



THE CAMPUS ARCHITECTURE OF OAKLAND UNIVERSITY

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The campus of Oakland University was defined by an original gift in 1957 of a large piece of land, consisting of some 1800 acres. The donors were Matilda Wilson, widow of auto magnate John Dodge, who had died in 1920, and Matilda's second husband, Alfred E. Wilson, whom she had married in 1925. The centerpiece of this vast estate, Meadow Brook Hall (1926–1929), is one of the great landmark structures of America. While the OU campus developed at a considerable distance from the Hall, both literally and figuratively, the simple presence of Meadow Brook Hall was awe-inspiring, as a work of architecture of great national significance. In fact, Meadow Brook Hall may well be the finest surviving example of American Tudor Revival. Its stewardship is one of the major responsibilities of Oakland University.

The most important physical asset of the University is its incomparable natural environment. All the major university buildings occupy but a small portion of the estate, traditionally known as Meadow Brook Farms. Meadow Brook Hall and its outbuildings occupy some 125 acres, that is the geographic area specified in its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. There remains a large amount of open space, occupied in part by the two golf courses. That open space becomes rarer each year as development in Oakland County continues unabated.

The individual holdings of land that constituted Meadow Brook Farms had been assembled slowly over two decades by John Dodge, from 1908 until his death in 1920. Acquisition of neighboring parcels was continued by his widow Matilda and her new husband, who had completed by 1931 the purchase of almost all of the area bounded by University to the north, Adams Road to the east, Squirrel Road to the west, and Butler Road to the south. As of 1924, in addition to the Dodge holdings, parcels were in the hands of some fifteen owners. By the beginning of the 1930s only the two Barnett parcels, consisting of approximately 150 acres, remained outside Mrs. Wilson's possession. Mr. Barnett was fond of saying that "no matter how much that land is worth to that rich lady, it's worth more to me." We know that one of the projects for Meadow Brook Hall had proposed the establishment of a lake by damming the Clinton River, but that could not have been done as Mr. Barnett refused to sell. It was his land that would have formed the bottom of the lake. In the 1960s, when Mr. Barnett died, his two parcels were immediately sold to the University.

The Original Buildings: North Foundation Hall, South Foundation Hall & the Oakland Center (1957–1959). The campus developed in the northwest corner of the estate, well removed from Meadow Brook Hall. Mrs. Wilson had rejected a proposal that placed the campus in her back yard. Oakland started with three "bare-bones" structures, North Foundation Hall, South Foundation Hall and the Oakland Center. While North Foundation Hall and the Oakland Center have never been recognized for the quality of their architecture, South Foundation Hall has received such recognition. Its minimalist, "less-is-more" approach places it in the mainstream of American low-rise, non-domestic architecture of the post-World War 2 period. President Woody Varner best summed up the rather puritanical nature of the Foundation buildings and in fact early Oakland University: "You shall find in this building not a single piece of carpet or drapery material. Furthermore there will be none from money that can be used to improve the salaries of the faculty or to improve the library. The University

is not judged by the quality of carpets nor by the dimensions of a Chancellor's office, but rather by the quality of the faculty and the motivation of the students. It is here that we have set our money, and it is here that we shall make our mark."

When I came to OU a few years later, my office, and many of my classes were in South Foundation Hall. I was not used to that every-day style, having spent my undergraduate and graduate-school years in Collegiate Gothic structures. The best place in Michigan to experience the American Collegiate Gothic style, which was derived from the architecture of Oxford and Cambridge universities in England, is the Law School of the University of Michigan. The national significance of that magnificent structure has come to be appreciated thanks to Professor Ilene Forsyth's recent book on the subject. South Foundation Hall seemed to me rather cold by comparison, but as a low-budget undertaking this was perhaps inevitable. An Oakland art-history colleague at the time, Damie Stillman, helped me better to appreciate the merits of the building. Damie had positive things to say about South Foundation Hall, and helped me to rethink my rather conservative views. But the minimalist approach of the three early buildings also extended to the budget, and the early buildings have not stood up well to the passage of time. This is especially true for South Foundation Hall, which, unlike North Foundation and the Oakland Center, remains fundamentally unchanged.

At the very beginning, Oakland University decided to go with the utilitarian. For budgetary reasons there was no other choice. We could not construct instant "Key Monuments" that upon completion would figure in the art and architectural history textbooks, as did buildings on many campuses. The best example is Yale University, where such buildings abound, e.g. Louis Kahn's art gallery, Saarinen's Stiles and Morse colleges, Kahn's hockey building, or Paul Rudolph's Art and Architecture building, from the 1960s. At Oakland there were no such vast sums of money available to satisfy our "edifice complex" and no Paul Mellon to pick up the tab. There has been in recent years, however, a reaction against such buildings. The fif-

teenth-century Italian architect Leon Battista Alberti postulated that all buildings have to fulfill three criteria: commodity, firmness and delight, as his XVIIIc translator put it. That second criterion, firmness, is fulfilled by virtually every building erected in America after World War II; compliance is assured for all practical purposes by ubiquitous building codes. The first and the third criteria, commodity and delight, are much trickier. A classical case is the aforementioned Art and Architecture building at Yale, which many see today as an example of the architect's sense of aesthetics running roughshod, infringing on the "commodity" of the structure in the pursuit of perceived "delight." The same holds true for the Boston City Hall, built in the same style, called "Brutalism." Additionally, neither of the two buildings were much concerned about the automobile. In fact, we might separate out architecture which does not accommodate the automobile, and architecture which does. The former is invariably urban, the latter suburban or rural.

