

2026  
INDIAN VILLAGE

*The 49<sup>th</sup> Historic  
Home & Garden Tour*

Saturday, June 6  
10:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.  
Sunday, June 7  
12:30 p.m. — 5:30 p.m.





# Welcome

The 2026 Historic Indian Village Home & Garden Tour is celebrating the 131<sup>st</sup> anniversary of its elegant, historic neighborhood. This is the tour's 49<sup>th</sup> year. It is the second oldest tour of its kind in Michigan, preceded only by the Marshall Michigan Historic Home Tour. We are grateful to the support generated from the 2015 Tour that enabled Indian Village to restore its original overhead street lights. That was the catalyst to focus on improving more of our public spaces in tandem with Detroit's renewal. See [HistoricIndianVillage.org](http://HistoricIndianVillage.org) for more information.

Today, the Indian Village community consists of 352 households, plus four churches and two elementary schools. This historic district includes Burns, Iroquois and Seminole Avenues from East Jefferson Avenue running one mile north to Mack Avenue.

— 2026 Indian Village Home and Garden Tour Committee

## Tour Etiquette

House rules (*we use standard museum protocol*):

**No** food, beverages or packages are permitted inside the homes

**No** sitting on interior furniture

**No** touching items in the homes

**No** photographs of interiors are allowed

**No** spiked heel shoes

**Carry** small children through the homes

**Need medical attention?** Look for anyone wearing a lanyard.

*The IVA, the Women's and Men's garden clubs, the schools, churches, individual homeowners and tour participants assume **no** responsibility for personal injury or loss of property that may result through negligence or the conduct of that individual or some other party.*

*Note: Many homes have surveillance and you may be recorded.*

## *8625 East Jefferson Avenue*

(1925) **Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church**

- Church Open -

*Smith, Hinchman & Grylls - Architects*



Photo credit: John D'Angelo

**Same day tour tickets for sale. Parking and indoor restroom facilities available.**

**F**ounded in 1854, Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church moved from downtown Detroit to Indian Village in 1925. Architect Wirt C. Rowland of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls (SH&G) was interested in medieval Gothic style adapted to modern structures. This church structure is a re-creation of the Gothic spirit, not a replication of any historic building. Rather than rely on extreme ornamentation, Rowland's design used deep reveals for the windows and doorways and stepped buttresses along the nave to carry out the Gothic traditions.

In the sanctuary is the Resurrection Window, the huge stained glass window over the balcony, designed by Willet Studios. The ten side windows have an emphasis on nature and sinuous, flowing lines reflecting the Art Nouveau movement. The four manual and pedal electro-pneumatic organ with 68 ranks was built by Ernest M. Skinner. Carefully preserved, this instrument is one of only three large Skinner organs which remain in their original form.

**I**n 1912, a group of patrons living in and near Detroit's Indian Village requested an eastern branch to the Liggett School, then located at Cass Avenue and Stimson Place, be built. The branch, known originally as the Eastern Liggett School, opened in 1913 and became a nationally renowned school for girls.

In 1966, the Detroit Waldorf School purchased the building, and since then has offered education for nursery school through the eighth grade. Waldorf education, with over 900 schools worldwide and 1600 early childhood centers on five continents, cultivates a life-long love of learning using a developmentally appropriate model that brings forth each child's full potential.

Albert Kahn (1869-1942) designed the main building along Charlevoix and the southern wing, added in 1923. Designed in the Arts & Crafts tradition, this is the only elementary school he designed during his illustrious career. On April 27, 2013, the school celebrated the 100th anniversary of the building's completion. Kahn designed many Detroit homes before World War I. One of America's most famous industrial architects, Kahn was renowned for his concrete reinforced factories and skyscrapers. Kahn's local commercial commissions include the former General Motors building, the Fisher, the Detroit News and Detroit Free Press buildings, the Belle Isle Conservatory and Aquarium and the old Temple Beth El (Bonstelle Theatre), plus the Ford Highland Park and River Rouge plants.

