

Documenting Ann Arbor Modern



Judith Greenbaum Residence
374 Hilldale
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

Alec Jerome
Eastern Michigan University
Historic Preservation Program
Preservation Research Techniques
Fall 2013 Term

Locational/Ownership Information

Street Address:	374 Hilldale Dr. Ann Arbor, MI 48105
Legal Description:	Lot 106 of Huron River Hills Subdivision APN/PARCEL: 09-09-16-303-002 T2S R6E Section 16 of Washtenaw County .26 Acres, Lot size 75' x 150'
Current Owner:	Ms. Judith L Greenbaum
Use of Property:	Residential
Date of Original Construction:	1960
Architect and builder:	Robert Metcalf

Historic Context

The establishment of Washtenaw as a county and Michigan as a state follows a complicated course of settlement. From the displacement of the original Native American inhabitants to the exploration by the French and British, the development and procurement of land rights and settlement patterns of this region have proven turbulent. The boundaries of the state have undergone multiple variations and ownership over time, as compared to the original vision of the Michigan Territory. Different machinations by the French, British, and, eventually, Americans had a significant impact on the land that was officially admitted to the union on January 26, 1837, as the twenty-sixth state.

Before 1837, the Michigan Territory was identified as part of the Northwest Territory, which also included areas of present-day Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio. Prior to European presence, the Northwest Territory was settled by Native Americans. The boundaries of the region were much more expansive than current demarcations of our state and included a number of different Native American clans. The Michigan Territory was inhabited by Ojibwa (Chippewa),

Odawa (Ottawa), and Potawatomi (Poremba). Together these tribes formed the Three Fires Confederacy. In southern Lower Michigan, Miami and Huron (Wyandotte) Indians, part of the Iroquois Confederation, also were represented. The French identified nine upper Great Lakes tribes in the region (Dunbar and May 13). The Hurons, primarily of the southwest portion of the state and the environs of Washtenaw County, were largely agriculturally based. They lived in large villages and depended on growing much of their sustenance, while it with supplementing fishing and hunting. With the first explorations into the territory and the inception of trade and religious conversion activities, the French and others enveloped Native American holdings in Michigan. It is with these first incursions that the slow displacement of the native inhabitants began.

The first European expedition into Native American territory in Michigan and the surrounding territory began around 1680. French explorers engaged in the search for a passage to the “east Indies.” The French, already controlling the St. Lawrence River Valley, wanted to develop a travel route to the riches of the west via the St. Lawrence River. Robert Cavalier de LaSalle and others were driven to find a passage between the Great Lakes, Mississippi River, and the Pacific Ocean (Poremba 14). Later, the French, enticed by prospects of fur trading and commerce, yet unable to find the elusive passage west, instead found the abundance of natural riches upon which to build the framework of a burgeoning fur trade. The establishment of forts at Mackinac, St. Joseph, and Sault Ste. Marie typified this commitment to the fur trade.

Accompanying many of the fort outposts, Jesuit missionaries arrived and set up camp in an effort to convert local Native Americans to Christianity and persuade them to adopt Europeans’ more “civilized” ways (Lewis). The fur trade became the mainstay of New France. The British in the territory aspired to control the land and resources once under French control. The fur trade, and

the desire to control it, would set the stage for a series of wars and conflicts over control of the territory.

An important initial precursor for settlement of the Michigan Territory was the Ordinance of 1787. It secured the first settlers of the territory designated legal rights to real property and the ability to convey title to next of kin. The treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1795 followed as the first in a series of official government actions for procurement of the territory and land rights from Native Americans (Peck 5). As settlement and development of the Michigan Territory continued, the need to secure additional land became necessary. General Hull's treaty, signed in Detroit on November 17, 1807, served as one of the final legal instruments to cede Native American-controlled land to the United States.

In 1815, Lewis Cass, Governor for the Territory of Michigan, formally created the county of Wayne following the turnover of Native American lands. The treaty of Saginaw in 1820, ceded over six million acres of Native American land in lower Michigan to the United States. Based on news of available virgin land and an influx of new settlers, the establishment of additional counties in subsequent years was rapid. Washtenaw, Lapeer, and Lenawee counties were recognized as part of the Michigan Territory in 1822. Washtenaw County was identified within the larger land area known as Wayne County. The name of Washtenaw was considered a variant of the Chippewa word Wash-ten-ong, which meant "Grand River" (Ross 8). Washtenaw County was home to many Native Americans and trade routes. First settlement activities in the region paralleled river courses and trade paths. In 1805, Colonel Gabriel Godfrey, participating with François Pepin and Romaine Da Chambre, located a fur trading post on the Potawatomi Trail near what is now Ypsilanti. In 1824, seeds of settlement were sown nearby in AnnArbour (Marwil 2). John Allen and Elisha Rumsey combined their acreage and efforts to establish a new

town named in honor of their wives. However, it was not until January 1, 1827, that Washtenaw County was legally distinguished as a separate county (Peck 17).

The 1835 Toledo War formalized the boundaries between Ohio and Michigan known today. In 1837, the division of the southeastern portion of the state and the inclusion of “the frozen wilderness,” or Upper Peninsula, completed the transition to statehood and formalized the boundaries known today (Lewis).

Two decades earlier, in August 1817, the corporation of “Catholipesmaid” or “University of Michigania” was created by the territorial council and served as the genesis of the University of Michigan in Washtenaw County (Peck 338). In the years following statehood, land development in Michigan continued at a steady pace, including the city of Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan. As university enrollment grew, so did its ownership of land in Ann Arbor.

In an effort to provide greater revenues for education, the Land Ordinance of 1785 had been created. Under this ordinance, Section 16 in each county was set aside as special reserve land. Proceeds of land sales for the 640 acres in Section 16 generated revenue intended for development of schools. As the Greenbaum residence sits inside Section 16, the ties to the University of Michigan, from the home’s original owners and architects, back to the purchase of the land from the regents in 1948, is emblematic of the intent of the 1785 ordinance. Since the 1940s, the development of lot 106 of Huron River Hills has been tied to education.

Property History

Ownership Evolution

Original ownership of the land in Township 2S Range 6E of Section 16 located in Washtenaw County was issued by the United States government on October 15, 1860. A Patent

Deed was granted to James Kingsley for a consideration notated as cash. The original parcel granted to Kingsley was Sub Lot 2 of Southwest Quarter of Section 16. James Kingsley's original occupation was as an attorney, from which he ascended to the position of probate judge. Based on his judicial experience, he was selected as a member of the state legislature. James Kingsley was selected the second mayor of Ann Arbor in 1855.

On October 3, 1856, James Kingsley conveyed the property to Reverend Robert Dubois and his wife Harriet Wells Dubois. Shortly thereafter in 1860, Reverend Dubois passed away. A year prior to his passing, Robert Dubois had sold the property to Sumner Wesley and Olive Hicks. Sumner Wesley Hicks was one of the early settlers of Washtenaw County and had a primary residence built in 1846 on Wall Street. This Greek revival structure, still in existence, has been moved nearby from its original location. Sumner Wesley Hicks served on the Board of Supervisors for the County of Washtenaw third district, fifth and sixth wards. He was also an Ann Arbor businessman, abolitionist, and temperance enthusiast. The wife of Sumner Wesley Hicks, Olive, was the daughter of noted abolitionist Reverend Guy Beckley.

On July 25, 1863, Sumner Wesley Hicks and his wife sold the land to Robert McCormick. Thirteen years later, the property was sold to John Harle in 1876, whose occupation was listed as farmer in county records.

Josiah Mason, the next owner of the property, listed his occupation as a carpenter in the city directory ("Polk's City Directory 1917").

On August 13, 1883, Josiah Mason and his wife sold to Bernard Keenan. The Keenan family, headed by John Keenan, originally settled in Northfield Township and was prominent in the area. Their residence is depicted in the county atlas of 1874. Sarah Keenan Hallen married John Hallen and was deeded the property from Bernard Keenan in 1894.

