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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
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CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:
HENRY T. ROWELL
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE 18, MD.

September 16, 1954

The Editor
Monthly Bulletin
Michigan Society of Architects
120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26
Michigan

Dear Sir,

The excellent series of advertisements prepared by Dr. George Lechler of Wayne University for the Harlan Electric Company and published in the Monthly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects has come to my attention. As President of the Archaeological Institute of America, I am delighted to see archaeological information presented to the readers of the Bulletin in a manner that is equally authoratative and attractive. The dissemination of knowledge about man's past and an indication of the lessons which can be learned from it is one of the principle functions of our Archaeological Institute and the Institute warmly welcomes the proof that this function can be performed with dignity and conviction through the medium of advertising. The Harlan Electric Company is to be congratulated for selecting this form of promotion. I only wish that more business concerns would turn in the same direction.

Sincerely yours,

Henry T. Rowell

Henry T. Rowell
President

HR:ep

THE WHEELBARROW—

—even in this modern age of transportation—holds its own: the farmer needs it, the garden amateur likes to have it, and there is hardly any construction job done without the help of a wheelbarrow—a device only a little older than a thousand years. Most interesting: its development can be reconstructed from the still-existing prestages found in Europe's countryside 50 years ago. We show above these stages as observed in Sweden and exhibited at the National Museum in Stockholm. The most simple and effective device to ease the carrying of water or milk is seen in the left center: a long pole being dragged behind from over the shoulder!

The second step was to turn the pole forward and to attach a wheel at the front end and push it (at the right of our picture). There was one hazard with this device: on a curve it dipped sideways. This was overcome by putting two wheels at the end (lower left); but this had a tremendous disadvantage, for the use of narrow paths became impossible. Therefore, this contrivance was soon replaced under the influence of the commonly used barrow (back center) by the fusion of barrow, its two handlebars, and one wheel at the other end.

This line of development gives us a very important clue as to the origin of the wheeled wagon which took place more than 5,000 years ago in Western Asia. Just as in the case of the wheelbarrow, the wheel was preexisting. Anthropologists believe that the wheel existed as a religious symbol prior to the wagon—having the cosmic meaning of a sun-wheel. The rotation principle became known to the earliest agriculturists since 6,000 B.C. when the spindle-whirl was used to rotate the spindle in spinning threads for fabrics. The oldest known wagons were religious procession wagons: the divinity was placed on its sun-wheel symbol for a ride. Very much later the vehicle became commercial. Finally, the age of the motor-driven car came about, of which Detroit is the leading manufacturing center today.

C. Allen Harlan

* *This is the twelfth of a series of paintings entitled, "Adventures in Time", painted in full color by Marvin Beerbohm, from material prepared by Dr. George Lechler, Wayne University scientist, for the Harlan Electric Company.*

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DESIGNED IN CONCRETE—*to Resist Lateral Forces*

WHEREVER EARTHQUAKES, hurricanes or tornadoes are known to occur periodically it always has been necessary to design structures to resist these powerful lateral forces. Now, confronted with the possibility of atomic blasts, it has become even more necessary to incorporate resistance in structures to destructive lateral forces.

The most logical and economical way to do this is to use reinforced concrete frames, floors and walls. Such construction is inherently resistant to lateral forces because it is continuous and integrates all structural parts. This construction eliminates any need for special members to provide resistance to these forces and makes for marked economy in the cost of buildings exposed to strong lateral forces.

An excellent example of such design and construction is the apartment building shown above. It is the 10401 Wilshire Boulevard Building in Los Angeles, designed by Architect Martin Stern, Jr. R. R. Bradshaw was the structural engineer. Both are from Los Angeles. Inasmuch as Los Angeles building ordinances require provision for resistance to seismic forces reinforced concrete construction was a logical choice. In addition the use of concrete architecturally resulted in an attractive appearance and such important advantages as durability, firesafety, low maintenance expense and ***low annual cost.***

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corporate members

It is believed that the Detroit Chapter has attained the highest percentage of membership to those eligible of any chapter.

However, there are still some architects registered in Michigan who are eligible but have not yet joined, and it is desirable to enlist their membership.

This can best be done by those who know them and work with them. The record of accomplishment and service of the Institute is a long and distinguished one and the advantages of membership should be well known to every architect. So, to corporate members of the Chapter, we say why not tell these prospective members.

It was the late President Theodore Roosevelt who said:

"Every man owes a portion of his time to the upbuilding of the profession or business of which he is a part."

Today, more than ever, it is important that we all work together for the good of the profession, and it is not fair for some to take advantage of the benefits afforded by group action at the expense of others.

The Institute offers inducements in the way of costs to new members: a total of $20.00 with the application—$10.00 for admission fee and $10.00 for the first year's dues in the Institute in advance. The annual dues in the national body increases by ten dollars each year.

Members are now paying $50.00 as national dues, but $10.00 of this was voted at the 1952 convention, for three years only, and earmarked for public relations.

Local Chapter dues are now $12.00, but an increase to $16.00 will be voted on at the December 8 meeting. Of the local dues, at present, $3.00 goes to the Michigan Society of Architects for membership in that organization, and it in turn pays $1.50 of that amount to the Monthly Bulletin for annual subscription. If the increase is approved $7.00 will go to the Society.

At any rate, an architect should consider this a bargain, as the benefits are many and varied. So, let every corporate member be a committee of one to enlist the support of those registered and qualified.

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

Michigan Society of Architects

120 Madison Ave., Detroit 26, Mich., WO 5-3680

Official Publication of the Michigan Society of Architects: Linn Smith, President; Charles B. McGrew, 1st Vice-president; Adrian N. Langius, 2nd Vice-president; Paul A. Brysselbout, 3rd Vice-president; James B. Morison, Secretary; Elmer J. Manson, Treasurer; Directors — Roger Allen, Leo M. Bauer, Eugene T. Cleland, Phillip C. Haughey, Sol King, Amedeo Leone, Frederick E. Wigen.

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41st Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Detroit, March 9-11, 1955—Edward G. Rosella, Chairman.

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Listed in Standard Rate & Data Service. For further information, see page 1.

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Address all inquiries concerning National Council of Architectural Registration Board to William L. Perkins, Secretary-treasurer, 736 Lucas Ave., Chariton, Iowa.

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associateship

Corporate members of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., in offices, large and small, are reminded that there is open to draftsmen and other non-registered personnel in such offices associate membership in the Chapter.

There is no admission fee, and annual dues are $6.50, which includes $1.50 as annual subscription to the Monthly Bulletin, M. S. A.

There are definite advantages in this class of membership, both to the Chapter and to the member. To the Chapter, an additional income is afforded to enable better programs and the continuation of its other activities. To the member, he is admitted to lectures free, and he has the privilege of attending Chapter meetings and taking part in discussions, and voting on all matters except those affecting the national body. He can serve on committees, and such members have been and are being appointed to committees of the Chapter.

Some may say they can attend meetings and lectures without being members, which is true, as the public are invited. However, one does not generally attend very often meetings of organizations to which he does not belong, and it is unfair to do so without contributing to their support.

Many architectural graduates desiring to take the examinations to become registered as architects avail themselves of the refresher courses offered by the Affiliate Council of The Engineering Society of Detroit. In order to do this, one must be affiliated with one of the constituent groups, such as the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A.

The Detroit Chapter feels an obligation to assist and guide the architects of tomorrow. When they meet with the corporate members and hear discussed the proper and improper principles of practice they are not likely to get started in the wrong way. Moreover, we feel that the young people also have an obligation to support the professional organization, for it is through such organizations that the way is being made easier for them in future years.

The employee should get to know the employer better. We have heard definitions of small, medium and large offices as follows:

"A small office is one in which everyone knows everyone else. A medium-size office is one in which the employees know the principals but the principals do not know the employees. A large office is one in which neither would know the other if they met on the street."

Of course, George Miehls, president of Albert Kahn Associates, says that, according to this, his office must be a small one, for it complies with that definition.

Corporate members are urged to enlist the membership of their employees who are eligible for associateship. Application blanks may be obtained at the Bulletin office.

advertisers

national
architect
official publication, national council of architectural registration boards

american architectural foundation

DOUGLAS WILLIAM ORR, F.A.I.A., President of the Board of Trustees, of The American Architectural Foundation, has written members of The American Institute of Architects, calling attention to a new and arresting type of architectural research project, initiated and guided by the profession of architecture.

Mr. Orr designates the project as an urgent need today for all of us, for our common good, for the development of knowledge far beyond that now available.

The Foundation, with the wholehearted support of The Institute, will conduct a campaign among architects this fall to raise capital funds to be invested and the income used for research purposes.

It is imperative that architects contribute to their own welfare. Others with funds which may become available for research purposes surely cannot be expected to help us if we will not help ourselves.

The type of research contemplated will emphasize studying, understanding, interpreting and applying the effects of new technological discoveries and advances, particularly in the fields of light, color, sound and solar energy. The problems of decentralization of industry and commerce also offer a fertile field.

Mr. Orr concludes:

"I know that after careful study you will agree to participate in this program. Please be as generous as possible when an architect from your own Chapter asks you to give. Of course, you may send your gift directly to the Foundation, if you wish. Address of the Foundation, which is a New York corporation, is 115 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

"Remember, you can give up to 20 per cent of your income to the Foundation and deduct it on your tax income."

architects in the news

california

MARIO L. GAIDANO, A.I.A., has won first award over a nation-wide field of contenders among decorators, designers and architects for the best institutional interior design for a dining area, for his design of the new Piro's Restaurant in San Francisco.

BERNARD NOBLER, A.I.A., designer of a Palo Alto home built by Alland and Company has won a national award in a contest to select the best homes for families with children. The award is an annual one made by Parents Magazine.

florida

JACK MOORE was elected president of the Florida North Chapter of the A.I.A., with Myrl Hanes as vice president and Harry Lindsey as treasurer.

RICHARD E. JESSE, Tampa architect, was reelected president of the Florida Central Chapter of the A.I.A. Also reelected as vice president was Ralph P. Lovelock. Newly elected are Anthony L. Pullara, treasurer and Ernest T. H. Bowen II, secretary.

illinois

GEORGE M. STADLER will continue the practice of architecture at 20½ West North Street, Danville, Ill., succeeding the firm of Blackman and Stadler, Architects, formerly at 42½ North Vermilion Street, Danville. The Blackman & Stadler firm was dissolved following the death of Mr. Blackman on September 4, 1954.

louisiana

LESTER HAAS was elected the new president of the North Louisiana Chapter of the A.I.A. Others elected: vice president, Scott Smitherman; secretary, Jesse O. Morgan; treasurer, William C. Gilmer.

michigan

GENERAL MOTORS TECHNICAL CENTER, designed by Eero Saarinen, F.A.I.A., in collaboration with Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., Architects and Engineers, is reviewed in the November issue of Architectural Forum.

The 21-page feature section contains many illustrations, some of which are in full color.

The article states:

"Three years ago General Motors Technical Center was a glossy dab of color on the flat land that slides north from Detroit. Today it is a lustrous palette—and not completed even yet. The site is a square mile. The first three buildings have grown to 20. And the horizontal scale and spacing of the buildings in this gigantic commission are so great as to demand an automobile for every observation. Just as the Acropolis was built to be contemplat' ed by man standing still, Venice to be enjoyed from a drifting gondola, GM Technical Center should be flashed by a Buick window at 35 mph. The Technical Center site module is a speedometer.

"Color, too, is used to set the pace. With the intense glowing walls—red, dark red, tangerine, orange, yellow, black, gray,

dark and light blue—spaced out on the passing stage of an unresisting, uninteresting landscape, Saarinen and his associates are completing a setting for a passion play of the industrial world. Today's novelists write gloomily prophetic books about this world, predicting mankind's defeat by the machine; but actually imagination is winning the day at G. M. The imperative sensations received as you drive around GM have been anything but automatically produced: color, luster, sweep, moody precision, and jewel-like detail. It is a tense triumphant group, an architectural feat which may be unique in our lifetime."

north carolina

The School of Design at North Carolina State College announces the appointment, to its full-time staff, of Samual Rosenberg and Joseph H. Cox as associate professors of design, and James E. Adams as instructor in architecture.

Visiting lecturers and professors during the current academic year, who will visit the School for periods of from four days to one month, will be: Marcel Breuer, R. Buckminister Fuller, Brian Hackett, Lawrence Halprin, Pier Luigi Nervi, Robert B. Newman, Ranson R. Patrick and J. C. Pritchard.

north dakota

PAUL GROSZ, of Grand Forks, was elected president of the North Dakota Association of Architects. Other new officers are Harry L. Hoeffel, vice president; R. A. Ritterbush, secretary-treasurer; Gilbert H. Horton, trustee.

ohio

C. MELVIN FRANK, of Columbus, was installed as president of the Architects Society of Ohio. The only new member of the official family was Herman Broderick who was elected treasurer. Leon M. Worley of Cleveland is now first vice president; John P. Macelwane of Toledo, second vice president; Charles J. Marr of New Philadelphia, third vice president; Eugene F. Schrand of Cincinnati, secretary.

texas

MIKE MEBANE has been elected president of the Houston Chapter of the A.I.A. with Douglas Steinman, Jr., vice president and treasurer; George Ingram, secretary; Lawrence Vidrine, two-year director; Douglas Steinman, Sr., is a holdover director.

ARCH SWANK & O'NEIL FORD, A.I.A., designers of the Little Chapel in the Woods on the campus of the Texas State College for Women in Denton had this design selected to be shown at an exhibition of religious art and architecture at the Salon d'Art Sacre in Musee d l'Art in Paris.

JOHN G. BECKER, ARCHITECT-ENGINEER, has moved from 7-8 Holcombe-Blanton Building to 209 N. Van Buren, San Angelo.

died

MORTON H. CAINE, A.I.A., 50, at his home in Portland, Oregon on Oct. 21. Mr. Caine was the supervising architect during the construction of Oregon's State Office Building. Other buildings he designed were the Oswego High School, state TB hospital at Salem and the Industrial Branch of the First National Bank. He also designed and owned the Lovejoy Medical Clinic Building.

LEWIS P. HOBART, F.A.I.A., 81, at his home in San Francisco, Calif., on Oct. 19. Mr. Hobart helped to rebuild San Francisco after its earthquake and fire. His designs included the Mills Tower, the University of California Hospital and Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. Building.

MAURICE P. MEADE, A.I.A., 72, at his home in Brookline, Mass., on Oct. 4. Mr. Meade had designed several churches and schools in the Boston area and postoffices in Worchester, Somerville, Arlington and Brookline. His most recent work was the design of the Sacred Heart Church, North Quincy.

EVERETT V. MEEKS, F.A.I.A., 75, in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27. Retired dean of the Yale School of Fine Arts, he had served there for 25 years until his retirement in 1947. He was consultant architect for Yale during the school's greatest physical expansion in the 1930's. Studied at Columbia Univ. and l'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Joined Carrere & Hastings in 1908 and was also a Professor at Cornell Univ. while continuing his private practice in New York prior to being appointed to Yale.

HENRY K. MURPHY, 77, at his home on Killam's Point, Conn., on Oct. 12. Mr. Murphy was former architectural adviser to the Chinese government, and he designed the Naval Hospital and the Robert Dollar Building in Shanghai. He also designed Ginling College in Nanking, International Bank Buildings in Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai. He also designed buildings for the Yale-in-China University in Changsha and in Yenching University in Peiping.

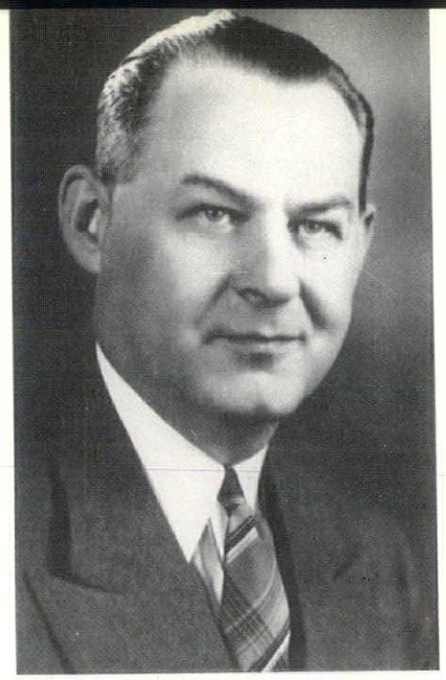
EDGAR F. OTT, 68, in his home city of Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 15. Mr. Ott was a specialist in American Colonial Architecture and worked on the restoration of the Betsy Ross Home and did research and the drawings for work at William Penn's home at Pennsbury.

HENRY J. VON WYL, A.I.A., 62, in Denver, Colorado on Sept. 27. Mr. Von Wyl was a past president of the Colorado Chapter of the A.I.A. He was a member of the firm of Robert K. Fuller. One of the most important buildings for which he was the principal architect was the American Legion's Memorial Building. In recognition of the high esteem which he enjoyed among Legion members, the funeral services were held in the American Legion's Memorial Building.

the new look in industrial america

By George H. Miehls, President, Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc.

An Address before the East Tennessee Chapter, A.I.A., and Knoxville Chapter, Tennessee Society of Professional Engineers, October 18, 1954.



George H. Miehls

I am honored in your invitation to come to Knoxville to meet with the members of the American Institute of Architects and the Tennessee Society of Professional Engineers. I am a member of the Michigan Society of Professional Engineers and, in 1952, I sneaked into the family entrance to honorary membership in the Michigan Society of Architects. I believe that meetings of this nature are most commendable and should be encouraged, for here those who are engaged in the profession of Architecture and the profession of Engineering may meet on common ground, in serious discussion of mutual problems; and of primary importance on the agenda of such discussion is the ever-present problem of how we can serve more efficiently.

In deriving an answer to that problem, it is well to review briefly the importance of the industry of which we are a part. I believe we must agree that the construction industry is basic. It began with the eviction from the Garden of Eden, for thenceforward Adam needed to bestir himself to provide food and shelter for himself and his brood.

In all of our progress subsequently, these two basic elements of survival have been paramount. Down through the ages men have striven to improve them, fought for the protection of them, and died for them. Whether we build homes, or dams, or bridges, or factories, or schools, or churches—if we build for a purpose—we, too, are striving for improvement and protection of these two elements of survival, food and shelter. And even today we are called upon to fight for them. The cemeteries in all parts of the world bear testimony of the sacrifice that men are willing to make for their protection.

Construction is definitely everyone's business. We are all allied to it in some form or other—whether we design, or build, or manufacture or consume. Nowhere in the history of nations has this been more forcibly exemplified than it has here in America. If the construction industry is virile and healthy, you can insure the virility and health of the entire economy and the premium on the insurance policy need not be great. What a field for service for those who qualify by experience, training and technical know-how in planning and design and construction!

If ever there is an American Period of Architecture, I believe that it will reflect the constant change with which American industry and commerce have imbued it; it will reflect the cycle of build, alter, tear down and rebuild as exemplified by industry and commerce, particularly over the past half century. Progress and change are nurtured on discontent. America was founded on that premise, for the American people were initially comprised of the discontented elements of many nations—men with ambition, men with a desire for liberty, men who were willing to carve out of the wilderness a place for themselves and their homes by the work of their hands and love in their hearts. I hope that we shall never lose that discontent, because upon it we make progress, we build commerce, we interchange ideas and products and ownership. It is this incessant and insatiable desire for change and improvement that has given American industry and commerce their stature and has required construction methods to keep pace.

The civilizations of the past intrigue us and archaeologists have delved into their histories as depicted by their writings, their art, their structures, to determine, is possible, how they lived, and flourished, and died. Much of this history is buried with them, but many of their structures have endured as monuments to them over the centuries. This era in which we are privileged to live will be known in future centuries not by the physical monuments we leave behind, but rather by the productive imagination of industry and commerce which blazoned a cycle of build, alter, tear down and rebuild—based on a profound faith in the destiny of America and its people. In such a program the construction industry is a proud partner.

History will probably also record this era as one of discard and waste. Certainly there is waste in the commonly accepted definition of the work But the commonly accepted definition is not entirely correct. To denude our forests without reforestation and permit the fertile soils of our fields to be eroded into rivers and oceans beyond recovery—that is waste. To take crops from farms with no effort to maintain the fertility of the soil—that is waste. To squander time in useless pursuits—that is waste. To discard the individual know-how and experience accumulated over many years by arbitrary forced retirement from active productive opportunity—that, too, in my opinion, is waste.

But waste in the commonly accepted definition is not an evil when it is instrumental in providing something better than what is thereby replaced. If a better engine can be built which uses one-third less fuel than the old one, thereby in effect increasing our fuel reserves, then we are certainly justified in discarding the old. If a locomotive can be constructed which converts an inexpensive fuel into electric energy, thereby requiring less weight and providing increased tractive power, then we are certainly justified in discarding the coal fired steam locomotive. That type of discard is not waste at all—it is in effect conservation of energy. That is the motivating imagination by means of which we have in our homes the automatic washer, the dryer, the electric stove; through such means, we have on our farms the tractor, the gang plow, the combined reaper. That is the American way—whereby man's labor is taken over by machine, whereby we have been able to produce more and are able to enjoy more of what we produce and the comforts and conveniences incidental to them. That is why we have more in America than in any other land under the sun.

