 3/24/1926, p. 492)



Examining Anatomical Specimens



Bandaging and Fracture Dressing



Volume of Arm in Relation to Circulation and Respiration



Practical Work Percussion



Surgery and Anatomy Class

"The amphitheater became a place of resort on surgical clinic days for literary students who wished to test their nerves, and many ludicrous incidents of heart failure on the part of these amateurs were current gossip. I remember on one occasion a literary student dropped with a dull thud at the very commencement of a surgical clinic, before even the patient had been brought in or any preparation had been made." Henry M. Hurd '63, '66m (*Michigan Alumnus*, February, 1902, p. 220)



Reading Room

Medicine



Since opening its doors in 1850, the Medical School has been a leader in medical education, patient care, and biomedical research. In addition to its professional Doctor of Medicine program, the Medical School offers Master's and Ph.D. degrees in the basic medical sciences. The School established the nation's first university-owned and operated teaching hospital and created the first departments of pharmacology and human genetics in the United States. It also played an important role in creating the science-based medical curriculum adopted by most universities in the 20th century. The Medical School was among the first major American medical schools to graduate women and African Americans. Today there are more practicing medical doctors from the University of Michigan than from any other medical school in the United States.

The Department of Medicine was also one of those academic units specified in the 1837 act establishing the University of Michigan as a state university, but it was not organized until 1849, and it opened for its first students in 1850. Five professors formed the first faculty in Medicine:



Moses Gunn

Moses Gunn graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1846. He came to Ann Arbor and opened a medical practice, also organizing classes in Anatomy. In 1850 he accepted the professorship of Anatomy in the new Department of Medicine and Surgery. In 1854 the chair was divided. Gunn chose Surgery and his mentor Dr. Corydon Ford came to Michigan to accept the chair of Anatomy. In 1867 Dr. Gunn resigned to accept the chair of Surgery in Rush Medical College.

Samuel Denton was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Pathology from 1850 until his death in 1860. Dr. Denton was one of the first Regents appointed by the governor in 1837. He also represented Washtenaw County in the State Senate.

Silas Douglas was Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence. In 1838 Douglas began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Zina Pitcher in Detroit. He accompanied Douglas Houghton on his geological surveys of Michigan and was also a physician for the Government. He came to Ann Arbor in 1843 to practice medicine. In 1844 he was appointed assistant to Professor Houghton and had charge of the work in Chemistry during Houghton's absence. He was actively involved in establishing the Medical Department and organizing the Chemical Laboratory.

In 1837 **Abram Sager** was in charge of the Botanical and Zoological Department of the Michigan Geological Survey. He served the University of Michigan as Professor of Botany and Zoology from 1842 to 1850; Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Botany, and Zoology from 1850 to 1854; Obstetrics and Physiology from 1855 to 1860, and Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children from 1860 to 1875. He served as Dean of the Medical Faculty for several years.

J. Adams Allen was Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Physiology.



Samuel Denton



Silas Douglas



Abram Sager

“There were no very stringent regulations existing governing the admission of a student to the department of medicine beyond a proper knowledge of English, ‘such knowledge of the Latin language as will enable one to read current prescriptions,’ and a certificate of good moral character. The medical student also at the most came only for two courses of lectures of about six months each and did not become identified with the life of the University.” Henry M. Hurd '63m (*Michigan Alumnus*, February, 1902, p. 219)

“The students attended four lectures each morning during five days in the week, the afternoons being devoted to laboratory work and dissection. On Saturdays the students read their theses.” Victor C. Vaughan '78m (*Michigan Alumnus*, April, 1900, p. 279)



Medical Building (left), Chemical Laboratory (right)

Because of the rapid growth of the Medical Department, in 1864 an addition to the Medical Building became necessary. The cost of the addition was \$20,000, half of which was raised by a general tax on the citizens of Ann Arbor. The four-story structure at the west of the original building held offices and two large lecture rooms or amphitheaters. The top floor provided a new and enlarged dissecting room.



University of Michigan Campus
Medical Building (1) Hospital (2)



Medical Building Addition

The practice of utilizing hospitals as centers of clinical training was well advanced in Europe during the 19th century, especially in Germany and France. It developed slowly in this country. Although the desirability of actual bedside experience for the young physician was recognized, it was difficult to obtain such instruction except under the supervision of a preceptor—an actual practitioner with whom the young doctor served an apprenticeship as assistant. Patients began to come to the University medical faculty for treatment. In 1868 the faculty reported that even though there were no hospital facilities available, over three hundred patients had come to the University for consultation and help.

In 1868 Dr. Alonzo Benjamin Palmer, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Internal Medicine, headed a movement in the American Medical Association to obtain more clinical instruction in American medical schools. As a result of his efforts as well as of the increasing community demand in Ann Arbor for a hospital, the faculty asked to be allowed to establish a hospital.

In 1869 the east Professors' House on North University became the first University Hospital. It was a receiving home with twenty beds, but no operating or dressing rooms. Since the clinical and surgery demonstrations were held in the Medical Building, the students would transport the patients across the campus to the Medical Building and back to the little hospital.



Alonzo B. Palmer



“This makeshift hospital however was a significant beginning as it represented a most important landmark in the history of American medicine—the first instance of a university owning and controlling a hospital in connection with its own medical school.” Victor Vaughan '78m (*Michigan Alumnus*, April, 1900, p. 279)

1875

Pavilion Hospital

The original hospital, although inadequate, served its purpose by demonstrating that such an addition to the facilities of the school was both desirable and practicable. Efforts to secure a legislative appropriation for a larger hospital resulted in 1875 in a grant of \$8,000 for an enlarged University Hospital, contingent upon a contribution of \$4,000 from the city of Ann Arbor. The Pavilion Hospital consisted of two frame pavilions, which extended from the rear of the original hospital. It was poorly ventilated and originally without an operating room. It was typical of the era and was, in fact, designed to last only five years and built so that it could be burned down if there was an infectious disease outbreak. It provided sixty beds, but in 1878 one-fifth of the beds were assigned to patients of the newly created homeopathic department.

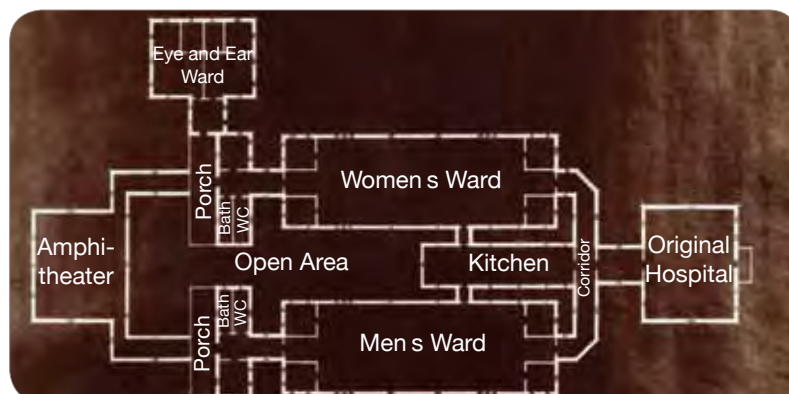
At first the Hospital was open only six months of the year. In 1877 the legislature provided support permitting full-time operation. It was, however, closed for many summer periods during the succeeding two decades. In 1897 summer operation was made the condition of continuing legislative support for the Hospital.



1879

Pavilion Hospital Addition

In 1879 funds were granted for further expansion, as well as a new operating amphitheater, dining room and kitchen in connection with the matrons' home. In 1881 an eye and ear ward was added, the first special ward to be erected as a separate building. The resident physicians, matrons, and private rooms for very sick patients occupied the original Hospital.



1875

Homeopathic Medical College

As early as 1848 the practitioners and patrons of homeopathy in Michigan were petitioning the legislature and the University to include homeopathic instruction in the curriculum of their state institution. The heated controversy continued until 1875 when the Homeopathic Medical College was established with two chairs. Samuel Arthur Jones (M.D. Missouri Homeopathic Medical College 1860, M.D. Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania 1861) of Englewood, New Jersey was chosen to teach materia medica and therapeutics. John Coleman Morgan (M.D. Pennsylvania Medical College 1852) was selected for theory and practice, and served for two years. The students received instruction in the Medical and Surgery Department in all work except that included under the two homeopathic chairs.

The west Professors' House on North University was shared by the College of Dental Surgery and the Homeopathic Medical School. This house, one of the original buildings on the campus, was across the street from the Octagonal House where Hill Auditorium stands today.

Samuel Jones accepted the assignment to organize the Homeopathic Medical College, serving as Dean and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He resigned in 1880 to practice in Ann Arbor and became an important figure in the life of the city. In addition to his professional ability, he was a scholar recognized for his knowledge of the literature of Thoreau and Carlyle.



Samuel Jones

1879

Homeopathic Hospital

In 1877 the College of Dental Surgery moved to the east Professors' House on South University. In 1879 a Homeopathic Hospital was built onto the rear of the Homeopathic Medical College building.





*Pavilion Hospital (left) Homeopathic Hospital (right)
North University Avenue*



By the late 1880s a new hospital became a critical need for the University of Michigan. The medical course had been lengthened to four years, the requirements for graduation had increased, and additional clinical courses were added. In 1889 the legislature appropriated \$50,000 for a new hospital unit to consist of two buildings, one for the Homeopathic Medical College, and one for the Allopathic Medical Department. The city of Ann Arbor also contributed \$25,000. The two buildings provided 104 beds, forty for the Homeopathic College and sixty-four for the Medical Department. The Hospitals opened in 1891.



Homeopathic Hospital (left) Allopathic Hospital (right)

The buildings had two wards as well as a few private rooms. The demand in the hospitals soon became so great that extra beds had to be provided. An amphitheater was included in the Hospital as “a small pit from the center of which arose a steep central aisle with rows of uncomfortable wooden benches on either side.” Operations and demonstrations were carried on before the students.



Hospital Wards



Amphitheater

In 1899, the city of Ann Arbor gave to the University the property known as the Smith place for a hospital for the Homeopathic Medical Department. The building, completed in 1900, had one hundred and forty beds. The floor plan was in a "T" form. Each end of the top of the letter were wards, and the base was occupied by the operating and clinic rooms. The building contained six wards and about twenty private rooms. It extended back over the brow of a hill, which made possible a basement and a subbasement, above ground level. It was constructed of granite and gray pressed brick, with a red tile roof.



For many years the old residence of Judge William A. Fletcher, at one time Regent of the University, stood near the Homeopathic Hospital. It was used as a nurses' residence and later as an administration building. Subsequently, quarters for nurses were provided in the hospital building and in nearby residences acquired by the University. The Catherine Street Homeopathic Hospital was taken over by the Allopathy Hospital and became the Medical Ward, while the original Hospital became the Surgical Ward.

"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 distance. The operating rooms are up to date in every respect. The surgical amphitheater is finished in gray marble and is a model of beauty and utility. The site is particularly 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, after the new University Hospital was opened, the Homeopathic Hospital was designated as South Department Hospital. The old hospital group of buildings on Catherine Street was designated 'Convalescent Hospital'." (Michigan Alumnus, November 1900)

In 1918, a children's ward was built next to the Homeopathic Hospital; it later became the Student Health Service. Since 1940 it has been the Annex to the University Museum.



Children's Ward (right)



Homeopathic Hospital (rear)

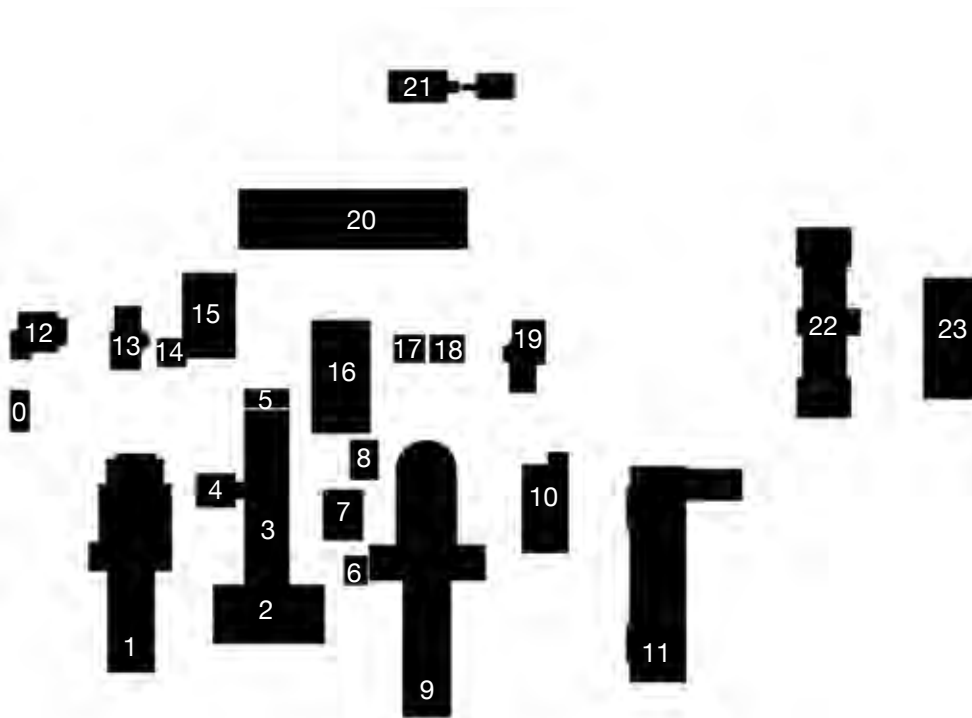


Homeopathic Hospital

Palmer Ward & Nurses Residence

Ophthalmology & Otology

Catherine Street Hospital Complex - Footprint of Buildings



The Catherine Street Hospitals eventually included a group of some twenty buildings, large and small. These buildings were successively enlarged and added to until the completion of University Hospital in 1925. Many of these buildings were then used as convalescent wards and as other adjuncts to the Hospital.

Catherine Street Hospitals



Allopathy Hospital

Psychopathic Ward

Catherine Street Hospital Complex - Footprint of Buildings

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0. Horse Shed | 8. Diet Kitchen 1923-1925
Social Services Office 1925 | 16. Eye and Ear Ward 1909-1925
Maternity Ward 1925-1950 |
| 1. Homeopathic Hospital 1891-1900
Medical Ward 1900-1925
Convalescent Ward 1925-1927
Burned 1927 | 9. University Hospital 1891-1900
Surgical Ward 1900-1925
East Convalescent Ward 1925-1944
Rapid Treatment Center 1944-1950
Institute for Social Research 1950 | 17. & 18. Summer House 1898-1945 |
| 2. Palmer Ward 1902
(X-ray in basement 1902-1925)
(Radiation Laboratory 1931) | 10. Fire Station 1916-1931 | 19. Interns' Home 1914-1941
Heredity Clinic 1944
Removed 1969 |
| 3. Nurses & Service 1898-1916
Orthopedic 1917-1923
TB Ward 1925-1931 | 11. Psychopathic Hospital 1906-1939
East Hospital 1939-1944
Beal Residence 1944 | 20. Hospital Heating Plant 1897-1925
Section Used for Laundry 1897-1917
Clinical Laboratory 1917-1925
Wood Utilization Laboratory 1926 |
| 4. Bakery 1911-1925 | 12. & 13. Maternity Ward 1908-1925
Ward Helpers' Cottages 1925-1940 | 21. Sanitary Experimental Station
1914-1929
Pigeon Loft 1929-1948
Wood Laboratory Storage 1948 |
| 5. Heating Plant 1891-1897 | 14. First Laundry 1891-1898
First Contagious Ward 1898-1914 | 22. Pemberton-Welch Nurses' Residence
1921-1956 |
| 6. Housekeeping 1918-1947 | 15. Dermatology Ward 1916-1932 | 23. Contagious Diseases House 1914
Removed 1956 |
| 7. Office of Social Services 1923-1925
Special Projects Research Building
1925-1951 | | |

Medical School Buildings

The first Medical Building was completed in 1850, with an addition in 1864. The Medical Department obtained the funds to build a new and much larger building in 1903. The original building served the University for over 50 years. The 1864 addition proved so dangerous and ill-adapted that on the completion of the new building, it was no longer used for classes. On August 12, 1911 a fire broke out on the third floor of the addition wing of the original building, destroying the west half of the building. The front was saved only to be razed in 1914, to the regret of all medical alumni who had raised funds to save the building and adapt it for modern conditions of instruction.



Original Medical Building (left) 1850 & 1864 - New Medical Building (right) 1903

The Anatomical Laboratory, completed in 1889, gave the medical students better facilities to study anatomy.



Anatomical Laboratory - 1889

1903

New Medical Building



New Medical Building - West Medical

1925

East Medical

The East Medical Building stood at the angle formed by the junction of East University and Washtenaw Avenues. The building was completed in February of 1925. The University Buildings and Grounds Department acted as contractors, and Albert Kahn of Detroit was the architect. Dark red brick faced with white stone trim emphasized its straight unadorned lines and helped achieve harmony with the East Engineering Building just to the south.



East Medical Building

The building was designed for work in anatomy, with a completely equipped morgue. The Department of Bacteriology was given special lighted space for research. Space was allotted for photographic rooms, general research rooms for advanced students, and classrooms and large lecture rooms. A gross anatomy laboratory was provided for dentistry and physical education students.

University Hospital

Although the Medical School and its clinical activities had outgrown the Catherine Street complex by the early 1900s, the building of a new hospital was delayed for several years. At first the plan was to construct the new hospital in units or sections, costing about \$350,000 each, as the money was appropriated. This did not prove feasible, and the entrance of the United States into World War I further delayed the progress of the building. The construction proceeded slowly as funds were made available. New patients were moved into the new hospital in August of 1925. The new hospital was nine stories high, with six stories available for patients and the balance used for hospital service such as kitchens, hospital stores, dining rooms, cafeterias, clothes storage, etc.



University Hospital (Old Main)



Hospital (1) Surgery (2) Neuropsychiatric (3) Interns Residence (4)

In 1931 two additional stories were added to the hospital, allowing the addition of 98 beds devoted to the care and treatment of tuberculosis. Incorporated in the addition were a light therapy room and a number of laboratories. In 1939 a surgical wing was added behind the hospital, providing a pathology museum, two amphitheaters, bacteriology laboratory, clinical laboratory, serology laboratory, library, eleven operating rooms, a number of lecture rooms, and ninety-two private rooms for patients. An eighty-five bed neuropsychiatric wing was also added.



University Hospital with Two-Story Addition - Simpson Institute (left)

1958 & 1969

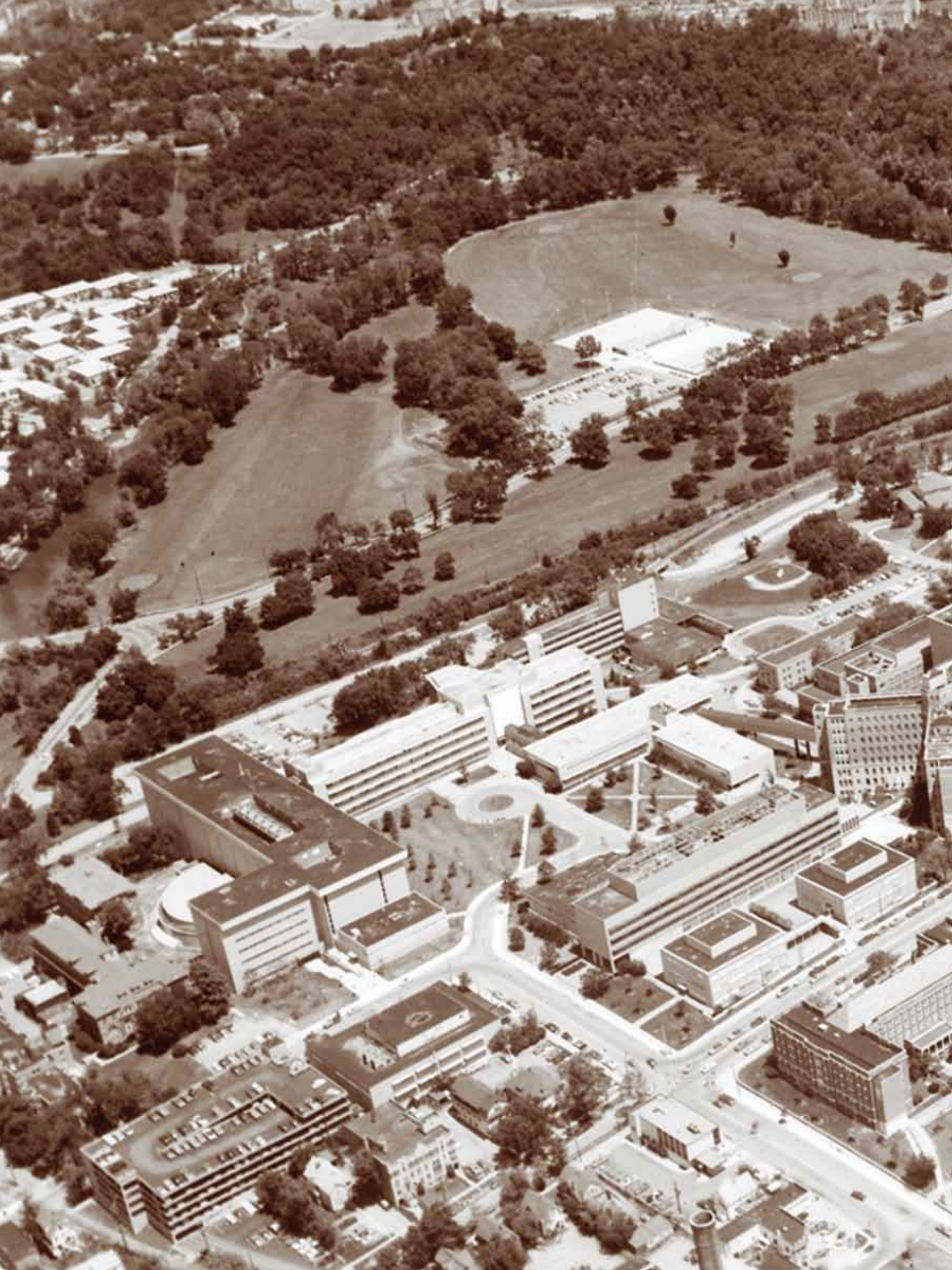
The Medical School Moves to the Hospital Complex

The Medical School was located on the central campus for over 100 years. In 1958 the move began to relocate the school nearer to the University Hospital when the first unit of the Medical Science Building was ready for occupancy. This building provided adequate accommodations for the departments of Pathology, Biological Chemistry, and Pharmacology, all of which, with the Medical School Administration, were moved into the new quarters from the West Medical Building.

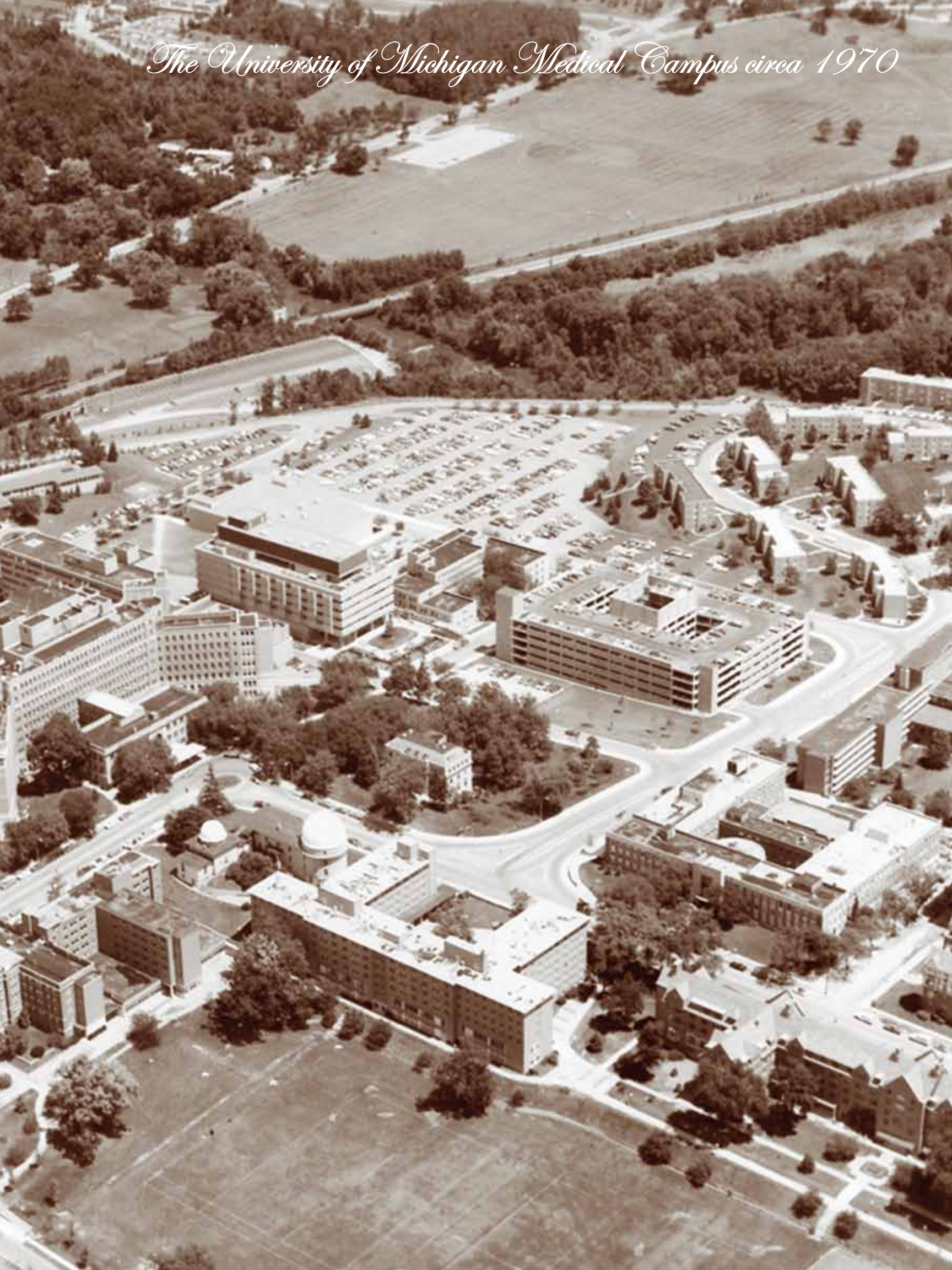


Medical Science I (1) Medical Science II (2) University Hospital (3)

The Medical Science Building II was completed in July of 1969. This unit housed the departments of Anatomy, Genetics, Microbiology, and Physiology. It also provided instructional facilities to meet the needs of increased enrollment, plus research areas for both faculty and students. This brought together for the first time all of the Medical School Departments in one area. Both Medical Science I and Medical Science II were connected by a bridge to the Main Hospital.



The University of Michigan Medical Campus circa 1970





(2)

*The University of Michigan Medical Campus 1986
Replacement Hospital (1) Old Main (2)*



(1)

(2)

The Replacement Hospital Project

The most ambitious Medical Center project was the Replacement Hospital, a new 954-bed hospital to replace “Old Main,” the old University Hospital. This \$300 million project faced considerable political resistance from around the state, and its size required an entirely new funding mechanism. The state created a State Building Authority which could sell bonds (\$173 million worth) that would be paid off over 30 years by leasing the Hospital to the University, which received a \$33 million/year appropriation to pay the lease. The University also contributed \$114 million of its own funds through bonding and gifts. This unusual approach became standard procedure for state-financed campus projects in the 1980s and beyond.



University Hospitals - 1986

In addition to the massive new hospital, the Medical Center built a new Child and Maternal Health Care Hospital to replace Mott Children’s and Women’s Hospitals. The Kellogg Eye Center was opened, and a high-rise Cancer and Geriatrics Center was constructed. A trio of sophisticated research laboratories, Medical Science Research Buildings I, II, and III, came on line to keep the Medical School at the forefront of biomedical research.



