Library School - Summer of 1918
A formal program for librarians began in 1926 when the Department of Library Science was created in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts. In 1948, offerings became entirely graduate, and a doctoral program was inaugurated. Establishment of an independent school, committed to the interdisciplinary study of information and library principles, came in 1969. In response to the rapid change brought on by technology, the School broadened further in the 1990s. It now pursues a highly interdisciplinary approach to educate professionals who will serve as leaders in the information age. Recognizing this broader mission, the School was renamed the School of Information in 1996.
The first program in library education at the University of Michigan began in 1909, when the University Librarian, Theodore Koch, began a summer program in “library methods.” In 1918, Koch’s successor, William Warner Bishop, raised the entrance requirement for this summer program to a minimum of thirty hours of college credit.

In the spring of 1926 the Regents authorized the creation of the Department of Library Science with Bishop as its chairman. Two degrees were offered: A Bachelor of Arts, conferred after one year of work, and a Master of Arts, conferred after two years of work. In 1930 a bachelor’s degree was required for admission to the program. William Bishop retired from the department chairmanship in 1940 and was succeeded by Rudolph Gjelsness.

In 1948 Gjelsness led a major curriculum revision which eliminated the bachelor’s degree. Thereafter, the master’s degree was awarded after two semesters and one summer of work beyond the bachelor’s degree. A doctoral program was also begun.
In 1964, Gjelsness reached the mandatory retirement age and was succeeded by Wallace J. Bonk. Bonk suffered a heart attack in 1967 and resigned the chairmanship to return to teaching. Professor Russell E. Bidlack, who had been a member of the faculty since 1950, was named acting chairman. In November 1967 a panel of library leaders, who had been invited to visit and examine the department, recommended that the department be made a separate school. On October 18, 1968, the Regents approved the request, and the change became effective on July 1, 1969. Bidlack was named the school's first dean, a position which he held until his retirement in 1984. University Librarian Richard M. Dougherty became interim dean pending the arrival of Robert M. Warner as dean in April 1985.

Schools and Colleges often had their own libraries. The photograph on the left is the Architecture Library in Lorch Hall. The image on the right is the Engineering Library in West Engineering.

Robert Warner was appointed dean after serving as Archivist of the United States. Under Warner, the school began to grow and change. The first visible sign of this came with the Regents' approval of the school's name change in July of 1986, to the School of Information and Library Studies. The name change reflected a changing emphasis in the curriculum and the changing nature of the field of librarianship through the use of computers and electronic media.

The School of Information evolved from the highly ranked School of Library Science, which itself had transitioned from a department in LS&A to a separate school in the 1969. The change in title represented a bold experiment to build a new discipline capable of educating professionals in the emerging area of information services, drawing heavily upon the knowledge base developed over centuries by librarians.

The founding dean, Daniel Atkins, was a computer engineer (and former dean of engineering), and he rapidly recruited a cadre of exciting faculty from within the University and beyond. The School is housed in West Hall (the old West Engineering Building), with a satellite facility in the old Computer Center on North Campus (known as SI-North).
Education in the visual arts has been provided to students since the nineteenth century. The professional Master of Fine Arts degree was first awarded in 1960, and the School of Art was established as a separate unit in 1974. The School provides a comprehensive range of baccalaureate and graduate degree programs in art and design, including photography, sculpture, fibers, metalwork and jewelry design, new genres, medical and biological illustration, and scientific illustration. The School was renamed the School of Art and Design in 1996.
In 1876 Charles Denison was appointed instructor in Engineering and Drawing and Assistant in Architecture.

“Charles Denison’s nickname was ‘Little Lord Chesterfield,’ for he was the Beau Brummel of the University. His slightly curly hair matched the shine on his boots. His ties matched his socks. His wardrobe contained unnumbered suits of clothes and overcoats for all kinds of weather. The collars of some of his topcoats were of expensive fur. He had all kinds of haberdashery, including more than forty shirts. He did not have these laundered in Ann Arbor, but sent them each month to Chicago for ‘proper’ laundering.”

