

**A Visual Tour of Palmer Woods
was compiled, photographed
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WEIR MANUEL
FAMILY OF COMPANIES

A VISUAL TOUR OF PALMER WOODS

Palmer Woods is characterized by large, irregularly shaped lots with large homes. The houses have deep set backs and extensive grounds which were often designed by professional landscape architects. The predominant building materials in the area are red brick, stone, stucco, and slate often found in combination. Architectural styles found within Palmer Woods include Tudor Revival, Neo-Georgian, Mediterranean, Modern and Craftsman. A National Trust designated historic district includes the entire Palmer Woods subdivision as originally platted.

Landscape architect Ossian Cole Simonds laid out Palmer Woods with irregular shaped lots and curving streets, taking full advantage of the natural terrain. The traffic pattern within the subdivision is self-contained with few through streets. There are no through streets on the northern and western sides of Palmer Woods. The streets which intersect with Woodward Avenue on the eastern edge are Strathcona, Wellesley, and Balmoral. Streets with access to Seven Mile Road on the south are Strathcona, Lincolnshire, Burlington, and Gloucester. The average lot width is 100 feet and the average depth is 175 feet. Street names such as Balmoral, Gloucester, and Cumberland reflect an interest in English history. The original plot map shows Suffolk Drive as Devonshire, Woodston Road as Nottingham Road, and Lincolnshire Drive as Lincoln Highway.

Palmer Woods is significant as a carefully planned residential subdivision which strove to take advantage of the natural beauty of the terrain. Palmer Woods received the Michigan Horticultural Society's Award of Merit in 1938 for being the finest plotted subdivision in Michigan. Palmer Woods is also significant because it contains many of the finest examples of residential design in the City of Detroit. The work of internationally known architects such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Minoru Yamasaki, and Maginnis and Walsh, is represented as well as many of Detroit's most talented architects including Alvin E. Harley, Clarence E. Day, Richard H. Marr, William Kuni, J. Ivan Dise, C. Howard Crane, Herbert and Frances Schmitz, and the firms of Pollmar & Ropes, and Baxter, O'Deil and Halpin, and Albert Kahn. Lastly, Palmer Woods is significant as the home of many prominent Detroiters including the upper echelon executives of the auto companies that prospered with the rapid expansion of Detroit's auto industry during the first quarter of the 20th Century.

Ossian Cole Simonds (1855-1931), the landscape architect, was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1855. Educated as a civil engineer at the University of Michigan, he moved to Chicago and became a member of the firm of Holabird, Simonds, and Roche. After studying with Fredrick Law Olmstead, Simonds became superintendent and landscape architect of Chicago's Graceland Cemetery and in 1899 was one of the charter members of the American Society of Landscape Architects. Simonds laid out Palmer Woods' streets as curving avenues, a break in the rigid gridiron tradition of Detroit. Building lots are irregular in shape, another break from the tradition of uniform lot size. As a result of Simond's work the lots in Palmer Woods are individual without any duplication, but as a whole, the area is beautifully harmonious.

Clarence E. Day, designer of over ten homes in Palmer Woods, established his own office in 1915 and earned the reputation as the "Designer of Town and Country Homes." Noted clients in Palmer Woods were Mirt Briggs, vice – president of the Briggs Manufacturers National Bank, 1570 Balmoral Drive; and K.T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corporation, 19306 Cumberland. Day was an authority on public housing and served as an advisor to the Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations. After joining the firm of Harley Ellington & Day, he designed the Douglas and Jefferies Housing Projects in Detroit.

WELL KNOWN ORIGINAL RESIDENTS INCLUDE:

- Charles W. Burton- developer of Palmer Woods (1700 Lincolnshire, then 19440 Afton)
- John Ballantyne- financial advisor to the Dodge brothers, Pres. Detroit Bankers Co. (1570 Balmoral)
- Marvin E. Coyle- succeeded Knudson as Pres. Chevrolet (19391 Suffolk)
- Arthur D. Cronin- Pres. Pine Ridge Coal Co.
- Percy Evans- VP Store Operations SS Kresge (1541 Balmoral)
- Alfred Fisher- Chief Engineer Fisher Body and GM, 2nd youngest brother, wife Alma (1771 Balmoral)
- William A. Fisher- Pres. Fisher Body, VP GM (Richard Marr home destroyed by fire)
- Daniel C. Fisher- Director of SS Kresge (19386 Cumberland)
- Laurence Fisher- occupation unknown (1470 Balmoral)
- Bishop Michael J. Gallagher- (1880 Wellesley)
- Frank Gorman- Gorman Thomas Insurance Co. (1477 Balmoral)
- Frank Isbey- Pres. Detroit Fruit Auction (19475 Argyle Crescent)
- Edward Jeffries- Mayor Detroit 1940-47 (19241 Afton)
- William S. Knudsen- Ford, President GM 1937-40 and appointed by FDR to head War Mobilization Board during WWII (1501 Balmoral) Knudsen, pictured below left, has more than 100 entries in Time magazine alone)



- K.T. Keller- Pres. Chrysler 1935-49, Chevrolet (19366 Cumberland) (above right)
- Peter J. Koenig VP Koenig Fuel (1940 Wellesley)
- Moritz Kahn- Engineer Albert Kahn Assoc (1611 Lincolnshire)
- John A. Kunsky- Owned/developed theatres (1940 Wellesley)
- Meyer L. Prentis- Treasurer GM. Established WSU School of Business (1905 Balmoral)
- Edward M. Plunkett- Real Estate Representative SS Kresge
- Chester Souther- Tax Manager GM (19551 Burlington)
- Clarence F. Toilzien- CF Tolizien Co. (19480 Cumberland)
- Carl B. Tuttle- Treasurer SS Kresge (1441 Strathcona)
- Charles B. Van Dusen- President/ Gen. Mgr. SS Kresge (1830 Balmoral)

