University of Michigan

Historic Resources Survey - Building Building # 0065

Current name: Victor C. Vaughan Building	
Historic (original) name: Victor C. Vaughan House	
Other names: Victor C. Vaughan Residence Hall Medical Dormitory	Date of construction: 1938-1939
	Date(s) of significant additions/remodelings: 1963 – remodeling and small additions
Architect (original): O'Dell & Rowland, Architects	Address or location information: 1111 Catherine Street
Builder (original): Ann Arbor Construction Company	Lot & block #: part of Block 3 North, Range 14 East (B3N, R14E) of Eastern Addition to the city (primarily lots 2 and 11, but may also be partly on lots 3 and 10)
Architect (additions, &c.): 1963: Colvin, Robinson, Wright & Associates	Date of acquisition through purchase or gift (if applicable): N/A
Builder (additions, &c.): 1963: Perry Construction Company, Inc.	National Register or other designation: None

Architectural Description

architectural style: Early Modern with Art Deco detailing	orientation and form: linear – long narrow rectangle on a north-south axis, facing south
# stories: 4 + partial 5th floor and partial basement	materials: brick with limestone trim and accents
chimneys/dormers: none	number of vertical divisions or bays: 3
window type: dark-bronze color pre-finished aluminum, mostly casement and fixed	fenestration: regular fenestration of punched openings; modern ribbon style windows at corner of central bay on west elevation; Art-Deco style angled-head windows at first floor of east elevation
entrance type/porches: original main entrance recessed in limestone entry portal on south elevation; current main entrance in addition at east side of building, accessed via elevated walk	door placement: original main entrance centered on south façade (extant); current functional, accessible main entrance in small east addition
roof type: flat roof	roof materials: brick parapets with limestone coping
interior features contributing to character of building: original brick wainscot and doors remain throughout corridors, original wood paneling remaining in original main lobby and portion of original lounge	foundation: concrete
out-buildings and important features of immediate environment: nearby large buildings of later date overshadow this building, and an overhead walkway at south side of building obscures main façade	

Narrative architectural description (give as many details as possible, clearly identify additions, note all plaques and markers on and in the building, note all named spaces, describe significant interior spaces)

Survey conducted spring/summer 2008.

General

The Victor C. Vaughan building (Victor Vaughan) is located on the Medical Center Campus, at the corner of Glen and Catherine Streets. (West Medical Center Drive, mainly a service drive for the Medical Center, now runs along the west side of the building, between the building and Glen Street, in the approximate former location of a railroad spur.) The distinguished Detroit architectural firm of O'Dell & Rowland designed the building as a men's dormitory for medical students. The design was undertaken in 1938 with construction completed near the end of 1939.

The building's design was based on contemporary European apartments, with several bays with large casement windows that allow natural light into the many individual rooms of the building. It was also said that the massing and plan of the dormitory was designed to simulate the general plan of the University Hospital, although this is not very evident when comparing the two buildings (the hospital, "Old Main," was demolished in 1989). Victor Vaughan is overall a long, linear building running north-south, with the original main entrance of the south side. Several bays protrude from the long east and west façades, providing an ornamental rhythm to these sides of the building. Two small additions were added to the building in 1963; one at the north end that houses a stairwell and one at the east side of the building that contains the current main entrance and lobbies, stairs and an elevator. The building is generally four stories tall (designated ground floor through third floor). There is a fifth level (designated as the fourth floor) and full basement at the central portion of the building. The grade slopes such that the first floor is at grade at the south façade, while the ground floor is at grade at the other three sides of the building.

Exterior

The exterior of the Victor Vaughan Building is clad in brick with limestone trim and accents. The brick is a red color range with a variegated color pattern of flashed bricks in darker reds, blues, greens and purples. The brick is laid in a common bond pattern, consisting of one header course between every five stretcher courses. Both traditional and modern brick details accent the façades, including brick set in a dentil pattern and streamlined bands of projected brick, giving the building an eclectic collegiate and modern appearance. Stone accents include the limestone windowsills, stone roof coping and a continuous limestone band at the second floor windowsill level. Several projected bays that extend the full height of the building, along with the brick and limestone accents provide visual variation to the exterior elevations of the building. There is currently ivy growing up the south and east façades of the building, adding to its collegiate appearance.