Medical Research III - 1995



Cancer & Geriatrics - 1997



Kellogg Eye Center - 1985



Child & Maternal Care - 1990

As the Medical Center growth began to strain against the limits of its downtown Ann Arbor site, the University Hospitals acquired a large site northeast of Ann Arbor and began to develop its East Medical Campus to respond to the need for additional primary care facilities. It also developed new primary care facilities throughout southeastern Michigan, including a major concentration in the Briarwood area in south Ann Arbor. During the 1990s the University explored the merger of its Medical Center with those of the Sisters of Mercy, including St. Joseph’s Mercy Hospital near the East Medical Campus, with the aim of creating a major concentration of world-class health care comparable to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, MN. However, after careful consideration, the Regents decided to continue on the current track.



East Medical - 1996

The total cost of the expansion during the 1980s was almost \$1 billion, and it paid off handsomely by creating one of the most profitable medical centers in the nation throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Since the University owned contiguous property connecting the East Medical Campus, North Campus, the Medical Center, Central Campus, the Athletic Campus, and the Briarwood Shopping Center on the south of Ann Arbor, the possibility of a light rail system connecting these points and providing a transportation network into the city was also explored in the 1990s, but abandoned by a new administration.

21st-Century Hospital Complex

At the dawn of the new millennium, the Medical Complex continues to grow with the need for more research and patient-care facilities. New building activity includes the Cardiovascular Center, C. S. Mott Children's & Women's Hospital, Rachel Upjohn Depression Center, and a new Biosciences Building, along with the Life Sciences Institute Buildings.



Cardiovascular Center



Rachel Upjohn Depression Center - East Medical Campus



C. S. Mott Children's & Women's Hospital



Biosciences Building



Life Sciences Institute

FROM THE WILL OF
WILLIAM W. COOK

BELIEVING, AS I DO, THAT AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ARE OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE WEALTH OR POWER OF THE COUNTRY; AND BELIEVING THAT THE PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THESE INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN, ARE, AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION; AND BELIEVING ALSO THAT THE FUTURE OF AMERICA DEPENDS LARGELY ON THAT PROFESSION; AND BELIEVING THAT THE CHARACTER OF THE LAW SCHOOLS DETERMINES THE CHARACTER OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION, I WISH TO AID IN ENLARGING THE SCOPE AND IMPROVING THE STANDARDS OF THE LAW SCHOOLS BY AIDING THE ONE FROM WHICH I GRADUATED, NAMELY, THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. ~

LAW



Founded in 1859, the Department of Law awarded its first Bachelor of Laws degrees in 1860. In 1870, Michigan became the second American university to confer a law degree on an African-American candidate, and in 1871, the first U. S. university to award a law degree to a woman. A national law school from its earliest years, the School's graduates work in every state of the Union and in more than seventy-five countries, in business, as practitioners and professors, as legislators and members of Congress, and as distinguished civil servants and members of the judiciary.

1859

Law Department

The Law Department was the third academic unit specified in the organic act of 1837, but it was not established until 1859. For the first four years classes were held in the Chapel, and the Law Library was housed in the Library Room in Mason Hall.



Mason Hall and South College

1863

Law Building

The Law Department grew rapidly, and it soon became apparent that more ample quarters would be necessary. The Law Building, completed in 1863, served for instruction in law and also housed the University Chapel and the University Library.



1893

Law Building Addition

In 1893 an addition was made to the Law Building including class and lecture rooms. A tower was also added on the northwest corner. This gave some relief to the growing department, but within a few years further expansion became necessary following the addition of a third year to the law curriculum.



In 1898 a second addition project was undertaken resulting in a totally new look to the Law Building. While many of the rooms in the old building were retained, the exterior was completely altered to form a rectangular building, faced with sandstone on the first story and light-pressed brick on the upper two stories.



Law Building Addition 1898

The tower was removed, and a new wing was added, providing two lecture rooms in addition to the old lecture room on the first floor. Offices for the Dean and the Secretary of the University were in the north wing, and a series of offices for other staff members occupied the central front of the building. A room for the Regents was also included in the south wing. Here the Board met regularly for more than thirty-five years.



The continued growth of the Law School in both size and reputation was enabled by perhaps the most remarkable gift in the University's history: William Cook's funding of a new complex for the school, the Law Quadrangle, and an accompanying endowment that would greatly benefit the school in the years to come. Although Cook had already provided the funds necessary for a women's residence hall named after his mother, Martha Cook, his real interest was in the Law School. Although his original intent was to endow a professorship in corporate law, his generosity soon expanded to provide the funds for an entirely new quadrangle of Gothic-style buildings.



William Wilson Cook

William Wilson Cook '80, '82 was born in Hillsdale, Michigan, April 16, 1858. He attended public schools in Hillsdale and the preparatory department of Hillsdale College. After receiving his degrees from Michigan, he worked in the law firm of William B. Coudert in New York. He retired from practice in 1921 to do research and write. In 1924 Cook's fortune was estimated to be \$20 to \$30 million. After a brief marriage and divorce he lived alone, in his New York townhouse and his estate at Port Chester, New York.



Dormitory Wing, Lawyers Club and Dining Hall

Lawyers Club

Four buildings were completed during the decade of 1923-33: Lawyers Club, Dormitory Wing, John P. Cook Dormitory, and Legal Research. The buildings in the Tudor Gothic style recalled the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge and the Inns of Court in London. The demands of modern life and academic programs, however, necessitated many departures from English precedent. The buildings were constructed of Weymouth seam-faced granite, trimmed with Indiana limestone.

The Lawyers Club, completed in 1924, included a lounge, recreation room, offices, guest rooms, dining hall, and kitchen. The lounge was Renaissance in style, with a high-vaulted plastered ceiling and a floor of wide white oak fastened with dowels. The lounge was used by students living in the Quadrangle. A large game room and cloakrooms were located below the main lounge. Eight well-furnished and comfortable guest rooms on the second floor provided accommodations for visiting lawyers who wished to utilize the research facilities of the Law School. The Lawyers Club also housed a faculty dining room with beautiful furnishings and an ornamental fireplace.



Faculty Dining Room



Lawyers Club Lounge

Dining Hall

The dining hall resembled the chapel at Eton. Eighteen large windows of cathedral glass with English Gothic tracery graced the hall. Beams carved from old oak ship-timbers sustained the hammer-beamed ceiling. On the beams were carved the heads of famous jurists. This magnificent room accommodated 300 at heavy oak refectory tables. The floor was of inlaid marbles of different hues, and the walls were of Indiana limestone with dark oak-paneled wainscoting. Massive oak-bound studded doors opened onto the court and into the connecting lobby. Turrets marked each corner of the massive structure.



Dormitory Wing

The dormitory wing extended for two blocks eastward from the Lawyers Club Building on South University and provided accommodations for 197 students. The tower with its four turrets and Byzantine spires contained suites of student rooms. Chimneys in groups of four rose above the nine sections. The peaked gabled roof was covered with vari-hued slate shingles. Separate entrances were marked by medieval lanterns with section letters in the glass.

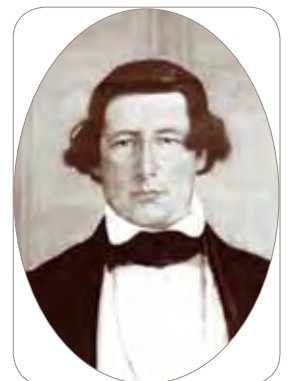


John P. Cook Dormitory



Dormitory Wing (left) John P. Cook Wing (right)

The John P. Cook Building was built in memory of William Cook's father. The dormitory opened in the fall of 1930 and housed 152 students. A memorial room with carved, paneled oak walls and stained-glass windows contained a full-length portrait of John Cook by Henry Daro-Delvaile.



John P. Cook

The William W. Cook Legal Research Building opened in 1931 and was the most striking building of the Law Quadrangle. Reminiscent of the chapel of Kings College, Cambridge, the Gothic spirit imparted a rugged and individual beauty to the structure, with its massive pentacle towers, and tracery windows that extended the length of the building. Seals of the various states were carved on the towers and the ends of the building.



William W. Cook Legal Research



The reading room gave an impression of architectural and decorative splendor. The vast paneled library seated 500. The ceiling was its most beautiful and interesting feature. Constructed of large plaster medallions paneled and decorated in blue and gold, with heavy tie-beams at the ends of which were carved figures which held escutcheons bearing coats of arms of various heraldic designs. The stone walls were paneled in carved oak to the height of 15 feet, above which high windows of tinted glass, bearing seals of the colleges and universities of the world, cast a soft light.

At the rear of the main reading room was a delivery desk from which passages gave access to the tiers of stack rooms. This part of the building, of separate construction, was originally six book levels in height, and held approximately 210,000 volumes. In 1955 the stacks structure was increased to ten levels with a total book capacity of approximately 350,000 volumes.



Immediately above the reading room, or the floor corresponding to the ninth stack level, were thirty-two offices for the use of visiting lawyers, members of the faculty, and research workers. One of these rooms contained the private library of the donor, William W. Cook, arranged as nearly as possible as it was in his New York home, with the original furniture and decorations.



William Cook's Library

Over most of the entrances to the main buildings, as well as over many of the interior doorways, were carved texts taken from many sources, some from the will of Mr. Cook and others from the writings of great jurists.

1933

Hutchins Hall

Hutchins Hall was completed in 1933 and contained the administrative offices, lecture, class, and seminar rooms of the Law School. The building had two wings, standing on the corner of Monroe and State Streets. There were nine classrooms seating from fifty to 265 students. In the first floor corridors a series of stained glass cartoons humorously portrayed various problems with which the law is confronted. The second floor housed a practice courtroom furnished with jury box, witness box, judge's bench, and benches for sixty auditors, modeled after the court of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England.



Hutchins Hall



Harry B. Hutchins

At the request of Mr. Cook, the classroom building was named in honor of Harry B. Hutchins, Dean of the Law School from 1895 to 1910, interim President in 1909, and President of the University from 1910 to 1920.

The Law School faced a major decision in the 1970s when the additional revenue associated with increasing enrollments was invested in improving faculty salaries and scholarly environment rather than increasing faculty size. As a consequence, the Law School was able to hire a cadre of young faculty of extraordinary quality, catapulting the reputation of the school to a position of national leadership. Although the Law School quadrangle showed little change over the years, in 1981 one of the most remarkable projects was the Allan and Alene Smith Library Addition, an underground facility carefully constructed to preserve the Gothic architecture of the School. Allan Smith, member of the law faculty, also served as dean of law, provost, and interim president in 1979.

1981

Allan & Alene Smith Library



Allan Smith



Alene Smith



Looking from the Underground Library to Legal Research



Library Interior



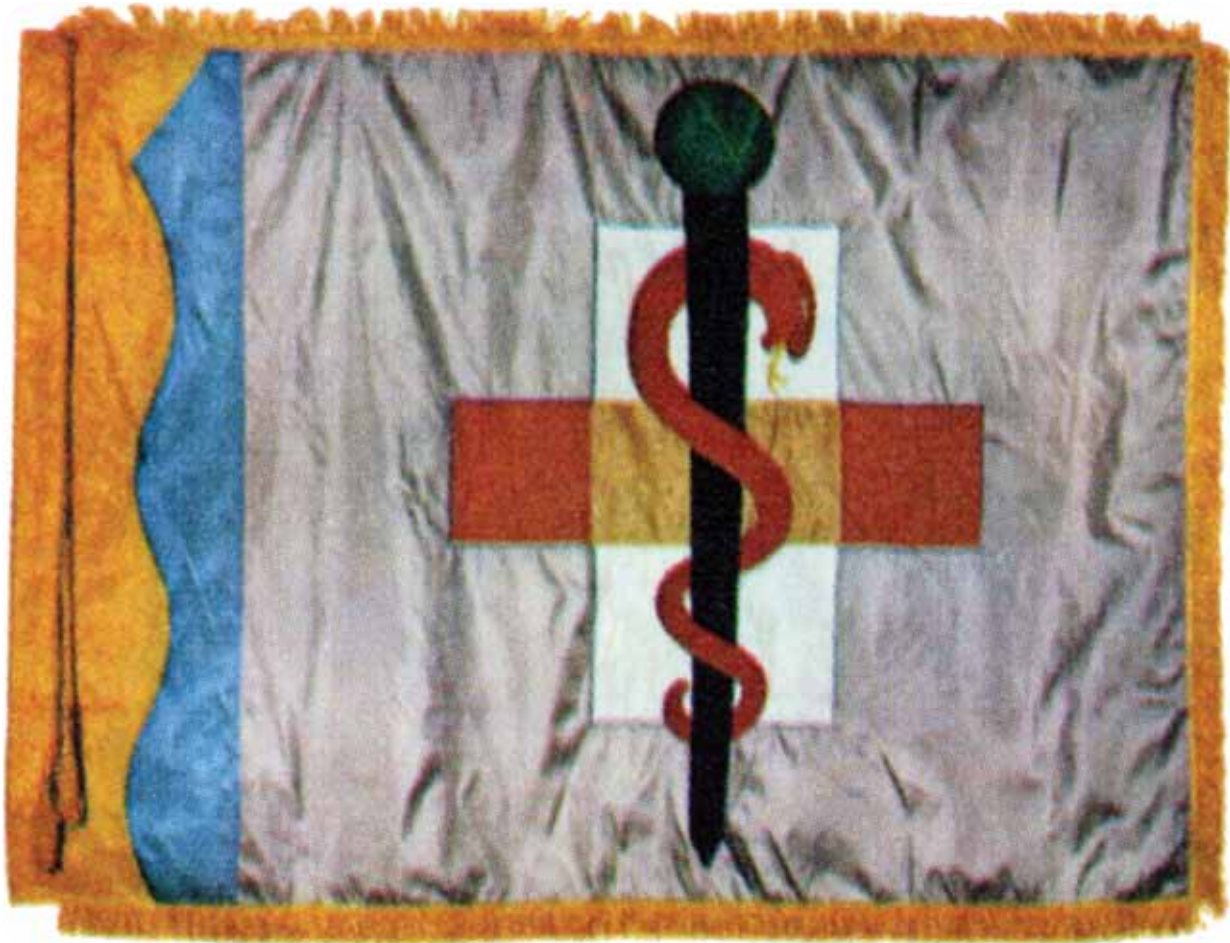


The Operating Room in the Dental Building on South University - The only light was provided from the windows.



The Dental Clinic, 1897, in the Third Dental Building (the former Pavilion Hospital)

DENTISTRY



Established in 1875, the College of Dental Surgery first granted the professional degree, Doctor of Dental Surgery, the following year. A national leader in the training of professional dentists and active in oral and craniofacial research, the School offers the Doctor of Dental Surgery, master's degrees, and graduate clinical programs in the dental specialties and general dentistry. A Ph.D. is offered in oral health sciences and in an interdepartmental program in biomaterials. The School of Dentistry also offers baccalaureate and master's programs in dental hygiene.

1875

College of Dental Surgery

On May 12, 1875 a Regents' resolution was passed providing for a College of Dental Surgery, consisting of two professorships. Jonathan Taft was appointed Professor of Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry, and John A. Watling as Professor of Clinical and Mechanical Dentistry. The College of Dental Surgery was established in 1875, the same year as the Homeopathic Medical School. Both schools were given quarters in the west Professors' House on North University Avenue.



John Andrew Watling

John Watling practiced dentistry from 1860 until 1904 in Ypsilanti. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the original Faculty of the College of Dental Surgery. He resigned his faculty position in 1903.



College of Dental Surgery and Homeopathic Medical School - 1875
West Professors House on North University - facing Diag



Jonathan Taft

Jonathan Taft served as Dean of the College of Dental Surgery from 1875 to 1903. The college steadily advanced in favor at home and abroad and was ranked among the foremost dental schools in the world.

1877

Dental Building on South University

In 1877 the College of Dental Surgery moved to the east Professors' House on South University. Professor Frieze was the last professor to occupy this house. The house was refitted and arranged for classes. It was to be ready by October 1, at a cost of not more than \$1,000.

The School continued to grow rapidly, and in the winter of 1878 an addition was completed. This provided a new laboratory and lecture room. The old lecture room was converted into a dental museum. The legislature appropriated \$3,250.



College of Dental Surgery 1877



College of Dental Surgery Addition 1878

1891

College of Dental Surgery Moves to the Pavilion Hospital

In 1891 the College of Dental Surgery moved into the Pavilion Hospital on North University when the University Hospital moved into its new building on Catherine Street. The newly renovated quarters proved satisfactory, and the School found itself able to provide for the increasing number of students. At first the course of dental study was two years of six months each. In October of 1884 the terms were lengthened to nine months, and in 1889 a third term of the same length was added.



Pavilion Hospital



Clinical & Classroom Facilities in the Pavilion Hospital

For more than thirty years the Dental School was forced to shift from one building to another. The School has the distinction of having occupied three of the four original Professors' Houses. For many years Henry Perheld managed the Dental Buildings.



Clinical Facilities



Henry Perheld
Dental Building Manager



Dental Students 1897

1908

New Dental Building on North University

In 1903 President Angell stated that "an entirely new building was needed for the Dental Department which is wretchedly housed" (*Regents' Proceedings*, 1901-6, p. 225). Funds were obtained and a new building for the Dental School was completed in 1908. An addition was completed in 1923.



New Dental School Building 1908



Clinical Facilities



Dental Building Addition 1923

1937

W. K. Kellogg Institute of Graduate & Postgraduate Dentistry



Kellogg Institute for Graduate & Postgraduate Dentistry

The first graduate dental student in the United States enrolled in the College of Dental Surgery of the University of Michigan in 1894.

In 1937 the W. K. Kellogg Foundation provided funds which increased the teaching facilities of the School in an effort to meet the growing demands for postgraduate study. All undergraduate teaching, with the exception of oral surgery and dentistry for children, was conducted in the Dental Building.



Dental Building

The New Dental School Building

As dental practice continued to evolve, the Dental School created eight new departments to add to the existing ten departments. With expanding programs and enrollments, it was clear by the 1950s that a new building was necessary, and planning was begun. But funding was not made available until the late 1960s, by which time the size of the school had grown from 16 to 105 full-time faculty with staff growth from 107 to 408. Dean William Mann was finally able to win state support for a new Dental Building, completed in 1971 at a cost of \$18 million.



Even as the School of Dentistry was building the largest state-funded building in the University's history, the very nature of dental care was changing rapidly with the introduction of fluoride treatments that dramatically reduced the incidence of dental caries. Enrollments began to plummet, and the effective cost of dental education rose dramatically. It was clear by the late 1990s that the School faced a major challenge of restructuring, developing a practice plan to augment funding, and building stronger research relationships with other academic units.



The Tooth Fairy A sculpture by Bill Barrett '60 *mfa*, in the Dental School Courtyard

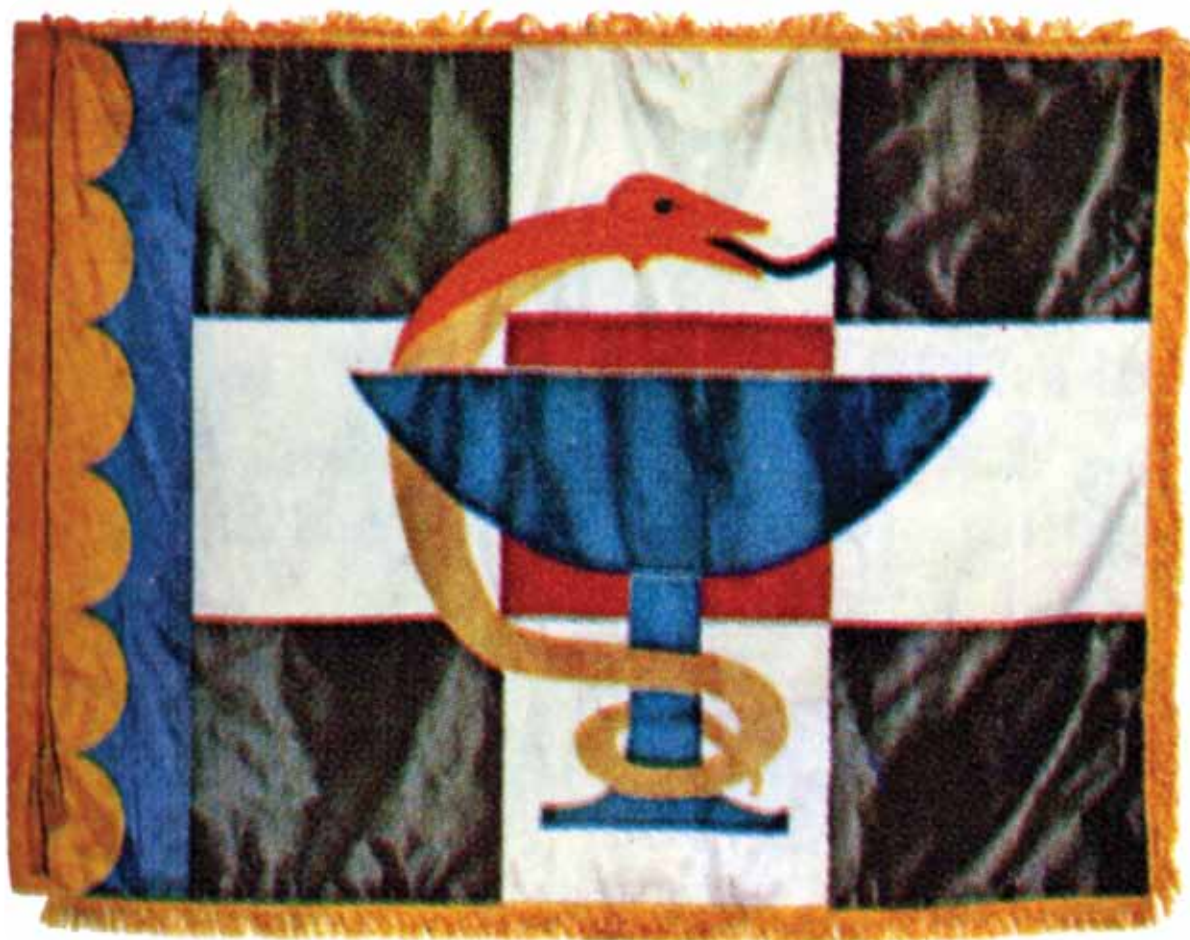




Students in Chemistry Classes & Laboratories



PHARMACY



Established as a department in 1868, Pharmacy became an independent unit in 1876, the first in any university in the United States. The College offers the Doctor of Pharmacy degree; baccalaureate programs in medicinal chemistry and pharmaceutical sciences; and Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy programs in medicinal chemistry, pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical chemistry, and pharmacy. Major areas of research include the biological, chemical, clinical, and social aspects of drugs and therapeutic agents. The College consistently ranks among the top pharmacy schools in the nation.

1839

Pharmacy Course in the Department of Literature, Science & the Arts

In 1837 **Douglas Houghton** was appointed State Geologist. In October of 1839 he was appointed Professor of Geology and Mineralogy. He was also charged with the subjects of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Houghton probably did not conduct regular classes, although he did make contributions to the scientific collections of the University. He lost his life in a storm on Lake Superior on October 1, 1845 while on a geological survey of the Upper Peninsula.



Douglas Houghton

1844



Silas Douglas

In 1844 **Silas Douglas** (Douglas Houghton's cousin) was appointed assistant in chemistry. Douglas was placed in charge of the Chemistry Department after his cousin's death in 1845 and continued in this capacity for the next thirty-two years. Douglas also played a major role in establishing the Medical School and teaching chemistry to medical students. From 1851 to 1855 he held the title of Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medical Jurisprudence, Geology and Mineralogy, and from 1855 to 1870, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.

Silas H. Douglas could be considered to have held the first directorship of the work in pharmacy at the University. It was while the Chemical Laboratory was under his guidance that the first courses in pharmacy were developed and the groundwork was laid for the establishment of the independent department.

1860

First Laboratory Course in Pharmacy

There were four lectures a week in chemistry and pharmacy during the first semester and three lectures a week in chemistry during the second semester. The instruction included fifteen lectures in organic chemistry, which was all that could be devoted in this branch at the time because of the limitations of the science. The lectures on Pharmacy were directly connected with those on Chemistry, a natural if not a necessary association. There were also courses given in Analytical Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy (Chemical Technology).

The University's first laboratory course in pharmacy was established in 1860 and described as work in pharmaceutical preparations intended for students of medicine but also as general practical training in applied science. Pharmacy was a special course in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts.

1863



Albert Benjamin Prescott

In 1863 the staff of the Department of Chemistry consisted of Professor Douglas and two assistants, Albert Benjamin Prescott and Henry Sylvester Cheever. Both men received their initial appointments while students at the University.



Henry Sylvester Cheever

1868

A Pharmacy Degree in LS&A

When work for the degree of pharmaceutical chemist was first offered in 1868, no requirements for admission were listed. On December 14, 1868 interest in pharmacy had reached such a point that the LS&A faculty made two important decisions: First, a separate list of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Students was developed, and second, a committee was appointed to consider forming a course for a degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. On December 22, 1868 authority was granted to establish a full course of study in pharmacy and to grant a certificate of graduation to students who completed the work. The *Catalogue* for 1869-70 listed twenty-three men who had received degrees as pharmaceutical chemists.

1873

Admission Requirements for Pharmacy

The Calendar for 1873-74 made the first mention of admission requirements: “A good knowledge of the English language as determined by written examination in the same.” It is interesting that the Medical School and Law School at the time had only one additional provision: that the prospective student be at least eighteen years old.

1876

The School of Pharmacy was Established

The School of Pharmacy was established in 1876. Albert B. Prescott served as the first dean and held the position until his death on February 25, 1905. **Albert Prescott** was born at New Hartford, New York in 1794. When he was nine years old he sustained an injury to his right knee resulting in years of suffering. He studied with private tutors, especially with the aid of his sister, then a well-known teacher in central New York. He was admitted to the University of Michigan in 1861. He studied Chemistry and Medicine and in 1864 received his Doctor of Medicine degree. After a brief period serving in the medical service in the United States Army he returned to Michigan to begin what would become a distinguished career in Chemistry and Pharmacy.



Albert Benjamin Prescott

1880

In September of 1880 the admissions requirements exceeded those of any other pharmacy school of that period. Applicants were required either to graduate from “graded high schools or equivalent institutions,” or to have completed one year’s study of Latin or German and to pass examinations in English, arithmetic, and algebra. Dean Prescott was interested in having his students in pharmacy remain in Ann Arbor to continue research and study after graduation. As early as 1881 a “Resident Graduate” and “Post-Graduate Studies” were described, and in 1882 a masters of pharmacy with original research was listed.

1895

In May of 1895 a four-year curriculum leading to the degree of bachelor of science was authorized by the Regents. It was intended to supplement, not to replace, the existing two-year course. The two-year curriculum for the degree of pharmaceutical chemist was lengthened in 1913 to three years. The two-year course leading to the degree of graduate in pharmacy was maintained; however, owing to lack of interest it was abandoned after 1919. To conform with the regulations of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the school discontinued the three-year course leading to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist after 1932. The *Announcement* for 1913-14 outlined for the first time the graduate program basically as it continues today, under the administration of the Graduate Department, now the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies.

1915

College of Pharmacy

In 1915 the School of Pharmacy was renamed the College of Pharmacy, to conform to the University policy adopted at that time to use “college” for academic programs admitting students directly from secondary school.

1938

After January 1, 1938 every applicant for a pharmacist’s certificate had to provide evidence of graduation from an “accredited school or college of pharmacy.” This regulation meant completion of a four-year course, since national accreditation was granted only to schools that awarded the bachelor of science in pharmacy.

Pharmacy Classes were Held in the Chemical Laboratories

The Chemical Laboratory for Professor Douglas was first set up in the University Building (Mason Hall), probably in 1844. In 1848 it was moved to South College where it remained until the completion in 1850 of the first "Laboratory Building," which eventually became known as the Medical Building. The Chemical Laboratory opened in 1856. Dr. Douglas drew the plans for both the Medical Building and the Chemical Laboratory. He also superintended both constructions. The Chemical Laboratory was a one-story structure equipped with 26 laboratory tables, and was the first structure on the North American continent to be designed and equipped solely for instruction in chemistry. (Other chemical laboratories for instruction of students existed, but they had been adapted from structures built for other uses.)