NOTEABLE PALMER WOODS ARCHITECTS

Architect	Address	Date	Architect	Address	Date
C. Howard Crane	1630 Wellesley	1924	Richard Marr	1791 Wellesley	1925
C. Howard Crane	1900 Lincolnshire	1938	Richard Marr	1771 Balmoral	1924
Albert Kahn	1611 Lincolnshire	1935	Richard Marr	1905 Balmoral	1930
Frank Lloyd Wright	2760 Seven Mile	1956	Richard Marr	1810 Wellesley	1916
Leonard B. Willeke	1800 Strathcona	1919	Richard Marr	19425 Gloucester	1931
Leonard B. Willeke	19551 Burlington	1928	Richard Marr	19386 Cumberland	1927
Minora Yamasaki	19631 Argyle Crescent	1952	Richard Marr	19535 Cumberland	1923
Robert O. Derrick	1884 Balmoral	1927	Richard Marr	1700 Lincolnshire	1916
Paul Tilde	19140 Woodston	1936	Richard Marr	19221 Strathcona	1922
Wallace Frost	1350 Wellesley	1928	Richard Marr	1530 Wellesley	1923
			Richard Marr	19201 Strathcona	1929
Clarence Day	1941 Balmoral	1920	Richard Marr	19235 Strathcona	1921
Clarence Day	19485 Suffolk	1925	Richard Marr	1295 Balmoral	1921
Clarence Day	19375 Cumberland	1925	Richard Marr	19440 Afton	1929
Clarence Day	1411 Wellesley	1924	William H. Kuni	1465 Balmoral	1923
Clarence Day	19275 Burlington	1929	William H. Kuni	1420 Strathcona	1936
Clarence Day	19280 Burlington	1925	William H. Kuni	19525 Suffolk	1917
Clarence Day	19240 Burlington	1925	J. H. Gustaf Steffens	1860 Strathcona	1921
Clarence Day	1560 Wellesley	1924	J. H. Gustaf Steffens	19251 Woodston	1923
Clarence Day	1955 Balmoral	1926	John Kasurin	19315 Strathcona	1924
Clarence Day	19491 Lowell	1924	John Kasurin	1701 Strathcona	1921
Clarence Day	19500 Lowell	1925	Rufus Arthur Bailey	19391 Suffolk	1929
Clarence Day	1570 Balmoral	1928	Rufus Arthur Bailey	19331 Suffolk	1929
Clarence Day	19366 Cumberland	1926	Rufus Arthur Bailey	19480 Lowell	1925
Clarence Day	1701 Balmoral	1925	Sol L. Trig	19450 Argyle Crescent	1930
Fred J. Winter	19255 Lucerne	1927	W.C. Morris	1570 W. Seven Mile	1924
Fred J. Winter	19511 Lowell	1927	W.C. Morris	1590 W. Seven Mile	1925
Alvin E. Harley	1441 Strathcona	1922	W.C. Morris	19500 Cumberland	1928
Alvin E. Harley	1525 Wellesley	1924	W.C. Morris	19565 Cumberland	1926
Alvin E. Harley	19210 Lucerne	1923	W.C. Morris	19395 Cumberland	1926
Alvin E. Harley	19171 Woodston	1927	Herman & Simons	1310 Strathcona	1926
Alvin E. Harley	1970 Balmoral	1922	Herbert & Francis Schmitz	1560 Lincolnshire	1947
Alvin E. Harley	1830 Balmoral	1929	Herbert & Francis Schmitz	1700 Wellesley	1946
J. Ivan Dise	19222 Burlington	1925	Polmar & Ropes	1940 Wellesley	1921
J. Ivan Dise	1460 Wellesley	1927	Polmar & Ropes	1940 Lucerne	1921

2760 West Seven Mile Road #1
The Turkel- Bendor House
Architect: Frank Lloyd Wright, 1956 (Modern/Usonian)

Throughout his career, the internationally acclaimed architect Frank Lloyd Wright was best known and most influential in his design of private residences. In 1956, Dorothy S. Turkel commissioned the “Usonian Automatic” to be a low-cost building system.

Wright developed the “Usonian” model using precast concrete block as the basic building element. The principles important for the Usonian house were a high degree of prefabrication of materials off-site in order to keep on-site labor down; a simplified plan, both to reflect simplified living styles and to keep costs down as well; and the avoidance of high-cost finishing work, such as plastering and painting. The structural system of the Usonian Automatic involved the use of pre-cast concrete blocks in various conformations, all of which had chamber edges. When the blocks were assembled, steel reinforcing rod was laid in the horizontal and vertical cavities created where the blocks joined. The cavities were filled with cement, joining block, steel rod, and poured cement into single mass.

The Turkel House is sited in the north-west corner of the irregularly shaped lot with little or no yard to the north and west. Wright’s Usonian houses often are “L” shaped in plan, as this one is, and the open side of the “L” thus faces the large open area southeast of the house. At the southern end, a large two-story living room terminates the longer arm of the “L”. The house is natural gray color of the concrete used to cast the modular elements; much of the detail is created through the repetition of forms natural to the use of cast elements. For example, the large windows of the tall living room are made up of multiple hollow squares assembled and then glazed. The flat roof combined with the long “L”-shaped plan, combined with overhanging cornice elements, and other design features, create an emphatically horizontal composition.



19201 Strathcona #2
The Fred C Thompson House
Architect: Richard Marr, 1921

Richard Marr makes a grand statement with the extensive use of limestone; starting with the Doric columns adorning the 2 story entry portico as well as the quoins, roof balustrade & arched windows throughout the exterior. A protruding 2-story portico into a grand wood paneled foyer with beautiful paneled doors, wood floor and elaborate crown moldings and custom staircase. The two-tiered living room also has elaborate plaster cast crown moldings, oak floors and paneled Mahogany doors as does the dining room which has wainscoting detail.

This home sits majestically on 2/3+ acres of professionally landscaped grounds which are absolutely stunning and provide a grand setting for relaxing or outdoor entertainment..



19221 Strathcona #2B
The Harvey Stowe & Mabel Durand
Architect: Richard Marr, 1921

A stately Greek revival situated on a one-acre lot, is one of a dozen Palmer Woods homes designed by Marr. This home provides perfectly symmetrical presentation framed by stone quoins, a monumental gabled portico with elaborate dentils, half-fan light in the tympanum and supported by columns and pilasters in the Ionic order.

Harvey Stowe and Mabel Durand are thought to be the first permanent residents of Palmer Woods. Previously home of Mayor Dugan.



19475 Argyle Crescent
The Frank Isbey House
Architect: John B. Frazer, 1930

#3

Frank Isbey and his wife Jean moved into their home at 19475 Argyle Crescent in 1930. Isbey came to Detroit in 1918 when he was nineteen years old. He worked for the Michigan Central Railroad and learned not only the role of transported of perishable food products, but also that of shipper and buyer. It was this knowledge and experienced that allowed him to leave the Michigan Central Railroad for a position with the wholesale fruit and produce firm of A.J. Bloomgarden & Sons. Early in 1929, when he was thirty years old, he built the \$7,000,000 Union Produce Terminal on West Fort Street.

In addition, Isbey had many other business interests. He was president of the Detroit Fruit Auction Company, executive vice-president of the American Fruit and Produce Auction Association, and held positions and interests in a score of corporations. He also served as a consultant for the federal government on world marketing and transportation problems.