The United States with 6% of the earth's land and 7% of its population nevertheless produces food sufficient not only for itself, but for many millions outside its limits. It has 70% of the world's telephones; more than 70% of the world's automobiles. How did this come to pass? Certainly not through communal collective farms or enforced labor as in Russia! Certainly not through nationalization of industry as in England No, it came about because men of vision, men of imagination, men of inventive genius, were able to work in an atmosphere of free enterprise and were enabled to enjoy not only the satisfaction of accomplishment, but a goodly portion of the profit derived therefrom. We all profit because of such enterprise. That has been the American way and, in general, the way has been good. We must never lose sight of the fundamental moral and political principles from which it derives its strength and sell that birthright for a mess of potage.

The past half century has witnessed many and accelerated changes in the operations of our national industry and commerce. In no area of our economy has the cycle of build, alter, tear down and rebuild been more forcibly exemplified than it has in the home of industry. I can find no better example in describing the changing home of industry than to retrace for you the history of the homes in which the automobile grew up.

Now, automobiles were not always mass produced. No industry starts that way. There was the painstaking handiwork of the artisan who fashioned with his hands and his heart—and with little mechanical help—the wood bodies, the motors, the wheels and the many other items that went into the making of the first horseless carriage. The first cars could be assembled in a barn, and actually were. You may recall that the contraption was the curse of the country road. The horse was still king. But gradually public opinion changed from curiosity, from scoffing, from subtle joke, to a firm desire for ownership.

A desire for ownership That is the first requisite and, if a lot of people have that desire, it leads to mass production. Here again, this desire is bred of discontent—a determination to achieve something better in convenience or comfort. However, desire for ownership is only one factor in production schedules. It must be activated by means to purchase. In the beginning, the market was naturally limited to the comparatively well-to-do. The well-to-do market is not the market that furthers mass production. It is the common man alone who can do that. Pioneer automobile builders like Ford, Chrysler, Nash and others saw that and did something about it. They geared their imagination to the market that was yet untapped. Five dollars a day brought to Henry Ford the best brains, the best hands, the best artisans in the nation to assist him in tapping this market; and how he tapped it

No other single item of modern life has had the far-reaching effect upon a people's mode of life as has the development of the automobile. It has changed America, its habits, its living quarters, its cities, its farms and its horizons. Because of it, our cities are beng turned inside out. It has been responsible for the birth of the many community suburbs now ringing our large cities as satellites. It will have been responsible for the change in city concept, from the compact unit as we have known it to a vastly expanded unit from which it will constantly be necessary to eliminate areas of decay within its borders, replanning and rebuilding those areas into livable communities.

But I am digressing from the theme. The barn became too small; space was needed; workers were needed; the young industry was becoming a sturdy child. New factories were built to cradle it. A receptive public nurtured it. Mechanization, invention, tear-down, build-up, change—all of these were part of this hectic development. The result was the production of a horseless carriage that the men who made it could purchase and own. But that was only the beginning. The effect was felt more and more over ever-widening horizons as central manufacturing and assembly attracted suppliers. The continuous assembly line was born, with its maze of conveyors of parts and sub-assemblies, all flowing with their requisite parts gathered from its far-flung network of suppliers. The world was becoming its market.

Striving for ever greater efficiency, greater dispatch, a better competitive position, the saving of only a few cents on each of a large number of parts was all the excuse needed for scrapping an entire process and the building of a new one, even though it meant the construction of a new building.

This was the adolescent age of the automobile industry. You know the stage; we all pass through it, when we get too big for our breeches, when we are full of pep, when changes of mind and method and desire are frequent. The Architect and Engineer and Builder in those days really needed to be masters of Time and Space. These two were prime essentials of the era. Nowhere, at no time in history, were these two elements harnessed more efficiently than they were by the automobile industry and its allies in the building industry.

But the industry was growing up and, as it grew, technological strides were being made that required the masters of time and space to become masters of process techniques as well. The multi-story factory became obsolete. There were too many bottlenecks, too much wastage of time, too little flexibility for change. And so there was born the one-story industrial plant which lends itself to the flexibility for constant change for which the automobile industry is noted.

As the cities have pushed their boundaries to wider lateral limits, so, too, have manufacturing facilities been forced to move from congested ground area to wider latitudes; they, too, have gone suburban, where they could find room to breathe, room to expand and room to accomodate the transportation requirements of their workers. Contrast the dark, damp, illy-lighted, badly ventilated factories within the lifetime of most of us with the expan-

sive, well-proportioned, functional industrial plants of the present day! No development has been as concentrated, as rapid, as susceptible to change in the interest of enhanced working conditions, flexibility, public relations values and the public relations effect, than has the development of the industrial plant in the past thirty years.

What has been true of the automobile industry has followed in many industries that produce articles of commerce wherein eye appeal, or ear appeal, or comfort appeal of a discerning public must constantly be measured—be they industries producing radios, television sets, stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, farm machinery and countless other items. And the thinking, and training, and aggressiveness—generated in those fields through normal competitive peace-time production —have, and will again, if need be, stand us in good stead in the production of machines of defense and of war. Therein lies one of the greatest bulwarks of our defense.

The modern industrial plants, designed to produce the precision products of modern commerce, must in themselves be machines. The mechanical and electrical equipment is often as complex as the items they produce. But complex though they may be in their engineering, their assembly must be made as simple, as automatic in operation, as it is conceivable to do so. No longer do we conceive of an industrial plant in which human engineering—the dignity and safety of the worker —is not a factor of primary importance.

The comfort and safetly of the individual are not overlooked. From the time the employee enters the parking lot and parks his car, his safety and health become the concern of his employer—before he arrives in the parking lot, he is on his own. He crosses busy plant roads and railroad tracks on elevated walkways above them or through tunnels below them. He has a locker for his unneeded clothes. He eats his lunch in a well-appointed cafeteria. No longer are the walls and ceiling of the modern factory painted mill gloss white. For the employee's greater eye comfort, the interior painting takes a tip from nature and ranges from the light blue of the zenith for the ceiling to the darker hues and horizon green for the walls. If he gets hurt, first aid is close at hand. If the injury is serious, the complete hospital in major plants is there to care for him. And we try to make him safe from fire.

Much has been said and much has been written since the most disastrous industrial fire of record. I refer to the Transmission Plant at Livonia, near Detroit. There are probobly many elements that contributed to this disaster, most of which have been published and on which I shall not dwell. These disasters are not a complete loss unless we refuse to learn a lesson from them.

We have designed many industrial plants in our history. To date, none of them has burned down. With the proper combination of circumstances, they could burn down. If you will bear with me for just a little while, I should like to express certain ideas on this most important phase of construction not only in the construction of factories, but of hotels, schools,

hospitals, homes and other buildings occupied by people.

It is just as important to train personnel in a manufacturing facility in measures of safety and in means of meeting emergencies which may arise from time to time as it is to teach children not to play with matches or guests not to smoke in bed. Nevertheless, children do play with matches, guests do smoke in bed and fires result. They result from other causes also. Too often hazardous occupations are engaged in within the house, such as cleaning with high volatile, low-flash liquids. People know better, but carelessness and thoughtlessness permit such hazards to be created. Rubbish is permitted to collect; amateur wiring is done; and from these causes fires result and homes and lives are lost.

Because of these acts of carelessness in housekeeping, we may condemn methods of housekeeping, but we have no right to condemn the house, unless the designer and builder incorporated hazards which contributed directly to its destruction. If they incorporated into the house a wiring system which was subject to short-circuiting, or a furnace with an inadequate or unsafe flue, or a fireplace uninsulated from the surrounding wood framing, then the designer and builder contributed to destruction by fire, and the best housekeeping will not prevent it. The same is true of factory construction.

The housekeeping in a factory must be such that hazards are maintained at a minimum. But fires do occur in nearly every type of industrial plant at more or less frequent intervals, in spite of precaution. There must be means to control them and to extinguish them. Local departments must be trained to cope with them. General protection must be provided. If, in spite of these provisions, because of failure of mechanical means of fire prevention and control, or other reason, fires do spread beyond control, the structures should be so designed as not to contribute to them.

Let us recognize that there is no such construction as fireproof. We may use incombustible materials throughout a building in its frame and enclosure; we may protect those incombustible elements with other materials which are not only incombustible but also have a low conductive factor so that heat will be delayed in penetration. But long continued, heat will penetrate and the structure will collapse. There is no fireproof construction. The best we can do is make it fire-resistant.

The modern industrial plant of great lateral expanse of structure does not normally lend itself to fireproofing of the structural elements. The factor of flexibility precludes it and economic considerations do not recommend it. But the elements of the factory can and should be incombustible. The building should be fully protected with automatic sprinklers, served by an adequate supply of water. The sprinkler system should be sectionalized within areas so that heat which actuates sprinklers in one area will not spread to actuate others where there is no fire. These provisions are not new; they have been within the scope of recommendation for many years. They have not always had as sympathetic reception as they have now. In addition however, other steps are being taken. Vapor seals, for example, when used in conjunction with roof insulation, are non-combustible, and their adhesion to roof deck is provided by adhesives which in themselves may be consumed by fire but do not support combustion. And beyond that, we provide at intervals over the roof a special structure in which the sides will collapse under heat to permit of heat and smoke relief from below. How efficient these relief vents will be is problematical; there is no specific basis for the calculation of relief areas. I hope we never find out by actual full scale test.

Yes, the modern plant is being made a progressively safer place to work. But all this requires space,—space to breathe and expand. That is the reason so many of our industrial buildings have gone suburban and have in effect turned our cities inside out. And in the suburbs they must be a community asset.

The modern factory is of functional design, expressive of the operations which are enclosed therein. It is constructed on a functional plan; it requires no tricks or odd shapes or ornamentation to enhance its inherent beauty and dignity. The suburban community in which the modern industrial plant can awaken and lead civic consciousness will compose itself of the ranch type home, built along the one-story lines of the plant itself; the modern supermarket wherein production line selling on a one floor basis has come into being; the one-story school where horizontal communication eliminates the hazards of stairs and provides for ease of communication—all of these are the offspring of the modern home of industry. Nor must we forget the hospital, which in itself is a factory and which can and should be planned along the same efficient lines.

Surely, no one will deny that the architectural and engineering conception of today's home of industry has altered the conception of modern living. And yet, I believe that we have opened only another

door to further progress. Future years will see the development of automation, of electronics, of the power of the atom, of forces that surround us but which have not yet been captured. They are in the air we breathe, the sun's rays, the water of the sea, within the bowels of the earth. Imaginative men will some day capture them and control them for the benefit of mankind or for its destruction.

Because some of these boundless sources of energy have been tapped gives the world pause for serious thought. Great undercurrents of fear permeate the world's society and the reasons therefor appear portentous and ominous. And yet, the course of history gives us solace. The most destructive powers ever devised by man have eventually been turned to peaceful work for the betterment of man's stature; but sometimes they have not been so used before they were first applied and tested in destruction. Gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, the aeroplane —all these were given their baptism in the blood of war. The Roman roads were built primarily for the movement of Roman legions bent on conquest. Still, the world has survived and man has grown in stature as the centuries have passed. So, too, will the present undercurrents of fear be transformed into the tide of confidence in the future—confidence that the application of the enormous power of fission and the enormous power of fusion will be harnessed, not for man's ultimate destruction but for his betterment. Before that day arrives, however, we must be armed against uce of such powers by those whose aims are only of aggression and aggrandizement, by our possession of equal or greater similar armament. We must have other armament, too. We must couple our material strength with the moral armament which recognizes the dignity of the individual man and humble confidence in the Omnipotence and Mercy of God. Against such armament aggressors tremble in fear.

This moral armament can be a national asset only if it is fundamental in the life of the individual in his association with family, community, business and government. It must guide his everyday actions in his relations with himself and with his associates.

Our founding fathers recognized these basic fundamentals in the Declaration of Independence and in the concept of the Bill of Rights. In these documents we recognize that all men are created free and equal, and the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are assured to all who conform to the fundamental concepts expressed therein. Under these rules of conduct, we have organized and have prospered under a capitalistic form of society.

The right to own and operate private property is recognized as inviolate as long as the ownership and operation thereof does not infringe upon the rights of others. The right of a man to work and earn his living is recognized—with the corresponding duty and responsibility that he perform his assigned tasks to the best of his ability. The right to employ labor is recognized—with the corresponding duty and responsibility to pay such labor not only a living wage but a wage commensurate with the responsibilities assumed and discharged.

Every right carries with it a corresponding responsibility. The commandment "Thou Shalt Not Steal" applies equally to everyone—be he employer or employee, governor or governed.

Any economy which is not founded on the moral principles of right and wrong cannot survive. That is why the communistic state will definitely fail to survive—because it disclaims all the moral virtues and bases its existence only on what appears to be of immediate benefit to its materialistic economy. If the state, based on the principles of private enterprise and the dignity of the individual—as our founding fathers conceived it,—ever fails, it will be because we have failed to reiterate and to reinforce our basic economic structure with moral reinforcement—respect for the dignity of man, respect for law, nay—respect for the basis of all law—the Ten Commandments of God. Until and unless such moral armament—which must be the basis of any capitalistic economy—until and unless that moral armament is in good repair, then I say to you that we have no right to go to the far corners of the earth to teach the gospel of our way of life.

But if our armament is so strengthened and constantly kept in repair, the opportunities for advancement of our social order will be bright indeed. The restless discontent of America, its collective inventive imagination, governed by humility and faith in a power from which these attributes stem, will provide not only great opportunities for us as a nation, but equality and certainty of opportunity to each citizen for achievement commensurate with his abilities and his will to apply those abilities.

Yes, the next twenty-five years should witness developments just as startling as a review of the past half century permits us to see in retrospect. Industrial research will most assuredly be in the vanguard; its allies in the construction industry will build, alter, tear down and rebuild to serve its needs, and Architects and Engineers will be on the team.

Throughout this discussion, you may have noted that when I have mentioned Architect, I have coupled him with Engineer. I have done so with a definite purpose. We think of Architecture as one profession and Engineering as another—two separate and distinct professions. They are, in theory. But actually, they are one in service. Architecture cannot be complete without intimate and inseparable union with Engineering. This is more true today than it has ever been in history. It will become more potently essential in the future. As our structures—be they commercial, industrial or institutional—become more and more integrated in their machine-like precision of desgn, it becomes increasingly apparent that Architecture must assimilate and coordinate unto itself the specialized fields of Engineering and utilize for the benefit of the Architectural Profession the talent and experience of the Engineer. The Architect alone is not self-sufficient. He is by training and discipline a planner. He is trained to utilize areas in the most economical manner and in such pattern that the flow of personnel in an office building, or the flow of materials and production in a factory, or the flow of the sick and infirm in a hospital, will involve the minimum of congestion, or cross-over.

Planning of a structure is all important—be that structure an office building, a church, a school, a hospital or a factory. The interior communications, the flow of people or materials or production dictate the plan. These factors have a bearing on the exterior treatment, because if the plan is good, the exterior follows the plan with little compromise to either. Certainly the exterior is important. It is the exterior of a building with which the public first comes in contact. People like it or tolerate it or dislike it. They don't all like it. It is the exterior of a building that first demonstrates to an employee that here is a good place to work, or to the visitor that here is a good place to transact business. The dispatch with which the employee may perform his work or the dispatch with which a visitor may transact his business is a function of the plan. In our organization, these functions are the responsibility of the Architect, and in the planning of any such facility, the Architect is required to have a sympathetic and overall knowledge of the method by which the structure will accommodate the plan, what kind of shelter will envelop it, the location and routing of utilities necessary to service it, and how much integration may be accomplished with dignity and beauty of form and with commensurate economy. These studies embody the composite thinking of the Architect and the Engineer.

The designation "Architect-Engineer" was coined during the preparedness era before World War II to express the closs relationship between the Architectural and Engineering Professions. I like that designation because it recognizes an essential cooperative union designed for integrated service. In the organization which I am privileged to represent, it is we—Architects and Engineers—who serve; and in our experience, we find that "we" can serve more fully than can "I." Service is our sole commodity.

MSA

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS Board of Directors met at Zehnder's in Frankenmuth on November 10, following which meeting the Board met with members of the Saginaw Valley Chapter at dinner.

The Board approved the recommendation of Mr. Sol King, Chairman of the Administrative Committee for a member to receive the Society's Gold Medal at the 41st annual convention at Detroit's Hotel Statler March 9-11, 1955, and for a non-member to receive Honorary Membership. The names will not be made public until convention time.

Amedeo Leone, President of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., reported for the special committee preparing a schedule of fees, on a sliding scale, for State work, and he accepted suggestions for consideration of his Committee. Leone also reported on activities of the Detroit Chapter, and he stated that further cooperation is being planned between architects and engineers.

A report from Eugene T. Cleland was read, covering activities of his Committee on Technical Problems. Cleland stated that several meetings had been held with representatives of the Concrete Products Association of Detroit, of which Chester A. Sirrine, A.I.A., is executive secretary, toward improving specifications for concrete masonry units. The Board expressed appreciation for the work being done by this Committee, and directed the secretary to so write Messrs. Cleland and Sirrine.

Elmer Manson reported as treasurer and as representative of the Western Michigan Chapter, A.I.A. He stated that the matter of increased dues would be voted upon by his Chapter on November 15.

Fred Wigen reported for the Saginaw Valley Chapter, stating that his Chapter's meeting held on October 18, in conjunction with the Producers' Council was the largest in its history. His Chapter's annual meeting and election was scheduled for this evening, at which time increased dues also will be voted upon. The Chapter expects several new corporate members soon as a result of recent registrations, which should add another director on the Society's Board.

Wigen presented the matter of a school addition built in his area, plans for which had been approved without the seal of a registered architect or engineer. This had been done because the first sheet of the drawings was sealed by an engineer, and Mr. Wilfred Clapp of the Department of Public Instruction had understood that the seal applied to all drawings, whereas it developed later that it applied only to the structural drawing. It was brought out that this was not the fault of Mr. Clapp, who has been most cooperative with architects. It is expected that some action will be taken in this matter.

President Smith reported the appointment of James B. Hughes, A.I.A., as vice-chairman of the Society's 41st annual convention, to work with Ed Rosella, in order that Hughes may be in line for chairmanship of this committee next year. The President also appointed Fred Wigen as Chairman of the Society's 1955 annual midsummer conference committee.

The executive secretary reported on a request from a blue print company for clarification as to whether prints should be charged to owners or architects, and the Board decided that, instead of taking a stand, each case should rest on its own merits. The executive secretary also reported several meetings of the Biddle House Committee, the Bulletin Committee, and he stated that the Society's auditor had examined his books. He further stated that the Chapter Boundaries Committee had discharged its duties, and the Board decided that Western Michigan Chapter might take up this project on its own if it so desires.

The President stated that he had intended to appoint a nominating Committee at this meeting, but that this would have to be delayed until the Saginaw Valley Chapter had elected officers and directors.

The Board meeting adjourned to join with members of the Saginaw Valley Chapter for dinner. Following dinner, President Wigen introduced Society Board members, and he called upon President Smith who explained more about what the Society is and what it is doing.

Society Board members who had some distance to travel left before the election, but results were learned later as follows:

Willard E. Fraser, President; Samuel C. Allen, Vice-president; A. Charles Jones, Secretary, and Thomas Neal Eubank, Treasurer. Paul A. Brysselbout continues in his second year as M.S.A. Director, while President Fraser is ex-officio another Society Director.

This completes the list of Society Directors for 1955, with Detroit's King, Leone, McGrew, Morison, Perry and Ed Smith, and Western Michigan's Allen, Haughey, Langius and Manson.

Linn Smith will serve as Director at Large, by reason of being immediate past President.

At the Society Board's next meeting, at the Detroit Athletic Club, December 15, the Directors will elect their own officers.

LOUIS W. KLEI, II, upon being awarded a certificate as a registered architect in Michigan, was congratulated by his grandfather, architect, Louis W. Klei.

The occasion was the special presentation ceremonies honoring new registrants, conducted by Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Council on Registration (APELSCOR) at Detroit's Rackham Memorial building, November 6.

Young Klei, a 1950 graduate of Lawrence Institute of Technology, is now employed by George J. Bery, A.I.A., architect, of Oak Park. In 1950, together with Fred Strauss, Jr., he won an honorable mention in a national competition for the design of a garden apartment project, sponsored by Timber Engineering Company.

The elder Klei, a native Detroiter, began practicing architecture here in 1914, after experience with the pioneer Detroit firm of John Scott & Company.

