FROM THE WILL OF
WILLIAM W. COOK

Founded in 1859, the Department of Law awarded its first Bachelor of Laws degrees in 1860. In 1870, Michigan became the second American university to confer a law degree on an African-American candidate, and in 1871, the first U. S. university to award a law degree to a woman. A national law school from its earliest years, the School’s graduates work in every state of the Union and in more than seventy-five countries, in business, as practitioners and professors, as legislators and members of Congress, and as distinguished civil servants and members of the judiciary.
The Law Department was the third academic unit specified in the organic act of 1837, but it was not established until 1859. For the first four years classes were held in the Chapel, and the Law Library was housed in the Library Room in Mason Hall.

Mason Hall and South College

Law Department

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

Law Building

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

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

The tower was removed, and a new wing was added, providing two lecture rooms in addition to the old lecture room on the first floor. Offices for the Dean and the Secretary of the University were in the north wing, and a series of offices for other staff members occupied the central front of the building. A room for the Regents was also included in the south wing. Here the Board met regularly for more than thirty-five years.
The continued growth of the Law School in both size and reputation was enabled by perhaps the most remarkable gift in the University’s history: William Cook’s funding of a new complex for the school, the Law Quadrangle, and an accompanying endowment that would greatly benefit the school in the years to come. Although Cook had already provided the funds necessary for a women’s residence hall named after his mother, Martha Cook, his real interest was in the Law School. Although his original intent was to endow a professorship in corporate law, his generosity soon expanded to provide the funds for an entirely new quadrangle of Gothic-style buildings.

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

The Lawyers Club, completed in 1924, included a lounge, recreation room, offices, guest rooms, dining hall, and kitchen. The lounge was Renaissance in style, with a high-tvaulted plastered ceiling and a floor of wide white oak fastened with dowels. The lounge was used by students living in the Quadrangle. A large game room and cloakrooms were located below the main lounge. Eight well-furnished and comfortable guest rooms on the second floor provided accommodations for visiting lawyers who wished to utilize the research facilities of the Law School. The Lawyers Club also housed a faculty dining room with beautiful furnishings and an ornamental fireplace.
The dining hall resembled the chapel at Eton. Eighteen large windows of cathedral glass with English Gothic tracery graced the hall. Beams carved from old oak ship-timbers sustained the hammer-beamed ceiling. On the beams were carved the heads of famous jurists. This magnificent room accommodated 300 at heavy oak refectory tables. The floor was of inlaid marbles of different hues, and the walls were of Indiana limestone with dark oak-paneled wainscoting. Massive oak-bound studded doors opened onto the court and into the connecting lobby. Turrets marked each corner of the massive structure.

The John P. Cook Building was built in memory of William Cook’s father. The dormitory opened in the fall of 1930 and housed 152 students. A memorial room with carved, paneled oak walls and stained-glass windows contained a full-length portrait of John Cook by Henry Daro-Delvalle.
The William W. Cook Legal Research Building opened in 1931 and was the most striking building of the Law Quadrangle. Reminiscent of the chapel of Kings College, Cambridge, the Gothic spirit imparted a rugged and individual beauty to the structure, with its massive pentacle towers, and tracery windows that extended the length of the building. Seals of the various states were carved on the towers and the ends of the building.

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

At the rear of the main reading room was a delivery desk from which passages gave access to the tiers of stack rooms. This part of the building, of separate construction, was originally six book levels in height, and held approximately 210,000 volumes. In 1955 the stacks structure was increased to ten levels with a total book capacity of approximately 350,000 volumes.

Immediately above the reading room, or the floor corresponding to the ninth stack level, were thirty-two offices for the use of visiting lawyers, members of the faculty, and research workers. One of these rooms contained the private library of the donor, William W. Cook, arranged as nearly as possible as it was in his New York home, with the original furniture and decorations.

Over most of the entrances to the main buildings, as well as over many of the interior doorways, were carved texts taken from many sources, some from the will of Mr. Cook and others from the writings of great jurists.
Hutchins Hall was completed in 1933 and contained the administrative offices, lecture, class, and seminar rooms of the Law School. The building had two wings, standing on the corner of Monroe and State Streets. There were nine classrooms seating from fifty to 265 students. In the first floor corridors a series of stained glass cartoons humorously portrayed various problems with which the law is confronted. The second floor housed a practice courtroom furnished with jury box, witness box, judge’s bench, and benches for sixty auditors, modeled after the court of the Lord Chief Justice of the King’s Bench in England.

