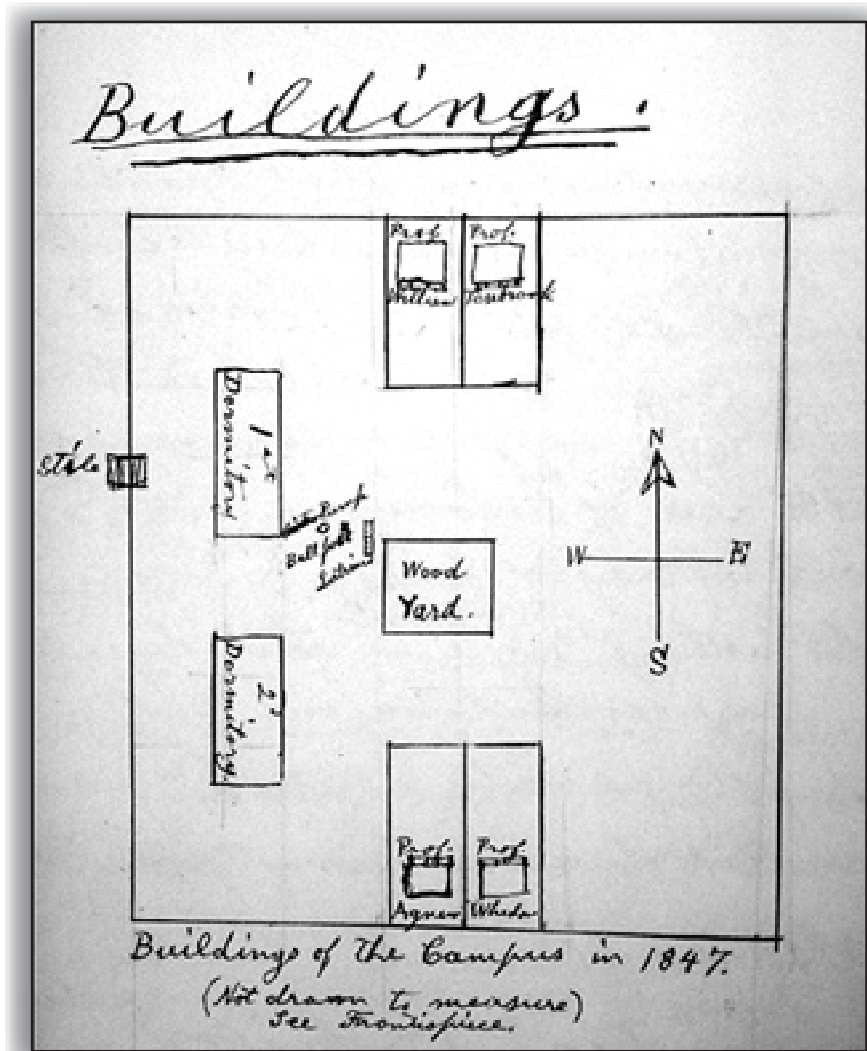


Campus Practicum

History 265

History of the University of Michigan

M.L. & N.H. Steneck



Fall 2005 edition

Museum & Special Collections Hours

Ruthven Museum: Monday-Saturday 9-5; Sunday 12-5

Museum of Art: closed Monday, Tuesday-Saturday 10-5,
Thursday 10-9, Sunday 12-5

Kelsey Museum: closed Monday, Tuesday-Friday 9-4, Saturday & Sunday 1-4
Special Collections, Hatcher Library: Monday-Friday 10-5, Saturday 10-noon
(campus buildings begin closing at 5 pm on varied schedules)

For additional information on campus buildings and features, see:

Howard Peckham, *The Making of the University of Michigan: 1817-1992*, edited and updated by Margaret L. Steneck and Nicholas H. Steneck. Ann Arbor, MI: Bentley Historical Library, 1994.

History 265. [Online]: <http://www.umich.edu/~hist265>.

"The Buildings and Lands," in Walter A. Donnelly, Wilfred B. Shaw and Ruth W. Gjelsness, eds., *The University of Michigan an Encyclopedic Survey*, Vol. IV. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1958: 1569-1755.

University of Michigan Plant Extension, "Building Data," "Campus Planning," and "Campus Sculptures," [Onlines}: <http://www.plantext.bf.umich.edu/plantext/>

School of Information, "UMichgian Architecture," [Online]: <http://www.si.umich.edu/Project/march/>

Bentley Historical Library. [Online]: <http://www.umich.edu/~bhl/>

Cover: Edmund Andrews, "Buildings of the Campus in 1847," Class of 1849 Album, Bentley Historical Library.

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M.L. &N.H. Steneck

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Eleventh Edition

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Introduction

The *Campus Practicum* is a self-guided historical tour of central campus. You may tour alone or with friends or family. Give yourself ample time to walk around buildings (and into a few as suggested), to look for campus landmarks, and to take notes. Blank pages for note-taking are included at the back of the *Practicum*.

The *Practicum Test* will be given in parts, during the first and second exams and the Final Exam (see syllabus for details). During each part you will be asked to identify a series of photographs showing all or part of buildings, monuments, sculptures, and/or areas of Central Campus. "Identify" means to provide the date, name, location, and one significant fact or piece of information, such as historical importance or the name of the sculptor. Keep in mind as you tour that building dates are not exact. They can refer to the date a building was begun, the corner stone was laid, or the building was completed. Do not worry about remembering exact dates; learn to associate buildings with important eras, presidencies, architectural styles or events.

The buildings and other campus features you should know are in **bold** in the text. Thus, for the test, you might be asked to identify:



Entrance to Chemistry

- the classical column that stands near Lorch Hall
- the "C" over the entrance to Chemistry
- the sculptures on the Ingalls Mall
- the Hamilton Fountain
- the Legal Research Building
- a bas relief on Angell Hall
- the roof-line of Hill Auditorium



Column by Lorch Hall

Sculptors' names, if not in the *Practicum*, are available on or near their sculptures. We have asked you to pay particular attention to a few important details and embellishments. These are also in **bold** in the text and listed as well in the margins, along with a few specific questions you should be able to answer. A complete check list of buildings and embellishments is also included at the end of the *Practicum*.