In March of 1913, Sarah Hallen, owning the property for 19 years, sold to William G. Fischer and his wife Hattie. William G. Fischer's occupation at this time is listed as a janitor for the University of Michigan. ("Polk's City Directory 1922"). William G. Fisher sold the land to Charles Wagner in March 1916. Charles Wagner was a prominent citizen of the time and was partner in a number of businesses in the city of Ann Arbor. He is noted for his reestablishment of the YMCA chapter of Ann Arbor that focused on development of social skills and provided housing for the gentlemen of the era ("Ann Arbor YMCA"). In addition, one of his business pursuits included an ordinance within city government for the establishment of an electric telephone plant (Dwyer and Beakes). Charles Wagner was also formally recognized as a member of the Board of Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank in 1924 (First bank).

On March 31, 1921, Charles W. Wagner sold to H. George Field. The land was plated in 1925 as the Huron River Hills Subdivision. The land which constitutes the area of the subdivision included a part of the southwest quarter of section 16, Ann Arbor Township.

On October 17, 1932, H. George Field sold the land to The Regents of the University of Michigan. The University of Michigan Regents meeting of 1933 lists the cost of the lot as \$203.07 (University of Michigan Board of Regents). Lot number one hundred six (106) of Huron River Hills Subdivision, according to the recorded plat thereof, being part of the following described premises: H. George Field was a builder and contractor located in Birmingham with office in the Telephone building (University of Michigan Alumni Association 481). He was also a member of the Washtenaw Horticultural society (Michigan State Horticultural Society 187). He later moved from the Birmingham area to the Delafield Fruit farm just outside of Ann Arbor. H. George Field attended the University of Michigan (University of Michigan Engineering Society 39).

Subdivision number two (2) of the southwest quarter of section sixteen (16) township of Ann Arbor, containing 52.90 acres, according to the recorded plat thereof in the Office of the Register of Deeds; also the south 12.90 acres of land in township two south, range six east, according to the recorded plat of said subdivision in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, except land sold to the City of Ann Arbor, for the purpose of a boulevard.

On June 23, 1948, University of Michigan Regents sold to Glenn Fishbeck and Patricia A. Fishbeck. As a stipulation of the sale, the University of Michigan required the land only be sold to a Caucasian and that a home of no less than \$4000 be built on the site (Washtenaw Deed Office). Glenn Fishbeck began his career as a Presbyterian minister, but went on to work for the National Security Agency (NSA). He served as a crypto linguist and cryptanalyst for the NSA on the exploitation of high grade target systems. Glenn Fishbeck never built anything on the property. It was his intention to purchase the lot for his son to construct a residence but never did so.

On May 11, 1960, Glenn Fishbeck and Patricia A. Fishbeck sold to Dr. Leonard A. Greenbaum and Judith L. Greenbaum. The Greenbaums selected Robert Metcalf to design their residence, with construction beginning in 1960. Dr. Greenbaum was the assistant director of the University of Michigan Memorial Phoenix Project. This program concentrated on peaceful uses of atomic energy in the state of Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan for both his undergraduate work and post doctorate and completed his educational degrees in 1963. Dr. Greenbaum began his career in the department of English and served as a writer-producer for the university's television center. Dr. Greenbaum met Robert Metcalf while taping a segment for the television center. Robert Metcalf insisted to Dr. Greenbaum that he could design an economical

house that was also modern and efficient (Greenbaum). The house would emphasize the vertical rather than the horizontal, based on the orientation to the site and location on the slope (Bush).

In addition to his professional successes, Dr. Greenbaum was also known for his civic awareness and his dedication to the issues of the handicapped, serving on a mayoral committee and a Washtenaw County school district committee focused on initiatives for the handicapped. He also was an active member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Dr. Greenbaum passed away on September 7, 1973.

A Quit Claim Deed was filed by Judith L. Greenbaum on September 15, 2013, for the formal transfer of property to the Judith Greenbaum Trust.

Property Occupancy:

Primary residence of the Greenbaum family. Dr. and Mrs. Greenbaum had four children built in 1960. Judith Greenbaum still lives at the home. It has never changed ownership hands since being constructed.

Events Associated with the Property

Ann Arbor architect Robert Metcalf designed the house in 1960. It was job #60-60. This nomenclature signifies the sixtieth architectural design commission followed by year of completion, 1960. Metcalf attended the University of Michigan School of Architecture, beginning his educational pursuits in 1941. Following an interruption forced by World War II duties, he continued his formal education, receiving his bachelor's degree in 1950 ("Robert C. Metcalf").

His career was impacted in numerous instances through his affiliations with the University of Michigan. Prior to his formal graduation from the architecture program, he worked for distinguished fellow University of Michigan colleague, George B. Brigham, as a draftsman

and construction manager. The skills learned under Brigham became benchmarks of Metcalf's detailed, comprehensive, and exhaustive architectural designs. Metcalf believed an architect should be capable of facilitating all facets of the design process. Design components such as programming, structural load calculations, heat loss/gain studies, and design sketches were all part of the total process to which Metcalf dedicated himself and those he taught. He strove to manage projects from beginning to end and control all facets of the journey. Both William Werner and Tivadar Balogh worked for Metcalf's practice as fellow alumnus and went on to their own distinguished careers.

Metcalf became a member of the faculty at University of Michigan's College of Architecture and Urban Planning in 1955, while pursuing an architectural career. It was from this teaching position at the University of Michigan that he would ascend to the role of chairman and, finally, to Dean of the School of Architecture, from the 1974 to 1986 (Saldana).

Metcalf designed over sixty-eight residences during his career and oversaw his architectural firm in the design of over 100 more (Kurly Yandchik). Metcalf's work was renowned for its efficiency and utilitarian design. . These architectural characteristics were exemplified by his requirement for programming each structure. Metcalf was not content to limit design to the external features of the home, but in addition developed spatial planning and furniture layout for the interior spaces. Metcalf wanted to understand how the client intended to use the house. His designs were envisioned to encompass the needs of the residence (structure) and its resident (owner).

Metcalf, as a student of the Mid-century Modern movement, was keenly focused on the attention devoted to positioning a home/building on a site in order to maximize the use of light and potential views. Metcalf was known for expansive windows with a southeast orientation,

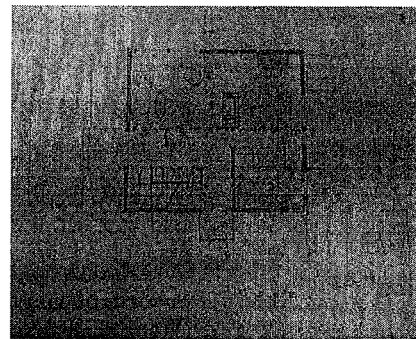
which he claimed let in “less sun in summer but (more) heat gain in winter” (Shackman). Additionally, many Metcalf homes in modernist tradition employed a series of stacked or arranged boxes from which he developed the building structure, framework, and layout. This exercise allowed him to maximize the potential of the landscape, orient the house, and dramatize the layout and function on the land (Shackman).

Physical/Architectural Characteristics

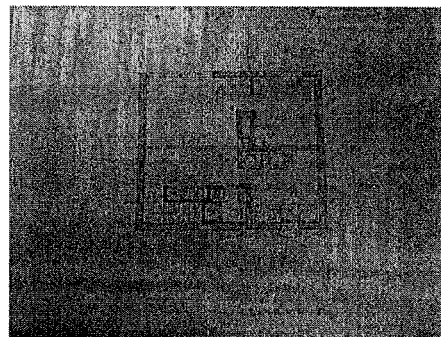
The house was originally constructed in 1960. The architectural configuration of the home included over 2200 square feet of living space.

- 1st floor living area 663 sq. ft.
- 2nd floor living area 663 sq. ft.
- Gross living area 1326 sq. ft.
- Basement 663 sq. ft.
- Carport 288 sq. ft.
- Total gross area of 2277 sq. ft.