Mason Hall & South College



Chemical Laboratory



Medical Building

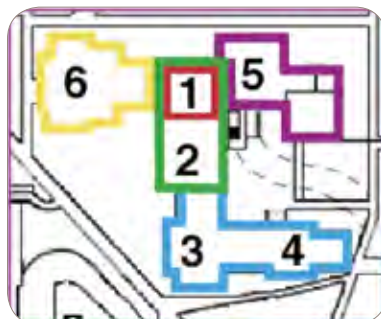
Within a year after the Laboratory's completion, Dr. Douglas, realizing the need of gas in chemical work, organized the Ann Arbor Gas Company. He was permitted in June of 1858 to lay gas pipes from the street to the laboratory at his own expense and to charge students for the use of gas. Six months later, permission to use gas in the Medical Building was granted under similar conditions. The title to all gas pipes laid upon the University grounds and in its buildings was acquired by the University in 1860 by the payment of \$350 to Dr. Douglas.

President Tappan, in his report for 1856-57, referred to the new analytical laboratory as "the most complete and efficient in our country." However, additions soon became necessary due to the natural growth of the University and particularly the development of professional training in dentistry, engineering, medicine, and pharmacy, together with enhanced interest in chemistry for teacher training and as a profession distinct from engineering.

Seven additions were made: in 1861, 1866, 1868, 1874, 1880, 1888, and 1901.

The 1868 addition, which added 135 tables, coincided with the establishment of curriculums in pharmacy.

The 1874 addition added a wing of 95x30 feet just prior to the establishment of the School of Pharmacy in 1876.



In 1880 a Laboratory of General Chemistry was set up, and a fifth addition in the form of a second story was made to the building.

The 1888 addition on the west end provided tables for 80 students, three lecture rooms, and a pharmaceutical and chemical museum. In 1901 a seventh and final addition was made, bringing the number of laboratory tables to 361.



3



1



2



4



6



5

Because of its additions, the building was very irregular in plan. The main section, Pharmacology, on the north, included the original laboratory of 1856; an L-shaped wing on the south. Although the building was originally intended to provide laboratory space for work in analytical chemistry, it was also used later for organic chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, chemical technology, and (until 1890) electrotherapeutics.

Since it had not been possible to adhere to a definite structural plan in adding units to the building, the laboratory was quite haphazard. It was not fireproof, lacked adequate ventilation, and almost completely lacked sanitary facilities.

As enrollment continued to climb, a new building became necessary. The new Chemistry Building, with 634 tables, was occupied in 1909. With the completion of the new building, the chemical laboratories were moved. The southern wing of the old Chemical Laboratory, which was in effect a separate building, was taken over by the Department of Economics, while the Department of Pharmacology occupied the northern wing.



Chemical Laboratories Complex
Department of Pharmacology (left), Department of Economics (right)



1909

The facilities available for pharmacy entered a second period of advancement when in 1909 the new Chemistry Laboratory was completed. Pharmacy occupied space on the second and third floors.

1947

Additional space was provided in 1947 with the completion of the addition to the Chemistry Building and a modification of the facilities in the old section of the buildings.



In 1989, the Willard Dow Chemistry Laboratory opened.



Chemistry Buildings - Dow Laboratory (left)

1960s

In the 1950s lack of space became a critical problem restricting graduate enrollment. In 1960 the Pharmacy Research Building was completed. The four-story structure contained graduate student laboratories and such specialized facilities as product development and manufacturing laboratories and sterile solution, radio-isotope, animal, instrument, and drug milliner rooms. In 1960 all American colleges of pharmacy were required to change to a five-year program leading to the B.S. degree in Pharmacy.



Pharmacy Research Building

1970s



East Medical (C. C. Little)

In 1971 the College remodeled the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors of the Washtenaw Avenue wing of the C. C. Little Building (formerly the East Medical Building). The new Walgreen Pharmaceutical Center in the renovated space included a modern professional practice laboratory, a library-conference room, and service facilities. This gave the College of Pharmacy more than four times the space it had before.

Although one of the oldest academic units, the College of Pharmacy was also undergoing major changes similar to those affecting the rest of health care. In the 1970s the College introduced the Pharm.D. as the primary degree for pharmaceutical practice, shifting its attention more to graduate education and research.

Museums & Botanical Gardens

A museum of chemical and pharmaceutical interest was installed in the Chemical Laboratory in connection with the addition to the Laboratory in 1888. When the School of Pharmacy moved to the new Chemistry Building in 1909, the museum was moved to the third floor at the southwest corner of the building. The museum served a valuable function as a teaching aid.

The School of Pharmacy was interested in a botanical garden before the turn of the century and was largely responsible for the first actual establishment of the garden on the campus. The garden in 1897 occupied the ground between the Library, the Physics Laboratory, and the Chemical Laboratory. Each member of the pharmacy class of 1899 selected and paid for a tree of medicinal or economic importance to be planted. In the 1900-1901 *Announcement*, the garden was described as including medicinal species and experimental planting for use by classes in pharmacognosy, pharmacy, and materia medica. The 1907-08 *Announcement* records the transfer of the Botanical Gardens to the University's newly acquired Nichols Arboretum and the plan to reserve a part of the Arboretum for a medicinal garden and for experimental planting.

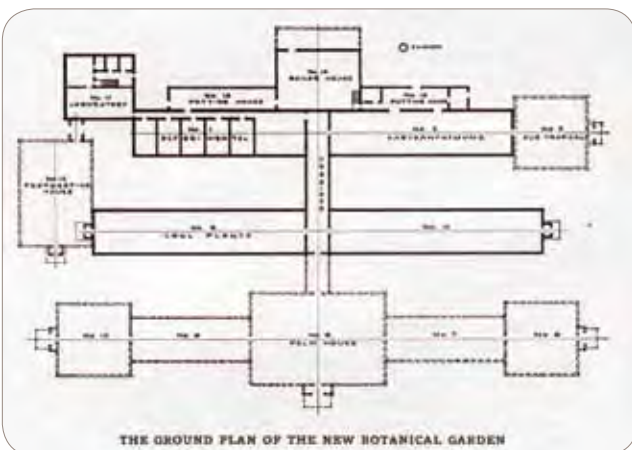


Botanical Garden Beside the Library



Botanical Garden in Front of the Engineering Shops

During World War I, under the direction of Henry Kraemer, the practical work in pharmacognosy was expanded. In the summer of 1918, 25,000 plants, representing more than fifty different species, were grown. During the summer of 1919 this work was continued through the contributions and interest of Frederick Stearns and Company. The plants were sold and used to supply material for teaching and research. The work described by Kraemer was carried on in cooperation with the Botanical Gardens at their location near Packard Road.



Proposed Plans for the Botanical Gardens on Packard Road

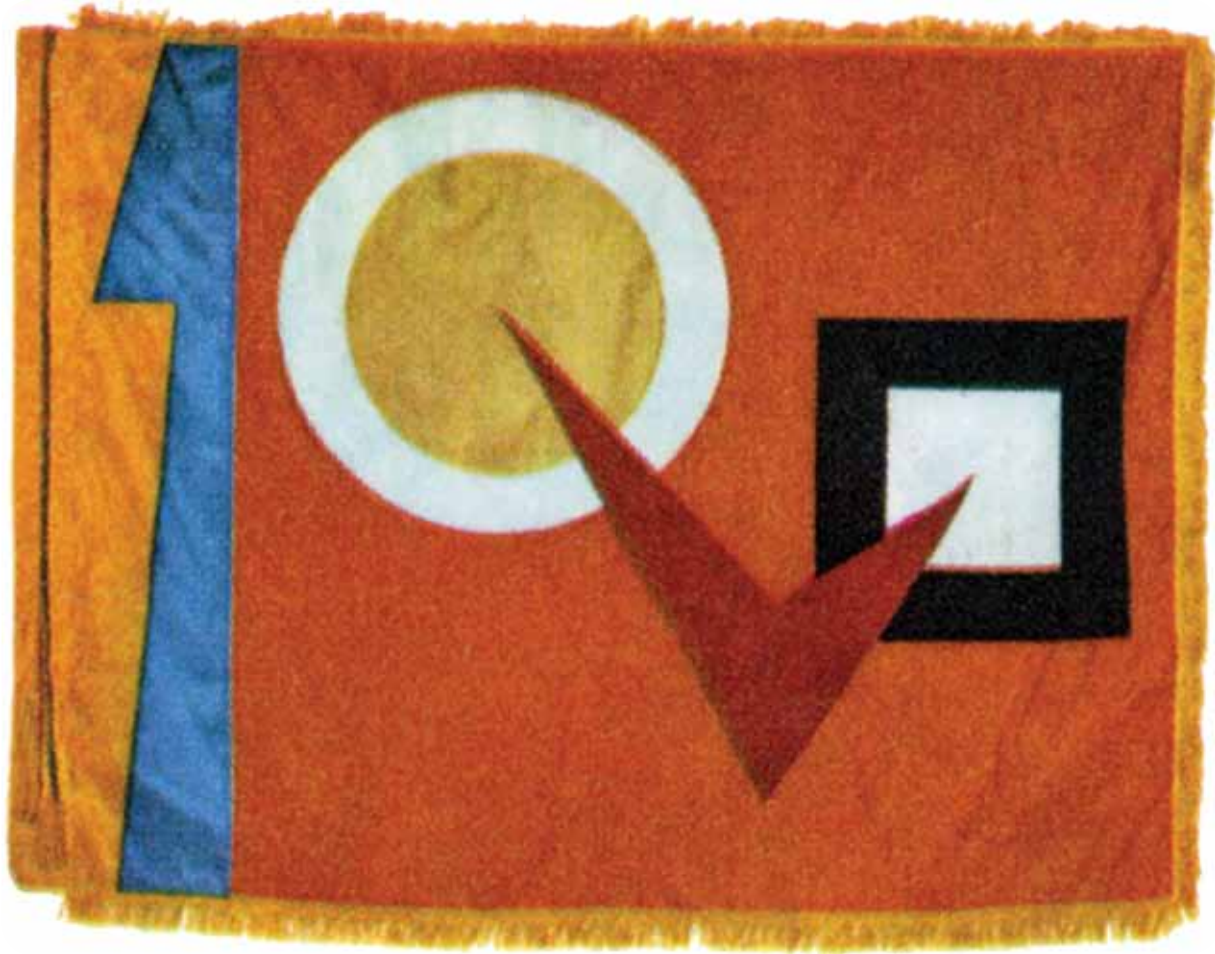


Engineering - Central Campus - circa 1920s



Engineering - North Campus - 2000

Engineering



Engineering Education at Michigan began with a class in civil engineering in 1854. The Engineering Department separated from LS&A in 1895 and was renamed the College of Engineering in 1915. The College has been a leader in establishing new departments in emerging fields, including metallurgy, naval architecture, chemical engineering, aeronautical engineering, nuclear engineering, and electrical and computer engineering. Today the College of Engineering is an international institution with Michigan graduates practicing engineering in every corner of the world.

1853

Engineering Began as a Department in Literature, Science & the Arts



Alexander Winchell

Alexander Winchell was the first faculty member to teach an engineering course at Michigan. Winchell was appointed professor of physics and civil engineering in 1853, upon the recommendation of faculty member Erastus Haven. His first “engineering course” at Michigan was, in reality, simply an introduction to English composition for engineering students. (Professors at this time frequently designated their courses by an abbreviation of the name of the text used. Since Winchell used a textbook, *“Aids to English Composition”* by Parker, his first course was entitled “Parker’s Aids.”) The first engineering classes were held in several rooms in South College.



South College

1855

Alexander Winchell was succeeded by **William Guy Peck** (Brevet 2nd Lt. of Topographical Engineers, U.S.M.A.). After graduating from the United States Military Academy in 1844 at the head of his class, William Peck was assigned to the topographical engineers. He mapped the Territory of New Mexico in the fall of 1846 with James Abert. This portrait of William Peck was done in 1845 by Abert.



William Guy Peck

Peck was assistant professor of natural philosophy at West Point in 1846 and of mathematics from 1847-1855, when he resigned from the army. He served as professor of physics and civil engineering in the University of Michigan from 1855-1857. In 1857 he became adjunct professor of mathematics at Columbia and from 1861 held the chair of mathematics, mechanics, and astronomy.

1857

DeVolson Wood is considered to be the true founder of the engineering curriculum at Michigan. He was born in 1832 on a farm near Smyrna, New York, and was a teacher from the age of seventeen until his death at sixty-five. He taught while he attended Albany Normal School and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, undergoing great hardship in order to secure an education.

In 1857 he set out for Chicago where he had heard there was a teaching vacancy in engineering. However, when he ran short of money in Detroit, he left his baggage and walked on to Ann Arbor.



DeVolson Wood

Wood introduced himself to President Tappan. Since Professor Peck was on leave, Wood was asked to substitute for a few days. He rented a room in a boarding house, promising to pay as soon as he was paid. Since Peck did not return, Wood was appointed assistant professor of civil engineering.

Wood proposed, designed, and essentially taught single-handedly a four-year curriculum in civil engineering. This program was offered through a department of engineering established in 1858 within the Literary Department.

Military engineering and tactics were included in the University curriculum in 1861. However, because of the Civil War, no professor was available, so Wood also lectured on these subjects.

Wood felt that the lecture system was a comparatively slow way to learn and should be resorted to only when satisfactory textbooks were not available.



Law Building (left), Mason Hall (center), South College (right)
The library was located in the University Building (Mason Hall). (1)
The library moved to the Law Building in 1863. (2)

Books on engineering were housed in the University Library, and students did most of their reading there.

DeVolson Wood resigned in 1872 to go to the Stevens Institute of Technology, where he taught until his death in 1897. Upon his departure, engineering instruction was guided by three newly appointed faculty, Davis, Greene, and Denison.

The early engineering courses were developed on a foundation of instruction in science and humanities in the Literary College. Instruction in surveying began in the sophomore year, first with classroom exercises based on the primary texts of that time. After two months of classroom exercises, students were then introduced to the practical aspects of surveying through field exercises. The goal was not to make students expert surveyors, but rather to teach them the principles involved in surveying.



Surveying Class

The student used the axe and chains; carried the flag; used the compass, the transit, and the theodolite; computed his work from his field notes; and made a plate of it. Neatness and accuracy in the reports were required. After Land Surveying, the class took up geometrical drawing, tinting and shading. The students worked two hours a day on this subject in the drawing room under the supervision of an instructor. No one was allowed to pass who could not construct his thesis correctly and tint and shade it neatly.

Early Engineering Faculty



Joseph Davis
Civil



Charles Greene
Civil



Charles Denison
Civil & Drawing



Silas Douglas
Metallurgy & Chemical



William Pettee
Mining



Stillman Robinson
Mechanical



Mortimer Cooley
Mechanical

1882

In October of 1881, an appropriation of \$2,500 was made for an engineering laboratory. \$1,500 was spent for the building and the balance for equipment. The first Engineering Shop was twenty-four feet by thirty-six feet, constructed of bricks placed edgewise and nailed to the studding. It was the first fireproof building on campus.



Scientific Blacksmith Shop

1883

"The first little engineering shop was immediately overcrowded; a year or two later we moved alongside it an old wooden building which had been used as a shop for making museum cases when the old museum was built. It had originally been placed where the old Physics Building now stands. It was to be moved off the campus, and I begged it of the Regents, together with the machinery used for making the museum cases." Mortimer Cooley (*Scientific Blacksmith*, p. 101)



Scientific Blacksmith Shop and Woodworking Shop

"At the west end of this little building was the forge shop, at the east end was the foundry. On the second floor was the pattern shop and machine shop. Stairs to the second floor were in the northwest corner, with a landing part way up. The little vertical four horsepower engine was in the angle of the stairway. The belt was vertical and passed through the floor to the more than thirty feet of shafting and pulleys at the ceiling of the second floor. The iron lathe was found in the basement of old University Hall and tinkered up for use. I made the wood lathe myself; it had a bed and cone pulleys of wood.

The heating apparatus was an old fashioned regulator stove with a removable top. A forge was built, and a small cupola erected. The cupola, twenty inches in diameter and five or six feet high, was on the east side of the chimney in the center of the building. Notwithstanding its size it worked well, and many castings in molds fashioned from patterns were made on the floor above." Mortimer Cooley (*Scientific Blacksmith*, p. 104)

Cooley knew something about blacksmithing and woodworking but not the operation of a foundry. He hired Bob Winslow, who worked at the foundry on Huron Street, to teach foundry practice.



Mortimer Cooley (seated) and Bob Winslow
In the Woodworking Shop

1885

By 1885 additional space was needed for Engineering. The first unit of the permanent brick Engineering Shop was built on the east side of the original laboratory (the Scientific Blacksmith Shop) and connected with it by a passage-way at the second-floor level.



The Engineering Shop

1887

Within two years an expansion was needed. The new addition contained offices, classrooms, drawing rooms, and laboratory for testing machines, steam engines, water motors, and strength of materials. On the west end was a one-story foundry and forge shop.



The Engineering Shops
With the tower and forge (right)



New Engineering Shop Sketch

The early courses in mechanical engineering were concerned largely with the design of machinery and with the technology of the workshop. Practical instruction took place in shops rather than the laboratory. The early emphasis on shop work was typical of the schools' desire to make their training as practical as possible, as was the tendency of engineering teachers to demonstrate their competency by undertaking collateral practice.



Engineering Shops Forge

When the University Library was torn down to make way for the New Library, Mortimer Cooley asked for the clock and chimes to be put in the Engineering Shops Tower. The clock and chimes rang at 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. to signify the beginning and end of the study day. When Burton Tower and the Baird Carillon were finished in 1936, the clock and chimes had outlived their usefulness.



The University Library
With Clock and Chimes



Demolition of the University
Library Tower, July, 1917



Engineering Shops
With Clock and Chimes



The bells were removed from the
Engineering Tower to be used as
scrap metal for WWII.

The Engineering Shops were used for over forty years, despite being condemned many times as a fire trap. In 1937 it was damaged by two fires in the laboratories. The building was torn down in 1956 when the new automotive laboratory was completed on the North Campus. The Undergraduate Library was built on the site.

1891

With growing enrollments in Engineering came the need for more space. In 1891 the engineers were given the use of the building vacated by the Dental College when it moved into the former quarters of the Pavilion Hospital on North University. This building had been one of the original Professors' Houses.



The Dental Building



The Engineering Building

A third story was added, the entrance moved to the west side of the new part and the word "Engineering" was placed over the doorway. There were fifteen classrooms and several offices. The building was used until 1922, when it was removed to make room for the Clements Library.

In 1895 Engineering was separated from the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts and became an independent department. Charles Greene and Mortimer Cooley were reluctant supporters of the separation, believing that the engineer's education should be as broad as possible and fearing that the separation would tend to narrow it. In April of 1895 the Regents resolved that "A *School of Technology be organized, comprising the Departments of Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, and that Professor Charles E. Greene be appointed Dean.*"



Charles E. Greene



Mortimer Cooley

Mortimer Cooley succeeded Charles Greene as Dean of Engineering in 1903. Cooley was the key player in the rapid progress of the College of Engineering during the early decades of the 20th Century. During Cooley's tenure at Michigan both as a faculty member and then dean, enrollments in the College grew from less than 30 to more than 2,000, the faculty increased from three instructors teaching several courses to more than 160 professors and staff teaching hundreds of courses, and a temporary shop of 1,720 square feet expanded to over 500,000 square feet of well-equipped buildings.

In 1895, as the need for additional facilities became apparent in the face of expanding enrollments, Charles Greene, the Dean of the Department, was asked to draw up plans for a new building. He suggested a small U-shaped structure costing about \$50,000. However, before his plans could be enacted, he died and was succeeded by Mortimer Cooley. Merely as a matter of form, Cooley was asked his stand on the building program. He replied: "Gentlemen, if you could but see the other engineering colleges with which we are forced to compete, you would not hesitate for one moment to appropriate a quarter of a million dollars." They did, and the New Engineering Building was the result (*Michigan Technic*, December, 1929).

In 1902 construction began on the four-story structure known for years as the New Engineering Building and later renamed West Engineering. The building was completed in 1903 and opened for classes in the fall of 1904.

The New Engineering Building was planned for 600 students. By the time the building opened there were 828 students, and the new facility was almost immediately overcrowded.



New Engineering Building Courtyard

In 1910 the Building was extended one hundred feet over the Naval Tank, as was provided in the original plans. The Naval Tank in the New Engineering Building was the only one in this country, aside from the government's tank in Washington, D.C. Equipment was available for studies relating to ship resistance, shallow-water effect, streamline flow, wave profiles, wake, and rolling, as well as a model room and workshop for making models of vessels.



New Engineering Building



Naval Towing Tank



Charles Simeon Denison

The famous "Engineering Arch" in the New Engineering Building was the contribution of an engineering professor, Charles Denison. When he learned that architects were struggling to design the building without interfering with the diagonal walk of the campus, he prepared a sketch showing the diagonal walk passing through an archway in the building. In his honor it was named "The Denison Archway," and it later became known as the "Engineering Arch."



The Denison Archway Plaque

1922

Engineering Buildings

The enrollment in Engineering continued its rapid growth, from 400 in 1900 to 1,300 in 1910 to over 2,000 in 1920. The capacity of the New Engineering Building was quickly exceeded by the rising student numbers, and university laboratories had to be housed in temporary buildings around the campus. But even with these short-term measures, there was still not enough room, and many engineering subjects had to be dropped.



Tappan School (right), Medical Building (left), on East University

In 1922, as a stopgap measure the University purchased the old Tappan School building on East University, renamed it East Hall, and gave it to Engineering to house its classes in non-technical subjects such as Engineering English. This old building had been constructed in 1883 as a city school. The name "Tappan School" remained on its north face. It was condemned for elementary school purposes by the state fire inspectors in 1922 and thus became available to the University.

1923

East Engineering

The University responded to the needs of the College with plans for a large new building named East Engineering. Although this was originally envisioned as a monumental structure designed to meet the needs of the College for decades to come, the final plans were far less ambitious and would require further expansion in later years. Thirty houses on the property were removed to accommodate the East Engineering Building. They were moved to other locations so that the University building program would not contribute to the loss of housing in Ann Arbor.



Schematic Drawing for East Engineering
Only one section of the plan was actually built.



The first section of the East Engineering Building
East Hall (left), Firehouse (center), East Engineering (right)

In the 1920s the buildings of the College of Engineering consisted of the West Engineering Annex (Engineering Shops), West Engineering, The Old Power Plant, East Hall, and East Engineering.



West Engineering, Engineering Shops
Old Heating Plant



West Engineering



Old Power Plant
Highway and Automobile Engineering



East Hall

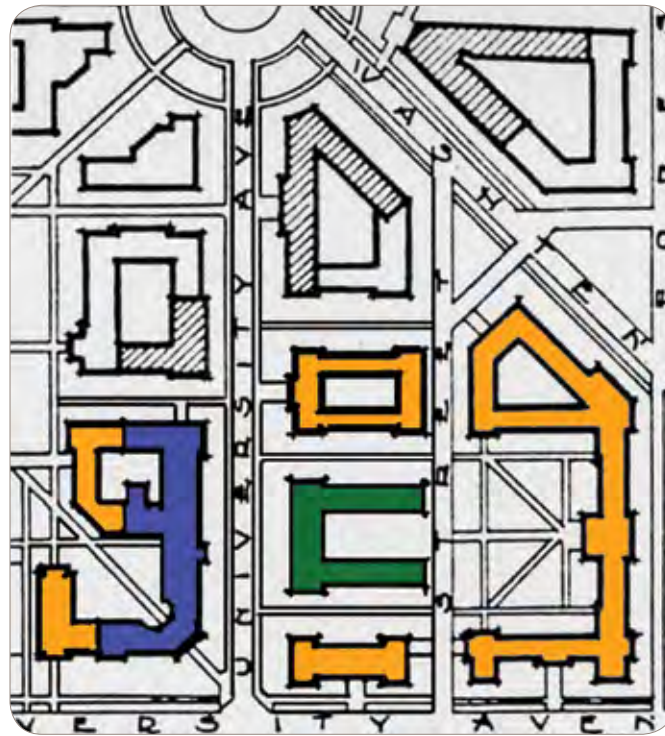


East Engineering

In the fall of 1941, just prior to World War II, the College was thought to have reached its enrollment capacity at 2,070. Yet as the war ended and veteran students returned, the College's enrollment had grown to over 4,500 by 1947, including 2,967 veterans. The dilemma facing the College was familiar: Either reduce enrollments or build new facilities. In 1944 the University conducted an exhaustive study on how to meet the needs of the veterans returning to college from wartime service. The report stated that "The University of Michigan commits itself to the proposition that the educational needs of war-service veterans and, hence, of the community must be met to the fullest extent its facilities will allow." A plan was developed for a major expansion of the Engineering campus to meet the anticipated enrollment growth. This plan, shown below, envisioned the development of an "Engineering Quadrangle" to the east of the campus, along with a major expansion of West Engineering (*Michigan Alumnus*, December 18, 1943, p. 183).

Although the University did not have the capacity to launch the massive plan developed in 1944, it did commit the funds to expand East Engineering.

Post War Planning



The Engineering Quadrangle West Engineering (blue), East Engineering (green)
The orange buildings are the additions and new proposed buildings.

East Engineering Addition



East Engineering Addition (right)

The new addition opened in 1947 to house the Departments of Electrical and Aeronautical Engineering. Naval Architecture and Civil Engineering took over the vacated space in West Engineering.



East Engineering Addition Classrooms



The first Engineering building to be completed on the North Campus was the Cooley Memorial Laboratory in 1953, named in honor of Mortimer Cooley, dean of Engineering from 1903 - 1928. Much of the classified research associated with Willow Run was conducted in the Cooley Laboratory.



Mortimer Cooley Memorial Laboratory

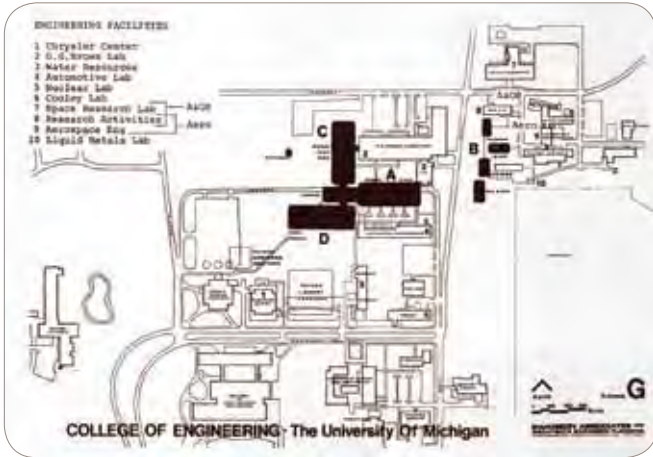


Although the College of Engineering was the first major University academic unit earmarked for moving to the North Campus, this objective was soon set aside in preference to other University priorities. First, the School of Music was given a major new complex on the North Campus in 1964, followed soon afterwards by the School of Architecture and Design, the North Campus Commons in 1965, and the Chrysler Center for Continuing Engineering Education in 1971. The University also located other major research facilities on the North Campus, including the Cyclotron Laboratory (Physics), the Institute of Science and Technology in 1963, and the Highway Safety Research Institute in 1965.



(1) Music School (2) North Campus Commons (3) Institute of Science and Technology

In the 1970s the College launched a major fund-raising campaign. The intention was to combine the proceeds with a match from state funding to complete Engineering's move to a new four-building complex on the North Campus. In this four-building plan, the largest building, Engineering Building I would house Mechanical Engineering and Applied Mechanics, Civil Engineering, Industrial and Operations Engineering, Humanities, and the College administration. Engineering Building II would contain Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. Engineering Building III would be for Electrical and Computer Engineering and Nuclear Engineering, and Engineering Building IV would be for Naval Architecture (with a possible new towing tank on the North Campus).



