

Figure 3.2.2-14a. McMillan School, 615 South West End Avenue (January 2008)



Figure 3.2.2-14b. McMillan School, 615 South West End Avenue (2007)



Figure 3.2.2-15. Former Evangelical Lutheran Concordia School (presently the Sweet Communion Baptist Church), 8419 Vanderbilt Street



Figure 3.2.2-16. Former Home of the First Szekely-Magyar Association and Free Magyar Reformed Church (presently the Solvay Church of God in Christ), 8020 Thaddeus Street



Figure 3.2.2-17. Former Home of the Bridgeport Association Lodge #14
Hungarian Benefit Society, 608/610 West End Avenue



Figure 3.2.2-18. Former Szabo's Market (presently Mi Tienda), 434 West
End Avenue

(2004) indicates that in the early twentieth century it was custom for people to have an account at the local neighborhood grocery store. Oftentimes, when people got sick or lost their job, the grocery store would put a box of food/provisions together and take it over to the people who were having a tough time. Stores were often called by the name of the proprietor, and it was common for the business owner to live in an apartment over the store.

One such establishment in the district was Szabo's Market, formerly located 434 West End Avenue (Figure 3.2.2-18). The Hungarian-owned market was named for Steve Szabo, the owner. The store served the neighborhood for many years. The building now houses Mi Tienda, a small convenience store catering to the Hispanic residents of the neighborhood. Located directly adjacent to Szabo's Market was the West End Market, at 428 West End Avenue. This building is currently vacant (Figure 3.2.2-19). Other small neighborhood commercial enterprises include bakeries, as indicated on early twentieth-century Sanborn maps.

Perhaps the largest commercial building located in the district is the Detroit Edison West End Substation, at 8035 South Street (Figure 3.2.2-20). The three-story, brick building is first indicated on the 1923 Sanborn map (Sanborn Map Company 1923). The building is still owned by the Detroit Edison Company, although it remains unclear if it is still in operation.

Religious Buildings

The development of the Delray community is forever linked with the founding and growth of the neighborhood houses of worship. Wherever any significant concentration of immigrants settled, they almost invariably established their own place of worship. Initially, religious services in Delray were held in make-shift structures, but soon the community began to construct houses of worship to meet their religious needs. Immigrant worshipers living in crowded cottages contributed labor and meager financial resources towards the construction of grand houses of worship, sometimes mortgaging their own homes to raise the needed funds (Gurda 1999:174).

The period between 1880 and 1940 saw a variety of historical styles utilized for religious architecture. Many architects had extensive academic training, and the stylistic revivals were frequently more historically accurate than in the preceding decades. These historical revivals provided a counterpoint to the modernism that was also to develop during this period (Howe 2003:247).

Many houses of worship in Delray were built by specific ethnic groups who sought to maintain their cultural identity through the symbolism of their traditional religious architecture. The design of their religious structures provided a link to their ancestral home, just as it did for the first European colonists in America. Religious architecture provided continuity in exile (Howe 2003:247). Religious buildings were often a substitute for the old country, and the social lives of those in the community revolved around them. In the sea of American religious and social influences, the church served as a focal point for the organization of immigrant community life. Priests, pastors, and rabbis enjoyed a special status, serving as confessors, teachers, counselors, social directors, almsgivers and even political leaders. By nurturing faith and the native language, religious leaders were instrumental in maintaining ethnic identity (Wytrwal 1977:106-115).

Frequently, houses of worship became not only the center for the religious life of the community, but they often filled a social aspect as well. Clubs met in the basements of these structures (or in



Figure 3.2.2-19. Former West End Market, 428 West End Avenue



Figure 3.2.2-20. Detroit Edison West End Substation, 8035 South Street

clubhouses or even restaurants) on Saturday nights for dancing and music. These revelries were not limited to the young and single; it was common for entire families, including young children, to join in the party.

Living in the shadow of their houses of worship, immigrants identified themselves as members of a particular church rather than as residents of a geographical neighborhood. An individual would say he or she was from “St. John” or “Holy Cross,” for example. Some of the bigger churches in Delray established a school, whose function was to inculcate the native language, maintain traditional culture, and instill patriotism in the children. In lieu of the network of extended family and neighbors who comprised the social support system in the Old County, churches also spawned a number of religious societies that fostered community interaction. These associations helped to sustain the religious and patriotic spirit of the community. In addition, the churches comprised a social safety net that aided their members in case of sickness and death. Many of the churches also sponsored literary societies and clubs (Watrous 1909:616, 620-24).

According to Wayne State University (1951), Hungarian-associated churches dominated the ethnic religious buildings located in Delray. Five Hungarian-based churches were located in the district, one of which has since been demolished. The five churches located in the district in 1951 included:

- The First Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church, 8016 Vanderbilt Street (demolished)
- The First Hungarian Lutheran Church, 8151 Thaddeus Street (extant)
- The Free Magyar Reformed Church, 8020 Thaddeus Street (extant)
- The Holy Cross Hungarian Roman Catholic Church Complex, 8423 South Street (extant)
- The Hungarian Baptist Church, 8400 Vanderbilt Street (extant)

The houses of worship in the district represent a variety of religions and denominations that have been formed through the years. Among those identified are Baptist, Catholic, Episcopal, Evangelical, and Lutheran. Although not all of these religions are represented today, and some new denominations have converted buildings to meet their needs, historically these houses of worship all existed to serve their faithful congregants.

At present, five pre-1957 churches are located within the boundaries of the district:

- Holy Cross Hungarian Roman Catholic Church Complex, 8424 South Street (Figure 3.2.2-21)
- Solvay Church of God in Christ, 8020 Thaddeus Street (formerly St. Marks Episcopal Church and the Hungarian Reformed Church) (see Figure 3.2.2-16)
- The True Light Church of God in Christ, 8400 Vanderbilt Street (formerly the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Church and the First Hungarian Baptist Church) (Figure 3.2.2-22)
- The New Greater Love Missionary Baptist Church, 8151 Thaddeus Street (formerly the First Hungarian Lutheran Church) (Figure 3.2.2-23)
- Sweet Communion Baptist Church, 8419 Vanderbilt Street (see Figure 3.2.2-15)

Perhaps the most well-known is the Holy Cross Hungarian Roman Catholic Church Complex on South Street. Holy Cross is the only church in the district that retains its original congregation. As such, it is also the most architecturally intact church in the district. The remaining



Figure 3.2.2-21. Holy Cross Hungarian Catholic Church Complex, 8423 South Street



Figure 3.2.2-22. The True Light Church of God in Christ, 8400 Vanderbilt Street



Figure 3.2.2-23. The New Greater Love Missionary Baptist Church, 8151 Thaddeus Street



Figure 3.2.2-24. Streetscape of Dill Place, View Southeast

churches/temples of the district are vernacular, have undergone alterations, and are no longer associated with their original religious congregation, although many may still function as religious structures. Of particular historical interest is the Sweet Communion Baptist Church Building, which used to serve as the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia School (see Figure 3.2.2-15).

Residential Buildings

Residential buildings comprise the largest stock of architectural resources in the proposed Delray Community Historic District. Most of the buildings date to the early twentieth century, but a few of them were constructed as early as the late 1890s. They are primarily vernacular single- and multi-family dwellings of brick and frame construction, ranging in height from one to two and one-half stories (see Figures 3.2.2-8 through 3.2.2-10, and 3.2.2-13). Most are constructed of frame with concrete block foundations. Older homes are constructed of brick. A majority of them have replacement windows; however, a few homes, particularly on Vanderbilt Street, retain their original decorative leaded glass. During the 1920s, many of Delray's Hungarian elite were known to have resided on Vanderbilt and Thaddeus Streets, and their prosperity is still reflected in the architecture. Modern replacement siding is common in the proposed district. Roof lines vary and include hipped, gabled, and shed-like roofs, some with decorative cornices and friezes. Some of the roof coverings feature original slates. For the most part, these buildings are modest vernacular residences reflective of lower- to middle-class worker housing of the early twentieth century.

Craig Reisser (1977:5) identified several physical features characteristic of Polish immigrant neighborhoods in Milwaukee, which are comparable to the immigrant neighborhood of the proposed Delray Community Historic District. Reisser notes that these neighborhoods include "open-ended" architecture, in which residential structures were enlarged or otherwise modified to provide additional dwelling units, a prevalence of rear houses, and a prevalence of structures combining residential and commercial functions.

The products of what Reisser refers to as an "open-ended" building tradition (as defined by Rapoport 1969:5-6), as well as an abundance of rear houses, are still very much in evidence, and it is these characteristics that most clearly distinguish the proposed Delray Community Historic District from other Detroit neighborhoods. Virtually all of the buildings in the proposed district have been added to, usually more than once. Many of the additions were improvised in clever, if less than elegant, ways to meet immediate needs for space. Relatively little heed was paid to architectural aesthetics. The result is a collection of unorthodox, often idiosyncratic solutions to the problem of maximizing living space.

Associated with the "open-ended" building tradition identified by Reisser was the prevalence of rear houses (i.e., separate buildings located on a single lot, intended as a primary dwelling for human habitation). Although once much more common than is evident in the present study area, lots with both front and rear structures still survive, as evidenced in the district. Dill Place, a street in the district with an alley-like appearance, is an excellent example of this phenomenon (Figure 3.2.2-24).

A study done by Demeter and Smith (1992) for the Cargo Inspection Facility and Ambassador Bridge Border Station also mentions the two-house phenomenon as it pertained to structures located on Twenty-first Street. The study suggests that there were two primary explanations for multiple dwellings on a single lot. The first explanation was to provide housing for extended

families. The second motivation suggested was to supplement the family income with the rent from boarders (Demeter and Smith 1992:19).

Several multi-family dwellings are scattered throughout the boundaries of the district. An excellent example of one such building is 710 Sloan Street (Figure 3.2.2-25). The two-story brick building may have been associated with the First Hungarian Lutheran Church, formerly located across the street at 8151 Thaddeus Street (Figure 3.2.2-26).

Significance

The proposed Delray Community Historic District is locally significant as a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century ethnic Detroit working-class neighborhood. While many of the individual buildings lack integrity and distinction, the proposed district as a whole serves as a vivid reminder of the once-vibrant ethnic community that inhabited them. Distinctive physical characteristics include proximity to a church, a somewhat irregular street pattern, narrow lots, evidence of additive building practices, and the intermingling of residential, commercial, educational, religious, and social/ethnic structures.

The proposed Delray Community Historic District grew out of the resourcefulness and determination of its Hungarian immigrant founders. With limited access to financial institutions and resources and an abiding mistrust of debt, they followed a “pay-as-you-go” building strategy that enabled them to own their homes and provide a measure of financial security. The historic character of the district is expressed by the compact aggregate of multi-family and single-family homes (many with multiple additions), rear houses, duplexes, and family businesses. Together with some of the geographical characteristics of the area, they testify to a rugged pragmatism on the part of the early residents and give voice to the creative spirit that enabled poor immigrants to achieve financial independence in the context of a close-knit ethnic community.

Huseby-Darvas (2003:54) notes that:

Through the decades Hungarians in Delray created a self consciously closed community around various ethnic churches and ethnic associations, but one that still maintained adaptive relationships with the larger world. The immigrants used multiple strategies to protect themselves from that world, and to survive in it. Even after the people began to move away from Delray to nearby suburbs – slowly at first in the years after World War II, and then rapidly, after the urban riots of the 1960s – Delray in some sense remained the very center of Hungarian social, political, and economic activities. People regularly commuted from the suburbs to shop, visit, worship, and attend the many social and cultural functions.

This statement is intended to reflect the Hungarian presence in Delray but certainly the same can be said about other ethnic groups in the district.

The proposed district is locally significant under Criterion A (events) for its association with the ethnic, religious, commercial, and industrial history of Detroit. Its development and growth directly coincide with that of Detroit’s development as an important industrial area. An influx of Eastern European immigrants during the city’s industrial boom period made up a significant amount of the proposed district’s population. It maintained its ethnic identity through the presence of churches and social halls, and by its settlement pattern that reflects traditional living conditions. This included the clustering of multiple buildings on one lot.



Figure 3.2.2-25. 710 Sloan Street



Figure 3.2.2-26. Streetscape of the New Greater Love Missionary Baptist Church and 710 Sloan Street

The proposed district is further significant under Criterion C (architecture) for its distinctive collection of vernacular buildings. Despite demolition, abandonment, and empty lots, it contains a concentration of working-class houses that reflect the development of a late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century immigrant working-class Detroit neighborhood. The district includes a number of building types and styles of single- and multi-family worker housing that add significantly to the character of the proposed district. Scattered throughout the neighborhood are commercial, industrial and social buildings, as well as prominent churches. Altogether they reflect the social and cultural history of the area. Architecturally the neighborhood also reflects the practice of land use strategy, such as additions to provide extra living space, and the construction of rear houses. It is these alterations that make the proposed district unique and represent the neighborhood's heritage.

