



DETROIT OBSERVATORY, 1858
 COMPLETED IN 1858 ON A HILL NORTHEAST OF CAMPUS, THE DETROIT OBSERVATORY DEMONSTRATED PRESIDENT TAPPAN'S COMMITMENT TO PRACTICAL SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION. DETROIT BUSINESSMEN, EAGER FOR AN ACCURATE TIMEKEEPING SERVICE, PROVIDED FUNDING. DIRECTOR FRANZ BRUNNOW WAS UM'S FIRST PH.D. PROFESSOR AND BECAME TAPPAN'S SON-IN-LAW. THE OBSERVATORY, STRIPPED OF LATER ADDITIONS AND RESTORED, WITH ITS TWO ORIGINAL TELESCOPES, REOPENED AS A MUSEUM IN 1999.

INSET: THE MERIDIAN CIRCLE TELESCOPE, THE MOST ACCURATE WAY TO CALCULATE TIME IN 1854.

BARBOUR & WATERMAN GYMNASIUMS, CA. 1900
 THE FIRST ORGANIZED CAMPUS SPORTS WERE CRICKET IN 1860 AND BASEBALL IN 1863. FOR YEARS STUDENTS LOBBIED FOR PERMANENT ATHLETIC FACILITIES, CLAIMING THAT A GYMNASIUM WOULD HELP REDUCE ROWDYISM. WATERMAN GYMNASIUM FOR MEN (RIGHT) WAS COMPLETED IN 1894 ON THE SITE OF THE ORIGINAL BASEBALL DIAMOND. TWO YEARS LATER BARBOUR GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN (LEFT) WAS ADDED WITH SOCIAL ROOMS AND AN OFFICE FOR THE NEW DEAN OF WOMEN, DR. ELIZA MOSHER. BOTH GYMS WERE DEMOLISHED IN 1977 AND REPLACED BY THE DOW CHEMISTRY BUILDING IN 1989.



LEFT: STUDENTS AT THE 1914 J-HOP IN WATERMAN GYM FORMED THE TRADITIONAL BLOCK N.



CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 1870s
 BUILT IN 1856 AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT TAPPAN, THE "CHEMICAL LABORATORY FOR ANALYTICAL COURSES" WAS ONE OF THE FIRST IN THE WORLD DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LABORATORY INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY. ORIGINALLY ONLY THREE ROOMS, IT WAS EXPANDED MANY TIMES, AND PROVIDED 135 LAB BENCHES BY 1868. AFTER A NEW CHEMISTRY BUILDING WAS ERECTED IN 1909, THE ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT OCCUPIED THE OLD BUILDING UNTIL IT WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1981.



RIGHT: STUDENTS AT WORK IN THE LABORATORY, 1887.



MEDICAL BUILDING
 THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT BEGAN IN 1850 IN THIS GREEK REVIVAL BUILDING ON EAST UNIVERSITY. A PIONEER IN MEDICAL EDUCATION, IT CONTAINED LABORATORIES, LECTURE ROOMS, AND A LARGE AMPHITHEATER FOR DISSECTION WHEN CADAVERS WERE AVAILABLE. THE FOUR-STORY WING AT THE REAR WAS ADDED IN 1864. THE BUILDING WAS REPLACED BY RANDALL PHYSICS LABORATORY IN 1914.



RIGHT: THE MEDICAL SCHOOL ATTRACTED MANY OF THE FIRST WOMEN STUDENTS.



ENGINEERING LABORATORY
 ENGINEERING CLASSES HAD BEEN TAUGHT IN THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT BEGINNING IN 1853. THIS LABORATORY, BEGUN IN 1885, WAS EXPANDED SEVERAL TIMES, PROVIDING DRAWING ROOMS, TESTING MACHINES, STEAM ENGINES, AND A 70-FOOT TOWER WITH A WATER TANK FOR HYDRAULIC WORK. A SEPARATE COLLEGE BY 1895, ENGINEERING DOMINATED THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CAMPUS FOR A CENTURY. THE LABORATORY ITSELF WAS REPLACED BY THE UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY IN 1956.

INSET: ORIGINAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY, 1882, KNOWN AS THE "LITTLE SCIENTIFIC BLACKSMITH SHOP."



HOSPITAL PAVILIONS FROM CAMPUS, CA. 1880
 ONE OF THE ORIGINAL FOUR FACULTY HOUSES WAS CONVERTED IN 1869 INTO THE FIRST UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL IN THE NATION. LONG WOODEN PAVILIONS ADDED TO THE REAR WERE DESIGNED TO BE BURNED IN CASE OF CONTAMINATION. THE STRUCTURE WAS REPLACED BY A NEW CHEMISTRY BUILDING IN 1909. NOTE THE FORMALITY OF STUDENT DRESS.