The building has a flat roof with a brick parapet capped with limestone coping. The three top brick courses of the exterior walls corbel out to this coping; with the two lower corbelled courses comprised of alternating projected header bricks creating an ornamental dentil pattern (photo 0065-E37). The lower bays that extend out from the east and west sides of the building also have flat roofs and also have surface-mounted copper downspouts with decorative collector boxes (photos 0065-E23 and E62). The current windows (installed in the 1980s) are dark-bronze color pre-finished aluminum units. (Review of historic photos indicates that the original windows were metal in a configuration of three, lower out-swinging casements with an upper fixed transom.) The current typical window configuration is a grouping of three units within each masonry opening; two, lower out-swinging casements with an overhead, fixed unit (photos 0065-E39 through E43). Other configurations include pairs of out-swinging casements at the ground floor windows of the west elevation (photo 0065-E44) and bands of smaller, recessed ribbon windows that wrap the corners of the central projecting bay of the west façade (photo 0065-E20). The east elevation also has several other window configurations at larger windows located at the ground and first floors. Several ventilation grilles are located at the elevations, located just below floor levels and in line with the windows.

The south façade (photos 0065-E01 through E15) is the front façade of the building with a central main entrance facing onto Catherine Street. An overall view of the front façade is obscured by the elevated, enclosed walkway that extends directly in front of the building, connecting the parking structure at the northwest corner of Glen and Catherine with medical buildings east of Victor Vaughan. The entrance is comprised of a pair of paneled wood doors with upper lights and an overhead, multi-light transom window (photo 0065-E06). These doors are recessed in an entrance portal, the walls of which are limestone with bands of header-course brick. The front of the entrance portal is Art Deco in design, clad in limestone with an angled recess over the entrance arch with the name VICTOR C VAUGHAN HOUSE inscribed in the stone. The top of the limestone portal steps back above the entrance and is capped with a band of projected limestone with a running dentil pattern below it (photo 0065-E04). Two limestone knee walls project from the entrance, the area enclosed by these and the recessed entrance portal is paved with flagstone.

Above the entrance portal, the façade is detailed with a projected band of limestone at the second floor windowsill line and projected bands of brick that extend between the third and fourth floor windows (photos 0065-E09 and E11). The center of the façade is set back up the height of the building, with only the brick bands located at the window head and sill lines extended across this recessed bay (photo 0065-E10).

The west façade (photos 0065-E16 through E41) faces onto West Medical Center Drive. This long elevation is divided into three main bays, with several smaller bays projecting from each. A small, flat-roofed one-story wing also projects from the center of the elevation. The central bay has a wide, three-sided angular bay that extends the full height of the building, flanked by two smaller three-sided, angular bays. The two end bays of the building each also have two of these smaller projected angular bays. All of these projected bays have accent bands of projected brick extending between their windows (five bands at each window); this same band detail is also located around the windows at the north and south ends of the building (photos 0065-E33 and E38). Most of the windows on this side of the building are set in a regular fenestration pattern with the typical three-window configuration within each masonry opening. Bands of recessed ribbon windows accent the upper floors at the corners of the central bay (photos 0065-E18 and E20). Two large windows, one an arched window, at the north end of the elevation (the location of the original dining room) have been infilled with brick to match the building. This brick is slightly recessed providing the image of the former window openings.

The north elevation (photos 0065-E45 and E46) is the rear side of the building and is mainly comprised of the 1960s stair tower addition that is void of windows on the north side. The brick and limestone detailing of the west elevation does carry over to the original portion of the north side of the building.

The east side of the building (photos 0065-E47 through E74) faces upon an open court areas between adjacent medical buildings. This side of the building is laid out similarly to the west elevation, with three main bays. The two end bays each have three-sided, angled projected bays that extend that full height of the building (photos 0065-E49, E53 and E54), these are configured and detailed the same as those at the west façade. There is a side entrance into the building at the south end of the north bay (photo 0065-E55 and E56). A small flat-roof canopy projects over this entrance, which leads into a stairwell. The two ground floor windows south of this side entrance (at the original location of the card/game room) have Art-Deco style angled heads, in the same shape as the recess over the front entrance to the building (photo 0065-E48). The three large windows north of the entrance (at the original location of the dining room) have the same shape formed over them with a band of projected brick (photo 065-E58). Six bands over projected brick also extend across the north bay, between the windows, a detail found around all of the façades of the building.