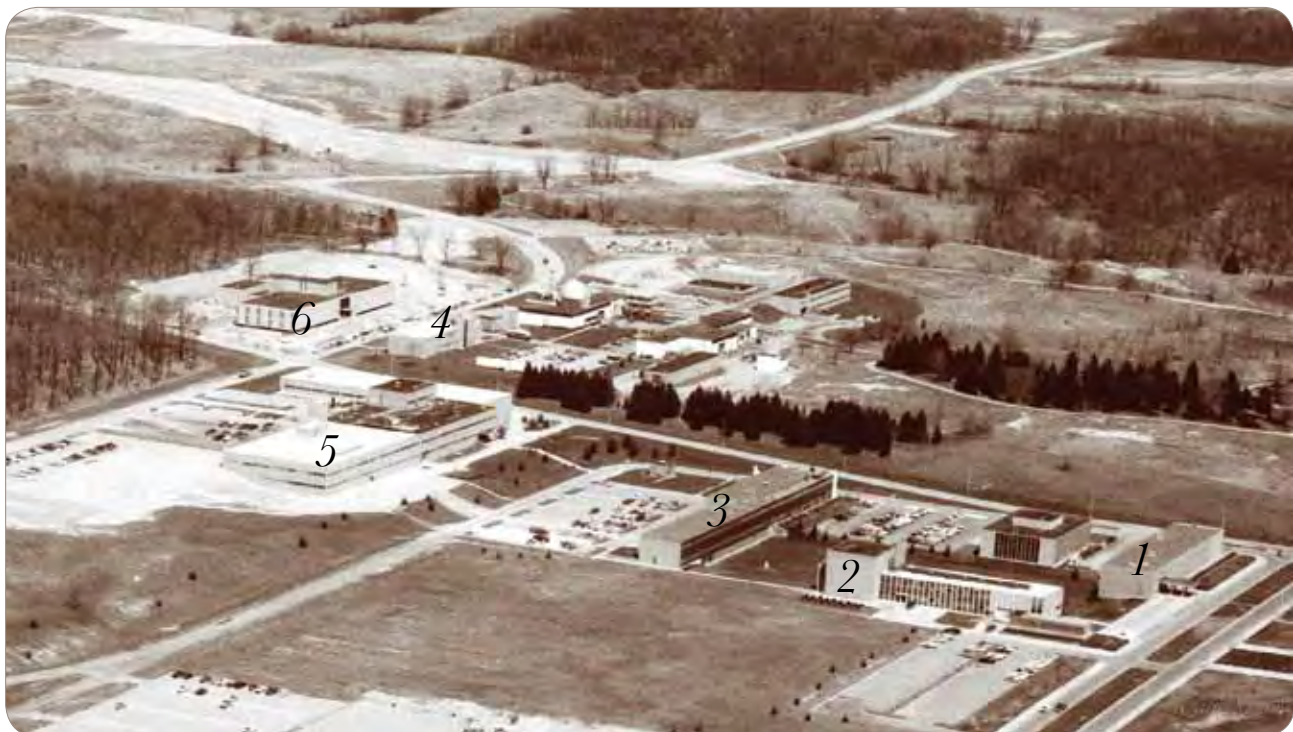
The sketch to the left shows the location of the proposed new buildings.



Amid great anticipation of the move to the North Campus, this ad appeared in the *Michigan Technic*, in February, 1974.

The fund-raising campaign was only a modest success because of the weak American economy during the 1970s. It raised only \$8 million for facilities, an amount inadequate to trigger the North Campus move. With inflation rapidly eroding the funds raised during the campaign, the College decided to direct the entire amount (and then some) to the construction of the Herbert H. Dow Building (Building II) and defer indefinitely any further effort to continue with the rest of the four-building project. The College approached the 1980s with only a very modest presence on the North Campus: several research buildings, a modest concrete block building for Aerospace Engineering, another small building for the water resources program, and the construction site for the Dow Building.

After a thorough review of the existing plan to move the College into four new buildings, funded from state and private sources, Jim Duderstadt, then dean of Engineering, concluded that in the current climate this plan was clearly both impractical and unworkable. A far more modest plan was proposed to the University administration, based upon the reassignment and renovation of several existing North Campus structures and a single new, state-funded building for Electrical Engineering. This pragmatic yet workable plan was to result in the move of the entire College of Engineering to the North Campus by 1986 and laid the foundation of what would eventually become one of the finest campuses for engineering education in the nation.



Engineering Buildings on the North Campus before 1970

- (1) Cooley Laboratory - 1953 (2) Phoenix Memorial Laboratory and Ford Reactor - 1955 (3) Automotive Engineering Laboratory - 1955
- (4) Aeronautical Engineering Laboratories - 1955 (5) Fluids Engineering Laboratory - 1958 (6) Space Research Laboratory - 1965

The College of Engineering Completes Its Move to the North Campus

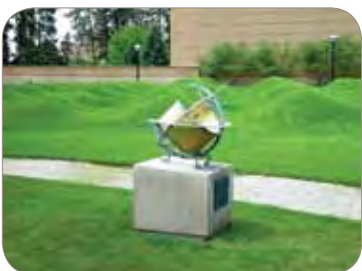
The remaining facilities needed to complete the Engineering Campus included the Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Building (FXB) for aerospace engineering, the Lurie Engineering Center, and the Media Union, a remarkable digital library and multimedia center. Further, the eminent American architect and University alumnus, Charles Moore was commissioned to design a striking carillon, the Robert H. and Ann Lurie Tower, that soon became the symbol for the North Campus.



Herbert H. Dow Building 1982
Chemical Engineering



Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences 1986



Maya Lin's Wave Field



Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Aerospace Building 1991

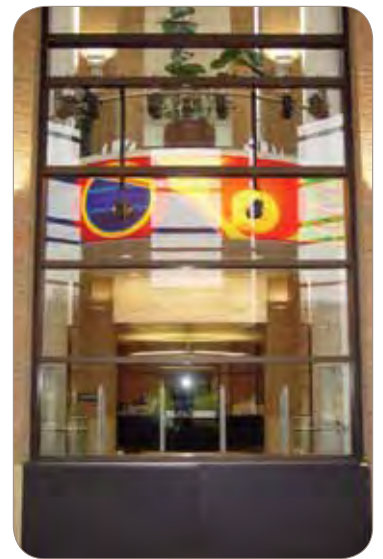


Maya Lin's Wave Field

The Engineering Campus Continues to Grow to Accommodate 7,600 Students



Integrated Technology Instruction Center - Media Union 1996
(Renamed The James and Anne Duderstadt Center in 2004)



Robert H. Lurie
Engineering Center 1996



Robert H. and Ann Lurie Tower 1996



Fountain and Reflecting Pool
Gift of the Class of 1947



Lurie BioEngineering 2005



Computer Science & Engineering 2006



Carl Gerstacker Building 2003



A View From the Arboretum



The Evolution of Graduate Education

Designed as an honorary degree, the Master of Arts degree was given as early as 1845. The candidates were selected from those expressing a desire to be considered, and only those who had preserved a good moral character were considered.

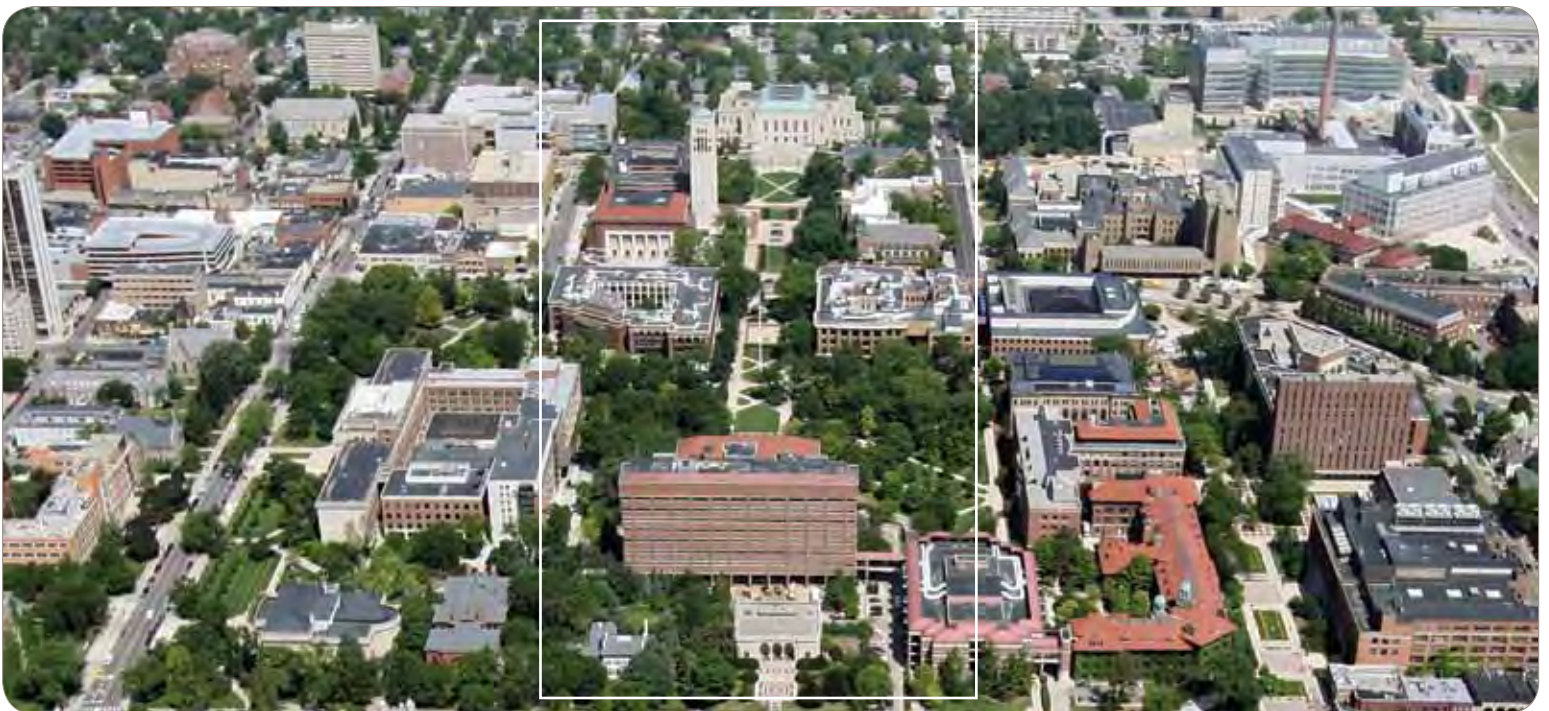
In 1852, President Tappan advocated the German system of education which utilized lectures, library work, and the use of other facilities for encouragement of higher learning. He noted: "In these higher courses we are advancing to the scope and dignity of a true university." Dr. Tappan, with his broad vision and his true conception of the function of a university, attempted in his day to prepare the way for graduate education, and the faculty have never lost sight of his ideal.

In 1858-59, the degrees of master of arts and master of science were granted "upon examination," and they were to be conferred respectively upon those who held the bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees. The "University Course," as it was called, was conducted by lectures, and the student had full access to the library and all other means to aid in the cultivation of literary and scientific research. The first degrees given in the "University Course" upon examination were granted in 1859. This program, however, was not popular, and only fifteen degrees were granted upon examination between 1859 and 1871. The LS&A Faculty, impressed with the importance of giving a greater significance to the Master's Degrees, requested that the conferring of the second degree in course (without examination) be suspended after 1877.

In the decade between 1880 and 1890, 116 advanced degrees were granted, an average of about eleven a year. In 1889-90, there were eighty-four graduate students and candidates for higher degrees; twenty-two were women. In 1891 President Angell mentioned the need for a new organization to give proper attention to graduate students.

In 1913 the Graduate Department became independent with its own budget for administrative purposes. Its Executive Board represented the various groups of study. Although the new department had no faculty of its own, it had at its disposal the members of all the faculties, as well as the resources of the University. In 1915 major departments were named "schools" or "colleges." The Graduate Department became the Graduate School.

The new Graduate School faced several challenges. The Library facilities were inadequate. Although the Alumni were making an effort to establish fellowships, many graduate students struggled to finance their graduate education. The increase in undergraduate attendance made it difficult for the faculty to devote time to graduate work and to advanced students. In 1935, however, the Horace H. and Mary A. Rackham Fund provided a stunning new building to house the Graduate School, which today stands along with the University Library as the intellectual axis of the University.



Graduate Studies



The Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies oversees and coordinates graduate education, bringing together graduate students and faculty from across the institution to take full advantage of the University as a scholarly community. The University awarded its first Master of Arts degree in 1849, first Master of Science degree in 1859, and first Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1876. Organized as a department in 1892, the Graduate School became an autonomous unit in 1913. In 1935, a generous gift from Horace H. and Mary A. Rackham included the site and construction of the Rackham Building for graduate studies and a substantial endowment for carrying on graduate work and research.

The Horace H. Rackham Graduate School



Horace H. Rackham

In 1900 ninety students were enrolled in the Graduate Department. Several fellowships had been provided, but there were no facilities for advanced students. Horace H. Rackham had provided research funds for the University during his lifetime, and his will established the Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund. He hoped that his fortune would help increase the knowledge of human history and human thought. In 1935 the Rackham Fund's Trustees, with the support of Mary Rackham, gave to the University \$6.5 million, \$4 million for endowment and \$2.5 million for a building.

The Rackham building, located north of the Michigan League and Hill Auditorium, was in a direct line with the University Library. The Rackham gift assured permanent support in research and a building to house Graduate School activities.



Mary Rackham



Ingalls Mall - Rackham Graduate School (top left)



The Horace H. Rackham Graduate School



Study Lounge



Study Lounge



Main Reading Room



Lecture Hall Auditorium



Assembly Hall

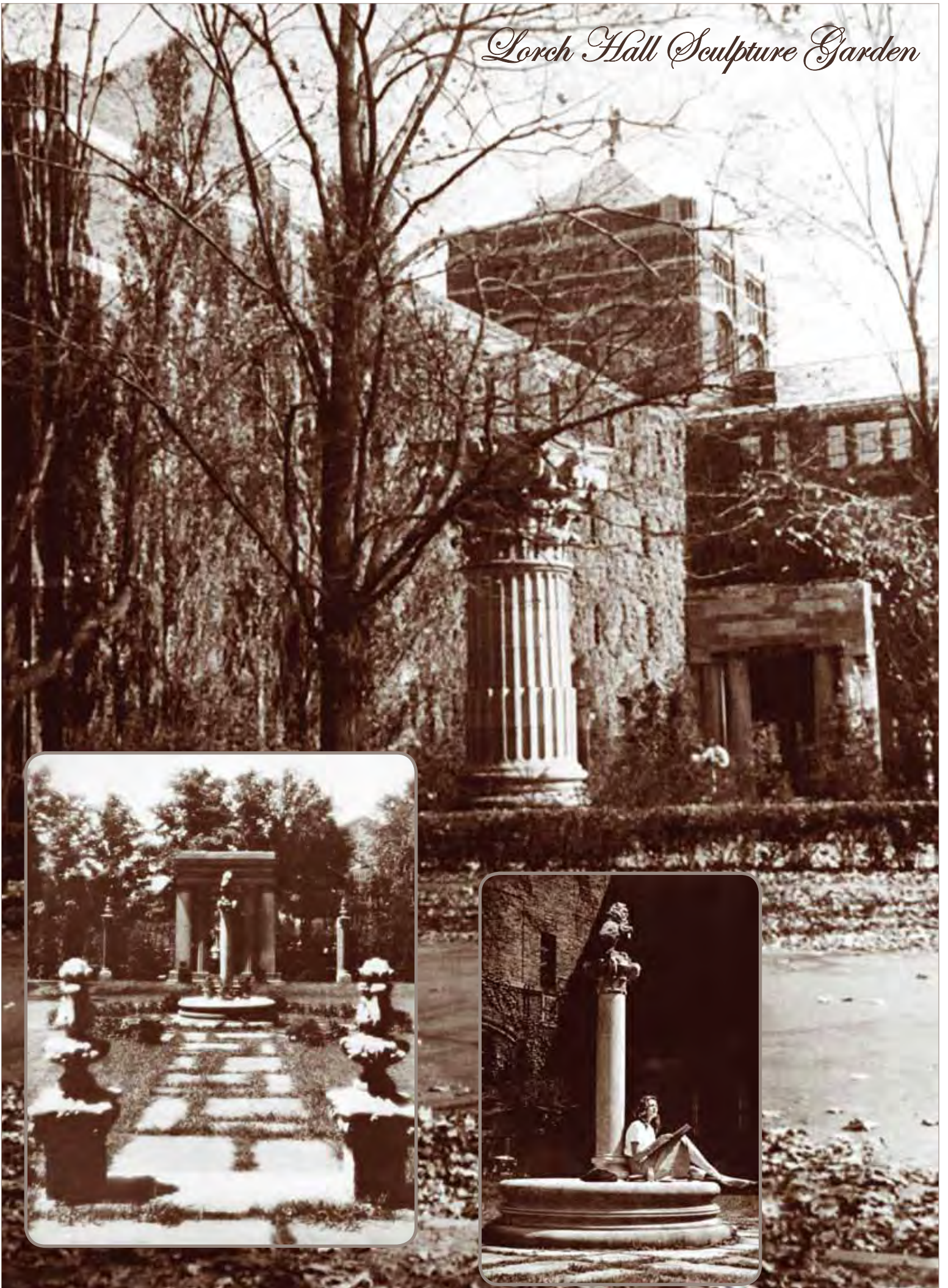


Amphitheatre

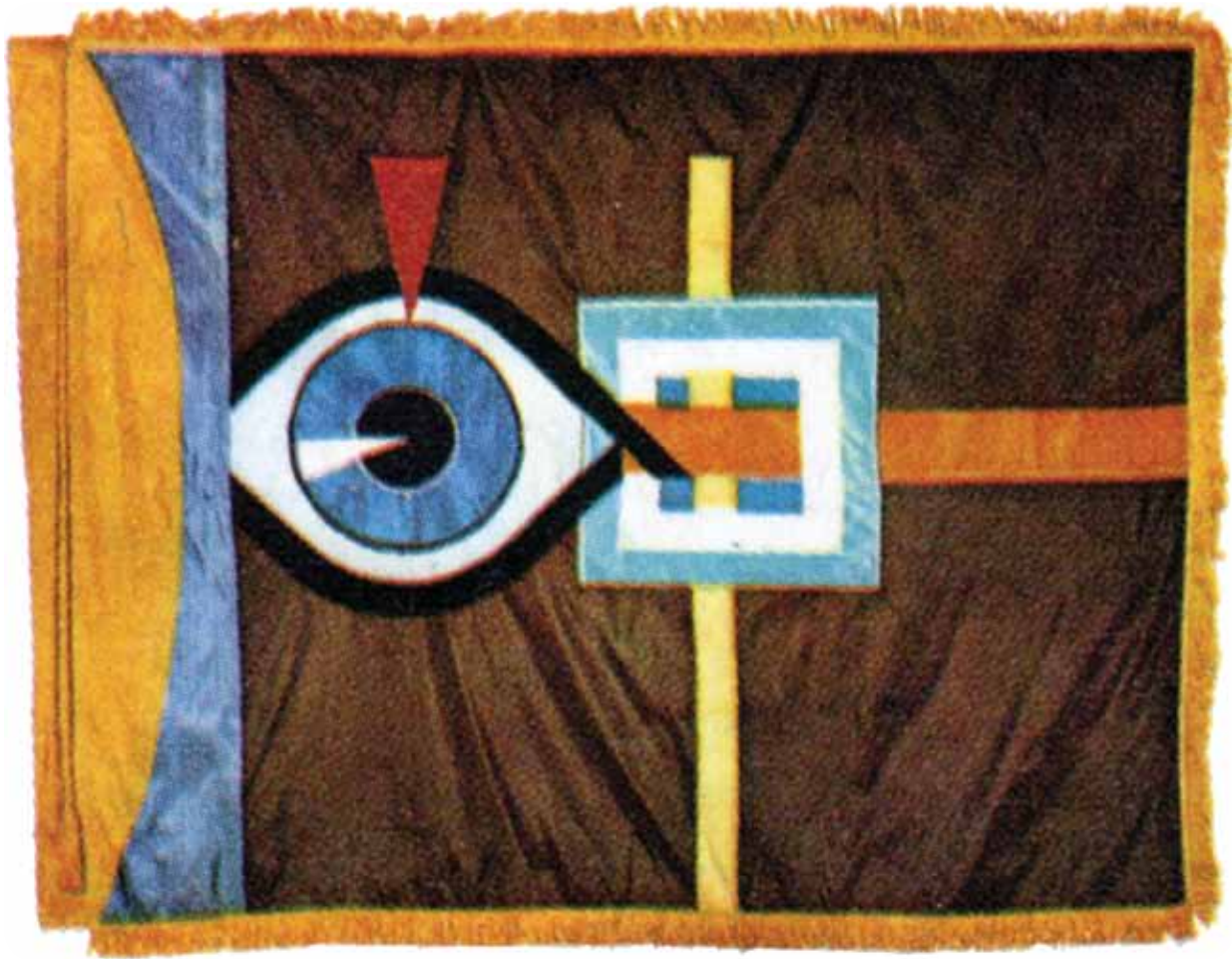


Assembly Hall

Lorch Hall Sculpture Garden



Architecture



Michigan offered its first courses in architecture in 1876, and the program functioned as a department in Engineering until 1931 when it was established as a separate school. During the 1940s, the College of Architecture was one of the few schools in the country to consider research a necessary part of architectural education, and in 1946 it became the first to introduce a graduate program in urban planning. Today the College offers Master of Architecture and Master of Urban Planning degrees; Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Architecture; and doctoral programs in Architecture and in Urban, Technological, and Environmental Planning.

In 1876 Major William Le Baron Jenney was appointed Professor of Architecture. Six students registered during its first year, while a number of others elected part of the course. In 1878 the appropriation for the program was not renewed, and the department was discontinued.

Some of the architecture students graduated with engineering degrees. Among the first students was Irving K. Pond '79e, of Pond and Pond, Chicago. Pond was later to design the Michigan Union, the Michigan League, and the Student Publications Building.



William Le Baron Jenney, a civil engineer and architect, received his training in Cambridge, Massachusetts and the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, Paris. As a major in the United States Army in the Civil War, he built Forts Henry and Donaldson, as well as the defenses at Shiloh, Corinth, and Vicksburg. He served with distinction as Chief of Engineering on Grant's and Sherman's staffs. After the war Jenney opened his first architectural office in Chicago in 1868. Professor Jenney's teaching activities were suspended by 1879, and no courses in architecture were taught again until 1906. He designed the University Museum and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Shant on Williams Street. He is credited with inventing the steel frame construction which made large vertical buildings possible.



University Museum

A curriculum in architecture within the Department of Engineering was re-established in 1906. For twenty-one years instruction in architecture was carried on in the New Engineering Building. The drafting rooms were on the main floor adjoining the Engineering Library, thus facilitating ready access to the shelves. The classrooms were fitted with specially designed drawing tables and illuminated most effectively by a system devised by the department. The free-hand drawing room was on the top floor and lighted by a great northern skylight. This room contained the collection of casts and a number of valuable original drawings in color, wash, and pen and ink.



New Engineering Building



New Engineering Building



Drafting Room



Library

On the suggestion of the State Board of Architects, **Emil Lorch** was named Professor of Architecture. He had a sound background of architectural training from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. Professor Lorch's career at Michigan as head of the architecture program extended from 1906 to 1936.

After World War I enrollment grew, making these accommodations inadequate. Additional drafting room space and two large offices were obtained by remodeling the second and third floors of the old Engineering Shops Building, and connecting the two Engineering buildings was a passageway called the "Bridge of Sighs."



Emil Lorch



Engineering Shops



Engineering Shops Classroom

"He served the interests of the school and of education in architecture with unswerving devotion. Always objective in thought and vigorous in action, his was throughout the period the outstanding personality; he was the leader." Wells Bennett, (*Encyclopedia Survey*, p. 1306)

1913

Department of Engineering & Architecture

In 1913 the Department of Engineering and the Department of Architecture became known as the Department of Engineering and Architecture. A four-year program in park and estate management, the first in the nation, was inaugurated in 1919. In 1926 Frank Backus Williams of the New York bar was appointed Non-resident Lecturer and inaugurated a course in city-planning law. A curriculum was also developed in decorative design, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in design.

1928

Architecture Building - Lorch Hall

With the increase in enrollment, the need for a building became obvious. In 1925 the University requested an appropriation of \$400,000 for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building for architecture. The plans and specifications were prepared by Emil Lorch and Associates and approved by George D. Mason.

George Mason, long an outstanding architect in Detroit, had led the campaign for the building. The Architecture Building followed an L-type plan along the east and north sides of the property. The plan for future development was to form a quadrangle by adding wings on the west and south sides.



The north side of the wing running east and west was largely of glass, providing light for the large drafting rooms on the lower three floors. At the fourth-floor level and in the fifth-floor studio these large windows were arched. A small studio in the tower was used for the life drawing class. Here twenty-seven advanced students gathered to draw varsity athletes. The position of model was much demanded by student athletes who were working their way through the University, because it was one of the best-paid jobs about the campus, paying seventy-five cents an hour.



Lorch Hall Library



Life Drawing Class



Lorch Hall Entrance Lobby

The library was an open-shelf room where students could examine at their pleasure old and rare volumes. The five long pine tables were formerly dining tables from a fraternity house, and the chairs were kitchen chairs, but the books made this architectural library one of the finest in the country.

The lobby opened directly to an auditorium, which seated more than 350. The formality of the wide limestone staircase and the strength of the stone columns gave a monumental statement to the entrance hall, which formed the base of the tower. The floor of brown tiles held the University seal inlaid in rich colors.



The University of Michigan Campus circa 1930s

*The "Bridge
of Sighs"*



Lorch Hall



1931

College of Architecture Established

In September of 1931 the College of Architecture was established as a separate academic unit of the University.

1935

New Curriculum in Design

In 1935 there was a major change in the curriculum in decorative design: a bachelor of design degree could be earned in four years. Five major options leading to the degree were offered: Interior Design; Advertising Design; Stage Design; Applied Design; and Drawing, Painting, and Design. This last category was intended particularly for students preparing to teach art.

An optional program in city planning was added to the curriculum, and the program in park and recreation management, which had been discontinued in 1924, was renewed for five more years.

1939

College of Architecture & Design

To acknowledge the importance of design in the curriculum, the title changed from the College of Architecture to the College of Architecture and Design in June of 1939.

Landscape Architecture

Landscape Design, which had been instituted as a program in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts in 1909 was transferred to the College of Architecture in 1939 and became the Department of Landscape Architecture. The University's interest in the subject of landscape design was heightened in 1906 when Walter Hammond Nichols '91, and his wife Esther Connor Nichols '94, gave the University a tract of land to be used as a botanical garden. Ossian Cole Simonds '78e, a nationally known landscape gardener of Chicago, was employed by the University in 1907 to plan the Botanical Gardens. He also laid out other city parks, home grounds, and residential subdivisions in and about Ann Arbor. Professor Filibert Roth of the Forestry Department and Assistant Professor George P. Burns of the Botany Department were helpful in promoting and perfecting these plans. Burns might well be said to be the father of the Nichols Arboretum as well as of the city of Ann Arbor park system. In 1965 the landscape architecture department was transferred to the School of Forestry (later renamed the School of Natural Resources).

1940s

During the early part of World War II male students virtually vanished from the scene, and the ability of the College to keep most of its staff together and continue its operations was due in large part to the steady enrollment of women in the drawing, painting, and design classes.

A Museum of Art was created in 1946, in Alumni Hall, with a director chosen from the staff of the College of Architecture and Design. This step helped to revitalize and unify the work of the various University programs devoted to art teaching. A series of changing exhibitions throughout the academic year and the growth of the permanent collections in the Museum of Art proved important in providing illustrative material for courses in the theory, history, and practice of art in the University.

The architectural disciplines of the College of Architecture had evolved toward an ever greater degree of professionalism. However, in drawing, painting, design, and other areas of the visual arts program, the direction was toward greater usefulness to the general student. Thus the program's offerings were accessible not merely to the specialist, but also to the student in search of a liberal education.

A strong interest in city planning developed, and a major in city planning was introduced in 1946-47. A graduate program leading to the degree of master of city planning was also established in that year.

In 1948 the Extension Service expanded instructional programs in drawing, painting, sculpture, and ceramics. Courses were given for college credit at both the Grand Rapids Art Gallery and the Kalamazoo Art Institute. Sculpture was added to the curriculum in 1949.

1951

Visual Arts Program

In 1951 a new visual arts program was introduced. This was a single curriculum suited to the various interests and professional needs of degree candidates while at the same time providing courses for the general university student seeking some art training. Art for Beginners, taught by members of the drawing and painting staff for non-architectural students, was the required laboratory work for a basic survey lecture course in the fine arts given in the Literary College. Home in the Community was a studio course in interior design for students outside the college; it was taught by a member of the visual arts staff.

