

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS WAREHOUSE
1010 Beaubien Street
Detroit
Wayne County
Michigan

HABS No. MI-397

HABS
MICH
82-DETRO,
64-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Northeast Region
Philadelphia Support Office
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, P.A. 19106

HABS
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64-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS WAREHOUSE

HABS No. MI-397

Location: 1010 Beaubien Street, Detroit, Wayne County,
Michigan.

USGS Detroit Quadrangle, Universal Transverse
Mercator Coordinates: 17.331760.4688680

Present Owners: 400 Monroe Associates
400 Monroe Avenue
Suite 480
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Traugott Schmidt & Sons Warehouse, a
Renaissance Revival structure, functioned as
a factory/warehouse for Traugott Schmidt &
Sons Inc., a tannery company. The warehouse
was the last building erected for the
Traugott Schmidt & Sons tannery complex
located on the boundary corners of Monroe
Avenue, Beaubien Street and East Lafayette
Street.

The structural system designed by John M.
Donaldson was an innovative use of timber
columns with iron connectors. Donaldson had
built many Renaissance Revival structures in
Detroit in the last quarter of the nineteenth
century including the Union Trust building
(1894-95). The Traugott Schmidt & Sons
Warehouse erected 1922-1924 was one of
Donaldson's last designs in the Renaissance
Revival style.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. **Date of Erection:** (1922-1924). The Traugott Schmidt & Sons Warehouse at the referenced location was erected under permit #9078-A on April 29, 1924. This information conflicts with Detroit Sanborn Map, Sanborn Map Company, vol. 1, sheet 1, 1921, and vol. 4 sheet 18, 1922, which establishes the building as early as 1922. There is no explanation for the variance between the dates of the Sanborn Map and permit #9078-A with the exception that actual erection began before the permit was issued.¹

2. **Architect:** The architectural firm John M. Donaldson & Henry J. Meier (88 & 89 Moffat Building, Detroit, Michigan) was commissioned by Edward J. Schmidt, president of Traugott Schmidt & Sons, Inc. and his brother Albert H. Schmidt, secretary and treasurer of the company, to design a factory/warehouse.

Donaldson, the firm's senior partner, studied art and architecture in the Polytechnic and Art Academy in Munich, Germany and the École des Beaux Arts of Paris. Donaldson designed many of Detroit's finest structures including the Penobscot Building (1905). The firm also designed Alumni Memorial Hall of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.²

3. **Original and subsequent owners:** Traugott Schmidt & Sons Warehouse is located at 1010 Beaubien Street, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan 49226 on the property, lot A of Candler's Subdivision of lot 123 Lambert Beaubien Farm. The property is approximately .7 acres in size, and is located on the northeast corner of Beaubien Street and East Lafayette Street in Detroit, Michigan.³ The north side of the building is attached by three bridges (second, third, and fifth floors) to the Trappers Alley shopping complex. The east side of the building is adjacent to a parking lot. The structure is within the commercial Greektown area of downtown Detroit. Greektown is primarily an entertainment region consisting of restaurants, retail stores, taverns, and lodging. However, the building is not part of the Greektown Historic District established in 1978, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. References to the Chain of Title to the Lot 123 upon which the structure stands, Plat of

the Lambert Beaubien Farm as surveyed into town lots for the proprietors by John Mullet, Surveyor, in July, 1831, recorded January 13, 1835, in Libre 6, p. 375-8, are in the Register of Deeds Office, Wayne County, 400 Monroe Street, Suite 600, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

