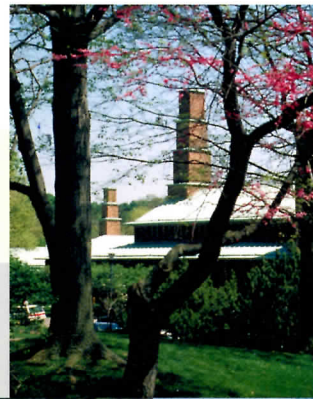


# Campus Map & Tour Guide





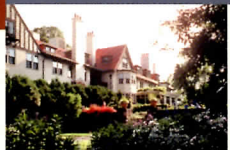
## 1 Cranbrook Entrance Feature



Also known as The Gateway to the Campus, this structure serves as the main entrance point for Cranbrook. Designed by former Cranbrook Academy of Art architect-in-residence Dan Hoffman along with Ted Gallante and Juhani

Pallasmaa, the Entrance Feature is illuminated at night becoming a subtle beacon along Woodward Avenue. The entrance opened in 1992.

## 2 Cranbrook House & Gardens



The former house of Cranbrook founders George and Ellen Booth, Cranbrook House was designed by architect Albert Kahn, also known for Detroit's Fisher Building and GM Building. The English Arts and Crafts-style home was the first major

structure built at Cranbrook. Its interior features hand-crafted stone and wood work, Pewabic tiling, and a wide array of rare art, sculpture and antiquities. Tours of Cranbrook House and the 40 acres of lush gardens that surround it are offered throughout the spring and summer months.

## 3 Christ Church



The Booths were active members of Detroit's Episcopal community. In the early 1920s, they decided to build a place of worship that would serve the entire Bloomfield Hills community.

Construction on the English Gothic-style church began in 1925. Three years later, Christ Church was consecrated. Although it shares a long history with Cranbrook, today the church is not officially connected with the educational community.

## 4 Cranbrook Schools Brookside



What started as a meeting house for the Bloomfield Hills community soon evolved into George and Ellen Booth's first foray into education. The couple joined with other neighborhood parents in 1922 to create the

Bloomfield Hills School, later renamed Brookside. The cozy, cottage-like buildings were designed by George Booth and his son Henry. It was a perfect setting for a school that began with just seven students and one teacher. In 1996, the Peter Rose-designed Vlasic Family Early Childhood Center opened. Today, Cranbrook Schools Brookside serves several hundred children in pre-kindergarten through 5th grade.

## 5 Thornlea



Thornlea was the family home of Henry Booth, George and Ellen's youngest son. Trained as an architect, Henry designed the home himself in a style reminiscent of nearby Cranbrook House. The elegant interior features Pewabic

tile, hand-tooled woodwork throughout and rare and unusual antiquities. Thornlea now serves as a guest house and is a popular spot for weddings, receptions and other events.

**F**ounded in 1904 by Detroit philanthropists George and Ellen Booth, Cranbrook is considered one of the world's leading centers for education, science and art. A National Historic Landmark, Cranbrook is comprised of public venues including Cranbrook Art Museum, House and Gardens and Institute of Science, and several private educational institutions including Cranbrook Schools, a pre-k through 12th grade independent college-preparatory school and Cranbrook Academy of Art, the only graduate school in the United States devoted solely to fine art. For information on exhibitions and other public events at Cranbrook, please visit [www.cranbrook.edu](http://www.cranbrook.edu) or call 1.877.GO.CRANBROOK (1.877.462.7262).

## 6 Archives



Cranbrook Archives is located in the former studio of Henry Booth. It now houses more than a century of Cranbrook history, from personal papers to thousands of rare images.

The archives is available as a resource for academics, researchers and members of the public interested in learning more about Cranbrook's past.