I remember accounts from George Matthews about the difficulties Woody Varner faced in securing monies for the construction of new buildings. According to John Hannah, president of Michigan State University at the time, the public colleges and universities were supported by the state, and should therefore not attempt to raise significant amounts of money in the private sector. In Hannah's opinion, fund-raising in the private sector should be restricted to private colleges and universities. At the time Oakland was Michigan State University at Oakland, under MSU's Board of Trustees, so John Hannah's word was law. And unlike other brand-new universities we did not have the assurance of continuing funding over a period of many years to pay for new buildings, designed and located in function of an overall plan. As former OU president Don O'Dowd put it, we were obliged to "ad hoc" it. We probably paid our dues to architecture anyway, by keeping Meadow Brook Hall and its important outbuildings intact. President O'Dowd always stressed the importance of Meadow Brook Hall, which he characterized as "a great enhancement of the

architectural environment of Oakland University.” All of our buildings, after all, went up rather haphazardly, i.e. whenever the Legislature could come up with the funds. And they had to accommodate an automobile-driven, suburban culture, that goes without saying. In that culture, we might very well argue, the primary consideration is what do we do with automobiles once their drivers have arrived at their destination. The problem of the automobile at rest in public places is a terrible one, one that is absolutely resistant to solution. Oakland’s response to the problem, a plethora of parking lots strategically placed throughout the campus has been as successful, and as little costly as anyone’s. It was not until 2002 that we had a multi-story parking structure. When you have a lot of land you can avoid parking structures for a long time.

The Second Wave of Buildings: Hannah Hall of Science, Kresge Library, & the Lepley Sports Center (1960–1962); and Wilson Hall, Dodge Hall of Engineering & Varner Hall (1965–1970). Once the first buildings at Oakland, the Foundation Halls and the Oakland Center, were put up, the location of campus was settled, in the northwest corner of the estate just east of Squirrel Road. Other buildings were next erected in roughly semi-circular proximity. This second wave of buildings in the early 1960s (except for dormitories, see below), came to form a rather irregular semi-circular periphery beyond the three original buildings. The second wave buildings are Hannah Hall of Science (1960–1961) to the south, Kresge Library (1960–1962) to the southeast, and Lepley Sports Center (1961–1962) to the east. This periphery was eventually filled in with Wilson Hall (1965–1966) to the north, Varner Hall (1968–1970) to the southeast beyond Kresge Library, and Dodge Hall of Engineering (1966–1969), located immediately to the east of Hannah Hall. Hannah and the Lepley sports center very conservatively followed the minimalist approach in design of the Foundation Halls.

Kresge Library (1960–1962), in its original cube-like form, before the addition of wings on either side (1987–1989), stands on a knoll. With its massive horizontals separating the



Figure 1. Kresge Library, originally built 1960–1962, greatly expanded 1987–1989 with the addition of the north and south wings. Photograph by Lisa Ngote.

four floors of the building, it remains a very independent structure, conspicuously open to viewing from all four sides. The two wings, added 1987–1989, continue the strong horizontal axes of the exterior façades of the original structure.

Varner Hall (1968–1970) is characterized by its tall, vertical slit-like windows, located in very short returns of the brick-faced exterior. These design features makes its first appearance on the campus at Varner Hall, and can be appreciated for its contribution to architectural diversity at Oakland. Varner Hall houses the Recital Hall for the Department of Music, Theater and Dance as well as the Student Theater. From the top floor, and on a clear day, one can see the top of the Renaissance Center in downtown Detroit. Varner Hall's sense of isolation was mitigated by the adjunction at its northwest end of

Elliott Hall of Business and Information Technology (1998–2000), and by the construction of two adjacent structures, the Recreation and Athletic Center (1996–1998) and Pawley Hall (2001–2002). At the time of completion of Elliott Hall the student population had increased to 15,000. Construction was doing its best to keep up with demography.

The Dormitories: Anibal, Fitzgerald, Pryale, Hill House, Van Wagoner, Vandenberg & Hamlin (1961–1969); the George T. Matthews Married Student Apartments (1980–1981) & the University Student Apartments (2001–2002). The three original dormitories were located to the northeast of the Foundation buildings and the OC, just east of Beer Lake: Fitzgerald, Anibal and Pryale (all three built 1961–1963). North of these three original dormitories were added four more dorms from



Figure 2. Vandenberg Hall, built 1965–1966. Large dormitory, named in honor of the distinguished United States Senator from Michigan, Arthur Vandenberg. Photograph by Lisa Ngote.