Ordinarily, significant alterations to a building's historic fabric may disqualify it from National Register eligibility; however, in the case of the proposed Delray Community Historic District, the modifications themselves and the pattern of incremental building they represent are part of what makes the proposed district historically significant. The biggest intrusions have been the construction of the Fisher Freeway (I-75) and the Detroit Wastewater Sewage Treatment Plant. As a result of these intrusions, a few buildings in the neighborhood stand isolated and are all that remain of former neighborhoods. The remaining buildings within the proposed district, however, reflect an important era in the history of Delray and Detroit. The residents who continue to live in the neighborhood are aware of its diverse history and, while battling economic hardship, many continue to tend to the upkeep of their homes with every means possible. Many new homeowners, particularly Hispanics, are taking advantage of low real estate costs and investing in significant rehab projects. Although changes to the building fabric of the proposed district have somewhat diminished the integrity of design and materials, and I-75 and the Detroit Wastewater Treatment Plant have impacted the integrity of setting, the buildings essentially retain their original use and density of development. They retain integrity of feeling and association as a turn-of-the-twentieth-century working-class neighborhood.

Delray Commercial Historic District (Tier 3)

The proposed Delray Commercial Historic District is comprised of 14 buildings associated with the commercial, ethnic, and social history of the once prominent central business district of Delray (see Figure 3.2.2-6). Considered by many residents of Delray in the early twentieth century as "downtown," this portion of West Jefferson Avenue was once a thriving central business district boasting tightly packed restaurants, movie theaters, furniture, clothing, grocery, and hardware stores, banks, pharmacies, lawyers' and physicians' offices, social and ethnic clubs, and even a bowling alley and outdoor beer garden. Although somewhat deteriorated, the district has sufficient continuity to suggest its historic era, and the buildings still standing remain a testament to the former commercial history of downtown Delray.

The Delray Commercial District is located on Detroit's Southwest side, in the neighborhood of Delray, just north of the Detroit River (Appendix B:4, 10). Delray is a working-class neighborhood that developed for the most part in the early twentieth century as a response to the growing industrial enterprises locating in the area. Centered along West Jefferson Avenue, the district is bounded on the west by Sloan Street, with the eastern boundary extending slightly past (east) of West End Avenue. The district's north-south boundaries extend only as far as the lots fronting on West Jefferson Avenue. The district is encompassed by the remnants of once-vibrant Delray, which include a mix of mostly residential and commercial resources. Vacant lots are common in the areas adjacent to the district. Industrial development is located directly south and east of the district. The Detroit Wastewater Treatment Plant is located west of the district.

History of West Jefferson Avenue and Delray

Perhaps the first major road in southwest Detroit was River Road, today known as Jefferson Avenue. For much of the nineteenth century, Jefferson Avenue (also known for a short period time as Ste. Anne Street), was Detroit's main street (Catlin 1926:49). The road was laid out to follow the route of the Detroit River and led travelers to points north and south from Detroit, including the Grosse Pointes and Delray. One of the first streetcar lines in Detroit was constructed on East Jefferson Avenue (Schramm and Henning 1978:13), the road was the first street on which great numbers of affluent families built lavish homes and it was the first road on which many large factories were built (Gavrilovich and McGraw 2001:238; Scott 2001).

Jefferson Avenue was relocated in the plan by Judge Woodward in 1807 (Catlin 1926:122). The new plan placed the central street in the city (Woodward Avenue) at a right angle to the river, with Jefferson Avenue, Woodbridge, and Atwater placed at right angles to it. For decades, development in Detroit clung to the edge of the Detroit River. As a result, first Woodbridge and later Jefferson Avenue served as the principal business street of the city. By 1830, Jefferson had gained the distinction of the central business avenue, which it retained for more than 20 years, when the city began to expand north following Woodward Avenue (Catlin 1926:556). By 1851, stagecoaches traveled over Jefferson Avenue (then a plank road), carrying travelers to Toledo and stopping at the numerous taverns along the way (Detroit Public Library [DPL] 1953:107). In 1892, it was paved. At that time, Jefferson was only one of four asphalt paved roads in the entire city, the others were Lafayette, Cass, and Second (Catlin 1926:593; Schramm et al. 1984:10).

By 1930, the portion of Jefferson Avenue that passed through Delray (known as West Jefferson Avenue), had become a thriving central business district for the surrounding neighborhood, boasting shops, restaurants, and small businesses catering to the occupants of the community. Serving as the heart of Delray's commercial district, many residents referred to the thriving central business district as "downtown" (Scott 2001). Polk (1929:2466-67) offers a snapshot of some of the names and types of businesses once located along West Jefferson Avenue, in 1929 (between Zug Island Road and Dearborn Street). Many of the buildings have been demolished, but a few are located within the boundaries of the proposed district:

- 7911 West Jefferson Avenue, *Detroit Ujsag* Newspaper, *Hungarian News*, *Magyar Hirlap* Newspaper (demolished)
- 7913 West Jefferson Avenue, *Hungarian Daily* Newspaper (demolished)
- 7917 West Jefferson Avenue, Furniture Store (demolished)
- 7925-7941 West Jefferson Avenue, Home Furnishings Store (extant)
- 8000-8004 West Jefferson Avenue, R & K Fashion Shop (extant)
- 8001-8005 West Jefferson Avenue, Peninsular State Bank Building/Magyar Haz (tenants included the Peninsular State Bank [Delray Branch], the Americanization Community Center Of Detroit, the Hungarian News Weekly, two insurance offices and a dentist and lawyer, and the Hungarian American Club (extant)
- 8006 West Jefferson Avenue, Clothing Store (demolished)
- 8008-8012 West Jefferson Avenue, Hardware Store (demolished)
- 8010 West Jefferson Avenue, Cigar Store (demolished)
- 8012 West Jefferson Avenue, Shoeshiner (demolished)
- 8015-8017 West Jefferson Avenue, Furniture Store (extant)
- 8020 West Jefferson Avenue, Grande Restaurant (demolished)
- 8022 West Jefferson Avenue, Delray Theater (extant)

- 8024 West Jefferson Avenue, Grande Theater (demolished)
- 8032 West Jefferson Avenue, Delray Dry Goods Store (extant)
- 8100 West Jefferson Avenue, Detroit Exchange Bank (extant)
- 8101 West Jefferson Avenue, Bank of Detroit Building (demolished)
- 8109 West Jefferson Avenue, White Tower Restaurant (demolished)
- 8121 West Jefferson Avenue, West Jefferson Electric Company (demolished)
- 8144 West Jefferson Avenue, Delray Sewing Machine and Music Shop (demolished)
- 8147-8149 West Jefferson Avenue, Babas Studio and Music Store (extant)
- 8148 West Jefferson Avenue, Isaac Henig Dry Goods Store (demolished)
- 8150 West Jefferson Avenue, Ester Kutassy Beauty Shop (demolished)
- 8152 West Jefferson Avenue, Newark Shoe Store (demolished)
- 8155 West Jefferson Avenue, John Vafakos Restaurant (demolished)
- 8157 West Jefferson Avenue, Morof Morris Paint Store (demolished)
- 8158-8160 West Jefferson Avenue, Kresge Company (demolished)
- 8161 West Jefferson Avenue, Roth Brothers Grocers (demolished)
- 8300 West Jefferson Avenue, Louis Bexsky Clothing Store (demolished)
- 8302 West Jefferson Avenue, Amerikai Magyar Nepszava Daily (demolished)
- 8304 West Jefferson Avenue, L & W Malt Products Company (demolished)
- 8308 West Jefferson Avenue, Leo Feder Shoe Store (demolished)
- 8310 West Jefferson Avenue, Abraham Swatlo Dry Goods Store (demolished)
- 8314-8320 West Jefferson Avenue, Woolworth Store (demolished)
- 8324 West Jefferson Avenue, Samuel and Sons Zuieback Dry Goods Store (demolished)
- 8330 West Jefferson Avenue, Samuel Klein Furnishings Store (demolished)
- 8332 West Jefferson Avenue, Bertha Klein Shoe Store (demolished)
- 8334-8336 West Jefferson Avenue, Steinberger Dry Goods Store (demolished)
- 8340 West Jefferson Avenue, Kroger Grocery and Baking Company (demolished)
- 8346 West Jefferson Avenue, Gero Berty Barber Shop (demolished)
- 8348 West Jefferson Avenue, Great A&P Tea Company (demolished)
- 8350 West Jefferson Avenue, Dentist (demolished)
- 8352 West Jefferson Avenue, Drug Store (demolished)
- 8354 West Jefferson Avenue, Neisner Bros. Inc. (demolished)

According to Cohen (2003:152), many early twentieth-century businesses dotting West Jefferson Avenue, between Dearborn and Junction Streets, were owned by Jewish men (many of whom attended the nearby First Hebrew Congregation of Delray). Greene (1980:802) states that after coming to the United States, it was not uncommon for Jewish retailers to set up shop in Polish neighborhoods, like those found in Delray. Although a decisive number of Delrayites were Hungarian, Poles did make up a sizeable portion of the neighborhood population. These stores were typically small, family-owned establishments. The Lax Brothers and the Gunsberg family both managed kosher meat markets and grocery stores. The exact address of the Lax Brothers store is unknown; however, the Gunsberg family store was situated at 8128-8130. The Gunsberg family also operated a furniture store at 8015-8017. Isaac Henig operated a furniture store at 8128 and a dry goods store at 8148 (demolished). Furniture stores were common along West Jefferson Avenue, and included the Fox Furniture Store at 8000 (extant), the Kollenberg Furniture Store at 8015-19 (extant), and the Wein Furniture Company, at 8051 (extant). Nathan Goldman and Benjamin Lachman both owned jewelry stores, at 8108 (extant) and 8114 (extant), respectively. The Klein and Leibowitz families had competing shoe stores (both addresses unknown). The Kleins also operated a men's furnishings store at 8330-32 (demolished), while

another family, the Zwiebacks, had a ladies apparel store (address unknown). Harry Zolkower opened a department store at 8440-42 (demolished), and still other synagogue members operated a bowling alley, auto supply store, and a beauty shop (Polk 1929).

The decline of the downtown gained momentum in the 1950s. By then, the population of Delray had dropped to 17,753 (Scott 2001). Concerns about crime, the quality of schools, and declining property values, combined with the attraction of jobs and cheap land, made the suburbs attractive throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The children of the original immigrants to Delray moved downriver to suburbs like Taylor and Wyandotte. Factories began closing, and many jobs disappeared. To make matters worse, a 1955 City of Detroit Master Plan zoned Delray for the development of heavy industry, further accelerating the flight to the suburbs (Scott 2001).

With the coming of the freeways (I-75) and suburban growth, shifting job markets and social upheaval (Detroit riots of 1967), the population of Delray continued to decline during the 1960s. In just about 30 years, the population of Delray had dwindled from 23,617 people in the 1930s to just 13,581 people in the 1960s. More industrial zoning and factory development further isolated the population. By the 1970s, only 9,797 people called Delray home (Lowry 2004; Scott 2001). It was during the 1970s and 1980s that the deterioration of the community and building fabric reached new heights in Delray. By then, most of the area's businesses had closed as customers moved out of the neighborhoods. The Detroit Water Board development of the 1970s resulted in the Polish community's relocation out of Delray. The development later became one of the largest wastewater disposal and treatment plants in the country (Scott 2001). Several businesses have managed to stay open in the face of worsening odds, but the overwhelming majority have closed. At least 11 of the 14 buildings located in the proposed Delray Commercial Historic District are vacant. Most of these commercial properties are owned by absentee landlords and suffer from neglect. Grassroots neighborhood improvement efforts have been successful in slowing the decline.

Resources of the Delray Commercial Historic District

Fourteen buildings are located within the boundaries of the proposed district. While they are predominately commercial in nature, a few are associated with former social and ethnic clubs of Delray. Seven of the buildings are located along the north side of West Jefferson Avenue, at 8000, 8022, 8032, 8100, 8112, 8118, and 1828 (Figure 3.2.2-27). The remaining seven buildings are located on the south side of West Jefferson Avenue, at 7925, 8001-8005, 8015, 8035, 8051, 8129, and 8151 (Figure 3.2.2-28). Some of the buildings are now free-standing (due to nearby demolitions), but nonetheless are closely spaced. Rising in height from one to three stories, the buildings are exclusively constructed either fully or partially (faced) with brick (Figures 3.2.2-29 through 3.2.2-32). The overwhelming majority feature flat roofs incorporating stepped or curved parapets. Limestone and terra cotta are popularly used throughout the proposed district as building accents to add décor to the otherwise vernacular structures that do not conform to any recognizable architectural style. The buildings were either built as simple vernacular structures, with minimal regard for architectural style, or have been altered by successive remodeling episodes (which have removed once intact stylistic features). The biggest alterations have been the modification of storefronts; the filling of most window and door openings with concrete, cement block, and brick; the application of modern replacement siding (i.e. vinyl/aluminum siding, enamel panels, T-111 siding, wood shingles); replacement windows and doors (which has subsequently altered most fenestration patterns); and the addition of large awnings. Other architectural embellishments include brick corbelling, colored and/or glazed brick, and small stone decorations, such as finials and urns. Some of the buildings have cornerstones, datestones,



Figure 3.2.2-27. Streetscape of Proposed District, North Side of West Jefferson Avenue



Figure 3.2.2-28. Streetscape of Proposed District, South Side of West Jefferson Avenue



Figure 3.2.2-29. Streetscape of 7925-41, 8000-05, 8015-17, 8035, and 8051 West Jefferson Avenue



Figure 3.2.2-30. Streetscape of 8129 and 8149-51 West Jefferson Avenue



Figure 3.2.2-31. Streetscape of 8100, 8112, 8118, and 8128-30 West Jefferson Avenue



Figure 3.2.2-32. Streetscape of 8000-04, 8022, and 8032 West Jefferson Avenue

namestones, and original signage. A streetscape improvement in the 1970s-1980s installed multiple circular planters throughout the proposed district (Figure 3.2.2-33).