1974

Architecture & Urban Planning Moves to the North Campus

In 1974 the School of Art became an independent unit, and the architecture program's name was changed to the College of Architecture and Urban Planning. That same year the College of Architecture and Urban Planning and the new School of Art moved into a new building on the North Campus that provided high-quality studio space as well as research laboratory space for each.



1998

A. Alfred Taubman College of Architecture & Urban Planning

In 1998 in recognition of a \$30 million gift, the University named the school after the donor A. Alfred Taubman.

Education



The School of Education was founded in 1921, 42 years after the University established the first professorial chair in the nation devoted to the “Science and Art of Teaching.” The School prepares students for professional careers in teaching and administration and offers advanced training for researchers and practitioners at all levels of education. Teacher diplomas were first offered in 1873; the first master’s degree in education was conferred in 1891, the first Ph.D. in 1902, and the first Ed.D. in 1938.

In 1874, President Angell wrote: *“It cannot be doubted that some instruction in Pedagogics would be very helpful to our Senior class. Many of them are called directly from the University to the management of large schools... The whole work of organizing schools, the management of primary and secondary schools, the art of teaching and governing a school, — of all this it is desirable that they know something before they go to their new duties. Experience alone can thoroughly train them. But some familiar lectures on these topics would be of essential service to them.”* (Regents’ Proceedings, 1870-76, p. 390)

From 1879 to 1921 the professional training of teachers was conducted in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and the general plan of administering the work remained virtually unmodified, although the name of the unit had been officially changed to the Department of Education as early as 1908.

In 1858 at the age of twenty-two, **William Harold Payne** served as principal of the Union School at Three Rivers. In 1866 he became principal of the Ypsilanti Union Seminary, then the leading preparatory school of the State. In 1869 he was superintendent of schools at Adrian, gaining a reputation as an administrator and educational writer. From 1879 to 1887 he chaired the Science of the Art of Teaching at Michigan. He left to become Chancellor of the University of Nashville, a position he held for fourteen years. He returned to Ann Arbor to resume his former position following the death of Professor Hinsdale. After giving up the heavy burdens of administration he once again returned to the classroom.



Burke Aaron Hinsdale succeeded Professor Payne in 1888. He sought to have legal certification status accorded the professional work done on the campus.

In 1891 the state legislature empowered the University Board of Regents to issue such a certificate to all students receiving the teacher’s diploma. Hence, from 1891 until 1921, students who met the specified requirements received simultaneously three credentials: a diploma of graduation, a special teacher’s diploma, and a legal teacher’s certificate. The legal teacher’s certificate entitled the holder to teach in any public school in Michigan throughout his or her lifetime.



In 1870 the University opened its doors to women students, and a year later it began accrediting high schools after inspection and recommendation by a committee of the faculty. Both these steps naturally did much to enhance the development of teacher training.

In 1879 Professor Payne offered only two courses: a practical course dealing with the problems of school management and supervision, and a theoretical course dealing with the history and philosophy of education. By 1887 the department listed seven courses. In 1913 courses in industrial education, drawing, commercial branches, and physical education were approved, and in 1917 vocational education was added.

In 1921 an independent School of Education was established. It offered programs in The History and Principles of Education; Educational Administration and Supervision; Educational Psychology, Mental Measurements, and Statistics; The Teaching of Special Subjects, including Directed Teaching; Vocational Education and Vocational Guidance; Physical Education, Athletics, and School Health; and Public Health Nursing. In the early years all courses in Education were conducted in University Hall. Later, the department was moved to Tappan Hall.



University Hall



Tappan Hall

Throughout its early years, space for the the School of Education was a major concern. The original building plans for the School of Education included three units: a high school, an elementary school, and a third building for offices, laboratories, libraries, and classrooms for the School.

When the University High School was opened in 1924, it had 16 faculty and 127 students. In 1940 the numbers had grown to 29 and 300, respectively. The school not only served as a laboratory for the scientific study of secondary school problems but also furnished facilities for observational work and directed teaching to approximately one hundred University students each semester.



University High Library



University High School



University High Industrial Arts

The University had always been interested in Primary Education. A branch of the Merrill-Palmer Nursery School of Detroit, maintained in Ann Arbor in a building provided by the University, had afforded practical training to students in child care and education. However, the University Elementary School was not designed to provide training to the typical undergraduate student. The chief purpose of the school was educational research and the study of child development. In 1940 the school had a staff of 18 and enrolled 131 children.



University Elementary School



High School (1) Elementary School (2)

The two laboratory schools provided instructional facilities ranging from pre-kindergarten work through the twelfth grade. The two units, however, differed from each other in motives. The elementary school emphasized research, while the high school stressed the practical training of secondary school teachers. The early University certificate permitted the holder to teach in any grade he/she might choose. A new certification code went into effect in Michigan on July 1, 1939. Students would train for a definite type of school work—elementary, secondary, or junior college, with directed teaching required at the elementary and secondary levels.

The changing nature of education in the 1960s, along with the growing importance of quantitative research persuaded the School of Education that its University Elementary and High School no longer served the needs of its students and faculty. Both schools closed by 1970.

In 1969 the University recruited Wilbur Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Johnson Administration, as the new dean of education, and under his leadership, enrollments grew to over 5,000 students. Yet by the 1970s the baby boom had crested, and K-12 enrollments began to plummet. With fewer jobs, not to mention the proximity of three of the nation's largest teacher programs in the state (EMU, MSU, and WSU), enrollments in the School of Education began to drop.

By the early 1980s, enrollments had dropped to less than 600, and student quality had eroded significantly. Little wonder then that the School was singled out for one of the largest budget cuts (40%) during the "smaller but better" program. The undergraduate and Ph.D. programs were cut drastically, the school was refocused on teacher certification at the master's level, and faculty research was emphasized.



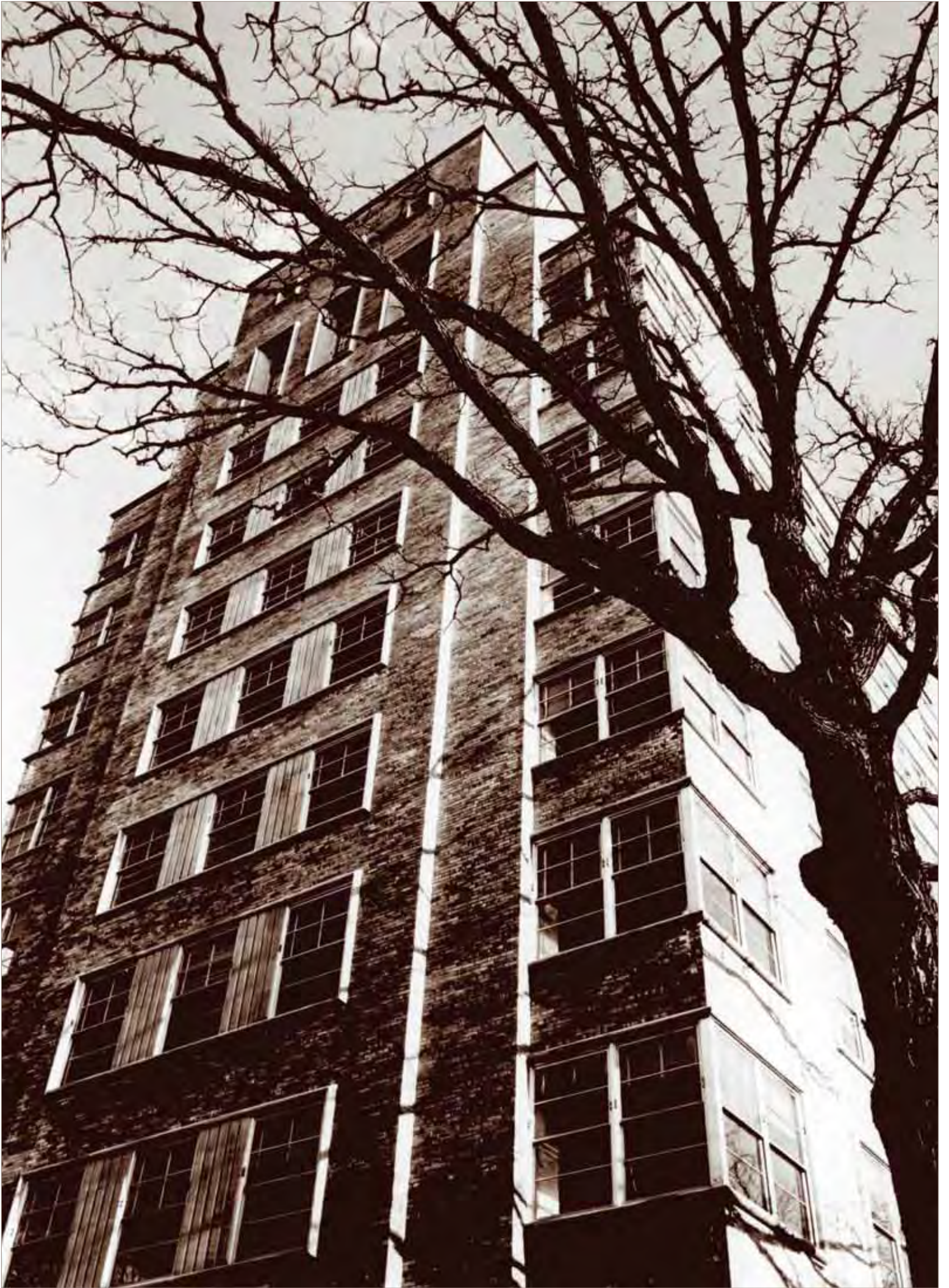
School of Music



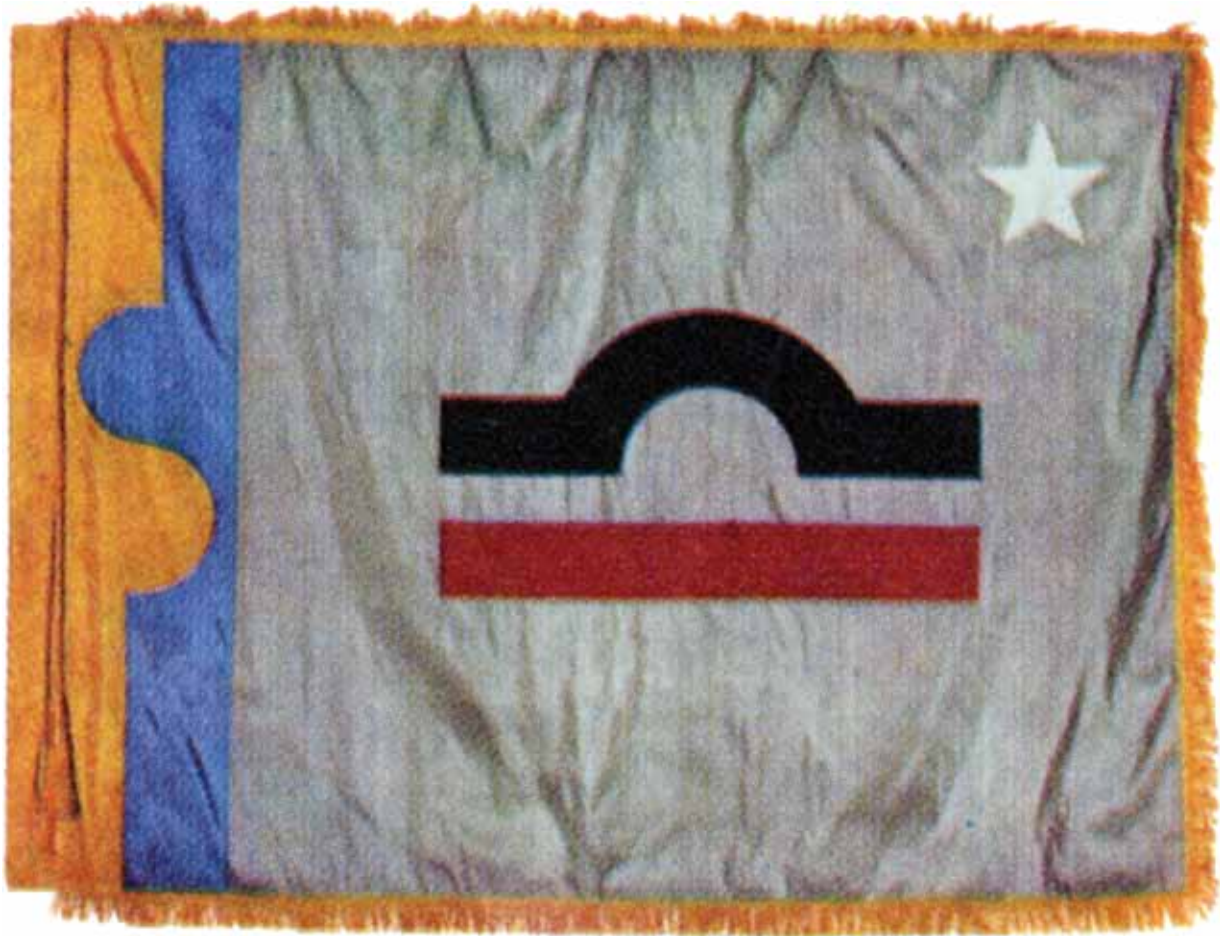
The University of Michigan Campus circa 1920s

University High School





Business



Building on faculty and course offerings that began in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the School was formally established in 1924. Today, at all levels of instruction—bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and executive education—its programs rank in the top five among American institutions. Each year nearly 1,000 new Business School graduates enter careers as business professionals and teacher-scholars, joining the other Michigan graduates that already serve in leadership positions in business, government, and academic institutions throughout the world.

The first reference to courses in business or “higher commercial” education appeared in the University *Calendar* for 1900-1901. The aim was to provide a scientific training in the structure and organization of modern industry and commerce to enable the student to master quickly the technique of any business career. A “Certificate of Commerce” was granted in 1904-05. Courses were offered through the College of Literature, Science and the Arts’ Department of Economics. Examples of these early courses were:

Commercial Geography of the Extractive Industries, Commercial Geography of the Manufacturing Industries, Science of Accounting, Commercial Law, Administration of Corporate and Public Industries, Technique of Foreign Trade, Principles of Industry, Auditing, Practical Banking, Business Organization and Management, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Railway Organization and Operation, Railway Tariffs, Railway Statistics and Accounts, Principles of Industrial Technique, Internal Commerce of the United States, Principles of Industry, Railway Finance, Railway Engineering Problems, Drawing and Projections, Industrial History of the United States Investment.

Many of these courses continued for only a few years. Courses in accounting and finance began to assume greater importance in the 1920s and beyond. Courses in marketing, statistics, and personnel were also introduced.

Business courses and the faculty were first located in Tappan Hall, a site shared with the School of Education. Despite Tappan Hall’s inadequacies, the program remained there until after World War II, when a new building was constructed on Monroe Street.



Tappan Hall

Enrollment in the Department of Economics increased from 950 in 1914 to 1,440 in 1923. The increased enrollment in commerce following World War I highlighted the growing differences between the objectives of economics and those of business, suggesting the need for a new school whose establishment would benefit both fields. Students in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts who completed requirements of the College and whose scholarship was of sufficiently high standards were admitted to a combined curriculum in letters and business administration. Students could earn a bachelor of arts at the end of the first year in business administration and the master of business administration degree at the end of the second year.

In planning for the new school, the faculty recognized the merits of basing professional study on a liberal education. The constantly increasing influence of business leaders on economic, social, and political institutions served to emphasize the importance of a cultural background for the business leaders of the future. For these reasons, the idea of establishing an undergraduate school of business was never given any serious consideration. The new school was to offer two years of work in business administration following work in liberal arts. The challenge was to decide whether two, three, or four years of background in liberal arts were to be required. In the end, the new school followed the lead of the Amos Tuck School at Dartmouth, which required three years of collegiate preparation.

The School of Business Administration was formally organized in 1924 and housed in Tappan Hall. Edmund Ezra Day served as the first Dean and, simultaneously, as Chairman of the Department of Economics. This ensured a close relationship between the two programs. It was largely patterned after the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, but without the distinctive term “Graduate” in its name. Permission to use the name “Graduate School of Business Administration” on diplomas, official announcements, publications, transcripts, letterheads, news releases, and for other official purposes was not granted by the University until the 1960s.



Edmund Ezra Day

Edmund Ezra Day came to Michigan with an undergraduate degree from Dartmouth and a Ph.D. from Harvard. He was appointed to organize the new school. Day’s tenure, however, was relatively short. He took a leave of absence during 1927-28 and formally resigned his post soon afterward to join the Rockefeller Foundation. Day later served as President of Cornell from 1937 to 1949.

The school grew rapidly during the 1930s, creating a Bureau for Business Research, forming a Bureau for Industrial Relations, and eventually offering a bachelor’s degree in business administration, primarily designed to meet the needs of the Armed Forces. By the end of World War II, enrollments had increased to over 1,200, and the school had clearly outgrown its cramped space in Tappan Hall. Final plans for the School’s first building were completed in 1944-45, making the building the first construction to be undertaken on the University campus following World War II. The appropriation for the building was approved by the legislature in a special session in 1946, and construction started the following September. Classes were held in the new building in the fall term of 1947, twenty years after the building was first proposed to the Regents.

Computer &
Executive Education- 1985

Business Administration Building - 1947

Executive Residence - 1985
Sam Wiley Hall - 1999 (below)

Paton Accounting Center - 1976



Under Dean Floyd Bond, the Business School expanded with the Paton Accounting Center and Hale Auditorium. But its most significant expansion and rise to national leadership occurred under the leadership of Dean Gilbert Whitaker, who raised the private support to build a new library, classrooms, and a major conference center for the School’s Executive Management Education program. This latter program, ranked as one of the best in the world, generated the resources to recruit outstanding students and faculty, while expanding the school’s programs at the international level (with programs in Korea, Hong Kong, Brazil, and France).

In the 1990s the School expanded its executive programs by adding a hotel. With major gifts from donors, the School added Wiley Hall, the Davidson Institute for Emerging Economies, and the Zell Institute for Entrepreneurial Studies. In 2004, the School received a \$100 million naming gift from Stephen Ross, a New York real estate developer, and became the Ross School of Business Administration.



Architectural Drawing of Ross School of Business Administration Building

Undergraduate Degree Program



Master's of Landscape Architecture

MS in Natural Resources and Environment



Graduate Non-Degree Program

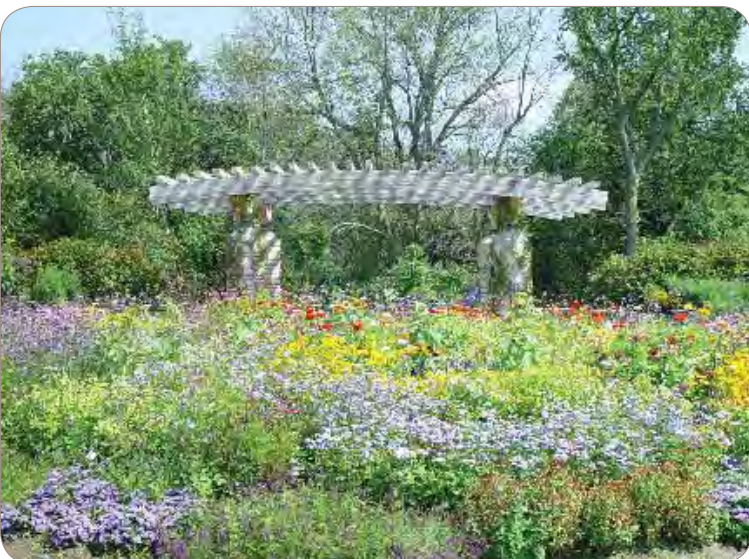


Ph.D. in Landscape Architecture



Dual & Student-Initiated Programs

Ph.D. in Natural Resources and Environment



Graduate Certificate Program

Forestry & Conservation Natural Resources



The School of Natural Resources and Environment has been a pioneer in developing a scientific understanding of ecosystems, including their conservation, management, and restoration. The School trains, assists in policy-making, and teaches the skills necessary to manage and conserve the earth's resources on a sustainable basis. Faculty and student expertise span three major academic concentrations: Resource Ecology and Management, Resource Policy and Behavior, and Landscape Architecture. The first program of its kind in the nation, founded in the late 1880s, the School awards Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, Master of Landscape Architecture, and Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

1881

Forestry

The School of Natural Resources grew out of the Forestry Department and later School of Forestry, which played a prominent role in the University's history. The first forestry course was given in 1881 by Professor Morgan Volney Spalding in the Department of Political Science. Michigan was the first university in the United States to offer regular coursework in forestry. This forestry offering lapsed after four years; however, it was introduced once again in 1903.

1903

Department of Forestry

In 1903 a Forestry Department, headed by Filibert Roth, was created in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts. Forestry offered a combined undergraduate and graduate program that included four years of the usual coursework for the B.A. with forestry electives along with one year of graduate study. Under Roth's direction the curriculum and the faculty expanded to keep pace with the evolving forestry profession. The University of Michigan became one of the nation's best-known forestry schools. Professor Roth retired in 1923.



The Natural Sciences Building opened in 1913 and housed the Department of Forestry

1927

School of Forestry & Conservation

In 1927 an independent School of Forestry and Conservation was created. Samuel Trask Dana was named the school's first dean. Dana recruited new faculty and developed a more comprehensive curriculum. Enrollment, which had declined due to the uncertainty following Roth's retirement and the impact of the Depression, began to grow steadily after 1931. Spurred by the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps and other government conservation activity, enrollment reached 187 full-time students in 1939-40. With the onset of World War II, the number of students dropped precipitously, only to be followed by a postwar boom in enrollment.



Samuel Trask Dana



Filibert Roth



Forestry Field Trip



Camp Filibert Roth

1949

School of Natural Resources

In 1949 Dana's plan called for the creation of an expanded School of Natural Resources, which would offer degrees in regional planning and general conservation in addition to the traditional training programs in forestry, wood technology, wildlife management, and fisheries management. The new School of Natural Resources was organized into five departments: Forestry, Wood Technology, Fisheries Management, Wildlife Management, and Conservation. The first three departments were carried over from the old Department of Forestry. Fisheries Management had been located in the Zoology Department of LS&A. Since its work had become more applied, the fisheries program was moved to the School of Natural Resources. The Conservation Department developed from a \$100,000 grant from the Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation and offered a number of interdisciplinary programs, including natural resources economics with the Economics Department and environmental planning and water resources with the School of Public Health.

By the mid-1960s conservation had become the largest SNR department. To better reflect its expanded curriculum, the Conservation Department's name was changed to Resource Planning and Conservation in 1969. While the Conservation Department was growing, other departments experienced little or no growth, prompting some significant reorganization of the school. The Wood Technology Department was phased out in 1964 and its faculty transferred to Forestry. In 1965 the administrations of the Fisheries and Wildlife Management Departments were combined, but separate curriculums were maintained. Also in 1965, the school acquired a new department with the transfer of Landscape Architecture from the College of Architecture and Design. The School of Natural Resources has also been host to several interdepartmental projects, including the Remote Sensing of the Environment Program, the Environmental Simulation Laboratory, and the Sea Grant Program. Over the years SNR has acquired or managed several forest properties for educational and scientific purposes. These have included the Eberwhite Woods in west Ann Arbor, the Saginaw Forest property farther west of Ann Arbor on Liberty Road, the Stinchfield Woods property near Dexter, the Ringwood tract near Saginaw, and Camp Filibert Roth in Iron County.

1992

School of Natural Resources & Environment

Despite the environmental movement, enrollments in the School of Natural Resources declined during the 1970s. In the early 1980s it became a target for a 33% budget cut, which was primarily achieved by focusing its effort more on graduate education and research. In July of 1992 the School added "Environment" to its title and began the task of renovating the Dana Building (the former West Medical Building) into a facility appropriate for 21st-century education and research.



Dana Building - Former West Medical Building - Built in 1904



The image above shows a choral rehearsal in the University Hall Auditorium in the late 1800s. The image below is of William Bolcom's, *Songs of Innocence and of Experience*, performed in the newly renovated Hill Auditorium on Thursday, April 8, 2004. In 2006 Bolcom received four Grammys for this work.



Music



The first professor of music was appointed in 1880. One of the oldest and largest schools of music in the United States, the School ranks among the top conservatories and schools of music in the country. Degrees are offered at the bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels in nearly all fields of music, dance, and theater. The School of Music views its mission as keeping an exuberant and undiluted love of the arts alive in all who are associated with it, while striving to prepare specialists who are knowledgeable and well-rounded musicians, dancers, and theater artists.

Music in Ann Arbor & the University

In the early 1880s, great interest developed in music, in both the community and the University. In the spring of 1879, a Messiah Club was formed by singers from several of the Ann Arbor church choirs. In the autumn, the organization adopted the name, the Ann Arbor Choral Union. Its membership included persons connected with the University and the community. The Choral Union carried on the Messiah Club's activities, giving concerts in local churches.

Before this movement had crystallized, the University Musical Society was organized to bridge the music of the community with that of the University. The University Musical Society was not to be a performing body, but an executive and administrative organization. Its purpose was to stimulate musical taste in the University and the community. Three faculty served as president of the Musical Society in the early years.

Presidents of the Musical Society



Henry Frieze
1879-81, 1883-89



Alexander Winchell
1881-83, 1889-91



Francis Kelsey
1891-1927



Calvin Cady

In the fall of 1880 the Literary Department offered a course in music. Calvin B. Cady, a distinguished young musician from Oberlin, Ohio who had studied at the Leipzig Konservatorium and had been elected conductor of the Choral Union was appointed to the newly established instructorship in music.



William Pettee

1881

The Ann Arbor School of Music was opened in September, 1881, and classes were conducted in a building at the corner of State and Huron Streets. Later the same year, the school became a division of the incorporated University Musical Society. The school did not survive due to lack of funds.

1892

In January, 1892 a special committee that was reorganizing the school collected one hundred subscriptions of sixty-five dollars each (\$6,500), whereupon the Board of Directors of the University Musical Society passed a resolution establishing the "University School of Music." It opened for instruction in October, 1892, in rooms rented in Newberry Hall. The school was not part of the University.



Newberry Hall

1891

In December of 1891, William Pettee, Professor of Mining Engineering, announced: "The University Musical Society has all the power it needs to proceed to the establishment of a School of Music," and it was resolved that a school of music be established "as soon as the necessary financial support could be secured."

1893

The rooms in Newberry Hall proved inadequate, however, and in 1893 a group of Ann Arbor citizens formed the School of Music Building Association. About two hundred individuals and firms subscribed for approximately six hundred shares of stock at \$25 each, a total of \$25,000. A site at 325 Maynard Street was purchased, and a building was constructed.



University School of Music - 325 Maynard

1916

In 1905, students in the Literary Department were permitted to elect courses in practical music in the University School of Music for which they received credit toward the bachelor of arts degree. In 1916 alterations were made to the School of Music building on Maynard.



Renovated School of Music on Maynard Street

1929

School of Music Becomes a Part of the University of Michigan

In 1925 the University School of Music Building Association gave the title of the building on Maynard Street to the University Musical Society, and the School of Music Building Association was dissolved. In 1929 the University Musical Society transferred the title of the building to the University when the School of Music was made a formal academic unit of the University. However, the School had long since outgrown the Maynard facility. Recitals, which were required from all degree-candidates in applied music, had to be scheduled a year in advance because borrowed facilities in other campus buildings were overtaxed and in heavy demand. In the 1930s the Varsity Band moved from Morris Hall into new quarters in Newberry Hall, which had a larger auditorium and acoustics more closely resembling those of the halls in which the Band played at concerts. However, the acoustics were not at all appreciated by the women living next door in Helen Newberry Hall, who voiced their objection to President Ruthven. After the first rehearsal, the band moved back to Morris Hall.



Morris Hall



Newberry Hall

1936

Proposed School of Music on Ingalls Mall



The proposed School of Music building was to be built next to the carillon tower since the tower would house classrooms. It was also to be sited next to Hill Auditorium, making the location ideal for rehearsals and performances.



1940s & 1950s

School of Music Facilities

In 1945, the University Band and the wind instrument department were located in their new quarters in Harris Hall on the northeast corner of State and Huron Streets.



Harris Hall

William Revelli, the band director, observed that the band was making strides—moving from a building that was built in 1854 (Morris Hall) to one that was built in 1886 (Harris Hall).