While perhaps not as beautiful as other campuses known for their landscapes or architectural unity, the Michigan campus has a great deal to offer the careful viewer. As you walk around, look for different architectural styles. For instance, compare the President's House (1840) with the red-brick style of Tappan Hall (1893), or the buildings of the Burton period (1920s) with those of the 1980s. Is there any distinctive style to the buildings designed by **Albert Kahn** (listed at the end)? How many 1837 university seals can you find?

You may be surprised at the many interesting details you walk by every day and never notice. As you discover them, think about the relationship between form and function—about the ways in which campus planning, buildings, and art reflect and enhance the University's intellectual and social life. And most importantly, enjoy exploring the many layers of University history still on campus.

M.L. & N.H. Steneck

1. Starting Point State & North University

1 a. Historical Background.

The corner of State and North University has been a favorite spot to view and enter campus for well over a century. However, the view has changed considerably over time. Looking down the diagonal walk toward the center of campus 130 years ago, the



View from State Street and North University Avenue, 1865

Photo: Bentley Historical Library

main features would have been the Law Building (Haven Hall, 1863), which stood in the large grassy area north of where Angell Hall stands today; the two original classroom buildings, Mason Hall (1840) and South College (1847); and beyond the center of the campus, the Chemical Laboratory (1856) and the Medical Building (1850). These original buildings were constructed on 40 acres of land bounded by State Street and North, South, and East University--the University's "Original 40 Acres."

1865 view

Original
Forty
Acres

1 b. State Street and North University.

Begin your tour on this corner. Before setting off toward the center of campus, take a look at the ornate Hamilton Drinking Fountain, given to the University in 1919 by a member of the class of 1869, and the two historical exhibits that are part of The Downtown Ann Arbor Historical Street Exhibit Program.



Then walk along the diagonal



View from State and North University

walk, toward the center of campus, known as the Diag. Ignore Angell Hall for now; this is where you will end your tour. Walk past the grassy area where the original Haven Hall stood until it burned in 1950. Then pass between the present Haven Hall (1952) and Kraus Building (Natural Science, 1914) and keep walking to the center of the Original 40 Acres. We will let you decide where you want to stand--on or next to the Block M.

Hamilton
Drinking
Fountain
date

Historical
Exhibits

Diag

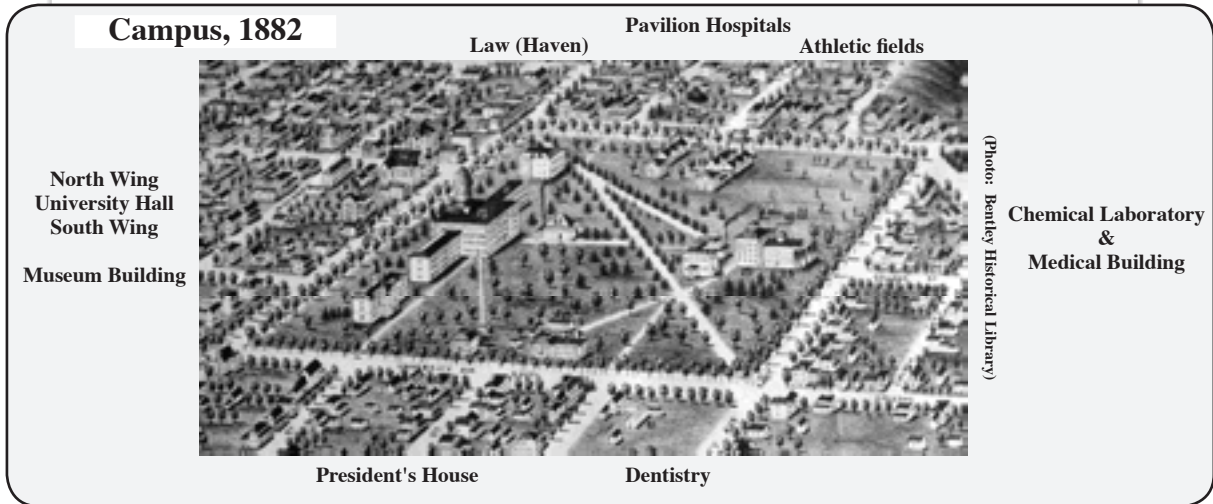
Block M

One of 17 historical exhibits placed by the Downtown Ann Arbor Historical Street Exhibit Program. Look for the second exhibit on this corner. You will see two additional exhibits on your tour for a total of four.

2. Central Campus: Understanding its History

As you stand in the center of Central Campus, notice how the campus is laid out today. Try to imagine it as it looked 130 years ago. Do not worry about the details of specific buildings yet, just get a feel for the general orientation of the campus.

1882 view



Ingalls Mall

2a. Looking (north) toward Rackham.

The stretch between the **Hatcher Graduate Library** and the **Rackham Building** is today a landscaped mall--**Ingalls Mall**. 130 years ago, the campus ended at **North University**. The only buildings on this edge of campus were two Professors Houses (1840), which over time became the early hospitals and later the Dental School. In the 1870s and 1880s, single-story patient wards were built onto the two houses turning them into the Pavilion Hospitals, which stood where the **Chemistry Building** (the oldest section, nearest the **Mall**) and **Kraus Building** stand today. The original law building (Haven Hall, 1863), was built to the left (west), at the corner of **State and North University**. The other north corner of campus, where the **Dow Laboratory** stands today, was the location of the University's first athletic fields.



Ingalls Mall, looking north

2b. Looking (south and southeast) toward West Hall.