A two-story Art-Deco detailed, angled bay projects from the center of the center bay at the ground and first floor levels (0065-E60). This bay is detailed with limestone trim and projecting bands of brick, many in a running dentil pattern. The center window at the first floor level also features an angled niche in the limestone above it (the same configuration as found at the front entrance and above the east windows as noted above). The large windows flaking the bay window at the ground floor level (these are located at the original main lounge) have segmental brick arches over them in the same Art-Deco shape as found elsewhere on the building (photos 0065-E62 and E63). Several projected brick bands also extend to either side of these windows, as well as at the corners of the projected bay, creating a quoin type appearance. A five-story addition projects from the east side

of the building at the north end of the south bay (photo 0065-E70). The current main entrance into the building is located at the south side of this bay, at the first floor level (photos 0065-E71 and E72); and a flat roof canopy in an angled configuration similar to that found over the original south entrance and east elevation windows extends out over the entrance. This entrance is reached via an elevated concrete walkway (photos 0065-E69 and E73) and there is another entrance into the ground floor below it (photo 0065-74). This addition, built in 1964, is clad in brick similar to the original building and has corbelled brick in a running dentil pattern with limestone coping to match the original roofline.

Interior

Although the interior of the Victor Vaughan building has been modified to accommodate its current clinical, academic and office use, the overall original layout and many original finishes remain. The floor plans of the building are laid with a central, north-south central corridor that extends the full length of the building, with a turn at the intersections of the central bay with the north and south bays of the building. The original brick wainscot and cove tile base remain in these corridors (photos 0065-int01 and 02). The brick is the same as the exterior of the building, and it has been painted in the corridor at the central bay of the first floor. Most of the original doors along the corridors also remain; these were the doors into the student rooms (photos 0065-int03 and 04). The original stairwell (S04), which is near the north end of the building, has brick walls matching the exterior of the building and metal railings with wood handrails (photos 0065-int06 and 07).

Currently the Institute for Human Adjustment, which includes the University of Michigan Autism and Communication Disorders Center and the University Center for the Development of Language and Literacy, is located in the ground, first and second floors of the building. The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations is located on the third and fourth floors. The rooms at all of these floors have been updated with new finishes and furnishings, at the same time, the original features and finishes from when the building served as a dormitory do remain in many areas. At the first floor, the original wood paneling remains at the walls of rooms 102, 104 and 106; these three rooms were originally open (partition walls were added to divided one large room into three smaller offices) and was the main lobby. No original finishes remain in room 122, which was the original residence hall library; this room was completely remodeled in 2003. At the ground floor, the original main lounge has been divided into several rooms (rooms 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 A and B). Although the original fireplace located at the south end of the lounge has been covered over with new finishes, there is still original wood paneling remaining in room 18. The original dining room has also been divided into three rooms (rooms 40, 42, and 44). The original room layout remains basically intact at the first through fourth floors of the building, consisting of several rooms flanking the central corridors (these rooms have been converted from student room into offices and other uses within the same plan configuration). Original wood-lined book niches remain in those rooms that have projecting bays (photos 0065-int08 and int09).

Deed research - list all deeds pertaining to this property and the contents of the deeds. Be sure to note any and all restrictive covenants, liens, encumbrances, easements, etc. Identify all other restrictive terms which may have been part of gift agreements, etc.

The Victor Vaughan building was built on land the university had previously acquired primarily in 1889 for its Catherine Street Hospitals complex. It was sited at the west end of the complex. It is part of Block 3 North, Range 14 East (B3N, R14E) of the Eastern Addition to the city (primarily lots 2 and 11, but may also be partly on lots 3 and 10). Deed 005A-lot 2 (1889); deed 006A-lots 3 & 10 (1889); and deed 020A-lot 11 (1901), all owned without restrictions. One of the buildings in the hospital complex that occupied much of this site burned down in 1927, so the site was available.

