

19 Gandy Dancer (Michigan Central Railroad depot)

401 Depot St
Architect: Spier and Rohms, 1886



Built by the Michigan Central Railroad, this Romanesque stone building is constructed of granite with arched doors and windows. The building was sold

in 1970 to Chuck Muer and converted into the Gandy Dancer restaurant. The stone walls, slate roof, stained-glass windows, red oak ceilings, fireplace, and baggage scale are intact from the original construction. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1975.

20 Old Fourth Ward Neighborhood

Bounded by Fifth Avenue to the West, Ingalls Street and Glen Street to the East, Depot Street to the North, and East Huron Street to the South.
Architect: various, early 19th century



The historic Old Fourth Ward is one of Ann Arbor's oldest residential neighborhoods, containing some of the city's most beautiful architecture and

historic landmarks, resulting in an exciting urban and residential architectural mix. Homes are predominantly of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles. Residents and visitors delight in the short walk to campus and downtown. The Huron River, public parks, the railroad station, many churches and city and county government offices are all minutes away - as are all the major cultural and performance venues in the city. Part of the Old Fourth Ward Historic District.

27 Old West Side Neighborhood

Between Huron and Madison Streets
Architect: various, 19th and 20th centuries



Just west of downtown, this neighborhood was the center of the primarily German community in the 19th century. Architectural styles consist of

Greek Revival, American Bungalow, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Gothic Revival. The shady streets possess many of the characteristics now back in vogue as part of the New Urbanism movement - houses are set close to the sidewalk on narrow lots, and nearly every house has a front porch. Many of the painstakingly restored houses in the neighborhood are highlighted in an annual home tour. National Register Old West Side Historic District, 1972.

28 UM - Earl V. Moore Building (School of Music)

1100 Baits Street
Architect: Eero Saarinen, 1963



Saarinen designed this new Contemporary building for the School of Music, using a brick color known as Cranbrook Buff (father Eliel was the architect for

many of the buildings on the elite, nationally-recognized Cranbrook educational campus in Bloomfield Hills). The design for this building influenced all subsequent construction on the University's North Campus. Named for former Music School Dean Earl Moore, the School of Music was the first university school or college to wholly relocate to North Campus.

35 Ticknor-Campbell House (Cobblestone Farm)

2781 Packard Road
Architect: Stephen Mills, 1845



This Greek Revival home with cobblestones laid in a herringbone pattern was built by a builder-mason trained in New York named Stephen Mills.

The home is one of the finest examples of early cobblestone homes in the area. It now functions as a city-owned working farm museum, adjacent to Buhr Park. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1972.

21 The Detroit Observatory

1398 East Ann Street at Observatory
Architect: Richard Harrison Bull, 1854; comprehensive restoration - Quinn Evans | Architects, 1999



Noted for its significance in science, education, and architecture, the Greek Revival Detroit Observatory is the oldest observatory in this country that retains its

original telescopes in working order and in their original mounts. It is also the oldest building on the University's campus in an unaltered condition. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1973.

22 UM - Medical Center

E. Medical Center Drive
Architects: Albert Kahn Associates, 1927 (Simpson Memorial Institute for Medical Research), 1969 (Mott Children's Hospital) and 1986 (University Hospital); Lewis Sarris, 1950 (Women's Hospital); TMP Associates, 1986 (Taubman Health Care Center) and 1997 (Cancer & Geriatric Center); Alden B. Dow, 1969 (Towsley Center for Continuing Education); Holabird & Root/Lickling Lyman Powell, 1958 - 1995 (Medical Science & Research Units)

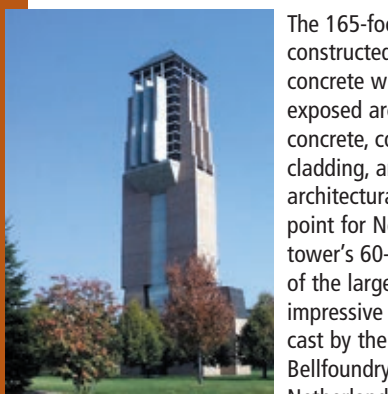


The three main hospitals, the Medical School and the Health Care Center that comprise the University of Michigan Medical

Center make it one of the largest health care complexes in the world. First opened in 1850, the complex continues to evolve to keep pace with technological advances in diagnosis, treatment and education. Noteworthy spaces on the Medical Center campus include the Healing Garden, Taubman Clinic Galleria, the Simpson Institute (east across from the Observatory, the oldest remaining building on the Medical Campus), and a recreated historic doctor's office in the hospital lobby.