At the request of Mr. Cook, the classroom building was named in honor of Harry B. Hutchins, Dean of the Law School from 1895 to 1910, interim President in 1909, and President of the University from 1910 to 1920.

The Law School faced a major decision in the 1970s when the additional revenue associated with increasing enrollments was invested in improving faculty salaries and scholarly environment rather than increasing faculty size. As a consequence, the Law School was able to hire a cadre of young faculty of extraordinary quality, catapulting the reputation of the school to a position of national leadership. Although the Law School quadrangle showed little change over the years, in 1981 one of the most remarkable projects was the Allan and Alene Smith Library Addition, an underground facility carefully constructed to preserve the Gothic architecture of the School. Allan Smith, member of the law faculty, also served as dean of law, provost, and interim president in 1979.
The Operating Room in the Dental Building on South University - The only light was provided from the windows.

The Dental Clinic, 1897, in the Third Dental Building (the former Pavilion Hospital)
Established in 1875, the College of Dental Surgery first granted the professional degree, Doctor of Dental Surgery, the following year. A national leader in the training of professional dentists and active in oral and craniofacial research, the School offers the Doctor of Dental Surgery, master's degrees, and graduate clinical programs in the dental specialties and general dentistry. A Ph.D. is offered in oral health sciences and in an interdepartmental program in biomaterials. The School of Dentistry also offers baccalaureate and master's programs in dental hygiene.
In 1877 the College of Dental Surgery moved to the east Professors' House on South University. Professor Frieze was the last professor to occupy this house. The house was refitted and arranged for classes. It was to be ready by October 1, at a cost of not more than $1,000.

The School continued to grow rapidly, and in the winter of 1878 an addition was completed. This provided a new laboratory and lecture room. The old lecture room was converted into a dental museum. The legislature appropriated $3,250.

In 1891 the College of Dental Surgery moved into the Pavilion Hospital on North University when the University Hospital moved into its new building on Catherine Street. The newly renovated quarters proved satisfactory, and the School found itself able to provide for the increasing number of students. At first the course of dental study was two years of six months each. In October of 1884 the terms were lengthened to nine months, and in 1889 a third term of the same length was added.
For more than thirty years the Dental School was forced to shift from one building to another. The School has the distinction of having occupied three of the four original Professors’ Houses. For many years Henry Perheld managed the Dental Buildings.

In 1903 President Angell stated that “an entirely new building was needed for the Dental Department which is wretchedly housed” (Regents’ Proceedings, 1901-6, p. 225). Funds were obtained and a new building for the Dental School was completed in 1908. An addition was completed in 1923.

The first graduate dental student in the United States enrolled in the College of Dental Surgery of the University of Michigan in 1894.

In 1937 the W. K. Kellogg Foundation provided funds which increased the teaching facilities of the School in an effort to meet the growing demands for postgraduate study. All undergraduate teaching, with the exception of oral surgery and dentistry for children, was conducted in the Dental Building.
As dental practice continued to evolve, the Dental School created eight new departments to add to the existing ten departments. With expanding programs and enrollments, it was clear by the 1950s that a new building was necessary, and planning was begun. But funding was not made available until the late 1960s, by which time the size of the school had grown from 16 to 105 full-time faculty with staff growth from 107 to 408. Dean William Mann was finally able to win state support for a new Dental Building, completed in 1971 at a cost of $18 million.
Even as the School of Dentistry was building the largest state-funded building in the University’s history, the very nature of dental care was changing rapidly with the introduction of fluoride treatments that dramatically reduced the incidence of dental caries. Enrollments began to plummet, and the effective cost of dental education rose dramatically. It was clear by the late 1990s that the School faced a major challenge of restructuring, developing a practice plan to augment funding, and building stronger research relationships with other academic units.

“The Tooth Fairy” A sculpture by Bill Barrett ’60 mfa, in the Dental School Courtyard
Students in Chemistry Classes & Laboratories
Established as a department in 1868, Pharmacy became an independent unit in 1876, the first in any university in the United States. The College offers the Doctor of Pharmacy degree; baccalaureate programs in medicinal chemistry and pharmaceutical sciences; and Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy programs in medicinal chemistry, pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, and pharmacy. Major areas of research include the biological, chemical, clinical, and social aspects of drugs and therapeutic agents. The College consistently ranks among the top pharmacy schools in the nation.
In 1837 Douglas Houghton was appointed State Geologist. In October of 1839 he was appointed Professor of Geology and Mineralogy. He was also charged with the subjects of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Houghton probably did not conduct regular classes, although he did make contributions to the scientific collections of the University. He lost his life in a storm on Lake Superior on October 1, 1845 while on a geological survey of the Upper Peninsula.