Second floor

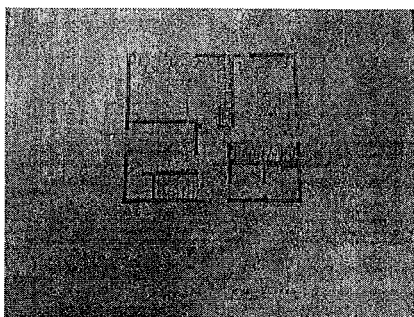


First floor

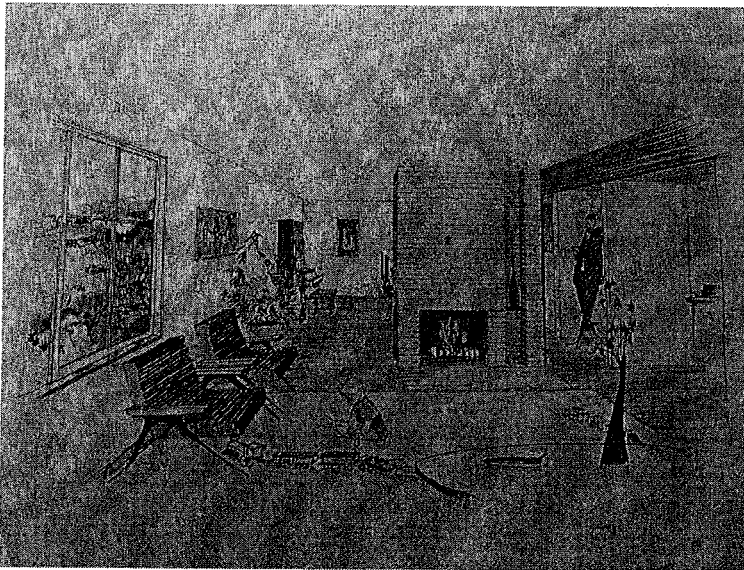


Basement

(“Project Files, Greenbaum, Box 4”)



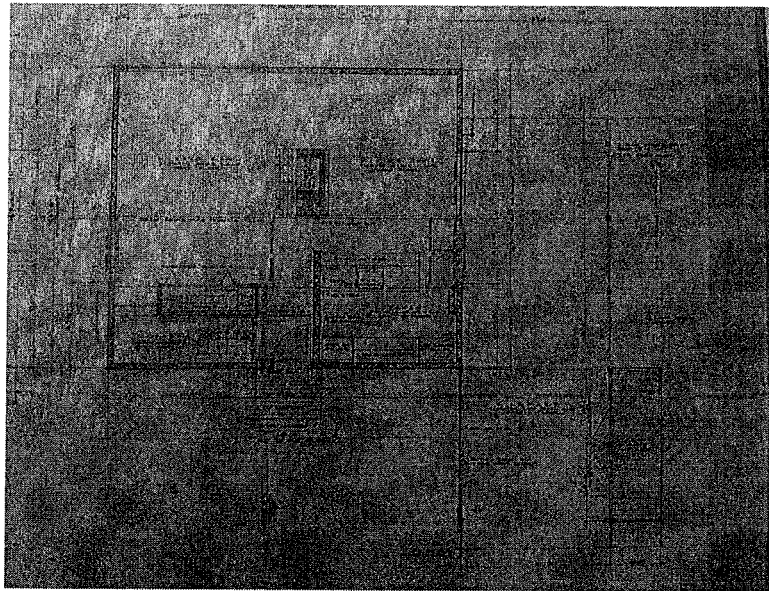
The builder of the home was Kenneth Davidson, under the direction of Robert Metcalf. The architect received six competitive bids before awarding the construction to Kenneth Davidson for the sum of \$21,616.52. Robert Metcalf was contracted to oversee the administration of the construction for a fee of 10% of total project costs. Many facets of the original design as proposed by Metcalf were modified based on input by the clients. The initial design proposal for the home incorporated a flat roof. Prior to commencement of building, the roof was changed to a pitched design based on limitations of bank loan availability to the clients (Greenbaum). The original Metcalf design additionally incorporated floor to ceiling windows in the living spaces, but was changed to two feet above floor level, because of the owners' concerns



First floor interior sketch ("Project Files, Greenbaum, Box 4")

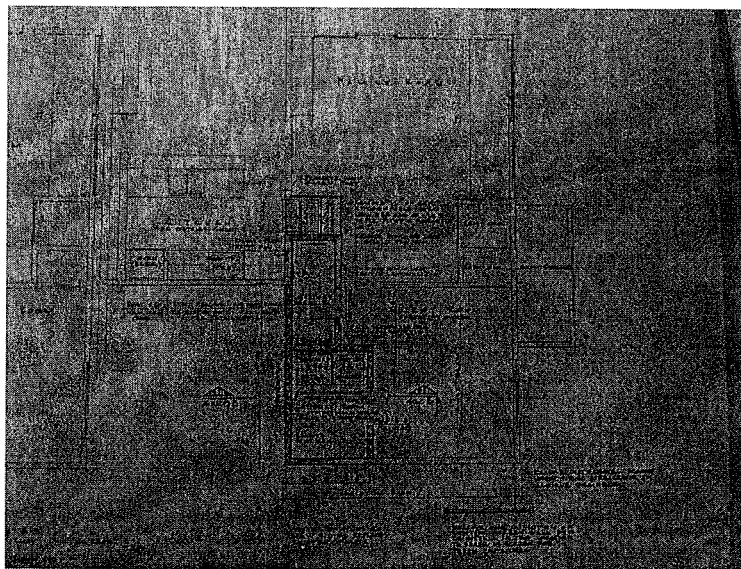
over child safety (Greenbaum). The downstairs "basement" supported an apartment/living suite for students/caretakers during a segment of the occupancy of the home, based on the need for special needs care of one of their four children in the household.

The original site configuration also included a carport structure directly adjacent, but not physically attached to the house.



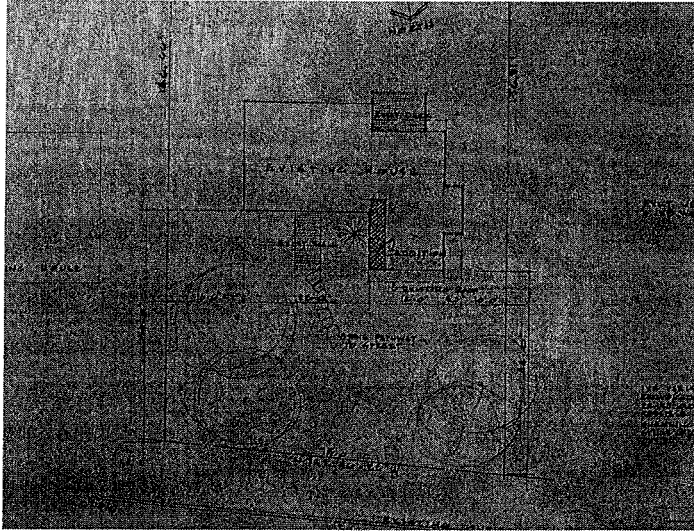
First floor house layout with carport ("Project Files, Greenbaum, Box 4")

The first major renovation to the home was the 1963 enclosure of the carport. This was in response to the clients' request to create new space for an additional bedroom and "family" space identified as a playroom.



1963 renovation of carport ("Project Files, Greenbaum, Box 4")

The needs of a growing family changed the space requirements for a larger utilitarian space. In order to create this new space, the original walkway between the home and carport was incorporated into the addition to create more available square footage to the footprint. The enclosure of the carport required changes to the layout of the site.



Second reconfiguration of original carport
("Project Files, Greenbaum, Box 4")

In 1989, James Glenn was hired as the general contractor to make additional changes to the interior of the home based on new family dynamics and use of the space by the four children of the Greenbaums. This remodeling included the addition of a half bath added to the guest room and moving the laundry room. A portion of the carport

overhang on the northeast elevation was filled in to create additional space. During the remodeling of the building, a new window was introduced on the lower right corner of the north elevation of the home for additional light into the kitchen.