## *2555 Burns*

*(1913/1923)* **The Detroit Waldorf School**

**- School Open -**

*Albert Kahn - Architect*



Photo credit: Glen C. Moon

**Prepaid tour ticket check-in and indoor restroom facilities available.**

## *2411 Iroquois*

(1913) **Iroquois Avenue Christ Lutheran Church**

- **Church Open** -

*Louis O. Keil* - **Architect**

(1928) *A.K. Beckett & C.R. Akitt* - **Architects**



Photo credit: Glen C. Moon

**Parking and indoor restroom facilities available.**

**I**roquois Avenue Christ Lutheran Church was organized in 1911 as the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church. The parsonage, now at 2435 Iroquois, was moved one lot north in 1928, making way for what is now the northern wing of the church building. The sanctuary, the southern portion of today's building, was erected next to the parsonage in 1913. The northern wing, built in 1928, was designed in a highly eclectic style. Christ Lutheran Church celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary on May 15, 2011.

The three entry doors on Iroquois, with matching pediments, are the element that ties the two wings (1913 & 1928) of the church into one structure. An unusual medieval feature for this time period is the square tower, complete with parapet. The stained glass windows in the church were crafted in Italy and installed in 1913. The windows reflect elements of the Arts & Crafts movement that were flourishing in Detroit at the time, which, of course, focused heavily on the handcrafted work of the artist.



Photo credit: Glen C. Moon

**Food Trucks, Restroom facilities**

## **Indian Village Centennial Garden**

Completed for the 1995 Centennial year

Conceived to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Historic Indian Village, the Centennial Garden was originally designed by landscape architect Nancy Harris as a Victorian garden. The garden is in the process of being redesigned to be sustainable in the 21st century. The planning and process began in 2019 and was interrupted by the pandemic.

The initial financial backing for the garden came from the Indian Village Association and the Women's and Men's Garden Clubs. Today, it is the responsibility of the two garden clubs to maintain the garden.

In 2007, one day before the H&G Tour, a major change occurred in the garden. The magnificent structure you see before you today was set in place. The gazebo was designed by Carl A. Nielbock, a European-style artisan, whose workshop, CAN ART HANDWORKS, is located in Detroit nearby. The 5/8-inch solid steel gazebo is 17 feet in diameter, has columns seven feet high and a dome 7½ feet in height. The two garden clubs purchased the gazebo; additional financing for the foundation and installation has come from the Trevor-Fetter Fund, which was the source of funding for the Greenspace on Iroquois near Jefferson Avenue an open today.

**I**n the historical reference manual by local Indian Village historian, the late Robert Cosgrove, an X is placed next to the address of a home that has been removed. Sadly, in 1959, the exquisite Queen Anne Style Victorian that sat here met its demise. The land was to be used as a parking lot for the then Wrigley Supermarket on the corner. Fortunately, the planned parking lot was thwarted by the Indian Village Association. Finally, in 1974, the land was deeded to the IVA under the condition that it be maintained as a green area. Consisting of three lots, native plants and trees, purchased from the Greening of Detroit, were planted and are maintained by the Indian Village Men's Garden Club.

Jane, the daughter of original owner James Pardee Scranton, married attorney Walter M. Trevor. Mr. Trevor moved into the home on Iroquois. Number 848 remained the family home until at least 1939. Then, the family moved to San Diego, California, for health reasons. Marian Broehm, a Detroiter, married Walter M. Trevor Jr. Marian Trevor died in 2002 at the age of 93. Heirs, aware of their parents' Detroit tradition, provided a generous grant for a historical marker and other arrangements on the site of the family home. The site was designed by local leaders in the community. Originally maintained by the balance of the Trevor grant, today the Greenspace is maintained from contributions from all three organizations producing the Tour as well as from community volunteers.