In 1844 Silas Douglas (Douglas Houghton’s cousin) was appointed assistant in chemistry. Douglas was placed in charge of the Chemistry Department after his cousin’s death in 1845 and continued in this capacity for the next thirty-two years. Douglas also played a major role in establishing the Medical School and teaching chemistry to medical students. From 1851 to 1855 he held the title of Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medical Jurisprudence, Geology and Mineralogy, and from 1855 to 1870, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.

Silas H. Douglas could be considered to have held the first directorship of the work in pharmacy at the University. It was while the Chemical Laboratory was under his guidance that the first courses in pharmacy were developed and the groundwork was laid for the establishment of the independent department.

The University’s first laboratory course in pharmacy was established in 1860 and described as work in pharmaceutical preparations intended for students of medicine but also as general practical training in applied science. Pharmacy was a special course in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts.

In 1863 the staff of the Department of Chemistry consisted of Professor Douglas and two assistants, Albert Benjamin Prescott and Henry Sylvester Cheever. Both men received their initial appointments while students at the University.

When work for the degree of pharmaceutical chemist was first offered in 1868, no requirements for admission were listed. On December 14, 1868 interest in pharmacy had reached such a point that the LS&A faculty made two important decisions: First, a separate list of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Students was developed, and second, a committee was appointed to consider forming a course for a degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. On December 22, 1868 authority was granted to establish a full course of study in pharmacy and to grant a certificate of graduation to students who completed the work. The Catalogue for 1869-70 listed twenty-three men who had received degrees as pharmaceutical chemists.
The School of Pharmacy was established in 1876. Albert B. Prescott served as the first dean and held the position until his death on February 25, 1905. Albert Prescott was born at New Hartford, New York in 1794. When he was nine years old he sustained an injury to his right knee resulting in years of suffering. He studied with private tutors, especially with the aid of his sister, then a well-known teacher in central New York. He was admitted to the University of Michigan in 1861. He studied Chemistry and Medicine and in 1864 received his Doctor of Medicine degree. After a brief period serving in the medical service in the United States Army he returned to Michigan to begin what would become a distinguished career in Chemistry and Pharmacy.

In May of 1895 a four-year curriculum leading to the degree of bachelor of science was authorized by the Regents. It was intended to supplement, not to replace, the existing two-year course. The two-year curriculum for the degree of pharmaceutical chemist was lengthened in 1913 to three years. The two-year course leading to the degree of graduate in pharmacy was maintained; however, owing to lack of interest it was abandoned after 1919. To conform with the regulations of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the school discontinued the three-year course leading to the degree of pharmaceutical chemist after 1932. The Announcement for 1913-14 outlined for the first time the graduate program basically as it continues today, under the administration of the Graduate Department, now the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies.

In September of 1880 the admissions requirements exceeded those of any other pharmacy school of that period. Applicants were required either to graduate from “graded high schools or equivalent institutions,” or to have completed one year’s study of Latin or German and to pass examinations in English, arithmetic, and algebra. Dean Prescott was interested in having his students in pharmacy remain in Ann Arbor to continue research and study after graduation. As early as 1881 a “Resident Graduate” and “Post-Graduate Studies” were described, and in 1882 a masters of pharmacy with original research was listed.

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In 1915 the School of Pharmacy was renamed the College of Pharmacy, to conform to the University policy adopted at that time to use “college” for academic programs admitting students directly from secondary school.

After January 1, 1938 every applicant for a pharmacist’s certificate had to provide evidence of graduation from an “accredited school or college of pharmacy.” This regulation meant completion of a four-year course, since national accreditation was granted only to schools that awarded the bachelor of science in pharmacy.
Pharmacy Classes were Held in the Chemical Laboratories

The Chemical Laboratory for Professor Douglas was first set up in the University Building (Mason Hall), probably in 1844. In 1848 it was moved to South College where it remained until the completion in 1850 of the first “Laboratory Building,” which eventually became known as the Medical Building. The Chemical Laboratory opened in 1856. Dr. Douglas drew the plans for both the Medical Building and the Chemical Laboratory. He also superintended both constructions. The Chemical Laboratory was a one-story structure equipped with 26 laboratory tables, and was the first structure on the North American continent to be designed and equipped solely for instruction in chemistry. (Other chemical laboratories for instruction of students existed, but they had been adapted from structures built for other uses.)

