

TREASURE IS WHERE
YOU FIND IT



William Cowie Residence
Northeast corner of
Canfield Avenue West and Third Avenue
Built in 1878 - Razed after 1957
from
The History of Detroit and Michigan
by Silas Farmer
Volume I, 1889, page 420

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OUTLINE HISTORY OF CANFIELD AVENUE WEST
BETWEEN SECOND BOULEVARD AND THIRD AVENUE

IN HONOR OF ITS ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY
1869 - 1969

by Mrs. Henry G. Groehn

One lovely Wednesday afternoon, in the 1870's, two little girls sat on the McVittie front steps on the south side of Canfield Avenue West, between Second Boulevard and Third Avenue. They were watching the carriages and horses as they clip-clopped to a stop in front of the Watton carriage stone next door. The ladies in elegant afternoon attire were "coming to call" on Mrs. Walter Watton, the wife of a prominent Detroit dentist. Wednesday was the day Mrs. Watton "received," and this was duly noted in a Detroit society blue book, which was a handy reference book for the "in society" ladies.

Once again, almost one hundred years later, the atmosphere of elegantly built homes with beautiful, landscaped lawns and quiet living can become a reality on this block. The residents who are now rehabilitating these homes are recognizing the advantage of historic town house living, with its proximity to the center of business, cultural, and educational facilities. Our enthusiasm has blossomed into a plan called the Canfield West-Wayne Project, because we desire to share with others our discovery of its unique historical phenomenon.

As an interesting aside, this block is in a location Silas Farmer mentions in his 1889 History of Detroit as one that was sometimes designated as "Piety Hill." The area was just west of Woodward Avenue and north of Grand River Avenue, forming part of the old Fifth Ward. According to Mr. Farmer, the reason it was called "Piety Hill" was because it was largely occupied by well-to-do citizens who were supposed to represent the moral and religious portion of the community.

For many years, these homes have been quietly waiting for someone to tell their story, in hopes that others, who care about Detroit enough to purchase, rehabilitate, and reside in an historic, well-built home, will recognize their hidden beauty and join us in our exciting endeavor.

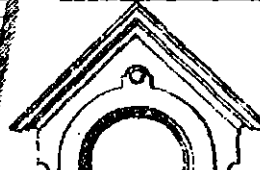
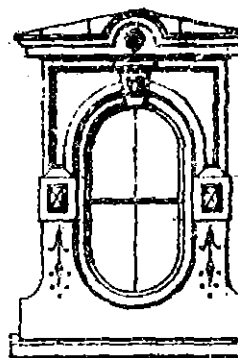
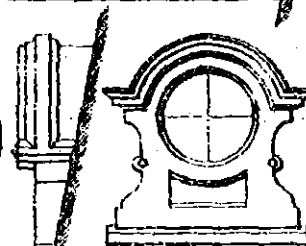
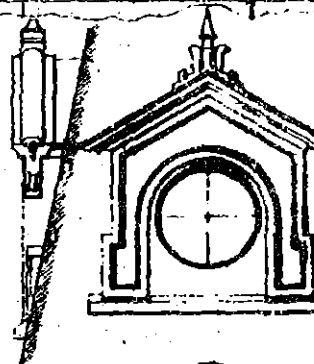
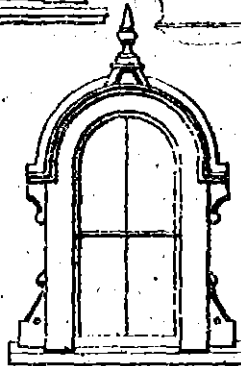
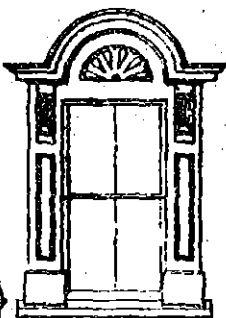
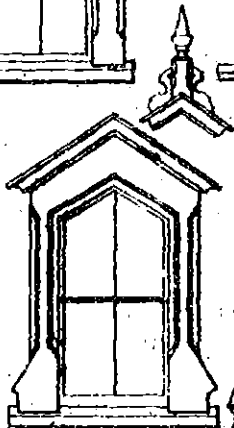
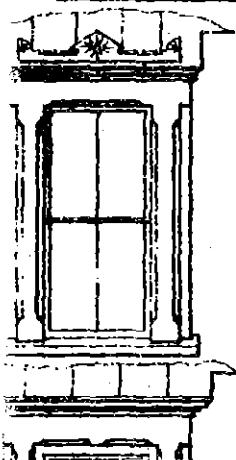
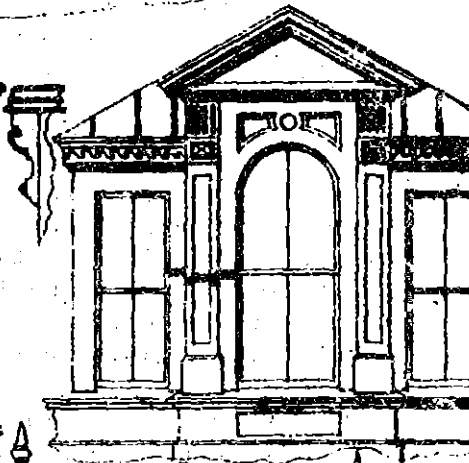
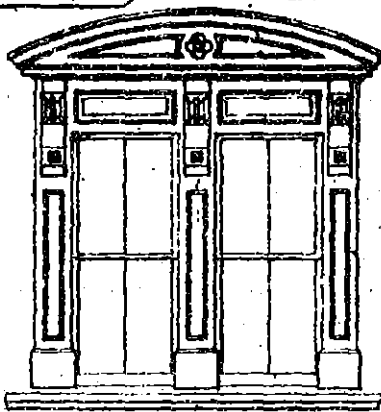
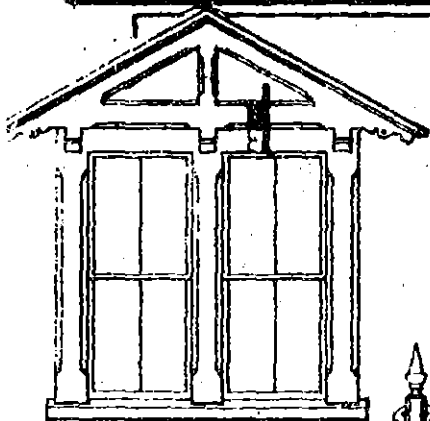
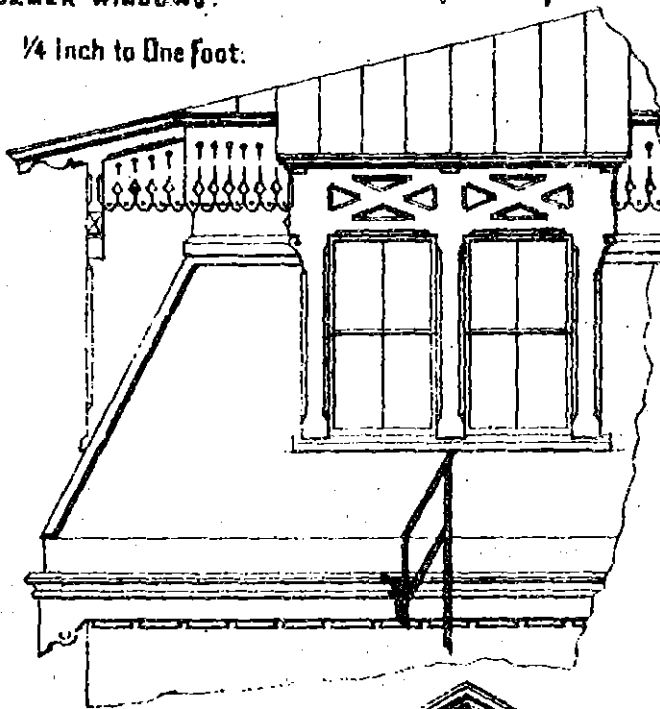
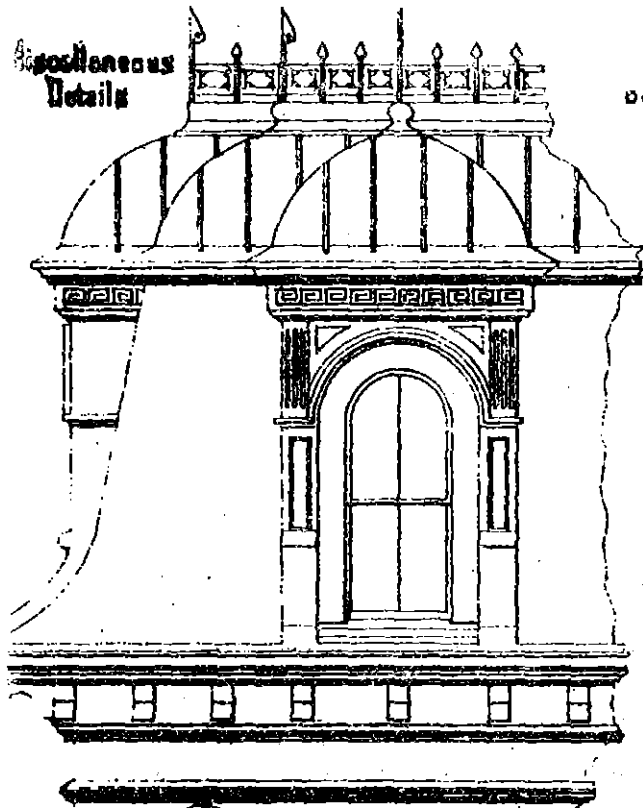
The history of Canfield Avenue West began with the death of Territorial Governor Lewis Cass on June 17, 1866. The land was a part of the rear section of the Lewis Cass Farm and was deeded to him on November 18, 1818, from the United States Government, a purchase by Cass.

Eclectic
Details

DORMER WINDOWS.

Plate No. 84.

1/4 Inch to One foot.



George E. Woodward
and
Edward G. Thompson

Woodward's National Architect
1869

Governor Cass' daughter, Matilda Cass Ledyard (wife of Henry Ledyard), was given, as a part of her inheritance, the land platted as Block 98 (the south side of Canfield West).

Canfield Avenue West was cut through in 1869 only from Third Avenue to Cass Avenue, not to Woodward. Subsequently, lots were sold that year, but the actual plat of Block 98 was not recorded for public record until February 5, 1870. The avenue was named in honor of Colonel Canfield, a son-in-law of Governor Cass.

The land on the north side of Canfield Avenue West was willed to Lewis Cass, Jr., as part of his inheritance, and subsequently platted as Block 100. This plat was recorded for public record December 9, 1871.

The Civil War and its aftermath created many new industries and, consequently, more men of wealth in Detroit. Citizens from other countries, due to hunger and poverty in Europe resulting from the Franco-Prussian War, came to Detroit by the thousands, pushing our city boundaries ever outward. The men of wealth wanted new homes on larger lots, not far from their business locations in the center of the city, and were willing to pay a high price for them. Surprisingly, the purchase price of these lots was expensive for that period, averaging \$2,500 each, but the 50 x 190 foot size lots were very desirable.

Consider the value of the dollar during the 1870's, when the prices of hair cuts and shaves were ten and fifteen cents. Compare these prices with the \$13,000 to \$15,000 the affluent lot owners spent to build their homes on this block. It is interesting to consider what they would cost today, even if you could obtain the same material and quality of workmanship.