- 1922 Edward F. Schmidt (Traugott Schmidt & Sons Inc.) original owner and builder of the structure at 1010 Beaubien Street, Detroit, Michigan.
- 1950 Order, December 27, 1950, recorded in Libre 10747, p. 508. Edward F. Schmidt (Traugott Schmidt & Sons Inc.) to Arnold E. Hofmann (Traugott Schmidt & Sons Inc.).
- 1974 Land Contract, May 7, 1974, recorded in Libre 18796, p.339. Traugott Schmidt & Sons Inc. to Americal Development Corporation.
- 1975 Quit Claim Deed, March 21, 1975, recorded in Libre 19055, p.260. Traugott Schmidt & Sons Inc. to Doris B. Hofmann.
- 1975 Quit Claim Deed, March 21, 1975, recorded in Libre 19055, p.261. Traugott Schmidt & Sons Inc. to Regents of the University of Michigan.
- 1975 Assignment, March 24, 1975, recorded in Libre 19055, p.262. Traugott Schmidt & Sons Inc. to Doris B. Hofmann.
- 1975 Assignment, March 24, 1975, recorded in Libre 19055, p. 264. Traugott Schmidt & Sons Inc. to Regents of the University of Michigan.
- 1976 Warranty Deed, February 13, 1976, recorded in Libre 19326, p.100. Doris B. Hofmann to Americal Development Corporation.
- 1976 Warranty Deed, February 13, 1976, recorded in Libre 19326, p.103. Regents of the University of Michigan to Americal Development Corporation.
- 1981 Quit Claim Deed, December 10, 1981, recorded in Libre 21876, p.581. Americal Development Corporation to Stonehaven Associates.

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- 1983 Quit Claim Deed, February 9, 1983, recorded in Libre 21876, p. 583. Stonehaven Associates to Trappers Alley Limited Partnership.
- 1989 Quit Claim Deed, August 24, 1989, recorded in Libre 24335, p.011. Trappers Alley Limited Partnership to 400 Monroe Associates.

4. **Original plans and construction:** Copies of the original construction drawings for the structure exist. The copies are in the possession of Ted Gatzaros, Detroit, Michigan. They have been reproduced by photostat methods and attached to this report. A blueprint of the site plan prepared by Farrell and White Registered Engineers, 409 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan plots the Traugott Schmidt & Sons Warehouse and other adjacent buildings owned by Traugott Schmidt & Sons. A full set of blueprints from the original drawings executed by Donaldson & Meier Architects, 88 & 89 Moffat Building Detroit, Michigan completes the architectural documentation. The firm's plate block is stamped on the back of the blueprints but the prints are not dated. The following is a schedule of drawings which are appended to this report.

Sheet 1: drainage plan, first floor, and second floor plans.

Sheet 2: third floor, fourth floor, fifth floor, sixth floor, and roof plans.

Sheet 3: elevations for the facades facing Beaubien Street (east), Alley (north), and Champlain Street (south) - currently Lafayette Street.

Sheet 4: a detail of the Beaubien Street facade, section through Beaubien Street wall, typical column details, and section through alley entrance doors and elevator shaft at roof level.

Sheet 5: entrance to tunnel and elevator pit, plan of elevator shaft and stairwell near principle entrance, alley side elevator doors.

5. **Alterations and additions:** Significant alterations from the original fenestration were executed in two stages. In 1931 the sixth floor, double-hung, six-over-six sash were altered on the south side. The sash was taken out and replaced with a wall (later removed and replaced with new sash -- see photo "View North, South Side"). Installation of a new freight elevator system and electrical upgrade in the northwest corner of the building occurred in 1935.⁴ In 1938 the double-hung, six-over-six sash in the first four bays, first floor through the fifth, were replaced with larger 44-light fixed sash with hinged casements (see photo "View Southeast, West Front")⁵. The north alley side doors on the second through sixth floors were removed and replaced with 20-light fixed sash windows. The addition of windows to the building probably correlates with the need for more natural light for the furriers' finishing rooms on all floors. Also improved technology and materials of metal casement windows developed by Detroit Windows Inc. permitted the change to occur.

B. Historical Context:

Greektown, where the Traugott Schmidt & Sons Warehouse stands, is historically significant as a traditional center of ethnic retailing in downtown Detroit that has served both the German and Greek communities for more than 145 years. It is architecturally significant as one of the last viable surviving late-nineteenth century commercial streetscapes in downtown Detroit and for its several distinguished industrial, commercial, and ecclesiastical structures. Historically Greektown evolved from the farm of a French pioneer settler to a German residential and commercial area which was ultimately transformed into the present Greek restaurant and commercial zone.

The physical characteristics of Greektown distinguish it from the surrounding central business district. The buildings on the north side of Monroe Avenue are small in scale and have individually styled facades. The majority of the buildings are narrow, two-storied structures with typical late-nineteenth century features such as corbeled cornices, brick or stone hood moulds, and wood and cast iron store fronts.

The area on Lafayette Street between Beaubien and St. Antoine was originally part of the Beaubien Farm. Jean Baptiste Beaubien received a military grant for his farm on

December 28, 1758. His farm and its neighbors lying just beyond the village of Detroit are commonly referred to as "ribbon" or "strip" farms because they were narrow in width, but long in length.