29 UM - Lurie Tower

1230 Murfin (UM North Campus)
Architect: Moore/Anderson with Hobbs + Black, 1996



The 165-foot Modern tower is constructed of poured concrete with brick veneer, exposed architectural concrete, copper roof and cladding, and provides an architectural icon and focal point for North Campus. The tower's 60-bell carillon, one of the largest and most impressive in the world, was cast by the Royal Eijsbouts Belfondry of Astén, the Netherlands. The carillon strikes the traditional Westminster Quarters during the day.

30 UM - Lurie Engineering Center

1221 Beal (UM North Campus)
Architect: Moore/Anderson with Hobbs + Black, 1996



This Modern complex of the UM College of Engineering organizes a cluster of smaller scale buildings around a five-story core to form a welcoming "front door" to

students, faculty and visitors. The Lurie Engineering Center and its companion Lurie Tower are the final built works of the renowned late architect Charles W. Moore, a graduate of the UM College of Architecture and Design.

23 Nichols Arboretum

1610 Washington Heights (adjacent to the University of Michigan Central Campus)
Landscape Architect: Ossian Cole Simonds, 1907



Open to the public, this beautiful 123 - acre picturesque landscape masterpiece features the historic Peony Garden and many species of trees

native to Michigan. The site hosts a variety of creative arts performances and events. Recent updates to the garden include moving the historic 1837 Burnham House to the site, as well as the new Gateway Garden, demonstrating innovative storm water control technology.

24 Forest Hill Cemetery

415 Observatory at Geddes
Architect: James L. Glen, 1859 (cemetery); Gordon W. Lloyd, 1866 (Gatehouse and Sexton's residence)



Forest Hill Cemetery was designed by civil engineer James L. Glen in the Rural Tradition of cemetery design popular in the second half of the 19th century.

The hilly 60-plus acres was given to Glen for burials because of its natural drainage capacity and because it was difficult to use for anything else. The stone gate, designed by James Morwich, and the Gatehouse and Sexton's Residence, designed by Gordon W. Lloyd, are in the Gothic Revival Style compatible with the rural tradition of the cemetery. Many of Ann Arbor's early settlers are buried here. A highlight is to catch fall tours conducted by a local historian, who tells stories about the interesting individuals buried at Forest Hill and decodes the symbols and sayings on the headstones.

31 UM - Aerospace Building Landscape Art (Wave Field)

Behind the Francois Xavier Bagnoud building, 1320 Beal Ave.
Landscape Architect: Maya Lin and SmithGroup JJR, 1995



This sheltered courtyard has become one of the most talked-about spaces on the University of Michigan campus. Composed of a series of "waves"

made of earth, the Environmental Sculpture reflects the wavelengths studied at the adjacent Aerospace Engineering building located on the University's North Campus. To maintain this living sculpture, special soil and grass mixtures were developed, and a special irrigation system and specific maintenance plan were designed to ensure its longevity.

32 Domino's Farms

24 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive
Architect: Gunnar Birkerts (design) and Giffels Associates (construction documents and administration), 1985



Inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie Style-Robie House design built in Hyde Park near Chicago, Illinois, entrepreneur Thomas Monahan constructed this

1,000,000-plus square-foot complex for the Domino's Pizza Headquarters. Other attractions on the site include a petting farm, which is open to the public.

25 Burns Park Neighborhood

Southeast of the UM campus, between Washtenaw and Packard
Architect: various, 20th century



Back in 1890, Burns Park was the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society's fairgrounds. Today, impressive homes of Italian Villa,

French Chateau, Tudor Revival, Shingle and Prairie Style, and Georgian Revival styles make up this desirable neighborhood. Favored by academics, the Burns Park Neighborhood, with its shade trees lining the neighborhood streets, also accommodates modest student rental options, large fraternity and sorority houses, and Burns Park recreation fields.

