

University of Michigan History

Table of Contents

Guides	2
Academics	3
Administration	4
Alumni	7
Athletics	9
Buildings & Grounds	11
Faculty	14
Students	16
Units	18
Timelines	23
University of Michigan Athletics (1860-1981)	24
Buildings (1840-2011)	26
Diversity & Minorities at the University of Michigan (1853-1993)	131
Student Life (1845-1971)	134
University of Michigan (1817-2014)	136
Other Resources	144
Campus Protests of the 1960s	145
Commencement Addresses (1878 – 2013)	154
Enrollment (1843-2011)	171
Honorary Degrees Recipients (1852-2008)	177
International Students at the University of Michigan	264
Presidents of the University of Michigan	270
Regents of the University of Michigan	271
Student Scrapbooks	287
Tuition & Fees (1843-2013)	296
Women's Athletics at the University of Michigan	302

Guides

Academics

Course Descriptions

- General Register [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- College of Literature Science and the Arts Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Announcements, Bulletins, Handbooks (Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies) [Finding Aid](#)

Course Notes

Please note these are just a sampling, more collections with course notes can be found using [Mirlyn](#).

- Charles Horton Cooley Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Eliza Jane Read Sunderland Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Law School Law Lectures [Finding Aid](#)

Syllabi

Please note these are just a sampling, more collections with syllabi can be found using [Mirlyn](#).

- H. Don Cameron Papers [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Corydon La Ford Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Mayer Zald Papers [Finding Aid](#)

Further Reading

- [The Making of the University of Michigan by Howard H. Peckham \(1997\)](#)
- [The President's report to the Board of Regents for the academic year](#)
- [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey edited by Wilfred B. Shaw \(1942\)](#)

Administration

Board of Regents

- [Web Archives](#)
- [Proceedings](#)
- [Records Finding Aid](#)
- Bylaws [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Agendas [Finding Aid](#)
- [Historical Background](#)
- [List of Regents](#)
- [Michigan Constitution](#)

President

- [Web Archives](#)
- [List of Presidents](#)
- Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Assistant to the President Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Presidential Inaugurations Records [Finding Aid](#)
- [The President's report to the Board of Regents for the academic year](#)

Provost / Academic Affairs

- [Web Archives](#)
- Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Central Files [Finding Aid](#)
- Staff Files [Finding Aid](#)
- Supplemental Files [Finding Aid](#)
- Vice Provost for Academic and Multicultural Affairs Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Vice Provost for Academic and Multicultural Affairs Publications [Finding Aid](#)

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

- [Web Archives](#)
- Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Treasurer Records [Finding Aid](#)

Vice President of Communications

- [Web Archives](#)

Vice President for Development

- [Web Archives](#)
- Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Vice President for Development Publications [Finding Aid](#)

General Counsel

- [Web Archives](#)

Vice President for Government Relations

- [Web Archives](#)
- Records [Finding Aid](#)

Executive Vice President for Medical Affairs

- [Web Archives](#)
- Records [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Vice Provost for Medical Affairs Records [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Vice Provost for Health Affairs Records [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)

Vice President for Research

- [Web Archives](#)
- Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Publications [Finding Aid](#)

Vice President for Student Affairs

- [Web Archives](#)
- Records [Finding Aid](#)

Vice President and Secretary

- Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Shirley Wheeler Smith Papers [Finding Aid](#)

Visual Materials

- A Gallery of Presidents [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [Bentley Image Bank](#)
- Marketing and Communications Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Michigan Daily Records [Finding Aid](#)
- News and Information Services Photograph Series D [Finding Aid](#)
- University President's Exhibition Photograph Collection [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)

Oral Histories and Interviews

- History and Traditions of the University Committee Interviews [Finding Aid](#)
- John Hilton Collection [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Peter Edgar Van De Water Papers [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Historica Critica Sound Recordings and Videotapes [Finding Aid](#)

Further Reading

- [History of the University of Michigan by Burke A. Hinsdale \(1906\)](#)
- [The Making of the University of Michigan by Howard H. Peckham \(1997\)](#)
- [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey edited by Wilfred B. Shaw \(1942\)](#)

Alumni

Identify Alumni

- [Proceedings of the Board of Regents](#)
- [Catalogue of graduates, non-graduates, officers, and members of the faculties, 1837-1921](#)
- [Necrology File Index](#)
- Alumni Files [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Student Directories [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [Famous Alumni](#)

Publications

- The Michigan Alumnus [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Michigan Today Records [Finding Aid](#)

Organizations

- Alumni Association Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Alumnae Council Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Alva Gordon Sink Group Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Lucille B. Conger Group Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Margaret L. Waterman Group Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Sara Browne Smith Group Records [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan Club of Detroit Records [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan Club of Washington, D.C. records [Finding Aid](#)

Memories

- [Student Scrapbooks](#)
- [Alumnae Survey Database](#)
- [Michigan Moments](#)

Visual Materials

- Alumni Association Visual Material Series [Finding Aid](#)
- [Bentley Image Bank](#)
- Law School Photograph and Artwork Collection [Finding Aid](#)

- University of Michigan photographs Vertical File [Finding Aid](#)

Further Reading

- History of the Alumnae Council by Alumnae Council (1957) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [The Making of the University of Michigan by Howard H. Peckham \(1997\)](#)
- [Recollections of the University of Michigan Alumni Fund by Ralph Stone \(1952\)](#)
- [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey edited by Wilfred B. Shaw \(1942\)](#)

Athletics

Fast Facts

- [Athletics History](#)
- [Athletics Timeline](#)
- [Football Program Cover Art: Art of Football](#)
- [Football Roster Database](#)
- [Founding Dates of Varsity Sports](#)
- [Michigan Athletic Hall of Honor](#)
- [Michigan in the Olympics](#)
- [Michigan Stadium Story](#)
- [Michigan's Winged Helmet](#)
- [Ohio State University vs. University of Michigan](#)
- [Women's Athletics](#)
- [Statistics Archive](#)
- [The Wolverine Mascot](#)

Organizations/Units Records

- Athletic Department Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Athletic Department Individual Files [Finding Aid](#)
- Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Physical Education for Women Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Recreational Sports Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Women's Athletic Association Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Women's Athletics Records [Finding Aid](#)

Coaches/Administrators Papers

- Charles Baird Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- H. O. Crisler Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Marie D. Hartwig Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Clifford Keen Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Joyce Lindeman Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Fielding Harris Yost Papers [Finding Aid](#)

Visual Materials

- Athletic Department Photograph Series [Finding Aid](#)
- [Bentley Digitized Video](#)
- Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics Photograph Series [Finding Aid](#)
- Robert Kalmbach Photograph Collection [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan Photographs Vertical File [Finding Aid](#)

Further Reading

- 100 Years of Athletics by Phil Pack (1937) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- From the Inside: A Half-Century of Michigan Athletics by Don Canham (1996) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Hail to the Victors by John Behee (1974) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [The Making of the University of Michigan by Howard H. Peckham \(1997\)](#)
- Michigan: Champions of the West by Bruce Madej (1997) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey edited by Wilfred B. Shaw \(1942\)](#)

Buildings & Grounds

Administration & Maintenance

- Buildings and Grounds Department Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Housing Division Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Housing Division Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Plant Extension Services Records [Finding Aid](#)
- University Planner's Office Records [Finding Aid](#)

Buildings

- Adelia Cheever House Records [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Bentley Historical Library Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Betsey Barbour House Records [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Committee for the Re-use of the Barbour-Waterman Buildings Records [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Detroit Observatory Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Documentation of Economics Building, Central Campus, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1980 [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- East Quad Memory Project Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Helen Handy Newberry Residence Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Henderson House Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Hospitals Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Joe O' Neal Papers (Power Center) [Finding Aid](#)
- Law Library Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Law School Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Library Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Martha Cook Building Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Mary Markley House Records [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Michigan Union Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Museum of Zoology Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Museums Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Ross School of Business Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Taubman Medical Library Records [Finding Aid](#)
- [Timeline of University of Michigan Buildings](#)
- University School Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Winchell House Records [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)

- Women's League Records [Finding Aid](#)

Architects

- Albert Kahn Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Emil Lorch Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Gunnar Birkerts and Associates Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Pond Family Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- University Architect's Office Records [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan Architectural Drawings [Finding Aid](#)
- Wells I. Bennett Papers [Finding Aid](#)

Grounds

- Matthaei Botanical Gardens Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Matthaei Botanical Gardens Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Nichols Arboretum [Finding Aid](#)
- [Mort's Map, a.k.a. "Chronological Development of the University of Michigan Campus, Ann Arbor, Michigan."](#)
- [President's Advisory Committee on Public Art](#)

Visual Materials

- Alumni Association Visual Material Series [Finding Aid](#)
- Anonymous Construction Photographs Collection [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Christopher Flowers Photograph Collection [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Class of 1870 Specimen Drawings [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Eero Saarinen & Associates Glass Slides [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Gary Muffly Photographic Negatives [Finding Aid](#)
- George Robert Swain Photographs and Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Ivory Photo Photograph Collection [Finding Aid](#)
- JJR Inc. Photographic Slides [Finding Aid](#)
- Lynn W. Fry Photograph Collection [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Michigan Daily Records [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan North Campus Model by Eero Saarinen & Associates [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- University of Michigan Photographs Vertical File [Finding Aid](#)

Further Reading

- An Annotated Guide to the Names of University of Michigan Residence Halls by Roderick Thompson (1999) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- College of Architecture and Urban Planning Student Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Giving It All Away: The Story of William W. Cook & His Michigan Law Quadrangle by Margaret A. Leary (2011) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Historic Preservation Program Student Papers [Finding Aid](#)
- [The Making of the University of Michigan by Howard H. Peckham \(1997\)](#)
- [The President's House at the University of Michigan by Anne Duderstadt \(2000\)](#)
- [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey edited by Wilfred B. Shaw \(1942\)](#)

Faculty

Fast Facts

- [Catalogue of Graduates, Non-Graduates, Officers, and Members of the Faculties, 1837-1921](#)
- Partial List of Faculty Collection [Finding Aids](#)
- Faculty/Staff Directories [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [Faculty History Project](#)
- [Necrology File Index](#)
- News and Information Services. Faculty and Staff Files [Finding Aid](#)
- [Proceedings of the Board of Regents](#)
- [Salary Information \(2002 - \)](#)
- [Timeline of Diversity & Minorities at the University of Michigan \(1853-1993\)](#)
- [Timeline of the University of Michigan \(1817-2014\)](#)
- [Vertical File](#)

Publications

- Michigan Quarterly Review [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Michigan Quarterly Review Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Michigan Alumnus [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Michigan Daily (1890-) (available at Bentley)
- [Michigan Daily Digitized Issues \(1947-2000\)](#)
- Michigan Daily Records [Finding Aid](#)
- University Record (1938-2011) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)

Organizations

- Academic Women's Caucus Records [Finding Aid](#)
- American Association of University Professors, Michigan Chapter Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Senate Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Senate Advisory Committee on University Affairs (SACUA) Records [Finding Aid](#)
- University Council Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Collegiate Institute for Values and Science records, 1974-1990 [Finding Aid](#)
- Conference of Deans records, 1920-1968 [Finding Aid](#)
- Azazels (dining club) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Katholepistemiad (dining club) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)

- Faculty Women's Club Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Research Club Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Women's Research Club Records [Finding Aid](#)

Science Research Club Records [Finding Aid](#)

Histories

- Center for the History of Medicine, Oral History Interviews, 2002-2007 and 2011 [Finding Aid](#) [Faculty Memoir Project](#)
- Historica Critica Sound Recordings and Video Tapes, 1984-1992 [Finding Aid](#)
- [Law School - History and Traditions, Faculty](#)
- Law School Oral History Interviews, 1988-2002 [Finding Aid](#)
- History and Traditions of the University Committee interviews, 1991-2004 [Finding Aid](#)
- Michiganensian Yearbook (1897-) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Castalian Yearbook (1866-1896) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Palladium Yearbook (1884-1896) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Res Gestae Yearbook (1895-1896) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)

Visual Materials

- Alumni Association Visual Material Series [Finding Aid](#)
- [Bentley Image Bank](#)
- BMC Media Services (formerly Biomedical Communications) Visual Materials Series [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan Class Albums [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan Faculty and Staff Portrait Collection [Finding Aid](#)
- Ivory Photo Photograph Collection [Finding Aid](#)
- Law School Photograph Series [Finding Aid](#)
- Medical School Photograph Series [Finding Aid](#)
- News and Information Services. Photograph Series D [Finding Aid](#)

Further Reading

- [The Making of the University of Michigan by Howard H. Peckham \(1997\)](#)
- [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey edited by Wilfred B. Shaw \(1942\)](#)

Students

Fast Facts

- [Proceedings of the Board of Regents](#)
- [Catalogue of graduates, non-graduates, officers, and members of the faculties, 1837-1921](#)
- [Necrology File Index](#)
- Alumni Files [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Student Directories [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [Timeline of Student Life \(1845-1971\)](#)
- [Timeline of Diversity & Minorities at the University of Michigan \(1853-1993\)](#)
- [Timeline of University of Michigan Athletics \(1860-1981\)](#)
- [Enrollment Statistics](#)
- [Tuition & Fees](#)
- [Michigan Law School-History and Traditions](#)

Publications

- Michigan Daily (1890-) (available at Bentley)
- [Michigan Daily Digitized Issues \(1947-2000\)](#)
- Michigan Daily Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Gargoyle [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Gargoyle Records [Finding Aid](#)
- The Chronicle [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)

Organizations

- Graduate Employees Organization Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Michigamua Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Michigan Student Assembly Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Michigan Union Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Rackham Student Government Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Student Government Council Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Women's League Records [Finding Aid](#)

Campus Life

- [Student Scrapbooks](#)
- [Alumnae Survey Database](#)
- Michiganensian Yearbook (1897-) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Castalian Yearbook (1866-1896) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Palladium Yearbook (1884-1896) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Res Gestae Yearbook (1895-1896) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [International Students at the University of Michigan](#)
- [Campus Protests of the 1960s](#)
- [Women's Athletics at the University of Michigan](#)
- [University of Michigan Heritage Project](#)

Graduation

- [Commencement Addresses](#)
- [Honorary Degree Recipients](#)

Visual Materials

- Alumni Association Visual Material Series [Finding Aid](#)
- [Bentley Image Bank](#)
- BMC Media Services (formerly Biomedical Communications) Visual Materials Series [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan Class Albums [Finding Aid](#)
- Ivory Photo Photograph Collection [Finding Aid](#)
- Law School Photograph Series [Finding Aid](#)
- Medical School Photograph Series [Finding Aid](#)
- New Student Record, University of Michigan [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- University of Michigan photographs Vertical File [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan Student Portraits [Finding Aid](#)
- George Robert Swain Photographs and Papers [Finding Aid](#)

Further Reading

- [The Making of the University of Michigan by Howard H. Peckham \(1997\)](#)
- [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey edited by Wilfred B. Shaw \(1942\)](#)

Units

- Center for Chinese Studies Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Center for Chinese Studies Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Center for the Education of Women (CEW) [Records Finding Aid](#)
- Center for the Education of Women (CEW) [Publications Finding Aid](#)

- Center for Japanese Studies Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Center for Japanese Studies Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Center for Middle Eastern and North African Studies Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Center for Middle Eastern and North African Studies Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Center for Russian and East European Studies Records [Finding Aid](#)

- Center for South Asian Studies Records [Finding Aid](#)

- Center for Southeast Asian Studies Records [Finding Aid](#)

- College of Engineering Records [Finding Aid](#)
- College of Engineering Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- College of Literature, Science and the Arts Records [Finding Aid](#)
- College of Literature, Science and the Arts Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- College of Pharmacy Records [Finding Aid](#)
- College of Pharmacy Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Department of Aerospace Engineering Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Department of Afroamerican and African Studies (DAAS) Records [Finding Aid](#)

- Department of American Culture Records [Finding Aid](#)

- Department of Anthropology Records [Finding Aid](#)

- Department of Astronomy Records [Finding Aid](#)

- Department of Atmospheric, Oceanic and Space Sciences Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Cell and Developmental Biology Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Chemical Engineering Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Chemistry Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Classical Studies Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Economics Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (EECS) Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (EECS) Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of English Language and Literature Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of English Language and Literature Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of History Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Human Genetics Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Internal Medicine Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Internal Medicine Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Mathematics Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Mechanical Engineering Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Mechanical Engineering Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Microbiology and Immunology Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Otolaryngology Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Physics Records [Finding Aid](#)

- Department of Physics Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Romance Languages & Literatures Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Department of Sociology Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Detroit Observatory Records [Finding Aid](#)
- GEO (Graduate Employee Organization) Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Industrial and Operations Engineering Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Institute for the Humanities Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Institute for the Humanities Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Institute for Social Research Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Institute for Social Research Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Kellogg Eye Center (Department of Ophthalmology) Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Kellogg Eye Center (Department of Ophthalmology) Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Kelsey Museum of Archaeology Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Kelsey Museum of Archaeology Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Law School Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Law School Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Medical School Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Medical School Publications [Finding Aid](#)
- Michigan Marching Band Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Museum of Art Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Museum of Art Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Museum of Natural History Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Museum of Natural History Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Program in Biology Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Program in Biology Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Rackham Graduate School Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Rackham Graduate School Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Ross School of Business (School of Business Administration) Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Ross School of Business (School of Business Administration) Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- School of Dentistry Records [Finding Aid](#)
- School of Dentistry Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- School of Education Records [Finding Aid](#)
- School of Education Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- School of Information Records [Finding Aid](#)
- School of Information Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- School of Music Records [Finding Aid](#)
- School of Music Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- School of Nursing Records [Finding Aid](#)
- School of Nursing Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- School of Public Health Records [Finding Aid](#)
- School of Public Health Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- School of Social Work Records [Finding Aid](#)
- School of Social Work Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- Stamps School of Art & Design Records [Finding Aid](#)
- School of Art & Design Publications [Finding Aid](#)

- University of Michigan Health System (Hospitals) Records [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan Health System Publications [Finding Aid](#)

Further Reading

- [History of the University of Michigan by Burke A. Hinsdale \(1906\)](#)
- [The Making of the University of Michigan by Howard H. Peckham \(1997\)](#)
- [The President's report to the Board of Regents for the academic year](#)
- [Proceedings of the Board of Regents](#)
- [The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey edited by Wilfred B. Shaw \(1942\)](#)

Timelines

University of Michigan Athletics (1860-1981)

Date	Event
1860	Founding of the Pioneer Cricket Club, the first organized sports activity on campus.
1864	The University Baseball Club is established and the first organized baseball on campus begins.
1873	Founding of the University Football Association and football becomes an organized sport, although informal student games were played as early as 1862.
1876	Baseball Association formed, which later merges with the Football Association in 1878 to form the first student-controlled Athletic Association.
1879	Michigan plays and wins its first intercollegiate football game, May 30, against Racine College at White Stockings Park in Chicago.
1882	First intercollegiate baseball game, played against Wisconsin on May 20.
1882	First African American to play baseball at UM, Moses "Fleetwood" Walker.
1889	Charles Mills Gayley, lit. 1878, writes the words to "The Yellow and Blue."
1890	First African American to play football at UM, George Jewett.
1890	A formal University of Michigan Athletic Association is formed.
1893	Board in Control of Athletics formed
1896	University of Michigan Marching Band organized by a student director and begins playing at football games.
1898	William R. Cunningham, med. 1899, is selected as Michigan's first All-American football player.
1898	"The Victors" is written by Louis Elbel, a senior music student.
1899	The nickname "Wolverine" applied to UM football teams first appeared in the Michigan Daily on November 11, 1899.
1901	Fielding H. Yost begins his long and remarkable term of service as football coach with his famous "Point-a-Minute" teams.
1902	Barbour Gymnasium, a facility specifically for women's athletics, is completed.
1902	Michigan appears in and wins the first Rose Bowl Game, January 1, defeating Stanford by a score of 49-0.
1905	Women's Athletic Association formed
1908	Palmer Field, an athletic field specifically for women, is purchased and equipped.
1911	"Varsity" is written by Earl Moore, '12, and J. Fred Lawton, '11.
1912	The Club house by Ferry Field, now the Marie Hartwig Building, is completed.
1913	Department of Recreational Sports founded to "coordinate and promote participation in intramural, club and recreational sports among the student body, faculty and staff of the University of Michigan and to manage athletic facilities."
1924	Yost Field House dedicated.
1927	Michigan Stadium opens on October 1.

1927	First and last year that live wolverines were paraded in cages at UM Stadium football games.
1938	Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler appointed head football coach and assistant director of athletics.
1940	Tom Harmon, '41, wins Michigan's first Heisman Trophy.
1970	IM building first opens to women
1974	Intercollegiate varsity athletic program for Michigan women is established with the introduction of six varsity sports in the 1974/1975 school year.
1974	First UM female cheerleaders.
1975	All athletic facilities opened to both men and women.
1977	"Let's Go Blue" written by Joseph Carl, a tuba player in the hockey pep band.
1981	Women's athletic programs officially admitted into the Big Ten Conference.

Buildings (1840-2011)

1840-1879

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1840	President's House	Built		More Information
1840	Northeast Professors' Residence	Built		More Information
1840	Northwest Professors' Residence	Built		More Information
1841	Mason Hall (North Wing), University Hall	Built	H. Lum	More Information
1849	South Wing (South College), University Hall	Built		More Information
1850	Old Medical Building	Built		More Information
1854	Detroit Observatory	Built		More Information
1856	Chemistry Building	Built	A. J. Jordan	
1861	Chemistry Building	Addition		
1863	Law Building (Old Haven Hall)	Built	Jordan & Anderson	More Information
1864	Old Medical Building	Addition	Unknown	More Information
1866	Chemistry Building	Addition		
1868	Chemistry Building	Addition		
1868	Detroit Observatory	Addition (residence)		More Information
1869	University Hospital	Moves to former Northeast Professors' Residence		More Information
1872	Main Building, University Hall	Built	J. S. Jenison	More Information
1874	Chemistry Building	Addition		
1875	School of Dentistry	Moves to former Northwest Professors' Residence		More Information
1876	University Hospital (North U.)	Addition	E. E. Meyers	More Information
1877	School of Dentistry	Moves to Professor Frieze's former house		

1879	Campus Heating Plant	Built	G. W. Lloyd	
1879	Heating Plant Coal Sheds	Built		
1879	Homeopathic Hospital	Moves to former Northwest Professors' Residence		More Information
1879	University Hospital (North U.)	Addition		
1880	Chemistry Building	Addition		

1880-1899

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1880	University Museum Building	Built	W. L. B. Jenney	More Information
1883	Old General Library	Built	Ware & VanBrunt	More Information
1885	West Engineering Annex	Built	G. W. Lloyd	More Information
1889	Anatomical Laboratory	Built	G. W. Lloyd	More Information
1889	West Physics Building	Built	Pond & Pond	More Information
1890	Chemistry Building	Addition	E. W. Arnold	
1891	School of Dentistry	Moves to former Northeast Professors' Residence		More Information
1891	University Hospital (Catherine Street)	Built	Chamberlin & Austin	
1891	Civil Engineering	Moves to Professor Frieze's former house		
1891	First Laundry	Built		More Information
1891	Homeopathic Hospital (Catherine Street)	Built	Chamberlin & Austin	
1891	Hospital Heating Plant	Built		
1893	Law Building	Addition		More Information
1893	Tappan Hall	Built	Spier & Rohns	More Information
1894	University Heating Plant (Boiler House)	Built	G. W. Lloyd	More Information
1894	Waterman Gym	Built	E. W. Arnold	More Information

1894	Heating Plant Coal Sheds	Demolished		
1896	Hospital Office Building	Built	John Scott	
1897	Wood Utilization Lab	Built		More Information
1898	Old General Library	Addition		More Information
1898	Law Building	Addition		More Information
1898	Summer House (Maternity)	Built		
1899	Nurses' Home	Built		

1900-1909

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1900	Homeopathic Hospital (North Hall)	Built	Stanton & Kirby	More Information
1901	Chemistry Building	Addition		
1902	Barbour Gymnasium	Built	John Scott	More Information
1902	West Hall	Purchased		More Information
1902	Anatomical Lab	Demolished		More Information
1903	Palmer Ward	Built	John Scott	
1904	West Engineering Building	Built	Mason & Kahn	More Information
1904	West Medical Building	Built	Spier & Rohns	
1905	West Physics Building	Addition	Pond & Pond	More Information
1906	Detroit Observatory	Addition (residence)		More Information
1906	Detroit Observatory	Addition (shop)		More Information
1906	Psychopathic Hospital	Built	Mason & Kahn	
1907	Northeast Professors' Residence	Demolished		More Information
1908	Dental Building	Built	Donaldson & Meier	More Information
1908	Nichols Arboretum	Established	J.C. Moninger	
1908	Detroit Observatory	Addition (residence)		More Information
1908	Detroit Observatory	Addition (shop)		More Information
1908	Ward Helpers Residence #2	Built		
1908	Ward Helpers Residence #4	Built		
1909	Chemistry Building	Built	Smith, Hinchman &	More Information

			Grylls	
1909	Maternity Ward	Built	Jas. Marks	

1910-1919

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1910	Alumni Memorial Hall	Built	Donaldson & Meier	More Information
1910	West Engineering Building	Addition	Kahn & Wilby	More Information
1911	Bakery Annex	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1911	Medical Ward	Burned Down		
1912	Athletic Administration Building	Built	Smith, Hinchman, & Grylls	
1912	Psychopathic Hospital	Addition	Kahn & Wilby	
1913	Hill Auditorium	Built	Kahn & Wilby	More Information
1914	First Laundry (also used as contagious ward)	Burns Down		More Information
1914	Contagious Ward	Built	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1914	Interns' Home	Built		
1914	Pigeon Loft	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1914	Power House	Built	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls	More Information
1914	Sub-Station	Built	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls	
1914	Storehouse (Buildings & Grounds Shops)	Built	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1915	Martha Cook Dormitory	Built	York & Sawyer	More Information
1915	239 Twelfth Street	Purchased by University		
1915	1005 N. University Ave	Purchased by University		
1915	Helen Newberry	Built	Kahn & Wilby	More Information

	Dormitory			
1915	Northwest Professors' Residence	Demolished		More Information
1915	Natural Science Building	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1916	Hospital Fire Station	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1916	Botanical Gardens	Established	Buildings & Grounds	
1916	Waterman Gym	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1917	Laundry	Built	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1918	Convalescent Hospital Office	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	
1918	Dermatology Ward	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1918	Old General Library	Demolished		More Information
1919	University Health Service	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1919	Michigan Union	Built	Pond & Pond	More Information

1920-1929

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1920	Betsy Barbour Dormitory	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1920	General Library (Hatcher Graduate Library)	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1920	President's House	Addition		More Information
1921	Cheever House	Donated to University		More Information
1921	Chemical Storage	Built		
1921	Newberry Hall	Leased by University	Spier and Rohn	More Information
1921	Pemberton Welch Residence	Built	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1921	Civil Engineering Building	Demolished		
1922	Botanical Gardens	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	
1922	East Hall	Purchased by University		More Information

1922	Morris Hall	Purchased by University		More Information
1922	Storehouse Office Building	Built	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1922	Storehouse & Shops	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1922	West Hall	Demolished		More Information
1923	Clements Library	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1923	ROTC	Moves to Boiler House		More Information
1923	Dental Building	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1923	East Engineering Building	Built	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls	More Information
1923	Campus Heating Plant	Demolished		
1923	University High School	Built	Perkins, Fellows, Hamilton	More Information
1924	Angell Hall	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1924	East Physics Building	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1924	Law Club (Law Quad)	Built	York & Sawyer	More Information
1924	Waterman Gym	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1924	Yost Field House	Built	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls	
1925	Hospital Animal House	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1925	Contagious Ward Animal House	Built		
1925	Couzens Hall Dormitory	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1925	East Medical Building	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1925	Power House	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1925	University Hospital	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1926	Alumnae Residence	Purchased by University		
1926	Athletic Administration	Remodel		

1926	Laundry	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1926	Superintendent's Cottage	Built		
1926	University Skating Rink	Purchased by University		
1927	Simpson Memorial Institute	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1927	University Hospital	Addition (Root Cellar)	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1927	Michigan Stadium	Built	Osborn Eng. Co.	More Information
1928	Architecture Building (Lorch Hall)	Built	E. Lorch & Assoc.	More Information
1928	Intramural Building	Built	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls	
1928	Storehouse Garage	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1928	University Exhibit Museum (Ruthven)	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information
1928	Women's Athletic Building	Built	Fry & Kasurin	
1929	Botanical Gardens	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	
1929	Michigan League	Built	Pond & Pond	More Information
1929	Museums Animal House	Built	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1929	School of Music	Purchased by University		
1929	X-Ray Film Storage	Built	Buildings & Grounds	

1930-1939

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1930	Botanical Gardens	Addition	Dayton Greenhouse Co.	
1930	Chemistry Building Court	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	More Information

1930	John P. Cook Dormitory (Law Quad)	Built	York & Sawyer	More Information
1930	Elementary School	Built	Malcolmson & Higginbotham	More Information
1930	General Library (Hatcher Graduate Library)	Addition (fan room)	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1930	Michigan Union	Addition	Pond & Pond	More Information
1930	Mosher Jordan Hall Dormitory	Built	Malcolmson & Higginbotham	More Information
1930	Natural Science Building Court	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1930	Sub-Station	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	
1931	Legal Research Library (Law Quad)	Built	York & Sawyer	More Information
1931	University Hospital	Addition	Albert Kahn	More Information
1931	University Publications Building	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1931	Vertebrate Genetics Lab	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1932	Student Publications Building	Built	Pond & Pond	More Information
1932	Dermatology Ward	Demolished		
1933	Fletcher Hall	Purchased by University		
1933	Hutchins Hall	Built	York & Sawyer	
1933	President's House	Addition	Albert Kahn	More Information
1934	East Engineering Building	Addition (court)	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1934	Central Garage	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1934	Hospital Sub-Station (Electrical)	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1934	Newberry Dormitory	Addition (sun room)	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1935	Hospital Machine Room	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1935	Hospital Storage	Built	Albert Kahn	
1936	Burton Memorial Tower	Built	Albert Kahn	More Information

1936	Hospital Penthouse	Built	Albert Kahn	
1936	University Storage Building	Built	Buildings & Grounds	
1936	Hospital Storage	Addition (x-ray)	Buildings & Grounds	
1937	Allen & Rumsey Dormitory (West Quad)	Built	Lane, Davenport & Meyer	More Information
1937	Automotive Laboratory	Partially Burned Down		
1937	University Health Service	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	
1937	Lane Hall	Purchased by University	Otis and Clark	More Information
1937	Michigan Union	Addition	Lane, Davenport & Meyer	More Information
1938	Rackham Graduate School	Built	Smith, Hinchman & Grylls	More Information
1938	Laundry	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	More Information
1938	Neuropsychiatric Institute	Built	Albert Kahn	
1938	239 Twelfth Street	Demolished		
1938	1005 N. University Ave.	Demolished		
1939	Interns' Residence	Built	Shreve, Anderson, & Walker	More Information
1939	University Hospital	Addition (9th floor)	Shreve, Anderson, & Walker	More Information
1939	Victor C. Vaughan Dormitory	Built	Odell & Rowland	More Information
1939	West Quadrangle Dormitory	Built	Stewart Kingscott Co.	More Information

1940-1949

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1940	University Health Service	Built	L. J. Sarvis	More Information

1940	Kellogg Institute	Built	L.J. Sarvis	More Information
1940	East Quadrangle Dormitory	Built	Morrison & Gabler	More Information
1940	Stockwell Hall Dormitory	Built	C. Wm. Palmer	More Information
1940	Ward Helpers Res. #2	Demolished		
1940	Ward Helpers Res. #4	Demolished		
1942	Public Health Building	Built	L. J. Sarvis	
1943	Automotive Laboratory	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	
1943	ROTC	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	
1943	ROTC Headquarters	Purchased by University		
1944	Pigeon Loft	Partially Demolished		
1944	Storehouse Garage	Addition	Buildings & Grounds	
1945	Henderson House	Purchased by University		
1946	University Terrace Apartments	Built	Charles Noble	
1947	Fuller Street Warehouse & Fuller Street Storage	Built		
1947	Temporary Classroom Building	Built	Federal Works Agency	
1947	Veterans Readjustment Center	Built	Kasurin & Kasurin	
1947	Cheever House (730 Haven St.)	Purchased by University		More Information
1948	Quonset Huts	Built	Plant Department	
1948	Jefferson Apartments	Purchased by University		
1948	Food Service Building	Built	L.C. Kingscott	
1948	Administration Building (LS&A Building)	Built	Harley Ellington Day	
1948	Business Administration (Davidson Hall)	Built	Black & Black	
1949	Alice C. Lloyd Dormitory	Built	Clair W. Ditchy	

1950-1959

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1950	Maternity Hospital	Built	Lewis Sarvis	
1950	Metallurgical Research Building	Built		
1950	University Golf Club House	Built	Douglas Loree	
1950	Ray Fisher Baseball Stadium	Built	Osborn Engineering	
1950	Gordon Hall (Dexter)	Donated to University	Calvin Fillmore	
1950	Inglis House	Donated to University		
1951	Madelon Pound House	Purchased by University	R. T. Mewberry	
1951	Wines Field Buildings	Purchased by University & Demolished		
1951	Elbel Field Locker Building	Built		
1951	820 E. Washington	Purchased by University		
1951	South Quadrangle	Built	Andrew Morison	
1952	Mason Hall	Built	Smith Hinchman & Grylls	
1952	Haven Hall	Built	Smith Hinchman & Grylls	
1952	Angell Hall Auditoriums	Built	Smith Hinchman & Grylls	
1953	North Campus Grounds Storage Building	Built		
1953	Geddes House	Purchased by University and Demolished		
1953	Outpatient Clinic (Med Inn)	Built	Giffels & Vallet with	

			Skidmore Owings Merrill	
1953	Mortimer E. Cooley Memorial Building	Built	Cornelius Gabler	
1954	Kresge Medical Research I (Kresge Medical Library)	Built	Giffels & Vallet with Skidmore Owings Merrill	
1954	Margaret Bell Pool	Built	Black & Black with Alden B. Dow	
1954	Alice Crocker Lloyd Radiation Therapy Center	Built	Black & Black	
1954	Central Service & Stack Building Center for Display Technology & Manufacturing)	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
1955	Children's Psychiatric Hospital	Built	Swanson Associates	
1955	Michigan Phoenix Memorial Laboratory and Greenhouse	Built	Cornelius Gabler	
1955	Ford Nuclear Reactor	Built	Smith Hinchman & Grylls	
1955	Architecture & Design Experimental Building (Unistrut)	Built	School of Architecture	
1955	Kresge Medical Research III	Built	Giffels & Vallet with Skidmore Owings Merrill	
1955	University Press (News & Information Services Building)	Built	D.D. Loree	
1955	East Hospital Switching Station	Built	Cummins & Barnard	
1955	Lay Automotive Laboratory	Built	Giffels & Vallet	
1955	Automotive Engineering	Built	Colvin	

	Laboratory Fuel Mixing Building		Robinson Wright	
1955	Aeronautical Engineering Laboratory (Wind Tunnel)	Built	Colvin Robinson Wright	
1955	Aeronautical Engineering Laboratory (Propulsion)	Built	Colvin Robinson Wright	
1955	Aeronautical Engineering Laboratory (Pumping)	Built	Colvin Robinson Wright	
1955	Aeronautical Engineering Power Plant	Built	Colvin Robinson Wright	
1955	Northwood Apartments (Group I)	Built	L. Y. Hellmuth	
1955	Athletic Administration Building (Weidenbach Hall)	Built	Giffels & Vallet	
1956	Matt Mann Pool (Keen Arena)	Built	Giffels & Vallet	
1956	Physical Properties Building	Purchased by University		
1956	Hoover Ave. Buildings A, B & C & Heating Plant	Purchased by University		
1956	Architect's Annex	Purchased by University		
1956	Learning & Reading Skills Center (1610 Washtenaw)	Purchased by University		
1956	Mental Health Research Annex (1137 E. Ann)	Purchased by University		
1957	Printing Service & Warehouse Building (Advanced Technology Lab)	Built	D.D. Loree	
1957	Student Activities Building	Built	Swanson Associates	
1957	Undergraduate Library (Shapiro)	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	

1957	Church Street Parking Structure	Built	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach	
1957	North Campus Switch Station	Built	Colvin Robinson	
1957	Northwood Apartments (Group II)	Built	Yamasaki & Leinweber	
1957	Matthaei Botanical Gardens (land & two barns)	Donated to University		
1957	Henry S. Frieze Building	Purchased by University	Malcomson & Higginbotham	
1958	Fairlane, Henry Ford Estate in Dearborn	Donated to University	William H. Van Tine	
1958	Fluids Engineering Lab I (G. G. Brown Lab)	Built	Giffels & Vallet	
1958	University Hospital	Addition (Food Service)	Black & Black	
1958	University Hospital	Addition (Chapel)	James H. Livingston	
1958	Mary B. Markley Hall	Built	Harley Ellington Day	
1958	Medical Science Unit I (Medical School)	Built	Giffels & Vallet with Holabird & Root	
1958	Northwood Apartments (Group III)	Built	Yamasaki & Leinweber	
1959	820 E. Washington	Demolished		
1959	Catherine Street Parking Structure	Built	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach	
1959	Fuller Street Warehouse & Fuller Street Storage	Demolished		
1959	Civil Defense & Disaster Training Center (Fire Service Instruction & Research Center)	Built	Lane & Livingston	
1959	Fire Service Instruction & Research Training Tower	Built	Lane & Livingston	

1959	Fire Service Instruction & Research Garage & Storage		Lane & Livingston	
1959	Fire Service Instruction Training House	Built	Lane & Livingston	

1960-1969

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1960	Pharmacy Research Building (College of Pharmacy)	Built	Bennett & Straight	
1960	Mental Health Research Institute	Built	Swanson & Associates	
1960-78	Matthaei Botanical Gardens (multiple structures)	Built	Alden B. Dow	
1961	Aeronautical Engineering Laboratory (Plasma Research)	Built	Colvin Robinson Wright	
1962	Cyclotron Building (Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering Building)	Built	Giffels & Rossetti	
1962	Radrack Farms Golf Course	Built	Peter Dye	
1962	Thayer Street Parking Structure	Built	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach	
1962	Matthaei House (Radrack Farms)	Donated to University		
1963	Argus I, II & III	Purchased by University		
1963	Thompson Street Parking Structure	Built	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach	
1963	Kresge Hearing Research Institute	Built	Holabird & Root	
1963	Research Activities Building	Built	Eberle M. Smith Associates	

1963	Institute of Science & Technology	Built	Smith Hinchman & Grylls	
1963	Earl V. Moore School of Music	Built	Eero Saarinen	
1963	Research Administration (Industrial & Operations Engineering)	Built	Swanson Associates	
1963	Physics & Astronomy Building (Dennison)	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
1963	Data Processing Center (Administrative Services Building)	Built	Charles W. Lane	
1963	Animal Research Facility	Built	Kenneth C. Black	
1964	East Hospital Mechanical Building	Built		
1964	Kresge Medical Research II	Built	Holabird & Root	
1964	Oxford Houses	Built	Stickel, Moody & Associates	
1964	Lawrence D. Buhl Research Center for Human Genetics	Built	Holabird & Root	
1964	Jefferson Apartments	Demolished		
1964	1000 Cedar Bend Dr.	Purchased by University		
1965	1010 Cedar Bend Dr.	Purchased by University		
1965	Quonset Huts	Removed		
1965	Perry Building	Purchased by University	William A. Otis	
1965	Space Research Building (NASA)	Built	Architects Collective	
1965	North Campus Plant Service Building	Built	Jickling & Lyman	
1965	North Campus Commons (Pierpont)	Built	Swanson Associates	
1965	Institute for Social Research	Built	Alden B. Dow	

1965	Central Campus Switching Station Southeast	Built		
1966	Observatory Lodge	Purchased by University		
1966	Cedar Bend Houses I (Vera Baits I Dormitory)	Built	Swanson Associates	
1967	Temporary Classroom Building	Demolished		
1967	Cedar Bend Houses II (Vera Baits II Dormitory)	Built	Swanson Associates	
1967	Parkview Medical Center	Purchased by University		
1967	Chrysler Center for Continuing Engineering Education	Built	Swanson Associates	
1967	North Campus Storage Building	Built	University of Michigan Engineering Services	
1968	Fleming Administration Building	Built	Alden B. Dow	
1968	East Medical Center Parking Structure (Simpson Circle)	Built	K.C. Black Associates	
1968	Washington Street Parking Structure (renamed Fletcher)	Built	Smith Hinchman & Grylls	
1968	Events Building (Crisler Arena)	Built	K.C. Black & C.L. Dworsky	
1968	Ferry Field Pump House	Built		
1968	Bursley Hall	Built	Swanson Associates	
1969	Medical Science Unit II (Medical School)	Built	Holabird & Root	
1969	C. S. Mott Children's Hospital	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
1969	Highway Safety Research Institute (UMTRI)	Built	Harley Ellington with Cowin &	

			Stirton	
1969	Food Stores	Built	Cunningham & Limp	
1969	Metallurgical Research Building	Demolished		
1969	Towsley Center for Continuing Medical Education	Built	Alden B. Dow	
1969	Laundry Building	Built	Cunningham & Limp	
1969	Northwood IV Apartments	Built	Hellmuth & Obata	
1969	Northwood IV Apartments	Built	Hellmuth & Obata	
1969	Transportation Services Building	Purchased by University		

1970-1979

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1970	Hatcher Graduate Library	Addition (south stacks)	Albert Kahn Associates	
1970	Upjohn Center for Clinical Pharmacology	Built	Holabird & Root	
1970	Veterans Readjustment Center	Demolished		
1970	Cheever House (730 Haven St.)	Demolished		More Information
1970	Architecture & Design Experimental Building (Unistrut)	Built	School of Architecture	
1970	Hill Street Parking Structure	Built	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach	
1970	Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity	Built	Robert C. Metcalf	
1971	Computing Center	Built	Tarapata, MacMahon & Paulson	
1971	Thomas Francis Jr. Public Health II	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	