1963 to 1969: Hill House (1963–1964), Van Wagoner (1964–1965), Vandenberg (1965–1966) and Hamlin (1966–1969). All seven of the traditional-format dormitories were finished by 1969. The first three, Anibal, Fitzgerald and Pryale maintained the low-rise design feature of the three earliest structures (the Foundation halls and Oakland Center). Their interior spaces were quite generous as dormitory facilities go. Hill House and Van Wagoner were the first high rises, followed by Hamlin. Hall. Van Wagoner, Hill House and Hamlin are undistinguished structures. The behemoth Vandenberg is more than four times the square footage of Hill House or Van Wagoner. Its central dining hall aggressively projects outward towards Beer Lake and the central campus area. It is a commonplace, out-of-scale building, and very noticeably so since it lies on higher ground; the vista across Beer Lake is unimpeded. It features massive concrete horizontals separating the stories, like Kresge Library.

Two new kinds of student housing went up after 1980, the George T. Matthews Married Student Housing (1980–1981), and the University Student Apartments (2001–2002). The former fulfilled an obvious need, especially in view of the increase in our graduate student population. The latter represents a precocious recognition of the necessity of upgrading the quality of university student housing, in a culture of constantly rising expectations. Undergraduate students have enthusiastically responded to this new housing option.

Major Campus Buildings, 1970–1985. The 1970s and 1980s saw much less construction, only one major, free-standing new building, O’Dowd Hall (1978–1981). The system for service roads for the campus was revamped, as the interior road system was eliminated in favor of an exterior or peripheral system. At the time there were those who had argued for a more compact, urban campus, but we were the suburbs and the characteristic ex-urban sprawl prevailed during the early and middle years of Oakland University. And after all, filling in the gaps was possible, and the most striking building on the campus of Oakland University, O’Dowd Hall (1978–1981), was



Figure 3. O'Dowd Hall, built 1978–1981, and named in honor of Jan and Don O'Dowd. Don O'Dowd succeeded Woody Varner as Chancellor then President of Oakland University, serving from 1970–1979. Photograph by Lisa Ngote.

inserted between Lepley and the Oakland Center. O'Dowd Hall represents the most significant departure from what had become an Oakland University architectural mode, brick-faced buildings. Clad in a brilliantly reflective glass surface on all four sides, from foundations to roof line, O'Dowd stands out on a campus where architectural practice had become somewhat stodgy. Aggressively designed in the steel-and-glass International Style, it even had the distinction, if a dubious one, of its large glass panels popping out, some 60 of them. Eventually 400 of these glass panels were replaced by the manufacturer, Libby-Owens-Ford. The replacement of the O'Dowd Hall windows recalls the experience of the Prudential tower in Boston,

designed by I. M. Pei, where glass window panels there too were in the habit of popping out shortly after installation. The O'Dowd Hall glass was somewhat experimental in nature, designed to ameliorate its insulating capacity.

Major Campus Buildings, 1985–Present. O'Dowd was followed by only one brand new building, Pawley Hall (2001–2002), and by four major expansion projects: Kresge Library, the Science and Engineering building, the Recreation & Athletics Center; and the Oakland Center. The first of four major expansions of pre-existing structures was undertaken with the addition of the Alumni and MacGregor wings to Kresge Library (1987–1989). The expansion of the library was followed by three additional expansions: Science & Engineering Building (1994–1997), Recreation and Athletics Center (1996–1998), and Oakland Center (2002–2003). All four of these major expansions were sorely needed, as the original



Figure 4. Science and Engineering Building, built 1994–1997, and connected to the previous science (Hannah Hall of Science) and engineering buildings (Dodge Hall of Engineering). Photograph by Lisa Ngote.

buildings that they were expanding, or in fact virtually replacing, dated (except for Dodge Hall) from the period 1958–1962, when the student body numbered less than 2000 students.

Kresge Library, Alumni and MacGregor wings (1987–1989). The library finally received funding for two new wings, on either side of the central nucleus dating from 1960–1962. Requirements for additional space, especially for new functions, were so demanding that the expansion of the library had come to be an absolute necessity. The marriage of the old building with the new was a successful one, albeit not without its expected share of difficulties to be overcome. On the exterior the wings continued the massive string courses separating the four levels of the library. The additions have glass walls at their north and south ends. The vista from the south end is particularly attractive. The library, like virtually all campus buildings, had to be able to accommodate all sorts of computer facilities and wiring, plus an important computer instruction component, requiring new spaces for labs.

The Science and Engineering Building (1994–1997) is an expansion to the south of the old Hannah Hall of Science and Dodge Hall of Engineering, both built in the 1960s. It is composed of two wings flanking a massive central tower with an arched roof. The tower represents a conspicuous departure from other Oakland University buildings, most of which stress the horizontal. Except for the tower, which can of course be viewed from all four sides, the new Science and Engineering Building is best appreciated when seen from the south, downhill side, from Pioneer Drive. It is from the downhill side that the massive size of the structure becomes apparent. This holds true for two other, more recent, and rather luxurious campus buildings, Pawley Hall and the Recreation and Athletics Center.

