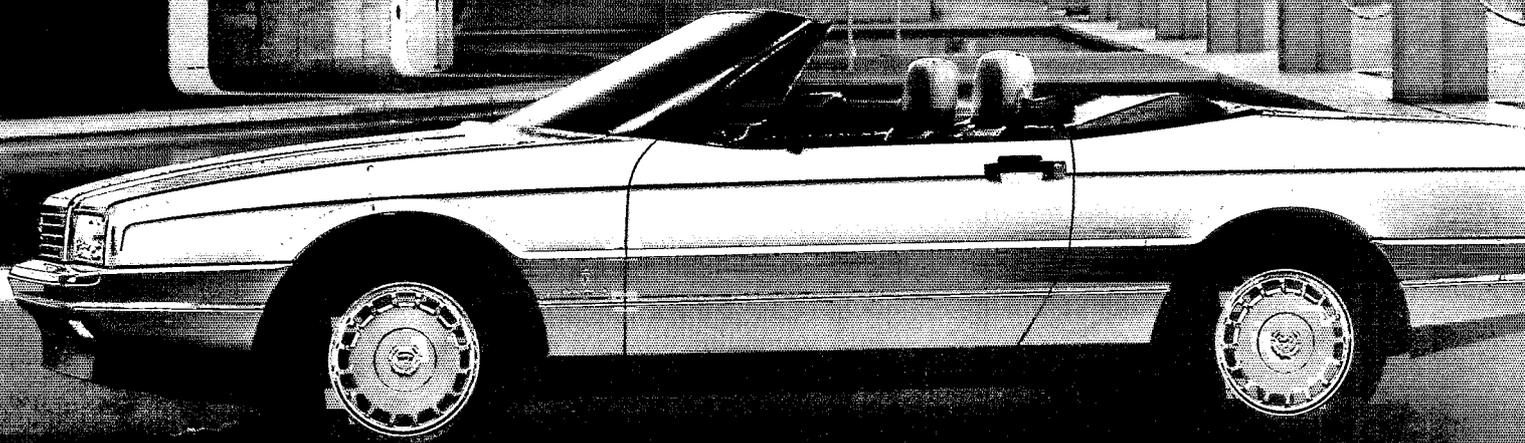


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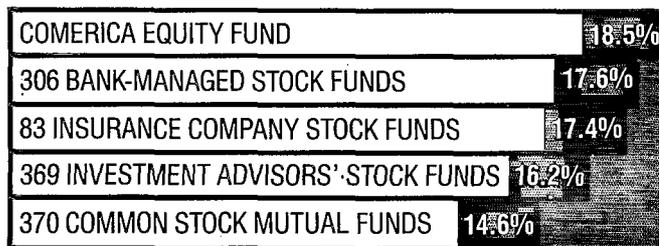
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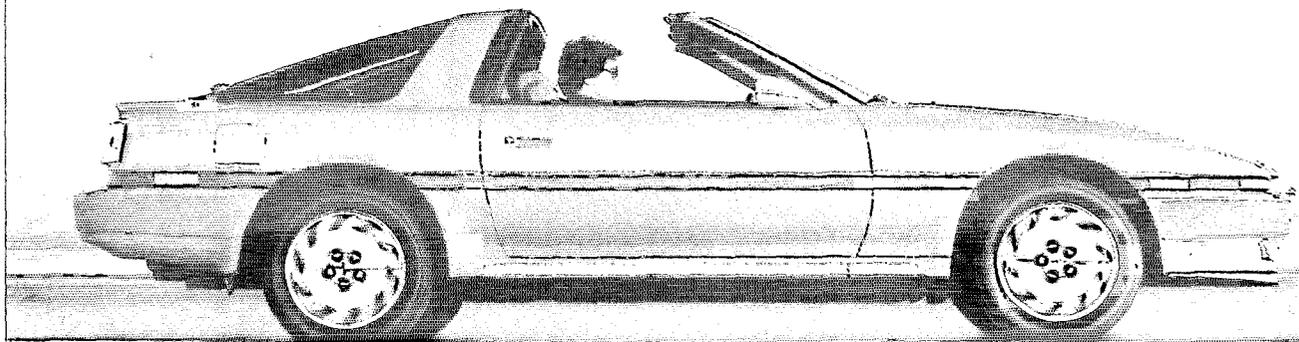


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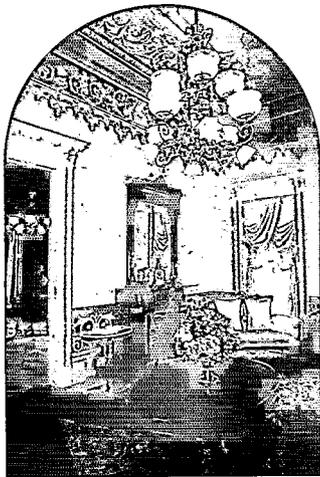
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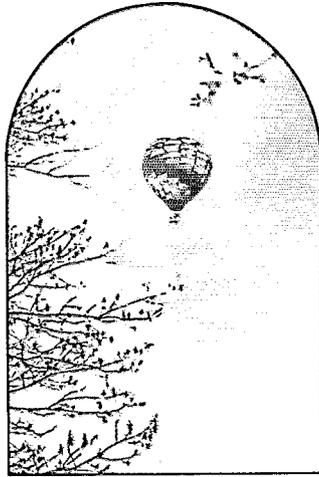
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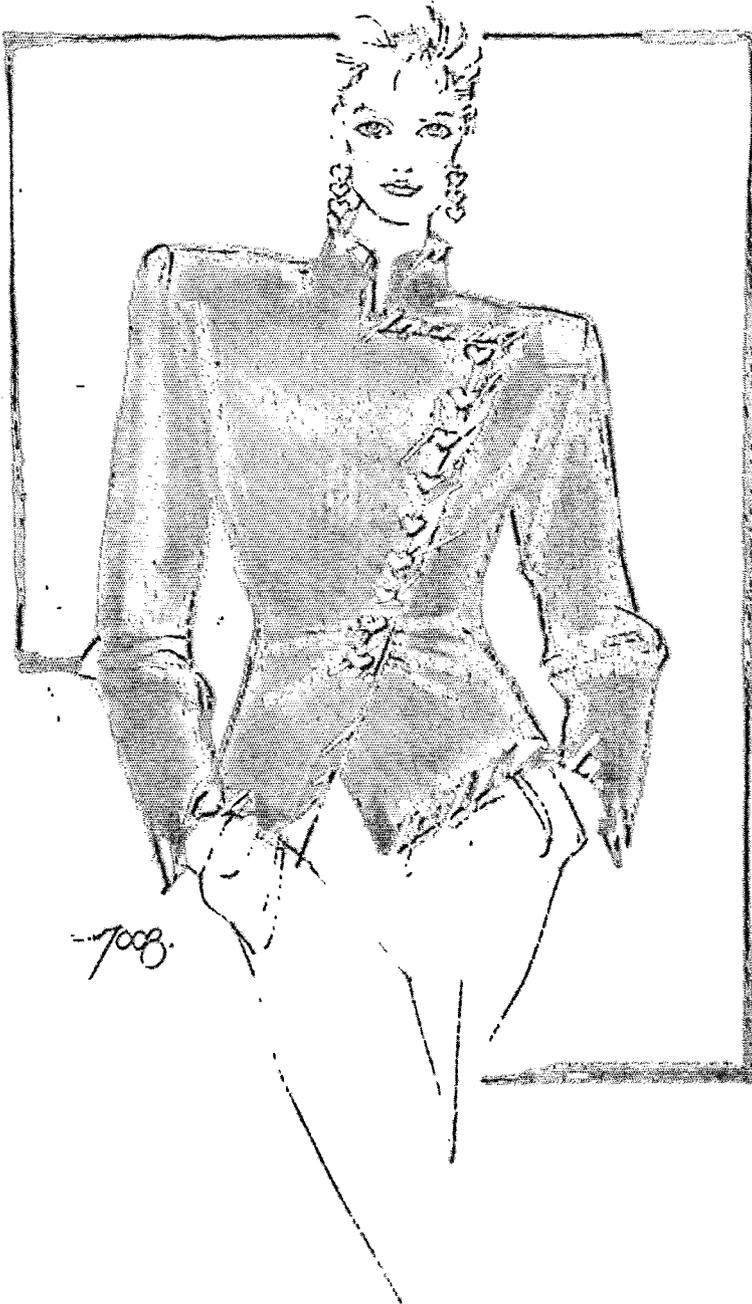
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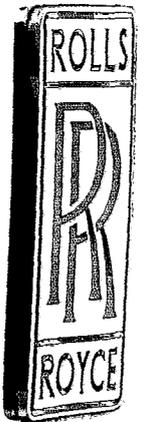
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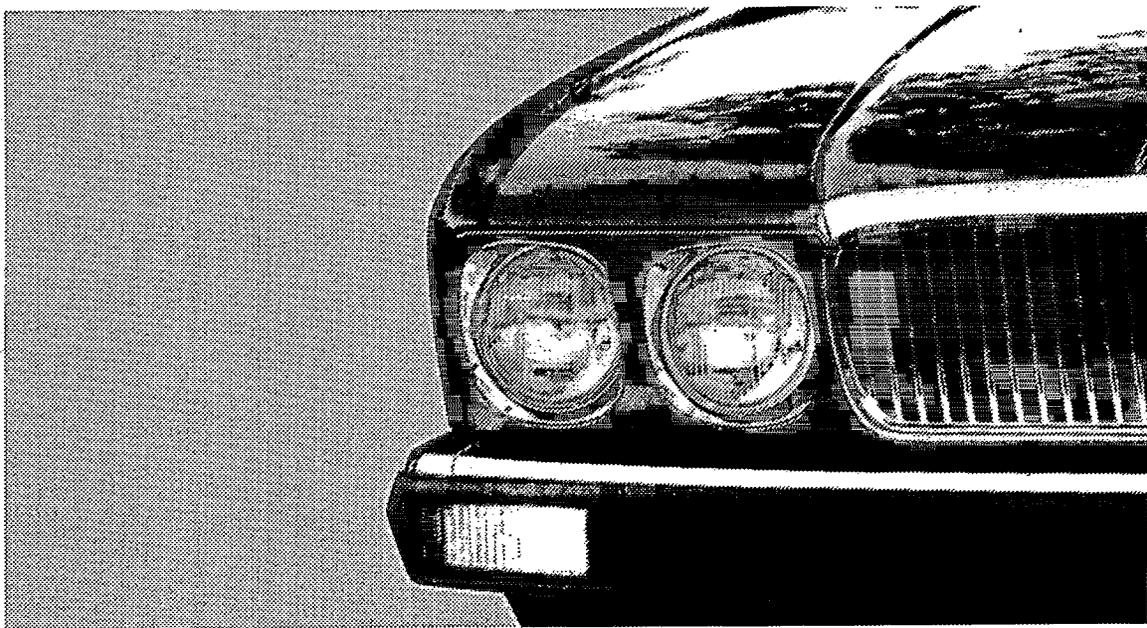
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Sesquicentennial is a poor choice of words to describe our one-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of statehood. It conjures no magic; it falls on the ear as a cold word, incomprehensible save to those who studied Latin. It does not serve as an invitation to exult in the wonders of Michigan's history, to become enthused about this marvelous piece of land we call home.

It's easy to catch a glimmer of Michigan's past. Just take a look around, wherever you may be, and erase all the other people on the scene. Take away the cars, and the buildings; the light poles and the telephone poles. Erase the fire hydrants and the cement sidewalks; take the streets away, as well. Right on the spot where you're now standing, the earth was pure and free of human intervention just a century ago.

Bike down Lakeshore at dawn or dusk. Erase the boulevard; dismiss the pavement. Imagine a dirt road winding along the waterfront, private docks jutting into Lake St. Clair. There are farms on your left, with rows and rows of fruit trees stretching back from the lake. It is suddenly quiet—no radios blaring, no televisions blasting, no ringing phones.

It's a simple matter to venture even farther into the past. Drive north on Lakeshore, to Ford's curve, with its giant elms weeping onto the roadbed. At dawn or dusk, watch the trees as you approach. In the light that is neither morning nor evening, envision this forest as it stood a millennium ago, untouched and pure, dense and darkly silent, waiting for the advent of the WASPs.

When I was a child, the ride to northern Michigan took you over enormous hills on whose descent your stomach fluttered and thrilled; you passed through endless Michigan towns, each quaint and homespun, inviting travellers to stop and visit. At the Straits, you waited in long lines for the ferry boats, while vendors hawked popcorn and hot dogs up and down the rows of cars—Hudsons and Ramblers and, always, Cadillacs.

The small towns are out there still, mere ghosts of their former selves but all the more quaint for their timelessness. Time stands still in the boondocks; escape I-75 and retreat to a simpler way of life.

Today, women who can't or won't boil water petition courts to uphold their rights. Last century, self-sufficient women built homesteads, chopped wood to build cooking fires over which they prepared

vegetables they had planted themselves (after they emptied the fields of rocks and stones) and cooked the meat of animals they had raised and then slaughtered to feed their families. Walk through ancient Michigan cemeteries, and count how many infants lie on weathered hillsides; imagine their mothers' quest for "rights"—the right to keep their children healthy, to see them live to the age of thirty. Count the graves, filled by accident, or disease, or simply by the unrelenting burden of existing in a world without medicine, electricity, or agricultural science.

Today, workers in the industrial North are astounded by factory closings, mired in the belief that the world owes them something. Perhaps they can imagine, then, the frustration of Michigan farmers—who lived off the land they planted—when the faceless weather turned sour and robbed them of their harvest, sometimes year after aching year.

It is true that our children merely assume everything it has taken us years to learn; as a species, we spend little time considering history. Collective knowledge catapults us forward, and rightly so. Because of our constant urge to progress, fewer infants lie on our hillsides; more mothers live to see future generations of their progeny.

But there is a time and a place for everything, and reflection is no exception. When next you travel I-75 beyond the suburbs, consider those who built this state with back-breaking labour. When you espy the Renaissance Center from a distant freeway, remember those early dreamers who took such daring risks to move Michigan to the forefront of American industry.