The desire for the latest innovations and finest quality materials brought about the popularity of elaborate architectural features on these custom-built homes. Silas Farmer states in his History of Detroit that slate roofs were first used in Detroit in 1853, bay windows were introduced in 1860, mansard roofs in 1870. On this block, fancy wooden and stone scroll work was custom designed for the homes. Thus, each house was of a different design, which lent an interesting variation of architecture.

Gothic, French, and Italian Renaissance style architecture was popular during this period, and many of the earlier homes reflect one or both of these styles. Included in this history is a page from Woodward's National Architect for 1869, showing some of the designs for dormer windows used by the architects in the 1870's.

The validity of the birth of the various Renaissance styles in America was explained, in part, by Calvert Vaux, a New York architect, in his book, Villas and Cottages, 1869. "All previous experience in architecture is the inherited property of America, and should be taken every

advantage of. Each beautiful thought form, and mode that is not unsuited to the climate and the people, ought to be studied, sifted, and tested, its principles elucidated, and itself improved on; but the past should always be looked on as a servant, not a 'Master'."

Trees were the pride of Detroiters and thousands were planted to beautify the city. Beautiful, green lawns, now made possible by the advent of the lawn mower in 1868 in Detroit, helped make the block an avenue of loveliness.

All of these events rapidly increased the value of this "suburban" property. The introduction in Detroit, in 1863, and the subsequent expansion of horse streetcars, helped to attract many more prospective home owners. The Cass Avenue and Third Avenue line opened October 15, 1873, to Holden Road, and the Woodward line was extended to the railroad crossing near present Grand Boulevard. One is made to realize, when reading the newspapers for August 25, 1872, that they, too, had problems with their transportation, in one form or another. A horse disease (epizootic) forced them to stop running the lines for a few days, and the express companies had to deliver and collect their goods by hand carts, due to the dread disease.

In compiling a history of the individual homes still standing on this block, it would be well to note at this point that 639 Canfield Avenue West has the distinction of being the oldest house remaining, built in 1871. Next door, 627 Canfield Avenue West, is the second oldest home, built in 1874.

Throughout the years, there were three address changes for this particular block, one pre-1883, one 1885-1920, and one post-1920.

THE OWNERS AND RESIDENTS

Who were these men who built these beautiful, substantial homes?

Starting on the south side of Canfield Avenue West, the first house closest to Second Boulevard, 627, was owned by Colin Fox, Division Superintendent of Western Telegraph. He was the first owner in 1874. Subsequently, in 1880, Alexander McVittie bought the former Colin Fox residence. Mr. McVittie was President of the Detroit Ship Building Company when he passed away in 1909. Mr. McVittie, grandfather of Mrs. Stanley S. Kresge of Detroit, entertained Mrs. Kresge and her family when she, as a small child, visited her grandparents in their lovely home on Sundays. After

Mr. McVittie's death, Kenneth M. Anderson, son-in-law of Mr. McVittie and Treasurer and Manager of the Kenneth M. Anderson Company, resided here until 1915, when the home was sold. Today, the Henry G. Groehns are rehabilitating and making this beautiful, old, historic home their residence. Mr. Groehn is an attorney with offices in the downtown area.

639, was built in 1871 by Dr. Walter Watton, a prominent dentist with offices in downtown Detroit. He lived here for many years, until the home was sold in 1915.

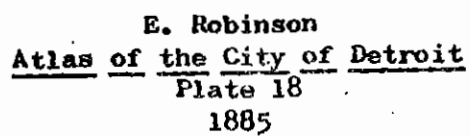
Next door, 649, built in 1879, was the home of Dr. William H. Kessler, another prominent dentist, who had offices in the Detroit Opera House Building. In 1913, John W. Watling purchased Dr. Kessler's residence. Mr. Watling was in the business of municipal and corporation bonds and, subsequently, became president of Watling, Lerchen and Company, while still in residence at this address.

659, was originally a frame residence when built in 1881. The first owner was Reverend William Wallace Washburn, Pastor of the Cass Avenue M. E. Church. In 1890, the new owner who lived here was Henry H. Valpey, a partner in Valpey and Company (boot and shoe industry). The old frame house was torn down and a brick apartment was built. Mrs. Valpey, widow of Henry H. Valpey, continued to live in the new apartment. The apartment building is now owned by the Kenneth M. Davies family. Mr. Davies is an attorney with offices in the Penobscot Building. He resides next door at 669, the home of Dr. Vincent C. Wall.

669, is a beautiful house built in 1885 by the original owner, Harry B. Parker. After his death, his widow continued to live here, until she sold it to Waring H. Ellis in 1895. Mr. Ellis was a prominent wholesale and retail tobacco company proprietor. In 1911, Harry A. Lockwood, a noted lawyer with Clark, Lockwood, Bryant, and Klein, with offices in the Ford Building, lived in this home. Mr. Lockwood was a Circuit Judge in Monroe County before moving to Detroit. Later, the house became known as the "Reindel" residence, because George J. Reindel, co-partner of the George J. Reindel Company, makers of office and home furnishings, lived there from 1913. Dr. Vincent C. Wall of Wayne State University purchased this lovely home from the Reindel family in 1952 and has spend much time and effort in the rehabilitation of the house and grounds. Living at the same stately home is the Kenneth M. Davies family, mentioned previously.

The next house, 677, was built by G. H. Whitaker, a builder in 1888. Several other socially prominent men lived at this address, until 1920, when David Barclay, a physician, resided here.

685, was the home of a famous Detroit portrait and landscape artist, William B. Conley, who owned the original frame residence built in 1871. He lived here for many years until 1892. The home was sold to John Ward,



an attorney in the Abstract Building, who also lived here, but for only a couple of years, until he moved into the house next door. The original frame house was torn down, and the present brick residence was built about 1894-95. Subsequent residents were a physician and a realtor who had offices in downtown Detroit.

701-03, was not built until 1894, at which time John Ward, the attorney next door at 685, moved into the half of the house known as 701. Subsequent residents of the double house were owners of Detroit companies. These are listed in a separate numerical index of the individual homes.

On the north side of Canfield Avenue West, the home closest to Second Boulevard, at 650, now houses the Detroit Central Baptist Church. This home was built in 1879 by Mr. David O. Paige, General Manager and Treasurer of the Detroit Safe Company, an enormous vault and safe company in Detroit. Mr. Paige resided here for many years, until the home was purchased by Mr. George W. Golden, President of Michigan Engine Valve Company in 1908.

Next door, 640, is the lovely, well-kept, frame home owned today by Ira Cole. It was built in 1879 by John Scott, a renown Detroit architect. Subsequent to Mr. Scott's residing at this address, he headed a firm with another prominent architect, Louis Kamper, and his brother, Arthur, an engineer, as Scott, Kamper and Scott. They built the magnificent Frank J. Hecker home in 1889-90, on Woodward Avenue and Ferry Avenue. The Hecker home is now occupied by the Smiley Brothers Music Company, Inc., and it is kept in excellent repair. Mr. Scott also built the Wayne County Building in 1895-1902, heading the firm of John Scott and Company, as well as many other homes for prominent residents.

George W. Roby, a physician and president of a wholesale druggist supply company, and later president of Roby Transportation Company, purchased the above noted home in 1887 from John Scott. Mr. Roby was also in business with Lewis C. Waldo. Lewis C. Waldo (wife, Mary E. Roby) was the owner of many lake marine transportation and passenger companies. In fact, he named one of his ships the GEORGE W. ROBY. Later, John E. King, owner of the John E. King Coffee Company, who was related to the former owner, George W. Roby, purchased the home and lived there for many years. Mr. King's wife was the former Ida R. Waldo, daughter of Lewis C. Waldo.

650, a house with a mansard roof, was built by Armon J. Fair, lumberman, in 1882. He lived in the house until 1885, when he sold it to John M. Gage. In 1892, James Nall, who was in the real estate business and, subsequently, in the furniture business, resided here. Thomas Murphy and Duncan Stewart, men prominent in Detroit society, were in residence here at later dates.

662, another mansard roof house, was built by George Prentiss, a lumberman and land owner, and for whom Prentiss Street was named. The home was built in 1884 and he lived here until 1889 when James C. McCaul purchased the house. Mr. McCaul was the Secretary of the famous Detroit lumber company, Alger, Smith and Company. Mr. McCaul was also auditor of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad Company. He lived for many years at this address, until the early part of the 1900's when he passed away.

674, was built in 1889, and occupied by Mr. John C. Day, Manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and, at a later date, became a banker. Mr. Day lived here for over thirty years, until the early part of the 1920's.

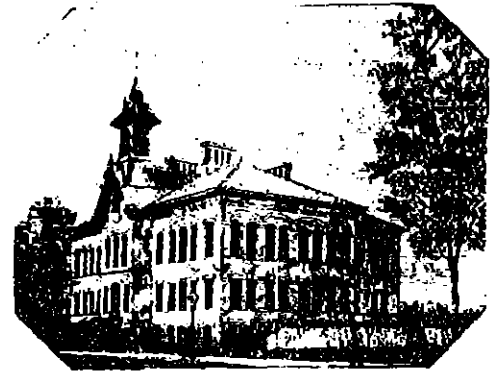
684, was built by Richard R. Hodge in 1885. He passed away in 1894 and his widow, Mrs. Catherine Hodge, continued to live here. In 1911, Frederick C. Sutter, an electrical engineer, resided here, and in 1925, Albert Welling was listed as being in residence.

692, was built in 1880 by Dr. Henry Cowie, a prominent dentist in Detroit. Dr. Cowie's sister, Agnes, married Dr. Henry A. Cleland, a physician, and lived next door at number 702. Dr. Cowie's office was in the Detroit Opera House Building until he built his own office building on Gratiot Avenue in the late 1880's. Dr. Cowie lived at this address until the 1920's.

The last house, on the north side of Canfield Avenue West nearest Third Avenue, still standing, is 702. The home was built by Dr. Henry A. Cleland, in 1880. Dr. Cleland was a physician, connected with St. Mary's and Harper Hospitals for many years. He had his offices in his own Cleland Building on State Street. His father-in-law, William Cowie, President of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, lived next door (now razed) on the northeast corner of Canfield Avenue West and Third Avenue. Dr. Henry A. Cleland died in 1911. Dr. George Duffield, a physician who was married to Clara W. Cowie, owned and occupied this home from 1913, and after Dr. Duffield passed away, his widow continued to live here until the early 1920's.

For almost forty years, from 1871, when the first homes were built on this block, the residents were a homogeneous group of prominent citizens in the fields of religion, medicine, law, commerce, and industry. They were bound together by common ancestral backgrounds, political and religious views, inter-family marriage, and inter-business relationships. They also were "in" Detroit society.

Their children attended the little frame school, built in 1868 on Willis Avenue. The school was known at that time as the Willis Avenue School and housed the primary and secondary grades. Miss F. Wingert was Preceptress until 1873, when Mrs. D. B. Wells became the principal. Miss R. Lumsden was a teacher here for many years. The name of the school was changed to Irving School in honor of Washington Irving in 1872. In 1882, the little frame school building was moved to Elm Street, between Seventh and Trumbull, and enlarged. It was re-named the Nichols School. The new brick Irving School was built in 1882 and is still, after 87 years, being used as a public school for the primary grades.