The west and east wings of the Science and Engineering Building, viewed from Pioneer Drive, have 17 windows each, but there is a curious, and architecturally most interesting design feature. The west wing runs along an east-west axis tan-

gent to the south wall of the tower, and extends east through about two-thirds of the width of the tower, thereby masking that part of the lower level of the tower. There is a glazed vestibule that departs from the east face of the tower. It is from this vestibule you enter the east wing, which is in the east-west axis of the tower. This striking feature can easily be seen from Pioneer Drive.

The Recreation and Athletics Center (1996–1998) shows a sensitivity of design which parallels that of Pawley Hall. Its long, low uphill facade shows a respect for the size and scale of earlier campus buildings. From below, like Pawley and the Science and Engineering Building, the structure is immense. The facade opposite O’Dowd Hall shows significant “post-modern” features. The brick-faced columns, above which are three courses of lighter, cream-colored bricks suggest “post & lintel” type construction that recalls the architecture of Antiquity or the Renaissance. The bricks above are of the usual reddish color, interspersed with horizontal string courses of bricks of a darker, reddish color, every sixth course or so. On the interior, the spaces are very impressive, including a spacious, large room for gatherings, through the glass wall of which one sees wonderful trees and greenery below.

Pawley Hall (2001–2002) faces inwards, towards Varner Hall and the center of campus, and is at a scale in sync with that of smaller, earlier campus buildings. However, when viewed from below, from the downhill side, the building appears enormous. That is because it is: Pawley provides the School of Education and Human Service with a large facility measuring approximately 130,000 square feet. It shows a relative luxury in both “commodity” and “delight,” as Alberti puts it. This is very significant in contrast with the buildings of the 1960s, built in function of a sparse budgetary approach. The uphill face of Pawley Hall, facing Varner Hall, is embellished with an imaginative articulation of string courses, approximately thirty of them from ground level to the building’s highest point. These string courses are created by the simple device of recessing one course of bricks; light and shadow do the rest,

inexpensively and effectively. The wing to the left of the entry is recessed noticeably, that to the right is dropped at its south extremity by one story. One reads this composition as a right-left symmetry flanking the entrance, part of a larger, and sensitive architectural design. Its interior spaces are expansive, and they are well-designed and appointed. They correspond to what SEHS students deserve in the twenty-first century.

The University Student Apartments (2001–2002) accommodate more than 450 students, and offer a new housing option for undergraduate students, that of apartment living. To say that the venture has proved successful is a distinct understatement. Dormitory rooms from the 1960s were based on design criteria that are moribund today. They are small, crowded, with no room for the laptop society. In a culture of rising expectations they are an anomaly. Accommodations in the University Student Apartments are much more spacious, and there are always student applicants on a waiting list.

When one approaches the University Student Apartments from the Adams entrance, their east-west scale is surprising. Composed of three free-standing units flanking each side of the Community Building, a locus for social gatherings and picking up one's mail, the University Student Apartments are in length almost four times the east-west dimension of the new Science and Engineering building. Their top stories are gabled, several gables per unit, and are half-timbered, a characteristic of the earlier Tudor Revival style as in Meadow Brook Hall. The lower two stories are faced with a handsome, darkish red brick, and are separated horizontally by a string course of bricks laid on their short ends, that is, vertically. They link up horizontally with the brick headers over the windows. A brick cornice functions as a string course setting off the gable story. Truncated porches, about four feet deep, each surmounted with a half-timbered, small gable precede the entrances to the various units. The gabled porches are supported outwardly by square piers with "capitals" in the post-modern style. Like the George T. Matthews apartments for married students, the approach to student housing of the University Student Apart-

ments conforms to new, more comfortable standards for happy student life.

The renovation and expansion of the Oakland Center (2002–2003) provided a much-needed improvement for Oakland students. Probably its most attractive feature for commuter students was the removal of the dining facility from the basement, where quarters were not very spacious; they were dark, and the quality of the food occasioned complaints. The new food court, three times as large, is on the main floor of the OC, well-lit and cheerful; and it offers OU students a great variety of culinary choices. In off-hours one sees students congregating, using their laptops, reading and doing homework assignments. The large cube, built onto the south end of the building, includes upstairs a huge room which can accommodate large numbers of students, faculty, staff, alumni, and friends on the many ceremonial occasions that university life requires. The remodeling of the basement offers many more meeting and conference rooms.

Skeptics have argued that since Oakland University is primarily a commuter institution, with the majority of its students in part-time attendance, its architectural environment is peripheral to the student experience. This is not true; in fact it cannot be true. The recent revamping of the Oakland Center and the Recreation & Athletics Center have been greatly attractive to students. Our built environment counts for a great deal. We are very different from campuses such as Kenyon College in Ohio, or Union College in Schenectady, both graced with wonderful old nineteenth-century architecture. But such campuses predate the automobile in their entirety. Others, such as Michigan State or the University of Michigan were well underway when the automobile was beginning to become the way we move from place to place. The campus of Oakland University replaced raw land, located in the center of economic gravity of one of the wealthiest counties in America. Its location, at the nexus of great freeways, made the accommodation of the automobile so natural, so easy. Two features are enormously welcoming to part-time students: (1) a university loca-

tion in the center of a great city with excellent mass transit; or (2) a university location on a big chunk of land in the suburbs with lots of parking and, for as long as possible, no parking structures. Oakland University of course followed the latter model. A strong faculty and staff, good students, and a committed administration set us off in the right direction. The automobile made our eventual success a certainty. I always think of OU at the end of Kevin Costner's wonderful film, *Field of Dreams*, when endless streams of vehicles head for "If you build it they will come"—the baseball field that he had built is like the university we have built.

