



Baseball Tour of Detroit

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DEPART FROM NAVIN FIELD/ BRIGGS STADIUM/TIGER STADIUM AT CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND TRUMBULL AT 1:30 PM

➤ Proceed northwest on Trumbull

- **HOOT ROBINSON'S BAR**, 2114 Trumbull (Art Deco, 1939)
- **THOMAS MONAGHAN HELICOPTER PAD**, Atop the Checker Cab building on Trumbull

AT THE INTERSECTION OF TRUMBULL, M. L. KING AND GRAND RIVER, YOU WILL FIND:

- **TRUMBULL AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** (Julius Hess, 1887; Victorian Gothic; Mich, Det, ★)
- **TRINITY EPISCOPAL** (George Mason and Rice, 1891; 14th Century English Gothic, Mich, Det, ★)

➤ Enter the **WOODBIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT** (US, Det. ★)

Perhaps only New York and Chicago offer displays of more interesting buildings and public sculpture than does Detroit. Because of a favorable concatenation of wealth, engineering skills, entrepreneurship and a strong interest in architecture and the arts, Detroit houses a magnificent collection of buildings illustrating the ken of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century architects. If you wish to understand the history of architectural innovations in this country, you will spend much time walking the streets of the Motor City.

This itinerary notes some of the architecturally significant buildings and public art that we will see.

The National Park Service of the Department of Interior has two designations:

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS such as the Fisher Building, the Fox Theater near Comerica Park and the Fisher Tower. I have designated the places we will see that are on this list with NHL.

The Department of Interior's National Park Service also lists worthy buildings, neighborhoods, bridges, ships and structures on the National Register of Historic Places. There are about 180 such locations within Detroit. Those we see are marked with US

The *State of Michigan Historic Preservation Offices* designated many neighborhoods and buildings for their registry. There are about 300 such places in Detroit. Those that we will see are this tour are marked with Mich.

The *City of Detroit Historic Designation Board* designated about 100 neighborhoods or complexes of buildings as City of Detroit Local Historic Districts. Those that we will pass by are designated as Det.

For many of the sculptures and significant buildings, I have listed the architecture or artist, the style, the date of construction and the building's listing on historic registers, if any. I appreciate your corrections for my errors.

★ This indicates that a picture of the site and a verbal description may be found on my website: www.detroit1701.org.

- Left turn from Trumbull onto Selden in Woodbridge Historic District
- Right turn from Selden onto Commonwealth



RENTAL HOME OF TY COBB
4117 Commonwealth

The Tigers called Tyrus Cobb from the Augusta minor league team in August, 1905. He first played for Detroit on the 20th of that month in a home game against the Highlanders at Bennett Park. By 1907 he was recognized as one of the greatest baseball players and, that year, he led the Tigers to their first American League pennant. Cobb lived in Georgia during the off-season, so he rented homes in Detroit for the summer where he lived with his wife, Charlotte Lombard “Charlie,”

and his children. This home, built in 1912, was rented by Ty Cobb for his family during one or more of the summers of 1913, 1914 or 1915. From this location he could easily walk to work.

There are about a dozen neighborhoods in the city of Detroit that contain magnificent homes from the late 19th or early 20th century; homes that fell into disrepair in the later decades of the last century. Many of these neighborhoods have been designated historic districts and present signs of revival reflecting the growth of high wage employment in downtown Detroit, the availability of funds for investment, successful land speculation in the inner city and major demographic shifts –later marriage, more cohabitation, lower fertility and apparently increases in same-sex couples. Woodbridge is one such neighborhood with some carefully and lovingly restored homes such as the one the Cobbs enjoyed and others still in need of rehabilitation.

- Right from Commonwealth onto Willis
- Right from Willis onto Trumbull
 - **WILLIAM NORTHWOOD HOME/WOODBRIDGE STAR B & B**, 3985 Trumbull (George DePew, Chatauesquesque, 1891, Mich., ★)
- Right from Trumbull onto M. L. King (aka Myrtle)
- Left turn from M. L. King onto McKinney/West Grand Boulevard
- At the intersection of West Grand and Michigan, please turn right onto Michigan
- At the intersection of Michigan and Vinewood, please turn left onto Vinewood

To the right is the former site of GM’s huge Clark Avenue plant where Cadillacs were assembled from about 1917 to the opening of the Poletown plant.