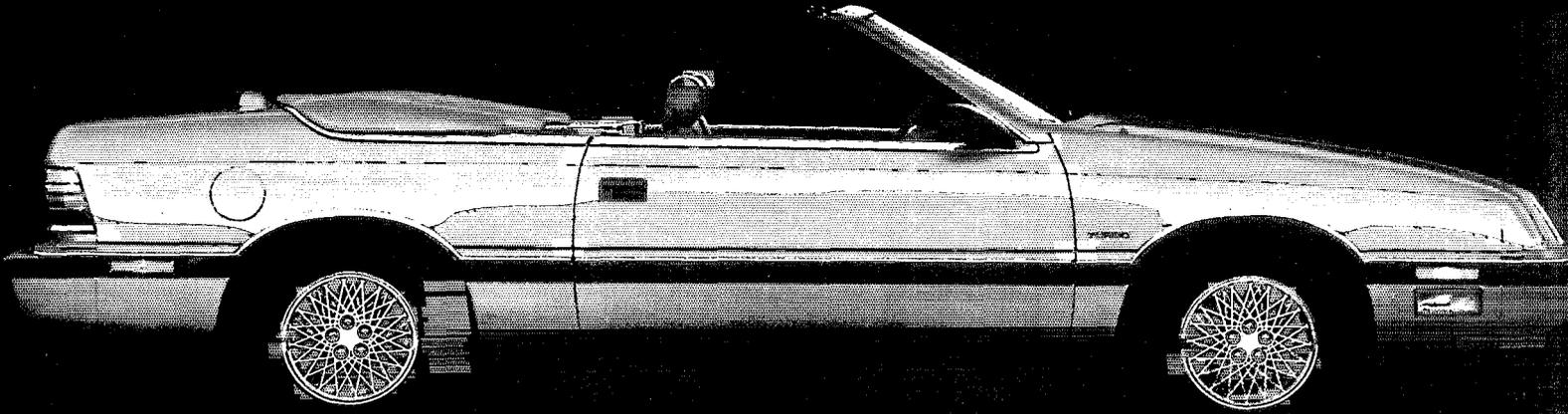
One-hundred-fifty years of risk and labour, and more, pulse beneath the soil of Michigan. Assume the knowledge for which our predecessors strove so earnestly; but never fail to remember their contributions, wrought in stolid efforts, enlightened purpose, and unrelenting personal commitment.

For Michigan, my Michigan was the object of their passion.



Patricia Louwers Serwach
Publisher

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Forwards and Backwards

A New Game in Town

Every night recently, large crowds have been gathering on Mack near Eight Mile—to eat yogurt, of all things! Customers are literally spilling out of a small shop known only by its initials, T.C.B.Y. And all to taste what has immodestly been called “the country’s best yogurt.”

T.C.B.Y. is the brainchild of Frank Hickingbotham of Little Rock, Arkansas, who created this particular frozen treat in 1981. Now there are almost six hundred outlets, with plans for expansion worldwide.

Exactly what makes this stuff so good is a secret, of course. But the health benefits are not. T.C.B.Y. has almost one-half the calories of ice cream and is ninety-seven percent fat-free. There are four flavours—vanilla and chocolate, and two others that change daily. Eat it plain or add any number of good toppings—peaches, blackberries, strawberries, pineapple, bananas, or blueberries. Too tame? How about M&M’s, crushed Oreos, walnuts, crumbled Butterfingers, granola, sprinkles, hot fudge? There are also sundaes, shakes, fruit smoothees and vanilla and chocolate waffle cones, made fresh daily.

Owner Roma Hess first discovered T.C.B.Y. when she visited her son at Miami University. One taste was all it took to convince her that “this was the kind of place Grosse Pointe should have.” Finding a good location was far from easy, but Hess, a Grosse Pointe Woods resident, feels the spot she chose is “fabulous.” The crowds prove her right.

And what about those diehards who just don’t like yogurt? “If we can just get people to taste it, they love it,” Hess says confidently. Seems they all agree T.C.B.Y.! (This Can’t Be Yogurt!)

A Winning Trip

Travel writer Iris Jones has done it again! Her story on Vienna (HERITAGE, September 1986) won third place in the general magazine category of the 1986 Travel Writing Contest, Central States Chapter, SATW. It’s one of the reasons smart travellers take Iris with them wherever they go.

Credit Where Credit Is Due

In the April-May issue, our story on “Ribbons and Berries” contained material from the League of Women Voters’ *Know Your Grosse Pointe* (1985 edition), for which we failed to give proper acknowledgment. We greatly regret our omission of credit, since we are great admirers of the League’s work. We extend our apologies to the authors.

About the Cover

David Lee’s “Hummingbird” appears here through the courtesy of Lublin Graphics, Inc., Greenwich, Connecticut.

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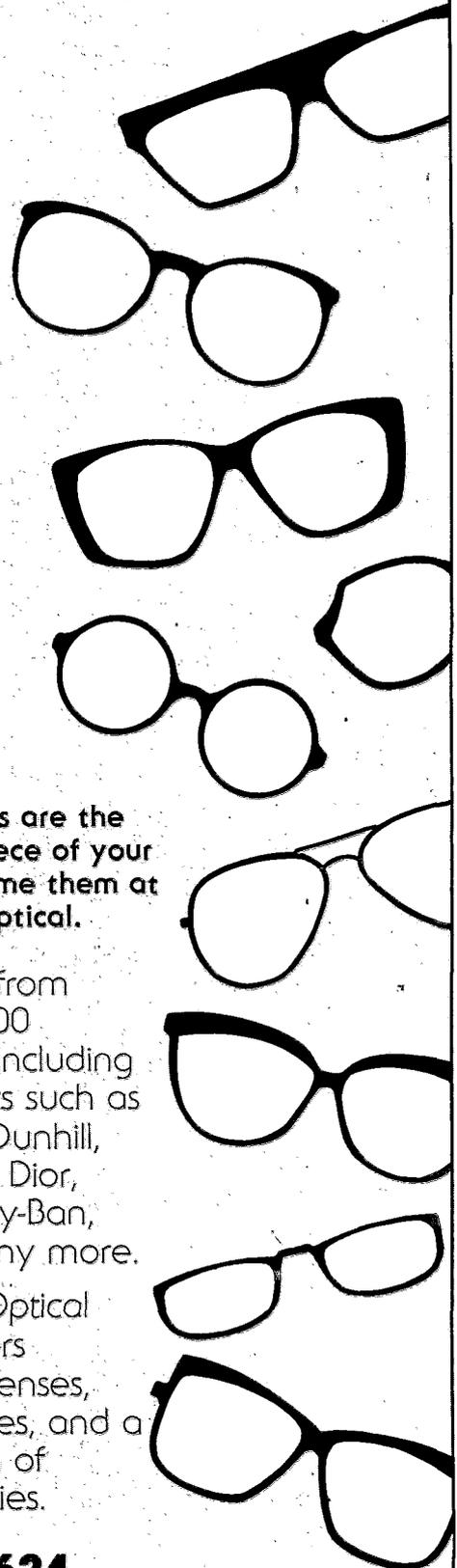
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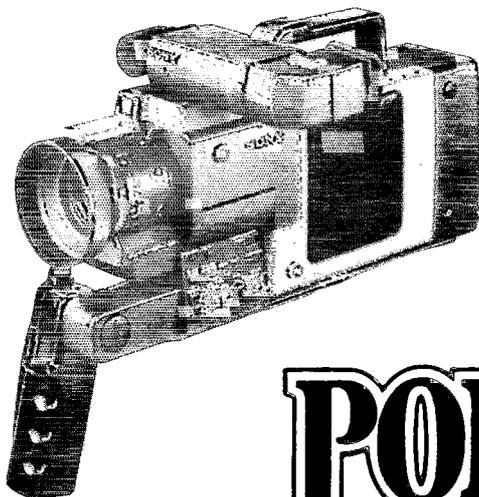
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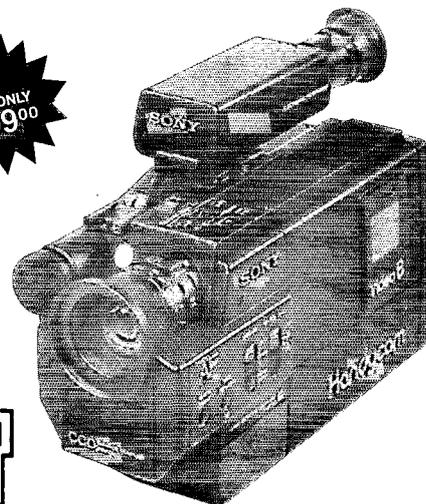
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Good Years and Bad

In the days of Detroit's rapid growth, the name of Edmund Brush was synonymous with integrity.



AN ENGRAVING OF EDMUND BRUSH BY H.B. HALL & SONS,
FROM SILAS FARMER, *The History of Detroit and Wayne
County*, 1890.

by THOMAS ARBAUGH

Edmund Brush was born in 1802, the son of Colonel Elijah and Adelaide Askin Brush. The foundation of the family fortune was the Brush Farm, which Elijah purchased from his father-in-law in 1806. Strategically located to benefit from Detroit's growth as a busy Great Lakes port and emerging industrial center, the Brush Farm was situated on Randolph Street just east of Woodward Avenue. It extended from the Detroit River three miles north to present-day Harper Avenue and from Randolph and its continuation, John R, to Brush Street.

Upon Elijah's untimely death in 1813, eleven-year-old Edmund assumed responsibility for the family estate. He was educated at Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, and upon reaching his majority, began to hold a number of public offices, for which the land-rich but cash-poor young man was paid a much-needed salary.

The following narrative continues the story of the Brush family, begun in the April-May issue of HERITAGE.



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From 1823 to 1825, Edmund Brush served as secretary to the governor and judges who ruled the Michigan Territory; as city registrar and recorder from 1825 to 1833; and as Detroit Township supervisor from 1833 to 1835. He also accompanied Lewis Cass on his famous 1826 expedition to survey the lower and upper peninsulae in search of timber and mineral lands.

Returning to Detroit in 1827, Brush, along with Felix and James Hinchman, Charles Trowbridge, Marshall Chapin and Simon Poupard, organized the first volunteer fire department, membership in which indicated high social standing. To cater to the emerging upper class, Brush, Trowbridge and others founded The Institute for Female Education in 1830, located on the present-day site of Kennedy Square.

The tremendous increase in the city's population in the 1830s caused a corresponding rise in land values, which allowed Brush to resign his public positions and devote himself to the improvement of the family estate. In 1835, he hired D. C. McKinstry to design and construct "Michigan Park" on the block bounded by Randolph, Brush, Lafayette and Monroe (then called Croghan). Fruit and shade trees, shrubs and flowers were planted to accent the garden paths and summer cottages that were available to rent. A bathhouse was built at the north end on Monroe and a large greenhouse at the south end on Lafayette. At the northeast corner of Brush and Monroe, a small fenced-off section was planted thickly with shrubs. Colonel Elijah Brush was buried there until 1846, at which time his body was removed to Elmwood Cemetery.

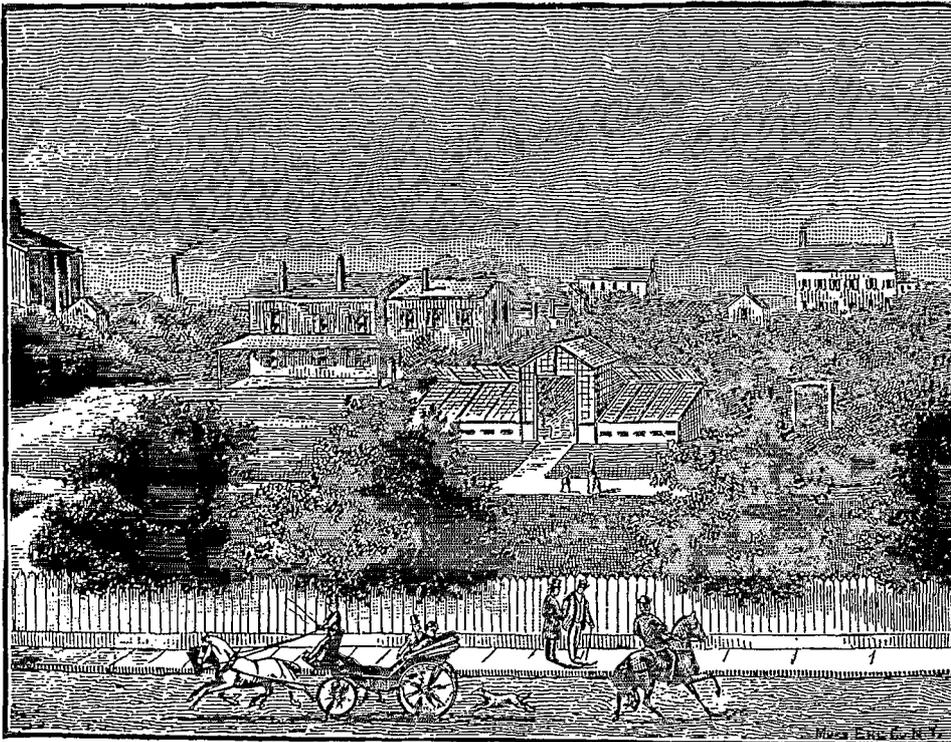
To Sportsmen!!!

Rare sport at the Michigan Garden! Two Bears and one Wild Goose will be set up to be shot at, or chased by dogs, on Tuesday, 20th October, at two o'clock p.m.

N.B. — Safe and pleasant seats will be in readiness for Ladies and Gentlemen. Detroit, October 19, 1835.

A copy of an advertisement from a newspaper of the day. Michigan Park was also known as Michigan Garden and Brush's Garden.

The public was encouraged to use the park freely; it soon became so popular that the bathhouse was con-



A view of the Brush home-
stead in 1850, looking north
from Lafayette Street.

SILAS FARMER, *THE HISTORY OF DETROIT
AND MICHIGAN*, 1889.

verted to a small hotel, and a small zoo and wax works were added.

When another fire destroyed part of the town below Jefferson and east of Woodward, where Brush had his home, he moved to the park, renovating a building and office on the Randolph side. Today the old site is totally obliterated by a parking lot, but looking on at the old place is The Sheik restaurant; The Old Shillelagh Irish Bar; the new International Market Place; and, in the near distance, Jacoby's Bar and Grill; the renovated Globe Building; and the Old City-County Building.

In 1835 Brush initiated his only disastrous business enterprise. With Oliver Newberry, Trowbridge and seven others, he formed the Cass Farm Company to purchase a portion of Lewis Cass' large farm, located west of Woodward, from the river to Larned Street.

The parties involved agreed upon a \$100,000 purchase price, with payments to Cass to come from improvements to and resale of the land. Thirty thousand cords of wood were removed from the heavily forested land, at the cost of one dollar per cord. To have the high bluff along Jefferson removed and used as fill in the river to extend their land required additional thousands. Cutting in streets and ex-

tending sewer and water pipes cost still more. And, contrary to expectations, advance sales were slow.

Just as all periods of rapid economic expansion seem to end abruptly and calamitously, so did the development boom of the 1830s. In 1836, paper money became practically worthless, driving out hard money. Existing and potential buyers all but disappeared. The Cass Farm Company was forced to suspend its payments to Cass.

The ultimate winner of that debacle was Lewis Cass, U.S. Consul to France. Acting for the Company, Brush travelled to Paris to negotiate a settlement. Cass drove a hard bargain, however, demanding that each member of the Company pay him ten thousand dollars and sign back to him the land with all improvements.

Some members of the Company went bankrupt fulfilling the agreement. Newberry was the exception; he raised enough cash to retain and develop his portion on the riverfront, where Cobo Hall is now located.

The Cass Farm Company disaster notwithstanding, Brush plunged ahead with plans aimed at accelerating Detroit's growth. He supported many of the railroads being built into and out of Detroit by buying stock in them and serving on their boards of directors.

