NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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MAR 13 2015
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: **Springwells Park Historic District**

Other names/site number: **"The Foundation"**

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

N/A

2. Location **Greenfield Road (Eastern boundary) and Rotunda Drive (Southern boundary), south of the MCRR line (North boundary), Eastham Road (Western boundary)**

Street & number: _____

City or town: **Dearborn** State: **Michigan** County: Wayne (163)

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national **___statewide** **_X_local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A **_X_B** **_X_C** **___D**

3/9/15

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

___MI SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : State Historic Preservation Officer **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Patrick Andrus 4/28/2015

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	x
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
321	32	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
1	0	objects
322	33	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__DOMESTIC/single dwelling
_____DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling_____
_____COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store_____
__COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant_____
__RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation_____
_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__Colonial Revival
__Moderne_
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: __Brick, Wood, Shingle and Stone

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Springwells Park Historic District is located at the northwest intersection of Greenfield Road and Rotunda Drive near the center of the City of Dearborn, a western suburb of Detroit. Springwells Park is a 132-acre neighborhood that was designed in 1939, platted as four subdivisions between 1939 and 1941, and developed primarily between 1939 and 1943. A fifth subdivision on the west side of the neighborhood was designed in 1939 but never platted, it was later sold, developed into an upscale golf course community, and is not part of the nominated historic district. The neighborhood is distinguished by its curvilinear streets that follow the gently sloping terrain, numerous cul-de-sacs, mature trees throughout, and interior parks in the center of the blocks. The buildings in the district include a shopping center, townhouses, terrace apartment houses, duplexes, and single-family houses all having Colonial Revival design elements, similar exterior materials, and a maximum height of two stories.

Narrative Description

As the Springwells Park Historic District is located on land owned at one time by Henry and Clara Ford, the neighborhood is surrounded by developments of the Ford Motor Company and Ford Land. To the south across Rotunda Drive is the Fairlane East residential area developed in the 1980s. To the east, across Greenfield Road is another office complex developed in the 1990s. To the west, across the Rouge River is The Henry Ford, a museum and village complex created by Henry Ford in the 1920s and designated as a National Historic Landmark. Ford's Rouge Plant, another National Historic Landmark, is located about one mile to the southeast. The Ford Motor Company's world headquarters is less than one mile to the northwest.

The overall shape of the district is a thick backwards L, with the tall spine running next to the north-south running Greenfield Road and the shorter leg running along the east-west running Rotunda Drive. The west edge of the district is the north-south running Eastham Road and the north boundary is a northwest-southeast running railroad line (originally the Michigan Central). The district is generally flat but has a high point near the center, in park area three north of Clinton Lane. The fifteen-foot high hill slopes concentrically from the high point.

The neighborhood has five major interior streets, two U-shaped streets and eighteen cul-de-sacs. Two east-west running streets divide the neighborhood generally into thirds. Middlebury Road is the boundary between the first and second platted subdivisions and generally runs northwest from Greenfield to Eastham Road. It accesses one of the two U-shaped streets and four cul-de-sacs. Woodland Drive branches to the southwest from Middlebury, runs through the apartment buildings and accesses three cul-de-sacs before ending at Eastham Road. Further north, Longmeadow Drive marks the northern boundary of subdivisions two and three and like Middlebury it runs east-west from Greenfield to Eastham. It accesses the second U-shaped street and four cul-de-sacs. Andover Drive curves to the northwest off Longmeadow and accesses five cul-de-sacs. Brewster Road is the only interior street that generally runs north-south in the district, the lots along it are longer and narrower than on the other streets. All of the streets are paved in asphalt with concrete curbs. There are concrete sidewalks and tree lawns on both sides of the five major streets and on one side of the U-shaped streets. The cul-de-sacs do not have sidewalks except for Amherst, which has a sidewalk only partway down the street. Each cul-de-sac has an island at the end that contains a flagpole and landscaping. The nature of the landscaping in each island varies as the surrounding residents take care of the planting and upkeep. Mature trees are prevalent throughout the district. Some streets, such as Woodbury, have intentionally planted trees along the street. Others have more random placement of trees in tree lawns or in the front yards, likely the result of the developers retaining as many trees as possible.

The five parks total almost nine and a half acres of land and each is slightly different. All of the parks are accessed by concrete walkways that run between lots from the street. Some walkways have hedges along them. The four interior parks are generally grassy lawn areas

surrounded by trees. Park area three is in the sloped area of the district. The north-facing slope is used as a sledding hill and to the west there is a dense woods. The other interior parks are generally flat with trees scattered throughout and on the edges. Bennington Park, a 2.77 acre park in the northeast corner of the district, is owned and maintained by the City of Dearborn and is the only park with playground equipment. It has a large open grassy field surrounded by trees.

The neighborhood has 321 contributing house and duplex buildings, four non-contributing houses, fifteen contributing apartment buildings, twenty-two non-contributing apartment buildings, a shopping center with a contributing monument, six contributing, and five non-contributing buildings, and five park areas that contribute to the district. The shopping center is located at the southeast corner of the district, and the contributing apartment buildings are located to the west of the shopping center on the south portion of the district. The non-contributing apartment buildings are along Greenfield Road, north of the shopping center. The parks are equally spaced throughout the neighborhood; all but Bennington Park at the northeast corner are on the interior of the "blocks."

The lots for the houses and duplexes vary in shape and size, although none are less than six thousand square feet. Every lot is designed to be fifty to seventy feet wide at the building line. Some lots are rectangular and some are trapezoid shaped. Generally the long, narrow rectangular lots are located on the north-south running streets. The lots at the ends of the cul-de-sacs and at the bottom of the U-shaped streets are more wedge shaped.

All of the houses and duplexes in the district are one, one-and-a-half, or two stories tall. All have Colonial Revival details and gable roofs. Wall materials are brick, stone, clapboard, or a combination. Garages are generally attached except in the northern sections where detached garages exist. The slope on Clinton Lane allows some garages to be built into the hillside below the house. The houses and duplexes are generally oriented to the street although there are some oriented to the side or an interior walkway such as 15 Brookline Lane, providing variety in the neighborhood. The single-family house types include: one-and-a-half-story Cape Cods, two-story center entrance, one-and-half-story cottages, and one-story ranch houses. Concrete driveways and walkways are typical.

Each individual house design is unique. Although they all comply with the strict guidelines of setbacks and restrictions, they all contribute to the positive effect of the curving streets and colonial, early American design. There is continuity in the architecture but also individuality its interpretation. In order to demonstrate the variety of houses, the seven identified model homes originally designed by Horace Colwell and constructed by the Ford Foundation are described in more detail:

3 Amherst Lane – 1942 – A one-story Cape Cod type house clad in wide clapboard siding, with a tall steep roof punctured with two gable-front dormers each containing a double-hung window. A one-story, one-car garage extends from the rear corner. The house faces west on

Amherst Lane. The front door has a thin transom window and shutters is on the north end of the façade which also contains two double-hung windows with shutters.

2 Brookline Lane – 1939 – Located at the northwest corner of Middlebury Drive and Brookline Lane this one-story, intersecting gable-roof, L-shaped ranch house faces Brookline Lane but the garage and a second entrance face Middlebury. The walls are clad in clapboard with vertical siding in the gable front above the garage door. Shallow shed-roof porches with non-original posts extend over the front and side doors. The six-over-six windows have shutters.

5 Brookline Lane – 1940 – This two story-house faces west on Brookline Lane and has a brick-clad first story and vertical siding above. The front porch is created by a steep pitched shed roof that extends to the north into a one-story block of the attached garage. The porch has a built-in bench, scalloped fascia and an octagonal window. There is a pair of six-over-six double-hung windows at the first floor and a single six-over-six window centered above it at the second floor. There is a set of three small casement windows at the second floor above the porch. The original resident of the house was Ralph Taylor, the Ford engineer who designed the Springwells Park Subdivision.

21 Brookline Lane – 1939 – A two-story house faces northeast on Brookline Lane and has a brick-clad first story and aluminum siding-clad second story. The L-shaped house has a narrow gable front closest to the street with a large bay window at the first floor and two double-hung windows with shutters at the second floor. The entrance is located under a gable front wall dormer at the intersection of the ell. There is a shed-roof porch supported by pillars. The one-story two-car garage faces front and extends to the side of the ell but is set back at the rear wall.

25 Brookline Lane – 1940 – Facing east on Brookline Lane the house is a stone-clad one-and-a-half story house with a one-story tall one-car garage extending from the north side at the rear. A large gable bay extends from the second floor, it is clad in vertical siding, and creates a shallow overhang for the front door. A two-story tall window with shutters is located to one side of the door. A pair of double-hung windows with shutters is located at the first floor under the bay. The bay has a wide double-hung window in the center.

26 Brookline Lane – 1940 – A two-story side-gable house with painted brick first floor walls and aluminum siding on the second story. A one-story gable-front one-car garage extends forward of the main wall of the house which faces west on Brookline Lane. The front door is located in the side of the garage block where it intersects with the house and is not immediately visible from the street. An octagon window that is split into two windows is located in the wall of the garage near the front door. The house has a pair of double-hung windows with shutters at the first floor and two double-hung windows with shutters at the second floor.

31 Brookline Lane – 1940 – This one-and-a-half-story side-gable house at the northwest corner of Brookline and Middlebury faces north on Middlebury. The majority of the house is clad in brick with the exception of the knee-wall which is clad in wide clapboard siding. Two gable-front wall dormers each with a double-hung window project through the eave. A large bay window with a shed roof takes up most of the first story wall. A one-story one-car side-gable garage extends to the west side of the house. The front door is located in the connector between the garage and the house. There is a tall brick end chimney on the Brookline Lane side of the house.

The fifty-four duplexes are located in the north section of the neighborhood, in subdivision four. They are located on the north half of Brewster Road, Abbot Lane, Bennington Lane and Carlton Lane. Like the single-family homes the duplexes vary in form but are compatible in style, materials, and massing with the rest of the neighborhood. The duplexes on Brewster Road are two-story brick-clad houses, some with gable fronts. Others have clapboarded second floors or large projecting bays. Some have gable-front porch roofs supported by wood pillars with side by side front doors. Others have the second door facing the side so that at first glance it is not apparent the building is a duplex. Streets such as Carlton Lane have one-story tall duplexes with gable-front dormers. Walls are faced in a mixture of brick and clapboard siding. Buildings on the curved part of the street have attached garages. The remaining locations have detached garages, but always in pairs at the back of the driveway.

The southeast twenty-five acres of the district make up the shopping center and apartments. The apartments in the north part of the area are considered non-contributing as they were constructed in 1966. Fifteen contributing apartment buildings are located at the south end of the district and are accessed by Woodland Drive. These apartment buildings were among the first buildings constructed in the neighborhood in 1939. They were built with "Stran-Steel," a steel building product with concrete for fireproofing. The two types of apartment buildings are terraces and townhouses. The nine townhouse buildings are located along the north side of Woodland Drive and on the south side at the very west end of the apartment area. The six terrace apartment buildings are on the south side of Woodland Drive with some buildings facing Wiscasset Road, a short street that runs north-south from Woodland to Rotunda. A brick wall marks the entrance to the neighborhood at the south end of Wiscasset.

The west section of townhomes on the south side of Woodland Drive has four buildings. The western three are arranged in a U-plan facing out onto a large lawn area. The fourth building is to the east of the building forming the east side of the U and is connected to it with a low brick wall. A concrete walkway runs between the buildings. The townhouses on the north side of Woodland are generally parallel to one another and face south on the street. Four of the buildings are arranged around a large lawn area that contains a newer gazebo. All of the lawn areas are interspersed with mature trees. Parking lots and garages are arranged behind the buildings.

The townhouse buildings are all similar. Adjacent portions of the buildings are alternately set forward and recessed to add variety to the building facade and several of the buildings have

L- or broadly U-shaped footprints. All have two-story red brick walls and hip roofs covered with concrete tiles. The entrances are paired, the doors set in wood frames with simple entablatures above. The double-hung windows, with shutters, are equally spaced across the elevations at the first and second floors.