Over time, the area north from **Randall Laboratory** (Physics) grew into the Medical Campus. The original medical building stood where **Randall Laboratory** stands today. **Dana Building** (Natural Resources) was the "new" Medical Building when it opened in 1903. The rest of this area housed a power plant and the engineering buildings. If you look toward **West Hall**, the first grassy area on your left is where the original Chemical Laboratory (1856, later Economics) stood. The early Engineering shops were located where the **Shapiro Undergraduate Library** (UGLI, 1957) now stands.



South East Corner of the Original 40 Acres
former location of medical and engineering programs



Looking southwest, toward Haven Hall

2c. Looking (southwest) toward Haven Hall.

This corner of campus has been the home of the University's liberal arts programs since the first classroom building was opened in 1841. The two original classroom buildings, **Mason Hall** (1840) and **South College** (1847), stood roughly where **Mason Hall and Haven Hall** (1952) stand today. The original **Mason and South College** were joined in 1872, when **University Hall** was built between them--in the area occupied by the "**Fishbowl**". Later additions to this area of campus included the **Museum Building** (1880, no longer standing), **Alumni Memorial Hall** (1910), which houses the Museum of Art, and **Tappan Hall** (1893). **Tappan Hall** was originally a classroom building and later became the location of the University's business program. It now houses Art History.

"Fishbowl"

2d. Hatcher Graduate Library. Take a good look at the original portion of the **Hatcher Graduate Library**. This is the first of a number of **Albert Kahn** buildings you will pass on the tour. Look closely at the **decorative brickwork**, particularly along the roof line. See if this feature is repeated on other **Albert Kahn** buildings. This building was constructed in 1920 on the site of and around portions of the earlier 1883 red-brick University Library.

Brickwork

Walk in the front door of the **Library** and straight back to the stacks. The **iron stacks, stairs and glass floors** are from the original 1883 library. Once you have had a look around, return to the **Diag** the way you came in. As you pass through the outer door, you will walk over a **University seal**. Take a close look at the date. Does the date look as if it had been replaced? Why might it have been replaced? The tour goes north from here, up **Ingalls Mall** toward **Rackham**.



University Seal
Hatcher Library entrance

Iron Stacks &
Glass Floors

University Seal
& Date

3. Ingalls Mall

Class Gifts
dedication??
Scabbard
& Blade
Flagpole

Walk north along **Ingalls Mall** toward Rackham. Look for the **Class Gifts**. To whom are they dedicated? Don't miss the **Scabbard and Blade monument**, sometimes hidden by the flowers, by the **Flagpole**.

3a. Chemistry Building and Natural Science Building (Edward Kraus Building).

Chemistry (1909) and **Natural Science** (Kraus, 1914) filled the need for larger science laboratories and more classrooms in the early 20th century. They were built on the site of the old Pavilion hospitals, which had long since been replaced by the Catherine Street Hospitals (1892). Note the **large windows** in both buildings and recall that these research & classroom facilities were built at a time when electric lighting was still fairly new. **Natural Science** is another **Albert Kahn** building and employs an architectural style Kahn was pioneering in factory construction. It is built around two interior courtyards, which bring light to rooms on the inside.



Natural Science (Kraus) and Chemistry

Windows

Entrances
Dates

As you walk along the **Mall**, take a careful look at the **entrance** to both buildings for University **dates** and other distinguishing features. Note also that **Natural Science** and

Chemistry both front on the **Mall**. The concept of a central **Mall** was conceived by Professor of Architecture, Emile Lorch, before **Chemistry** was built. His design was not fully realized until the late 1980s. Take a close look at the "**benches**" between **Natural Science** and **Chemistry**. They are actually **sculptures**, by Michelle Oka Doner. Find the plaque that gives the title for these sculptures.



Michelle Oka Doner sculpture

Sculptures
Title ??

Before crossing North University, locate and read two important historical plaques placed by the University's History and Traditions Committee. The first commemorates the 1817 **Native American Land Gift** from the Ojibwa (Chippewa), Odawa (Ottawa), and Bodawadimi (Potawatami) through the Treaty of Fort Meiges. The second (along the side of Chemistry that faces North University), marks the place where the **first University hospital** stood.



Plaque commemorating the 1817 Native American Land Gift to the University

1817 Native
American
Land Gift

first
University
Hospital



Brickwork, Hill Auditorium

3b. Hill Auditorium, Burton Tower and Modern Languages Building. By the beginning of the 20th century, the **original 40 acres** were getting crowded, making it necessary for the University to purchase additional land. The hospitals had already been moved off Central Campus in the 1890s. With the construction of **Hill Auditorium** in 1913, Central Campus began to expand outward. If you have not attended a concert in **Hill**, you should (optional)! Acoustically, it is one of the

finest concert halls in the United States. Notice the characteristic **Albert Kahn brickwork**.

Just beyond on the left is a campus landmark, **Burton Tower** (1936). This **Albert Kahn** building houses the University Musical Society offices, and on its upper floors, the **Baird Carillon** bells and four-sided **clock** face.

The final building on this side of the **Mall**, the **Modern Languages Building**, was completed in 1971. As you cross the **Mall** to the **Michigan League**, take a close look at the **fountain**. Who is the sculptor? What is its title? To whom is it dedicated?



Burton Tower

Brickwork

Baird Carillon & Clock

**Fountain Title ??
Sculptor ??
Dedication ??**

3c. Michigan League, Alumni Center, and Rackham Building. The **Michigan League** (1929) was built with funds raised by women students and alumnae to provide social facilities for women students, who could not use the facilities of the **Michigan Union** (1919). Designed by UM alumni Pond and Pond, who also designed the **Union**, note especially the **Nellie Verne Walker sculptures** of "**Character**" and "**Friendship**" and the **Mendelssohn Theatre entrance** on the north side.