He promoted the Michigan Central, Erie and Kalamazoo, Detroit and Pontiac, and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads. His name was so synonymous with integrity that people invested solely on the strength of it, practically ensuring sufficient construction capital for the various railroads.

Brush became friends with James Joy, James McMillan, John Stoughton Newberry, George Hendrie, William K. Muir and others instrumental in the industrial growth of Detroit. Some of them played whist, which Brush characterized as "the king game for gentlemen." They were as punctual for their game nights as they were punctilious about their businesses.

The Whist Club met every Thursday night at eight sharp at a different member's house. The gentlemen played no later than ten o'clock, then ate a light supper and took a brisk walk home.

In his early years, Edmund Brush single-mindedly devoted his attention to his business affairs. In 1840, however, he began courting Elizabeth Cass, the daughter of General Lewis Cass. The romance was blossoming when she died suddenly in 1842. Heartbroken over his loss, he wore crêpe on his hat for more than a year.

Also living in the Cass home was Cass' niece, Elizabeth Cass Hunt, the

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daughter of General John Eliott Hunt. After a seemly period, Brush began to court her; in 1845, at the age of forty-three, he proposed marriage. They had five children: Adelaide Mary, 1846; Edmund Erskine, 1848; Alfred Erskine, 1850; Eliot Hunt, 1852; and Elizabeth (Lillie) Cass, 1854.

"The father's devotion to those children was a passion.... To the world at large he appeared as a stern, unbending man, but in his home... he was open, sunny, animated."

Although Brush had forsaken his public jobs to devote more time to his extensive land developments and to oversee the meticulous training and education of his growing family, the problems created by a rapidly growing city once again called him to municipal office.

He joined the Detroit Water Commission in 1852 and served as its president during most of his sixteen-year tenure. During that time, the amount of iron pipe was increased from four to forty-four miles; storage capacity from 400,000 to ten million gallons; daily distribution from 500,000 to four million gallons; and service from four thousand to eleven thousand families.

In 1857 he was appointed to the city's Planning Commission, where he served until 1869. A landowner who was subdividing and platting his own land, Brush always empathized with other landowners and their problems. One of his peculiarities was to allow "jogs" in the roads to accommodate an extra full-size lot. When questioned about jogs, he maintained that they prevented the wind from blowing straight down the streets and bothering people. Some of the street jogs Brush approved still exist in Detroit today.

With accelerated city growth came a significant increase in crime, particularly in the red-light area known as "the Potomac Quarter," today referred to as the "Warehouse" district and "Bricktown." The newspapers spearheaded an outcry for a large and permanent police force to control the problem. Brush was asked to serve on the first Police Commission, which he helped guide for three years.

His public service was again cut short by family concerns. A melancholy announcement read: "After an hour's illness, at Grosse Pointe, at the

summer residence of her son Edmund A. Brush [*The Pines*, which he built in 1857],” Adelaide Askin Brush passed away. Beginning with his mother, Brush was to be regularly pummelled by the deaths of family members.

In 1865, six weeks after starting the University of Michigan, Brush’s eldest son, Edmund, fell ill. Brush was summoned to take the boy home, where his condition steadily worsened; he died on November 15. His father said of him, “I assure you, it may truly be said of this boy, that he obeyed all and broke not one of the Commandments.”

In the funeral eulogy, Brush’s close friend, Dr. Duffield, described Edmund: “At an early age he was a fine horseman, a brilliant shot, a skillful boatman, a sure winner in all out-door athletic sports, and a good student who was going to study medicine.”

The next victim was Brush’s favourite child, Elizabeth Cass, after whom Brush had christened his steam yacht, *Lillie*. The youngest of Brush’s five children, she succumbed to typhoid fever on September 12, 1871, at *The Pines* in Grosse Pointe. Friends and teachers at the Sacred Heart Academy described her as “full of wit and cheerfulness,” a good student and a good musician, especially in vocal music.

Brush was inconsolable; after cloistering himself for many days, he lamented:

“Why, why is it? should this child, the cherished object of parental love, who has never failed in a single Christian duty, why should she, in her innocence, and faithfulness, and youth be taken, and I be left? If the Almighty has a controversy with me, or my house, why does he not direct his bolts at my breast? Life with me is virtually already spent, hers but just begun. I ask the Great God to ‘send me away’ and spare my children; but no, he suffers me to live, and compels me to lay their youth and all their early loves in the grave, and holds me here to all the torturing sorrow of a broken heart.”

But circumstance was not through with him. Adelaide Mary, his eldest child, died in 1876, only two days before her thirtieth birthday. The wife of W.G. Thompson, mayor of Detroit from 1880-84, and the mother of Brush’s only grandchild, Elizabeth, Adelaide had been a champion swimmer and had helped to save drowning passengers in the wreck of the steamer *Pewabic* on Lake Huron in the summer of 1865.

Brush’s second youngest child, Eliot Hunt, graduated from the University of Michigan, studied law and passed the bar exam. When Eliot’s health began to fail, Brush sent him with his brother, Alfred, to Europe, in the hope it would lead to Eliot’s recovery. When Eliot’s condition did not improve, the brothers returned home.

Desperate, Brush sent Eliot to Santa Barbara, California. Several weeks later, he received the dreaded news that Eliot was slipping away. Losing no time, Brush, his wife, Elizabeth, and the family physician, Dr. D.O. Farrand, travelled by train to San Francisco and by stagecoach to Santa Barbara to be with Eliot during the last six weeks of his life.

That two-hundred-mile trip back to San Francisco and the silent train ride home to Detroit with Eliot’s body must have been a journey of abject sadness. Not surprisingly, the summer of 1877 saw Edmund Brush take his fam-

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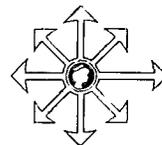
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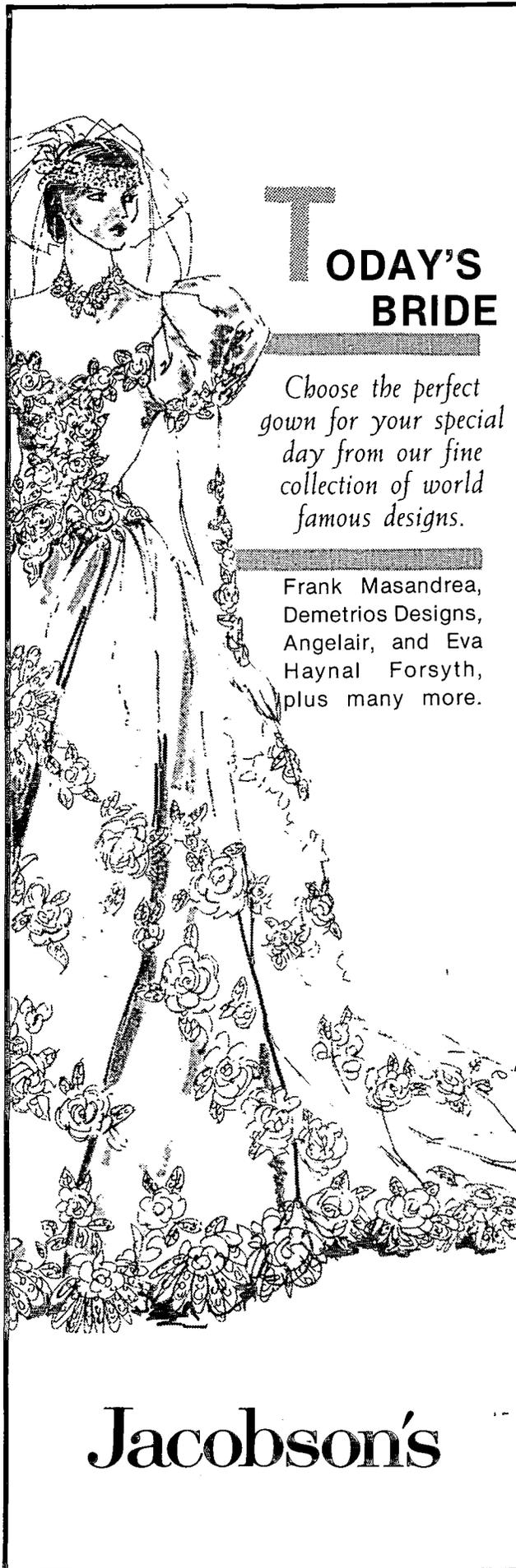


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ily to *The Pines* earlier than usual. As was his habit when in Grosse Pointe, Brush would board the *Lillie* and sail with Alfred to Detroit early Monday morning to conduct his business. He would stay overnight in the family home on Randolph and return to *The Pines* by Tuesday noon. This he did on Monday and Tuesday, July 9 and 10.

Steaming back up the Detroit River towards the Pointes, he remarked to Alfred, "I feel so young and so well; when I die, I will go like this," whereupon he quickly snapped his fingers. Upon docking the *Lillie*, he walked up to the summer house and ate his light noon dinner. Taking advantage of the breeze, he swung for awhile in the garden hammock, and when the breeze died, moved to the piazza for a short time. Suddenly feeling a bit faint, he rose and struggled to get into the house and to the foot of the stairs. There he slumped against the newel post as his skin colour turned dusty grey.

Brush's estate was valued at three-and-one-half-million dollars, the bulk consisting of commercial buildings, apartments and lots stretching from Jefferson to Harper Avenue.

Alarmed, his niece Jennie ran to the house of Dr. Isaac Smith, crossing the grounds of St. Paul's Church. With his help, the family carried Brush to his bedroom, where Dr. Smith massaged his chest. Brush asked his wife and son to kiss him, then closed his eyes; he died ten minutes later, thereby fulfilling that day's earlier prophesy.

Brush's estate was valued at three-and-one-half-million dollars, the bulk consisting of commercial buildings, apartments and lots stretching from Jefferson to Harper Avenue. His will called for his assets to be divided among his wife, Elizabeth, his son, Alfred, and his granddaughter, Elizabeth.

Under Alfred's stewardship, *The Pines* survived for fifteen more years. Alfred and his wife, Virginia, avidly hosted the swelling Grosse Pointe summer colony at many memorable parties held after sailing events on Lake St. Clair. In 1892 Alfred sold the property to William C. McMillan, who in turn sold it to Truman Newberry in 1909. In 1914 Newberry built a large Georgian mansion in front of *The Pines*, placing it to take advantage of the splendid lake view.

Newberry cut *The Pines* in half, using one-half for a garden house and selling the other half. In 1957 the remaining portion of *The Pines* was demolished, along with the Newberry mansion, dramatically signalling the end of the era when Grosse Pointe, an elegant outpost, served as a summer colony. ◇

Thomas Arbaugh is professor of history at Macomb Community College.

Timeless Elegance

by DEBORAH DIREZZA — ◆

Since 1925, when Mrs. William Pierce opened "The Shops of Walton-Pierce," her family has provided elegant haute couture for women of Crosse Pointe.

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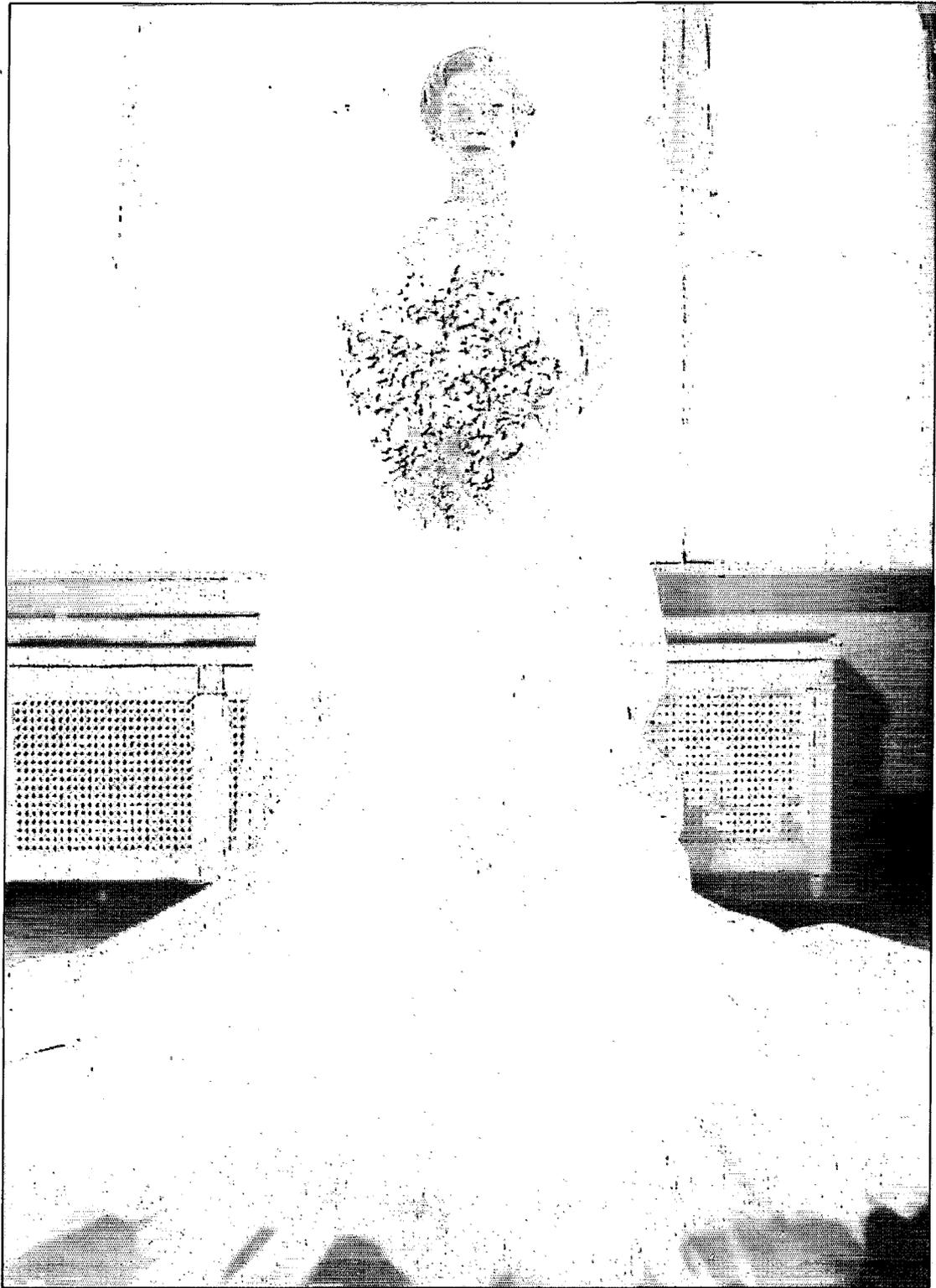
We wish to thank those who graciously agreed to share their photographs. Special thanks to the Walton-Pierce family for their assistance, including Mrs. Pierce's daughters, Anita Kerr and Eileen Leonard, and her grandchildren, William Huntington and Elizabeth North.