The terrace apartment buildings have very broad U-shaped footprints. Two of the buildings on the south side of Woodland, west of Wiscasset, are arranged so that the open sides of the U face each other. East of Wiscasset there are two U-shaped buildings with the open ends facing west and northwest, with two more rectangular buildings in the southeast corner of the block. The central entrances of the buildings are decorated with tall wood pilasters supporting gabled pediments. Each building has a cupola centered on the roof.

The shopping center is located at the southeast corner of the district at the intersection of Greenfield Road and Rotunda Drive. It has six contributing buildings constructed in 1939 and five non-contributing buildings constructed in 1981. The complex is generally arranged as an upside down L with a parking lot at the southeast corner. The newer buildings are at the north end of the complex. The contributing buildings face east toward the parking lot and Greenfield Road and are separated by a green space with a walkway, mature trees, and a large rock monument with a bronze plaque honoring Henry and Edsel Ford. The monument contributes to the district and was installed in 1948 by the neighborhood association. It contributes to the district because it was placed at the neighborhood's behest and during its early years to recognize the neighborhood's direct connection to the Fords. The southern contributing building has a two-story tall stone-clad gable-front building at the north end. Two one-story sections with hip-roof parapets covered in copper shingles extend to the south. The two-story portion has a traditional storefront at the first floor with a central entrance and two double-hung windows at the second floor. The gable end has wood cornice returns and a centered lunette vent. The storefront extends around the north side of the building at the first floor; the second floor is clad in shingles with double-hung windows. The one-story sections have traditional storefronts separated by stone clad pillars that turn the corner and extend along the south side of the building.

The contributing store building to the north has a two-story section matching the southern building but is centered between two one-story stores with copper shingle-clad hip-roof parapets. Attached to the north end of the contributing building is a modern one-story tall building. The south half of the new building has walls clad in faux stucco and a two-story tall gable-front entrance pavilion just south of the center of the building. The northern portion of the building is clad in red brick and has traditional storefronts. The second non-contributing store building is located at the north end of the parking lot and faces south. It is a one-story red brick building with a hip roof and a central entrance marked with a gable front and a Colonial Revival cupola on the roof above. Large storefront windows flank the entrance. Double-hung windows with shutters are located at the east end of the building. The storefronts wrap around the corner to the north on the east elevation of the building.

The twenty-two non-contributing apartment townhouse buildings, and the clubhouse, are located along Greenfield Road between Middlebury and Longmeadow Drives and were constructed in 1966. The rear of the buildings face onto park area five at the end of Adams Lane. A small street runs from Middlebury northeast to Greenfield Road through the apartment complex. The buildings are generally arranged to face the streets although some buildings turn the corner to face walkways between the buildings. Some groups form U forms around large lawn areas. Parking areas with carports are located behind the buildings. The buildings are all two stories tall and have red mixed with white and black brick walls and gable roofs. Aluminum-sided bays project from parts of the second floors. Entrances have either barrel or shed-roof porches supported by wrought iron posts. Large openings framed with shutters contain large slider windows at the first and second floors. The clubhouse is a one-story brick building with a gable roof. The entrance faces south on Middlebury Drive and is marked by a tall gable-front pediment supported by columns. A Colonial style cupola is centered on the roof.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[x] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ]

C. A birthplace or grave

☐ D. A cemetery

☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐ F. A commemorative property

☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Community Planning and Development
Landscape Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance
1939-1964

Significant Dates
1939
1959

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
Henry Ford
Edsel Ford

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Giffels & Vallet, Inc., and L. Rossetti (Apartments)
Ralph E. Taylor, engineer

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Springwells Park Historic District, primarily developed between 1939 and 1943, meets national register criteria A, B, and C at the local level of significance. The district is significant in community planning and landscape design as an example of a subdivision designed in consultation with the US Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to meet all of the FHA's criteria outlined in their 1936 manual *Planning Neighborhoods for Small Houses*. The district is significant under social history for its association with Henry and Edsel Ford as the neighborhood resulted from a property gift made by Henry Ford to their Ford Foundation, a philanthropic organization established by Henry and Edsel Ford, for the purpose of providing income for the foundation. The subdivision was developed on a part of this property by the Ford Foundation, under the direction of the foundation's head, Edsel Ford.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The land comprising what is now known as Springwells Park was farmland that once formed part of French "ribbon farm" properties along the River Rouge for which the federal government issued new patents to their owners in 1811 following the destruction of all land records in a fire that destroyed most of the settlement of Detroit in 1805. The land that would become the Springwells Park subdivision was purchased by Detroit merchant Gustav Zanger, April 7, 1914. Zanger purchased the property to be used to establish a zoological park for the citizens of Detroit, and he would later transfer ownership of the land to the Detroit Zoological Park Board for that purpose. The "park" was to be called Woodbridge Park after his wife Julia Woodbridge Zanger. But when the zoo chose to locate on other property near Royal Oak and Henry Ford offered to purchase the unused park land at a sizeable profit, the property was sold to him in 1927 (Henry Ford was a member of the Detroit Zoological Park Board).

In 1938 the Ford Foundation, established for philanthropic purposes by Henry and Edsel Ford in 1936, determined that the best way to utilize over one thousand acres of land donated to the foundation by Henry Ford to provide income for the foundation was to take advantage of Detroit's growing suburban development and subdivide and sell the land as a housing development. R. C. Russell of the Ford Motor Company was recruited to oversee the development on behalf of the foundation. The subdivision was named Springwells Park to honor the original township name of Springwells.

Russell first brought in Detroit realtor Leonard Reaume of the office of Holden & Reaume, who had previously advised the foundation in real estate matters. Russell toured realtor-developed

subdivisions in the eastern and southeastern United States to see examples and collect information. Actual planning for the development was carried out under the general direction of a Mr. Hanson of Ford Motor Company's Power and Construction Department. Architect M. Fillmore Harty, one of those involved in the early stages, was responsible for Hanson bringing on board Ford employee Ralph E. Taylor, a registered civil engineer and land surveyor. Mr. Taylor was a graduate of the University of Michigan and had taken land planning courses. Prior to working at Ford Motor Company, Mr. Taylor worked for the City of Dearborn under city engineer Fred Storrer for several years. During that time he also worked with noted city planning consultant Tracy B. Augur to develop the City of Dearborn zoning ordinance.

According to Mr. Taylor's personal reminiscences recorded in 1974, the development was initially planned as a conventional grid of rectangular blocks, with a few cul-de-sacs. Taylor, with his background in land planning, recognized that this type of plan would not be approved by the City of Dearborn engineer, Fred Storrer, who was himself an authority on up-to-date subdivision planning as secretary of the National Land Planning Association at the time. Taylor found a brochure from the US Federal Housing Administration (FHA) promoting a free design service for property developers wanting FHA-insured mortgages. FHA officials from Chicago, including Harry Durbin, a Detroit builder, brought in to review the grid-plan concept disapproved it. Taylor then worked with a FHA planner to develop the design for the subdivision ultimately used. Because of the FHA influence the end result was a subdivision that embodied the current thinking in community planning principles developed over the past several decades and met nearly every requirement in the FHA's 1936 manual *Planning Neighborhoods for Small Houses.* Three divisions of the FHA were involved with the project, the Land Planning Division, the Underwriting Division, and the Rental Housing Division. The development was heralded by the state director of the FHA in an August 11, 1940, *Detroit News* feature about the subdivision as demonstrating "the results that can be obtained through careful planning of an entire project from its inception."

The subdivision was planned to calm auto traffic and reduce the amount of through traffic, with no through street long enough for motorists to pick up speed. The many cul-de-sacs prevented through traffic. The parks in the center of the blocks and interior walkways allowed pedestrian access through the neighborhood without walking along the streets in addition to providing residents with recreation spaces.

Although designed at one time the property was platted in five separate subdivisions. Springwells Park Subdivision No. 1 was platted in 1939. The FHA suggested to the Ford Foundation that they develop the apartments and the shopping center first, so subdivision one comprises the south portion of the district with one hundred ten house lots plus the shopping center at the southeast corner and the original townhouse and terrace apartment buildings constructed to the west of the shopping center. The shopping center and apartment buildings were designed by Detroit architectural firm Giffels & Vallet. Additionally, in 1939 the foundation hired architect Horace G. Colwell to design seven model houses under the direction of Fillmore Harty. The houses are located at 3 Amherst Lane and 2, 5, 21, 25, 26, and 31 Brookline Lane. According to a 1974 interview with Mr. Colwell, he and M. Fillmore Harty re-designed the shopping center because the Giffels & Vallet design was too expensive.

The apartment buildings were constructed by the Byrne Company of Texas. The buildings were constructed with Stran-Steel, a type of steel framing for the walls and floors that was then coated with concrete for fire protection. The foundation constructed the rental housing using an FHA-insured mortgage. The foundation continued to own the commercial and retail properties to use the income for foundation activities.

The original occupants of the Springwells Park Shopping Center were the Ira Wilson Dairy, Ferranty Men's Furnishings, Brownie H. Wise Dry Goods, Brownie's Gift Shop, Joseph Tringale Grocery, Grant B. Burns Drug Store, Edward Runge, MD, and Arthur Herrick, DDS. The deeds and restrictions covenant in the incorporation papers allowed for medical and dental facilities to be built in the commercial area. Today the shopping center contains a convenience store, pizzeria, dry cleaners, UPS shipping depot, sports bar, Coney Island restaurant, dollar store and day care center.

Before selling the residential lots, the foundation constructed the water lines, sidewalks, sewers, curbs and streets. The foundation constructed seven Horace Colwell-designed "model" homes to show purchasers what was possible. Springwells Park subdivision designer Ralph E. Taylor purchased and lived for many years in the former model house at 5 Brookline Lane.

The foundation sold the single-family and cul-de-sac duplex lots only to owners that were pre-approved. An application was completed by each potential purchaser. The lot owner then selected their own architect and builder but the house design was controlled by covenants which dictated that all plans and specifications had to be approved by the foundation. The covenants reinforced the FHA requirements so that owners would be eligible for FHA mortgage insurance. The covenants controlled the minimum and maximum cost of houses, where to house the family's servants, the size of the house, the direction the house faced, arrangement of garages, parking of vehicles, housing of pets, advertising signs, and under what circumstances a doctor or dentist might have a house and office together. Deed restrictions required that the design be Colonial or early American in style, that side yards must have minimum widths of five feet for garages and ten feet for houses, that the first floor could be no more than one foot ten inches above grade, that the square footage of the house had to meet minimum size requirements broken down by floor, that garages had to be attached or connected garages, and that the exterior cladding materials had to include more than wood – all brick, a combination of brick and wood, or of stone and wood was acceptable. Roof materials were restricted to wood shingle, slate tile, copper, or thick asphalt shingles. The colors of houses, roofs and fencing had to be approved by the foundation. A property owner's association was created by the foundation to enforce the protective covenants after all of the lots were sold. Fillmore Harty was the first president of the Springwells Park Neighborhood Association.

Once development was underway in subdivision number one, the foundation filed plats for Springwells Subdivision Number Two in 1940 and numbers three and four in 1941. Approximately sixty percent of the four areas' lots were sold and developed before World War II. The death of Edsel Ford and the start of World War II caused a hiatus in the development.

Immediately after the war another thirty percent of the houses were constructed. The final ten percent of houses were constructed between 1960 and 1988.

The fifth area, the largest section of the original property, located west of Eastham Road, was never platted by the foundation and is not included in the district. Springwells Park residents used the vacant land for victory and community gardens and in 1955 the George T. Martin Elementary School was constructed on a portion of the property. George T. Martin was a resident of Springwells Park and a local Dearborn judge. In the 1980s the school was demolished and the entire parcel sold to a private developer for the construction of an upscale golf course community.