INSET: PAVILION INTERIOR.

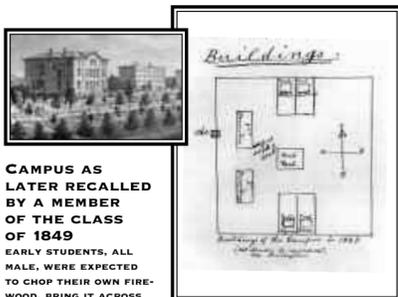


UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CAMPUS, 1907



GENERAL LIBRARY
 COMPLETED IN 1883, THE GENERAL LIBRARY ALSO HOUSED THE UNIVERSITY'S ART COLLECTION. WITH AN IMPRESSIVE FOUR-STORY, SEMICIRCULAR READING ROOM AND TWIN TOWERS, ONE WITH CLOCK AND CHIMES, IT WAS A CAMPUS LANDMARK FOR DECADES. IN 1917 THE BUILDING WAS DEMOLISHED EXCEPT FOR THE FIREPROOF STACKS THAT WERE INCORPORATED INTO WHAT BECAME THE GRADUATE LIBRARY.

INSET: READING ROOM WITH HEROIC STATUE OF "MICHIGAN" BY RENOWNED ANN ARBOR SCULPTOR RANDOLPH ROGERS.



CAMPUS AS LATER RECALLED BY A MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1849
 EARLY STUDENTS, ALL MALE, WERE EXPECTED TO CHOP THEIR OWN FIREWOOD, BRING IT ACROSS THE MUDDY CAMPUS FROM THE CENTRAL WOOD YARD, AND CARRY WATER UP TO THEIR ROOMS FROM THE WELL. IN ALL WEATHER THEY USED THE LATRINE BEHIND THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS. ROOMS WERE LIT BY CANDLES OR THE FIRE IN AN IRON STOVE. MEALS WERE TAKEN AT PRIVATE HOMES NEARBY. STUDENTS OFTEN STOPPED TO CHAT NEAR THE STILE STEPS AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE FENCE SURROUNDING CAMPUS.

ABOVE LEFT: CAMPUS FROM STATE AND NORTH UNIVERSITY AT THE END OF TAPPAN'S PRESIDENCY, 1863. NOTE THE STILE ON THE FENCE AT LEFT.



BY THE END OF JAMES B. ANGELL'S 38-YEAR PRESIDENCY, A ROW OF IMPRESSIVE BUILDINGS LINED STATE STREET. THE LAW BUILDING (LEFT) HAD BEEN ENLARGED, AND THE ORIGINAL DOME ON UNIVERSITY HALL REPLACED. THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, WITH ITS SQUARE TOWER, WAS DESIGNED BY UM'S FIRST ARCHITECTURE PROFESSOR, WILLIAM LEBARON JENNEY, WHO

LATER INVENTED THE STEEL FRAME SKYSCRAPER. ON THE CORNER IS AN EARLY DESIGN FOR ALUMNI MEMORIAL HALL, BUILT WITH A DIFFERENT FACADE IN 1910. ONLY FIVE OF THE MANY BUILDINGS ADDED DURING ANGELL'S TENURE REMAINED BY 2000: ALUMNI MEMORIAL HALL, TAPPAN HALL DIRECTLY BEHIND IT, WEST HALL (TOP RIGHT), THE DANA BUILDING, AND NORTH HALL.



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE FROM CAMPUS, 1870s
 ONE OF THE FOUR FACULTY HOUSES BUILT IN 1840 BECAME THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE WHEN HENRY P. TAPPAN ARRIVED IN 1852. IT IS THE ONLY SURVIVING ORIGINAL CAMPUS BUILDING. THE THIRD FLOOR AND KITCHEN WING WERE ADDED BEFORE 1871, WHEN JAMES B. ANGELL MADE INDOOR PLUMBING A REQUIREMENT FOR ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENCY. THE CAMPUS SIDE INCLUDED BARN, AN ORCHARD, AND A VEGETABLE GARDEN.

INSET: SARAH CASWELL ANGELL, THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE (STANDING AT RIGHT), HOSTS THE BROWNING SOCIETY, LATE 1890s.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT COOLEY ANGELL AND ESTHER KENNEDY ANGELL
 GIVEN BY THEIR CHILDREN, JAMES KENNEDY ANGELL AND SARAH CASWELL ANGELL PARSONS