Several neighborhood businesses and abandoned buildings along West Jefferson Avenue, including a portion of the proposed district, house angels on the facade (Figure 3.2.2-34). This large-scale art project was headed by longtime artist, professor, and gallery operator Carl Kamulski. According to Kamulski, “The angels mourn what once was. It is hoped that they draw attention to what is now and what once was. The angels speak to not just the loss of a specific neighborhood or inner city neighborhoods in general, but to the way of life that was lost with them” (Klein 2004; Lowry 2004).

The following text provides a brief historical perspective of each of the 14 buildings located within the proposed district.

Blitz Building, 7925-7941 West Jefferson Avenue

The Blitz Building, constructed ca. 1907, is associated with Louis Blitz, a well-respected Delray businessman and owner of the Detroit City Glass Works (Figures 3.2.2-35 and 3.2.2-36). Blitz is believed to have constructed the building, as reflected by the building’s namestone. The structure has had a varied tenant history, including the following businesses: Summerfield and Hecht Furniture Company (Polk 1924-25:2242); Weil & Brothers Furniture Company (Polk 1928-29:2412); Kollenberg Furniture Company (Polk 1941:2433; 1956:1629). By the 1960s, however, the building was underutilized. It was vacant in 1964 (Polk 1964:267), but re-opened as the Comet Furniture Store in 1973 (Polk 1973:195). The building is presently vacant.

8000-8004 West Jefferson Avenue

The building at 8000 West Jefferson Avenue has historically served as a retail commercial building since its construction ca. 1900 (Figures 3.2.2-37 and 3.2.2-38). Occupants of the building through the years have included: Delray Drug Company (Polk 1924-25:2242); R & K Fashion Shop (Polk 1928-29:2412); Central Store Warehouse Appliance Shop (Polk 1936:2505); Franklin Furniture Company (1941:2433); Fox Furniture and Hardware Shop (Polk 1956:1629; 1964:267); and more recently, Fox Hardware and Appliance Shop (Polk 1973:195). The building is currently vacant.

Peninsular State Bank Building/Magyar Haz, 8001 – 8005 West Jefferson Avenue

The ca. 1905 building at 8001-8005 West Jefferson Avenue has had many names and housed many organizations through the years but was historically known as the Peninsular State Bank Building (8001) and Magyar Haz (Hungarian House, 8005) (Figure 3.2.2-39). Of architectural note is the building’s Magyar Haz sign, which is still intact (Figure 3.2.2-40).

According to Woodford (1974:158), in 1928, the Peninsular Savings Bank (owned by the Peninsular Electric Light and Power Company), was the third largest state bank with 30 operating branches, including the Delray Branch at 8001-8005 West Jefferson Avenue. The Magyar Haz was home to the Hungarian American Democratic Club. Located within the building for use by its members was a large ballroom, bar, and kitchen. These areas were open nights and weekends for members, who often holding dinners, programs, and dances. The building was also the location of the annual *Szureti Mulatsag* (Grape Festival), held behind the club for many years, and featured Hungarian music, dancing, and wines (Hauk-Abonyi and Horvath-Monrreal 1975:14).



Figure 3.2.2-33. Streetscape of Planters along West Jefferson Avenue



Figure 3.2.2-34. Delray Angels



Figure 3.2.2-35. Blitz Building, 7925-7941 West Jefferson Avenue, North and East Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-36. Blitz Building, 7925-7941 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-37. 8000-8004 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-38. 8000-8004 West Jefferson Avenue, South and West Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-39. Peninsular State Bank Building/Magyar Haz, 8001-8005
West Jefferson Avenue, North and East Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-40. Peninsular State Bank Building/Magyar Haz, 8001-8005
West Jefferson Avenue, Hungarian Club Sign

The 1936 Detroit City Directory lists the structure as the Gegus Building (Polk 1936:2505). In 1941, however, it is indicated as the Verhovay Building, with the following occupants: the Verhovay Insurance Association No. 356; Aladar Hamborsky, lawyer; Suzanne Popp, lawyer; Emory Stein, physician; Detroit Transit Mixed Concrete Company; Verhovay Club Association; Verhovay Insurance Association No. 336, 388, and 443; the Hungarian American Democratic Club, and two additional insurance offices (Polk 1941:2433). The Verhovay Association began meeting at 8001-8005 West Jefferson Avenue in 1939. The group was formed to foster and encourage better social relationships between its Hungarian members and American society through charitable, benevolent, cultural, athletic, social, patriotic, and educational activities and programs. The association's first board of directors, in 1939, included Andrew Toth (8009 Olivet Street), Gaspar Papp (8058 Lane Street), John Knopf (9825 Dearborn Street), Joseph Laczo (735 Sloan Street), and Andrew Azary (7231 South Street). Several years later, a second branch of the Verhovay Association was formed at 914 West End Avenue. In 1955 the organization changed its name to the Hungarian Social and Athletic Club (Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission 1939 and 1955). The Hungarian Women's Club and the Szatmarmegyei Association met at the building in 1951 (Wayne State University 1951:25).

The 1956, 1964, and 1973 Detroit City Directories also indicate the structure as the Verhovay Building (Polk 1956:1629; 1964:267; 1973:195). Tenants of the building changed through the years, and some of the more prominent occupants of the building included: in 1956, the American Hungarian New Radio Advertisers; in 1964, the Hungarian Social & Athletic Club (formerly known as the Verhovay Club); and in 1973, the Hungarian Social & Athletic Club, the Soltesz Realty Company and the Soltesz Insurance Agency (Polk 1956:1629; 1964:267; 1973:195). The building is currently vacant.

8015-8017 West Jefferson Avenue

The ca. 1916 commercial building at 8015 West Jefferson Avenue has historically housed various furniture stores through the years, and was initially known as the Gunsberg Brothers Furniture Store (Polk 1924-25:2242) (Figures 3.2.2-41 and 3.2.2-42). In 1924, Louis Gunsberg and Ignatz Kraus are indicated as the owners of the store, which featured furniture, carpets, and stoves (Polk 1924-25:969, 2232). The store remained in operation until 1936, when the Kollenberg Furniture Company moved in (Polk 1928-29:2412, 2433, 2505). By 1956, the building was known as the Lake Furniture Company (Polk 1956:1629). Both the 1964 and 1973 Detroit City Directories indicate the building as vacant, as it remains today.

Delray Theater, 8022 West Jefferson Avenue

The ca. 1911 structure at 8022 West Jefferson Avenue is the lone remnant of what was once known as the Delray Theater (Figures 3.2.2-43 and 3.2.2-44). Little published information is available about the Delray Theater, but for many years it stood adjacent to the Grande Theater, at 8024 West Jefferson Avenue. The Grande has been demolished, but is widely known for its association with Hungarian architect Henry Kohner, who altered/restored the building in 1921. According to early Sanborn maps, the footprint of the Delray Theater included the present structure, but also extended farther north to Burdeno Street (this portion has since been demolished). The demolished section probably encompassed the actual theater, while the existing structure may have been used as an entryway. The Delray Theater was located at 8022 West Jefferson Avenue from at least 1924-25, until 1956 (Polk 1924-25:2242; 1928-29:2412; 1936:2505; 1941:2433; 1956:1629). Both the 1964 and 1973 Detroit City Directories indicated the building as vacant (Polk 1964:267; 1973:196), as it remains today.



Figure 3.2.2-41. 8015-8017 West Jefferson Avenue, North and West Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-42. Datestone, 8015-8017 West Jefferson Avenue



Figure 3.2.2-43. Delray Theater, 8022 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-44. Delray Theater, 8022 West Jefferson Avenue, South and West Elevations

Delray Café, 8032 West Jefferson Avenue

Known as the Delray Café, the ca. 1908 building at 8032 West Jefferson Avenue is one of a few buildings in the proposed district that is presently occupied (Figures 3.2.2-45 and 3.2.2-46). The building has changed occupants very few times. During the mid-1920s, the building was known as the Delray Dry Goods Company Store (Polk 1924-25:2242). By 1936, however, the building was operating as the Joseph Silagi Restaurant (Polk 1936:2505). The property again changed hands by the beginning of the 1940s and was known as the Delray Café Beer Garden (Polk 1941:2433). Throughout the remainder of the twentieth century, and continuing today, the building has operated as the Delray Café, a tavern (Polk 1956:1629; 1964:268; 1973:196). For a short time it also housed the VFW Post No. 5668 (Polk 1956:1629).

8035 West Jefferson Avenue

The ca. 1902 building at 8035 West Jefferson Avenue has been the home to various commercial businesses (Figures 3.2.2-47 and 3.2.2-48). Occupants of the building through the years have included: John Pachy Billiards (Polk 1924-25:2242; Bela Benko, barber (Polk 1928-29:2412); Ignatz Kraus Furniture Store (Polk 1936:2505); Dorothy Woolf Furniture Store (Polk 1941:2433); and Morof and Sons Paint Store (Polk 1956:1629; 1964:268), which was originally located at 8157 West Jefferson Avenue (demolished). The 1973 Detroit City Directory lists the building as vacant (Polk 1973:196).

8051 West Jefferson Avenue

The ca. 1913 building at 8051 West Jefferson Avenue has also had a varied occupant history (Figure 3.2.2-49). Detroit City Directories indicate that the Kroger Grocer & Baking Company occupied the building for much of the 1920s (Polk 1924-25:2242; Polk 1928-29:2412). Beginning in the mid-1930s until at least the early 1960s, the building was utilized as a furniture shop, with the following tenants: Stop Exchange Furniture Store (Polk 1936:2505); Wein Furniture Company Store (Polk 1941:2433); and Mark Furniture Company Store (Polk 1956:1629). The building was vacant in 1964 (Polk 1964:268) but re-opened around 1973 as Michigan Cleaners (Polk 1973:196). The building is currently vacant.

8100 West Jefferson Avenue

The ca. 1926 building at 8100 West Jefferson Avenue is perhaps most prominently known as the Delray branch of the Detroit Exchange Bank (Figures 3.2.2-50 and 3.2.2-51). An interesting, intact feature of the building is the shell of a former clock, located on the façade (Figure 3.2.2-52). Occupants of the Delray Exchange Building through the years have included: a bowling alley and embroidery store (Polk 1924-25:2242); two real estate offices (Boross and Gatv Real Estate, and the Detroit Foreign Exchange Bureau Real Estate) and a lawyer (Earl D. Ledder) (Polk 1928-29:2412); the Detroit Exchange Bank (Polk 1929); Delray Business Exchange Real Estate Office, Aladar Hamborsky, lawyer, and *Szabadsag Daily* (Polk 1936:2505); Kulcsar Business Exchange Real Estate, Hungarian Radio Broadcasting, *Szabadsag Daily*, Jacob Sigel bowling (basement) (Polk 1941:2433); Delray Recreation Bowling Alley and Kulcsar Business Exchange Real Estate Office (Polk 1956:1629); Delray Recreation Billiards and Kulcsar Business Exchange Real Estate Office (1964:268); and Kulcsar Business Exchange real estate (Polk 1973:168).



Figure 3.2.2-45. Delray Café, 8032 West Jefferson Avenue, South and West Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-46. Mural, Delray Café, 8032 West Jefferson Avenue, West Elevation



Figure 3.2.2-47. 8035 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-48. 8035 West Jefferson Avenue, North and East Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-49. 8051 West Jefferson Avenue, North and East Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-50. 8100 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-51. 8100 West Jefferson Avenue, South and East Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-52. Former Clock, 8100 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade

8112 West Jefferson Avenue

Little is known about the commercial history of the ca. 1917 building located at 8112 West Jefferson Avenue (Figure 3.2.2-53). In 1924, Herman Gottlieb, a painter, operated a small studio in the building (Polk 1924-25:2242). By 1936, however, Benjamin Lachman had opened a jewelry store in the building (Polk 1936:2505). Other occupants through the years have included John Czamadia (Polk 1956:1629), and John Gray (Polk 1964:268). No occupants were listed in 1973. The building is currently vacant.

8118 West Jefferson Avenue

Very little published information is available about the ca. 1914 building at 8118 West Jefferson Avenue (Figure 3.2.2-54). The Benjamin Kantor Dry Goods Store occupied the building in 1924 (Polk 1924-25:2242). Between 1928 and 1964, various people either lived or worked in the building (no occupations listed). The building was vacant by 1973, as it remains today.