GEORGE J. ACTON, of 14328 Lozier Avenue, Detroit, was first in line of the 44 architects receiving certificates, November 6.

Shown here, he is receiving his certificate from Clyde R. Paton, Chairman of the Board, while Henry G. Groehn, Board Executive Secretary, assists.

detroit chapter's next meeting

ADRIAN NELSON LANGIUS, F.A.I.A., Director of the Building Division of the State Department of Administration, will be the speaker at a meeting of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects, in the Rackham building, Wednesday evening, December 8, at 8 o'clock.

He will describe in detail, and illustrate with charts and colored slides, the program and philosophy behind the establishment and construction of Michigan's new twenty-five-million-dollar Northville State Hospital, the outstanding institution for the mentally ill, designed by O'Dell, Hewlett and Luckenbach, architects of Birmingham, Michigan.

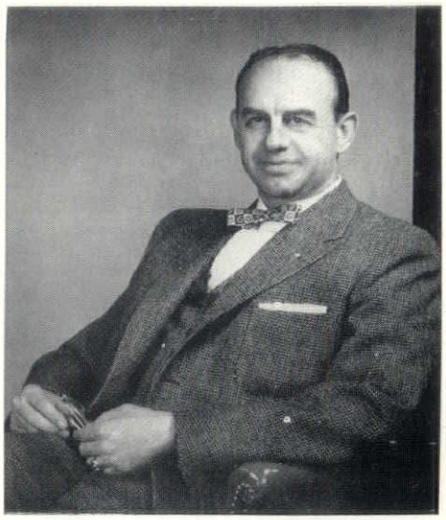
The speaker will also present an interesting insight into the functioning of government with respect to its building program, and will explain the executive, legislative and administrative processes that are necessary before any State building project can be considered, planned, constructed or occupied. He will explain the state procedures concerning the appointment of architects and engineers for State work.

"Gus" Langius is a well-known and popular member of the architectural profession who has devoted the past 25 years of his career to State service. He has a wide and thorough knowledge of the scope and operation of State government gained during the administration of 10 governors.

He has directed or executed the planning and construction of several multimillion-dollar State construction programs. These programs were concerned with projects for the improvement and expansion of the tremendous physical plant in which the state conducts its many enterprises. The replacement of that plant, which includes the physical facilities of about 50 state agencies, would cost more than a billion dollars. It consists of some 1,200 buildings and occupies more than 20,000 acres of land.

The achievements of Michigan's programs under the direction of Langius have had both State and national recognition for the efficiencies with which they have been conducted and economies that have been realized for the state.

Unlike the construction programs of other states, the planning of Michigan's facilities is accomplished by the continuous employment of about 35 firms of privately practicing architects and engineers.



Adrian N. Langius
Director, Building Division
State Administrative Department

The address, which will be free and open to the public, will be preceded by a Chapter dinner at 6:30 in the Rackham building.

detroit chapter meeting report

Jose Luis Sert, dean of Harvard University's Graduate School of Design, told members of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects and the Metropolitan Art Association at their joint meeting in the auditorium of The Detroit Institute of Arts, November 17, that American cities are the basis of our civilization.

Speaking on the subject, "The Architect and the City," the dean said that architecture is more and more a problem of relating new buildings to those already in existence.

Dean Sert was guest at a Chapter dinner in the Rackham building preceding his lecture. This was the first Chapter meeting at which the new president Suren Pilafian presided, and he gave an insight into what we may expect during the year ahead.

The president reported on the Board meeting held during the afternoon, and he stated that there should be more time devoted to business of the Chapter, such as took place at the Chapter's annual meeting in October, when members entered into spirited discussions of fee-cutting, ethics, etc. He announced that the Chapter's honor awards program would be resumed under the direction of Dean Wells I. Bennett, F.A.I.A.; that a visitor's guide would be published containing pictures of Detroit buildings, with Bob Blakeslee in charge.

Other matters of interest announced by the president included the appointment of a new committee on residential architecture headed by Earl W. Pellerin; an assignment for the vice-president Gerald Diehl—that of coordinating the work of all committees, and the rotating of dinner meetings on the nights of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday so as to accommodate more members.

Mr. Pilafian stated that the Board would invite the Institute to hold its annual convention in Detroit in 1961 or soon thereafter. He stated that every member who had signified his desire to serve on committees had been appointed to some committee.

Regarding the Women's Architectural League, the president said that their latest roster showed there were more wives than architects, and he promised to look into this. He said December was the date for the WAL annual husband's night at the Women's City Club, which he said would be a surprise Christmas party, with the wives paying the bill.

Membership applications approved by the Board were announced as follows:

Corporates—Donald K. Bloetscher, Fred D. Farrar and Harry S. King.

Associates—Seymour J. Lavine, Francis S. Onderdonk and Bruce Harry Smith.

At reception, after lecture: Chapter President Suren Pilafian, Mrs. Pilafian and Dean Sert.

saginaw valley chapter

WILLARD E. FRASER, A.I.A., of the office of Alden B. Dow of Midland, was elected President of the Saginaw Valley Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, at its annual meeting in Frankenmuth, November 10. He succeeds Frederick E. Wigen, of Saginaw.

Samuel C. Allen of Saginaw was elected Vice-president; A. Charles Jones of Flint, Secretary, and Thomas Neal Eubank, also of Flint, was elected Treasurer. Paul A. Brysselbout of Bay City continues in his second year as M. S. A. Director, and President Fraser is ex-officio another Director on the Society Board.

Fraser, a native of Illinois, received his bachelor of science from the University of Illinois, then traveled and studied in Europe in 1938. He was registered as an architect in Michigan in 1945, by reciprocity, on the basis of his registration by examination in Illinois. He is also registered as an architect in Wisconsin. He was with Alden Dow from 1934 to 1942, and again from 1948 to the present.

PETER FRANTZ, of Saginaw, was awarded a certificate to practice architecture in Michigan at a recent special ceremony honoring new registrants, conducted by Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Council on Registration (APELSCOR), in Detroit's Rackham building.

Following the ceremony, young Frantz was congratulated by his father, Robert B. Frantz, F.A.I.A., senior member of Frantz & Spence, Architects, of Saginaw, and a member of the State Board of Registration.

As is his father, Peter is a graduate of the University of Michigan College of Architecture and Design, and he has traveled and studied in Europe.

Peter, an associate member of the Saginaw Valley Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, is now eligible for corporate membership in the Institute. He is now on the staff of the F. & S. office.

Mrs. Robert B. (Sali) Frantz has distinguished herself as an artist. She is a sister of Mrs. Dean Acheson.

Willard E. Fraser, new President Saginaw Valley Chapter.

FREDERICK E. WIGEN, A.I.A., of Saginaw, has been named chairman of the Michigan Society of Architects annual midsummer conference, scheduled at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island, August 4-6, 1955, it is announced by Linn Smith, Society president.

Wigen, who just retired as president of the Saginaw Valley Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, is a graduate of the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, and a practicing architect in Saginaw.

western michigan chapter

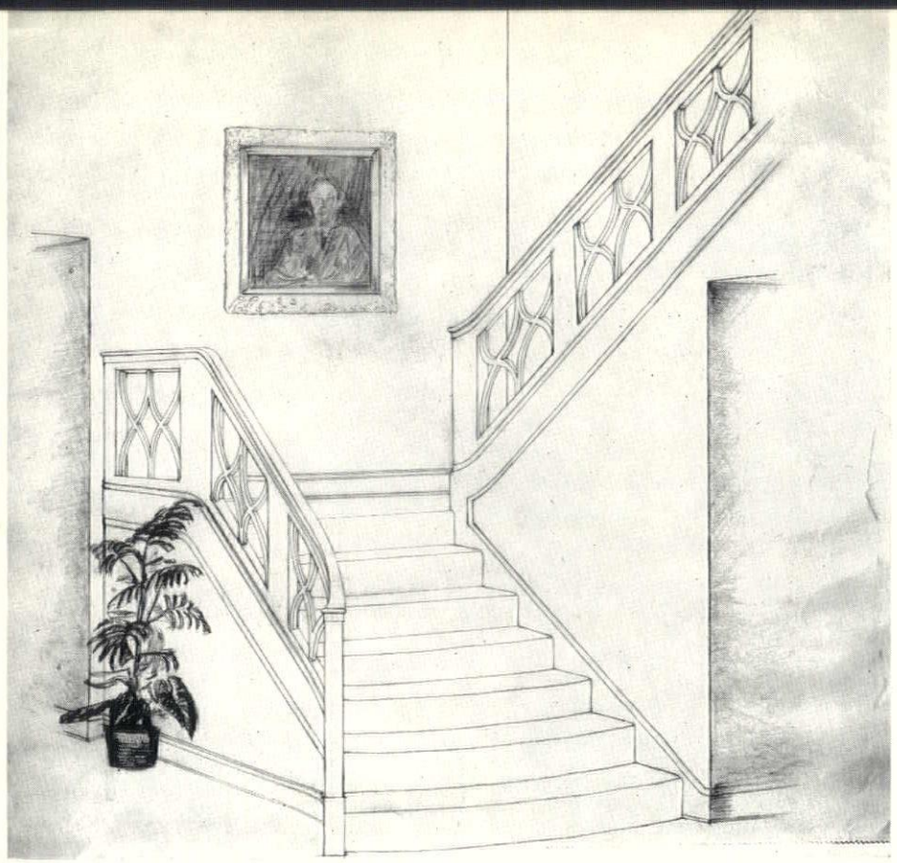
The November meeting of the Western Michigan Chapter was held on the 15th in the Eastwood Room of Hotel Harris in Kalamazoo, a joint meeting with the Lumber Dealers' Association of Kalamazoo.

The meeting was preceded by a social hour at which the Chapter acted as host. Following dinner the meeting was called to order by newly elected President Van Dongen who welcomed the members of the Lumber Dealers' Association, with his greeting expressing the pleasure the architects received from their attendance. He then turned the meeting over to John Knapp, program chairman.

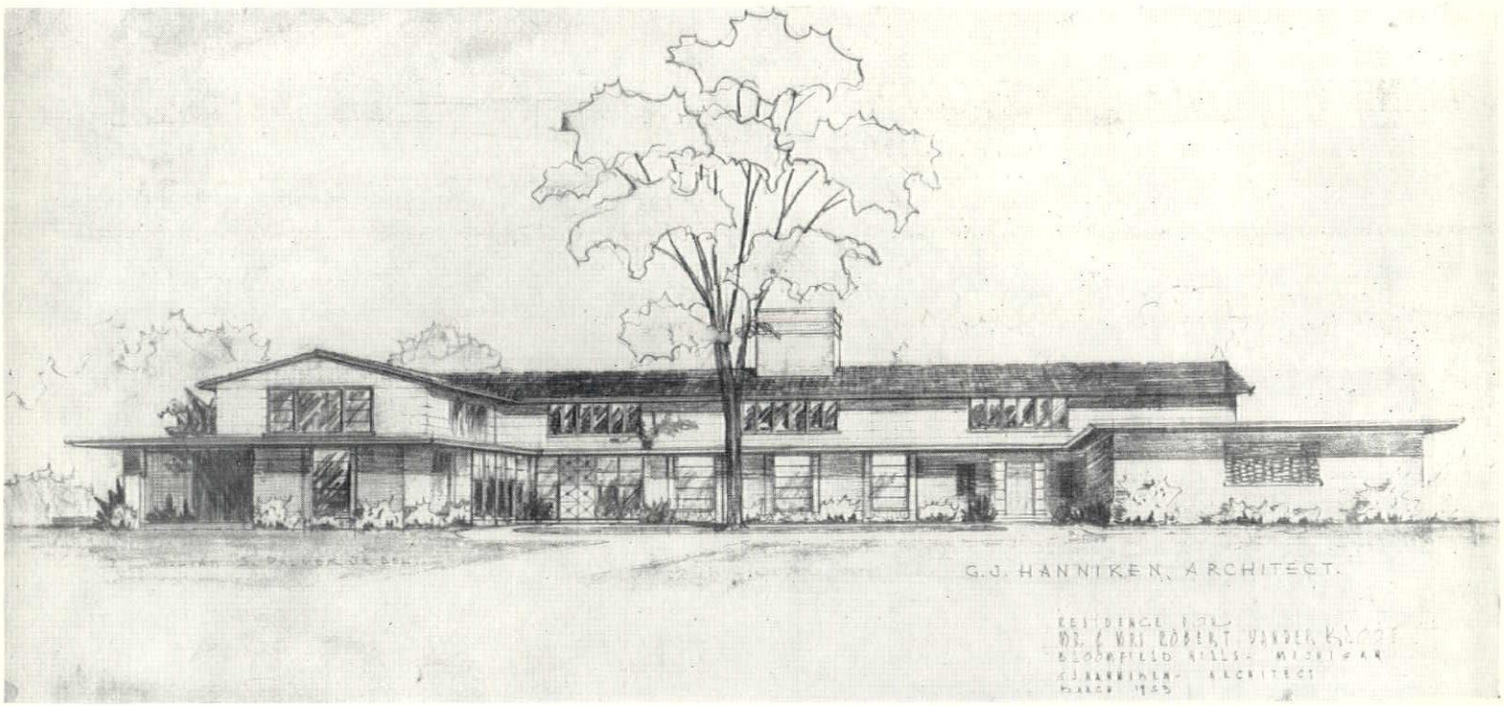
Knapp presented the speaker for the evening, John Reno of the Pacific Lumber Company, Chicago, who gave an interesting and detailed technical discourse on lumber, covering those phases of its manufacture and use which might be sources of trouble or points of merit. While announced as a talk on the use of redwood in present-day building, Mr. Reno discussed other woods as well. A question-and-answer period followed the talk. No formal business meeting was held.

Attendance was seventy-eight, of which forty were members of the Chapter, the guest speaker, and the remaining thirty-seven being members of the Lumber Dealers' Association.

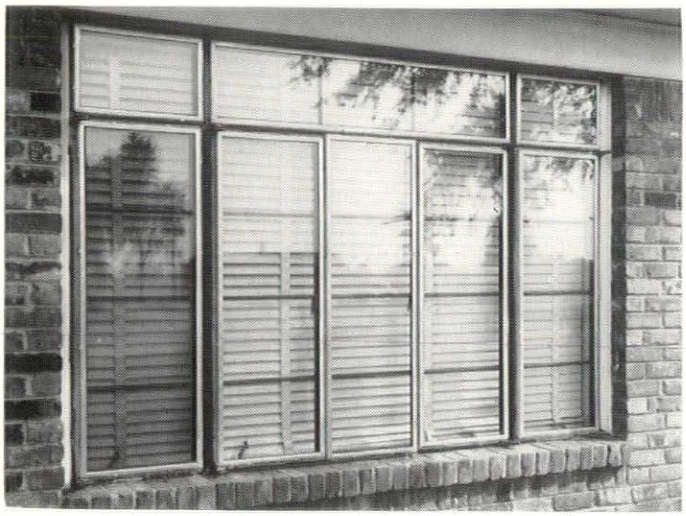
An Executive Committee meeting was held earlier in the afternoon, at which the meeting dates and places for the coming years were decided. As soon as the Committee Memberships are established together with the confirmed meeting dates, they will be published in this Western Michigan Chapter column.



Studies for
Exterior and Interiors
of Residence
for Mr. and Mrs.
Robert Cornelius VanderKloot
Bloomfield Hills
Michigan



G. J. Hanniken, A.I.A.
Architect
Detroit, Michigan



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the beaumont house

Its Background and Setting

By Emil Lorch, F.A.I.A.
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Reprinted from the Journal of The Michigan State Medical Society, February, 1953

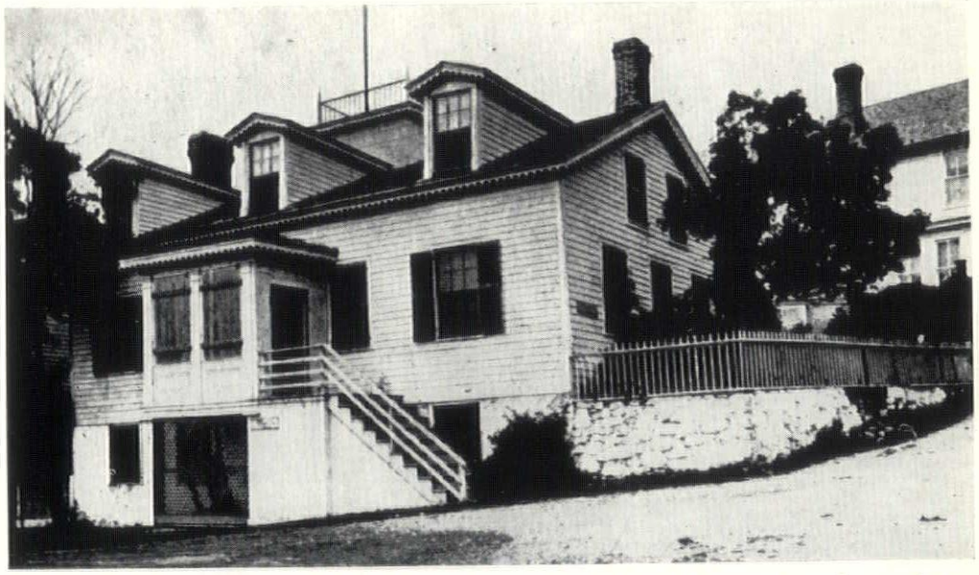

Fig. 1. The house as rebuilt before 1855 with dormer windows and a look-out platform. The windows have blinds. The neat fence and terrace wall are almost intact. The ground level is lower at the house and terrace corners than in 1946. In 1855 there were no cement walks and Fort Street had apparently not been graded. The original of this picture is in the laboratory of comparative physiology at the Harvard Medical School and appears in "The Life and Letters of Dr. William Beaumont" by Dr. Jesse S. Myer. In the basement of this house Alexis St. Martin was wounded. It was then the retail store of the American Fur Company. This picture shows its appearance after 1855, the upper part of the old structure having been replaced by a new one. It stands at the foot of the hill on which is the fort, measures 25 by 40 feet, and was entered by a door behind the lattice work.

The history of Mackinac Island, successively under three flags, is reflected in its buildings and their sites.

The site of what is to be known as the Beaumont house was part of a land grant by Lt. Gov. Patt Sinclair to a British officer. The plot of land then went by purchase to a French trader from Green Bay. In 1796 the entire plot was acquired by John Ogilvie, of Montreal, which was then a center of Canadian trade in pelts, the home of the great North West Company and of the Beaver Club for "arrived" traders.

Built before the War of 1812, the Ogilvie house witnessed the capture by the British of Mackinac Island and its return to the sovereignty of the United States. After being the outpost of Ogilvie's supply firm to the fur trade, the house became in 1818 a retail store of the American Fur Company; during its ownership by the Company in 1822 occurred the Alexis St. Martin "accident," which led to the famous experiments of Dr. William Beaumont.

After the decline of the fur trade at Mackinac there followed a long period of residential use of the building while the fish industry flourished, that industry being gradually succeeded by the tourist trade, and the house finally becoming a tourist home. By that time it was of three stories with an enclosed second story porch and had a central heating system and plumbing. Now, about forty years later, the building is to return to its early form.

The building fronts on Market Street across from Marquette Park and at the corner of Fort Street which slopes sharply upward toward the Fort. The building is 40x25 feet and stands on a site 49x51 feet in depth, within but 2 feet of the south boundary and a total of 17 feet from the next house, on lower ground, on Market Street. The two-story house at the rear is on higher ground and farther away.

The three principal periods of use of the house can be traced in its construction with the help of the letter-books of the American Fur Company, the deeds of the property and other documents.

Of the first stone-walled cottage there remains the lower portion and part of the large stone fireplace. The existing stairs and partitions and the partial wooden floor are all of a latter period; the stairs show little wear.

Over the stone ground story an attractive one and one-half story frame addition was built about one hundred years ago, thus making the two and one-half story house shown in "Life and Letters of Dr. William Beaumont" by Dr. Jesse S. Myer. Its heavy timber or "barn" frame can be traced between the present clapboarding and the plaster on sawed lath. The attic of this bungalow-like building had dormer windows and a roof lookout, a small front porch at second story level, and cornices with sawed, scalloped edges. The second story window spacing differs from that below and the sashes have glass panes larger than those of the first story.

There is white painted interior finish, and the inside doors have the two vertical panels and white china knobs characteristic of the period; there is a brick fireplace and hardwood upper flooring in a second story room where a fire occurred, after which the trim in that room was painted black. Here also is a dumb-waiter from the first story kitchen, one of the early gadgets of domestic architecture.

On the Fort Street side and at the present second story level is a terrace with a fine old lilac and other shrubs. The top of this terrace is above Market Street in front; in back it is at the same level as the lower part of the rear yard. The level of the latter was apparently raised when the height of the building was first increased, thus giving direct access to the rear yard from the house. On the south side, the back yard is higher than the adjoining land and has a stone retaining wall with a buttress for support.