- Right from Vinewood onto West Vernor Highway entering Mexican Village

*At the intersection of West Vernor and Clark, we see refurbished **CLARK PARK**. After decades of population decline, the populations of larger, older industrial cities in the Northeast and Midwest are once again growing. This is largely attributable to migration from Asia, Latin America and the Mideast. Low income migrants often cluster in areas of minimum cost housing, areas abandoned by native born whites and blacks who prefer*

attractive suburbs. The Mexican Village area of Detroit is an example of such urban revitalization. Census 2000 counted about 49,000 Spanish-origin residents in this area. Clark Park is an example of the successful reclaiming of what had once been a downtrodden and dangerous park.

*At the intersection of West Vernor and Calvary stands the impressive **HOLY REDEEMER CHURCH** (Donaldson and Meier, Modeled after St. Paul's Basilica in Rome, 1922, ★)*



*In this section of Detroit, West Vernor bisects a vibrant Mexican American neighborhood. As we drive through southwest Detroit, we will pass through the following designated historic districts: **WEST VERNOR-JUNCTION, WEST VERNOR-LAWNDALE and WEST VERNOR-SPRINGWELLS.***

At the intersection of West Vernor and the Norfolk Southern Railroad, West Vernor becomes Dix.

- Left turn from Dix onto Waterman

*Before annexation around World War I, this was Springwells Township, not Detroit. At or close to the corner of Dix and Waterman stood hastily built **BURNS PARK or WEST END PARK**, where the Detroit Tigers played their Sunday home dates in 1901 and 1902. Stockyards were located along the rail lines here centered around large, massive, Cattlemen's Hotel.*

- Continue southeast on Waterman to the intersection with West Fort. Left turn from Waterman onto West Fort
 - **EDDIE CICOTTE** was the most famous baseball player born in Springwells Township. After winning 208 games and being barred from baseball he returned to Detroit, worked for Ford and died in Livonia in 1969.
 - **FRANK BEARD SCHOOL**, 840 Waterman (William Malcomson & William Higginbothom, Victorian Romanesque, US, Mich, Det, ★)

- At the intersection of Waterman and West Fort, please turn left onto West Fort

*At this point we are close to Delray, another township that was annexed by the city of Detroit during the auto boom. **STAN LOPATA** is the only major league player born in Delray Township.*

- **SOUTHWESTERN HIGH SCHOOL**—Barney McCoskey was born in Coal Run, Pennsylvania but attended this school.
 - **AMBASSADOR BRIDGE** (Jonathan Jones, 1929, U.S., ★)
- Right turn from West Fort onto St. Anne immediately after the Ambassador Bridge
- **STE. ANNE DU DETROIT CHURCH**, 1000 Ste. Anne (Albert French and Leon Coquard, Gothic Revival, 1887, US, Mich, Det ★)
- Right from Ste. Anne onto West Vernor Highway



*As West Vernor Highway approaches Michigan, we will see the **MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION** with Roosevelt Park in front.*

When central cities grew rapidly at the end of the 19th century, many locations built elegant and massive railroad stations to both serve as a gateway to the city and to illustrate the city's importance. A century later, many of these stations illustrate the best architectural talents of this nation. Think of Grand Central Station in New York, Union Station

in Washington, the magnificent station in St. Louis and the next generation: the Art Deco station in Cincinnati; Terminal Tower in Cleveland and Union Station in Los Angeles. Architects Warren and Wetmore, who designed Grand Central in New York, created this station for the Michigan Central Railroad in 1913. In its original glory, its grandeur equaled that of any major rail station in this country.