Gunsberg Building, 8128-8130 West Jefferson Avenue

The ca. 1916 building at 8128 West Jefferson Avenue is named for the Gunsberg family, who operated the Gunsberg Provision Company (Figures 3.2.2-55 through 3.2.2-57). The company specialized in kosher sausages and meat products. The family, who also owned a furniture store at 8015-8017 West Jefferson Avenue, only occupied the building for a short time. By 1936, the structure was occupied by the Isaac Henig Furniture Store (Polk 1936:2506). The Henig family relocated to the building from its prior address of 8148 West Jefferson Avenue (Polk 1929). Detroit City Directories indicate that by 1941, the name of the Henig family store had been changed to the Isaac Henig Dry Goods Store (Polk 1941:8130). Beginning in 1941, and continuing to the present, the building has become more residential in character. Clyde Bonar was also listed as an occupant of the building in 1941 (Polk 1941:2433). The 1956 occupants of the building included Gabriel Ziegenlaub and Shirley Lasley (Polk 1956:1629), indicating that perhaps the building was divided into apartments. The building was vacant in 1964 and 1973 (Polk 1964:268; 1973:168). While the majority of the building is vacant at present, it appears that a portion of the structure is used for residential purposes.

8129 West Jefferson Avenue

The building at 8129 West Jefferson Avenue likely dates to ca. 1922 (Figures 3.2.2-58 and 3.2.2-59). Little is known about the commercial history of the building, which has housed numerous commercial businesses through the years, including the Leo Kormendv Restaurant (Polk 1928-29:2412) and Frank Wasserlauf, barber (Polk 1936:2506; 1941:2433). In 1956, seven organizations occupied the building, including: *American-Hungarian Peoples Choice* Newspaper; Delray Insurance and Travel Agency; a lawyer; Woodmen of the World (WOW) Life Insurance Society; WOW Highland Park Camp No. 215; WOW Hungarian Camp No. 189; and WOW Victory Camp No. 1945 (Polk 1956:1629). The building was vacant in 1973, as it remains today.

8149-8151 West Jefferson Avenue

The building at 8151 West Jefferson Avenue likely dates to ca. 1910 (Figures 3.2.2-60 and 3.2.2-61). Little is known about the commercial history of the building, which has housed numerous commercial businesses through the years, including: Babas Music Store (Polk 1928-29:2412); Edward Waski Bedding Store (Polk 1936:2506); West Detroit Realty Company (Polk 1941:1897); and Arthur Kurtz Insurance Agency (Polk 1941:1897, 2433). The Fodor Radio and



Figure 3.2.2-53. 8112 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-54. 8118 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-55. Gunsberg Building, 8128-8130 West Jefferson Avenue, South and East Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-56. Gunsberg Building, 8128-8130 West Jefferson Avenue, South and West Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-57. Gunsberg Nameplate, 8128-8130 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-58. 8129 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-59. 8129 West Jefferson Avenue, North and East Elevations



Figure 3.2.2-60. 8149-8151 West Jefferson Avenue, Façade



Figure 3.2.2-61. 8149-8151 West Jefferson Avenue, North and East Elevations

Television Store occupied the building from at least 1956 until 1973, when it was listed as vacant (Polk 1956:1630; 1973:268). A portion of the building at present may be occupied as a residential unit.

Significance

The proposed Delray Commercial District is locally significant under Criterion A (events) for its association with the commercial, ethnic, and social history of the once prominent central business district of Delray, and southwest Detroit. Considered by many residents of Delray in the early twentieth century as “downtown,” this portion of West Jefferson Avenue was once a thriving central business district boasting tightly packed restaurants, movie theaters, furniture, clothing, grocery, and hardware stores, banks, pharmacies, lawyers’ and physicians’ offices, social and ethnic clubs, and even a bowling alley and outdoor beer garden. Its development and growth directly coincide with that of Detroit’s development as an important industrial area. Although somewhat deteriorated, the district has sufficient continuity to suggest its historic era, and the buildings still standing remain a testament to the former commercial history of downtown Delray. Although changes to the building fabric of the proposed district have somewhat diminished the integrity of materials, and vacant lots have altered the integrity of setting, the district retains integrity of location, design, feeling and association.

3.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The DRIC above-ground study area survey resulted in the documentation of approximately 1,026 pre-1957 primary structures (Table 3.3-1). For the purposes of this survey, the term primary refers to the main dwellings of a property, and, unless otherwise noted, does not include ancillary structures (e.g., garages, outbuildings).

Table 3.3-1 Approximate Number of Pre-1957 Above-Ground Resources, Tiers 1 and 2

Resource Type	Tier 1	Tier 2	Total
Residential	454	369	823
Commercial	112	17	129
Industrial	27	2	29
Religious	12	1	13
Fire	12	6	18
Residential/Commercial	4	3	7
Government/Public	1	2	3
Social/Ethnic	2	---	2
Educational	1	---	1
Funerary	1	---	1
Total	626	400	1,026

CCRG recommends that 20 properties/complexes and three multi-property historic districts within the proposed DRIC study area are eligible for listing on the NRHP (Table 3.3-2). The remaining architectural resources in the DRIC study area lack significance and/or integrity and are not eligible for the NRHP.

Thirteen resources are located in Tier 1, four are located in Tier 2, and three are located in Tier 3 (Table 3.3-2). The first proposed historic district is located in Tier 1. The West Lafayette Boulevard Rowhouse District is located on Detroit’s Southwest side, in an area just outside of the Delray neighborhood, and directly north of the Fisher Freeway (I-75) service drive. Centered on West Lafayette Boulevard, the district is bounded on the west by an alley located directly west of

Military Avenue and Cavalry Street on the east. The district's north-south boundaries extend only as far as the lots fronting on West Lafayette Boulevard (Appendix B:4, 10). Residential, commercial, religious, and social property types generally surround the buildings to the north, east, and west. The Fisher Freeway (I-75) service drive is located directly south of the district. The proposed West Lafayette Boulevard Rowhouse District is potentially important to Detroit's architectural history, as it contains a small concentration of rarely seen rowhouses dating to the early twentieth century. Although vernacular, the buildings were constructed at the height of Detroit's industrial boom as a way to provide affordable, worker-class housing within walking distance to many of the area's industries or public transportation facilities. The rowhouses are a unique focal point of West Lafayette Boulevard, are well-preserved, and maintain a high degree of building integrity.

Table 3.3-2 Above-Ground Properties Recommended Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Name	Tier	NRHP Criteria
Detroit Union Produce Terminal	1	A, C
Michigan Bell Telephone Vinewood Dial Office Building	1	A, C
Fort Street/Green Street Detroit Police Station	1	A, C
Findlater Masonic Temple/Salon El Bosque	1	A, C
Southwestern High School	1	A, C
Olivet Presbyterian/Old Landmark Church of God in Christ	1	A, C
Detroit Savings Bank/George International Building	1	A, C
Berwalt Manor Apartment Building	1	C
Roberts Brass Manufacturing Company Building	1	A, C
Military Avenue Evangelical Presbyterian Church	1	A
St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church	1	A
Kovacs Bar	1	A
Motz's Burgers	1	A
West Lafayette Boulevard Rowhouse Historic District	1	C
Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mills Complex	2	A, C
Mistersky Power Station Complex	2	A
Detroit Fire Department Engine Company No. 29	2	A
Detroit Harbor Terminal Building	2	A, C
Holy Cross Hungarian Roman Catholic Church Complex†	3	A, C
Szent Janos Gor Kath. Magyar Templom/Jehovah Jireh	3	C
St. John Cantius Polish Catholic Church Complex	3	A, C
Delray Community Historic District	3	A
Delray Commercial Historic District	3	A

†Recommended for individual listing and as a contributing resource in the Delray Community Historic District

The second proposed historic district, the Delray Community Historic District, was identified in Tier 3. The recommended district is bounded by Leigh Street to the west, Copland, Jefferson and Barnes Streets to the south, West End Street to the east, and Melville and Sire Streets to the north. The district is bisected by Dearborn Avenue (Figures 3.2.2-6). The proposed Delray Community Historic District is locally significant as a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century ethnic working-class neighborhood of Detroit. The district contains resources associated with the industrial, commercial, residential, ethnic, religious, and social history of Delray (Table 3.3-3), which developed as an industrial area that attracted thousands of immigrants to work in the local factories. Working-class residents employed by the various industries, many of whom were immigrants from Eastern Europe, settled in the surrounding residential neighborhoods. Most of the buildings that make up the proposed Delray Community Historic District are reminders of the once vibrant ethnic community that inhabited them. The neighborhood's story is written in its

irregular street pattern and the density of its development, the narrow lots supporting one (sometimes two) dwellings, the taverns and small businesses interspersed among the modest dwellings, and the unpretentious buildings that expanded with their owners' prosperity. The period of significance began in the early 1880s, which coincides with the construction of roads and rail lines and further development of industry. The period of significance ends in 1957, the date that marks the completion of the evolution of the historic immigrant neighborhood.

**Table 3.3-3 Approximate Number of Contributing Resources,
Proposed Delray Community Historic District**

Resource Type	Number
Residential	92
Religious	5
Commercial	3
Social/Ethnic	1
Unknown	1
Total	102

The third proposed historic district, the Delray Commercial Historic District, is also located in Tier 3. The recommended district is centered along West Jefferson Avenue, between Sloan Street (on the west), and West End Avenue (on the east). The district extends slightly east of West End, and the north-south boundaries extend only as far as the lots fronting on West Jefferson Avenue (Figure 3.2.2-6). The proposed Delray Commercial Historic District is locally significant for its association with the commercial, ethnic, and social history of the once prominent central business district of Delray and southwest Detroit. Considered by many residents of Delray in the early twentieth century as “downtown,” this portion of West Jefferson Avenue was once a thriving central business district boasting tightly packed restaurants, movie theaters, furniture, clothing, grocery, and hardware stores, banks, pharmacies, lawyers’ and physicians’ offices, social and ethnic clubs, and even a bowling alley and outdoor beer garden. Its development and growth directly coincide with that of Detroit’s development as an important industrial area. Although somewhat deteriorated, the district has sufficient continuity to suggest its historic era, and the buildings still standing remain a testament to the former commercial history of downtown Delray.

The intent of this study is to aid in project planning by identifying possibly significant above-ground resources within the DRIC study area. Until the precise placement of the new bridge, the plaza, and the access roads are established, the project effects cannot be determined for each resource; however, historically significant resources within and near the DRIC study area will experience project effects. Within Tier 1, resources could experience a range of project impacts, including visual, acoustic, and access (i.e., indirect) impacts, and demolition (i.e., direct) impacts. Because of its proximity to the DRIC study area and its location on the Detroit River, the NRHP-listed Ft. Wayne will almost certainly experience indirect and possibly direct impacts from the project. The second NRHP-listed resource within the DRIC study area, the Frank Beard School, is situated on the north side of the Fisher Freeway (I-75) and, therefore, any impacts resulting from the proposed undertaking will be decreased by both distance and the intervening presence of the expressway. Resources in Tiers 2 and 3 will experience visual and acoustic impacts, and accessibility may become an issue. Although possible, direct impacts are less likely to occur to the resources in Tiers 2 and 3.

4.0 REFERENCES

AT&T

Corporate History. Electronic document, <http://www.att.com/gen/investor-relations?pid=5711>.

Abonyi, M. H. and J. A. Anderson

1977 *Hungarians of Detroit*. Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University, Detroit.

Anonymous

1813 *Map of the Detroit River and Adjacent Country*. John Melish, Philadelphia.

Aprahamian, A. R.

1959 The Armenians of Detroit. Master's thesis. Graduate Council of Wayne State University, Detroit.

Ashlee, L.

2005 *Traveling Through Time: A Guide to Michigan's Historical Markers*. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.

Badaczewski, D.

2002 *Poles in Michigan*. Michigan State University Press, Lansing.

Bald, F. C.

1948 *Detroit's First American Decade: 1796 to 1805*. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.

Barcus, F.

1946 *Communities Absorbed by Detroit*. Map. Frank Barcus, no place of publication.

Base, M.

1970 The Development of Detroit 1701-1920: A Planning Document. Unpublished research report. Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University, Detroit.

Baulch, V. M.

1946 Detroit's Fort Wayne Under Siege. Rearview Mirror, *Detroit News*. Electronic document, <http://info.detnews.com/history/story/index.cfm?id=125&category=locations>, accessed May 26, 2007.

Belden, H.

1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wayne, Michigan*. H. Belden and Company, Chicago.

Beynon, E. D.

1936 Social Mobility and Social Distance Among Hungarian Immigrants in Detroit. *The American Journal of Sociology* 41(4).