In April 1992, a proposal for \$10,880 was accepted by the homeowners to enlarge the existing screen porch. An additional 3'2" cantilever on the existing load bearing



Porch renovation with skylights
("Project Files, Greenbaum, Box 4")

wall structure was added to increase the size of the room. For additional light in the space, two new 2'6" square pyramidal skylights were added to the roof. These are still present today. The porch addition specified western red cedar as the primary building material.

In February 1998, the home received new windows to address energy efficiency concerns. These included window revisions from a single glaze system to an Anderson insulated thermal pane window system. Beyond a one-for-one replacement of the existing windows, the Greenbaums also introduced a large window in the dining area on the first level of the south elevation of the home. The rooms included in the revised window schedule included:

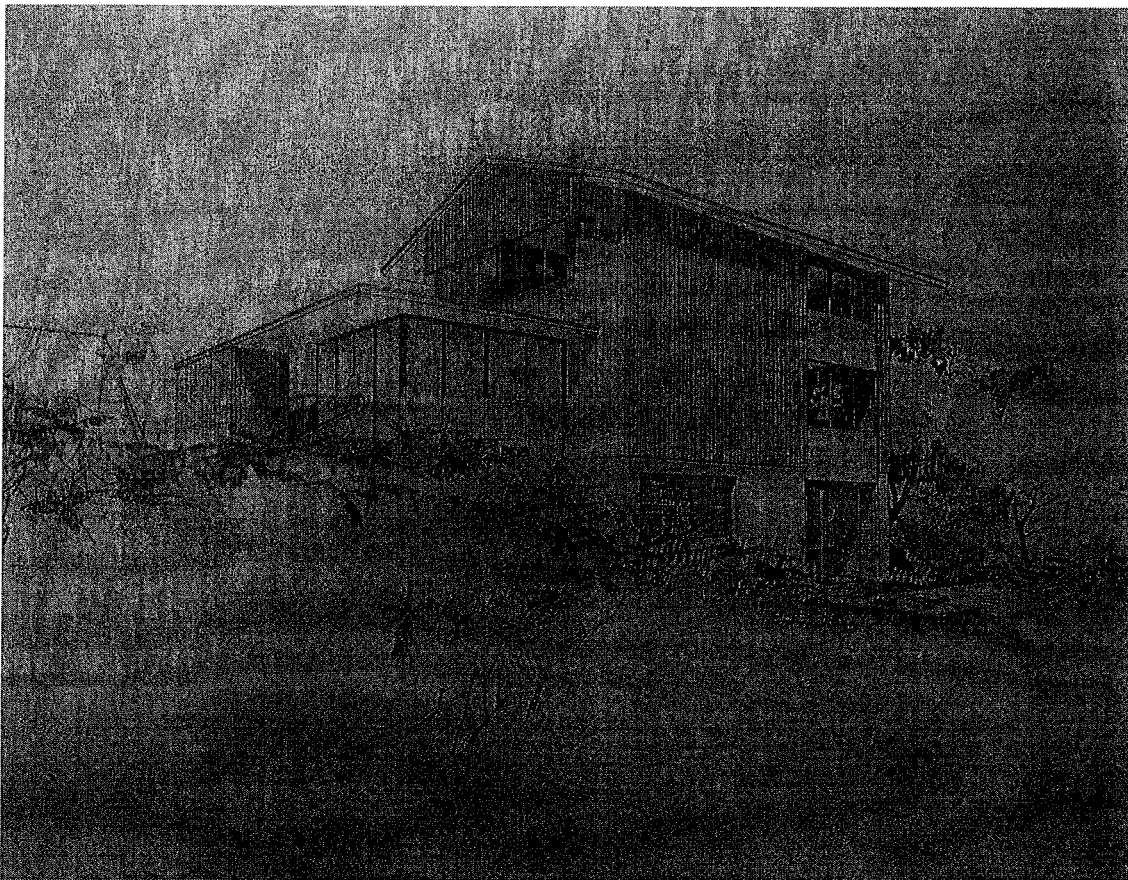
- Living Room South and East
- Family Room West
- Guest Room West
- Bedroom #1 West
- Bedroom #2 West
- Bedroom #3 West
- Entry Door North sidelight glass revision to insulated tempered glass
- "Rec" room South (lower floor apartment) revised fixed glass to insulated tempered glass

Additional remodeling on the interior of the home included the addition of a door and gate to separate the upstairs living space from the downstairs "basement" level. To accompany the new window in the dining space, new built-in cabinetry and bookshelves were designed for the space.

In 2005, Robert Metcalf was once again engaged to enlarge the carport. This work was not undertaken. The owner was concerned the new carport would dominate the site and diminish the qualities of the original buildings (Greenbaum).

In 2011, a front entry porch was added to the home to facilitate an area for entry that was protected from the elements. This was the last facet of the design changes that were performed with design by Robert Metcalf. It originally called for a flat roof on the porch, but was changed to a pitched roof based on code requirements and suggestion of the builder (Greenbaum).

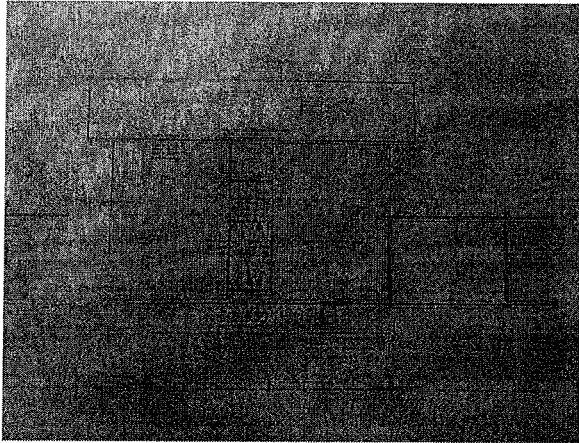
The Greenbaum residence, as it is today and inclusive of the changes listed, sits atop a ravine. When originally built, the lot was undeveloped and located along a dirt road. The front or north elevation of the home is parallel to Hilldale Avenue. The rear elevation of the building faces toward present-day Barton Drive.



Rear (south) elevation ("Project Files, Greenbaum, Box 4")

The house is a two story structure with walkout basement sited on the hillside. The front of the home has a parallel orientation to the road. The front elevation of the structure contains a

single window that is centered over the entry portico and a first story window. The front porch entry and the lower first floor windows are later additions to the 1960 design.



Original 1960 north elevation
("Project Files, Greenbaum, Box 4")



2013 Photograph courtesy of Alec Jerome

The house is sided with western red cedar that runs vertically. The siding uses continuous lengths of cedar to dramatize the verticality of the home. It has an asphalt shingle pitched roof. The attached carport is a single story structure with a flat modified bitumen roof and western red cedar siding to match the home. There is an architectural paver walkway with wooden steps and handrail which leads from the entry of the home out to the street and two parallel parking spaces on the property oriented perpendicular to the road.

The west elevation of the home incorporates a small width window that bisects the side of the house in half and runs the height of the home from ground to roof eave. The rear elevation of the building or southern-based sun exposure incorporates the main windows. There are a series of windows on each floor on the right side of the home. There is one small vertical rectangular window on the left hand side on the second floor, as well as a larger rectangular window on the basement of the same side.

The eastern elevation has windows on both the second and first floors. The sun porch is incorporated into the eastern first floor elevation. The original carport is now fully integrated into the original home with windows on the east elevation only.