Silas Farmer, The History of Detroit and Michigan, Volume I, 1889, p. 751

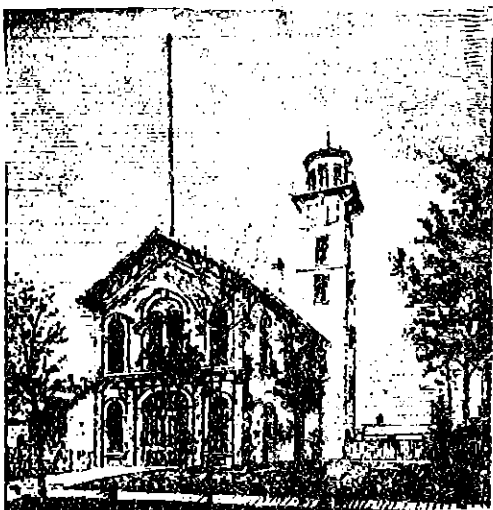
A high school was opened in 1875 on Griswold at Capitol Park, and the students living on this block traveled back and forth to attend high school until the building burned in 1893. Their transportation was either the horse streetcar or a ride with Pappa on his way to the office in his horse and buggy. Central High School (now part of Wayne State University) on Cass Avenue at Warren Avenue, was built and opened in 1896. The transportation problem was solved, as the students could walk to school from their homes.

And transportation was a problem, as it was absolutely dependent on the horse. Life revolved around the horse being strong and in good health. The fire department used well-trained, magnificent beasts to pull their trucks. Fires were very common in those by-gone days, due a great part of the time to the dangers of the kerosene lamps and lanterns.

The newspapers reported fires every day resulting from kerosene lamp explosions. As a public service, the Detroit Daily Post for December 12, 1870, described what happened when the wick was too short to reach the oil in the bottom of the lamp. They explained that gas formed causing the lamp to explode with a sudden burst, which sounded like a noise from a cannon. The glass would scatter to every corner of the room, making holes in the plaster of the walls and ceiling, emitting an "unsupportable smell." The solution, they said, was to keep the lamps filled with oil. There are many people living today who can remember the everlasting job, as a child, of having the daily duty of filling the fonts of the lamps with kerosene, cleaning the glass chimneys, and trimming the wicks.

Interestingly, whenever a fire occurred on this block, the procedure for "telegraphing" the fire alarm was quite complicated. The Detroit Fire Alarm Telegraph box closest to this area was box #126, at the corner of Woodward and Willis. You either jumped on a horse or ran all of the way

to that location. According to the instructions, as described in the 1870 Detroit City Directory, you looked on the box to see where you could obtain the key, and this was usually with an occupant of the building near the alarm box. After obtaining the key, you used it to open the door of the box, then you pulled down the hook inside and let it slide back. You removed the key and closed the door. If you did not immediately hear the number of the alarm box struck upon a small bell within, you had to rush to the next nearest alarm box, which, in this case, would be three or four more blocks away, and repeat the whole procedure. It is a wonder more buildings did not burn right to the ground before the exciting appearance of the fire horses and hand pumps.



ENGINE HOUSE, ALEXANDRINE AVENUE.

Silas Farmer, The History of Detroit and Michigan, Volume I, 1889, p. 516

The horse drawn fire engines that provided so much free excitement for the residents of this block came from the fire house on Alexandrine near Cass Avenue. The fire house was built in 1876, and after 93 years, with some modifications, it is still in use, and houses our modern fire fighting equipment.

What fun it must have been for the boys and girls to watch the lamplighters perform their duty, as they made their rounds lighting the street lamps. The streets were first lighted with gas on September 24, 1851, and by 1883, there were still 22 lamplighters. The little cross arms you see on the replicas of street lanterns in front of homes today were used to rest the ladder of the lamplighter.

The 1870's were exciting years in Detroit. It was the period of "firsts" for the many inventions we take for granted today. The telephone was first explained and illustrated in Detroit on March 6, 1877, and by 1885 the city directory put an asterisk in front of your name if you had a telephone. In 1887, there were 720 private lines, at an annual cost of \$50.00 each to the customer.

The great-great grandfather of our present "Stereo" was first exhibited in Detroit on June 16, 1878, and I am sure the thrill of owning their first phonograph was no less exciting for the residents of this block than it was for you when your first television was brought into your home.

And, what about the invention of the electric light? Many a child could not eat his dinner the night he was promised to be taken to see the first exhibition of the electric light in Detroit on June 4, 1879. This was such a wonderful miracle, but the anticipated fun of watching the lamp-lighter every evening was missed, when by 1885, the street lights were all powered by electricity.

Detroit's growth is best measured, not only by its dynamic commercial explosion, but also by its dramatic results in meeting face to face its social problems. New churches, homes for the elderly, the poor, and the orphans were being organized and dedicated at an astonishing rate during this period. Temperance societies were physically active. A continual clash between the ladies of the temperance societies and the liquor interests brought on total war, when, on August 6, 1875, the Common Council decided that saloons could be open from 1 P.M. to 10 P.M. on Sunday. A few days later, on August 10th, Mayor Moffat vetoed the council action, but all of the saloons did not close. A mass meeting was held on October 4th at the newly opened Whitney's Opera House in favor of closing all of the saloons on Sunday, and another huge Law and Order mass meeting was held on November 1st to promote the election of a mayor who was for a complete shut down of the saloons. The people turned out in numbered strength to vote for their cause and elected Alexander Lewis, Mayor, on the Law and Order ticket.

Another grave law and order problem was runaway horses. Sometimes the drivers would be thrown out of their carriages and the carriages wrecked. The police had to determine if the horses were startled intentionally by juveniles or inadvertently by a noise. An article in the Detroit Daily Post for February 18, 1871, read like one of our newspapers would today, regarding the problem of juvenile delinquents. They stated that, in order to keep their neighborhoods in an "undisturbed state," one of two things were necessary: either the ring leaders should have a chance to learn a skilled trade at the House of Correction, where they would be out of the way for a time, or, a policeman should be kept in the vicinity to preserve order. The latter, they said, would be difficult with their present number of policemen. Does this sound familiar? And, Detroit was not alone in its problem of crime. The November 10, 1870, Detroit Daily Post reported that a very prominent Detroit man, James F. Joy, was visiting New York and was robbed in his hotel room of \$50,000 in railroad bonds.

The residents of Canfield Avenue West were the witnesses to illegal horse and sleigh races up Second Avenue on Sundays in the wintertime. It was fun for the citizens to compete or watch, but it also endangered lives. The Detroit Daily Post on December 24, 1870, stated that City Ordinance, Section 15, Chapter 2, provided: "No person shall ride or drive any horse, carriage, sleigh or vehicle through any street or avenue in this city, at a faster rate than six miles per hour."

The diagram is a grid with 10 columns and 6 rows. The columns are labeled at the top with numbers: 189, 179, 173, 169, 163, 157, 153, 149, 143, 141. The rows are labeled on the left with numbers: 50, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2. The grid contains various symbols, including numbers, letters, and geometric shapes. The top row is labeled 'CANFIELD' and the bottom row is labeled 'WILLIS'. The diagram is a detailed representation of a cryptographic or mathematical structure.

WILLIS

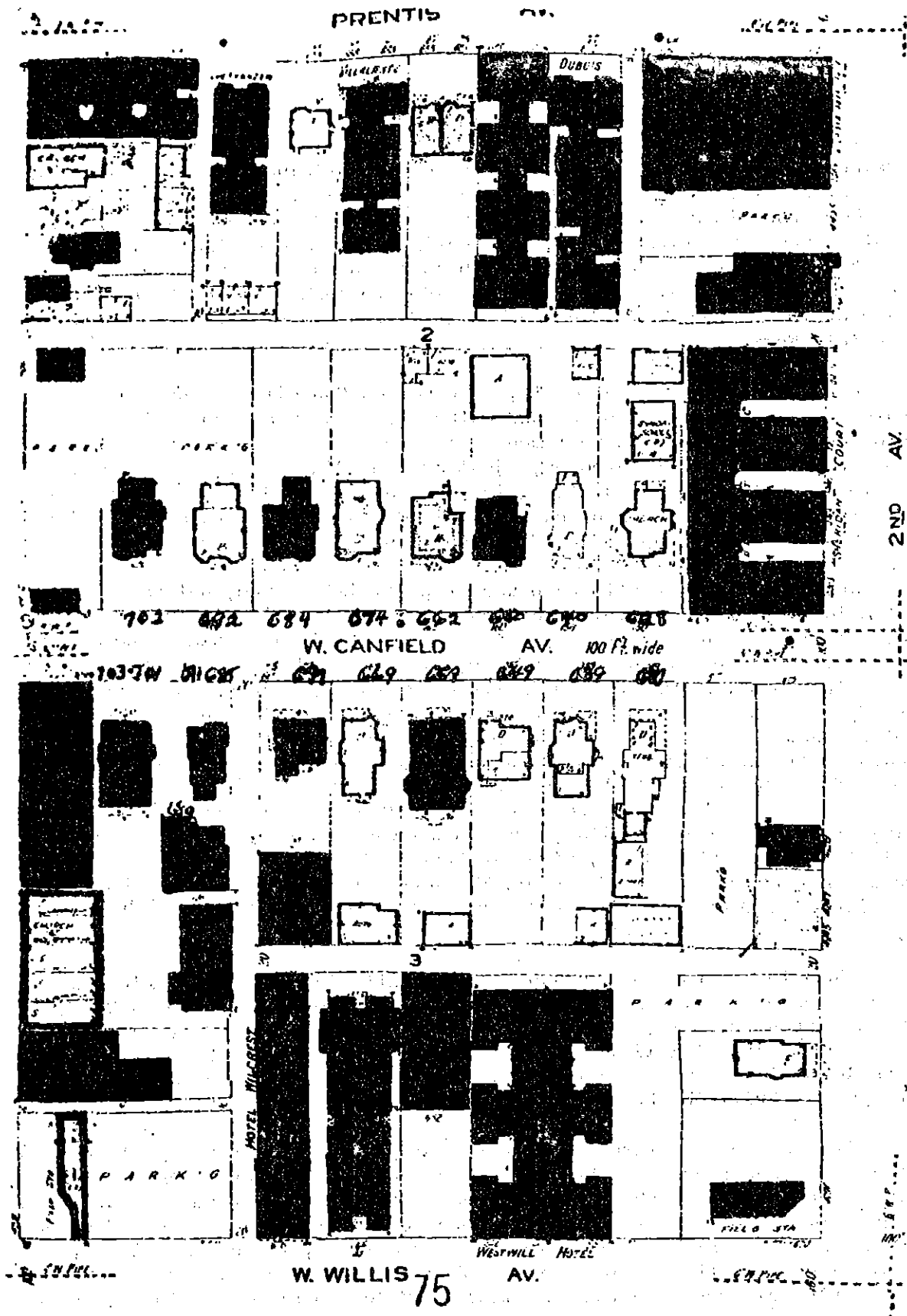
The aforementioned ordinance does not seem unreasonable when one understands the conditions and narrowness of the original avenues. Canfield West, between Third Avenue and Cass Avenue, was just a dirt avenue until about 1880 when it was paved with cedar blocks and stone. An avenue was not cut through from Cass to Woodward until 1873, and at that time it was named Fremont West. This apparently became confusing, and when, in the latter part of 1882, there was a city-wide re-numbering of houses, the section of the avenue from Cass to Woodward was changed from Fremont West to Canfield West.

Periodically, in the 1870's, the Common Council was busy in their endeavor to modernize the plank sidewalks to stone flagging. As an area developed, the planks were replaced. The residents probably made use of the old planks for other purposes, just as they did many years later when concrete sidewalks were installed in place of the old 4" stone flagging. You will still find on this block of Canfield West some of this old stone being used on walks going to the front porches of a few of the houses.