Michigan League entrance

**Sculptures
Sculptor
Theatre
Entrance**



Rackham, bas relief

Past the **Michigan League** you come to the **Alumni Center** (1987), which will be your "home" on campus after you graduate and join the Alumni Association. Take a careful look at the windows and use of irregular angles, which you will see again in the new **School of Public Health Building** (p. 11).

Finally, closing in the north end of **Ingalls Mall** is the richly appointed **Rackham Building** (1938), home of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies. Note the **bas reliefs** (sculptures in which figures protrude only slightly from the background) carved on the exterior by **Corrado Parducci**. The

**Parducci
Bas Reliefs**

interior of **Rackham** will be well worth a visit. Turn right and walk toward **Power Center**.

3d. Holocaust Memorial. When you reach the **Holocaust Memorial**, turn and walk in. To whom is the **Memorial** dedicated? Walk behind the sculpture to find the sculptor's name. What **UM alumnus** is also honored at this site? Why is he important? This site was chosen for the **Holocaust Memorial** and alumni plaque because the earliest **Jewish Cemetery** in Ann Arbor was in this area, as the **plaque** at the corner of Fletcher and Huron explains. Walk around the corner to see this **plaque**. Cross Fletcher Street.



Holocaust Memorial.
To find the marker for the Jewish Cemetery, walk past the memorial to Fletcher; turn left and walk toward Huron

3e. Power Center. Take a look at **Power Center**, built in 1974 with funds donated by Regent Eugene Power. Pay particular attention to the unique **windows**, which act as mirrors in the daytime but are transparent at night.

4. Dental School and the Life Sciences Complex

Continue walking south past the ramp to the top of the Power Center parking structure, taking note of the **Power Plant** and the **Life Sciences Complex**.

4a. Power Plant & Life Sciences Complex. The oldest portion of the **Power Plant** was built in 1914 to get the chimneys and smoke off Central Campus. It has undergone regular upgrades and expansion ever since. The remainder of the new buildings to your left are part of the **Life Sciences Complex** (Officially "Palmer Drive Development Project"). The only building you can see from Fletcher Street is the **Undergraduate Science Building**, which houses classrooms and teaching labs. It was opened in 2004. The rest of the buildings in this new complex will be visited a little later on your tour.

The **Power Plant** and **Life Sciences complex** are all built on the site of a small swampy creek known as the "**Cat Hole**," which at one time ran down to the Huron River.

4b. University Health Services & W.G. Kellogg Institute. Continue south on Fletcher, past the **University Health Services** (1940). Note the ironwork on the **door** and compare it with the ironwork on the **door** of the next building on your left, the **W.G. Kellogg Institute**. Both date from 1940 and represent



Entrances to University Health Services & the W.G. Kellogg Institute



Holocaust Memorial Sculptor?? Dedication??

UM Alumnus ?? Jewish Cemetery plaque

Windows

Power Plant & Chimneys

"Cat Hole"

Doors

a style known as "Art Deco." The **Institute** currently houses the **Sindecuse Museum of Dentistry**. (Optional: Stop in and take a look a some of the exhibits.)

4c. Dental School. The **Dental School** moved off the **Original Forty Acres** to this location in 1908. The **W.G. Kellogg Institute** (1940), is the oldest section of the **Dental School**. The 1908 buildings were torn down in 1969 to make way for the latest addition, the main **Dental School** building, completed in 1971.



Memorial to Professor W.D. Miller
Kellogg Wing, Dentistry

Turn the corner and look for the graceful 1930s era **memorial sculpture** to Prof. W.D. Miller by sculptor Samuel Cashwan in front of the south side of the **Kellogg Institute**. Then walk into the courtyard of the main **Dental School** building and look for the **Barrett sculpture "Untitled"**--affectionately called "Tooth Fairy."

Return to the front of Dentistry, turn left and take the sidewalk that leads to the Hill Residence Halls. Continue walking until you come to the center of the pedestrian walkway over Washtenaw Ave. From here you will get a view of the rest of the **Life Sciences Complex**, a portion of the Medical School, and the Hill Residence Halls.

4d. Life Sciences and Medical Buildings. Looking from left to right, the first new building on your left is the **Life Sciences Building**, which opened in Fall 2003. It provides permanent research space for 20–30 researchers, their research teams, and temporary laboratory space for faculty on sabbatical and post-doctoral fellows. The next building on your left is the **Commons Building**, which provides space for offices, conferences, shops, and dining facilities, including a food court. Finally, in the distance you can see the new **Biomedical Science Research Building**. This building marks the beginning of the Medical School, which first moved to this area in the 1890s when the Catherine Street Hospitals were opened.

4e. Hill Residence Halls. Immediately to the right of the new pedestrian walkway over Washtenaw begin the **Hill Residence Halls**, which include: **Couzens Hall** (1925), **Alice**



Looking north from the Pedestrian Walkway over Washtenaw Avenue

Lloyd Hall (1949), **Mosher-Jordan Hall** (1929) and **Stockwell Hall** (1940). The area immediately in front (west) of the **Hill Residence Halls**, known as **Palmer Field**, was the site for virtually all women's outdoor physical education,

**Sindecuse
Museum of
Dentistry**

**Miller
Memorial**

**Barrett
Sculpture**

**Palmer
Field**

team competition, and recreational activities from 1908 until women's sports began to change in the 1970s. A clubhouse (Women's Athletics Building) was built in 1928. After 25 years of fund-raising by students, a swimming pool for women was added in 1952. It was later expanded (1966) and named the **Margaret Bell Pool**, after Physical Education Director Margaret Bell. The Women's Athletic Building was demolished when the **Central Campus Recreation Building** was built in 1974. When you have finished looking around, return to the area between the **Dental School** and **Ruthven Museums Building**.