The Ford Foundation continued to own and operate the rental housing and shopping center until 1959 when they were donated to the Detroit Institute of Arts Founders Society. The Founders Society sold the property in 1966 to developers Max Fisher, Phillip Stollman, Max Stollman and Samuel Frankel. They constructed the townhouse buildings, clubhouse and pool on the original plat land north of the shopping center on Greenfield Road that had remained vacant. In 1981 the rental property and shopping center were sold to Anthony Brown and Eric Yale Lutz, who expanded the shopping area at the north end.

Architects and Builders

The apartment and shopping center buildings were designed by the firm of Giffels & Vallet. Founded by Raymond F. Giffels (1897-1963) and Victor E. Vallet in 1926, the firm was the predecessor to Giffels & Rossetti. It is most noted for its work around Detroit in the 1940s and 1950s. Raymond Giffels worked for the American Bridge Company, Whitehead & Kales Company, and Albert Kahn before founding his own firm. Giffels' brother, Bertram Giffels, also worked for the firm, joining in 1929. A third brother, Carl A. Giffels, became president of the firm after Raymond's death. Giffels & Vallet had offices in Canada, and after a number of reorganizations, is presently known as Giffels, operating under the Ingenium Group Company.

Some notable Detroit area buildings the firm designed include Cobo Hall and Convention Arena in downtown Detroit and the Walter A. Briggs Field House (1937) and Bowen Field House (1955), both on the campus of Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti. At the Detroit Wayne County Airport the firm designed the original airport building in 1930, and the cargo facilities, control tower and L. C. Smith Terminal in the 1950s. At the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, beginning in 1953 Giffels & Vallet designed the Outpatient Clinic, Kresge Medical Research I, Kresge Medical Research III, Fluids Engineering Lab I, Medical Science Unit I, and the Cyclotron Building. Beyond Michigan the firm provided design and field services for the Hanford Nuclear site in Washington and designed an airport building for Kansas City, Missouri.

Besides Ford Foundation architects M. Fillmore Harty and Horace G. Colwell, other architects of Springwells Park houses include Earl W. Shaffer, W. Glasson Coombe, G. N. Walters, R. J. Smith, W. R. Pereira, Walter Mast, and Erroll Clark. Palmquist & Wright (Irving Palmquist and Clifford N. Wright) designed one 1942 house in the district, and with Richard B. Pollman, under the Palmquist & Wright and Home Planners, Inc., names designed at least five others built in the

1949-53 period. Home Planners, Inc., with Pollman apparently as head designer, is best known today for their flood of house plan books that, featuring ranch as well as traditional style designs, were published in Detroit from 1946 into the 1980s when the business was sold (Wake, *A Brief Survey of Michigan Mid-Century Modern Homes by Home Planners Inc.,* 1-2).

Harry J. Durbin, builder of at least twelve early houses in Springwells Park, was a prominent Detroit builder. In 1936 he constructed the Chenot House on Renfrew in Detroit's elite Sherwood Forest neighborhood. According to Mr. Taylor's reminiscences Mr. Durbin was working for the FHA when Springwells Park was designed. He was for a time Director of the Builders' Association of Metropolitan Detroit and Director of the National Association of Home Builders. In 1950 newly elected Detroit mayor Albert Cobo appointed him the head of the Detroit Housing Commission, where he was involved with the start-up of the Lafayette Park residential development in 1954. He resigned from that post in 1955.

Ford Foundation

In January 1936 the Ford family created the Ford Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to educational, scientific and charitable undertakings. The creation of the foundation may have been driven by the ever increasing bite of the U. S. Government's inheritance taxes; it provided a way for both Henry and Edsel Ford to reduce inheritance taxes while maintaining control of Ford Motor Company by donating the bulk of their wealth to the foundation through giving it ninety-five percent of Ford's non-voting equity. While reducing the inheritance taxes, this left control of the Ford Motor Company in the hands of the Ford wives and children through their retaining the voting shares.

The foundation was initially endowed with a $25,000 donation from Edsel and land from Henry. The board of directors comprised Edsel Ford as president, Frank Campsall, B. J. Craig as treasurer, and Clifford Langley. Henry Ford II served on the board after his father's death. Through regular contributions by the Fords the foundation had assets of over thirty million dollars by 1942. With the death of Edsel in 1943 and then Henry in 1947 and the transfer of their wealth, the foundation became one of the most asset-rich in the United States.

As noted by Ralph Taylor, Edsel was very involved with the development of Springwells Park. He reviewed and approved the final design and as the foundation president he was likely involved with the choice of Giffels and Vallet, the Byrne Company as builders, and the initial development. The choice of Colonial Revival design fits with Henry Ford's preference for early American styles as seen at the Henry Ford Museum.

The foundation owned and operated the shopping center and rental housing and employed architect Horace Colwell to review plans for new houses and additions in Springwells Park until 1959 when they donated the rental housing and shopping center to the Detroit Institute of Arts Founders Society.

Community Design

The Springwells Park Historic District represents the implementation of numerous neighborhood planning principles that had been evolving since the first half of the 1800s in England and the United States. The Ford Foundation was not the first foundation to construct a housing development as evidenced by examples in New York and Pennsylvania. Evolving design standards made their way into government programs created in the New Deal era, including the FHA which used its programs to expand and influence private development. This influence ultimately affected the appearance of neighborhoods across the United States, including Springwells Park.

The first person generally credited with using town planning as a quality of life issue instead of just a place to house workers was English industrialist Robert Owen. He believed that the environment and living conditions affected the quality of work from employees. He was not able to get support from his business colleagues to construct his working communities of a fixed size in England, and in 1825 he came to America. He established New Harmony, Indiana, and attempted to make it a utopian community. The community failed after just three years and he returned to England.

Several English company founders strove to create better communities for their workers in the nineteenth century. Saltaire, begun in 1853, was one of the first examples of model community. In 1879 George and Richard Cadbury constructed Bournville outside of Birmingham, England, around their new chocolate factory. In 1887 the Lever Brothers began Port Sunlight outside of Liverpool, England as a one-industry community. Port Sunlight boasted the first use of the "superblock" with houses and buildings arranged around green space.

In 1898 Londoner Ebenezer Howard, a proponent of land reform, who had thoroughly studied Bournville and Port Sunlight, published his theory on town development, *Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform*, republished in 1902 as *Garden Cities of To-morrow.* Howard promoted the concept of a limited town center for thirty thousand people that would be surrounded by agricultural zones populated by two thousand people. He advocated for controlled planning and envisioned numerous communities on this model all over England to reverse the flow of population to the crowded cities. In 1902 the Garden City Pioneer Company was organized by businessmen including George Cadbury and W. H. Lever to purchase property and create a town on Howard's principles. Letchworth was begun thirty-five miles outside of London in 1903, and in 1919 a second community, Welwyn, was started by Howard twelve miles away. Both towns progressed slowly and struggled with selling shares for development, and it wasn't until World War II when London evacuees were relocated to the communities that their populations swelled (Newton, *Design on the Land,* pp. 456-62).

In the United States town planning also began with industrialists creating company towns around their plants, mills or mining sites in the early 1800s. These were not towns planned with utopian ideals, but simply as a needed expedient to provide housing for workers. The early voices of town planning were the first practitioners of the new profession of landscape architecture, Frederick Law Olmsted, Calvert Vaux and Horace Cleveland (*ibid.,* p. 464). Olmsted and Vaux designed Riverside, Illinois, outside of Chicago in 1868. The plan featured curving streets that

were slightly depressed to become nearly invisible. Olmsted promoted taking advantage of the existing topography and natural features in the firm's designs.

In 1907 Jesse Clyde Nichols began the Country Club district on the south side of Kansas City, Missouri. Although just ten acres initially, the district grew successively to over fifty subdivisions which each slightly modified the grid pattern when designed and platted. Nichols introduced "self-perpetuating" land restrictions, which created basic restrictions on all property in a given subdivision at the time of platting. These restrictions were generally in effect for a twenty-five year period and were automatically extended unless a percentage of the owners agree to cancel the restrictions five years before they expired. Restrictions generally included control of land use, minimum cost of dwellings, setback lines, building projections, free space, outbuildings and billboards. The enforcement of the restrictions was left to a homeowner's association (*ibid.,* p. 473-4).

In 1909 the Russell Sage Foundation created the Sage Foundation Homes Company and acquired 142 acres of land in Forest Hills, Queens, New York. The foundation was created for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States and the trustees decided to attempt a demonstration community. Forest Hills Gardens was designed by the Olmsted Brothers and construction began in 1911. The design focused on the railroad station, which was surrounded by an inn and shopping district. Only two through streets were created; interior local streets were deliberately narrow, curved and short. Nearly all of the buildings have red brick walls and red tile roofs. Parks were planned for the interior of the blocks but were not executed. In 1922 the foundation sold their interests to a group of residents.

The 1920s brought change to community planning and design. World War I created needs for emergency worker housing and the United States War Department created a planning division to set up housing at army stations. In 1922 Longview, Washington, designed by Country Club planners Hare and Hare, was created as lumber mill housing by a Kansas City-based lumber company, Long-Bell. In 1923 Mariemont, Ohio, was begun outside of Cincinnati. It was funded by a local philanthropist as a memorial to her husband. It was designed by landscape architect John Nolen and twenty-six architects were selected to design various areas and buildings. In 1927 Chicopee, Georgia was built by the Chicopee Manufacturing Company solely for its own textile workers. It was designed by southern landscape pioneer Earle Sumner Draper of Charlotte, North Carolina. The town straddled the state highway to Atlanta with the factory on one side and residences primarily on the other side. The streets followed the terrain and were lined with trees.

In 1924 the City Housing Corporation was created in New York by real-estate operator Alexander M. Bing with architects Henry Wright and Clarence Stein. All three men studied and were concerned about housing conditions in the United States and had the goal of creating a planned city based on the English garden city ideas. Their first development, Sunnyside Gardens in Queens, New York, was constructed between 1924 and 1928 and was used to test their theories prior to constructing a complete garden city. Although the city required them to adhere to the street grid they used entire blocks to construct rowhouses around well ordered spaces on the block interiors created by landscape architect Marjorie Sewell Cautley.

In 1927 the corporation purchased two square miles of farmland in Fairlawn, New Jersey, along a branch of the Erie Railroad for the creation of their garden city, Radburn. It quickly became clear that the community would house workers commuting to New York City instead of having its own industry so the first section constructed was near the railroad station. The community was designed to separate pedestrians from automobile traffic. Superblocks were created with interior access for pedestrians, including a grade separation where major pathways and a through street cross. The design of the surrounding streets and cul-de-sacs limited the number and speed of cars. A shopping center was erected across from the railroad station. Apartment buildings were constructed near the railroad station and shopping center, and single-family houses, some joined in pairs and triples, were constructed in the remainder of the neighborhood. Although the 1929 Wall Street Crash halted development after the first section was complete, and the land for the remaining three sections was eventually sold, Radburn became the national example for planning practices at the time and was studied extensively.

Before the 1929 crash the Pittsburgh-based Buhl Foundation began Chatham Village, a forty-five acre development for families of limited income. Using the Sunnyside model, rental row houses were constructed around open space. The natural hilliness of the site allowed garages to be constructed below half of the units. Garage compounds were provided for the other units and there was street parking for visitors. The foundation operated the community with a steady profit until 1960 when it was sold.

President Roosevelt's New Deal programs built upon these earlier innovations in neighborhood and housing planning. Two planned towns were created as public works projects. The Tennessee Valley Authority was established in 1933 and landscape architect Earle Sumner Draper was placed in charge of the Land Planning and Housing Division, which was charged with building the town of Norris to house workers at Norris Dam. Landscape architects Tracy B. Augur and Carroll A. Towne were part of the team. Augur assisted the City of Dearborn with creation of the zoning ordinance where he interacted with Springwells Park designer Ralph Taylor. The design of Norris reflected the team's study of Radburn and featured retention of the natural terrain and trees and the incorporation of cul-de-sacs and loop roads into the design. A pedestrian path system used underpasses beneath roads, and there were numerous parks and play spaces.