Narrative description of historic background

See also *History of Housing, Dormitories and Residence Halls* (UPO 2008)

The Victor C. Vaughan building has a varied background, with its early history serving a much different capacity than it does today. Built as a dormitory for male medical students, it later housed both undergraduate men and women, and was later yet converted into a multi-use academic/clinical/office building, which it remains today.

Review of historic documents and maps indicates that the university provided some housing for its medical interns, residents and nurses from the early 1900s. This housing mainly consisted of single-family homes acquired by the university in the vicinity of the hospitals. (During the late 1800s and early 1900s, the university had several individual hospitals focused on different areas of medicine. They were located on the north side of Catherine Street.) By the 1920s, when the large main hospital was being built, the idea of providing dormitory housing for medical and nursing students started to take shape. In 1925, a large residence hall was built for student and graduate nurses (Couzens Hall) across from the new main hospital completed that same year (University Hospital or "Old Main," demolished 1989). During the 1930s, the university began discussions of building a similar dormitory for medical students. At the same time, there was a severe housing shortage for undergraduate students on campus and there was a need for other residence halls.

In 1938, the regents developed a plan that involved obtaining a federal grant and issuing a bond sale to finance building of the medical students' dormitory as well as the much larger West Quadrangle on Central Campus. Regents John Lynch and Edmund Shields of the regents' Building Committee led the efforts in preparing a proposal to the federal government for a grant from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (also called the Public Works Administration/PWA) to cover 45% of the project cost. (PWA grants were matching grants, with grants provided for 45% of project costs with the grantee responsible for the other 55%.) At their July 1938 meeting, the regents approved submitting the grant application and authorized the sale of $1,477,000 in long-term, low-revenue bonds to finance the remaining share of the project. ($177,000 of the bonds were issued to refinance the first phase of West Quad – Allen and Rumsey Houses – that had been built in 1937.) The following month the Public Works Administration accepted the university's application and authorized a $945,000 grant.

Approximately $220,000 of the financing funded the construction and furnishing of the residence hall for medical students. The site chosen for this dormitory was at the corner of Glen Avenue and Catherine Street, the site of a former medical ward building in the Catherine Street Hospitals complex that had burned down in 1927. The site was selected for its proximity to both the hospital and campus – walking distance for the medical students who would live in the new dormitory. When the dorm was completed in 1939, there was not much development north of the building and thus from its hilltop site, Victor Vaughan provided views of the Huron River Valley and surrounding countryside.

The noted Detroit firm of O'Dell and Rowland designed the building in 1938. Construction was completed near the end of 1939, and the contractor was the Ann Arbor Construction Company. The building was seen as modern for its time, with a December *Michigan Alumnus* article that was titled "Victor Vaughan is Modernistic Throughout" stating that the new residence hall for medical students, "stresses the latest in furnishings and design." O'Dell and Rowland were known for their modern approach to architecture, having recently been selected to design a steel house that incorporated modern technology and furnishings for the Homes of Tomorrow exposition at the 1933 Century of Progress World's Fair in Chicago. Wirt C. Rowland was also the lead architect of many of Detroit's modern skyscrapers, including the Guardian, Buhl and Penobscot Buildings.

The building's design was based on contemporary European apartments, with several bays projecting from the building with large casement windows in them that allow natural light into the many individual rooms of the building. (The *Michigan Alumnus* also reported that the massing and plan of the dormitory was designed to simulate the general plan of the University Hospital, although this is not very evident when comparing the two

