



THE MAKING OF A GREAT UNIVERSITY

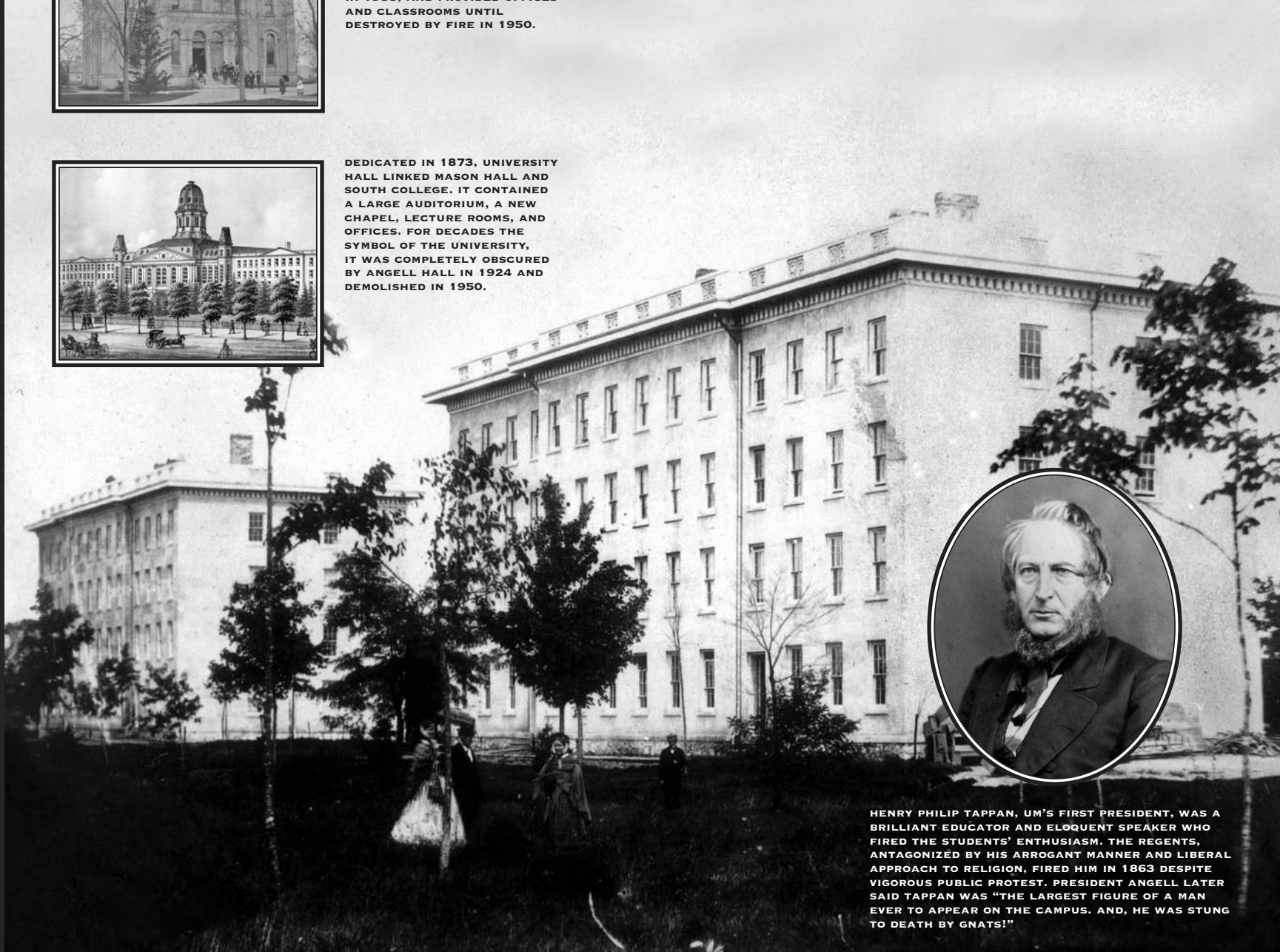


THE LAW BUILDING, COMPLETED IN 1863 NORTH OF MASON HALL, WAS EXPANDED AND REMODELED MANY TIMES. IT WAS RENAMED HAVEN HALL AFTER THE LAW QUADRANGLE WAS COMPLETED IN 1933, AND PROVIDED OFFICES AND CLASSROOMS UNTIL DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1950.