- **MICHIGAN CENTRAL STATION** (Warren, Wetmore, Reed and Stern, Beaux Arts, 1913, US, Mich, ★)
- Right from West Vernor Highway onto Michigan
- **STOP ON MICHIGAN BETWEEN COCHRANE AND TRUMBULL.** *Cochrane, named for the Tiger's catcher and manager in the 1930s, is one of three Detroit streets honoring a baseball player. Cobb Place is located in southwest Detroit. It's outside Detroit but we often drive along William Rogell drive as we go to Metro Airport. Kaline Drive, honoring Al Kaline, is the north boundary of the old Tiger Stadium.*

*The **CORKTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT** (US, Mich, Det, ★) lies to the east of Michigan at Tiger Stadium. This is one of the city's successful efforts to revive a neighborhood of modest homes that was at high risk of falling into dilapidation.*

BENNETT FIELD/ NAVIN PARK/BRIGGS STADIUM/ TIGER STADIUM
 (Osborn Engineering, 1912 with subsequent additions or changes in 1923, 1939 and 1983; US, Mich, ★)



➤ Continue northeast on Michigan toward Campus Martius

As we drive northeast on Michigan from Trumbull toward Washington Boulevard, we see:

- **NEMO'S BAR**, 1378 Woodward (Peter Tallant, Late 19th residential/commercial, 1883, Mich. ★)
- **GENERAL THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO ON HORSEBACK** (Marconi, Bronze and Granite, 1899)
- **JEUNE FILLE ET SA SUITE** (Calder, painted steel, 1970) (at Lindell Athletic Club)



LINDELL ATHLETIC CLUB

- **LINDELL ATHLETIC CLUB**, Michigan at Cass. *This location has a storied baseball history because of Jimmy and Johnny Butsicaris, Mickey Mantel, Bill Martin and hundreds of thirsty professional athletes.*

- **GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB STATUE** (Weinman, bronze and granite, 1906) (at Michigan and Washington Boulevard)
- **WAR OF 1812 DEAD HISTORICAL MARKER** (Michigan at Washington Boulevard)
- **CHICAGO ROAD HISTORICAL MARKER** (Michigan at Washington Boulevard)

As we approach Campus Martius, we will see:

- **BOOK-CADILLAC HOTEL**, Michigan at Washington Boulevard, (Louis Kamper, Embellished Italian Renaissance, 1924, ★)



BOOK CADILLAC HOTEL

CAMPUS MARTIUS was designed to be a central location when Judge Woodward laid out Detroit, borrowing from the plans that Pierre L'Enfant used when Thomas Jefferson commissioned him to design Washington. According to the plans of Woodward, all mileage markers were to be based upon distance from Campus Martius.

Early Detroit was a village of military forts. Fort Pontchartrain was the French outpost. When the British took over in 1760, they named their outpost Fort Lernault. Jean Francois Hamtramck led the US forces that replaced the British in Detroit in 1796. The name of the US fort was changed to Fort Shelby after the War of 1812 and than was later switched to Fort Wayne to commemorate the proficiency of Anthony Wayne in ridding the area of Indians thereby making Michigan and the Midwest safe for European settlers. Woodward followed the lead of Jefferson and incorporated ideas from the classical Greek and Roman architects and planners. Campus Martius is often translated as Field of War. However, Woodward apparently borrowed this name from a military training ground that the French established in the 1730s in what is now Marietta, Ohio when the French and their Indian allies fought the British led by George Washington.

Woodward presumed that Campus Martius would be a large open green space that would serve as a park and a central location for the booming city of Detroit. Land owners thwarted those plans; indeed they blocked most of his plans for the design of Detroit so his ideas were carried out only to Grand Circus Park just southeast of Comerica Park. Various buildings were erected by landowners in and around Campus Martius in the early 19th century but there was some open space here. In recent years, local foundations and the city government invested heavily in making Campus Martius into what Augustus Woodward envisioned. This location in downtown Detroit is much more attractive, appealing and friendly to pedestrians than it has even been in the past. Woodward's ideas came to fruition just two centuries late.

Peter Morris, in his book about the history of baseball in Michigan, states that the first organized baseball team in the state began play in Detroit in 1857 – just a few years before Abner Doubleday supposedly invented the game in 1839. Morris states that this first team probably played in the Cass Farms area. This is the section of Detroit bounded by the Cass, Third, Grand Boulevard and the Detroit River. A Detroit team called the Early Risers was formed and became reasonably well known locally for their baseball accomplishments. Morris suggests that they practiced near the intersection of

West Fort and Woodward. The Civil War played an important role in promoting baseball so the number of organized teams and leagues increased rapidly a decade or so after Appomattox. Urbanization and industrialization also explain the development of baseball at this time.