Just as today, health care was of great importance, but one serious problem in the city of Detroit at that time was a high infant mortality rate. In the month of July, 1870, there were 141 infants under the age of 18 months, and 49 under 14 years of age, that passed away. A sad commentary on this problem was related in the July 28, 1870, issue of the Detroit Daily Post. One man while burying his little child in Mount Elliott Cemetery, saw 13 little coffins being brought into the cemetery by mourning parents. It was mentioned also that the day before, a single hackman had gone to Mount Elliott and Elmwood Cemeteries seven times in one day. But, the residents on this block were fortunate in having two hospitals in the vicinity: the Harper Hospital, then on Woodward Avenue, and the Women's Hospital and Foundlings Home, right in back of Harper Hospital. Emergency care was not far away, as Dr. Henry Cleland and later Dr. George Duffield both lived on this block for many years and were connected with Harper Hospital.

When the first houses were being built in 1871 on Canfield West, the surrounding area, north of this block, was farm land. Over on Woodward Avenue, farms were interspersed between the mansions of very wealthy lumbermen and industrialists. Thomas W. Palmer lived on Woodward Avenue, where the Detroit Art Institute now stands, and many other mansions were subsequently built in the 1870's and 80's.

More and more, farm lands were being bought up by real estate developers, and instead of buying direct from the farmers, the residents found it easier to purchase their fresh vegetables and farm products from the peddlers who came around the neighborhood with their horse and wagon. The milk man, the fish peddler, the scissor grinder, the organ grinder, and the ice man were all familiar daily sights on the avenues. Or, the residents could walk down to the meat market of Joseph Elder on the corner of



Courtesy of
The Detroit City Plan Commission
1969

Third and Willis and, at the same time, buy their groceries at William K. Huffman's on the other corner of Willis and Third. Pappa would probably bring home the much desired delicacy of oysters and Detroit whitefish from the many stores downtown that advertised in the Detroit newspapers. But, whenever unlooked-for warm weather occurred, ice from the Detroit River was scarce and the oyster dealers could not get enough ice to keep the oysters fresh. They were hoping someone would expand their ice business and bring it in by ship from the north. Their problem, they felt, would be solved, and they remarked, "all they had to do was to wait a little longer and keep cool."

About one hundred years ago, an article in the Detroit Daily Post for February 27, 1871, expressed the sentiments and beliefs of the citizens that Detroit was one of the finest cities on the great chain of lakes. Business property had advanced from \$200 to \$1,000 per foot, residence lots from \$400 to \$3,000, and pasture land, scarcely once saleable by the acre, was then selling for \$1,500 to \$2,000 for a single lot. They boasted that her commerce ranked with the best and her business men could compete with any of their rivals. Her public buildings, business blocks, and street improvements were of the most substantial kind. Her private residences were elegant and costly, and, as a healthy, pleasant city for a resident, she challenged comparison with any in the country.

The dream of everyone, truly concerned, is to re-new this intense, personal spirit of pride in Detroit. We need a New Historic Detroit, as well as a New Dynamic Detroit. Preserving gem-like areas such as this block on Canfield West, nestled in the midst of our revitalized areas, would be evidence to the world that Detroit does have a glorious past.

With the cooperation of others who would like to share with us the pride of accomplishment derived from working with the city agencies involved in helping us, we will make this dream a reality.

TO YOU,
CANFIELD AVENUE WEST
BETWEEN SECOND BOULEVARD AND THIRD AVENUE

WE WISH YOU A HAPPY ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY
OF YEARS HOMES WERE BUILT
AS DETERMINED BY AVAILABLE RECORDS

Note: For purposes of clarity, this list includes only the addresses of buildings still in existence.

1871	-	639 Canfield West
1874	-	627 " "
1879	-	649 " "
1879	-	628 " "
1879	-	640 " "
1880	-	692 " "
1880	-	702 " "
1882	-	650 " "
1884	-	662 " "
1885	-	669 " "
1885	-	684 " "
1888	-	677 " "
1889	-	674 " "
1894	-	685-691 - Frame house built in 1871. Replaced brick residence.
1894	-	701-703 Canfield West
1912	-	659 Canfield West - Frame house built in 1881, torn down. Replaced by brick apartment.

House occupants are those listed in the contemporary Detroit City Directories. Source of other information is cited.

HOME OWNERS
WHO THEY WERE
THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DETROIT

627 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 14, Block 98, Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1883, No. 67 - Up to 1920, No. 149

1875 - COLIN FOX - Division Superintendent of Western Union Telegraph Company and Agent of the Associated Press. Mr. Fox contracted to buy this property on June 5, 1871, and continued to live in the house from 1875 to 1880.

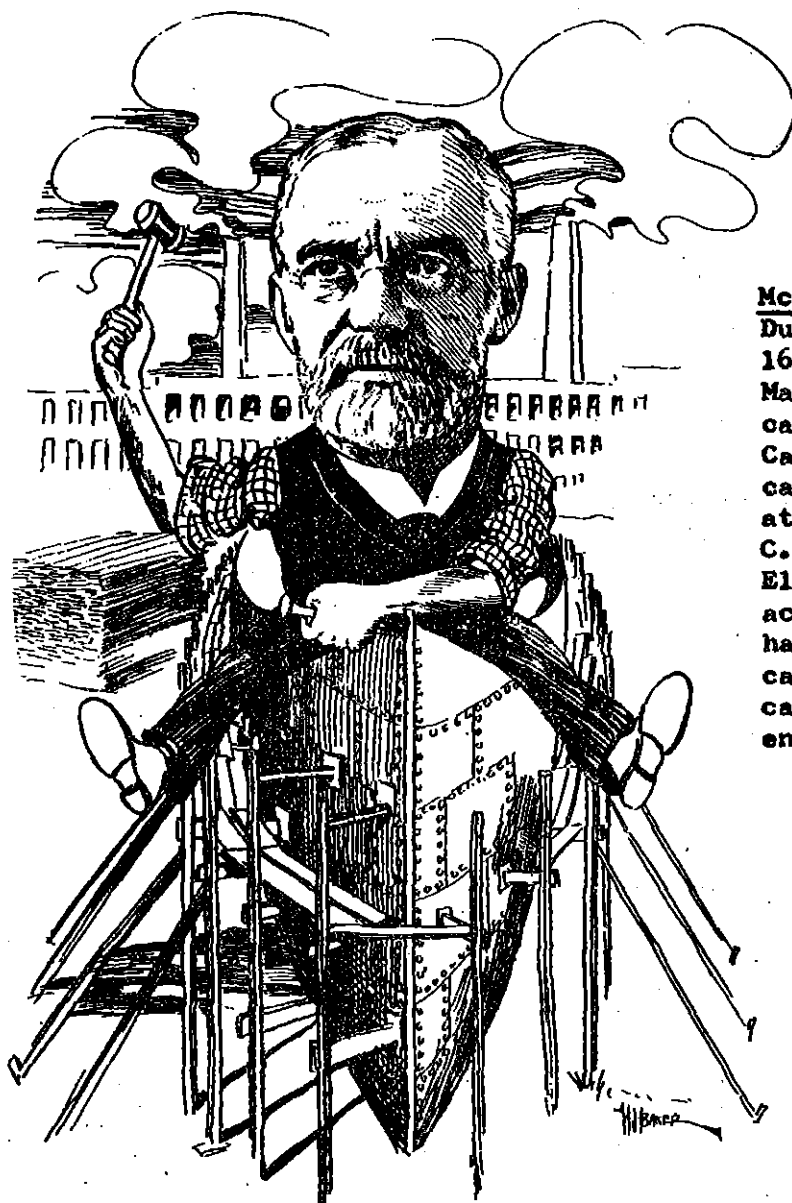
1880 - ALEXANDER McVITTIE - Secretary-Treasurer of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, Merchants Navigation Company, and President of the Toledo Shipping Company. Grandfather of Mrs. Stanley S. Kresge.

1880 - " " United States Census:
Age 38. Sec.-Treas. Detroit Dry Dock Born-Scotland

Elizabeth	"	" 26, Wife	" Canada
Nellie	"	" 14, Daughter	" Canada
Jessie	"	" 6, Daughter	" Michigan
Agnes	"	" 4, Daughter	" Michigan
Walter	"	" 2, Son	" Michigan
Marian Campbell		" 26, Sister-in-law	" Scotland

During the ensuing years before Mr. McVittie's death in 1909, he was Vice-President of the Detroit Dry Dock Company and subsequently President of the Detroit Ship Building Company. He is the grandfather of Mrs. Stanley S. Kresge.

1901 - ALEXANDER McVITTIE - Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.



ALEXANDER McVITTIE
DETROIT
PRESIDENT DETROIT SHIPBUILDING CO.

McVITTIE, Alexander; born, Duntocher, Scotland, May 16, 1842; son of Walter and Mary (Taylor) McVittie; came with parents to London, Canada, in 1852; early education in Glasgow; married at Detroit, 1864, to Irene C. Collier; again, 1867, Elizabeth McLeod. Began active career as clerk in hardware store; learned carpenter's trade and located in Detroit, 1867; entered employ of Campbell, Owen & Company; continuing five years; was elected secretary of the Detroit Dry Dock Co. upon its organization, 1872, and has been vice president of Toledo Shipping Co., until 1905. Prohibitionist. Methodist, Mason. Recreation: Farming. Office: 607 Stevens Building. Residence: 149 Canfield Avenue, West.

The Book of Detroiters, ed. by Albert Nelson Marquis, 1908, p. 310.

Our Michigan Friends As We See 'Em
Newspaper Cartoonists' Association
of Michigan, 1905, page 46.

1910 - KENNETH M. ANDERSON - Treasurer and Manager of the Kenneth M. Anderson Company (manufacturers of iron pipe fittings).

Mrs. Alexander McVittie, widow, continued to live here with her daughter Nellie and her husband, Kenneth M. Anderson.

1914 - " " " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

ANDERSON, Kenneth, owner Kenneth Anderson Manufacturing Company; born, Montreal, Canada, December 28, 1868; son of James D. and Mary E. (Troatz) Anderson; educated public and high schools; married, September, 1890, Nellie L. McVittie of Detroit; two children; Norman D. and Irene E. Engaged in jobbing of wrought iron pipes and fittings ever since beginning of active career; was with Dry Dock Sheet Metal Works; organized business on own account, 1896; owner Kenneth Anderson Co., Mgr., Chicago Branch of A.M. Byers & Co., Pittsburgh, Member of Detroit Board of Commerce. Mason. Office 33-37 Atwater Street, E. Residence: 149 Canfield West. The Book of Detroiters, ed. by Albert N. Marquis, 1914, page 22.

1915 - WILLIAM A. BLACK - President, Americus Products Company
Mr. Black died in 1924, and his widow continued to live here.

1963 - H. SCOTT THOMAS - Mrs. William A. Black died on January 9, 1963, and Mr. Thomas purchased the home. Mr. Thomas died in the early part of 1965.

1965 - HENRY G. GROEHN - Attorney
Mr. and Mrs. Groehn are, at present, in the process of rehabilitating this lovely historic home.

639 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 13, Block 98, Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1883, No. 69 - Up to 1920, No. 153

1872 - DR. WALTER WATTON - Dentist; Offices, 2 Fisher Block, 131½ Woodward Avenue. In partnership with Edmund M. Wright as Wright & Watton.

1880 - United States Census:
" " " Age 34 Dentist Born-England
Carrie " " 33, Wife " Michigan
Maude " " 8, Daughter " Michigan
Henry Cowie " 20, Brother-in-law - Dental student -
Born-Michigan

1883 - DR. WALTER WATTON - Listed in Detroit Blue Book; The Private Address and Carriage Directory.