After 1909 when the roof, dormers, and lookout were removed and the attic walls raised, the present three-story house emerged. This top portion is of light stud construction; some of the wide floor boards, studded with shingle nails from the two and one-half story house, are used as sheathing. In the third story the interior finish is varnished pine, not mitered. For the central heating system the boiler was set against the stone fireplace and a new flue-lined chimney built in such a way as to wreck part of the old stone fireplace. Although one partition was ingeniously hung by means of an iron rod from the roof frame, alternations led to overloading the construction and the introduction of awkwardly placed posts for support in the first story. Two wooden beams end illogically in front at window openings, one of which was walled up to give support; a wooden post was used for the other beam. These first story elements are obviously not of the original construction. There is no trace of log construction. The plumbing became possible when the village acquired a water system.

When, in 1818, the American Fur Company rented "Ogilvie's dwelling" and two other buildings including a storehouse, written

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NOTE.--In connection with the Beaumont project numerous societies, institutions and individuals have cooperated generously with the writer in a wide search for data; also, considerable documentary and printed matter was consulted. The aim was to explore everything bearing on the fur trade, historically and regionally, that seemed to offer the possibility of help. It is regretted that of the long list of those rendering assistance only the following can be mentioned here:

The Public Archives of Canada
Historic Monuments Commission of the Province of Quebec
The National Archives, Washington, D. C.
The New York Historical Society, N. Y.
Missouri Historical Society
State Historical Society, Wisconsin
Minnesota Historical Society
Mackinac Island State Park Commission
Burton Historical Collection, Detroit
General Library, University of Michigan
The late Professor Ramsey Traquair, McGill University
Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt, University of Chicago

Fig. 2. Present view from Fort Street showing terrace without fence; part of stone wall has been removed—also outside stairs to second story enclosed porch. The slope of Fort Street also appears.

directions were given to make only necessary repairs; no major structural changes were apparently made until much later.

The existing first story ceiling, or second story floor construction, is what is left after several changes were made in the use of the second story space. The present ceiling construction bears no relation to the simple way in which ceiling beams were customarily arranged with the exposed beams spanning from front to rear and resting on walls between openings.

This system used in the French-Canadian "habitant" cottages was familiar to the traders, craftsmen, and other employes who so largely peopled Mackinac from French Canada. They continued to speak French, to carry on their social customs and to like picturesque, warm stone houses with high roofs and projecting eaves, shutters, and casements, hand-wrought hardware, and color.

Visitors to Mackinac during the early part of the last century describe the village as one of low buildings with the exception of the warehouses. The cottages were generally white on the outside, some with bright colored shutters. Red-brown paint seemed to be the favorite but various colors were stocked by the retail store.

The small lot of irregular shape is what was left after selling off the remainder of the British grant which had, as purchased by John Ogilvie and confirmed to him by the U. S. Land Commissioners, a Market Street frontage of 135 feet and an average depth of 150 feet. On the original plot there are now two other houses and the Episcopal Church, all of frame construction. The Doherty house to the south was built about one hundred years ago. A small log house now covered with clapboards forms part of the two-story house at the rear and may ante-date the Ogilvie house. It may be the smaller of two buildings which were on the property when purchased by Ogilvie and shown on Major Gratiot's map of 1817. This map also shows a small wing on the south side of the Ogilvie house. At that time Market Street was the important thoroughfare, Main Street having buildings on only the upper side. Fort Street rises almost the height of the first story in the depth of the house.

Lacking knowledge of Dr. Beaumont and his unique patient, early writers did not mention them or the house where the "accident" occurred, and the public forgot it all until interest was aroused through the efforts of members of the Medical Society of Michigan.

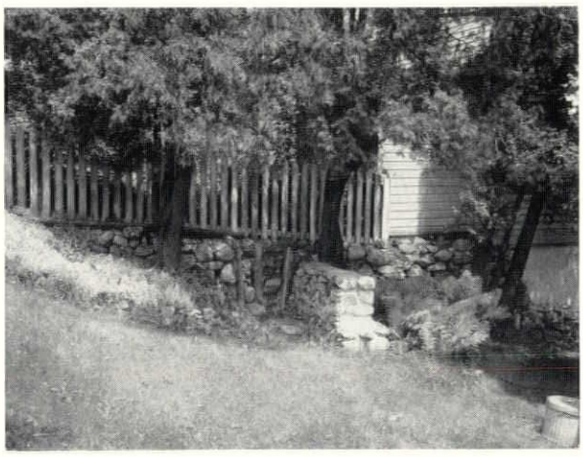


Fig. 3. Part of small rear wing at southwest corner of the building with buttress and retaining wall for rear yard. The slope of the ground of the adjoining lot continues to Market Street where the full height of the first story is above ground level.

The oldest drawing in which the Ogilvie house appears, and then showing only the roof with dormer windows and look-out, was published in 1855. While we have no description of the lower portion, we do have the stone walls of the first house and some suggestive data. This is more than remained of George Washington's birthplace when a restoration was proposed. No description being found during a long search, a house was built on the foundations according to the well-established local tradition. At Mackinac the Ogilvie house was built by non-residents in the French-Canadian tradition, rather than in the local mode.

From the letter of an employee of the American Fur Company it appears that the "Ogilvie dwelling" had an "upper part," but when in 1818 a large group of the Company's "winterers" were to be sheltered only the ground story of the Ogilvie house was to be used for some of the men. Bark huts were to be built to accommodate the others, involving expense which would have been avoided if possible.

It is significant that the building was the only early private house built of stone at Mackinac; a partial exception is the high basement of the fine mansion, the Agent's or Stuart house, built later by the Company as its headquarters. For a time this building was the John Jacob Astor House or hotel.

The Ogilvie house was apparently of the common one and one-half story height; what remains of the original has much in common with the "habitant" cottages and was probably built by French craftsmen from Quebec Province. This general type is being followed in rebuilding the upper portion.

Enclosed by thick masonry walls, the interior measures 34x26 feet, which space is to be divided into two rooms as at present. The larger room, this having the off-center stone fireplace, is to become the

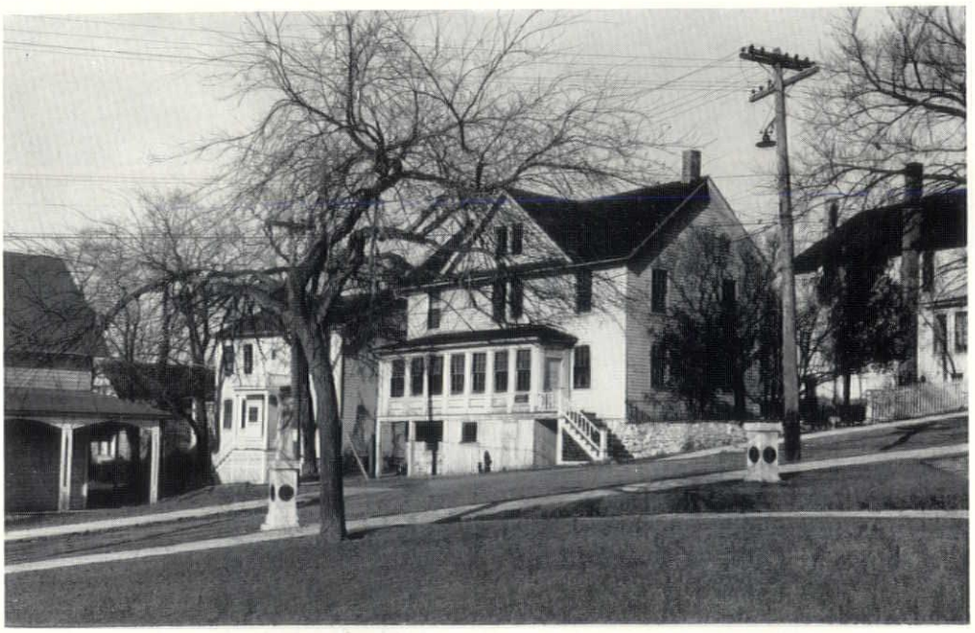


Fig. 4. Appearance of the building in 1946 and as rebuilt after 1909. Facing Market Street and south of the building is the Doherty residence. The original first story is hidden under the lengthened porch. The house at the rear is an enlargement of a small one-story cottage.

Beaumont Memorial Room and is to contain the well-known painting by Dean Cornwell showing Doctor Beaumont attending Alexis St. Martin. There will also be the portrait of Dr. Beaumont by Deane Keller, and documents and objects of special interest. In the smaller, or south room, there will be exhibited the kind of material known to have been kept in stock by what was a retail store of the fur company in 1822.

After a long period of vacancy of the house, many now look forward to seeing it restored to use on a plane worthy of its important associations, and this it is hoped will be accomplished during the present year. Some also hope that in time the environment will suggest the original setting including perhaps a stretch of Market Street.

The Market Street of the past was important both as a business and residential street. Along its upper side, near the Beaumont house, stands the impressive group of buildings, largely restored, of the American Fur Company, a monument of the fur trade and of the economic history of Michigan and the nation. Farther south is the well preserved first courthouse, a busy place before the county seat was fixed at St. Ignace. Nearby is the front part of the Edward Biddle house, a unique and precious but weakened fragment of an individual trader's home. When this and the remainder of the Astor Trading Post have been restored, the Beaumont house will be in even better company than now and Market Street will again demonstrate what made the Mackinac region click during its hey-day early in the last century.

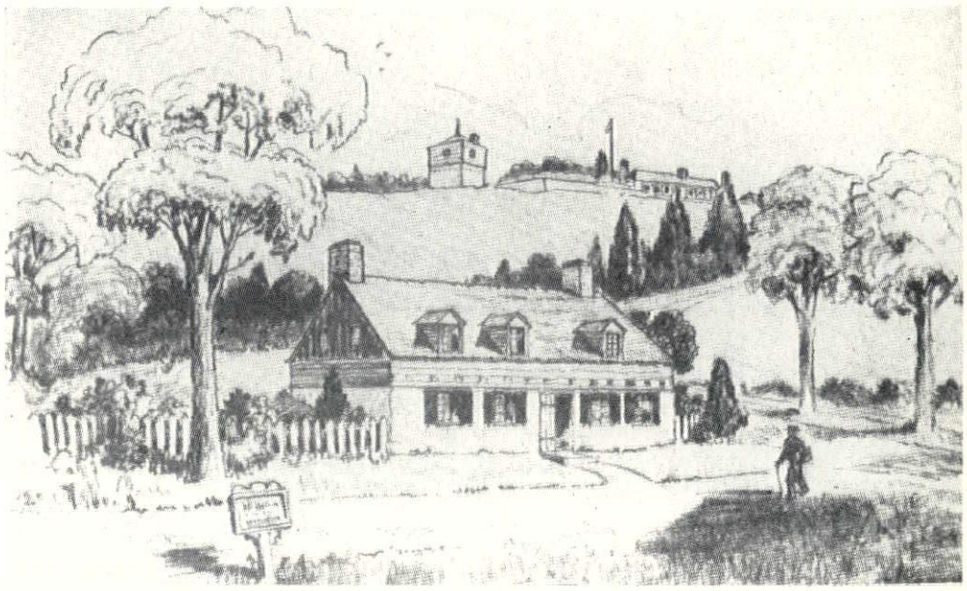


Fig. 5. The completed Beaumont House. From architect's perspective.

michigan items

CLAIR W. DITCHY, F.A.I.A., of Detroit, president of The American Institute of Architects, has just returned from Germany, where he conducted a trek of American architects and planners.

He reports that the group was received in Cologne by Herr Adenauer, a high official, and nephew of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. One of the most interesting visits was to the Soviet sector of Berlin, Ditchy said, and he added:

"In Stalinalee there are many new skyscrapers, with stores on the first floor and here they allow pictures to be taken. But bordering this section conditions are terrible, and, needless to say, no cameras are allowed.

"Frankfort is administered most efficiently, and there is no sign of war-wreckage. They have a strict zoning ordinance which prohibits the removal of rubbish until plans for the new structures are submitted. This prevents everyone from going out on his own and creating disharmony in design."

Ditchy stated that other architects on the tour were Richard Neutra, F.A.I.A., of Los Angeles, Calif.; J. Byers Hays, F.A.I.A., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Karl Kamrath, A.I.A., of Houston, Texas.

Planners included T. Ledyard Blakeman, regional planner of Metropolitan Detroit; Hugh Pomeroy, of Westchester County, N. Y., and Harold Miller, of the State of Tennessee.

Wood is one of the scarcest of building materials, Ditchy said, and he added that concrete is the most plentiful, because practically all rubble is ground up for aggregate.
The group was in Germany for a little more than a month.

C. ALLEN HARLAN, president of Harlan Electric Company, of Detroit and other cities, is a fourth cousin of John Marshall Harlan, of the U. S. Court of Appeals in New York, recently appointed by President Eisenhower to the United States Supreme Court.

Allen Harlan's grandfather was a brother of the first John Marshall Harlan, of Kentucky, who served on the U. S. Supreme Court from 1877 until his death in 1911.

Allen Harlan, a public-spirited citizen, has been active in local, State and national public affairs.

For the second year, he has headed the city business unit of Detroit's Torch Drive, which included the architectural profession and the building industry. In 1953 the unit won the gold cup by attaining 233½% of its quota.

Recently Governor G. Mennen Williams appointed Allen Harlan to head the Governor's St. Lawrence Seaway Commission.

Throughout 1954 the Monthly Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects published a series of advertisements sponsored by C. Allen Harlan, depicting the blessings of the American way of life. The subject matter was the result of Harlan's commissioning a team of anthropologist and artist—Dr. George Lechler, of Wayne University, and Detroit artist, Marvin Beerbohm—to prepare a series of paintings together with descriptive text matter.

The paintings give particular emphasis to man's development in regard to tools, living standards, arts, food, comforts, transportation, communication and building processes.

Beerbohm, whose work has been shown in galleries throughout the United States, did the murals which now desorate the Harlan offices.

Harlan Electric Company is now doing the electrical work on Detroit's City-County building, a $2,000,000 contract.

Last year Harlan's company returned $500,000 to the Government on a contract it had for electrical work on the Jet Engine plant Chrysler built for the Navy. The saving was effected by the use of modern methods.

SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS, INC., ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS state in the firm's current monthly building cost report that a cost gain of but two points over last month is only enough to keep us reminded of the sawtooth pattern which may be expected to continue until next spring.

The report indicates a trend toward the establishment of great shopping centers in suburban districts, while downtown commercial construction is lagging. However, the report states, this is leaving a back-log which must be cleared within the next two years. Schools, churches and hospitals are still being constructed at the same high rate, the report states, and it adds:

"Down in an obscure corner of a recent issue of a well-known financial publication there appeared a significant story which will miss the eyes of most readers. It tells that one of the country's largest industrial companies has announced that from now on it will give greater consideration to dividends than to expansion. The story is not of itself important, but it is so because it marks a future policy, the result of what has been taking place for the past decade. Since dividends are the measure of prosperity, there is strong support for the belief that better times are ahead. Those who have goods and services to sell will reap benefits from the augmented dividends."

EARL G. MEYER, chairman of the program committee for the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects, announces the schedule of meetings for Chapter members as follows:

December 8, 1954, Adrian N. Langius, F.A.I.A., head of the Building Division of the State Administrative Department, will discuss the Northville Hospital project, of which O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach are architects.

January 12, 1955, Ralph G. Gulley, A.I.A., of New York City, consulting architect for manufacturers, will speak on "Present and Projected uses of High-pressure Laminates in Architecture."

February 9 is the date of a meeting to be devoted to the allied arts, and Louis G. Redstone of that Chapter committee will be in charge.,

March 16 Walter Dorwin Teague, industrial designer, will speak on that subject; April 13 will have as its subject, "The Architecture of North Africa," with G. E. Kidder Smith, well-known writer and research scholar in architecture, as speaker; while it is expected that Lewis Mumford, architectural critic, will be the guest speaker on May 11.

DEAN WELLS I. BENNETT, F.A.I.A., of the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, announces that The Ann Arbor Conference will be held in the Rackham building, Ann Arbor on December 9 and 10, and the subject will be "The American Consumer, His Influence on and Reaction to the Design of Mass-produced Goods."

Speakers include Richard M. Bennett, F.A.I.A., of Chicago; Richard S. Burke, of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Donald Dailey, Servel, Inc.; Knut Lomberg-Holm, Sweet's Catalog Service; A. C. Hitchcock, Herman Miller Furniture Co.; Joseph Hudnut, F.A.I.A., Harvard University; Burnham Kelly, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Albert Kner, The Container Corp.; John Kouwenhoven, Columbia University; Eric Larrabee, Harper's Magazine; James N. Morgan, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, and Robert Iglehart, New York University.

Registration fee of ten dollars will include dinner Thursday evening, December 9 and a report of the Conference.

DETROIT CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS and the Detroit Chapter of Michigan Society of Professional Engineers are jointly sponsoring a movement for architectural and engineering offices in the Detroit metropolitan area to contribute to a drive for the Red Cross blood bank.

(Continued on Page 33)

Donations by such personnel will be credited to their respective offices, and these employees will be able to draw on the supply in cases of emergency.

Arrangements are being made to hold the drive on Thursday, December 30, 1954, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at 153 E. Elizabeth St., Detroit, the Red Cross headquarters.

Inquiries are being handled by Herman Gold, of Giffels and Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associated Engineers and Architects, 1000 Marquette Bldg., Detroit, telephone WOodward 1-2084.

JOHN C. THORNTON, A.I.A., of Royal Oak, has been named chairman of the national committee on Human Safety for The American Institute of Architects, it is announced by Clair W. Ditchy, F.A.I.A., of Detroit, Institute president.

Other Michigan architects on Institute committees are Prof. Emil Lorch, F.A.I.A., of Ann Arbor, who is a member of the Nominating Committee, and of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings; Kenneth C. Welsh, F.A.I.A., of Grand Rapids, Committee on Research (sub-committee on color); Alden B. Dow, of Midland, on the same committee; Wells I. Bennett, F.A.I.A., of Ann Arbor, Awards and Scholarships; Adrian N. Langius, F.A.I.A., of Lansing, Hospitals and Health; John K. Cross, Detroit, Architects' Liability Insurance.

ANNE C. KREBS, A.I.A. has opened her own office for the practice of architecture at 13973 Woodward Avenue, Highland Park 3, Michigan. The new telephone number is TOwnsend 8-2134.

Miss Krebs, who has just returned from a summer in Europe, is a native of Belleville, Ill. She graduated from the University of Illinois in 1946, gained her experience in Illinois, St. Louis, Mo. and Detroit. She is registered as an architect in Illinois, Michigan and Missouri.

On the staff of Miss Krebs is Lester Fader, who worked with her in the office of Leinweber, Yamasaki & Hellmuth, of Detroit and St. Louis.

THE AFFILIATE COUNCIL OF THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF DETROIT announces that refresher courses for those desiring to take the examinations of the State Board of Registration for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors will be held at ESD beginning January 8, 1955.

Registration, assignment to classes and payment of fees will be held at ESD at 7:00 p.m., Wednesday, January 5, it is announced by Guile J. Graham, assistant to the manager of the Society.

Application blanks may be obtained from the Society, 100 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit 2, or further information may be obtained by telephoning TEmple 2-5400.

JAMES B. HUGHES, A.I.A., has been named vice-chairman of the Michigan Society of Architects 41st annual convention committee, it is announced by Edward G. Rosella, committee chairman.

The appointment, made at the suggestion of Society president Linn Smith, is in order that the vice-chairman may obtain experience in the management of the convention so as to be in line for the chairmanship the following year.

The Society's 41st convention is scheduled at Detroit's Hotel Statler March 9-11, 1955.

GERALD G. DIEHL Vice-president of the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A., was Chairman of the Architects-Engineers Division of Detroit's 1954 Torch Drive, in which more than $40,000 was contributed. The A-E Division is a unit of the Building Industry Group, of which John W. Armstrong, of Darin & Armstrong, was General Chairman. The overall organization, known as the City Business Unit, was headed by C. Allen Harlan.

Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc., was the outstanding firm this year, with a total contribution of $11,010.00 Employees gave $6,010.00, or an average of more than $24.00 each. The Corporation gave $5,000.00. Joseph N. French, A.I.A., headed his group in the Kahn office to achieve this splendid result.

WOMEN'S ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE will hold its Christmas Party at the Women's City Club on the evening of Tuesday, December 21. Each member will have at least one husband present, and a surprise is promised—perhaps the fact that the ladies will pick up the checks.

ARTHUR C. LUCAS, JR., A.I.A., of Evanston, Ill., has been elected to non-resident membership in the Michigan Society of Architects, it is announced by James B. Morison, Society secretary.

Lucas is not unknown to Michigan architects, as he graduated from the College of Architecture and Design, University of Michigan, with the degree of bachelor of science in architecture. He was a classmate of Linn Smith, A.I.A., now president of the Society.