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Barb Somerville, Archives Librarian, Kresge Library.

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Lisa Ngote, Curator of Visual Resources, Department of Art & Art History

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(1) *Oakland Sail*, the student newspaper, now called the *Oakland Post*. There are plans to index this invaluable resource for the history of Oakland University. Other important sources are the *Oakland Observer* and the Minutes of Board of Trustees meetings.

(2) Kresge Library. Oakland University Archives.

(3) Facilities Management, Buildings Archive.

(4) The Oakland University Website: <www4.oakland.edu> and its links.

(5) John Cameron, *Meadow Brook Hall: Tudor Revival Architecture and Decoration*, Rochester, MI: Meadow Brook Art Gallery, 1979.

(6) Al Smitley, "Building History of Oakland University," 1985. Paper of 21 pages originally prepared for HST 399, in 1985. A copy has been posted on the OU Website, with the permission of the author, by Professor Linda Hildebrand, and a Xerox copy is in the Kresge Library Archives Collection.

(7) Karen Morgante, "Louis Betts, Portrait Painter of High Society. The Meadow Brook Hall portraits of Alfred G. Wilson, Matilda R. Wilson, Danny and Frances Dodge, and John F. Dodge," *Oakland Journal*, Number 1, Spring 2000, pp. 24–46.

(8) Dwight Young, "The Back Page. Form, Function, Future," *Preservation. The Magazine of the National Trust for Historic Preservation*, May/June 2007, p. 88.

APPENDIX 1: BUILDINGS OF OAKLAND UNIVERSITY, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Building information for the compilation which follows has been taken from many sources, especially from A. Smitley, "Building History of Oakland University," 1985 (see Bibliography); from the OU website; from the Facilities Management Archive, from the Kresge Library Archives, from the *Oakland Sail*, etc. Abbreviations used in the compilation below are the following:

C = John B. Cameron, *Meadow Brook Hall*, 1979.

COB = Classroom-Office Building.

FM = Facilities Management. All of the information below acknowledged as from FM has been generously provided me by Khales Dahr, FM Senior Architect.

KLA = Kresge Library Archives.

MBF = Meadow Brook Farms.

MBH = Meadow Brook Hall.

McG = Peg McGarry, Letter to the State Historic Preservation Office, dated October 3, 1977. Peg McGarry prepared the original National Register application for MBH/MBF.

OKS = *Oakland Sail*, student newspaper, now called the *Oakland Post*.

Ouw = Oakland University Website, including various links.

SHG = Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, now the Smith Group (architects of MBH, Sunset Terrace, etc).

SqFt = Square Feet.

S, or Smitley = A. Smitley, "Building History of Oakland University," 1985.

Under the “Comments” column at the right, separated by forward slashes, we have first the official OU abbreviation for the corresponding building in the left column/ followed by the OU building number locating that building/ followed by S and a number, which is the page number in Smitley where the information is to be found. The first two items are per the *Oakland University Undergraduate Catalogue, 2006–2007*, pp. [355]–[356]. By way of example, for the first entry, Anibal House, the official abbreviation is ANI, the building location on the plan is number 23, and the building is in Smitley, p. 1. Buildings which are no longer extant (e.g. the Barn Theater, the Water Tower, and a significant number of structures formerly part of MBF) are not included in Appendix 1 (and, perforce, Appendix 2). All dates refer back of course to documents and sources, many of which are excellent; but much of the chronological information is based on secondary sources. All of this needs to be thoroughly vetted when the “real” book on Oakland University’s campus architecture is written.

Building	Begun — Completed	Comments (SqFt, Cost, History, Use, etc.)
Anibal House	1961/S — 1962/S	ANI/23/S1. Student Housing, Unit A (for women); 20,487 SqFt. Named in honor of donor Benjamin H. Anibal.
Baldwin Pavilion	1964/S — 1964/S, OUW	BP/38/S2. Named in honor of Howard Baldwin, trustee of Oakland University.
Belgian Barn, Other MBF Barns	ca. 1900 — 1915	2. A number of barns from MBF have been moved, or are no longer extant.
Buildings & Grounds Maintenance	1994/FM — 1994/FM	28. Begun in April 1994.
Carriage House: see MBH		
Central Heating Plant	1965/FM — ????	CHP/25/S3.
Danny's Cabin	1926/McG-1927/McG	
Dodge Hall EGR	1966/S — 1969/OUW	DHE/10/S4. For Dodge's major expansion see Science & EGR.
Dodge Clubhouse: see Golf Course Clubhouse		
Dodge Farm House: see John Dodge House		
Education: see Pawley Hall		