In 1946 the School of Music enrollment was frozen at 600 because of the severe space restrictions. To accommodate the students, the School had to operate their meager facilities from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. seven days a week. There was a critical shortage of space for classrooms, practice facilities, and concert halls. The school was forced to overflow into makeshift quarters in 13 other campus-area buildings, including several churches. Faculty members had no conference room for staff meetings, and their offices were scattered over several campus buildings. Many faculty shared their offices with pianos and other musical instruments. One professor's office also doubled as an emergency fire exit.



School of Music Library
28 seats for 610 students



Practice rooms were few and cramped.



Hallways of Music Building
Used for Student Practice



Faculty offices were overcrowded.



Students practiced in unsuitable places.

In the early 1950s a new building for the School of Music was number one on the University's priority list of capital outlay construction needs. On May 17, 1957 a \$3,900,000 contract was let for the building. But again the project was stalled for lack of appropriations, and the plans were filed away.

Finally in the early 1960s, state funding was obtained for a new building located on the University's North Campus. The noted Finnish architect Eero Saarinen (who had also developed the early master plans for the North Campus) was given the commission, and construction began.

In 1963 the new North Campus Music School Building was completed, solving the space problem and consolidating all musical activities under one roof. The tri-level building included space for 171 practice rooms, 21 classrooms, 46 teaching studios, 25 faculty offices, two rehearsal halls, a library with a 27,000-volume capacity, and several audition studios and recording rooms.

Dean Wallace said one of the most important aspects of the building was the faith the University had reaffirmed in music and the arts. *"This building has become a symbol for the humanities taking their rightful place next to the sciences in the atomic age."* (*Michigan Alumnus*, October 1, 1962, p. 14)



Music benefited from the spectacular Saarinen-designed complex on North Campus and the extraordinary performance venues on the Central Campus (Hill Auditorium, Power Center, Lydia Mendelsson). Yet several of its programs in the performing arts were scattered about the Central Campus, with dance (which was transferred from Physical Education in 1974) in the Central Campus Recreation Building complex, while the theatrical arts (Musical Theater was established in 1981, and the Theater Department was transferred from the LS&A Speech and Drama Department in 1984) were in dilapidated quarters in the Frieze Building. In 2005 construction was begun on a major new facility on the North Campus, the Walgreen Center for Theatrical Arts, containing the Arthur Miller Theatre. In July of 2006 the name of the School was changed to the School of Music, Theater and Drama.



Walgreen Drama Center



Walgreen Drama Center



Nursing



The School of Nursing has had an unsurpassed reputation of excellence for more than one hundred years. It has been a national leader in the advancement of nursing knowledge and the promotion of new trends in health care. The School's baccalaureate programs include a four-year B.S.N. Program, a Second Career Nursing Program, and an R.N.-B.S.N. Completion Program. At the master's level, the School of Nursing, through the University's Rackham School of Graduate Studies, offers advanced study in clinical specialist, nurse practitioner, and management roles. The School's prestigious Ph.D. and Postdoctoral Programs prepare nurse scientists to develop the knowledge necessary to support and advance nursing practice.

1870s

There is no reference to nurses in the official records of the first University Hospital of 1869. When the Hospital was enlarged in 1876, a recommendation was made that two nurses be employed, one male and one female.



First Hospital 1869

"In my student days there were comparatively few nurses, in the modern sense, and a good deal of the work was done by practical nurses, the students, and helpers generally. There was attached to each ward a wardmaster and wardmistress who were responsible for the care of the patients and gave the students their orders."
Dr. W.J. Mayo in a letter to Dr. Peterson in 1937 (*Encyclopedic Survey*, p. 997) (Peterson, MS, II: 115)

Professional nursing education began in the United States in 1873. By 1900 there were 432 schools of nursing operating nationwide.



Pavilion Hospital 1876

1890s

Training School for Nurses

In 1891 the University of Michigan Training School for Nurses was organized. This program was established by the Medical School so that qualified nurses could be found to staff the new University Hospital. At its founding the Training School was limited to a student body of eight. The original curriculum consisted of a two-year, non-degree program. In 1902 the Regents extended the basic curriculum to three years. Entrance requirements established by the turn of the century specified that students must be women, between the ages of 22 and 32, of superior education and refinement.

1910s

The connection between the hospital and the nursing program was strengthened in 1912 when the Training School for Nurses was reorganized and placed under the direct control of the University Hospital. In 1912 there were about 100 students. In 1915 a first full-time instructor was hired, and the admissions requirement was a high school diploma. In 1919 a second five-year program leading to the conferring of a university degree was established.

Catherine Street Hospitals



Early Nurses Residence was behind Palmer Ward



Hospital Ward



Nurses Assisting in Surgery Clinic



Hospital Ward



Nurses Diet Kitchen 1916



Nurses Class of 1916



Nurses Graduating Class of 1960



“There’s a new look among the University’s student nurses this fall. Results of the intensive search by a student committee for a new uniform that would best combine charm and convenience are modeled above.”
(Michigan Alumnus, 1950-51)



Pemberton-Welch Nurses Residence

The Pemberton-Welch Nurses’ Residence opened in 1921 and provided rooms for seventy-five nurses.



Homeopathic Nurses Cap



Allopathic Nurses Cap



Homeopathic Nurses Residence (left)

By 1924, 190 nurses were in training. The administrative nursing staff included, in addition to a matron and a dietician, a principal of the training school, a superintendent and an assistant superintendent, a director of the Hospital education department, and two instructors. When the new hospital opened in 1925 the program in the Training School for Nurses was reorganized. The instruction in basic sciences was given by regularly appointed members of the faculties, the instruction in practical medical work by the professors in the Medical School, and the instruction in therapy and practical nursing by the nursing staff. A reorganization five years later provided for one semester's work on the University campus.

In 1923, U. S. Senator James Couzens gave \$600,000 for a building to house student and graduate nurses. The residence was felt to be an indispensable part of the new Hospital. Completed in August of 1925, it provided 250 rooms, mostly singles, accommodating about 260 women. The basement had facilities for instruction, an amphitheater, faculty offices, laboratories, classrooms, an assembly hall, and a game room.



Couzens Hall



New University Hospital - Couzens Hall (lower left)



Couzens Hall



James Couzens

James Couzens 1871-1936, U.S. Senator, industrialist, and philanthropist. Couzens was born in Ontario, Canada and moved to Detroit in 1887. He entered into partnership with Henry Ford in 1903 and served as vice president and general manager of the Ford Motor Company. In 1919 he sold his interest to the Fords for \$35 million. As mayor of Detroit from 1919-1922, he installed municipal street railways. He served in the U.S. Senate from 1922-1936. He acted with the Progressive Republicans, advocating high, graduated income taxes and public ownership of utilities. He established the Children's Fund of Michigan with \$10 million, gave \$1 million for relief in Detroit, and began a loan fund for the physically handicapped. His support of the New Deal cost him the senatorial renomination in 1936.

In 1926 nursing students met the same admission criteria as students entering the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, although they received their basic science instruction through the Medical School. In 1928 the program's official title was belatedly changed to the University Hospital School of Nursing of the University of Michigan.

In 1940 there were 177 students in the University Hospital School of Nursing and 198 graduate nurses on the Hospital staff. There were also 146 students enrolled in the courses in public health nursing. In 1941 the Regents established the nursing program as an independent university teaching unit, the School of Nursing. Although recognized as independent, the school's senior administrative officer was not given the title of dean until 1955. In 1944 it was agreed that the combined course in the liberal arts and nursing should be phased out in favor of a new program leading to a bachelor of science in nursing degree.

In 1952 the curriculum was radically revised. The three-year program was discontinued and replaced by a four-year program leading to a BSN degree. In 1961 the curriculum was expanded to include the school's first master's degree in psychiatric nursing. The next year, 1962, a master's degree program in medical-surgical nursing was begun. In 1967 the school once again extensively revised its curriculum, and the reforms were placed into effect in 1968. In 1967 the school also launched a major continuing education program for practicing nurses, funded through the Michigan Association for Regional Medical Programs. In the early 1970s the school expanded its degree programs by offering for the first time a research-based Ph.D. in Nursing.

The school's capabilities dramatically increased in 1958 with the opening of a separate building for the School of Nursing, constructed as a part of the Medical Science I complex. By 1970 the school had approximately 1,000 students, one of the largest enrollments in the nation.



School of Nursing
Part of Medical Science I



The School of Nursing was located for many years in Medical School buildings, but with the increasing focus on graduate education and research, new facilities were needed. In the 1990s a major renovation of space in the North Ingalls complex (the former St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital) provided adequate facilities.



School of Nursing - Former St. Joseph s Hospital

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

HEALTH BEHAVIOR & HEALTH EDUCATION

BIOSTATISTICS

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

HEALTH MANAGEMENT & POLICY

HUMAN NUTRITION

PUBLIC HEALTH GENETICS

POPULATION FELLOWS PROGRAM

OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

OCCUPATIONAL & ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE

GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

REPRODUCTIVE & WOMEN'S HEALTH

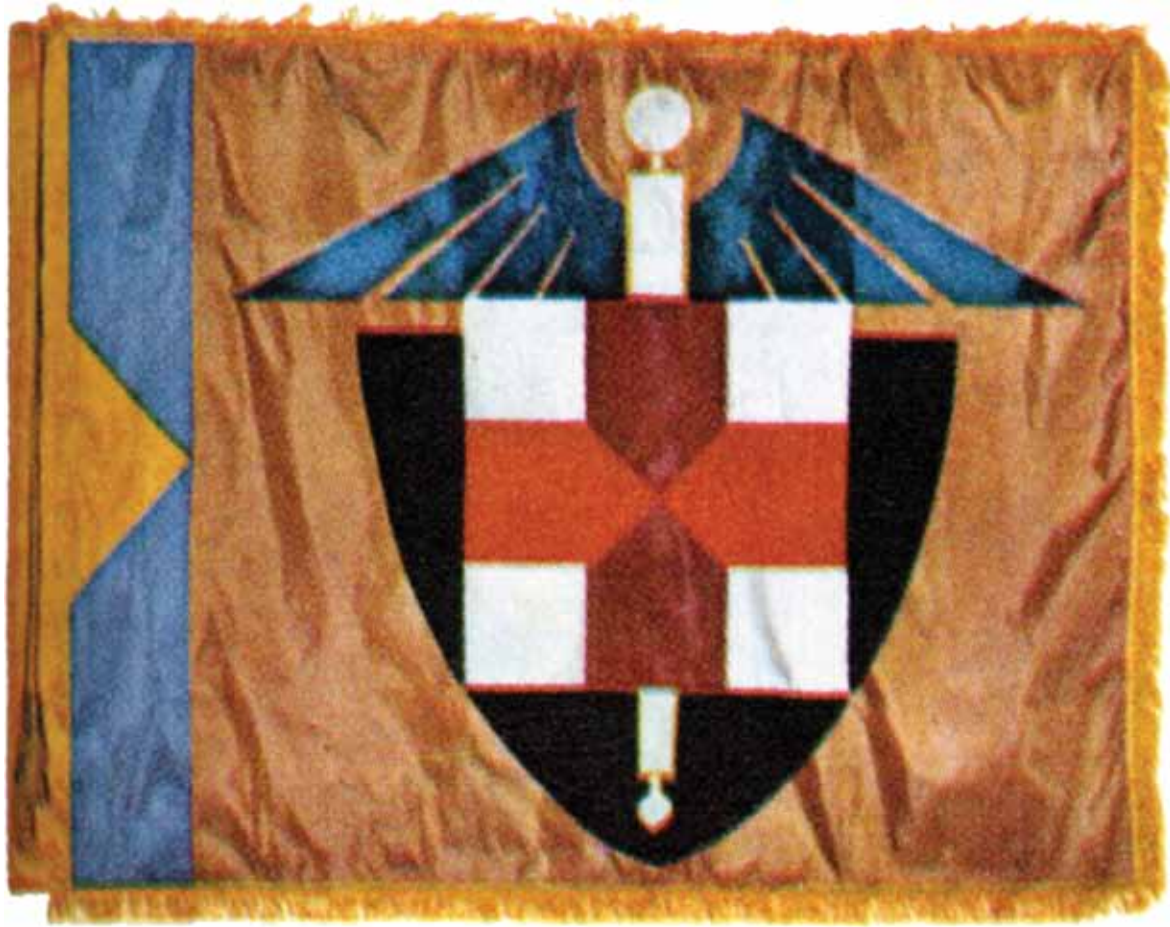
TOXICOLOGY

DENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

HOSPITAL & MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

Public Health



The University's first professor of hygiene was appointed in 1887; the first degree in hygiene was granted in 1897; and the School of Public Health became an independent unit in 1941. Doctor of Philosophy programs, established in 1947, now include concentrations in biostatistics, environmental health, epidemiology, health behavior and health education, and health organization and policy. The School of Public Health emphasizes epidemiology and population-based studies of health and illness through multi-disciplinary approaches to community-based health problems and health care delivery while adhering to the basic mission of helping to maintain and improve the health of all people by disseminating knowledge, training health professionals and providing advisory and other services to agencies and individuals. Since the 1980s the school has focused on AIDS/HIV, substance abuse, smoking, air pollution, and health gerontology.

1887

Department of Hygiene & Physiological Chemistry

Although the School of Public Health officially dates from 1941, the university had been a pioneer in public health education since the 19th century. In 1887 the State Board of Health suggested that the university establish a professorship of hygiene. Professors Victor Vaughan, Albert Prescott, and John Langley devised a plan for the creation of a Department of Hygiene. Victor Vaughan headed the new Department of Hygiene and Physiologic Chemistry.



Victor Vaughan



Albert Prescott



John Langley

1889

Hygienic Laboratory

The Hygienic Laboratory was established in 1889 and was the first laboratory of its kind in the country. It contained “all the apparatus employed by Koch” and positioned the University of Michigan at the forefront of American bacteriological research. The laboratory was used for instruction in bacteriology, for research into the etiology of disease, and as a test site for food and drink suspected of contamination. The laboratory was housed in the Physics Building.

The first degree in Hygiene was awarded in 1897. From 1897 to 1916 the master’s degree in public health was offered through the Medical School. In 1911 the Regents established the degree of Master of Science in Public Health and approved the curriculum and degree of Doctor of Public Health that same year. In 1916 the program was transferred to the Graduate School.



Physics Building - Hygienic Laboratory

1921

Division of Hygiene & Public Health

An effort to coordinate all health sciences work on campus led to the creation of the Division of Hygiene and Public Health in 1921. Professor John Sundwall led this division from 1921 until 1941. In addition to the public health program, the division at various times included the University Health Service, the physical education program, and a number of courses taught in other schools and departments.

John Sundwall received his B.S. (1903) and Ph.D. (1906) from the University of Chicago and an M.D. (1912) from Johns Hopkins. His teaching career started at the University of Chicago. He then went to the University of Utah where he served as professor of anatomy and dean of the Medical School. He spent several years as hygienic expert and assistant surgeon in the U.S. Public Health Service. From 1912 to 1918 he served at the University of Kansas, then went to the University of Minnesota where he accepted a similar post as Professor and Director of Hygiene and Public Health, establishing the first comprehensive student health service in the country.



John Sundwall

1941

School of Public Health

In 1934 Michigan became the first university to offer an organized program in the field of preventive medicine. In 1939 the Board of Regents approved the creation of a School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine with the stipulation that “no addition to the budget of the Division of Hygiene and Public Health as adopted in 1939 would result from this action.” The school was organized in three departments: Public Health Practice, Epidemiology, and Environmental Health. The Department of Public Health Practice included the fields of public health administration, economics, education, nursing, dentistry, physiological chemistry, mental health, and nutrition. The Department of Epidemiology encompassed public health laboratory practice, immunology, and health statistics. The Department of Environmental Health covered public health engineering and industrial health. The school offered programs leading to master’s and doctoral degrees in public health and to a bachelor’s degree in public health nursing. Later programs included the Departments of Tropical Diseases, Biostatistics, Population Planning, Community Health, Hospital Administration, and Medical Care Organization.

The Rockefeller and W. K. Kellogg foundations provided grants of \$500,000 each for operating expenses. The grants also covered construction costs of the school's building completed in 1943. Dr. Henry Frieze Vaughan, former Commissioner of Health in Detroit and the son of Victor Vaughan, was named the first dean of the School of Public Health in 1941, and served until he retired in 1959. The building was named in his honor in 1971.



Henry Frieze Vaughan Building 1941



Henry F. Vaughan

The Thomas Francis, Jr. Public Health Building was named in honor of the renowned epidemiologist, who had served on the faculty from 1941 to 1968. The \$7 million project was financed with two federal grants, and a gift of \$2.5 million from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. The seven-story building was connected to the original building by a walkway at the third level. The new facility consolidated the activities of the School, previously scattered in 13 different locations.



Thomas Francis, Jr. Public Health Building 1971

From its inception, the School of Public Health has supported an active program of research. In 1950 a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation permitted the creation of an undergraduate degree program in public health aimed at meeting the increasing demand for personnel to serve as administrators and technicians in government public health agencies. The School sponsored frequent institutes and in-service programs for health workers, administrators, and public officials. As in the nineteenth century, the School of Public Health proved responsive in fulfilling its service obligation to Michigan. Thomas Francis, Jr., head of the Epidemiology Department, served as chairman of the Armed Forces Influenza Commission and directed the research at the school's Virus Laboratories that developed an influenza vaccine during World War II.

1955

Salk Polio Vaccine Field Test

The School of Public Health has long been ranked as one of the leading programs in the nation, perhaps best known for its work on poliomyelitis. Under the direction of Dr. Thomas Francis, the school was the largest recipient of grant funds from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (later known as the March of Dimes). Francis conducted numerous epidemiological studies, and Jonas Salk began the work which led to the development of a polio vaccine. The field test of Salk's vaccine was directed by Francis, in what was the largest mass experiment in medicine ever undertaken.



Dr. Hatcher, Dr. Francis, Dr. Salk, Basil O Connor

New Facilities for the School of Public Health

By the 1990s laboratory space became a major concern, and through a combination of private and University support, a major new building was constructed.



Social Work



The program in Social Work began in 1921 and was granted the status of a School in 1951. At the master's level, the School prepares professional practitioners to work with individuals, children and their families, organizations, and communities, in such fields as substance abuse, aging, mental health, education, child and public welfare, and public policy. The unique Joint Doctorial Program in Social Work and Social Sciences prepares students for academic careers. Graduates of both programs are found in leadership positions around the world. The School of Social Work consistently ranks as the leading school in the nation.

1921

In May of 1921 a curriculum in social work was expressly designed to meet the growing demand for trained professionals in the various fields of public and private philanthropy. Under the direction of Professor A. E. Wood, staff members in sociology developed a curriculum in social work which included background courses in the social sciences, specialized professional courses, and field work.

1927

The successful development of a program in social work was recognized in 1925, when the University was granted membership into the Association of Schools of Professional Social Work. This Association encouraged the maintenance of the high standards of the School's undergraduate program and the initiation of a graduate-level curriculum. In 1927 the Regents authorized a certificate in social work to be awarded to students who completed a year's work experience in addition to their undergraduate degree requirements.

1935

Institute of Health & Social Sciences

In response to the thinking of social work educators at the time and the recommendations of a committee of Detroit citizens, the University moved to reorganize its program in social work. With financial support from the Horace H. and Mary A. Rackham Fund and the McGregor Fund, the Institute of Health and Social Sciences was established. It was later renamed the Institute of Public and Social Administration. The new Institute, housed in the Horace H. Rackham Education Memorial Building in Detroit, accepted its first students in the fall semester of 1935, offering a two-year program leading to the Master of Social Work degree.



Rackham Education Memorial Building in Detroit



The enrollment of the Institute's program in social work from 1935-45 averaged 1000 students. During the early years of the program many students were employed part time to finance their education, and therefore most graduates required from four to six years to complete their degrees. Others were forced to discontinue their studies with the advent of World War II. In addition to the program in Detroit, the Institute ran a statewide extension program that reached over 500 students.

1945

Institute of Social Work

By 1945 the Institute of Social Work was formed, and the social work curriculum was redefined. The Institute remained in Detroit and set as its goals the design of a curriculum to enlarge the technical side of training for work in the general field of social and public welfare and to relate it to the broader aspects of political and social life. The curriculum included courses in the major divisions of social work: social case work, group work, community organization, public welfare, research and statistics, administration, and field work.

1951

School of Social Work Established

In July of 1951 the University of Michigan established the School of Social Work to replace the Institute of Social Work. The University transferred the operation of the School from Detroit to Ann Arbor. President Alexander G. Ruthven noted that the School would concentrate its attention on the educational needs of other communities throughout the state and would place special emphasis on the field of public welfare and its administration.

Fedele Fauri was named Dean of the School of Social Work and Professor of Public Welfare Administration in 1951. Faculty review of the curriculum resulted in the addition of courses to reflect a focus on public welfare services and social administration. There was renewed emphasis on statewide services through consultations, development of field placements, extension courses, summer institutes, and workshops. These activities represented a supplementary but vital function of the School in assisting social agencies in communities throughout the State to improve their social work services.



Fedele Fauri

From the house on Washington Street, where it had its modest beginning the School relocated to new quarters in the Frieze Building in the late 1950s. As enrollments increased, Dean Fauri saw the need for a separate divisional library for social work to meet the educational requirements of students and faculty. A Social Work Library was established in April of 1958 in the Frieze Building.



Frieze Building - Old Ann Arbor High School



Frieze Building Addition 1957

Enrollment increased throughout the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, made possible by an increase in full-time faculty funded by the University and by federal training grants and year-round operation of the University, whereby students could enter the School in January and complete four continuous terms and receive the master of social work degree after one year and four months, as opposed to the normal two academic years of study. For many years the School of Social Work, ranked as the nation's leading school, was housed in inadequate space in the Frieze building. Although efforts were made to raise funds for a new facility, this proved difficult for a School with modestly paid social workers as alumni. Finally in the 1990s the University allocated \$30 million to build a new School of Social Work Building on the Central Campus.



School of Social Work

ARCHIVES & RECORDS MANAGEMENT

HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION



Library School - Summer of 1918

LIBRARY & INFORMATION SERVICES

NURSING & INFORMATION

INFORMATION ECONOMICS, MANAGEMENT & POLICY

DOCTORAL PROGRAM

LAW & INFORMATION

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION & INFORMATION

PUBLIC POLICY & INFORMATION

SOCIAL WORK & INFORMATION

Library Science - Information



A formal program for librarians began in 1926 when the Department of Library Science was created in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts. In 1948, offerings became entirely graduate, and a doctoral program was inaugurated. Establishment of an independent school, committed to the interdisciplinary study of information and library principles, came in 1969. In response to the rapid change brought on by technology, the School broadened further in the 1990s. It now pursues a highly interdisciplinary approach to educate professionals who will serve as leaders in the information age. Recognizing this broader mission, the School was renamed the School of Information in 1996.

1909

Library Education

The first program in library education at the University of Michigan began in 1909, when the University Librarian, Theodore Koch, began a summer program in "library methods." In 1918, Koch's successor, William Warner Bishop, raised the entrance requirement for this summer program to a minimum of thirty hours of college credit.



Theodore Koch



Library in the Original Law Building 1863 - 1883

1926

Department of Library Science in LS&A

In the spring of 1926 the Regents authorized the creation of the Department of Library Science with Bishop as its chairman. Two degrees were offered: A Bachelor of Arts, conferred after one year of work, and a Master of Arts, conferred after two years of work. In 1930 a bachelor's degree was required for admission to the program. William Bishop retired from the department chairmanship in 1940 and was succeeded by Rudolph Gjelsness.



William W. Bishop



The University Library
1883 - 1920



1948

Bachelor's Degree Eliminated - Doctoral Program Begun

In 1948 Gjelsness led a major curriculum revision which eliminated the bachelor's degree. Thereafter, the master's degree was awarded after two semesters and one summer of work beyond the bachelor's degree. A doctoral program was also begun.



Rudolph Gjelsness



The General Library Reading Room 1920
(Melcher's Lunettes moved from University Hall)



The General Library Reference Desk 1920
(Parthenon Frieze moved from the 1983 Reading Room)

1969

School of Library Science



Russell Bidlack

In 1964, Gjelsness reached the mandatory retirement age and was succeeded by Wallace J. Bonk. Bonk suffered a heart attack in 1967 and resigned the chairmanship to return to teaching. Professor Russell E. Bidlack, who had been a member of the faculty since 1950, was named acting chairman. In November 1967 a panel of library leaders, who had been invited to visit and examine the department, recommended that the department be made a separate school. On October 18, 1968, the Regents approved the request, and the change became effective on July 1, 1969. Bidlack was named the school's first dean, a position which he held until his retirement in 1984. University Librarian Richard M. Dougherty became interim dean pending the arrival of Robert M. Warner as dean in April 1985.



Schools and Colleges often had their own libraries. The photograph on the left is the Architecture Library in Lorch Hall. The image on the right is the Engineering Library in West Engineering.



1986

School of Information & Library Studies



Robert Warner

Robert Warner was appointed dean after serving as Archivist of the United States. Under Warner, the school began to grow and change. The first visible sign of this came with the Regents' approval of the school's name change in July of 1986, to the School of Information and Library Studies. The name change reflected a changing emphasis in the curriculum and the changing nature of the field of librarianship through the use of computers and electronic media.



Undergraduate Library 1957



Dow Instructional Center - North Campus

1996

School of Information



Daniel Atkins

The School of Information evolved from the highly ranked School of Library Science, which itself had transitioned from a department in LS&A to a separate school in the 1969. The change in title represented a bold experiment to build a new discipline capable of educating professionals in the emerging area of information services, drawing heavily upon the knowledge base developed over centuries by librarians.

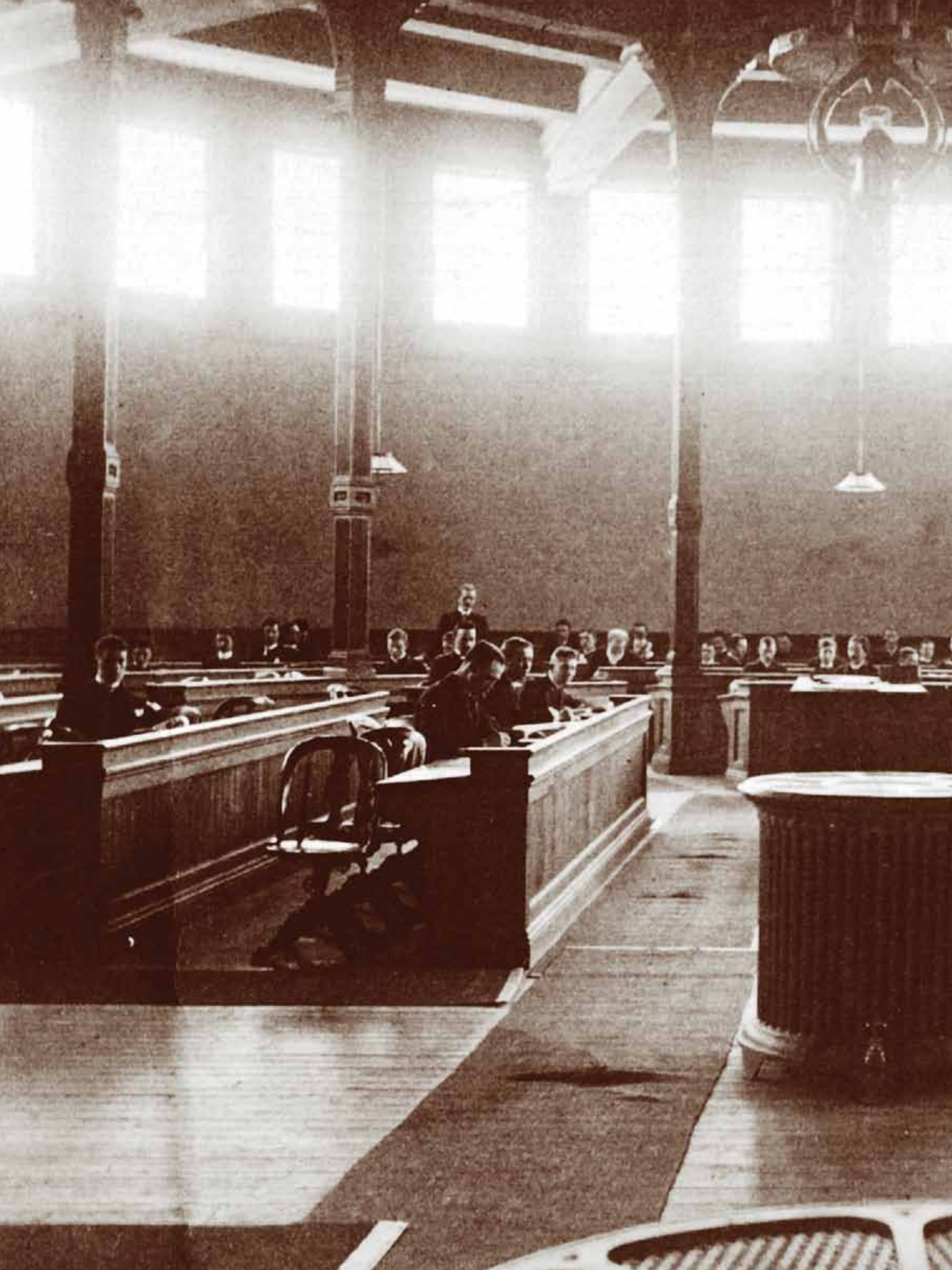
The founding dean, Daniel Atkins, was a computer engineer (and former dean of engineering), and he rapidly recruited a cadre of exciting faculty from within the University and beyond. The School is housed in West Hall (the old West Engineering Building), with a satellite facility in the old Computer Center on North Campus (known as SI-North).