26 UM - Football Stadium

Corner of Main Street and Stadium Boulevard
Architect: Osborn Engineering Company, 1927; Expansion and renovation - HOK Sport Inc. and Venturi Scott Brown & Associates, 1998



The Bowl-style Stadium was built to take advantage of the natural topography of the site. Three sides of the stadium, as well as the playing surface, are completely below street level. Constructed during the

"Golden Decade" of college stadium building, University of Michigan Football Stadium was officially dedicated during the 1927 Michigan-Ohio State game, to this day a much-anticipated annual face-off of the two college teams. Today, with over 111,000 seats, it is the largest collegiate stadium in the nation (at the time of this printing). Known as the Big House, the stadium is the home of the original 'wave'.

33 UM - Matthaei Botanical Gardens

1800 N. Dixboro Road
Architect: Alden B. Dow, 1959-1966 (main exhibit greenhouses and conservatory) and Eichstadt and Grissom Associates (landscape architecture)

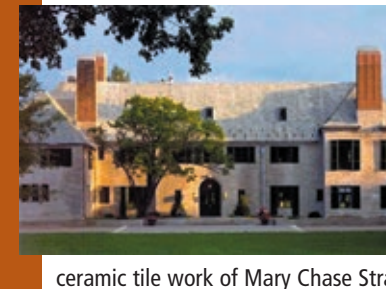


In 1957, the University of Michigan received 200 acres from Frederick C. Matthaei, Sr. to be developed as a botanical garden. Dow designed the Modern main

greenhouses, conservatories and natural areas closest to the buildings. The new Botanical Gardens were dedicated in June 1961. In 1965, the third and final phase of the project, including Dow's 11,460 square-foot conservatory, main lobby and multi-purpose meeting room, was completed.

34 Earhardt Manor and Concordia University Chapel

4090 Geddes Road
Architect: Smith, Hinchman & Grylls (SmithGroup), 1937; Vincent Kling, 1964 (Chapel); SmithGroup, 1997 (restoration)



Earhart Manor is an excellent example of the relatively uncommon French Eclectic style of architecture. The house contains examples of the

ceramic tile work of Mary Chase Stratton of Pewabic Pottery. The grounds surrounding the house were designed by the nationally prominent landscape firm Olmsted Brothers and locally prominent landscape architect E. A. Eichstaedt. The chapel on the campus grounds, with its brilliantly-colored, stained glass clerestory is architecturally interesting and worth a visit. Listed in the State Register of Historic Places, 1997.

Welcome to Ann Arbor!

The City of Ann Arbor was founded in 1824, and the University of Michigan was permanently located here in 1837. The blend of city and university forms a "college town" atmosphere that is pedestrian friendly, beautiful, exciting and enlightening. As you experience the area's architecture, you will see how closely the city and the university are intertwined.

The Huron Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) has worked collectively to create this brochure for your enjoyment. The Chapter, comprised of registered architects from Jackson, Lenawee, Livingston, Monroe and Washtenaw counties, engages in initiatives to increase the public's knowledge and appreciation of architecture and the built environment, as well as promote advocacy for the profession.

The entries in the guide were chosen based on their architectural, historical and/or cultural significance, and the guide is intended to highlight just a small cross-section of the many beautiful and significant works of architecture in our community. The guide is by no means all-inclusive, and due to space constraints, many worthy buildings have been omitted.

Many of the entries are listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places, or are part of historic neighborhoods or districts, and are noted. The University's strong presence in the core of the City accounts for the selection of many of the entries; University buildings have the designation 'UM' preceding their title. The map provided is organized so that you may go on your own walking or driving tour of Ann Arbor.

We hope you enjoy the AIA Guide to Ann Arbor Architecture!