## *848X Iroquois, An Urban Greenspace*

*(1898) The Site of the Scranton-Trevor House*

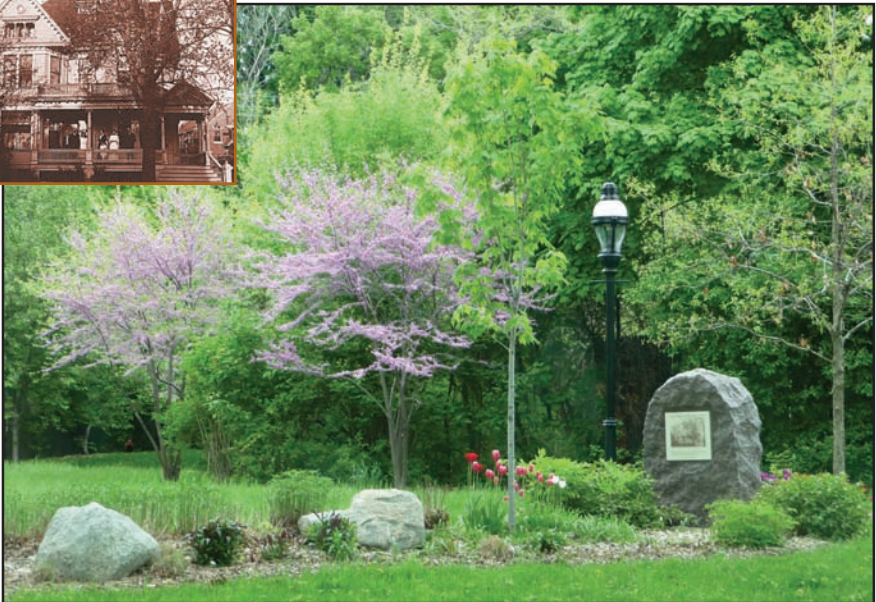


Photo credit: Glen C. Moon



Photo credit: *John D'Angelo*

## *8445 E. Jefferson*

(1912) **The Mrs. Mary Smith House**

- Home Open -

*Chittenden & Kotting - Architects*

**M**ary E. Smith, who passed away in 1923, was the widow of Detroit businessman Martin Snyder Smith, remembered for his many ventures—including a well-known jewelry store at Jefferson and Woodward. Their son, Martin S. Smith, became one of the early residents of Indian Village, building his home at 863 Iroquois in 1895. Upon her passing, Mrs. Smith left an estate valued at \$4,000,000, a reflection of the family's long-standing presence and success in the city. She lovingly called her home Seven Gables, and it remained in the Smith family until 1936, when it was transformed into medical offices by Dr. Ralph Rueger. In 1981, the house began a new chapter as the architectural offices of Terrence A. McCafferty. Today, visitors can appreciate the home's beauty and the layers of history shaped by the people who lived and worked within its walls

This is the first time this house is on the Home & Garden Tour.

**Special Thanks:** Gary Gruskowski, Midwest Property Solutions (248) 809 5000 & KMB Group, LLC

## *1730 Burns*

(1918) **The William Robert Kales House**

- Home Open -

*Smith, Hinchman & Grylls* - Architects

**D**esigned by the renowned firm Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, this gracious home was built for William Robert Kales at a cost of \$45,000—an extraordinary sum in 1918. Mr. Kales co-founded the structural steel company Whitehead & Kales, which operated in Detroit and River Rouge and remained a major builder of railroad cars well into the early 1980s. Mrs. Kales, Alice Gray, also had family ties within the neighborhood, with relatives living at 961 Burns and 1710 Seminole—reflecting the close-knit character of the community during that era.

Although impressive in scale, the home is actually a reduced version of the original design. Even so, it was still considered for reinforced concrete construction, a testament to its ambitious vision. Architecturally, it stands as a beautiful example of the Colonial Revival period (1880–1955). From the front entry, visitors can appreciate the balanced composition: matching chimneys, symmetrical auxiliary wings, and a façade that maintains perfect symmetry across all three levels—an uncommon achievement even within the Colonial Revival style. Note the multi-paned upper sashes on the third-floor windows, a detail unique to that level.