Inspired by a chateau in France where they had honeymooned, the Isbey House is a faithful reproduction. It has a L-shaped plan composed of a two-and-one-half-story block with a one-and-one-half-story wing. An engaged tower with a conical cap and weathervane, located in the ell formed by the intersection of the two house sections highlight the façade. The tower is faced with stone laid in a coursed ashair fashion. The main entranceway located in the tower, has a paneled door of golden oak with a stained glass window. The surface is stuccoes and trimmed with stone quoins, and lintels. Massive fieldstone fireplaces contrast with the smooth surface.



19631 Argyle Crescent
The Brooks Barron Residence
Architect: Minoru Yamasaki, 1953

#4

In 1952, Detroit attorney S. Brooks Barron commissioned Yamasaki to design and build this T-shaped house that occupies two lots. Known for public buildings like the World Trade Towers, Wayne State's McGregor Conference Center, Michigan Gas Co. Yamasaki designed few private homes. The house was completed in 1953 with significant input from Florence Barron, an interior designer, and Mr. Barron who functioned as general contractor. The house sits deep on the lot surrounded by a large lawn and trees. On the east side of the house is an entrance court with a pond filled with water plants. On the west side is a Japanese rock garden. The north side faces the lawn and trees. A pierced brick wall shields the two-story brick wing with the built-up roof.

The neighborhood zoning restrictions in effect made a two story home and a pitched roof mandatory. The owners wanted a one story structure, so the architects met both challenges by designing a two-story bedroom wing at the front of the lot and a one-story living/service wing at the rear. This luxurious urban house had the personality, privacy, and gracious elegance of a suburban or country residence. By means of geometric patterns, rich materials, and visual surprises, the architects masterfully balanced the mysteriousness of their radical design with a covered walkway that leads to a half-shadowed, half-open reflecting pool. Inside the front door a glass roof opens the entrance hall to the sky. In 1957, the house was featured in Architectural Record as one of the top residential designs of that year.



The Koenig House II
19363 Lucerne
Architects: Palmer & Ropes, 1928

#5

This red brick Neo Georgian house has strong stone accents. It has a symmetrical façade with a rounded front porch and columns. The shutter piercings reflect the urn motif of the bass relief panels. Mr. & Mrs. Koenig had this home built as a wedding present for his daughter in 1928. The garage is joined to that of the Koenig's house on Wellesley.



The Koenig House I
1940 Wellesley
Architects: Palmer & Ropes, 1921

#6

This red brick Virginia Federal style house was built in 1921 for Peter and Magdalena Koenig (Koenig cement and heating oil is still located on E Seven Mile). He was a prominent Detroit businessman. The house has a symmetrical façade with a square entryway and ionic columns. The bas relief panels between the first and second floors have an urn and foliage motif. The shutter piercing creates the same urn motif and there is tracery in the first floor round headed windows.



19285 Lucerne
The James C. Welch House
Architect uk, 1927

#7

This magnificent Tudor boasts brilliant intricate patterned brick work, massive limestone door and window surrounds, sandstone insets, quoins & medallions, embroidered chimneys, a renovated multi-color slate roof, Bay, Palladian & Oriel windows, timbered wall, Limestone graduated Tudor arch front entry, rubblestone porches, walls and terraces, leaded glass windows many with stain glass crests, a 3 season screened in porch and enjoy the attached side-entry 3 car garage. The arched front door leads into a grand entry foyer with faux limestone block plaster walls, a spectacular brass and wrought iron staircase that is framed by a wall of leaded glass Palladian windows above the landing. The living and dining rooms have elaborate plaster cast crown moldings and narrow gauge oak floors, knob paneled Mahogany doors. Beautiful paneled library with built-in shelves with leaded glass doors and a cork floor.



1880 Wellesley #8
The Bishop of the Archdiocese of Detroit House
Architects: Maginnis & Walsh, 1924

Construction began in 1924 on a residence for Detroit's Roman Catholic Archbishop. The preceding residence, built in 1874, was located on Washington Boulevard. This new residence, designed by the nationally known firm of Maginnis and Walsh, is the largest residence in Palmer Woods, just over 40,000sf. The architects, Maginnis and Walsh, opened their Boston office in 1898 and began to specialize in institutional buildings. Among their notable commissions are the chapel at Trinity College, which received an A.I.A. gold medal award, and the law building on the University of Notre Dame campus.

The Bishop's residence rests on a hill and is approached by a circular driveway. It is two and one-half stories in height and is composed of a center block with flanking wings. The symmetrical facade consists of a center block with flanking wings. The symmetrical facade consists of a central portico of marbleized cast stone, with flanking gables. The portico contains a round-arched doorway with a heavy, golden oak door, which is protected by an ornate metal screen. The door surround is enriched with classical moldings and flanked by Ionic columns. Simple fluted posts support a classically inspired frieze ornamented with triglyphs and metopes and further accented with a patera paired windows and a bas-relief panel, which depicts the Greek symbol for Christ, surmounted the portico. Other heraldic bas relief panels depict symbols for the office of the Bishop. The fenestration is regular and consists of multiple rectangular windows divided by stone mullions. The windows are glazed with small panes of leaded glass. The projections gables of facade have cast stone bays and are capped with cast stone coping and carved crockets. The chimneys are clustered. A description of the new residence appeared on the Michigan Catholic, December 11, 1924.



**1771 Balmoral Drive
The Alfred Fisher House**

#9

Architect: Richard Marr, 1925

This home was constructed for Alfred J. Fisher and his wife, Alma, in 1925. A J. Fisher was the second youngest of the seven Fisher brothers, founders of Fisher Body Company. A. J. Fisher became the chief engineer of Fisher Body Company in 1941 and remained in that position after Fisher Body became a division on General Motors. Marr, the architect of the most impressive Tudor Revival style homes in Palmer Woods, also designed the William A. Fisher House. The Fisher homes, with their interconnected gardens and close proximity to the Detroit Arch Diocese's Bishop's residence and the Van Dusen House, form the most impressive ensemble in Palmer Woods in terms of sheer size and architectural elegance. This home is over 22,000 sf.