Mortimer Cooley (Scientific Blacksmith, p. 96)

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1906 – 1927 Drawing, Painting & Design in the Department of Architecture

Drawing, painting, and the theory of design first appeared in the curriculum of the Department of Engineering and Architecture as service courses for architectural students. The first courses in drawing were given by Alice Hunt in 1906. All drawing and painting instruction during these years was offered in a large sky-lighted studio on the fourth floor north in the New Engineering Building. Here the temper of the time in art education was expressed by a regiment of plaster casts and a battalion of still-life tables, many of the latter carrying carefully set arrangements of pottery and colored draperies. The emphasis of the period was upon naturalism, and all types of subject matter were treated as if they were still life.

During the early 1900s Architecture shared quarters with Engineering in the New Engineering Building and the Engineering Shops. By 1920 the number of students in Architecture reached 300 with some 200 students enrolled in other colleges taking one or more courses in Architecture. Almost all of the drafting and drawing rooms were made by the simple expedience of erecting a partition and announcing “this is a drawing-room because it’s the only place in which there can be one!”

Engineering Shops (1) New Engineering Building (2)

The initial layout of the design courses was the work of two architects, Emil Lorch and Caldwell Titcomb. By 1921, interest in the field had increased, and Detroit designer Herbert A. Fowler carried the major load of design teaching for the next decade. From 1926 to 1932 he was given valuable assistance by Titcomb, who inaugurated two important courses, History of Applied Arts and Design of Interiors. In 1924 a curriculum in decorative design leading to the degree of bachelor of science in design was approved.
In 1927 Architecture moved into its new building, Lorch Hall. The third floor was devoted to classes in design, and the fourth floor to those in drawing and painting. “It is safe to say that never have prospects for artistic development at Michigan seemed brighter. The completion of the new Architecture Building, with all of the valuable equipment which it affords the student, has given added impetus to the creative study, and this, with the Faculty as a nucleus, has given rise to a Campus art colony that seems destined to make itself known beyond the local environs” (Michigan Alumnus, 1928).

Drawing from life and casts was done in the long studio room on the fourth floor. Here ceiling-high arched windows admitted the northern light, providing an ideal place for the student to draw or paint. In the 1920s a special arts course for teachers was introduced into the summer session. The instructor was Jean Paul Slusser, a graduate of the University who had also studied art at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and in the Woodstock landscape classes of the Art Students’ League of New York. The summer session students sketched or painted on the lawn of the Lawyers Club, down by the river, or any place that was picturesque.

In 1935 a curriculum in decorative design was approved. Five major options were offered: Interior Design; Advertising Design; Stage Design; Applied Design; and Drawing, Painting, and Design. The greater attraction of the program was soon demonstrated by an increased enrollment, and this in turn made it possible to build up the faculty by additional appointments. A kiln, first set up in the East Engineering Building and then moved to Lorch Hall, allowed the introduction of ceramics courses. For many years this work was supervised by Mary Chase Stratton, owner and co-founder of Pewabic Pottery of Detroit. Looms were also acquired for the teaching of weaving, to allow students to learn through practice as well as theory.

During WWII the presence of male students in the design program dropped precipitously. The College was able to keep most of its staff together and continue its operations due in large part to the steady enrollment of women in the drawing, painting, and design classes. In 1948 the Extension Service offered drawing, painting, sculpture and ceramics, for college credit, at both the Grand Rapids Art Gallery and the Kalamazoo Art Institute.

A new visual arts program was announced in 1951. This was a single curriculum suited to the various interests and professional needs of degree candidates, while at the same time providing courses for the general university student seeking some art training. Art for beginners, taught by members of the drawing and painting staff for non-architectural students, was a required laboratory course for a basic survey lecture course in the fine arts given in the Literary College. Home in the Community was a studio course in interior design for students outside the College.

In 1974 Art broke away from the College of Architecture and became the School of Art. Both schools moved into their new building on North Campus. Unfortunately, the school’s decision to build its undergraduate programs along a conservatory model—unlike the School of Music, which stressed an education more tightly integrated into LS&A—put the new school at some risk during the 1980s budget crisis, and it was targeted with a 18% cut.

In 1996 the name was changed to the School of Art & Design.
An indoor riding hall was available during the winter.