buildings. This referred to "Old Main" Hospital, demolished in 1989.) The five-story building was clad in brick with limestone trim in an eclectic design that incorporated details of both the Collegiate Gothic and Art Deco architectural styles. Designed to house 150 medical students, the second, third and fourth floors were comprised entirely of students rooms. The room configurations included single and double occupancy rooms and suites for two and three students each, most of which each had a lavatory. The large flat roof of the north bay of the building was designed with brick parapet walls and a tile floor as a large outdoor sun deck. The first floor also contained several student rooms, as well as offices, the front/main desk, a large lobby with an adjacent visiting/reception room, a library, and a suite for the residence hall's dietician. A section of the library was devoted to a book collection given to the residence hall as a gift from the children and wife of Professor Alfred O. Lee. Dr. Lee had taught the History of Medicine to premedical students in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. In addition to the collection of histories of medicine, a collection of works of physicians who had turned to writing in other fields was also included in the library. Dr. Alfred Oughton Lee (1873-1938), a professor of modern languages and the history of medicine, was later recognized for his contributions to U-M, when in the 1960s one of the Vera Baits Houses was named in his honor. In addition to teaching, Lee served the university in many capacities, including serving on the Board of Control of Intercollegiate Athletics, sponsor of the University Glee Club, and was associated with many student groups.

The ground floor of the residence hall contained the common areas of the building, including a large lounge with adjacent card and game rooms, a recreation room, laundry facilities and the kitchen and dining room. The lounge was richly finished with wood paneling and a large fireplace with a long, circular davenport in front of it. A large storage room was located at the south end of the ground floor, as well as two large storage areas in the basement. A photographic darkroom was also located in the basement.

The new residence hall was named Victor C. Vaughan House by the regents in January 1939, in honor of Dr. Victor Vaughan (1851-1929), former dean of the Medical School. The current dean when the building was being built, Dr. Albert Furstenberg, recommended the naming with which the medical school faculty and U-M President Alexander Ruthven concurred. A handwritten note by Dean Furstenberg on the naming recommendation that went before the regents stated that Furstenberg recalled that Dr. Vaughan did not like his middle name and preferred to use only the middle initial 'C'. Victor C. Vaughan was a biochemist, hygienist, public health authority, medical educator and administrator who was considered by many as one of the great figures in American medicine during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Vaughan came to Ann Arbor in 1874 to both teach and undertake graduate work in chemistry, receiving a Master of Science degree in 1875, a Ph.D. in 1876, and M.D. in 1878. In 1891, he became dean of the Medical School and served in this position until 1920. During his 30 years as dean, Vaughan made Michigan an important center of medical education that was recognized internationally for its exceptional faculty and research. Dr. Vaughan also helped found the National Board of Medical Examiners and served a term as president of the American Medical Association from 1914-15. Dr. Vaughan had also been a distinguished Army surgeon and was recognized by the military during World War II through the naming of an Army hospital in his name along with a naval ship, the *S. S. Victor C. Vaughan*. He is also remembered as one of the early pioneers of the university-based, research-oriented medical school concept that continues today.

Most of the early residents were first year medical students, with supervision comprised of a faculty of the Medical School serving as the Resident Adviser and three medical school graduates (residents) serving as assistant resident advisers. As in the other U-M residence halls, most meals were served cafeteria style from a serving kitchen adjacent to the dining room, with evening meals served by resident waiters.

Just a few years into its operation, the dormitory was one of four on campus that was brought into the war effort. Victor Vaughan House was given over to the Army for the housing of specialized medical and dental groups from the fall of 1943 through the summer of 1945. Some of the men who lived in the dormitory during these war years were U-M medical students who were drafted into the Army. With Victor Vaughan, West Quadrangle, East Quadrangle and Fletcher Hall all housing military during World War II, there was a shortage of housing for undergraduate students, especially women, and several fraternity houses were leased by the university to help alleviate the situation. But by 1945 these leases were ending and the shortage of women's housing again became an issue. Therefore, for the 1945-46 academic year, the university made the decision to

use Victor Vaughan House as a women's dormitory. At the same time, many male students were returning to campus, creating an even more acute housing shortage for them and during the 1946-47 year, Victor Vaughan House was used as an undergraduate men's dorm. The dorm housed 240 students during that year, over one-and-a half times its designed capacity.

The housing shortage on campus continued through the late 1940s. A large addition that doubled the size of East Quadrangle relieved the situation some for men, but the situation worsened for women. Therefore, Victor Vaughan House again housed undergraduate women for the 1948-49 school year. Following the conversion back to a women's dorm, some of the men who had lived in Victor Vaughan moved to a university-owned residence at 730 Haven Street (which later became the women's cooperative, Adelia Cheever House). The spring of 1949 saw the completion of Alice Crocker Lloyd Hall, a large women's dormitory, and Victor Vaughan House was again back to housing undergraduate men.