1971	Sports Service Building	Built	Colvin, Wright & Robinson	
1971	Dental School	Built	Smith Hinchman & Grylls	
1971	Power Center for the Performing Arts	Built	Roche & Dinkeloo	
1972	Aerospace Engineering (Engineering Programs Building)	Built	Cunningham & Limp	
1972	Northwood V Apartments	Built	Hellmuth & Obata with NcNamee, Porter & Seeley	
1972	Business Administration Assembly Hall	Built	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach	
1972	Holden Perinatal Research Laboratory	Built	K.C. Black	
1972	Undergraduate Classroom & Office Building (Modern Languages Building)	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
1972	Trotter House (1443 Washtenaw)	Purchased by University	J. J. Albert Rousseau	
1972	Frederick Stearns Building	Purchased by University		
1972	Kalmbach Management Center (1735 Washtenaw)	Purchased by University		
1973	Institute of Science & Technology	Addition (south)		
1973	Bentley Historical Library	Built	Jickling & Lyman	
1973	William D. Revelli Band Rehearsal Hall	Built	Cunningham & Limp	
1973	Athletic Campus Switch Station	Built		
1974	Track and Tennis (Indoor)	Built	Colvin	

	Track Building)		Robinson	
1974	Art & Architecture Building	Built	Swanson Associates	
1974	Plant Service Building	Built	University of Michigan Engineering Services	
1974	Riverview Psychiatric Services	Purchased by University		
1974	University Hospital Education Center	Purchased by University		
1975	Chemical Stores	Built	Cunnigham & Limp	
1975	Environmental & Water Research Engineering Building	Built	Swanson Associates	
1975	Mail Service Building	Purchased by University		
1976	Finance & Personnel Building (Medical Professional Building)	Built	Winebrenner & Ebejer	
1976	Scott & Amy Prudden Turner Memorial Clinic (Turner Geriatric)	Built	Warren Holmes Co. with K.C. Black	
1976	North Campus Recreation Building	Built	Colvin, Robinson	
1976	William A. Paton Center for Accounting Education & Research	Built	O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach	
1977	Central Campus Recreation Building	Built	Alden Dow	
1977	Dance Building	Built	Alden Dow	
1977	St. Joe Mercy Hospital Building (300 N. Ingalls)	Purchased by University		
1977	Buhr Building	Purchased by University		
1978	North Campus Housing Service Building	Built	University of Michigan Engineering	

			Services	
--	--	--	----------	--

1980-1989

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1980	A. Alfred Taubman Medical Library	Built	Jickling Lyman Powell	
1980	Gerald R. Ford Library	Built	Jickling Lyman Powell	
1981	Legal Research Library (Law Quad)	Addition	Gunnar Birkerts	More Information
1981	Bennie Oosterbaan Field House	Built	University of Michigan Engineering Services	
1981	Mitchell Field Building	Built		
1981	Towsley Child Care Center (710-716 S. Forest)	Donated to University		
1982	Herbert H. Dow Building	Built	Dow Associates	
1983	Alumni Center	Built	Hugh Newell Jacobsen	
1983	Salt Storage Building	Built	University of Michigan Engineering Services	
1983	Medical Campus Switch Station Southeast	Built		
1983	Auxiliary Services Buildings 1, 2, 3 & 4	Purchased by University		
1984	Ferry Field Storage Shed	Built		
1984	Medical Center Drive Parking Structure	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
1985	Telecommunications Building I	Built		
1985	Kellogg Eye Center	Built	William Kessler & Associates	
1985	Kresge Business Administration Library	Built	Luckenbach/ Ziegelman	

1985	Computer & Executive Education Building	Built	Luckenbach/ Ziegelman	
1985	Business Administration Executive Dormitory	Built	Luckenbach/ Ziegelman	
1986	Modular Office Building (Computing Center Annex)	Built	University of Michigan Engineering Services	
1986	University Hospital	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
1986	A. Alfred Taubman Health Care Center	Built	TMP Associates	
1986	Medical Science Research Building I	Built	Jickling Lyman Powell	
1986	Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences	Built	Smith Hinchman & Grylls	
1987	Glen Avenue Parking Structure	Built	Luckenbach/ Ziegelman	
1987	Institute of Continuing Legal Education	Built	Hobbs + Black	
1987	Plant Storage Buildings 1, 2 & 3	Built		
1988	Forest Switching Station	Built	Cummins & Barnard	
1988	Donald B. Canham Natatorium	Built	Hobbs + Black	
1989	Chemistry Building	Addition (Willard Dow Lab)	Harley Ellington Pierce Yee	
1989	Medical Science Research Building II	Built	Jickling Lyman Powell	
1989	University Hospital (Chapel)	Demolished		
1989	University Hospital (Food Service)	Demolished		
1989	Research Activities Building	Demolished		
1989	Sports Service Building	Demolished		

1990-1999

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
1990	Maternal & Child Health Care Center	Built	TMP Associates	
1990	North Campus Ground Services Facility	Built		
1990	Glenn E. Schembechler Hall	Built	Gunnar Birkerts & Assoc.	
1991	Child Care Center	Built	Corporate Design Group	
1991	North Campus Fuel Facility	Built		
1991	North Campus Microwave Tower	Built		
1991	North Campus Family Housing Community Center	Built	Sims-Varner	
1991	Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Aerospace Engineering	Built	Smith Hinchman & Grylls	
1992	Mike & Mary Wallace House (620 Oxford)	Donated to University		
1992	Children's Psychiatric Hospital	Built	Swanson Associates	
1992	Associated Springs Building (Campus Safety Services Building)	Purchased by University		
1992	Wolverine Tower	Purchased by University	Rossetti Associates	
1994	Eisenhower Corporate Park West	Purchased by University		
1995	Burnham House (947 Wall St.)	Purchased by University		
1995	Briarwood Medical Group	Purchased by University	Bowers & Rein	
1995	Randall Laboratory	Addition	Luckenbach/Ziegelman	
1995	Shapiro Undergraduate Library	Addition and Remodel	Albert Kahn Associates	

1995	Medical Science Research Building III	Built	Jickling Lyman Powell	
1996	733 S. State	Purchased by University, Demolished		
1996	Tisch Hall (Angell-Haven Connector)	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
1996	Integrated Technology Instruction Center (Media Union)	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
1996	Robert H. Lurie Engineering Center	Built	Hobbs + Black with Moore/ Andersson	
1996	Student Activities Building	Addition (Huetwell Visitors Center)	Fry & Partners	
1996	North Entrance Parking Structure, Medical Center	Built	TMP Associates	
1996	Robert H. & Ann Lurie Tower	Built	Hobbs + Black with Moore/ Andersson	
1996	Tisch Tennis Center	Built	Osler	
1996	Primary Care Facility, East Campus	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
1996	939 Wall St.	Purchased by University, Demolished		
1996	University Terrace Apartments	Demolished		
1996	South Ferry Field Sports Service Building	Built	University of Michigan Facilities Planning & Design	
1996	Briarwood Family Practice	Purchased by University	Bowers & Rein	
1996	Briarwood Radiology	Purchased by University	Bowers & Rein	
1996	Mental Health Research Annex (1137 E. Ann)	Demolished		

1997	Cancer & Geriatrics Center	Built	TMP Associates	
1997	Women's Softball Facility	Built	University of Michigan Facilities Plan & Design	
1997	School of Social Work	Built	Sims-Varner	
1997	Learning & Reading Skills Center (1610 Washtenaw)	Sold by University		
1998	Burnham House (947 Wall St.)	Moved to Nichols Arboretum		
1999	Sam Wyly Hall	Built	Luckenbach/Ziegelman	
1999	Industrial Technology Institute	Purchased by University		

2000-2009

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
2000	Burton Memorial Tower	Remodel	Quinn Evans Architects	
2002	Carl Gerstacker Building	Built	Jickling, Lyman and Powell Associates, Inc.; Peter Basso Associates, Inc.; Desai Nasr Consulting Engineers	
2002	Perry Building	Remodel	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, PC	
2003	Mason Hall	Addition, Remodel	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott	

			Architecture and Engineering, PC	
2003	Haven Hall	Addition, Remodel	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, PC	
2003	Samuel T. Dana Building (School of Natural Resources)	Remodel	Quinn Evans Architects	
2003	West Hall	Remodel	Albert Kahn Associates	
2005	Biomedical Science Research Building	Built	Polshek Partnership Architects	
2005	Stephen M. Ross Academic Center	Built	Jickling Lyman Powell Inc.	
2005	Undergraduate Science Building	Built	Smith Group and Venturi, Scott, Brown & Associates, Inc.	
2005	Palmer Commons Building	Built	Smith Group and Venturi, Scott, Brown & Associates, Inc.	
2005	Life Sciences Institute	Built	Smith Group and Venturi, Scott, Brown & Associates, Inc.	
2006	Joan and Sanford Weill Hall (Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy)	Built	Robert A.M. Stern Architects	
2006	LS&A Building	Remodel	Smith Group	

2006	Perry Building	Addition	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott Architecture and Engineering, PC	
2006	Computer Science and Engineering Building	Built	Diamond and Schmitt Architects	
2006	Rachel Upjohn Building (Ambulatory Psychiatry and Depression Center)	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
2006	East Ann Arbor Ambulatory Surgery and Medical Procedures Center	Built	Albert Kahn Associates	
2006	202 South Thayer Building	Built	Diamond and Schmitt Architects	
2006	School of Public Health Buildings	Addition, Remodel	Centerbrook Architects & Planners; Gilsanz Murray Steficek; Midwestern Consulting; SEI Companies	
2007	Observatory Lodge	Remodel	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott	
2007	University of Michigan Health System Cardiovascular Center	Built	Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abbott	
2008	Kelsey Museum	Addition, Remodel	Hammond Beeby Rupert Ainge	
2008	Mosher Jordan	Addition, Remodel	Goody Clancy & Associates	

2008	Charles R. Walgreen, Jr. Drama Center and Stamps Auditorium	Built	Kuwabara Payne McKenna and Blumberg Architects	
2008	Stephen M. Ross School of Business	Built	Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates	
2008	University of Michigan Museum of Art	Addition, Remodel	Allied Works Architecture Inc.	
2009	North Campus Research Complex	Purchased by University		
2009	Michigan Wrestling Center	Built	Jickling Lyman Powell Associates Inc.	

2010-2011

Date	Building/Unit	Status	Architect	
2010	Michigan Stadium	Remodel	HNTB Architecture	
2010	Intercollegiate Soccer Stadium	Built	Jickling Lyman Powell Associates Inc.	
2010	North Quadrangle	Built	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott; Robert A.M. Stern Architects	
2010	Kresge Medical Complex Buildings	Demolished		
2011	C.S. Mott Children's and Women's Hospitals	Built	HKS Architects, P.C.	

Alumni Memorial Hall

- Built during 1908-1910.
- Architect: Donaldson and Meier, Detroit, Michigan.
- General Contractor: Koch Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Cost to build: \$190,000.00.

- Net floor area: 26,926 sq. ft.
- Two stories with basement; walls of brick faced with cut stone.
- Opened officially with an art exhibition sponsored by Charles L. Freer and featuring works from his collection of Oriental and American art works, now a part of the Freer Gallery, Washington, D.C..
- 2008 remodeled with addition

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

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

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

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

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

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

The contract was given to Koch Brothers, of Ann Arbor, in September, 1907. The cornerstone was laid by Judge Grant in June, 1908. The building was completed in 1910 and dedicated with appropriate exercises held in University Hall on May 11. It was officially presented to the University by Judge Grant and was received for the University by Regent Walter H. Sawyer. Alumni Memorial Hall is an impressive stone building marked by a flight of steps leading up to four great classical pillars at the front. Great bronze doors open directly into the main lobby and statuary hall. There are also two side entrances. The building is approximately 115 by 150 feet, with 41,025 square feet of floor space and was completed and furnished at a cost of \$195,885.29.

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

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

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

Anatomical Laboratory

-Authorized in 1887, construction completed in 1889.

-Total cost of building and furnishings: \$7,958.63.

-Architect: Gordon W. Lloyd, of Detroit.

-Contractor: William Biggs.

-Size of building: 35 x 50 ft.

-Two story brick building with stone trim.

-Removed in 1903.

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

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

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

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

Angell Hall

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

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

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

Architecture Building (Lorch Hall)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The structure is without basement, and each of the wings is four stories in height. The tower is the main vertical circulation, supplemented by the south stairway on Monroe Street. Externally, the wall surface material is brick, and the sloping roofs are slate. Although the structural frame is mainly of steel, there are many piers and modulated wall surfaces so that the general effect is to some extent monumental. The north side of the wing running east and west is largely of glass, providing light for the large drafting rooms on the lower three floors. At the fourth-floor level and for the fifth-floor studio these large windows are arched.

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

Betsy Barbour Dormitory

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

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

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

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

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

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

to build an ideal dormitory, and he immediately made plans for the construction of such a building.

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

The building was finally completed and opened for the use of University women in October 1920. By that time Mr. Barbour was too ill to make the trip from Detroit, and he never saw the dormitory actually occupied, but it was dedicated to his mother, and he took great pains to see that her favorite antique rocker was placed in the small reception room on the first floor.

The Regents' Proceedings for March, 1921, announced:

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

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

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

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

Betsy Barbour House provided living accommodations for eighty-one girls in sixty-nine single and six double rooms. The need of additional housing for women made it necessary to increase the capacity of the house by 1954 So that 116 girls were accommodated in the building. In 1953

the large single rooms were made into double rooms. The remodeling resulted in thirty-two single and forty-two double rooms which were refurnished in 1953-54.

Barbour Gymnasium

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

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

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

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

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

Burton Memorial Tower

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

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

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

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

Of course, the signature feature of the Burton Memorial Tower is the Charles Baird Carillon. An instrument best suited for folk or hymn melodies in a simple, direct style of harmonization, the carillon consists of fifty-three bells. The largest bell, known as the Bourdon, weighs over 12 tons and has a pitch of E flat between low middle C, while the smallest bell is a G sharp four and one-

half octaves above the Bourdon. This creates a wide range that allows the carillonneur to play multi-part harmonies. The inscription on the Bourdon reads:

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

Cheever House

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

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

Chemistry Building

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

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

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

Clements Library

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

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

The main entrance to the library is approached by a broad terrace which leads up to an entrance loggia. The loggia is fronted by three rounded arches and has a vaulted ceiling with blue and gold mosaic. There are three sets of doors to the library, and the central entrance is made of bronze. Above the doors the arms of the university, of Columbus, and of Washington have been

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

Contagious Disease Hospital

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

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

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

John Cook Dormitory (Law Quad)

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

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

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

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

The John P. Cook Building was opened for occupancy in the fall of 1930. It houses 152 men, thus affording rooms in the entire Quadrangle for 352 students. This second unit, extending from the east wing of the Lawyers Club on South University Avenue 212 feet southward along Tappan Street, follows closely the architectural style of the Lawyers Club, with the same general arrangement of the sections. The rooms are somewhat larger, however, and the appointments

slightly better. This section, which contains an additional floor, was built as a memorial to Mr John P. Cook, the donor's father, and near the center of the building is a memorial room to him, with carved, paneled oak walls and stained glass windows. The room contains a full-length portrait of him by the artist, Henry Caro-Delvaile.

Although the dormitories resemble those of English colleges, in accordance with modern needs and practice the windows were made much larger to afford more light, a procedure which modern heating methods permit. The Tudor Gothic style of the buildings is modified in many ways by Renaissance influence, for example, by an arcade of Doric columns leading from the northwest entrance along the side of the Lawyers Club. The dining hall resembles closely the chapels at Eton College and King's College, Cambridge; the lounge in the Lawyers Club just to the north is distinctly Renaissance in style.

Couzens Hall

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

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

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

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

Dental Building

- Begun in 1906; completed in 1908.
- Architects: Donaldson and Meier.
- Contractors: Koch Brothers, of Ann Arbor.
- Cost to build: \$90,259.82

-1922-1923 addition; supervising architect: Lynn W. Fry; contractor: John Bollin Company; cost: \$67,800.00.

-Net floor area: 64,971 sq. ft.

-Removed in 1970 to facilitate construction of a new Dental School Building.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detroit Observatory

- Subscription drive for the Observatory directed by Henry N. Walker, a Detroit citizen; much of the initial money came from the citizens of Detroit.
- Known as the Detroit Observatory, in honor of the contributions of that city's citizens, until 1931.
- Cost of original building and instruments: \$22,000.00, of which the Regents supplied \$7,000.00.
- Building completed in the summer of 1854.

-1922-1923 addition; supervising architect: Lynn W. Fry; contractor: John Bollin Company; cost: \$67,800.00.

-Residence wing for the director added in 1868, expanded in 1905-1906, and finally removed to facilitate the enlargement of Couzens Hall in 1954.

-East wing, with a larger dome and a more powerful telescope, begun in 1908 and completed in 1909 at a cost, including all equipment, of \$40,000.00; torn down in 1976.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

East Engineering Building

- Built: 1923
- Architect: Smith, Hinchman and Grylls
- Contractor: H. G. Christman
- Cost: \$639,190.81
- Net Floor Area: 167,80 sq. ft.

- Located on East University Avenue, directly south of East Hall
- Consists of 177 rooms throughout four floors and a basement

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

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

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

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

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

general classrooms, offices, the Transportation Library on the first floor, and laboratories in the basement.

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

East Hall

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

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

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

East Medical Building

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

East Physics Building

-Built between 1922 and 1924

-Architect: Albert Kahn

-Cost: \$450,000

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

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

originally had 121 rooms, some of which were designed for special purposes, such as noise research.

East Quadrangle Dormitory

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

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

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

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

associate advisers. As originally designed there were 167 double rooms and 114 single rooms providing accommodations for 398 students.

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

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

Elementary School

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When the building was constructed a full basement was excavated but left in rough form. The basement served primarily as storage space for a period of years. As the need for space has increased the interior of the basement has been reconstructed in a substantial fashion and now houses a Guidance and Counseling Laboratory, a Reading Improvement Service, a Group Dynamics Laboratory, and the offices of the University of Michigan Fresh Air Camp. A part of the space is devoted to an inactive collection of books transferred from the University Library because of crowded conditions there and to a collection of school textbooks of historic interest. The basement also provided space for a property room for the stage productions of the University High School.

University Exhibit Museum (Ruthven Museum)

- Completed in 1940
- Cost: \$724,952
- Architect: Albert Kahn

- Contractor: Spence Brothers of Saginaw
- Located at 1109 Geddes

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

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

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

General Library (Hatcher Graduate Library)

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

In 1915, the regents declared the old library building to be unsafe, due to the wood used in construction of the roof and much of the frame. Currently known as the the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library, the General Library was built between 1916 and 1920, for \$615,000, most of which came from two allocations of the Michigan state legislature. William Warner Bishop, the

building's first head librarian, studied the design of library buildings in consultation with the building's architect, Albert Kahn of Detroit.

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

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

University Heating Plant (Boiler House)

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

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

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

University High School

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

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

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

Hill Auditorium

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

In 1894, Professor Stanley and two other members of the University Musical Society met and decided that the campus lacked an adequate space for performances and convocations. Plans were drawn for a new auditorium in 1895. However, after showing the plans to numerous potential donors, no funding had been obtained by 1904. In that year, Regent Arthur Hill became

interested in the project. In 1910, he bequeathed \$200,000 in his will toward construction of the building which would be named in his honor. Constructed on the site of the old Winchell House on North University Avenue, near State Street, the Auditorium was completed in 1913 at a cost of \$282,000 without equipment, and \$347,600 when fully equipped.

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

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

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

Homeopathic Hospital (North Hall)

- Built in 1899-1900.
- Property deeded to the University by the City of Ann Arbor.
- Architects: Stanton and Kirby.
- Total cost to build: \$80,306.50.
- Net floor area: 48,467 sq. ft.
- Maximum bed capacity: 140.
- Contained six wards and twenty private rooms on two floors, with a basement and subbasement.
- Homeopathic Medical College discontinued in 1922.
- May, 1926, designated by the Regents as the "South Department Hospital".

-By 1940 the building was no longer used as a hospital and was given over to the Navy Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R.O.T.C.).

-From 1949-1951 Army and Air Force R.O.T.C. also were also housed in the building.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

University Hospital

-Architect: Albert Kahn of Detroit

-Contractor: Thompson-Starrett Company

-Net Floor Area: 434,445 sq. ft.

-First part of construction completed in the fall of 1921, but could not continue because of lack of funds

-Construction resumed in fall of 1923 and was completed in August 1925

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

At first it was planned to construct the new hospital in units or sections, costing about \$350,000 each, as the money was appropriated, but this did not prove feasible. Entrance of the United States into World War I delayed the progress of the building, but in May, 1919, plans were submitted by the architect, Albert Kahn, of Detroit, and were accepted by the Regents. The sum of \$59,320 was set aside by the Regents in June, 1919, to cover the cost of the land required for the site, on Ann Street directly across from the Observatory. In the fall of that year contracts for the construction of the exterior shell of the building were let, with the expectation of completing

the building through later appropriations on the part of the legislature. Thompson-Starrett Company held the contract for the work in masonry, cut stone, structural steel parts, and the rough carpentry; the University Department of Buildings and Grounds had charge of the heating, ventilating, plumbing, and electrical work.

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

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

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

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

In general design the building, constructed of light sand-colored brick with stone trimmings, is in the shape of a double Y, with the lower ends forming the main corridors and the upper angles of the Y forming the wards at either end.

Directly in front of the building is a three-story administration building, constructed entirely of Indiana limestone, while to the rear is the surgical wing, with the Neuropsychiatric Institute, completed in 1939, just beyond. All of these sections are connected by corridors to the main Hospital, so that they really form integral parts of it. This unusual design provides maximum light and air for all the rooms and wards on the nine floors of the Hospital. Of these nine stories

all are completely or in part available for patients. Floors below the first level are used for services such as kitchens, stores, dining rooms, cafeterias, and clothes storage.

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

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

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

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

Interns' Residence

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

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

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

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

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

Kellogg Institute

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

The Kellogg Foundation, in co-operation with the School of Dentistry, formulated a plan to erect a building specially designed for that purpose. In August, 1938, President Ruthven presented to the Board of Regents a proposal of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation offering to give 55 per cent of

the cost of an addition to the School of Dentistry, on condition that the Public Works Administration provide 45 per cent of a total cost of \$400,000. Ultimately, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation granted \$236,500 for the building and the Public Works Administration \$209,835. Thus, the total cost of construction was \$446,335 (R.P., 1936-39, pp. 784, 955).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lane Hall

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

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

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

Laundry Building

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

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

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

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

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

In March, 1917, the Buildings and Grounds Committee was given authority to go ahead with the construction of a Laundry but not to contract without further action of the Board for more than the \$20,000 which had been set aside in July. By June there was still talk about the Laundry, so evidently not much had been done about it since the preceding July. Another resolve was made in June, 1917, "that the Auditor-General ... set aside out of the Accumulation of Savings Fund, the sum of \$15,000 into the fund for the construction of a new Laundry building." (R.P., 1914-17, p. 805).

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

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

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

recommendation of the Board in Control of Athletics, the expense to come from funds already provided in the budget of Waterman Gymnasium. Each student was required to make a deposit of fifty cents which was refunded when he returned the last towel given him.

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

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

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

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

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

Manager. The Laundry and several other departments were placed under the supervision of this office.

Law Building (Old Haven Hall)

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

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

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

With the construction of the Law Quadrangle during the period 1923 to 1933, the building at the northwestern corner of the Diag took on a new identity. The Regents renamed the building Haven Hall in honor of Erastus O. Haven, who had been President of the University of Michigan

from 1863 to 1869. Haven Hall became one of the major buildings of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, with space given to the Departments of History, Sociology, Journalism, and the Bureau of Government and its library collection.

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

Law Club

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

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

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

Legal Research Building

- Built in 1931
- Money donated by William W. Cook
- One of four buildings comprising Law Quadrangle
- Architects: York and Sawyer

- Writings of great jurists, as well as from Cook's will, are carved over the entrance
- Seals of various states are carved on its towers and ends; seals of American and European universities decorate the stained glass windows.

William W. Cook ('80, '82) of New York City donated the funds necessary for The Legal Research Building, as well as for the other three buildings (the Lawyers Club, the John P. Cook Dormitory, and Hutchins Hall) that form the Law Quadrangle. Mr. Cook, along with Dean Bates of the Law School and President Hutchins formulated the plans for the Quadrangle and York and Sawyer were chosen as the architects for the project. The Legal Research Building was completed in 1931. The main reading room can accommodate up to 500 researchers.

In 1981 the Allen and Alene Smith addition was completed. Designed by Gunnar Birkerts it is comprised of 77,000 square feet had has a capacity of about 500,000 books.

Michigan League

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Martha Cook Dormitory

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

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

themselves and a board of women governors. Initially, the dormitory was designed to house approximately 110 young women.

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

Mason Hall (North Wing), University Hall

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

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

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

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

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

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

Morris Hall

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

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

In President Burton's report for the year 1922-23 the University's need of this site was mentioned, with the observation that it was not fair either to the Church or to the interests of the

University that an elaborate structure should be placed on this corner. The Regents, therefore, in September 1922, entered into negotiations for the purchase of the property, which was eventually acquired by the University for \$118,950. In 1924 the building was named Morris Hall, in honor of Professor Morris, and a room was set aside for archaeological material. The structure was poorly adapted for museum purposes, however, and at just about this time Newberry Hall was acquired by the University to house the archaeological collections.

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

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

Mosher-Jordan Hall Dormitory

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

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

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

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

The prospect of building such a large dormitory, however, caused a serious controversy between the landladies of Ann Arbor, their sympathizers, and the University. The landladies feared that

their rooms would be left empty and their means of livelihood thus endangered. The new dormitory was criticized as being too large, and the proposed site was considered "too far away from campus."

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

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

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

Museums Animal House

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

The Animal House is situated between the two wings of the main University Museums building. A convenient arrangement of out-of-door cages is connected with individual shelters within a small central brick building. Surrounded by a narrow moat and guard rail, this structure houses a

collection of Michigan mammals that attracts both adult and juvenile visitors. An adjacent Reptile Pit is for the display of living frogs, turtles, and snakes.

University Museum

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

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

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

After the construction of a new Museums Building in 1928, the old Museum Building, valuable because of its central location, was subjected to a \$20,000.00 interior renovation and became home to the Romance Languages Department.

Natural Science Building

- Building completed in 1915
- Architect: Albert Kahn of Detroit

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

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

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

Helen Newberry Dormitory

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

In 1913, the children of Helen H. Newberry donated \$75,000 for the construction of a residence hall in memory of their mother. At first, the residence belonged to the Student Christian Association, with the stipulation that the university would build and administer the property. In 1915, the Association deeded the property to the university on the condition that any profit above operating expenses would be paid to the association, for continuation of its work with women

students. At the same time, the regents donated a small strip of university land, on which part of the Newberry Residence now resides. In 1924, the university purchased full ownership of the residence and all income from it, for a price of \$25,000.

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

Newberry Hall

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

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

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

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

In 1928 the building was given over to the Department of Classical Studies for use as a museum. With the establishment of a Student Religious Association in 1937, the Board of Directors of the old Students' Christian Association transferred the title to the property to the University. The building continued to function as a museum, although in 1953 it was given status as an independent unit and its name was changed to the Francis W. Kelsey Museum of Archaeology. After closure and extensive renovations, the building again opened to the public as a museum in Fall, 1994. An addition was put on the building in 2008.

Northeast Professors' Residence

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

The early history of this building, one of the four Professors' Houses built in 1839-1840, closely parallels that of the President's House. The superintendent of construction for the first two houses to be built was Isaac Thompson, an associate of the first campus architect, Alexander J. Davis.

However, in August of 1839, the contract to build the final two houses was given by the Regents to Harpin Lum. It is unclear from the surviving records whether Thompson, Davis, or Lum was responsible for the design of the four houses, though they were all similar in appearance and layout.

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

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

Northwest Professors' Residence

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

-Building removed in 1914 to make way for the Natural Sciences Building.

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

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

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

Old General Library

- Begun in 1881, completed in 1883
- Cost to build: \$100,000.00
- Architect: Ware and Van Brunt
- Contractor: James Appleyard, of Lansing
- 1898 bookstack addition cost \$13,450.00
- Capacity after addition: 200,000 volumes
- University clock and chimes installed in the building's west tower

- University art collection housed in the building's second floor galleries
- Declared unsafe in 1915; removed in 1918, except for the fireproof bookstacks

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

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

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

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

Old Medical Building

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

- 1864 addition destroyed by fire on August 12, 1911.
- Original building razed in 1914.

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

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

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

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

Pemberton Welsh Residence

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

Power House

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

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

President's House

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

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

The campus began to take shape as work on "four buildings for the use of the Professors of the University" was begun in 1839 and most likely completed by the summer of 1840. The superintendent of construction on the first two of the houses to be built was Isaac Thompson, an associate of the original campus architect, Alexander J. Davis. In August of 1839 the contract to

build the final two houses was given by the Regents to Harpin Lum. It is unclear from surviving records which of these three gentlemen was responsible for the design of the houses.

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

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

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

Horace Rackham School of Graduate Studies

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

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

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

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

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

Simpson Memorial Institute for Medical Research

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

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

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

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

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

South Wing (South College), University Hall

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

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

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

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

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

A fire broke out on May 28, 1913, in the Botanical Laboratory at the southern end of the top floor, resulting in an estimated \$47,000.00 worth of damage, including the collapse of a portion of the roof. Full restoration of South College was promptly voted by the Regents. South College

continued to provide classroom space for the University, but was plagued by continuing deterioration. In 1950, after a fire destroyed Haven Hall, the entire University Hall complex was removed to make room for the expansion of Angell Hall.

Stockwell Hall Dormitory

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

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

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

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

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

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

rooms, each with its own serving room, and the kitchen, laundry, an area for storing luggage, and two corridors of student rooms.

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

Storehouse and Shops

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

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

Student Publications Building

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

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

Minnesota. Edson R. Sunderland of the Law School was supervising business manager of the project.

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

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

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

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

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

Tappan Hall

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

University Hall (Central Wing)

- North wing (Mason Hall) built in 1840

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

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

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

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

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

In 1894, the University Musical Society purchased and donated an organ which was installed in the auditorium and christened the Frieze Memorial Organ. The organ had been built by Farrand

and Votey, a Detroit company, and was installed in the Festival Hall at the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago before being moved to Ann Arbor. Upon the completion of Hill Auditorium in 1913, the Frieze Organ was moved to that building.

Spurred on by increasing apprehensions about the weight of the original dome and concern for the safety of the auditorium's occupants, the Regents ordered the replacement of the dome in November, 1895. Plans for a new roof for the building were prepared by the Detroit architectural firm of Spice and Rohn and, during the Christmas break in 1896, University Hall acquired a smaller iron dome. Concern for the safety of the auditorium's occupants re-surfaced in the first decade of the 20th century and, with the removal of the Frieze Organ to Hill Auditorium, the seating capacity of the University Hall auditorium was restricted to 1,500. In 1920 the auditorium size was diminished by the division of its space into six classrooms and in 1930 further use of the auditorium was prohibited altogether.

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

University Health Service

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

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

Under the original plan the government was to contribute the sum of \$213,750, which was later raised to \$232,830, the University bearing the somewhat larger remainder of the cost. The site

and building are valued at \$380,718, bringing the total value of the building, site, and equipment to \$572,557.07.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Michigan Union

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Victor Vaughan Dormitory

-Built in 1938

-Located on the corner of Glen and Catherine Streets

-Built on the site of the former Homeopathic Hospital, which burned in 1937

-Named in honor of Dr. Victor Vaughan, former Medical School dean

At their June meeting of 1938, the Regents agreed to enter into a revenue bond arrangement for a dormitory for medical students, which was to be on a financially self-liquidating plan. In July they authorized the President and Secretary to apply to the government for aid in financing the construction of this dormitory as well as of several others for undergraduate men. An arrangement was also made with the Ann Arbor Trust Company which prepared to buy from the University \$1,300,000 of an issue of dormitory revenue bonds, the proceeds of which sale,

combined with the anticipated \$945,000 grant from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, were to be used to build dormitories, providing housing and dining facilities, as well as all necessary equipment and furnishings. The Regents committed the University to a thirty-year bond issue which together with the federal grant, if secured, would provide the funds for the building of the dormitories. It was further resolved that the Regents borrow the sum of \$1,477,000 through the issuance and sale of dormitory bonds. This sum included an amount of \$177,000 for the refunding of the bonds on the previously built Allen-Rumsey House. The proceeds of the bond sale were to be used for the construction of the Union and medical dormitories and the refinancing of Allen-Rumsey House as part of the Union dormitories.

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

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

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

Waterman Gymnasium

-Built in 1894

-Architect: E.W. Arnold

-Funded by a challenge grant of \$20,000.00 by Joshua W. Waterman of Detroit with contributions from others, including students, and funding from the Regents

-Gymnasium size: 150 x 90 ft.

-1916 addition increased the length to 248 ft.

-Demolished in 1977 to make room for the expansion of the adjacent Chemistry Building

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

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

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

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

West Engineering Annex

-Constructed in 1885, occupied in 1886.

-Architect: Gordon W. Lloyd.

-Contractor: J.L. Gearing and Sons.

-Cost for the original building: \$9,387.00.

-First addition completed early in 1888.

-Second addition completed in October, 1900.

-Clock and chimes from the Old General Library building installed in the Engineering Annex tower in 1918.

-Building removed in 1956 to allow for the construction of the Undergraduate Library.

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

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

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

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

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

West Engineering Building

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

On November 26, 1901, the Regents set aside funding amounting to \$100,000.00 for the construction of a new building for the College of Engineering. The plans of the architect, Mason and Kahn, of Detroit, were accepted in March, 1902, and a contract was awarded in June of that

year to Charles Hoertz and Son, of Grand Rapids. The cost of the building was not to exceed \$140,000.00; this sum included funding for a tile roof for the building.

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

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

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

West Hall

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

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

The building was first used by the University for classes in English, modern languages and forestry, but was later turned completely over to the Department of Rhetoric. The President's Report for 1922-1923 detailed some of the building's problems, noting its "creaking, splintered

floors, its steep narrow staircases, its small rooms [and] its lack of office space." After the construction of Betsy Barbour House directly behind it 1920, the decision was made by the Regents to raze West Hall, which was accomplished in 1923.

West Physics Building

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

West Quadrangle Dormitory

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

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

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

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

West Quadrangle, as the building was named, was completed in record time. It was ready for occupancy at the beginning of the first semester of 1939-40 except for the dining area, which was completed and ready for use at the end of the fourth week of the semester. As all the room furniture had not been received, the residents had a difficult time on arrival. Lamps were several weeks late in arriving, and for a short period beds were made up on mattresses placed on the floor. In getting to the building post office and going to the Union, with which it is connected, students had to pick their way around tradesmen who were completing work in the dining area. It was all taken in good spirit even though, as the Director of Residence Halls stated in his annual report, "these unsettled conditions produced in many students the feeling that they were transients rather than permanent residents, and consequently some of them were restless, disturbed — and disturbing — during most of the University year."

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

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

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

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

Wood Utilization Laboratory

-Built in 1897

-Cost: \$19,348.84

-Originally used as a steam heating plant for the University Hospitals

-Remodeled in 1928 to become the Wood Utilization Laboratory for the School of Forestry and Conservation

-The University Board of Regents appropriated \$8,300 for the cost of repairs and remodeling

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

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

Diversity & Minorities at the University of Michigan (1853-1993)

Date	Event
1853	Samuel Codes Watson, medical student, is the first known African American student admitted to the university.
1857	William V. Snyder was awarded the first Engineering degree.
1858	The first women, Sarah Burger, Harriet Ada, and Augusta Chapin, request admission to UM and are denied.
1866	Alice Boise Wood is the first woman to attend classes as an unregistered student at UM.
1870	Madelon Louisa Stockwell, lit. 1872, is the first woman admitted to the university. She was also the first graduate to marry a classmate in 1872.
1871	James Burrill Angell inaugurated as third president of the university and for the next 38 years he and his wife, Sara Caswell Angell, served as staunch supporters for co-education.
1871	Amanda Sanford becomes first alumna of UM by graduating from the medical school. Sarah Killgore of Crawfordsville, Indiana graduated with a law degree later on the same day.
1872	First Asian student (Japanese) admitted to UM - Saiske Tagai, literature.
1876	Mary Henrietta Graham, lit. 1880, is the first known African American woman admitted to the university.
1877	First Puerto Rican student enrolls at UM in the Department of Medicine and Surgery '80, José Celso Barbosa
1878	First African American to receive MD (Homeopathy), Grace Roberts
1879	First sorority, Eta chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta, established at Michigan.
1882	First African American to play baseball at UM, Moses "Fleetwood" Walker.
1882	First woman to study engineering was Mary Hegeler who graduated in 1882 with a Bachelor of Science degree.
1885	June Rose Colby is the first woman to receive a Ph.D. upon examination.
1887	The first African-American Civil Engineering graduate was Fred B. Pelham.
1890	George Jewett becomes the first African American to play football at UM.
1890	Women's League established for women students, alumnae, and faculty. The Michigan League building is dedicated in 1929.
1890	Ida Gray becomes the first African American woman to graduate in dentistry.
1892	First Chinese students admitted to UM, Mary Stone and Ida Kahn.
1895	Marian Sarah Parker becomes the first woman to graduate with a B.S. in Civil Engineering.
1896	Eliza Mosher appointed first dean of women, and becomes first woman faculty member.
1896	First Chinese students to earn medical degrees, Mary Stone and Ida Kahn.
1897	First woman instructor in the sciences, Fanny Elizabeth Langdon.

1902	Barbour Gymnasium, a facility specifically for women, is completed.
1902	Association for Mutual Aid of Colored Students is established.
1905	Women's Athletic Association is formed.
1908	A women's athletic field (Palmer Field) is purchased and equipped.
1909	First Jewish sorority, Alpha Epsilon Phi, is established.
1909	Alpha Phi Alpha established on April 10 and is the earliest known UM African American fraternity.
1911	First Jewish faculty member, Louis A. Strauss.
1914	Suzan Rose Benedict was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in mathematics at UM.
1915	University's first two all women's residence halls, Martha Cook and Helen Newberry, open.
1917	A central corresponding committee of alumnae, which in 1920 changes its name to the Alumnae Council of the Alumni Association, is established. Claire Sanders is the first dean.
1917	Regent Levi Lewis Barbour establishes the Barbour Scholarships for Oriental women.
1918	First African American to earn a Ph.D. in physics, Elmer Samuel Imes.
1921	Delta Sigma Theta is founded on April 7, becoming the earliest known UM African American sorority.
1926	Negro-Caucasian Club founded.
1928	Women's Athletic building completed.
1929	The Michigan League is opened as a meeting place for women students, faculty, and staff.
1929	First woman Regent, Esther Marsh Cram.
1929	First alumnae secretary, Mary Barton Henderson, and the first alumnae scholarship (1930).
1936	International Center established with J. Raleigh Nelson as director.
1947	Center for Japanese Studies formed.
1956	Women permitted to enter the front door of the Michigan Union.
1958	First African American woman to graduate in engineering, Willie Hobbs Moore.
1962	The practice of "In Loco Parentis" as it regards overseeing female students is abolished in the spring.
1963	Coeducational dormitories are approved beginning with the fall term, and a single director of residence halls is appointed to administer both men's and women's housing.
1964	The Opportunity Award Program begins in the fall.
1964	Center for Continuing Education of Women founded (now called the Center for the Education of Women).
1965	Regents approve a merger of the Michigan League and Michigan Union, thus establishing a University Activities Center (UAC). Both buildings become open to all students.

1968	First male undergraduate nursing students graduate. The first male completed the nursing graduate program in 1964.
1968	Requirements for mandatory residence hall hours for women are eliminated by the Regents.
1968	On April 9, minority students under the Black Student Union take possession of the LS&A building demanding increases in minority enrollment and support services for minority students.
1968	Barbara Newell is appointed the acting vice president of Student Affairs. She is the first woman to serve as an executive officer.
1970	In March, the Black Action Movement (BAM) boycotts classes for two weeks.
1970	Michigan celebrates the centennial of women at the University.
1970	IM building first opens to women.
1970	Center for Afro-American and Africa Studies begins.
1971	Commission for Women established.
1971	William Monroe Trotter House opens.
1972	First African American woman to receive a Ph.D. in physics, Willie Hobbs Moore.
1972	Women are allowed to join the marching band.
1972	Henry Johnson as VP for Student Services becomes first African American administrator.
1972	Federal grant enables UM to renovate for wheelchair accessibility.
1973	Intercollegiate varsity athletic program for Michigan women established with the introduction of six varsity sports.
1973	The executive committee of the Literary college approves the proposal for a women's studies program and the next fall five courses are offered.
1974	First UM female cheerleaders.
1975	All athletic facilities opened to both men and women.
1981	Women's athletic programs officially admitted into the Big Ten Conference.
1993	The Board of Regents outlaws discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Student Life (1845-1971)

Date	Event
1845	First fraternities, Beta Theta Pi and Chi Psi, established at Michigan.
1857	First student newspaper, The Peninsular Phoenix and Gazetteer, published on the university campus.
1867	First issue of The University Chronicle, a biweekly student newspaper, published.
1868	First Senior Hop held in November. The last Senior Hop was in 1871.
1869	The senior class begins the tradition of carrying class canes. It was customary for the seniors to begin carrying their class canes during the month of May preceding graduation. From 1934 the senior classes observed the tradition sporadically, and it more or less died out by the end of the 1930's.
1872	First "J-Hop" held as the juniors revive the class dance tradition the seniors abandoned the previous year.
1879	First sorority, Eta chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta, established at Michigan.
1880	Organization and incorporation of the University Musical Society/Choral Union.
1884	University of Michigan Men's Glee Club formally organized, although unofficial men's singing groups may have performed as early as 1846.
1890	Michigan Daily begins publication.
1891	University RECORD established.
1896	University of Michigan Marching Band organized by a student director and begins playing at football games.
1896	Professor Thomas Clarkson Trueblood forms the Central Debating League for the purpose of encouraging intercollegiate debating among the major universities. Michigan, Chicago, and Northwestern were the first members of this league.
1897	Michiganensian begins publication.
1900	"In 1900, when interdepartmental rivalry ran high among the students, the "Lits" [Literature students] raised the class banner, flaunting the numerals of the class, to the top of the University flagpole. The enraged "Laws" [Law School students] enlisted the aid of a sharpshooter from the West, who brought the emblem down at the second shot. During the early 1900's, the practices of haircutting, face-painting, house-raiding, kidnapping - particularly of officers of the rival classes - were common." Read more about student traditions and rivalries. (from The University of Michigan, an Encyclopedic Survey, p. 1775)
1902	Girls' Glee Club founded. The Club came in and out of existence until it was finally discontinued in 1953.
1904	Michigan Union established for male students, alumni, faculty, and regents. Present-day Michigan Union building dedicated in 1920.
1904	First "Cap Night" celebrated on June 11, later to be abolished in 1934.