(Continued)

Building	Begun — Completed	Comments (SqFt, Cost, History, Use, etc.)
Electrical Substation	???? — 2003/FM	30. Drawings exist in FM from July 1999.
Elliott Hall/Business	1998/FM — 2000/OUW	EH/5. Plans from 1998; issued for bids 1999; Dedicated September 22, 2000.
Facilities Management	1986/FM — 1987/FM	
Farm House: see John Dodge House		
Fitzgerald House/Dorm	1961/S — 1962/S	FTZ/22/S1. Student Housing, Unit B (coed); 20,610 SqFt.. Named in of donor Harold Fitzgerald, donor and President of M.S.U.O. Foundation.
Gatehouse/ Gate Lodge (MBH)	1926/McG — 1929/McG	
George T. Matthews Apts.	1980/FM — 1981/OUW	19. Drawings for dated 9 January 1980. Groundbreaking May 1980 (from photograph in KLA). Named in honor of George Matthews, Professor of History; Dean, College of Arts and Sciences; and Interim President of Oakland University.
Golf Course Clubhouse	ca. 1914/McG	33/S9. Also known as Dodge Clubhouse, built as a clubhouse for John Dodge's golf course, shortly after he purchased the original property in 1908.

(Continued)

Graham Health Center	1967/FM — 1969/S	GHC/16/S6. Plans dated 12 June 1967 in FM. Named in honor of OU donors Mr. and Mrs. Graham J. Graham
Greenhouse	1914/OKS — 1914/OKS	Bought from Lord & Bunham, assembled by MBF workers. OKS, October 23, 1978. The original instructions for assembly were found ca. 1978 by John Wendland and given to MBH Archives.
Hamlin Hall/Dorm	1966/FM — 1969/S	HAM/18/S6. 142,872 SqFt. Named in honor of Delos Hamlin, former chairman of the Oakland County Board of Supervisors, Trustee of the OU Foundation, etc.
Hannah Hall/Science	1960/FM — 1961/S	HHS/9/S7. For Hannah's major expansion see Science & EGR; 1961 completion date corroborated by OUW.
Heating Plan: see Central Heating Plant		
Hill House/Dorm	1963/S — 1964/S	HIL/20/S8. 42,555 SqFt.
Honors College	1996/FM — 1997/OUW	HC. Plans ready for bidding by April 2, 1996; HC an architectural enhancement of Vandenberg Hall, to which it is attached.
John Dodge House/ Development	XIX _c	JDH/34/S9. Purchased along with 320 acres for \$50,000 in 1908 by John & Matilda Dodge. This was the original James L. Higgins Farm, aka the "Meadow Brook Stock Farms"/McG. The adjacent, no longer extant Water Tower was built ca. 1910/McG.

(Continued)

Building	Begun — Completed	Comments (SqFt, Cost, History, Use, etc.)
Katke-Cousins Golf Course	1976/OUW — 1977/OUW	Front nine dedicated Fall 1976, funded by Marvin Katke donation; back nine completed 1977.
Kettering Magnetics Lab	1964? — 1964/S	KML/31/S10. Named in honor of Charles F. Kettering, Director of GM research Laboratory.
Knole Cottage	1926/McG — 1926/McG	Moved to its present location in 1929. Knole Cottage was the playhouse of France Dodge, originally called Hilltop Lodge, presented to Frances on her twelfth birthday, 27 November 1926. There is said to exist an album of photographs of 1926 documenting the cottage and the presentation ceremonies. Name derived from Knole House in Kent, England.
Kresge Library	1960/S 1962/OUW	KL/7/S11. 76, 589 SqFt (Smitley). Named in honor of Stanley S. Kresge, President of the S.S. Kresge Company and the Kresge Foundation.
Kresge Library	1987/FM — 1989/OUW	Some preliminary plans dated 15 June 1987; construction Expansion started 1988 on the Alumni and MacGregor wings of KL, completed 1989.

Lepley: see Recreation & Athletics

Matthews: see George T. Matthews

(Continued)

Meadow Brook Hall	1926/C — 1929/C	MBH/35/S13. Cost \$3,500,000; 80,000SqFt; donated to establish Oakland University in 1957. The Carriage House (no. 36 on the campus plan) was built at the same time as MBH.
North Foundation Hall/COB	1957/FM — 1959/S	NFH/12/S5. 67,691 SqFt. Drawing for in FM, dated November 1957; NFH dedicated, along with SFH, on 1 October 1959 says Smitley & OUW.
Oakland Center	1958 — 1959/S, OUW	OC/13/S12. Drawing(s) finished by 31 October 1958.
Oakland Center Expansion	2002/FM — 2003/OUW	First specs for bidding went out 16 September 2002, completed in September 2003; 30,000 SqFt.
Observatory	1973	32. Construction authorized by the Board of Trustees July 1973. Built by Wake-Pratt, near Kettering, in the SW quadrant of the campus.
O'Dowd Hall	1978/S — 1981/S	ODH/27/S17. COB #2.
Parking Structure	2001/FM — 2002/OUW	Adjacent to SEHS building; plans, some of them, finished by 5 December 2001, sent out to prospective bidders March 2002.
Pawley Hall/Education	2001/OU — 2002/OUW	PH/6. 130,000 SqFt; dedicated as Pawley Hall in 2004.
Police & Support Services	1974/FM — 1975/S	PSS/3/S18. Plans finished as of 15 March 1974, probably went out to bidders shortly after that date; dedication took place 10 or 19 August 1975.