**SCULPTURE AT CAMPUS MARTIUS
CELEBRATING THE INDUSTRY OF DETROIT**



MARKER AT CAMPUS MARTIUS

- At Campus Martius, please turn right onto Woodward

At Campus Martius and adjoining Cadillac Square, we will see:

- **MICHIGAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT** (Rogers, 1872, US, Mich, Det, ★)
- **FIRST NATIONAL BUILDING** (Kahn, Early 20th office building with classical embellishment 1922, Mich, ★)
- **CADILLAC TOWER** (Bonne and Chaffee, Chicago Style office, 1927, Mich,)
- **BANK ONE MICHIGAN/NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT** (Albert Kahn Assoc, Cubic mass, 1959)

As we travel southwest from Campus Martius to Jefferson, we see:

- **VINTON BUILDING**, 600 Woodward (Albert Kahn, Classical Burnham Chicago, 1917, US, Mich, ★)
- **GUARDIAN BUILDING**, Congress at Griswold (Writ Rowland, Art Deco, 1929, NHL, ★)
- **ONE DETROIT CENTER**, Woodward and Larned (Johnson Burgee Architects, 1992)
- **COLEMAN YOUNG MUNICIPAL CENTER**, Woodward & Jefferson, (Harley, Ellington and Day, LeCorbusier style, 1955) *Note: Old Mariners Church was moved across East Jefferson to make room for this impressive building)*
- **SPIRIT OF DETROIT SCULPTURE**, on Woodward façade of the Coleman Young Building (Marshall Fredericks, 1955, ★)
- **ONE WOODWARD/MICHIGAN CONSOLIDATED GAS** Woodward & Jefferson (Minoru Yamasaki, 1963)

- Please turn left from Woodward onto East Jefferson.

At the intersection of Woodward and Jefferson, we see:

- **FIST OF JOE LOUIS** (Robert Graham, 1986,★)
- **PYLON** (Isamu Noguchi, 1973, ★)
- **HART PLAZA** – the location where Antoine Cadillac landed on July 25, 1701

At we proceed northeast on East Jefferson toward Rivard, we see:

- **OLD MARINERS CHURCH** East Jefferson at Randolph (Calvin Otis, 1849, Mich, US, ★)
- **RENAISSANCE CENTER** (Portman and Assoc, 1977,★)
- **CHARLES TROMBLY/BEAUBIEN HOME** 553 E. Jefferson (Unknown, 1851, Mich, US, ★)
- **STS PETER AND PAUL**, 629 E. Jefferson (Francis Letourno, 1848, Mich, US, ★)
- **DOWLING HALL/UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT**, 651 East Jefferson (Gordon Lloyd, Romanesque, 1890, ★)
- **CHRIST CHURCH**, 960 E. Jefferson (Gordon Lloyd, English Gothic Revival, 1863, US, Mich, ★)
- **PALMS APARTMENTS**, E. Jefferson at Rivard (George Mason & Albert Kahn, first steel reinforced concrete building, 1902, Mich, US, Det. ★)
- **THOMAS A. PARKER HOUSE**, 975 E. Jefferson (Gordon Lloyd, Gothic Revival, 1868, Mich., US, ★)
- **SIBLEY HOUSE**, 976 E. Jefferson (Unkonwn, Greek Revival, 1848, Mich., US, ★)
- **CHARLES TROWBRIDGE HOME**, 1360 E. Jefferson (Unknown, Greek Revival, 1819, U.S., Mich, Det.)
- **CROUL PALMS HOME**, 1394 E. Jefferson (William Scott, Queen Anne, 1881, U. S, Det.)
- **CHRISTOPHER MOROSS HOME**, 1460 E. Jefferson (Christopher Moross, Greek Revival Townhouse, 1843, U. S., Mich, Det)

- At the intersection of East Jefferson and Orleans please turn right onto Orleans.



*The abandoned **DETROIT DRY DOCK BUILDING** (US, ★) stands at 1801 Atwater. This firm built ship engines late in the 19th and early in the 20th century and was the first place where Henry Ford held a steady job. This building has a remote link to baseball.*

In about 1908, this firm was sold to Detroit Shipbuilding, a prosperous firm located in Wyandotte. In 1916, Detroit Shipbuilding was acquired by American Ship Building. The Steinbrenner family had been involved

with Great Lakes shipping since the later years of the 19th century. Indeed, a major bulk carrier was named after one of George Steinbrenner's predecessors as early as 1902.