1937 Hungarians of Michigan. *Michigan History* 21.

- Bigony, B. A.
1977 A Brief History of Native Americans in the Detroit Area. *Michigan History* 61(2):135-163. Lansing.
- Blumenson, J. J-G.
1983 *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*. American Association for State and Local History, Nashville.
- Board of Education of the City of Detroit (BECD)
1967 *Histories of the Public Schools of Detroit, Vol. 1*. The Board of Education of the City of Detroit, Detroit.
- Booza, J.
2004 Recent Immigration Trends in Southeast Michigan. In *Profitwise News and Views*. Wayne State University Center for Urban Studies, Detroit.
- Bresser's Cross-Index Company
1989 *Bresser's Cross-Index Directory of the City of Detroit*. Bresser's Cross-Index Directroy Company, Detroit.
- Bristol, M. A. B.
1908 Reminiscences of the Northwest. *Wisconsin Historical Collections* 8:293-308.
- Brooks, J.
1975 *Telephone: The First Hundred Years*. Harper and Row, New York.
- Burton, C. M.
1930 *History of Wayne County and the City of Detroit, Michigan*. S. J. Clark, Detroit.
- Burton, M. A. and J. Greusel
1909 Lewis Bond Papers. *Historical Collections and Researches Made by the Michigan Pioneer and Historic Society* 37:421-507. Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Lansing.
- Burton Historical Collections (BHC)
1873 Local History File, Drawer 28. Detroit Public Library, Detroit.
2006 Detroit Neighborhoods – Delray. Burton Historical Collection Subject Files. Detroit Public Library, Detroit.
- Buysse, R. J.
1973 *Official Port of Detroit World Handbook*. Detroit-Wayne Port Commission and Fourth Seacoast Publishing Company, Detroit.
- Cardinal Rating Organization
2007 Detroit Cardinal Unveils Sweeping Parish Reorganization. Electronic article, http://www.cardinalrating.com/cardinal_57_article_3544.htm, accessed April 24, 2007. From [Detroit] *Free Press* 29 March 2006.

- Catlin, G. B.
1926 *The Story of Detroit*. The Detroit News, Detroit.
- Cave, K. A.
2002 Rouge River Gateway Project, Restoration of an Urban River. Rouge River Project. Electronic document, <http://www.rougeriver.com/pdfs/wetlands/WATERSHED2002-02.pdf>, accessed May 2007.
- Cinematour
2006 Grande Theater. Electronic document, <http://cinematour.com/tour/us/13217.html>, accessed July 27, 2007.
- City of Detroit Assessing
2007 Online Property Tax Lookup System. Electronic document, <https://is.bsasoftware.com/bsa.is/default.aspx>, accessed December 2007.
- City of Detroit Finance Department
1947 Detroit Renaissance Zones, Southwest/Delray Area. Electronic document, <http://www.ci.detroit.mi.us/renzones/delray.htm>, accessed May 31, 2007.
- City of Detroit Online Property Tax Lookup System
2007
- Cohen, I. J.
2003 *Echoes of Detroit's Jewish Communities: A History*. City Vision Publishing, Laingsburg, Michigan.
- Colby, F. M.
1921 Housing. *New International Year Book, 1920*. Dodd, Meade, New York.
- Colby, F. M., A. L. Churchill, and H. S. Krans
1916 Coke. *New International Year Book, 1915*. Dodd, Meade, New York.
- Collot, G. H. V.
1796 *Plan Topographique du Detroit et des Eaux qui Formet la Jonction du lac Erie avec la lac St. clair*. Copies on file, Detroit Public Library and Detroit Historical Museum, Detroit.
- Comerica
n.d. Company History. Electronic document, <http://www.comerica.com/vgn-ext-templating/v/index.jsp?vgnextoid=c1a9788635bd2010VgnVCM1000004302a8c0RCRD> accessed April 27, 2007.
- Conant, H. A.
1886 *Census of the State of Michigan, 1884*. Department of State, Lansing.
- Davies, P. J.
n.d. *Real Estate in American History*. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C.

- Deloria, V. and K. Kickingbird
 1973 Treaty of September 8, 1815 (7 Stat. 131). In *Treaties and Agreements of the Chippewa Indians*, pp. 18-25. Institute for the Development of Indian Law, Washington, D.C.
- Demeter, C. S. and B. A. Smith.
 1992 *Archaeological Phase III investigations of the Cargo Inspection Facility, Ambassador Bridge Border Station (20WN926), Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan*. Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., Jackson, Michigan.
- Demeter, C. S. and D. Weir
 2006 *Background and Land Use History of the Detroit River International Crossing (DRIC) Project, Detroit, Michigan*. Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., Jackson, Michigan.
- Detroit Advertiser and Tribune*
 1867 Important Building Improvement, 32(132):1.
- Detroit, City of
 1922 *Annual Report for the City of Detroit for the Year 1922*. City of Detroit, Detroit.
 1926 *Annual Report for the City of Detroit for the Year 1926*. City of Detroit, Detroit.
 1929 *Annual Report for the City of Detroit for the Year 1929*. City of Detroit, Detroit.
 1930 *Annual Report for the City of Detroit for the Year 1930*. City of Detroit, Detroit.
 1947 *Proposed Generalized Land Use Plan*. City Planning Commission, Detroit.
- Detroit Edison Company
 1953 *Partners in Progress*. Detroit Edison Company, Detroit.
- Detroit Fire Fighters
 2007 Fire House history. Electronic document, www.detroitfirefighters.net/engine_companies.htm, accessed August 20, 2007.
- Detroit Free Press*
 1929 Huge New Produce Terminal Opens Doors Tomorrow. 30 June:1. Detroit.
- Detroit Historic District Commission (DHDC)
 2007a Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills. Electronic document, http://www.ci.detroit.mi.us/historic/districts/detroit_copper.pdf, accessed May 25, 2007.
 2007b Frank H. Beard School. Electronic document, http://www.ci.detroit.mi.us/historic/districts/beard_school.pdf, accessed May 25, 2007.
 2007c James McMillan School. Electronic document, http://www.ci.detroit.mi.us/historic/districts/mcmillan_school.pdf, accessed May 25, 2007.

- Detroit Historic District Commission (DHDC)
 2007 Commercial Design Guidelines. Electronic document, http://www3.ci.detroit.mi.us/historic/pdfs/commercial_guidelines.pdf, accessed May 8, 2007.
- Detroit Historical Museum (DHM)
 2007 Exploring Detroit's Ethnic Heritage. Lesson 5. *Telling Detroit's Story*. Electronic document, <http://www.detroithistorical.org/learningcenter/resources.asp>, accessed May 2007.
- Detroit Historical Society
 2007 Historic Fort Wayne. Electronic document, <http://www.detroithistorical.org/aboutus/fortwayne.asp>, accessed May 25, 2007.
- Detroit News*
 1926 Detroit Railway and Harbor Terminal. 11 April:26.
 1929 Scotten Police Station Abandoned. 28 February:44.
 1954 Golden Jubilee Observed by Oldest Magyar Church. 24 October:54.
 2005 Church Anniversary Celebration Planned. 30 August.
- Detroit Public Library (DPL)
 1953 *Detroit In Its World Setting: A 250-Year Chronology 1701-1951*. Detroit Public Library, Detroit.
- Detroit Times*
 1929 New Police Station Opens. 1 March:29.
- Detroit Tribune*
 1872 *The Michigan Almanac, 1872*. Detroit Tribune, Detroit.
- Dixon, J.
 1998 Neglected In The Zone: Delray Residents Battle To Save A Once-Thriving Neighborhood From A Mostly Industrial Future. *Detroit Free Press* 20 January:B1-2.
- Duchscherer, P. and D. Keister
 1995 *The Bungalow: America=s Arts and Crafts Home*. Penguin Studio, New York.
- Dunnigan, B. C.
 2001 *Frontier Metropolis: Picturing Early Detroit, 1701-1838*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.
- Edwards, R.
 1880 *Industries of Michigan: City of Detroit*. Historical Publishing Company, New York.

- Esparanza, S.
2007 Parishoners at St. John Cantius Prepare of Church's Final Days. *Detroit News* 10 June 2007. Electronic document, <http://www.detnews.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=2007706100336>
- Farley, R. and J. Mullin
2007a St. John Cantius Roman Catholic Church. Electronic document, <http://www.detroit1701.org/St.%20John%20Cantius.html>, accessed April 24, 2007.
2007b Chauncey Hurlbut Memorial Gate. Electronic document, <http://www.detroit1701.org/Hurlbut.htm>, accessed April 2007.
2007c Hubbard Farms Historic District. Electronic document, <http://www.detroit1701.org/HubbardFarms.htm>, accessed June 2007.
- Farmer, S.
1890 *History of Detroit and Wayne County and Early Michigan*. Silas Farmer, Detroit.
- Ferry, W. H.
1968 *The Buildings of Detroit*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.
- Garfield, L and Wyatt, B.
1986 Architecture: Vernacular Forms. In *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Vol. 2, B. Wyatt, editor, pp. 3-1 to 3-14. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
- Gavrilovich, P. and B. McGraw
2001 *The Detroit Almanac: 300 Years of Live In the Motor City*. Detroit Free Press, Detroit.
- Glazer, S.
1965 *Detroit, A Study in Urban Development*. Bookman Associates, Inc., New York.
- Godfrey, B.
1986 Architecture: Architectural Styles. In *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Vol. II, edited by B. Wyatt, pp. 2-1 through 2-43. Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
- Godzak, R.
1999 *Archdiocese of Detroit*. Arcadia Publishing, Chicago.
2000 *Make Straight the Path: A 300 Year Pilgrimage, Archdiocese of Detroit*. Editions du Signe, Strasbourg, France.
2004 *Images of America: Catholic Churches of Detroit*. Arcadia Publishing, South Carolina.
- Gordon, S. C.
1992 *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.

- Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce
 1970 *Port of Detroit Directory & Facilities*. Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce and Port of Detroit Operators Association, Detroit.
- Greeley, A.
 1810 *Plan of Private Claims in Michigan Territory*. Copy maintained at the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, Detroit.
- Greene, V.
 1981 Poles. *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge.
- Greusel, J., Jr.
 1915 Joseph Greusel. *Michigan Historical Collections* 39:378-386. Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing.
- Gurda, J.
 1999 *Making of Milwaukee*. Milwaukee County Historical Society, Milwaukee
- Hauk-Abonyi, M. and M. Horvath-Monrreal
 1975 *Touring Ethnic Delray*. Field Trip Series Tour Number 6. Southeast Michigan Regional Ethnic Heritage Studies Center, Detroit.
- Historic Designation Advisory Board (HDAB)
 1993 Proposed Hubbard Farms Historic District Final Report. In *Detroit's Local Historic Districts Study Reports*. Historic Designation Advisory Board, Detroit.
- 1999 Proposed James McMillan School Historic District Final Report. Typescript on file with the City of Detroit Historic District Commission, Detroit.
- 2001 Military Streets Study Area. Typescript on file Historic Designation Advisory Board, Detroit.
- Holli, M. G.
 1969 *Reform in Detroit: Hazen S. Pingree and Urban Politics*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Holleman, T. J. and J. P. Gallagher
 1978 *Smith, Hinchman & Grylls: 125 Years of Architecture and Engineering, 1853-1978*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.
- Holmes, G.K. and J.S. Lord
 1896 *Report on Farms and Homes: Proprietorship and Indebtness in the United States at the Eleventh Census, 1890*. Census Office, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.
- Howe, J.
 2003 *Houses of Worship: An Identification Guide to the History and Styles of American Religious Architecture*. Thunder Bay Press, San Diego.

- Hunt, W. C.
 1913 *Thirteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1910*. Population [:] Alabama-Montana. Volume 2. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.
- 1922 *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920*. Population [:] Alabama-Montana. Volume 2. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.
- Huseby-Darvas, E. V.
 2003 *Hungarians in Michigan*. Michigan State University Press, Lansing.
- Hyde, C. K.
 1980 *Detroit: An Industrial History Guide*. Detroit Historical Society, Detroit.
- King, T. F.
 2003 *Places That Count: Traditional Cultural Properties in Cultural Resource Management*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
- Klein, S.
 2004 Los Angeles del Delray. *Metro Times* 14 April 2004. Electronic document, www.metrotimes.com/editorial/printstory.asp?id=6122, accessed August 7, 2006.
- Klug, T.
 1999 *Railway Cars, Bricks, and Salt: The Industrial History of Southwest Detroit Before the Auto*. Presentation at Marygrove College, Detroit, Michigan.
- Leake, P.
 1912 *History of Detroit*. Lewis Publishing, Chicago.
- Lockbiler, D.
 1973 *Detroit's Coming of Age 1873 to 1973*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.
- Lodge, J.
 1949 *I Remember Detroit*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.
- Lowry, K.
 2006 Delray Angels Installation is a Memorial to Urban Neighborhood. *News Herald*. Electronic document, www.thenewsherald.com/stories/040704/lif_20040405002.shtml, accessed August 22, 2006.
- Lowrie, W. and M. St. Clair Clarke
 1832 Land Titles in Michigan Territory. In *American State Papers: Public Lands*, Vol. 1, pp. 305-557. Gales and Seaton, Washington, D.C.
- McAlester, V. and L. McAlester
 1984 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York

- McLennan, M. S.
 1987 Identifying House Types. Ms. On file, Historic Preservation Program, Department of Geography and Geology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti.
- Maher, J.
 1996 *Celebrating the Struggle: The Life and Spirit of All Saints Parish*. All Saints Church, Detroit, Michigan.
- Marquis, A. N.
 1908 *Book of Detroiters: A Biographical Dictionary of Leading Living Men of the City of Detroit*. A.N. Marquis & Company, Chicago.
- Martin, E. A.
 1993 *Detroit and the Great Migration: 1916-1929*. Bentley Historical Library Printing Services, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- Massey, J. C. and S. Maxwell
 1995 The All-American Family House. *Old House Journal*. November/ December: 28-33.
- Maybury, W. C.
 1900 *Second Annual Message of William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, to the Common Council*. Thomas Smith Press, City Printers, Detroit.
- Meints, G. M.
 2001 *Michigan Railroads and Railroad Companies*. Michigan State University Press, East Lansing.
- Metro Times*
 2002 Small-Town Appeal. Back Words Archives, *Metro Times*. October 1.
- Michigan Bell*
 1929 Another Dial Type Central Office Structure Planned for Detroit. March 30(11):3.
 1930 Vinewood 1, Detroit's Sixteenth Dial Office, Is Placed in Service. August 31(12):8.
- Michigan Bell Telephone Company
 1969 *History of the Telephone in Michigan*. Michigan Bell Telephone, Detroit
 1984-94 Michigan Bell Telephone Company Annual Reports. Michigan Bell Telephone, Detroit.
- Michigan Contractor and Builder*
 1928 Announcement: Construction of Fort Street/Green Street Police Station. 30 June, 22(47):14.
 1930 Fast Work on Fort Street Telephone Exchange. 9 August, 30(25):10.
- Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission
 1939 Verhovay Club, Articles of Incorporation. Lansing.