Miss Fisher's dress was made for an afternoon tea held several days prior to her debutante ball. The sheer blue crystalline fabric enjoyed a soft metallic cast. The simple, elongated bodice gained a distinctive elegance through the full skirt and unusually shirred balloon sleeves. Her bouquet was of classic roses with orchids and ferns. Miss Fisher still possesses this dress, along with her debutante gown designed of moiré and Alençon lace.

Style

Miss Mary Fisher, in the early Thirties



This diaphanous gown seemed to float in yards of silk illusion. The sheer halo tiara was of the same organza as the dress. The flowers were the focal point of the ensemble; the arrangement was dense with lilies of the valley and traditional bridal stephanotis.

Style

Miss Fletscher Wardwell, in 1936



Miss Ford's wedding gown was an exquisite creation with its volant abat-jour ruffled tulle bodice and sleeves. The silk crêpe satin gown was graced with a sheer yoke; tiny flowers embellished the neckline. Her beret-like tiara holds yards and yards of fine silk tulle. It was an inspired dress design for a very special summer wedding.

Style

Miss Virginia Brush Ford, in 1935



Miss Bowen's wedding gown bore a tremendously full skirt and a softly shirred bodice of pure silk satin. The lace-trimmed sweetheart neckline matched the lace in the Juliet cap. Her silk illusion veil was also full, flowing evenly with the train of the dress, caught at the cap with waxed orange blossoms. Her simple bouquet was composed of several perfect butterfly orchids.

Style

Miss Louise Bowen, in 1941



Miss DuCharme's gown was of ice-blue, silk satin crêpe, with a draped variation of the sweetheart neckline. Her simple Juliet cap, topped with tiny blossoms, held a virtual cascade of pure silk illusion. An ample bouquet echoed the garden reception in its blend of greens among stephanotis and gardenias.

Style

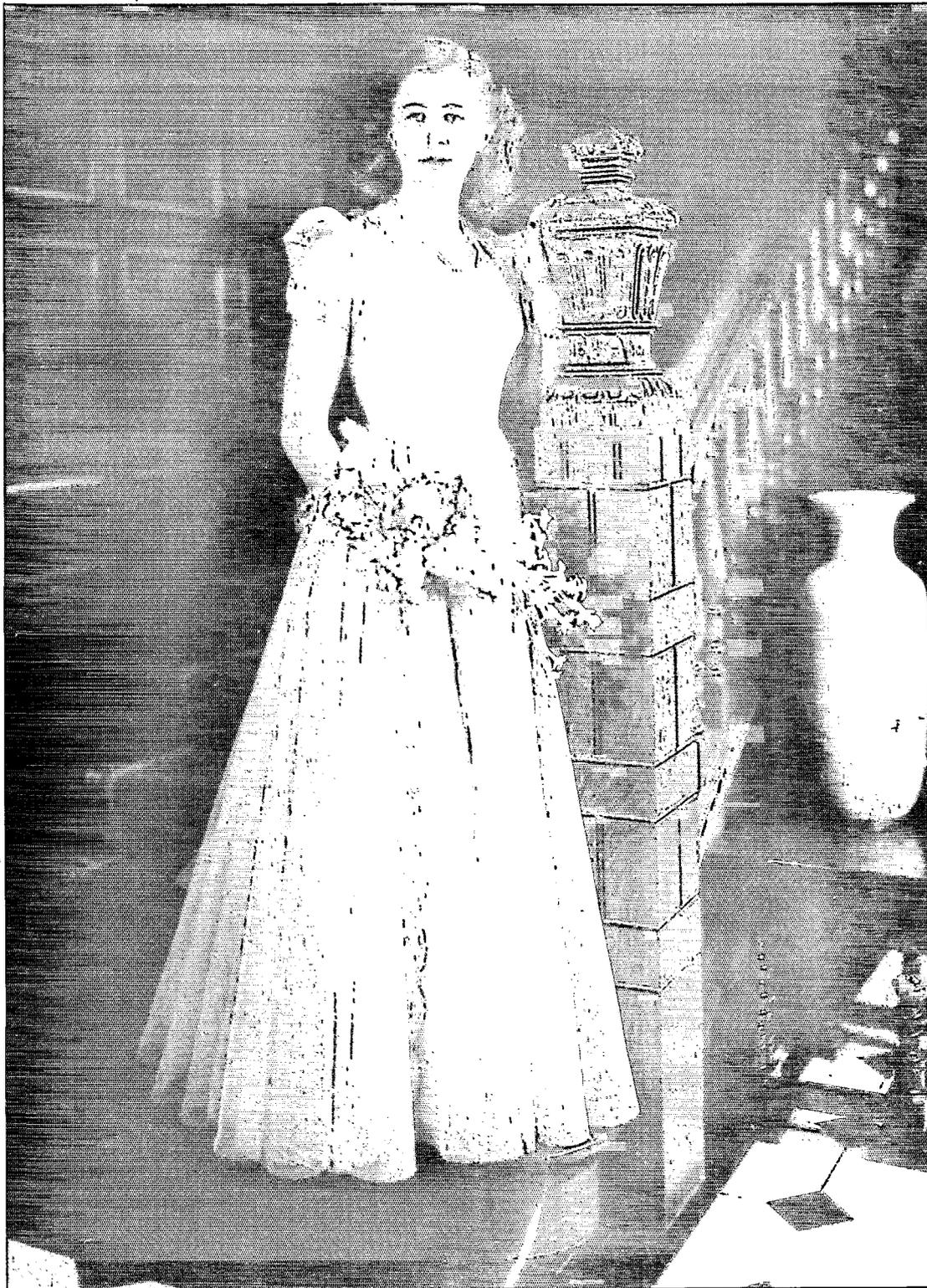
Miss Isabel DuCharme, in 1937



The flattering simplicity of this gown is a tribute to the female form. The sensuous drape of the gown's fabric is unique to silk satin and resulted in the achievement of particularly beautiful, sweeping trains. Miss Backus' veil was a handmade Belgian lace mantilla, with a tiara of tiny orange blossoms; her bouquet was resplendent with fragrant gardenias and delphiniums.

Style

Miss Virginia Standish Backus, in 1941



Miss Briggs' debutante gown epitomized the fashion ideals of the Thirties in its form-revealing bodice, trim waist, and raised puffed sleeves. The embroidered tulle was pintucked and button-trimmed in perfect symmetrical detail. Note the absence of hem allowance in the tulle layers to maintain the delicacy of the skirt. The floral cascade consisted of large orchids and stephanotis.

Style

Miss Jane Briggs, in 1937



The mantilla of rosepoint lace is a family heirloom which originated with Mrs. Pierce's grandmother, Henrietta Warnick. Worn here by Mrs. Pierce's daughter, Anita Huntington (now Mrs. Robert Kerr), the rare lace veil has been worn through five generations of family weddings, and presently awaits the sixth.

Style

Miss Anita Pierce, in 1938

A Taste for Success



PHOTO BY LORIEN STUDIO

Justin Rashid's philosophy is simple—let a strawberry taste as a strawberry should.

by WALTER WASACZ

Justin Rashid can speak, seemingly without pause, about the fantastic story of American Spoon Foods. Describing the business of which he is president and co-founder, he punctuates his conversation with words such as *devotion*, *love*, *quality*, and *perfection*. What becomes immediately evident is that this is no ordinary business, and Rashid, no ordinary businessman.

"We come from an orientation that says 'we want to produce a product that will be the ultimate of what it can be, that best represents the perfection

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that is this food,” he says. “We want to be the standard. We want people to remember what a strawberry or a black raspberry really tastes like, because they are two of the most amazing things on earth.”

American Spoon’s business is specialty food products, distributed in more than four-hundred stores nationwide and offered on the tables of four-star restaurants from San Francisco to New York City (including Detroit’s London Chop House and Van Dyke Place). Its products are also offered via mail order directly from its base of operations in Petoskey.

American Spoon Food’s most celebrated product is its preserved fruit of the Upper Great Lakes region. Also featured are dried food products (including morels and cêpes), condiments and a new line of sugarless conserves, marketed as *Spoon Fruit*. The catalogue also offers Rashid’s co-partner, New York chef Larry Forgione’s recipe for smoked buffalo sausage, as well as his barbecue sauce and peanut marinade, both served at his Manhattan restaurant, An American Place.

While American Spoon is distinctly a regional phenomenon, with emphasis on Michigan-grown foods, its reputation has quickly risen to the international level. Last year’s supply of strawberry preserves was depleted after a panel of food experts rated the preserves number one out of sixty leading brands in the world (from Jenifer Harvey Lang’s book, *The Best Tastings—From Ketchup To Caviar*).

From the beginning, Rashid had great confidence in his product. “The only difficulty was learning about the food business in America,” he says. “We thought, if we’ve got the best product in the world, that’s all we need to know to be successful! That was so naive. We’ve also had to overcome the perceived notion that anything with a foreign label on it (in the gourmet food business) was superior to what could be produced in America.”

The growth and development of both American Spoon Foods and Justin Rashid are inseparable; under close inspection, they really are the same story.

Born in Detroit thirty-four years ago to a near-west-side grocer and his farm-girl bride, the second of six children, Rashid has early memories of exploring Eastern Market with his father and savouring the sounds and smells of the Windsor fish market.

When Justin was four, his father purchased sixty acres of farmland between Indian River and Petoskey, and from age five through adolescence the boy from the city spent his summers transformed. Young Justin hunted wild asparagus for the family’s dinner, wild strawberries and wild raspberries for dessert, and the most comfortable apple tree he could find for reading and resting.

His mother, an Indiana country girl at heart, possessed a love of nature so great, so infectious, that soon Justin had the bug. He negotiated the forests (30,000 acres of state land could be accessed from the Rashid property) like a modern-day Davy Crockett of the North. He discovered the apparently endless varieties of edible mushrooms and learned of their subtle emergence into life. He studied the relationships they had with other vegetation and the texture of the terrain where they grew in plenty.

Rashid remembers one Sunday morning when the family could not get a ride to Mass in town eight miles away (his father had the car in Detroit, and, besides, his mother did not drive). To soothe his disconsolate mother, Justin

rushed out to hunt for wild raspberries, bringing back a batch big enough for a country raspberry pie. Mrs. Rashid commenced baking, and the balance of the day was saved.

Rashid describes this part of his life with concision; he calls it "idyllic."



In 1966, at age fourteen, Justin entered the University of Detroit High School and experienced a shock of culture, of numbers. After attending St. Agnes, a small grade school on Twelfth Street near his home, and summering in the sparsely populated north woods, a school of approximately eight-hundred boys seemed enormous. What then for a bright, sensitive lad to turn to but literature and the arts, and a bold, new love therein—the theatre.

After graduation in 1970, Justin enrolled at Oakland University for a year, then transferred to Wayne State University and its nationally respected undergraduate and graduate theatre departments. He acted in productions of *The Matchmaker*, *Dracula*, *Carnival* and *The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummell* and excelled so regularly on the Bonstelle Theatre stage that he was honoured with the award for best performance by an actor (the Bonstelle acting award).

Upon graduation, he joined WSU's Hilberry Theatre company, the graduate division of the theatre department, but he found academic theatre increasingly rigid and stifling. More to his liking, he found Kate Marshall, a graduate actress from Grosse Pointe. The two shared uniquely congruous sensibilities about their craft, about themselves, and set off together in 1975 to find work in New York.

Both found work in Off-Broadway productions, and Kate did some work in commercials. Justin then joined an avant-garde company called The Great Jones Repertory Theatre, which was part of a larger experimental theater group known as La Mama, ETC.

Within a few months of his arrival in New York, he was touring Europe with the repertory company, performing in productions of *As You Like It* in the original forest of Arden, *Medea* in the limestone caves of France, and the Greek trilogy in a five-thousand-year-old amphitheater in Sicily. (While acting in *The Ghost Of Agamemnon* in Sicily, and descending a prodigious flight of stairs, he looked up to see the volcanic Mt. Elba in the midst of eruption.)

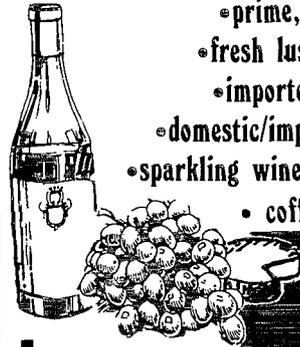
The lifestyle of a travelling thespian had its downside, however. There were the peculiarities of temperament amongst twenty-five to thirty members of the company; the weariness of constant road travel; and, worst of all, a six-month separation from Kate (later she was to join Justin for a second tour with the company).

By 1977, Justin had lost his fascination with both the

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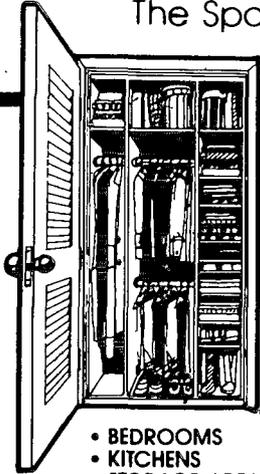
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travelling life and the city. "New York struck me suddenly as so decadent, so bizarre, a place so difficult to have any quality in your life. I looked around and saw myself surrounded by concrete and insanity."

Longing for the nature and open air of his youth, Justin and Kate left New York for Maine. They stayed eight months, were married in Brunswick, found the salt water and fishing boats beautiful, though oddly alien at the same time. One last move was necessary.

In the spring of 1978, Justin and Kate arrived in Petoskey, where they set up a roadside fruit and vegetable business that would become—though Justin did not know it at the time—the foundation for arguably the outstanding preserved foods producer in the world.

Originally named Berrycreek Foods, the business struggled in the short season of Michigan's north. "The summer was incredibly busy—then nothing," Rashid recalls. "I spent the first two winters cutting pines and making wreaths by hand."

All the while, he was making friends and contacts with local farmers, discovering wild fruits, hunting the forests for wild mushrooms. In 1980, a friend returned from New York with stories of her year spent waitressing at a restaurant called the River Café. The chef there was madly insistent on using exclusively American foods, she told Rashid, and he was searching for a stateside source for morels. Did Rashid know of anyone who could provide the mushroom delicacy?

"Did I ever! Well, here I am," said Rashid, who contacted chef Larry Forgione, shipped him a small container of Michigan morels and waited for a response.

"He told me they were the most beautiful mushrooms he'd ever seen. I then sent him everything—wild blackberries, wild blueberries, hand-cracked black walnuts."

Rashid began foraging the land for foods to send to New York. The result was a River Café menu with approximately half of its featured items supplied by Rashid. A strong friendship and business alliance was formed by Rashid and Forgione, and a partnership flowered.

In 1981, with too much fruit on his hands, with Forgione annoyed at the prospect of using imported preserves at the River Café, Rashid made preserves for the first time.

"It was a rocky road," says Rashid, "because I basically didn't know what I was doing. But from the beginning, people raved about the quality of our products. And it's because we have very delicate, incredibly flavourful fruits in our region."

Besides being the cherry capital of the world, northwestern Michigan produces peaches, apricots and cultivated blueberries in tremendous numbers.