1905	Student Council established.
1906	Cosmopolitan Club founded.
1908	Michigan Union Opera, later renamed MUSKET (Michigan Union Show, Ko- Eds Too), begins performances.
1909	Alpha Phi Alpha established on April 10 and is the earliest known UM African American fraternity.
1919	The Michigan Union building is opened as a gathering place for men only.
1921	Joseph Bursley becomes the first dean of students.
1921	Delta Sigma Theta Sorority founded on April 7 and is the earliest UM African American sorority.
1927	"Freshman Week" established as a period of preparation for student life for incoming students.
1934	After a long established tradition, Senior Swing-out activities celebrating the first wearing of the cap and gown are discontinued.
1954	The all-male student council is replaced by the student government council, a co-ed student legislature.
1962	Tom Hayden, '61, member of Students for Democratic Society (founded by Hayden in 1961), drafts the Port Huron Statement, which brought national prominence to SDS. South Quad construction
1963	Coeducational dormitories are approved beginning with the fall term, and a single director of residence halls is appointed to administer both men's and women's housing.
1964	Richard Cutler becomes Vice President of Student Affairs on December 1 and establishes the Office of Student-Community Relations, eliminating the positions of Dean of Men and Dean of Women.
1965	Regents approve a merger of the Michigan League and Michigan Union, thus establishing a University Activities Center (UAC). Both buildings become open to all students.
1965	Vietnam protests occur during Homecoming.
1967	Students stage a sit-in against classified research at the Administrative Office Building.
1971	First "Hash Bash" held on the Diag (April Fools' Day).

University of Michigan (1817-2014)

Date	Event
1817	Legislative act establishes the Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigania.
1817	The Reverend John Monteith appointed the first president of the Catholepistemiad. Fr. Gabriel Richard is appointed vice-president and is the only other member of the faculty.
1817	The "Temple of Wisdom" seal is adopted for the University, but no proof exists of it ever being struck.
1821	The university adopts the official name of "The University of Michigan" and reorganizes to form a board of twenty-one Trustees, including the Governor (chosen from the faculty).
1837	Michigan joins the Union as the 26th state on January 26.
1837	Ann Arbor chosen as permanent site for the University of Michigan by a March 20 state act. 40 acres are given to the University by the Ann Arbor Land Company.
1837	First meeting of the board of regents in Ann Arbor on June 5. The board itself was established by a state act on March 18, 1837.
1837	The state legislature authorizes the University to establish a Cabinet of Natural History, and in 1882 a new building and a formal museum organization are provided.
1838	The first book purchased by the UM library was a copy of J.J. Audubon's Birds of North America. In 1838 the Regents authorized \$970 for its acquisition.
1838	Asa Gray, the first Michigan professor, appointed Professor of Botany and Zoology.
1839	Professor for Geology and Mineralogy appointed, although the first classes were not taught until 1845.
1840	Four identical houses built for professors, one will later (in 1852) become the president's house, the oldest existing structure on campus today and the first building in Ann Arbor to have indoor plumbing.
1841	Literary Department (Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts) opens with Henry S. Frieze appointed first dean in 1875. It becomes a college in 1915.
1841	University's first year of classes in Ann Arbor; the student body consists of six freshmen and one sophomore taught by two professors.
1841	Mason Hall, the first building, is completed.
1841	Mathematics begins to be taught at UM.
1843	The first out-of-state and foreign students enroll; out of a class of 53 students, four were from other states and one was from Canada.
1845	First commencement held at the First Presbyterian Church; the graduating class consists of eleven men.
1846	The Chair of Modern Languages is established with Professor Lois Fasquelle's appointment, and French language instruction marks the beginning of instruction in modern languages at UM.

1848	Regents authorize organization of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The department becomes a school in 1915.
1850	First courses in medicine taught; Abram Sager is appointed first dean of the Medical Department.
1852	Henry Philip Tappan inaugurated as first president of the university.
1854	The university's first observatory opens, largely funded by subscriptions from Detroit and known as the "Detroit Observatory."
1854	Department of Astronomy formally founded with the completion of the Observatory building. The subject had been taught since the beginning of UM.
1854	UM begins to offer courses in engineering.
1856	First building at a state university designed and equipped solely as a chemical laboratory is built at Michigan.
1857	First student newspaper, The Peninsular Phoenix and Gazetteer, published on the university campus.
1857	History begins to be taught at UM. Although history was taught in ancient languages classes and philosophy, the modern method came into existence in 1857 with the coming of Andrew Dickson White. It later merged with the School of Political Science in 1881 and became an individual department sometime later.
1858	Department of Engineering formally founded.
1859	Regents establish Law Department, with James V. Campbell as its first dean. The department becomes a school in 1915. The Law Library is also founded at this time.
1863	Erastus Otis Haven inaugurated as second president of the university.
1867	Maize and azure blue adopted as class colors by a student committee and become official school colors in 1912 by action of the regents.
1869	Henry Simmons Frieze, professor of Latin, became President pro tempore of the University until 1871.
1869	Michigan establishes the nation's first university-owned hospital.
1870	Michigan becomes the first American university to admit students upon graduation from approved high schools rather than examination, and to institute a system of approval of high schools for purposes of regulating the privilege of such certification.
1871	James Burrill Angell inaugurated as third president of the university.
1875	Homeopathic Medical College established with Samuel Arthur Jones as dean. The department is discontinued in 1922.
1875	College of Dental Surgery established with Jonathan Taft as dean.
1875	School of Mines established, and includes a course on architecture which grows to become a four-year course in architecture, established in 1906. This unit is designated the College of Architecture in 1931, with Emil Lorch as director.
1876	First PhD's are conferred.
1876	School of Pharmacy established with Albert Prescott as dean. It becomes a College in 1915.

1879	First Professorship of the Science and Art of Teaching (now Education) established at Michigan.
1880	Organization and incorporation of the University Musical Society/Choral Union.
1880	Department of Economics established. Classes had been taught since the founding of UM.
1880	First University Museum building erected (later the Romance Languages building). The New Museums building was erected in 1928.
1880	Instructorship in Music established in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.
1880	Henry S. Frieze as acting president until 1882 while President Angell is on diplomatic missions.
1881	Department of Philosophy formed, separating philosophy from theology. Teaching in "moral and intellectual sciences" began in 1837.
1881	Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering classes begin to be offered at UM.
1883	Modern Language Association established to advance the study of modern languages and literatures.
1885	First commencement for all schools and colleges of the University to be held on the same day. Until then, various schools and colleges held independent exercises.
1887	Henry S. Frieze as acting president until January 1888 while President Angell is on diplomatic missions.
1887	Department of Romance Languages and Literatures and the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures are founded.
1889	Charles Mills Gayley, lit. 1878, writes the words to "The Yellow and Blue."
1890	Michigan Daily begins publication
1890	Physics Department established. Courses in physics were first taught in 1843.
1891	School of Nursing is established within the Medical Department in the form of a two-year training course for nurses directed by Jane Pettigrew. The school becomes an autonomous unit of the university in 1941.
1891	University RECORD established
1891	Graduate Department established in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.
1892	Department of Elocution and Oratory (Speech), created by Thomas Trueblood, established and renamed many times until it becomes a part of the Department of Communication in 1979.
1894	Literary Class of '94 is the first to wear academic gowns at a Michigan commencement.
1894	First issue of the Michigan Alumnus magazine published.
1894	Summer courses given for the first time
1895	The departments of civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering were organized into a distinct Department of Engineering and Professor Charles Ezra Greene was appointed dean. It becomes a College in 1915.
1897	Michiganensian (the UM yearbook) begins publication.

1897	The Alumni Association of the University of Michigan founded.
1897	Harry Hutchins becomes interim president until 1898 while President Angell is serving as an envoy in Turkey.
1898	Chemical Engineering Department founded.
1898	"The Victors" is written by Louis Elbel, a senior music student.
1902	Michigan Law Review first published.
1904	Michigan Union established for male students, alumni, faculty, and regents. Present-day Michigan Union building dedicated in 1920.
1907	Lawrence C. Hull, '05 is the first Rhodes Scholar chosen from Michigan.
1908	Regents establish degree of Juris Doctor.
1908	Michigan Union Opera, later renamed MUSKET (Michigan Union Show, Ko- Eds Too), begins performances.
1909	Harry Hutchins becomes interim president until 1910 after President Angell's resignation.
1910	Alumni Memorial Hall (now the Museum of Art) dedicated.
1910	Harry Burns Hutchins inaugurated as fourth president of the university.
1910	Department of Political Science founded. Courses were first taught in 1852.
1911	University of Michigan Extension Service, a division of the University's Academic Outreach Program, is established.
1911	Department of Fine Arts established.
1911	"Varsity" written by Earl Moore, '12, and J. Fred Lawton, '11.
1911	Graduate Department formally established with Karl E. Guthe as its first dean.
1913	Hill Auditorium dedicated
1913	Museum of Zoology becomes an independent unit, headed by Alexander Ruthven. (it began unofficially in 1903)
1913	Department of Architecture established, it becomes a College in 1931. Architecture had been a sub-department under the Department of Engineering from 1906-1913.
1913	Department of Recreational Sports founded to "coordinate and promote participation in intramural, club and recreational sports among the student body, faculty and staff of the University of Michigan and to manage athletic facilities."
1914	Department of Aerospace Engineering established. (originally called Aeronautical Engineering)
1915	Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts becomes a College.
1915	Department of Geography founded in conjunction with the Department of Geology. Classes were first taught in 1912. Geography separated from Geology in 1923 and became its own department, later to be dissolved in 1982.
1917	Over the course of 5 months UM discharges half or the professors from its German department.
1917	A central corresponding committee of alumnae is established, which in 1920 changes its name to the Alumnae Council of the Alumni Association.

1919	The Michigan Union building is opened as a gathering place for men only.
1920	Marion LeRoy Burton inaugurated as fifth president of the university.
1920	General Library built (Old General Library demolished in 1918).
1921	School of Education established with Allen S. Whitney as dean. Classes were first taught in 1879.
1921	Department of Physical Education, Hygiene, and Athletics (now Kinesiology) established.
1921	Department of Rhetoric and Journalism established (Rhetoric became a separate department in 1929 and later merged with the Department of English Language and Literature in 1930).
1922	Museum of Anthropology organized as an independent unit, and the extensive paleontological collections formally organized in the Museum of Paleontology.
1923	William L. Clements Library of American History erected.
1924	School of Business Administration established with Edmund E. Day as dean.
1924	Angell Hall completed.
1924	Lawyer's Club completed.
1925	Alfred Henry Lloyd serves as acting president from February through September after the death of President Burton.
1925	Clarence Cook Little inaugurated as sixth president of the university.
1925	University Hospital, built by Albert Kahn and later known as "Old Main," dedicated.
1926	Department of Library Science created, which in 1969 becomes a separate School within the Graduate School.
1927	School of Forestry and Conservation (now the School of Natural Resources and Environment) established with Samuel Trask Dana as dean. The Department of Forestry began in 1903 under the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.
1928	University Museums building completed
1928	Department of Anthropology founded, but had been taught at UM as early as 1892.
1928	The archeological collections move into Newberry Hall. The museum is named the Kelsey Museum in 1953.
1929	Affiliation of the Ann Arbor School of Music with the University of Michigan. The school comes under the complete jurisdiction of the university in 1940, with Earl Moore as director.
1929	Psychology Department founded. Courses first taught in 1852.
1929	School of Music becomes an independent unit.
1929	Alexander Grant Ruthven inaugurated as seventh president of the university.
1929	The Michigan League is opened as a meeting place for women students, faculty, and staff.
1929	On May 24 the Regents vote to change the date on the UM seal from 1837 to 1817.
1930	Middle English Dictionary moves to UM.

1930	Founding of The University of Michigan Press.
1931	Department of Sociology created. Classes were first given in 1881.
1931	College of Architecture established with Emil Lorch as director.
1933	Law Quadrangle completed.
1935	The university mandates the preservation of state and university history with the establishment of the Michigan Historical Collections (now The Bentley Historical Library).
1935	Rackham Fund established.
1936	Burton Memorial Tower dedicated
1936	International Center established with J. Raleigh Nelson as director.
1937	Newberry Hall is purchased by the University of Michigan. The archeological collections move into Newberry Hall in 1928, and the museum is named the Kelsey Museum in 1953.
1938	Rackham Graduate School Building completed by the architects Smith, Hinchman & Grylls.
1940	The Museum of Art and Archaeology (now the Museum of Art) is established. It becomes a separate administrative unit and moves into Alumni Memorial Hall in 1946.
1940	School of Music established.
1941	School of Public Health established with Henry Frieze Vaughan as dean.
1946	Departments of Greek and Latin merged into Department of Classical Studies.
1946	The Museum of Art is established in Alumni Memorial Hall.
1946	Willow Run airport is acquired by the University of Michigan.
1948	UM's radio station WUOM goes on the air. Radio broadcasting began on the campus with student broadcasts in 1923.
1948	Institute for Social Research founded with Rensis Likert as director. It began with the Social Science Surveys Project in 1946.
1948	The Phoenix Project begins for exploration of peaceful uses of atomic energy as living memorial to UM's 583 war dead.
1948	The Division of Biological Sciences is formed. Biology classes had been taught at UM as early as 1875 when courses in biology evolved from the Departments of Botany and Zoology.
1949	Fine Arts Library established in Tappan Hall.
1950	Reorganization creates the School of Natural Resources (originally the School of Forestry and Conservation).
1951	Harlan Hawthorne Hatcher inaugurated as eighth president of the university.
1951	School of Social Work established with Fedele Fauri as dean. Classes were originally taught in 1921 within the Sociology Department.
1954	Department of Atmospheric, Oceanic, and Space Sciences founded.
1954	Thomas H. Weller, '36, M.S. '37, is the first Michigan graduate to receive a Nobel Prize.

1955	North Campus recognized as a campus geographic area.
1955	Salk polio vaccine announced at the University of Michigan on April 12.
1956	Flint College offers University of Michigan instruction, with David French as resident dean.
1957	Undergraduate Library (Shapiro) built by Albert Kahn Associates.
1958	Department of Nuclear Engineering is established.
1959	Dearborn Center opens, headed by University Vice President William E. Stirton.
1959	Department of Fine Arts changed to History of Art.
1960	On October 14 John F. Kennedy announces the concept of the Peace Corps during a presidential campaign stop on the steps of the Michigan Union.
1961	The Geology and Mineralogy departments merge to become the Department of Geology and Mineralogy.
1963	Department of Linguistics established.
1964	President Lyndon Baines Johnson delivers his "Great Society" address to a crowd of more than 80,000 people gathered for spring commencement in Michigan Stadium on May 22.
1965	Regents approve a merger of the Michigan League and Michigan Union, thus establishing a University Activities Center (UAC). Both buildings become open to all students.
1965	Astronaut Edward H. White, MSE AA '59, Hon ScD '65, becomes the first American to walk in space during the Gemini Four mission commanded by James A. McDivitt, BSE AA '59, Hon ScD '65.
1967	The university celebrates the sesquicentennial of its original establishment in Detroit with the theme "Knowledge, Wisdom, and the Courage to Serve."
1967	Residential College established.
1968	University Events Building constructed (renamed Crisler Arena in 1970).
1968	Robben Wright Fleming inaugurated as ninth president of the university.
1969	School of Library Science becomes a separate school within the Graduate School with Russell Bidlack as dean.
1969	Department of Statistics established.
1970	Eight story addition (the south building) added onto the Graduate Library.
1971	Astronauts David R. Scott, '49-50, Alfred M. Worden, MA '63, and James B. Irwin, M.S. '57, travel to the moon aboard Apollo 15.
1971	Power Center for the Performing Arts built.
1973	Bentley Historical Library building, home of the Michigan Historical Collections, completed.
1973	The executive committee of the Literary college approves the proposal for a women's studies program and the next fall five courses are offered.
1974	Gerald R. Ford, '35 sworn in as the 38th President of the United States.

1974	School of Art established with George V. Bayliss as dean.
1977	"Let's Go Blue" written by Joseph Carl, a tuba player in the hockey pep band.
1979	Allan Frederick Smith serves as interim president following President Fleming's resignation.
1980	Gerald R. Ford Library completed.
1980	Harold Tafler Shapiro inaugurated as tenth president of the university.
1982	Marine Col. Jack R. Lousma, BSE '59, Hon ScD '73, commands third flight of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia.
1982	Department of Geography disbanded.
1983	Alumni Center dedicated.
1986	The new University Hospital and A. Alfred Taubman Health Care Center opened (built by Albert Kahn Associates).
1987	The University celebrates the sesquicentennial of its establishment in Ann Arbor.
1988	Robben Fleming serves as interim president following President Shapiro's resignation.
1988	James Johnson Duderstadt inaugurated as eleventh president of the university.
1996	Homer S. Neal serves as interim president following President Duderstadt's resignation.
1996	Lee C. Bollinger inaugurated as twelfth president of the university.
2001	The Department of Biology splits into two separate departments: EEB (Ecology and Evolutionary Biology) and MCDB (Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Biology).
2001	Division of Kinesiology changed to School of Kinesiology with 4 departments: Movement Science, Sport Management, Physical Education and Athletic Training.
2002	B. Joseph White serves as interim president after President Bollinger's unexpected resignation.
2002	Mary Sue Coleman inaugurated as thirteenth president of the university and the first woman president.
2014	Mark Schlissel inaugurated as fourteenth president of the university.

Other Resources

Campus Protests of the 1960s

During the 1960s, college campuses around the country became sites of fervent change. Universities were no longer insular ivory towers but rather hot spots of student political activity. The University of Michigan was no different, and found itself on the forefront of this student activism.

John F. Kennedy's midnight speech at the Michigan Union on October 14, 1960, in which he proposed what would later become the Peace Corps, proved to be a catalyst for student empowerment. Students rallied behind the idea, excited to do their part to help the global community. This enthusiasm spread to concerns in the United States, concerns that ranged from local campus issues to US foreign policy.

Teach-Ins

In March of 1965 a group of professors decided to cancel class to protest the US occupation of Vietnam. The professors faced hostility from both Governor George Romney and University President Harlan Hatcher. In addition to opposition from the administration and state government, not all faculty agreed about striking. After a series of meetings, however, the majority of the faculty agreed upon the strike option.

An announcement was sent to the press, intensifying the tension between the administration, the faculty, and among the faculty themselves. The faculty senate considered censuring strike supporters. In this heated atmosphere, Arnold Kaufman called for a meeting at his home on the night of March 17. Professors at this meeting tried to think of alternatives to the strike that would both send a clear message regarding their feelings on Vietnam and allow them to save face for going back on their strike plans. Marshall Sahlins of the Anthropology Department finally suggested that professors teach their classes that day but continue teaching all through the night. This teach-in would not be a discussion about the pros and cons of Vietnam, but rather "constitute a clear factual and moral protest against the war." A final meeting was held the next night, where the teach-in idea was brought to more of the faculty and agreed upon.

The teach-in on March 24 and 25 consisted of guest speakers, seminars, and films. Over 3,000 students attended and 200 faculty members showed their support. Although the teach-in was momentarily disrupted by a bomb scare, it proved overwhelmingly successful. Other schools across the country started using teach-ins on their own campuses, and at Michigan teach-ins were subsequently held on a wide range of topics such as the environment, drugs, and women's issues.

Draft Classification

During the Vietnam War, the Selective Service Office of the United States requested that colleges and universities rank their male students to determine their eligibility for the draft. This was a system used during the Korean War, and participation was not mandatory. In fact, a formal request was not made until March 1966. Women's grades were not considered in the ranking process.

All freshmen were automatically classified as "1-A" until the completion of their first year of study. After that time, those students in the lower half of their class retained the 1-A ranking, while those in the upper half were reclassified as 2-S, and therefore received student deferments from the draft. Additionally the lower third of the sophomore men and the lower quarter of the junior men retained the 1-A status.

In October 15, 1965, a group including many University of Michigan students staged a sit-in at the Selective Service office in Ann Arbor. The protestors were arrested, charged with trespassing, and subsequently convicted. Although they were given 15-20 day jail sentences and fines, the university re-classified 14 of the students as 1-A in apparent retaliation for the sit-in. While many appealed their sentences, one student, Bill Ayers, served his time and wrote an account of his tenure in jail, which was published in two installments on January 7 and 9, 1968 in the Michigan Daily.

A group of teaching fellows from the Department of Economics issued a statement opposing the student rankings, citing the inflation of the importance of grades and the discrepancies in grading practices between professors and departments as two of the many reasons why grades were an inappropriate measure of a student's eligibility for the draft. These fellows proposed that no grades be submitted for male students until the university ceased the rankings so that their grades would not be used for these purposes.

Bookstore Controversy

In the 1960s, students sought more control over campus life. Perhaps nowhere is this best illustrated than in their call for a student-run university bookstore. Many campuses across the country instituted these bookstores, but the University of Michigan was resistant. On January 21, 1966, Vice-President of Student Affairs Richard Cutler recommended to the University Regents to deny the request of some 3,000 students for a university-sponsored bookstore. He claimed that such a bookstore was economically unfeasible.

Outraged at Cutler's proposal and the Regents' refusal to seek student input, students protested outside the Administration Building. Bookstore committee members pointed to the success of Professor Shure's Student Book Service to argue that such a bookstore could be economically viable (Michigan Daily, January 21, 1966).

As the years went on and little was accomplished, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) decided to take action. In September of 1969, they disrupted a Regents meeting and demanded that the Regents approve the bookstore. After much negotiation, the Regents finally agreed to fund a bookstore, but not to allow student control. Student groups across campus found this decision unacceptable, so SDS organized a take-over of the LSA building. Fleming decided to file a restraining order against the students but could not gain access to the building. Frustrated, he called in the police who arrested 107 students.

The students were furious about the police intervention. They refused to back down on this issue and subsequently gained victory when the Regents agreed to establish a student-run bookstore. Their only stipulation was that they not be held financially responsible if the bookstore turned out to be a failure.

War Research and Campus Recruiting

Prior to the 1960s, the research projects done by the Engineering Department which were sponsored by the US government and its defense contractors were moved out of Ann Arbor to Willow Run Laboratories in nearby Ypsilanti, MI.

Tensions over the university's involvement in secret war research culminated in October 1967, when hundreds of students occupied the Administration Building. They were opposed to the University's involvement in a Department of Defense project with the Royal Thai Armed Forces.

In 1968, the Research Policies Committee (RPC) reviewed the issue of secret research and recommended that the university decline contracts that would ultimately result in human death or incapacitation.

Another target of student protestors were corporate recruiters whose employers were known to be involved either in the war or other undesirable practices. Companies such as Michigan-based Dow Chemical (who manufactured napalm), Atlantic Richfield Company, Exxon, Hughes Aircraft and others were repeatedly interrupted during their efforts to meet with potential employees.

One protest of Atlantic Richfield in 1970 resulted in a 20-year old woman being charged with malicious destruction of property after she poured oil and feathers on the stairs of West Hall, where the Engineering Department was housed at the time.

Student Housing

Another local issue provoking university students was housing. Student housing choices were extremely limited and often undesirable. Rents were high, apartments were cockroach-infested,

and landlords routinely failed to return security deposits. On January 25, 1968, The Michigan Daily reported that Apartments Ltd received the most number of student complaints, mainly regarding deposits not being returned, maintenance issues, and repairs.

In an attempt to help students with these difficulties, the Student Government Assembly and the Student Housing Association decided to institute an eight-month lease, thereby making it easier for students who left Ann Arbor in the summer. Apartments Ltd refused to use the lease, which only infuriated students more. In retaliation, the Student Housing Association named Apartments Ltd. as a boycott target.

As the year went on, students frequently picketed the offices of Apartment Ltd. Students complained about high rents and unsafe living conditions, but to no avail. Apartments Ltd. may have been the catalyst for this student action, but they were by no means the only rental agency causing problems. Students saw this issue as a rampant, citywide problem. In 1969, over 1,000 students organized a renters union, one of the first of its kind. They received financial support from the United Auto Workers and were able to withhold \$100,000 in rent from their landlords. Some of their demands included reductions in rent, elimination of damage deposits, and immediate handling of complaints.

Most landlords did not recognize the union and treated the strike with indifference. After several months, however, they started turning off heat, threatening students with eviction, towing away cars, and even calling students' parents. Ann Arbor Management took the strikers to court, but the strikers won a significant victory. They were forced to pay back-rent to their landlords, but the amount they owed was drastically reduced. Most importantly, the court did not forbid the union from striking, so they continued to withhold rent.

Seven other landlords filed suit against what they deemed the "so-called tenants union" alleging that the strike involved conspiracy to violate existing and future leases and that the ultimate goal of the strike was not to improve living conditions but to attack the notion of private property. The strikers filed a countersuit, claiming that the landlords had violated the terms of their leases.

As the strike went on, the students received more and more support. The Ann Arbor City Council supported them and in October of 1969, McKinley Associates became the first agency to enter into talks with the tenant union. The strike did result in rent reductions and in repairs by some landlords, but it was not fully resolved until 1971. Unfortunately, several of these issues would arise again in the late seventies and 1980s.

ROTC

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) has had a presence on University of Michigan's campus since 1916, when the university accepted a War Department proposal that an ROTC be

established at all universities. During the 1960's, the ROTC became a target of student protests for reasons similar to the objections to war research done by universities. As one SDS publication succinctly states, "By its maintenance of war research and war recruiting as well as ROTC, the university actively supports large-scale murder in defense of economic exploitation."

Beginning in 1967, students at universities and colleges across the United States mounted campaigns against ROTC. This led to several universities making ROTC participation voluntary; other schools chose to deny academic credit for ROTC classwork. Both of these changes hurt ROTC enrollment.

The University of Michigan had already begun a faculty review committee of the university's relationship with ROTC in the spring of 1969. In September 1969, anti-ROTC protestors at University of Michigan occupied North Hall, hoping to draw the attention of the authorities. President Robben Fleming's request that the police leave the back door unlocked and unguarded (so as not to provoke a confrontation) was honored, and the protestors left in the night. Their actions proved ineffectual, as the Regents did not change the university's long-standing arrangement with the military.

In December 1969, the review committee presented its findings to the Board of Regents. Despite earlier inclinations to recommend restrictions that would effectively hobble the ROTC and force the Defense Department to withdraw altogether, the ultimate recommendations were quite close to those made in the Benson Report, an October 1969 document produced by a Defense Department committee. (This committee was convened to investigate ways of making ROTC more attractive to students.) The University of Michigan's committee proposed that 1) ROTC no longer hold departmental status, 2) ROTC personnel no longer hold academic titles, 3) the university stop its annual subsidy for the program, and that 4) a committee be formed to oversee ROTC to improve the quality of instructors and course offerings.

John Sinclair and South University Protests

John Sinclair

John Sinclair, a Michigan native and alumnus of the University of Michigan- Flint, was an influential leader of the 1960's counterculture. Sinclair was heavily involved in the Detroit music and art communities, first helping to found the Detroit Artists' Workshop and later, the Wayne State University Artists' Society. These organizations worked to produce concerts, poetry readings, and avant-garde publications.

In 1967, Sinclair co-founded Trans-Love Energies Unlimited, a group of like-minded individuals whose main philosophy included self-reliance and community responsibility. Originally located in the Warren Forest neighborhood of Detroit, the group was forced to relocate to 1520 Hill Street in Ann Arbor, following two fire-bombings of the group's original location.

Sinclair also co-founded the White Panther Party, along with Pun Plamondon, in November 1968. Influenced by leaders of the Black Panther Party such as Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton, the White Panthers advocated economic and cultural freedom.

In July of 1969, Sinclair was sentenced to 9 ½ to 10 years in prison for possessing two marijuana cigarettes. While in prison, he wrote extensively about the counterculture movement and became one of its national symbols. A two-and-a-half year legal battle culminated with a massive Free John Now Rally at Crisler Arena on December 10, 1971. The rally was attended by some 15,000 people, headlined by musical artists like John Lennon, Yoko Ono, and Stevie Wonder, and featured speakers such as Allen Ginsberg and John's wife, Leni Arndt. Three days later, the Michigan Supreme Court ordered Sinclair be released and later overturned his conviction.

South University Protests

During the summer months of 1969, the stretch of South University Avenue between south Forest and Church Streets was the scene of repeated gatherings of groups comprised of Trans-Love Energies, White Panther Party members, and university students. The groups advocated the permanent closure of this section of the avenue in favor of a pedestrian mall, an idea that was presented to the City Council.

The gatherings took a violent turn on June 17, 1969 when the local, county, and state police used force to clear some 1,500 protestors from the area. The following day saw similar police action against an estimated 700 people gathered in the ten-block area around South University. The Washtenaw County Sheriff, Douglas Harvey, provoked outrage in the university community with his aggressive handling of the gatherings and his criticism of University of Michigan President Robben Fleming's reluctance to involve the police.

Civil Rights

Civil rights became another important issue on campus, especially after the death of Martin Luther King Jr. On the morning of King's funeral, April 9, 1968, a group of African-American students took over the Administration Building, chaining the doors and preventing anyone from entering except President Fleming, whom they had called to hear their demands. Fleming heard their demands and planned a subsequent meeting, leading to the development of a Martin Luther King Scholarship and Professorship. The students were also concerned with the lack of African-American professors and students, and Fleming vowed to work to recruit both groups.

Although the university had pledged to increase minority enrollment, the lack of change by the late sixties resulted in the formation of the Black Action Movement (BAM).

Formed by various student groups, BAM's aim was to assist minority students and to increase minority acceptance at the university. In March of 1970, when the Regents would not pledge to meet BAM's goals, they called for a campus-wide strike.

The strike was one of the most successful in campus history. Over three hundred professors and teaching assistants cancelled classes and many departments were shut down. After eight days, the university gave approval to the essential demands of increased minority aid, services, and staff, and agreed to work toward a goal of 10% African-American enrollment by 1973.

Collections

Manuscript Collections

- Marcia Barrabee papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Harry Benford papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Marian Carr papers [Finding Aid](#)
- David Chudwin papers [Finding Aid](#)
- James Edward Davis papers [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Alexander Eckstein papers [Finding Aid](#)
- J. Edgar Edwards papers [Finding Aid](#)
- John Erlich papers [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Bret Eynon papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Madison Foster papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Albert E. Gallup papers [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Harlan Henthorne Hatcher papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Interfaith Council for Peace and Justice Records [Finding Aid](#)
- Arnold S. Kaufman papers [Finding Aid](#)
- David M. Katzman papers [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Norma F. Kraker papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Richard D. Mann papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Michigan Daily Records [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan News and Information Services Photographs Series E [Finding Aid](#)
- Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs records [Finding Aid](#)
- President (University of Michigan) Records (Fleming) [Finding Aid](#)
- Andrew Sacks photographs [Finding Aid](#)
- John and Leni Sinclair papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Skip Taube papers [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Charles Thomas papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Vice-President for Student Affairs (University of Michigan) Records [Finding Aid](#)

- Albert H. and Emma M. Wheeler papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Richard Wilson papers [Finding Aid](#)
- John G. Young papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Michael Zweig papers [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)

Vertical Files

- Activism. Vietnam
- Black Action Movement BAM
- Committee to Free John Sinclair
- Teach Ins. Vietnam
- University Cellar. Student Bookstore, 1969-1987

VOICE

Newspapers

- The Ann Arbor Gazette [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Ann Arbor Resistance Newsletter [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Black Journal [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Burning Spear [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- The Campus Voice: The Official Newsletter of Voice Political Party [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Ephus [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Grossout comix [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Guerrilla [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- High School Free Press [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- In a Dark Bag [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [Michigan Daily Digitized Issues \(1947-2000\)](#)
- Michigan Movement: People's News Weekly [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Me [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Radicals in the Professions Newsletter [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Scopp-hitta [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Something else! [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Spectrum Left [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- The Student Liberation Front [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Sun [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Sun/dance (White Panther Party) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Venceremos [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Up Against the Wall Street Journal [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- US (Ann Arbor, Mich) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)

Books

- Something Exploded in My Mind, Voices of the Ann Arbor Anti-War Movement by Bret Eynon and Contemporary History Project (1981) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Conflict Management and Leadership in Higher Education: A Case Study of University of Michigan President Robben W. Fleming by Will Hathaway (2003) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- SDS by Kirkpatrick Sale (1973) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- Cooperation in a Crisis: Student, Faculty, and Administration Interaction at the University of Michigan, 1965-1970 by Tyler Paetkau (1987) [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- [The Making of the University of Michigan by Howard H. Peckham \(1997\)](#)

Commencement Addresses (1878 – 2013)

[NOTE: If the PDFs of addresses are removed from the website, these links won't work]

Year	Ceremony	Speaker	Title / Description	Text
1878	June 27	Hon. George V.N Lothrop, LL.D. D. of Detroit	A Plea for Education as a Public Duty	Yes
1879	June 26	James B. Angell, LL.D. President of the University of Michigan	The Higher Education: A Plea for Making it Accessible to All.	Yes
1880	July 1	Rt. Rev. Samuel S. Harris, D.D., LL.D. Bishop of Michigan	Complete Education	Yes
1881	June 30	Rev. John Philip Newman, D.D., LL.D. of New York	The Beneficence of Science	Yes
1882	June 29	Rev. John Milton Gregory, D.D. of Chicago	The Sciences and the Arts of the Nineteenth Century	Yes
1883	June 28	Prof. James Ormsby Murray, D.D. Princeton College	The Debt of Our Civilization to Our Literature	Yes
1884	June 26	Rt. Rev. Bishop Henry Codman Potter, D.D. LL.D.	The Place of the Scholar in the American Life	Yes
1885	June 25	Rev. Dr. Samuel Lunt Caldwell President of Vassar College	Literature in Account with Life	Yes
1886	July 1	Hon. Cushman Kellogg Davis of St. Paul, Minnesota	The Practical Limitations of Historical Precedents	Yes
1887	June 30	James B. Angell, LL.D. President of the University of Michigan	Commemorative Oration on the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Organization of the University of Michigan	Yes
1888	June 28	Thomas C. Chamberlain, LL.D. President of the University of Wisconsin	The Ethical Functions of Scientific Study	Yes
1889	June 27	J.L.M. Curry, D.D., LL. D. of Richmond, Va.	Causes of the Power an Prosperity of the United States	Yes
1890	June 26	The Honorable Andrew Dickson White, LL.D.	Evolution and Revolution	Yes

		of Ithaca, NY		
1891	June 25	Daniel Coit Gilman LL.D. President of Johns Hopkins University	Growth of Ideas (The Growth and Relation of the Universities to the Material Progress of the Human Race) Synopsis of U of Wisc. Madison, 1891	Yes
1892	June 30	Justin Winsor, LL.D. Librarian of Harvard University	The Pageant of Saint Lusson 1671	Yes
1893	June 29	Charles Dudley Warner, L.H.D. of Hartford, Ct.	The Work of Washington Irving	Yes
1894	June 28	George Herbert Palmer, LL.D Professor in Harvard University	Self-Cultivation in English	Yes
1895	June 27	James Hulme Canfield, LL.D. Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and president-elect of the Ohio State University	The Unit of Power	
1896	June 25	Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D. President of the University of Wisconsin	The University of Michigan - The Sources of its Power and its Successes	Yes
1897	July 1	Andrew Sloan Draper, LL.D, President of the University of Illinois	The Recovery of the Law	Yes
1898	June 30	Benjamin Ide Wheeler LL.D. Professor in Cornell University	The Old World in the New	Yes
1899	June 22	Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D. Professor in Columbia University	The Education of Public Opinion	Yes
1900	June 21	John Merle Coulter, PH.D. Professor in the University of Chicago	The Mission of Science in Education	Yes
1901	June 20	Albert Bushnell Hart, PH.D. Professor in Harvard University	The Practical Man	No
1902	June 19	Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D. of Columbus, Ohio	Rights and Duties	Yes
1903	June 18	Hon. Joseph Very Quarles United States Senator from Wisconsin	The Old and the New	Yes

1904	June 23	Professor Calvin Thomas Columbia University	Culture and Service	Yes
1905	June 22	President Henry S. Pritchett President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Shall the University Become a Business Organization (Partial)	Yes
1906	June 21	Bliss Perry, L.H.D., Litt.D. Boston Mass.	The Academic Temper	Yes
1907	June 20	Ira Remsen, LL.D. President of Johns Hopkins University	Untitled	Yes
1908	June 18	John H. Finley, LL.D. President of the College of the City of New York	Untitled (summary)	Yes
1909	June 24	Charles Mills Gayley, Litt.D., LL.D.	Joined unto Idols Partial	Yes
1910	June 30	Reverend William Herbert Perry Faunce, D.D., LL.D. President of Brown University	New Callings and Old Duties	Yes
1911	June 29	Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D. President of the University of Chicago	Education and Social Progress	Yes
1912	June 27	Professor Jeremiah Whipple Jenks Cornell University '78, LL.D. '03	The Coming Citizenship	Yes
1913	June 26	Professor George Edgar Vincent, LL.D. President of the University of Minnesota	The Sense of the State Partial	Yes
1914	June 25	Edmund Janes James, LL.D. President of the University of Illinois	Untitled Partial	Yes
1915	June 24	William Oxley Thompson, LL.D. President of the Ohio State University	The New Outlook for Educated Citizenship	Yes
1916	June 29	Albert Ross Hill, LL.D. President of the University of Missouri	University Aims and Ideals	Yes
1917	June 28	Livingston Farrand, LL.D. President of the University of Colorado	The Crisis and the Responsibility	Yes
1918	June 27	William Lowe Bryan, LL.D. President of Indiana University	The Trap	Yes
1919	June 26	Honorable Frederick Paul Keppel Third Assistant Secretary of War	What Have We Learned?	Yes

1920	June 25	Marion Le Roy Burton W President of the University of Minnesota and President-elect of the University of Michigan	Being Alive Partial	Yes
1921	June 30	The Right Honorable Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B. M.D., LL.D. British Ambassador to the United States	Untitled	Yes
1922	June 19	The Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, LL.D. Secretary of State of the United States	Some Observations on the Conduct of Foreign Relations	Yes
1923	June 18	Reverend Harry Emerson Fosdick D.D. Union Theological Seminary, New York	Private Conscience and Social Institutions Partial	Yes
1924	June 16	Glenn Frank, Litt.D. Editor of The Century Magazine	Untitled	Yes
1925	June 15	John Huston Finley, LL.D. Editor of The New York Times	The Mystery of the Mind's Desire	Yes
1926	June 14	Sir Frederick Whyte Former President of the Legislative Assembly of India	Untitled	Yes
1927	June 20	Honorable Nicholas Longworth, M.C. Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Congress	Untitled	Yes
1928	June 18	Honorable Chester Harvey Rowell Regent of the University of California	Your Pioneer Generation	Yes
1929	Jan. 17	Robert Andrews Millikan, Ph.D., SC.D., LL.D. Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology	Science and Spiritual Values	Yes
1930	June 23	Vincent Massey Canadian Minister to the United States	The Amateur Spirit	Yes
1931	June 22	Lotus D. Coffman LL.D (Hon) President, University of Minnesota	Today's Challenge to the College Graduate	Yes
1932	June 20	James Brown Scott	Something Attempted -	Yes

		Expert on International Law	Something Done	
1933	June 19	Christian Frederick Gauss Dean of the College of Princeton University	Let Us Have Peace	Yes
1934	June 18	Walter Lippmann	No Title for Address	Yes
1935	June 14	Honorable Cordell Hull Secretary of State	No Title for Address	Yes
1936	June 20	Alexander G. Ruthven President, University of Michigan	No Title for Address	Yes
1937	June 19	Alexander G. Ruthven President, University of Michigan	Cultivation or Confusion	Yes
1938	June 18	Alexander G. Ruthven President, University of Michigan	Education and Service	Yes
1939	June 17	Alexander G. Ruthven President, University of Michigan	A Naturalist in Our Times	Yes
1940	June 15	Alexander G. Ruthven President, University of Michigan	Never to Grow Old	Yes
1941	June 21	Alexander G. Ruthven President, University of Michigan	Our Moral Heritage	Yes
1942	May 30	Alexander G. Ruthven President, University of Michigan	The Armour of Honest Thought	Yes
1943	Jan. 23	Professor Lyman Bryson	The World We Want	Yes
1943	May 29	Alexander G. Ruthven President, University of Michigan	No Title for Address	Yes
1943	October 10	Leo Sharfman Professor, Chairman, Economics, UM Member, Federal Railway Mediation Board	The Challenge of the World Crisis	Yes
1944	February 19	John A. Hannah President, Michigan Agricultural College	The Debt We Owe	No
1944	June 24	Shirley W. Smith Vice President and Secretary, University of Michigan	The 1944 Commencement Address	Yes
1944	October 21	Professor Hayward Keniston Chairman, Romance Languages, UM Former Cultural Attache at U.S. Embassy at Buenos Aires	A New Generation of University Graduates	Yes