1901 - " " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Watton received on Wednesdays.

During the subsequent years, Dr. Watton's office number was 604 Cass Office Building.

1915 - " " " Moved.

1916 - MRS. IDA A. LEPARD - (Widow, Edwin D.) resided here.

1917 - J. J. BURNS - Salesman and Manager.

1920 - LEO C. HUETTEMAN - Carpenter Contractor.

649 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 12, Block 98, Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1883, No. 71 - Up to 1920, No. 157

1880 - DR. WILLIAM H. KESSLER - Dentist, Office; 83 Woodward.
Subsequent office addresses were 11, 13, and
15 Detroit Opera House Building and then
312 Washington Arcade.

1880 - United States Census:
" " " Age 30 Dentist Born-Indiana
Mary E. " " 30, Wife " Connecticut
Allen H. " " 7, Son " Michigan
William H. " " 2, Son " Michigan
Mary Prisel " " 17, Servant " Michigan

1883 - DR. WILLIAM H. KESSLER - Listed in Detroit Blue Book; The Private Address and Carriage Directory.

1901 - Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

1912 - Moved.

KESSLER, William H., dentist, son of Abram P. and Mary L. (Wirt) Kessler, was born in Elkhart County, Ind., November 19, 1849. Dr. Kessler received his education in the district schools of his native place, and during the years of 1866-67 was a student in the Goshen (Ind.) Collegiate Institute. Subsequently he began the study of dentistry with Dr. W. G. Cummins at Sturgis, Michigan, with whom he remained until 1873. In 1875 Dr. Kessler located in Detroit where he has since become one of the most prominent men in his profession, and has established a large and lucrative practice. The disastrous fire of October 6, 1897, which destroyed the Detroit Opera House Building, in which Dr. Kessler had his offices, caused him severe loss and a removal to his present quarters at 141-143 Woodward Avenue. His dental parlors are among the finest in the country and are models of elegance and taste.

Dr. Kessler is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; a member of Detroit Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar, of which he is a present junior warden; of Moslem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Peninsular Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is principal

sojourner; and Union Lodge No. 3 F. & A. M. He is a member of the Michigan State Dental Association, of the Detroit Athletic Club and the Grande Pointe Club.

Dr. Kessler was married in November, 1870, to Mary E. Huyler of Three Rivers, Michigan. They are the parents of three children; Allen D., D.D.S., a graduate of the University of Michigan (class of 1894), now associated with his father in his practice; William H. Jr., at present in the employ of Wright, Kay & Company, jewelers, of Detroit, and J. Horton, a student in Detroit High School.

Robert Ross and George B. Catlin, Landmarks of Detroit, 1898, page 746.

- 1913 - JOHN W. WATLING - Manager, Bolger, Mosser & Wilaman; 2020 Dime Bank Building (Municipal & corporate bonds). Purchased home from Dr. Kessler.
- 1914 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.
- 1917 - " " Position now President, Watling, Lerchen & Company. (Investment bankers-bonds)
- 1919 - " " Sold home to William D. Bowman.

WATLING, John W., bonds; born, Ypsilanti, Michigan, June 17, 1882; son of John A. and Eunice (Wright) Watling; educated public schools, Ypsilanti; A. B. University of Michigan, 1904; married October 3, 1906, Sallie Palmer Rice of Detroit; three children; John W. Jr., Palmer, William Robinson. Came to Detroit, 1904, and has since been engaged in bond and investment business; manager for firm of Bolger, Mosser & Willaman, of Chicago. Democrat; Clubs: University, Detroit Golf, Chicago University. Recreation: Golf. Office 2020 Dime Savings Bank Bldg. Residence: 157 Canfield Avenue. The Book of Detroiters, ed. by Albert N. Marquis, 1914, page 514.

- 1920 - LAWRENCE E. JOHNSON - Residing here.

659 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 11, Block 98, Cass Farm Subdivision - Frame Residence
 1912 - Brick Apartment
 Up to 1883, No. 73 - Up to 1920, No. 161 and 163

1882 - REVEREND WILLIAM WALLACE WASHBURN - Pastor, Cass Avenue M.E. Church;
 Reverend Washburn was pastor of
 the Simpson M.E. Church in 1876
 and Pastor of Cass Avenue M. E.
 Church from 1883-1886.

1883 - " " " " Listed in Detroit Blue Book; The
Private Address and Carriage
Directory.

1886 - " " " " Moved.

CASS AVENUE CHURCH - This society was organized May 8, 1882, by
 the election of nine trustees and a Board of Stewards. The lot
 on the northwest corner of
 Cass and Sheldon Avenues
 was purchased by David
 Preston; including the in-
 terest, it cost nearly
 \$9,000. The chapel, with
 its furnishings cost about
 \$11,000. It was dedicated
 December 2, 1883, by Rever-
 end J. H. Bayliss, D.D., in
 the afternoon. Its pastors
 have been: 1883-1886, W.W.
 Washburn; 1886- , C.M.
 Cobern.

Data and picture from:
 Silas Farmer, The History
of Detroit and Michigan,
 Volume I, 1889, page 575.



CASS AVENUE M. E. CHAPEL.

1887 - REVEREND CAMDEN M. COBERN - Pastor, Cass Avenue M. E. Church.

1889 - " " " " Reverend Washburn sold the home to Henry
 H. Valpey.

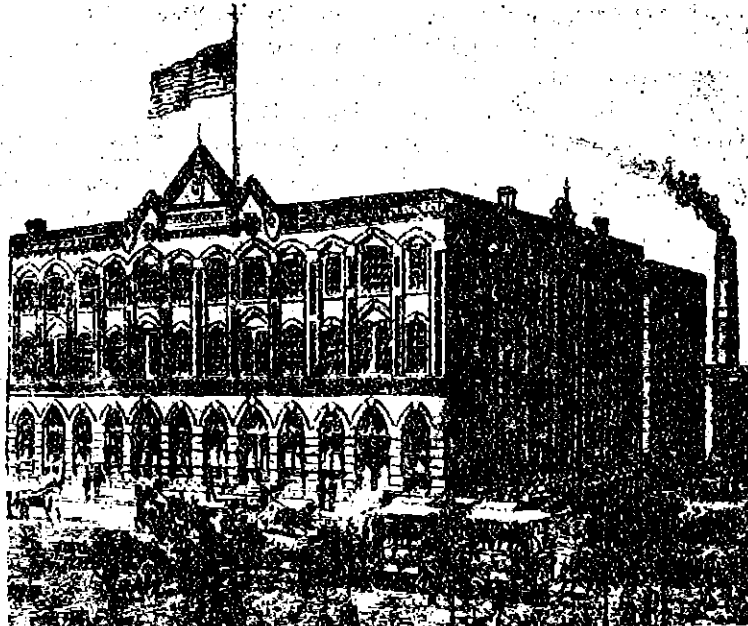
- 1890 - HENRY H. VALPEY - Partner in Valpey & Company
(Boot and Shoe industry)
- 1901 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.
- 1912 - " " Original frame house torn down and the brick apartment now on this property was built. The widow of Mr. Valpey continued to live in the new apartment. Address changed to 163.
- 1919 - PORTER A. TUCKER - Warranty deed from Mrs. Valpey to Mr. Tucker, who lived in the apartment.
- 1968 - KENNETH M. DAVIES - Attorney, Penobscot Building, present owner, resides next door at 669 Canfield West.

669 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 10, Block 98, Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1920, No. 169

- July 1,
1885 - HARRY B. PARKER - Clerk for E. B. Pease, paper dealers.
City of Detroit Water Department records show the water meter was set on this date.
- 1889 - " " Mrs. Harry B. Parker (widow).
- 1895 - MRS. HARRY B. PARKER - Sold home to Waring H. Ellis.
- 1895 - WARING H. ELLIS - Proprietor; cigars, tobacco - wholesale and retail at 20 Michigan Avenue.
- 1901 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book. Mrs. Ellis received on Tuesday.

W. H. ELLIS - Corner of Griswold and Fort Street, who is so widely and favorably known as the largest jobber of tobaccos and cigars in Detroit, is one of the many Canadian-Americans who has never had reason to regret crossing the border strait of the Queen's domain. Very few native born Americans have achieved such honorable success in business as has Mr. Ellis, and at the same time had such large interests in such extended enterprises as he now owns. Mr. Ellis was born near Toronto, August 3, 1848, and remained there until he was about twenty-four years of age. Then he felt that he wanted to start out for himself, he also felt that the United States was the place to make the start in. So he came to Detroit and entered the store of Theodore Schue-mann, the former well-known cigar man, where he remained seven years. He then spent four years with Daniel Scotten & Company,

Silas Farmer,
The History of
Detroit and
Michigan
Volume I, 1889
page 828.



HIAWATHA TOBACCO FACTORY OF DANIEL SCOTTEN & CO.,

Southeast corner of Fort and Campus Streets, Springwells. Built in 1875.

where he gained a practical insight into the tobacco business, and a wide experience in the innumerable details, both financial and commercial, that go to make up this branch of Detroit's trade, that has grown to such vast proportions. In 1880, he started in business for himself where the Hammond Building now rears its ten-storied mass, putting one half the capital he had accumulated into the wholesale and retail business, and leaving one half in the bank, a proceeding typical of his sound judgment and excellent management. He has been the exclusive city agent for Daniel Scotten & Company's goods from the time he started in

business, and his gratification at their largely increased sales year after year has been second only to that of the firm's. He carried all the high-priced, fancy and standard goods in his line, purchasing direct from the most celebrated manufacturers, receiving large shipments from Havana, Cuba, Key West, Florida, New York City, Philadelphia and all principal points, handling no less than 230 brands of fine cigars. All the popular domestic brands of tobaccos and cigars are also in stock, and five years ago he became special agent for the choice Queen Elizabeth. The LaDina, a Key West cigar, named by Mr. Ellis, and manufactured expressly for him, has become one of the best sellers on the market, and give unalloyed satisfaction to the customer. He has a constantly increasing state trade, receiving an immense number of mail order per diem, and has one man who travels in the state exclusively for Key West brands. Two teams and two men are kept busy in the City the year around. In spite of the steady attention that this far-reaching business demands, Mr. Ellis finds time to become identified with a large number of the interests which have been the means of making Detroit what it is--in the lines of cities that take the first rank. Mr. Ellis is a stockholder in the Detroit Motor Company, in the Detroit Electric Soap Company, a new enterprise developing most favorably, is President of the Clark Novelty Company, and a Director in the Home Savings Bank. He is pretty heavily interested in the Illinois and Indiana Stone & Coal Company, and in the Felix Mine, Montana, which is making a good showing with rich prospects ahead. He is in the Car Heating Company of Albany, New York, an immense institution, which heats seven-eighths of all of the cars running. He owns stock in the Rogers Typograph Company and the Dominion Typograph Company, the Michigan Company and the International Typograph Company. Real estate has converted him to a believer in its "solid values" and besides owning a considerable amount of property in Detroit, he owns some soil in Kansas City, Missouri, and Pasadena, California.

But, all this is not enough for his activities, and he recently became the patentee of Ellis' Household Savings Bank, the popular little metal bank of the "home" now in such general use. Best of all, Mr. Ellis does not owe a cent and because he pays spot cash and discounts his bills, he has his choice from every market in the United States and Havana, Cuba, that can supply his business. Mr. Ellis is a Mason of the 33rd degree and Captain General of Damascus Commandery; is also a member of Grace Church, and still finds time to devote many hours to his family, consisting of two bright children and a wife, to whom he was married in 1878.