West Hall



SI-North



University Library Reading Room 1883

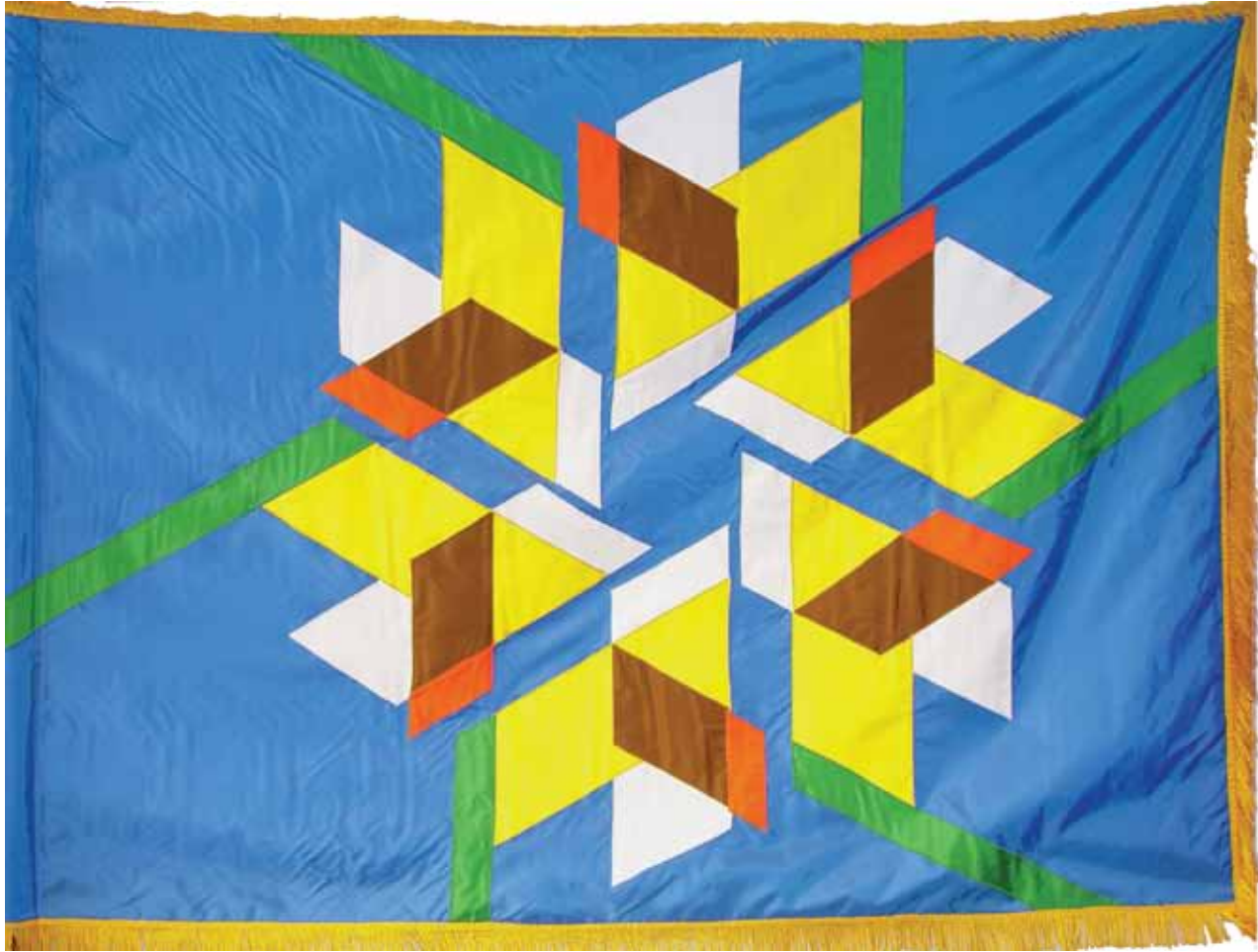




*University Library Reading Room
After the Swivel Chairs Had Worn Out*



Art



Education in the visual arts has been provided to students since the nineteenth century. The professional Master of Fine Arts degree was first awarded in 1960, and the School of Art was established as a separate unit in 1974. The School provides a comprehensive range of baccalaureate and graduate degree programs in art and design, including photography, sculpture, fibers, metalwork and jewelry design, new genres, medical and biological illustration, and scientific illustration. The School was renamed the School of Art and Design in 1996.

In 1876 Charles Denison was appointed instructor in Engineering and Drawing and Assistant in Architecture.



Charles Denison

“Charles Denison’s nickname was ‘Little Lord Chesterfield,’ for he was the Beau Brummel of the University. His slightly curly hair matched the shine on his boots. His ties matched his socks. His wardrobe contained unnumbered suits of clothes and overcoats for all kinds of weather. The collars of some of his topcoats were of expensive fur. He had all kinds of haberdashery, including more than forty shirts. He did not have these laundered in Ann Arbor, but sent them each month to Chicago for ‘proper’ laundering.” Mortimer Cooley (*Scientific Blacksmith*, p. 96)



Charles Denison s Classrooms



Professor Denison, “Denny” to his students, “would go around the free-hand drawing room inspecting the drawings. He would stop at a desk, look the work over, and say in a voice to be heard by all, ‘Very good, very good.’ He would then take the student’s pencil and begin changing a line here and there, calling out the changes as they were made, until the drawing had taken on an entirely new and correct form.” Herbert J. Goulding ’93e (*Michigan Technic*, November, 1941, p. 10)

1906 - 1927 Drawing, Painting & Design in the Department of Architecture

Drawing, painting, and the theory of design first appeared in the curriculum of the Department of Engineering and Architecture as service courses for architectural students. The first courses in drawing were given by Alice Hunt in 1906. All drawing and painting instruction during these years was offered in a large sky-lighted studio on the fourth floor north in the New Engineering Building. Here the temper of the time in art education was expressed by a regiment of plaster casts and a battalion of still-life tables, many of the latter carrying carefully set arrangements of pottery and colored draperies. The emphasis of the period was upon naturalism, and all types of subject matter were treated as if they were still life.

During the early 1900s Architecture shared quarters with Engineering in the New Engineering Building and the Engineering Shops. By 1920 the number of students in Architecture reached 300 with some 200 students enrolled in other colleges taking one or more courses in Architecture. Almost all of the drafting and drawing rooms were made by the simple expedience of erecting a partition and announcing “this is a drawing-room because it’s the only place in which there can be one!”



Engineering Shops (1) New Engineering Building (2)

The initial layout of the design courses was the work of two architects, Emil Lorch and Caldwell Titcomb. By 1921, interest in the field had increased, and Detroit designer Herbert A. Fowler carried the major load of design teaching for the next decade. From 1926 to 1932 he was given valuable assistance by Titcomb, who inaugurated two important courses, History of Applied Arts and Design of Interiors. In 1924 a curriculum in decorative design leading to the degree of bachelor of science in design was approved.

1927

New Architecture Building - Lorch Hall

In 1927 Architecture moved into its new building, Lorch Hall. The third floor was devoted to classes in design, and the fourth floor to those in drawing and painting. "It is safe to say that never have prospects for artistic development at Michigan seemed brighter. The completion of the new Architecture Building, with all of the valuable equipment which it affords the student, has given added impetus to the creative study, and this, with the Faculty as a nucleus, has given rise to a Campus art colony that seems destined to make itself known beyond the local environs" (*Michigan Alumnus*, 1928).



Lorch Hall

Drawing from life and casts was done in the long studio room on the fourth floor. Here ceiling-high arched windows admitted the northern light, providing an ideal place for the student to draw or paint. In the 1920s a special arts course for teachers was introduced into the summer session. The instructor was **Jean Paul Slusser**, a graduate of the University who had also studied art at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and in the Woodstock landscape classes of the Art Students' League of New York. The summer session students sketched or painted on the lawn of the Lawyers Club, down by the river, or any place that was picturesque.



John Paul Slusser



Professor Slusser's Summer Class

1935

In 1935 a curriculum in decorative design was approved. Five major options were offered: Interior Design; Advertising Design; Stage Design; Applied Design; and Drawing, Painting, and Design. The greater attraction of the program was soon demonstrated by an increased enrollment, and this in turn made it possible to build up the faculty by additional appointments. A kiln, first set up in the East Engineering Building and then moved to Lorch Hall, allowed the introduction of ceramics courses. For many years this work was supervised by Mary Chase Stratton, owner and co-founder of Pewabic Potteries of Detroit. Looms were also acquired for the teaching of weaving, to allow students to learn through practice as well as theory.

1940s

During WWII the presence of male students in the design program dropped precipitously. The College was able to keep most of its staff together and continue its operations due in large part to the steady enrollment of women in the drawing, painting, and design classes. In 1948 the Extension Service offered drawing, painting, sculpture and ceramics, for college credit, at both the Grand Rapids Art Gallery and the Kalamazoo Art Institute.

1951

A new visual arts program was announced in 1951. This was a single curriculum suited to the various interests and professional needs of degree candidates, while at the same time providing courses for the general university student seeking some art training. Art for beginners, taught by members of the drawing and painting staff for non-architectural students, was a required laboratory course for a basic survey lecture course in the fine arts given in the Literary College. Home in the Community was a studio course in interior design for students outside the College.

1974

School of Art

In 1974 Art broke away from the College of Architecture and became the School of Art. Both schools moved into their new building on North Campus. Unfortunately, the school's decision to build its undergraduate programs along a conservatory model—unlike the School of Music, which stressed an education more tightly integrated into LS&A—put the new school at some risk during the 1980s budget crisis, and it was targeted with a 18% cut.

1996

School of Art & Design

In 1996 the name was changed to the School of Art & Design.



An indoor riding hall was available during the winter.



1904 Literary Class
Football Team



1903 Basketball Team



1912 Literary Class
Basketball Team



George P. Codd 91 and James R. Angell 90



1912 Literary Class
Hockey Team



1903 Literary-Engineering
Relay Team



Field Hockey on Palmer Field



Kinesiology



Kinesiology has been part of the University of Michigan curriculum since the turn of the century, and today's Division of Kinesiology joined the ranks of the schools and colleges in 1984. Undergraduate students major in movement science, sports management and communication, physical education, and athletic training, preparing for careers ranging from physical therapy and cardiac rehabilitation to athletic administration and sport law. Master's and doctoral students often continue their careers in higher education or research.

The Quest for a Gymnasium

“There was no ‘Gym’. The nearest approach to a gymnasium so-called was an old open barracks with a board roof and sides, resting on poles sunken in the ground, not heated and used only in warm weather. It had a sawdust or ground tan bark floor. It was built between 1858 and 1860, and stood near where the present heating plant is. Its apparatus consisted of a few bare poles, ropes and rings.” Dr. W. F. Breakey ’59m (Michigan Alumnus, April 1901)

In 1868 President Haven presented to the Regents a petition signed by 250 students asking for a gymnasium. In 1870 the faculty recommended the establishment of a Department of Hygiene and Physical Culture and the construction of a gymnasium. Still no steps were taken. The plea continued until 1891, when Joshua Waterman offered \$20,000 for a gymnasium on condition that an equal amount be raised from private sources. The Waterman Gymnasium opened in 1894. In 1895 Regent Levi Barbour offered land valued at \$25,000, and Regent Charles Hebard donated \$10,000 for a women’s gymnasium.



Eliza Mosher



Barbour Gymnasium (left) Waterman Gymnasium (right)

1896

Physical Education Required for All Students

In 1896 Eliza M. Mosher, M.D. was named Professor of Hygiene and Women’s Dean in the Literary Department. At her request, the Regents made Physical Education a required program for all students. As the first head of Women’s Physical Education, Dr. Mosher began classes in the unfinished Barbour Gymnasium. The Barbour Gymnasium was not fully furnished and equipped until the early 1900s.

1900 - 1920

Fielding Yost Comes to Michigan



In 1901 Fielding H. Yost was hired as head football coach at a salary of \$2,300 plus living expenses (twice that of a full professor).

In 1905 the Women’s Athletic Association was established. This new organization was an outgrowth of the Women’s Athletic Committee of the Women’s League.

In 1911 Michigan Law made teaching of Physical Education in schools compulsory for all communities of 10,000 or more. In 1919 this mandate was expanded to populations above 3,000.

In 1912 the Department of Intramural Sports was created, giving structure to the student games that were already being played among the academic units.



In 1921 the Department of Physical Education was created as part of the new School of Education. A few months later the Regents established an umbrella Division of Hygiene and Public Health encompassing Men's and Women's Physical Education, Intercollegiate Athletics, the gymnasiums and intramural sports. Fielding Yost was named the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics. Dr. John Sundwall became the first Director of the new Division of Hygiene and Public Health, overseeing Physical Education. In 1923 Dr. Margaret Bell was appointed Associate Professor of Physical Education. A master's degree was created in 1931 and Ph.D. degree in 1938.



Margaret Bell



John Sundwall



Paul Hunsicker



Dee Edington

In 1941 Fielding Yost retired, and Physical Education, Athletics and intramural sports were reorganized. Fritz Crisler was named Director of Physical Education and Athletics. Until this time the Physical Education professorial titles of Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor and Instructor were used. In 1941 they were changed to Director, Supervisor, Associate Supervisor, and Assistant Supervisor. But in 1967 the University returned to professorial titles for the Physical Education faculty.

In 1949, with the appointment of Paul Hunsicker as Professor and Chair of Physical Education, the Department began to emphasize research. In 1970, in response to student demands during the activist 60s, the physical education requirement was dropped. In 1977 Dee Edington was named chair. Waterman & Barbour Gymnasiums were demolished, and Physical Education moved into the new Central Campus Recreation Building, completed in 1977.



Fritz Crisler

In response to student activist demands during the 1960s, the physical education requirement was dropped.



Students Protest

The Division of Kinesiology began its existence as the physical education program within the School of Education. Although the department was originally targeted during the 1980s with the same 40% cut as Education, the presence of a significant number of varsity athletes in the school created pressure on the University to preserve its capacity, and hence it was spun off as an independent unit. This reputation as a less demanding major for the football team has made it difficult politically for Kinesiology to assume the more standard title of college or school. However, its more rigorous programs have evolved both in quality and difficulty and are now among the most challenging undergraduate programs in the University.



Kinesiology



Kinesiology

Public Policy



The School of Public Policy prepares graduates for distinguished careers in policy analysis and management and promotes improved public policy through research. Its curriculum combines rigorous grounding in contemporary social science, opportunities to develop expertise in a variety of policy domains, and practical experience. Graduates work in government and the private and nonprofit sectors, using their knowledge, judgment, and new ideas to solve social problems, both domestic and international. The School traces its history to the founding of the Institute of Public Administration in 1936, the first university program in the United States to provide a systematic course of study in municipal administration. The Institute became the Institute of Public Policy Studies in 1968 and was renamed the School of Public Policy in 1995. In 1999 it became the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy.

1913

Bureau of Reference & Research in Government

Government activities are so diverse and so intermingled with our daily life that a useful service can be performed by a research agency concerned primarily with governmental issues. The need for a center of information on government was recognized by the University as far back as 1913, when the Bureau was established as a division of the Department of Political Science under the name of the Bureau of Reference and Research in Government.

1918

Bureau of Government

In 1918 the title of the Bureau of Reference and Research in Government was changed to Bureau of Government. For the next twenty years the small appropriation available to the Bureau was used chiefly to develop a library for students in the municipal administration curriculum.

1934

An expansion in Bureau activities was made possible in 1934 by a grant for governmental research from the Horace H. Rackham estate, and for the first time it became possible to initiate a broad program of research extending over a period of several years. At that time the Bureau was reorganized into a separate unit of the University. To broaden the scope of its activities a faculty advisory committee was appointed, consisting of representatives from the Law School, the School of Education, and the departments of Economics, Sociology, and Political Science.

1936

Institute of Public & Social Administration

By 1935, the University community perceived a need for training in various administrative functions in the state. Requests came from the Department of Political Science (for training in public administration) and from the Department of Forestry and Conservation and the Department of Geography (for training in the field of land utilization). These diversified training programs were assembled in an Institute of Public and Social Administration.

The Institute of Public and Social Administration was established in 1936 as an integral part of the Graduate School to provide professional curriculums in social work and public administration, to coordinate technical offerings in these and in other closely related fields, and to provide facilities for research. Its special objectives were to equip men and women for professional service in social work and public administration and to train investigators. The Institute aimed to foster study and investigation and thus contribute to a better understanding of human nature and behavior as exhibited in our complex social and economic life.

Since a public health course already existed, this part of the program was omitted from the proposed curriculum. Under these circumstances, the Institute of the Health and the Social Sciences was changed early in 1936 to the Institute of Public and Social Administration. The executive committee in charge was responsible to the Executive Board of the Graduate School. The Bureau of Reference and Research in Government was also placed under the jurisdiction of the Institute, and the program of research in land utilization and land-use planning was instituted at this time.

1940

The curriculums in 1940 provided for a two-year program both in public administration and in social work and led to the professional degrees, respectively, of master of public administration and master of social work. The purpose of the reorganized Institute was to expand activities in research, training, and service in those social and governmental fields which require technical knowledge and skills based on the formal social sciences and related disciplines. It also endeavored to coordinate the curriculums and to supplement them where necessary, so that students might gain a more adequate understanding of the nature of voluntary and governmental organization and thus be better prepared to act as citizens and to fill responsible public and social positions.

“Contemporary government is exceedingly complex and controversial, and adequate analysis of governmental problems requires tedious and prolonged study. In general, problems selected for investigation must be timely. This does not preclude investigations of a more theoretical nature which may not be of immediate interest to the public, but which may have significance in the fields of public finance and public administration. In every study great care is taken to state all of the pertinent facts accurately and impartially. The research program of the Bureau is designed to assist and improve government in Michigan, and to be of service to Michigan citizens by furnishing them with information on leading questions in taxation and government. Careful examination of governmental issues from the financial, administrative, economic, and legal standpoints will provide a basis for the intelligent treatment and understanding of these problems.”
Robert S. Ford (*Encyclopedic Survey*, p. 1060, available online at Humanities Text Initiative (www.hti.umich.edu))



Haven Hall



Haven Hall



Haven Hall



Bureau of Government Library



Bureau of Government Library

The Bureau of Government Library was housed in Haven Hall. In 1957 the building was destroyed by an arsonist.

1968

Institute of Public Policy Studies

In 1968 the program's name was changed to the Institute of Public Policy Studies.

1995

School of Public Policy Studies

In 1995 the Institute of Public Policy Studies became the School of Public Policy Studies.

1999

Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy

The University's program in public policy began first as an Institute of Public Administration and later became an Institute for Public Policy Studies closely affiliated with LS&A. In 1995 the program was upgraded to a school with the capacity to offer graduate degrees (a master's in public policy) and host tenured faculty. In 1999 the school was renamed the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy in honor of the 38th President of the United States. Although the program moved about within LS&A for years, eventually ending up in Lorch Hall adjacent to Economics, its new home will be a magnificent new facility, Weill Hall, that will serve as the informal entrance to the Central Campus.



Lorch Hall



Weill Hall - Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy

The Presidents and the President's House

1840s - The Professors Houses



The third floor was added during Tappan's tenure.



In 1864 the Havens added the one-story kitchen (left).



1870s & 1880s
The Angell House

In 1852 President Tappan moved into the west Professors House on South University, thus making it the President's House.



In 1891 the Angells added the library (left) and side porch (right).



In the 1920s the Burtons added the sun parlor and sleeping porch on the east side, and enclosed the back porch. A garage with bedrooms above was added behind the kitchen.



In the 1940s the Ruthvens added the President's Study on the northeast corner of the house and a plant room between the sun parlor and the President's Study.

The first buildings appearing on the University of Michigan campus in 1840 were four “Professors’ Houses,” designed to provide living quarters for the faculty. Over the next several decades, each of these houses would be modified many times to meet various needs, including space for the first University Hospital, the School of Dentistry and the Homeopathic Medical College, and the College of Engineering. However, the house to the west on South University was offered to Michigan’s first president, Henry Tappan, as a residence for him and his family, after which it became the President’s House. This house has served over a century and a half as the President’s House of the University.

Over these years the house has evolved quite considerably to accommodate the various Michigan presidents and their families, and to meet the needs of the times. This section provides a chronological history of the President’s House and the families who have lived in it.



Jasper Cropsey Painting 1855 - President s House (left)

Henry Philip Tappan 1852-1863

Henry and Julia Tappan arrived in Ann Arbor with their two children, John (21) and Rebecca “Barbie” (16). Tappan was the visionary president who set the University’s course as a great research university. He had very sophisticated tastes for frontier culture of 1850s Michigan. He enjoyed wine with his meals and was frequently seen striding across the campus with his large German mastiffs dogs, Leo and Buff. One local newspaper characterized him as “the most completely foreignized specimen of an abnormal Yankee we have ever seen.”



Henry Tappan



Julia Tappan

These photographs are of the west Professors’ House on North University. The house that the Tappans moved into on South University was identical.



House Facing Street



House Facing Diag

The Tappans lived in what would become the President's House, furnishing it to their own tastes and adding the third floor to the structure. Although greatly admired by students and later by history, Tappan earned numerous enemies with his European mannerisms and his sometimes abrasive nature. He was fired by the Regents in 1863 who then named Erastus Haven as his successor. (See page 18)

There was a great uproar in the community, with petitions and resolutions to have Tappan reinstated. This continued for several months. The Tappans left for Europe expecting to be called back. Erastus Haven arrived in Ann Arbor and chaired the August Regents' meeting. The new Board of Regents took office on January 1, 1864. They felt it ill advised to overturn a decision made by the previous board. Tappan was not reinstated.

On Tuesday, September 26, 1863, a public auction was held at the President's House to sell the Tappans' possessions. The auction flyer (now in the Bentley Library) for the sale of the Tappans' household lists each room with its contents. Items on the third floor are included.



The Third Floor

Erastus Otis Haven 1863-1869



Erastus Haven



Mary Francis Haven

Following his selection as Tappan's successor, Haven returned to the campus with his wife, Mary Francis, to serve as Michigan's president for the next six years. Although he returned to a campus and community that was greatly upset over the removal of Tappan he was able to win their support. During his tenure, a kitchen was added to the west side of the President's House.



Kitchen (left)

Henry Simmons Frieze 1869-1871

Henry Frieze, a professor of Latin Language and Literature, served as President pro tempore during the two years while the Regents searched for a new President. Frieze had recommended James Angell for the position. During the long negotiations with Angell, Frieze was asked to accept the presidency but declined. Frieze did not live in the President's House, preferring to emphasize the temporary nature of his position by remaining in his own home next door. Henry Frieze was the last professor to live in the east Professors' House on South University.



Henry Frieze



East Professors House
South University

James Burrill Angell 1871-1909



James Angell



Sarah Angell

James Angell was courted for the Michigan presidency for two years, and he accepted the position the third time it was offered. The renovation of the President's House was a key factor in his decision. Many letters on this topic went back and forth to the Regents and Henry Frieze.

"It has occurred to me that I ought to ask you a little more definitely what you think could be done to the house. It seems to me to need absolutely, paper and paint, bath room with hot and cold water, and some arrangement for a dining room closet, and a furnace. My family has never lived in a house without the above named conveniences, which the house lacks, and composed as it is of persons from very advanced age to infancy. I should not feel willing to ask them to dispense with them, unless there were an absolute necessity. I am well aware that such a change would entail a pretty heavy outlay at first, but once done it would be done for all the future. The attic would hold a tank which could be filled from the roof." Shirley Smith (From *Vermont to Michigan*, p. 135)



These photos show the President's House after 1883. (The Library Tower, completed in 1883, is visible.)



During Angell's 38-year tenure, the President's House was referred to as the "Angell House" and was altered quite considerably. In 1891 a west wing was added to give Angell a semi-circular library and more bedrooms. Also, two large rooms were made from the original pair of rooms on either side of the ground floor hallway. A porch was added to the east side of the house. Technology also was upgraded, when the house was wired for electricity. However, the barn, orchard, and vegetable garden remained at the rear of the house.





The Angell Family on the President's House Steps



Sam Baylis

Dr. Victor Vaughan recalls fondly that *“The center of intellectual and social life in Ann Arbor was in the home of President and Mrs. Angell. The Faculty was one large family group, the members mingling with no stressed formality. We entered the President’s residence by the back door on the Campus. The front door was only for strangers or when receptions were being given. Not infrequently the bell brought the President himself to the door in his slippers and with a gracious welcome on his face.”* Victor Vaughan (*Michigan Alumnus*, December 4, 1926, p. 196)

Mrs. Angell died on December 17, 1903. In 1909 the Regents accepted President Angell’s resignation at the age of 80. President Angell continued living in his home until he died at the age of 88. He was cared for by Sam Baylis and Kate Martin during his last years in the President’s House.



James Angell died on April 1, 1916. Private services were held in the President’s House. At the end of the service, the Glee Club, standing in the front yard, sang “*Laudes Atque Carmina.*” Students lined the streets to pay their last respects to their beloved “Prexy.”

Harry Burns Hutchins 1910-1920



Harry Hutchins



Mary Louise Hutchins

Angell was succeeded by Harry Burns Hutchins, dean of the Law School since 1895 and long-time friend of Angell. Hutchins remained in his own home on Monroe Street. He was the only Michigan president not to live in the President’s House.

The President’s House remained vacant after Angell’s death, unused except as a Red Cross headquarters during World War I and as temporary housing for Professor Hugh Cabot of the Medical School.



The Hutchins home on Monroe Street at Packard.



The Regents dine at President Hutchins's home.

Marion Leroy Burton 1920-1925

Marion Leroy Burton succeeded Hutchins in 1920. Burton served as President of Smith College from 1910 to 1917, and the University of Minnesota from 1917 until 1920. After the war the University badly needed more buildings and faculty. Burton stated: "A state university must accept happily the conclusion that it is destined to be large. I insist that excellence does not inhere in size."



Marion and Nina Burton

During Burton's brief tenure, the President's House was thoroughly renovated at his request. A sun parlor with a sleeping porch above was added to the east side. The back porch was enclosed, and a garage with bedrooms overhead was added to the northwest side. Burton's tenure was cut short by his death in 1925 after a year-long illness.



Clarence Cook Little 1925-1929



Clarence Cook Little



Katherine Little

Clarence Cook (Pete) Little came from the University of Maine where he had served as president for three years. He paid little attention to the President's House during his four-year tenure. Embroiled in almost continual controversy, Little resigned in 1929. His domestic life was also in shambles. In 1929 he divorced his wife on grounds of 12 years' desertion. He had lived alone in the President's House.



Little in the Dining Room

Alexander Grant Ruthven 1929-1951

Alexander Ruthven came to Michigan in 1903 as a graduate student. He was a professor of zoology and director of the museum. Florence Ruthven was also a graduate. The Ruthvens displayed a sense of nostalgia in restoring some of the original furnishings to the President's House and filled the public rooms with many items from their own collections. Many of these antiques are now housed in the Kelsey Museum.