Farms were narrow so that as many owners as possible could have frontage on the Detroit River. Jean Baptiste Beaubien died in 1793 and his widow retained the estate until she was determined insane in 1809. The land was divided among Beaubien's children. Much of the area now known as Greektown between Brush and St. Antoine Streets became part of Lambert Beaubien's farm. After Lambert Beaubien's death in 1819 the land was divided into a subdivision and eventually sold separately.

The first German immigrants arrived in Detroit while the Beaubien farm was gradually being sold as individual lots. In 1849 Traugott Schmidt emigrated to America. Traugott Schmidt was born in Germany in 1830. His ancestors had been in the tanning business for more than twelve generations. Schmidt decided to move to America to expand his family's trade. He established himself in Flint, Michigan and started a small tannery. After six-months he began to work for Gottlieb Beck a prominent German businessman and furrier in Detroit. In 1853 Schmidt established his own tannery business on Monroe Avenue between Beaubien and St. Antoine Streets. The first building he erected was an Italianate, four-story, brick commercial-block structure at 512 Monroe Avenue. The complex of structures on Monroe Street (500-558 Monroe) occupies more than half of the frontage on the south side of the street. Along the east side of Beaubien Street, the complex extends south to Lafayette Street where the Traugott Schmidt & Sons Warehouse (1010 Beaubien) stands (see page 22). Within that portion of the complex which lies north of the public alley, there is a private alley which runs east from Beaubien and turns north to intersect Monroe at Mid Block. Traugott Schmidt & Sons' buildings include the structure at 514-518 Monroe which was built c.1881 with additions in 1890. 532 and 546 Monroe are two separate commercial structures, built by the company, dating from c. 1920. East of the alley intersection is one large structure fronting 558 Monroe dating from 1905.⁶

During the Civil War Schmidt was a zealous supporter of the Union and produced both boots and saddles for its army.⁷ He gradually expanded his boot and saddle business and built a processing building at 558 Monroe in 1873. In 1893 Schmidt added a power house building to the rear of the processing building.

The power house was replaced by a larger power building (1036 Beaubien) in 1913. The five-story, brick and reinforced-concrete building supplied steam power for all of the Traugott Schmidt & Sons shops and warehouses on Monroe & Beaubien (see pages 20, 21 and 22).⁸

Fur trading had been important to the Great Lakes economy since the French arrived in the early 1700s. By the 1850s Detroit had become the fur shipping center of the Great Lakes. One reason for this distinction was the superior method of fur and pelt handling that Traugott Schmidt had learned in Germany and brought to the United States. The raw pelts and furs were tanned and treated in the complex on the north side of the public alley (see page 22). When the furs were ready they were transported through the connecting bridges into the 1010 Beaubien building. The Traugott Schmidt & Sons Warehouse (1010 Beaubien) was connected to the 1036 Beaubien power building with bridges and a steam tunnel in 1924. Its six floors were primarily filled with associated furriers equipment including fur stretchers and sewing machines like the Chicago-made Addressograph machine found on the fifth floor. The building, as part of a larger complex owned by Traugott Schmidt & Sons, originally functioned as an assembly shop for wool and fur garments. The complex illustrates the physical growth of a company from the 1850s and includes structures from every decade between 1860 to 1920. By 1920 Traugott Schmidt & Sons Inc. had offices in New York, Europe and Great Britain. Traugott Schmidt & Sons remained in business, and in the Schmidt Family, until the late 1960s. Note, the company used only its buildings facing Monroe Street and the public alley after 1929.

In March 1929, the building (1010 Beaubien) was leased as office space by Traugott Schmidt & Sons to Spaulding Fiber Company of New Hampshire, another fur and pelt trading company. Spaulding vacated the building in 1944. Since 1944 several companies have rented space. The following is a list of the companies and their location in the building: Cluttered Corner Antiques, Proprietor Dell Pryor - first floor; Wainscott Printing Company - second floor; Bronson Publishing Company - fifth floor; Maid Rite Garment Manufacturing Company - sixth floor. It should be noted, however, that a Certificate of Occupancy has not been issued since the forties.⁹ In 1979, the Property was purchased by the Americal Corporation, which transferred the property to Trapper's Alley Limited, Inc. in 1983. The property was sold to 400 Monroe Associates in 1989 and remains vacant today.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. **General Statement:** The building is a six-story timber frame factory/warehouse with exterior brick load-bearing walls and concrete columns from the first to second floor. The exterior walls are an orange-colored common brick with architectural elements raised in relief using dark brown paving brick.