1945	February 24	Campbell Bonner Professor, Greek Language and Literature, UM	Ask the Men Who Know	Yes
1945	June 23	Edwin Blythe Stason Dean, Law School, University of Michigan	Freedom of the Mind	No
1945	October 20	Honorable Eugene Bradley Elliott Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Michigan	Schools and the Means of Education Shall Forever Be Encouraged	No
1946	June 22	Clinton P. Anderson Secretary of Agriculture	Can We Use The Harvest?	Yes
1947	June 14	Honorable Paul Joseph James Martin Minister of National Health and Welfare, Canada	The Dynamics of Peace	No
1948	June 12	Honorable James William Fulbright United States Senator from Arkansas	America's Opportunity	No
1949	June 11	Justice Bruce D. Bromley New York Court of Appeals	The Conservative's Role in America	Yes
1950	June 17	Right Honorable Sir Oliver Shewell Franks Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the United States	No Title for Address	No
1951	June 16	Ralph J. Bunche Director, Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations	Untitled	Yes
1952	June 14	Oliver C. Carmichael President, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching	The University Today	Yes
1953	June 13	Clarence B. Randall Chairman, Inland Steel Company	Challenge in the Market Place	Yes
1954	June 12	Dr. Laurence McKinley Gould President, Carleton College	Noblesse Oblige (Address not given because of rain)	Yes
1955	June 11	Honorable Earl Warren Chief Justice of the United States	No Title for Address	No
1956	June 16	Nabor Carrillo Rector, National University of Mexico	A New Responsibility of Universities	Yes

1957	Jan. 26	Harlan Hatcher President, University of Michigan	Untitled	No
1957	June 15	Dr. James Roscoe Miller President, Northwestern University	Untitled	Yes
1958	Jan. 25	John A. Perkins President, University of Delaware Undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare	Untitled	Yes
1958	June 14	Dr. Henry T. Heald President and Director, Ford Foundation	A New Unity for the House of Learning	Yes
1959	Jan. 24	The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh President, University of Notre Dame	Preparation for Tomorrow	Yes
1959	June 13	Marian Anderson Member of the United States Delegation to the United Nations	Untitled	Yes
1960	Jan. 16	Sydney Chapman Senior Research Scientist, UM Institute of Science & Technology Former Head, International Geophysical Year Committee	International Adventure in Learning	Yes
1961	June 11	Sir Geoffrey Crowther Chairman, Central Advisory Council on Education (England) Former Editor of the Economist	Two Heresies	Yes
1961	Jan. 21	Chester Bowles Acting Undersecretary of State	The Challenge of the New Era	Yes
1961	June 17	Edward R. Murrow Director, United States Information Agency	Who Speaks for America?	Yes
1962	Jan. 20	Right Reverend Richard S.M. Emrich Episcopal Bishop of Michigan	Some Aspects of a Philosophy of History as Contained in a Popular Form of Modern Literature	Yes
1962	June 16	Robert McNamara Secretary of Defense	No Title for Address	No
1963	Jan. 26	Claude T. Bissell President, University of Toronto	Education and Power	Yes

1963	June 8	Sir Charles Snow Rector, University of St. Andrews	Anticipations	No
1963	Dec. 19	W. Willard Wirtz Secretary of Labor	No Title for Address	Yes
1964	May 22	Lyndon B. Johnson President, United States	The Great Society [see also Anatomy of a Speech]	Yes
1964	Dec. 19	Honorable Thurgood Marshall Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit	A New Era in Human Rights - A Challenge	Yes
1965	May 1	James B. Reston Associate Editor, New York Times	Commencement of What	Yes
1965	Dec. 18	Grayson Kirk President, Columbia University	The University in Contemporary Society	Yes
1966	April 30	John Kenneth Galbraith Professor of Economics, Harvard University	Foreign Policy, Politics, and the University	Yes
1966	Aug. 7	Gardner Ackley Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors	The Uses of Economic Knowledge	Yes
1966	Dec. 17	Philip C. Jessup Judge, International Court of Justice at the Hague	The Expedient Things	Yes
1967	April 29	Zakir Husain Vice-President of India	The Nation - State as a Moral Entity	Yes
1967	Aug. 6	William G. Milliken Lieutenant Governor, State of Michigan	Knowledge, Wisdom, and the Courage to Serve	Yes
1968	April 27	Robert C. Weaver Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development	Campus and City	Yes
1968	Aug. 4	John Philip Dawson Charles Stebbins Fairchild Professor of Law, Harvard University	Our Beleaguered Universities	Yes
1968	Dec. 14	William T. Gossett President, American Bar Association	The Politics of Dissent	Yes
1969	May 3	Charles Odegaard President, University of Washington	Competence and Commitment	Yes

1699	Aug. 10	George Wells Beadle, Geneticist Director, Institute for Biomedical Research, University of Chicago	Genes, Intelligence, and Education	Yes
1969	Dec. 12	Philip A. Hart Senator, State of Michigan	National Priorities: Few Saints and Many Martyrs	Yes
1970	May 2	Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. President, Michigan State University	The Pluralistic University: The Concern for Human Values	Yes
1970	Aug. 9	Sol M. Linowitz Lawyer, Former U.S. Ambassador, Organization of American States	Reflections on a Troubled Campus	Yes
1970	Dec. 12	Germaine Bree Prominent Scholar, 20th Century Literature, Professor, Institute for Research in the Humanities, University of Wisconsin	Women Now: The Ultimate Goals	Yes
1971	May 1	Alexander Robertus Todd, Baron of Trumpington Master of Christ's College in Cambridge, England, Head of Organic Chemistry, University of Cambridge, England	Man and His Future - A Scientist's View	Yes
1971	Aug. 15	Klaus Schutz Lord Mayor of Berlin	The Possibility of Lasting Peace in Europe	Yes
1971	Dec. 19	John U. Monro Director, Freshman Studies, Miles College, Former Dean, Harvard University	The Black College Dilemma	Yes
1972	May 6	William James McGill President, Columbia University	A New Problem in Academic Freedom	Yes
1972	Aug. 20	George Gullen President, Wayne State University	Your Second Act	Yes
1972	Dec. 17	Robben W. Fleming President, University of Michigan	Who, What, and How?	Yes
1973	May 5	Sir Kingsley Dunham Director, Institute of Gerontological Sciences of Great Britain, President, International Union of	No Title for Address	Yes

		Geological Sciences		
1973	Aug. 19	Patricia Roberts Harris Lawyer, Educator	The End of Innocence	Yes
1973	Dec. 16	Clark Kerr Chairman, Carnegie Commission on Higher Education	The American University- End of its Golden Age?	Yes
1974	May 4	Gerald R. Ford Vice-President, United States	No Title for Address	Yes
1974	Aug. 18	Damon Jerome Keith Judge, United States District Court for the Eastern District of the State of Michigan	Working Towards an Open Society	No
1974	Dec. 15	Donald Thomas Campbell Professor of Psychology, Northwestern University	Getting Ready for the Experimenting Society	No
1975	May 3	Kingman Brewster President, Yale University	No Title for Address	Yes
1975	Aug. 17	Mary Ellen Avery Thomas Morgan Rotch Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School, Physician-in-Chief, Children's Hospital, Boston	The Pediatrician and the Public	Yes
1975	Dec. 14	Alice M. Rivlin Director, United States Congressional Budget Office	Government, Leadership and A Preposterous World	Yes
1976	May 1	Francoise Giroud Secretary of State on The Condition of Women, The Republic of France	No Title for Address	Yes
1976	Aug. 22	Albert E. Jenner, Jr. Senior partner in law firm of Jenner and Block in Chicago	Welcome to the Revolution	Yes
1976	Dec. 19	Wilbur K. Pierpont Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, UM (Betty Ford, wife of President Gerald Ford)	Requisites for Excellence	No

		also spoke)		
1977	April 30	John Hope Franklin Professor of American History, Univ. of Chicago, Educator, Author, Emancipator	To Renew Our Faith	Yes
1977	Aug. 21	Saburo Okita Economist, Business Leader, Financial Statesman, Japan	Rich and Poor Nations	Yes
1977	Dec. 18	Joseph Anthony Califano, Jr. Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, & Welfare	No Title for Address	Yes
1978	April 29	Walter F. Mondale Vice-President, United States	No Title for Address	Yes
1978	Aug. 20	W. Michael Blumenthal Secretary of the Treasury, United States	No Title for Address	Yes
1978	Dec. 17	Right Honorable Roy Harris Jenkins President, Commission of the European Communities	Europe and America: Image and Reality	Yes
1979	April 28	Shirley M. Hufstedler Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit at Los Angeles	Shuttle Diplomacy in Social Revolutions	Yes
1979	Aug. 19	Reverend Jesse L. Jackson Clergyman, Civil Rights Leader	America and the Challenge of a New World Order: A Quest for Peace	Yes
1979	Dec. 16	Thomas N. Bonner President, Wayne State University	Whither Higher Education in Michigan	No
1980	May 3	Donald F. McHenry U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations	No Title for Address	Yes
1980	Aug. 24	Harold T. Shapiro President, University of Michigan	No Title for Address	Yes
1980	November 4	The Honorable Coleman A. Young Mayor, City of Detroit	No Title for Address	No
1981	May 2	Harold T. Shapiro President, University of Michigan	The Promise of Knowledge and Beyond	Yes
1981	Aug. 23	The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh	No Title for Address	Yes

		C.S.C., President, University of Notre Dame		
1981	Dec. 20	Hanna Holborn Gray President, University of Chicago	The Real World and Other Academic Problems	Yes
1982	May 1	William G. Milliken Governor, State of Michigan	No Title for Address	Yes
1982	Aug. 22	Donald Kennedy President, Stanford University	Public and Private: The Common Ground	Yes
1982	Dec. 19	William D. Ford United States Congressman	A Challenge for Our Times	Yes
1983	April 30	Lee A. Iacocca Chairman of the Board, Chrysler Corporation	No Title for Address	Yes
1983	Aug. 21	Otis M. Smith Vice-President, General Motors Corporation, Former Michigan Supreme Court Justice	No Title for Address	Yes
1983	Dec. 18	Cecil Mackey President, Michigan State University	Thoughts on 1984's Eve	Yes
1984	April 28	Walter Cronkite Journalist	No Title for Address	Yes
1984	Dec. 16	Nancy Hays Teeters Economist, Governor of the Federal Reserve System	Our Changing World	Yes
1985	May 4	James J. Blanchard Governor, State of Michigan	No Title for Address	Yes
1984	Dec. 15	Robert Alan Dahl Sterling Professor of Political Science, Yale University	Lifetime Learning	Yes
1986	May 3	Javier Perez de Cuellar Secretary-General, United Nations and Peruvian Diplomat	"Setting a Safe Course for the 21st Century" In Messages and Statements on the International Year of Peace 1986	
1986	Dec. 14	Dr. Charles Adams Pastor, Hartford Memorial Baptist Church,	Hope vs. Fatalism	Yes

		Detroit		
1987	May 2	Mike Wallace CBS News Correspondence	No Title for Address	Yes
1986	Dec. 20	Harold T. Shapiro President, University of Michigan	No Title for Address	Yes
1988	April 30	Marshall D. Shulman Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Relations, Columbia University, Director, W. Averell Harriman Inst. For Advanced Study of the Soviet Union, Columbia University	No Title for Address	No
1988	Dec. 18	Joseph A. Brodsky Poet, Nobel Laureate, Columbia University	Some Tips (Excerpts)	Yes
1989	April 29	James J. Duderstadt President, University of Michigan	The Future is Just Not What It Used to Be	Yes
1989	Dec. 17	Blenda J. Wilson Chancellor, University of Michigan - Dearborn	The Responsibility of an Educated People	No
1990	Spring	Frank T. Rhodes President, Cornell University Former VP Academic Affairs		
1990	Winter	Robert Nederlander President NY Yankees	[No title for address]	
1991	Spring	George H.W. Bush 41st U.S. President	[No title for address]	
1991	Winter	Harold Shapiro Pres. Princeton University Pres. Emeritus of U-M		
1992	Spring	Charles W. Moore Architect and Educator		
1992	Winter	[no speaker}	[each honorary degree recipient made brief remarks]	
1993	Spring	Hillary Rodham Clinton First Lady of U.S.		
1993	Winter	John M. Engler		

		46th Gov. of Michigan		
1994	Spring	Cathy Guisewite Syndicated Cartoonist of Comic Strip <i>Cathy</i> since 1976		
1994	Graduate	Dennis W. Archer Mayor of Detroit		
1994	Winter	Antonio C. Novello UNICEF Special Representative for Health and Nutrition; former Surgeon General of U.S.		
1995	Spring	Marian W. Edelman Founder and Pres. of Children's Defense Fund		
1995	Graduate	William G. Bowen Pres., Carnegie Mellon University.		
1995	Winter	[no speaker}	[each honorary degree recipient made brief remarks]	
1996	Spring	Johnetta B. Cole Pres., Spellman College		
1996	Graduate	James J. Duderstadt 11th Pres., University of Michigan.		
1996	Winter	Sandra Day O'Connor Justice, U.S. Supreme Court		
1997	Spring	Lee Bollinger 12th Pres., University of Michigan		
1997	Graduate	Lee Bollinger 12th Pres., University of Michigan		
1997	Winter	Ken Burns Filmmaker and Historian		
1998	Spring	Mamphela Ramphela Chancellor, Cape Town University		
1998	Graduate	Richard Ford Author		
1998	Winter	David DiChiera Founder and General Director, Michigan		

		Opera Theatre		
1999	Spring	Kofi Annan 7th Director, General of United Nations		
1999	Graduate	Shirley Malcolm Chemist, Science Policy and Science Advisor		
1999	Winter	Romano Prodi Pres. of the European Community former Prime Minister of Italy		
2000	Spring	David Halberstam Journalist, Author, Pulitzer Prize Recipient		
2000	Graduate	Bernice Johnson Reagon Dist. Prof of History, Curator Smithsonian, Musician and Producer		
2000	Winter	Elmore Leonard Popular Contemporary Author		
2001	Spring	Robert Pinsky Former U.S. Poet Laureate		
2001	Graduate	Marshall Sahlins Anthropologist		
2001	Winter	Charles Baxter Author and Adjunct Prof. of English Language and Literature		
2002	Spring	William H Gray CEO, College Fund/UNCF, Social Activist		
2002	Graduate	Donna Shalala President, University of Miami		
2002	Winter	Philip Levine Poet and 1995 Pulitzer Prize Winner		
2003	Spring	Jennifer Granholm 47th Gov. of Michigan		
2003	Graduate	John J. Schwartz Physician, former Michigan State Senator		
2003	Winter	Thomas J. Miller United States Ambassador to Greece		

2004	Spring	David E. Davis, Jr. Journalist, founder, Editor Emeritus of Automobile Magazine		
2004	Graduate	Julius J. Chambers Civil Rights Leader and Educator		
2004	Winter	Robert P. Moses Civil Rights Leader, Educator of Mathematics, Founder and President the Algebra Project, Inc.		
2005	Spring	John Seeley Brown Computer Scientist		
2005	Graduate	Mildred S. Dresselhouse Physicist		
2005	Winter	Freeman J. Dyson Prof. Emeritus, Institute for Advanced Study, Mathematician and Physicist		
2006	Spring	Christiane Amanpour Journalist, Chief International Correspondent, CNN		
2006	Graduate	Amartya Sen Economist, Nobel laureate		
2006	Winter	Dave Bing The Bing Group		
2007	Spring	William Jefferson Clinton 42nd President of the United States		
2007	Graduate	Philip Converse Sociologist		
2007	Winter	Francis S. Collins Former Director of Human Genome Project		
2008	Spring	Robert W. Woodruff ABC News Anchor, Journalist		
2008	Graduate	Frances Allen Computer Scientist, Turing Award Winner		
2008	Winter	Roger S. Penske		

		Chairman, Penske Corporation		
2009	Spring	Lawrence Page Co-Founder and President, Google		
2009	Graduate	Michael Posner Cognitive Scientist		
2009	Winter	Jeff Daniels Actor		
2010	Spring	Barack Obama 44th President of the United States		
2010	Graduate	Charles Vest President, National Academy of Engineering		
2010	Winter	Daniel Kahneman Philosopher, Nobel Laureate Princeton, Emeritus		video
2011	Spring	Richard D. Snyder 48th Gov. of Michigan		video
2011	Graduate	Eugene Robinson Journalist and Author		
2011	Winter	Jill Abrahamson Executive Editon, New york Times		
2012	Spring	Sanjay Gupta CNN Chief Medical Correspondent		video
2012	Graduate	Susan Orlean Journalist and Author		
2012	Winter	Dr. Raynard S. Kington, President of Grinnell College		
2013	Spring	Dick Costello CEO of Twitter		video
2012	Graduate	Rosabeth Kanter Ernest L. Arbuckle Professor, Harvard, Editor, Harvard		
2013	Winter	Michele Norris-Johnson Host and Special Correspondent, National Public Radio		

Enrollment (1843-2011)

[NOTE: Since the Registrar's publications PDFs were removed from the website, the PDF links at the end of this table do not work]

The following list includes the enrollment year, the publication, and the enrollment information's location. All links direct to a pdf copy of the of the enrollment figures. Please note that some years provide different statistical breakdowns than others. Enrollment figures come from publications of the Office of the Registrar, the University of Michigan's President's Report, and the University's General Register and Catalogue. For later years, external links are provided for the University of Michigan Registrar's Office Website.

Year	Collection/Book	Location	Link
1843	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1844	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1845	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1846	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1847	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1848	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1849	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1850	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1851	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1852	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1853	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1854	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1855	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1856	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1857	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1858	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1859	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1860	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text
1861	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1862	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text
1863	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text
1864	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text

1865	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1866	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1867	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1868	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1869	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1870	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1871	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1872	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1873	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1874	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1875	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1876	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1877	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1878	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1879	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1880	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1881	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1882	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1883	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1884	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1885	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1886	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1887	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1888	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1889	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1890	UM General Register	1890/1891	Full Text
1891	UM General Register	1891/1892-1893/1894	Full Text
1892	UM General Register	1891/1892-1893/1894	Full Text
1893	UM General Register	1891/1892-1893/1894	Full Text
1894	UM General Register	1894/1895-1896/1897	Full Text
1895	UM General Register	1894/1895-1896/1897	Full Text
1896	UM General Register	1894/1895-1896/1897	Full Text

1897	UM General Register	1897/1898-1899/1900	Full Text
1898	UM General Register	1897/1898-1899/1900	Full Text
1899	UM General Register	1897/1898-1899/1900	Full Text
1900	UM General Register	1900/1901-1902/1903	Full Text
1901	UM General Register	1900/1901-1902/1903	Full Text
1902	UM General Register	1900/1901-1902/1903	Full Text
1903	UM General Register	1903/1904	Full Text
1904	UM General Register	1904-1905	Full Text
1905	UM General Register	1905-1906	Full Text
1906	UM General Register	1906/1907	Full Text
1907	UM General Register	1907/1908	Full Text
1908	UM General Register	1908/1909	Full Text
1909	UM General Register	1909/1910	Full Text
1910	UM General Register	1910/1911	Full Text
1911	UM General Register	1911/1912	Full Text
1912	UM General Register	1912/1913	Full Text
1913	UM General Register	1913/1914	Full Text
1914	UM General Register	1914/1915	Full Text
1915	UM General Register	1915/1916	Full Text
1916	UM General Register	1916/1917	Full Text
1917	UM General Register	1917/1918	Full Text
1918	UM General Register	1918/1919	Full Text
1919	UM General Register	1919/1920	Full Text
1920	UM General Register	1920/1921	Full Text
1921	UM General Register	1921-1922- Physical Copy in Buhr	Full Text
1922	UM General Register	1922/1923	Full Text
1923	UM General Register	1923/1924	Full Text
1924	UM General Register	1924/1925	Full Text
1925	UM General Register	1925/1926	Full Text
1926	UM General Register	1926/1927	Full Text
1927	UM General Register	1928/1929	Full Text
1928	UM General Register	1929/1930, pt.11-pt.17	Full Text

1929	UM General Register	1930/1931, pt.11-pt.18	Full Text
1930	UM General Register	1931/1932, pt.11-pt.18	Full Text
1931	UM General Register	1932/1933, pt.10-pt.19	Full Text
1932	UM General Register	1933/1934, pt.11-pt.18	Full Text
1933	UM General Register	1934/1935, pt.11-pt.19	Full Text
1934	UM General Register	1935-1936, pt. 18	PDF
1935	UM General Register	1935-1936 v.2	Full Text
1936	UM General Register	1937/1938, pt.11-pt.20	Full Text
1937	UM General Register	1938/1939, pt.11-pt.20	Full Text
1938	UM General Register	1939/1940, pt.12-pt.20	Full Text
1939	UM General Register	1940/1941, pt.15-pt.23	Full Text
1940	UM General Register	1941/1942, pt.15-pt.24	Full Text
1941	UM General Register	1942/1943, pt.15-pt.24	Full Text
1942	UM General Register	1943/1944, pt.13-pt.23	Full Text
1943	UM General Register	1944/1945, pt.15-pt.22	Full Text
1944	UM General Register	1945/1946, pt.14-pt.22	Full Text
1945	UM General Register	1946/1947, pt.18-pt.22	Full Text
1946	UM General Register	1947/1948, pt.21-pt.22	Full Text
1947	UM General Register	1948/1949, pt.21-pt.22	Full Text
1948	UM General Register	1949/1950	Full Text
1949	UM General Register	1950/1951, vol. 3	Full Text
1950	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1951	UM General Register	1952/1953	Full Text
1952	UM President's Report	1952/1953	Full Text
1953	UM President's Report	1953/1954	Full Text
1954	UM President's Report	1954/1955	Full Text
1955	UM President's Report	1955/1956	Full Text
1956	UM President's Report	1956/1957	Full Text
1957	UM President's Report	1957/1958	Full Text
1958	UM President's Report	1958/1959	Full Text
1959	UM President's Report	1959/1960	Full Text
1960	UM President's Report	1960/1961	Full Text

1961	UM President's Report	1961/1962	Full Text
1962	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1963	UM President's Report	1963/1964	Full Text
1964	UM President's Report	1964/1965	Full Text
1965	UM President's Report	1965/1966	Full Text
1966	UM President's Report	1966/1967	Full Text
1967	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1968	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1969	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1970	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1971	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1972	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1973	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1974	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1975	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1976	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1977	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1978	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1979	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1980	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1981	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1982	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1983	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1984	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1985	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1986	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1987	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1988	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1989	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1990	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1991	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1992	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF

1993	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1994	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1995	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1996	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1997	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1998	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1999	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 4	PDF
2000	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 4	PDF
2001	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 4	PDF
2002	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2003	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2004	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2005	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2006	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2007	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2008	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2009	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2010	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2011	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF

Honorary Degrees Recipients (1852-2008)

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Bradish	Alvah	1852		Master of Arts		
Sager	Abram	1852		Master of Arts		
Welch	Adonijah Strong	1852		Master of Arts		
Everts	Orpheus	1865		Doctor of Medicine		
Baxter	Witter Johnson	1866		Master of Arts		
Campbell	James Valentine	1866		Doctor of Laws		
White	Andrew Dickson	1867		Doctor of Laws		
Boise	James Robinson	1868		Doctor of Laws		
Harris	Joseph	1868		Master of Science		
Newton	Hubert Anson	1868		Doctor of Laws		
Sarmiento	Domingo Faustino	1868		Doctor of Laws		
Belden	William Henry	1869		Master of Arts		
Norris	Lyman Decatur	1869		Master of Arts		
Slocum	Elliott Truax	1869		Master of Arts		
Ingham	Oscar Solomon	1870		Master of Arts		
Sill	John Mahelm Berry	1870		Master of Arts		
Turner	Jerome Willard	1870		Master of Arts		
Abbott	Theophilus Capen	1871		Doctor of Laws		
Steinmetz	Jacob Lieber	1871		Master of Arts		
Lossing	Benson John	1872		Doctor of Laws		
Payne	William Harold	1872		Master of Arts		
Upjohn	William	1872		Doctor of Medicine		
Cooley	Thomas McIntyre	1873		Doctor of Laws		
Hennequin	Alfred	1873		Master of Arts		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Walker	Charles Irish	1874		Doctor of Laws		
Ripley	George	1875		Doctor of Laws		
Steere	Joseph Beal	1875		Doctor of Philosophy		
Langley	John Williams	1877		Doctor of Medicine		
Welch	Adonijah Strong	1878		Doctor of Laws		
Barnum	William Henry	1879		Master of Arts		
Ewell	Marshall Davis	1879		Doctor of Laws		
Finch	John Wesley	1879		Doctor of Dentistry		
Fiske	Lewis Ransom	1879		Doctor of Laws		
Wheeler	Orlando Belina	1879		Civil Engineering		
Beal	William James	1880		Doctor of Philosophy		
Horton	Edward Augustus	1880		Master of Arts		
Trowbridge	Tillman Conkling	1880		Doctor of Laws		
Andrews	Edmund	1881		Doctor of Laws		
Davis	Raymond Cazallis	1881		Master of Arts		
Ford	Corydon La	1881		Doctor of Laws		
Morris	George Sylvester	1881		Doctor of Philosophy		
Palmer	Alonzo Benjamin	1881		Doctor of Laws		
Rogers	Randolph	1881		Master of Arts		
Taft	Jonathan	1881		Doctor of Medicine		
Chamberlin	Thomas Chrowder	1882		Doctor of Philosophy		
Cochran	Varnum Barstow	1882		Master of Arts		
Freeman	Alice Elvira	1882		Doctor of		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Philosophy		
Richards	Abraham Edmund	1882		Master of Arts		
Cooke	Philip St. George	1883		Master of Arts		
Dolbear	Amos Emerson	1883		Doctor of Philosophy		
Graves	Benjamin Franklin	1883		Doctor of Laws		
Hegeler	Edward Charles	1883		Master of Arts		
Langley	Samuel Pierpont	1883		Doctor of Laws		
Greene	Charles Ezra	1884		Civil Engineering		
Nelson	Theodore	1884		Master of Arts		
Cooley	Mortimer Elwyn	1885		Master of Engineering		
Frieze	Henry Simmons	1885		Doctor of Laws		
Miller	Willoughby Dayton	1885		Doctor of Philosophy		
Parsons	Henry Betts	1885		Master of Pharmacy		
Davis	Cushman Kellogg	1886		Doctor of Laws		
Hart	Sir Robert	1886		Doctor of Laws		
Prescott	Albert Benjamin	1886		Doctor of Philosophy		
Toyama	Masakazu	1886		Master of Arts		
Brown	Henry Billings	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Bryce	James	1887		Doctor of laws		
Chamberlin	Thomas Chrowder	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Champlin	John Wayne	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Daniel	John Warwick	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Gray	Asa	1887		Doctor of Laws		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Hall	Granville Stanley	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Harris	Samuel Smith	1887		Doctor of Laws		
High	James Lambert	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Hilgard	Eugene	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Joy	James Frederick	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Lippincott	Joshua Allen	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Macfarlane	Alexander	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Mendenhall	Thomas Corwin	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Michaelis	Otto Ernest	1887		Doctor of Philosophy		
Miller	Samuel Freeman	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Pickering	Edward Charles	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Trowbridge	William Petit	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Winsor	Justin	1887		Doctor of Laws		
Abbe	Cleveland	1888		Doctor of Laws		
Payne	William Harold	1888		Doctor of Laws		
Sewall	Henry	1888		Doctor of Medicine		
D'Ooge	Martin Luther	1889		Doctor of Laws		
Horton	Albert Howell	1889		Doctor of Laws		
McKinstry	Elisha Williams	1889		Doctor of Laws		
Baker	Henry Brooks	1890		Master of Arts		
Blair	Austin	1890		Doctor of Laws		
Howell	William Henry	1890		Doctor of Medicine		
Stanley	Albert Augustus	1890		Master of Arts		
Stone	Ilucinda Hinsdale	1890		Doctor of Philosophy		
Bayard	Thomas Francis	1891		Doctor of Laws		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Grant	Claudius Buchanan	1891		Doctor of Laws		
Lewis	Isaiah Giles	1891		Master of Pharmacy		
Swan	Henry Harrison	1891		Master of Arts		
Langley	John Williams	1892		Doctor of Philosophy		
Woodward	John Simpson	1892		Doctor of Philosophy		
Aldrich	Charles Henry	1893		Master of Arts		
De Nançrède	Charles Beylard Guerard	1893		Master of Arts		
Maxwell	Lawrence	1893		Bachelor of Science		
Schaeberle	John Martin	1893		Master of Science		
Harrington	Mark Walrod	1894		Doctor of Laws		
Kirchner	Otto	1894		Doctor of Arts		
Mechem	Floyd Russell	1894		Master of Arts		
O'Brien	Frank	1894		Master of Arts		
Palmer	George Herbert	1894		Doctor of Laws		
Sternberg	George Miller	1894		Doctor of Laws		
Chapin	Angie Clara	1895		Master of Arts		
Frackelton	William S.	1895		Master of Arts		
Hurd	Henry Mills	1895		Doctor of Laws		
McMurdy	Robert Henry	1895		Master of Laws		
Noble	Alfred	1895		Master of Laws		
Poppleton	Andrew Jackson	1895		Master of Arts		
Ranson	Wyllys Cadwell	1895		Master of Arts		
Hanchett	Benton	1896		Doctor of Laws		
Mark	Edward Laurens	1896		Doctor of Laws		
McLaughlin	Andrew Cunningham	1896		Master of Arts		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Prescott	Albert Benjamin	1896		Doctor of Laws		
Quinby	William Emory	1896		Doctor of Laws		
Sayre	Lucius Elmer	1896		Bachelor of Science in		
Doolittle	Charles Leander	1897		Doctor of Science		
Hull	Lawrence Cameron	1897		Master of Arts		
Miner	Maurice Ashbel	1897		Master of Pharmacy		
Putnam	Daniel	1897		Doctor of Laws		
Severens	Henry Franklin	1897		Doctor of Laws		
Story	Robert Herbert	1897		Doctor of Laws		
Wheeler	Ebenezer Smith	1897		Master of Science		
Woelfflin	Edward Ritter V.	1897		Doctor of Laws		
Day	William Rufus	1898		Doctor of Laws		
Jacobi	Abraham	1898		Doctor of Laws		
Long	Oscar Russell	1898		Doctor of Medicine		
Waterloo	Stanley	1898		Master of Arts		
Brush	Charles Francis	1899		Master of Science		
Campbell	William Wallace	1899		Master of Science		
Hazard	Caroline	1899		Master of Arts		
Kent	Charles Artemas	1899		Doctor of Laws		
Barr	Robert	1900		Master of Arts		
Dewey	Richard Smith	1900		Master of Arts		
Kedzie	Robert Clark	1900		Doctor of Laws		
Mall	Franklin Paine	1900		Master of Arts		
Mayo	William James	1900		Master of Arts		
Phelps	Abel Mix	1900		Master of Arts		
Pilcher	Lewis Stephen	1900		Doctor of Laws		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
	Fish					
Pomeroy	Emmet Hall	1900		Master of Arts		
Robinson	Albert Alonzo	1900		Doctor of Laws		
Vaughan	Victor Clarence	1900		Doctor of Laws		
Washburn	George	1900		Doctor of Laws		
White	Peter	1900		Master of Arts		
Bliss	Frederick Leroy	1901		Master of Arts		
McGowan	Jonas Hartzel	1901		Doctor of Laws		
Smith	Joseph Rowe	1901		Doctor of Laws		
Spring	Alfred	1901		Doctor of Laws		
Stearns	Frederick	1901		Master of Arts		
White	Joseph Mandeville	1901		Master of Arts		
Wilson	General Bluford	1901		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the Class of 1865) R.P., 1901, p. 672 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Alvord	Austin White	1902		Master of Arts		
Barbour	Florus Alonzo	1902		Master of Arts		
Beadle	William Henry Harrison	1902		Doctor of Laws		
Kiefer	Hermann	1902		Doctor of Medicine		
Moses	Bernard	1902		Doctor of Laws		
Reed	Walter	1902		Doctor of Laws		
Sherrard	Harry Gray	1902		Master of Arts		
Swan	Henry Harrison	1902		Doctor of Laws		
Abel	John Jacob	1903		Master of Arts		
Barbosa	Jose Celos	1903		Master of Arts		
Carrow	Flemming	1903		Master of Arts		
Jenks	Jeremiah Whipple	1903		Doctor of Laws		
Morrissey	Andrew	1903		Doctor of Laws		
Quarles	Joseph Very	1903		Doctor of Laws		
Wanty	George Proctor	1903		Master of Arts		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
White	Stewart Edward	1903		Master of Arts		
Freer	Charles Lang	1904		Master of Laws		
Gayley	Charles Mills	1904		Doctor of Laws		
Gerrish	Frederic Henry	1904		Doctor of Laws		
Maxwell	Lawrence	1904		Doctor of Laws		
Millspaugh	Jesse Fonda	1904		Master of Arts		
Munson	James Decker	1904		Master of Arts		
Thomas	Calvin	1904		Doctor of Laws		
Williams	Gershom Mott	1904		Master of Arts		
Burton	Clarence Monroe	1905		Master of Arts		
Campbell	William Wallace	1905		Doctor of Science		
McGraw	Theodore Andrews	1905		Doctor of Laws		
Pritchett	Henry Smith	1905		Doctor of Laws		
Spencer	Mary Clare	1905		Master of Arts		
Warner	William	1905		Doctor of Laws		
Carman	George Noble	1906		Master of Arts		
Christian	Edmund Adolph	1906		Master of Arts		
Dudley	Charles Ashman	1906		Master of Arts		
Grawn	Charles Theodore	1906		Master of Arts		
Locy	William Albert	1906		Doctor of Science		
Aldrich	Edgar	1907		Doctor of Laws		
Ballore	Comte de Fernand	1907		Doctor of Laws		
Barnard	Job	1907		Doctor of Laws		
Cochran	Carlos Bingham	1907		Doctor of Science		
Comstock	George Cary	1907		Doctor of Science		
Cutting	Charles Sidney	1907		Doctor of Laws		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Del Valle	Raphael	1907		Bachelor of Science		
Herrick	James Bryan	1907		Master of Arts		
MacNaughton	James	1907		Bachelor of Science in Civil		(as of the Class of 1888 R.P., 1907, p. 137 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Courtney	Walter	1908		Master of Arts		
Kirby	Frank Eugene	1908		Doctor of Engineering		
Mall	Franklin Paine	1908		Doctor of Science		
Mayo	William James	1908		Doctor of Science		
O'Brien	Thomas James	1908		Doctor of Laws		
Olcott	William James	1908		Master of Arts		
Snyder	Jonathan Le Moyne	1908		Doctor of Laws		
Williams	Calvin Scott	1908		Master of Arts		
Wright	Luther Lampheare	1908		Master of Arts		
Babcock	Robert Hall	1909		Doctor of Laws		
Blair	Charles Austin	1909		Doctor of Laws		
Haff	Delbert James	1909		Master of Arts		
Howison	George Holmes	1909		Doctor of Laws		
Kendall	Calvin Noyes	1909		Master of Arts		
Shafroth	John Franklin	1909		Doctor of Laws		
Denney	Joseph Villiers	1910		Master of Arts		
Fletcher	Frank Ward	1910		Master of Arts		
Hamilton	Alice	1910		Master of Arts	X	Pioneer investigator in the field of industrial medicine; former member of the faculty of Harvard Medical School
Harison	Beverly Drake	1910		Master of Arts		
Harriman	Karl Edwin	1910		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the Class of 1898 R.P., 1910, p. 795 (Voted

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc)
Hosmer	George Stedman	1910		Doctor of Laws		
Kidd	James Harvey	1910		Doctor of Laws		
May	Thomas	1910		Master of Arts		
McAlvay	Aaron Vance	1910		Doctor of Laws		
Moore	George Whitney	1910		Bachelor of Laws		(as of the Class of 1873) R.P., 1910, p. 795 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Rogers	Edward Sidney	1910		Master of Laws		
Rosencrans	William Henry	1910		Bachelor of Science in Civil		(As of the Class of 1894) R.P., 1910, p. 795 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Russel	Walter Scott	1910		Master of Engineering		
Sabin	Marden	1910		Master of Arts		
Babst	Earl D.	1911		Master of Arts	X	
Canfield	George Lewis	1911		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the class of 1888) R.P., 1911, p. 192 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Dow	Alex	1911		Master of Engineering		President, Detroit Edison Company
Evans	Williams Augustus	1911		Doctor of Public Health		
Geisler	Joseph Frank	1911		Doctor of Science		
Hill	Louis Clarence	1911		Master of Engineering		
Judson	Harry Pratt	1911		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Chicago
Kiefer	Guy Lincoln	1911		Doctor of Public Health		
McCabe	Albert Eugene	1911		Bachelor of Laws		(as of the class of 1894) R.P., 1911, p. 242 (Voted as an honorary degree, not

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						nunc pro tunc.)
Osborn	Chase Salmon	1911		Doctor of Laws		
Park	Samuel Culver	1911		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the Class of 1891) R.P., 1911, p. 192 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Pond	Allen Bartlit	1911		Master of Arts		
Pond	Irving Kane	1911		Master of Arts		
Prout	Henry Goslee	1911		Doctor of Laws		
Ripley	Joseph	1911		Master of Engineering		
Thayer	Rufus Hildreth	1911		Doctor of Laws		
Webster	John Robinson	1911		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the Class of 1876) R.P., 1911, p. 192 (Voted as honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Abel	John Jacob	1912		Doctor of Science		
Angell	James Burrill	1912		Doctor of Laws		
Bacon	Frederick Hampden	1912		Bachelor of Arts		as of the Class of 1871 R. P., 1912, p. 477 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Benzenberg	George Henry	1912		Doctor of Engineering		
Bigelow	Melville Madison	1912		Doctor of Laws		
Brush	Charles Francis	1912		Doctor of Science		
Burch	Charles Sumner	1912		Doctor of Laws		
Carhart	Henry Smith	1912		Doctor of Laws		
Davis	Harry Compton	1912		Bachelor of Laws		(as of the Class of 1877 R.P., 1912, p. 477 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Davis	Joseph Baker	1912		Master of Arts		
Donovan	Cornelius	1912		Doctor of		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Engineering		
Fay	Edward Allen	1912		Doctor of Science		
Gifford	Harold	1912		Master of Arts		
Heineman	David Emil	1912		Master of Arts		
Howell	William Henry	1912		Doctor of Laws		
Kaye	James Hamilton Barcroft	1912		Master of Arts		
King	Harry Eldridge	1912		Bachelor of Laws		(as of the Class of 1883) R.P., 1912, p. 477 (Voted as an honorary degree, nunc pro tunc.)
Lamont	Robert Patterson	1912		Master of Arts		Secretary of Commerce
Landmann	Otto	1912		Master of Arts		
Lightner	Clarence Ashley	1912		Master of Arts		
MacMillan	Lincoln	1912		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the Class of 1890) R.P., 1912, p. 477 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
McLaughlin	Andrew Cunningham	1912		Doctor of Laws		
McMurrich	James Playfair	1912		Doctor of Laws		
Mechem	Floyd Russell	1912		Doctor of Laws		
Prinz	Herman	1912		Master of Arts		
Sewall	Henry	1912		Doctor of Science		
Smith	Clement McDonald	1912		Bachelor of Laws		(as of the Class of 1867) R.P., 1912, p. 477 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Turner	Madelon Louisa Stockwell	1912		Master of Arts		
Walker	Bryant	1912		Doctor of Science		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Warriner	Eugene Clarence	1912		Master of Arts		
Weeks	John Elmer	1912		Doctor of Science		
Wood	James Craven	1912		Master of Arts		
Woodward	Robert Simpson	1912		Doctor of Laws		
Blue	Rupert	1913		Doctor of Public Health		
Brown	Charles Carroll	1913		Master of Arts		
Carpenter	William Leland	1913		Doctor of Laws		
Cole	Rossetter Gleason	1913		Master of Arts		
Decker	Edward Harris	1913		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the Class of 1897 R.P., 1913, p. 760 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Dewey	John	1913		Doctor of Laws		
DeWitt	Lydia Maria Adams	1913		Master of Arts		
Eisenmann	John	1913		Master of Arts		
Ferris	Woodbridge Nathan	1913		Doctor of Laws		
French	Walter Hiram	1913		Master of Science		
Friedman	Carl Kimball	1913		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the Class of 1891 R.P., 1913, p. 760 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Gemmell	Robert Campbell	1913		Master of Engineering		
Hektoen	Ludvig	1913		Doctor of Science		
Kastl	Alexander Edward	1913		Master of Engineering		
Klotz	Otto Julius	1913		Doctor of Science		
Knappen	Loyal Edwin	1913		Doctor of Laws		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Kremers	Edward	1913		Doctor of Science		
Leuschner	Armin Otto	1913		Doctor of Science		
Loud	Henry Nelson	1913		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the Class of 1872 R.P., 1913, p. 760 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
McGraw	Stanley Dickinson	1913		Bachelor of Arts		(as of the Class of 1872 R.P., 1913, p. 760 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Melchers	Gari	1913		Doctor of Laws		
Mendel	Lafayette Benedict	1913		Doctor of Science		
Miner	Selden Spencer	1913		Bachelor of Laws		(as of the class of 1878) R.P., 1913, p. 760 (Voted as an honorary degree, not nunc pro tunc.)
Pound	Roscoe	1913		Doctor of Laws		
Price	Weston Andrew Valleau	1913		Master of Science		
Ripley	Henry Clay	1913		Doctor of Engineering		
Roe	John Orlando	1913		Doctor of Laws		
Van Hoosen	Bertha	1913		Master of Arts		
Vincent	George Edgar	1913		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Minnesota
Adams	Franklin Pierce	1914		Master of Arts		
Baker	Francis Elisha	1914		Doctor of Laws		
Brunnow	Rudolph Ernest	1914		Doctor of Laws		
Clark	Annie Duxberry	1914		Master of Arts		
Crew	Henry	1914		Doctor of Science		
Follett	William W.	1914		Master of Engineering		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Hulbert	Henry Schoolcraft	1914		Master of Laws		
Hulst	Cornelia Steketee	1914		Master of Arts		
Jackson	Victor Hugo	1914		Master of Arts		
James	Edmund Janes	1914		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Illinois
Mitchell	Andrew Stuart	1914		Master of Science		
Preble	Robert Bruce	1914		Master of Arts		
Smith	Dean Tyler	1914		Master of Science		
Tuthill	Job	1914		Master of Engineering		
Williams	Benezette	1914		Master of Engineering		
Worcester	Dean Conant	1914		Doctor of Science		
Zane	John Maxcy	1914		Doctor of Laws		
Angell	Alexis Caswell	1915		Doctor of Laws		
Cattell	David Mahlon	1915		Master of Arts		
Cooley	Lyman Edgar	1915		Doctor of Engineering		
Darling	John Henry	1915		Doctor of Engineering		
Fischer	Arthur Ferdinand	1915		Master of Arts		
Garwood	Ralph Stillman	1915		Master of Arts		
Goodale	George Pomeroy	1915		Master of Arts		
Hempl	George	1915		Doctor of Laws		
Jenks	William Lee	1915		Master of Arts		
Sears	William Bernard	1915		Master of Engineering		
Shorey	Paul	1915		Doctor of Laws		
Skeel	Roland Edward	1915		Master of Arts		
Thompson	William Oxley	1915		Doctor of Laws		President, Ohio State