American Ship Building – located in Lorain, Ohio - was acquired by George Steinbrenner’s father. The contracts they obtained from the Pentagon in World War II and in the post war era made them into a financially successful business. By the 1960s, American ship builders could not compete with foreign firms for commercial vessels. George Steinbrenner took over a failing firm and made them into a profitable company once again using, in part, government projects and benefiting from federal laws requiring the use of US bottoms. Steinbrenner first attempted to buy his home town Cleveland Indians in 1971 but was rejected, perhaps because of his ethnicity He bought the Yankees as a substitute for the Indians in 1973 from CBS.

- Continue northeast on Atwater along the Detroit riverfront.
- **CHENE PARK AND AMPHITHEATER** Atwater at Chene, (Schervish Vogel Merz Cardoze and Kent Hubbell; 1984 and 1990)

Efforts to make Detroit’s riverfront a beautiful place for recreation and living are increasingly coming to completion thanks to private foundation funding along with city, state and federal funds. Even the older among us may live to see Ren Cen linked to Belle Isle with a beautiful park. Younger people may live to see this part extended south to the Ambassador Bridge. We will live to see another World Championship at a baseball park in Motown?

- At the intersection of Atwater and Joseph Campau, please turn right onto Joseph Campau.
- At the intersection of Joseph Campau and River Place Drive, please turn left onto River Place Drive. This is the **Parke-Davis Historic District** (US, ★)
 - **SOHO**—the neighborhood of Manhattan immediately below Houston— is probably the nation’s best example of turning old industrial plants into an appealing residential neighborhood – at least for those inclined to the arts. Detroit’s best example of this type of creating lively and livable neighborhoods by converting an industrial plant into condos and apartments is this reuse of the huge Parke-Davis pharmaceutical complex that you see, a redevelopment orchestrated by the Stroh’s reality firm.
- At the intersection of River Place Drive and McDougall, please turn left onto McDougall
- At the intersection of McDougall and East Jefferson, please turn right onto East Jefferson

*The **FREDERICK STEARNS AND COMPANY PHARMACEUTICAL BUILDING** is located at 7533 East Jefferson and is now an attractive and successful condo development. Frederick Stearns, the son of the founder of this prosperous company, saved and terminated National League baseball in Detroit. From 1881 through 1885, the Detroit Wolverines were not successful on the field or at the box office. Stearns became president of the franchise for the 1886 season invested in the team and expanded seating capacity at Recreation Park. The Wolverines won the league championship in 1887 and defeated the St. Louis Browns in a 15 game series for the national championship. One year later, Stearns apparently lost interest in*



baseball or found a more profitable investment and the franchise back to the National League after the 1888.

- At the intersection of East Jefferson and Bellevue, please turn left onto Bellevue.
- At the intersection of Bellevue and East Lafayette, please turn right onto East Lafayette
- Pause at the corner of Helen and East Lafayette before turning right onto East Lafayette.

*After Stearns sold his Detroit franchise in the National League team—it went to Cleveland—professional baseball bounced around in Detroit with several unsuccessful minor league teams. Los Angeles businessman George Vanderbeck came to the city in the early 1890s, returned serious professional baseball to Detroit, selected Michigan and Trumbull as the place for a downtown ballpark and laid the foundation for Detroit's return to the major leagues, albeit with a junior circuit team. **BOULEVARD PARK** or **LEAGUE Park** was located at East Lafayette and Helen and served as a home for his ball team: the Detroit Creams or Detroit Tigers in 1894 and 1895. This entry in the Western Association became the American League Detroit Tigers in 1901 but Vanderbeck did not stay around for that. The limitations of **BOULEVARD PARK** in 1895 propelled Vanderbeck, to build **BENNETT PARK** at Michigan and Trumbull for the 1896 season.*

At the intersection of East Lafayette and East Grand Boulevard, we see:

- **CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH** (Calvin N. Otis, English Gothic, 1852. *This church was moved here from downtown in about 1903.* (Mich, US, ★)
- Continue northeast on East Lafayette across Grand Boulevard. We will travel through both the **EAST GRAND BOULEVARD HISTORIC DISTRICT** (US) and the **WEST VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT** (US, Det.)
- At the intersection of East Lafayette and Iroquois, please turn left onto Iroquois. At this point we enter the **INDIAN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**. (Mich, US, Det., ★)

There are about a dozen neighborhoods in the city of Detroit that have been elegant places to live since residences were built there. This includes Palmer Park, Sherwood Forest, University Heights, North Rosedale Park and the Mies van de Rohe neighborhood. Indian Village, dating from the 1890s, continues to be one of the most attractive residential locations in this metropolis.