(Continued)

Building	Begun — Completed	Comments (SqFt, Cost, History, Use, etc.)
Pryale/Dorm	1962/S — 1963/S	PRY/24/S16. 20,829 SqFt. Named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Pryale, who donated to OU monies sufficient to pay for the full cost of the building.
Recreation & Athletics/Lepley	1961/S — 1962/S	RAC/26/S12. OUW says 1963, Smitley says 1962. The building was named in honor of Hollie Lepley, Oakland's first Director of Athletics.
Recreation & Athletics Expansion	1996FM — 1998/OUW	RAC/26. Went out for bids 6 June 1996. Cost: \$37,000,000.
Saints & Sinners Fountain	1976/S — 1976/S	S19. Marshall Fredericks sculpture.
Scharf Golf Course	1998/FM — 2000/OUW	42.
Science & EGR/COB	1994 — 1997/OUW	SEB/8. Linked with Hannah and Dodge, went out for bids 17 August 1994; cost: \$43,000,000.
Shotwell-Gustafson Pavilion	1929/KLA — 1929/KLA	41. The original riding rink, built in 1929 (McG), was rebuilt following the disastrous fire of June 10, 1983 (OKS) and renamed in honor of Alice Shotwell-Gustafson. Date from restoration brochure. Now houses OU INC.

(Continued)

South Foundation 1957/FM — 1959/S
Hall/COB SFH/11/S5. 55,041 SqFt. Drawing for in FM, dated November 1957; SFH dedicated, along with NFH, on 1 October 1959/S.

Sports: see Recreation & Athletics

Storage Facility ??? — 2001/FM 29.

Student Apts.: see University Student Apts.

Sunset Terrace/ 1952/McG — 1953/McG SST/37, designed by SHG.
President's Home

Trumbull Terrace 1965/OUW — 1965/S 39/S19. Named in honor of donor Mrs. George T. Trumbull.
USA/47.

University Student Apts. 2001/OUW — 2002/OUW
VWH/21/S14. Drawings for dated 17 September 1964;
Van Wagoner House/ 1964/FM — 1965/S 43,305 SqFt. Named in honor of Murray D. Van Wagoner, for-
Dorm mer Governor of Michigan and resident of Oakland County.

Vandenberg Hall/Dorm 1965/FM — 1966/S VBH/17/S14. Plans for dated 2 April 1965; Dorm #6; 177,593
SqFt. Named in honor of Arthur Vandenberg, U.S. Senator
from Michigan from 1928 to 1953.

Varner Hall/COB 1968 /FM— 1970/OUW VAR/4/S15. Drawing for dated 2 January 1968; COB #1;
named in honor of Woody Varner, chancellor of OU
1958–1970; 119,939 SqFt.

(Continued)

Building	Begun — Completed	Comments (SqFt, Cost, History, Use, etc.)
Varner House	ca. 1938	VAH/45. Ex-Woody Varner home, corner of Butler and Adams.
Wilson Hall/COB	1965/S — 1966/S	WH/14/S20. Named in honor of Matilda R. Wilson; 98,153 SqFt.

APPENDIX 2: BUILDINGS OF OAKLAND UNIVERSITY (PER APPENDIX 1), BY DATE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Building	Begun — Completed	Comments (SqFt, Cost, History, Use, etc.)
MBF: John Dodge House XIXc		JDH/34/S9. Purchased along with 320 acres for \$50,000 in 1908 by John & Matilda Dodge.
MBF: Belgian Barn, & other barns	ca. 1900 — 1915	2. A number of barns from MBF have been moved, or are no longer extant.
MBF: Golf Course Clubhouse	ca. 1914/McG	33/S9. Built as a clubhouse for John Dodge's golf course.
MBH: Greenhouse	1914/OKS — 1914/OKS	OKS, October 23, 1978.
Knole Cottage/MBH	1926/McG — 1926/McG	Playhouse of France Dodge.
Danny's Cabin/MBH	1926/McG — 1927/McG	

Continued

Meadow Brook Hall	1926/C — 1929/C	MBH/35/S13. Cost \$3,500,000; 80,000SqFt; donated to establish Oakland University in 1957.
Gatehouse/ Gate Lodge/MBH	1926/McG — 1929/McG	
MBH: Shotwell- Gustafson Pavilion	1929/KLA — 1929/KLA	41. The original indoor riding rink, rebuilt following the fire of June 10, 1983 (OKS) and renamed in honor of Alice Shotwell-Gustafson.
Varner House	ca. 1938/OUW	VAH/45. Former home of Chancellor Varner, originally built as the poultry manager's home.
Sunset Terrace/ President's Home	1952/McG — 1953/McG	SST/37, designed by SHG.
North Foundation Hall/COB	1957/FM — 1959/S	NFH/12/S5. NFH dedicated, along with SFH, on 1 October 1959/S.
South Foundation Hall/COB	1957/FM — 1959/S	SFH/11/S5. SFH dedicated, along with NFH, on 1 October 1959/S.
Oakland Center	1958 — 1959/S; OUW	OC/13/S12. Drawing(s) finished by 31 October 1958.
Hannah Hall/Science	1960/FM — 1961/S	HHS/9/S7. For Hannah's major expansion see Science & EGR; 1961 completion date corroborated by OUW.