Greenbelt, Maryland, outside of Washington D. C., was constructed as a demonstration community. It was one of three greenbelt towns constructed by the Roosevelt administration's Resettlement Administration to provide jobs and housing for low-income families. Greenbelt, Maryland, was constructed between 1935 and 1937 and contains five superblocks of fourteen acres each. A community center with shopping, post office and bank was constructed near the center of the housing area. The housing types include apartment buildings, rowhouses and about sixty two-family dwellings.

In the 1930s planning shifted from a local to a national focus, primarily as a result of New Deal programs that included slum clearance, new town and public housing construction, mortgage insurance and national planning principles. The National Housing Act of 1934 created the

Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Designed to promote private financing, the legislation provided for federal insurance for home rehabilitation loans and mortgages for newly purchased homes. Privately operated financial institutions made fully amortized mortgages which lowered the monthly payments as well as the down payment needed. This allowed more people to purchase homes, thereby expanding the housing market. Housing starts went up for the first time in eight years and continued to climb until World War II (Radford, *Modern Housing for America*).

The National Housing Act of 1934 also charged the FHA with establishing national standards for the home building industry. These studies and programs created innovative production patterns that allowed builders to reduce costs. The FHA used its popularity and authority to promote practices that large developers had been requesting and were supported by national planning organizations. These included uniform setbacks of houses from the street, cul-de-sac streets, and residential neighborhoods separated from commercial districts. Complying with these standards allowed developers to get an advance commitment that all houses in the development would qualify for FHA insured mortgages (*ibid.*).

One of the ways FHA promoted its ideas was through publications such as their 1936 manual, *Planning Neighborhoods for Small Houses.* The seven minimum requirements for new subdivisions set forth in the manual can be seen in the design of Springwells Park. They are: 1) Location exhibiting a healthy and active demand for homes. 2) Location possessing a suitable site in terms of topography, soil condition, tree cover, and absence of hazards such as flood, fog, smoke, obnoxious odors, etc. 3) Accessibility by means of public transportation (streetcars and buses) and adequate highways to schools, employment and shopping centers. 4) Installation of appropriate utilities and street improvements (meeting city or county specifications), and carefully related to needs of the development. 5) Compliance with city, county, or regional plans and regulations, particularly local zoning and subdivision regulations to ensure that the neighborhood will become stable. 6) Protection of values through appropriate deed restrictions (including set-backs, lot sizes, and minimum cost of construction). 7) Guarantee of a sound financial set-up, whereby sub-dividers are financially able to carry through their sales and development program, and where taxes and assessments are in line with the type of development program contemplated and likely to remain stable. Springwells Park also includes the desirable (but not mandatory) standards promoted in the same publication: elimination of sharp street corners; long blocks; generous and well-shaped house sites; parks and playgrounds; and a community organization to implement the deed restrictions.

The FHA's rental housing program was also utilized at Springwells Park and is seen in the design of the apartments. These include utilizing superblock planning, including garden courts and greens with designs influenced by Sunnyside, Radburn and Chatham Village. Landscaped walkways, recessed entry courts, staggered roof lines, unifying cornices, fascia and dentil friezes and repetition of similar architectural elements.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Abstract for 4 Woodbury Lane, Dearborn, MI 48120

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Springwells Parker, Winter 2013-2014
Springwells Parker, Spring 2014

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Woerpel, Jack. "Rediscovered! Developers Restoring Springwells Park," *Detroit News.* May 17, 1981, p. 1L.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
____ designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __N/A_____

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10. Geographical Data

Springwells Park Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne County, MI
County and State

Acreage of Property ____131.66_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.312991 Longitude: -83.192391
2. Latitude: 42.303055 Longitude: -83.194667
3. Latitude: 42.311716 Longitude: -83.200934
4. Latitude: 42.305915 Longitude: -83.187355

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 319.713E Northing: 468.6026N
2. Zone: 17 Easting: 319.313E Northing: 468.6835N
3. Zone: 17 Easting: 318.866E Northing: 468.6757N
4. Zone:17 Easting: 319.170E Northing: 468.5782N

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

All of Springwells Park Subdivisions No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, including all originally platted Outlot and Park areas and roads, including all of Longmeadow Drive and Eastham Road. The north boundary is the south edge of the railroad right-of-way north of Andover Drive; the northeast boundary the southwest edge of the Greenfield Road right-of-way; and the southeast boundary the northwest edge of the Rotunda Drive right-of-way.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries include the four subdivisions originally designed in 1939, platted between 1939 and 1941, and developed primarily between 1939 and 1954. The 1966 apartment complex area along Greenfield Road could have been omitted since it does not contribute to the district's character and is located along an edge, but this area is within the originally defined Springwells Park area and the neighborhood association views it today as an integral part of the neighborhood.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Judith A.Buck
organization: Springwells Park Historic Designation Committee
street & number: 4 Woodbury Lane
city or town: Dearborn state: MI zipcode: 48120
e-mail jarcbuck@sbcglobal.net
telephone: 313-425-0304
date: July 2014

And:
Kristine M. Kidorf, Kidorf Preservation Consulting
451 E. Ferry St.
Detroit, MI 48202

With revisions by:
R. O. Christensen, National Register Coordinator, MI SHPO Feb./March 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Springwells Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Dearborn, MI
County: Wayne State: Michigan
Photographer: Noah Keelan
Date Photographed: December 2013

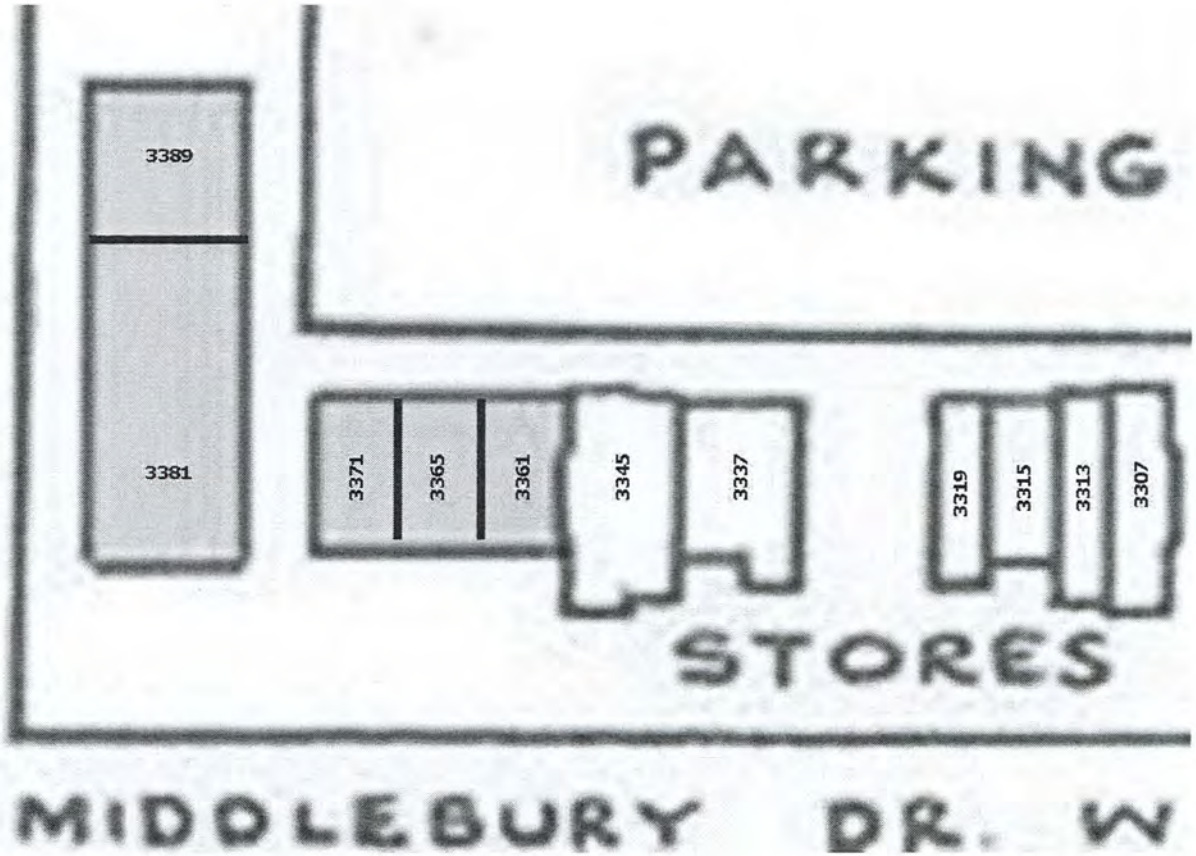
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 51. Longmeadow at Greenfield looking west.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1001
2 of 51. Ashby Lane looking north.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1002
3 of 51. Longmeadow Street looking west.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1003
4 of 51. Andover Drive looking south.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1004
5 of 51. Abbot Lane looking east.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1005
6 of 51. Andover Drive looking west.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1006
7 of 51. Bennington Lane looking northeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1007
8 of 51. Carlton Lane looking north.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1008
9 of 51. Dover Lane looking north.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1009
10 of 51. Andover at Dover looking east.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1010
11 of 51. Enfield Lane looking northwest.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1011
12 of 51. Brewster Rd at Andover looking south.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1012

13 of 51. Brewster Road looking east.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1013
14 of 51. Brewster Road looking east.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1014
15 of 51. Brewster Road looking southeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1015
16 of 51. Brewster Road looking southeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1016
17 of 51. Brewster at Middlebury looking east.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1017
18 of 51. Middlebury Drive looking west.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1018
19 of 51. Middlebury Drive looking northeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1019
20 of 51. Amherst Lane looking south.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1020
21 of 51. Adams Lane looking north.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1021
22 of 51. Middlebury Drive looking west.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1022
23 of 51. Clinton Lane looking north.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1023
24 of 51. Middlebury Drive looking west.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1024
25 of 51. Middlebury Drive looking west.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1025
26 of 51. Brookline Lane looking south.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1026
27 of 51. Duxbury Lane looking north.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1027
28 of 51. Middlebury from Eastham looking east.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1028
29 of 51. Eastham Road northwest.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1029
30 of 51. Eastham Road southeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1030
31 of 51. Windham Lane looking northeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1031
32 of 51. Eastham Road southeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1032
33 of 51. Woodland Drive looking northeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1033
34 of 51. Berwick Lane looking southeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1034
35 of 51. Byfield Lane looking north.

MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1035
36 of 51. Middlebury Drive looking southwest.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1036
37 of 51. Abington Lane looking northwest.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1037
38 of 51. Edgerton Lane looking south.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1038
39 of 51. Danvers Lane looking at west entrance facing south.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1039
40 of 51. Danvers Lane looking at east entrance facing south.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1040
41 of 51. Branford Lane looking south.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1041
42 of 51. Boone Lane looking northwest.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1042
43 of 51. Woodbury Lane looking northeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1043
44 of 51. Eastham from Longmeadow looking southeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1044
45 of 51. Apartment Clubhouse looking north.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1045
46 of 51. Apartments & Town Homes looking east.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1046
47 of 51. Terrace Apartment looking southeast.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1047
48 of 51. Town Home looking west.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1048
49 of 51. Town Home looking south.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1049
50 of 51. Neighborhood Stores looking southwest.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1050
51 of 51. Neighborhood Stores looking southwest.
MI_Wayne County_Springwells Park HD_1051

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

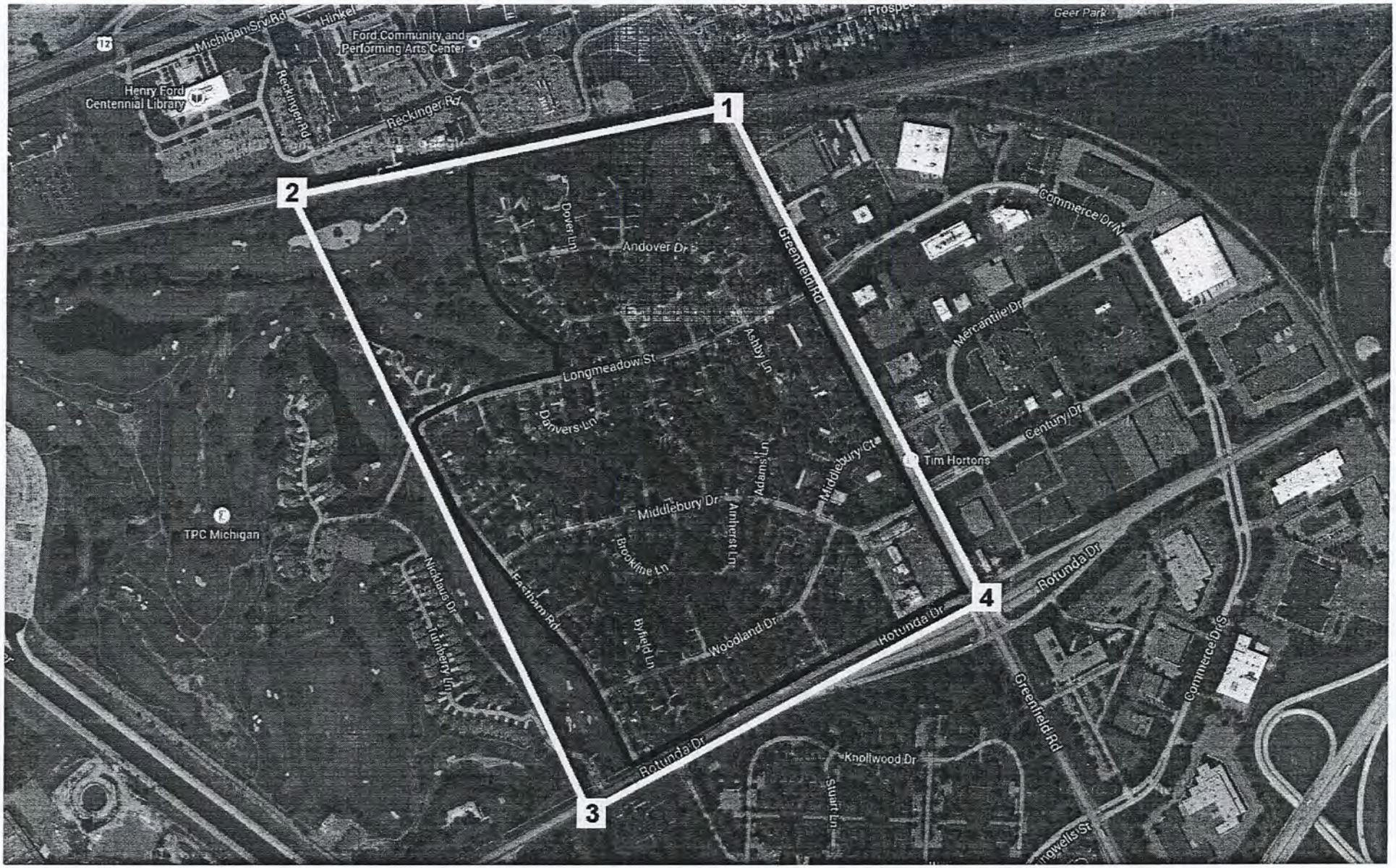


SPRINGWELLS PARK Historic District

Dearborn, Wayne County
Michigan

Shopping Center Address Detail

NON-CONTRIBUTING

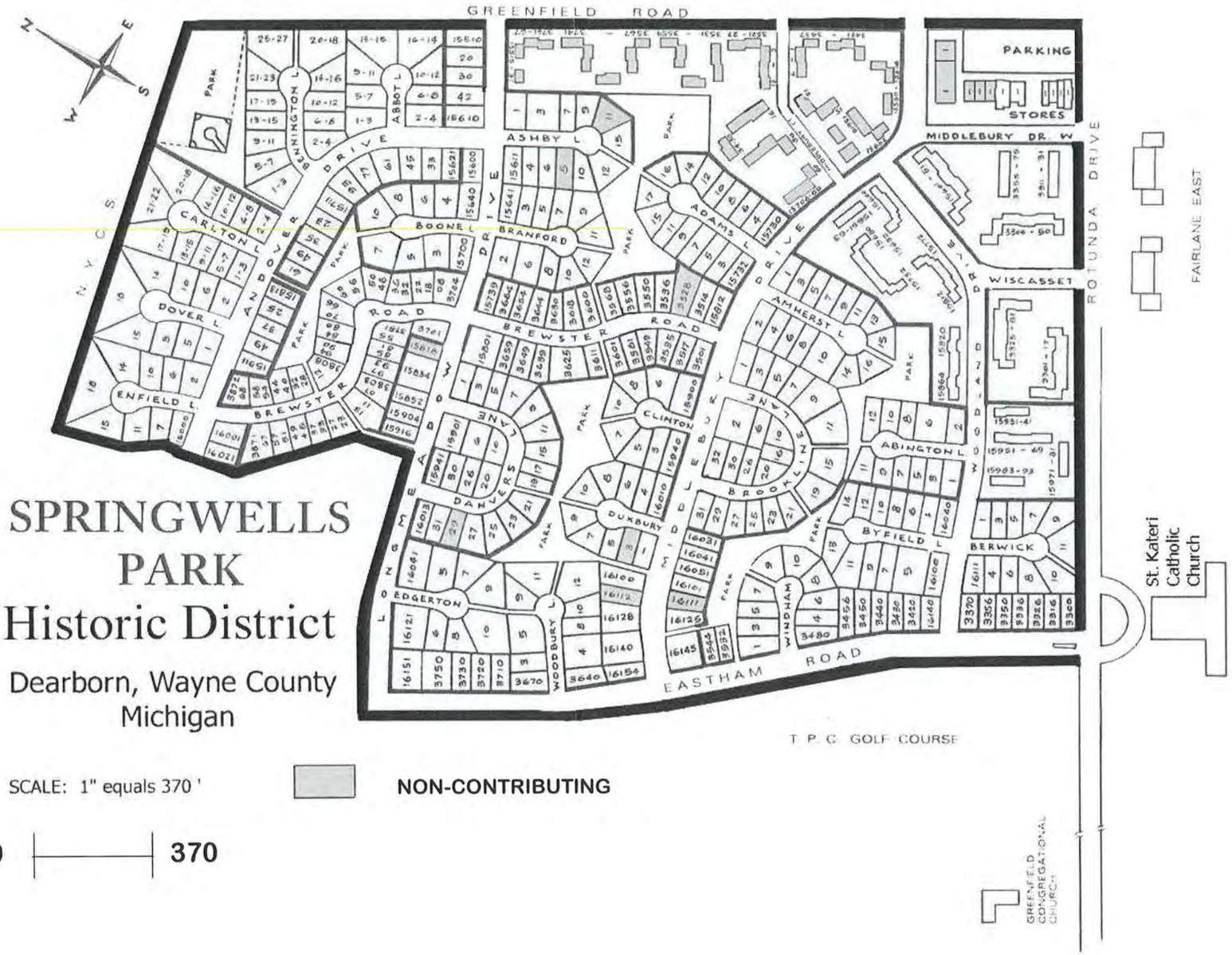


Springwells Park Historic District, Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan

1) Lat.: 42.312991; Long.: -83.192391
2) Lat.: 42.303055; Long.: -83.194667
3) Lat.: 42.311716; Long.: -83.200934
4) Lat.: 42.305915; Long.: -83.187355

SPRINGWELLS PARK Historic District

Dearborn, Wayne County
Michigan



SCALE: 1" equals 370 '

NON-CONTRIBUTING

0 370

Springwells Park Historic District

Dearborn, Wayne County, MI

Building Inventory 2015

Street	#	# Stories	Gable	Front View	Side View	Materials	Features	Style	Year built	C/N-C	builder	architect
Abbot Lane	1-3	1.5	Side	235	236	Brick		Duplex	1942	C		
	5-7	1.5	Side	233	234	Brick		Duplex	1942	C		
	9-11	1.5	Side	231	232	Brick		Duplex	1942	C		
	13-15	1.5	Side	229	230	Brick		Duplex	1942	C		
Abbot Lane	2-4	1.5	Side	221	222	Brick		Duplex	1942	C		
	6-8	1.5	Side	223	224	Brick		Duplex	1942	C	Harry Durbin	
	10-12	1.5	Side	225	226	Brick		Duplex	1942	C		
	14-16	1.5	Side	227	228	Brick		Duplex	1942	C		Palmquist/Wright
Abington Lane	1	2	Front	648	649	Siding		Colonial	1941	C		
	3	1 1/2	Front	652	653	Brick		Bungalow	1941	C		
	5	1 1/2	Front	654	655	Brick/Siding		Bungalow	1941	C		
	7	2	Side	656	657	Siding		Colonial	1941	C		
	9	2	Side	658	659	Siding		Colonial	1940	C		
	11	1 1/2	Side	660	661	Brick		Bungalow	1941	C		Kaufffel and Esser Co
Abington Lane	2	1 1/2	Front	651	650	Siding		Ranch	1941	C		
	6	2	Front	662	663	Brick/Siding		Bungalow	1940	C		
	8	1	Side	664	665	Siding		Bungalow	1941	C		
	10	2	Front	666	667	Brick		Colonial	1940	C		
	12	2	Side	668	669	Siding		Colonial	1941	C		

Street	#	# Stories	Gable	Front View	Side View	Materials	Features	Style	Year built	C/N-C	builder	architect
Adams Lane	5	2	Side	425	426	Brick		Colonial	1947	C		
	7	1 1/2	Front	419	418 + 420	Brick		Bungalow	1951	C	Wallace Frost	
	9	1	Side	414	413	Brick		Ranch	1956	C		
	11	1 1/2	Side	411	412	Brick		Bungalow	1956	C	Palmer/Morris	
	15	1 1/2	Front	409	410	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C	Lester H. Waldo, Assoc.	Arvid Peterson
	17	1 1/2	Front	407	408	Brick		Bungalow	1951	C		W Glasson Coombe
Adams Lane	4	2	Side	427	428	Brick		Colonial	1942	C	William Pearson	RP Beneicke
	6	2	Side	423	424	Brick	1958 addition	Colonial	1942	C	George Riber	Gardiner Vose
	8	1.5	Side	421	422	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C		Kundginger
	10	1 1/2	Side	415	416	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		W. Glasson Coombe
	12	1 1/2	Side	401	402	Brick		Ranch	1948	C		
	14	1 1/2	Front	403	404	Brick		Bungalow	1956	C		
	16	1 1/2	Front	405	406	Brick	Family room addition	Bungalow	1952	C	Sterling Matthews	
Amherst Lane	1	1 1/2	Front	433	434	Brick		Bungalow	1940	C	Lester H Waldo, Assoc.	
	3	1 1/2	Front	438	437	Siding		Bungalow	1942	C	Ford Foundation	
	5	2	Front	440	439	Brick/Siding		Colonial	1940	C	Lester H. Waldo, Assoc.	
	7	2	Front	441	442	Brick/Siding		Colonial	1941	C	James Bubb	
	9	2	Front	443	444	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	James Bubb	
	11	2	Front	445	446	Brick/Siding		Colonial	1940	C		
	13	2	Front	447	448	Stone		Colonial	1940	C		
	15	2	Front	449	450	Brick/Siding		Colonial	1941	C		
Amherst Lane	2	2	Front/Side	145	146	Brick		Colonial	1941	C		
	4	1	Side	462	461	Siding		Ranch	1941	C	Harvey Hissong	
	6	1 1/2	Front	460	459	Stone/Siding		Bungalow	1942	C	Rene Sereno	
	8	2	Front	458	457	Brick/Siding		Colonial	1941	C	Al Doenges	
	10	1 1/2	Front	456	455	Stone/Siding		Bungalow	1942	C		
	14	2	Front	453	454	Brick/Siding		Colonial	1940	C	Arvid C Peterson	