- 1955 Verhovay Club, Certificate of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation. Lansing.
- Michigan Historical Records Survey Project
- 1940 Inventory of the Church Archives of Michigan: African Methodist Episcopal Church Michigan Conference. Bound typescript maintained at the Library of Michigan, Lansing. Work Projects Administration, Detroit.
- 1948 Inventory of the Church and Synagogue Archives of Michigan: Jewish Bodies. Bound typescript maintained at the Library of Michigan, Lansing. Work Projects Administration, Detroit.
- Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society (MPHS)
- 1892 Haldimand Papers. *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* 19:296-675.
- Michigan State Historic Preservation Office (MSHPO)
- 2007a Fort Wayne. Historic Sites Online. Electronic document, <http://www.mcgi.state.mi.us/hso/>, accessed May 25, 2007.
- 2007b Ralph J. Bunche Birthplace Informational Site. Historic Sites Online. Electronic document, <http://www.mcgi.state.mi.us/hso/>, accessed May 25, 2007.
- 2007c Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mills. Historic Sites Online. Electronic document, <http://www.mcgi.state.mi.us/hso/>, accessed May 25, 2007.
- New York Central Railroad System
- n.d. History of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Detroit River Tunnel Company. From the 1913 Annual Report of the New York Central Railroad System. Electronic document, <http://web.archive.org/web/20011115074648/www.railroad.net/nyc/mc.html>, accessed June 28, 2007.
- Nobel Foundation
- 1950 Ralph Bunche: The Nobel Peace Prize 1950. From 1972 *Nobel Lectures, Peace 1926-1950*, Frederick W. Hoberman, editor. Elsevier Publishing, Amsterdam. Electronic document, http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1950/bunche-bio.html, accessed May 25, 2007.
- Nolan, J.
- 2000 Bob-Lo Island. *The Detroit News*. September 6.
- Parker, P.
- 1993 What You Do and How You Think. Cultural Resource Management Volume 1, National Park Service, Washington D.C.
- Parker, P. and T. F. King
- n.d. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin 38. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

- Pepper, J.
1984 Delray. *Detroit Free Press* 18 October:3A-4A.
- Phenix, W. P.
1981 Never a Shot in Anger. *Michigan History Magazine* May/June 1981.
- Polk, R. L.
1891 *Detroit City Directory for 1891*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1894 *Detroit City Directory for 1894*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1896 *Detroit City Directory for 1896*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1898 *Detroit City Directory for 1898*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1901 *Detroit City Directory for 1901*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1905 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory*. R. L. Polk, Detroit.
1907 *Detroit City Directory for 1907*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1911 *Detroit City Directory for 1911*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1912 *Detroit City Directory for 1912*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1913 *Detroit City Directory for 1913*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1915 *Detroit City Directory for 1915*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1917 *Detroit City Directory for 1917*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1918 *Detroit City Directory for 1918*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1919 *Detroit City Directory for 1919*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1921 *Detroit City Directory for 1921*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1924 *Detroit City Directory for 1924*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1925 *Detroit City Directory for 1925*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1926 *Detroit City Directory for 1926*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
1927 *Detroit City Directory for 1927*. R.L. Polk, Detroit
1928 *Detroit City Directory for 1928*. R.L. Polk, Detroit
1929 *Detroit City Directory for 1931*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.

- 1936 *Detroit City Directory for 1936*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- 1937 *Detroit City Directory for 1927*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- 1939 *Detroit City Directory for 1939*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- 1941 *Detroit City Directory for 1941*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- 1954 *Detroit City Directory for 1954*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- 1956 *Detroit City Directory for 1956*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- 1964 *Detroit City Directory for 1964*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- 1968 *Detroit City Directory for 1968*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- 1972 *Detroit City Directory for 1972*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- 1973 *Detroit City Directory for 1973*. R.L. Polk, Detroit.
- Poppeliers, J., S. A. Chambers, and N. Schwartz
 1977 *What Style Is It? The National Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation*, Washington, D.C.
- Poremba, D. L.
 1998 *Images of Detroit, 1860-1899*. Arcadia Publishing, Chicago.
- Pound, A.
 1940 *Detroit, Dynamic City*. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York.
- Prescott, G.A.
 1906 *Census of the State of Michigan, 1904*. Population (Volume 1). Wynkoop Hallenback Crawford Company, Lansing.
- Pulitzer, J.
 1905 *The World Almanac and Encyclopedia 1905*. Press Publishing, New York.
- Rapoport, A.
 1969 *House Form and Culture*. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Miller, R. C.
 1957 *Kilowatts at Work: A History of the Detroit Edison Company*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.
- Reisser, C.
 1997 *Immigrants and House Form in Northeast Milwaukee, 1885 – 1916*. Master's thesis, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee.
- Romig, W.
 1986 *Michigan Place Names*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.

- Rootsweb
 2007 West Side of Detroit Polonia. Electronic document,
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~miwayne/westside.htm>, accessed April 24, 2007.
- Ross, J.
 2001 Parents at McMillan Promise to Oppose Shutdown of School. *Detroit News* 6 April:A9.
- Ross, R. B. and G. B. Catlin
 1898 *Landmarks of Wayne County and Detroit*. Higginson Book Company, Salem, Massachusetts.
- St. James Press
 1998 *International Directory of Company Histories*. Vol. 20. St. James Press.
- Sanborn Map Company
 1897 *Insurance Maps of Detroit*. Vol. 5. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
 1910 *Insurance Maps of Detroit*. Vol. 5. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
 1921 *Insurance Maps of Detroit*. Vol 5. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
 1923 *Insurance Maps of Detroit, Michigan* (Revised 1950). Vol. 5. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
 1978 *Insurance Maps of Detroit, Michigan* (Revised 1992). Vol. 5. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
- Schramm, J. E., W. H. Henning and R. R. Andrews
 1984 *When Eastern Michigan Rode the Rails*. Interurban Press, Glendale, California.
- Schramm, J.E., W. H. Henning, and T. J. Dworman
 1978 *Detroit's Street Railways, 1922-1956*. Bulletin 120, Central Electric Railfans' Association, Chicago.
- Scott, G.
 2001 *Detroit Beginnings, Early Villages and Old Neighborhoods*. Detroit Retired City Employees Association Press, Detroit.
- Sinclair, R.
 1970 *The Face of Detroit: A Spatial Analysis*. Department of Geography, Wayne State University, Detroit.
- Skendzel, E. A.
 1980 *Detroit's Pioneer Mexicans: A Historical Study of the Mexican Colony in Detroit*. Littlefield Press, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
- Slater, C.
 1972 State Marks Birthplace of Ralph Bunche. *Detroit News* 21 February:C1.

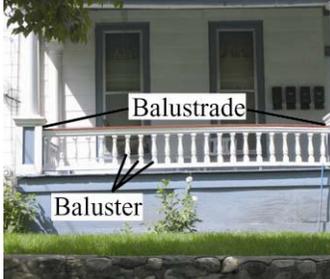
- Standard Oil Company
 1934 *Standard Oil Company (Indiana) 1934 Official Road Map, Detroit and Environs*. H. M. Gousha, Chicago.
- Stanfel, A.
 2002 Rays of Hope in Delray. *Metro Times* 6 June 2002. Electronic document, www.metrotimes.com/editorial/printstory.asp?id=3331, accessed August 7, 2006.
- State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
 2000 *Michigan's Historic Sites Online*. 6 September.
- Truesdell, L. E.
 1942 *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940*. Population [:] Number of Inhabitants. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.
 1943 *Housing Analytical Maps, Block Statistics*. Detroit, Michigan. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. WPA War Services, New York.
- Valdes, D. N.
 1982 *Pueblo Mexicano en Detroit y Michigan: A Social History*. Wayne State University, Detroit.
- Van Wagoner, M. D.
 1937 *Street Traffic: City of Detroit, 1936-1937*. Michigan State Highway Department, Lansing.
- Varga, I. and C. C. Cotman
 1983 James A. Garfield/Frank H. Beard Elementary School National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Typescript on file at the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing.
- Vinyard, J. M.
 1998 *For Faith and Fortune: The Education of Catholic Immigrants in Detroit, 1805-1925*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.
- Walker, F.A.
 1872 *The Statistics of the Population of the United States [.] From the Original Returns of the Ninth Census (June 1. 1870)*. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Washington, D.C.
- Walker, F. A. and C. W. Seaton
 1883 *Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880)*. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Washington D.C.
- Walker, L., B. C. Wilson, and L. H. Cousins
 2002 *African Americans in Michigan*. Michigan University Press, East Lansing, Michigan.
- Watrous, J., editor
 1909 *Memoirs of Milwaukee County, Vols. I and II*. Western Historical Association, Madison.

- Wayne State University
 1951 *Ethnic Groups in Detroit: 1951*. Wayne State University Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Detroit.
- Westlake, D. W.
 1970 Fort Wayne National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form. Typescript on file at the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, Michigan.
- Whitney Brothers Construction Company
 1925 Correspondence and Construction Estimates. Box 1 of the Dunbar and Sullivan Dredging Company, part of the *Historical Collections of the Great Lakes*, available at the Bowling Green State Library Archives, Bowling Green, Ohio.
- Widen, J.
 2005 Hungarian Club – Delray. Electronic document, http://detroit.metblogs.com/archives/2005/09/hungarian_club.phtml, accessed August 22, 2006.
- Woodford, A.
 1974 *Detroit and Its Banks: The Story of Detroit Bank and Trust*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.
- Woodford, F. B. and A. Hyma
 1958 *Gabriel Richard Frontier Ambassador*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.
- Woodford, F. B. and A. M. Woodford
 1970 *All Our Yesterdays: A Brief History of Detroit*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit.
- Woodson, B.
 1949 *A Century with the Negroes of Detroit*. Thesis submitted to Wayne State University, Detroit.
- Wyatt, B. L., editor
 1986 *Cultural Resource Management Plan in Wisconsin*. Three Volumes. State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison.
- Wyrwal, J. A.
 1976 *Behold! The Polish-Americans*. Endurance Press, Detroit.
 1977 *The Polish Experience in Detroit*. Endurance Press, Detroit.
- Zacharias, P.
 2003 Ghostly Salt City Beneath Detroit. *Detroit News* 1 December 2004. Electronic document, <http://www.detnews.com/history/story/index.cfm?id=17&category=business>.
- Zion Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Detroit
 2007 History of Zion Lutheran Church. Electronic document, <http://www.ziondetroit.org/history.php>, accessed September 28, 2007.

**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term	Definition	Image
Arch	A curved and sometimes pointed structure used to span an opening. Arch types are often classified by the inside shape of the opening.	
Gothic Arch	A type of arch that comes to a point at the top. These are often seen in Gothic Revival style buildings but may be used on other building types.	
Roman Arch	A type of arch that has a semi-circular rounded opening. Roman arches are often associated with Romanesque buildings although it may be utilized on other building forms.	
Segmental Arch	An arch formed by an arc that is a segment, or portion of a circle.	
Tudor Arch	An arch type that springs from four center lines, resulting in a relatively flat opening which rises to a point at the center. Tudor arches are most frequently associated with Gothic Revival and Tudor revival architectural styles.	

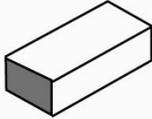
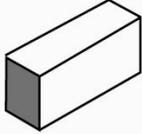
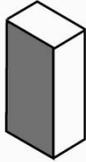
ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Image
Architectural Form	Forms are associated with vernacular architecture. These buildings use the shape, height, depth, and massing of the building as defining characteristics.	
Architectural Style	Styles are often associated with architect designed or inspired buildings. Styles may have certain building shapes, and also include among their defining characteristics specific ornamental details or building features.	
Ashlar	In masonry, ashlar is a squared building stone characterized by a high quality finish and thin mortar joints.	
Asphalt Shingle	Shingles made of asbestos or building felt saturated with asphalt and coated with mineral granules on the surface exposed to the weather. Also known as composition shingles.	
Balcony	A railed and projecting platform located above ground level on a building.	
Baluster	An upright support within a railing.	
Balustrade	The railing and its associated balusters form a balustrade.	