Alexander Ruthven



The Ruthvens Greeting Guests at a Student Tea



Florence Ruthven

The Ruthvens were well known for their student teas. The house was filled with antiques, and tours were given during the teas. The pictures (above) show them greeting guests. Eleanor (their dog) is in attendance.



President's Study



Plant Room

A private study was added in the northeast corner for the president, and a plant room between the sun parlor and the President's Study for Mrs. Ruthven.

Harlan Henthorne Hatcher 1951-1967

In 1951, after a twenty-two year tenure, Ruthven retired and was succeeded by Harlan Hatcher. Hatcher came from Ohio State where he had received all of his degrees. He was a professor of English and served as dean and vice president for faculty and curriculum.

Shortly before the Hatcher family arrived, the Inglis House estate had been given to the University to be used as a President's house, and the Hatchers were invited to live there. However, they chose to live in the President's House on campus.



Harlan Hatcher



Anne Hatcher



Inglis House from the Meadow



Inglis House Formal Gardens



Inglis House Living/Dining Room



The Inglis Family
James & Elizabeth
Betty & Jim



Inglis House Library

The twenty-two-room President's House was sufficient for the Hatchers' needs, and they asked only that a glassed-in dining porch and stone terrace be added at the rear of the house. The interior of the house was extensively refurbished.



Dining Room



Glassed-in Porch and Stone Terrace



Library



Living Room



Robben Wright Fleming 1968-1979

Robben and Sally Fleming came to Michigan from the University of Wisconsin where he had served as chancellor.

As Sally noted in her oral history: *“When we first came to see the house, it was quite an experience, because the place was much larger than anything either of us had ever lived in and we were wondering how in the world we were ever going to make this huge place into a home.”*



Robben Fleming



Sally Fleming

But the Flemings were able to make the house their home by creating small conversation areas in each room to make the house seem cozier.

The multi-story Graduate Library was constructed directly behind the President’s House during the Fleming’s tenure. About ten feet of the back yard was taken up for about three years while the large structural pieces were erected and the building took shape.

Harold Tafler Shapiro 1980-1987

Harold and Vivian Shapiro had been on the faculty and members of the Ann Arbor community for 15 years when he was named president in 1980. They were accompanied by their four daughters. The Shapiros added a personal touch with paintings and other decorative items from their own collection.

With the help of Virginia Denham, the University interior designer, all of the Shapiro’s furniture was brought in to furnish the upstairs and to fill in the downstairs. The house was left essentially intact. The carpets and drapes remained. The only changes were to replace the wallpaper in the dining room and hall and re-upholster the dining room chairs.

Vivian recalls in her oral history: *“The children were not very happy about the move, and they simply did not want to deal with it, so I packed up their stuff from our private home and each of their bedrooms got the boxes of their things.”*



Vivian Shapiro



Harold Shapiro



Dining Room



Living Room



President's Study



Sun Porch



Plant Room



Library

James Johnson Duderstadt 1988-1996

Like the Shapiros, Jim and Anne Duderstadt had been members of the University faculty and Ann Arbor community for almost 20 years when he was appointed president in 1988. Following the Shapiro presidency, the University had launched a major renovation of the President's House between presidents to install a new heating/air conditioning system, fire protection systems, and handicap access.



James Duderstadt



Anne Duderstadt

The Duderstadts were able to leverage the small budget (\$70,000) for carpet replacement into a major renovation of the house, restoring many features such as its hardwood floors. Donations from Michigan furniture manufacturers provided new furnishings for many of the rooms. A talented group of young gardeners, including several students, restored the gardens and grounds of the President's House.



Dining Room - Dinner with President & Mrs. Ford



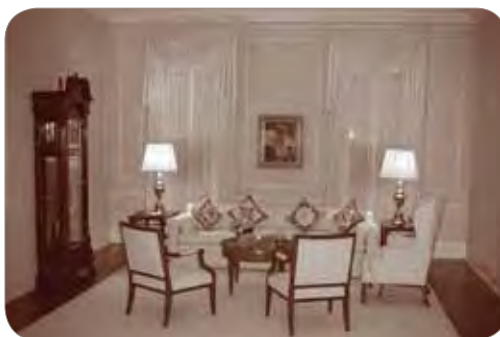
Celebrating the University's 175th Year
The Hatchers, Shapiros, Smiths, Duderstadts & Flemings



Living Room
A Visit with the Dalai Lama



Dining Room



Living Room



President's Study



Sun Porch - Music Room



Plant Room



Library

Lee C. Bollinger 1997-2001



Lee Bollinger



Jean Bollinger

Because of Lee Bollinger's relatively short tenure, he and his wife Jean made only modest changes to the President's House. They carpeted the upper floors and furnished their personal living quarters with contemporary furniture.

Mary Sue Coleman 2002 -



Mary Sue Coleman



Kenneth Coleman

Once again, the University launched a major renovation project during the transition to the presidency of Mary Sue Coleman. Over \$1 million was spent to update extensive mechanical systems and replace the traditional family kitchen with a catering kitchen.



The Old Kitchen - The President Makes Victory Apple Pies



The New Kitchen - The President Prepares to Entertain Students

In the 2000 renovation of the President's House, the windows were replaced to recreate the twelve-divided-light windows of the original Professors' House.



Original Professors House (facing street)



Original Professors House (facing diag)

The two photos above show the original Professors' House with the twelve-divided-light windows.

Two-divided-light windows replaced the originals in 1891, when the Angells added the library and the porch (below).



President's House - 2002

The President's House is the only surviving building from the 1840 campus, although very little remains of that original house. The history of the President's House, therefore, is in the alterations and changes that were made by each President as they transformed the house to make it their home.



1870s & 1880s - Twelve-Divided-Light Windows



1891 - Two-Divided-Light Windows

The University of Michigan Seals & The Controversy Over the Founding Date

(These words have been taken directly from an article in the *Michigan Alumnus* of March 23, 1929, p. 463. Written by Shelby B. Schurtz '08, '10)

After much frustration about the neglect of preserving the history of the University of Michigan, the Alumni Association established an Alumni Committee on History and Tradition. One of their projects was to establish the founding date of the University. After three years of intensive study, the committee determined that the universal custom of universities was to signify their founding date by their corporate seals and determined further that the erroneous common understanding was that Michigan was founded in 1837. In investigating the history and traditions of Michigan, the committee discovered the University was founded on August 26, 1817. As a result, the committee asked the Board of Regents to require the use of the correct date, August 26, 1817, in all seals, diplomas, catalogues and other literature issued by the University or its authority hereafter.

The University has had several seals. Its first seal, commonly called the “Epistemia” seal, was adopted September 12, 1817. The Temple of Wisdom Seal—six pillars support a dome—light shines from above on the dome.



On April 5, 1843 the “Minerva” seal was adopted. This seal was used from 1843 to 1896. Minerva is shown pointing a youth to the Temple of Wisdom.

On October 16, 1895, a new seal was adopted by a full vote of the Regents. The Lamp of Knowledge Seal, with a rising sun back of the shield taken from the State of Michigan coat of arms. The “Epistemia” and the “Minerva” seals were fully described. However, the 1895 seal came with no description. It is a fact that there is not a scratch of a pen showing the adoption of 1837 upon the seal of the University, it just “grew up” and made its appearance in 1896 “out of the air!” For the first seventy-eight years of its history the University’s seal was without the date 1837 - the date 1837 is a relatively modern invention. All that the Board of Regents proceedings show upon this subject is that on October 16, 1895, “On motion of Regent Dean, the new seal of the University was adopted by a full vote.” What the new seal was is not shown, which lack of description is in strange contrast with the very full description of the “Epistemia” seal adopted September 12, 1817, and the “Minerva” seal adopted April 5, 1843! If 1837 ever was authorized upon the seal no record of the University shows it!

The University of Michigan Seals & The Controversy Over the Founding Date

The only instance where 1817-1837 was discussed by the Regents was back in the 1850s when the enemies of the University argued that the University had no existence prior to 1837 and therefore could not have title to the land deeded by the Federal Government and the Territory of Michigan to its ancestor of 1817. In 1850 the Board of Regents rushed into court and claimed the University was founded in 1817, and by such claim substantiated by the courts managed to retain the University lands! Indeed, the Supreme Court said: “The present University is the same legal body with the University founded in 1817.”



The University of Michigan from its foundation in 1817 until 1867 was supported entirely from its Federal Land Grant endowment and the fees derived from students. In 1867 the Legislature made its first appropriation for the University. “Obviously then until 1867, the institution was not in any sense a state university—it was still a United States Land Grant University.” It is true that the Michigan idea of education, beginning with the University and stretching down through all the lower grades to the primary school, was the pattern for all the other state universities throughout the West, but this idea dates from the University of Michigan of 1817, and it in turn was borrowed from the German and French systems of education in force in 1817 (Harvard Bulletins in Education, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Number VIII, January, 1923. “University of Michigan: Its Origin and Development” by Richard Rees Price. A.M., published by Harvard University, p. 21).

The Catholepistemiad or University of Michigan of 1817 describes accurately a typical German institution of the day in the quaintly pseudo-classic nomenclature which Jefferson very narrowly failed to saddle upon the entire Old Northwest, and which still remains in such names as Rome, Ithaca, Athens, Sparta, Constantine, etc. No, our idea of a state system of public instruction did not spring into being in 1837, it was embodied in the foundation stature of 1817, and instead of “springing into being” it was borrowed from Germany and France, whereas all the other American institutions of learning up to that time were copied after the English Universities (Shelby B. Schurtz '08, '10, *Michigan Alumnus*, March 23, 1929, p. 463).

References

Russell E. Bidlack, "*The University of Michigan General Library: A history of its beginnings, 1837-1852*," dissertation, University of Michigan, 1954.

Ruth Bordin, *The University of Michigan: A Pictorial History* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1967).

Mortimer E. Cooley, *Scientific Blacksmith* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1947).

Mortimer Cooley's notes on the History of the College of Engineering from its inception to the 1940s (Cooley Files, Bentley Historical Library).

James J. Duderstadt, *On The Move: A Personal History of the College of Engineering in Modern Times* (Ann Arbor: Millennium Project, The University of Michigan, 2003).

Elizabeth M. Farrand, *History of the University of Michigan* (Ann Arbor: George Wahr, Register Publishing House, 1885).

Paul E. Lingenfelter, "*The Firing Of Henry Philip Tappan, University Builder*," M.S. Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1970.

Burke A. Hinsdale, and Isaac Newton Demmon, *History of the University of Michigan* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1906).

Michigan Alumnus, (Ann Arbor: 1894-present).

Michigan Technic (Ann Arbor: 1882-1980s).

Michiganensian (Ann Arbor: 1897-present).

Howard H. Peckham, *The Making of the University of Michigan, 1817-1992*, edited and updated by Margaret L. and Nicholas H. Steneck (Ann Arbor: Bentley Library, 1967, 1994).

Regents' Proceedings (online at www.umich.edu/~bhl/).

Frederick Rudolph, *The American College and University - A History* (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1990).

Wilfred B. Shaw, *The University of Michigan* (New York: Harcourt Brace and Howe, 1920; 2d ed., Ann Arbor: George Wahr, 1934).

Wilfred B. Shaw, editor, *The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1947).

Shirley Smith, *James Angell, An American Influence* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1954).

Henry P. Tappan, A Discourse delivered by Henry P. Tappan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the Occasion of His Inauguration as Chancellor of the University of Michigan, December 21st, 1852. (Detroit: Advertiser Poser Presses, 1852).

Victor C. Vaughan, *A Doctor's Memories* (The Bobs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1926).

Andrew Dickson White, *Autobiography of Andrew Dickson White* (New York: The Century Company, 1905)

Patricia S. Whitesell, *A Creation of His Own: Tappan's Detroit Observatory* (Ann Arbor: Bentley History Library, 1998).

The Michigan Alumnus

The *Michigan Alumnus* documents the activities of the University, chronicling its progress and serving as a medium for news of alumni activities. The magazine was launched as a private enterprise by Alvick Pearson in 1894. He sold it to the Alumni Association in 1898. The *Michigan Alumnus* was published as a monthly until 1921 when it appeared as a weekly. In 1934 the *Quarterly* was inaugurated, so longer, in-depth, articles could be published. Editors of the early years included Shirley Smith, Wilfred Shaw, and T. Hawley Tapping. Wilfred Shaw's drawings and etchings of Michigan campus scenes and personalities were used in many *Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Reviews* and other publications.

The Michiganensian

The first *Michiganensian* was published in April of 1897, the result of a consolidation of *The Palladium*, *The Castalian*, and *Res Gestae*. In 1900 it was suggested that the *Michiganensian* should be given more the character of a yearbook, should be paged and indexed, and made the Michigan reference book of the year, giving the names of the winners of the various University contests, lists of society members, etc. The yearbook became a profusely illustrated book of some five hundred pages bound in durable covers. It included articles and photographs on various aspects of the Schools and Colleges, on the various campus activities, and a section recounting the athletic achievements of Michigan teams, during the year.

The Michigan Technic

The *Michigan Technic* was first published in 1882, although it was initially known as the "*Selected Papers Read Before the Engineering Society of the University of Michigan*." It was the oldest engineering college magazine in America. In 1887 the publication was formally given the name of the *Technic*. During the *Technic's* early years, the staff had no faculty supervision, and they had to personally pay for any losses incurred. Later, the College of Engineering gave assistance by paying for a full-page advertisement in each issue. In this way each department received publicity once a year. The *Technic* was also supported with profits from publishing the Michigan Engineer's Song Book and from the Slide Rule Ball.

The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey

In 1937 to celebrate the centennial of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, the Committee on University Archives suggested than an "Encyclopedia" of the University should be compiled to document the history of the institution. Wilfred Shaw was chosen Editor-in-chief. Over two hundred faculty and staff wrote the history and activities of the various divisions of the University, according to a carefully considered format. The resulting four volumes contain the most complete account of the University and its history. (Digital text available at www.umich.edu/~bhl/)

Acknowledgments



Ruth Bordin

Ruth Bordin received a B.A. 1938 and an M.A. 1940 in history from the University of Minnesota. She was discouraged from pursuing a Ph.D. because at the time many felt that a wife and mother could not also be a scholar. Throughout her life, however, Bordin was actively involved in research, teaching and writing.

From 1957 to 1967, Bordin was a curator at the Michigan Historical Collections, which preceded the Bentley Historical Library. From 1967-71 and 1975-78 she lectured at Eastern Michigan University.

In 1967 Bordin published *The University of Michigan: A Pictorial History* for the University's Sesquicentennial. Her other major publications included: *Women and Temperance*; *The Quest for Power and Liberty*; *Francis Willard: A Biography*; *Washtenaw County: An Illustrated History*; *Alice Freeman Palmer: The Evolution of a New Woman*; and *Women at Michigan*.



Howard Peckham

Howard Peckham received his B.S. in 1931 and his M.S. in 1933 from the University of Michigan. From 1936 until 1945 he served the Clements Library as Curator of Manuscripts and also as Lecturer in Library Science. From 1945 to 1953 Peckham was Director of the Indiana Historical Bureau and Secretary of the Indiana Historical Society. He returned to the University of Michigan in 1953 as Director of the William L. Clements Library and Professor of History. His book, *The Making of the University of Michigan*, was published in 1967.



Burke A. Hinsdale



Isaac Newton Demmon

Burke Hinsdale, was a professor of pedagogy at the University of Michigan. His book, *History of the University*, was a scholarly treatise on the rise of state universities, with numerous pictures and biographies of members of the Michigan faculty. The manuscript was not complete at the time of his death and was finished by Professor **Isaac Newton Demmon**.



Wilfred B. Shaw

Wilfred Shaw served as Director of Alumni Relations and Editor of the *Quarterly Review* from 1907-1929. He wrote *The University of Michigan*, a history of the University from its inception through the administration of President Burton. He also served as editor for *The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedia Survey*.



Shirley W. Smith

Shirley Smith received his Michigan degree in 1897. In 1898 he was an instructor of English in the Department of Engineering. He continued his studies and received an M.S. in 1900. A year later he became Secretary of the Alumni Association, serving until 1904. He was away from campus for four years before returning to become Secretary of the University in 1908. He served as Secretary for twenty-two years under four presidents, Harry Hutchins, Marion Burton, Clarence Cook Little, and Alexander Ruthven. He wrote two biographies: *James Burrill Angell: An American Influence* and *Harry Burns Hutchins and the University of Michigan*.

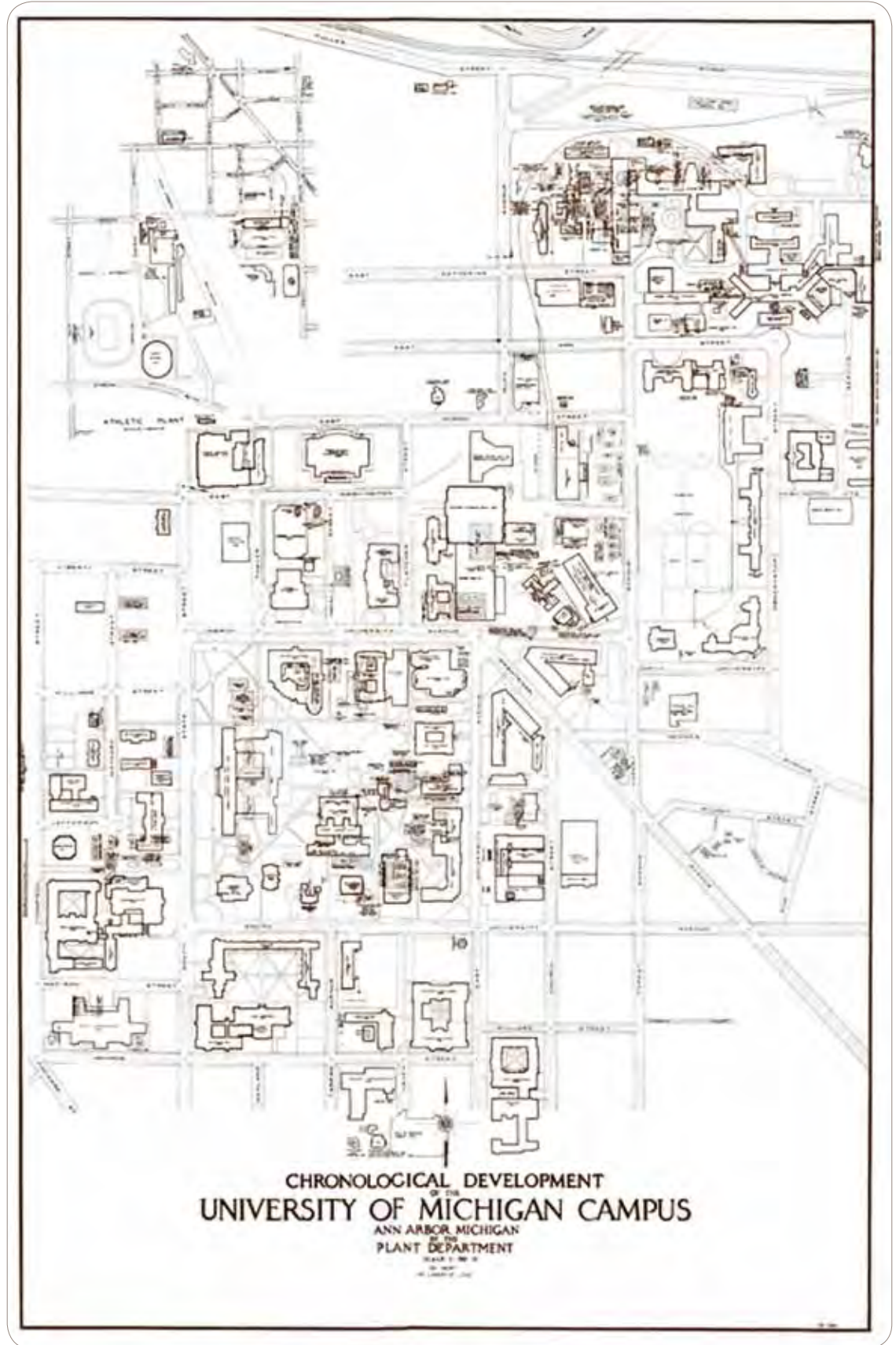
Acknowledgments

MORT'S MAP



Myron Mortenson

Myron Mortenson graduated from the University of Michigan with a B.S. in Civil Engineering in 1931. He worked as an engineer in the Plant Department until 1954 when he became Chief Draftsman. Mort's great contribution to the University of Michigan history is his map with footprints of all of the buildings of the University from the beginning to the 1970s.



CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CAMPUS
ANN ARBOR
PLANT DEPARTMENT
by MORT
HIS LABOR OF LOVE

Acknowledgments

With gratitude and appreciation to all who created and preserved the images of the University of Michigan.



George Robert Swain

George Swain received his B.A. in 1897 and his M.A. in 1900 from the University of Michigan. Swain was an educator and a photographer. He taught school and served as principal to several schools. In 1913 Swain returned to the University of Michigan, serving as university photographer until 1949. He accompanied Professor Francis Kelsey of the Latin Department on four trips to Europe as a photographic technician, photographing valuable manuscripts for the university collection.

In 1924 and 1925 Swain was part of a university expedition which conducted excavations at Antioch in Pisidia. He and Professor Kelsey drove university cars from Brussels to Naples and three hundred miles across Asia Minor.

Swain's office was located in the campus library, where he produced negatives for lantern slides that were used in conjunction with lectures in fine arts and engineering. Negatives were developed in his home darkroom at 1103 Packard Avenue, since the use of chemicals was forbidden in the library building.



The Papyrus Hunter's Caravan
Dodge and Graham Brothers Cars Presented to the University For
the Far East Expedition

Others who documented the history of the University of Michigan include: **J. Jefferson Gibson** who photographed the Medical School and compositions of classes, **J. Fred Rentschler** who served as apprentice to Gibson until 1890 when he opened his own studio, and **Sam Sturgis**.



Janet & Melvin Ivory

Melvin Allison Ivory, another prominent photographer, came to Ann Arbor in the mid-1920's from Lansing, where he had done amateur photo finishing for his father's two drugstores. While an undergraduate at the University of Michigan, Ivory became the official photographer for the *Michigan Alumnus*, *Michiganensian*, and the Bureau of Alumni Relations. Ivory's wife **Janet** joined him in his work. The Ivory collection in the Bentley dates from the 1920's to the early 1970s. The collection documents Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan. Ivory produced cover art for the *Michigan Alumnus*. This gave him the opportunity to experiment aesthetically with unusual angles, lighting and subject matter.



Bentley Library

Many of the images that illustrate this Michigan Saga are from the Bentley Historical Collections. Many others originally appeared in the *Michigan Alumnus*, the *Michiganensian*, and the *Michigan Technic*.

The Bentley Library was established in 1935 to serve as the official archives of the University of Michigan and to document the history of the State of Michigan. Our thanks to the Bentley staff for their assistance.

The map of Thomas Jefferson's original sketch of his plan for the Northwest Territory (page 1), courtesy of the Clements Library.

The campus aerials and architectural sketches, courtesy of the Plant Extension Department.

The President's House new kitchen (page 320) courtesy of the *Michigan Daily*.

The contemporary campus images are from Jim Duderstadt's photo collection.

Special thanks to Dan Fassahazion and Andy Klesh for their technology assistance, Julie Steiff for editing this manuscript, Barbara Wood and Paula Yocum for pre-press assistance, and Jim Duderstadt for writing the Forward, for his careful edits, word-smithing, and knowledge about higher education in general and the University of Michigan in particular.

“HAIL TO THE VICTORS”

(These words have been taken directly from an article in the *Michigan Alumnus* of October, 1979, p. 9.)

The year was 1898. Freshmen were still being lured off campus on snipe hunts, suffering impromptu haircuts by upper classmen and wishing they were sophomores. The student body was more football crazy than ever.

The *Michigan Daily* followed every move of the Michigan team, reporting the details of each day's practice. The fever grew as the Chicago game approached. Both Michigan and Chicago had been mowing down opponents all season.

The Michigan Central Railroad equipped two special trains to take 600 students and Ann Arbor fans to Chicago's Marshall Field for the big game on a bitter cold November 24. Arrangements had been made so that the results of the game would be phoned long distance back to the Opera House in Ann Arbor.

The Game was strenuous and rough, and while there were minor injuries, no man from either side had to be replaced. One of Chicago's extra points was blocked, keeping Chicago's score to 11 points. Michigan scored two touchdowns—one on a spectacular 65-yard run by Widman—and converted both extra points. Forevermore, the final score would read Michigan 12, Chicago 11.

“We were crazed with joy,” recalled Elbel. *“We paraded in the dark. We yelled and followed our U-M Band, singing to the tune of Hot Time in the Old Town. It struck me quite suddenly that such an epic should be dignified by something more elevating, for this was no ordinary victory.*

My spirits were so uplifted that I was clear off the earth, and that is when The Victors was inspired. Very shortly, the strain of Hail to the Victors came to mind, and gradually the entire march. Sweeping inspiring strains are not made—they flash unawares.

And so it was with the Victors. I could hardly have written it on order—neither did I speculate for one moment how many people ever would hear it. I put in a lot of ‘hails’ and I knew the fellows would get them in with the proper emphasis. Through them, the title suggested itself, and I dedicated it to the Michigan team of 1898.

After the game and snake dance, Louis walked to his sister's house in Englewood, about a mile and a half from Marshall Field.

When I got to my sister's house, somehow I had the presence of mind to write down the notes of that song. And, when I got to South Bend the next day, I not only tried out the song on my piano, but finished the entire refrain. Then the idea of a big march came to me, and I completed the whole work on the train that took me back to Ann Arbor for Monday's classes.”

When the Daily resumed publication on Monday, the headline on page one began with the words “Champions of the West.” Louis Elbel's victory song, inspired by one of the greatest games in football history, would ring out around the world forevermore. (*Michigan Alumnus*, October, 1979, p. 9)

Louis Elbel was born in South Bend, Indiana on October 28, 1877. He was one of eight children. His Grandfather Elbel brought the family over from Arzberg, Germany, in 1851, and settled in South Bend to be near former neighbors from Bavaria. The family was unusually musical. The Elbels had enough different musicians to establish the Elbel Band and Orchestra in 1860, and, when Louis arrived 17 years later, it was almost predetermined that he would be a musician of some kind.

He once explained how he became a pianist: “As a boy of six, I was sent to Europe where relatives did their utmost to make me take up study of the violin. Not having any zest for the instrument, I became attached to the piano upon returning home and received my first lesson from my brother Richard. At age 10, I had committed (to memory) 40 pieces.”

Elbel's natural ability made him a child prodigy. He went on a musical tour of the West at the age of 12 and then traveled to Boston to study the piano further. By the time he was a high school senior, Louis Elbel was considered South Bend's most promising piano genius. None of his brothers and sisters had gone to college, so his decision to get a college education was a first in his family. He picked Michigan partly because of the Music School and because two older friends from South Bend were already there (*Michigan Alumnus*, November, 1977, p. 5).



Louis Elbel - 1898
From the Track Team Photo



Louis Elbel
Directs The Victors 1940

Victors

Now for a cheer they are here, triumphant!
Here they come with banners flying,
In stalwart step they're marching,
With shouts of vic't'ry crying,
We Hurrah, hurrah, we greet you now,
Hail! Far we their praises sing,
For the glory and fame they've bro't us,
Loud let the bells them ring,
For here they come with banners flying.

Far we their praises tell,
For the glory and fame they've bro't us,
Loud let the bells them ring,
For here they come with banners flying,
Here they come, Hurrah!
Hail! to the victors valiant
Hail! to the conqu'ring heroes,
Hail! Hail! to Michigan the leaders and best,

Hail! to the victors valiant,
Hail! to the conqu'ring heroes,
Hail! Hail! to Michigan the champions of the West.

We cheer them again, We cheer and cheer again,
For Michigan, We cheer for Michigan,
We cheer with might and main
We cheer, cheer, cheer with might and main we cheer.

Hail! to the victors valiant,
Hail! to the conqu'ring heroes,
Hail! Hail! to Michigan the champions of the West.

Louis Elbel, 1898