Michael R. Strother, AIA
AIA Guide to Ann Arbor Architecture
Committee Chair



AIA HURON VALLEY CHAPTER

The American Institute of Architects Huron Valley Chapter is a not-for-profit organization whose mission is to organize and unite its members to continuously improve the profession of architecture, and to increase the public's awareness of architecture and the built environment.

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AIA **GUIDE TO**
Ann Arbor ARCHITECTURE

AIA **HURON VALLEY CHAPTER**

1 First Baptist Church and Silas Douglas House

512 and 502 E. Huron Street
Architect: unknown, 1880 (church); Arthur Marshall, 1848 (house)



This English Gothic Revival church was designed and built by its members and features hammer beams and prominent

balconies that sweep down to meet the front altar on each side. The church bought the adjacent house in 1902 and has since then used it for office and student activity space, and housing for its sexton. The Gothic Revival house, believed to be the first in Ann Arbor to be designed by an architect, has carved bargeboards and Gothic features such as quatrefoils and trefoils and steeply sloped roofs. Located in the Old Fourth Ward Historic District.

2 First United Methodist Church

120 South State Street
Architect: Fry and Kasurin, 1940; restoration - Mitchell & Mout Architects, 2000



This site has been home to the Methodist church dating back to 1867. When the steeple of the original structure burned in 1907, noted architect Albert Kahn

designed a replacement. In 1940, the current Indiana limestone, ashlar-faced Gothic Revival structure was constructed at the edge of the University of Michigan Central Campus.

9 UM - The Diag, Central Campus

Bounded by South/North/East University and State Streets, Ann Arbor
Architect: Various, 1837 - Present



Since 1837, this 40-acre site has been the center of the University's Central Campus. It now contains the President's House, three libraries, the Art Museum and 10 academic

buildings with a mix of Classical to Modern architecture. Tradition holds that stepping on the bronze block M, a gift of the Class of 1954 at the center of the Diag, will cause students to fail their first exam at the University. Contributes to the National Register UM Central Campus Historic District, 1978.

10 UM - Law School and Quadrangle

S. University between State and Monroe Streets
Architect: York and Sawyer, 1924 (Lawyer's Club) and 1933 (Law Quadrangle); Gunnar Birkerts, 1982 (Law Library addition); select interior restorations - Quinn Evans | Architects, 1990s

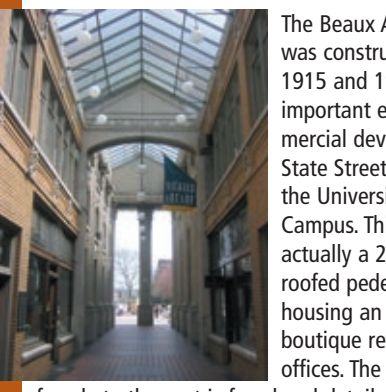


The design and beauty of the Collegiate Gothic Law Quadrangle features intriguing details, including six sculptured corbels crouching at the main entrance, sporting

the facial features of prominent past University presidents James Angell, Marion Burton, Henry Frieze, Erastus Haven, Harry Hutchins and Henry Tappan. The Quadrangle also houses the Legal Research Building and Hutchins Hall, the main classroom and administrative building. Of particular interest is the day-lit, underground law library addition. The 1990s restoration includes the addition of a state-of-the-art Moot Courtroom. Contributes to the National Register, UM Central Campus Historic District, 1978.

11 Nickels Arcade

326-330 S. State Street
Architect: Hermann Pipp, 1916

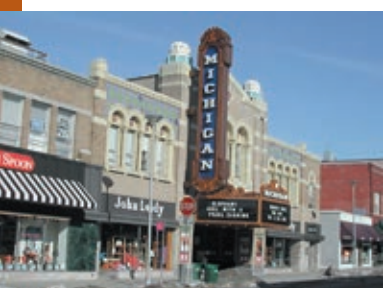


The Beaux Arts Nickels Arcade was constructed between 1915 and 1918 and was an important expansion of commercial development along State Street and adjacent to the University's Central Campus. This structure is actually a 261-foot long glass-roofed pedestrian walkway housing an intriguing mix of boutique retail businesses and offices. The State Street

facade to the east is faced and detailed with architectural terra cotta of Classical design; the Maynard Street facade to the west is yellow brick, with ornamental detailing in terra cotta. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 1987.