Before entering his own practice in Evanston this year, Lucas has gained experience in Chicago architectural firms of Holabird & Root, Childs & Smith, and T. E. Cook. He also worked for Otto M. Olsen, architect, of Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—Architect and engineer wants young associate. Should be good contact man or top-flight designer. Box 143, Monthly Bulletin.

FRED D. FARRAR, now of 424 Harris Street, Cadillac, Michigan, has been approved by the Detroit Chapter Executive Committee for corporate membership in The American Institute of Architects.

Farrar, who was educated at Chicago's Armour Institute of Technology, was a partner in the Detroit firm of Muehlman & Farrar from 1920 to 1942. Experienced in presentation drawings, renderings, etc., he desires free-lance work in the Detroit area.

WANTED—Architectural draftsmen. Prefer experienced men, but can use a recent graduate. One week paid vacation first year, two weeks thereafter. Six paid holidays and 5 days sick-leave per year. Blue Cross & Blue Shield hospital and surgical benefits. Life insurance through A.I.A. Usual social security benefits. A full year's employment, with possible overtime. GUIDA A. BINDA, A.I.A., 510 Post Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—Experienced architectural draftsmen. Toll road work. At least two months, might be permanent. Good salaries. EDWARD D. JAMES, CLYDE E. WILLIAMS & ASSOCIATES, Architects-Engineers, 118 E. Franklin St., Elkhart, Ind. Phone 2-1766, Mr. Howard White. Those interested and qualified may call collect.

AVAILABLE—Experienced structural engineer, registered as both architect & engineer, desires salaried position, Detroit area. Call Monthly Bulletin.

WANTED—Young architectural graduates, with some experience, to learn specification writing, as a career. Call Monthly Bulletin.

WANTED — Experienced architectural draftsmen. DAVID B. LIBERMAN, Architect, 605 Walnut St. S.W., Knoxville 2, Tenn. Tel. 3-3427.

WANTED—Experienced architectural draftsmen. DON ANDERSON, % VAN OS & FLAXMAN, 204 Ward Bldg., Shreveport, La. Tel. 3-0605.

WANTED—Salesman with architectural experience, to call on architects and sell vitreous wall surface. Commission, per square foot. VITRO LIFEWALL CO. OF MICHIGAN, P. O. Box 6010, Detroit 10. TIffany 6-7797.

FRANTZ & SPENCE, Saginaw, need draftsmen.

dinner meetings, detroit chapter

All are at The Engineering Society of Detroit unless otherwise noted. All are on Wednesdays, except May 10—Tuesday.

Dec. 8—"Northville Hospital Project," O'Dell, Hewlett & Luckenbach, Architects, Adrian N. Langius, Speaker.

Jan. 12—Program to be announced later.

Feb. 9—Program to be announced later.

Mar. 16—Dinner at ESD, lecture by Walter Dorwin Teague at The Detroit Institute of Arts, with Metropolitan Art Association.

Apr. 13—G. E. Kidder Smith

May 10—Lewis Mumford

E. R. Little

EDWIN ROBERT LITTLE, 67, head of the E. R. Little Engineering Co., 806 Kales Bldg., Detroit, died at his home, 447 Rivard Blvd., Grosse Pointe on Nov. 1.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, Mr. Little had lived in Detroit for 38 years. He was most highly regarded among architects, many of whom he had served as consulting engineer. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Engineering Society of Detroit, Detroit Athletic Club, Sigma Chi, and the Grosse Pointe Memorial Church.

Surviving are his wife Eleanor; two daughters, Mrs. Sidney Probert and Mrs. Charles R. Oakman, and a son, Robert C., of Evansville.

products news

Some of the sixty-five enrollees in the Plumbing and Heating Estimating course sponsored by the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors Detroit Association in their newly established Mechanical Estimating School. The school offers a two-semester course per year wth fifteen weeks in each semester and classes held twice a week. In the immediate forefront is lovely registrar Mrs. Maria Parr, whose untiring efforts and efficient planning with the Committee on the program has resulted in laudable comments from the whole Association. At left, standing, is John J. Petrik, instructor.

Producers' Council, Michigan Chapter, held its business dinner-meeting in the Skyroom of the Fort Shelby hotel, Detroit on November 8th.

At the speaker's table were Pres. Clyde Oakley, Vice-pres. Bill Snure, Sec. Bill Commons, Treas. Walt Sandrock, Immediate past Pres. Fred Muller and Pres. Emeritus Paul Marshall.

Among those who attended the dinner were Al Hann, R. B. Richardson, R. C. Faulwetter, Earl Thompson, L. W. Ward, Art Armstrong, Walter Sherman, Bill Black, M. H. Hull of Toledo, Ohio; Al White, Ernie Baker, Herb Starkey, Charles Garascia, W. L. Converse, Louis Ollesheimer, Donald Burford, Henry Hall, Harry Wettlaufer, and Edmond Pieri, Jr.

Others at the meeting were Albert Genga, C. W. Trambauer, Donald Ollesheimer, G. W. Smaltz, Jim Bowton, M. M. Spencer, Ralph Roach, H. W. Somershoe, E. L. Hambleton, J. R. Gabel, G. A. Farmer, C. W. Burrows and Marvin Stone.

producers' council

calendar of coming events

December 13—Christmas Party — Dinner-Dance, Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, 7 p.m.

January 12-13—Annual Table Top Display. Veterans' Memorial Building, Detroit.

February—Open.

March 9-11—A.I.A. Convention, Statler Hotel, Detroit.

April—Open.

May 9—Business meeting and election of officers.

June—Open.

JOHN HARTNETT and WRIGHT HITT of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. were hosts to architects in the Detroit area at a cocktail party and display of new decorator fabrics and sound control materials in the Michigan room of the Hotel Statler on October 26.

Among those in attendance were Linn Smith, president of the Michigan Society of Architects, Lyall Askew, Ray Perkins, Bryce Telford Lyall. Delphin Budzynski, Gene St. George, Cyril F. Cox, Gene Struck, Neil Bertram, Lillian Jackson Braun, John VanderVeen and William Boeschenstein of Detroit Fiberglas Insulation Co.

CLARENCE M. KIMBALL has been elected president of the Northern Sash & Door Jobbers Association, succeeding Wm. C. A. Costello of Philadelphia. Kimball is president of Kimball & Russell, Inc., 2127 Fenkell Ave., Detroit, wholesale distributors of lumber specialties for south eastern Michigan.

The Northern Sash & Door Jobbers Association, with headquarters in Chicago, has over 100 jobber members, operating in an 18 state area from New York to Nebraska, whose combined annual business approaches ½ billion dollars.

Purposes of the association are to keep member jobbers abreast of Federal laws affecting commercial standards, taxes, etc. and to provide a clearing house for interchange of ideas and information on new products and new methods and techniques in distribution, selling, etc.

Kimball is a well known resident of Royal Oak, Mich., a Detroit suburb, where he is president of the school board and active in other civic affairs.

TURRELL & BENFIELD, INC., Detroit, district representatives for Edwards Co., Inc., of Norwalk, Conn., were hosts to a group of architects and engineers for dinner at Joe Muers on November 16th.

John Kreiner, chief electrical designer in the middle west for Edwards, gave a lucid talk and demonstration on the simplicity, utility, ease of installation and appearance of their new electric signaling, communication and protection equipment for schools, hospitals, industrial and commercial buildings and all types of alarm enunciation.

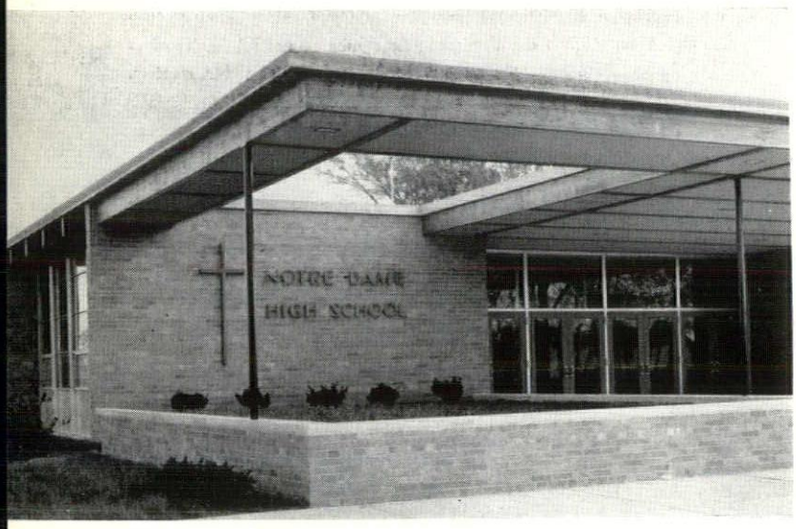
Among those at the dinner were Earl Meyer, Dirk "Globe Trotter" Van Reyendam, Allan Agree, Wesley Line, Wm. Dolgner, Tony Rogleff, Al Migdal, Walter Parks, Lawrence Jenisse, Fred Baumgartner, Jack Yops, James McDonald, Albert Lawrence, Harold Smith, Jack Mildner, Paul Funk, Richard Klees, Jr., and Leonard Gussow.

Top brass from Turrell & Benfield were out in full force—including Robert Turrell, Jack Benfield, affable Joe Riopelle, Art Williams, Charles Ulrich, Lloyd Cratch and Chuck Libs.

RAY T. LYONS CO., 15115 Charlevoix Avenue, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, have been appointed Eastern Michigan agents for Adam Groth Co. of Joliet, Ill., fabricators of Mankato stone. With a background of many years in the stone field Mr. Lyons and his associates know that with this new connection they are in a position to assure excellent workmanship and prompt delivery.

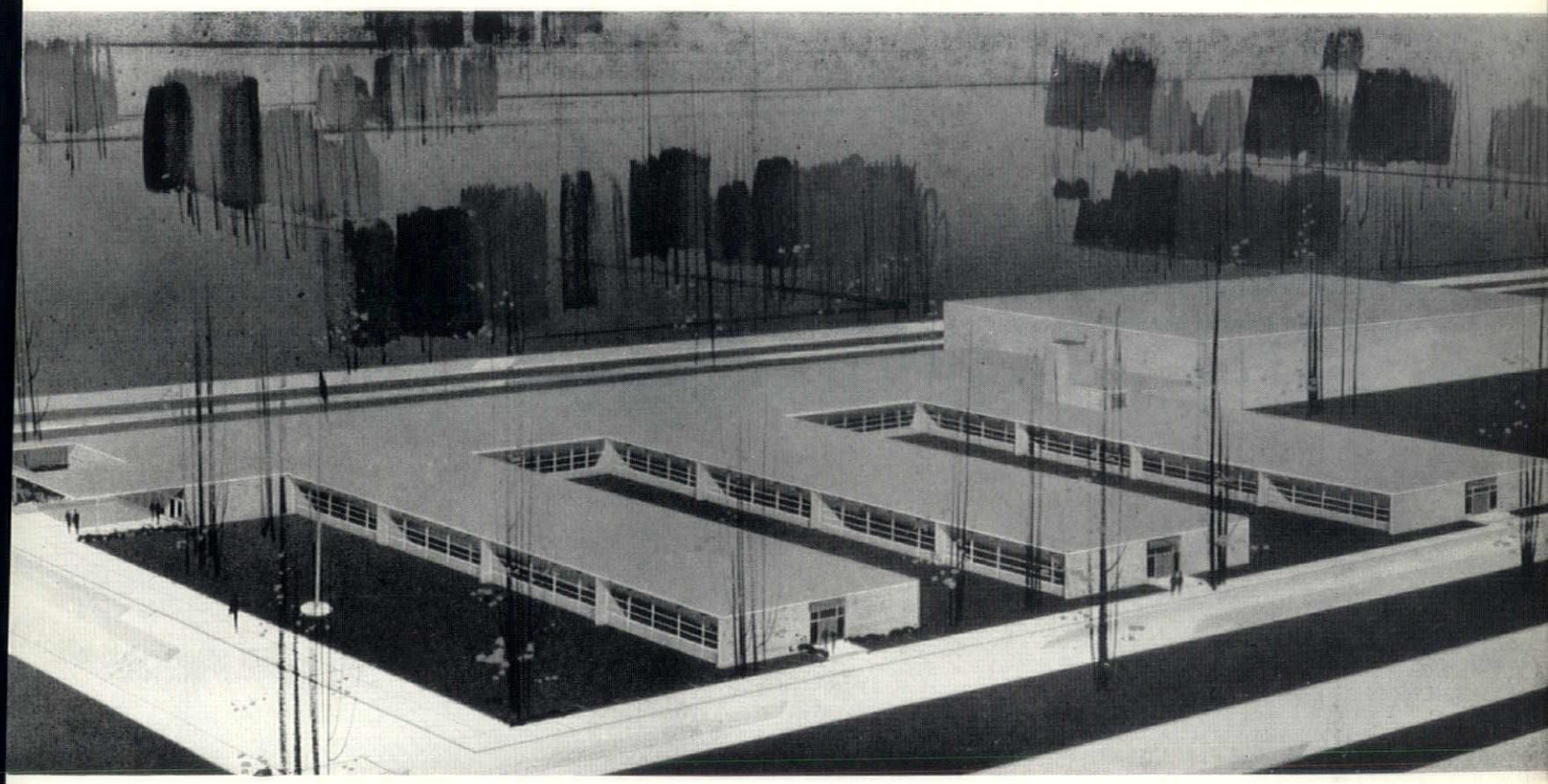
CLYDE T. OAKLEY, district manager, Truscon Steel Division of Republic Steel Corp., announces the removal of his offices from 615 Wayne Street to 2011 Park Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The new quarters occupy the whole second floor of the building and look out onto Grand Circus Park. The telephone: WO. 1-3830 remains unchanged.

WANTED—Architect and engineer wants to join small architectural office in N. W. Detroit or suburbs (Partnership?). Box 144, Monthly Bulletin.



Walter J. Rozycki, A. I. A.