## 7 Cranbrook Schools Kingswood Campus



Considered by many critics to be architect Eliel Saarinen's masterpiece, the building originally known as Kingswood School for Girls opened in the fall of 1931. The Prairie-style design is capped by a three-acre expanse of copper, the

largest roof of its kind in the United States. The entire Saarinen family participated in the creation of Kingswood – wife Loja, one of fiber art's best-known practitioners, oversaw design and production of hand-woven carpeting and tapestries. Daughter Pipsan devised the interior color scheme and painted much of the elaborate Art Deco-inspired detail by hand. Son Eero designed furniture and other interior pieces. Eero Saarinen later would become one of America's best-known architects, designing Dulles International Airport and the St. Louis Gateway Arch.

## 8 Arrival Feature



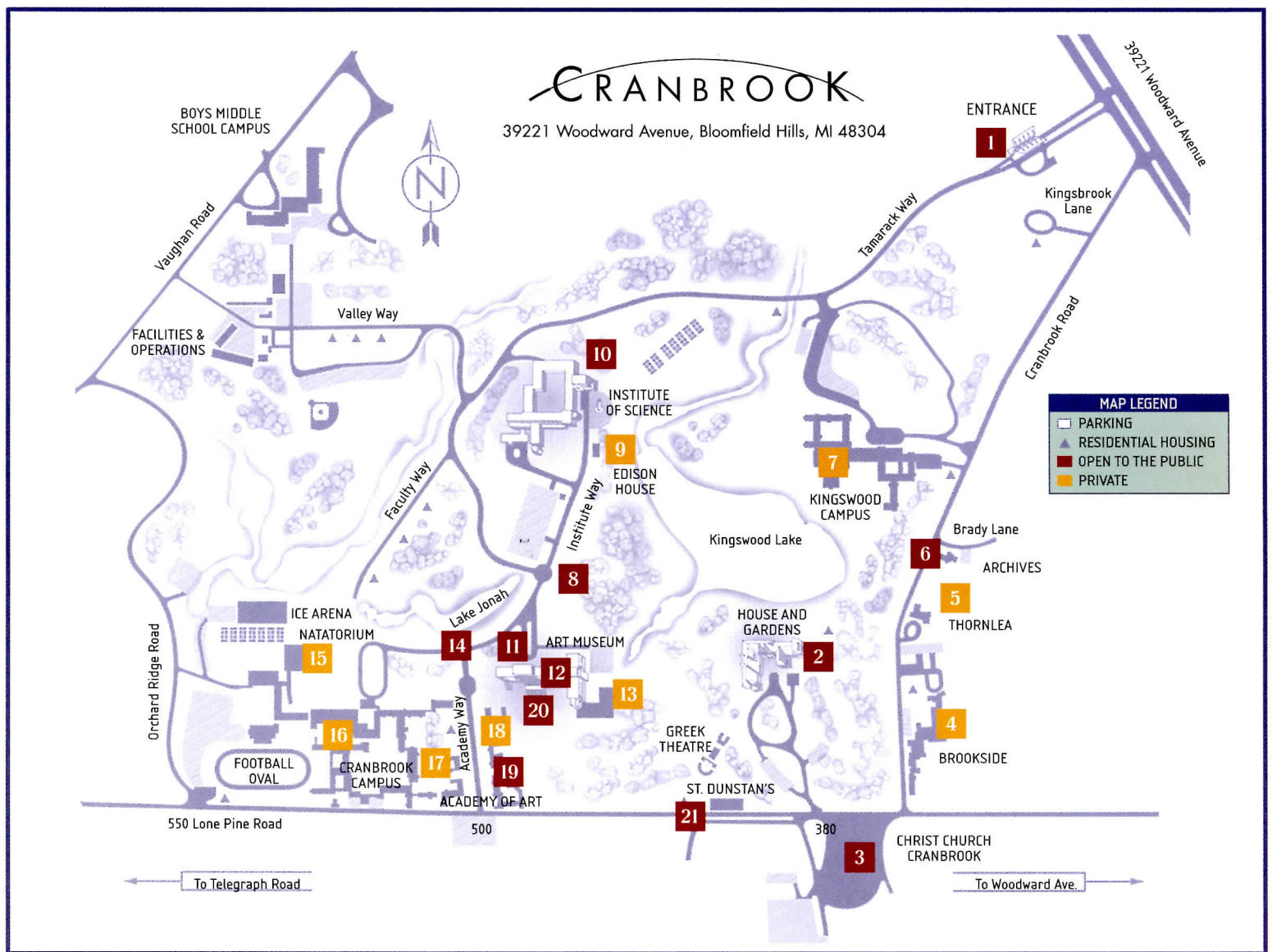
Built in 1995, this piece by Finnish architect Juhani Pallasmaa shows patterns of stars in the northern and southern celestial hemispheres on its curved, bronze wall. The six granite pillars rising behind the wall bear latitude and longitude identifications referring to the six different regions in Canada from which the glacial-born rocks that dot Cranbrook's campus first originated. The melding of stars and stone represent the intersection of science and art at Cranbrook.