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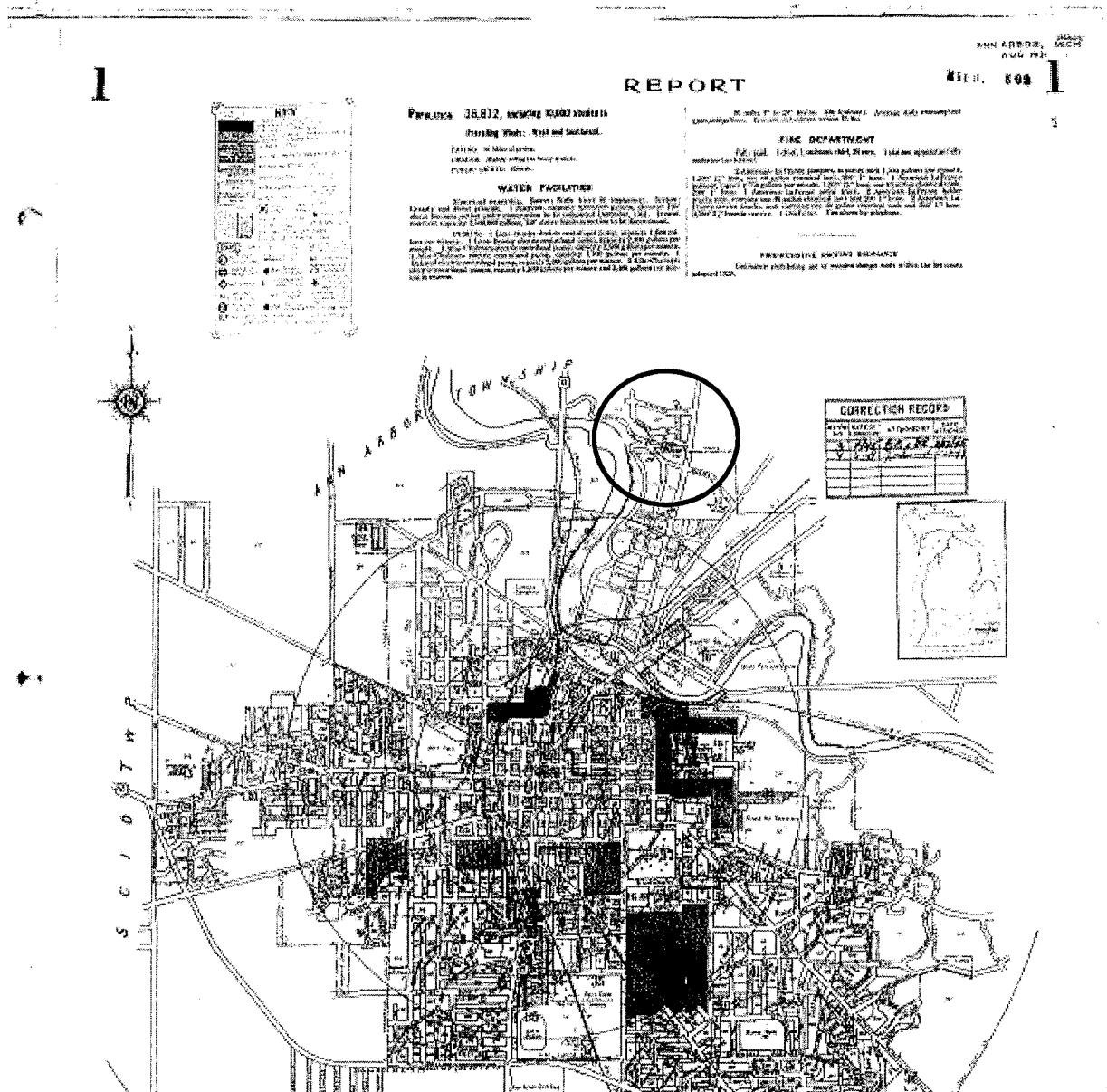
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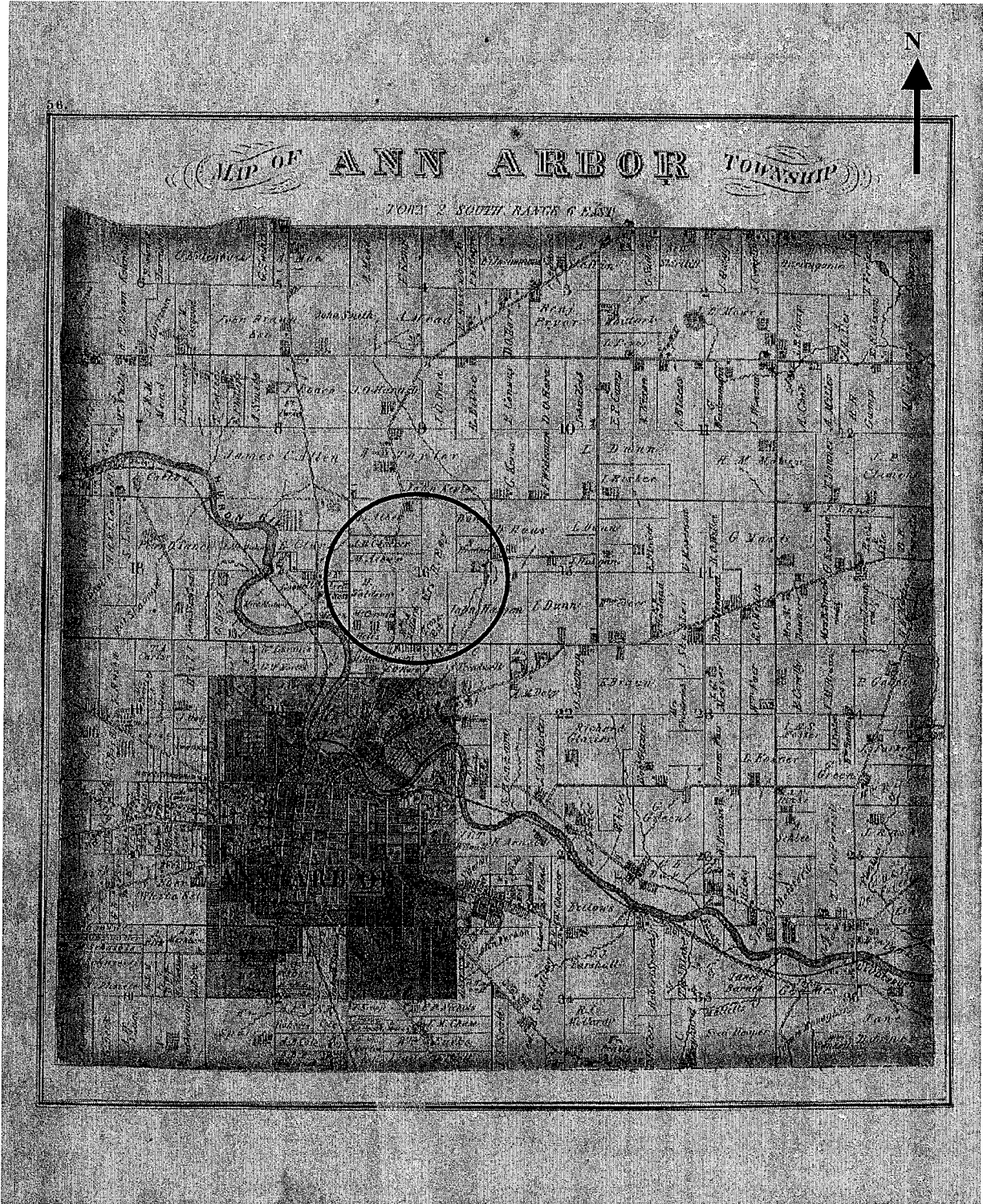
Appendix A: Site Maps