Detroit in History and Commerce, Detroit: Rogers & Thorpe, 1891, page 57.

1911-12 - HARRY A. LOCKWOOD - Lawyer with Clark, Lockwood, Bryant & Klein,
1301-08 Ford Building.

LOCKWOOD, Harry Albert, Lawyer; born, Petersburg, Michigan, August 28, 1861; son of Ezra L. and Jennie (Hall) Lockwood; educated public schools, Michigan; graduated State Normal School (Ypsilanti), 1881; LL.B., Department of Law, University of Michigan, 1883; married, August 28, 1884, Helen Stone of Washington, Michigan; children; Albert H., Gertrude A., Ezra W.

Began practice at Monroe, Michigan, 1883; city attorney, Monroe, two terms; prosecuting attorney, Monroe County, 1894-6; appointed Circuit Judge of 38th Judicial Circuit by Governor Bliss, September 5, 1901; elected circuit judge for balance of term in 1902; re-elected for full term, 1906; resigned February 1, 1909; now member firm of Clark, Lockwood, Bryant & Klein; director, The Boehme & Rauch Company (Monroe), Detroit National Fire Insurance Company. Member Association of Judges of Michigan (president, 1906), Michigan State Bar Association (president, 1909-10), Sons of the American Revolution, Director Y.M.C.A.

Republican, Methodist.
Recreations; motoring, traveling, reading.
Office, 1301-1308
Ford Building
Residence: 1077 Second Avenue. Was a resident at 169 Canfield West previous to this date.
The Book of Detroiters, ed. by Albert Marquis 1914, page 310.



HARRY A. LOCKWOOD
MONROE
JUDGE CIRCUIT COURT

Our Michigan Friends As We See 'Em
Newspaper Cartoonists' Association
of Michigan, 1905, page 511.

1913 - GEORGE J. REINDEL - George J. Reindel & Company (George J. and Herman C. Reindel) Office, library and living room furnishings, safes and vault doors - 189-191 Griswold Avenue.

REINDEL, George J.; born, Detroit, July 18, 1864; son of Frederick and Margaret (Zapf) Reindel; educated in public schools of Detroit; married at Chicago, 1892, Amelia Zapf; seven children: Roy E., Ira H., Howard, Mildred, George J., Jr., Dorothy, John D. Began active career as clerk in retail store of Aertz, Meyers & Co., later becoming store and factory manager and superintendent of the office; began in business for himself under title of George J. Reindel & Bro., 1888, partner since 1892. Republican. Lutheran. Member Harmonie Society. Recreations: hunting and fishing. Office 189-191 Griswold Street. Residence: 169 Canfield Avenue West. The Book of Detroiters, ed. by Albert N. Marquis, 1914, page 406.

1952 - DR. VINCENT C. WALL - Professor, Wayne State University, present owner. The Kenneth M. Davies family reside with Dr. Wall. Mr. Davies is owner of 659 Canfield West.

677 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 9, Block 98, Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1920, No. 173

1889 - GEORGE H. WHITAKER - Contractor, purchased property and lived here.

1890 - J. MURRAY BROWN - Partner in Brown & Wilson, Fine Tailors, 224 Woodward Avenue, resided here.

1893 - COVELL C. ROYCE - Resided here.

1895 - GEORGE H. WHITAKER - Building.

1901 - FRANK V. DAVIS - Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

1905 - LUELLA S. EDGAR - Purchased home.

1908 - JAMES P. LANGLEY - Court and convention stenographer, 1311-1313 Ford Building, purchased home.

1914 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book for this address.

1920 - DAVID BARCLAY - Physician, is shown as living here.

685 CANFIELD WEST - The original Cass Farm Subdivision, Block 98, platted this property facing Third Avenue. The home faces Canfield West and is the Rear 1/3 part of Lots 6, 7, 8.

Note: Originally this home was a frame residence.
Up to 1883, No. 97 - Up to 1920, No. 179

1872 - WILLIAM B. CONELY - Artist and portrait painter.

1880 -	"	"	United States Census:		
	"	"	Age 49	Artist	Born-New York
	Anna	"	" 40, Wife		" Michigan
	Katie	"	" 11, Daughter		" Michigan
	Walter	"	" 7, Son		" Michigan
	Jennie McCollum	"	" 29, sister-in-law, dressmaker		" Michigan

1883 - WILLIAM B. CONELY Listed in Detroit Blue Book; The Private Address and Carriage Directory.

CONELY, William B., one of Detroit's veteran artists, came to this city in 1868, after studying in the New York Academy, and devoted himself enthusiastically to his work. He opened one of the first art schools in the city and established the first life class. He achieved distinction in portraiture and paintings of still life. He painted the portrait of Richard Storrs Willis, which he presented to the Detroit Art Institute in 1906. Clarence M. Burton, The City of Detroit, Michigan, Volume II, 1922, page 1196.

1892 - Home sold to Alvah E. Leavitt - Real Estate.

1892 - JOHN WARD - Lawyer, 4 Abstract Building, 11 Lafayette, resided here.

1892 - " " Moved next door to 183 Canfield West.

1895 - Home was vacant

1901 - JAMES R. DUTTON - Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

1911 - This home is shown as a brick residence in Baist's Atlas for this date.

1911 - EDWARD H. SICHLER - Physician, 508 Fine Arts Building, resided here.

1912 - Home vacant.

1913 - ALVAH H. LEAVITT - owner, now resided here. Mr. Leavitt was in the real estate business in the Moffatt Building.

1920 - " " Owner, now reside here.

1920 - House divided: half - 685 Canfield West
half - 691 Canfield West - JAMES P. HART, resided here.

701 CANFIELD WEST - The original Cass Farm Subdivision, Block 98, platted this property facing Third Avenue. Instead, the home faces Canfield West and is the Center 1/3 part of Lots 6, 7, and 8 of original subdivision.

(Two family house - See 1885-703 also)-Brick Residence
Up to 1920, No. 183

- 1895 - JOHN WARD - Lawyer, Home Bank Building, resided here. Frank D. Hovey was the owner of record at this time. Mr. Ward had moved here from next door (179 Canfield West).
- 1898 - THEODORE P. LADUE - of LaDue Brothers, dealers in wool. House purchased on December 9, 1897, by Cornelia V. Ladue, his mother. She also lived here.
- 1901 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.
- 1911 - " " Both Theodore P. Ladue and Cornelia V. Ladue, his mother, moved to the other half of the home (185 Canfield West).
- 1912 - ISABELLA KENNEDY - Resided here.
- 1917 - ALEX M. KENNEDY - Dyer, resided here.
- 1920 - MRS. SADIE E. BYERS - Resided here.

703 CANFIELD WEST - (Two family house-See 183-701 also) - Brick Residence The original Cass Farm Subdivision, Block 98, platted this property facing Third Avenue. Instead, the home faces Canfield West and is the Center 1/3 part of Lots 6, 7, and 8 of original subdivision. Up to 1920, No. 185

- 1895 - EDGAR H. McCURDY - Jenness & McCurdy, wholesale crockery and glassware, 73-75 Jefferson Avenue.
- 1901 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

1911 - LEVI W. PARTRIDGE - Manager, Detroit Colorado Mining Company.

1912 - THEODORE P. LADUE - T. P. Ladue & Company, wholesale produce.

Cornelia V. Ladue - (Widow, John T., 41 Woodbridge.)
 Moved here from other half of house (183)

1920 - " "

628 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 3 and 10 feet of Lot 4, Block 100, Cass Farm Sub-
 division - Brick Residence
 Up to 1883, No. 70 - Up to 1920, No. 150

1880 - DAVID O. PAIGE - Superintendent, Detroit Safe Company, 67 to 85
 Fort Street East.

1880 - " " United States Census:
 Age 46 Supt., Detroit
 Safe Company Born-New Hampshire

Abbie " "	" 46, Wife	" Maine
Glenna B. " "	" 18, Daughter	" Ohio
Frederick O. " "	" 16, Son	" Ohio
Tillie Watts	" 23, Servant	" Michigan

1883 - DAVID O. PAIGE Listed in Detroit Society Blue Book and Ladies
 Address Book.

1882 - " " Promotion to General Manager & Treasurer,
 Detroit Safe Company.

1890 - " " Son, Frederick O. Paige, who lives with his
 father at this residence, is shown in the
Detroit City Directory as President of Paige &
 Strachan, paper manufacturers.

1901 - " " Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address
 Book lists Mr. Paige's clubs as Detroit Club -
 Detroit Athletic Club - Lake St. Clair Fishing
 & Shooting Club, and the Old Club.

1907 - DAVID O. PAIGE

- Estate of David O. Paige signed a Warranty Deed on April 30, 1907, to George W. Golden.

PAIGE, David Osgood - was born in Weare, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, September 14, 1833, and is the son of Osgood and Martha (Bleisdell) Paige. His father was born in Weare, February 18, 1794, and died in July 1878. His mother was born January 26, 1797, at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and died in September 1851. The family trace their ancestry back to John Paige, born in Dedham, England, in 1586, and came to this country with Governor Winthrop, in 1630, settled in the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, and from there his sons settled in Maryland, New York, and New Hampshire. Osgood Paige, father of D. O. Paige, inherited the original homestead in Weare, and was one of the largest landholders in Hillsboro County. He was a man of ability and influence, strong and active in his religious convictions, and an earnest advocate of temperance and other moral reforms. In 1841, the family removed to Manchester, which at that time was in its infancy, and promised to become one of the largest manufacturing cities in the country. Here, as a child, D. O. Paige came under the influences surrounding manufacturing enterprises, and being naturally of an inventive and mechanical mind, early and earnestly sought employment, during his school vacations, in various manufacturing establishments, where he became familiar with the processes and the operation of machinery in the manufacture of fabrics. At the age of sixteen, he finished his studies at the Highland Lake Institute, at Andover, and immediately apprenticed himself to the Amoskeag Machine Shops, where he learned the machinest trade in its various branches.

At the age of nineteen he was tendered, and accepted a position as foreman and contractor in the Essex Machine Shop, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he remained five years, constantly building up for himself a reputation as a mechanic. Before he left he was offered, if he would remain, the assistant superintendency of the works, which employed at that time about twelve hundred men. He declined the offer, believing that the West promised a larger and more remunerative field to a young man who was willing to work, and early in the spring of 1857 went to Dayton, Ohio, and for one year took charge of R. Dutton & Company's agricultural implement shops. While there he invented and patented an improvement in wheat drills, which afforded him a handsome revenue for several years. The disastrous panic of 1857 so stagnated the manufacturing business that Mr. Paige decided to accept a position offered him by the American Patent Company, of Cincinnati, and was placed at the head of the department for giving practical tests to newly invented machinery and making mathematical calculations for mechanics. While in this business, he became

interested in the development and manufacture of bank locks and safes, and obtained a position with Hall, Carroll & Company, where he remained until 1865. During the War of the Rebellion, this firm not only manufactured safes and locks, but did a large amount of work for the Government, altering muskets into rifles, building army wagons, etc., the care of which came largely upon Mr. Paige.

In July 1865, Mr. Paige decided to come to Detroit, and in company with John J. Bagley and Z. R. Brockway established the manufacture of safes, vaults and jail work. They organized the Detroit Safe Company, and immediately commenced work, with Mr. Paige as manager. The company organized with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, and have steadily increased until they are now one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the State, and their products are known all over the world. Mr. Paige is General Manager and Treasurer of the company, and to his efforts, ingenuity, and mechanical skill are due the success they have attained.