DEDICATED IN 1873, UNIVERSITY HALL LINKED MASON HALL AND SOUTH COLLEGE. IT CONTAINED A LARGE AUDITORIUM, A NEW CHAPEL, LECTURE ROOMS, AND OFFICES. FOR DECADES THE SYMBOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, IT WAS COMPLETELY OBSCURED BY ANGELL HALL IN 1924 AND DEMOLISHED IN 1950.

MASON HALL AND SOUTH COLLEGE CA. 1860



HENRY PHILIP TAPPAN, UM'S FIRST PRESIDENT, WAS A BRILLIANT EDUCATOR AND ELOQUENT SPEAKER WHO FIRED THE STUDENTS' ENTHUSIASM. THE REGENTS, ANTAGONIZED BY HIS ARROGANT MANNER AND LIBERAL APPROACH TO RELIGION, FIRED HIM IN 1863 DESPITE VIGOROUS PUBLIC PROTEST. PRESIDENT ANGELL LATER SAID TAPPAN WAS "THE LARGEST FIGURE OF A MAN EVER TO APPEAR ON THE CAMPUS. AND, HE WAS STUNG TO DEATH BY GNATS!"

When classes began in 1841, Mason Hall (left) housed classrooms, a chapel, a library, a museum, and dormitory rooms. Two professors taught thirteen students Greek, Latin, mathematics, and rhetoric. South College (right), a second classroom-dormitory block, was added in 1849.

Henry P. Tappan, UM's first president (1852-1863), envisioned a great university that would make Ann Arbor "a new Athens." An early advocate of scientific research and the practical use of knowledge, he added

an observatory, a chemical laboratory, and a law building. Affirming UM's nonsectarian nature, he recruited intellectually distinguished young men to join the existing faculty of Protestant clergymen. He ridiculed providing "vast dormitories for the night's sleep, instead of creating libraries and laboratories for the day's work." After 1858 students lived in rooming houses. Briefly, after the Civil War, UM was the nation's largest university with 32 professors and more than 1,200 students, over half in medicine and law.

Tappan's vision was advanced by James B. Angell, who added over 30 buildings during his presidency (1871-1909). Latin and Greek were no longer required, seminar teaching was introduced, and laboratories and clinical teaching expanded. Colleges, schools, and departments evolved: Dentistry and Homeopathic Medicine 1875, Pharmacy 1876, Engineering 1895, and Forestry 1903. Angell staunchly supported coeducation. Foreign student enrollment rose, especially from China, after Angell's two years there as U.S. minister.



STUDENT SURVEYORS FROM THE ENGINEERING CLASS OF 1875, THE PREVIOUS YEAR PROFESSOR JOSEPH B. DAVIS HAD ORGANIZED THE FIRST SURVEYING FIELD WORK CAMP IN THE NATION. HE ADVISED HIS STUDENTS, "YOUNG MEN, WHEN THEORY AND PRACTICE DIFFER, USE YOUR HORSE SENSE!"



DR. ELIZA MOSHER, AN 1875 GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, WAS PERSUADED BY PRESIDENT ANGELL TO GIVE UP HER PRIVATE PRACTICE IN 1896 TO BECOME THE FIRST DEAN OF WOMEN. AS PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE IN THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT, SHE WAS ALSO THE UNIVERSITY'S FIRST FEMALE FACULTY MEMBER.

PRESIDENT JAMES BURRILL ANGELL (CIRCLED), WHO SOUGHT TO MAKE MICHIGAN "PART OF THE GREAT WORLD OF SCHOLARS," WITH HIS DISTINGUISHED FACULTY IN 1876. TO HIS IMMEDIATE RIGHT SIT LATIN PROFESSOR HENRY SIMMONS FRIEZE, THREE-TIME ACTING PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY MUSICAL SOCIETY, AND HISTORY PROFESSOR CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, WHO INTRODUCED THE SEMINAR METHOD.