## 9 Edison House



Completed in 1966, the Thomas Alva Edison House was designed as an all-electric building and was intended to house visiting scholars and educators at the Institute of Science. Designed by William P. Smith Jr. in collaboration with former Institute Director Robert Hatt, the house was a gift from the Detroit Edison Company and other Institute supporters.





## 10 Cranbrook Institute of Science



Originally constructed for use by Cranbrook students, the Institute of Science has grown into Michigan's premier natural history museum drawing thousands of visitors each year. The Institute is home to a wide array of permanent

and traveling exhibitions, an observatory, planetarium and Bat Zone, featuring live bats, lemurs, sloths and other nocturnal creatures. A variety of science classes and activities for children, families and adults are offered throughout the year. The Institute first opened its doors in 1930 in a small farmhouse designed by George Booth. Six years later, it made the move into its current building, designed by Eliel Saarinen. In 1998, the Institute opened an addition featuring a new main entrance and extensive exhibit space. The addition was designed by Steven Holl, named America's top architect by *Time* magazine.

## 11 "Orpheus Fountain"



One of Swedish sculptor Carl Milles' most recognizable works, the Orpheus Fountain was unveiled in 1938, several years before nearby Cranbrook Art Museum and Library were even built. Cranbrook's fountain is a variation on one Milles created for Stockholm's Great Music Hall. That fountain was dominated by an enormous figure of the mythic character Orpheus, rising from the fountain's center into the sky. The Cranbrook work focuses more on the individual figures, at the request of George Booth. Of special note – the male figure with his hands raised to the heavens is the composer Beethoven, displaying his anguish over his inability to hear Orpheus' music.



## 12 Cranbrook Art Museum



Built in 1942, Cranbrook Art Museum marked the last major creation by George Booth and Eliel Saarinen. Conceived as a showcase for the Booths' fine art collections and works by Academy of Art students and faculty, the museum has grown

into one of the region's leading modern and contemporary art museums. In addition to exhibitions by today's best-known and up-and-coming artists, the museum is home to the Cranbrook Collection and the Dr. John and Rose M. Shuey Collection, which feature works by Eames, Warhol, Saarinen, Milles, Stella, Lichtenstein, de Kooning and others. The museum hosts special events throughout the year, including lectures, films and family activities.

## 13 Cranbrook Academy of Art New Studios Building



Designed by Rafael Moneo, the New Studios Building opened in 2002 and now provides thousands of square feet of additional studio space for the Academy's fiber, ceramics and metalsmithing departments. The building, which is attached to

Cranbrook Art Museum, also includes expanded exhibition space. Moneo is a 1996 winner of the Pritzker Prize, architecture's highest honor.

## 14 "Jonah and the Whale"



This whimsical depiction of the Biblical tale of Jonah and the Whale was the first work completed by Carl Milles at Cranbrook and part of a large collection purchased by George Booth. Cranbrook's founder agreed to purchase more than 60 pieces

by the famed Swedish sculptor in order to persuade him to become one of Cranbrook Academy of Art's first faculty members. Booth also offered him a home and a studio. The sculptor went on to live and teach at Cranbrook for 20 years. Today, Cranbrook holds the largest collection of Milles sculptures in the United States and the second largest in the world after Sweden.