Detroit, Michigan

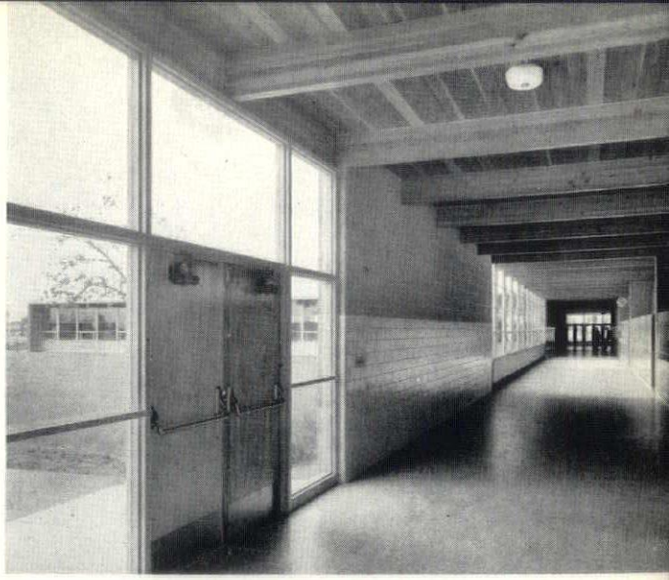


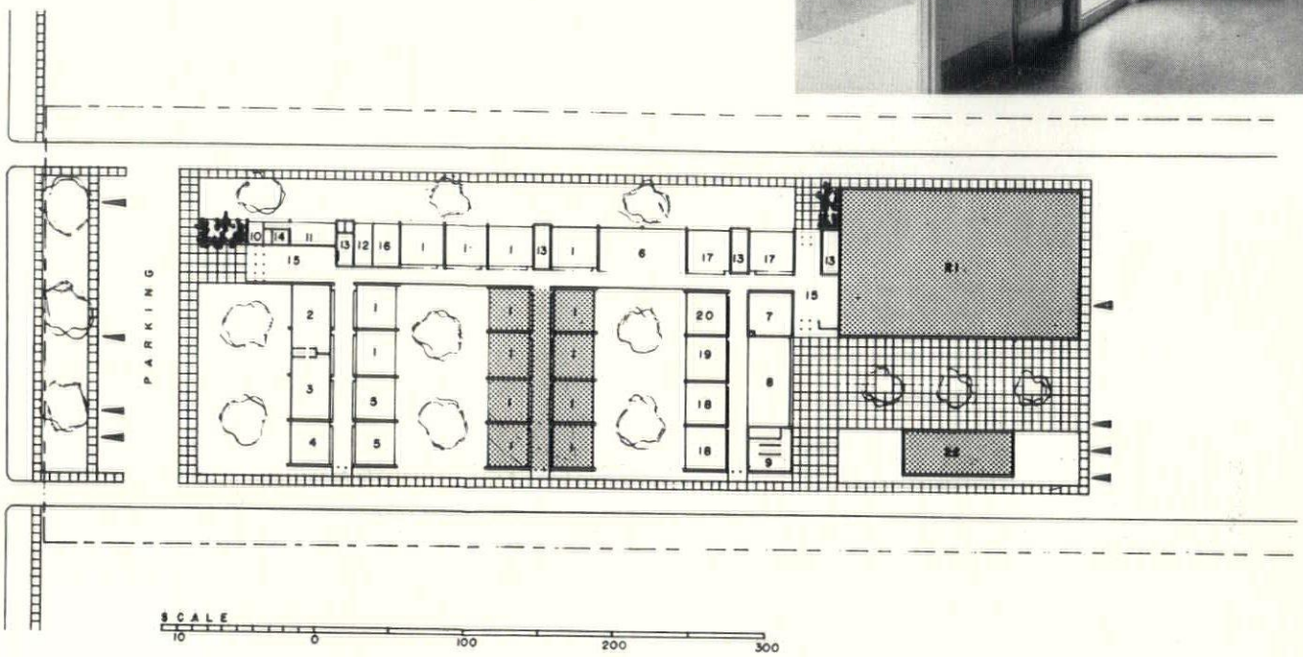
Notre Dame High School

Harper Woods, Michigan

Notre Dame High School

Harper Woods, Michigan

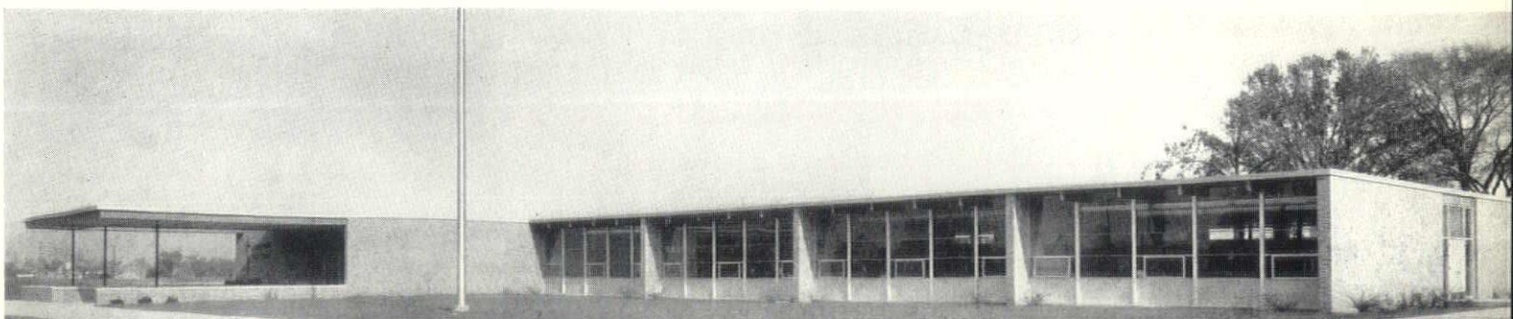


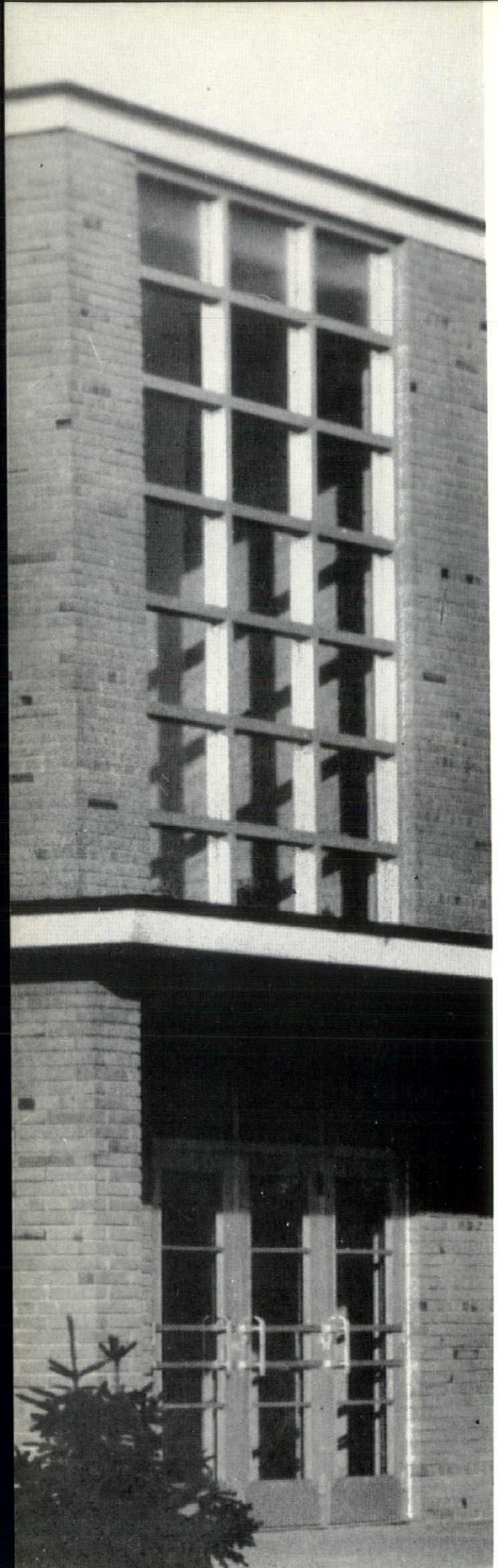


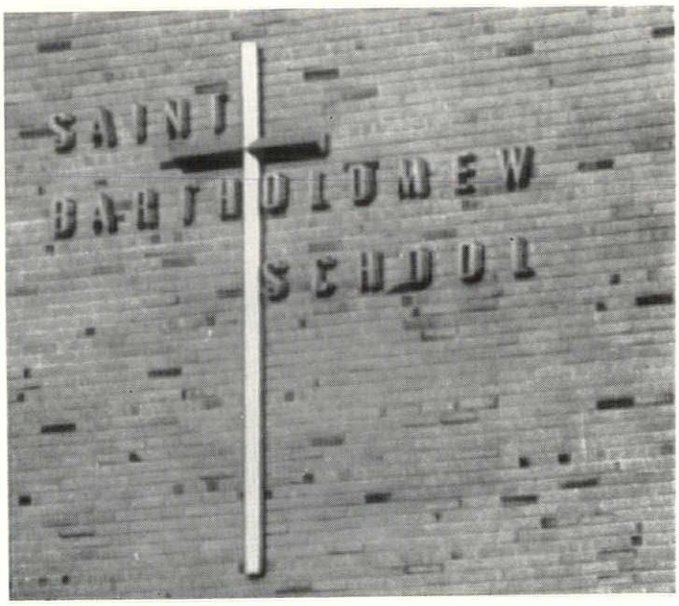
1 CLASSROOM
2 PHYSICS
3 CHEMISTRY
4 BIOLOGY
5 GENERAL SCIENCE
6 LIBRARY
7 BOILER ROOM
8 CAFETERIA
9 KITCHEN
10 PRIVATE OFFICE
11 GENERAL OFFICE
12 CLINIC
13 TOILET
14 BURSAR
15 LOBBY
16 LOUNGE
17 MECHANICAL DRAWING
18 TYPING
19 BOOKKEEPING
20 SHORTHAND
21 GYMNASIUM-AUDITORIUM
22 CHAPEL

FUTURE BUILDING

Walter J. Rozycki, A.I.A.



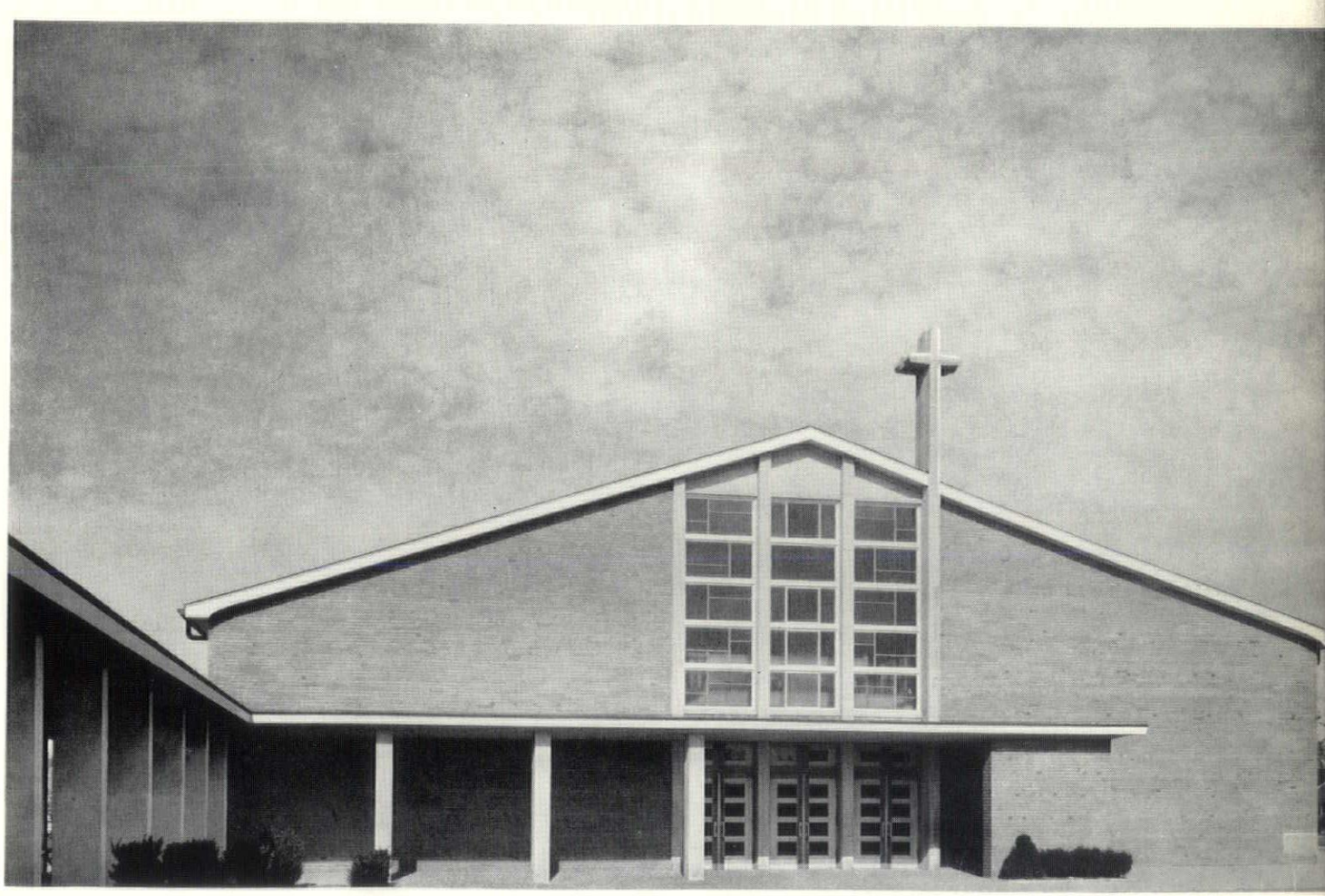


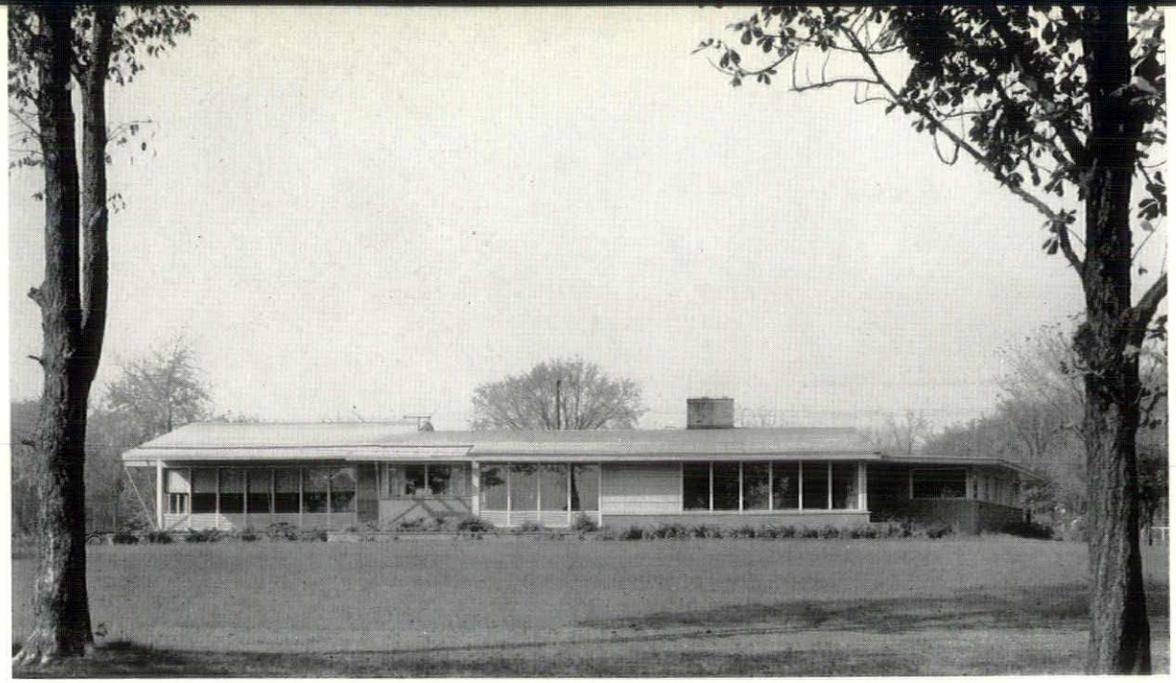


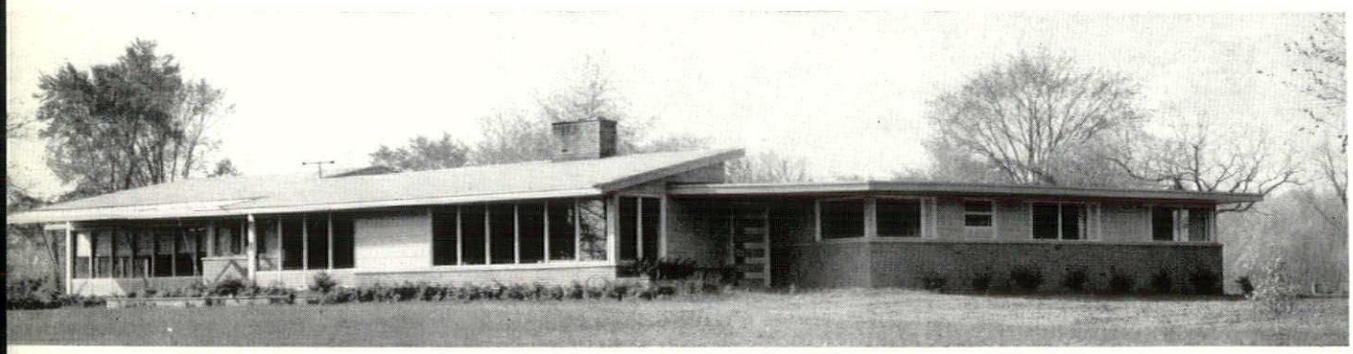
St. Bartholomew Church and School

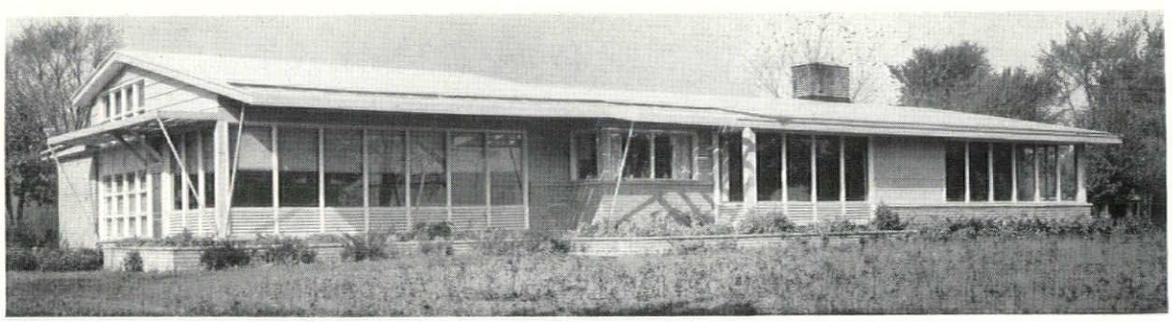
Detroit, Michigan

Walter J. Rozycki, A. I. A.



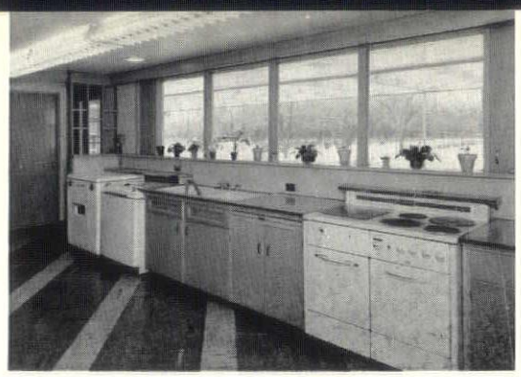


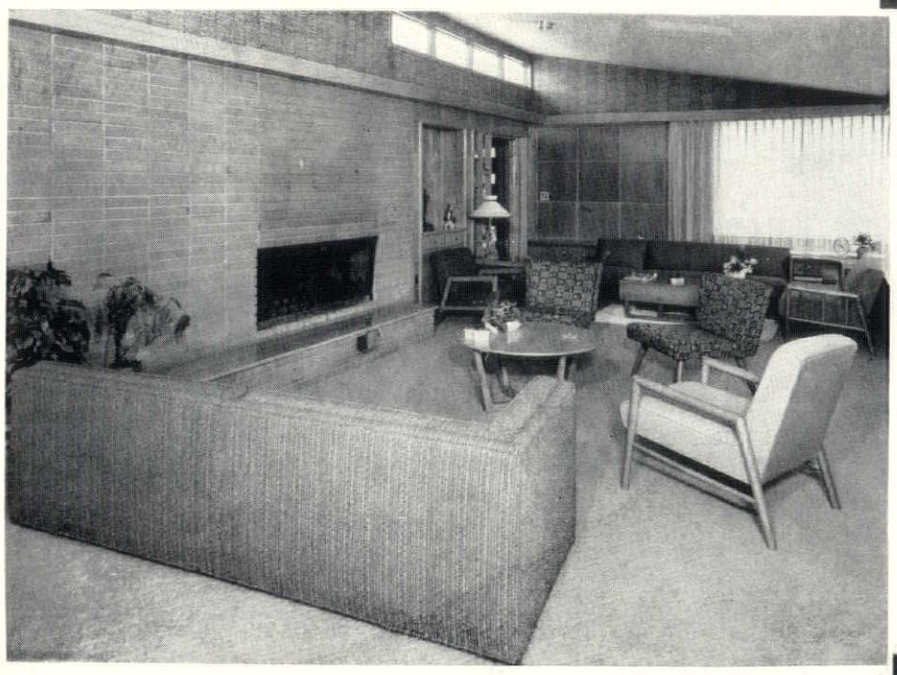


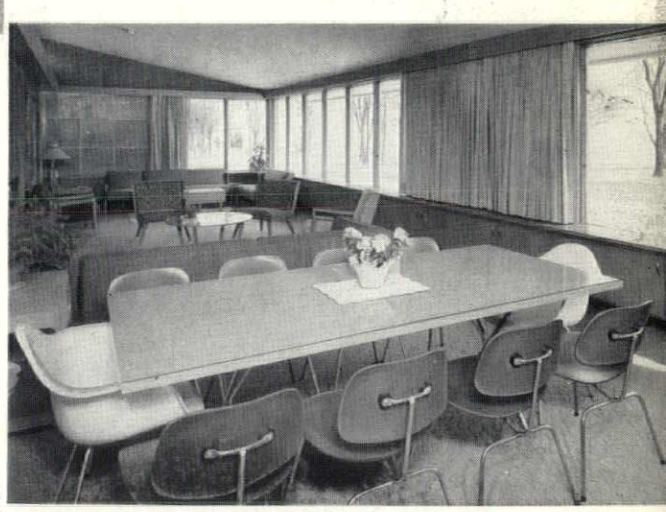


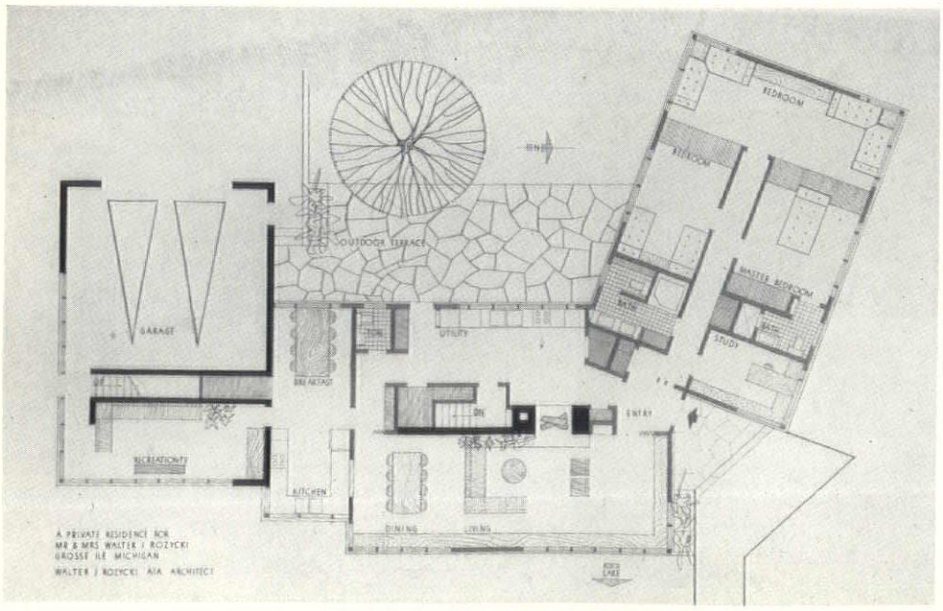
Residence **Walter J. Rozycki, A. I. A.**

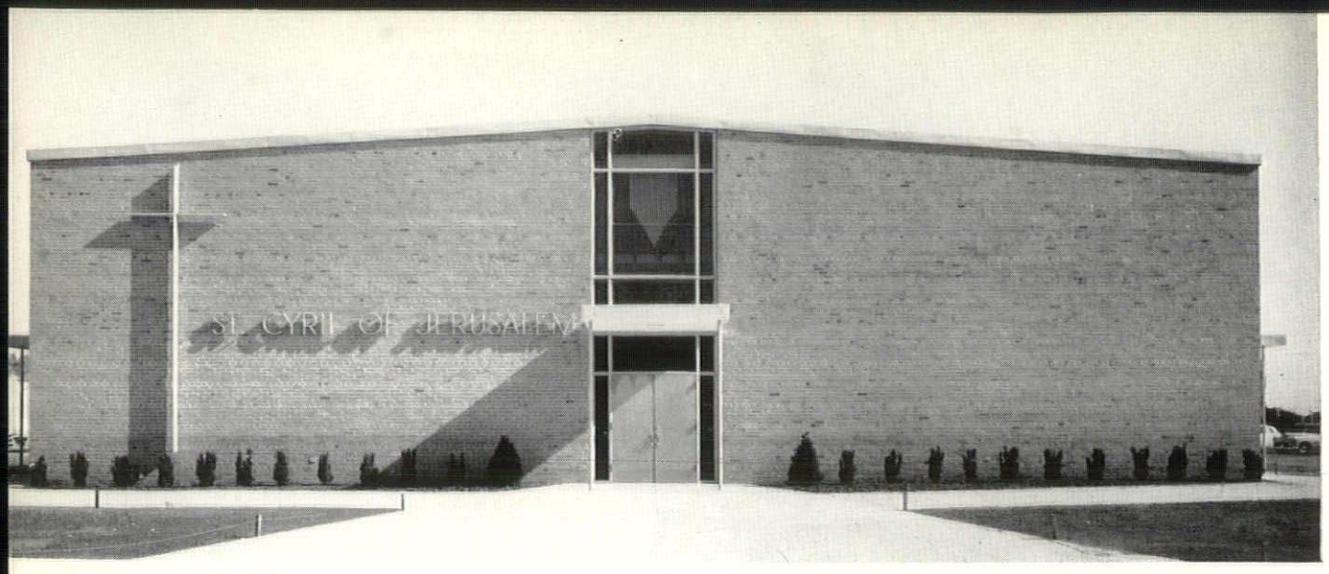
Grosse Ile, Michigan







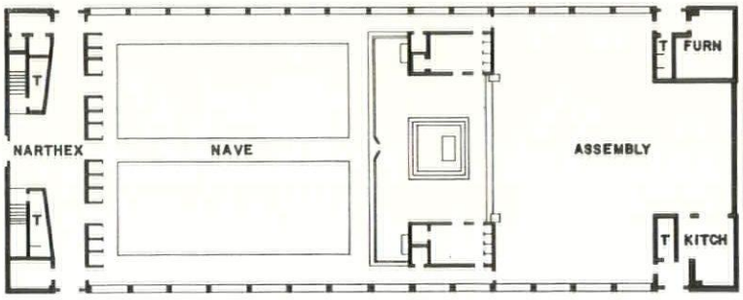

BEDROOM
BEDROOM
MASTER BEDROOM
BATH
STUDY
OUTDOOR TERRACE
GARAGE
UTILITY
BREAKFAST
DN
ENTRY
RECREATION
KITCHEN
DINING
LIVING
A PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR
MR & MRS WALTER J ROZYCKI
GROSSE ILE MICHIGAN
WALTER J ROZYCKI AIA ARCHITECT