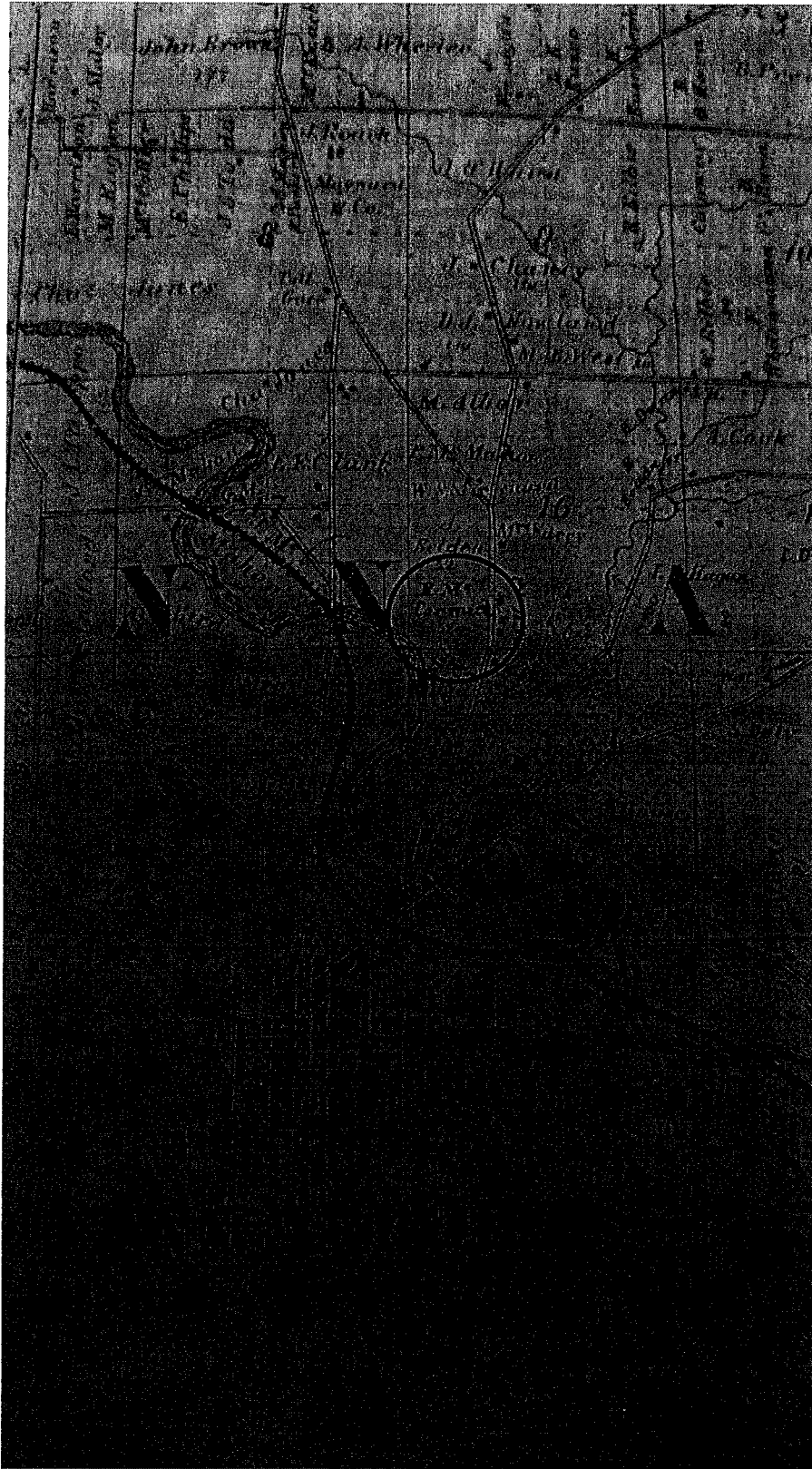
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Ann Arbor, August 1931 (Sanborn)



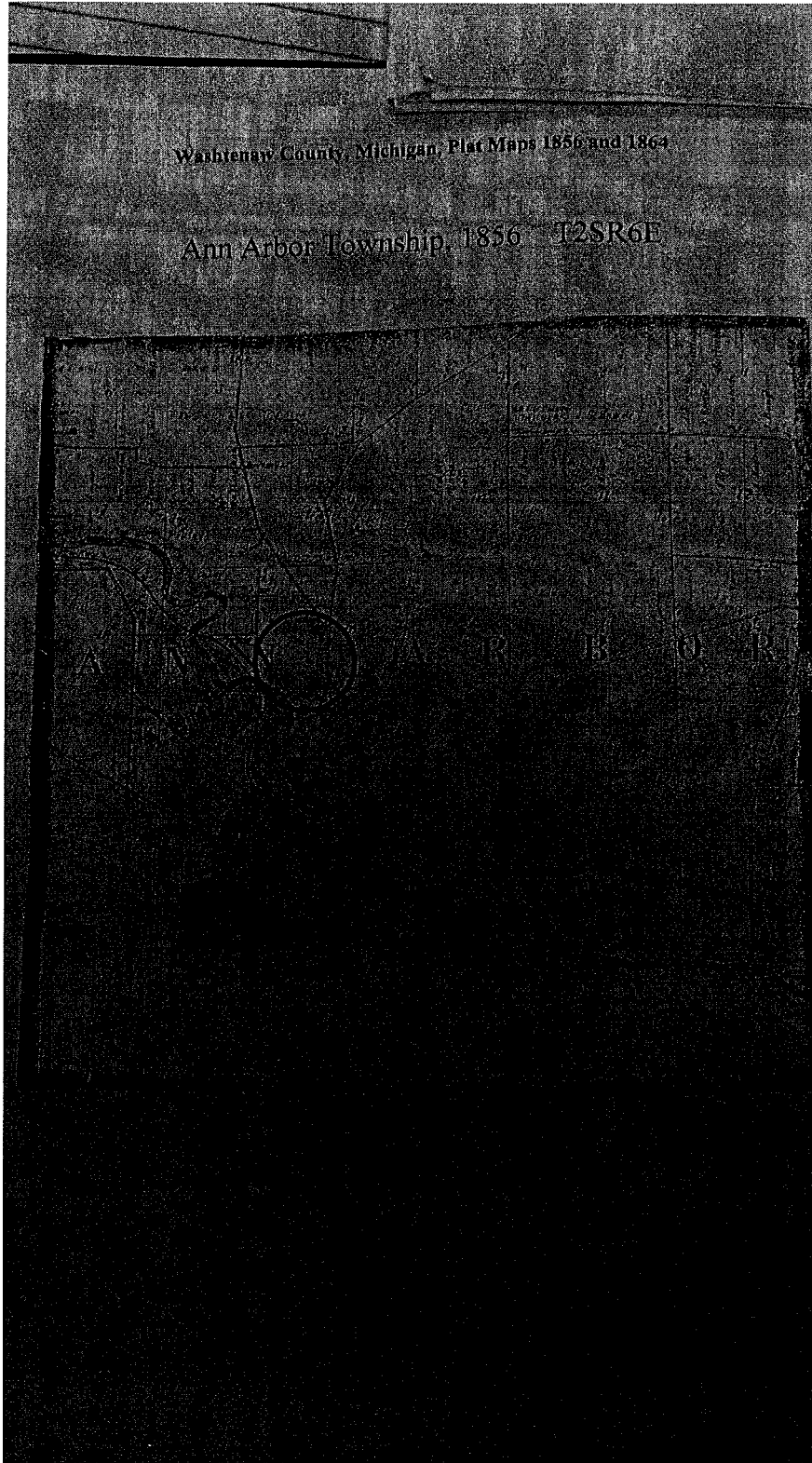
Ann Arbor 1915 plat map, land ownership W. G. Fischer (George A. Ogle)