The Alfred Fisher House, executed in a Tudor Revival Style is of red brick laid in English bond. Limestone quoins, window surrounds, and apex stones contrast with the red brick. The facade is almost symmetrical and is clearly dominated by an intersecting gable, which contains the classically derived entranceway. This frontispiece is composed of a projecting portico of paired Doric columns topped by a denticulate entablature, which is surmounted by a tall bay of glass divided by stone mullions. Bryant Fleming, landscape architect, designed the extensive grounds of both Fisher estates. Fleming, a Cornell University graduate and one of the developers of the Cornell landscape architecture program began practice in 1904 with the firm of Townsend and Fleming of Buffalo, New York. This firm designed country estates in Louisville, Chicago, New York, and Toronto as well as many in the Detroit area, including the B.E. Taylor estate in Grosse Pointe. Fleming's work was extremely individual and imaginative. The Fisher grounds include a conservatory with wrought iron supports leading into a beautiful rose garden. The rose garden in classic design surrounds a long rectangular pool with fountains.



1905 Balmoral
The Meyer L. Prentis House
Architect: Richard Marr, 1929

#10

The Prentiss House is a very polished composition which combines Tudor and early English Renaissance motifs. The central gable is faced in buff stone and is accented with white stone quoins and foliated consoles. The trabeated entranceway is flanked with Doric columns and the entablature above is further ornamented with dentils. The molding around the door is enriched with acanthus leaves. The house is approached by a semi-circular driveway screened by a stone balustrade. The rear portion is sheathed in stucco and half-timbering.

Meyer L Prentis and his wife, Anna, had this home built for them in 1929. Born in Kowno, Lithuania, Prentis came to the United States with his parents in 1888. He attended schools in St. Louis, Missouri, and worked as an accountant there for the Laciède Gas Light Company. He came to Detroit in August 1911 as chief accountant and auditor for the then struggling General Motors Corporation; he was made comptroller in 1916 and three years later promoted to treasurer. Prentis was instrumental in negotiating a 1 billion dollar General Motors Loan Bank Credit to the U.S. during WWII. At the time this was the largest credit loan arranged specifically for the war program. Prentis also assisted in establishing the Wayne State University School of Business Administration.



1995 Balmoral

#11

The Adam Sarver House

Architect: Louis C. Miller, 1929 – 1931

Adam Sarver, Vice President of Scripps-Booth (Detroit News) was the first owner of this magnificent Jacobean style. The building of this more than 6,000 square feet home was interrupted in 1929 because of the depression. Completed in 1932 the Sarver's lived here for the next 32 years. This home presents some of the finest work of Rookwood Pottery (Cincinnati, Ohio) and a splendid foyer. In fact, one of the master baths even has a domed ceiling featuring a ceramic mural of *Leda and the Swan* over the bathtub.



1800 Strathcona

#12

The Walter and Rilla Nelson House

Architect: Leonard Willeke, 1919

The Nelson house is listed in the National Registry of Historic Places as the best example of the Craftsman or Mission Style of domestic architecture in Palmer Woods. The Arts and Crafts Movement emphasized simplicity of materials and used earth colors and tones to visually integrate the structure and its environment. Structurally, it is composed of a two-and-one-half story central block with several one-story gabled wings. Internally, there are several interesting features, such as: three stone fireplaces that extend from basement to second floor, tiled walls and ceiling in kitchen and bathrooms, Stickley hardware on doors, Wood beams across the ceiling in the library as well as wood shelves and benches, and Pewabic tiles throughout the house and porches, including shell wall fixtures in living room and library.

For more information of the architect, (see Thomas W. Brunk's excellent biography, Leonard B. Willeke: Excellence in Architectural Design 1986). Also, Walter Nelson was one of attorneys representing African American physician Ossian Sweet in the most famous trial in 1925. Dr. Sweet had been attacked by a white mob after he and his family moved into their new Detroit home. Dr. Sweet and 11 others were charged with murder. {read Boyle, Kevin, Arc of Justice: A Saga of Race, Civil Rights, and Murder in the Jazz Age, which chronicles Sweet's life and trial}. Assisting Walter Nelson and defendants was none other than Clarence Darrow, the nation's foremost civil liberties attorney. During the two trials Darrow stayed at the Nelson home in Palmer Woods.



19511 Lowell
The Clyde B. Crane House
Architect: L.C. Miller, 1928

#13

With its second floor balcony and beamed entrance, this home is as beautiful from the outside as the inside. Originally built in 1929 for the Clyde B. Crane family, founders of Crane-Schrage Steel, predecessor to the Detroit Steel Company, this home makes a breath-taking first impression with leaded-glass doors leading into a Spanish-tiled foyer. A solid cherry staircase leads to the second floor landing featuring leaded-stained glass French doors which open to the outdoor balcony.

A large, sunken family room was added in 1934 off the formal dining room. The beautiful landscaping and gardens provide yet another wonderful feature of this grand home.



1701 Strathcona
The Ralph Ainsworth House
Architect: John Kasurin, 1921

#14

One of the few Mediterranean style homes in Palmer Woods, the Ainsworth is composed of a two ½ story center block flanked by one story dependencies. On the east elevation is a matching garage which is visually connected to the house by a low wall. The symmetrical façade is punctuated by a central portico composed of thin ionic columns which support a small entablature. The house is faced with yellow brick and has a contrasting green ceramic tile roof. Ralph Ainsworth was president of Ainswoth-Bramen Wholesale shoes.



1630 Wellesley
The John A. Kunsky House
Architect: C. Howard Crane, 1924

#15

The picturesque, cottage-like nature of this home is emphasized by its irregular roofline, asymmetrical façade, half-timbering, and low, hipped roof. The Kunsky House is a rare example of a residential commission executed by the noted theatre designer C. Howard Crane.

Crane had designed numerous theaters for Kunsky in Detroit. Born in Hartford, Connecticut, Crane came to Detroit in 1904. Until 1909 he worked in the offices of Albert Kahn and Smith, Hinchmand & Grylls. After that experience, he organized his own office specializing in theater buildings. By the end of his career he had completed some 250 in the United States and Canada. Crane is responsible for many of Detroit's theatrical landmarks including Orchestra Hall (1919), the Capital Theater (1922), the State (Palms) Theater (1925), the Fox Theater (1928), and the United Artists Theater (1928).

Kunsky began his career in 1905 when he opened Detroit's first nickelodeon, The Casino. He parleyed this first success into a chain of nickelodeons and in 1913, with business partner George W. Trendle opened the Liberty Theater at Farmer and Bates. Kunsky and Trendle hired Crane to design the Madison Theater (1917), the Capital Theater (1922), the State (Palms) Theater (1925), and the Michigan Theater (1926).



19391 Suffolk
The Marvin E. Coyle House,
Architect: Arthur Bailey, 1929

#16

The red brick façade of this small, Tudor Revival home is dominated by a central gable, which contains a recessed entranceway dominated by an oriel window. The enriched limestone doorway surrounds hold an oak door and ornamental iron grille. The house is accented with griffins, lions, and heraldic shields.