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						University
Campbell	Henry Munroe	1916		Doctor of Laws		
Denison	Arthur Carter	1916		Doctor of Laws		
Dunn	William LeRoy	1916		Master of Arts		
Gilbert	Cass	1916		Doctor of Laws		
Goffe. James Riddle	Master of Arts	1916				
Hill	Albert Ross	1916		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Missouri
Moorehead	Frederick Brown	1916		Master of Science		
Reed	Frank Fremont	1916		Doctor of Laws		
Sabin	Louis Carlton	1916		Master of Engineering		
Talbot	Arthur Newell	1916		Doctor of Engineering		
Thomas	Charles Spalding	1916		Doctor of Laws		
Warren	Charles Beecher	1916		Master of Arts		
Watson	John	1916		Doctor of Humane Letters		
Birmingham	Henry Patrick	1917		Master of Arts		
Braisted	William Clarence	1917		Doctor of Laws		
Coffin	Howard Earle	1917		Doctor of Engineering		
Dercle	Charles	1917		Master of Arts		
Farrand	Livingston	1917		Doctor of Laws		
Gilmour	John	1917		Master of Arts		
Goodwin	Thomas	1917		Master of Arts		
Rist	Edouard	1917		Master of Arts		
Sutherland	[Alexander] George	1917		Doctor of Laws		
Winship	George Parker	1917		Doctor of Humane		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Letters		
Beck	James Montgomery	1918		Doctor of Laws		
Jones	Henry	1918		Doctor of Laws		
Lauzanne	M. Stephane Joseph	1918		Doctor of Humane Letters		
Miers	Henry Alexander	1918		Doctor of Laws		
Shipley	Artur Everett	1918		Doctor of Laws		
Sidgwick	Rose	1918		Doctor of Humane Letters		
Spurgeon	Caroline	1918		Doctor of Humane Letters		
Walker	Edward Mewburn	1918		Doctor of Laws		
Williams	Gardner Fred	1918		Doctor of Engineering		
Wood	Leonard	1918		Doctor of Laws		
Budge	Alfred	1919		Master of Arts		
Crocker	Herbert Samuel	1919		Master of Engineering		
De Nancrede	Charles Beylard Guerard	1919		Doctor of Laws		
Elliott	Isaac Hughes	1919		Master of Arts		
Green	Andrew Heatley	1919		Master of Engineering		
Hyvernatt	Henry Eugene Xavier	1919		Doctor of Humane Letters		
Kahn	Otto Herman	1919		Doctor of Laws		
Keppel	The Honorable Frederick	1919		Doctor of Laws		Third Assistant Secretary of War
Kirchner	Otto	1919		Doctor of Laws		
Mercier	Cardinal Desire	1919		Doctor of Laws		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
	Joseph					
Ohlinger	Gustavus Adolphus	1919		Master of Arts		
Perry	Stuart Hoffman	1919		Master of Arts		
Raymond	William Galt	1919		Doctor of Engineering		
Sharp	William Graves	1919		Doctor of Laws		
Swift	Lucius Burrie	1919		Doctor of Laws		
Burton	Marion Leroy	1920		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Minnesota; President Elect, University of Michigan
Crowder	Enoch Herbert	1920		Doctor of Laws		
Ford	Worthington Chauncey	1920		Doctor of Laws		
Gay	Edwin Francis	1920		Doctor of Laws		
Ireland	Merritte Weber	1920		Master of Arts		
Kahn	Ida	1920		Master of Arts		
Leland	Henry Martyn	1920		Doctor of Engineering		
Steere	Joseph Hall	1920		Doctor of Laws		
Bulkley	Harry Conant	1921		Master of Arts		
Canright	Harry Lee	1921		Master of Arts		
Channing	Edward	1921		Doctor of Laws		
Comstock	Ada Louise	1921		Doctor of Laws		
Duffy	James Eugene	1921		Master of Arts		
Fiske	Bradley Allen	1921		Doctor of Laws		
Geddes	Sir Auckland Campbell	1921		Doctor of Laws		British Ambassador to the United States
Hutchins	Harry Burns	1921		Doctor of Laws		President Emeritus, University of Michigan
Malcolm	George Arthur	1921		J.D.	X	Former Justice, Supreme Court, Philippine Islands and former Dean of the College of Law, University of the Philippines
Stefanson	Vilhjalmur	1921		Doctor of Laws		
Stitt	Edward Rhodes	1921		Doctor of Laws		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Barnes	Mortimer Grant	1922		Master of Engineering		Chief Engineer, Division of Waterways, State of Illinois
Chapin	Roy Dikeman	1922		Master of Arts		President, Hudson Motor Car Company
Frost	Robert	1922		Master of Arts		Poet and teacher; DECEASED
Grandgent	Charles Hall	1922		Doctor of Humane Letters		One of the finest of Harvard's teachers
Grievess	Clarence Jones	1922		Master of Arts		Chief of the Dental Staff and Oral Consultant, Johns Hopkins University Hospital
Groesbeck	Alexander Joseph	1922		Doctor of Laws		Governor, State of Michigan
Hughes	The Honorable Charles	1922		Doctor of Laws		United States Secretary of State
Lewis	Sir. Thomas	1922		Doctor of Science		Physician of the University Hospital, London, England, and Physician of the Staff of the Royal Medical Research Committee
Smith	Erwin Frank	1922		Doctor of Laws		Since 1886 Pathologist in charge of the Laboratory of Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture
Todd	Albert May	1922		Master of Arts		Scientific and practical developer of medicinal and plant resources of the State of Michigan
Veasey	James Alexander	1922		Master of Laws		General Counsel, Carter Oil Company, resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma, the distributing center of a vast and indispensable industry
Cardozo	Benjamin Nathan	1923		Doctor of Laws		Judge, Court of Appeals, State of New York
Cross	Wilbur Lucius	1923		Doctor of Humane		Professor of English Literature and Dean of the

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Letters		Graduate School, Yale University
Crozier	William	1923		Doctor of Engineering		Major General, United States Army
De Schweinitz	George Edmund	1923		Doctor of Science		Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Pennsylvania and President, American Medical Association
Eastman	Sidney Corning	1923		Master of Arts		An honored member of the Chicago Bar, and an alumnus constant in devotion and generous in loyalty
Fosdick	The Reverend Harry	1923		Doctor of Laws		Special Preacher, First Presbyterian Church, New York City and Professor of Practical Theology, Union Theological Seminary
Jameson	John Franklin	1923		Doctor of Laws		Director, Department of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution in Washington; Managing Editor, American Historical Review
Lawson	Victor Fremont	1923		Doctor of Laws		Editor and publisher of the Chicago Daily News Since 1876
Miller	John Barnes	1923		Master of Arts		He became a successful organizer of various light and power companies in California -- President of the Edison Electric Company from 1906 to 1909 and of the Southern California Edison Company since that time.
Burch	Rousseau Angelus	1924		Doctor of Laws		Justice, Spureme Court, State of Kansas and member, Council of the American Law Institute

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Cather	Willa Sibert	1924		Doctor of Letters		A writer whose originality of thought and forceful beauty of style have profoundly enriched American literature
Cody	Frank	1924		Master of Arts		Superintendent, Detroit Public Schools
Dow	Alex	1924		Doctor of Engineering		
Eames	Wilberforce	1924		Doctor of Laws		Of the New York Public Library, an authority in the literature dealing with the early history of America
Frank	Glenn	1924		Doctor of Humane Letters		Editor-in-Chief, Century Magazine
Morgan	Thomas Hunt	1924		Doctor of Science		Professor of Experimental Zoology, Columbia University
Stock	Frederick A.	1924		Doctor of Music		Director, Chicago Symphony Orchestra
West	Bina M.	1924		Master of Arts		Organizer and Supreme Commander, Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees
Wright	Orville	1924		Doctor of Engineering		Demonstrated that flight was possible in a machine heavier than air
Blodgett	Mrs. Minnie Cumnock	1925		Master of Arts		A trustee of Vassar College and a leader in matters of civic betterment
Booth	George G.	1925		Master of Arts		A patron of arts and letters, director of large affairs, public - spirited citizen
Corwin	Dr. Edward Samuel	1925		Doctor of Laws		McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University
Cushny	Dr. Arthur Robertson	1925		Doctor of Laws		Fellow of the Royal Society and Professor of Materia Medica, University of

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Edinburgh
Finley	Dr. John Huston	1925		Doctor of Laws		Author, educator, college president, and editor of the New York Times
Hanus	Paul Henry	1925		Doctor of Laws		Professor of the History and Arts of Teaching, Harvard University
Hoskier	Herman Charles	1925		Master of Arts		Vice-President, Foreign Finance Corporation
Mead	Dr. Elwood	1925		Doctor of Laws		Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, engineer, law - giver, and administrator
Swift	James Marcus	1925		Master of Laws		District Attorney and Attorney General, Massachusetts, Commissioner for the Revision of the Statute Laws, and Chairman, Committee for the Revision of the Criminal Law
Vandenberg	Arthur Hendrick	1925		Master of Arts	X	Editor and publisher, Grand Rapids Herald
Dennis	Dr. Louis Munroe	1926		Doctor of Science		Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Cornell University
Ford	Henry	1926		Doctor of Engineering		Whose genius brought into being an industry that changed the world
Hayes	Dr. George Byron	1926		Master of Science		A graduate of the College of Dental Surgery in the class of 1889 and resident since then in Paris, he gained international recognition as a leader in his profession
Jeffers	Frederick Albert	1926		Master of Arts		President, State Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, Painesdale, whose marked success in organizing and directing a

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						system of township schools has won him a commanding position among the schoolment of the State
Lake	Kirsopp	1926		Doctor of Letters		Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Harvard University
Rosenberry	Justice Marvin Briston	1926		Doctor of Laws		Justice, Supreme Court State of Wisconsin and Member, Council of the American Law Institute.
Sabin	Florence Rena	1926		Doctor of Science		Professor of Histology, Johns Hopkins University and member, Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research
Salmon	(Miss) Lucy Maynard	1926		Doctor of Letters		Professor of History, Vassar College
Seltzer	Leonard Adam	1926		Master of Science		A graduate of the College of Pharmacy in the class of 1892 who has successfully combined a business career with devotion to science
Stevens	Alviso Burdett	1926		Doctor of Science	X	A graduate of the College of Pharmacy in the class of 1878, for many years a professor and dean in the University
Whyte	Sir Frederick	1926		Doctor of Laws		Former member of Parliament. First President of the Legislative Assembly of India
Abbot	Willis John	1927		Doctor of Humane Letters		Editor, Christian Science Monitor
Longworth	The Honorable Nicholas	1927		Doctor of Laws		For many years a Representative of his State in Congress, who as Speaker directed its affairs with singular tact and

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						judgment
Richards	John Evan	1927		Doctor of Laws		Justice, Supreme Court, State of California
Taussig	Frank William	1927		Doctor of Laws		Henry Lee Professor of Economics, Harvard University
Wagner	Frank Casper	1927		Doctor of Engineering		President, Rose Polytechnic Institute
Whitney	Willis Rodney	1927		Doctor of Science		Director, Research Laboratory, General Electric Company
Wickersham	George Woodward	1927		Doctor of Laws		Attorney General of the United States from 1909 to 1913, President of the American Law Institute
Ziwet	Alexander	1927		Doctor of Science		For many years Professor of Mathematics in the University and Professor Emeritus since 1925
Clapp	Earl Hart	1928		Doctor of Science		Assistant Forester in Charge of Research, United States Forest Service
Gabrilowitsch	Ossip	1928		Doctor of Music		Conductor, Detroit Symphony Orchestra
Gilbreth	Lillian Moller	1928		Master of Engineering		Consulting Engineer in management
Harper	Lathrop Colgate	1928		Master of Arts		Bibliographical expert
Heiss	Charles Augustus	1928		Master of Arts		Comptroller, American Telephone and Telegraph Company
Keogh	Andrew	1928		Doctor of Letters		Stirling Professor of Bibliography and Librarian, Yale University
Kettering	Charles Franklin	1928		Doctor of Engineering		President and General Manager, General Motors Research Corporation; research engineer and inventor
Mason	George DeWitt	1928		Master of		Architect, Detroit

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Architecture		
Mason	William Smith	1928		Doctor of Letters		Collector of Frankliniana
Rowell	The Honorable Chester	1928		Doctor of Laws		Journalist; Regent, University of California
Scoville	Wilbur Lincoln	1928		Master of Science		Chairman, National Formulary Committee, American Pharmaceutical Association
Stevens	John Frank	1928		Doctor of Engineering		Transportation Engineer
Strawn	Silas Hardy	1928		Doctor of Laws		President, American Bar Association
Webster	Arthur	1928		Master of Laws		Judge, Third Judicial Circuit, State of Michigan
Baxter	Gregory Paul	1929		Doctor of Science		Professor of Chemistry, Harvard University
Cooley	Mortimer Elwyn	1929		Doctor of Engineering		
Craigie	Sir William Alexander	1929		Doctor of Letters		Editor, Oxford English Dictionary
Crummer	LeRoy	1929		Doctor of Letters		Physician and collector of books and prints relating to the history of medicine
Dennison	Henry Sturgis	1929		Doctor of Business		President, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts
Dow	Henry Herbert	1929		Doctor of Engineering		President, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan
Good	James William	1929		Doctor of Laws		Secretary of War
Harrison	Ross Granville	1929		Doctor of Science		Sterling Professor of Biology and Director, Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale University
Hyde	Arthur Mastick	1929		Doctor of Laws		Secretary of Agriculture
Lamont	Robert	1929		Doctor of Laws		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
	Patterson					
Millikan	Robert Andrews	1929		Doctor of Laws		Director, Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, and Chairman, Administrative Council, California Institute of Technology
Simonds	Ossian Cole	1929		Master of Arts		Landscape architect
Vincent	Jesse Gurney	1929		Master of Engineering		Vice-President of Engineering, Packard Motor Car Company
Webber	Henry William	1929		Master of Laws		Member, New York Bar
Willard	Frederic Wilson	1929		Master of Arts		Personnel Director, Western Electric Company
Brooks	Henry Harlow	1930		Master of Science		Professor of Clinical Medicine, New York University
Bulkley	Harry Conant	1930		Doctor of Laws		Member, Detroit Bar and Regent Emeritus, University of Michigan
Burr	Dr. Colonel Bell	1930		Master of Arts		Flint, Michigan
Chamard	Henri	1930		Doctor of Letters		Professor, Sorbonne, Paris, and Visiting Professor, University of Michigan
Hess	Alfred Fabian	1930		Doctor of Science		Pediatrician and recognized authority upon vitamins and deficiency diseases
Leverett	Frank	1930		Doctor of Science		Geologist
Logan	William Hoffman Gardiner	1930		Master of Science		Dean of the Chicago Dental College, Loyola University
Massey	The Honorable Vincent	1930		Doctor of Laws		His Majesty's Minister for Canada to the United States
Pond	Irving Kane	1930		Doctor of Architecture		
Rogers	Edward Sidney	1930		Doctor of Laws		Authority on the law of unfair trade, trademark, and copyright

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Smith	Harlan Ingersoll	1930		Master of Arts		Archaeologist, Victoria National Museum, Ottawa, Canada
Stanley	Albert Augustus	1930		Doctor of Music		Professor Emeritus of Music, University of Michigan
Stratton	Mary Chase Perry	1930		Master of Arts		Artist, innovator, and craftsman in the field of ceramics
Turner	Scott	1930		Doctor of Engineering	X	Director, United States Bureau of Mines
Tuttle	Arthur J.	1930		Master of Laws		Judge, United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan
Angell	James Rowland	1931		Doctor of Laws		President, Yale University
Baker	Newton Diehl	1931		Doctor of Laws		Former Secretary of War
Bragdon	Claude	1931		Master of Architecture		Architect and author
Bronson	Thomas Bertrand	1931		Master of Arts		Assistant Headmaster, Lawrenceville School
Capps	Edward	1931		Doctor of Letters		Professor of Classics, Princeton University, and former Ambassador to Greece
Coffman	Lotus Delta	1931		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Minnesota
Farrand	Max	1931		Doctor of Laws		Historian; Director of Research, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery
Freund	Ernst	1931		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Jurisprudence and Public Law, University of Chicago
Groesbeck	Clarence Edward	1931		Doctor of Engineering		Banker and director of public utilities
Jennings	Charles Godwin	1931		Master of Arts		Physician, Detroit; Chairman of the Board of Governors, American College of Physicians

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Kline	George Milton	1931		Master of Arts		Psychiatrist; Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases
Lombard	Warren Plimpton	1931		Doctor of Science		Professor Emeritus of Physiology
Starrett	William Aiken	1931		Doctor of Engineering		Designer and constructor of modern steel frame buildings
Titus	Harold	1931		Master of Arts		Writer and member of the State Conservation Commission
Bode	Boyd Henry	1932		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Education, Ohio State University
Campbell	Douglas Houghton	1932		Doctor of Laws		Professor Emeritus of Botany, Stanford University
Chase	Harry Woodburn	1932		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Illinois
Crane	Augustus Warren	1932		Master of Arts		Pioneer Roentgenologist
Grace	Sergius Paul	1932		Doctor of Engineering		Assistant Vice-President, Bell Telephone Laboratories
Herrick	James Bryan	1932		Doctor of Laws		
Hunt	Ormond Edson	1932		Master of Science		Vice-President, General Motors Corporation
Jones	Paul	1932		Master of Laws		Judge, United States District Court, Cleveland, Ohio
Lothrop	Marcus Thompson	1932		Master of Science in		Metallurgist; President, Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio
Marshall	Alfred Cookman	1932		Master of Science in		Vice-President and General Manager, Detroit Edison Company
Miller	Walter	1932		Doctor of Letters		Professor of Latin and Dean of the Graduate School, University of Missouri

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Mitchell	William De Witt	1932		Doctor of Laws		United States Attorney General
Scott	James Brown	1932		Doctor of Laws		Trustee and Secretary, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Sharpe	Nelson	1932		Doctor of Laws		Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Michigan
Spaulding	Thomas Marshall	1932		Doctor of Letters		Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army
Warren	Lewis Eugene	1932		Master of Science		Pharmaceutical Chemist, United States Department of Agriculture
Wiest	Howard	1932		Doctor of Laws		Associate Justice, Supreme Court, State of Michigan
Baird	James	1933		Doctor of Engineering		President, James Baird Construction Company
Barger	George	1933		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Medical Chemistry, University of Edinburgh
Barnes	John Peter	1933		Master of Laws		Judge, United States District Court, Northern District, Illinois
Beale	Joseph Henry	1933		Doctor of Laws		Royall Professor of Law, Harvard University
Deardorff	Neva Ruth	1933		Master of Arts		Director Research Bureau, Welfare Council of New York
Duggan	Stephen Pierce	1933		Doctor of Laws		Faculty Member, Department of Political Science, Colleg of the City of New York and Director, Institute of International Education
Ferry	Dexter Mason, Jr.	1933		Master of Arts		President, Ferry - Morse Seed Company and President, Standard Accident Insurance Co.
Gauss	Christian	1933		Doctor of Laws		Dean of the College, Princeton University
Johnston	John Black	1933		Doctor of		Neurologist, Dean of the

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Science		College of Science, Literature and the Arts, University of Minnesota
Kahn	Albert	1933		Doctor of Laws		Architect
McMath	Robert Raynolds	1933		Master of Arts		Engineer and astronomer
Merriam	John Campbell	1933		Doctor of Laws		Paleontologist, President, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C.
Miller	Joseph Leggett	1933		Doctor of Science		Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Chicago
Saarinen	Eliel	1933		Doctor of Architecture		Architect and city planner
Seabury	Samuel	1933		Doctor of Laws		Member of the Supreme Court and later of the Court of Appeals of New York
Sullivan	Eugene Cornelius	1933		Doctor of Science		Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, Corning Glass Works
Taylor	Orla Benedict	1933		Doctor of Laws		Lawyer
Vance	John Thomas	1933		Master of Laws	X	Law Librarian of Congress. Archaeologist
Zeder	Fred Morrell	1933		Master of Engineering		Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, The Chrysler Corporation
Bell	Harold Idris	1934		Doctor of Letters		Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, British Museum
Burr	Alexander George	1934		Master of Laws		Chief Justice, Supreme Court, State of North Dakota
Clements	William Lawrence	1934		Doctor of Laws		Industrialist; collector of historical books and manuscripts
Crocker	Herbert Samuel	1934		Doctor of Engineering		Civil engineer
Fead	Louis Henry	1934		Doctor of Laws		Associate Justice, Supreme Court, State of Michigan

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Hinsdale	Wilbert B.	1934		Master of Arts		Physician, educator, archaeologist
Lippman	Walter	1934		Doctor of Laws		Editor and publicist
MacChesney	Nathan William	1934		Doctor of Laws		Lawyer; member of Illinois Commission on Uniform State Law
McNitt	Virgil Venice	1934		Master of Arts		Journalist and publisher
Morehouse	Lyman Foote	1934		Doctor of Engineering		Electrical engineer
Stone	Harlan Fiske	1934		Doctor of Laws		Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court
Wallace	George Barclay	1934		Master of Arts		Professor of Pharmacology, New York University and Bellevue Hospital
Zook	George Frederick	1934		Doctor of Laws		United States Commissioner of Education
Biddle	Andrew Porter	1935		Master of Arts		Dermatologist
Blakeslee	Howard Walter	1935		Master of Science		Science Editor, Associate Press
Canfield	Arthur Graves	1935		Doctor of Letters		Professor Emeritus of the Romance Languages and Literatures
Clark	Herbert Watson	1935		Doctor of Laws		Member, San Francisco Bar
Goodrich	Ernest Payson	1935		Doctor of Engineering		Consulting engineer
Hull	The Honorable Cordell	1935		Doctor of Laws		United States Secretary of State
Jones	Lewis Ralph	1935		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin
Macauley	Alvan	1935		Doctor of Laws		President, Packard Motor Car Company
Meese	William Henry	1935		Master of Engineering		Vice-President, Western Electric Company
Merriam	Charles Edward	1935		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago
Parker	Walter Robert	1935		Doctor of Science		Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Phillips	Orie Leon	1935		Doctor of Laws		Judge, United States Tenth Judicial Circuit
Streeter	Geroge Linius	1935		Doctor of Laws		Anatomist, Carnegie Institution of Washington
Van Slyke	Donald Dexter	1935		Doctor of Science		Chief Chemist, Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute
Briggs	Lyman James	1936		Doctor of Laws	X	Director, National Bureau of Standards
Chrysler	Walter Percy	1936		Doctor of Engineering		Chariman of the Board, Chrysler Corporation
Hedrick	Earle Raymond	1936		Doctor of Science	X	Professor of Mathematics, University of California at Los Angeles
Hull	Oscar Clayton	1936		Master of Laws	X	Member, Detroit Bar
Kron	Gabriel	1936		Master of Engineering	X	Research Engineer, General Electric Company
McDonald	Thomas Francis	1936		Master of Laws	X	Member, St. Louis Bar
McKenzie	William Dexter	1936		Master of Arts	X	Member, Chicago Bar
Moffit	John T.	1936		Master of Laws	X	Judge, Circuit Court, State of Iowa
Novy	Frederick George	1936		Doctor of Laws	X	Dean Emeritus of the Medical School
Peavy	George Wilcox	1936		Doctor of Science	X	President, Oregon State Agricultural College
Peterson	Reuben	1936		Doctor of Science		Professor Emeritus of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Reighard	Jacob Ellsworth	1936		Doctor of Science	X	Professor Emeritus of Zoology
Rowland	Russell Sturgis	1936		Master of Science	X	Master of Science
Van Deman	Esther Boise	1936		Doctor of Letters	X	Archaeologist, Victoria National Museum, Ottawa, Canada
Winlock	Herbert Eustis	1936		Doctor of Letters		Director, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City
Baldensperger	Philippe Jules Fernand	1937		Doctor of Letters		Professor of Comparative Literature, Harvard

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						University
Bradley	Samuel Stewart	1937		Master of Science	X	Pioneer organizer and builder in the aeronautical industries
Cook	Ernest Fullerton	1937		Master of Science		Chairman, Committee of Revision, United States Pharmacopoeia
Dewey	Thomas Edmund	1937		Master of Science	X	Deputy Assistant District Attorney, New York County
Erlanger	Joseph	1937		Doctor of Science		Professor of Physiology, Washington University
Geddes	Norman Bel	1937		Master of Arts		Stage, industrial, and architectural designer
Gomberg	Moses	1937		Doctor of Laws	X	Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, University of Michigan
Harley	Herbert Lincoln	1937		Master of Laws	X	Director, American Judicature Society
Hicks	Clarence John	1937		Doctor of Laws		Chairman, Executive Committee, Industrial Relations Counselors
Kamperman	George Able	1937		Master of Arts	X	Obstetrician and Gynecologist
Main	John Fleming	1937		Doctor of Laws	X	Justice, Supreme Court of Washington
McCarroll	Russell Hudson	1937		Master of Engineering	X	In charge of chemical and metallurgical research, Ford Motor Company
Nicolson	Marjorie Hope	1937		Doctor of Letters	X	Dean of Smith College
Park	Robert Ezra	1937		Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of Chicago
Riggs	Henry Earle	1937		Doctor of Engineering	X	Honorary Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Michigan
Sackett	Robert Lemuel	1937		Doctor of Engineering	X	Dean of Engineering, Pennsylvania State College

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Wood	Norman Asa	1937		Master of Science		Emeritus Curator of Birds, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan
Young	Karl	1937		Doctor of Laws	X	Professor of English, Yale University
Christian	Henry Asbury	1938		Doctor of Science		Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physics, Harvard Medical School, and Physician-in-Chief, Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston
Cooke	James Francis	1938		Doctor of Laws		Musician, editor, President, Presser Foundation
Cunningham	Edwin Sheddan	1938		Master of Arts	X	United States Consul General, Shanghai, China, retired
Harris	William Pickett, Jr.	1938		Master of Science		Mammalogist; Honorary Associate Curator of Mammals, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan
Lawrence	Ernest Orlando	1938		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Physics, University of California
Merritt	Arthur Hastings	1938		Master of Science		Investigator, clinician, and author in the field of dental science
Morey	Charles Rufus	1938		Doctor of Letters	X	Professor of Art and Archaeology, Princeton University
Mulford	Walter	1938		Doctor of Science		Forester; Professor and Chief of the Division of Forestry, University of California
Murfin	James Orin	1938		Doctor of Laws	X	Member, Detroit Bar; Regent Emeritus, University of Michigan
Rous	Peyton	1938		Doctor of Science		Member in pathology and bacteriology, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Spaulding	Oliver Lyman	1938		Doctor of Laws	X	Colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army; military historian
Tatlock	John Strong Perry	1938		Doctor of Letters		Professor of English, University of California
Timoshenko	Stephen	1938		Doctor of Engineering		Professor of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Stanford University
Van Valkenburgh	Arba Seymour	1938		Doctor of Laws	X	Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eight Circuit, retired
Archer	Robert Samuel	1939		Master of Engineering	X	Metallurgist, Republic Steel Corporation, Chicago
Carmody	Martin Henry	1939		Doctor of Laws	X	Member, Grand Rapids Bar; Supreme Knight, Knights of Columbus
Dudley	Adolphus Mansfield	1939		Doctor of Engineering	X	Electrical engineer; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ford	Guy Stanton	1939		Doctor of Laws		Historian; President, University of Minnesota
Hobbs	William Herbert	1939		Doctor of Laws		Professor Emeritus of Geology, University of Michigan
Horton	Bryson Dexter	1939		Doctor of Engineering	X	Engineer, inventor, and leader in philanthropic activities
Johnson	Edward	1939		Doctor of Music		General Counsel, Carter Oil Company, resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma, the distributing center of a vast and General Manager, Metropolitan Opera Association
MacNeal	Ward J.	1939		Doctor of Science	X	Pathologist; Professor and Director of Laboratories, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Murphy	Frank William	1939		Doctor of Laws	X	United States Attorney General; former Mayor, Detroit, Governor General and High Commissioner, Philippine Islands and Governor, State of Michigan
Roedder	Edwin Carl Lothar	1939		Doctor of Letters	X	Professor of the German Language and Literature, College of the City of New York
Seabury	Charles Ward	1939		Master of Arts	X	President, Marsh and McLennan, Chicago, Illinois; former President, Chicago Association of Commerce
Senear	Francis Eugene	1939		Master of Science	X	Dermatologist; Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, University of Illinois
Whitney	Allen Sisson	1939		Doctor of Education	X	Professor Emeritus of Educational Administration and Supervision and Dean Emeritus of the School of Education, University of Michigan
Baird	Charles	1940		Master of Arts	X	Banker; former member, Board of Curators, University of Missouri
Barkdull	Howard L.	1940		Master of Laws	X	Member of the Cleveland, Ohio Bar; former President, Ohio State Bar Association
Beal	Junius Emery	1940		Doctor of Laws	X	Regent Emeritus, University of Michigan
Booth	Fenton Whitlock	1940		Doctor of Laws	X	Former Chief Justice, United States Court of Claims
Cooley	Thomas Benton	1940		Doctor of Science	X	Pediatrician; former member, Medical Faculty
Elles	Norma Bertha	1940		Master of Science	X	Ophthalmologist; Houston, Texas

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Harrison	Tinsely Randolph	1940		Master of Science	X	Associate Professor of Medicine, Vanderbilt University
Havenhill	L.D.	1940		Master of Science	X	Dean of the School of Pharmacy, University of Kansas
Lind	Samuel Colville	1940		Doctor of Science		Dean of the Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota; former member of the Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan
Lowery	Percival	1940		Master of Science	X	Practitioner, teacher, and director of research in dentistry
Merker	Harvey Milton	1940		Master of Engineering	X	Director of Scientific Relations, Parke, Davis and Company, Detroit
Parker	John Castlereagh, Jr.	1940		Doctor of Engineering	X	Vice-President, Consolidated Edison Company, New York; former member, Engineering faculty, University of Michigan
Pritchard	Stuart	1940		Doctor of Science		Specialist in pulmonary diseases; President and General Director, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek
Wheeler	Burton Kendall	1940		Doctor of Laws	X	United States Senator from Montana
White	Oliver Wilson	1940		Master of Science	X	Orthodontist; Organizer of Public Health Programs in Dentistry and Children's Dentistry
Barnes	Gladeon Marcus	1941		Master of Engineering	X	Brigadier General, Ordnance Department, United States Army
Bastin	Edson Sunderland	1941		Doctor of Science	X	Professor of Economic Geology and Chairman, Department of Geology,

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						University of Chicago.
Bates	Henry Moore	1941		Doctor of Laws	X	Dean Emeritus of the Law School, University of Michigan.
Buhl	Lawrence De Long	1941		Master of Arts	X	Industrialist, Detroit
Cook	George Winter	1941		Master of Laws		Member of the Flint Bar; former President, Michigan State Bar Association
Crane	Ronald Salmon	1941		Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Professor and Chairman, Department of English, University of Chicago
Dow	Willard Henry	1941		Doctor of Engineering	X	Manufacturer of chemicals, Midland, Michigan
Fink	George Rupert	1941		Doctor of Engineering		Manufacturer of steel, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan
Foote	Mark	1941		Master of Arts	X	Journalist and Washington correspondent
Hastings	Albert Baird	1941		Doctor of Science	X	Hammilton Kuhn Professor of Biological Chemistry, Harvard University Medical School
Lilly	Josiah Kirby	1941		Master of Science		Pharmaceutical manufacturer, Indianapolis, Indiana
Mast	Samuel Ottmar	1941		Doctor of Science	X	Professor of Zoology, Head of the Department of Zoology, and Director, Zoological Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University
Mowrer	Paul Scott	1941		Doctor of Laws	X	Editor, Chicago Daily News
Neville	Edwin Lowe	1941		Doctor of Laws	X	Of Center Conway, New Hampshire; former United States Minister to Thailand
Norton	William John	1941		Doctor of Laws		Director of social and philanthropic work, Pleasant Ridge, Michigan
Stevenson	Russell Alger	1941		Doctor of Laws	X	Dean of the School of

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Business Administration, University of Minnesota
Vaughan	Warren Taylor	1941		Master of Science	X	Physician, author and editor, of Richmond, Virginia
Welch	George Martin	1941		Doctor of Business		Executive in the telephone industry, Pleasant Ridge, Michigan
Wigger	Carl John	1941		Doctor of Science	X	Physiologist, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Wright	Frederick Eugene	1941		Doctor of Science		Geologist and mineralogist, Washington, D.C.
Biggers	John David	1942		Doctor of Laws	X	President, Libbey-Owens Ford Glass Company; former Director of Production, Office of Production Management
Butzel	Henry Magnus	1942		Doctor of Laws	X	Associate Justice, Spureme Court, State of Michigan
Eastman	Joseph Bartlett	1942		Doctor of Laws		Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission and Director, Office of Defense Transportation
North	Walter Harper	1942		Doctor of Laws	X	Associate Justice, Supreme Court, State of Michigan
Parker	John Johnston	1942		Doctor of Laws		Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit
Penberthy	Grover Cleveland	1942		Master of Science	X	Clinical Professor of Surgery, Wayne University; Colonal, M.C., U.S.A.
Schairer	Otto Sorg	1942		Doctor of Engineering	X	Vice-President, Radio Corporation of America in charge of Patent Department and Laboratories
Vanderbilt	Arthur T.	1942		Doctor of Laws		Member, New Jersey Bar; former President, American Bar Association

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Hannah	John Alfred	1944		Doctor of Laws	X	President, Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science
Wood	Edward Frederick Lindley	1944		Doctor of Laws		Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States
Smith	Shirley Wheeler	1945		Doctor of Laws	X	A graduate of the College of Literature, Science, and Arts in the Class of 1897; Master of Arts in 1900; For the past thirty-seven years chief financial officer of the University of Michigan
Anderson	The Honorable Clinton	1946		Doctor of Laws	X	United States Secretary of Agriculture
Avery	Clarence Willard	1947		Doctor of Engineering	X	President and Chairman of the Board, Murray Corporation of America, Detroit
Martin	The Honorable Paul	1947		Doctor of Laws		Minister of National Health and Welfare, Canada
Van Kleffens	Eelco Nicolaas	1947		Doctor of Laws	X	Statesman
Bacher	Robert Fox	1948		Doctor of Science	X	Professor of Physics and Director, Nuclear Physics Laboratory, Cornell University; member, Atomic Energy Commission
Espie	John Paxton	1948		Doctor of Public Administration		State Representative for twelve terms; Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Michigan House of Representatives.
Fulbright	The Honorable James	1948		Doctor of Laws		United States Senator from Arkansas; former President, University of Arkansas
Hamilton	Alice	1948		Doctor of Science	X	Pioneer investigator in the field of industrial medicine; former member of the faculty of Harvard Medical School

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Holmes	Samuel Jackson	1948		Doctor of Science		Emeritus Professor of Zoology, University of California; Former faculty member, University of Michigan
Simons	Charles Caspar	1948		Doctor of Laws	X	Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit
Wroth	Lawrence Counselman	1948		Doctor of Letters		Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library and Research Professor of American History, Brown University
Brand	George Edward	1949		Master of Laws	X	Member, Detroit Bar; former President, State Bar of Michigan
Bromley	The Honorable Bruce	1949		Doctor of Laws	X	Judge, Court of Appeals, State of New York
Bronk	Detlev Wulf	1949		Doctor of Laws	X	Biophysicist, President, John Hopkins University
Campbell	Roy Stuart	1949		Doctor of Engineering	X	Former President and Manager, New York Shipbuilding Corporation
Conant	James Bryant	1949		Doctor of Laws		Chemist; President of Harvard
Day	Edmund Ezra	1949		Doctor of Laws		President of Cornell University from 1937 to 1940 and then its Chancellor
Dodge	Joseph Morrell	1949		Doctor of Laws		President, Detroit Bank and President, American Bankers Association; deputy for trade and finance to the Military Governor of Germany
Hudnut	Joseph	1949		Doctor of Fine Arts	X	Dean of the Faculty of Design, Harvard University
Kidder	Alfred Vincent	1949		Doctor of Science		American archaeologist; Faculty Member, Peabody Museum, Harvard University

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Mullendore	William Clinton	1949		Doctor of Laws	X	President, Southern California Edison Company
Pahlavi	Mohammend Reza	1949		Doctor of Civil Law		Shaw of Iran; Foreign Head of State
Spedding	Frank Harold	1949		Doctor of Science	X	Professor of Chemistry and Director, Atomic Institute, Iowa State College
Sturtevant	Edgar Howard	1949		Doctor of Letters		Professor Emeritus of Linguistics, Yale University
Artiaga	Santiago	1950		Doctor of Public	X	Former Acting Mayor, Manila and Governor, Province of Bukidnon, Mindanao
Carlson	William Samuel	1950		Doctor of Laws	X	Geologist, explorer, and educator
David	Vernon Cyrenius	1950		Doctor of Science	X	Rush Professor Surgery, University of Illinois
Flaherty	Robert Joseph	1950		Doctor of Fine Arts		Creator of the Documentary film
Franks	The Right Honorable Sir	1950		Doctor of Laws		Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the United States
Lindblad	Bertil	1950		Doctor of Science		Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, University of Stockholm
Mason	George Walter	1950		Doctor of Laws	X	President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Nash-Kelvinator Corporation
Babst	Earl D.	1951		Doctors of Laws	X	Chairman of the Board, American Sugar Refining Company
Bourke-White	Margaret	1951		Doctor of Fine Arts	X	War correspondent, photographer, editor
Bunche	Ralph Johnson	1951		Doctor of Laws		Director, Department of Trusteeship, United Nations

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Ellis	Howard Sylvester	1951		Doctor of Laws	X	Professor Economics, University of California
Emanuel	Julia Esther	1951		Master of Science	X	Pharmacist and civic leader
Ferguson	Homer	1951		Doctor of Laws	X	United States Senator from Michigan
Hatcher	Harlan Henthorne	1951		Doctor of Laws		Vice-President, Ohio State University and President-elect, University of Michigan
Jenkins	Guy Hugh	1951		Master of Arts		Journalist; political editor of the Booth newspapers
Lear	William Powell	1951		Doctor of Engineering		Inventor and manufacturer in the fields of radio and aviation
Montague	Gilbert Holland	1951		Doctor of Laws		Member, New York Bar, author and legal scholar
Rogers	Charles Herbert	1951		Doctor of Science	X	Dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota
Scheele	Leonard Andrew	1951		Doctor of Science	X	Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service
Starr	Floyd	1951		Master of Arts		Founder and President, Starr Commonwealth for Boys
Walgreen	Charles Rudolph, Jr.	1951		Master of Science	X	Pharmacist and executive
Blanding	Sarah Gibson	1952		Doctor of Laws		President, Vassar College
Britton	Edgar Clay	1952		Doctor of Science	X	Director of the Organic Research Laboratory, Dow Chemical Company; DECEASED
Brown	Prentiss Marsh	1952		Doctor of Laws		Chairman of the Board, Detroit Edison Company and former United States Senator from Michigan
Carmichael	Oliver Cromwell	1952		Doctor of Laws		President, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Curtis	George Morris	1952		Doctor of Science	X	Professor of Surgery and Chairman, Department of Research Surgery, Ohio State University
Dillman	Grover Cleveland	1952		Doctor of Engineering		President, Michigan College of Mining and Technology
Juliana	Her Majesty Queen	1952		Doctor of Civil Law		Queen of the Netherlands
Lang	Chester Henry	1952		Doctor of Laws	X	Vice-President, General Electric Company
Ormandy	Eugene	1952		Doctor of Music		Conductor, Philadelphia Orchestra
Post	Chandler Rathfon	1952		Doctor of Humane Letters		Boardman Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University
Pound	Arthur	1952		Doctor of Letters	X	Author and historian
Sunderland	Edson Read	1952		Doctor of Laws	X	Professor Emeritus of Law, University of Michigan
Adams	Roger	1953		Doctor of Laws		Chairman, Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois
Africa	Bernabe	1953		Doctor of Laws	X	Ambassador of the Philippine Republic to Thailand
Allen	Wyeth	1953		Doctor of Engineering	X	President, Globe - Union, Inc., Milwaukee; former President, Alumni Association
Crandall	Lou Revere	1953		Doctor of Engineering	X	President, George A. Fuller Company
Dana	Samuel Trask	1953		Doctor of Laws		Professor Emeritus of Forestry and Dean Emeritus of the School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan
DeFrance	Smith J.	1953		Doctor of Engineering	X	Director, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Fairman	James Ferdinand	1953		Doctor of Engineering	X	Vice-President, Consolidate Edison Company, New York
Gordon	Seth Edwin	1953		Doctor of Science		Consultant and General Director, California Fish and Game Commission
Haugen	Einar Ingvald	1953		Doctor of Letters		Thompson Professor of Scandinavian Languages, University of Wisconsin
Humphrey	George Magoffin	1953		Doctor of Laws	X	United States Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.
Jolly	Thomas Daniel	1953		Doctor of Engineering		Vice-President, Chief Engineer, and Director of Purchases, Aluminum Company of America
Matthaei	Frederick Carl	1953		Doctor of Business	X	President, American Metal Products Company, Detroit
McArdle	Richard Edwin	1953		Doctor of Science	X	Chief of the United States Forest Service
Merker	Harvey Milton	1953		Doctor of Engineering	X	Director of Scientific Relations, Parke, Davis and Company, Detroit
Middlebush	Frederick Arnold	1953		Doctor of Laws	X	President, University of Missouri
Morse	Elba Lila	1953		Master of Science	X	Superintendent, Children's Clinic, Marquette
Moses	Robert	1953		Doctor of Engineering		Commissioner of Parks, New York City
Pack	Randolph Greene	1953		Doctor of Science		Industrialist; apostle of conversation; DECEASED
Parker	James Wentworth	1953		Doctor of Engineering		Former President and General Manager, Detroit Edison Company
Randall	Clarence Belden	1953		Doctor of Laws		Chairman of the Board, Inland Steel Company; DECEASED
Robinson	Harold Franklin	1953		Doctor of Engineering	X	Chief Naval Architect, Shipbuilding Division, Bethlehem Steel Co.