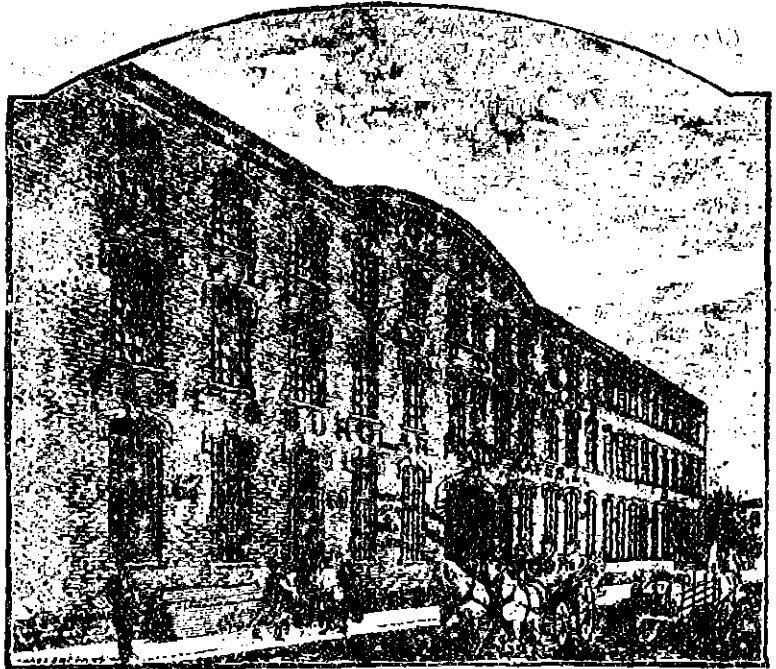
He has never sought or wished political honor, is prominent socially, and in matters of business and with his friends, is always agreeable and pleasing. He has the power of largely impressing others with his own ideas, is a ready talker, and thoroughly well informed; writes forcibly and well on mechanical matters, has the best executive ability, readily grasps the details that make for success, and by his acquaintances is esteemed as a valuable and reliable friend.

Mr. Paige and his family, consisting of his wife and two children, Frederick O. and Glenna B. Paige, are members of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Paige was first married January 31, 1861, and to his present wife, January 10, 1871. Her maiden name was Abbie H. Rogers. She is the daughter of Amos and Eunice (Hatch) Rogers; her grandfather, Major Amos Rogers, was killed in the battle of Lake Champlain, during the War of 1812. Silas Farmer, History of Detroit and Wayne County, Volume II, 1890, page 1196.

THE DETROIT SAFE COMPANY - This enormous factory was established in 1865, and is located at Nos. 67 to 85 Fort Street East. Among the original officers were J. J. Bagley, Z. R. Brockway, and D. O. Paige. The officers are: W. B. Wesson, President, A. S. Wiley, Vice President, D. O. Paige, Treasurer and general manager, A. W. Baxter, Secretary, and George Martin, Superintendent.

The first year two hundred and forty-two safes were manufactured, in 1882, 3,100. The prices of the safes ranged from \$60 to \$40,000. The regular makes weigh from 935 to 21,850 pounds and vary in size from one foot four inches by one foot six inches wide, to six foot six inches high by four feet eleven inches wide. Nearly one hundred regular varieties are made, and any size or kind is made to order, besides walnut and iron shutters and iron work. Fire or burglar proof or combined fire and burglar proof safes, both for home and office use, are made with others, with either single or double square or round doors. All the safes have round corners and particularly close fitting doors; all are highly finished and some of the interior decoration is really artistic. During 1883, they used about one hundred tons of steel and iron per month. For door frames and jams they used a highly carbonized and a soft, homogeneous steel fused together in ingots in such a manner that when rolled into plates, the softer steel, or great tensile strength, is covered on both sides with highly carbonized steel, which is so tempered that it is drill proof. It is rolled into shapes for some parts of the work under patents exclusively controlled by this company. Agencies are established and stocks of safes carried at Boston, Mass., New York, Baltimore, Md., Augusta, Ga., Lyons, N.Y., Louisville, Ky., Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Denver, Col., and San Francisco, Cal., and their safes are sold to customers all over the United States and in Greece, China, Japan, France, South America, Australia, New Zealand, and the West Indies, and in various other far away localities.

Data and picture from: Silas Farmer, The History of Detroit and Michigan, Volume I, 1889, pp. 808-809.



DETROIT SAFE COMPANY'S WORKS,
 East Street East, between Beaubien and St. Antoine Streets.
 Built in 1874-80-82.

1908 - GEORGE W. GOLDEN - President, Michigan Engine Valve Company,
Vice-President, Golden-Belnap & Swartz Company
(gasoline engines).

Mr. Golden continued to live at this address until the early 1920's.

640 CANFIELD WEST, 40 feet of Lot 4, Block 100, Cass Farm Subdivision -
Frame Residence. Home built and probably designed by
John Scott, architect of our Wayne County Building, at
the turn of the century.

Up to 1883, No. 74 - Up to 1920, No. 154

1880 - JOHN SCOTT - Architect, William Scott & Company, his
father's concern.

1883 - " " Listed in Detroit Society Blue Book and Ladies
Address Book.

thru

1886

1887 - GEORGE W. ROBY - President, G. L. Baldwin & Company, Whole-
salers of druggists specialties. Also a
Medical Doctor.

1893 - " " President, Roby Transportation Company,
15 Atwater Street.

SCOTT, John, architect, born Ipswich, England, May 10, 1851, son of William Scott, was brought to America in 1853, educated common schools, Windsor, Canada, married, 1874, Emma Woodward of Rochester, Michigan. Studied and followed civil engineering at Windsor, Can., beginning 1867, took up architectural work, 1875; located permanently in Detroit, 1875, and formed partnership with father and brother, which existed until 1889, when father retired, title of firm John Scott & Company, architects since 1889; member Detroit Board of Commerce. 32 Mason.

Office: 2326 Dime Savings Bank Building. Residence at this date Rochester, Michigan. Lived previous to this date (1914) at 640 Canfield W.

The Book of Detroiters, ed. by Albert Nelson Marquis, 1914, p. 430.



JOHN SCOTT
DETROIT
ARCHITECT, JOHN SCOTT & CO.

Our Michigan Friends As We See 'Em, Newspaper Cartoonists' Association of Michigan, 1905, page 194.

- 1902 - IDA ROBY WALDO - Deeded this property from her mother, Mary E. Waldo, upon her marriage to John E. King.
- 1902 - JOHN E. KING - Owner of King's Tea Store & Ladies Lunchroom and John E. King's Coffee Company, 36 Monroe.
- 1915 - " " Owner of John E. King Coffee Company only.

KING, John E., One is apt to think of Detroit as a great industrial center, the wheels of industry constantly revolving and thereby promoting the growth and development of Michigan's metropolis. While Detroit merits and enjoys her advantages in this direction, her commercial interests, too, are worthy of note and it is in the latter field that John E. King has become well known, being president of the John E. King Coffee Company. He was born in Detroit, February 6, 1879, and is a son of William Arthur and Elizabeth Robinson King, who are natives of England and of the State of New York, respectively. They came to Detroit in 1877, two years previous to their son's birth and the father here successfully conducted business as a coffee and tea merchant, continuing active in the field up to the year 1905, when he sold his interests and turned his attention to the insurance business, of which he is now the head, conducting his agency under the name of A. King & Son, with offices in the Empire Building. To him and his wife have been born two children, the younger son being David Clifton King, now a successful insurance man, associated in business with his father.

John E. King, after completing a high school education, joined his father in the tea and coffee business and the relation was maintained until 1898, when he enlisted for service in the Navy in connection with the Spanish-American War. He continued with the Navy until the close of hostilities and then received an Honorable Discharge, after which he returned to his home and started in the wholesale business under the name of the John E. King Coffee Company, a wholesale business which has been developed into one of the most highly successful interests of the kind in Detroit. In 1921, the corporation completed and occupied a handsome building on Winder Street. The largest coffee laboratory in the world is in connection with the King Coffee Products Corporation, of which he is president. During the war, he devoted his entire time and that of his laboratory force to the production of an improved soluble coffee for the troops in Europe - (Note, World War I).

Mr. King is a life member of the Detroit Boat Club and is much interested in aquatic sports. He is also connected with the Country Club, the Old Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, Lochmoor, and the Detroit Auto Club. His membership relations also extend to the Detroit Board of Commerce and his interest in the city's welfare is manifest in many tangible ways. Throughout his active business life he has been associated with the tea and coffee trade in Detroit and in this connection has made a most creditable name and place, while his business enterprise has been one that has established Detroit as an important commercial as well as industrial center. He is the President of the Waldo Estate Company. Mr. King's residence is in Grosse Pointe Village. (Note: He moved to Grosse Pointe after his residence at 640 Canfield West.)

1920 - DR. E. NESBITT DOLMAN - Physician.

1925 - " " " " " "

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650 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 5, Block 100, Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1920, No. 160

1883 - ARMOR J. FAIR - Lumber dealer.

1883 - " " Listed in Detroit Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

1885 - JOHN M. GAGE - Cashier.
House sold to Mr. Gage May 29, 1885.

1888 - Home vacant

1889 - ALBERT M. MURPHY - Lumber manufacturer, 40 Moffatt Building.
Resided here.

1890 - Home vacant

1892 - Home sold to William H. Dunning

1892 - JAMES NALL - Partner, Nall's Real Estate Exchange, 131 Griswold.

NALL, James - real estate, born Huddersfield, Eng., 1828; son of Rev. James and Ann (Winfield) Nall; came to America with parents early in life and was educated in Canada; came to Detroit, 1846, began in dry goods and carpet business, 1851, has been interested in real estate business from the commencement of his career and has engaged in real estate exclusively since 1897; president James and Edwin B. Nall Co., Inc. Republican. Congregationalist. Recreations: Hunting and fishing. Office: Hammond Building. Residence, 904 Cass Avenue. (Note: lived previously at the 650 Canfield address before moving to Cass Ave.).

The Book of Detroiters, ed. by Albert N. Marquis, 1908, page 340.

1901 - THOMAS MURPHY - Shown as residing here in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book for this year.

1911 - DUNCAN STEWART - No occupations shown.

1914 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

1915 - " " Real estate business.

1920 - " " Real estate business.

1925 - CHARLES MALAFOURIS - 662 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 6, 100 Block Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1920, No. 162

1885 - GEORGE PRENTISS - Lumberman and land owner, Previous to this address, Mr. Prentiss lived on Prentiss. Prentiss Street was opened in 1878 and was named for him.

1889 - JAMES C. MCCAUL - Secretary, Alger, Smith & Company. Long pine timber and spars. He was also auditor of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena R.R. Company. At this time, Russell Alger and Oliver Newberry also were officers of Alger, Smith & Company.