Mavin E. Coyle and his wife Norma were the first residents of 19391 Suffolk. Coyle began his business career in 1911 as an accountant for Chevrolet. He became auditor of the Oak Motor Car Company and comptroller of the Chevrolet Motor Car Company. He was made vice president and general auditor of Chevrolet in 1929 and in October of 1933 he was named president and general manager of Chevrolet, succeeding William S. Knudsen. Later was the home of Fred Sander Jr. of Sander's Ice Cream and candy fame.



1525 Wellesley

#17

Architects: Alvin E. Harley with C. Kenneth Bell and Associates, 1924

This two story stucco and tile Spanish Colonial was completed in December of 1924. This structure has lots of distinctive detail, including an abundance of ornamental wrought iron, an unusual in set balcony, columns and arches, all which serve to accentuate its Spanish motif.



1530 Wellesley
The I.H. Nie House
Architect, Richard Marr, 1923

#18

Boasting a lovely conservatory that enhances its unique appearance, this stately Mediterranean style villa was designed by Richard Marr, Detroit's famed "architect to millionaires" in 1923 for I.H. Nie (an auto executive at Fisher Body Corp.) and his wife Madeline. Other owners have included the founder of Federal Department Stores, the owner of Sam's Cut rate Drugs, and members of the B. Siegel Clothiers. Exterior landscaping illuminates the gardens and the newly installed fountain statue and brick walled yard and limestone patios in the rear.



19480 Cumberland
The Clarence F. Tollzlen House
Architect: Lewis C. Miller, 1928

#19

The Tollzlen house, built in 1928 for Clarence F. and Lonore Tollzlen, is comprised of a center block of two and one-half stories with a one-and-one-half-story wing. The house, executed in the English Cottage style, utilizes an irregular floor plan and asymmetrical façade. The façade combines contrasting materials such as random ashlar stone, red brick, stucco, and half-timbering. The doorway is a smooth stone arch surrounded by random ashlar stone facing. This home was featured in the Michigan Catholic, December 11, 1934: “The walls of brick, of varied hues, with trimmings of warm Briar hill stone, are beginning to portray the beautiful of the residence, the floor of which will be flat shingle tile, of harmonious coloring...Dignity, without any suggestions of extravagance, marks the exterior.”



19500 Cumberland
The William Mercer House
Architect: W.C. Morris, 1928

#20

This finely detailed Tudor Revival home is characterized by attention to quality materials and craftsmanship. The façade utilized a sophisticated play of surface textures and patterns and is dominated by a central gable, which contains the entranceway. The central gable combines red brick executed in diaper work, limestone, and polychromatic tiles. A diamond shape is repeated in the diaper work, tile insert in the central gable, and the diamond-paneled windows and sidelights. The entranceway is composed of a Tudor arch, executed in stone, flanked by lattice sidelights and iron sconces. The secondary gable is jettied and ornamented with bulbous pendants; it is half-timbered and has patterned brick infill.



1470 Strathcona

#21

The Feld House

Architect: Meathe, Kessler & Associates, 1956

Although the lot at 1470 Strathcona was first purchased in 1924, its ownership changed hands almost ten times before Dr. David Feld and his wife Barbara Meathe, chose Kessler & Associates to design a home and start construction. The Feld residence won recognition in a 1958 design competition sponsored by the American Institute of Architects.

A clear distinction between the two levels of the home exists in the horizontal theme of the lower level, with its extended wall of patterned brick that form the carport.

By contrast, the upper story of white stucco appears to float lightly over the beige-toned first floor. It is nicknamed “The Butterfly House.”

Large windows in each room on the first floor provide views of the yard and secluded gardens, while the second floor of this 2,700 square foot residence boasts two bathrooms with skylights.



1441 Strathcona
THE E.V. Tuttle House
Architect: Alvin E. Harley 1922

#22

English Tudor Revival built with the finest materials; trimmed in limestone, spectacular Leaded glass windows and multicolor slate roof. Boasting some of the finest examples of massive plaster cast crown moldings with fleur de leis and others with botanical pattern throughout the first floor. Enter into a 27'x 19' foyer with Danby & Antique Verde marble floor leading to an equally impressive staircase. 29'x 16' living room with leaded glass doors leading to large limestone framed Florida room with leaded glass doors and leaded glass windows on 3 sides and Pewabic tile floor. Huge 22' x 13' kitchen leads into a 14'x 10' breakfast room with built in bureaus, crown moldings & leaded windows.



Story of “Big Bill” Lias, Palmer Woods’ Resident and Wheeling, WV Mobster

By Jim Lewandowski homeowner at 1441 Strathcona.

“You don’t know how lucky you are to live in Big Bill’s house” the caller from Vancouver said. I had no clue what he was referring to and no knowledge of who Bill Lias was let alone that he once owned our house on the corner of Strathcona and Cumberland. The caller, George Fetherling spent the next hour telling me about Big Bill, the Mob leader from Wheeling, West Virginia who ran the town through his criminal enterprise for over five decades. Mr. Fetherling contacted me through Stephen Williams, my friend and our former Palmer Woods Historian. George contacted Stephen believing that Big Bill owned an S. S. Kresge home on Strathcona. Stephen assured him that the Kresge home was in Boston Edison. Intrigued, Stephen investigated Palmer Woods’ homes built by Kresge executive and our Tuttle house fit the puzzle. George is writing a book about Big Bill’s life and part of the story is his connection to Detroit. The stories were so intriguing that I invited him to dinner at “Big Bill’s house” in June. He eagerly accepted and Nancy and I (along with Stephen and Suzanne Williams) looked forward to learning about the Wheeling Mob.

The dinner conversation was no conversation at all, but a wonderfully told story from a gifted writer and interesting person on his own merits. The stories were a combination of the Sopranos and Good Fellas with a touch of the God Father. George grew up in Wheeling during the later years of Big Bill’s “enterprise” and met him twice as a young boy. He is writing the story of this nearly forgotten Prohibition and Depression era gangster that had a unique ability at organizing vice, exceptional business acumen, caring civic involvement and the uncanny ability to (mostly) stay out of prison. Big Bill was born William Liakakos in Wheeling to Greek immigrants in 1900. His birth country would become a focus for the Federal government as they attempted to deport him as an alternative to a lengthy trial for criminal activity. Bobby Kennedy, the Attorney General dropped the case in the 1960’s after Big Bill produced a midwife “eye witness” to his birth in Wheeling. The eye witness later retired to a very nice condominium in Florida. As a portly youth Bill gained the nick name “Big Bill” and continued to grow to nearly 400 pounds in his later years. He changed his surname to Lias and also changed how Wheeling ran using his fortune to buy influence and protection for his enterprise and for himself that was built on bootlegging and gambling.