"What a lot of people don't realize is that (the west coast of) Michigan is one of the most ideal and varied growing areas in the world for fruits," says Rashid. "Because of Lake Michigan, the modifying effect that the lake has on the climate, and the mineral-rich soil because of glaciation, the entire region is incredible."

By 1982, the business had become American Spoon Foods, and Rashid and Forgione, official co-founders and partners. The success of American Spoon's preserved foods gradually changed the business: they were in such great demand that fresh foods were shipped less frequently. Rashid was now supplying restaurants all over New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Detroit.



Justin Rashid and Muriel Highland of The Merry Mouse review the shop's inventory of American Spoon Food products.

PHOTO BY LORJEN STUDIO



Meanwhile, Forgione opened his own restaurant, An American Place, taking American Spoon Foods along with him.

Today, five years after its origin, American Spoon is praised for its integrity and authenticity. Its customers are loyal, their numbers growing steadily. "I knew that once they tasted the product, they would love it," Rashid says. "My hope is that every jar of preserves will be an experience, something bringing quality to their lives."

Every day at American Spoon is different, depending on the season. The size of the staff also depends on the season. There is a full-time staff of eight persons year-round. During the summer months and preceding the Christmas holidays, the staff swells to about fifteen persons.

In late April through May, morels are inspected and dehydrated; in June, strawberries are cooked in three twenty-eight-gallon copper kettles, hand-stirred with wooden paddles; July is cherry, currant, and red and black raspberry month; in August, wild blackberries, wild blueberries and thimbleberries are picked and cooked; September is the month for peaches, nectarines, Damson plums, and wildflower honey; and October, apples and pears. During the Christmas season, the kitchen is closed and everyone is in the mail order room, packing and shipping orders en masse.

American Spoon's physical plant resides in two buildings snuggled side-by-side on Lake Street in Petoskey's Gaslight District. Each building is 80' by 18' and can be accessed via a small wooden bridge. The company is spread over the main level and basement of each building. There is a

shop in front of one building where American Spoon products can be purchased, with a large window providing a full view of the kitchen and its massive kettles. The basement of this building holds both the warehouse and shipping department. The other building houses the American Spoon offices, with Rashid's tiny den located in its basement.

"In my office," he says, "I'm either writing the catalogue, talking to farmers on the phone, working on product and recipe development, or making arrangements for setting up displays for food shows." (American Spoon displays its products all over the country, including New York's annual Fancy Food Show at the Jacob Javits Centre

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and Christmas shows in communities such as Wilmington, Delaware, Bloomfield Hills and Grosse Pointe.)

When he is upstairs in the production area, Rashid is involved in quality control, making certain the labels on the jars are on straight (only two areas of American Spoon's production are automated: there is a machine that fills the jars and a labelling machine), testing the cooled preserves for sugar and acid levels, and adjusting the recipe if necessary to acquire the

desired balance. He must also make sure that there is an equal distribution of fruit and syrup, checking the colour to see that it is not overcooked.

"I'm putting out fires all day long," says Rashid. "If a truck arrives and there aren't enough people to unload it, then I'll do it. It's a business where you must be there. Always. I'm constantly in touch with my production manager, Les Arnold, who is cooking the stuff upstairs, and (marketing director) Mary Galle, who is

marketing it."

Running his business, Rashid often puts in twelve-hour workdays, six days weekly, leaving him precious little time for personally foraging the woodlands for wild mushrooms. What little time he does have, however, he puts to good use.

"Sometimes I'll take out chefs or personal friends and teach them what I know. There are dozens and dozens of edible mushrooms out there, a surprise over every hill," Rashid says. However, he cautions those who are not familiar with mushroom hunting to go out with someone who knows what they are looking for. "There are several dozen deadly varieties, and many, many more in between," he warns.

Rashid says that he has reached a point where he is in absolute awe of nature and its workings. Perhaps it is this one, silent, flavourless ingredient that has rendered American Spoon Foods such a success.

Another, says Rashid, is the devotion of his employees, who "work here because they identify with the product and recognize the ideal place in which they live."

Additionally, customers call and write American Spoon to tell how its product "provides them with a connection to the American landscape which they desire to have," says Rashid. After a recent piece about the company in the *New York Times*, American Spoon received more than two thousand calls and letters from all fifty states requesting additional information about its products.

"We're out there picking berries on the edge of Lake Michigan, reminding people of the way the quality of life should be," Rashid says, "reminding them that nature is still out there."

It is indeed, and no better shared than through the products of this rare cornucopia of Michigan treasure. ◇

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Walter Wasacz, a counsellor at a metropolitan Detroit hospital, has written for magazines in Detroit, New York and London.



Family Ties

Justin Rashid spoke with HERITAGE at the Grosse Pointe Farms home of his mother-in-law, Lenore Marshall. With him were his wife, Kate, and their children—Noah, 7; Brendan, 4; and Zoe, 2, who sat on dad's lap for a portion of the interview.

Rashid hastened to add that his wife, despite her obviously busy schedule as full-time mother, is closely involved with American Spoon on a day-to-day basis.

The following is a listing of where American Spoon Food products can be found in the Detroit area:

Shops

The Merry Mouse—Grosse Pointe
 The Merchant of Vino—locations
 Miner's—Bloomfield Hills
 Rik's Total Cuisine Centre—Birmingham
 Silver's—downtown, Southfield
 Yvonne's To Go—Southfield
 Jacobson's—locations

Restaurants

London Chop House—downtown Detroit
 Van Dyke Place—Detroit
 Aliette's—Detroit
 333 East—downtown Detroit
 Jacques—Bingham Farms
 The Lark—West Bloomfield
 Chez Raphael—Novi

Expansion is afoot, with possible American Spoon outlets to be set up in the Grand Traverse Resort outside of Traverse City and in Chicago.

Catalogues are available by writing:

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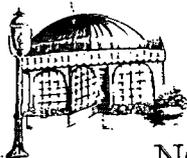
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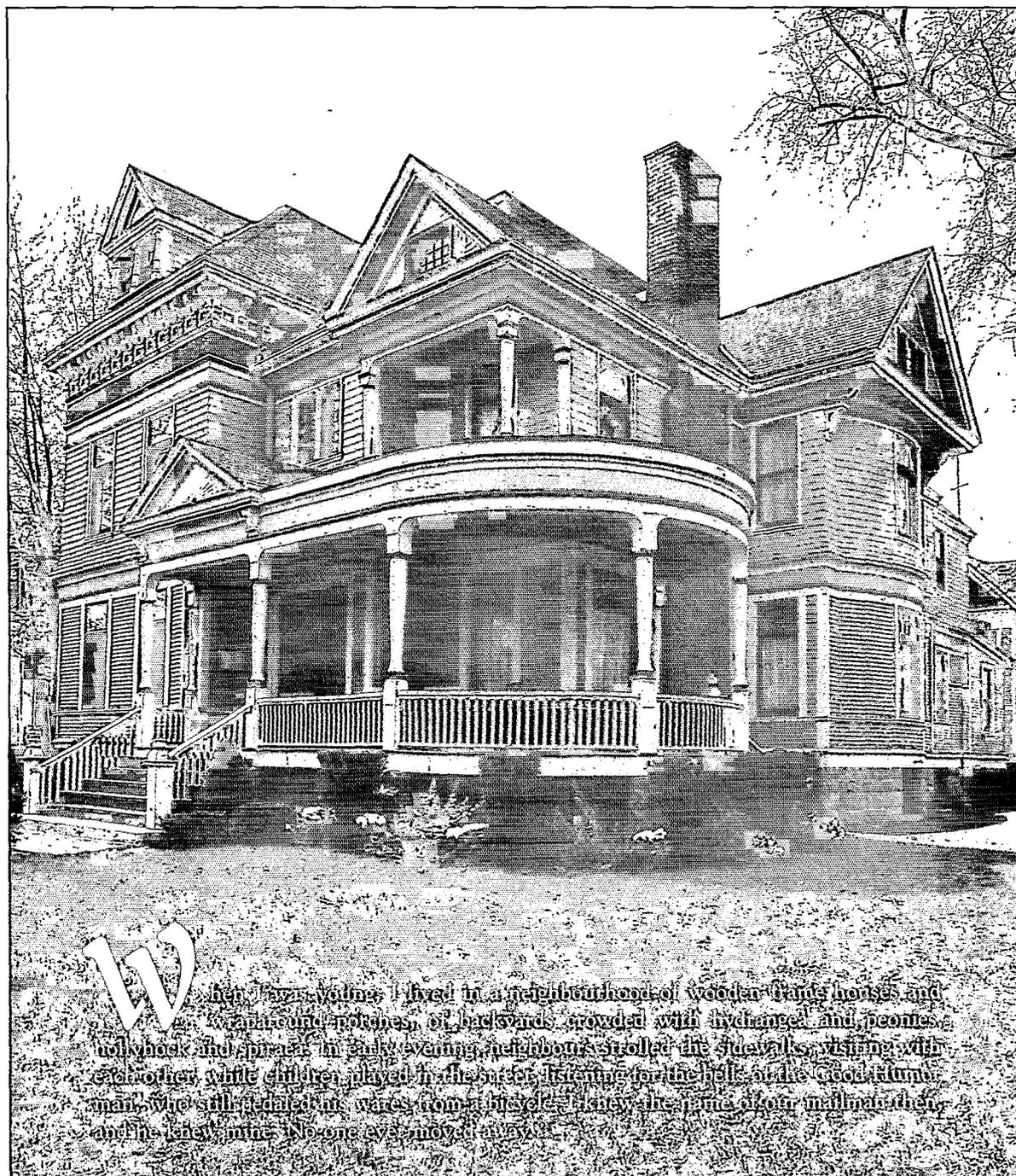
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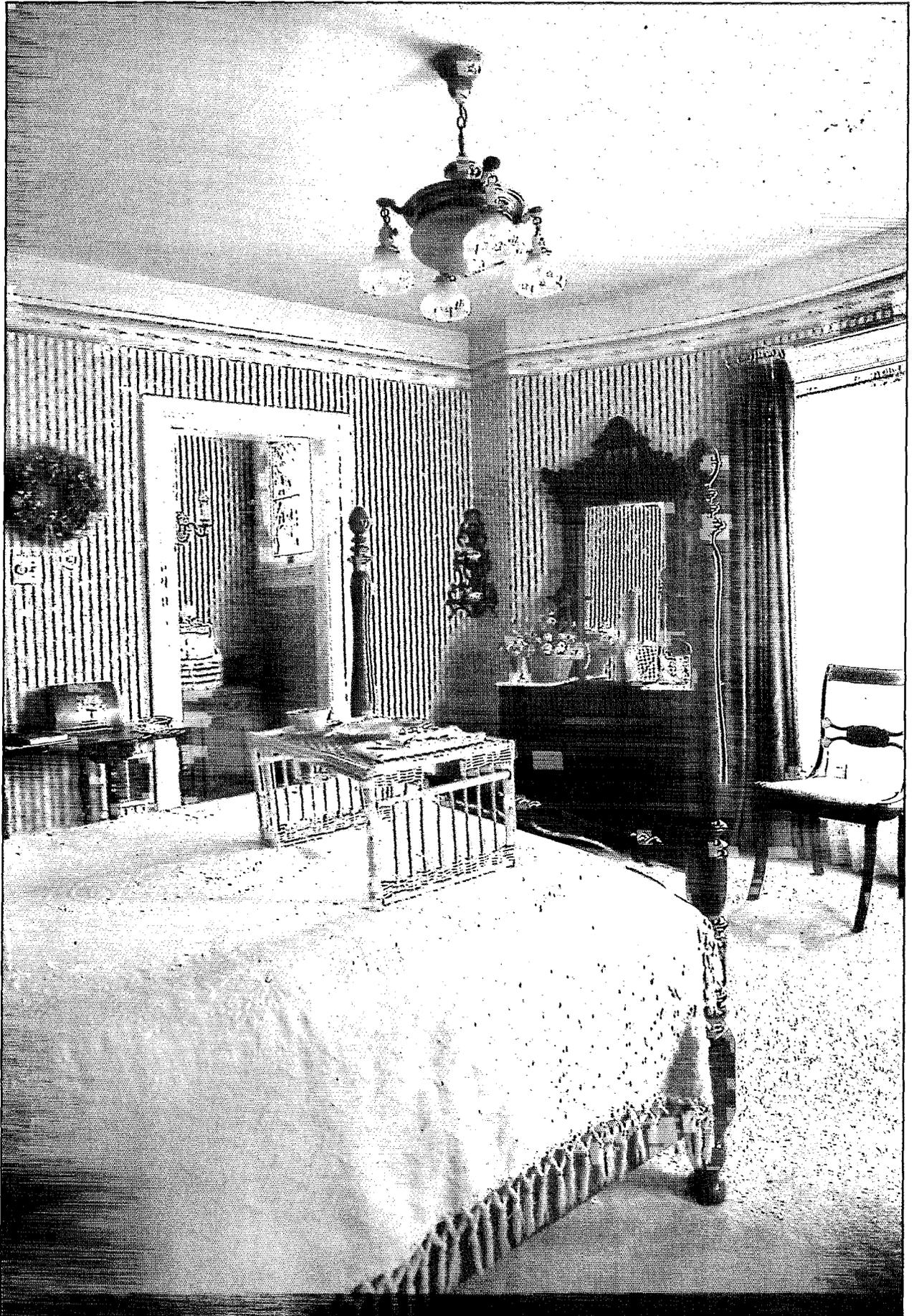
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When I was young, I lived in a neighbourhood of wooden frame houses and wrap-around porches, of backyards crowded with hydrangea and peonies, hollyhock and apricot in early evening, neighbours strolled the sidewalks, visiting with each other while children played in the back or listened in the hall to the Good Samaritan man who still pedaled his wares from a bicycle. I knew the name of our mailman then, and the lady next door. No one ever moved away.



Left: The Edward bedroom is filled with personal touches that typify the inn. Victorian hatboxes, dried wreaths and flowers, and boudoir accessories are deftly scattered throughout.

Right: Desserts are the pride of the inn's kitchen. Everything is homemade, and the selection changes monthly. Antique china and silver grace every table.



photos by
JOSEPH MESSANA

Like my childhood, I thought that neighbourhood was gone forever, obliterated by time and change. But a recent trip to Port Huron proved that the past is still very much the present in a charming retreat named the Victorian Inn. Here, in a residential neighbourhood much like the one I grew up in, the sprawling, six-gabled Victorian building sits comfortably in the midst of a securely old-fashioned community. Built for James Davidson and his family in 1856, the house was on the market for a year before Vicki and Ed Peterson and Lynne and Lew Secory rescued it.

Afraid that this home, like so many other Victorian homes in Port Huron, would be lost, the Petersons urged the Secorys to go through the house and assess its suitability

for a bed and breakfast. Lew Secory was not enthused.

"I think Lynne said to him, 'Just take a quick peek, and it'll get them off our backs,'" Vicki Peterson laughs.