## 15 Williams Natatorium



Dedicated in 1999, Williams Natatorium merges nature and architecture into an eye-catching, competition-sized swimming pool like no other. The 20,000-square-foot building, designed by the architectural team of Tod Williams and

Billie Tsien, offers swimmers the opportunity to take to the water beneath a dark blue sky-like ceiling featuring two oculi or skylights that open to the outdoors. Each side of the pool features louver doors that also open, allowing fresh breezes to circulate throughout the natatorium on warm summer days. Not just for student use, Williams Natatorium offers classes and open swim sessions for the public.

## 16 Cranbrook Schools Cranbrook Campus



Originally known as the Cranbrook School for Boys, these buildings were the first done by Eliel Saarinen for the Booths. George and Ellen Booth were intent on creating a school that would emulate the structure, curriculum and

excellence of traditional English boarding schools. Saarinen's design mirrors that intention with its brick exterior and dark-wood interiors. The academic buildings and residence halls feature intricate wood and stone carvings, much of it done by artist Geza Maroti, whose work also can be seen in the elaborate entrance hall of Detroit's Fisher Building. The copper-roofed tower in the Cranbrook quadrangle was once the site of an observatory telescope, now housed at the Institute of Science.

## 17 Cranbrook Academy of Art



Since Cranbrook Academy of Art began in 1932, its artists have blazed a bold path through the 20th century. Pioneers such as designers Charles and Ray Eames, architect Eero Saarinen, sculptors Carl Milles and Marshall

Fredericks and designer Florence Knoll all taught or studied at Cranbrook in the 1930s and early 40s, making such an impact on mid-century visual thinking that the Metropolitan Museum of Art devoted an entire exhibition to the era, called "Design in America: The Cranbrook Vision 1925-1950." Today, nearly 150 students from across the country and around the world study at the Academy. It is the only graduate school in the United States devoted solely to fine arts.

## 18 Milles House



Milles House was the home of Swedish master sculptor and Cranbrook Academy of Art artist-in-residence Carl Milles and his wife Olga from 1931 to 1951. The home and adjoining studio were designed by Milles' good friend

Eliel Saarinen. Milles House has a simple look and feel, which Milles punctuated with an extensive collection of Roman and Greek antiquities used for teaching and on display in his home and garden. Milles created his first work for Cranbrook, the Jonah and the Whale fountain located just down Academy Way, in the Milles House studio.

## 19 Saarinen House



Eliel Saarinen built his own family home and studio, considered by many critics to be a masterpiece of Art Deco design. Completed in 1930, the two-story house features elaborate tile work, one-of-a-kind hand-crafted furnishings,

hand-woven rugs and tapestries and an elegant garden. Saarinen House underwent a complete restoration in the early 1990s and is open for guided tours throughout the summer months.

## 20 Triton Pools



These stunning pools were designed by Eliel Saarinen before he built the Cranbrook Art Museum and Library. The tri-level basins are dotted with a playful series of tritons, dolphins and other water creatures sculpted by Carl Milles.

The enormous sculpture of Europa and the Bull that stands watch over the pools is also a Milles creation, completed in 1916.

## 21 St. Dunstan's Playhouse



Formerly known as the Cranbrook Pavilion, St. Dunstan's Playhouse is a 206-seat theatre housing the St. Dunstan's Theatre Guild. The organization, founded by Henry Booth in 1932, is dedicated to the production of high-quality

theatre. The Playhouse was designed by Albert Kahn and built in 1924. The open-air pavilion was enclosed by Eliel Saarinen several years later, first with glass, then with stucco. Enclosing the building provided an indoor alternative to the Greek Theatre, where St. Dunstan's still performs in warm weather months.