Big Bill grew up dirt poor. His father died in 1903 and left his mother and four siblings to scratch out an existence. At 12 years old he drove a bread delivery truck to bring money to his family with a route across the State line into Ohio. Coincidentally, in 1912 West Virginia passed a State law prohibiting the manufacture, transportation or sale of alcohol eight years prior to the Federal Prohibition law. Opportunity knocked and Big Bill became a bootlegger transporting and selling alcohol that he bought and hid in the bread wagon. His operation grew and at its peak, he transported 5,000 gallons of moonshine a week selling to speakeasies and individual customers. Legend has it that he lost over 100 expensive vehicles to prohibition agents who patrolled the roads. George described one gasoline truck Big Bill outfitted to have a dual purpose of selling gasoline from one spigot and alcohol from another hidden spigot.

The Detroit connection was through Big Bill’s relatives that lived in the area. As the heat from the law increased in Wheeling he needed a place to hide out from time to time. While he was here he became acquainted with Detroit’s bootlegging Purple Gang. His new acquaintances and the whiskey distilleries just across the Detroit River brought added opportunity to the Wheeling entrepreneur. He continued bootlegging right up until the end of Prohibition in 1933, all while becoming an exceptional CEO over the Wheeling Mob. He instinctively knew that to compete with the government he had to grease palms and have friends in high places. George mentioned that Big Bill was a Robin Hood to the Wheeling poor. Like Al Capone in Chicago, he set up soup kitchens and donated to help the less fortunate. He made it a point to help the black

community of Wheeling who were especially hard hit in the depression with neighborhood donations to keep food on the table. He was well liked in Wheeling and protected by those that he helped through employment or compassionate donations of food and other necessities.

As Prohibition was ending, Big Bill imported the numbers racket (now our legitimized State owned Lotto) that he learned in Detroit to Wheeling. He used his bootlegging profits to establish gambling in Wheeling and it was a big success for him and his partners. In the first 10 months they made nearly \$750,000. A lot money in 2016, and a colossal sum during the depression. Never one to ride a single pony too long, he branched out into other gambling and legitimate activities. He bought slot machines, juke boxes, cigarette and peanut dispensing machines that generated cash. He opened a series of dinner clubs where he installed many of the machines. The clubs were essentially gambling houses that were rarely interfered with by the police. One of my favorite quotes from George over dinner was "Cash has no Grandparents" and can lubricate any transaction and evaporate without a trace. Big Bill even owned the horse racing track in Wheeling as a ligament part of his enterprise. In the never ending criminal investigation he lost it to the Feds in a court battle. Never to be outdone, he convinced the Federal Government who now owned the race track to hire him to run it. Big Bill became one of the highest paid Federal employees as the successful track manager.

Big Bill had two children and decided in 1945 that raising them away from Wheeling was prudent for their wellbeing. With his ties to Detroit he decided to move them here where there was less notoriety to the Lias name. He bought our house from the original owner (Tuttle) and his family lived here until 1954. George interviewed a nanny still living in Wheeling that cared for the children here in Detroit. She was the one who remember the street name in Palmer Woods and that it started with 14. The nanny said that Big Bill entertained lavishly and I can only imagine that his guests were a collection of peers and politicians from his career.

The house had extensive renovation in 1945 and we never knew Big Bill was the owner at the time. When we remodeled the kitchen three years ago, the makers mark on the cabinets from J.L. Hudson's had "Lias" as the work site. I had one curious experience that happened five years ago while cleaning a flood in the furnace room. I hosed under the incinerator and flushed out a dental bridge. Our dentist was over for dinner one evening and he identified it as a solid gold bridge from pre 1940's and very expensive in the day. I always wondered how someone could lose their dental work. Perhaps lost is the wrong context for the former owner of this bridge. Coughed-up may be more accurate.

There is so much more to learn about this fascinating character who survived over five decades as a gangster. I've not scratched the surface on stories that made him a legend in Wheeling and a perpetual target of the Federal Government. George said that Big Bill was not a violent man, but a gangster that had business acumen and person skills that would have made him successful as the CEO of a large corporation. He died in 1970 in Wheeling West Virginia where he is still remembered as Big Bill. Mr. Fetherling anticipates completing the book later this year and I anticipate that it will be a real page-turner on a fascinating person. Nancy and I are lucky to live in Big Bill's house and Palmer Woods has another colorful story to include in its history.

1951 Burlington
The Chester Souther House
Architect: Leonard Willeke, 1925

#23

The Souther House was designed in the manner of a Cotswold Cottage of Worcestershire, England. Local interest in this form of vernacular architecture was generated by Henry Ford who bought, moved, and reconstructed an authentic Cotswold Cottage in Greenfield Village. Ford's son, Edsel, incorporated many Cotswold motifs and salvaged materials into his own Grosse Pointe home designed by Albert Kahn. The Souther House, the only home in Palmer Woods completely faced in stone, presents itself as a solid, enduring part of the landscape. The house is two and one-half stories with a one and one half-story wing and an attached garage. The façade is a symmetrical composition dominated by a projecting pavilion, which is surmounted by a fortress-like stepped parapet. The house was built for Chester Souther, vice president of Norton Land Corporation and a top manager in the Tax Department of General Motors, and his wife Keturah. Willeke's biography written by Thomas W. Brunk shows him to be an outstanding interpreter of the Arts & Crafts style of architecture as well as the regional one's like this Cotswold style.



1411 Wellesley
The Peter Martin House
Architect, Clarence Day, 1924

#24

This magnificent, 8,000+ square foot Tudor is another of architect Clarence Day's many Palmer Woods homes and among his most extraordinary residential accomplishments. The home was completed in 1924 for Peter Martin, then Vice President of operations for Ford Motor. Mr Martin is renowned as the inventor of the moving assembly line which transformed automobile production and American society.

The nine bed room home includes a third floor that contains an in-law/guest suite and a family room that looks like a country lodge, kitchen and dining room. A first floor with a chapel—a hexagonal-shaped room with strong Gothic influences, a stained glass domed ceiling and cathedral leaded glass windows and a priest's changing room. A Grand Hall, leading to from the Pewabic tiled vestibule to a 10'x24' receiving area with oak floors and walls, hand cast ceiling with medallion motif, roped crown moldings and a sweeping staircase ascending to the second level. The varieties of woods on the first floor alone include; oak, pecan, walnut, and mahogany. An English pub and spacious entertainment center on the lower level and a roof garden with patio providing scenic views of Palmer Woods.