A quick peek was all it took. Although the exterior had been badly neglected, the interior was still in relatively good shape, and its layout was suited ideally for an inn. The four plunged in—buying the house, renovating the exterior, and redecorating the interior. Family members helped—painting, wallpapering, scrubbing, polishing, installing paneling. "We never doubted for a moment we could pull it off," smiles Vicki.

Originally the Secorys and Petersons planned to operate the inn only as a bed-and-breakfast, perhaps offering

by KATHLEEN ROBERTS

lunch. The inn had but four guest rooms, however, so a full-service restaurant became a matter of financial necessity. A liquor license was the next, logical step, but the new owners hesitated, fearing their neighbours might oppose such a move. But the community, which had actively supported the project all along, had no objections, and a license was granted.

Lynne and Vicki had had no previous restaurant experience, but they had cooked together for groups at Port Huron's Museum of Arts and History. Undeterred, they began first by serving private Christmas parties in the inn's three small dining rooms; in January 1984, they opened the restaurant to the public. "If you jump in with both feet, you learn in a hurry," Vicki says confidently.

While Vicki and Lynne may be amateurs, their inn and restaurant are most assuredly professional. From the moment innkeeper Mike Potter greets you at the door—in grey tails, no less—you are made to feel a special member of the family.

The walls of the three small din-

ing rooms are hung with richly decorated Victorian wallpapers, embroidered lace curtains, and an eclectic assortment of paintings. Victorian memorabilia is everywhere—china dolls in wicker buggies, flowered hats with multicoloured streamers, cardboard soldier's helmets with crêpe paper plumes, tiny rocking horses, and delightful clusters of knickknacks and bric-a-brac. There are freshly-cut lilacs on the linen-covered tables, antique china place settings, and lemon slices in the water goblets.

The menu changes monthly, and everything is homemade, including the salad dressing. Choices are limited, but that turns out to be a blessing, for everything here is, quite simply, very, very good. Take the zucchini-cheese soup, for instance. The thick, creamy broth is dotted with colourful specks of zucchini and carrot, still crunchy despite their minute size. No French chef could have done better. The salad comes beautifully composed of greens, cucumbers, red onions, and crumbled hard-boiled eggs, tossed in sweet-and-sour vinaigrette and arranged carefully by artistic hands.

Entrees are equally successful. A ground sirloin patty encircled with bacon is topped with a rich mushroom sauce and quartered chunks of tiny red-skinned potatoes. The almond chicken casserole is a hearty serving of noodles and chicken, reminiscent of Sunday dinners at grandmother's house. The almonds top the dish in such profusion that you wonder at the kitchen's generosity.

And then there is dessert as dessert was meant to be—pure, rich satisfaction without the slightest hint of remorse. Try triple chocolate torte or Haagen Daas mocha toffee pie with homemade hot fudge sauce, strawberry shortcake heavy with whipped cream, or Bailey's frozen mousse topped with chocolate lace. Choosing is an agony everyone should have the good fortune to endure.

The coffee is rich Kona, and guests who prefer tea select from several blends contained in a wooden tea chest.

Upstairs from all these pleasures are the inn's four guest rooms, furnished with antiques from local shops, personal items belonging to the owners, and gifts from friends and neighbours. At the top of the stairs, the French bedroom is furnished with

pieces belonging to Lynne; the needlework headboard was found at a local antiques shop; and the canopy over the bed was made from an old picture frame from the Port Huron museum. A friend, skilled in tole painting, decorated the room's armoire and the walls of the adjoining bath.

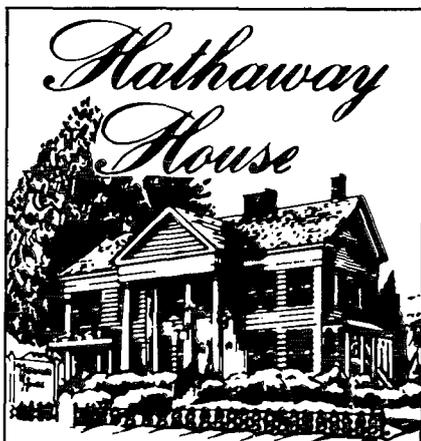
Down the hall is the Clara Watson room, furnished with pieces that once belonged to the owner of a popular Port Huron tearoom in the Forties. Opposite are the Victorian and Edward rooms, separated by antique wooden doors with insets of elaborate etched glass—a gift from friends. The two rooms share a bath, with an old-fashioned, wooden water closet—in perfect working order, of course. Everywhere there are personal touches—pictures, pillows, dried flowers, boudoir accessories. It is not surprising that the inn is a favourite choice of honeymooners.

In the basement of the house is a small pub, with the original stone foundation walls and a tin ceiling from a house in Marine City. This room, with a distinctly masculine air, was Lew and Ed's special project. The bar is a dry goods counter from an old department store in Port Huron and the light fixtures are church windows that now look down on a different sort of congregation. An obliging moose head presides over the entertainment every Friday and Saturday night.

If all this sounds perfect, it probably is. With the exception of working in the kitchen on hot, summer days, Vicki has no regrets. Her greatest satisfaction, she says, comes from saving the house. Then there is the creativity of cooking and the opportunity to meet new people.

She and her partners are lucky people. They've found their work in a past most of us regretfully have had to leave behind. Now, thanks to the Victorian Inn, each of us has a chance to find our way back. ◇

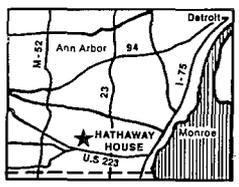
The Victorian Inn is located at 1229 Seventh Street, Port Huron. Lunch is served Tuesday through Saturday from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.; dinner, from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. Pierpont's Pub opens at 11 a.m., with entertainment Friday and Saturday evenings. Overnight accommodations are available seven nights a week. For reservations and information, call (313) 984-1437.



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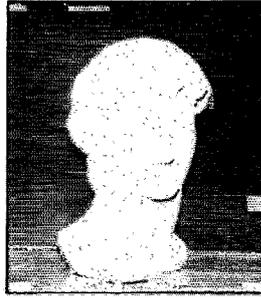
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The French bedroom is furnished with pieces belonging to one of the owners, Lyne Secoy. The needle-point headboard was found in a local antiques shop, and the canopy over the bed is made from an old picture frame. Note the Victorian tussy on the dresser.



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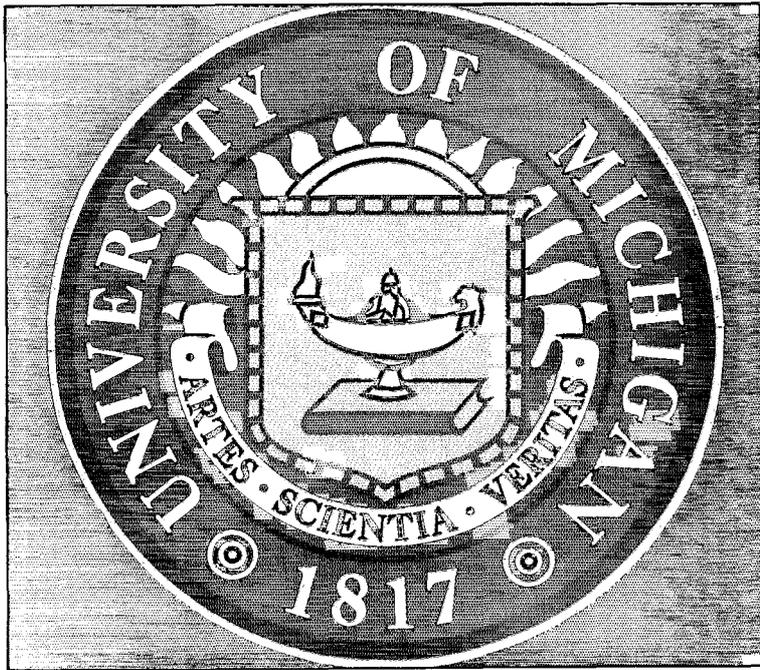
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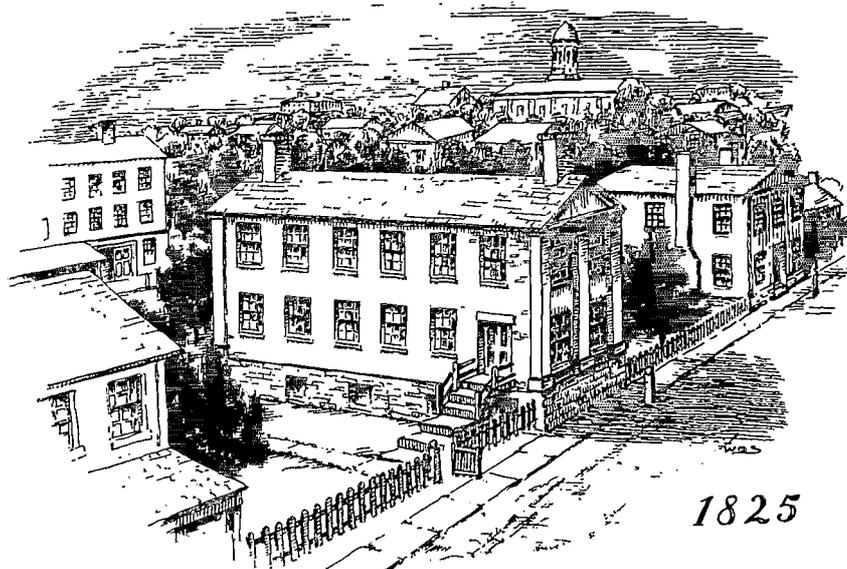
The Road to Knowledge

*The roots of Michigan's first university
were planted long before statehood.*

by ROSEMARY BOWDITCH

In 1817, Michigan was still very much a wilderness, and the majority of its citizens closer to frontier settlers than urban dwellers. Gentility or lack of it aside, they were an ambitious, far-sighted lot who recognized the value of education long before they entertained plans for statehood. That year—1817—the territorial legislature passed an ambitious act establishing Michigan's first educational system. Part of that system was to be a university with the curious and cumbersome name of "Catholepistemiad." This proposed University of Michigan, located in the city of Detroit, was to have thirteen professorships, encompassing the fields of literature, mathematics, natural history, natural philosophy, astronomy, and medical, economical, ethical, military, historical, intellectual and universal sciences.

The shortage of



The first building of the Catholepistemiad was on Bates Street near Congress in Detroit. Educational activities continued here until 1833.

educated men in the new territory was severe; consequently, the University's first president, Reverend John Monteith, and vice-president, Father Gabriel Richard, held all thirteen professorships. For the next two decades, the Catholepistemiad struggled to survive; by the mid-1830s it had almost ceased to exist.

Conceived as the highest level of a territory-wide school system, the University was given new life by Michigan's attainment of statehood in 1837. It was also given a new form based on the recommendations of the first superintendent of public instruction, John D. Pierce, and a new location resulting from a land offer by a group of Ann Arbor citizens determined to snare the University for their town. They had correctly sensed that Ann Arbor would derive prestige and other more tangible benefits from the presence of a university. Those benefits were probably realized later than anticipated, as two decades would pass before the financial security and future of the University would be assured.

The new campus awaiting those first students of the University of

Michigan after its move to Ann Arbor was hardly a subject for picture postcards, had such things existed in 1841. The central campus consisted of forty acres adjacent to the developed portion of Ann Arbor, and totally east of State Street (so named in hopeful anticipation of having the state capitol in town). Of the forest that once covered this parcel, little remained except tree stumps. Cultivation had progressed to the extent of having produced a wheat field, peach orchard and pasture.

When academic operations began in 1841, the only University buildings completed were four faculty houses and one classroom-dormitory building. A decline in anticipated income prevented construction of a second planned classroom building. The houses were placed in pairs along the north and south boundaries of the campus, on streets which came to be called North University and South University. Facing west on State Street was the classroom building which, apparently without formal name, became commonly known as the Main Building. Since it served as the only academic building, it was, of

necessity, home to the University's chapel, library, and museum. The presence of livestock on campus created the need for a perimeter fence, but there was some suspicion that it was there as much for the students as for the cattle. A turnstile at the northeast corner was the recommended means of entry and egress. One of the original buildings, a faculty house, has survived to the present. After much modification, it has settled into a genteel existence as the President's House.

The scene in 1841 was one of raw newness, not unlike that presented these days by subdivisions still lacking grass and trees. Grading of the campus was not complete, and State Street was marked only by a line of stakes. Surrounded by fields of mud, the stucco-covered classroom-dormitory building was painted a fresh and glaring white. The faculty houses, in a more or less prevailing style, were also white, with predictably green shutters. The classroom building had long, narrow windows stacked four stories high, causing it to be likened to a jail. From the standpoint of the students who lived there, it was a not-too-erroneous impression.

Following the practice of that time, the University provided housing for its students and required them to use it. At the start, there were only six freshmen on hand to initiate the student quarters, so at least there could be no complaints about crowding. The six were all from Michigan, and all but one were nominees from the academies that ranked just below the University in the state's educational system. The students paid admission fees of \$10, plus an additional \$2.50 each term.

First to register was Lyman D. Norris from Ypsilanti. Though there was only one classroom building on campus, he had trouble finding the registration desk. Obviously, freshman bewilderment can flourish whatever the size of the institution. After Norris came Judson D. Collins from Lyndon Township near Ann Arbor, Merchant H. Goodrich and George E. Parmelee from Ann Arbor, George W. Pray from Superior, and William B. Wesson from Detroit. Those out-of-town students probably arrived either on horseback or by stage, though, for one or two of them, the Michigan Central Railroad may have offered alternative transportation. Probably all but two had seen



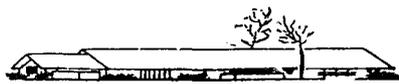
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In the 1890s, the wooden perimeter fence erected to contain livestock on campus still existed.

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Ann Arbor before. But they would not have to know much about the town, since they would spend most of their time on campus, living with restrictions designed to substitute for the control of home.

Student quarters were remote not only from town, but from the ground as well, located as they were on the fourth floor of the Main Building. In the eyes of the Regents, who were the University administrators, a little hardship was good for the students.

Rooms were grouped in suites consisting of two bedrooms and a study with fireplace. While the presence of fireplaces may seem delightful to us, it should be remembered that these fireplaces were necessary as sources of heat. The wood they required had to be fetched by the students from the woodyard four stories below and, when reduced to ashes, had to be removed by them to the hall outside their rooms. These possibly reluctant residents also had to carry up their own water for washing, obtained from a cistern behind their building, near the infamous woodyard. Moreover, students provided their own candles for lighting and arranged for their meals in off-campus boarding houses.

But it was the students' prescribed schedule that was truly arduous. Class days, of which there were six weekly, began with the ringing of a large and loud brass bell by Patrick Kelly, "Pro-

fessor of Dust and Ashes." Given squatter's rights to the unbuilt portions of the campus, he functioned for the University as general maintenance man and monitor of students. One of his duties was to collect the floor sweepings and fireplace ashes that students placed in the hall, hence his nickname. Allowed to plant wheat and graze cattle on campus, Kelly lived in the basement of an unoccupied faculty house.