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Ruthven	Alexander Grant	1953		Doctor of Laws	X	President Emeritus, University of Michigan
White	Alfred Holmes	1953		Doctor of Engineering	X	Professor Emeritus of Chemical Engineering, University of Michiga; (posthumously)
Wilson	Charles Erwin	1953		Doctor of Engineering		Secretary of Defense; DECEASED
Bushnell	George Edward	1954		Doctor of Laws		Justice, Supreme Court, State of Michigan
Fagerburg	Dewey Frank	1954		Master of Laws	X	Member, law firm of Snyder, Chadwell, and Fagerburg
Gorman	Michael Arthur	1954		Master of Arts		Editor, Flint Journal
Gould	Laurence McKinley	1954		Doctor of Laws	X	President, Calreton College
Kucher	Andrew Albert	1954		Doctor of Engineering		Director, Ford Scientific Laboratory
Lightner	Milton Clarkson	1954		Doctor of Laws	X	President, Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Porter	Katherine Anne	1954		Doctor of Humane Letters		Writer
Porter	Quincy	1954		Doctor of Fine Arts		Professor of Music, Yale University
Schreiber	Carl Frederick	1954		Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Chairman, Department of German, Yale University
Selassie 1	His Imperial Majesty Haile	1954		Doctor of Civil Laws		Emperor of Ethiopia
Andrews	Gould Arthur	1955		Doctor of Education	X	President, Grand Rapids Junior College
Andrews	T. Coleman	1955		Doctor of Laws		United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Benedict	William Lemuel	1955		Doctor of Laws	X	Retired Head of the Section on Ophthalmology, Mayo Clinic
Brucker	Wilber Marion	1955		Doctor of Laws	X	Member, law firm of Clark,

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Klein, Brucker, & Waples, Detroit; former Governor, State of Michigan
Curtice	Harlow Herbert	1955		Doctor of Engineering		President, General Motors Corporation
Dodds	Harold Willis	1955		Doctor of Laws		President, Princeton University
Fuller	R. Buckminster	1955		Doctor of Arts		Author, inventor, and architect
Guest	Edgar Albert	1955		Doctor of Laws		Writer
Janaki	Edavaleth Kakkat	1955		Doctor of Laws	X	Director, Central Botanical Laboratory, Government of India
Mott	Charles Stewart	1955		Doctor of Laws		President, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Pibulsonggram	His Excellency P.	1955		Doctor of Civil Laws		Field Marshal; Prime Minister of Thailand; DECEASED
Salk	Jonas Edward	1955		Doctor of Science	X	Research Professor, Department of Bacteriology, and Director, Virus Research Laboratory, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh
Shenk	John Wesley	1955		Doctor of Laws	X	Associate Justice, Supreme Court, State of California; DECEASED
SyCip	Albino Zarate	1955		Doctor of Laws	X	General Manager and Chairman of the Board, China Banking Corporation, Philippine Islands; DECEASED
Warren	The Honorable Earl	1955		Doctor of Laws		Chief Justice, United States Supreme Court
Burchard	John Ely	1956		Doctor of Architecture		Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Carillo	Nabor	1956		Doctor of Laws		Rector, National University of Mexico

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Cisler	Walker Lee	1956		Doctor of Engineering		President and Director, Detroit Edison Company
Cress	Earl Henry	1956		Master of Business	X	President, Ann Arbor Trust Company
Ditchy	Clair William	1956		Master of Architecture	X	Architect, Civic Planner, Administrator
Erlanson	Carl Oscar	1956		Doctor of Science	X	Head of the Section of Plant Introduction, Agricultural Research Service
Kelly	Harry Francis	1956		Doctor of Laws		Justice, Supreme Court, State of Michigan and Ex-Governor, State of Michigan
Lorch	Emil	1956		Doctor of Architecture		Professor Emeritus of Architecture, University of Michigan; DECEASED
Malcolm	George Arthur	1956		Doctor of Laws	X	Former Justice, Supreme Court, Philippine Islands and former Dean of the College of Law, University of the Phillipines
Miller	Arthur	1956		Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Novelist, playwright, and dramatic theorist
Parker	William Riley	1956		Doctor of Laws		Professor of English, New York University, and Executive Secretary, Modern Language Association of America
Reuther	Walter Philip	1956		Doctor of Laws		President, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America - U.A.W.
Steinman	David B.	1956		Doctor of Engineering		Bridge Engineer - Designer and Chief Engineer of the Straits of Mackinac Bridge; DECEASED
Sukarno	His Excellency	1956		Doctor of Civil Laws		President of the Republic of Indonesia

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Weller	Thomas Huckle	1956		Doctor of Laws	X	Head of the Department of Tropical Public Health, Harvard University, and Richard Pearson Strong Professor of Tropical Public Health
Breech	Ernest Robert	1957		Doctor of Laws		Chairman of the Board, Ford Motor Company
Kennan	George Frost	1957		Doctor of Laws		The Institute for Advanced Study, School of Historical Studies, Princeton, New Jersey
Miller	James Roscoe	1957		Doctor of Laws		Twelfth President of Northwestern University
Summerfield	Arthur Ellsworth	1957		Doctor of Laws		United States Postmaster General
Thompson	Homer Armstrong	1957		Doctor of Letters	X	Professor of Classical Archaeology, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, and Field Director of Agora Excavations, American School of Classical Studies, Athens
Bowen	Catherine Drinker	1958		Doctor of Humane Letters		Musician, essayist, biographer
Chayne	Charles Augustine	1958		Doctor of Engineering		Vice-President in Charge of the Engineering Staff, General Motors Corporation
Coulter	Glenn Monroe	1958		Doctor of Laws	X	Attorney
Doolittle	James Harold	1958		Doctor of Engineering		Aviator, pioneer in aeronautics, military strategist
Furnas	Clifford Cook	1958		Doctor of Engineering	X	Chancellor, University of Buffalo; aeronautical engineer
Heuss	His Excellency Theodor	1958		Doctor of Civil Law		President of the Federal Republic of Germany
Kai-Shek	Madame	1958		Doctor of Laws		Artist, diplomat,

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
	Chiang					gentlewoman
Munro	The Honorable Sir Leslie	1958		Doctor of Laws		Ambassador of New Zealand to the United States and President, Twelfth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations
Satterthwaite	Joseph Charles	1958		Doctor of Laws	X	Director General of the Foreign Service of the United States
Seaborg	Glenn Theodore	1958		Doctor of Laws		Profesor of Chemistry and Associate Director of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California at Berkeley
Zeder	James Churchill	1958		Doctor of Engineering	X	Automotive engineer, industrial planner
Anderson	Marian	1959		Doctor of Music		Contralto, member, member of United States delegation to the United Nations; United States Cultural Ambassador to the World
Brown	The Honorable John	1959		Doctor of Laws	X	Admiralty Lawyer, Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit
Burke	Arleigh Albert	1959		Doctor of Laws	X	Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy
Carson	Ralph Moore	1959		Doctor of Laws	X	Member, law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland & Kiendl, New York City
Coller	Frederick Amasa	1959		Doctor of Arts		Surgeon, historian of medicine, Professor Emeritus of Surgery and long - time Chairman, Department of Surgery, University of Michigan, Medical School
Dethmers	The Honorable John Roy	1959		Doctor of Laws	X	Member, law firm of Eisenhower, Hunter,

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Ramsdel, and Duncan, Tacoma
Gault	Harry G.	1959		Doctor of Laws	X	Member, law firm of Gault, Davison, and Bowers, Flint
Griswold	Erwin Nathaniel	1959		Doctor of Laws		Dean of the Law School, Harvard University
Harlan	The Honorable John	1959		Doctor of Laws		Justice, United States Supreme Court
Havens	George Remington	1959		Doctor of Humane Letters		Professor of French, Ohio State University
Levi	Edward Hirsch	1959		Doctor of Laws		Dean of the Law School, University of Chicago
O'Connor	Basil	1959		Doctor of Laws		President, The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis since its inception in 1938, and of its successor, The National Foundation
O'Hara	the Honorable John Paul	1959		Doctor of Laws	X	Recorder and Judge, Recorder's Court, Detroit
Schroeder	Werner William	1959		Doctor of Laws	X	Lawyer and political leader
Shawcross	The Right Honorable Lord	1959		Doctor of Laws		Queen's Counsel, Baron of Friston; barrister, teacher, statesman
Waterman	Alan Tower	1959		Doctor of Laws		Director, National Science Foundation
Whitehouse	William Whitcomb	1959		Doctor of Laws		President, Albion College
Wile	Udo Julius	1959		Doctor of Laws		Professor Emeritus of Dermatology and Syphilology and former Chairman, Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, University of Michigan Medical School
Williams	The Honorable Gerhard	1959		Doctor of Laws	X	Governor, State of Michigan
Chapman	Sydney	1960		Doctor of		Geophysical Scientist,

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Science		Senior Research Scientist, Institute of Science and Technology, University of Michigan
Crowther	Sir Geoffrey	1960		Doctor of Laws		Chairman, Central Advisory Council for Education (England); Managing Director, The Economist
Graves	Mortimer	1960		Doctor of Humane Letters		Former Executive Director, American Council of Learned Societies
Hanson	Howard	1960		Doctor of Music		Director, Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester
Powers	Justin Lawrence	1960		Doctor of Science	X	Director, Scientific Division, American Pharmaceutical Association
Schmehl	Francis Lawrence	1960		Doctor of Science		Chief, Health Research Facilities Branch Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health
Sweeney	James Johnson	1960		Doctor of Fine Arts		Director, Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum
Thorp	Willard Long	1960		Doctor of Laws		Economist, public servant; Director, Merrill Center for Economics, Amherst
Trudeau	Lt. General Arthur Gilbert	1960		Doctor of Laws		Chief of Research and Development, Department of the Army
Van Allen	James Alfred	1960		Doctor of Science		Physicist, discoverer of the Van Allen radiation belts; Professor of Physics, University of Iowa
Bowles	Chester	1961		Doctor of Laws		Under Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D.C.
Buchanan	John Machlin	1961		Doctor of Science	X	Professor and head of Division of Biochemistry, Massachusetts Institute of

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Technology
Candau	Marcolino Gomes	1961		Doctor of Laws		Director, World Health Organization
Donner	Frederic Garrett	1961		Doctor of Laws	X	Chairman of the Board, General Motors Corporation, 1775 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
Murrow	Edward R.	1961		Doctor of Laws		Director, United States Information Agency; DECEASED
Ohama	Nobumoto	1961		Doctor of Laws		President, Waseda University Totsuka-machi, Shinjuku-ku Tokyo, Japan
Rice	Elmer	1961		Doctor of Letters		Playwright, director of plays, and novelist
Shannon	Claude Elwood	1961		Doctor of Science	X	Professor Communication Sciences and Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Toynbee	Arnold Joseph	1961		Doctor of Laws		British Historian; 45 Pembroke Square; London, W. 8, England
Yamasaki	Minoru	1961		Doctor of Architecture		Architect, Detroit and Birmingham; 1025 East Maple Road, Birmingham, Michigan
Bartlett	Fred William	1962		Doctor of Science	X	Geologist, retired Chairman of the Board, Socony Mobil Oil, Inc.
Emrich	The Right Reverend	1962		Doctor of Humane Letters		Bishop, Episcopal Diocese, Michigan
Frost	Robert	1962		Doctor of Laws		
Kennedy	Charles Stuart	1962		Doctor of Laws	X	Surgeon and Regent Emeritus, University of Michigan
Kresge	Stanley Sebastian	1962		Doctor of Laws		President, The Kresge Foundation
McNamara	The Honorable	1962		Doctor of Laws		United States Secretary of

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
	Robert					Defense
Moreno	Mario	1962		Doctor of Humanities		Movie actor from Mexico City, "Cantinflas"
Moscoso	Teodoro	1962		Doctor of Laws	X	(Jose Teodoro Moscoso Mora Rodriguez) United States Coordinator of the Alliance for Progress
Roethke	Theodore	1962		Doctor of Letters	X	Poet, DECEASED
Roosa	Robert Vincent	1962		Doctor of Science in Business	X	Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs
Schriever	Bernard A.	1962		Doctor of Aeronautical		Commander, Air Force Systems Command Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.
Staebler	Neil	1962		Doctor of Laws	X	Businessman and Political Leader
Steere	William Campbell	1962		Doctor of Science	X	Director, New York Botanical Garden
Wiesner	Jerome B.	1962		Doctor of Science	X	Director, Office of Science and Technology
Bissell	Claude Thomas	1963		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Toronto
Burgess	The Right Reverend John	1963		Doctor of Humanities	X	Suffragan Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts
Dey	Surendra Kumar	1963		Doctor of Laws	X	Minister of Community Development, Government of India
Dow	Alden Ball	1963		Doctor of Architecture	X	Architect, Midland, Michigan
Eddy	Nathan Browne	1963		Doctor of Science		Consultant on Narcotics, National Institutes of Health
Fish	James Brown	1963		Doctor of Engineering		President, Bell Telephone Laboratories
Gordon	John Franklin	1963		Doctor of Engineering	X	President and Chief Operation Officer, General

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Motors Corporation
Jakobson	Roman	1963		Doctor of Letters		Samuel Hazzard Cross Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures and Professor of General Linguistics, Harvard University; Institute Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Morris	Emory William	1963		Doctor of Science	X	President, W.K. Kellogg Foundation
Sakanishi	Shio	1963		Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Member of Japanese governmental commissions, including the Constitutional Commission; Broadcaster; Poet; and Literary Critic
Snow	Sir Charles Percy	1963		Doctor of Humane Letters		Rector, University of St. Andrews; author, scientist, public servant
Tavares	The Honorable Cyrus Nils	1963		Doctor of Laws	X	Judge, United States District Court, Hawaii
Thompason	Floyd LaVerne	1963		Doctor of Science	X	Director, Langley Research Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Wirtz	W. Willard	1963		Doctor of Laws		United States Secretary of Labor
Bernstein	Leonard	1964		Doctor of Music		Conductor, pianist, composer (Musician)
Bonisteel	Roscoe Osmond	1964		Doctor of Laws		Lawyer, Regent Emeritus, University of Michigan
Bugher	John C.	1964		Doctor of Science	X	Director, Puerto Rico Nuclear Center
Cole	Edward N.	1964		Doctor of Engineering		Vice-President in Charge of Car and Truck Divisions Group, General Motors Corporation
Copland	Aaron	1964		Doctor of Music		Composer
Curti	Merle	1964		Doctor of		Frederick Jackson Turner

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Humane Letters		Professor of History, University of Wisconsin
Dempsey	James Raymon	1964		Doctor of Engineering	X	President, Astronautics Division of the General Dynamics Corporation
Donovan	Allen Francis	1964		Doctor of Engineering	X	Senior Vice-President, Technical, Aerospace Corporation
Hawkins	Willis Moore, Jr.	1964		Doctor of Engineering	X	Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Development
Hicks	Weimer K.	1964		Doctor of Laws		President, Kalamazoo College
Johnson	Clarence Leonard	1964		Doctor of Engineering	X	Vice-President for Advanced Development Projects, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation
Johnson	Lyndon Baines	1964		Doctor of Civil Law		President, United States
Maddy	Joseph Edgar	1964		Doctor of Music		Professor Emeritus of Music, University of Michigan; founder, President, and Muscial Director, National Music Camp; co-founder, National Arts Academy, Interlochen; DECEASED
Marshall	The Honorable Thurgood	1964		Doctor of Laws		Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York City
Moore	Earl Vincent	1964		Doctor of Music	X	Composer, organist, education; Dean Emeritus of the School of Music and Professor Emeritus of Music
Saarinen	Aline Bernstein	1964		Doctor of Humane Letters		Art editor and critic
Stevens	Roger L.	1964		Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Theatrical producer and real estate broker

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Weber	Ernst	1964		Doctor of Engineering		President, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn
Bernhard	His Royal Highness Prince	1965		Doctor of Civil Law		Prince Consort of the Netherlands
Brown	W. Norman	1965		Doctor of Letters		Professor of Sanskrit and Chairman, South Asia Regional Studies, University of Pennsylvania
Carnap	Rudolf	1965		Doctor of Humane Letters		Research Philosopher, University of California at Los Angeles
Kirk	Grayson Louis	1965		Doctor of Science		President, Columbia University
McDivitt	Lt. Colonel James Alton	1965		Doctor of Astronautical	X	Command Pilot of Gemini 4 Spacecraft. Special Convocation, June 15, 1965
Miller	Neal E.	1965		Doctor of Science		James Rowland Angell Professor of Psychology, Yale University
Nirenberg	Marshall Warren	1965		Doctor of Science	X	Biochemist, National Institutes of Health
Reston	James Barrett	1965		Doctor of Laws		Associate Editor, New York Times
Shepard	Samuel, Jr.	1965		Doctor of Laws	X	Assistant Superintendent, Bancker School District, St. Louis, Missouri
Theorell	Axel Hugo Teodor	1965		Doctor of Science		Director, Department of Biochemistry, Nobel Medical Institute, Stockholm, Sweden
Townsend	Lynn Alfred	1965		Doctor of Laws	X	President, Chrysler Corporation
Van Slyke	Cassius James	1965		Doctor of Science		Former Associate Director, National Institutes of Health; DECEASED
White II	Lt. Colonel Edward	1965		Doctor of Astronautical	X	Astronaut-First American to walk in space Special Convocation, June 15, 1965; DECEASED

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Anspach	Charles Leroy	1966		Doctor of Laws	X	President Emeritus, Central Michigan University
Cook	Donald Clarnece	1966		Doctor of Laws	X	President, American Electric Power Company
Darby	William Jefferson, Jr.	1966		Doctor of Science	X	Nutritionist and Chairman, Department of Biochemistry, Vanderbilt University
Feis	Herbert	1966		Doctor of Letters		Member, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University
Galbraith	John Kenneth	1966		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Economics, Harvard University
Jessup	The Honorable Philip	1966		Doctor of Laws		Judge, International Court of Justice at The Hague
Marcos	His Excellency Ferdinand	1966		Doctor of Civil Law		President of the Republic of the Philippines
Ramo	Simon	1966		Doctor of Engineering		Vice-Chairman of the Board, Thompson, Ramo, Woldridge, Inc.
Randall	Harrison McAllister	1966		Doctor of Laws	X	Professor Emeritus of Physics, University of Michigan; DECEASED
Smith	Arnold Cantwell	1966		Doctor of Civil Laws		Secretary-General of the British Commonwealth
Stechow	Wolfgang	1966		Doctor of Humane Letters		Professor Emeritus of Fine Arts, Oberlin College
Stewart	Potter	1966		Doctor of Laws		Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court
White	Helen Constance	1966		Doctor of Letters		Former Chairman, Department of English, University of Wisconsin
Yeasting	John Oliver	1966		Doctor of Business	X	Vice-President and General Manager, Commercial Airplane Division, The Boeing Company
Acheson	Dean Gooderham	1967		Doctor of Civil Law		Former United States Secretary of State

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Ashby	Sir Eric	1967		Doctor of Laws		Master, Clare College, Cambridge, England
Baumgartner	Leona	1967		Doctor of Science		Visiting Professor of Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School; physician and public servant
Becker	Hellmut	1967		Doctor of Laws		Honorary Professor for Educational Sociology, Free University of Berlin; Director, Institute for Educational Research, Max Planck Society
Belluschi	Pietro	1967		Doctor of Architecture		Architect; former Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Bunting	Mary Ingraham	1967		Doctor of Laws		President, Radcliffe College
Capelle	Jean	1967		Doctor of Science		Professor, University of Nancy, France
Chandrasekhar	Subrahmanyam	1967		Doctor of Science		Theoretical astrophysicist
Chesebrough	Harry Elmer	1967		Doctor of Engineering	X	Vice-President for Production Planning and Development, Chrysler Corporation
Courvoisier	Jacques	1967		Doctor of Humane Letters		Professor of Church History, University of Geneva
Dallapiccola	Luigi	1967		Doctor of Music		Musical composer
Daniels	Troy Cook	1967		Doctor of Science	X	Dean Emeritus of the School of Pharmacy, University of California
De Bakey	Michael Ellis	1967		Doctor of Science		Surgeon
Dobzhansky	Theodosius	1967		Doctor of Science		Professor and Member, Rockefeller University
Doxiadis	Constantinos	1967		Doctor of Laws		Architect; President,

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
	Apostolos					Doxiadis Associates, Athens, Greece, Chairman of the Board, Athens Technological Institute
Ellison	Ralph W.	1967		Doctor of Letters		Author
Erhard	His Excellency Ludwig	1967		Doctor of Civil Law		Economist and statesman; former Chancellor, Federal Republic of Germany
Everitt	William Littell	1967		Doctor of Engineering	X	Dean of the College of Engineering, University of Illinois
Firth	Raymond William	1967		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Anthropology, London School of Economics
Fleming	Robben Wright	1967		Doctor of Laws		President Designate, University of Michigan
Fock	Vladimir Alexandrovitch	1967		Doctor of Science		Theoretical Physicist and Professor, University of Leningrad
Foster	Luther Hilton	1967		Doctor of Laws		President, Tuskegee Institute
Francke	Don Eugene	1967		Doctor of Science	X	Editor and Publisher, Drug Intelligence
Frey	Donald Nelson	1967		Doctor of Engineering	X	Vice-President, Ford Motor Company and General Manager, Ford Division
Gardner	The Honorable John	1967		Doctor of Laws		United States Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.
Glass	David V.	1967		Doctor of Science		Demographer: Martin White Professor of Sociology, London School of Economics and Political Science
Goddard	James Lee	1967		Doctor of Science		Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Goodier	James Norman	1967		Doctor of	X	Professor of Engineering

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Engineering		Mechanics, Stanford University; DECEASED
Grennan	Jacqueline	1967		Doctor of Humanities		President, Webster College
Hamada	Shoji	1967		Doctor of Fine Arts		Ceramist
Heyns	Roger William	1967		Doctor of Laws	X	Chancellor, University of California at Berkeley
Higuchi	Takeru	1967		Doctor of Science		Regents' Distinguished Professor of Chemistry, University of Kansas
Hoffman	Paul Gray	1967		Doctor of Laws		Industrialist and public servant; Administrator, United Nations Development Programme
Holbrook	George Edward	1967		Doctor of Engineering	X	Vice-President, Du Pont Company
Husain	His Excellency Zakir	1967		Doctor of Laws		Vice-President of the Republic of India
Jacob	Francois	1967		Doctor of Science		Microbiologist
Keast	William Rea	1967		Doctor of Laws		President, Wayne State University
Kinzel	Augustus Braun	1967		Doctor of Engineering		President, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies; former Vice-president for Research, Union Carbide Corporation
Kraus	Edward Henry	1967		Doctor of Science		Professor Emeritus of Crystallography and Mineralogy, Dean Emeritus of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts
Kuryowicz	Jerzy	1967		Doctor of Laws		Professor Emeritus of Indo-European Linguistics, Jagellonian University of Cracow, Poland
Li	Choh-Ming	1967		Doctor of Laws		Vice Chancellor, The Chinese University, Hong Kong

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Maeda	Yoichi	1967		Doctor of Letters		Professor of French, University of Tokyo
Millas	Juan Gomez	1967		Doctor of Laws		Minister of Education, Republic of Chile
Milliken	The Honorable William	1967		Doctor of Laws		Lieutenant Governor, State of Michigan
Murray	S. J., The Rev. John	1967		Doctor of Humane Letters		Professor of Theology, Woodstock College; DECEASED
Myrdal	Karl Gunnar	1967		Doctor of Laws		Social economist and public servant
Notestein	Frank Wallace	1967		Doctor of Science		Demographer; President, Population Council
Ochoa	Severo	1967		Doctor of Science		Biochemist, New York University College of Medicine
Piaget	Jean	1967		Doctor of Science		Co-Director, Institute of the Sciences of Education, University of Geneva
Pusey	Nathan M.	1967		Doctor of Laws		President, Harvard University
Reischauer	Edwin O.	1967		Doctor of Laws		Former United States Ambassador to Japan; University Professor, Harvard University
Robertson	Harold Rocke	1967		Doctor of Laws		Principal and Vice Chancellor, McGill University
Romney	The Honorable George	1967		Doctor of Laws		Governor, State of Michigan
Rossi-Doria	Manlio	1967		Doctor of Science		Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Naples
Samuelson	Paul Anthony	1967		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Schaff	Adam	1967		Doctor of Humane Letters		Professor of Philosophy, University of Warsaw

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Searle	John Gideon	1967		Doctor of Science		Chairman of the Board, G.D. Searle and Company
Seitz	Frederick	1967		Doctor of Science		President, National Academy of Sciences; Professor of Physics, University of Illinois
Svennilson	Ingvar	1967		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Economics, Stockholm University
Taylor	Sir Geoffrey Ingram	1967		Doctor of Science		Physical scientist, Cambridge University
Thant	His Excellency U	1967		Doctor of Civil Laws		Secretary-General, United Nations
Tiselius	Arne Wilhelm Kaurin	1967		Doctor of Science		Research Professor of Biochemistry, University of Uppsala
Urey	Harold Clayton	1967		Doctor of Science		Chemist
Weinblum	Georg	1967		Doctor of Engineering		Director Emeritus, Institute for Shipbuilding, University of Hamburg
Wilson	Owen Meredith	1967		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Minnesota
Zurayk	Constatine Kaysar	1967		Doctor of Letters		Distinguished Professor of History, American University of Beirut
Boerma	Addeke Hendrik	1968		Doctor of Science		Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations
Burkhardt	Frederick H.	1968		Doctor of Laws		President, American Council of Learned Societies
Cornely	Paul Bertau	1968		Doctor of Science	X	Head of the Department of Preventative Medicine and Public Health, Howard University
Crafts	Edward Clayton	1968		Doctor of Science	X	Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, United States Department of Interior
Dawson	John Philip	1968		Doctor of Laws	X	Charles Stebbins Fairchild

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Professor of Law, Harvard University
Edsall	John Tileston	1968		Doctor of Science		Professor of Biological Chemistry, Harvard University
Fontaine	Athanas Paul	1968		Doctor of Business		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Bendix Corporation
Gossett	William Thomas	1968		Doctor of Laws		President, American Bar Association
Harrison	Wallace Kirkman	1968		Doctor of Architecture		New York architect
Huggins	Charles Brenton	1968		Doctor of Science		William B. Ogden Distinguished Service Professor, University of Chicago Medical School
Mallea	Eduardo	1968		Doctor of Humane Letters		Argentine novelist, journalist, and diplomat
Stewart	William Huffman	1968		Doctor of Science		Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service
Weaver	The Honorable Robert	1968		Doctor of Laws		Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development
Beadle	George Wells	1969		Doctor of Laws		President Emeritus, University of Chicago and Director, Institute of Biomedical Research
Briggs	Robert P.	1969		Doctor of Laws	X	Commissioner of Financial Institutions, State of Michigan; Regent Emeritus, University of Michigan
Hart	The Honorable Philip A.	1969		Doctor of Laws	X	United States Senator from Michigan; DECEASED
Honigman	Jason Lester	1969		Doctor of Laws	X	Senior partner, laws firm of Honigman, Miller, Schwartz and Cohn, Detroit
Knight	John Shively	1969		Doctor of Laws		Editor and publisher;

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						President, The Beacon Journal Publishing Company and Knight Newspapers, Incorporated
Knopf	Alfred A.	1969		Doctor of Humane Letters		Chairman of the Board, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York City
Krogman	Wilton Marion	1969		Doctor of Science		Professor of Physical Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania; Director, Philadelphia Center for Research in Child Growth
Morgan	Walter Thomas James	1969		Doctor of Science		Professor of Biochemistry, Lister Institute of Preventative Medicine, University of London
Odegaard	Charles Edwin	1969		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Washington
Seidlin	Oskar	1969		Doctor of Humane Letters		Regents' Professor of German, Ohio State University
Baker	William Oliver	1970		Doctor of Science		Vice President for Research, Bell Telephone Laboratories
Bree	Germaine	1970		Doctor of Humane Letters		Professor, Institute for Research in the Humanities, University of Wisconsin
Bronson	Bertrand Harris	1970		Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Professor of English, University of California at Berkeley
Brownell	Roy Edmund	1970		Doctor of Humanities	X	Lawyer and civic leader; Secretary, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation; DECEASED
Crosby	Elizabeth Caroline	1970		Doctor of Science	X	Professor Emeritus of Anatomy and Consultant in Neurosurgery, University of Michigan and University of Alabama; DECEASED
Linowitz	Sol Myron	1970		Doctor of Laws		Senior partner, Coudert

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Brothers Law Firm, New York City and Washington, D.C.; Chairman, Special Committee on Campus Tensions, American Council on Education
Martin	William McChesney, Jr.	1970		Doctor of Laws		Chairman, Federal Reserve Board
Mumford	Lawrence Quincy	1970		Doctor of Letters		Librarian of Congress
Peterson	Esther	1970		Doctor of Laws		Government official; lecturer; Washington Representative of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; member of Consumer Advisory Consumer Affairs of the Senate Commerce Committee
Rees	Mina	1970		Doctor of Science		Mathematician, educator; President, Graduate Division, The City University of New York; President-elect, American Association for the Advancement of Science
Stason	Edwin Blythe	1970		Doctor of Laws	X	Former Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School, University of Michigan; former Administrator, American Bar Foundation and Professor of Law, Vanderbilt University
Wharton	Clifton R., Jr.	1970		Doctor of Laws		President, Michigan State University
David	Edward E(mil), Jr.	1971		Doctor of Science		Science Adviser to the President of the United States, and Director, Office of Science and Technology
Hanks	Nancy	1971		Doctor of Fine		Chairman, National

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Arts		Endowment for the Arts
Hayes	Helen	1971		Doctor of Humane Letters		Actress
Hitchings	George Herbert	1971		Doctor of Science		Vice President for Research, Burroughs Wellcome Company
Irwin	Colonel James B.	1971		Doctor of Astronautical	X	Astronaut-Lunar Module Pilot of Apollo 15, July, 1971
Jones	James Earl	1971		Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Actor
Judd	Dorothy Leonard	1971		Doctor of Humanities	X	Civic worker and recently retired Civil Service Commissioner for the State of Michigan
Kerr	Walter Francis	1971		Doctor of Letters		Drama critic and author
Long	Thomas George	1971		Doctor of Laws	X	Member, law firm of Butzel, Long, Gust, Klein, & Van Zile, Detroit
McCree	Wade Hampton, Jr.	1971		Doctor of Laws		Judge, United States Circuit Court, Sixth Circuit
Mielziner	Jo	1971		Doctor of Fine Arts		Stage designer; adviser on the interior design of the Power Center
Monro	John Usher	1971		Doctor of Laws		Director of Freshman Studies, Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama
Power	Eugene Barnum	1971		Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Founder of University Microfilms and Regent Emeritus, University of Michigan
Rudel	Julius	1971		Doctor of Music		Conductor and opera director
Schutz	The Honorable Klaus	1971		Doctor of Civil Laws		Governing Mayor of Berlin
Scott	Colonel David R.	1971		Doctor of Astronautical	X	Astronaut-Space Commander of Apollo 15,

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						July, 1971
Sitterly	Charlotte Moore	1971		Doctor of Science		Retired Physicist in the Atomic Physics Division, National Bureau of Standards
Todd	The Right Honorable	1971		Doctor of Science		Baron Todd of Trumpington; organic chemist, Master, Christ's College, Cambridge
Wittmann	Otto	1971		Doctor of Fine Arts		Trustee and Director, Toledo Museum of Art
Woodward	C(omer) Vann.	1971		Doctor of Laws		Sterling Professor of History, Yale University
Worden	Lt. Colonel Alfred M.	1971		Doctor of Astronautical	X	Astronaut-Command Module Pilot of Apollo 15, July, 1971
Young	Whitney Moore, Jr.	1971		Doctor of Laws		Executive Director, National Urban League, New York City; awarded posthumously
Arnstein	Margaret Gene	1972		Doctor of Science		Dean of the School of Nursing, Yale University; DECEASED
Bixby	Harold Glenn	1972		Doctor of Laws	X	Chairman, Ex-Cell-O Corporation
Chipman	John	1972		Doctor of Science		Professor Emeritus of Metallurgy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Drachler	Norman	1972		Doctor of Laws	X	Director, Institute for Education Leadership, The George Washington University; former Superintendent, Detroit Public Schools
Gullen	George Edgar, Jr.	1972		Doctor of Laws		President, Wayne State University
Li	Fang Kuei	1972		Doctor of Letters	X	Professor Linguistics, University of Hawaii
McGill	William James	1972		Doctor of Laws		President, Columbia University

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Wellek	Rene	1972		Doctor of Letters		Sterling Professor of Comparative Literature, Yale University
Dunham	Sir Kingsley Charles	1973		Doctor of Science		Director, Institute of Geological Sciences, London, England, and President, International Union of Geological Sciences
Feinsinger	Nathan Paul	1973		Doctor of Laws	X	Professor of Laws, University of Wisconsin
Gerstenberg	Richard Charles	1973		Doctor of Laws	X	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, General Motors Corporation
Goebel	Paul Gordon	1973		Doctor of Laws	X	Regent Emeritus, University of Michigan
Goldman	Jerome Lee	1973		Doctor of Science	X	Naval architect and marine engineer
Griffin	Robert Paul	1973		Doctor of Laws	X	United States Senator
Harris	Patricia Roberts	1973		Doctor of Laws		Partner, law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver, and Kampelman, Washington, D.C.
Kerr	Clark	1973		Doctor of Laws		Chairman, Carnegie Commission on Higher Education
Lousma	Lt. Colonel Jack Robert	1973		Doctor of Astronautical	X	Astronaut-Pilot of the Skylab II space mission
Palade	George Emil	1973		Doctor of Science		Professor of Cell Biology and Head of the Laboratory of Cell Biology, Rockefeller University
Bardeen	John	1974		Doctor of Science		Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, University of Illinois
Bentley	Helen Delich	1974		Doctor of Laws		Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission
Campbell	Donald Thomas	1974		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Psychology, Northwestern University

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Catton	Bruce	1974		Doctor of Letters		Author; historian; Senior Editor, American Heritage Publishing Company
Ford	Gerald R.	1974		Doctor of Laws	X	Vice President, United States
Goldberg	Leo	1974		Doctor of Science		Higgins Professor of Astronomy, Harvard University; Director, Kitt Peak National Observatory; and current President, International Astronomical Union
James	Preston Everett	1974		Doctor of Laws		Maxwell Professor Emeritus of Geography, Syracuse University
Keith	The Honorable Damon	1974		Doctor of Laws		Judge, United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan
Mott	Charles Stewart Harding	1974		Doctor of Laws		President, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Newsom	Carroll Vincent	1974		Doctor of Laws	X	Educational consultant
Avery	Mary Ellen	1975		Doctor of Science		Thomas Morgan Rotch Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard University, and Physician-in-Chief, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston
Baldwin	Ralph Belknap	1975		Doctor of Laws	X	Astronomer, physicist, and President, Oliver Machinery Company, Grand Rapids
Brewster	Kingman, Jr.	1975		Doctor of Laws		President, Yale University
Darling	George Bapst, Jr.	1975		Doctor of Laws	X	Professor Emeritus of Human Ecology, Yale University
Deutsch	Karl Wolfgang	1975		Doctor of Laws		Political scientist and Professor, Harvard University
Fontana	Mars Guy	1975		Doctor of Engineering	X	Chairman, Department of Metallurgical Engineering,

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Ohio State University
Griffiths	Martha Wright	1975		Doctor of Laws		United States Congresswoman
Katzir	Ephraim	1975		Doctor of Laws		President of State of Israel
Kreshover	Seymour Jacob	1975		Doctor of Science		Director, National Institute of Dental Research; Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service
Rivlin	Alice Mitchell	1975		Doctor of Laws		Economist and Director, United States Congressional Budget Office
Boorstin	Daniel Joseph	1976		Doctor of Letters		Librarian of Congress
Ford	Elizabeth Bloomer (Mrs.)	1976		Doctor of Laws		First Lady, United States
Giroud	Francoise	1976		Doctor of Humane Letters		Secretary of State for Women's Affairs, The French Republic
Jenner	Albert Ernest, Jr.	1976		Doctor of Laws		Practicing Attorney, Chicago, Illinois. Chief Counsel Warren Commission (Assassination of President Kennedy); House Judiciary Committee in the Matter of the Impeachment of Richard M. Nixon. Senior Partner Jenner and Block, Chicago, Illinois
Karle	Isabella Lugoski	1976		Doctor of Science	X	Research physicist, Naval Research Laboratory
Lisagor	Peter Irvin	1976		Doctor of Laws	X	Journalist. Washington Bureau Chief of the Chicago Daily News. A.B. 1939
Califano	Joseph Anthony Jr.	1977		Doctor of Laws		United States Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Clark	Kenneth B.	1977		Doctor of Laws		Psychologist, Clark, Phipps, Clark & Harris, Inc., New York City
Clark	Peter B.	1977		Doctor of Laws		President and Publisher, The Evening News Corporation, Detroit, Michigan
Franklin	John Hope	1977		Doctor of Humane Letters		Historian, University of Chicago
Fredrickson	Donald S.	1977		Doctor of Science	X	Director, National Institutes of Health, HEW
Hunt	Richard Howard	1977		Doctor of Fine Arts		Sculptor, Chicago, Illinois
Klein	Lawrence Robert	1977		Doctor of Laws		Economist and Educator, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Lawrence	Robert Klein	1977		Doctor of Laws		Benjamin Franklin Professor of Economics, University of Pennsylvania
Milosz	Czeslaw	1977		Doctor of Letters		Poet, University of California at Berkeley
Okita	Saburo	1977		Doctor of Laws		Chairman, The Japan Economic Research Center, Tokyo, Japan
Paton	Alan Stewart	1977		Doctor of Letters		
Woodcock	Leonard	1977		Doctor of Laws		President, International UAW, Detroit, Michigan
Berger	Raoul	1978		Doctor of Laws		Concert Musician, Public Servant, Practicing Attorney and Constitutional Scholar
Blumenthal	W. Michael	1978		Doctor of Laws		United States Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.
Boulding	Kenneth Ewart	1978		Doctor of Laws		Economics Professor, University of Colorado
Burbidge	E. Margaret	1978		Doctor of Science		Teacher, Discoverer, Renowned Astronomer

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						(University of California at San Diego)
Freire	Paulo	1978		Doctor of Laws		Brazilian Educator, Geneva, Switzerland. Philosopher, Liberator
Jenkins	Roy Harris	1978		Doctor of Laws		President, Commission of the European Communities Brussels, Belgium
Mondale	Walter F.	1978		Doctor of Laws		Vice President, United States
Osborn	Stella Brunt	1978		Doctor of Letters	X	Author, World Stateswoman for Peace Movements, Sault Ste. Marie, MI. Poulan, GA.
Simon	Herbert A.	1978		Doctor of Laws		Professor of Computer Science and Psychology Carnegie - Mellon University, Pittsburgh
Ting	Samuel C. C.	1978		Doctor of Science	X	Nobel Laureate in Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Bonner	Thomas F.	1979		Doctor of Laws		President, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
Brimmer	Andrew F.	1979		Doctor of Laws		Economist
DeLarrocha	Alicia	1979		Doctor of Music		Concert Pianist, Barcelona, Spain
Dike	Kenneth Onwuka	1979		Doctor of Laws		African Historian, Harvard University, former President, University of Ibadan, Nigeria
Friedman	Herbert	1979		Doctor of Science		Chief Scientist, E. O. Hulburt Center for Space Research, Washington, D.C.
Hufstedler	Shirley Mount	1979		Doctor of Laws		Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Los Angeles
Jackson	The Reverend Jesse L.	1979		Doctor of Humane		National President, Operation PUSH, Inc.