1350 Wellesley
The Maurice Goedinberg House
Architect: Wallace Frost, 1928

#25

Built in 1928, this house is one of the largest English Tudors built by the acclaimed architect Wallace Frost – the living room alone is 695 square feet. Arched door and hallways abound through out the first floor, from some vantage points several arches open the eye at once – like looking through multiple key holes. The finest materials and architectural details appoint this home. The splendidly renovated kitchen features one of the first commercial-grade built-in four door refrigerator/freezer units made by Frigidaire, and a custom-made digital stove that looks like a period piece but has all the conveniences for a gourmet cook.

Original Delft tiles, terrazzo floor in breakfast/morning room, a “reparation” room just off the foyer where ladies could adjust toilettes upon arrival and a unique second floor paneled library are some of the many other fine features of this home.



19240 Burlington
Architect: Clarence Day, 1925

#26



This English Tudor Revival was built with the finest materials; terracotta red brick, trimmed in limestone, leaded stained glass, colored bottle glass inserts, stone balustrades & cedar roof. A grand two story entry foyer with spiral staircase and marble floor. It features elaborate plaster cast crown moldings with full medallions, roping and crests in the foyer, mahogany paneled library, dining room and the second story foyer.

The Frank Gorman House #27
1477 Balmoral Drive
Architect: Frazer-Couzens Building Co., 1926

The elegant white stucco façade of this French chateau style home has an engaged tower with a conical cap, which flares at the base. The entranceway is located in a small, projecting gable, which flanks the engaged tower. The multi-dormer-hipped roof is sheathed in gray slate and ornamented with spiky pinnacles.

The Gorman House is one of eleven homes on Balmoral constructed by the Frazier-Couzens Building Company. Frank Gorman and his wife, Katherine, were the first residents. Gorman was a widely known Detroit insurance executive and founder of the Gorman-Thomas Insurance Company. As a young man he engaged himself in various businesses, including a men's apparel firm and a real estate company, before deciding on a career in insurance. President of his own insurance agency at the age of twenty-four, Gorman immediately became involved in civic affairs. As a candidate for nomination in the Board of Education primary of 1925, he obtained an unusual court order to verify his qualification to run and later won the election. At only twenty-six, he was the youngest person ever elected to the board. Gorman fought consistently for higher educational standards, improved teacher salaries, and greater emphasis on high school athletics. Gorman was elected to four six-year terms to the board, terminating his service in June 1949. He served as president from 1929 to 1932. In 1935 he was named to the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, Wayne County Tax Allocation Commission and the Board of Library Commissioners.



1470 Balmoral

#28

The Lawrence Fisher House

Architect: Frazer-Couzens Building Co, 1925

A lovely Tudor Revival built by the Fisher brothers for their mother, Margaret Lawrence Theisen Fisher. This home displays all of the expected architectural details of this period; multi-hued slate roof, brick and limestone exterior, leaded-glass windows, oriel window over surround limestone entry.



19344 Cumberland
The Clarence Enggass House
Architect: Robert O. Derrick, 1926

#29

The completion in 1926 of this English Renaissance home was a replication of a similarly-styled manor in England's Cotswold region and represents an extraordinary collaboration between architect Robert O. Derrick and Mr. And Mrs. Clarence Enggass. Clarence Enggass was president of Enggass Brothers Jewelers in Detroit, as well as a participating attorney.

Mrs. Enggass and the architect spent six months in England studying the regional architecture. Derrick is best known for his designs of Greenfield Village and of another Palmer Woods home at 1884 Balmoral Drive.

The Cotswold genre represents the directness of purpose and sobriety that are characteristic of the architectural varieties of the Cotswold region, where dwellings are not ostentatious and relatively devoid of all embellishments and heavy use of perpendicular features and relief moldings that are associated with English Tudors. The Enggass residence was constructed traditionally in plaster stucco and stone and has sixty-six leaded-glass windows. On in interior, knotty spruce is prevalent in the doors, walls, and the serpentine banister leading from the lower level.

The home imparts a marvelous balance of order, formality, and warmth, and apt reflection of its English and American heritages and classic furnishings.



19366 Cumberland
The K.T. Keller House
Architect: Clarence Day, 1926

#30

K. T. Keller was a top Chrysler leader until he left to become Vice President at Chevrolet in 1924. In March 1939, Time had a cover story on Keller, including this piece, "He had also shown two other qualities that the hard-riding U. S. motor industry requires of all its topflight executives: the stamina to hold up under hard work, the singleness of purpose that eventually makes "the plant" the be-all and end-all of their existence. In eleven years K. T. Keller has had only three vacations (fishing). He has cut out figure skating, at which he once excelled, because it took too much time. A rounding paunch has been the penalty, more time for work the reward. He plays golf abominably ("I get quite a thrill if I break 100"), avoids bridge for more than a tenth of a cent "because it gets too serious and I don't have the time to devote to the game."

His playhouse is "the plant." When he is in Detroit he gets to the office at 9 o'clock in the morning, gets out of it as soon as he can get through the mail, to go through one of the factories and to spend long hours in the engineering department. When he is on the road visiting the Chrysler factories outside Detroit, he spends his nights on Pullmans, his days in inspection and in whooping up the sales force. He hasn't had a drink since 1927 when his doctors assured him it was bad for his health, and he seldom goes to his church (Methodist) because he has a hard time staying awake... In 1941 Keller later left GM and his \$300,000 salary to work on the administration of the Manhattan Project which produced the atomic bomb in 1945."

This home is a fabulous stucco and timber Elizabethan design. Carved limestone provides an arched entry way and a massive bay window with leaded glass windows.



19386 Cumberland
The Daniel and Mabel Fisher House
Architect: Richard Marr, 1927

#31

Marr's completion of this residence in 1927 for Daniel and Mabel Fisher was a culmination of his career as an established Palmer Woods architect. Marr designed 17 homes in Palmer Woods from 1916-1931, including the home at 19440 Afton.

This 8,000 square foot English Tudor is a massive structure completed in red brick, limestone, and flat-sawn timber, with an architectural-slate roof. Marr created an elite design that integrated diverse materials and spaces into a coherent, aesthetic composition. The Fishers had sent Marr to London for a month to replicate the ubiquitous Tudor style.

The entrance hall provides a visual overture to the serenity and cultured style of the interior, which is outstanding for its lean, spare elegance and large spaced clad in split-white-oak, matched Italian marble and oak floors bordered with inlaid teak. The mater suite, with its ecclesiastical tableaux and adjacent Belgian and Italian-tiled bathrooms, embodies the cultural sensibilities and muted luxury of this most refined home.