(Continued)

Building	Begun — Completed	Comments (SqFt, Cost, History, Use, etc.)
Kresge Library	1960/S — 1962/OUW.	KL/7/S11.
Anibal House	1961/S — 1962/S	ANI/23/S1. Student Housing, Unit A (for women); 20,487 SqFt.
Recreation & Athletics/ Lepley	1961/S — 1962/S	RAC/26/S12. OUW says 1963, Smitley says 1962.
Fitzgerald House/Dorm	1961/S — 1962/S	FTZ/22/S1. Unit B (coed); 20,610 SqFt.
Pryale/Dorm	1962/S — 1963/S	PRY/24/S16. 20,829 SqFt.
Hill House/Dorm	1963/S — 1964/S	HIL/20/S8. 42,555 SqFt.
Baldwin Pavilion	1964/S — 1964/S, OUW	BP/38/S2.
Kettering Magnetics Lab	1964? — 1964/S	KML/31/S10.
Van Wagoner House/Dorm	1964/FM — 1965/S	VWH/21/S14. 43,305 SqFt.
Trumbull Terrace	???? — 1965/S	39/S19.
Vandenbergh Hall/Dorm	1965/FM — 1966/S	VBH/17/S14. Plans for dated 2 April 1965; Dorm #6; 177,593 SqFt.
Wilson Hall/COB	1965/S — 1966/S	WH/14/S20. Named in honor of Matilda R. Wilson.

Continued)

Central Heating Plant	1965/FM — ????	CHP/25/S3.
Dodge Hall EGR	1966/S — 1969/OUW	DHE/10/S4. For Dodge's major expansion see Science & EGR.
Hamlin Hall/Dorm	1966/FM — 1969/S	HAM/18/S6. 142,872 SqFt.
Graham Health Center	1967/FM — 1969/S	GHC/16/S6. Plans dated 12 June 1967 in FM.
Varner Hall/COB	1968 — 1970/OU	VAR/4/S15 Drawing for dated 2 January 1868; COB #1; Varner, chancellor 1958–1970; 119,939 SqFt.
Observatory	1973	32. Construction authorized July 1973.
Police & Support Services	1974/FM — 1975/S	PSS/3/S18. Plans finished as of 15 March 1974.
Saints & Sinners Fountain	1976/S — 1976/S	S19. Marshall Fredericks sculpture.
Katke-Cousins Golf Course	1976/OUW — 1977/OUW	Front nine dedicated Fall 1976.
O'Dowd Hall	1978/S — 1981/S	ODH/27/S17. COB #2.
George T. Matthews Apts.	1980/FM — 1981/OUW	19. Drawings for dated 9 January 1980; groundbreaking May 1980.

(Continued)

Building	Begun — Completed	Comments (SqFt, Cost, History, Use, etc.)
Facilities Management	1986/FM — 1987/FM	
Kresge Library Expansion	1987/FM — 1989/OUW	Some preliminary plans dated 15 June 1987, on the Alumni and MacGregor wings of KL.
Buildings & Grounds Maintenance	1994/FM — 1994/FM	28. Begun in April 1994.
Science & EGR/COB	1994 — 1997/OUW	SEB/8. Linked with Hannah and Dodge, went out for bids 17 August 1994; cost: \$43,000,000.
Honors College	1996/FM — 1997/OUW	HC. Plans ready for bidding by April 2, 1996; HC an expansion to Vandenberg.
Recreation & Athletics Expansion	1996FM — 1998/OUW	RAC/26. Went out for bids 6 June 1996.
Scharf Golf Course	1998/FM — 2000/OUW	42.
Elliott Hall/Business	1998/FM — 2000/OUW	EH/5. Plans from 1998; issued for bids 1999; Dedicated September 22, 2000.
Storage Facility	???? — 2001/FM	29.
Pawley/Education	2001/OU — 2002/OUW	PH/6. 130,000 SqFt; dedicated as Pawley Hall in 2004.

Continued

Parking Structure	2001/FM — 2002/OUW	Adjacent to SEHS building; plans, some of them, finished by 5 December 2001, sent out to prospective bidders March 2002.
University Student Apts.	2001/OUW — 2002/OUW	USA/47.
Oakland Center Expansion	2002/FM — 2003/OUW	OC/13/SI2. First specs for bidding went out 16 September 2002, completed in September 2003; 30,000 SqFt.
Electrical Substation	??? — 2003/FM	30. Drawings exist in FM from July 1999.