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Letters		Chicago, Illinois
Jones	Virginia Lacy	1979		Doctor of Letters		Dean of the School of Library Service, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia
Smith	Allan F.	1979		Doctor of Laws	X	Interim President, University of Michigan, former Dean of the Law School, Vice President for Academic Affairs. (LL.M.1941) (S.J.D. 1950)
Correa	Charles M.	1980		Doctor of Architecture	X	Architect, Bombay, India
Fraser	Douglas A.	1980		Doctor of Laws		President, United Automobile Workers Union, Detroit
Garrels	Robert M.	1980		Doctor of Science	X	Educator, Geoscientist, Professor of Geology, Northwestern University of South Florida
Hayaishi	Osamu	1980		Doctor of Science		Dean of the Medical School, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan; Biochemist
McHenry	Donald F.	1980		Doctor of Laws		United States Ambassador to the United Nations, New York City
Rochberg	George	1980		Doctor of Music		Composer, Educator, University of Pennsylvania
Wilder	Raymond L.	1980		Doctor of Laws		Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, University of Michigan
Wyngaarden	James B., M. D.	1980		Doctor of Science	X	Physician, Medical Scientist and Researcher, Duke University
Young	Coleman A.	1980		Doctor of Laws		Mayor, City of Detroit
Gray	Hanna Holborn	1981		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Chicago
Hesburgh	The Reverend Theodore	1981		Doctor of Laws		President, University of Notre Dame
Laduri	Emmanuel Le	1981		Doctor of Laws		French Historian

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
	Roy					
Noguchi	Isamu	1981		Doctor of Fine Arts		Sculptor, artist
Wever	Ernest Glen	1981		Doctor of Science		Professor Emeritus of Psychology, Princeton University
Fairbank	John King	1982		Doctor of Laws		Pioneer in the American Study of Modern China
Ford	William D.	1982		Doctor of Laws		United States Congressman
Kennedy	Donald	1982		Doctor of Laws		President, Stanford University
McGowan	Carl	1982		Doctor of Laws		Judge, United States Court of Appeals
Milliken	Helen W.	1982		Doctor of Laws		Champion of the Equality of Rights for All, Patroness of the Arts and First Lady, State of Michigan
Caldwell	Philip	1983		Doctor of Laws		Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Ford Motor Company
Smith	Otis M.	1983		Doctor of Laws		Vice President, General Motors Corporation
Cronkite	Walter	1984		Doctor of Laws		CBS Correspondent
DeVries	Peter	1984		Doctor of Letters		Writer, Poet, Editor
Knox	Bernard M.W.	1984		Doctor of Humanities		Director, Center for Hellenic Studies (Trustees of Harvard University)
Teeters	Nancy Hays	1984		Doctor of Laws		Economist, Governor, Federal Reserve System
Blanchard	James J.	1985		Doctor of Laws		Governor, State of Michigan
Dahl	Robert A.	1985		Doctor of Laws		Sterling Professor of Political Science, Yale University
Dando	Shigemitsu	1985		Doctor of Laws		Judge from Japan
Kung	Hans	1985		Doctor of Humane Letters		

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Marceau	Marcel	1985		Doctor of Humane Letters		Pantomimist
Adams	Charles G.	1986		Doctor of Humanities		President NAACP; Minister; Detroit
Cassidy	Frederic G.	1986		Doctor of Laws		Editor, Dictionary of American Regional English
DeCuellar	Javier Perez	1986		Doctor of Laws		Secretary-General, United Nations
Montgomery	Dean	1986		Doctor of Science		Professor, Institute for Advanced Study
Zevi	Bruno	1986		Doctor of Humane Letters		Arch.
Kelly	Gene (Eugene C.)	1987		Doctor of Fine Arts		Dancer, actor, choreographer, director
Mandela	Nelson	1987		Doctor of Laws		Member of the African National Congress; led personal crusade against apartheid and in defense of human rights; degree awarded in absentia
Masur	Kurt	1987		Doctor of Music		Director, Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig
Norman	Jessye	1987		Doctor of Music	X	Singer
Shapiro	Harold T.	1987		Doctor of Laws		President, Princeton University; President Emeritus, University of Michigan
Stadtman	Earl R.	1987		Doctor of Science		
Wallace	Mike	1987		Doctor of Laws		CBS News Correspondent
Brodsky	Joseph Alexandrovich	1988		Doctor of Humane Letters		Poet; Nobel Laureat 1987
Kirkpatrick	Jeane J.	1988		Doctor of Laws		Served in the President's Cabinet from 1981-1985; Permanent Representative of the United States to the

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						United Nations; Columnist
Parsons	John T.	1988		Doctor of Engineering		Industrialist, Entrepreneur, Civil Leader; received National Medal of Technology in 1985 (presented by the President of the United States)
Scott	The Reverend Nathan A.	1988		Doctor of Humanities	X	Minister; priest of the Episcopal Church; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Shulman	Marshall	1988		Doctor of Laws	X	Director, W. Averell Harriman Institute for the Advanced Study of the Soviet Union, Columbia University; expert on Russian
Horner	Matina Souretis	1989		Doctor of Laws	X	President, Radcliffe College
Raiffa	Howard	1989		Doctor of Laws	X	Founding director of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis near Vienna, Austria
Singer	Isadore M.	1989		Doctor of Laws	X	Institute Professor of Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; received National Medal of Science in 1985
Batchelor	George	1990	S	Doctor of Science		Founder and Head of the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, Cambridge University (1959-1983)
Fox	Geraldine Dietz	1990	S	Doctor of Laws		Executive Director, Friends of NIDCD (National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders);
Karle	Jerome	1990	W	Doctor of	X	Chief Scientist of the

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Science		Laboratory for the Structure of Matter, Washington, D.C.; Nobel Prize winner 1985 (structural chemistry)
Lappe	Frances Moore	1990	W	Doctor of Laws		Author, Diet for a Small Planet (1971); Food First: Beyond the Myth of Scarcity (1977); leading world authority on food, agriculture, and hunger
Nederlander	Robert E.	1990	W	Doctor of Laws	X	President, Nederlander Organization, Inc.; President and managing partner of the New York Yankees (1990); former Regent of the University of Michigan (1968-1984); served as chairman of the Campaign for Michigan
Rhodes	Frank H.T.	1990	S	Doctor of Laws		President, Cornell University
Smith	Roger B.	1990	S	Doctor of Laws		Chairman, General Motors Corporation
Viravan	Amnuay	1990	W	Doctor of Laws	X	Chief operating officer of the Bangkok Bank, Thailand; economist
Bush	Barbara pierce	1991	S	Doctor of Laws		First Lady of the United States; spouse of President George Herbert Walker Bush, 41st President of the United States
Bush	George Herbert Walker	1991	S	Doctor of Laws		41st President of the United States
Frye	Billy E.	1991	S	Doctor of Laws		Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost, Emory University; former Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost, University of Michigan, 1982-86

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Kety	Seymour S.	1991	S	Doctor of Science		Neuroscientist; Senior Scientist, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Mental Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, Maryland
Manoogian	Alex	1991	W	Doctor of Humane Letters		Philanthropist; world's principal benefactor of Armenian scholarship, literature, and art
Musgrave	Richard A.	1991	W	Doctor of Laws		Economist; professor of economics at the University of Michigan from 1948 to 1958
Parks	Rosa Louise	1991	S	Doctor of Laws		Recognized at the "Mother of the Modern Day Civil Rights Movement"; civil rights activist; founder of the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development; honorary degree conferred at University of Michigan-Dearborn, April 28, 1991
Pursell	Carl	1991	W	Doctor of Laws		U.S. Representative from the State of Michigan; member of the House Appropriation Committee
Sagdeev	Roald Z.	1991	S	Doctor of Science		Russian space physicist; humanitarian activist; Lenin Prize winner 1984; Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; (married to Susan Eisenhower)
Taubman	A. Alfred	1991	S	Doctor of Laws		Real estate developer; civic leader; founder and chairman of The Taubman Company, Inc.; principal benefactor of U of M's A.

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						Alfred Taubman Health Care center and the A. Alfred Taubman Medical Library; founding director of the Michigan Partnership for New Education
Wexler	Nancy Sabin	1991	W	Doctor of Science	X	International authority on the search for genes that cause human disease; President of the Hereditary Disease Foundation; most important scientific contribution is for the work she has done on Huntington's Disease
Wu	Ta-You	1991	S	Doctor of Science	X	Theoretical physicist and scientific statesman; President of the Academia Sinica, Taiwan, ROC
Brown	J. Carter	1992	W	Doctor of Laws		Director of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. (1969-1991)
Clinton	Hillary Rodham	1992	W	Doctor of Laws		First Lady of the United States
Housner	George W.	1992	W	Doctor of Science	X	Civil Engineer; pioneer in the design of earthquake-resistant structures
Moore	Charles W.	1992	S	Doctor of Architecture	X	Architect; educator; writer; received B. Arch. Degree from U of M in 1947; DECEASED
Morrison	Toni	1992	S	Doctor of Humane Letters		Author; Robert F. Goheen Professor in the Council for the Humanities at Princeton University; senior editor at Random House for twenty years; received 1988 Pulitzer Prize for her novel, <i>Beloved</i>
Oates	Joyce Carol	1992	S	Doctor of		Author; Roger S. Berlind

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Humane Letters		Distinguished Professor in the Humanities at Princeton University; recipient of National Book Award for her novel, them in 1970
Walgreen	Charles R., Jr.	1992	W	Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Established nationwide chain of more than 600 drugstores; retired as Chairman of the Walgreen Company in 1971; volunteer and philanthropist in the service of the University of Michigan
Wolf	Eric	1992	S	Doctor of Laws		Anthropologist; member of department of Anthropology at U of M from 1961 to 1971
du Broisrouvray	Countess Albina	1993	S	Doctor of Humane Letters		President of the Association Francois-Xavier Bagnoud, a worldwide charitable foundation established in memory of her son (B.S. Engineering, 1982); generous contributor to aerospace engineering at the University
Engler	John M.	1993	W	Doctor of Laws		46th Governor of the State of Michigan
Gerstacker	Carl A.	1993	W	Doctor of Laws	X	Chairman of the Board at Dow Chemical for sixteen years; served as chairman of the Export Expansion Council of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce and as a member of the United States Commission of UNESCO; generous contributor of engineering education and research at the University

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Hall	Donald	1993	S	Doctor of Humane Letters		Prize-winning poet, essayist, anthologist, dramatist, critic, and author of children's books; a member of the University of Michigan faculty 1957-1975
Ramsey	Norman F.	1993	S	Doctor of Science		Experimental physicist; received Nobel Prize in 1989 for research on time-reversal systems and development of the atomic clock
Towsley	Margaret Dow	1993	S	Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Philanthropist, devoting nearly 50 years to promoting improvements in education, child and family welfare, and the performing arts; generous contributor to the University
Wiesel	Elie	1993	W	Doctor of Humane Letters		Spokesman for international peace and human rights; recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986; author
Wilkins	Roger	1993	W	Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Educator, scholar, journalist, and policy maker; Assistant Attorney General of the United States under President Lyndon Johnson; received Pulitzer Prize in 1969 for Watergate coverage in the Washington Post
Archer	Dennis Wayne	1994	S	Doctor of Laws		Mayor of the City of Detroit
Broder	David S.	1994	S	Doctor of Humane Letters		Washington Post political columnist; winner of the 1973 Pulitzer Prize for his book <i>The Party's Over</i>
Cunningham	The Reverend William T.	1994	S	Doctor of Humane		Past of the Catholic Church of Madonna; Founder of

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
				Letters		Focus: HOPE
Dantzig	George B.	1994	W	Doctor of Science	X	Mathematician
Fisher III	Charles T.	1994	S	Doctor of Laws		Past chairman and president of NBD Bancorp and its principal subsidiary, NBD Bank, N.A.
Graber	T. M.	1994	W	Doctor of Science		Orthodontist and anatomist
Hebert	Don	1994	S	Doctor of Science (Dearborn)		Creator of Watch Mr. Wizard, a half hour weekly television program introduced in 1951 and continued until 1965; honorary degree conferred at University of Michigan-Dearborn, April 24, 1994
Josaitis	Eleanor M.	1994	S	Doctor of Humane Letters		Co-founder and associate director of Focus: HOPE
Novello	Antonia C.	1994	W	Doctor of Laws		UNICEF Special Representative for Health and Nutrition; former surgion general of the U.S. Public Health Service (appointed by President George Bush in 1990)
Seidman	L. William	1994	S	Doctor of Laws	X	Chief commentator of the Consumer News Business Channel (CNBC); former chair of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; President Gerald R. Ford's Assistant for Economic Affairs from 1974-1977
Sheffield	Horace L. Jr.	1994	S	Doctor of Humane Letters		Retired administrative assistant to United Auto Workers Presidents Douglas Fraser and Leonard Woodcock; local and national civil rights

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
						leader; DECEASED
Arnheim	Rudolf	1995	S	Doctor of Humane Letters		aesthetic psychologist
Bowen	William G.	1995	S	Doctor of Laws		President of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (1988-); former President of Princeton University (1972-1988)
Edelman	Marian Wright	1995	S	Doctor of Laws		President and Founder of the Children's Defense Fund (1973-)
Shine	Neal	1995	S	Doctor of Humane Letters		Editor, Detroit Free Press until 1995
White	Hayden	1995	S	Doctor of Humane Letters	X	Historian, Professor of History of Consciousness, University of California at Santa Cruze, CA
Altman	Robert	1996	W			
Cole	Johnnetta B.	1996	S	Laws		
Gorecki	Henryk Mikolaj	1996	S	Music		
Hill	Jr., Jesse	1996	S	Laws		
O'Connor	Sandra Day	1996	W			
Pickering	John H.	1996	W			
Rostropovich	Mstislav	1996	S	Music		
Rubin	Vera C.	1996	W			
Sadik	Nafis	1996	S	Science		
Smale	Stephen	1996	S	Science		
Baker	Gwendolyn Calvert	1997	W			
Berry	Mary Frances	1997	S			
Burns	Ken	1997	W			
Fiske	Jr., Robert B.	1997	S			
Godunov	Sergei	1997	S			
Roberts	Jr., Eugene L.	1997	S			

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Smalley	Richard E.	1997	W			
DiChiera	David	1998	W			
Ford	Richard	1998	S			
Good	Mary L.	1998	S			
Ramphele	Mamphela	1998	S			
Said	Edward W.	1998	S			
Yang	Chen Ning	1998	W			
Annan	Kofi	1999	S			
Barak	Aharon	1999	S			
Jarvi	Neeme	1999	W			
Malcolm	Shirley M.	1999	S			
Paley	Grace	1999	W			
Prodi	Romano	1999	W			
Toer	Pramoedya Ananta	1999	S			
Halberstam	David	2000	S			
Hermelin	David B.	2000	S			
Kasdan	Lawrence	2000	S			
Leonard	Elmore	2000	W			
Reagon	Bernice Johnson	2000	S			
Tishman	John L.	2000	W			
Veltman	Martinus J.G.	2000	S			
Ying	Madame Lin Ju	2000	W			
Davidson	William	2001	S			
Ginsburg	Ruth Bader	2001	S			
Gourneau	Dwight A.	2001	W			
Ivey	Bill	2001	S			
Michnik	Adam	2001	S			
Pinsky	Robert	2001	S			
Sahlins	Marshall	2001	S			
Vatsyayan	Kapila	2001	W			
Glaser	Donald A.	2002	S			
Gray	William H.	2002	S			

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Hamp	Steven K.	2002	S			
Johnson	Roy Hamlin	2002	W			
Levine	Philip	2002	W			
McClain	William	2002	S			
McKay	Nellie Y.	2002	W			
Rich	John	2002	S			
Shalala	Donna E.	2002	S			
Goodman	Leo A.	2003	W			
Grabar	Oleg	2003	S			
Granholm	Jennifer M.	2003	S			
Jamison	Judith	2003	S			
Lurie	Ann	2003	W			
Miller	Thomas J.	2003	W			
Schwarz	John J.H.	2003	S			
Shuval	Hillel I.	2003	S			
Taylor	Billy	2003	S			
Aaron	Daniel	2004	S			
Chambers	Julius L.	2004	S			
Davis	Jr., David E.	2004	S			
Eisenstein	Elizabeth L.	2004	W			
Joy	William Nelson	2004	S			
Moses	Robert P.	2004	W			
Stern	Helmut	2004	S			
Uhlenbeck	Karen	2004	S			
Bloch	Henry W.	2005	S			
Brown	John Seely	2005	S			
Catlett	Elizabeth	2005	W			
Dresselhaus	Mildred S.	2005	S			
Dyson	Freeman J.	2005	W			
McEwen	Bruce S.	2005	S			
Richardson	William C.	2005	W			
Riecker	Margaret Ann	2005	S			
Schembechler	Glenn E.	2005	S			
Zell	Samuel	2005	W			

Last Name	Given Name(s)	Year	Term	Degree Awarded	Alum	Comments
Amanpour	Christine	2006	S			
Bing	Dave	2006	W			
Huxtable	Ada Louise	2006	W			
Ostrom	Elinor	2006	S			
Richardson	William C.	2006	S			
Sen	Amartya	2006	S			
Steele	Claude	2006	W			
White	William S.	2006	S			
Bond	Jr., J. Max	2007	S			
Bynum	Caroline Walker	2007	W			
Clinton	William Jefferson	2007	S			
Collins	Francis S.	2007	W			
Converse	Philip E.	2007	S			
Tilly	Charles H.	2007	S			
Tilly	Charles H.	2007	W			
Wege	Peter Melvin	2007	W			
Wyman	Irma M.	2007	S			
Abbott	Jim (Flint)	2008	S			
Allen	Frances	2008	S			
Burnell	Jocelyn Bell	2008	S			
Harwell	Ernie	2008	S			
Ndebele	Njabulo	2008	S			
O'Brien	Jack	2008	S			
Woodruff	Bob	2008	S			

International Students at the University of Michigan

Early Foreign Students

The University of Michigan enrolled its first foreign students, one from Mexico and one from Wales, in 1847, within the first decade of its founding in Ann Arbor. Over the next few years, they were joined by several Canadians and Hawaiians. Most of the early "foreign" students were the children of American missionaries who had been born abroad, and therefore may not have experienced the culture shock that later foreign students would.

Students began arriving from Asia as early as 1872, with the matriculation of Saiske Tagai of Japan, who studied literature for three years but did not earn a degree. He was joined by several more of his country -men over the next few years, including law students. The 1890s saw a great rise in the population of international students at the University, with the arrival of the first Chinese, South American and Middle Eastern students. Although it seems surprising that a midwestern University in a moderately-sized town would bring together such a cosmopolitan body of students, much of the diversity can be attributed to University President James B. Angell, who served as U.S. minister to China (1880-81) and Turkey (1897-98) and did much to elevate the reputation of the University in the eyes of the world.

Other forces also brought foreign students to the University; for example, Jose Celso Barbosa came to Ann Arbor from Puerto Rico in 1877 after being rejected from Columbia University's medical school on racial grounds.

Chinese Student gathering

The earliest international students paved the way for the many thousands of foreign-born who would seek an education at the University of Michigan. As J. Raleigh Nelson, founder of the Nelson International House wrote in 1935, this cosmopolitanism is "a Michigan tradition that goes well back to the beginning of the history of the University."

Jose Celso Barbosa

Dr. Jose Celso Barbosa was born on July 27, 1857 in Bayamon, Puerto Rico. He received his primary and secondary education at Puerto Rico's prestigious Jesuit seminary, which he was the first racially-mixed student to attend. In 1875, he came to New York City and learned English. His goal was to study law, but he was persuaded by his doctor to study medicine due to his own poor health.

Barbosa enrolled at the University of Michigan in 1877, after being rejected from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (which became Columbia University Medical School) because of his race.

The Chronicle, a student-written and published magazine, included an article about his admission in its issue of October 27, 1877, stating that "We have no hesitancy in saying that Mr. Barbosa will have the right hand of fellowship extended to him from every side... [A]ll young gentlemen of sufficient ability are admitted on equal footing irrespective of complexion. It not being the amount of pigment matter deposited in the skin that is sought after; but the quantity and quality of the brains in the cranium."

Upon graduation in 1880, Barbosa returned to Puerto Rico and practiced medicine in his home town for several decades. In 1899, Barbosa founded the pro-statehood Puerto Rican Republican Party and for this, he became known as "the father of Puerto Rican statehood." He served as a member of Puerto Rico's Executive Cabinet, to which he was appointed by President McKinley, from 1900-1917 and was a Senator from 1917 until his death in 1921. To honor him, Puerto Rico declared his birthday an official holiday and named a post office for him in his hometown of Bayaron.

Tomo Inouye

Tomo Inouye was born in present-day Fukuoka, Japan in 1870. She received her primary and secondary education in Japan, before coming to the United States in 1896. She first entered the Cleveland Municipal Medical College, before enrolling the University of Michigan Medical School in 1899. While at the University, she made many American friends and received her M.D. in 1901. The next year, she returned to Japan and opened a medical practice in Tokyo, and served as a school physician for several girls' school there.

If not the first, she was certainly one of the first female doctors in Japan, and the first Japanese woman to attend or earn a degree from the University of Michigan.

In 1945, her home and practice were destroyed by bombing. In a 1948 letter to her classmates at UM, she wrote: "All my pictures, books, instruments, specimens and everything were completely burned to the ground through that terrible bomb, therefore I have nothing remained [sic], no keepsake, and made homeless, no relative to look after me, separated from all my friends."

John Wu

John Wu (Wu Ching-hsiung) was born China in 1899 and studied law at the Comparative Law School of China in Shanghai before coming to the University of Michigan in 1918. While at the

University, he wrote an article for the March 1921 issue of the Michigan Law Review, entitled "Readings from Ancient Chinese Codes and Other Sources of Chinese Law and Legal Ideas." At the age of 22, he struck up an unlikely friendship with Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes (then 80 years old), and the two corresponded for the next 11 years. The correspondence between Holmes and Wu was published in Justice Holmes to Doctor Wu: An Intimate Correspondence, 1921-1932.

Wu returned to Shanghai in 1930, after spending several years lecturing around the United States. In China he became a famous judge and lawyer, and in 1933, was appointed to the Legislative Yuan by the son of former President Sun Yat-sen, and composed the first draft of the Chinese constitution. He later joined the Catholic church and translated religious works, including the Book of Psalms, into Chinese. Recognized for his scholarship and teaching of natural law, Wu was Professor of Law at Seton Hall University School of Law from 1951 to 1961.

Barbour Scholars

The Barbour Scholarships for Oriental Women (now known as the Rackham Barbour Scholarship for Asian Women) were created at the bequest of Regent Levi L. Barbour in 1914. The scholarship program was intended to support the studies of exceptional female students from the area that was known at the time as the Orient, encompassing the large region extending from Turkey in the west to Japan and the Philippines in the east.

The scholarships supported study in the fields of science, medicine, mathematics and other specialties relevant to the development of the women's native countries. By the 1940s, they had expanded to include the social sciences and the humanities.

Barbour was inspired to create the scholarships by two Chinese women who studied medicine at the University of Michigan, Mary Stone and Ida Kahn. The women were "adopted" as teenagers by medical missionary and UM alumna Gertrude Howe, and came to Ann Arbor, enrolling as the University of Michigan's first Chinese students, male or female, in 1892. In 1895, Kahn wrote "Ann Arbor Through Chinese Eyes" (full text), an article for the student magazine The Inlander. Kahn and Stone graduated in 1896 and returned to China to practice medicine. Kahn founded a hospital in Shanghai, while Stone started the Chinese Red Cross.

Levi Barbour met Stone and Kahn while traveling in Asia, and was so impressed with the work they were performing that upon his return to the United States, he began to plan for a scholarship to enable other Asian women to follow in their footsteps.

The first Barbour Scholars arrived in 1918--there were only two, and they were initially housed by the Barbours. Through the 1920s and 1930s, the number of available yearly scholarships increased to a few dozen as the program was shown to be a success. By 1943, 212 women had been provided with a total of 500 years of University training. In the earliest years of the program, most Barbour Scholars studied medicine and science, but in later years, subjects studied included political science, sociology and art history.

During their time at the University of Michigan, the Barbour Scholars were forced to adjust to dormitory life and the rather stringent rules pertaining to lifestyle and free time provided by the University. They were forced to request permission from the dean even to leave campus for the weekend, and were not allowed to cook their own food or, in at least one case, travel to New York for vacation. All of this must have been strange to adult women, who were sometimes directors of schools or had received advanced degrees back home.

It seems that most Barbour Scholars did return to their native countries after completing their degrees; by 1943, approximately 70% (150 out of 212) had gone back. A few stayed permanently in the United States, or remained in Ann Arbor for a few years after completing their degree due to World War II. Many Barbour Scholars went on to become very successful in their fields. Several, including Yi-fang Wu and Lucy Wang, became the presidents of Chinese girls' colleges, and scores others were involved in education, both as teachers and administrators. They also went on to practice medicine, do religious work, start businesses, and become librarians and architects.

The Barbour Scholarship still exists and is now awarded through Rackham Graduate School.

Student Organizations

The first international student organization at the University of Michigan, the Cosmopolitan Club, was formed around 1900. Shortly thereafter, several country- and region-specific organizations sprang up. The Chinese Students Club first appeared in the Michiganensian, the student yearbook, in 1912 but probably existed for several years before. By the 1920s, a Women's Cosmopolitan Club had been formed, and several other ethnicity and language-based groups, such as the Hindusthan Club, had been established.

As the number of international students grew during the mid-twentieth century, the University began to create programs and infrastructure for its foreign students, who often sought out information about American culture and at the same time, speakers of their own languages. An instrumental liaison between foreign students and the University administration was J. Raleigh Nelson, who was hired to teach English to engineering students in 1908, and was soon named Counselor to Foreign Students in the College of Engineering. In 1933, his title was broadened by

President Ruthven to Counselor of Foreign Students. Nelson and his group of students began meeting regularly in the Michigan Union.

University of Michigan Outreach

In the mid-twentieth century, the University of Michigan experienced a spike in the enrollment of foreign students. By 1961, it had enrolled 1,436 foreign undergraduate and graduate students, more than any other University in the United States. The University dealt with this gradual increase by founding an International Center, which grew out of Professor J. Raleigh Nelson's counseling and attention to the needs of foreign students, first in the School of Engineering, and then University-wide.

Founded in 1938 and with Nelson as its Executive Director, the Center provided one-on-one guidance, as well as a place for students to share their culture and experiences with one another. Such a group also allowed students to organize religious and charitable activities, particularly relief efforts for disasters in their native countries. During this period, the J. Raleigh Nelson House for international students was also founded. The House provided a cooperative and multi-cultural environment for approximately 30 men from around the world. The Nelson House put out a newsletter, "Nelson House News," which printed letters from residents and former-residents of the house, and gave updates on special activities, house renovations, and other items of interest.

Under the directorship of Dr. James M. Davis (1954-1964), the International Center stressed personal contact with guidance counselors and the importance of the newly-founded International Student Association (ISA) as a voice for international students. The ISA, like the Cosmopolitan Club before it, hosted many social events for international students, at which the student body at large was welcome. Of particular interest was the International Bazaar, an evening of costumes, elaborate scenes meant to replicate foreign locales and food and drink. In at least one year, a kissing booth manned by foreign students was set up.

Beginning in the 1960s, the University began offering a special orientation for newly-admitted international students through the Office of Orientation. It also published guides for foreign students adjusting to life in the U.S., including a booklet entitled "International Neighbors: Living in Ann Arbor" with advice on shopping, dating, tipping, and when to arrive at parties.

The Center's tradition of providing important services to foreign students, visiting scholars, and faculty has continued to the present day. The Center offers information on immigration and visas, non-academic counseling, advice on living in Ann Arbor, as well as information for American students traveling abroad.

Collections

- University of Michigan. Barbour Scholarship for Oriental Women Committee records, 1914-1983 [Finding Aid](#)
- University of Michigan. English Language Institute records, 1940-2004 [Finding Aid](#)
- Betty L. Hutchinson papers [Mirlyn Catalog Record](#)
- University of Michigan. International Center records, 1930-1976 [Finding Aid](#)
- Vertical File on [Foreign Students](#)

Presidents of the University of Michigan

This is a chronological listing of the Presidents of the University of Michigan. The list follows the tradition that presidents are numbered from the first appointment at the Ann Arbor campus in 1852, Henry Tappan.

Please see the Presidents Records [Finding Aid](#) for records pertaining to the activities of presidents 1967-present.

Number	Dates	Name	Collection
	1817-1821	John Monteith	Finding Aid
1	1852-1863	Henry Philip Tappan	Finding Aid
2	1863-1869	Erastus Otis Haven	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Acting	1869-1871, 1880-1882, 1887	Henry Simmons Frieze	Finding Aid
3	1871-1909	James Burrill Angell	Finding Aid
4	1909-1920	Harry Burns Hutchins	Finding Aid
5	1920-1925	Marion LeRoy Burton	Finding Aid
Acting	1925	Alfred Henry Lloyd	Finding Aid
6	1925-1929	Clarence Cook Little	Finding Aid
7	1929-1951	Alexander Grant Ruthven	Finding Aid
8	1951-1967	Harlan Hatcher	Finding Aid
9	1968-1979	Robben Wright Fleming	Finding Aid
Interim	1979	Allan Frederick Smith	
10	1980-1987	Harold Tafler Shapiro	
Interim	1988	Robben Wright Fleming	Finding Aid
11	1988-1996	James Johnson Duderstadt	Finding Aid
Interim	1996	Homer A. Neal	
12	1996-2001	Lee C. Bollinger	
Interim	2002	B. Joseph White	
13	2002-2014	Mary Sue Coleman	
14	2014	Mark Schlissel	

Regents of the University of Michigan

The governing board of the University of Michigan has undergone several major changes in structure and method of selection since the founding of the Catholepistemiad in 1817. The first board, covering the period 1817-1821, consisted simply of the officers of the university. In 1821 a Board of Trustees was established comprised of twenty members appointed by the territorial governor, who was himself an ex officio member. With the coming of statehood in 1837, the name was changed to the Board of Regents and the number of members reduced to ten, but appointments were still made by the governor. The new constitution of 1850 provided for election of the board, with a member representing each circuit court district. The final major change to the Board came in 1863 with provisions that the board would consist of eight members elected at-large for eight year terms. The terms would be staggered with two members elected each to 2, 4, 6 and eight year terms in the 1864 spring election. In 1963 the election date was changed to the Fall with terms beginning the following January first.

The Catholepistemiad or University of Michigania (1817-1821)

Name	Dates	Home Town	Office/Type	Remarks	Collection
Monteith, John	1817	Detroit	Faculty	Professor of Universal Science and President, ex officio	
Richard, Gabriel	1817	Detroit	Faculty	Professor of Intellectual Sciences and Vice-President, ex officio	
Monteith, John	1817	Detroit	President		
Richard, Gabriel	1817	Detroit	Vice-President		
Whiting, John L.	1817	Detroit	Register		
Abbott, James	1820	Detroit	Treasurer		
Edwards, Abraham	1821	Detroit	Treasurer		

The Trustees of the University of Michigan (1821-1837)

Name	Dates	Home Town	Office/Type	Remarks	Collection
Woodbridge, William	1821-1827		Acting Governor	several brief intervals	
Cass, Lewis	1822-1831	Detroit	Governor		
Witherell, James	1830		Acting	Jan. April	

			Governor		
Mason, John T.	1830-1831		Acting Governor	two brief intervals	
Porter, George B.	1831-1834		Governor		
Mason, Stevens Thomson	1831-1834		Acting Governor	several brief intervals	
	1834-1835		Governor, ex officio		
	1835-1837		Governor		
Horner, John S.	1835		Acting Governor	Sept.-Nov.	
Biddle, John	1821-1837		Appointed		
Boilvin, Nicholas	1821-1837		Appointed		
LeRoy, Daniel	1821-1837		Appointed		
Clemons, Christian	1821		Appointed		
Puthoff, William H.	1821-1837		Appointed		
Anderson, John	1821-1837		Appointed		
Hunt, John	1821-1827		Appointed		
Larned, Charles	1821-1834		Appointed		
Richard, Gabriel	1821-1832		Appointed		
Williams, John R.	1821-1837		Appointed		
Sibley, Solomon	1821-1837		Appointed		
Monteith, John	1821		Appointed		
Hunt, Henry J.	1821-1826		Appointed		
Leib, John L.	1821-1837		Appointed		
Desnoyers, Peter J.	1821-1837		Appointed		
Wing, Austin E.	1821-1837		Appointed		
Woodbridge, William	1821-1837		Appointed		
Stead, Benjamin	1821		Appointed		
Lecuyer, Philip	1821-1834		Appointed		
Brown, William	1821-1837		Appointed		
Edwards, Abraham	1822-1837		Appointed		
Rowland, Thomas	1822-1837		Appointed		
Kearsley, Jonathan	1827-1837		Appointed		

Wells, Noah M.	1827-1837		Appointed		
Kingsley, James	1827-1837		Appointed		
Humphrey, L.	1827-1837		Appointed		
Bury, Richard	1827-1837		Appointed		
McDonnell, John	1835-1837		Appointed		
Norvell, John	1837		Appointed		
Wilkins, Ross T.	1837		Appointed		

University of Michigan Board of Regents (1837-)

Regent	Dates	Home Town	Office/Type	Remarks	Collection
Fitzgerald, Thomas	1837	Niles	appointed	resigned before first meeting	
McClelland, Robert	1837, 1850-1852	Monroe	appointed	resigned in 1837; reappointed, 1850	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Hoffman, Michael	1837-1838	Saginaw	appointed	resigned, 1838	
Porter, John Frederich	1837-1838	St. Joseph	appointed	replaced Fitzgerald; resigned, 1838	
Lyon, Lucius	1837-1839	Detroit	appointed		
Murphy, Seba	1837-1839	Monroe	appointed	replaced McClelland; resigned 1839	
Norvell, John	1837-1839	Detroit	appointed	resigned, 1839	
Adam, John Johnstone	1837-1840	Tecumseh	appointed	resigned, 1840	
Denton, Samuel	1837-1840	Ann Arbor	appointed		
Mason, Stevens Thomson	1837-1840	Detroit	Governor	ex officio with power to vote	
Mundy, Edward	1837-1840	Ann Arbor	Lt. Governor	served also as appointed Regent	
Whittemore, Gideon Olin	1837-1840	Pontiac	appointed		Finding Aid
Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe	1837-1841	Detroit	appointed		

Fletcher, William Asa	1837-1842	Ann Arbor	Supreme Court Justice	served also as appointed Regent	
Morell, George	1837-1842	Detroit	Supreme Court Justice		
Wilkins, Ross T.	1837-1842	Detroit	appointed		
Ransom, Epaphroditus	1837-1842, 1843-1848	Kalamazoo	Supreme Court Justice	served also as appointed Regent	
Farnsworth, Elon	1837-1842, 1846	Detroit	Chancellor	served also as appt/elct. Regent	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Crary, Isaac	1837-1843	Marshall	appointed		
Pitcher, Zina	1837-1852	Detroit	appointed		
Mundy, Edward	1838	Ann Arbor	Acting Governor		
Leech, Gurdon C.	1838-1840	Utica	appointed	replaced Hoffman	
Whipple, Charles W.	1838-1851	Detroit	Supreme Court Justice		
Kearsley, Jonathan	1838-1852	Detroit	appointed	replaced Porter	
Brown, Joseph W.	1839-1840	Tecumseh	appointed	replaced Murphy; resigned, 1840	
Trowbridge, Charles Christopher	1839-1842	Detroit	appointed	replaced Norvell	Finding Aid
Duffield, George (Sr.)	1839-1843, 1844-1848	Detroit	appointed	replaced Lyon, 1839; reappointed, 1844	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Dexter, Samuel William	1840-1841	Dexter	appointed	resigned, 1841	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Gordon, James Wright	1840-1841	Marshall	Lt. Governor		
Higginson, Francis John	1840-1841	Grand Rapids	appointed	resigned, 1841	
Hudson, Daniel	1840-1841	Marshall	appointed	replaced Brown	
Woodbridge, William	1840-1841	Detroit	Governor		

Patterson, Michael A.	1840-1842, 1852-1857	Tecumseh	appointed/ elected	replaced Adam, 1840; elected in 1852	
Draper, William	1840-1844	Pontiac	appointed		
Gordon, James Wright	1841-1842	Marshall	Acting Governor		
Comstock, Oliver Cromwell	1841-1843	Detroit	appointed	replaced Dexter; resigned, 1843	
Goodman, George	1841-1843	Niles	appointed	resigned, 1843	
Kundig, Martin	1841-1845	Detroit	appointed	moved to Wisconsin, 1842, but never resigned	
Owen, John	1841-1848	Detroit	appointed	replaced Higginson	
Manning, Randolph	1842	Pontiac	appointed	appointed Chancellor, 1842; served ex officio	
Felch, Alpheus	1842-1845	Ann Arbor	Supreme Court Justice		Finding Aid
Crane, Elisha	1842-1846	Detroit	appointed		
Fitch, Andrew M.	1842-1846	Albion	appointed		
Fletcher, William Asa	1842-1846	Ann Arbor	appointed		
Manning, Randolph	1842-1846	Pontiac	Chancellor	served also as appointed Regent	
Richardson, Origen D.	1842-1846	Pontiac	Lt. Governor		
Burry, John Steward	1842-1846, 1850-1851	Constantine	Governor		
Cass, Lewis	1843-1844	Detroit	appointed	replaced Comstock	
Walker, DeWitt Clinton	1843-1844	Romeo	appointed	replaced Goodman; resigned, 1844	
Goodwin, Daniel	1843-1846	Detroit	Supreme Court Justice		
Allen, Marvin	1843-1852	Ann Arbor	appointed		
Kellogg, Robert	1844-1845	Romeo	appointed	replaced Walker	

Ransom					
Mundy, Edward	1844-1848	Ann Arbor	appointed		
Redfield, Alexander Heman	1844-1852	Cassopolis	appointed	replaced Crary	
Lane, Minot Thayer	1845-1849	Romeo	appointed		
Wing, Austin E.	1845-1850	Monroe	appointed	resigned, 1850	
Wing, Warner	1845-1852	Monroe	Supreme Court Justice		
Felch, Alpheus	1846-1847	Ann Arbor	Governor		Finding Aid
Greenly, William L.	1846-1847	Adrian	Lt. Governor		
Miles, George	1846-1850	Ann Arbor	Supreme Court Justice		
Taylor, Charles Coffin	1846-1850	Ann Arbor	appointed		Mirlyn Catalog Record
Pilcher, Elijah Holmes	1846-1852	Ann Arbor	appointed		
Farnsworth, Elon	1846-1857	Detroit	appointed/ elected	appointed, 1846; elected, 1852	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Bush, Charles F.	1847-1848	Ann Arbor	Acting Lt. Governor		
Greenly, William L.	1847-1848	Adrian	Acting Governor		
Ransom, Epaphroditus	1848-1850	Kalamazo o	Governor		
Mundy, Edward	1848-1851	Ann Arbor	Supreme Court Justice		
Atterbury, John Guest	1848-1852	Flint	appointed		
Fenton, William Matthew	1848-1852	Flint	Lt. Governor		
Goodwin, Justus	1848-1852	Union City	appointed		
Green, Sanford	1848-1852	Owosso/B	Supreme Court		

Moon		ay City	Justice		
Witherell, Benjamin F. Hawkins	1848-1852	Detroit	appointed		
Cust, Edwin M.	1849	Hamburg	appointed	resigned, 1849	
Foster, Gustavus Lemuel	1850-1852	Jackson	appointed	replaced Wing	
Pratt, Abner	1850-1852	Marshall	Supreme Court Justice		
Ransom, Epaphroditus	1850-1852	Kalamazo o	appointed	replaced Cust	
Martin, George	1851-1852	Detroit	Supreme Court Justice		
Parsons, Andrew	1852-1853	Corunna	elected	resigned, 1853	
Ely, Elisha	1852-1854	Allegan	elected	died in 1854	
Kingsley, James	1852-1857	Ann Arbor	elected		
Moore, Edward Shaw	1852-1857	Three Rivers	elected		
Palmer, Charles Henry	1852-1857	Romeo/Po ntiac	elected		Finding Aid
Upjohn, William	1852-1857	Hastings	elected		
Tappan, Henry Philip	1852-1863	Ann Arbor	President	ex officio with no vote from '52	
Northrop, Henry Horatio	1854-1857	Flint	elected	replaced Parsons	
Pack, George W.	1858	Washingto n	elected	did not qualify	
Van Vleck, John	1858	Holland	elected	resigned, 1858	
Parsons, Luke H.	1858-1862	Corunna	elected	died, 1862	
Baxter, Benjamin Levi	1858-1863	Tecumseh	elected		
Bishop, Levi	1858-1863	Detroit	elected		
Bradley, George	1858-1863	Jackson	elected		
Brown, Ebenezer Lakin	1858-1863	Schoolcraf t	elected		

Ferry, William Montague	1858-1863	Montague	elected		Finding Aid
McIntyre, Donald	1858-1863	Ann Arbor	elected		
Spaulding, Oliver Lyman	1858-1863	St. Johns	elected	replaced Van Vleck	Finding Aid
Whiting, Henry	1858-1863	St. Clair	elected	replaced Pack	
Johnson, James Eastman	1858-1869	Niles	elected		
Haven, Erastus Otis	1863-1869	Ann Arbor	President		
Sweetzer, Alvah	1864	Port Huron	elected	died, 1864	
Joslin, Thomas Jefferson	1864-1867	Detroit	elected		
Knight, Henry C.	1864-1867	Detroit	elected	died, 1867	
Sweezy, James Albert	1864-1871	Hastings	elected		
Willard, George	1864-1873	Kalamazoo	elected		
Gilbert, Thomas Dwight	1864-1875	Grand Rapids	elected		
Walker, Edward Carey	1864-1881	Detroit	elected		Mirlyn Catalog Record
Stockwell, Cyrus Moses	1865-1871	Port Huron	appointed	replaced Sweetzer	
Sill, John Mahelm Berry	1867-1869	Detroit	appointed	replaced Knight	
Burt, Hiram Austin	1868-1875	Marquette	elected		
Frieze, Henry Simmons	1869-1871	Ann Arbor	Acting President		Finding Aid
Estabrook, Joseph	1870-1877	Ypsilanti	elected		
McGowan, Jonas Hartzel	1870-1877	Coldwater	elected	resigned, Jan. 1877	
Angell, James	1871-1909	Ann Arbor	President		Finding Aid