Daniel Fisher was associated with the family-owned S.S. Kresge Company. A former president of the company, he advanced rapidly through the ranks, starting as a stock boy in 1907. In addition, he was affiliated with the tuberculosis and Health Society, the Sister Elizabeth Kenney Foundation and the Catholic Archdiocesan Development Fund. He died hitting a tree while in route to the funeral of Mrs. K.T. Keller.



1541 Balmoral **#32**
Percy Evans House
Architect: Frazer-Couzens Building Co., 1925

This splendid French chateau design may be an unusual product of the prestigious architectural firm of Albert Kahn and Associates. The home was commissioned in 1925 by Percy and Anna Evans. A vice president of S. S. Kresge Company, Mr. Evans sensibilities and wealth are abundantly reflected in the home of incomparable charm and reflects a perfect example of formal French Country style. During the 1960's the noted Detroit sculptor Marshall Frederick was commissioned to design the living room fireplace. Perhaps most intriguing is the secret passage between the spectacular library and the living room, its entrance consists of a movable library wall panel which conceals a wet bar, a perfect architectural ploy during the age of Prohibition.



1565 Balmoral
Architect: W.C. Morris, 1926

#33

Executed by the architect W.C. Morris in 1926, this home exemplifies the excellence and finest traditions of the Tudor Revival period. Capped by a multi-color slate roof, this magnificent 8,500 square foot structure uses a stucco exterior trimmed with ornamental brick trim in geometric and irregular patterns.

The traditional Tudor arch is evident above the front entrance and in the curved archway framing the veranda adjacent to the living room. Diamond shaped leaded-glass windows abound across the vast expanse of the home. Many fine accents delight the eye as well: the centrally located Palladium window on the second level, the three peaks punctuating sloping slate roofs that separate two large chimneys; and the timber on one gable which is a vision of beauty.



1686 Balmoral
The Floyd Wertman House
Architect: Unknown, 1926

#34

Designed and built in 1926 for Floyd Wertman, a buyer for S.S. Kresge, this home is a perfect example of English Tudor Revival style. Finely detailed, the residence is characterized by careful attention to quality materials and craftsmanship. The façade utilizes a sophisticated play of surface textures and patterns and is dominated by a central entranceway. Double bay windows accent the first and second floors and are balanced by a Juliet window.



1665 Balmoral

#35

Architect-Builder: Frazer-Couzens Building Co, 1925

This home is yet another interpretation of the English Tudor Revival style with the appropriate mix of materials, colors and textures. A spectacular highlight of the home is the music room. Entering from the study, a visitor is immediately struck by the room's grandeur. The walls are covered with beautiful carved wood paneling, which cleverly hides heat radiators. The baby grand piano occupies a bay surrounded by floor-to-ceiling, stained glass windows.



1610 Lincolnshire
The Alfred Meyers House
Architect: Unknown, 1941

#36

Alfred Meyers, was a residential home builder. He built this home for himself in 1941, this home is a very good example of Tudor Revival architecture. Made popular during the 1920's the Tudor Revival movement along with the French and Italianate Revivals were a reaction to the timid, modest, and understated architectural vocabulary of the Arts and Crafts movement that preceded WWI. These architects wanted homes to make a bold, powerful, and elaborate statement and at the same time return to classical architectural vocabulary.

Tudor Revivals are characterized combining these elements to create a home that stands out and every part of it demands our attention. Every part is an interesting story by itself often using Gothic detailed elements. Together they create a visual palate that pulls our attention from one space to another.

Some examples:

- Tudor's are a mix of materials. Brick, wood, stucco, stone, glass, copper, and multi- tiered roofs. Creating a grand and multi-colored, multi-textured visual display.
- The beautiful use of two kinds of limestone (quarried (rough) and cut-(smooth)limestone to frame every window, door, fireplace, corner (quoins) is very impressive and the classic Tudor arched entrance.
- Notice the Tudor Roses in the limestone over the entry.
- The use of diagonal patterned brick rather than stucco under the 2 Tudor Peaks in the roof is very interesting.
- Pegged beams for the half-timbered look and the elaborate brackets under them are a great detail.
- Copper gutters w/ twisted downspouts
- Narrow vertical windows are classic, here 2 and 3 windows are placed together; remaining true to Tudor design but allowing for the modern desire for more light.



1611 Lincolnshire
The Moritz Kahn House
Architect: Albert Kahn, 1935

#37

This classic Georgian colonial was designed by Albert Kahn and Associates (AKA) for his brother Moritz and his family in 1935. Moritz, an engineer with AKA had only recently returned from Russia where he supervised the firm's project that built 500 factories there in the 1930's.

This lovely home has many features that are characteristic of Kahn's early 20th Century Georgian colonials; elaborate wood crown moldings and his signature plaster relief crown of grapes, vines, and scroll in the formal dining room. Glass French doors, glass paned cupboards and stainless counters and sink in the butler's pantry, a complete chef's kitchen, elegant wall sconces in the library, living room, dining room and first and second floor foyers display the Kahn imprint.

The floor plan on the main level includes unique design feature for Kahn. The traditional circular flow of a center entrance Georgian remains, but a step-down living room as well as steps up and then down into the kitchen create an interesting twist of this formal design. A large powder room with its own private commode complete with the hidden window and silver sconces also reflect his incorporation of new elements.

Outdoors Moritz Kahn's original English garden has been maintained and has an attractive selection of ornamental trees and shrubs.



1642 Lincolnshire
The Arthur Kutsche House
Architect, Arthur Kutsche, 1925

#38

Mr. Kutsche built this home to serve as his residence while he supervised construction of the General Motors Headquarters on West Grand Blvd. This graceful and perfectly symmetrical Neo Italianate design with a cut limestone exterior, hand crafted pediment encasing a beautifully carved oak front door. Former Detroit Mayor, Dennis Archer and Judge Trudie Archer raised their two sons here from 1968 to 1994.



1700 Lincolnshire
The Charles Burton House
Architect: Richard Marr, 1917

#39

The original Charles Burton House (Developer of Palmer Woods – brother Clarence Burton was a historian and the Burton Historical collection at the Detroit Public Library is an outstanding source of archives to research homes from this era.

This brick and stucco colonial with unusual tile roof was designed and built for Charles Burton, the developer of Palmer Woods. He remained in this home until 1929 when he moved to his new residence and 19440 Afton. This home originally was located on the west side of Gloucester and had the address 19237 Gloucester. The home was moved in 1930 to accommodate Alfred & Alma Fisher's desire to expand their gardens.