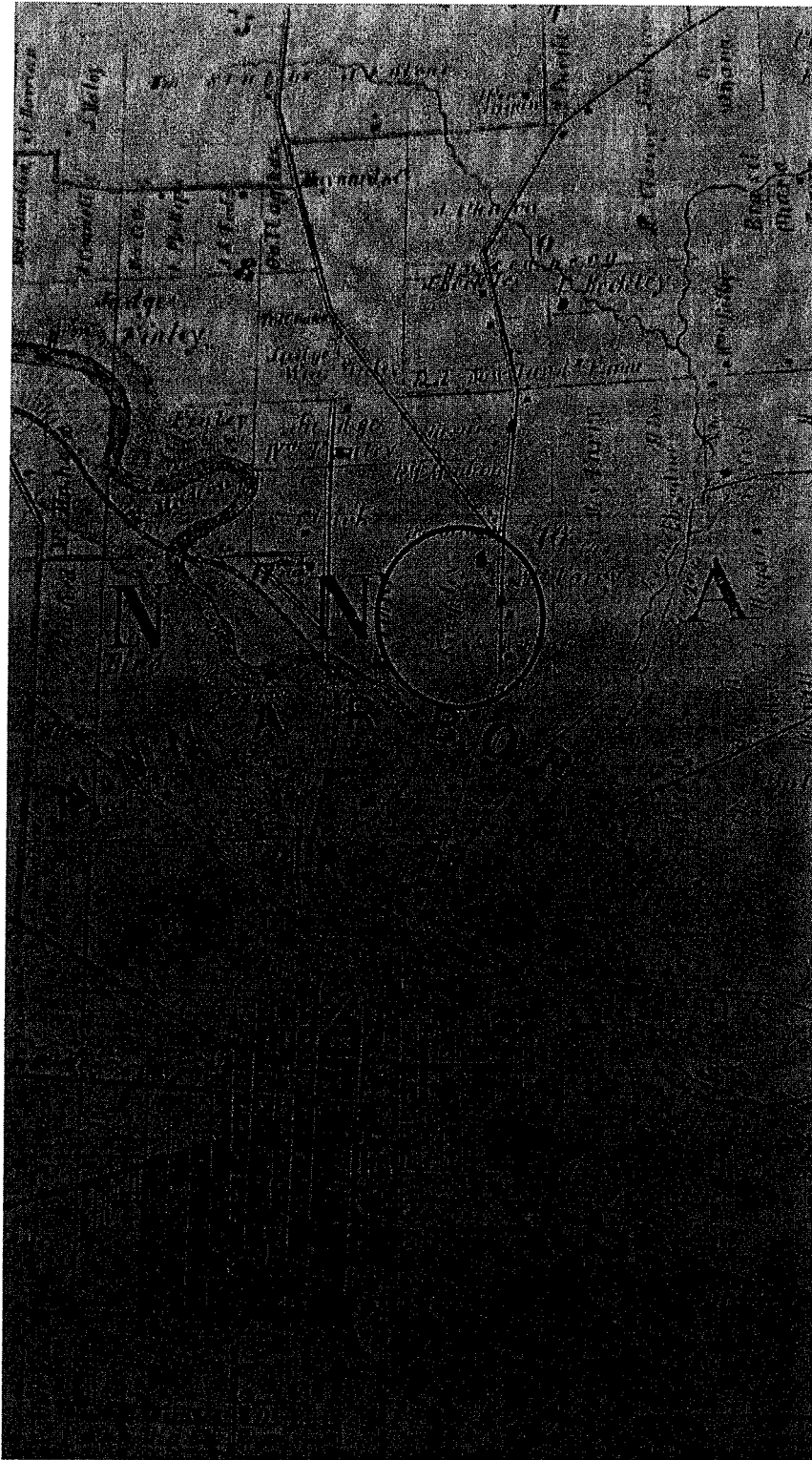
Ann Arbor 1874 plat map, land ownership Robert McCormick (Everts and Stewart)



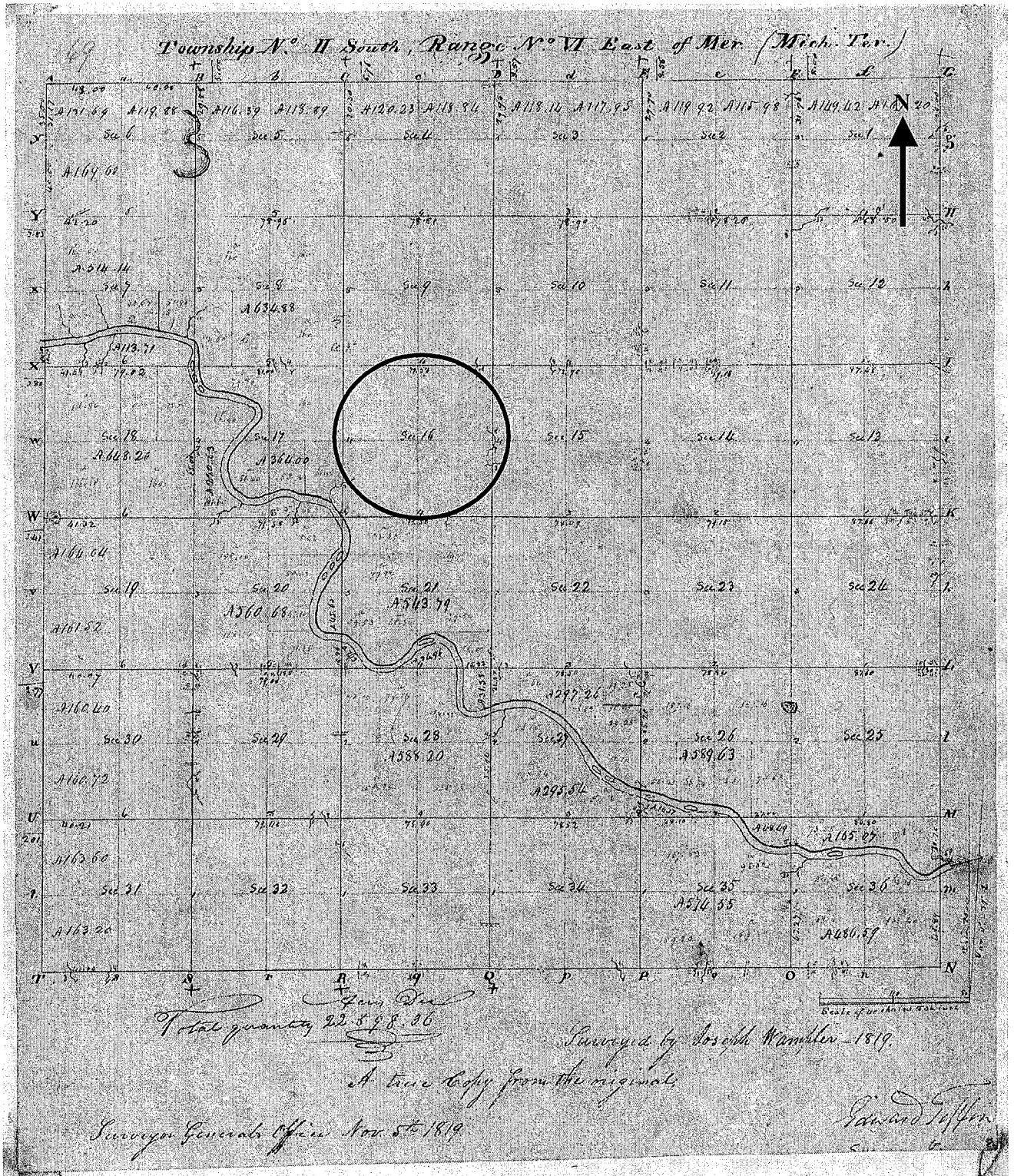
Ann Arbor 1874 plat map (enlarged), land ownership Robert McCormick (Everts and Stewart)