Photo credit: *John D'Angelo*



Photo credit: *John D'Angelo*

*1429 Iroquois*  
(1912) **The Frederick Hotham House**  
- Home Open -

*MacFarlane, Maul & Lentz - Architects*

**T**his This handsome brick Colonial, built in 1912 by architects MacFarlane, Maul & Lentz, was commissioned for former Major League Baseball outfielder and pitcher Fred Andrus. Andrus played briefly for the Chicago White Stockings in 1876 and 1884 before moving to Detroit, where he joined David Whitney's real estate company and went on to manage the Whitney estate until his passing.

This was the third Indian Village residence for Andrus and his wife, Louise Marsh. Between 1903 and 1911, the couple lived at 1022 and then 1012 Seminole before settling into this home, where they remained until 1926.

This is the first time this house is on the Home & Garden Tour.

# *1815 Seminole*

(1926, Chapel in 1949) **The Mount Olive East Missionary Baptist Church**

- Home Open -

*Frank E. Hill - Architect*

*T*he Mount Olive East Missionary Baptist Church occupies what was once the northern edge of the Bingley R. Fales estate. The land was later divided, and in 1949 George L. Elbert constructed the chapel that still stands today.

Since its completion, the sanctuary has served three different congregations, each adding its own chapter to the building's story. In 2024, the structure began a new life as a private residence. Visitors today will find an interior in transition, offering a rare glimpse into a historic sacred space as it evolves into a modern home. The home is currently under construction.

This is the first time this house is on the Home & Garden Tour.



Photo credit: *Chris Burton*



## *3001 Seminole*

(1928) **The John R. Bodde House**

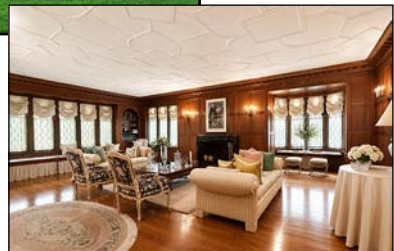
- Home Open -

*C. Howard Crane & Elmer George Kiehler- Architects*

**T**he residence was designed by legendary architect C. Howard Crane for John R Bodde, widely recognized as one of the city's most significant architects of the era. Crane is celebrated for shaping many of Detroit's iconic landmarks, including the Fox Theatre, Detroit Opera House, The Fillmore, Olympia Stadium etc. The cost for the four bedroom home was \$30,000.

John R. Bodde (1872-1940), was a banker was born and educated in Detroit at what is now University of Detroit. He began his career at Peoples Savings Bank in 1889 and remained there through its different formations until he retired from the Detroit Banking Company.

This is the first time this house is on the Home & Garden Tour.



**Special thanks:** Tina Marie Alfaro,  
Emmanuel Realty, (586) 634-6228



## *2115 Seminole*

*(pre-1906)* **The John D. McArdle (early resident) House**

**- Garden Open -**

*Unknown - Architect*

**T**here is a bit of mystery surrounding this home. No building permit has ever been found, and the architect or builder remains unknown. What we do know is that John D. McArdle was living here by 1906, making this one of the earliest homes in the neighborhood. According to the 1908 Polk's City Directory, McArdle served as chief operator for Western Union; by 1918, he was listed as "wire chief," reflecting a long career in the rapidly expanding world of communications.

By the mid-1970s, the Early American-style home had fallen into disrepair. It was then purchased by Dr. Francis and Carolyn McCarthy, longtime Indian Village residents who lived on Burns at the time. The McCarthys undertook a full rehabilitation of the property. The original clapboard exterior had been covered in stucco—an improvement trend popular in the 1930s—but when the stucco was removed, the underlying siding was found to be too damaged to restore. The decision was made to install the current vinyl siding. While not historically original, it successfully preserves the charm and proportions of the home's early appearance

## 2455 Iroquois

(1918) **Walter H. Jennings House**

- Garden Open -

*Marcus Burrowes* - Architect

**T**his gracious home was built for banker and industrialist Walter H. Jennings, who married Mabelle Rose Chapin in 1907. Mabelle's family was well known in Detroit—her brother, Roy D. Chapin, Sr., helped organize the Hudson Motor Car Company and later served as U.S. Secretary of Commerce. Walter Jennings' own success stemmed from his family's pioneering lumber business. After his passing, Mabelle continued to live in the home. In 1930 she married Judge James Orin Murfin and remained here until 1946, when she moved to Grosse Pointe.