B. **Description of Exterior:**

1. **Overall dimensions:** The building is six stories high. The general exterior form including height (74 feet) and length (138 feet) have not been altered from original construction. The building is five window-bays long and two window-bays wide. The layout of the building is a trapezoid shape - 43' 5½" North end and 53' 1½" South end.
2. **Foundations:** The foundation is a cement slab which supports stone footings and two rows of cement columns from the first to second floor (see photo "First Floor, Looking South"). A plaster and fiber shell surrounds the concrete columns. One column, damaged by water seepage, exposes the hobnailed concrete (see photo "First Floor, Looking South"). The exterior brick wall is supported by Michigan limestone which rests on the concrete slab.
3. **Walls:** The exterior walls are brick load bearing walls. The Renaissance revival architectural facade, facing Beaubien Street, is separated horizontally into two parts. The bottom level (first and second floors) of the building has a Michigan limestone base. Five window bays are divided vertically by sections of banded paving brick.

The second level is distinguished from the first level with a string course of Michigan limestone. Five window bays are separated by window-surrounds with quoins. The sixth floor, separated from the fifth with a limestone string course, has five arches with paving brick voussoirs and a limestone keystone above the window bays. Four circular bull's-eyes made of paving brick are placed between each arch. The corbeled cornice is common brick forming triangles in relief. The exterior wall on the east side is visibly leaning inward and numerous cracks appear on all exterior walls as a result of foundation movement.¹⁰

4. **Structural Systems:** The structural system of the building is primarily timber framing on the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors. From the second through the sixth floors there are two rows of timber columns with iron caps that bolt to steel I-beams (see photo "Sixth Floor, Looking East, Showing Structural System"; "Sixth Floor, Structural System, Detail").
5. **Openings:** The building has openings on all four sides. The north side has a large sliding door on the first floor and three enclosed bridges connecting Trappers Alley to the Traugott Schmidt & Sons Warehouse. The bridges, used to transport furs and hides from processing areas to finishing areas in 1010 Beaubien, are connected at the second, third, and fifth floors. The second and third floor bridge is supported by steel reinforced concrete and common brick walls. Two 16-light fixed sash are located in the second floor bridge and two 12-light fixed sash are located in the third floor bridge. The fifth floor bridge is mostly made of steel with I-beams for support. All bridges have steel sliding fire doors approved by Underwriters Laboratories. The exterior lift-system's crane bar still remains above the sixth story door. There are two double-hung sash windows on each floor with limestone sills (See photo "View Southeast, West Front").

All of the building's windows have limestone sills and common brick lintels. Also, all double hung sash windows are made of wood and all fixed sash with casements are entirely made of metal. The metal window casements were probably made by Detroit Windows Inc.

Natural light is very important for the production of fur products. In the final stage of production furs are cut into thin strips and then the best strips are sewn together creating jackets, coats, and other products. Furriers need a lot natural light to help illuminate the furs and their sheen as they are cut sewn and re-sewn into products. The three skylights on the roof as well as the numerous windows on the sides of the building are designed specifically to allow as much natural light as possible into the building and its finishing rooms (see photos "Sixth Floor, Looking North" and "View Southeast, West Front").

The first floor on the west side of the building contains a recessed main entrance. Four of the five

window bays have single-light fixed sash with transom lights. The other bay has one double-hung sash, six-over-six. The second floor has a double-hung sash window with six-over-six lights and another double-hung with nine-over-nine lights. Four of the second floor bays have 44-light, fixed sash with hinged casements. Floors three, four, and five have two double-hung, six-over-six sash windows in one bay and the other four bays have 33-light, fixed sash with hinged casements. The sixth floor has eight double-hung sash windows.

The first floor on the south side has three single-light, fixed sash windows with transom lights. The second floor has three sets of double-hung, six-over-six sash windows separated by wooden mullions. All of the windows on the third through sixth floors are double-hung, six-over-six sash windows. Also, every window on the east side is sash as well.