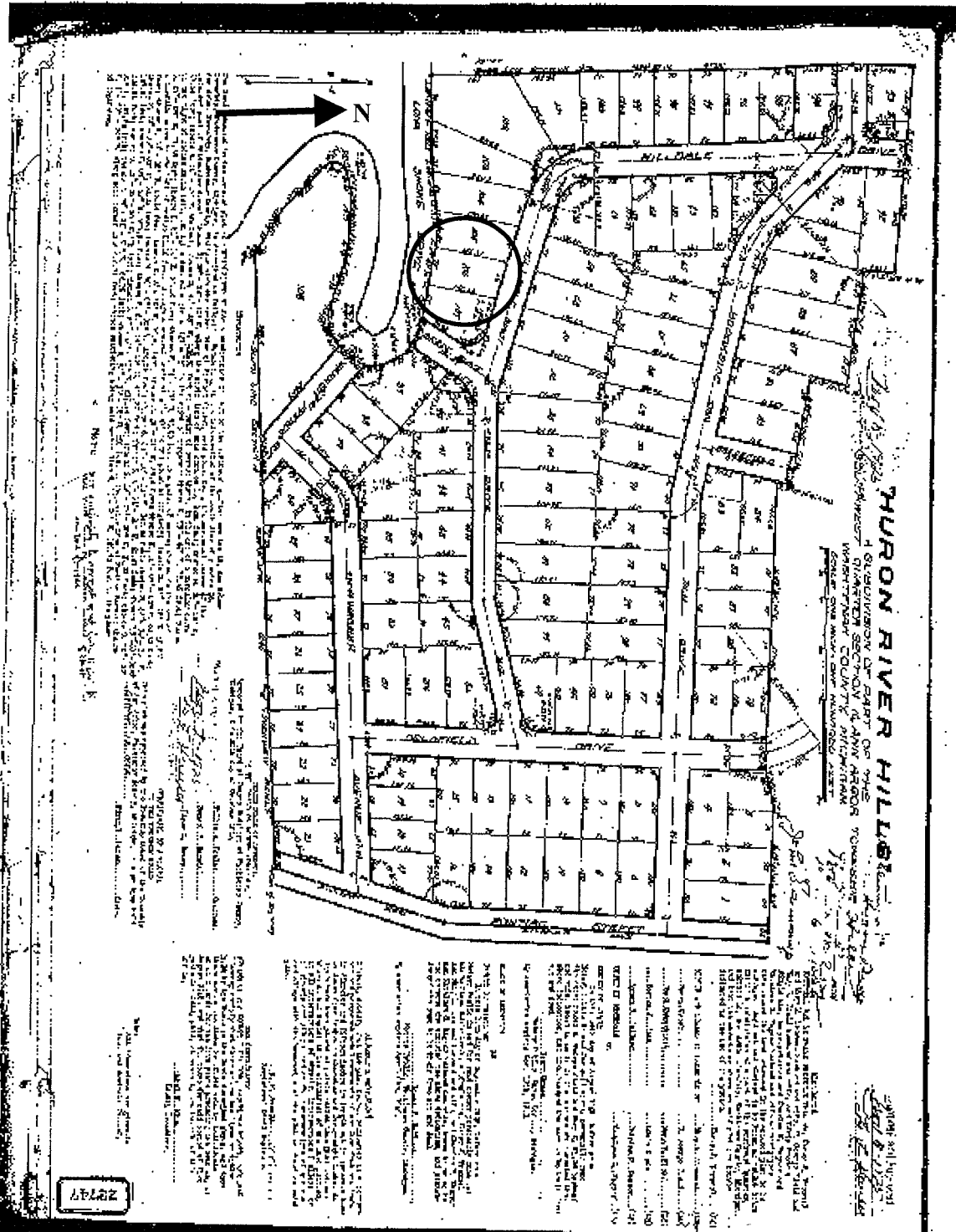
Ann Arbor 1856 plat map, land ownership James Kingsley (Bechler)



Ann Arbor 1856 plat map (enlarged), land ownership James Kingsley (Bechler)



Bureau of Land Management plat map, 1819 (Wampler)



Lot 106 of the Huron River Hills Subdivision, survey map, 1925 (Washtenaw County Deeds Office)
Appendix B: Documents

Legal Description: Lot 106 Huron River Hills
Property Address: 374 Hilldale
Property Description: Robert Metcalf House

T2S R6E Section 16
 Washtenaw County
 Job #60-60

Liber & Page	L 4509 Pg. 866		
Transaction Code	Quit Claim Deed		
Transaction Date	September 15, 2013		
Recorded Date	September 23, 2013		
Grantor (Seller)	Judith L Greenbaum		
Grantee (Buyer)			
Source:	Washtenaw Deed Office		

Other Comments:

Liber & Page	L 909 Pg. 300		
Transaction Code	Warranty Deed		
Transaction Date	May 11, 1960		
Recorded Date	May 11, 1960		
Grantor (Seller)	Glenn H. Fishbeck	Patricia A. Fishbeck	
Grantee (Buyer)	Leonard A Greenbaum	Judith L. Greenbaum	
Source:	Washtenaw Deed Office		

Other Comments: Liber 6 of Plats Pg. 47

Liber & Page	L 490 Pg.326		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date	June 23, 1948		
Recorded Date	June 23, 1948		
Grantor (Seller)	U of M Regents		
Grantee (Buyer)	Glenn A. Fishbeck	Patricia A. Fishbeck	
Source:	Washtenaw Deed Office		

Other Comments: Only sell to Caucasian
 House must cost in excess of \$4000 to build

Liber & Page	307 Pg. 101		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date	October 4, 1932		
Recorded Date	October 17, 1932		
Grantor (Seller)	H. George Field et al by C.C.C.		
Grantee (Buyer)	Regents of the University of Michigan		
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

Legal Description: Lot 106 Huron River Hills
Property Address: 374 Hilldale
Property Description: Robert Metcalf House

T2S R6E Section 16
 Washtenaw County
 Job #60-60

Liber & Page	26 Pg. 150		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date	November 18 1920		
Recorded Date	March 31, 1921		
Grantor (Seller)	Charles W. Wagner		
Grantee (Buyer)	H. George Field		
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

Liber & Page	L 201 Pg. 375		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date	March 1, 1916		
Recorded Date	March 1, 1916		
Grantor (Seller)	William G. Fischer		
Grantee (Buyer)	Charles W. Wagner	and Wife	
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

Liber & Page	L 192 Pg.361		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date	March 1, 1913		
Recorded Date	March 1, 1913		
Grantor (Seller)	Sarah Hallen		
Grantee (Buyer)	William G. Fischer	and Wife	
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

Liber & Page	L 136 Pg. 131		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date	October 17, 1894		
Recorded Date	November 26, 1894		
Grantor (Seller)	Bernard Keenan		
Grantee (Buyer)	Sarah Hallen		
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

Legal Description: Lot 106 Huron River Hills
Property Address: 374 Hilldale
Property Description: Robert Metcalf House

T2S R6E Section 16
 Washtenaw County
 Job #60-60

Liber & Page	L 107 Pg. 344		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date	August 13, 1883		
Recorded Date	August 13, 1883		
Grantor (Seller)	Josiah E. Mason	and Wife	
Grantee (Buyer)	Bernard Keenan		
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

Liber & Page	L 72 Pg. 323		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date			
Recorded Date	May 17, 1876		
Grantor (Seller)	John Harle		
Grantee (Buyer)	Josiah E. Mason		
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

Liber & Page	L 63 Pg. 343		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date			
Recorded Date	May 17, 1876		
Grantor (Seller)	Robert McCormick		
Grantee (Buyer)	John Harle		
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

Liber & Page	L 51 Pg. 635		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date			
Recorded Date	July 25, 1863		
Grantor (Seller)	Sumner Wesley Hicks	and wife	
Grantee (Buyer)	Robert McCormick		
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

Legal Description: Lot 106 Huron River Hills
Property Address: 374 Hilldale
Property Description: Robert Metcalf House

T2S R6E Section 16
 Washtenaw County
 Job #60-60

Liber & Page	L 46 Pg. 72		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date			
Recorded Date	December 1859		
Grantor (Seller)	Robert Dubois	and wife	
Grantee (Buyer)	Sumner Hicks		
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

x	L 41 Pg. 89		
Transaction Code	WD		
Transaction Date			
Recorded Date	October 3, 1856		
Grantor (Seller)	James Kingsley		
Grantee (Buyer)	Robert Dubois		
Source:	Washtenaw Deeds Office		

Other Comments:

(Washtenaw County Deeds Office)