5. The Corner of North and East University

You are now across the street from the second corner of the **original 40 acres** (the first being your starting point at **State Street** and **North University**). This is the area where Brünnow left campus on his way to the Observatory in the 1850s. A decade earlier the Chi Psi fraternity members sneaked through this area on their way to their secret lodge in the woods. They were spotted one night by Professor Ten Brook, beginning the 1840s crisis over fraternities, commonly called the "Fraternity Wars." The buildings around you include:

5a. North Hall. By the late nineteenth century, both the homeopathic and regular medical schools needed new buildings. At the time, the State Legislature was more inclined to support the homeopaths, and so their building was funded first. **North Hall** (1900) was completed at the beginning of the century as the new home of the Homeopathic Hospital.

Now the home of the military education programs, Naval ROTC was the first officer training program to occupy **North Hall** in 1940. (Optional: if you have a chance to take a look inside, go down the hall to the right to see the World War I plaque.) Notice the layout of the building. The large rooms on either side on the first floor were the patient wards. The original clinical amphitheatre still exists upstairs--divided into two stories and turned into a library (optional). You may have visited the morgue during the ROTC Halloween haunted house.

Plaque



World War I plaque

5b. Museums Annex. The **Museums Annex** was originally the nurses' residence for the Homeopathic Hospital (**North Hall**). Note the large **porches**, now closed in. Porches such as this were often used for sleeping, even in winter, to improve health by exposure to fresh air.

Porches

Museum Annex



5c. Ruthven Museums Building. The new museum building, opened in 1928, was the product of an intense lobbying campaign by then faculty member and later UM President Alexander Ruthven to provide a more spacious home for the University's anthropological, archaeological, and natural history collections.



Ruthven Museum, bas relief

What clues do the decorative **bas-reliefs** on the outside give to the building's use? The two **pumas** in the front, funded as WPA projects during the Depression, the **bronze doors**, and the **bas reliefs** were done by museum artist, **Carleton Angell**. (Optional: if you have never seen the dinosaurs, now would be a good time!) When finished, cross North University via the marked crosswalk and begin walking down the East University Mall. The building on your immediate left is **CC. Little**.

**C. Angell:
Bas Reliefs
Pumas
Bronze doors**

5d. C.C. Little Building (1925). Originally called East Medical, **C. C. Little** provided expansion room for the Medical School and later became the home for the Department of Geology. Look for the **plaque** commemorating the founding of the Department of Geology in 1839. What is the basis of the 1839 date? Be sure to notice the **natural rock "sculpture"** in front of the building.



C.C. Little plaque

**1839??
Rock sculptures**

5e. Willard H. Dow Laboratory. Cross the **East University Mall** to the **Dow Laboratory** addition to **Chemistry**, which is an example of the 1980s building style on campus. Completed in 1987, it illustrates the new **atrium style** of construction designed to provide "out-of-doors" living spaces inside (similar to EECS on North Campus). The **Dow Laboratory** is built on the site of the old Waterman (1894) and Barbour (1902) Gymnasiums, which were torn down in 1976. It is joined to the 1948 **addition to Chemistry** and the original 1909 **Chemistry Building**. Notice how the main interior walkway follows the line of the **Diag walkway**, a conscious decision at the time the building was designed. Continue past the **Dow Laboratory**, stopping in front of the first building on the right, the **Dana Building**.

**Atrium
Style**

Diag walkway

6. Eastern Half of the Original Forty Acres

6a. Dana Building (Natural Resources and Environment Building). The **Dana Building** was the second medical building constructed in the early years of this century for the regular or allopathic Medical School. It was completed in 1903, four years after **North Hall**, and is now the home of the School of Natural Resources and Environment. **North Hall** and **Dana** reflect a change in building construction at the end of the 19th century, away from the red-brick buildings of the 1880s and 1890s. What is different about the **construction materials** of these two buildings? Continue south on **East University Mall** (formerly **East University Avenue**) toward the **Randall Laboratory**.



Dana Building,
formerly Medical Building

**Construction
materials**

6h. Dennison Building (Physics-Astronomy, 1962). The tall building on your left is the **Dennison Building**. This is the only major science building constructed on main campus between the 1920s and the 1987 **Dow Laboratory**—a period of almost seventy years, during which time science became a major presence in American life in general and in academic life in particular.

6b. Randall Laboratory (Physics, 1924, with 1994 addition). Across from **Dennison**, on your right, is the original **Randall Laboratory** (1924), named after long-time Chair of Physics, Harrison Randall. This building was constructed on the site of the first Medical Building (1850), which burned in the early 20th



Zorn sculpture

century. Find the **History and Traditions Committee plaque** marking its location.



Plaque marking the location of the first Medical Building

Turn right just past **Randall** into the courtyard that leads to the **Diag**. The building on the left is **West Hall**, formerly the 1910 addition to **West Engineering** (1904). Before you leave the courtyard, notice the **pedestrian bridge** that connects **Randall Laboratory** with **West Hall**. (How far around the **Original Forty Acres** can you walk from inside the **Randall Laboratory**?) Also notice the **sculptures** by physics **Professor Jens Zorn**. Continue on to **Central Campus** and walk toward the **Hatcher Graduate Library**.

Look for the **Professors' Monument**.

6c. Cenotaph (Professors' Monument). The **Professors' Monument** is our oldest monument on campus. What is its **date**? Who are the four early **faculty members** it memorializes? Once you have inspected the plaques of the **Monument**, walk by the **Shapiro Undergraduate Library**.



Cenotaph

6d. Shapiro Undergraduate Library (1956, enlarged and remodelled 1994). The original Undergraduate Library, commonly called the "UGLI," was part of the post-WWII Hatcher building program. Look for the **original cornerstone** and the **new cornerstone**. This is another **Albert Kahn** building, both the original and the remodelling/addition. Continue southeast along the **Diag** to the **West Hall/Engineering Arch**.