With the on-going demand for undergraduate housing lasting into the 1950s, the university continued on a large-scale building program to meet the housing demands and South Quadrangle opened as a men's residence hall in 1951. South Quad's completion seemed to meet the current men's housing needs and therefore Victor Vaughan House returned to a women's dormitory, which it continued as through the early 1960s. As with all of the residence halls on campus, the capacity of Victor Vaughan House was expanded in the mid-1950s to further address the housing shortage. This was accomplished through converting suites designed for two students into three-student suites and converting single rooms into double rooms.

In 1963, the building was converted from a dormitory into a classroom, clinical and office building, housing the University of Michigan Speech Clinic and the Center for Human Growth and Development, which moved from its previous home in a single-family residence acquired by the university in 1937. The conversion included interior renovations and two small additions to accommodate stairs, an elevator and a new main entrance and lobby at the east side of the building. Interior renovation work provided for 100 rooms for educational and service activities, including dormitory-type facilities for about 20 adult aphasic patients. These rooms were specially adapted for clinical work, patient care, research activities, teaching classrooms and staff offices. (These changes were mainly in finishes and equipment, as the original layout of student rooms was maintained for the most part.) The clinic was noted as the first university speech clinic in the nation to offer a residential treatment program for adult aphasics.

During the 1980s, the third and fourth floors were renovated and the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations moved into the building from the Museums Annex building. Today, the Institute for Human Adjustment, which includes the University of Michigan Autism and Communication Disorders Center and the University Center for the Development of Language and Literacy, is located on the ground, first and second floors of the building.

Statement of significance: describe how the property achieves significance, as per in "areas of significance." Follow National Register criteria, paying close attention to local level significance, especially as relates to the university community. If categorized as contributing or non-contributing (rather than significant), explain why.

Victor Vaughan building had a moderate level of historic significance to the university and meets two of the criteria for the designation of significance. First, the building is a unique example of this type of 1930s architecture in the neighborhood, featuring detailed limestone and brickwork (criterion b - architecture - noteworthy example of style; contributing to neighborhood/district). Second, the distinguished Detroit architectural firm of O'Dell and Rowland designed the building (criterion c - associated with significant architect and/or builder). O'Dell and Rowland were known for their modern approach to architecture and Wirt C. Rowland was also the lead architect of many of Detroit's modern skyscrapers, including the Guardian, Buhl and Penobscot Buildings. The applicable areas of significance are architecture and architect.

Summary of architecture, history & significance (300 words max):

The Victor C. Vaughan building was built in 1939 as a residence hall for U-M medical students. The building was named in honor of Dr. Victor Vaughan (1851-1929), who served as the dean of Medical School from 1891 through 1920. The four-story red brick building is located at the corner of Glen and Catherine Streets, at the southwest corner of the Medical Center and was designed in a modern style with Art-Deco details; inspired by contemporary European apartments. The building only served as a medical dormitory for a few years. During World War II the building housed specialized medical and dental Army personnel. Following the war, it served as an undergraduate dormitory, fluctuating between men and women residents to assist in alleviating the housing shortage on campus. In 1963, the building was converted into an academic/clinical and office building and became the home of the University of Michigan Speech Clinic and the Center for Human Growth and Development. Two additions were added to the building at that time, including a new main entrance at the east side of the building. Today the building is occupied by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations (which moved into the building in the 1980s) and the Institute for Human Adjustment, which includes the University of Michigan Autism and Communication Disorders Center and the University Center for the Development of Language and Literacy. The Victor Vaughan building has a moderate level of historic significance to the university, based on its representation of a style of architecture – unique for its neighborhood, and its association with the distinguished Detroit architectural firm of O'Dell and Rowland.

