In January of 1915 the University adopted nomenclature based on standards approved by the Association of American Universities, the National Association of State Universities, and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Units of the University that admitted students directly from high schools and preparatory schools were designated as “Colleges,” while units that required some collegiate work before admission were labelled “Schools.”
Schools & Colleges

1841 Literature, Science & the Arts
1850 Medicine
1859 Law
1875 Dentistry
1876 Pharmacy
1895 Engineering
1913 Graduate Studies
1913 Architecture
1921 Education
1924 Business Administration
1927 Forestry & Conservation
1929 Music
1941 Nursing
1941 Public Health
1951 Social Work
1969 Library Science
1974 Art
1984 Kinesiology
1995 Public Policy
The College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, founded in 1841, was the first duly constituted department of the University of Michigan. With more than 15,000 undergraduates and 2,000 graduate students, LS&A is the largest of the University’s schools and colleges, and it remains the heart of the University. Distinguished in the humanities since its earliest years, the College became preeminent in the natural sciences during the first quarter of the 20th century and in the next half century became a world leader in social sciences research. The College is dedicated to providing a richly diverse liberal arts education that prepares students to lead fulfilling lives as responsible citizens within a wide range of professional careers.
The organic act of 1837 establishing the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor as a state university called for the creation of a Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts. The first students arrived on the new campus four years later in 1841, six first-year students and one second-year student. By that time both the Professors’ Houses and a large classroom building had been built, and several professors had been hired.

The student's day began at 5 a.m. when he was awakened by the bell. Compulsory chapel in the fall and spring was at 5:30 a.m. and in the winter at 6:30 a.m. The first recitation class was after chapel at 6:00 a.m., after which the students went to their boarding houses for breakfast. The second class was at 11:00 with dinner again at their boarding house. The afternoon was reserved for studying in the library and an afternoon class. There was a second chapel in the late afternoon followed by supper and freedom until 9:00 p.m. No one was allowed to leave the campus after 9:00 p.m.

"Examinations in those days were not written affairs as now, but were oral. The professor drew a class man's name from one box and a subject, a mathematical problem, a quotation for translation, or whatever might be 'before the court' from another, and the fellow that drew the prize had to stand up in his place and make it clear how much he knew about it. No chance there for 'ponies' or help 'on the side.'" Wyllys C. Ransom '48 (Michigan Alumnus, October, 1901, p. 9)
Although the first faculty consisted of five men, Asa Gray was never called; Henry Colclazer, the librarian did not teach; and Douglas Houghton, the State Geologist was not available. The duties fell to the Reverend George Palmer and the Reverend Joseph Whiting, both men having previously served as Principals of the University Branch Campuses (the University’s preparatory schools). As enrollments grew and faculty were added, the LS&A Department (later renamed a College) began to add new academic disciplines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Discipline(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Mineralogy &amp; Geology, Mathematics &amp; Physics, Latin &amp; Greek</td>
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<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
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<td>1844</td>
<td>History</td>
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<td>1846</td>
<td>Modern Languages</td>
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<td>1852</td>
<td>Fine Arts</td>
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<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>*Engineering &amp; Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Economics (*Business Administration) &amp; Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>*Pharmacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>*Science and the Art of Teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>*Music</td>
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<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>German &amp; Romance Languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Asian Languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>*Graduate Studies, Anthropology &amp; Speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Rhetoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>*Library Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Psychology &amp; Journalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Denotes departments that separated from LS&A and became independent Departments, Schools, and Colleges.
"When you are teaching a man,—or a woman—how to build a locomotive, remove a diseased appendix or fill a decayed tooth, one must have room and you must have the proper appliances or you can not do it at all. But if you are merely teaching him Latin, or composition or political economy, you can shove him—and the man who is teaching him—into an over-crowded, ill-lighted, half-ventilated room and still perform a job of education that will pass muster.” (Michigan Alumnus, March 22, 1923, p. 700)

University Hall was built between Mason Hall & South College. The photograph on the right shows the construction of University Hall from the corner of State Street and South University Avenue.
Ann Arbor’s First Ward School, on State Street, built in 1862, was purchased by the University in 1901 and renamed West Hall. This small building housed classes in English, modern languages, and forestry. For many years Physics occupied one of the oldest buildings on campus. In 1924 a new building opened, providing laboratories and research facilities for advanced classes, faculty and graduate students.

By the 1920s, with an enrollment of 5000 students, the meager facilities became a critical issue.

“In the narrow corridors and steep stairways of the South Wing and Mason Hall, students and instructors waiting to enter classrooms have to wait fully ten minutes—often out of doors—for the congestion to clear away so that they can reach their rooms. Recitation rooms are in such demand that classes meeting, for example, at eight o’clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday are forced to hold the three sessions in three separate buildings.” (Michigan Alumnus, March 22, 1923, p. 700)
"The University has grown up around the Literary College. It teaches about half of our students. It serves practically every other college, school, or unit of the University. Obviously, therefore, it must be a building which gathers up and expresses these larger meanings. It must not be merely large. It must be beautiful, dignified, and commanding. It must help to give unity and form to the entire campus." (Michigan Alumnus, November 1, 1923)

The new LS&A building was built in front of University Hall, entirely eclipsing the venerable old building. The new building was named in honor of James Angell, President of the University from 1871 - 1909.