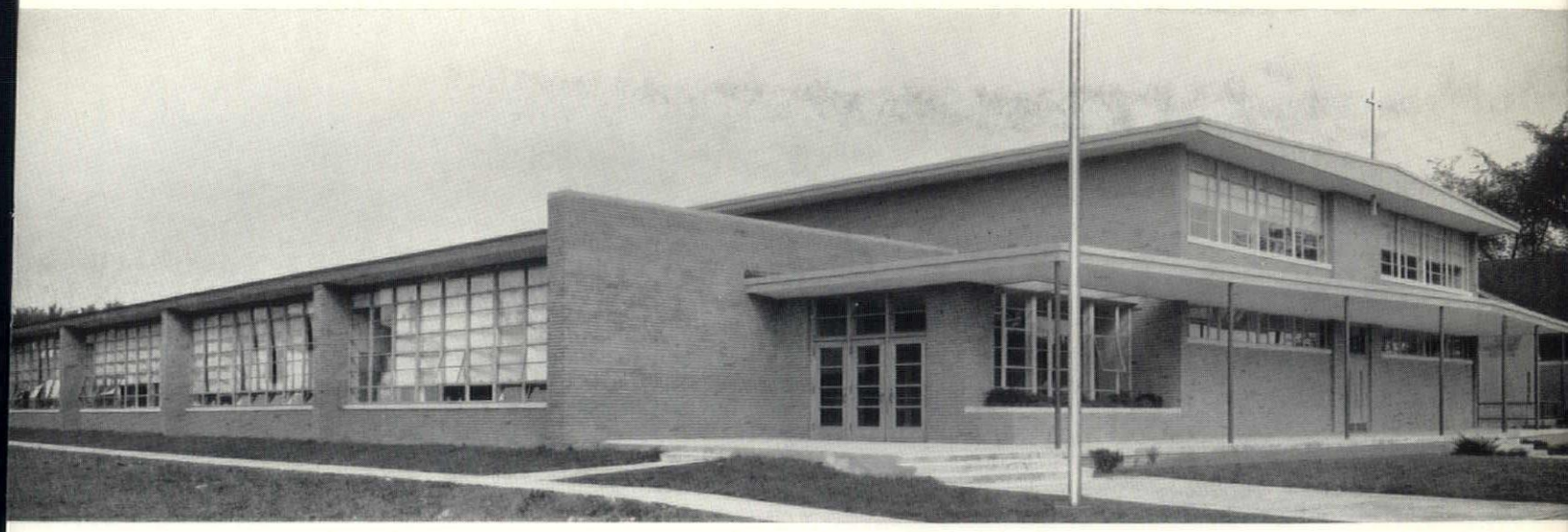


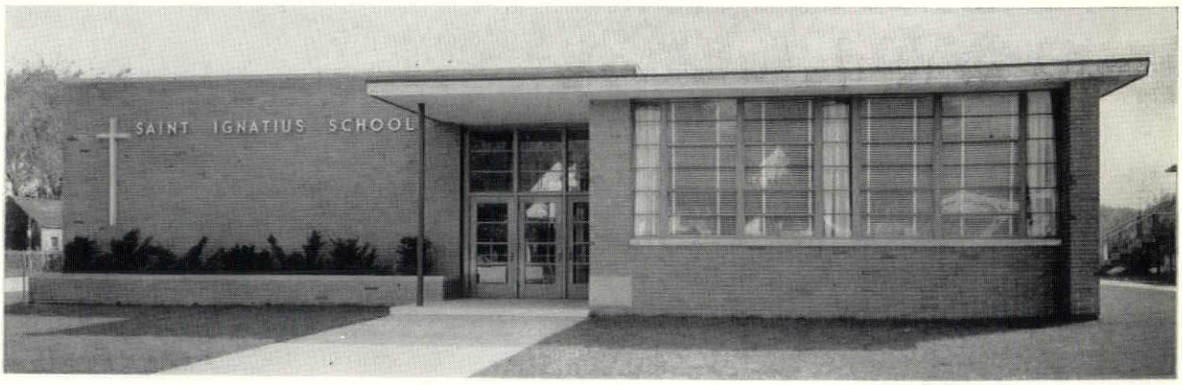
St. Cyril of Jerusalem Church

Taylor Township, Michigan

Walter J. Rozycki, A. I. A.

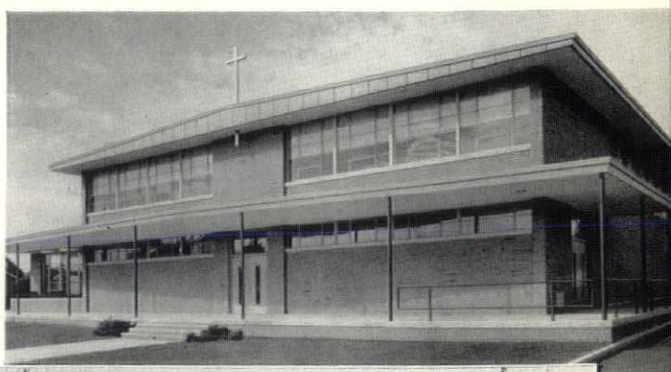


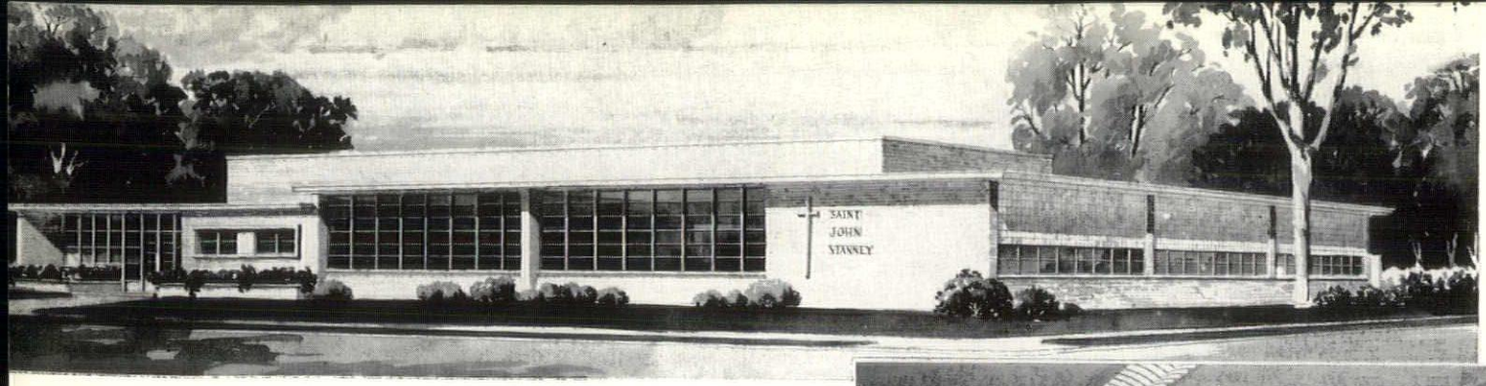


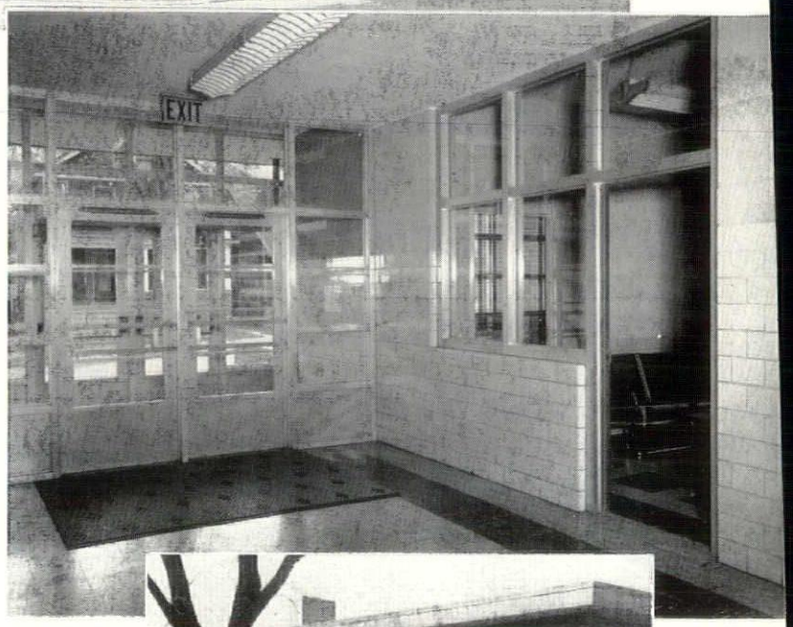


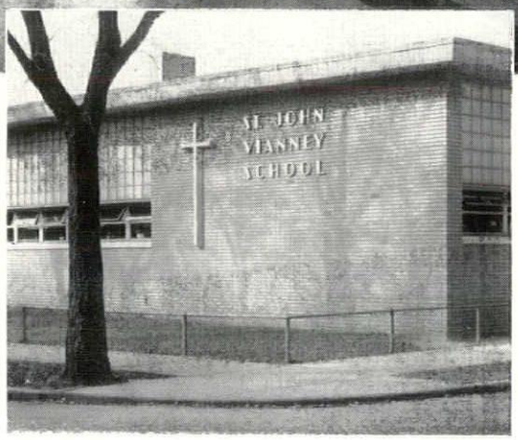
St. Ignatius School and Gymnasium

Detroit, Michigan





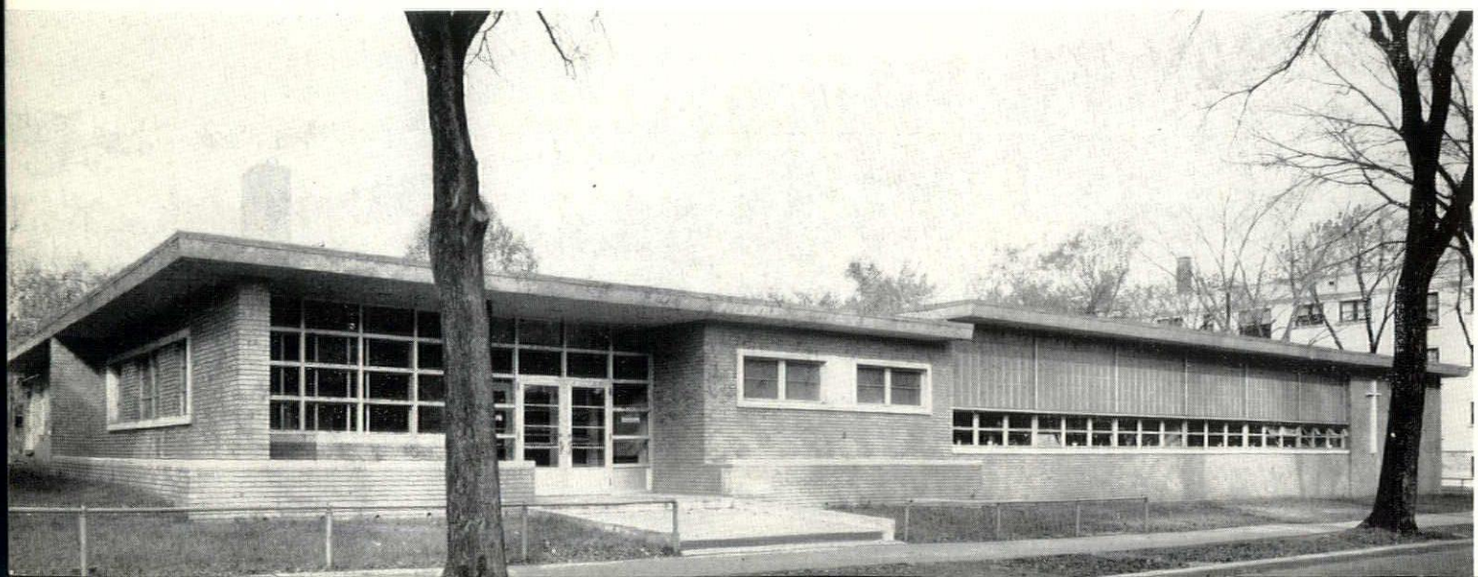


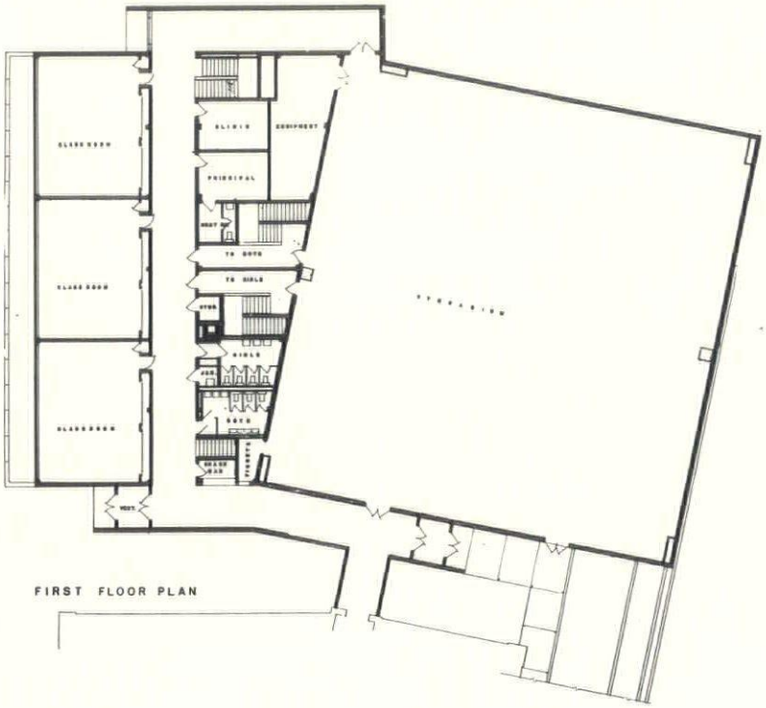


St. John Vianney School

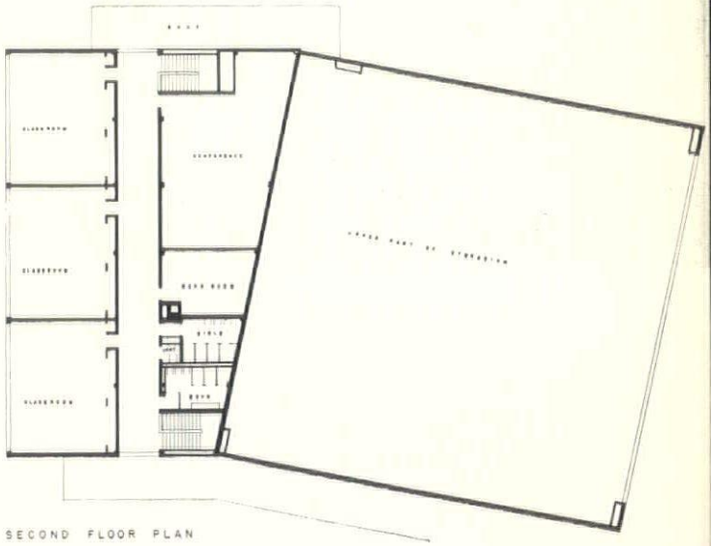
Highland Park, Michigan

Walter J. Rozycki, A. I. A.

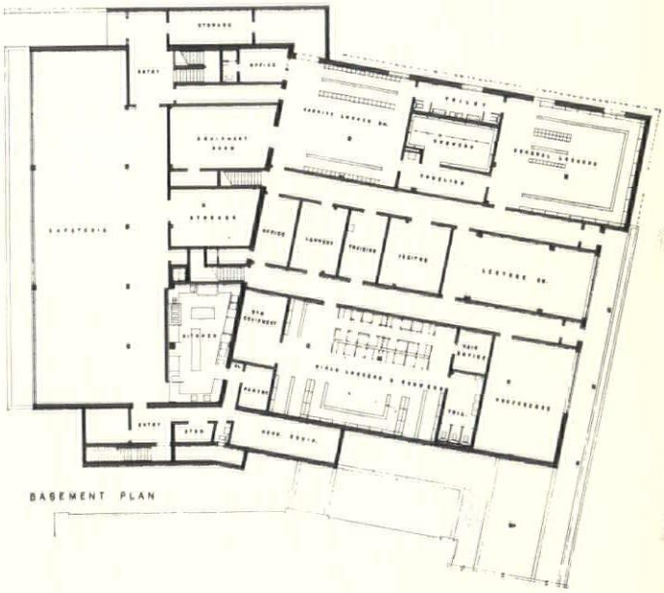




FIRST FLOOR PLAN



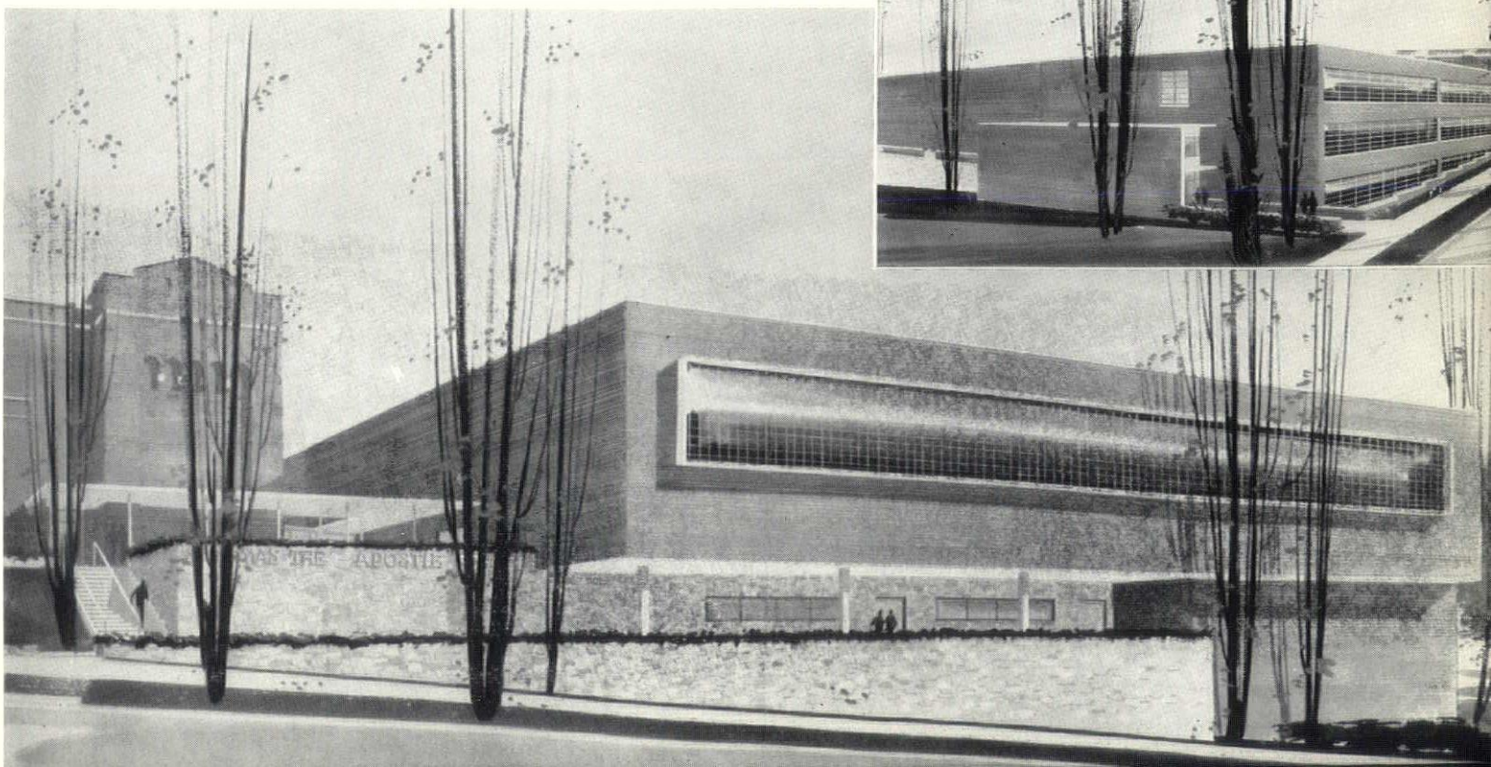
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