12 Michigan Theater

603 E. Liberty Street
Architect: Maurice Finkel, 1927; restoration - Quinn Evans | Architects, 1986 (theater and lobby); SmithGroup, 2000 (outer lobby and marquee)



Ann Arbor's only surviving theater from the silent picture and Vaudeville age, Jack Benny, Bing Crosby and Ethel Barrymore all performed here during the theater's heyday. The Lombard Romanesque/Exotic Revival building boasts a 1,700-seat theater, magnificently restored foyer and two-story lobby with dual grand staircases leading to the balcony. The theater portion of the building exterior features arcade windows with yellow terra cotta arches supported by Moorish columns. The building also has a two-story row of street-level shops with office space above. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1980.

3 Offices of Hobbs + Black Architects (formerly the First Unitarian Church)

100 North State Street
Architect: Donaldson and Meier, 1882; renovation - Hobbs + Black, 1985



The Romanesque style of architecture was popularized in the late 19th century by architect H.H. Richardson and became widely emulated

throughout the eastern United States. This structure, now occupied by a local architectural firm, features a prominent tower facing the intersection of State and Huron Streets. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1978.

4 UM - Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies

915 East Washington
Architect: Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, 1938; restoration - SmithGroup (formerly Smith, Hinchman & Grylls), 2003



Originally built to house graduate school administration and graduate activities on campus, this five-story Indiana limestone

Classical architecture structure has several interesting features. Italian architectural sculptor Corrado Parducci modeled relief sculptures above the five main windows and two balcony figures on projecting wings to represent the seven divisions of the Graduate School. Today, the facility also hosts public events for both the University and Ann Arbor arts communities. Contributes to the National Register UM Central Campus Historic District, 1978.

5 UM - The Power Center for the Performing Arts

121 Fletcher
Architect: Roche-Dinkeloo, 1971



The Power Center for the Performing Arts is the Modern architecture element of the performing arts group on campus. The entry to this 1,450-seat theater's lobby is constructed of a colonnade of eight foot diameter hollow concrete columns stretching the length of the site. The lobby wall is glazed with reflecting glass; at night, this glass becomes transparent from the outside, permitting views of the theater scene inside that comes to life after dark.

6 UM - Hill Auditorium and Burton Tower

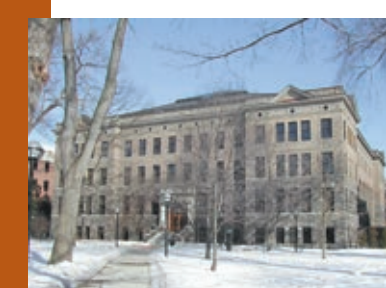
825 N. University
Architect: Albert Kahn, 1913 (Hill Auditorium) and 1936 (Burton Tower); comprehensive restorations - Albert Kahn Associates and Quinn Evans | Architects, 2002 (Burton Tower) and 2004 (Hill Auditorium)



These two buildings together represent the iconic image of the University, both physically and as associated with their use culturally. Hill Auditorium, the performing arts stage for the University, is distinguished by its Arts and Crafts exterior with Classical details and simplified Classical interior with Sullivanesque details. The Streamlined Art Deco Burton Tower contains the Charles Baird Carillon, one of the four heaviest carillons in the world. Contributes to the National Register UM Central Campus Historic District, 1978.

7 UM - Samuel T. Dana Building

E. University at Thayer and Ingalls Mall
Architect: Spier & Rohns, 1904; comprehensive renovation - Quinn Evans | Architects, William McDonough + Partners (Sustainable Design), 2004



This four-story Renaissance Revival building, occupied by the University's School of Natural Resources since 1961, was built for use as a medical training

facility. Recently, its hundred-year-old infrastructure was upgraded and both classroom and office spaces were added to the skylight-covered center atrium. All facets of the renovation were performed with an eye towards environmental responsibility. Everything from salvage and disposal to building systems and finishes demonstrate cutting-edge environmental -- or "Green" -- design. Contributes to the National Register UM Central Campus Historic District, 1978.