Burrill					
Grant, Claudius Buchanan	1872-1879	Ann Arbor/Houghton	elected		
Rynd, Charles	1872-1879	Adrian	elected		
Climie, Andrew	1874-1881	Leonidas	elected	resigned, 1881	
Cutcheon, Byron Mac	1876-1883	Manistee	elected	resigned, 1883	
Walker, Samuel Snow	1876-1883	St. Johns	elected		
Collier, Victory Phelps	1877	Battle Creek	appointed/ elected	replaced McGowan; elected, 1877, did not qualify	
Duffield, George (Jr.)	1877-1885	Lansing	appointed	replaced Collier	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Maltz, George Lewis	1878-1880	Alpena	elected	resigned, 1880	
Van Riper, Jacob J.	1880-1885	Niles/Buchanan	appointed	replaced Maltz	
Grosvenor, Ebenezer Oliver	1880-1887	Jonesville	elected		
Shearer, James	1880-1887	Bay City	elected		
Blair, Austin	1881-1889	Jackson	appointed/ elected	replaced Climie, 1881; elected, 1882	
Joy, James Frederick	1882-1886	Detroit	elected	resigned, 1886	
Norris, Lyman Decatur	1883	Grand Rapids	appointed	replaced Cutcheon	Finding Aid
Clark, Arthur Merrill	1884-1891	Lexington	elected		
Willett, Charles Joseph	1884-1891	St. Louis	elected		
Field, Moses Wheelock	1886-1889	Detroit	elected	died, 1889	

Draper, Charles Stuart	1886-1892	Saginaw	appointed/ elected	replaced Joy, 1886; elected, 1890; died, 1892	
Whitman, Charles Rudolphus	1886-1893	Ypsilanti	elected		
Hebard, Charles	1888-1895	Pequaming	elected		
Butterfield, Roger Williams	1888-1903	Grand Rapids	elected		
Kiefer, Hermann	1889-1901	Detroit	appointed/ elected	replaced Field, 1889; elected, 1894	
Cocker, William Johnson	1890-1901	Adrian	elected	died, 1901	
Howard, Henry	1892-1894	Port Huron	elected	died, 1894	
Barbour, Levi Lewis	1892-1897, 1902-1907	Detroit	appointed	replaced Draper, 1892; replaced Sutton, 1902	
Cook, Peter Napoleon	1892-1899	Corunna	elected		
Dean, Henry Stewart	1894-1907	Ann Arbor	appointed/ elected	replaced Howard, 1894; elected, 1900	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Fletcher, Frank Ward	1894-1909	Alpena	elected		Finding Aid
Hackley, Charles H.	1896	Muskegon	elected	resigned, 1896	
Farr, George Alexander	1896-1903	Grand Haven	appointed	replaced Hackley	
Hutchins, Harry Burns	1897-1898	Ann Arbor	Acting President		
Lawton, Charles DeWitt	1898-1905	Lawton	elected		
Sutton, Eli Ransom	1900-1902	Detroit	elected	resigned, 1902	
Hill, Arthur	1901-1909	Saginaw	appointed/ elected	replaced Cocker, 1901; elected 1906	

Carey, Henry Westonrae	1902-1909	Manistee	elected		
White, Peter	1904-1908	Marquette	elected	died, 1908	Finding Aid
Knappen, Loyal Edwin	1904-1911	Grand Rapids	elected	resigned, 1911	
Sawyer, Walter Hulme	1906-1931	Hillsdale	elected	died, 1931	Finding Aid
Osborn, Chase Salmon	1908-1911	Sault Ste. Marie	appointed	replaced White; resigned, 1911	Finding Aid
Leland, Frank Bruce	1908-1923	Detroit	elected		
Beal, Junius Emery	1908-1939	Ann Arbor	elected		Finding Aid
Grant, John Henry	1909-1913	Manistee	appointed	replaced Hill; died, 1913	
Wright, Luther L.	1909-1913	Ironwood	Super. of Pub. Instrct.		
Hutchins, Harry Burns	1909-1920	Ann Arbor	Univeristy President		Finding Aid
Codd, George Pierre	1910-1911	Detroit	elected	resigned, 1911	
Clements, William Lawrence	1910-1933	Bay City	elected		Finding Aid
Bulkley, Harry Conant	1911-1917	Detroit	appointed	replaced Codd	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Hanchett, Benjamin Sawtell	1911-1929	Grand Rapids	appointed/ elected	replaced Knappen, 1911; elected, 1912; resigned, 1929	Finding Aid
Hubbard, Lucius Lee	1911-1933	Houghton	appointed/ elected	replaced Osborn, 1911; elected, 1912; resigned, 1933	Finding Aid
Comstock, William Alfred	1913	Alpena	appointed	replaced Grant	Finding Aid

Keeler, Fred L.	1913-1919	Mt. Pleasant	Super. of Pub. Instrct.		
Gore, Victor Michael	1914-1929	Benton Harbor	elected		
Murfin, James Orin	1918-1933, 1934-1937	Detroit	elected/appointed	elected, 1918; replaced Shorts, 1934	Finding Aid
Johnson, Thomas E.	1919-1926	Coldwater	Super. of Pub. Instrct.		
Burton, Marion LeRoy	1920-1925	Ann Arbor	President		
Stone, Ralph	1924-1939	Detroit	elected		Finding Aid
Lloyd, Alfred Henry	1925	Ann Arbor	Acting President		
Little, Clarence Cook	1925-1929	Ann Arbor	President		Finding Aid
Coffey, Wilford L.	1926-1927		Super. of Pub. Instrct.		
Pearce, Webster H.	1927-1933	Mt. Pleasant	Super. of Pub. Instrct.		
Cram, Esther March	1929-1943	Flint	appointed/elected	replaced Hanchett, 1929; elected, 1936	
Ruthven, Alexander Grant	1929-1951	Ann Arbor	President		Finding Aid
Shorts, R. Perry	1930-1934	Saginaw	elected	resigned, 1934	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Smith, Richard Root	1931-1937	Grand Rapids	appointed	replaced Sawyer	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Voelker, Paul F.	1933-1935	Battle Creek	Super. of Pub. Instrct.		
Shields, Edmund C.	1933-1935, 1938-1945	Lansing	appointed/elected	replaced Hubbard, 1933; elected 1938	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Hemans, Charles F.	1934-1941	Lansing	elected		
Cook, Franklin M.	1934-1941, 1942-1943	Hillsdale	elected/appointed	elected, 1934; replaced Burhans,	

				1942; died, 1943	
Keyworth, Maurice R.	1935	Detroit	Super. of Pub. Instrct.	died, 1935	
Elliott, Eugene B.	1935-1948	Lansing	Super. of Pub. Instrct.	appt. to replace Keyworth	
Crowley, David H.	1936-1943	Detroit	elected		
Lynch, John D.	1938-1945	Detroit	elected		
Kipke, Harry G.	1940-1947	Ypsilanti	elected		
Herbert, J. Joseph	1940-1955	Manistiquie	elected		Finding Aid
Burhans, Earl L.	1942	Paw Paw	elected	resigned, 1942	
Connable, Alfred B.	1942-1957	Kalamazoo	elected		Finding Aid
Baits, Vera Burridge	1943-1957	Grosse Pointe Park	appointed/ elected	replaced Cook, 1943; elected, 1950	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Bishop, R. Spencer	1944-1946	Flint	elected	died, 1946	
Hayward, Ralph A.	1944-1951	Parchment	elected	resigned, 1951	
Bonisteel, Roscoe O.	1946-1959	Ann Arbor	appointed/ elected	replaced Bishop, 1946; elected, 1952	Finding Aid
Eckert, Otto E.	1946-1961	Lansing	elected		
Kennedy, Charles S.	1946-1961	Detroit	elected		Finding Aid
Stevens, Kenneth M.	1948-1955	Detroit	elected		
Thurston, Lee M.	1949-1953	Lansing	Super. of Pub. Instrct.		
Van Wagoner, Murray D.	1951	Detroit	appointed	replaced Hayward	
Hatcher, Harlan Henthorne	1951-1967	Ann Arbor	President		Finding Aid
Doan, Leland I.	1952-1959	Midland	elected		

Taylor, Clair L.	1953-1957	Lansing	Super. of Pub. Instrct		
Adams, Paul L.	1956-1957	Sault Ste. Marie	elected	resigned, 1957	
Power, Eugene B.	1956-1966	Ann Arbor	elected	resigned, 1966	Finding Aid
Bartlett, Lynn M.	1957-1963	Grosse Pointe Woods	Super. of Pub. Instrct.		
Thurber, Donald M. D.	1958-1963	Grosse Pointe	appointed	replaced Adams	
Brablec, Carl	1958-1966	Roseville	elected	beginning of nine year terms for Regents	Finding Aid
Murphy, Irene Ellis	1958-1966	Birmingham	elected		Finding Aid
McInally, William K.	1960-1964	Jackson	elected	died, 1964	
Matthaei, Frederick C. (Sr.)	1960-1967	Ann Arbor	elected	resigned, 1967	
Sorenson, Allan R.	1962-1967	Midland	elected	resigned, 1967	
Goebel, Paul G.	1962-1970	Grand Rapids	elected		
Briggs, Robert Peter	1964-1968	Jackson	appointed	replaced McInally	Finding Aid
Cudlip, William B.	1964-1972	Detroit	elected		Finding Aid
Bentley, Alvin M.	1966-1969	Owosso	appointed	replaced Power; died, 1969	Finding Aid
Matthaei, Frederick C. (Jr.)	1967-1968	Birmingham	appointed	replaced Matthaei, Sr.	
Smith, Otis M.	1967-1970	Detroit	appointed	replaced Sorenson	Finding Aid
Brown, Robert J.	1967-1974	Kalamazoo	elected	return to eight year term for Regents	
Huebner, Gertrude V.	1967-1974	Bloomfield Hills	elected		Mirlyn Catalog Record

Lindemer, Lawrence B.	1968, 1969-1975	Stockbridge	appointed/ elected	repl. Briggs (68) & Bentley (69); elected (72); resigned (75)	Finding Aid
Fleming, Robben Wright	1968-1979, 1988	Ann Arbor	President		
Dunn, Gerald R.	1969-1984	Livonia	elected		Finding Aid
Nederlander, Robert E.	1969-1984	Detroit	elected		Finding Aid
Brown, Paul Walker	1971-1994	Petoskey	elected		
Waters, James L.	1971-1994	Muskegon	elected		
Baker, Deane	1973-1996	Ann Arbor	elected		Finding Aid
Power, Sarah Goddard	1975-1987	Ann Arbor	elected	died, 1987	Finding Aid
Roach, Thomas A.	1975-1990	Detroit	elected		Finding Aid
Laro, David	1975-1980	Flint	appointed	replaced Lindemer	
Smith, Allen T.	1979	Ann Arbor	Acting President		
Shapiro, Harold Tafler	1980-1987	Ann Arbor	President		
Varner, Nellie M.	1981-1996	Detroit	elected		
Nielson, Neal D.	1985-1992	Brighton	elected		
Smith, Veronica Latta	1985-1992	Grosse Ile	elected		
Power, Philip H.	1987-1998	Ann Arbor	appointed	replaced Sarah Goddard Power	Finding Aid
Duderstadt, James J.	1988-1995	Ann Arbor	President		Finding Aid
McFee, Shirley M.	1991-1998	Battle Creek	elected		
McGowan, Rebecca	1993-2008	Ann Arbor	elected		
Deitch, Laurence	1993-	Bingham	elected		

B.		Farms			
Horning, Daniel D.	1995-2002	Grand Haven	elected		
Newman, Andrea Fischer	1995-	Ann Arbor	elected		
Neal, Homer S.	1996-1997	Ann Arbor	Acting President		
Bollinger, Lee C.	1996-2001	Ann Arbor	President		
Maynard, Olivia P.	1997-2012	Goodrich	elected		
Taylor, S. Martin	1997-2012	Grosse Pointe Farms	elected		
Brandon, David	1999-2006	Ann Arbor	elected		
White, Katherine E.	1999-	Ann Arbor	elected		
White, B. Joseph	2002	Ann Arbor	Acting President		
Coleman, Mary Sue	2002-2014	Ann Arbor	President		
Richner, Andrew C.	2002-	Grosse Pointe Park	elected		
Darlow, Julia Donovan	2007-2014	Ann Arbor	elected		
Ilitch, Denise	2008-	Bingham Farms	elected		
Bernstein, Mark J.	2013-	Farmington Hills	elected		
Diggs, Shauna Ryder	2013-	Grosse Pointe	elected		
Mark S. Schlissel	2014-		President		
Michael J. Behm	2015-	Grand Blanc	elected		

Student Scrapbooks

Name	Date	Subject	
Ambrose, Grace S. Wilkins	1917-1925	gardening club, academics, student life	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Anderson, Leslie D.	1898-1901	correspondence, Webster Literary Society, commencement, "Free Cuba" movement	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Backus, Standish	1892-1901	Psi Upsilon fraternity, Gamma Delta Psi high school fraternity, banjo club, glee club, hazing, mixed media, emphasis on photographs	Finding Aid
Barry, Edmund D.	1872-1878	commencement, class day exercises, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and class rivalry, handwritten chart showing the numbers of men and women registered in the College of Literature for each year from 1869-76	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Bement, Constance	1901-1905	travel, music programs, theater programs, ephemera, County Fair	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Benson, Gertrude C.	1916-1920	Helen Newberry Residence Hall, vacation photos, social events, theater programs, dormitory life	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Brandt, Carl G.	1917-1920	campus buildings, class rivalry, news clippings, athletics (football), social events, music, religion, transportation, ephemera, and commencement, Delta Sigma Rho, Delta Theta Phi, Alpha Nu	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Bronson, Christine Frederica	the early 1890s	Michigan Military Academy, Ann Arbor High School, commencement, music programs, teacher education, University Musical Society	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Brown, Forman G.	1918-1920	campus buildings, class rivalry photographs, news clippings, student records, music, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record

Buckley, Sara Craig	1881-1884	medical school, commencement, and academics, letter of recommendation personally signed by President Angell	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Burns, Elizabeth Maria	1929-1916	photographs, news clippings, athletics (football), music, theater, Alpha Sigma Tau sorority, and ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Butterfield, Isaac Lawrence	1904-1909	athletics (football), social events, dance cards, law school, German club, theater photos, parades, music programs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Campbell, Charles F.	1901-1907	athletics (football, track, baseball), freshman card club, Zeta Psi fraternity, County Fair, and social events, emphasis on photographs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Caughey, Katrina May	1907-1911	social events, campus views, Omega Upsilon sorority, theater programs, concert programs, dance cards, vacation photos, freshman spread, athletics	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Choate, Wayne	1873-1874	commencement, University Hall, and social events	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Cleaveland, Holbrook G.	1889-1894	photographs, athletics (baseball), music, correspondence, news clippings, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Crane, Ethel Tracy	1915-1916	dance cards, Chi Omega sorority, photographs, ephemera, outdoor photography	Mirlyn Catalog Record
D'Ooge, Ida J	1906-1907	photographs, Theta Delta Chi sorority materials, music	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Dewey, Fred G.	1895-1904	news clippings, materials related to Detroit alumni	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Edmonds, A. Grace	1922-1923	social events, theater, music, Martha Cook residence hall, campus buildings, severe weather, commencement, emphasis on photographs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Edwards, Gladys Whelan	1915-1920	social events, dance cards, theater programs, Michigan Union Boat Club, Alpha Chi Omega sorority, Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, and campus	Mirlyn Catalog Record

		views, many large photographs	
Eggleston, Lulu J.H.	1908-1911	nursing school, social events, photograph depicting "operating room antics"	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Emerson, Pauline Olga	1914-1918	theater programs, social events, athletics (football), emphasis on text	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Fellows, Waldo Emerson	1911-1914	theater, music, Comedy Club, Druids, Sphinx	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Germann, Ruth Balsam	1912-1916	photographs, vacation, commencement, social events, class reunions, Punch Dansant, theater, music, news clippings, holidays, commencement, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Gomberg House	1951-1956	social events, cross-dressing, Michigras, dormitory life, athletics (intramural), mixed media, emphasis on photographs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Graham, Walter D.	1904-1908	athletics (baseball, football), social events, class rivalry, Michigamua, campus buildings, large photographs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Green, Frances	1910-1915	social events, campus buildings, commencement, theater programs, Wyvern, Deutsche Verein	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Harris, George Dewitt	1898-1901	correspondence, commencement, and Webster Literary Society	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Henkel, Margaret	1914-1917	athletics (football, track and field), music, social events, dance cards, student records, news clippings, theater, holidays, campus buildings, vacation, postcards, commencement, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Hinchman, Ford Archer	1917-1919	student life, World War I correspondence with parents	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Hinman, Edward C.	1869-1877	commencement, social events, class day exercises, dance cards	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Hinman, John F.	1878-1880	commencement, dance cards, class day exercises, Chi Psi fraternity, class rivalry	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Honecker, Mildred	1901-1908	Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority,	Mirlyn Catalog Record

Ione		theater programs, music programs, social events, ephemera	
Housel, William Stuart	1920-1924	athletics (boxing), Civil Engineering, glee club, Society of Les Voyageurs, Web & Flange, social events, dance cards, class rivalry, campus buildings, outdoor activities, mixed media, emphasis on photographs	Finding Aid
Huey, Margaret	1927-1934	social events, music programs, Kappa Delta sorority, athletics, School of Nursing	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Jewell, Ogden	1893-1896	photographs, outdoor activities, music, personal correspondence	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Johnson, C.O.	1904-1911	class rivalry, campus buildings, Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and athletics, photograph of the first crowd ever at Ferry Field	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Johnston, Dorothy Merle	1914-1916	theater, dance cards, Westminster House sorority, photographs, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Judson, Everett	1911-1916	theater performances and programs, music programs, social events, emphasis on photographs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Kapp, Frank Albert	1907-1910	athletics (football), theater performances, Michigan Union Circus, Michigamua society, cross-dressing	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Kipke, Harry G.	1921-1940s	news clippings, Sphinx society, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, athletics (football, baseball, basketball), University Marching Band	Finding Aid
Kresge, E.B.	1898-1901	photographs, Law Department materials, news clippings, animated mixed media	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Lambert, Marguerite Novy	1910s-1920s	music, dance cards, commencement, athletics (football), social events, holidays, summer camp, Helen Newberry Residence Hall, Ann Arbor, family, ephemera	Finding Aid
Lang, Chester Henry	1909-1915	photographs, dance cards,	Mirlyn Catalog Record

		campus buildings, athletics (football, track and field, baseball), Marching Band, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, class rivalry, Sphinx society, Michigamua society, transportation, outdoor activities, news clippings, student records, social events, ephemera	
Lang, Josephine Violet	1917-1921	dance cards, photographs, music, Pi Beta Phi sorority, news clippings, theater, holidays, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Low, Emile Reed	1907-1911	photography, music, fraternity life, class rivalry, cross-dressing, theater	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Lowe, Stanley T	1918-1921	Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity, campus buildings, athletics (rowing), Triangle fraternity, dance cards, news clippings, commencement, Ann Arbor High School, student records, Trigon fraternity, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Lundell, Rena Marguerite	1911-1912	photographs, cross-dressing, sorority life, class rivalry, news clippings, outdoor photographs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Martinek, Edward M.	1916-1921	photographs, campus buildings, athletics (football, track and field), fashion, class rivalry, World War I	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Matthaei, Frederick Carl	1910-1914	photographs, athletics (baseball), commencement, class rivalry, outdoor activities, news clippings, student records, postcards, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
McKean, Josiah	1912-1914	photographs, campus buildings, class rivalry, Alpha Pi fraternity, athletics (football), cross-dressing	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Meurin, Ruth Olson	1929-1937	high school, School of Nursing, commencement, athletics(football), class rivalry	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Miller, Donald Crandon	1906-1909	photographs, dance cards, music, theater, Sphinx society, student records, social events,	Mirlyn Catalog Record

		class rivalry, athletics (football, track and field, baseball), Psi Upsilon fraternity, news clippings, Michigamua society, postcards, class reunions, Chapter House, Sphinx society, ephemera	
Munn, Glenn G.	1910-1914	photographs, cross-dressing, Michigan Daily staff, fraternity life, music, and personal sketches	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Norton, Cecil A.	1916-1918	photographs, Engineering Department, athletics (basketball, football), religion, holidays, commencement, Tucker Club, campus buildings, transportation, news clippings, postcards, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Peabody, Sherwood Raymond	1870-1874	social events, class day exercises, commencement, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, mixed media, paper ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Phillips, Julia Magruder	1891-1904	photographs, athletics, news clippings, correspondence, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Pierce, Duncan Haldane	1904-1907	Psi Upsilon fraternity, social events, dance cards, athletics (football, baseball), early automobiles, Michigamua, cross-dressing, County Fair, auto racing	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Potter, Louise	1912-1916	collegiate sorosis, social events, dance cards, theater programs, athletics, Wyvern	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Pritz, Walter H.	1908-1912	campus buildings, class rivalry, social events, vacation photos, theater programs, mixed media, swatch of fabric from a "freshman cap"	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Rockwood, George Wenger	1920-1923	news clippings, student records, athletics (football, track and field, baseball, and swimming), class rivalry, family photographs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Rupright, Howard Jesse	1912-1915	dance cards, Engineering Department, photographs, class	Mirlyn Catalog Record

		rivalry, commencement, social events, modes of transportation	
Ryan, Mack	1920s	Kappa Sigma fraternity, class rivalry, cross-dressing, J-Hop, County Fair, dance cards, theater programs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Satterthwaite, Josephine Marie Hayden	1911-1915	collegiate sorosis, Acacia, theater performances, athletics, social events, dance cards, Wyvern, sorority life, holidays, Mortar Board	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Sherman, Herman Samuel	1917-1922	campus buildings, athletics (football), Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity, Tau Beta Pi fraternity, class rivalry, military training, social events, music, marching band, dance cards, mixed media, ephemera, photographs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Sims, Edwin W.	1891-1908	news clippings, Republican Party political materials, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Sink, Maude Edna Ford	1900-1916	photographs, campus buildings, class rivalry, Medical School, athletics, theater, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Slocum, James E.	1880-1885	glee club, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, musical performances, athletics (baseball)	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Slusser, Jean Paul	1905-1907	news clippings, music, ephemera, commencement, campus buildings, athletics (track and field)	Finding Aid
Starr, Milton P.	1921-1925	photographs, campus buildings, transportation, athletics (football), class rivalry, commencement, news clippings, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Stebbins, Francis B.	1913-1917	photographs, athletics (track and field, football), theater, campus buildings, Psi Upsilon fraternity, news clippings, student records, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Strong, Homer D.	1921-1925	athletics (football, cheerleading), Alpha Kappa Psi fraternity, theater programs,	Mirlyn Catalog Record

		campus buildings, marching band, emphasis on photographs	
Swift, Iva Irene	1916-1917	postcards, Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, news clippings, athletics (football), music, comedy, commencement, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Thomas, John P.	1910-1915	photographs, Lambda Chi Alpha materials, news clippings, commencement, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Thornquist, Russell A.	1920-1923	athletics (basketball), Phi Delta Theta, vacation, marching band, student records, music, dance cards, holidays, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Tinkham, Ralph Russell	1870-1905	photographs of outdoor landscapes, photographs of outdoor activities, Engineering Department materials, news clippings, dance cards, music, Ann Arbor High School, ephemera, photographs of campus buildings, campus landscapes, commencement, class rivalry, athletics (football, Ferry Field), social events	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Underwood, William Thomas	1870s	Psi Upsilon fraternity, commencement, campus life, emphasis on newspaper clippings	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Van Slyke, Irene	1919-1921	photographs, social events, Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, dance cards, music, religion, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Wellford, Harry Alexander	1916-1918	photographs, outdoor activities, music, University of Michigan Marching Band, Druids	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Whedon, Sara	Class of 1889	news clippings, holidays, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
White, Milo Armstrong	1898-1904	photographs of campus buildings, social events, Michigamua society, news clippings, athletics (football, track and field), Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, student records, theater, dance cards, music,	Mirlyn Catalog Record

		ephemera	
Wilbanks, Krekel Dillon	1900-1901	news clippings, athletics (football), holidays, and sketches of Law professors and students	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Wilson, Alfred W.	1917-1918	photographs, theater, news clippings, student records, ephemera, Engineering Department, music, athletics (football), commencement, social events, 1918 Influenza mask with its original case	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Wilson, Dorothy Roth	1932-1936	photographs, student records, news clippings, dance cards, holidays, social events, athletics (rifle shooting), Pi Beta Phi sorority, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Wines, Harold D.	1908-1912	news clippings, Ann Arbor High School, postcards, Engineering Department materials	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Wixson, Willard Wendell	1915	photographs, campus buildings, commencement, news clippings, athletics (football), postcards, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Wright, Audrey L.	1926-1929	Betsey Barbour House, social events, athletics (women's, football), theater programs, mixed media, ephemera, emphasis on photographs	Mirlyn Catalog Record
Wright, Edward Pulteney	1913-1916	photographs, campus buildings, class photographs, Chi Psi Gard fraternity, Sphinx, Druids, dance cards, ephemera	Mirlyn Catalog Record

Tuition & Fees (1843-2013)

The following list includes information about tuition and fees charged by the University of Michigan from 1843 to present. The list is organized according to the academic year and includes the publication and its location. Tuition information comes from the General Register (a publication of the Office of the Registrar) Course Bulletins (published by individual Colleges and Schools), and for later years, from the Office of the Registrar website. For earlier years, links direct to a digitized copy of the General Register, courtesy of HathiTrust, while later years direct to PDF copies. For various years in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, tuition information has been digitized from individual school and college bulletins, including the Ross School of Business, the College of Engineering, the Law School, the College of Literature, Science & the Arts, and the Medical School. If you are interested in finding tuition information for other colleges and schools during these years, please consult the [General Register](#).

Please note that while the tuition information is given for an academic year, the actual figures may reflect an earlier academic year, depending on how the University reported these figures in the General Register and Bulletins. For example, the tuition figures listed in the 1984-1985 General Register may be what the University charged for the 1983-1984 academic year.

Year	Collection/Book	Location	Link
1843-44	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1844-45	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1845-46	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1846-47	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1847-48	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1848-49	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1849-50	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858-1859	Full Text
1850-51	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1851-52	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1852-53	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1853-54	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1854-55	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1855-56	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1856-57	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1857-58	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1858-59	UM General Register	1843/1844-1858/1859	Full Text
1859-60	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text

1860-61	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text
1861-62	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text
1862-63	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text
1863-64	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text
1864-65	UM General Register	1859/1860-1864/1865	Full Text
1865-66	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1866-67	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1867-68	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1868-69	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1869-70	UM General Register	1864/1865-1869/1870	Full Text
1870-71	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1871-72	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1872-73	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1873-74	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1874-75	UM General Register	1870/1871-1874/1875	Full Text
1875-76	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1876-77	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1877-78	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1878-79	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1879-80	UM General Register	1875/1876-1879/1880	Full Text
1880-81	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1881-82	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1882-83	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1883-84	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1884-85	UM General Register	1880/1881-1884/1885	Full Text
1885-86	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1886-87	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1887-88	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1888-89	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1889-90	UM General Register	1885/1886-1889/1890	Full Text
1890-91	UM General Register	1890/1891	Full Text
1891-92	UM General Register	1891/1892-1893/1894	Full Text

1892-93	UM General Register	1891/1892-1893/1894	Full Text
1893-94	UM General Register	1891/1892-1893/1894	Full Text
1894-95	UM General Register	1894/1895-1896/1897	Full Text
1895-96	UM General Register	1894/1895-1896/1897	Full Text
1896-97	UM General Register	1894/1895-1896/1897	Full Text
1897-98	UM General Register	1897/1898-1899/1900	Full Text
1898-99	UM General Register	1897/1898-1899/1900	Full Text
1899-1900	UM General Register	1897/1898-1899/1900	Full Text
1900-01	UM General Register	1900/1901-1902/1903	Full Text
1901-02	UM General Register	1900/1901-1902/1903	Full Text
1902-03	UM General Register	1900/1901-1902/1903	Full Text
1903-04	UM General Register	1903/1904	Full Text
1904-05	UM General Register	1904-1905	Full Text
1905-06	UM General Register	1905-1906	Full Text
1906-07	UM General Register	1906/1907	Full Text
1907-08	UM General Register	1907/1908	Full Text
1908-09	UM General Register	1908/1909	Full Text
1909-10	UM General Register	1909/1910	Full Text
1910-11	UM General Register	1910/1911	Full Text
1911-12	UM General Register	1911/1912	Full Text
1912-13	UM General Register	1912/1913	Full Text
1913-14	UM General Register	1913/1914	Full Text
1914-15	UM General Register	1914/1915	Full Text
1915-16	UM General Register	1915/1916	Full Text
1916-17	UM General Register	1916/1917	Full Text
1917-18	UM General Register	1917/1918	Full Text
1918-19	UM General Register	1918/1919	Full Text
1919-20	UM General Register	1919/1920	Full Text
1920-21	UM General Register	1920/1921	Full Text
1921-22	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1922-23	UM General Register	1922/1923	Full Text

1923-24	UM General Register	1923/1924	Full Text
1924-25	UM General Register	1924/1925	Full Text
1925-26	UM General Register	1925/1926	Full Text
1926-27	UM General Register	1926/1927	Full Text
1927-28	UM General Register	1927/1928	Full Text
1928	UM General Register	1929/1930, pt.11-pt.17	Full Text
1929	UM General Register	1930/1931, pt.11-pt.18	Full Text
1930	UM General Register	1931/1932, pt.11-pt.18	Full Text
1931	UM General Register	1932/1933, pt.10-pt.19	Full Text
1932-33	UM General Register	1932/1933	Full Text
1933-34	UM General Register	1934/1935, pt.11-pt.19	Full Text
1934-35	UM General Register	1935-1936, pt. 18	Full Text
1935-36	UM General Register	1935-1936 v.2	Full Text
1936-37	UM General Register	1936/1937	Full Text
1937-38	UM General Register	1937/1938	Full Text
1938-39	UM General Register	1938/1939	Full Text
1939-40	UM General Register	1939/1940	Full Text
1940-41	UM General Register	1940/1941	Full Text
1941-42	UM General Register	1941/1942	Full Text
1942-43	UM General Register	1942/1943	Full Text
1943-44	UM General Register	1943/1944	Full Text
1944-45	UM General Register	1944/1945	Full Text
1945-46	UM General Register	1945/1946	Full Text
1946-47	UM General Register	1946/1947	Full Text
1947-48	UM General Register	1947/1948	Full Text
1948-49	UM General Register	1948/1949	Full Text
1949-50	UM General Register	1949/1950	Full Text
1950-51	UM General Register	1950/1951	Full Text
1951-52	UM General Register	1952/1953	Full Text
1952-53	UM General Register	1952/1953	Full Text
1953-54	UM General Register	1953/1954	Full Text
1954-55	UM General Register	1954/1955	Full Text

1955-56	UM General Register	1955/1956	Full Text
1956-57	UM General Register	1956/1957	Full Text
1957-58	UM General Register	1957/1958	Full Text
1958-59	UM General Register	1958/1959	Full Text
1959-60	UM General Register	1959/1960	Full Text
1960-61	UM General Register	1960/1961	Full Text
1961-62	UM General Register	1961/1962	Full Text
1962-63	UM General Register	1962/1963	Full Text
1963-64	UM General Register	1963/1964	Full Text
1964-65	UM General Register	1964/1965	Full Text
1965-66	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1966-67	UM General Register	1966/1967	Full Text
1967-68	UM General Register	1967/1968	Full Text
1968-69	UM General Register	1968/1969	Full Text
1969-70	UM General Register	1969/1970	Full Text
1970-71	UM General Register	1970/1971	Full Text
1971-72	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1972-73	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1973-74	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1974-75	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1975-76	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1976-77	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 2	PDF
1977-78	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1978-79	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1979-80	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1980-81	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1981-82	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1982-83	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1983-84	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF

1984-85	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1985-86	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1986-87	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1987-88	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1988-89	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1989-90	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1990-91	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1991-92	Office of the Registrar, Publications	Box 3	PDF
1992-93	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1993-94	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1994-95	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1995-96	University Publications	Various Bulletins	PDF
1996-97	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
1997-98	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
1998-99	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar (Wayback Machine)	Archived Website
1999- 2000	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2000-01	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2001-02	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2002-03	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2003-04	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2004-05	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2005-06	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2006-07	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2007-08	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2008-09	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2009-10	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2010-11	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2011-12	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF
2012-13	University of Michigan	Website - Office of the Registrar	PDF

Women's Athletics at the University of Michigan

Physical Training - the Early Days

Twenty years after women were first admitted to the University of Michigan there were still few programs for women and no physical place on campus women could call their own. The Women's League began as an organization in 1890 but the building that now houses the League was not opened until 1929. Classes in physical education (first offered in 1894), the construction of Barbour Gymnasium for women (completed in 1898), and the organization of the Women's Athletic Association (WAA - 1905), along with the Women's League, answered the need for programs and places women could call their own.

Even more than an athletic facility, Barbour Gymnasium was the center for women's social events. The Women's Athletic Association and the Women's League encompassed all athletic, recreation, and social activities for women. The two most prestigious positions for women students were the presidencies of the League and of WAA.

(The quotes below, unless otherwise identified, are from Sheryl Szady, "The History of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women at the University of Michigan" PhD dissertation, UM 1987)

In response to the concern regarding physical stamina, colleges and universities developed programs of "physical training" to monitor and promote the health of their women students. Michigan's President James B. Angell appointed Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, a physician and an 1875 Michigan Medical School graduate, as the first Dean of Women in 1896 to supervise the women students. Within her responsibilities were the provision for physical training of the women students, the monitoring of their health, and personal counseling. However women students had participated in organized physical activities prior to this appointment.

In 1893-94 the recreational sport activities for the women students were not organized: A University report noted that "The favorite amusements of the college girls are walking and tennis...There is no gymnasium as yet in operation... The walk around the campus, one mile in length, is also patronized by those in search of exercise."

"With the opening of the Waterman Gymnasium in the fall of 1894, physical training for women was offered during morning hours by an instructor of the men's gymnasium, Keene Fitzpatrick. The philosophy of the physical training program is evident from a statement about the new building: "In the conduct of the gymnasium the aim is not so much the development of a few gymnastic experts as the provision of wholesome physical exercise for the many.' -- U of M Catalog, 1894-1895."

"The classes consisted of muscular strengthening and improvement; exercises (known as "correctives") , basketball, and Swedish gymnastics... In 1897-98 the instruction included tennis, basketball, gymnastic games, and bicycling." Physical education remained compulsory for both men and women throughout most of the departments at the University until 1969.

Interclass and Intercollegiate Competition

"The inclusion of basketball in the physical training regimen was the first competitive team sport for women at the University of Michigan...The basketball game in the Open Day [exhibition games] of 1898 featured the freshman team playing the sophomore team for the University championship." Though called open, male spectators were allowed in by invitation only. The winner was to play Michigan State Normal College (now Eastern Michigan University) -- this is the first recorded intercollegiate match for a women's team.

Obeying the guidelines of the national association, the Athletic Conference of American College Women, Women's Athletic Association teams did not participate in intercollegiate competition before 1920. However, UM women joined local groups as individuals and competed with women from other colleges in this way. It was to be over fifty years before women's varsity teams were established.

For many years the University discouraged nationally sponsored competitions, "It will be our policy not to train individuals specifically for AAU meets. If individuals wish to enter Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) meets, the individuals should not be sponsored by the University of Michigan." (Department of Physical Education for Women report, 1955)

Give Me an "M"!

"Although women "lacked the incentive of the block M," other forms of recognition existed. A perpetual silver trophy cup was awarded to the University women's basketball champions of 1905... A schedule of athletic awards was adopted by the WAA in 1909.... in contrast to the varsity block M awarded to men for participation on intercollegiate teams, however, class numerals were awarded to women for competing on a class team in a similar matter to the men's program." It would take many more years for women to gain the right to win a Michigan "M" for their athletic achievements.

Traditions and Broken Barriers

Swimming, dance, golf, and gymnastics have long been offered to women students. Participation in other activities required the persistence of students and staff over many decades. "A men's rifle club was organized at Michigan for competitive purposes in 1907. When a woman entered the rifle range in December 1915 and proceeded to give an excellent exhibition of shooting skills, the men were amazed, dismayed, and hoped that she would not compete for a position on their team. She did not." But, a rifle class was offered to women in 1922 and women entered an intercollegiate challenge match later that year.

The Margaret Bell Years

The Director of the Department of Physical Education for Women (DPEW) for 34 years (1923-1957), Bell was also a University Health Service physician. She did not support varsity competition as she felt neither the students nor the equipment were prepared for it, "I think a girl

should be a girl. The social position of women does not stand this exploitation and competition." (Bell quoted in Michigan Daily 10/19/24).

She also believed "that participation in varsity athletics could disrupt the functioning of the female reproductive system." This was a widely held theory, first espoused in the late nineteenth century but still affecting women's sports for decades afterward. (Margaret Bell, "The Doctor Discusses Basketball" quoted in Szady thesis)

Bell was a strong supporter of the Women's Athletic Association which continued to act as the "recreational arm" of the DPEW until 1957. She encouraged Women's League funding for the WAA, and intercollegiate "play days" of team competition, luncheon and tea. Throughout her tenure, Bell maintained that, "Michigan women have never felt the need for intercollegiate competition...adequate competition is provided at home in the intramural play between the dormitories, league houses and sororities..." (Bell, quoted in Szady thesis)

Marie Hartwig and an Era of Change

Hartwig had been with the DPEW since the 1930s and assumed leadership of the department's recreational programs with Margaret Bell's retirement in 1957. During her tenure, student interest in the WAA waned and there was increased pressure from students and faculty to allow greater extramural competition. At issue were funds for competition beyond the previous travel limit of four meets, no more than 75 miles distant, and the greater attractiveness of events sponsored by the AAU and other outside agencies. When sports at the University underwent an administrative shift in the late 1960s, the status of women's sports were left in a sort of limbo between true intercollegiate organization and reliance on a system of individual sports clubs. This often put U of M women, competing against teams with full varsity status at their school, at a disadvantage.

Show Me the Money!

Various means of supporting athletic programs for women included "tag days" in the "teens, sponsored by the Women's Athletic Association and the Women's League, and Lantern Day. The WAA did not depend on the DPEW for funding, though WAA expenditures required DPEW's approval. Sports funds were also "used to underwrite individual sport tea socials and publicity." (Szady thesis)

Serious attempts to increase University funding began in 1958. Even in the 1960s, women's athletics continued to be supported through such activities as the Michigras celebration, Cinema Guild income and sales of apples, calendars, golf and tennis balls, and riflery ammunition. By 1990, the number of varsity sports for women had grown to eleven, (gymnastics, softball, cross country, soccer, track, and golf were added, synchronized swimming was dropped) and total spending for women's athletics had increased from \$100,000 to \$2.4 million.

The Impact of Title IX

The turning point in the development of women's intercollegiate sports at the University came in 1972, when the United States Congress passed Title IX of the Education Amendment Act. Title IX banned sexual discrimination in education programs which received federal funding. In the realm of athletics, it required universities which received federal funding to provide equal athletic opportunities for men and women.

In the early 1970s, women athletes at Michigan had complained that the university distributed scholarships unfairly, provided women with less coaching time than men, allocated less travel money to women, and denied equal opportunities for the recruitment of women athletes. Forced to respond to both Title IX and the complaints, President Robben Fleming established the Committee to Study Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (chaired by Eunice Burns) in 1973 to investigate the development of women's intercollegiate (varsity) sports. Upon the recommendations of the Burns Committee's final report, the University established six varsity sports for women in the 1974/75 school year: tennis, basketball, swimming and diving, synchronized swimming, volleyball, and field hockey.

The new women's athletic program was placed under the administrative control of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics and the Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics. Marie Hartwig was named the first women's athletic director.

From 1974 to 1981, women's sports at Michigan operated according to the rules of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women, a national organization that provided women's athletics with an alternative to the NCAA. Michigan's women's teams competed in two intercollegiate associations, one statewide and one regional.

The Phyllis Ocker Era

In 1977 Phyllis Ocker, former field hockey coach was named associate director of athletics for women's athletics. In 1981 women's varsity sports at the university came under the aegis of the NCAA, and began competing in the Big Ten conference. This was a controversial move as many women believed it decreased the amount of input women had in the administration and development of their varsity sports and represented a very different philosophy of women's sports than that of the AIAW.

The University's compliance with Title IX was slow, leading to the filing of additional complaints and to investigations by the Department of Health Education and Welfare in the late 1970s. These, in turn, led to an expansion of the women's program and an increase in financial support for women athletes, although it was not until 1989 that the University fully complied with Title IX in the area of scholarships.

Michigan Women in the Olympics

A number of Michigan women have competed in the Olympics. Some, including Micki King, Michigan's only female gold medalist, competed and trained under the auspices of the Women's Athletic Association. Since 1982, varsity swimmers, divers, gymnasts and track athletes have represented the United States and Canada in Olympic competition.

For more information about the University of Michigan's Olympians, please visit [Michigan in the Olympics](#)

Collections

- Department of Physical Education for Women records [Finding Aid](#)
- Women's Athletics (University of Michigan), 1972-1990 [Finding Aid](#)
- Athletic Department (University of Michigan) records [Finding Aid](#)
- Women's Athletic Association records, 1905-1962 [Finding Aid](#)
- Marie Hartwig papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Joyce Lindeman papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Eunice Burns papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Elizabeth H. Giese papers [Finding Aid](#)
- Marcia Federbush papers [Finding Aid](#)