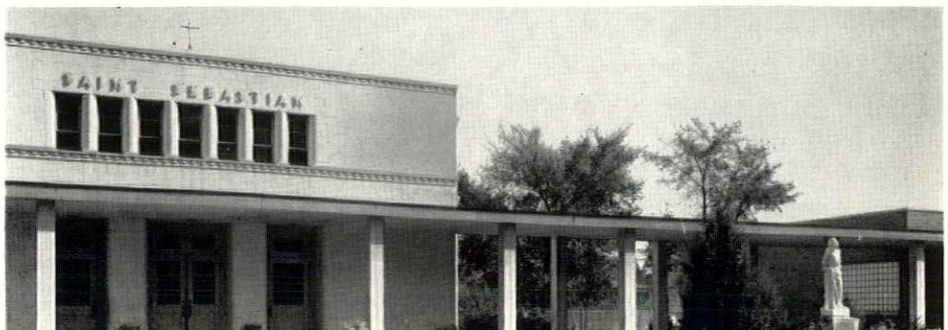
St. Thomas Apostle School Additions

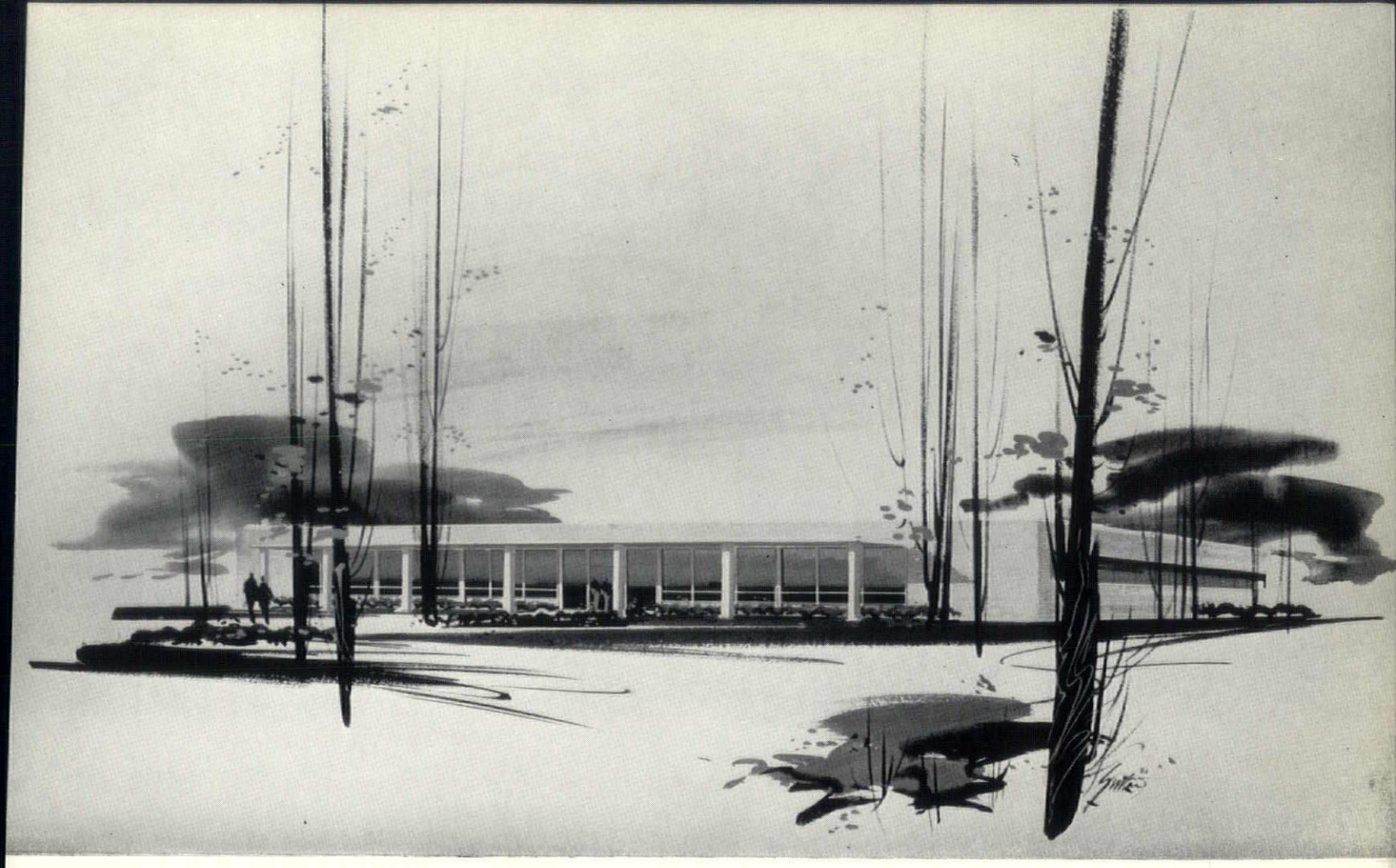
Ann Arbor, Michigan

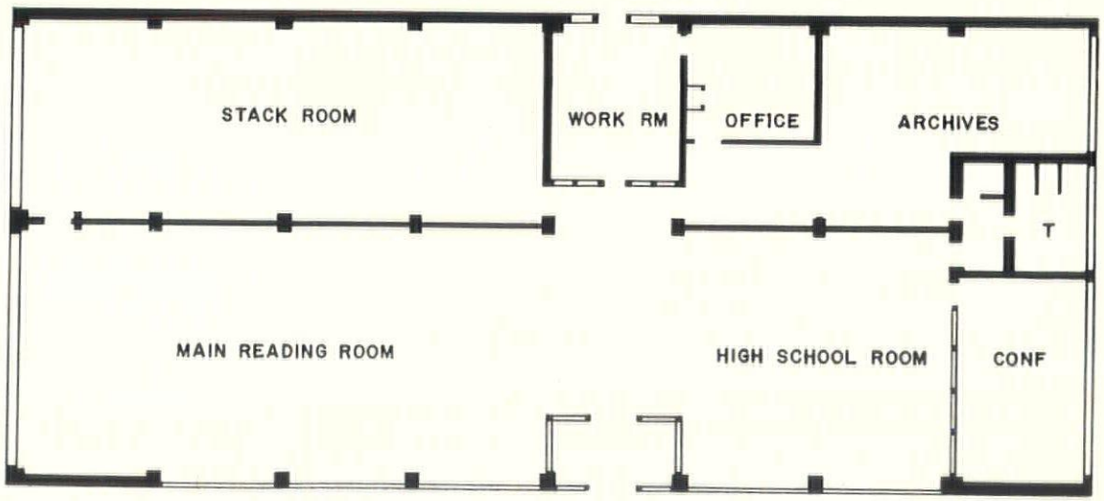


St. Sebastian Convent and School

Dearborn Township, Michigan



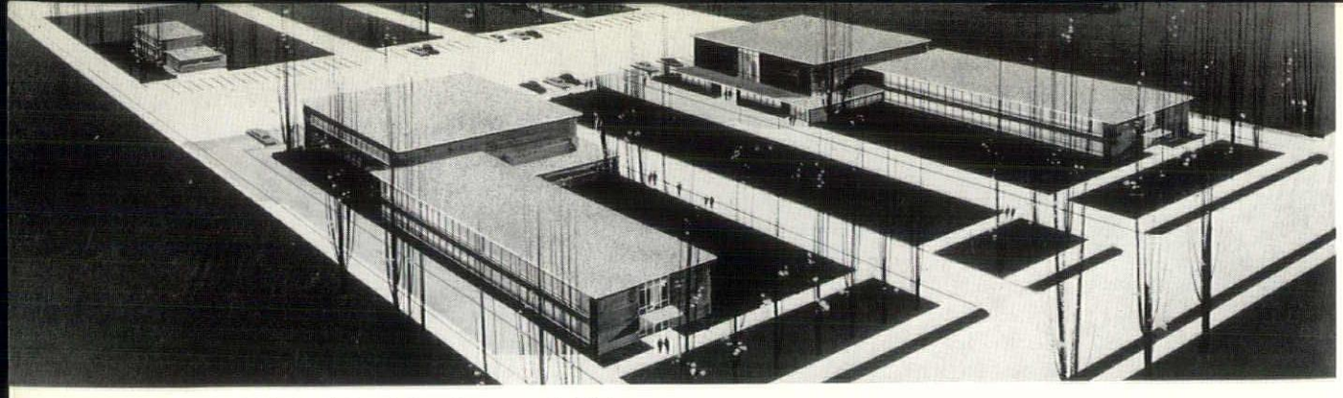




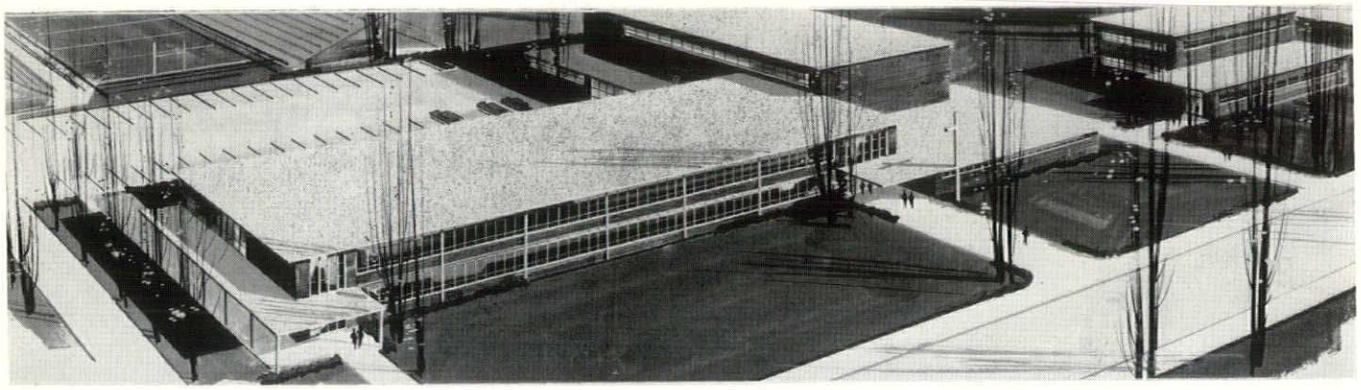
Orchard Lake Alumni Library

Orchard Lake, Michigan

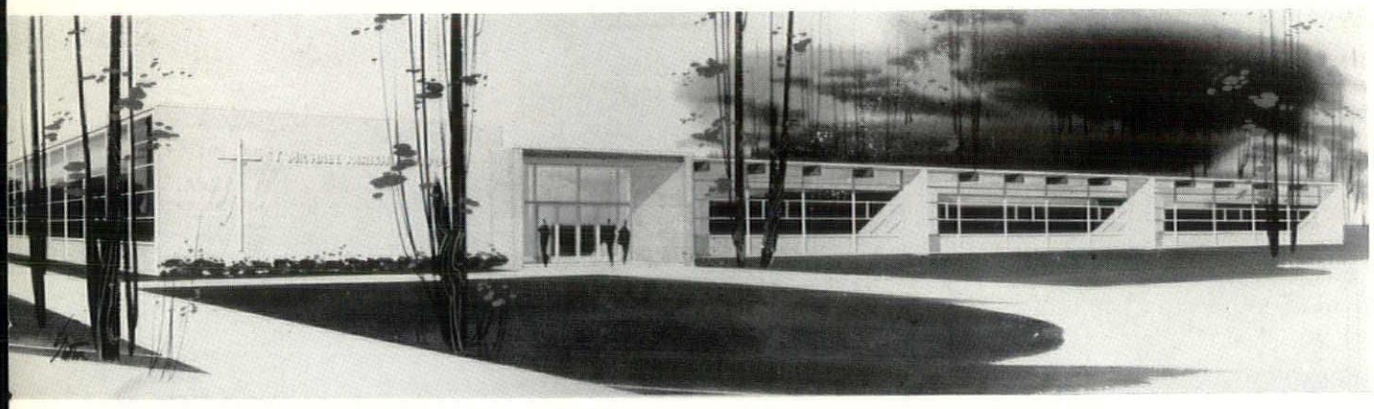
Walter J. Rozycki, A. I. A.



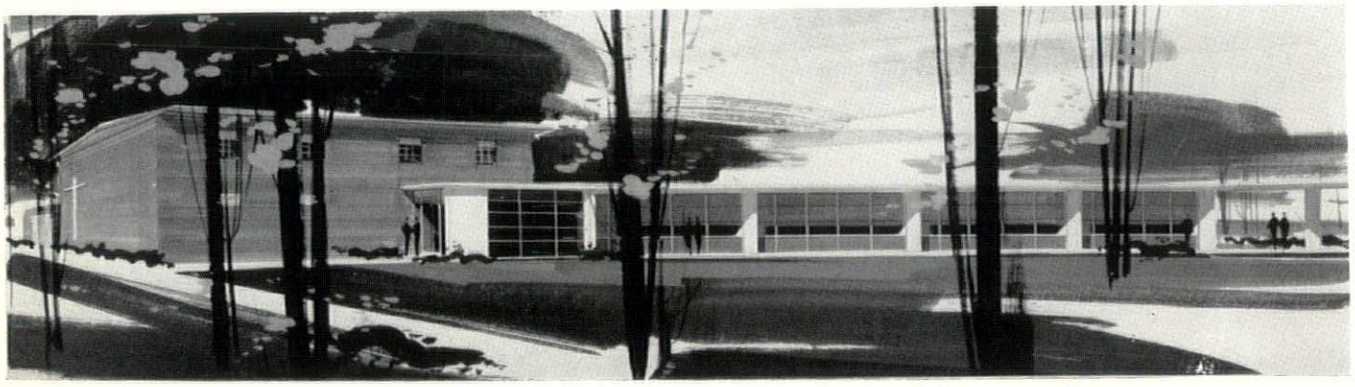
Proposed High School for Boys and Girls



Proposed High School for Boys and Girls



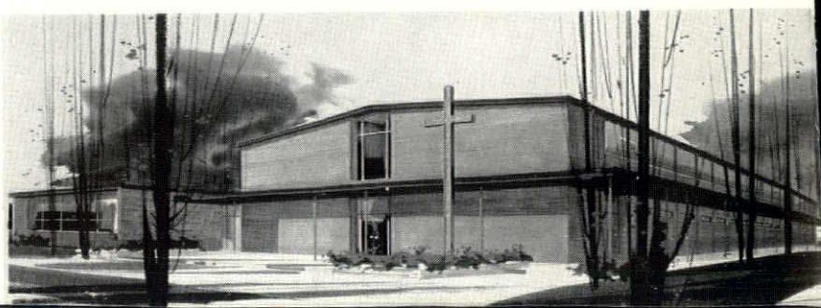
St. Michael School, Port Austin, Michigan



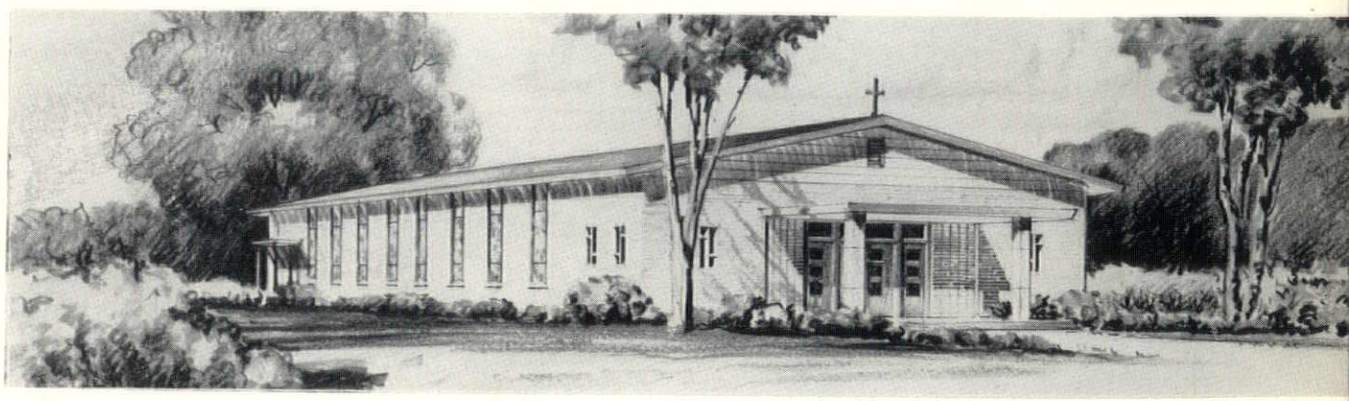
St. Patrick's School, Carleton, Michigan

St. Anthony School, Belleville, Michigan

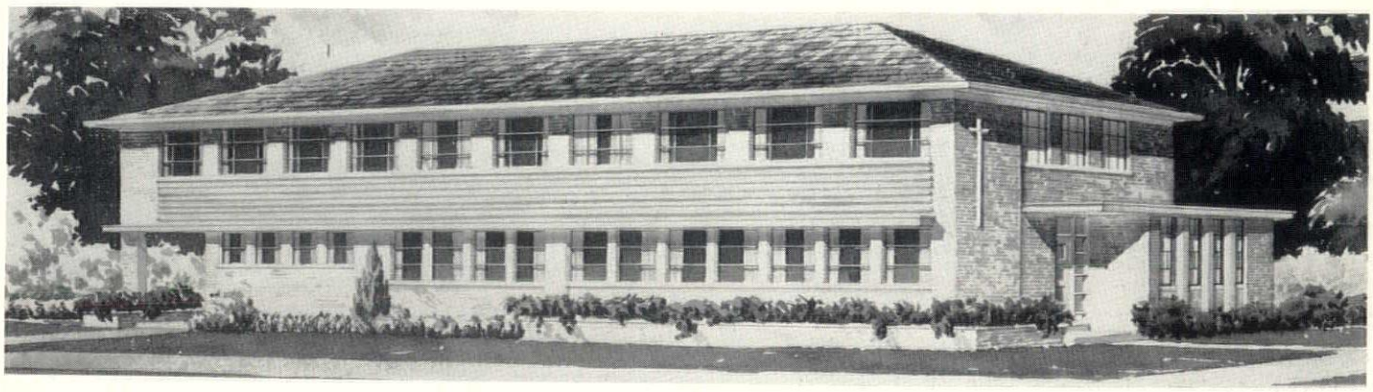
St. Angela Church and Future Auditorium, Roseville, Michigan



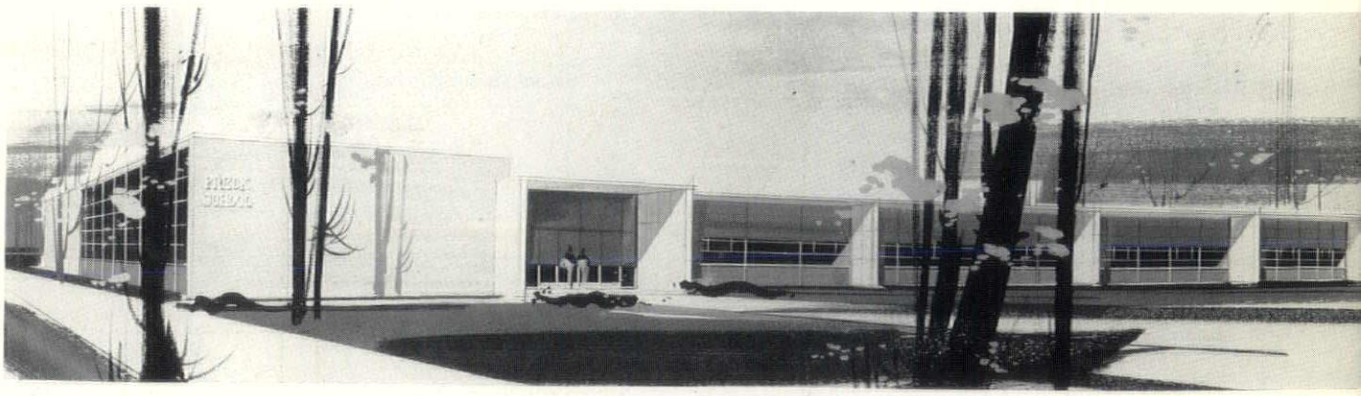
St. John School, Ubly, Michigan



St. Thecla Church, Clinton Township, Michigan



Resurrection Parish Convent, Detroit, Michigan



Freck School, Brownston Township, Michigan

Ascension Church, Baseline, Michigan

St. John the Baptist Church, Dearborn Township, Michigan