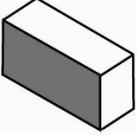
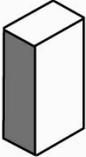
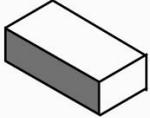
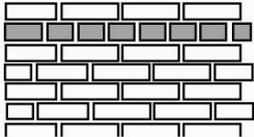
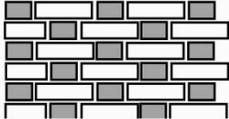
ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Image
Bargeboard	The ornamental decoration found in gable peaks. These vary greatly in the level of ornamentation, with the most elaborate typically associated with the residential Gothic Revival style or Queen Anne. Additional names for the bargeboard are vergeboard or gableboard.	
Battered	A post or wall that is wider at the base than at the top.	
Battlements	A type of parapet wall that has alternating solids and openings. Another term for this is crenellation.	
Belt Course	A horizontal band that extends across the façade and around the building. The belt course may be wood or masonry and often is connected at the window level.	
Brackets	A projecting support that is often found under eaves or other overhangs. Brackets may be very plain or quite ornamented depending on the style of building they are associated with. Brackets are frequently associated with Italianate, Queen Anne, and Craftsman styles.	

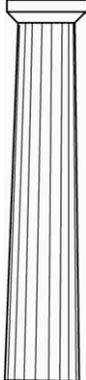
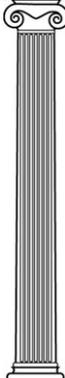
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
Breezeway		An enclosed passageway connecting two separate structures, such as a house and a garage.	
Brick		A rectangular masonry unit made of fired clay and utilized as wall covering or road paving materials. Bricks vary in color based on the materials used to make them and the manufacturing process. Bricks, can be laid in rows or courses by a one person and can form patterns. Brick courses are connected to each other by mortar.	
Brick Courses		A term used to describe the layers of bricks that when combined form a wall or other structure.	
Brick Types	Header	Bricks laid so their narrow end forms the wall face	
	Rowlock	Bricks placed in a course and laid so they are on the short side of the brick, standing on its short side, forms the face of the wall.	
	Sailor	Bricks placed in a course so they are standing on the short side of the brick and the narrow side of the brick forms the wall.	

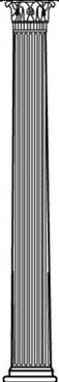
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
	Shiner	Bricks laid horizontally on the long edge so the broad face of the brick forms the wall.	
	Soldier	Bricks placed in a course so they are standing on the short side and the broad face of the brick forms the wall.	
	Stretcher	Bricks laid so their long side forms the wall face.	
Brick Work (bonding patterns)	Common Bond	A pattern of laying bricks that requires either three or five courses of stretchers then a course of bricks laid as headers. Also known as American Bond or American Common Bond.	
	Flemish Bond	A pattern of laying bricks in which alternating courses are stretchers or headers. Further defining the pattern is the fact that the center of each header is laid over the center of the stretcher below it.	

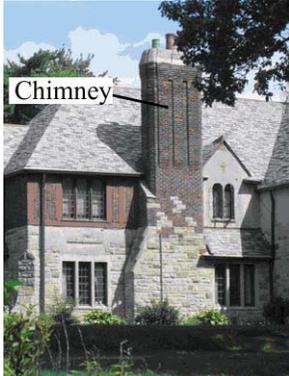
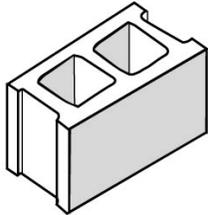
ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES GLOSSARY

Term		Definition	Image
Buttresses		An exterior mass of masonry set at an angle to or bonded to a wall which it strengthens or supports.	
Classical Order		An arrangement of columns with an entablature. In classical architecture the details of the column (such as base and capital) and entablature define the Greek orders of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Roman classic orders also include Tuscan and Composite.	
	Doric Order	A classical order of architecture which features overall simplicity, particularly in the columns, which have a plain capital, heavy fluted columns, and no base.	
	Ionic Order	A classical order of architecture characterized by a capital featuring opposing volutes (spiral designs said to have been inspired by ram's horns).	

ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES GLOSSARY

Term		Definition	Image
	Corinthian Order	A classical order of architecture in which the slender fluted columns are topped by an ornate capital of stylized acanthus leaves.	
	Tuscan Order	A classical order of architecture characterized by extreme simplicity; smooth columns and unadorned capitals are the identifying features of the order.	
	Composite Order	A classical order of architecture that incorporates both the volutes of the Ionic order and the acanthus leaves of Corinthian order.	
Capital		The top part of a column. This is often ornamental and the type of ornament defines what classical order the column represents.	
Cheveron		A V-shaped decoration usually used in a series to form a zig zag pattern.	

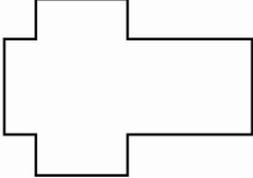
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
Chimney		A structure containing one or more flues which carry smoke and fumes from a fireplace, furnace, or boiler. In Tudor Revival buildings each individual chimney flue may be decorated to form a multiple shaft chimney.	
Column		A vertical support that is typically circular in plan. In the classic orders a column consists of a base, shaft, and capital.	
Concrete Block		A hollow or solid rectangular building material made from a combination of Portland cement, aggregates, water, and other materials. Concrete blocks may be used as walls, foundations, piers, chimneys, or almost anywhere another masonry unit will work. In the late 19 th and early 20 th century cast blocks were molded to look like stone. Popular historic examples of this type of block include Cobblestone, rock-faced, and rusticated.	
	Cobblestone Concrete Block	Cast concrete block with a pattern of small stones	

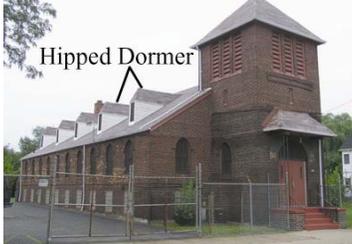
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
	Rock-faced Concrete Block	Cast concrete block with a surface pattern that is similar to a rough rock	
	Rusticated Concrete Block	Cast concrete block with a smooth finish and the edges of the block face angled to make the block look like it projects farther from the wall.	
Corbel		A projecting block, sometimes carved or molded, that acts as a support for the floor or roof beams or other structural members. Corbels are frequently made of wood, brick, or stone, but may also be formed from other building materials.	
Corbel Table		A course (or row) projecting from a wall that is supported by a series of corbels.	
Cornice		A projection at the top of a wall or the top course or molding of a wall when it serves as a crowning member. Cornices may be boxed (enclosed) or open.	

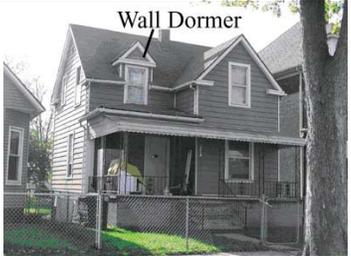
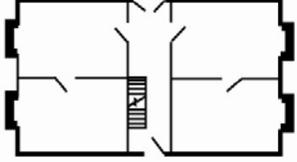
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term	Definition	Image
Cornice Return	This feature is the continuation of the cornice in a different direction from the main part of the cornice. Cornice returns are typically placed at right angles and found in the gable peak of a building.	
Crenellation	A type of parapet wall that has alternating solids and openings. Another term for this is battlement.	
Cruciform Plan	A building plan in which the footprint (or place the building meets the ground) is in the shape of a cross.	
Cupola	A small dome, ventilator, or other structure placed at the peak of a roof.	
Cut-away-bay or corner	A corner or bay formed by "cutting away" a corner at a 45 degree angle and adding a third wall in its place.	

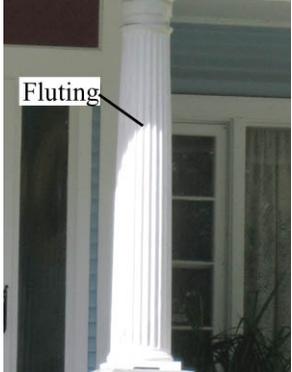
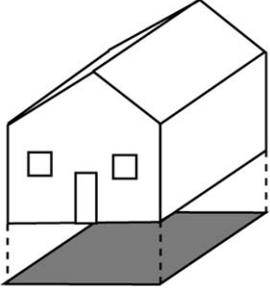
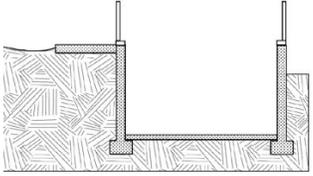
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
Dentil		A series of small wood blocks (or carving to look like a series of small wood blocks). These are often used to ornament cornices, moldings, etc.	
Dormer		A vertical window projecting from a roof slope and topped by its own roof. Dormers are typically identified by their roof shape or form.	
	Eyebrow Dormer	A low dormer that does not have side walls. The eyebrow dormer roof is incorporated into the main building roof.	
	Gable Roof Dormer	A projection from the roof that is topped by a gable roof.	
	Hipped Roof Dormer	A projection from the roof that is topped by a hipped roof.	
	Shed Roof Dormer	A projection from the roof that is topped by a shed roof.	

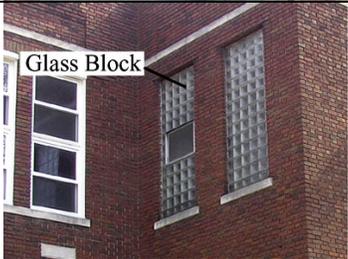
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
	Wall Dormer	An extension of the wall through the cornice line and topped by one of the roof forms above. This type of dormer may not have side walls.	
Double-pile		A building which is two rooms deep.	
Eave		The portion of the roof which extends beyond the junction with the building wall.	
Elevation		One exterior wall of the building. The main or primary elevation is often also called the façade.	
Façade		The main or primary elevation of a building. Typically the front of the building is called the façade and the other sides are referred to as elevations.	
Fenestration		The pattern of openings on a building. Elements of fenestration included windows and doors.	

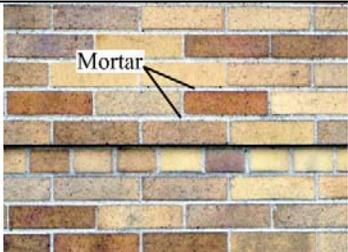
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term	Definition	Image
Finial	An ornamental feature that tops a gable, hip, or other architectural feature.	
Fluting	A groove or channel, often placed side-by-side as decoration. Fluting is often found along the shaft of a column.	
Footprint	The shape a building makes on the ground. This can sometimes be used to help determine its architectural style or form.	
Foundation	The part of the building or structure that is in direct contact with the ground. A foundation consisting of a simple slab of concrete is known as a slab foundation or slab-on-grade foundation. Foundation walls support the portions of the building above ground and enclose the basement or crawl space of the building.	

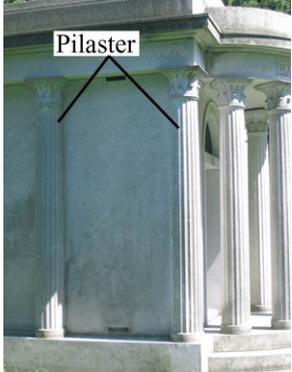
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term	Definition	Image
Fretwork	Ornamental design, frequently of an interlaced pattern.	 <p style="text-align: center;">Fretwork</p>
Frieze	A band or board set at the top of a wall and directly below the cornice. An open porch roof may also be enhanced with a frieze band placed immediately below the roof, an example of this type of frieze is the turned spindle frieze associated with the Queen Anne style.	 <p style="text-align: center;">Frieze</p>
Glass Block	Developed in the early 1930s, the hollow blocks of heavy glass are made by sealing two hollow cups under high temperatures, resulting in a durable material suitable for construction using methods similar to masonry. The blocks come in a variety of styles.	 <p style="text-align: center;">Glass Block</p>
Half-timbering	Originally referred to buildings constructed in the 16 th and 17 th century featuring timber foundations, supports, knees, and studs and whose walls were filled in with plaster or masonry. Today these half-timbering is an ornamental detail and not part of the structures support system.	
High Style Architecture	Architecture designed by an architect. These are typically the purist examples of a building style and those used to define the style.	
Hood	A cover placed over an opening, such as a window or door, to protect it from the elements.	

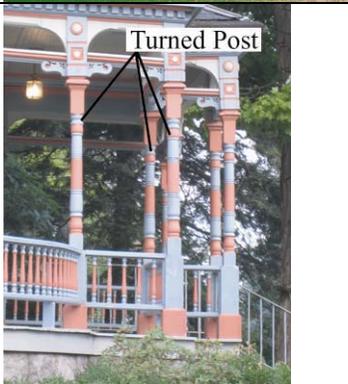
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
Hoodmold or Hood Molding		The projection of an arch over a door or window.	
Keystone		In masonry the keystone is the center, often embellished, stone in an arch.	
Lintel		A horizontal beam or other structural member that carries the load of the walls over an opening. The lintel is the top portion of a window or door opening.	
Masonry		The work of a mason that uses stone, brick, concrete blocks or other similar materials.	
Monochromatic		The use of a single color or color scheme all based on a single color.	
Monolithic		A single stone or made to appear as if it is made of a single stone.	
Mortar		A mixture of plaster, cement, or lime combined with a fine aggregate (such as sand) and water to make a paste. Mortar is used in masonry to bond the building materials together.	