There was an effort to preserve Mason Hall, the north wing of University Hall (the first Literary Building on the campus). However, the building site was too valuable, and the non-fireproof structure was doomed.
With the increase in students, faculty and staff immediately after World War II, the need for additional classroom and office space became acute. In its initial stages, the planning proceeded on the assumption that the new building or buildings would replace six old structures which had been condemned as fire hazards: Haven Hall (the original Law Building), University Hall (which included the original Mason Hall and South College), the Romance Language Building (the original Museum), and the Economics Building (part of the original Chemical Laboratory). This represented a potential loss of sixty-five classrooms and 142 offices.

The original plan to enlarge Angell Hall by the addition of wings at the ends with an adjoining wing running north and south to enclose a central court was abandoned. The final plan comprised a four-story classroom building, including space for a study hall, two auditorium units, each containing two lecture halls, and an eight-story office building.

The classroom building was named Mason Hall and the office building Haven Hall. (The names were taken from former buildings.)
The University Museum built in 1880 housed the natural history collections. By 1923 at least 75 percent of the specimens were stored in inadequate facilities; some had not been unpacked since 1878. With the completion of the new Museum (Ruthven Museum) in 1928, the old Museum became home to the Romance Language Department.

The Ann Arbor High School Building, built in 1905, was purchased by the University in 1954. An addition to the building was completed in 1957. The new space was used for departments of LS&A and the School of Social Work. In 1956 the building was named in honor of Henry Simmons Frieze, professor of Latin, and twice acting president of the University—a particularly fitting action because of Frieze’s role in creating the American secondary school system. (See page 29)

The General Services Building, later renamed the Administration Building, was completed in 1948. The building housed the University central administration and the business, student, and extension services. With the completion of the new Administration Building (Fleming) in 1968, the old Administration Building became another cast-off building for LS&A.

The original Law Building was given to LS&A in 1933 and renamed Haven Hall in honor of Erastus O. Haven, President of the University from 1863 to 1869. The departments of Journalism, History, Sociology, and the Bureau of Government Library were housed in Haven Hall until it was destroyed by fire in November of 1957.

Since available funding frequently fell short of LS&A’s needs for new buildings, it has had to make the best of renovating buildings originally constructed for other purposes.
The East Medical Building was completed in 1925. The building was vacated by the Medical School when it moved to Medical Science II in 1969. The building was named in honor of Clarence Cook Little, president of the University from 1925-1929.

Lorch Hall was completed in 1928 for Architecture. When the College of Architecture moved to the North Campus in 1974, Lorch Hall became available for programs in the social sciences and eventually became the home of Economics and Public Policy.

The West Engineering Building was completed in 1904. When Engineering completed its move to the North Campus, West Engineering was rechristened West Hall and renovated for use by LS&A departments. The School of Information also shares the building.

The East Engineering Building, completed in 1923 with an addition in 1947, became vacant when Electrical Engineering moved to its new North Campus building in 1985. The building was renovated for the Psychology and Mathematics Departments and renamed East Hall.

The Economics Building was the last standing section of the original Chemical Laboratory Building. It was used by the Economics Department until it was destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve of 1981.
The absence of significant state or University funding for academic buildings during the 1970s and early 1980s took a serious toll on LS&A. Not only was the Ann Arbor campus the largest in the nation, with almost 26 million square feet of space, but many of its buildings were 50 to 75 years old. Heating systems were antiquated, windows drafty, and teaching and laboratory facilities outdated. In the face of mounting budget pressures, maintenance was deferred, grounds were neglected, and the campus environment for teaching and research deteriorated significantly.

Unlike the more prosperous professional schools (e.g., Business, Law, and Medicine), LS&A had no tradition of strong support from private gifts, sponsored research, or auxiliary revenue sources. Hence without state or University support, campus renovation and construction came to a halt. Furthermore, the deferral of buildings and grounds maintenance soon led to erosion of pride in campus appearance on the part of students, as trash accumulated, posters were taped to any exposed surface, and chalked slogans covered the walkways.

Although the successful achievement of modest state support for the Chemical Sciences complex broke a long drought of state support, of far more importance was the ability of the University to assemble a combination of internal funding, private support, and state support to renovate or replace essentially every LS&A building during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Fortunately, many of the older buildings such as E. H. Kraus (Natural Sciences), East Physics, Ruthven Museum, C. C. Little, and Angell Hall had been designed by Albert Kahn to facilitate massive renovation, much like his factories. Other buildings such as Haven and Mason Hall and Randall Laboratory were augmented with new modern laboratories.
Priority was given to rebuilding the sciences, with a sequence of both renovations and new construction to strengthen Chemistry, Physics, Geology, and Biology. The funds for these activities were nicknamed “Duder Dollars” since they were allocated to the sciences by then Provost and later President Duderstadt.

Perhaps the most interesting renovation/construction project involved wrapping the stark 1950s architecture of the Undergraduate Library—appropriately known as the UGLi—in an attractive cocoon that not only greatly expanded its usable space, but provided an attractive new addition to the campus: the Harold and Vivian Shapiro Library.

Very much in the spirit of unintended consequences, on Christmas Eve in 1981 the Economics Building, then the oldest academic building on the campus (and a piece of the old Chemical Laboratory of the 19th century) was burned by an arsonist. The effort to find a place for this important department triggered a sequence of musical chair projects that resulted in the College of Engineering moving to the North Campus to release West Engineering and East Engineering, while Lorch Hall, the former home of Architecture, was renovated for Economics and later the School of Public Policy.

Renovations and additions were made to C. C. Little, the Institute for Social Research, and Lane Hall.