- At the corner of Iroquois and Mack we might turn right onto Mack.

Quite a few baseball players were born or grew up on the east side of Detroit. One of the more remembers is World War II era player, Augie Bergamo, known because of his name. The most successful major league manager born in Detroit, Joe Altobelli, grew up on the east side.

- At the intersection of Mack and Fairview, please turn right onto Fairview and pause.

*This is where **MACK PARK** stood from 1913 until the 1960s. This was home of the Detroit Stars Negro League team from 1919 until the grandstand burned on July 6 1929. Detroit's most accomplished Negro League teams played their home games here during that span. Fairview homes now stand on the land once occupied by Mack Park.*

As we go along Fairview in the southeast direction, we see:

- **SOUTHEASTERN HIGH SCHOOL**, 2962 Fairview between Goethe and Charlevoix

- At the intersection of Fairview and Charlevoix, please turn right onto Charlevoix.



At the intersection of Charlevoix and Garland, we will see the historical marker at the **DR. OSSIAN SWEET HOME**. The rights of blacks to live in this neighborhood provoked the most publicized civil rights trial of the 1920s. **Sweet Home** (Maurice Finkel, Bungalow, 1919, US, Mich, ★)

- Continue south on Charlevoix until we reach East Grand Boulevard passing through the city's Renaissance Zone once again.
- At the intersection of Charlevoix and East Grand Boulevard, please turn right onto East Grand.

At the intersection of Charlevoix and East Grand, we enter once again the **EAST GRAND HISTORIC DISTRICT**. There are many attractive residences dating from about a century ago. The future of this neighborhood is still in doubt. With increases in downtown employment, favorable economic trends and beneficial tax policies, this neighborhood might be restored to its original glory. However, it is also possible that this neighborhood will not prosper.

- Continue northeast and then west on East Grand Boulevard until we reach Mt. Elliott. This will take us through the impressive but much underutilized Packard Plant.
- Just before the Packard Plant, East Grand Boulevard takes a 90 degree left turn.
 - **PACKARD MOTOR CAR PLANT**, East Grand Boulevard. (Albert Kahn, 1901 to 1911) Packard Plant No 10 was designed by Detroit architect Albert Kahn and is the first modern auto plant using structurally reinforced steel. Without the architectural innovations of Albert and Julius Kahn, the progress of the vehicle industry would have been slowed.

- At the intersection of East Grand Boulevard and Mt. Elliott, please turn right onto Mt. Elliott.

We will pass the new GM Poletown Plant where Cadillacs and Pontiac Bonneville are assembled and the site of the former Dodge Main plant.

- Continue northwest. Near the Poletown plant, Mt. Elliott veers to the right. Remain on the former Mt. Elliott as it becomes Conant.
- At the intersection of Conant and Hamtramck Drive, we leave Detroit and enter Hamtramck.

*A few neighborhoods of Detroit are being revitalized by the arrival of immigrants from abroad. We saw Mexican Village in southwest Detroit. This area of Detroit and Hamtramck has been identified as **BENGLA VILLAGE** because of the large number of migrants from Bangladesh. However, this is a heterogeneous area with a substantial immigrant flow from Bosnia. We will not visit the Detroit neighborhoods near Seven Mile and John R where quite a few Chaldeans from Iraq live and worship in a church, **SACRED HEART**, whose mortgage was paid by Saddam Hussein when Mayor Coleman Young presented him with keys to the city at the request of President Clinton.*

- Please turn left from Conant onto Jacob Street. This is immediately after the Grand Trunk underpass
- Please turn left from Jacob Street to Gallagher Street
- At the intersection of Gallagher Street and Roosevelt Street in Hamtramck, please turn left onto Roosevelt.