	16	1 1/2	Side	451	452	Brick		Cottage	1941	C		
Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Andover Drive	15610	1.5	Side	213	214	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15621	1.5	Side	215	216	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15633	1.5	Side	217	218	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		Trevarrow
	15645	1.5	Side	219	220	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15661	1.5	Side	237	238	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15677	1.5	Side	239	240	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C	Price Quality Co.	
	15693	1.5	Side	241	242	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15711	1.5	Side	269	270	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15723	1.5	Side	271	272	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15735	1.5	Side	273	274	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15749	1.5	Side	275	276	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15761	1.5	Side	302	304	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15813	1.5	Side	305	306	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15825	1.5	Side	307	308	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15837	1.5	Side	309	310	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15849	1.5	Side	329	330	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	15911	1.5	Side	331	332	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	16001	1	Side	75	76	Brick		Ranch	1959	C	Garling	
	16021	1	Side	73	74	Brick	Stone front	Ranch	1960	C	Garling	
	16000	1	Side	77	78	Brick		Ranch	1951	C		
Ashby Lane	1	1	Side	378	379	Brick		Ranch	1942	C	Dean Cullum	Ernest Grohs
	3	1.5	Side	383	382	Brick		Bungalow	1949	C	John Kolis	HH Hallet
	7	1	Side	388	389	Brick		Ranch	1951	C		V A Broderick
	9	1.5	Side	392	393	Brick		Bungalow	1949	C	Maloney Mathews	GN Walters
	11	1.5	Side	394	395	Brick		Bungalow	1982	N/C		
	15	1	Side	396	672	Brick		Ranch	1950	C		Henry Sterngold

Street	#	# Stories	Gable	Front View	Side View	Materials	Features	Style	Year built	C/N-C	builder	architect
Ashby Lane	4	1	Cross	381	380	Brick		Ranch	1950	C		Henry Fidler & Sons
	6	1	Side	384	385	Brick		Ranch	1954	C		Henry Fidler & Sons
	10	1.5	Side	390	391	Brick		Ranch	1949	C	Warren Building Co.	
	12	1	Side	397	398	Brick		Ranch	1950	C		
	8	1.5	Side			Brick		Ranch	1965	N/C		
Bennington Lane	1-3	1.5	Side	267	268	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	5-7	1.5	Side	264	266	Brick		Duplex	1943	C	Kay-Bee Construction	
	9-11	1.5	Side	262	263	Brick		Duplex	1943	C	Garling	
	13-15	1.5	Side	260	261	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	17-19	1.5	Side	258	259	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	21-23	1.5	Side	256	257	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	25-27	1.5	Side	254	255	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
Bennington Lane	2-4	1.5	Side	244	245	Brick		Duplex	1943	C	Silco Bldg. Co.	
	6-8	1.5	Side	246	247	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	10-12	1.5	Side	248	249	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	14-16	1.5	Side	250	251	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		

	18-20	1.5	Side	252	253	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Berwick Lane	1	1 1/2	Front	671	672	Brick & Siding		Bungalow	1940	C	Miller Homes	
	3	2	Front	673	674	Brick & Siding		Colonial	1942	C		
	5	1 1/2	Front	675	676	Brick & Siding		Bungalow	1941	C	Rodney Smith	
	7	1 1/2	Front	677	678	Siding		Bungalow	1941	C		
	9	1 1/2	Side	679	680	Brick		Bungalow	1951	C		
	11	1 1/2	Front	681	682	Brick & Siding		Ranch	1949	C		
Berwick Lane	4	2	Side	689	690	Stone/Siding/Br		Colonial	1942	C	Barber	
	6	1 1/2	Side	687	688	Brick/Siding		Bungalow	1941	C	Arvid C Peterson	
	8	1 1/2	Front	685	686	Siding		Bungalow	1942	C	Arvid C Peterson	
	10	2	Front	683	684	Siding		Colonial	1941	C	CF Barnes	
Boone Lane	3	1	Hip	21	22	Brick		Ranch	1948	C		
	5	1	Hip	19	20	Brick		Ranch	1950	C		
	7	1	Hip	17	18	Brick	stone front	Ranch	1949	C		
Boone Lane	4	1	Hip	9	10	Brick		Ranch	1953	C	Palmquist&Wright	Pollman
	6	1.5	Side	11	12	Brick		Bungalow	1955	C		Erroll Clark
	8	1	Hip	13	14	Brick		Ranch	1952	C		Erroll Clark
	10	1	Hip	15	16	Brick		Ranch	1950	C	John Uznis	
Branford Lane	3	2	Side	373	374	Brick		Colonial	1963	C	Albert Cook	RJ Smith, Jr.
	5	2	Side	371	372	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		W. Glasson Coombe
	7	2	Front	369	370	Brick		Colonial	1951	C		
	9	1	Side	367	368	Wood	Cedar	Cottage	1942	C		
	11	1.5	Side	365	366	Brick	stone front	Bungalow	1942	C	Harry Durbin	
Branford Lane	2	1	Side	355	365 + 95	Stone	2 Story adddition	Ranch	1947	C		
	6	2	Side	357	358	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		WR Pereira

	8	2	Side	359	360	Brick		Colonial	1951	C	Garling	
	10	1.5	Side	361	362	Brick		Bungalow	1953	C		Shirley Owens
	12	2	Side	363	364	Brick	Dutch	Colonial	1948	C		
Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Brewster Road	3501	1.5	Side	147	148	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C		
	3517	2	Side	141	142	Brick		Colonial	1954	C		
	3535	1.5	Side	135	136	Brick		Bungalow	1954	C		
	3549	2	Side	129	130	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		
	3561	2	Side	125	126	Brick	Addition at rear	Colonial	1942	C		WH Baugh
	3601	2	Side	121	122	Brick		Colonial	1950	C	Christe-Stuart, Inc.	RJ Smith Jr.
	3611	1.5	Side	116	117	Brick		Bungalow	1951	C	JE Sauble	
	3625	2	Side	114	115	Brick		Colonial	1954	C		
	3639	2	Front	108	109	Brick/Siding	arge 2nd-Story Additio	Bungalow	1951	C	JE Sauble	
	3649	1.5	Side	104	105	Brick	stone front	Bungalow	1951	C	Palmquist & Wright	Pollman
	3659	1.5	Side	102	103	Brick		Bungalow	1951	C		WR Pereira
Brewster Road	3514	1 1/2	Front	139	140	Brick		Bungalow	1951	C	Garvin-Okray	WR Pereira
	3528	2	Front	137	138	Brick		Colonial	1966	N/C		
	3536	2	Front	133	134	Brick/Siding		Colonial	1942	C		GN Walters
	3550	2	Front	131	132	Brick		Colonial	1948	C		
	3556	1 1/2	Side	127	128	Brick		Bungalow	1954	C		
	3568	2	Front	123	124	Brick		Colonial	1952	C	J Zemnickas	
	3600	2	Front	118	119	Brick		Colonial	1957	C		
	3618	2	Front	112	113	Brick	Atrium added 1988	Colonial	1949	C		
	3630	2	Front	110	111	Brick/Siding		Colonial	1949	C		
	3644	1	Side	106	107	Brick		Ranch	1950	C		
	3654	2	Front	100	101	Brick		Colonial	1942	C	Hageman Bldg. Co.	R W Ponkey
	3664	1 1/2	Side	98	99	Brick/Siding		Bungalow	1950	C		
	3701	1	Side	51 + 333	52 + 334	Brick		Ranch	1948	C	Maloney-Mathews	GN Walters
Duplex	3751	1	Side	53	54	Brick			1942	C		
	3755	1	Side	53	54	Brick	Front entrance		1942	C		

Duplex	3781	1	Side	55	56	Brick	covered porch		1942	C		
	3785	1	Side	55	56	Brick	full brick		1942	C		
Duplex	3793	1	Side	57	58	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C	Harry Durbin	
	3797	1	Side	57	58	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		
Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Brewster Rd. con't												
Duplex	3803	1	Side	59	60	Brick	full brick		1942	C		
	3807	1	Side	59	60	Brick	full brick		1942	C		
Duplex	3811	1	Side	61	62	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		
	3813	1	Side	61	62	Brick	full brick		1942	C		
Duplex	3823	1	Side	63	64	Brick	full brick		1943	C		
	3827	1	Side	63	64	Brick	1/2 sided		1943	C		
Duplex	3833	1	Side	65	66	Brick	full brick		1943	C		
	3837	1	Side	65	66	Brick	full brick		1943	C		
Duplex	3845	1	Side	67	68	Brick	full brick		1943	C		
	3849	1	Side	67	68	Brick	covered porch		1943	C		
Duplex	3851	1	Side	69	70	Brick	Front entrance		1943	C	Harry Durbin	
	3857	1	Side	69	70	Brick	1/2 sided		1943	C		
Duplex	3867	1	Side	71	72	Brick	1/2 sided		1943	C		
	3871	1	Side	71	72	Brick	full brick		1943	C		
Duplex	3704	1	Side	25	26	Brick			1942	C		L. Wallters
	3708	1	Side	25	26	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		
Duplex	3718	1	Side	27	28	Brick			1942	C		
	3722	1	Side	27	28	Brick			1942	C		
Duplex	3732	1	Side	29	30	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		
	3736	1	Side	29	30	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		
Duplex	3746	1	Side	31	32	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		
	3750	1	Side	31	32	Brick			1942	C		
Duplex	3756	1	Side	33	34	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		
	3760	1	Side	33	34	Brick	Front entrance		1942	C		

Duplex	3766	1	Side	35	36	Brick			1942	C		
	3770	1	Side	35	36	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		
Duplex	3780	1	Side	37	38	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		
	3784	1	Side	37	38	Brick	1/2 sided		1942	C		

Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Brewster Rd con't												
Duplex	3790	1	Side	39	40	Brick			1942	C		
	3794	1	Side	39	40	Brick			1942	C		
Duplex	3808	1	Side	41	42	Brick			1942	C		
	3812	1	Side	41	42	Brick			1942	C		
Duplex	3828	1	Side	43	44	Brick			1943	C		
	3832	1	Side	43	44	Brick			1943	C		
Duplex	3840	1	Side	45	46	Brick	1/2 sided		1943	C		
	3844	1	Side	45	46	Brick	1/2 sided		1943	C		
Duplex	3854	1	Side	47	48	Brick	front entrance		1943	C		
	3858	1	Side	47	48	Brick	Front entrance		1943	C		
Duplex	3868	1	Side	49	50	Brick	Front entrance		1943	C		
	3872	1	Side	49	50	Brick	1/2 sided		1943	C		
Brookline Lane	1	2	Front	149	150	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	A.L Doenges	
	3	2	Front	153	154	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	A.L Doenges	
	5	2	Side	157	158	Brick&Wood	1st occupied home	Colonial	1940	C	Ford Foundation	
	7	1 1/2	Side	159	160	Brick		Bungalow	1941	C	Lester H. Waldo, Assoc.	
	9	1 1/2	Side	163	164	Brick		Bungalow	1940	C	Byrne Organization	
	11	1	Side	165	166	Stone		Cottage	1941	C		
	15	1 1/2	Side	170	171	Siding		Cottage	1941	C	VH Sauble	
	19	1	Side	172	173	Brick		Ranch	1941	C	Harry Durbin	
	21	2	Front	176	177	Brick & Siding		Bungalow	1940	C	Ford Foundation	
	23	2	Front	178	179	Brick		Bungalow	1958	C		
	25	2	Front	180	181	Stone	Stran-steel/Moderne	Cottage	1940	C	Ford Foundation	
	27	2	Front	184	185	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	FJ McKeon	

	29	2	Front	188	189	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C	H. Cullums	
	31	2	Front			Brick		Colonial	1940	C	Ford Foundation	
Brookline Lane	2	1 1/2	Side	151	152	Siding		Ranch	1939	C	Ford Foundation	
	6	2	Hip	155	156	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	EA Burmester	
	10	1 1/2	Back	161	162	Siding		Bungalow	1941	C	De Sempel	
	16	2	Front	168	169	Brick		Colonial	1939	C	Lester Waldo, Inc.	
Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Brookline Ln cont'd	20	1 1/2	Front	174	175	Brick & Siding		Bungalow	1941	C	Gerharty Const.	
	30	1 1/2	Side	186	187	Siding		Bungalow	1942	C	Arvid C Peterson	
	32	1 1/2	Side	190	191	Siding		Bungalow	1941	C	Lester H. Waldo, Assoc	