6. **Roof:** The roof pitches slightly from south to north. Structural support for the roof consists of 10" joists and a 1" x 5" pine roof deck. The current roof is a built-up tar and composition with gravel on top. The roof is flashed, with an undetermined coating on steel, into the parapet wall. Base metal of the flashing is exposed and rusted. The roof is deteriorated and appears to be leaking in several areas. Evidence of water entering the building is noted by dry-rotting of wood structural members and floor. Three skylights on the roof, with missing lights and broken glazing, are major sources of water and are the main cause of rotting wood in the floor and in timber columns. The skylights protruding from the roof are framed and finished with bead board on the interior (see photos "Sixth Floor, Looking North" and "Sixth Floor, Looking South").¹¹ Another opening in the roof near the front elevator and main staircase has allowed water to drain into interior walls causing significant deterioration of a reinforced-concrete interior wall on the sixth floor.

C. Description of Interior:

1. **Floor plans:** Floor plans for the second through sixth floors are identical. Each floor incorporates the primary staircase, main elevator, back staircase, freight elevator, bathroom and an office near the primary staircase. The first floor has an entrance and lobby on the west side in the same location where the other floors incorporate an office. The first floor

also incorporates the primary staircase, main elevator, freight elevator, back staircase and bathroom.

2. **Stairways:** Both staircases are constructed around elevator shafts. The primary staircase, on the northwest side of the building is more decorative of the two. Doric-styled newels and turned balustrades with drop pendants are significant architectural features comprising the staircase (see photos "Second Floor, Primary Staircase, Balustrade" and "Second Floor, Primary Staircase, Detail").
3. **Flooring:** In the interior of the building each floor is open with the exception of the bathrooms and offices located near the primary stairwell. The flooring on the second through sixth floors are unfinished 5" pine boards.
4. **Wall and ceiling finish:** The outer walls are brick, painted white on all six levels. Bathrooms are painted green and gray on cement interior dividing walls and green on brick outer wall. Bathroom fixtures including toilets and sinks date to the 1920s and 1930s. The ceilings are unfinished and open, exposing the timber frame and joists, with the exception of the sixth floor where a 5" pine board ceiling hides structural members (see photo "Sixth Floor, Looking East, Showing Structural System"). Air ducts are built into both the east and west brick bearing walls. The vertical ducts extend through all six floors and have the same cast-metal grate as shown in photo "Sixth Floor, Looking East, Showing Structural System."
5. **Mechanical Equipment:**
 - a. **Heating:** The heating system consists of steam radiators which were supplied by the boiler in the adjacent building 1036 Beaubien, Trappers Alley. The radiators are presently disconnected. The steam was piped through a small tunnel at the northwest corner of the building and also through the north bridges on the second and third floors.
 - b. **Lighting:** All electrical conduit systems are exposed and all lighting fixtures are either for hanging incandescent lamps or incandescent lamps in a mounted box and ceramic holder.

- c. **Plumbing:** The building was originally fitted with a Niagara Auto Sprinkler fire extinguisher system which remains today.¹² Copper pipes for the bathroom plumbing were installed after 1970. Most of the drainage plumbing is the original galvanized steel piping.
 - d. **Elevators:** A wooden-framed freight elevator in the northwest corner of the building is original. An Otis passenger elevator, installed in the 1930s, is in the center west side of the building.
6. **Original Furnishings:** Associated furriers equipment including fur stretchers and Chicago-made Addressograph heavy-duty sewing machines were found on the fifth floor.