Wake-up call was followed thirty minutes later by compulsory chapel, held in the Main Building and typically an hour in length. Afterwards came breakfast, unless circumstances required the first class to precede breakfast. Regardless of when classes began, until the hour for evening meal, a student's time was tightly scheduled with classes, study periods, lunch break, and a second compulsory chapel service in late afternoon. Evenings were free but ended early with a 9 P.M. curfew, after which no one was permitted to leave campus. Kelly was there to see to that.

This strict control over students' lives, which created an almost monastic existence for them, was seemingly accepted without much complaint. Most of the first students were farmboys used to long and demanding workdays, and not likely to have many preconceived ideas of university life. Above all, they were determined to

gain a university education, so they set about making the best of their situation, however it may have differed from what they expected or would have preferred.

Mealtimes provided a regular escape from campus confinement, though in some instances it could merely be an exchange of one annoyance for another. A student of 1850, H.B. Nichols, in a written accounting of expenses to his father,



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explained why he changed his boarding from the house of a Mrs. Andrews to that of Professor Andrew Ten Brook:

My objection to boarding at a public boarding house, is, that no regard is paid to the rules of politeness and good manners. Every one for himself, is the motto. Not so in a private family. Mrs. Ten Brook is a very accomplished lady and the Prof. is not much behind her in that respect.

The subjects of study required for freshmen included rhetoric, grammar, Latin and Roman antiquities, Greek

literature and antiquities, algebra, geometry, and natural science. Until the Fall of 1844 there were but two faculty members to teach these subjects, after which there were four. There was much emphasis on public speaking in the early days, and classes consisted of recitation by students rather than a lecture by the professor. There was no system of letter grades at the University before 1907. A student was *passed*, *not passed*, or *conditioned*. The latter grade meant a student had performed unsatisfactorily, but could make up the deficiency by doing extra work.

The inclusion of compulsory chapel is likely surprising to people of present generations, accustomed as we are to the absence of prayer in public schools. The University was state-supported and avowedly non-sectarian; nevertheless, the Regents defended their requirement in an 1841 report to the superintendent of public instruction:

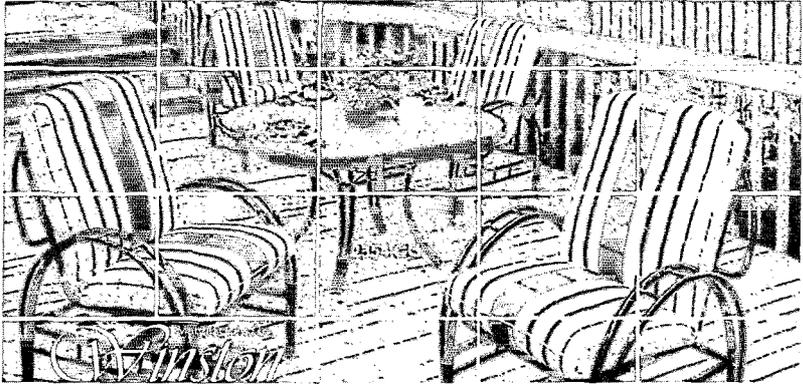
What ever varieties of sect exist in these United States, the great mass of the population profess an attachment to Christianity and, as a people, avow themselves to be Christian. There is common ground occupied by them, all-sufficient for cooperation in an institution of learning, and for the presence of a religious influence. . . Attempts made to exclude all religious influence whatever from the colleges, have only rendered them the sectarian of an atheistical or infidel party or faction, and so offended and disgusted the majority of the population that they have withdrawn their support. . .

Apparently there was neither parental objection nor community opposition to compulsory chapel services. It is probably an accurate assessment that *non-sectarian* in 1841 meant not that religious worship was excluded, but that no denomination could be officially favoured.

Fortunately, compulsory chapel was discontinued in 1872; either the Regents were enlightened or enrollment became too great for the chapel.

The frustrations resulting from the rigours and restrictions of university life were eased somewhat by the committing of pranks. Most of these, as recalled in later years by perpetrators or witnesses, were of a harmless nature. One graduate explained that, while the pranks were admittedly silly, at the time they were seen as something expected of college students. Everyone was a potential victim, including fellow students, but professors

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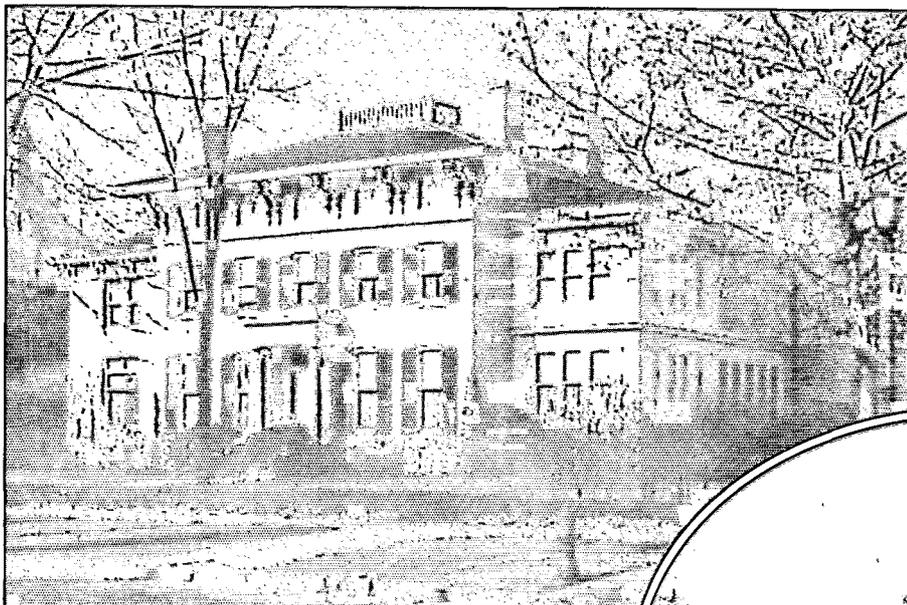
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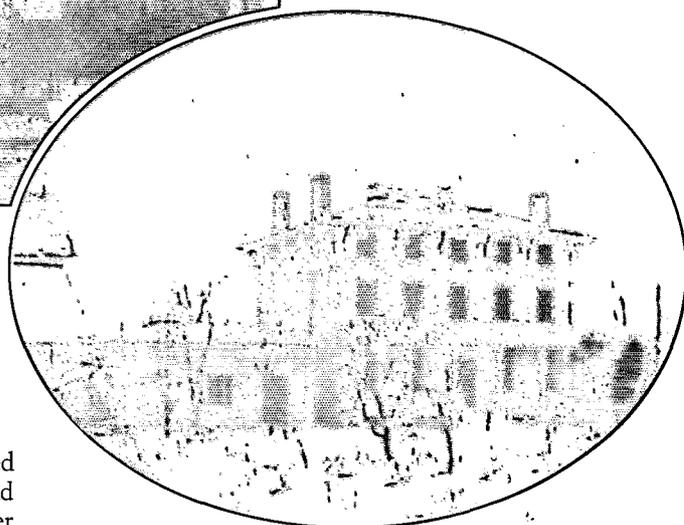
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The President's House is one of the original University buildings. Below: In the 1870s, indoor plumbing and a third story were added at the request of University President James Angell.



and other figures or symbols of authority were favoured targets. Bonfires were build in the streets (board sidewalks provided a handy source of fuel), and signs of all sorts were confiscated for display in dorm rooms. Once or twice the chapel was found to be filled with hay and thus unavailable for morning service, and many times the accursed wake-up bell was filled with water and allowed to freeze. When Professor George Palmer Williams entered class to find a hoptoad confined in a cage of books on his desk, he observed dryly, "New freshman, I see. He smells fresh and he's green."

There was some escape, too, in social and intellectual recreation. Within a year after classes began in Ann Arbor, the Phi Phi Alpha literary society was organized, followed by another, Alpha Nu, in 1843. During weekly meetings, they debated questions both serious and frivolous. In years to come, clubs would be formed around common interests, such as chess and Shakespeare.

An all-male student body could hardly fail to be aware of the young female segment of the local populace. A boarding school for girls, operated by the Misses Clark, was said to be a chief attraction for students. George W. Pray, '45, kept a diary in which he made somewhat cynical observations about activities in church and afterwards:

The girls possessed as many witching and enticing ways as usual—They hitched and twitched and showed their huge bustles as much as ever. The students rather more attentive than usual because a professor preached; notwithstanding their eyes often wandered in the direction of some fair object. . . . In the evening I went to the burial ground, which seems to be the fashionable or rather common resort on Sabbath evening. You may see the pert misses going from one tombstone to another reading the inscriptions as if they cared for them and as if they had not read them a thousand times before. They are very ready to catch an ogle from any gentleman who will favor them with one.

Nathaniel West, '46, recalled some of the more athletic sports—foot races of a quarter-mile to half-mile in length, and games of baseball, all informal. Additional exercise could be had from lifting dumbbells or taking a walk to Ypsilanti, if permission to leave town was granted. Edmund Andrews, '49, likely began at the University after the first class was graduated, but he was in the same era as far as sporting activities were concerned:

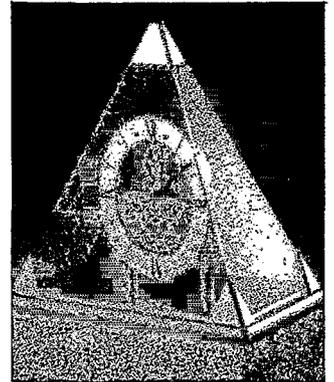
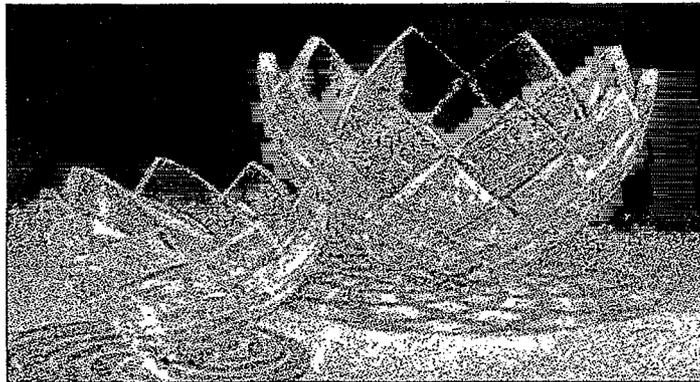
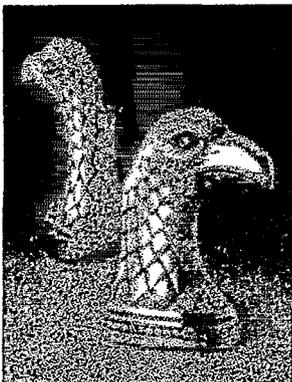
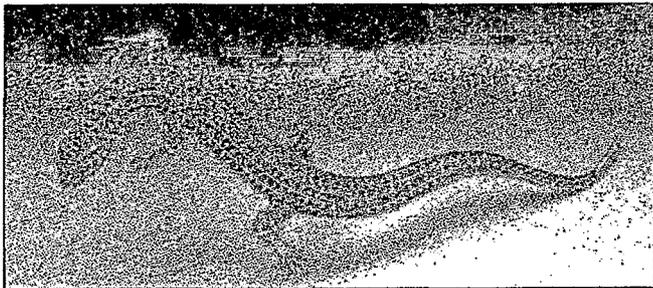
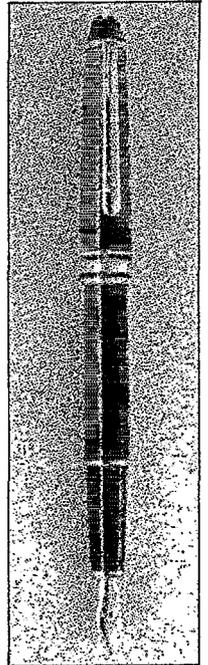
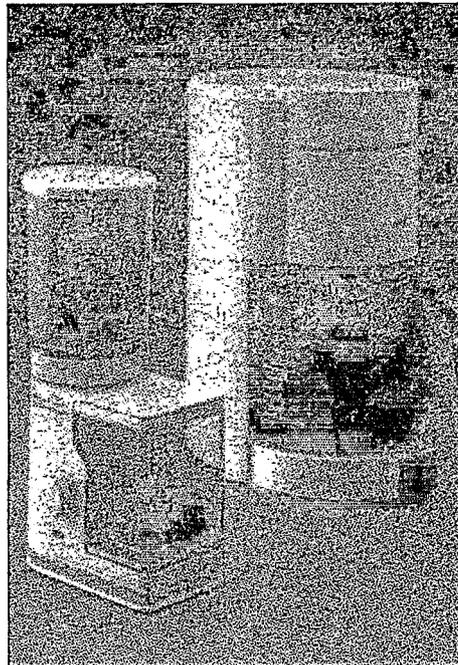
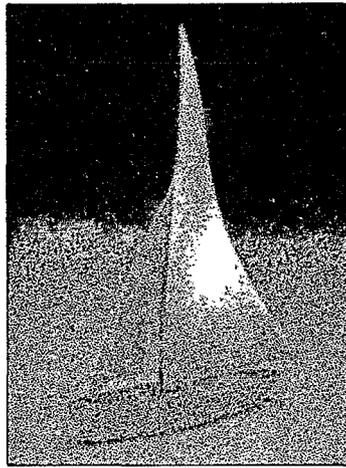
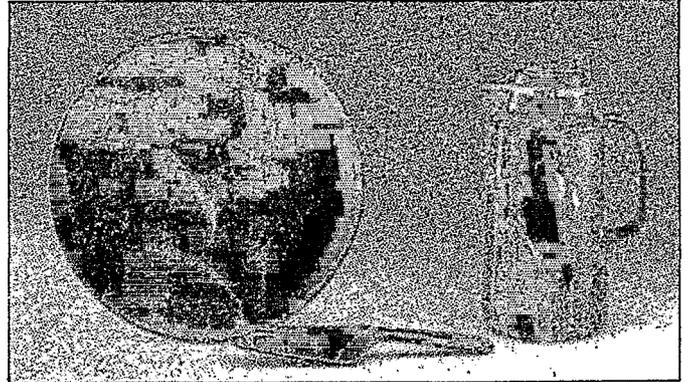
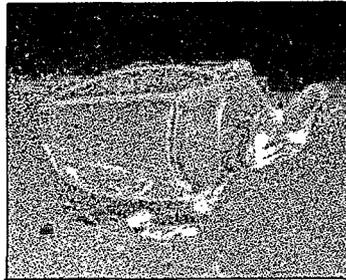
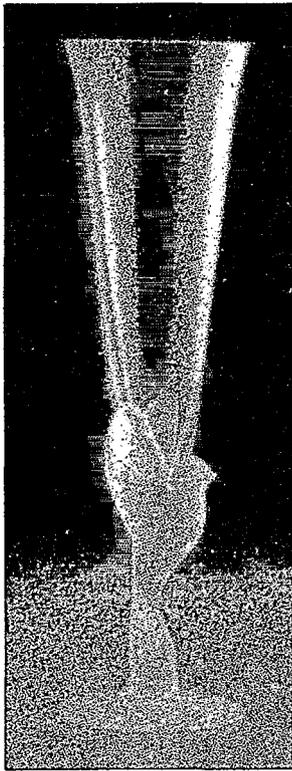
Athletics were not regularly organized, nor had we any gymnasium. We played base-ball, wicket ball, two-old-cat, etc., but there was no foot-ball nor any trained "teams." . . . Fencing and boxing were totally neglected. The Huron River furnished little opportunity for boating.