Within a year after the Laboratory’s completion, Dr. Douglas, realizing the need of gas in chemical work, organized the Ann Arbor Gas Company. He was permitted in June of 1858 to lay gas pipes from the street to the laboratory at his own expense and to charge students for the use of gas. Six months later, permission to use gas in the Medical Building was granted under similar conditions. The title to all gas pipes laid upon the University grounds and in its buildings was acquired by the University in 1860 by the payment of $350 to Dr. Douglas.

President Tappan, in his report for 1856-57, referred to the new analytical laboratory as “the most complete and efficient in our country.” However, additions soon became necessary due to the natural growth of the University and particularly the development of professional training in dentistry, engineering, medicine, and pharmacy, together with enhanced interest in chemistry for teacher training and as a profession distinct from engineering.

Seven additions were made: in 1861, 1866, 1868, 1874, 1880, 1888, and 1901.

The 1868 addition, which added 135 tables, coincided with the establishment of curriculums in pharmacy.

The 1874 addition added a wing of 95x30 feet just prior to the establishment of the School of Pharmacy in 1876.

In 1880 a Laboratory of General Chemistry was set up, and a fifth addition in the form of a second story was made to the building.

The 1888 addition on the west end provided tables for 80 students, three lecture rooms, and a pharmaceutical and chemical museum. In 1901 a seventh and final addition was made, bringing the number of laboratory tables to 361.
Because of its additions, the building was very irregular in plan. The main section, Pharmacology, on the north, included the original laboratory of 1856; an L-shaped wing on the south. Although the building was originally intended to provide laboratory space for work in analytical chemistry, it was also used later for organic chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, chemical technology, and (until 1890) electrotherapeutics.

Since it had not been possible to adhere to a definite structural plan in adding units to the building, the laboratory was quite haphazard. It was not fireproof, lacked adequate ventilation, and almost completely lacked sanitary facilities.

As enrollment continued to climb, a new building became necessary. The new Chemistry Building, with 634 tables, was occupied in 1909. With the completion of the new building, the chemical laboratories were moved. The southern wing of the old Chemical Laboratory, which was in effect a separate building, was taken over by the Department of Economics, while the Department of Pharmacology occupied the northern wing.
1947
Additional space was provided in 1947 with the completion of the addition to the Chemistry Building and a modification of the facilities in the old section of the buildings.

1909
The facilities available for pharmacy entered a second period of advancement when in 1909 the new Chemistry Laboratory was completed. Pharmacy occupied space on the second and third floors.

1960s
In the 1950s lack of space became a critical problem restricting graduate enrollment. In 1960 the Pharmacy Research Building was completed. The four-story structure contained graduate student laboratories and such specialized facilities as product development and manufacturing laboratories and sterile solution, radio-isotope, animal, instrument, and drug milliner rooms. In 1960 all American colleges of pharmacy were required to change to a five-year program leading to the B.S. degree in Pharmacy.

1970s
In 1971 the College remodeled the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors of the Washtenaw Avenue wing of the C. C. Little Building (formerly the East Medical Building). The new Walgreen Pharmaceutical Center in the renovated space included a modern professional practice laboratory, a library-conference room, and service facilities. This gave the College of Pharmacy more than four times the space it had before.

Although one of the oldest academic units, the College of Pharmacy was also undergoing major changes similar to those affecting the rest of health care. In the 1970s the College introduced the Pharm.D. as the primary degree for pharmaceutical practice, shifting its attention more to graduate education and research.

In 1989, the Willard Dow Chemistry Laboratory opened.
During World War I, under the direction of Henry Kraemer, the practical work in pharmacognosy was expanded. In the summer of 1918, 25,000 plants, representing more than fifty different species, were grown. During the summer of 1919 this work was continued through the contributions and interest of Frederick Stearns and Company. The plants were sold and used to supply material for teaching and research. The work described by Kraemer was carried on in cooperation with the Botanical Gardens at their location near Packard Road.

The School of Pharmacy was interested in a botanical garden before the turn of the century and was largely responsible for the first actual establishment of the garden on the campus. The garden in 1897 occupied the ground between the Library, the Physics Laboratory, and the Chemical Laboratory. Each member of the pharmacy class of 1899 selected and paid for a tree of medicinal or economic importance to be planted. In the 1900-1901 Announcement, the garden was described as including medicinal species and experimental planting for use by classes in pharmacognosy, pharmacy, and materia medica. The 1907-08 Announcement records the transfer of the Botanical Gardens to the University’s newly acquired Nichols Arboretum and the plan to reserve a part of the Arboretum for a medicinal garden and for experimental planting.