Endnotes

1. Note all Sanborn maps listed in bibliography have been updated and revised. The updates and revisions have obscured some of the information from 1922.
2. Clarence M. Burton, The City of Detroit Michigan 1701-1922, (Detroit: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1922) vol. 3 p. 644.
3. Recorded April 25, 1865 in Libre 1 of Plats, page 148, Wayne County Records, Michigan.
4. Letter from Warring Electrical Company of Detroit to Traugott Schmidt & Sons, August 28, 1935 and a pencil drawing of elevator installation, Traugott Schmidt & Sons Collection, Box 9, Buildings A-Ma., Burton Archives & Manuscripts, Detroit Public Library. See also Detroit Sanborn Map, vol.4, sheet 18, 1922.
5. On October 30, 1931, permit #2629 was issued for alterations to the 6th floor window, the use designated was factory. A second permit #2129 was issued August 11, 1938 for replacement of windows on the west street facing side. See letter, Albert E. Thomas to Whom It May Concern, 4 October 1993.
6. Information concerning the historical context of Greektown and Traugott Schmidt and Sons Inc., can be found in the National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form for Greektown Historic District, Detroit, Michigan., 1978. Deposited at Michigan Bureau of History, State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, Michigan.
7. Detroit News, p. 6, col. 8, August 23, 1893.
8. Burton, vol. 3 p. 432-435. See also Trappers Alley, pamphlet, Burton Archives & Manuscripts, Local History Collection, D./Neighborhoods, E&M Greektown, Trappers Alley, Detroit Public Library. See also Detroit Sanborn Map on page 20 of this report.
9. Letter, B.G. Dickerson to Ted Gatzaros, 26 July 1993.
10. Letters, Christopher P. Kittides to Ted Gatzaros, 26 July 1993 and B.G. Dickerson to Ted Gatzaros, 26 July 1993.
11. Ibid.
12. Detroit Sanborn Map, vol. 1 map 1, 1922, and vol. 4 map 18, 1926.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. **Architectural drawings:** Copies of the original construction drawings for the structure exist. The copies are in the possession of Ted Gatzaros, 400 Monroe Associates, Detroit, Michigan and are available by request. They have been reproduced by photostat methods and attached to this report. A blueprint of the site plan prepared by Farrell and White Registered Engineers, 409 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan plots the Traugott Schmidt & Sons Warehouse and other adjacent buildings owned by Traugott Schmidt & Sons. A full set of blueprints from the original drawings executed by Donaldson & Meier Architects, 88 & 89 Moffat Building Detroit, Michigan completes the architectural documentation. The firm's plate block is stamped on the back of the blueprints but the prints are not dated. The following is a schedule of drawings which are appended to this report.

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Sheet 3: elevations for the facades facing Beaubien Street (east), Alley (north), and Champlain Street (south) - currently Lafayette Street.

Sheet 4: a detail of the Beaubien Street facade, section through Beaubien Street wall, typical column details, and section through alley entrance doors and elevator shaft at roof level.

Sheet 5: entrance to tunnel and elevator pit, plan of elevator shaft and stairwell near principle entrance, alley side elevator doors.

B. Bibliography:

1. Primary and Unpublished Sources

Newspapers

Trappers Alley, pamphlet. See also newspaper clippings and photos undated, ca 1970s of E&M Greektown, Trappers Alley, in Detroit Local History -- Neighborhood -- Collection, Burton Archives and Manuscripts, Detroit Public Library.

Detroit News (August 23, 1893): p.6, col. 8.

Manuscripts and Collections

National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form for Greektown Historic District, Detroit, Michigan., 1978. Deposited at Michigan Bureau of History, State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, Michigan.

Sanborn Maps of Detroit, Michigan, vol. 1, map 1 and vol. 4, map 18 (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1922, revised in 1926) Deposited at the following locations: Research Library, Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village; Dearborn Historical Society, Dearborn, Michigan; Detroit Historical Society; Burton Archives and Manuscripts, Detroit Public Library.

Traugott Schmidt & Sons Papers, Burton Archives and Manuscripts, Detroit Public Library.

Wayne County Records, Detroit, Michigan.

Correspondence

Letter, B.G. Dickerson to Ted Gatzaros, 26 July 1993.

Letter, Christopher P. Kittides to Ted Gatzaros, 26 July 1993.

Letter, Albert E. Thomas to Whom It May Concern, 4 October 1993.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Blumenson, John J.G., Identifying American Architecture (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981)

Burton, Clarence M., The City of Detroit Michigan 1701-1922 Volume 4 (Detroit: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1922)

Farmer, Silas, The History of Detroit and Michigan (Detroit: Silas Farmer & Co., 1884)

Ferry, Hawkins, The Buildings of Detroit (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1968)

Longstreth, Richard, The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture (Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987)

McKee, Harley J., Recording Historic Buildings (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1970)

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The purpose of this report is to record the structure at 1010 Beaubien Street, Detroit, Michigan. It is not the intention of this report to propose architectural treatment nor recommendations for the disposition of the building. This report is for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) National Park Service to serve as a record before demolition of the building.

Personnel involved with the preparation of this report:

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