6e. West Hall (1904). The last engineering building on the **Original Forty Acres**, **West Hall** (formerly **West Engineering**), moved the University's construction to the edges of its enclosing streets. The wing that runs along **East University** still contains the original Naval Engineering test tank. The north end of **West Hall** (adjacent to **Randall Laboratory**) is a later addition (1910) built on the site of the 1889 Anatomical Laboratory. This is the area where the remains of anatomy specimens were discovered in the fall of 1993. When the Engineering Department located in **West Hall** moved to North Campus, the building became the home of the School of Information and CAAS. Look for the **engineering symbol** on walkway under the arch.

Pedestrian Bridge

Sculptures

Professors'
Monment
Date??
Faculty??

Cornerstones

Engineering
Symbol

Walk through the archway to **McDivitt-White Plaza**. You are now standing on the third corner of the **Original Forty Acres**.

6f. McDivitt-White Plaza. Take note of the plaque dedicated to two of the Gemini IV astronauts who graduated from the University of Michigan. Who took the first walk in space? Also read the **historical exhibit** marking the place where student protests took place in the 1970s. Before leaving this area, look north up **East University** toward **East Hall** and the **Dennison Building**.



Historical Exhibit

McDivitt-White Plaza
Walk in Space??

Historical Exhibit

Kahn-like Characteristics??

6g. East Hall (1923). This is "not" an **Albert Kahn** building, although it may look like one. What gives it the appearance of a Kahn building? With no more room on the **Original Forty Acres** in the 1920s, Engineering moved across the street, off the 40 acres, resulting in East Engineering and West Engineering, now **East Hall** and **West Hall**. Mathematics and Psychology are now the two major departments in **East Hall**.

Once you have finished looking around, cross the street to the west side of East University (across from the bank).

7. South Side of Central Campus (Social Work, Business, Law, Economics, Public Policy)

The area south of the **Original Forty Acres** has become the home of some of the University's prestigious professional schools--Business Administration, Education, Law, Social Work, and Public Policy. Expansion into this area began in the 1920s under President Burton, when space for new buildings on the **Original Forty Acres** became limited. The first building on your right is the **School of Social Work Building**, which also houses the International Institute.

7a. School of Social Work Building (1997).

In 1997, the School of Social Work moved from shared space in the Frieze Building to its own building. Notice the **roofline**, **windows**, and architectural layout. Is the **brick detail** similar to the **brickwork** on **Albert Kahn** buildings? How do the **windows** compare with windows in the **Alumni Center**? (Optional: look for the pyramid in the interior courtyard and the way it brings light into the building.) Once you have finished looking around, continue down **East University**. The next building on your right, which is connected to the **School of Social Work Building**, is the **School of Education Building**.



Interior Courtyard, Social Work Building

Roofline
Windows
Brick detail

1837 Seal

7b. School of Education Building, formerly University High School (1923) and Elementary School (1930). Teacher education was a vital part of the University’s educational mission in the 1920s. In order that future teachers could be trained in a carefully controlled classroom atmosphere, the University built its own elementary and secondary school. These schools were created during the Burton building boom, which continued into Little’s administration. There is an **1837 University seal** over the main doorway to the high school, which is currently obscured by ivy and cannot be seen.

7c. East Quadrangle. Across the street, **East Quad** (1940) is one of the residence hall units in the Michigan House Plan, which was adopted in the 1930s to add housing for Michigan men. The first residence hall under the Michigan House Plan, **West Quad**, opened between 1937 and 1939. In 1940, **East Quad** added facilities for men on the east side of campus. When you have finished looking at **East Quad**, continue walking south on **East University** to the area occupied by the School of Business Administration. The first buildings you will see are the newest additions to the Business Administration campus. The tour will progress through the newest Business Administration buildings to the oldest building.

7d. Business Administration. Through World War II, the School of Business Administration was housed in cramped quarters in **Tappan Hall**. Shortly after the War (1948) it moved to the southeast corner of **Central Campus**. The first buildings you come to are the most recent: the **Executive Education Building** (1986) and the **Executive Residence** (1986, the building that looks like and is a hotel for visiting executives). Before you come to the southern-most building, **Sam Wyly Hall** (1999), which houses the William Davidson Institute, turn right through the walkway into the **Business School Plaza** (walk toward the back entrance to the parking structure).

Great oak
Sculpture



"Elementary Corrugation" by Timothy Zawodny

Walk by the **great oak** and through the **sculpture** by Timothy Zawodny, "Elementary Corrugation." The sculpture is both decorative and serves a practical purpose—it deflects ice from the roof. Walk north from the parking structure until you come to the small circular garden at the intersection of two sidewalks. The building immediately to your left is the earliest **School of Business Administration Building** (1948) and was at the time one of the tallest buildings on campus.

7e. Lorch Hall and School of Education Building. Standing by the circular garden, you can now see a second entrance to the **School of Education Building**. The sign over the doorway lets you know that this was the home of the **School of Education's Elementary School**. The building to your left (west), which is now the home of the Department of Economics, the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Administration and related programs, is **Lorch Hall** (1928). It originally housed the Schools of



Elementary School Entrance School of Education Building



Lorch Hall Medallion

Art and Architecture. Take a close look at the **medallions** on the outside. They provide a clear indication of the scholarly activities for which the building was intended. (Optional: If you take a brief detour up the sidewalk between **Lorch** and **Education** and go in the last doorway in **Lorch**, which leads to the main lecture hall, you can find another **1837 University seal**, this time in terrazzo on the floor.)

From the circular garden, take the walk leading to the **Law Quad**, passing along the way the two **Classical Columns**. The plainer Doris column (1836) is from the Bank of Michigan building in Detroit; the more decorated Corinthian column (1890s) is from the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance building in Newark, NJ. Turn right on Tappan Street and walk north to the front of the **Martha Cook Building**.

Medallions

Classical Columns

7f. Martha Cook Building. **Martha Cook** (1915) is one of the three privately funded residences for women built during the presidency of President Hutchins. William Cook provided the funds for this residence, naming it after his mother Martha. Take note of the sculpture "**The Lady of the Garden**" (1967) on the lawn, by sculptor Paul Suttman. Note as well the interesting **entrance facade** and **chimneys**. To complete your tour of this portion of campus, walk toward the **Law Quad** on South University, entering by the first archway you come to.