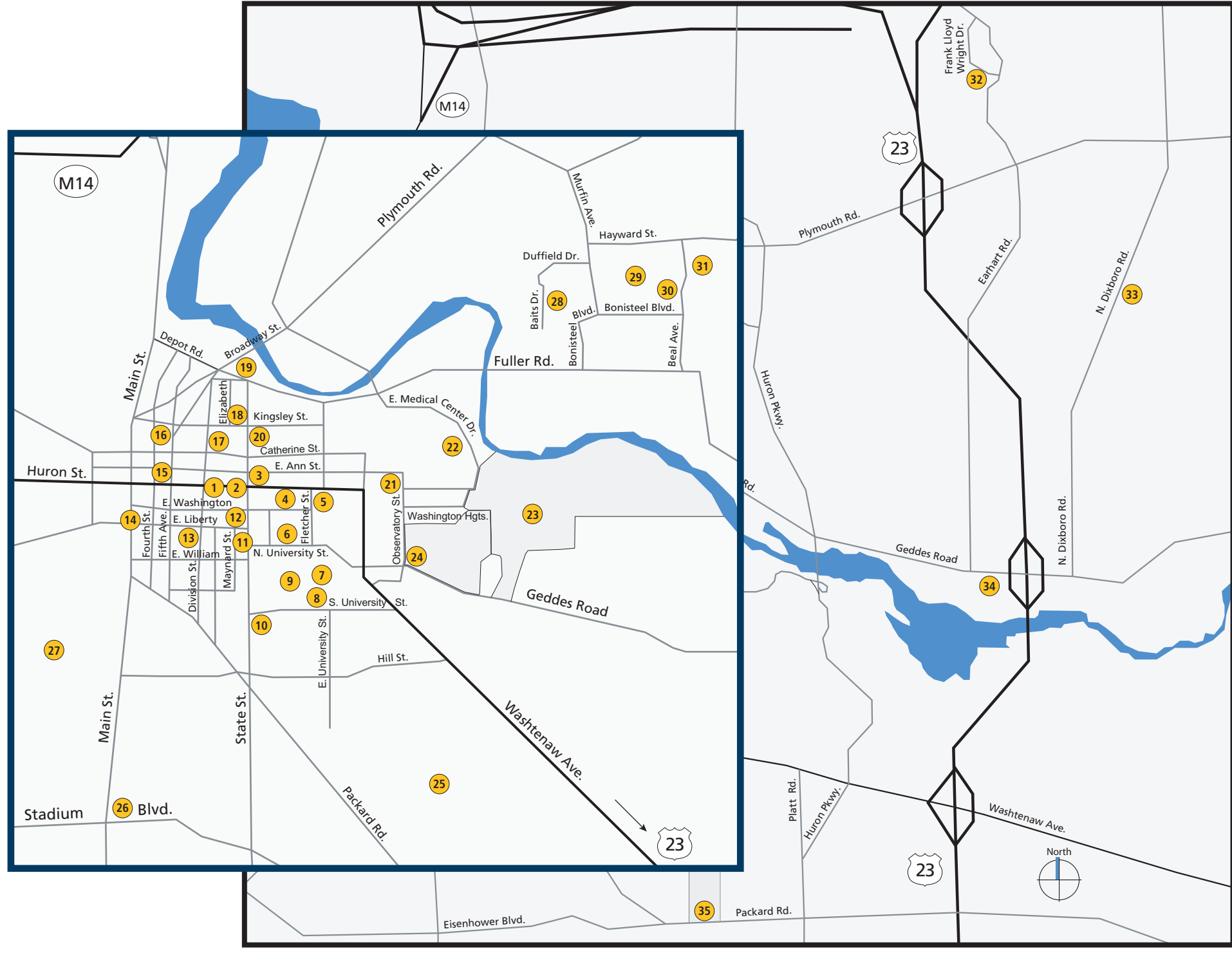
8 UM - Denison Archway, West Engineering Building (West Hall)

Corner of South University and East University (Mall)
Architect: Mason & Kahn, 1902-1904 (as part of the West Engineering Building, 1901-1910)



The firm of George D. Mason and Albert Kahn created this Italian Renaissance arched passage-way to allow the continuation of the diagonal walk through central

campus. The "Engin' Arch" is framed on the campus side by two copper-domed cupolas and the structure is capped by a wide overhang and a red tile roof. When the College of Engineering moved to North Campus, the building was renamed West Hall. This was the first of architect Albert Kahn's designs to use reinforced concrete. Contributes to the National Register UM Central Campus Historic District, 1978.