Byfield Lane	5	2	Side	691	692	Brick & Siding		Colonial	1950	C	Birchards/Roberts	
	7	2	Side	645	693	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		
	9	2	Side	643	644	Siding		Colonial	1940	C		
	11	1 1/2	Front	641	642	Brick		Bungalow	1941	C	Maloney/Mathews	
	13	1 1/2	Side	639	638 + 640	Brick		Bungalow	1941	C		
Byfield Lane	4	1 1/2	Side	627	626	Stone & Brick		Cottage	1941	C	McKeon	
	6	1	Side	629	628	Siding		Bungalow	1941	C		
	8	2	Side	631	630	Brick & Siding		Colonial	1941	C		
	10	2	Side	633	632	Brick		Colonial	1941	C		
	12	2	Side	635	634	Brick		Colonial	1941	C		
	14	2	Side	636	637	Brick		Colonial	1941	C		
Carlton Lane	1-3	1.5	Side	300	301	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	5-7	1.5	Side	298	299	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	9-11	1.5	Side	295	297	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		

	13-15	1.5	Side	293	294	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	17-19	1.5	Side	290	292	Brick	1948 room added	Duplex	1943	C		
	21-22	1.5	Side	288	289	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		

Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Carlton Lane cont'd	2-4	1.5	Side	277	278	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	10-12	1.5	Side	281	282	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
	14-16	1.5	Side	283	285	Brick		Duplex	1943	C	C. Carlson - carpenter	
	18-20	1.5	Side	286	287	Brick		Duplex	1943	C		
Clinton Lane	3	2	Side	206	207	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		
	5	1 1/2	Front	205	208	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C	Harry Durbin	
	7	1 1/2	Front	202	694	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C	James Bubb	
Clinton Lane	6	2	Side	196	197	Woodshake		Colonial	1942	C		
	8	2	Front	198	199	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		
	10	1	Side	200	201	Wood		Ranch	1948	C	Kunning	
Danvers Lane	1	1	Side	349	350	Brick		Ranch	1951	C		
	3	1.5	Side	463	464	Brick		Bungalow	1948	C		
	5	1.5	Side	na	467	Brick	Grey Brick	Bungalow	1951	C	R Pollman	R. J Smith Jr.
	7	1.5	Side	468	469	Brick		Bungalow	1947	C		
	9	1.5	Side	470	471	Brick	addition	Colonial	1942	C	WM Ale	F. Bergsma
	11	1.5	Side	472	473	Brick	addition	Bungalow	1942	C	Harry Durbin	
	15	1.5	Side	476	477	Brick	addition	Bungalow	1942	C		Earl W. Shaffer

	17	1.5	Side	478	479	Wood	addition	Bungalow	1942	C	Harry Durbin	
	19	2	Side	480	481	Brick		Colonial	1948	C	David J Zabner	W. Glasson Coombe
	21	1.5	Side	484	485	Brick		Bujngalow	1942	C	Harry Durbin	
	23	1.5	Side	486	487	Brick		Ranch	1951	C	Palmquist & Wright	R. Pollman
	25	1	Side	488	489	Brick		Ranch	1950	C		Earl Shaffer
	27	1	Side	493	492	Brick		Ranch	1949	C		
	29	2	Front	494	495	Brick	Last home built in sub	Colonial	1988	N/C		
	31	1	Front	500	501	Brick		Ranch	1948	C		
Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Danvers Ln cont'd	6	1	Side	466	465	Brick		Ranch	1950	C		
	10	1	Side	475	474	Brick		Bungalow	1949	C		
	20	5	Front	482	483	Wood	wood sided	Ranch	1941	C	W. Glasson Coombe	
	26	1	Cross	491	490	Brick		Bungalow	1958	C	G. J. Buckley	
	30	2	Cross	497	496	Brick		Ranch	1957	C		
		1										
Dover Lane	1	1.5	Side	327	328	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	5	1.5	Side	325	326	Brick		Bungalow	1954	C		A Greig & Assoc.
	9	1.5	Side	323	324	Brick		Bungalow	1952	C		
	15	1	Side	321	322	Brick		Ranch	1962	C		
Dover Lane	2	1.5	Side	311	312	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C		
	6	2	Side	313	314	Brick		Colonial	1951	C	Ralph Johnson	W.Glasson Coombe
	10	1	Side	315	316	Brick		Ranch	1951	C		Bery & Knapp
	14	1	Side	317	318	Brick		Ranch	1955	C		
	18	1	Side	319	320	Brick		Ranch	1959	C	Admiration Homes	

Duxbury Lane	1	2	Side	699	700	Brick		Colonial	1942	C	Garling	
	3	2	Side	701	702	Brick		Colonial	1980	N/C		
	5	2	Side	703	704	Brick		Colonial	1942	C	Harry Durbin	
	7	1.5	Side	705	706	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C		JC Camp

	9	1.5	Side	707	708	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C	Lomy	
Duxbury Lane	4	2	Side	715	716	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		
	6	2	Side	713	714	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		
	8	1.5	Side	711	712	Brick		Bungalow	1952	C	McCatty	
	10	2	Side	709	710	Brick		Colonial	1942	C	JE Sauble	
Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Eastham Road	3300	1.5	Side	621	620	Brick		Bungalow	1947	C		
	3316	1.5	Side	618	619	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C		
	3326	1.5	Side	617	616	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C		
	3350	2	Side	613	612	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		
	3356	2	Side	611	610	Brick		Colonial	1972	C		
	3370	1.5	Side	609	608	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C		
	3420	1.5	Side	607	606	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C		
	3430	2	Side	605	604	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Arvid Peterson	William Bunce
	3440	2	Side	603	602	Brick		Colonial	1942	C	E. Dunsleth	
	3450	2	Side	601	600	Brick		Colonial	1941	C		
	3456	2	Side	599	598	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		
	3480	1.5	Side	597	596	Brick		Bungalow	1941	C		
	3532	2	Side	576	575	Brick		Colonial	1941	C		
	3544	2	Side	574	573	Brick		Colonial	1942	C		
	3640	1	Side	552	551	Brick		Ranch	1949	C	Beneicke Pajot /Loren	
	3670	1	Side	533	534	Brick		Ranch	1948	C		
	3710	2	Side	531	532	Brick		Colonial	1949	C		
	3720	1.5	Side	529	530	Brick		Bungalow	1956	C	Ed F. Johns	
	3730	1.5	Side	527	528	Brick		Bungalow	1963	C		
	3750	1.5	Side	526	525	Brick		Bungalow	1950	C	JE Sauble	

Edgerton Lane	5	1	Side	520	519	Brick		Ranch	1950	C	JE Sauble	
	7	1	Side	518	719	Brick		Ranch	1952	C		RJ Smith Jr.
	9	1	Side	516	517	Brick		Ranch	1951	C		Erroll Clark
Edgerton Lane	6	1	Side	511	510	Brick		Ranch	1950	C		
	8	1.5	Side	513	512	Brick		Bungalow	1949	C		
	10	1	Side	515	514	Brick		Ranch	1953	C	Russell Lee	

Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Enfield Lane	7	1	Side	79	80	Brick		Ranch	1958	C	Garling	
	11	1	Side	81	82	Brick	Stone front	Ranch	1959	C	Garling	
	15	1	Side	83	84	Brick		Ranch	1958	C	Garling	Poole
Enfield Lane	6	1	Side	91	92	Brick		Ranch	1958	C	Garling	R. Koph
	10	1.5	Side	89	90	Brick		Bungalow	1957	C		
	14	1	Side	87	88	Brick	stone front	Ranch	1958	C		
	18	2	Side	85	86	Brick	2nd story added	Ranch	1958	C	Garling	
Longmeadow Drive	15611	1	Side	376	377	Brick	2nd story added	Ranch	1951	C		W. Glasson Coombe
	15641	2	Side	375	720	Brick		Colonial	1949	C	Miller Const.	R. Mckeogh
	15739	1.5	Side	96 + 353	97 + 354	Brick	Large 2 st. addition	Bungalow	1948	C	Maloney-Mathews	GN Walters
	15801	1	Side	351	352	Brick		Ranch	1946	C		Robert Calder
	15901	1.5	Side	347	348	Brick		Ranch	1942	C		R. J. Smith. JR
	15941	1	Side	345	346	Brick		Ranch	1949	C		
	16013	1	Side	507	506	Brick		Ranch	1953	C		Henry E. Balcerzak
	16041	1	Side	509	508	Brick		Ranch	1950	C	JE Sauble	
	16121	1	Side	521	522	Brick		Ranch	1948	C		MacGregor Sherman
	16151	1	Cross	523	524	Brick	Stone front	Ranch	1950	C	Miller Const.	
	15510	1	Side	1	2	Brick		Ranch	1952	C		
	15520	1	Side	3	4	Brick		Ranch	1953	C		

	15530	1	Side	5	6	Brick		Ranch	1955	C	Cass Const. Co.	
	15542	2	Side	7	8	Brick		Colonial	1950	C	Volk	
	15600	1	Side	211	212	Brick	2nd story added	Ranch	1949	C		Home Planners
	15640	1	Side	209	210	Brick		Ranch	1951	C		R. J. Smith
	15700	1	Side	23	24	Brick	additions at rear	Ranch	1949	C	Haines & McGuire	Tonne Eng.
	15818	1.5	Side	335	336	Brick		Bungalow	1965	N/C		
	15834	1	Side	337	338	Brick		Ranch	1950	C	Maloney-Mathews	GN Walters
	15852	2	Side	339	340	Brick	large addition at rear	Colonial	1949	C		
	15904	2	Side	341	342	Brick		Colonial	1949	C		
	15916	2	Front	343	344	Wood siding		Colonial	1950	C		
Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Middlebury Drive	16031	2	Front	562	561	Brick/Wood		Colonial	1941	C	John Lambrose & Co.	
	16041	2	Front	564	563	Brick/Stone		Colonial	1942	C	Arnold	
	16051	1 1/2	Side	565	566	Brick		Bungalow	1947	C	L Childs	
	16101	1 1/2	Side	567	568	Brick		Bungalow	1941	C	Judson	
	16111			NA	NA		demolished 8/2013	Bungalow	1941	N/C	Judson	
	16125	1	Side	570	569	Siding		Ranch	1941	C	Harry Durbin	
	16145	1 1/2	Front	572	571	Brick	1941 GE Idea Home	Bungalow	1941	C	Harry Durbin	
Middlebury Drive	15730	1	Side	431	432	Brick		Ranch	1951	C	Midland Home Bldrs	John Zalewski
	15732	1	Side	436	435	Brick		Ranch	1949	C		
	15812	2	Side	143	144	Brick		Colonial	1943	C	WR Gordon	GN Walters
	15900	1	Side	194	195	Brick		Ranch	1951	C		
	15940	1	Side	192	193	Brick		Ranch	1955	C		
	16010	1 1/2	Side	695	696	Siding		Ranch	1941	C		
	16100	1 1/2	Side	697	698	Brick		Ranch	1961	C		R Yokum
	16112	1 1/2	Side	560	559	Brick		Ranch	1956	C		
	16128	1	Side	558	557	Brick		Ranch	1950	C		GN Walters
	16140	1	Side	556	555	Brick		Ranch	1951	C	Palmquist & Wright	R. Pollman
	16154	1 1/2	Side	554	553	Siding		Bungalow	1941	C	Harry Durbin	