"Lady of the Garden" Sculptor??

Entrance & Chimneys

7g. William W. Cook Law Quadrangle. UM alumnus William Cook's munificent donation of the **Law Quad** is considered the most valuable gift from a private individual to any university until recent years. It is richly decorated and worth a longer visit when you have the time. The buildings of the **Law Quad** were deliberately reminiscent of the Tudor Gothic style of Cambridge and Oxford Universities in England. On this tour, take particular note of the following.

- **John Cook Dormitory** (1924 and 1930). You are entering the **Law Quad** through the **John Cook Dormitory** wing, which encloses the west and north sides of the quad. As you walk through the archway, look particularly at the **corbels** (the carved figures at the bottom of the vaulting, just above eye level). What do they represent? While in the **Quad**, look as well at the decorative stonework around all of the doorways, if they are not entirely covered by ivy.

Corbels??

- **Legal Research Building** (Law Library) & **Hutchins Hall** (1933). The south side of the quad houses the Law School libraries, classrooms, and faculty offices. Walk south along the dormitory wing to the open end of the **Quad**. Look for the award-winning **underground addition** (1981). The above-ground and slightly out-of-character addition was put on in 1956 and is a good example of the use of aluminum in construction in the 1950s. After inspecting the underground addition from the outside, return to the interior of the **Quad** and walk along the south side to the entrance to the **Legal**



Underground Addition

Plaster & Oak
Beam Ceiling

Research Building (Law Library, 1931). Go inside and look around the main reading room, noting especially the **painted plaster & oak beam ceiling**. If you walk down the stairs to the main library (optional), you can get a view of the interior of the **underground addition**. When you exit the **Legal Research Building**, continue clockwise around the **Quad**, past **Hutchins Hall**.



Harry Burns Hutchins

• **Lawyers Club** (1924). The building that encloses the east side of the **Quad** houses the **Lawyers Club**. This is the main dining hall and social center for the Law School and is the site of many University and private events.

• **Central arch & corbels**. Finally, cross the courtyard toward **South University**, going out through the **central arch**. As you pass through the **arch**, look at the **corbels** by sculptor **Ulysses Ricci**. Do they look familiar? They should. They represent the first **five UM presidents** and **Acting President Frieze**. You should be able to identify them! Complete your tour of the southern portion of Central Campus by walking to the corner of Tappan and **South University** and crossing the street to the **President's House**.

Corbels ??
Ricci

8. South State Street

8a. President's House. The **President's House** (1840) is the oldest building on campus. Built as one of four professors' houses, it has been home to every president since Tappan, except President Hutchins. The third story was added for Angell when he became President in 1871. Other additions have been made over the years to what was originally a very plain, two-story Italianate house. To the right of 815 South University is the **Clements Library**. Look for the **History and Traditions Committee Plaque**, on the front corner nearest the Clements Library.



President's House

8b. Clements Library. A gift from Regent William Clements, the **Clements Library** (1923) houses one of the nation's finest collections of books and original archival materials on the Age of Discovery and early American History. Do the **bas reliefs** on the building and the **Beal Books** on the front lawn give you an indication of the purpose of the building? This is a good time to take a look inside UM's most elegant building (optional). Now walk between the **Clements** and the **President's House** to the back of the **Hatcher Library**.

Plaque

Bas reliefs

Beal Books

8c. Hatcher Graduate Library Addition (1970). You are standing near the **1970 addition** to the 1920 General Library that replaced the Angell-era library (1883). To see the first edition of Audibon's famous **Birds of America** purchased by Asa Gray in 1839, take the elevator

Birds of America

to Special Collections on the seventh floor. A recently restored portrait of the University's first librarian, **Henry Colclazer**, is usually on display when there are no special exhibits. **Colclazer** was a leader in the Washtenaw Co. temperance movement in the 1840s.

Colclazer

8d. "Monument Row." When you exit the library, turn right and walk toward **State Street**. Many of the University's miscellaneous monuments have been gathered together along this path and in the area nearby. You should be able to locate: the **Tappan Oak** and the rock that marks it; the **Class of 1867 stone** that originally marked the **Haven Elm**, which died long ago; the **Xi Psi Dental Fraternity** monument; the **Class of 1899 memorial to Spanish American War veterans**; **Class of 1901 bench**; the **Sigma Rho Tau "stump"** of 1966; and the **Acacia bench**. Walk by **Tisch Hall** (1997) to the front of **Tappan Hall**.



Class of 1867 Stone

Tappan Oak & University Monuments

8e. Tappan Hall. Originally constructed to add needed classrooms for students in the Literary Department, **Tappan Hall** (1893) is the only building left on campus in the red-brick style that was so popular during the early years of the Angell presidency. **Tappan Hall** later housed Business Administration and now Art History, whose extensive collection of art slides is located in the 1987 addition. A *must see* is the **bronze relief of Henry P. Tappan** done by **sculptor Karl Bitter**, located down a short hall to the right as you walk inside the building. If you are a trivia buff, you will certainly want to remember the name of Tappan's companion in the **relief--Leo**.

Tappan Bronze Sculptor

Return to the **Diag** and walk to **State Street** and the front of **Alumni Memorial Hall** (the Museum of Art). The area between **Alumni Memorial Hall** and **Angell Hall** is where the original Museum Building (1880) once stood.