13 Kempf House

312 South Division Street
Architect: Arden Ballard, 1853



The Greek Revival Style and its temple form were adopted by early Americans out of admiration for the Greeks in their struggle for independence from the Turks in

1826. The first owner of the Kempf House was Henry DeWitt Bennett, secretary of the University of Michigan. The Kempfs were a prominent musical family who lived in the house for over 50 years beginning in 1888. The house features the characteristic wood frame temple front with adapted classical Greek detailing and square-columned front porch. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1988.

15 Fireman's Hall/Ann Arbor Hands-on Museum

219 E. Huron/220 E. Ann
Architect: William Scott, 1882 (Fireman's Hall); Fry/Peters Associates, 1978 (new Fire Department Headquarters); Meneghini and Overhiser, 1982 (interior renovation of the first and second floors); Hobbs + Black, 1987 (renovation of the third and fourth floors); Cornerstone Design, 1998 (addition and expansion).



Built in the Italian Villa style, the fire hall was constructed to accommodate the City's modernization to horse-drawn firefighting equipment.

Extensive renovation of the first and second floors resulted in the opening of the Hands-on Museum, a children's science museum, in 1982. Expanded by an addition in 1998, it now greets 200,000 visitors annually. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1972.

17 St. Andrew's Episcopal Church

N. Division Street at Catherine Street
Architect: Gordon W. Lloyd, 1867 (Sanctuary) and 1880 (Page Hall); Ralph Hammett, 1951 (Parish Hall); Quinn Evans | Architects, 1991 (sanctuary restoration)



Located in the heart of the Old Fourth Ward Historic District, distinctive features of this English Gothic church include a gable front with

triple lancet windows above the entry. A granite tower featuring limestone details anchors the complex at the southwest corner. Typical of this period of construction, the structure is capped with a decoratively patterned slate roof. The stained glass is extraordinary, and can best be experienced from the interior of the church. Listed in the State Register of Historic Places, 1974.

14 Downtown Ann Arbor

Main Street between Huron and William Streets
Architect: various



Ann Arbor's lively Main Street is a collection of Commercial, Italianate, Moderne and Art Deco architecture and is home to galleries, boutiques, book-

stores and restaurants, with strong pedestrian presence at street level. Wide sidewalks with raised flowerbeds accommodate outdoor café and casual seating areas. The Historic Street Exhibits, a unique installation of permanent panels designed by local design professionals, depicts the city's history for passers-by. Part of the Main Street Historic District.

16 Kerrytown Market and The Market Buildings

407 N. Fifth Avenue
Architect: various



The farmer's market is a favorite destination on Saturday mornings. Open air stalls are filled with fresh produce and hand-made crafts. Bounding one

side of the market is Kerrytown - a trio of rehabbed brick and masonry buildings now housing shops and restaurants. Bounding the other end is the Market Building - a historic brick structure built in 1856 as an agricultural implements warehouse and one of two commercial buildings left in Ann Arbor which were built before the civil war. Together with its 1980s addition, it now houses shops, restaurants and office space. Located in the Old Fourth Ward Historic District.

18 St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church

517 Elizabeth Street
Architect: Spier and Rohns, 1899; Lincoln Poley & Associates, 1995 (restoration and east stone tower and garden walls)



This turn-of-the-century Romanesque church is linked to the immigration of the Irish and German communities to Washtenaw County. Set off

by multiple turrets and a bell tower, the Romanesque church design trend was made popular, particularly on the east coast, by architect H.H. Richardson. Listed in the State Register of Historic Places, 1974.