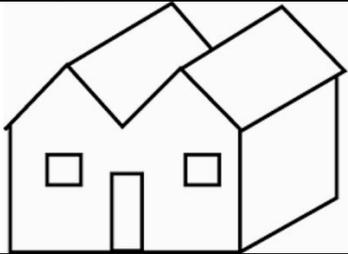
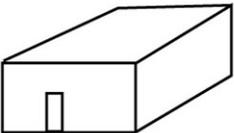
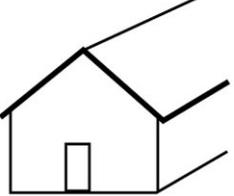
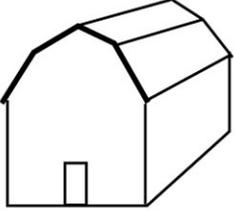
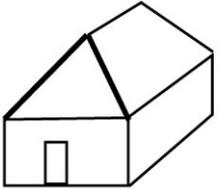
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term	Definition	Image
Parapet	A low wall or protective railing. Parapets are a common feature surrounding the flat roof of a building.	
Pediment	A triangular piece framed by projecting pieces of moldings. Pediments are often used above doors and windows.	
Pilaster	A column, post or narrow pier attached to a wall. Pilasters are frequently used to suggest the presence of a column or full pier, although they are typically ornamental.	
Polychromatic	The use of a variety of colors.	
Popular Architecture	Architecture, which may be designed by an architect, but whose popularity is gained by its spread in magazines and catalogs. This accounts for the greatest number of buildings in the modern landscape.	

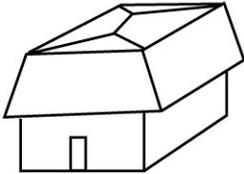
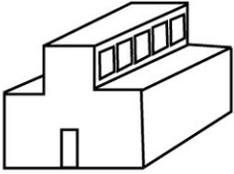
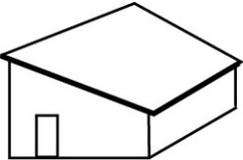
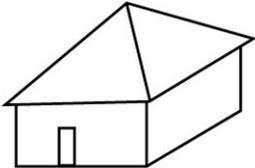
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
Porch		An extension from a building that may be open (without side walls) or enclosed. Open porches typically feature a series of columns or posts that support the roof. A railing, balustrade, or low wall may stretch between the posts.	
Porch Deck		The floor of an open porch.	
Portico		A covered porch or walkway. The roof of a portico is supported by columns or pillars.	
Pier		A square column often used to support the roof of an open porch.	
	Turned	A square piece of wood that has been turned on a lathe or otherwise carved to create an ornamental support or decorative element. Turned items may be porch posts, balustrade spindles, or form ornamental details in gable peaks.	
Pressed Metal Panels		Metal panels pressed into a design. Panels may be used on ceilings, or may be found with a simulated concrete block pattern and used on building foundations. In both cases the panels may be painted to inhibit corrosion.	
Roof		The cover over a building, including the construction materials and supporting framing.	

**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term	Definition	Image
Butterfly Roof	A roof formed by two gable roofs placed side-by-side so they did in the middle to resemble a butterfly's wings.	
Flat Roof	A roof type popularly used on commercial or industrial buildings. Flat roofs are typically gently sloped down to the rear and hidden from view by low parapet walls on the façade and side elevations of the building.	
Gable Roof	A type of roof that is made up of two roof slopes extending down from a center ridge and results in a triangular section on the building's end wall.	
Gambrel Roof	A roof type in which each roof slope has two distinct pitches. Gambrel roofs are often associated with Dutch Colonial Revival and Queen Anne residences but may be more familiar as a barn roof.	
Hip Roof	A roof type which results when sloping ends and side meet at an inclined projecting angle.	

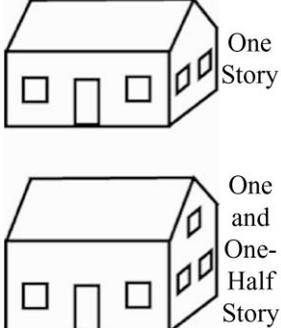
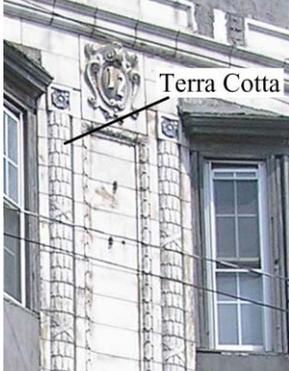
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
	Mansard Roof	A roof with a double slope on each of the four sides and the lower slope being much steeper than the upper slope.	
	Monitor Roof	A raised structure straddling the ridge of a roof and having windows or vents along the sides. Monitor roofs are found on factory buildings where large interior spaces may need additional natural lighting and ventilation	
	Shed Roof	A roof with a single sloping plane.	
	Pyramidal Roof	A steeply pitched hipped roof which comes to a center point instead of a ridge.	
Rolled Roofing		A roll of material made in a manner similar to asphalt shingles of asbestos or building felt saturated with asphalt and coated with mineral granules on the surface exposed to the weather. Unlike asphalt shingles, rolled roofing is left in a single sheet and may be used to cover large areas quickly.	

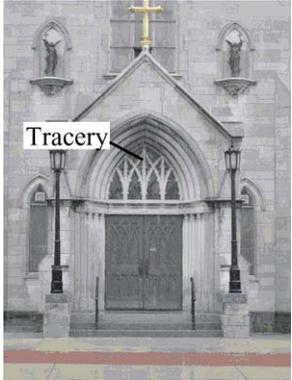
ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Image
Quoins	Large stones, bricks, or other materials placed vertically at the corner of a building to decorate and accentuate the wall junction. Quoins are typically laid with alternatively large and small blocks and may be simply a decorative detail but in some buildings, where the masonry wall is load bearing, quoins create a stronger corner joint.	
Shingles	Thin pieces of wood or other material applied in overlapping rows to cover exterior walls or roof surfaces. Shingles may be cut into a variety of shapes although rectangular are the most common.	
Sill	The portion of the building frame that forms the bottom of an opening, such as a door sill or window sill.	
Soffit	The exposed underside of an arch, cornice, balcony, beam, etc.	
Spandrel	1) A solid panel used on a glass curtain wall to cover the structure between the top of one window and the bottom of the window on the story above. 2) The roughly triangular shape between two arched openings.	
Stone	Natural material often used to form foundations, window sills, belt courses, and carved ornamentation on a building	

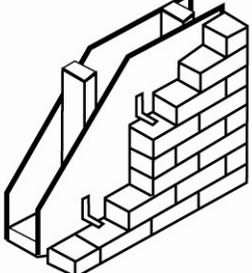
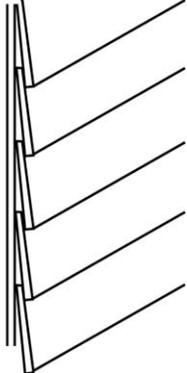
ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Image
Stoop	An entrance platform, often approached by a series of steps. The term is sometimes considered to be a synonym for porch.	
Story	A unit of measurement for buildings. One story typically is measured from the floor to the ceiling. A building with a half story has living space on an upper level but the ceiling is not flat and instead reflects the roof slope in the space.	
Terra Cotta	Molded and fired clay, either glazed or unglazed, used to decorate wall surfaces and form other ornamental features.	
Thatching	The weaving of grasses, reeds, or other similar materials to shed water and sometimes provide thermal protection. Thatching is sometimes used on Tudor Revival style buildings, although in current times, the roof is typically made with more traditional roofing materials and made to simulate the thickness and rolled edges of a traditional thatched roof.	
Tower	A structure whose height is always greater than its width; it may be a stand alone structure or associated with a building. Tower attached to buildings always rise up from ground level, while the turret is located higher on the exterior building wall and does not extend to the ground.	

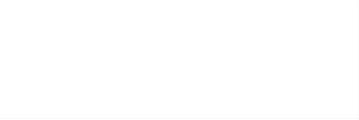
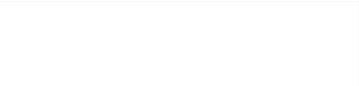
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term	Definition	Image
Trabeated	A descriptive term for architecture that is based on post (vertical) and beam (horizontal) construction following Greek architecture tradition rather than the arches and vaults or Roman architecture.	
Tracery	The ornamental wood or metal lines that form the design in the upper portion of a Gothic arched window. Tracery also refers to the similar decoration on screens or panels and in rose windows.	
Turret	A small and sometimes slender tower that is often located at the corner of a building. Turrets do not extend the ground, while towers always do.	
Vernacular Architecture	A traditional building method in which new buildings are constructed based on the forms and building methods used by earlier generations-or on what the builder knows from his or her own past. Most building forms are taken from vernacular architecture.	

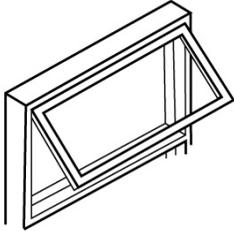
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
Veneer		An outer covering or layer that is not meant to support a structure. Veneers are often applied to give the building or structure a better appearance.	
Wall Siding			
	Aluminum Siding	Beginning in the 1950s, panels of aluminum were formed into clapboard like shapes and sold as a remodeling material to homeowners. The aluminum siding was often applied to the existing building directly over the previous siding material, although its application often resulted in the loss of architectural details.	
	Asbestos Shingle	Asbestos fiber and Portland cement placed under pressure to form a stiff and durable shingle used to cover exterior building walls.	
	Clapboard	A thin horizontal wooden board that has a thicker lower edge and is used to clad the exterior walls of buildings. Also known as beveled siding, lapped siding, or weatherboard.	
	Insulbrick	An asphalt-based wall covering that is often colored and textured to resemble brick masonry.	

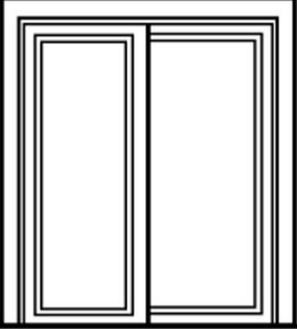
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
	Permastone	Imitation stone applied to a wall as a veneer.	
	Stucco	An exterior wall covering made of Portland cement, sand, lime, and water or other additive ingredients. Stucco is applied to the outside of a building in the same fashion that plaster is to the interior walls, using several coats over supporting materials until the finished coat and texture is achieved.	
	T-111	A type of exterior-grade plywood with grooved lines that when placed so the lines are vertical appears to be a row of wood boards.	
	Vinyl Siding	First introduced to the market in the 1960s, vinyl siding is a synthetic exterior wall veneer that has the appearance of clapboard siding.	
Wrap-around Porch		An open porch that typically involves all or part of more than one elevation. Wrap-around porches are a popular feature of the Queen Anne style.	
Window		A glazed opening in a wall that provides the interior space with natural light and ventilation.	

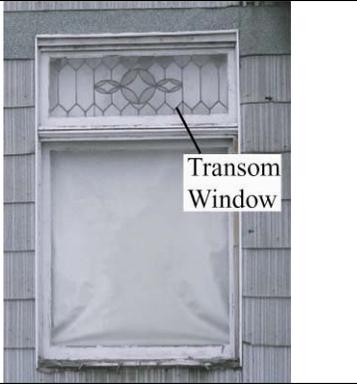
**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
Window parts	Glazing/Light/Pane	Term for a single piece of window glass. Double hung windows are often described by how many pieces of glass are placed in each sash.	
	Mullion	The vertical piece of wood separating two windows.	
	Muntin	A thin strip of wood or metal used to hold panes of glass in the sash.	
	Sash	The framework into which the glass panes are set. Historically sashes were made of wood, but more recently aluminum and vinyl have been popular construction materials.	
Window types	Awning Window	A window that is hinged at the top and swings open from the bottom.	
	Bay Window	A set of windows that extends from the side of a building. Bay windows frequently have three sides, with the sides portions either being straight or placed at an angle to the building.	
	Casement Window	A window form that is hinged on the sides and swings out from its vertical edge.	
	Double Hung Window	A window with two sashes placed vertically in the opening and moved by the use of sash cords and weights.	

**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term	Definition	Image
Fanlight Window	A semi-circular or elliptical shaped window typically found over the front entry door. The window is known as a fanlight because it features a radiating glazing bar pattern reminiscent of a fan.	
Fixed Window	A window than does not open but is permanently fixed in place. A picture window, first popularized in the 1950s, is an example of a fixed window.	
Horizontal Slider Window	One or two windows placed in parallel tracks. The windows slide horizontally in the tracks to open and close.	
Lancet Window	A long narrow window with a pointed arch.	
Oriel Window	A type of bay window that does not extend to the ground. Among the architectural styles to feature Oriel windows are the Queen Anne and Tudor Revival styles.	

**ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES
GLOSSARY**

Term		Definition	Image
	Rose Window	A large circular window often found on church facades.	
	Stained Glass Window	A decorative window made of colored glass.	
	Transom Window	A small window that is placed over a larger window or door. The transom may be stained glass or regular glass. It may open, especially over a door, but is typically fixed in place.	
Water Table		A plain or molded projection, usually at the first floor level, that protects the foundation by preventing water from running down its surface.	
Wing		A subsidiary section of a building which extends from the main body of the structure.	