*At this point we will be at **KEYWORTH STADIUM**, aka **HAMTRAMCK STADIUM**. This is where the Detroit Stars played briefly in the early 1930s after **MACK PARK** burned. This is the site of the first professional night baseball game in the Detroit area as the Detroit Stars played the Kansas City Monarchs on June 28, 1930.*

- Reverse the direction of the bus at Keyworth Stadium, if possible, and drive south on Roosevelt.

*At least five major league baseball players were born in Hamtramck. **Steve Gromek** was the best known. The three Paciorek brothers who earn major league pay checks – Jim, John and Tom – were born in Detroit but attended school and were raised in Hamtramck.*

- At the intersection of Roosevelt Street and Gallagher, please turn left onto Gallagher.
- At the intersection of Gallagher and Goodson, please turn right onto Goodson.
- At the intersection of Goodson and Joseph Campau, please turn right onto Jos. Campau.

At this point, we will see:

- **ST FLORIAN CHURCH**, 2626 Poland (Ralph Cram, Northern European Gothic, 1928, US, Mich, ★)
- At the intersection of Joseph Campau and Holbrook Street, please turn left onto Holbrook.
- At the intersection of Holbrook and St. Aubin, we leave Hamtramck and reenter Detroit.
 - **AMERICAN AXLE'S MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND NEW OFFICE/RESEARCH COMPLEX**, 1840 Holbrook at the Chrysler Service Drive.
- At the intersection of Holbrook Street and Woodward in Detroit, please turn right onto Woodward.

At the intersection of Holbrook and Woodward, we will see:

- **TEMPLE BETH EL/LIGHTHOUSE CATHEDRAL**, 8801 Woodward (Albert Kahn, Neoclassical, 1922, US, ★)
 - **ST MATHEW'S AND ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH**, 8850 Woodward (Nettleton & Weaver, Gothic, 1926, US, ★)
 - **LITTLE ROCK BAPTIST/CENTRAL WOODWARD CHRISTIAN**, 9000 Woodward (George Mason, Gothic, 1928, US, Mich, Det, ★)
 - **NORTHERN HIGH SCHOOL**, 9026 Woodward
 - **CATHEDRAL OF THE MOST BLESSED SACRAMENT**, 9844 Woodward (Henry Walsh, Gothic, 1915, US, ★)
- At the intersection of Woodward and Boston Boulevard, please turn left onto West Boston Boulevard, taking us into the large and consistently prosperous **BOSTON EDISON HISTORIC DISTRICT** (US, ★). On the east side of Woodward at this point, it is prosperous and attractive **ARDEN PARK-EAST BOSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT** (US, Det.)

As we drive west on West Boston, we will see:

- **S. S. KRESGE HOME**, 70 West Boston at Woodward (Meade and Hamilton, Mediterranean, 1914, ★)
- **BENJAMIN SIEGEL HOME**, 150 West Boston (Albert Kahn, Villa mansion style, 1915, ★)
- **CHARLES T. FISHER HOME**, 670 West Boston (George Mason, Neo-Tudor, 1915, ★)

*The impressive mansion at **700 WEST BOSTON BOULEVARD** was the residence of Walter Owen Briggs an owner of the Tigers from 1920 until his death in 1954 and sole owner after the 1935 World Championship season.*



- Continue south on West Boston Boulevard to Hamilton Avenue
- At this point we are close to, but not in, Highland Park. At least seven major league players were born in that city. **TED SIMMONS** achieved the most.*
- At the intersection of West Boston and Hamilton, please turn left onto Hamilton.
- At the intersection of Hamilton and Chicago Boulevard West, please turn right onto Chicago Boulevard.
- Please continue on Chicago Boulevard, across Linwood to Lawton.
- Please utilize the median of Chicago Boulevard to reverse the direction of the bus.



*At the corner of Lawton and Chicago Boulevard stands the beautiful building that was **CONGREGATION SHAAREY ZEDEK** (★), a conservative synagogue. In the late summer of 1934, there was great debate in Detroit about whether Hank Greenberg would play for the Tigers on either Rosh Hashanah or Yom Kippur. Greenberg attended Saturday morning services here on Rosh Hashanah then went to Navin Field and hit two home runs to defeat the Red Sox and lead the Tigers back*

into the pennant chase. Their league championship in 1934 was the first since Cobb led the team to the pennant in 1909.