## Cranbrook Academy of Art

Since its first years with Eliel Saarinen as president, Cranbrook Academy of Art has blazed a bold trail through 20th century art and design. Pioneers such as designers Charles and Ray Eames, architect Eero Saarinen, sculptors Carl Milles and Marshall Fredericks and designer Florence Knoll all taught or studied at Cranbrook. Today, Academy students, faculty and alumni continue to make their mark. From furniture to graphic design to the architecture of the New York skyline, Academy artists influence the way we experience the world around us.

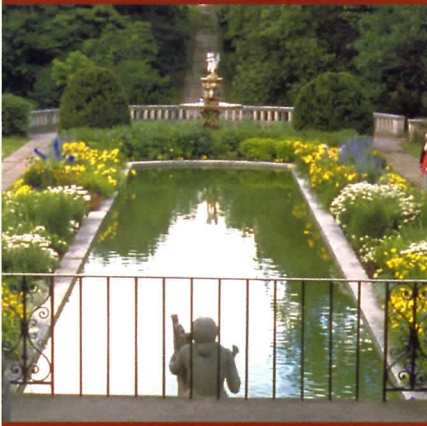
For enrollment and application information for Cranbrook Academy of Art, please contact the Office of Admission at 248 645.3300 or visit [www.cranbrookart.edu](http://www.cranbrookart.edu).



## Cranbrook Art Museum

Built in 1942, Cranbrook Art Museum marked the last major creation by George Booth and Eliel Saarinen. Originally conceived as a showcase for the Booths' fine art collections and works by Academy of Art students and faculty, the museum has grown into one of the region's leading contemporary art museums. In addition to exhibitions by today's best-known and up-and-coming artists, the museum is home to the Cranbrook Collection and the Dr. John and Rose M. Shuey Collection, featuring work by Warhol, de Kooning, Lichtenstein and other 20th-century greats.

For hours and admission information, please call 248 645.3323 or visit [www.cranbrook.edu](http://www.cranbrook.edu). If you are interested in becoming a member of Cranbrook Art Museum, please call 248 645.3032.



## Cranbrook House and Gardens

Each year, visitors from across the country and around the world come to Cranbrook House and Gardens to experience the beauty and style of one of the oldest and most visually stunning estates in the region. More than 500 volunteers work year-round to maintain and preserve Cranbrook House as well as the more than 40 acres of gardens that surround it.

Tours of Cranbrook House and Gardens are offered throughout the spring, summer and fall months. For hours and admission information, please call 248 645.3147 or visit [www.cranbrook.edu](http://www.cranbrook.edu). Individuals interested in joining Cranbrook House and Gardens Auxiliary also are encouraged to call.



## Cranbrook Institute of Science

Dinosaurs. Bats. Meteorites. The natural world has been the core of Cranbrook Institute of Science's mission since it opened in 1930. Today, the museum welcomes thousands of visitors who come to see our life-size *T.rex* skeleton and mastodon, the Bat Zone filled with live bats and other nocturnal creatures, and engaging traveling exhibits on everything from roller coasters to music to chimpanzees. Beyond the exhibit halls, the Institute also offers daily science programs, demonstrations, and planetarium and laser shows.

For hours and admission, please call 248 645.3200. Astronomy, laser and special bat programs are extra. For information on becoming a Cranbrook Institute of Science member, please call 248 645.3245 or visit [www.cranbrook.edu](http://www.cranbrook.edu).



## Cranbrook Schools

Though it began as a one-room school house, today Cranbrook Schools is one of the nation's leading independent, college-preparatory schools with more than 1600 students in grades pre-k through 12. Cranbrook offers day and residential programs as well as two single-gender middle schools. Alumni include former Massachusetts Governor Mitt Romney, Sun Microsystems co-founder Scott McNealy, former U.S. Senator Alan Simpson, activists Daniel Ellsberg and Mary Fisher, authors Edmund White, Tom McGuane and Ward Just, actress Selma Blair and many, many more.

For Cranbrook Schools enrollment information, please contact the Office of Admission at 248 645.3610 or visit [www.cranbrookschoools.edu](http://www.cranbrookschoools.edu).





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39221 Woodward Avenue, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48304

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