Windham Lane	1	2	Side	578	577	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Myco Inv. Co.	
	3	2	Side	580	579	Brick		Colonail	1942	C	Butler	
	5	2	Side	582	581	Brick		Colonial	1943	C	Bowles	
	7	2	Side	584	583 + 585	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	EA Bermester	F Joslin Burr
	9	2	Side	586	587	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Ruckstahl	
Windham Lane	4	2	Front	594	595	6		Colonial	1942	C	Bowles	Metelski ??
	6	2	Side	592	593	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	JL Irving	
	8	2	Side	590	591	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Harry Hissong	Beld
	10	2	Side	588	589	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	JE Sauble	
Street	**#**	**# Stories**	**Gable**	**Front View**	**Side View**	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Woodbury Lane	3	1.5	Side	536	535	Brick		Bungalow	1942	C	Cox & Baker	JW Baker
	5	1	Side	538	537	Brick		Ranch	1949	C		
	9	1	Side	540	539	Brick		Ranch	1951	C	Lester H.Waldo, Assoc.	WR Pereira
	11	1	Side	542	541	Brick		Ranch	1949	C		Walter Mast, Inc.
Woodbury Lane	4	1	Side	549	550	Brick		Ranch	1949	C	Maloney Mathews	
	8	1	Side	548	547	Brick		Ranch	1953	C		Colwell/Ingall
	10	1.5	Side	545	546	Brick		Bungalow	1948	C		
	12	1	Side	544	543	Brick		Ranch	1954	C		

Woodland Drive	16111	2	Side	717	718	Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Spittal (?)	
	16040	1.5	Side	647	646	Brick		Bungalow	1941	C		
	16100	2	Side	625	624	Brick		Colonial	1941	C		
	16140	1.5	Side	623	622	Brick		Bungalow	1941	C	Greater Mich. Homes	

Apartments												
Woodland Drive	15820	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	24-28-32-36-40-44-48-52-56-60-64											
Woodland Drive	15680	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	84-88-92-96-											

Woodland Drive	15700					Brick						
	04-08-12-16-20-24-28-32											
Woodland Drive	15651	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	53-57-59-61-63											
Woodland Drive	15772	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	76-80-84-88-92-96-											
Woodland Drive	15800					Brick						
	04-08-12											
Woodland Drive	15600	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	04-08-12-16-20-24-28-32											
Street	***#***	# Stories	Gable	Front View	Side View	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Woodland Drive	15983	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	85-87-89-91-93											
Woodland Drive	15971	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	73-75-77-79-81											
Woodland Drive	15951	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	53-55-57-59-61-63-65-67-69											
Woodland Drive	15931	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	33-35-39-41-											
Wiscasset Road	3325	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	3327-3335-3341-3345-3351											
Wiscasset Road	3301	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	3303-3305-3309-3311-3315-3317											
Wiscasset Road	3300	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	3310-3320-3330-3340-3350											
Woodland Drive	15601	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	11-21-31-41-51-55											
Wiscasset Road	3355	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	3355-3359-3365-3375											
Wiscasset Road	3311	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp.	H Colwell
	3321-3331											
Apartments												

Middlebury Court	15700	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	58-60											
Middlebury Court	15700	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	02-04-06											
Middlebury Court	15700	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	38-40-42-44-46-50-52-54											
Middlebury Court	15700	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	30-32-34											
Middlebury Court	15700	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	16-18-20-22-24-26											
Street	*#*	# Stories	Gable	Front View	Side View	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Middlebury Drive	15600	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	15-25-35-45-49-51											
Middlebury Drive	15600	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	02-04-06-08-10											
Middlebury Drive	15546	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	48-50											
Middlebury Drive	15514	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	16-20-22											
Greenfield Road	3421	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	23-25-27-29-31											
Greenfield Road	3435	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	37-1-3-5-7											
Greenfield Road	3435	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	2-4-6-8-10-12-											
Greenfield Road	3521					Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	AnthonyBrown
	23-25-27											
Greenfield Road	3531	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	33-35-37-39											
Greenfield Road	3543	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	45-47											
Greenfield Road	3551	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	53-55-57-59											

Greenfield Road	3567	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	69-71-73-75-77											
Greenfield Road	3711	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	13-15											
Greenfield Road	3731	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	33-35-37-39-41											
Greenfield Road	3761	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
	63-65-67-											
Longmeadow Dr	15515-17	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C		
Longmeadow Dr	15529-31	2	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
Street	*#*	# Stories	Gable	Front View	Side View	***Materials***	***Features***	***Style***	***Year built***	***C/N-C***	***builder***	***architect***
Community Center and Pool												
Middlebury Drive	15630	1	Side			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	Anthony Brown
Retail Area												
Greenfield Road	3307		Hip			Brick and fieldstone		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp	H Colwell
Greenfield Road	3313					Brick and fieldstone		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp	H Colwell
Greenfield Road	3315					Brick and fieldstone		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp	H Colwell
Greenfield Road	3319		Front			Brick and fieldstone		Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp	H Colwell
Greenfield Road	3337		Front			Brick and fieldstone	remodeled	Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp	H Colwell
Greenfield Road	3345		Hip			Brick and fieldstone	remodeled	Colonial	1941	C	Byrnes Corp	H Colwell
Greenfield Road	3361		Hip			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	
Greenfield Road	3365		Hip			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	
Greenfield Road	3371		Hip			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	
Greenfield Road	3381		Hip			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	
Greenfield Road	3389		Hip			Brick		Colonial	1968	N/C	Yale and Lutz	

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1001 Longmeadow at Greenfield

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1002 Ashby Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1003 Longmeadow Street

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1004 Andover Drive

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1005 Abbot Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1006 Andover Drive

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1007 Bennington Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1008 Carlton Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1009 Dover Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1010 Andover at Dover

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1011 Enfield Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1012

Brewster Rd at Andover

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1013 Brewster Road

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1014 Brewster Road

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1015 Brewster Road

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1016 Brewster Road

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1017 Brewster at Middlebury

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1018 Middlebury Drive

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1019 Middlebury Drive

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1020 Amherst Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1021 Adams Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1022 Middlebury Drive

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1023 Clinton Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1024 Middlebury Drive

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1025 Middlebury Drive

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1026 Brookline Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1027 Duxbury Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1028

Middlebury from Eastham

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1029 Eastham Road

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1030 Eastham Road

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1031 Windham Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1032 Eastham Road

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1033 Woodland Drive

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1034 Berwick Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1035 Byfield Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1036 Middlebury Drive

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1037 Abington Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1038 Edgerton Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1039 Danvers Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1040 Danvers Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1041 Branford Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1042 Boone Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1043 Woodbury Lane

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1044

Eastham from Longmeadow

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1045 Apartment Clubhouse

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1046

Apartments & Townhouses

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1047 Terrace Apartment

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1048 Town Home

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1049

Town Home

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1050 Neighborhood Stores

MI_WayneCounty_Springwells Park HD_1051 Neighborhood Stores

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Springwells Park Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Wayne

DATE RECEIVED: 3/13/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/28/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001046

DETAILED EVALUATION:

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 4/28/2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

On resubmission all return issues have been addressed.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A, B & C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE ____ DATE 4/28/2015

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

STATE OF MICHIGAN

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

WAYNE WORKMAN
ACTING-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED2280
OCT 31 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 23, 2014

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is a national register nomination form for the Springwells Park Historic District in Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan. This property is being submitted for listing in the national register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to the submission of this nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, national register coordinator, by phone at 517/335-2719 or email at christensenr@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

State Historic Preservation Office
Michigan Library and Historical Center • 702 West Kalamazoo Street • P.O. Box 30740 Lansing, Michigan 48909-8240
michigan.gov/**shpo** • 517.373.1630 • FAX 517.335.0348 • TTY 800.382.4568

Equal Housing Employer/Lender

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Springwells Park Historic District (Wayne County, MI)
Reference Number: 14001046

Reason for Return:

The nomination is being returned for substantive and technical reasons related to the inventory and site map, the selection of the district boundary, and discrepancies in the nomination.

Inventory and Site Map - the nomination includes a district site map depicting all buildings in the district coded as contributing and non-contributing. A sampling of the inventory and map found several examples of inconsistencies: on the site map, the building at 15818 Longmeadow Drive is coded as non-contributing, while in the inventory it is listed as contributing. This building dates from 1965 (according to the inventory) which puts it outside of the district's defined period of significance (which ends in 1964), so the building should be non-contributing. The building at 16112 Middlebury Drive is shown on the map as non-contributing, but is listed in the inventory as contributing. The building at 1611 Middlebury Drive is shown as non-contributing on the map, but is listed in the inventory as contributing (even though in the inventory it is noted as having been demolished in 8/2013). Please review the entire inventory and site map for consistency.

District Boundary - the district boundary is drawn to include twenty non-contributing apartment townhouses and the clubhouse located on Greenfield Road (mentioned in Section 7, page 10 of the nomination form). These buildings (which are not included in the inventory) were all constructed outside of the district's defined period of significance; they are located on the edge of the district and it is not clear why they are included. Please redraw the district boundary to exclude this concentration of non-contributing buildings and amend the nomination form to remove information concerning the buildings.

Inventory - Please note that the 10 page inventory of buildings is not numbered and is not labeled with the name of the historic district, and the county and state. Please provide this information on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Springwells Park Historic District (Wayne County, MI)
Reference Number: 14001046

each page of the inventory.

Acreage - In Section 7, page 4, of the nomination form it states that the historic district include 310 acres, while in Section 10 of the form it lists 711.50 acres. Please clear up this discrepancy.

District Site Map - the map for the district is numbered "2"; is there a second map that was not included with the nomination?

Significant Date: Section 8 of the nomination form has 1988 entered as a significant date; please note that this is outside of the period of significance and should not be included as a significant date.

Patrick Andrus

Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
202-354-2218
patrick_andrus@nps.gov
12/16/2014

RECEIVED
JAN 12 2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Springwells Park Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MICHIGAN, Wayne

DATE RECEIVED: 10/31/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/10/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/17/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001046

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	Y	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ✓ RETURN ___REJECT 12/16/2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached Return Sheet for detailed comment.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12/16/2014

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

WAYNE WORKMAN
ACTING-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED2280
MAR 13 2015
NAT.REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 9, 2015

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is a revised national register nomination form for the Springwells Park Historic District in Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan. This nomination was submitted in October 2014 but returned to us for revisions. We have enclosed the Evaluation/Return Sheet containing the comments made.

We have made the following changes:

- Revised the inventory sheets and maps so that the list and maps agree and each property's contributing/non-contributing status reflects the actual condition.
- Revised the district map to properly show all properties and added a second map to show the addresses in the commercial area that are too small to read on the main map. We did not revise the boundaries to exclude the small area of non-contributing apartment buildings constructed after the 1964 end date for the period of significance: we support the neighborhood association's strongly held view that this area falls within the original defined boundaries of this neighborhood, which is physically well separated from all the neighborhoods around it, and forms an integral part of the neighborhood.
- Revised the nomination form to show the actual numbers of contributing and non-contributing buildings. The previous higher total, we learned, reflected both inaccurate counting and the initial preparer's practice of counting duplexes as two buildings each.

- Revised the description statement to reflect accurate counts of buildings in each category and to indicate that there are five rather than seven park areas (several were counted as two that seem to connect with one another).
- Revised the list of checked criteria at the beginning of section 8 to match that in the first page.
- Removed 1988 from the Significant Dates category.
- Revised the summary significance paragraph.
- Made minor word changes in the body of the significance statement (without making any substantive changes).
- Greatly reduced (and synchronized throughout) the acreage figure to reflect reality.

This property is being submitted for listing in the national register. No written comments concerning this nomination were submitted to us prior to the submission of this nomination to you.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to Robert O. Christensen, national register coordinator, by phone at 517/335-2719 or email at christensenr@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Martha MacFarlane-Faes
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STATE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

KEVIN ELSENHEIMER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED 2280
JUN - 5 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

May 8, 2015

Mr. Patrick Andrus
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Andrus:

Enclosed are the revised map and building inventory for the Springwells Park Historic District, Wayne County, Michigan. This property was recently listing in the national register, but I had promised to provide final map and inventory sheets. Printing problems, then a vacation, and, finally, plain old forgetfulness have caused the delay in getting these to you. I think I've answered your concerns, but let me know if there's anything else needed for this nomination.

Questions concerning this nomination should be addressed to me by phone at 517/335-2719 or email at christensenr@michigan.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Robert O. Christensen
National Register Coordinator