**T**he architect, Marcus R. Burrowes, was celebrated throughout southeast Michigan for his masterful interpretations of English Revival architecture. His work for the Jennings family displays both charm and thoughtful craftsmanship. The stucco exterior is accented with exposed brick window moldings, and the home is crowned by a pair of striking chimney stacks. According to his *Detroit Free Press* obituary, Burrowes designed more than 1,000 structures in and around Detroit during his long career.

Today, only the garden is open to visitors—a lovely opportunity to appreciate the setting that once complemented Burrowes' beautifully detailed design.



Photo credit: John D'Angelo



Photo credit: *John D'Angelo*

## *1762 Iroquois*

(1915) **C. Hayward Murphy House**

- **Garden Open** -

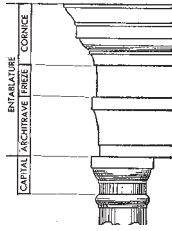
*Albert Kahn* - **Architect**

**A**lbert Kahn (1869-1942) is often referred to as the architect of Detroit. He designed many noted public buildings, particularly industrial buildings where he brought innovation with reinforced concrete and natural light. He also designed homes and schools. Kahn was born in Prussia and immigrated to the U.S. as a boy with his family. His natural talent was recognized and nurtured through apprenticeships and schooling. He designed sixteen homes in Indian Village including Liggett (Waldorf) School.

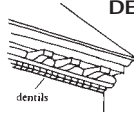
C. Hayward Murphy was the heir of a lumber fortune and assistant manager of the Murpy Power Company which was later purchased by Detroit Edison. Murphy was an active figure in Detroit's cultural and social organizations as well as an amateur actor. Among his positions he served as president of the Liggett School (now Detroit Waldorf) and vice-president of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners.

# Architectural Glossary

**ARCHITRAVE:** essentially a formalized beam or lintel, it is the lowest of the three main parts of an entablature (see 3<sup>rd</sup> item from top at right).



**DENTIL:** small block forming one of a long horizontal series, closely set, under cornices.

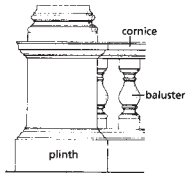


**DORIC COLUMN:** one of three Greek columns, distinguished by low proportions, a shaft without a base and a saucer-shaped capital.

**DORMER:** projecting framed structure, set vertically on the rafters of a pitched roof with its own roof, sides and window set vertically in the front.



**ENTABLATURE:** horizontal mass of material carried on columns and pilasters (see first graphic).



**BALUSTER:** upright support in a balustrade; it may be a square, circular, turned or an ornamented bar or rod, very small in thickness as in a stair

balustrade; it can be miniature columns or it can be a bellied, bulb-type column with base, shaft and capital.

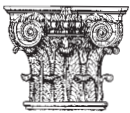
**CAPITAL:** head or topmost member of a coltonette, column, pilaster, pier, etc., defined by distinct architectural treatment and often ornamented (see first graphic).

**CARTOUCHE:** carved element resembling a sheet of parchment with its ends or corners rolled, usually carrying an inscription.



**CASEMENT:** window frame, hinged to pivot and hung vertically.

**CORBEL:** projection from the face of the wall, consisting of a block built into the wall, supporting any superincumbent load such as an arch, beam, parapet, truss.



**CORINTHIAN COLUMN:** one of three Greek columns, distinguished by a bell-shaped capital with rows of acanthus leaves and a continuous frieze.

**CORNICE:** crowning, projecting molded horizontal top of a building or some part of a building such as a pedestal, wall or column (see first graphic).