1901 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

ALGER, SMITH & COMPANY - Among the great lumber dealers of Michigan, who through the exercise of enterprising and progressive methods, have advanced the business to its present magnitude and distinction, importance, Messrs. Alger, Smith & Company, especially deserve the high reputation resulting from the sagacious and conservative conduct of the vast interests under their

control, which have culminated in such extensive holdings and in so satisfactory a manner. Messrs. Alger, Smith & Company, succeeded to the business originally established by General R. A. Alger in 1874, afterward, Moore, Alger & Company, and which was incorporated under the present name of Alger, Smith and Company in 1882, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 and under auspices which have continued to secure the most gratifying successes. The company gives employment to 1,000 hands and the annual output of timber, logs, and lumber aggregates 90,000,000 feet. These products are shipped to Buffalo and Tonawanda, New York, Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio and Port Huron and Detroit, Michigan. They own 75,000 acres of timber land at Black River, Michigan. The products from which are transported by the company's large propellers, the VOLUNTEER and the GETTYSBURG in connection with their steam tugs, TORRENT and WESTCOTT. The officers of the company are enterprising and progressive businessmen, and are prominently associated with various leading industries, among which are the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railway, of which they are the chief owners, General Alger being its president, M. S. Smith its vice president and treasurer, and T. H. Newberry its secretary. They also possess a controlling interest in the Manistique Lumber Company, of which General Alger is president, Abijah Weston, of Painted Post, New York, vice president, M. S. Smith, Treasurer, and J. C. McCaul, secretary. They own the controlling stock of the Manistique Railroad Company of which M. S. Smith is president, L. A. Hall, vice president, and J. C. McCaul, secretary and treasurer. Detroit in History and Commerce, Detroit: Rogers & Thorpe, publishers, 1891, page 83.

1911 - TELESTHORE L. BOURBONNAIS - Body builder, resided here.

Mr. John C. Day, who lived next door at 170 Canfield West, was issued a warranty deed for this property on April 10, 1911.

1912 - JOHN E. McALLISTER, JR. - Traveler, resided here.

1913 - ERNEST T. COUPLAND - Salesman for Albert P. Parker (real estate), Chamber of Commerce Building.
Mr. Coupland was issued a warranty deed for this property on February 28, 1916.

1925 - " " At same address.

674 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 7, Block 100, Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1920, No. 170

1885 - There was no house on this property in 1885 - Robinson's Detroit Atlas.

1890 - JOHN C. DAY - Manager, Equitable Life Assurance Society,
2 Moffatt Building.

1901 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies
Address Book.

1920 - " " Banker.

1925 - PHILIP BIRCH - Resided here.

684 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 8, Block 100, Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1920, No. 174

1885 - There was no house on this property in 1885 - Robinson's Detroit Atlas.

1886 - RICHARD R. HODGE -

1893 - " " "

1895 - " " Mrs. Catherine Hodge (widow, Richard)

1901 - MRS. CATHERINE HODGE- Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies
Address Book.
Also, Mrs. R. M. Adams - in Dau's Society Blue
Book.

1911 - FREDERICK C. SUTTER - Electrical Engineer.

1914 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

1920 - " " " " " "

1925 - ALBERT WELLING

692 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 9, Block 100, Cass Farm Subdivision - Brick Residence
Up to 1883, No. 100 - Up to 1920, No. 180

1881 - DR. HENRY COWIE - Dentist, Office - Detroit Opera House Block.

1883 - " " " Listed in Detroit Blue Book; The Private Address and Carriage Directory.

1893 - " " " Office now in the Cowie Building, 42-44 Gratiot Avenue.

1901 - " " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

1914 - " " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.

1920 - " " " Still residing at this address.

1925 - ALBERT HUEBNER - Decorator.

702 CANFIELD WEST, Lot 10, Block 100, Cass Farm Subdivision-Brick Residence
Up to 1883, No. 106 - Up to 1920, No. 186

- 1881 - DR. HENRY A. CLELAND- Physician, 31 State Street.
- 1883 - " " " Listed in Detroit Blue Book; The Private Address and Carriage Directory.
- 1893 - " " " Office - 29-31 Cleland Building at 29-31 State Street.
- 1901 - " " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.
- 1911 - " " " Died July 19, 1911 - Age 76.
- 1912 - " " " Hannah M. Cleland (Widow, Dr. Henry A.)

HENRY ALEXANDER CLELAND, M.D. - of Detroit, was born in Sterling, Scotland, March 14, 1839, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Young) Cleland, and a lineal descendant of William Cleland, the covenanter, who during the sixteenth century was a conspicuous character in the war of the covenanters, having great influence as a leader of the West country Whigs. In 1689, when the extortion and persecutions of Viscount Dundee, whom King James entrusted the management of affairs in Scotland, had justly aroused the anger of the covenanters, it was William Cleland, then living in Edinburgh, who became the recognized head of the movement which for a time threatened to destroy the forces of Dundee. At that time, says Lord Macaulay in his History of England, the enemy whom Dundee had most to fear was a youth of distinguished courage and abilities, named William Cleland. Cleland had, when little more than sixteen years old, borne arms in the insurrection at Bothwell Bridge. He had since disgusted some virulent fanatics by his humanity and moderation, but with the great body of Presbyterians, his name stood high. With the strict morality and ardent zeal of a puritan, he united accomplishments of which few puritans could boast; his manners were polished and his literary and scientific attainments respectable. He was a linguist, a mathematician, and a poet, and his poems written when a mere boy showed considerable vigor of mind. He was killed in 1689, at the age of twenty-seven years. His namesake, an uncle of Henry Cleland, was for many years a prominent merchant of Wishaw, Lanarkshire. The ancestors of Dr. Cleland's mother were farmers for many generations in the town of Stirling of the immediate vicinity.

Henry Cleland spent the early years of his life in London, England, where he learned the business of a cutler and instrument maker. At the age of twenty-five, he went to Stirling and began business for himself, and died there in 1844, at the age of forty-five, leaving his widow with eight children and with but limited means of support. The family remained at Stirling until 1851, where Henry A. received his rudimentary education in the grammar school. The family then moved to Glasgow, and here for one year young Cleland attended St. James Parish School. He then became an errand boy in a paint store and music store, but diligently pursued his studies, attending the evening schools and the Mechanics Institute and later, the Andersonian University, and managed to secure not only a good English education, but a fair knowledge of the classics, physics, and natural sciences.

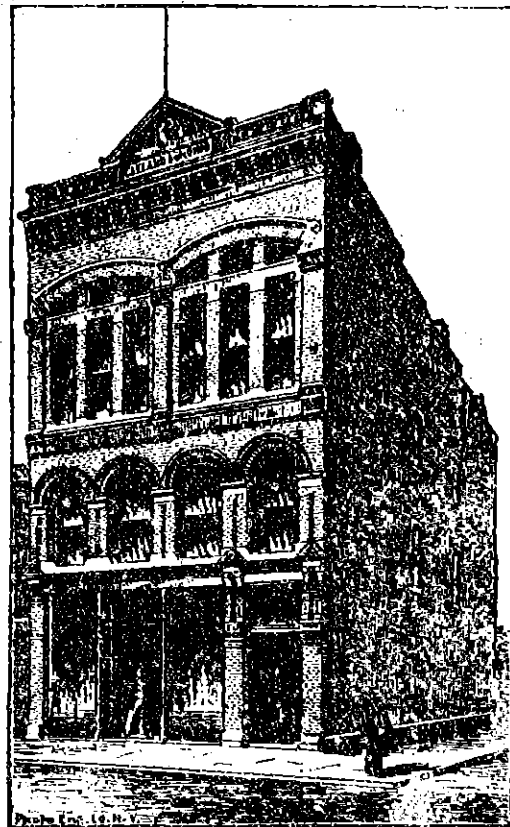
Believing that superior advantage existed in America for advancement, he left Scotland in 1858 and came to Detroit, where an older brother named William, had located years previously. Here he at first secured employment in the insurance office of M. S. Frost, but after a few months' service, he entered the office of Dr. Richard Inglis, to take charge of the financial management of his practice and upon his advise soon began the study of medicine, and in 1859 became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. He graduated in 1861, and soon after enlisted as a private in Co. I, 2d Regiment of Michigan Infantry, and after a short period of service was made hospital steward. During the Peninsular Campaign of Gen. McClellan he acted as assistant surgeon of his regiment, and was slightly wounded at the Battle of Williamsburgh. At the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, he was taken prisoner, and for four weeks, was confined in Libby Prison, when he was exchanged, rejoining his regiment just prior to the second battle of Bull Run. He continued with his regiment until the battle of the Wilderness, when he resigned his commission and returned to Detroit to take charge of the medical practice of Dr. Inglis, who on account of ill health desired to retire from professional work. Since then, Dr. Cleland has been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession, and it has steadily grown in extent. He has a natural liking for his calling and possesses an untiring, painstaking and studious nature; those qualities with a high order of skill, good judgement, and pleasing address, attract confidence and trust, and easily account for his success. He is modest and retiring in his nature, and his patients esteem him, not only as a physician but as a friend. He has cultivated a patient family practice and his professional labors have resulted in securing a large competence which has been judiciously invested in real estate in Detroit. His time is thoroughly engrossed in his professional duties and he finds little opportunity for any projects not connected with his profession.

He is a member of the State Medical Association and is a charter member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, the oldest medical society in Detroit. In 1873, he went to Europe and remained one year, spending considerable time in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh and Paris. At one time he was a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, and is now connected with Harper Hospital. He was married in 1865 to Agnes M. Cowie, daughter of William Cowie, President of the Detroit Dry Dock Engine Works, and sister of Dr. Henry Cowie, dentist of Detroit.

Silas Farmer, The History of Detroit and Michigan, Volume II 1889, page 1032.

Picture from:

Silas Farmer, The History of Detroit and Michigan, Volume I, 1889, page 467.



THE CLELAND BUILDING, STATE NEAR GRISWOLD STREET.
Built by H. A. Cleland in 1885.

CLELAND, Henry Alexander, physician, retired; born Stirling, Scotland, Mar. 14, 1839, son of Henry and Mary (Young) Cleland; came to America in 1858, educated in public schools of Scotland; Andersonian University, Glasgow; M.D. university of Michigan, 1861; married at Detroit, Apr. 18, 1865, Agnes M. Cowie. Served as assistant surgeon 2d Infantry Michigan Volunteers, 1861-1864; was prisoner of war in Libby Prison 3 months, 1862, began practicing in Detroit, 1865, retiring, 1907, formerly on staff of Harper and Children's Free hospitals and St. Mary's Hospital. President Detroit Publishing Co., Member American Medical Association, Michigan State and Wayne County Medical Societies, Clubs: Wayne, Harbor Point Association. Recreation: reading. Address, 186 Canfield Av., W.

The Book of Detroiters, ed. by Albert N. Marquis, 1908, page 113.

- 1913 - GEORGE DUFFIELD - Physician, 901-02 J. Henry Smith Building.
- 1914 - " " Listed in Dau's Society Blue Book and Ladies Address Book.
- 1920 - " " Clara Cowie Duffield (widow, Dr. George).

DUFFIELD, George, Physician, born Detroit, Apr. 28, 1859, son of D. Bethune and Mary Strong (Buell) Duffield; educated in public schools and Patterson's Private School; Michigan Military Academy, Detroit Medical College, M.D., 1882, post-graduate course in Berlin and Heidelberg, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, married at Detroit, Oct. 2, 1888, Clara W. Cowie, 3 sons; George Bethune, Henry Cowie, Frederick Hodges. Has been engaged in practice in Detroit since 1884; emeritus professor clinical medicine, Detroit College of Medicine; consulting physician to Harper Hospital, Woman's Hospital, Infant's Home. Member Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Wayne County Medical Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, Michigan State Medical Society, American Medical Association. Republican. Presbyterian. Clubs: Detroit Guild, Detroit Boat. Office 901-902 The J. Henry Smith Building, Griswold and State Streets. Residence at 186 Canfield Ave., W.

The Book of Detroiters, ed. by Albert N. Marquis, 1914, page 158.

- 1925 - JOHN J. CANNING - Resided here.

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