Historic evaluation (1 is the highest value)

Level of significance: 2
1 = high - significant - meets or exceeds National Register criteria
2 = contributing/complementary - not significant on its own, but adds to fabric
3 = non-contributing due to age but will gain significant classification at 50 years
4 = non-contributing due to factors other than age

Category of significance: 3
1 = irreplaceable architectural value
2 = highest local significance
3 = noteworthy
4 = lacking sufficient architectural value

Note effect on significance of property if acquired through gift/purchase rather than UM built n/a

Criteria/area(s) of significance (list all that are applicable): b, c
a = architecture - individually noteworthy
b = architecture - noteworthy example of style; contributing to neighborhood/district
c = associated with significant architect and/or builder
d = associated with person(s) who've made significant contribution to university, city, state or nation
e = associated with event(s) which are significant to the history of the university, city, state or nation

Historic designation (check all that are applicable):

_____ Local	date listed: _____	name as designated: _____
_____ State	date listed: _____	name as designated: _____
_____ National Register	date listed: _____	name as designated: _____
_____ National Register eligible, but not listed yet		
_____ HABS documentation		

Architectural value as example of style: 2
1 = Superior
2 = Good
3 = Fair

Incidence of style: 1
1 = Rare
2 = Moderate
3 = Common

Effect of the surroundings on the building: 3
1 = Good
2 = Moderate
3 = Detrimental

Value to the neighborhood: 2
1 = Significant
2 = Moderate
3 = Minor
4 = None

Potential for adaptive reuse: 1
1 = Good
2 = Fair
3 = Poor

Potential for moving to new site: 2
1 = Good, moveable
2 = Poor, not moveable

Additions and alterations:

None or Minor	_____	- appropriate
	_____	- inappropriate
Moderate	X	- appropriate (1963 remodeling)
	_____	- inappropriate
Extensive	_____	- appropriate
	_____	- inappropriate

Demolition potential: 3
1 = None - retain at all costs due to historic signif.
2 = Low - retain if economically feasible
3 = Moderate, but move if possible
4 = High - can be demolished if necessary, following detailed documentation and salvage of significant features

Special features - describe each individually in narrative description and select appropriate category:
(e.g., leaded windows, decorative details, lantern towers, door/window surrounds, etc.)
1 = significant - retain at all costs, do not replace
2 = important - retain if economically feasible
3 = important - replace with replica OK
4 = moderate importance - replace with alternates with same visual characteristics

References: documentary sources of information

See also *History of Student Housing, Dormitories and Residence Halls* (UPO, 2008)

Bentley Historical Library sources
Housing Division records
Medical School records

Regents' Proceedings

AEC-UPO file for building 0065, and general file on Residence Halls

The University of Michigan – An Encyclopedic Survey, Vol. IV (1958), pp. 1727-1728, 1791-1797

Article in *Michigan Alumnus*, November 20, 1926, pp. 147-150
Article in *Michigan Alumnus*, March 4, 1939, pp. 257-258
Article in *Michigan Alumnus*, December 2, 1939, pp. 180-182

On-Line Sources:
"Joel D. Howell Named First Victor Vaughan Professor of the History of Medicine," *Medicine at Michigan,* online publication of The University of Michigan Medical School. Volume 4, Number 1, Winter 2002.

"How It Was Then: Alumni Remember Their Days at the U-M Medical School," *Medicine at Michigan,* online publication of The University of Michigan Medical School. Volume 2, Number 3, Winter 2000.

www.vaughan.org, Vaughan family website maintained for the descendants of Sampson Vaughan (1790-1892).

Historic maps the property appears on, such as Sanborn maps, bird's eye-view maps, campus plans (include copies of that section of the maps):
Sanborn map 1931/1948
Mort's map circa 1955

Location of drawings/photos of the property:
Construction drawings – AEC-FIC
Historic photos – Bentley Historical Library
Recent and survey photos – AEC-UPO

Survey conducted by: Michelle Smay	Date survey form completed: November 2008
For more information contact: AEC-University Planner's Office	Miscellaneous: Field survey completed spring 2008; see also *History of Housing, Dormitories and Residence Halls* (UPO 2008)
Survey with digital photos filed at: Architecture, Engineering & Construction – University Planner's Office	
Photos, historic: Bentley Historical Library	