**CUPOLA:** a dome of relatively small size, especially when forming part of a minor or decorative element of a larger building.

**EYEBROW:** a low dormer, with no sides, on a pitched roof, with a curved front roof line.

**FACADE:** external face of a building, especially the front.

**FANLIGHT:** glazed light (glass) over a door, often with a semicircular or other type of curved top, with radiating glazing bars suggesting the shape of an open fan.

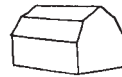


**FRIEZE:** a horizontal area, plain or decorated, below the cornice and above the picture rail on a wall or the architrave (lintel or beam) on a column, window or entry (see first graphic).

**GABLE:** the end of a ridged roof cut off at its extremity in a vertical plane together with the triangular expanse of wall from the level of the eaves to the apex of the roof.

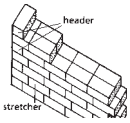


**GAMBREL ROOF:** a roof whose ends are cut off in a vertical plane and whose sides have two slopes.



**GROTESQUE:** a decorative work, fantastic in the shaping and combination of forms, combining human and animal figures with scrolls.

**HEADERS & STRETCHERS:** a



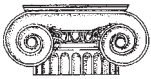
header is a brick laid with its longer dimension buried within the wall and the smaller face exposed; a stretcher is a brick laid with its longer

dimension exposed and the smaller face abutting the next brick.

**HIP ROOF:** a roof with sloping ends AND sides.



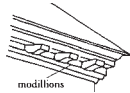
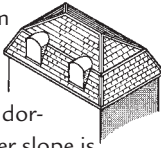
**IONIC COLUMN:** one of three Greek columns, distinguished by its slender proportions and the distinctive volutes (spiral scroll-like ornament) on its capitals.



**LIGHT:** aperture through which daylight may pass, such as a pane or panes of glass.

**LINTEL:** beam over an aperture (e.g., door, window) carrying the wall above and spanning between the jambs.

**MANSARD ROOF:** a form of roof, the lower slope of which approaches the vertical and usually contains dormer windows, while the upper slope is nearly flat.

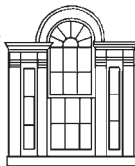


**MODILLION:** one of a series of ornamental blocks, larger than a dentil, or brackets placed under a cornice on a column or building.

**MULLION:** most commonly a glazing bar in a window sash (narrow pieces separating panes of glass in windows).

**ORIEL:** a large bay window protruding from the naked wall on an upper story.

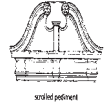
**PALLADIAN WINDOW:** tripartite window, consisting of a central opening with a semi-circular arch over it, springing from horizontal bars supported by two columns or pilasters, flanking narrower flat top openings on either side. (Doors or blind architectural features may also have the Palladian motif.)



**PARAPET:** low wall or barrier at the edge of a balcony, bridge, roof, terrace or anywhere there is a drop and, therefore, a danger of persons falling.

**PORTE-COCHERE:** doorway to a house or court, often very grand, large enough to permit wheeled vehicles to enter from the street.

**PEDIMENT:** low-pitched triangular gable, following the roof slopes over a portico or facade, formed with angle cornices (often found over main entries, dormers and windows).



**PILASTER:** a faux column, flat not circular, attached to a wall from which it projects only slightly. A pilaster serves no structural purpose and is used for architectural decorative reasons.

**PORTICO:** any covered area where one may walk or walk through, consisting of a series of columns at regular intervals supporting a roof, normally attached, as a colonnaded porch, to a building, but sometimes forming a separate structure.

**SIDE LIGHT:** small narrow window set to the side of a door or window (see graphic for Palladian window).

**QUOIN:** one of the dressed stones used to dress and strengthen the corner of a building.



**TUSCAN COLUMN:** pertaining to the classical (Roman or Renaissance) order with a plain (not fluted) column, a ring-shaped capital and a frieze resembling the Doric.



**VERGEBOARDS (a.k.a. bargeboards):** decorative trim making an inverted V beneath the eaves of steep gables.