As we view, Congregation Shaarey Zedek, we will also see:

- **SACRED HEART SEMINARY**, West Chicago Boulevard between Linwood and Lawton, (Donaldson and Meier, Collegiate Gothic, 1924, US, ★)

- Continue northeast on Chicago Boulevard to Third Street
- At the intersection of Chicago Boulevard and Third, please turn right.

*Three blocks after making that turn, we will come to Atkinson. The home at the northwest corner of Atkinson and Third—**800 ATKINSON**—was another of many Detroit area homes that Ty Cobb rented for a summer.*



- Continue east on Third Street to West Grand Boulevard. As we travel east on Third, we will pass through the **VIRGINIA PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT** (U.S., Det) and the **NEW CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT** (Det). Both locations show surprisingly strong signs of revitalization in the last few years.
- At the intersection of Third Street and West Grand Boulevard, please turn right onto West Grand.

At the intersection of Third and West Grand Boulevard, we will see:

- **FISHER BUILDING**, West Grand at Second (Albert Kahn, Art Deco, 1919; Mich, NHL, ★)

- **DURANT BUILDING/GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING/CADILLAC SQUARE**, 3044 West Grand (Albert Kahn, Neoclassical, 1922, Mich, NHL, ★)
- **ARGONAUT BUILDING**, 485 West Milwaukee (Albert Kahn, Neo Romanesque, 1930)

As we travel along West Grand toward Grand River, we will see:

- **HENRY FORD HOSPITAL**, 2799 West Grand (Many architects and styles dating from 1912)
- **HITSVILLE MOTOWN MUSEUM** (Mich, ★)
- **LEE PLAZA APARTMENTS**, 2240 West Grand (Charles Noble, Art Deco, 1929, US, ★)

*Near the intersection of West Grand Boulevard and Grand Boulevard, we will see the attractive new **NORTHWESTERN HIGH SCHOOL**. **WILLIE HORTON** was born in Arno, VA but attended Northwestern High School. **BILLY PIERCE** was born in Detroit and went to school here. **ANDY SEMINICK**- the Whiz Kids backstop— was born in Pierce, WVA but, I think, attended school here.*

- At the intersection of West Grand Boulevard, please turn left onto Grand River using the Michigan circular left turn strategy.
- Continue toward downtown on Grand River passing by the Willie Horton fields.
- At the intersection of Grand River and 15th, please turn left onto 15th.
- At the intersection of 15th and West Warren, please turn right onto West Warren
- At the intersection of West Warren and 14th, please turn right onto 14th.
- At the intersection of 14th and West Forest, please turn left onto West Forest.
- Continue northeast on West Forest as it become East Forest and intersects with John R.

At the intersection of East Forest and John R, we see:

- **JOHN DINGELL VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL**, John R and Canfield (Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, Post modern, 1996)
- At the intersection of East Forest and John R, please turn right onto John R.
- Continue south east on John R to Harper Hospital at 3900 John R.

*We might stop briefly in front of Harper Hospital. **RECREATION PARK** stood on this site from 1879 to 1894 and was home to the first professional baseball major league team in the city—the Detroit Wolverines in the National League. They played here from May of 1881 until September of 1888. In 1887 they won the National League champion and then defeated the St. Louis Browns of the American Association in a traveling 15 game series for the nation’s baseball title. However, they were disbanded after the 1888 season and, for 12 summers, the city had no major league team.*

As we travel on John R toward Comerica Park, we see or pass through:

- **ALBERT KAHN’S RESIDENCE/DETROIT URBAN LEAGUE**, Mack at John R (Kahn, English Revival, 1906, US, Mich, ★)

- **BRUSH PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT** (Det, ★)

➤ Continue southeast on John R until we reach **COMERICA PARK**. (HOK Sports and the Smith Group, 2000)



At Comerica Park, we see:

- **ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL**, Woodward at Fisher Freeway (Albert & Octavius Jordan, Victorian Gothic, 1861, US, Mich, ★)
- **FOX THEATER**, 2111 Woodward (C. Howard Crane, Eclectic, 1928, NHL, Mich. ★)
- **STATE THEATER/PALMS BUILDING**, Woodward near Grand Circus Park (C. Howard Crane, 1925, US, ★)

Persons who wish to leave the tour at Comerica Park, may do so. Those who wish to return to Tiger Stadium might remain on the bus for travel to that point.