1903 Basketball Team

1904 Literary Class Football Team

1912 Literary Class Basketball Team

1912 Literary Class Hockey Team

1903 Literary-Engineering Relay Team

George P. Codd ’91 and James R. Angell ’90

Field Hockey on Palmer Field
Kinesiology has been part of the University of Michigan curriculum since the turn of the century, and today’s Division of Kinesiology joined the ranks of the schools and colleges in 1984. Undergraduate students major in movement science, sports management and communication, physical education, and athletic training, preparing for careers ranging from physical therapy and cardiac rehabilitation to athletic administration and sport law. Master’s and doctoral students often continue their careers in higher education or research.
In 1868 President Haven presented to the Regents a petition signed by 250 students asking for a gymnasium. In 1870 the faculty recommended the establishment of a Department of Hygiene and Physical Culture and the construction of a gymnasium. Still no steps were taken. The plea continued until 1891, when Joshua Waterman offered $20,000 for a gymnasium on condition that an equal amount be raised from private sources. The Waterman Gymnasium opened in 1894.

In 1895 Regent Levi Barbour offered land valued at $25,000, and Regent Charles Hebard donated $10,000 for a women's gymnasium.

1896

Physical Education Required for All Students

In 1896 Eliza M. Mosher, M.D. was named Professor of Hygiene and Women's Dean in the Literary Department. At her request, the Regents made Physical Education a required program for all students. As the first head of Women's Physical Education, Dr. Mosher began classes in the unfinished Barbour Gymnasium. The Barbour Gymnasium was not fully furnished and equipped until the early 1900s.

1900 - 1920

Fielding Yost Comes to Michigan

In 1901 Fielding H. Yost was hired as head football coach at a salary of $2,300 plus living expenses (twice that of a full professor).

In 1905 the Women's Athletic Association was established. This new organization was an outgrowth of the Women's Athletic Committee of the Women's League.

In 1911 Michigan Law made teaching of Physical Education in schools compulsory for all communities of 10,000 or more. In 1919 this mandate was expanded to populations above 3,000.

In 1912 the Department of Intramural Sports was created, giving structure to the student games that were already being played among the academic units.
In 1921 the Department of Physical Education was created as part of the new School of Education. A few months later the Regents established an umbrella Division of Hygiene and Public Health encompassing Men’s and Women’s Physical Education, Intercollegiate Athletics, the gymnasiums and intramural sports. Fielding Yost was named the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics. Dr. John Sundwall became the first Director of the new Division of Hygiene and Public Health, overseeing Physical Education. In 1923 Dr. Margaret Bell was appointed Associate Professor of Physical Education. A master’s degree was created in 1931 and Ph.D. degree in 1938.

In 1941 Fielding Yost retired, and Physical Education, Athletics and intramural sports were reorganized. Fritz Crisler was named Director of Physical Education and Athletics. Until this time the Physical Education professorial titles of Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor and Instructor were used. In 1941 they were changed to Director, Supervisor, Associate Supervisor, and Assistant Supervisor. But in 1967 the University returned to professorial titles for the Physical Education faculty.

In 1949, with the appointment of Paul Hunsicker as Professor and Chair of Physical Education, the Department began to emphasize research. In 1970, in response to student demands during the activist 60s, the physical education requirement was dropped. In 1977 Dee Edington was named chair. Waterman & Barbour Gymnasiums were demolished, and Physical Education moved into the new Central Campus Recreation Building, completed in 1977.

In response to student activist demands during the 1960s, the physical education requirement was dropped.

The Division of Kinesiology began its existence as the physical education program within the School of Education. Although the department was originally targeted during the 1980s with the same 40% cut as Education, the presence of a significant number of varsity athletes in the school created pressure on the University to preserve its capacity, and hence it was spun off as an independent unit. This reputation as a less demanding major for the football team has made it difficult politically for Kinesiology to assume the more standard title of college or school. However, its more rigorous programs have evolved both in quality and difficulty and are now among the most challenging undergraduate programs in the University.
The School of Public Policy prepares graduates for distinguished careers in policy analysis and management and promotes improved public policy through research. Its curriculum combines rigorous grounding in contemporary social science, opportunities to develop expertise in a variety of policy domains, and practical experience. Graduates work in government and the private and nonprofit sectors, using their knowledge, judgment, and new ideas to solve social problems, both domestic and international. The School traces its history to the founding of the Institute of Public Administration in 1936, the first university program in the United States to provide a systematic course of study in municipal administration. The Institute became the Institute of Public Policy Studies in 1968 and was renamed the School of Public Policy in 1995. In 1999 it became the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy.
Government activities are so diverse and so intermingled with our daily life that a useful service can be performed by a research agency concerned primarily with governmental issues. The need for a center of information on government was recognized by the University as far back as 1913, when the Bureau was established as a division of the Department of Political Science under the name of the Bureau of Reference and Research in Government.