8f. Alumni Memorial Hall. **Alumni Memorial Hall** (1910) was built as the University's belated Civil War monument. What **embellishments** give a clue to its purpose as a memorial? It originally housed the Alumni Association and now houses the Museum of Art. Before entering the building, take a good look at "**Daedalus**" by **Charles Ginnever** on the front lawn. When it was purchased in 1975, a loud howl of criticism could be heard on campus. What do you think of it? When you enter the building you will especially want to take note of the sculpture "**Nydia**" in the rotunda. It was famous in its day and the work of a well-known Ann Arbor (but not UM) sculptor, **Randolph Rogers**. **Rogers** bequeathed many of his sculptures to UM,

Embellishments

"Daedalus"... Sculptor



Standing in front of Alumni Memorial Hall looking toward the site of the old Museum and Angell Hall

"Nydia"... Sculptor

Plaque

which stored them in a steam tunnel, where they crumbled. Look for the left-hand stairs leading to the second floor, where the original **Alumni Memorial Hall plaque** is mounted. The **plaque** commemorates UM servicemen who served in three nineteenth-century wars. When you are finished with your visit to the **Museum of Art**, walk across the street to the **Union**.

9. State Street

You have now reached the fourth corner of the **Original Forty Acres**. The final phase of your tour will take you along **State Street** to the end of your tour.

Kennedy & Angell Plaques

9a. Michigan Union. Cross **State Street** to the **Michigan Union** (1919, with later additions). The "Union Movement" was a campaign to establish a social center for men students shortly after the turn of the century. Efforts to raise funds for the **Union** led to many important campus traditions, such as the **Union Operas** and **Michigras**. Walk up the front steps and take note of the place where presidential candidate **John F. Kennedy** announced his idea of the **Peace Corps**. Also take note of the **Angell plaque** at the entrance and the **sculptures "Student"** and **"Athlete"** by Irish sculptor **Michael T. Murphy**. As you leave the **Union** and walk toward the **LSA Building**, find and read the **Historical Exhibit**.



Historical Exhibit

Historical exhibit

9b. LSA Building. A functional building that is sometimes dismissed as the "salmon loaf", the **LSA Building** (1948), was the University's main administration building until



LSA Bronze reliefs
Dream of a Young Girl (top)
Dream of a Young Man (bottom)

Bronze reliefs

Bas reliefs
Sculptor

Fleming Administration was built. Because of building renovations you cannot see the controversial **bronze reliefs** on the building near the front door: **"Dream of a Young Girl"** and **"Dream of a Young Man."** Reflecting values of the post-WW II era, **"Dream of a Young Girl"** has been the subject

of controversy since the 1970s. Calls for its removal are heard periodically. Walk around the building, noticing the **seven stone bas reliefs**. **Marshall Fredericks** sculpted all the stone and bronze reliefs on this building.

9c. Fleming Administration Building. While you are in this area, take note of the **Fleming Administration Building** (1967), which replaced **LSA** as the University's main administration building. The room where the Regents meet each month is just inside the door

The Cube

to the right (it is usually locked). If you have never pushed **The Cube** (1967) on **Regents Plaza**, now is your chance to indulge in this campus tradition. It is a gift of the Class of 1965 and the sculptor, UM alumnus **Tony Rosenthal '36**.

9d. Student Activities Building and Huetwell Visitors Center. The **Student Activities Building** (1957) was built to handle both the more-than 40,000 students enrolled in the University in the decade following WW II as well as the expanded student services provided for these students. Further needs for space for student services resulted in a major addition under President Duderstadt, which includes the place where prospective students and parents are welcomed to the University, the **Huetwell Visitors Center** (1996). Make sure you go inside to see the **George Pray Exhibit**. The trunk, quilt, and books were used by George during his student days.

**George Pray
Exhibit**

9e. Newberry Hall. Return to **State Street** via the narrow walk that goes along the side of **Newberry Hall** (1887). This building did not become a University building until 1927. Before then it was privately owned by the Student Christian Association, which had raised the funds for its construction. **Newberry Hall** now houses the Kelsey Museum of Classical Antiquities. The Egyptian mummy is a popular exhibit (optional).



Helen Newberry Residence

9d. Helen Newberry Residence and Betsy Barbour House. Before you leave this side of **State Street**, take note of the other two privately funded women's residences built in the 1910s, **Helen Newberry** (1915) and **Betsy Barbour** (1920). Notice particularly the difference in scale from **Mosher-Jordan Halls**. **Newberry, Cook, and Barbour** were intended to replicate or resemble a student's home, as were the League Houses they were designed to supplement. **Mosher-Jordan Halls** was an entirely different concept in student housing,

the first of the large dormitories of the booming university of the post-WW I era.

9f. Angell Hall. **Angell Hall** (1924) is an appropriate place to end a tour of Central Campus. **Article 3 of the Northwest Ordinance** carved on the frieze above the entrance ties this building and the University to their roots in publicly funded state education. It is in this area that the University constructed its first classroom/dormitory buildings, Mason Hall and South College. The



Angell Hall

Article 3

**Ricci
Bas Reliefs
Angell Bronze
Sculptor
University Hall
Lintel**

impressive dome of University Hall (1871) that connected the two original buildings would signal UM's emergence as a university that intended to be second to none. The front part of University Hall was demolished, and **Angell Hall** was built right across the front of the old buildings. Old, worn-out, and unsafe, the original campus buildings were torn down in 1954.

Note the **bas reliefs** on the front of **Angell Hall**, sculpted by **Ulysses Ricci**, who also sculpted the corbels in the **Law Quad**. Then walk up the steps and into the entrance hall. To your right is a **bronze relief of President Angell**, done by the same sculptor who did the Tappan Bronze, **Karl Bitter**. While inside, walk down the central steps to the ground floor to see the original **University Hall lintel**, the stone from above the front door, that was found in the ground when the Computing Center was excavated in the 1980s.

To complete your tour of the **Original Forty Acres** and the expanded **Central Campus**, walk back to the **corner of State and North University**, across the area once occupied by the old Haven Hall (1863), and now a favorite gathering place of students and townies alike, particularly on warm summer evenings. This is the entrance and exit to campus that students have been using for over 150 years to visit the village (now city) of Ann Arbor, to shop for books, get a meal, or have a cup of coffee.

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* = torn down

Notes



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