1918

In 1918 the title of the Bureau of Reference and Research in Government was changed to Bureau of Government. For the next twenty years the small appropriation available to the Bureau was used chiefly to develop a library for students in the municipal administration curriculum.

1934

An expansion in Bureau activities was made possible in 1934 by a grant for governmental research from the Horace H. Rackham estate, and for the first time it became possible to initiate a broad program of research extending over a period of several years. At that time the Bureau was reorganized into a separate unit of the University. To broaden the scope of its activities a faculty advisory committee was appointed, consisting of representatives from the Law School, the School of Education, and the departments of Economics, Sociology, and Political Science.

1936

In 1936, the University community perceived a need for training in various administrative functions in the state. Requests came from the Department of Political Science (for training in public administration) and from the Department of Forestry and Conservation and the Department of Geography (for training in the field of land utilization). These diversified training programs were assembled in an Institute of Public and Social Administration.

The Institute of Public and Social Administration was established in 1936 as an integral part of the Graduate School to provide professional curriculums in social work and public administration, to coordinate technical offerings in these and in other closely related fields, and to provide facilities for research. Its special objectives were to equip men and women for professional service in social work and public administration and to train investigators. The Institute aimed to foster study and investigation and thus contribute to a better understanding of human nature and behavior as exhibited in our complex social and economic life.

Since a public health course already existed, this part of the program was omitted from the proposed curriculum. Under these circumstances, the Institute of the Health and the Social Sciences was changed early in 1936 to the Institute of Public and Social Administration. The executive committee in charge was responsible to the Executive Board of the Graduate School. The Bureau of Reference and Research in Government was also placed under the jurisdiction of the Institute, and the program of research in land utilization and land-use planning was instituted at this time.

1940

The curriculums in 1940 provided for a two-year program both in public administration and in social work and led to the professional degrees, respectively, of master of public administration and master of social work. The purpose of the reorganized Institute was to expand activities in research, training, and service in those social and governmental fields which require technical knowledge and skills based on the formal social sciences and related disciplines. It also endeavored to coordinate the curriculums and to supplement them where necessary, so that students might gain a more adequate understanding of the nature of voluntary and governmental organization and thus be better prepared to act as citizens and to fill responsible public and social positions.

“Contemporary government is exceedingly complex and controversial, and adequate analysis of governmental problems requires tedious and prolonged study. In general, problems selected for investigation must be timely. This does not preclude investigations of a more theoretical nature which may not be of immediate interest to the public, but which may have significance in the fields of public finance and public administration. In every study great care is taken to state all of the pertinent facts accurately and impartially. The research program of the Bureau is designed to assist and improve government in Michigan, and to be of service to Michigan citizens by furnishing them with information on leading questions in taxation and government. Careful examination of governmental issues from the financial, administrative, economic, and legal standpoint will provide a basis for the intelligent treatment and understanding of these problems.”

Robert S. Ford (Encyclopedic Survey, p. 1060, available online at Humanities Text Initiative (www.hti.umich.edu)
The Bureau of Government Library was housed in Haven Hall. In 1957 the building was destroyed by an arsonist.

1968

Institute of Public Policy Studies

In 1968 the program’s name was changed to the Institute of Public Policy Studies.

1995

School of Public Policy Studies

In 1995 the Institute of Public Policy Studies became the School of Public Policy Studies.

1999

Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy

The University’s program in public policy began first as an Institute of Public Administration and later became an Institute for Public Policy Studies closely affiliated with LS&A. In 1995 the program was upgraded to a school with the capacity to offer graduate degrees (a master’s in public policy) and host tenured faculty. In 1999 the school was renamed the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy in honor of the 38th President of the United States. Although the program moved about within LS&A for years, eventually ending up in Lorch Hall adjacent to Economics, its new home will be a magnificent new facility, Weill Hall, that will serve as the informal entrance to the Central Campus.