It was not until after the first class had graduated that signs of serious confrontation between students and the University were seen. Prior to the appointment of Henry Philip Tappan to the new position of president in 1852, administration of the University was carried out by the Board of Regents. Its members, seeing no limits to the range of their competencies, seemed intent on controlling everything from finances to curriculum to student lives. To deal with the latter they formulated the "Book of Rules," which they applied with some heavy-handedness at times. Thus they laid the foundation for the so-called "Society Wars," which resulted when membership of students in the

continued on page 50

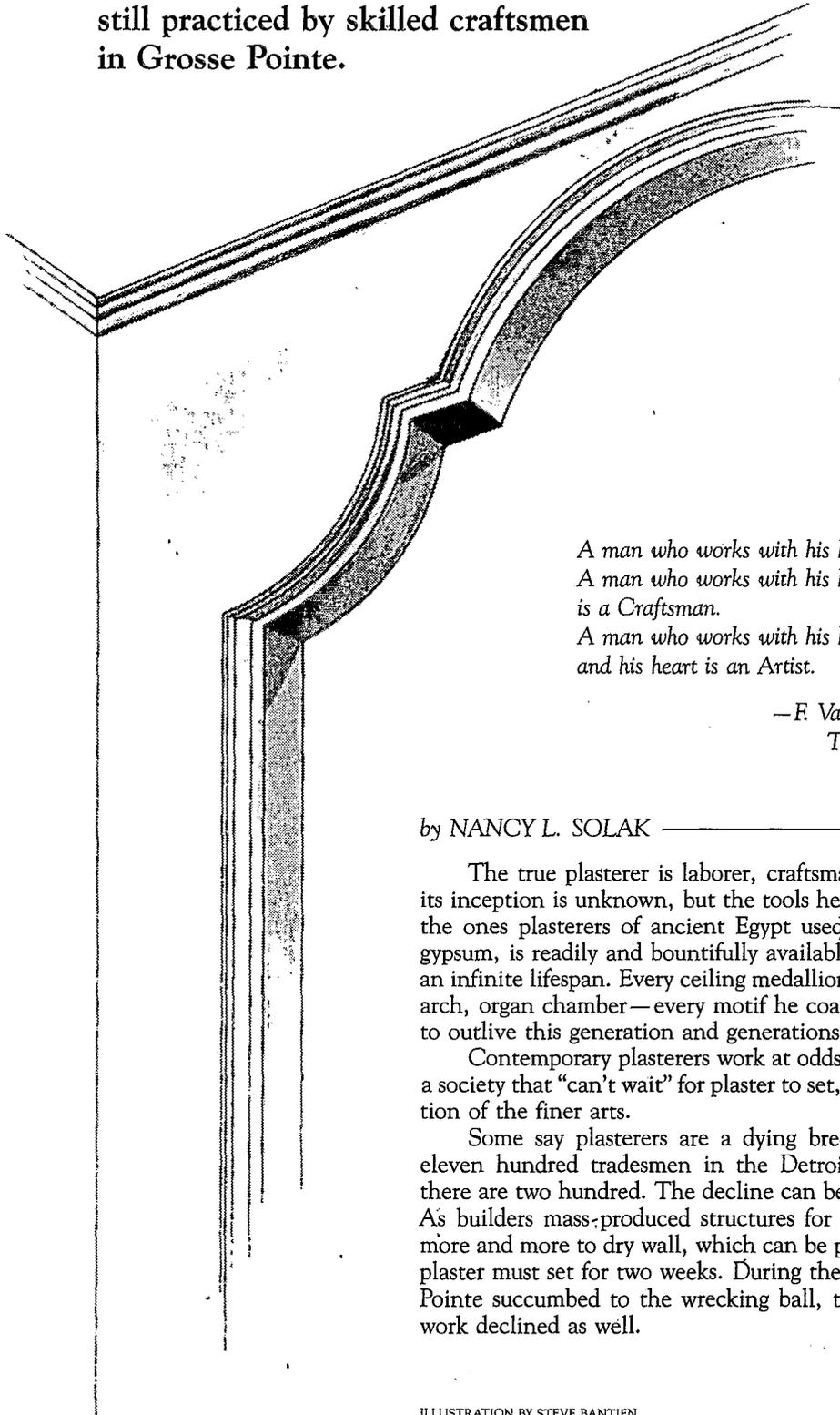
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In The Grand Tradition

The art of ornamental plaster work is still practiced by skilled craftsmen in Grosse Pointe.



*A man who works with his hands is a Laborer.
A man who works with his hands and his head
is a Craftsman.
A man who works with his hands, his head,
and his heart is an Artist.*

—F. VanDenBranden and
Thomas L. Hartsell

by NANCY L. SOLAK

The true plasterer is laborer, craftsman, and artist. His trade is so old its inception is unknown, but the tools he uses today are almost identical to the ones plasterers of ancient Egypt used. His principal binding material, gypsum, is readily and bountifully available worldwide, and his medium has an infinite lifespan. Every ceiling medallion, cornice, ventilator grille, dome, arch, organ chamber—every motif he coaxes into shape—has the potential to outlive this generation and generations to come.

Contemporary plasterers work at odds with today's throwaway society—a society that "can't wait" for plaster to set, a society that has lost its appreciation of the finer arts.

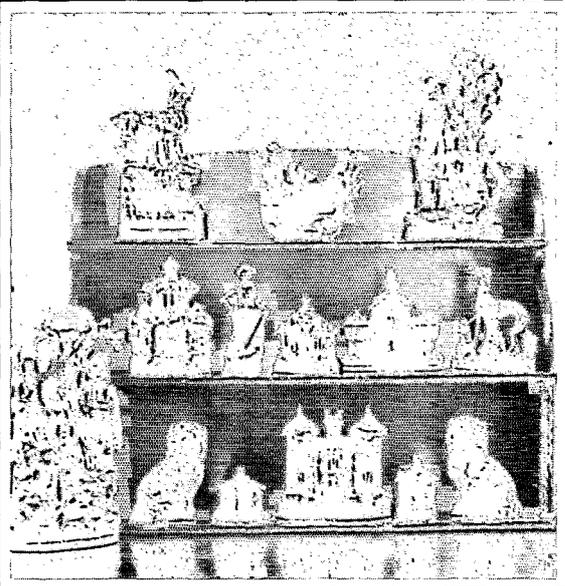
Some say plasterers are a dying breed. Thirty years ago, there were eleven hundred tradesmen in the Detroit area's plasterers' union. Today, there are two hundred. The decline can be attributed both to time and cost. As builders mass-produced structures for an impatient public, they turned more and more to dry wall, which can be painted the day after it is installed; plaster must set for two weeks. During the Seventies, as mansions in Grosse Pointe succumbed to the wrecking ball, the demand for ornamental repair work declined as well.

ILLUSTRATION BY STEVE BANTIEN

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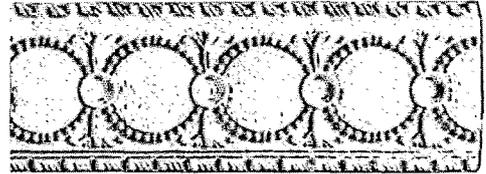
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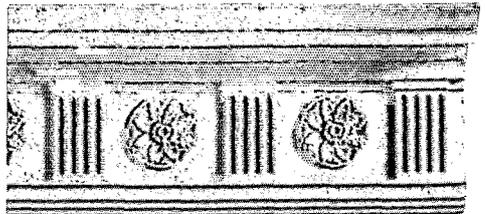
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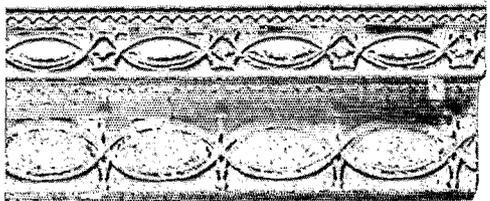
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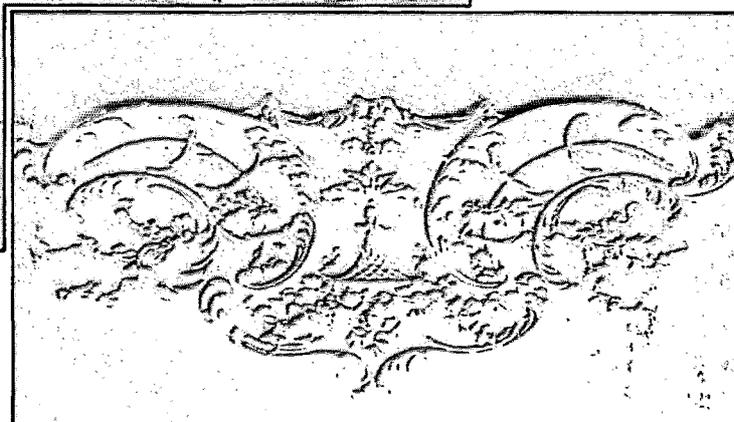
COLONIAL



SULLIVANESQUE



GOTHIC



Spriet Plasterers recently completed extensive ornamental plaster work in a Grosse Pointe Shores residence. Above: William Spriet with a newly installed ceiling medallion. Right: Detail of an ornamental piece in the same home.

PHOTO BY LORIEN STUDIO

Plastering trade schools are already extinct in the Detroit area. The only way to learn the trade today is through on-the-job training or by locating a school out-of-state, particularly in California, where the demand for plaster work is high on Hollywood sets.

Grosse Pointer William Spriet, co-owner of Spriet Plasterers with his father, Walter, was in the last graduating class of the only plasterers' trade school in Detroit before it closed in the mid-Seventies. While in school he served a three-year apprenticeship under another area plasterer, Michael DeBacker, from whom he learned the broader skill of plastering entire rooms. This early training enabled him to learn more intricate ornamental work from his father.

The Spriets, whose specialty is residential ornamental repairs, have worked together to restore parts of the Edsel and Eleanor Ford House and the residences of Henry Ford II and William Clay Ford. Their sculpting skills are used to hand-tool the seams, where new sections are inserted, and the corners, which must be mitred. For homeowners who want to add plaster mouldings where none existed, the Spriets offer a multitude of design choices, which are then ordered from Chicago.

Thanks to historical societies and their emphasis on education, restoration and preservation, the demand for plaster work has increased. At the recent behest of the Lansing Historical Society, for instance, the commanding officers' residence at Fort Wayne was restored. Michael DeBacker, owner of DeBacker & Sons, Inc., performed the

work at the Fort, which included mitring seventy-two corners. This spring he restored the original mouldings in the lobby of the old Punch & Judy Theatre in Grosse Pointe Farms. The mouldings in the rest of the structure were torn down to make way for the new office-retail complex. DeBacker winces at the memory of it.

Water seepage, particularly over an extended period of time, is interior plaster's archenemy. It was water that damaged a portion of the library ceiling in the Grosse Pointe War Memorial. There are five intricate patterns of rosettes, stained to resemble wood, which run the full length and width of the library's ceiling. DeBacker removed an intact rosette to make a new mould; if an intact original had not been available, he would have called on an area sculptor to cast it.

What puzzles DeBacker is why people pay thousands of dollars for a plush carpet which doesn't have a chance of lasting one lifetime, then skimp on investing in plaster, which will look beautiful and last for centuries.

Plastics. Since the movie "The Graduate," where plastic was touted as the material of the future, plastic mouldings have come into vogue. They are prefabricated, lightweight, and can be installed with just hammer and nails. The labor cost with plastic is less expensive than with plaster since it doesn't take as long to install, and it can be painted or stained before, or immediately after, installation. It is also fire retardant.

"Plastic mouldings are okay," Walter Spriet says. "Plas-

tic goes well with dry wall, which is difficult to run wet plaster on. But I would think if someone wanted to restore a home that had plaster walls, they would want to restore it to its original beauty."

Julian Zanni, owner of the family-operated Zanni Company, Inc., adds that if the walls are not sized properly, neither plastic nor wood can be made malleable, like plaster, to make the mouldings plumb. Wood shrinks, he says, and Styrofoam, the very latest material for mouldings, expands and contracts.

Zanni, along with his sons, Don, Mike, and Steve, are four of the few remaining plasterers who sculpt original designs on site. Many of the Zannis' customers initially question the capability of the three youthful brothers, but all four delight in surprising the doubting Thomases with their skill—the latest evidence of which can be seen in the Whitney Restaurant. They can create any design their customer desires, whether it is something admired in another building, a picture from a magazine, or an original idea. Other times they work with an architect to choose design, and frequently they are entrusted to create it themselves. All four enthusiastically contend they would much rather install ornamental cornices than straight ones.

Despite their father's discouraging words, the brothers eased into the business as teenagers in need of summer work. Since they all played football, Julian thought carrying mortar around could only help them in their game. He had them start in closets to get them accustomed to working in a limited space. Then he moved them to ceilings

and walls and, finally, to ornamental work.

Julian, like Walter Spriet, married into the business. He says, jokingly, that his choices were either to go into his future father-in-law's business (DeGrandis & Sons) or look for another wife. Artistic by nature, Julian says he never would have stayed with plastering if it hadn't been for the ornamentation side of the work. Semi-retired now, he passed on his passion for creativity to all three of his sons.

The Zanni brothers describe themselves as a "new breed" of plasterer. Unlike their counterparts of yesteryear, they don't wear white coveralls sans pockets and cuffs or visored hats to keep mortar debris off their heads. They work in Reeboks instead of the once-customary steel-toed safety shoes.

While the men in the plastering business have changed, the substance they work with has remained the same. During the Thirteenth Century, the value of plaster as protection against fire was noted. To reduce damage caused by the numerous fires that swept through London, it was ordered that all buildings have plastered walls or be torn down.

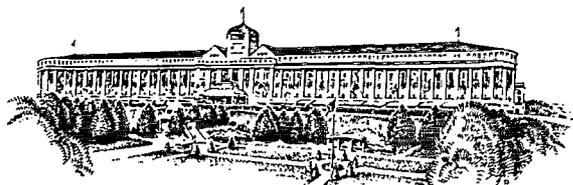
Walter Spriet recalls a fire in a Grosse Pointe home where the intensity of the heat caused the refrigerator door to melt off its hinges. The plaster in the house, however, kept the structure solid and intact. Because of plaster's fire retardancy value, many construction jobs on commercial buildings include the extra step of spraying the steel beams with plaster.

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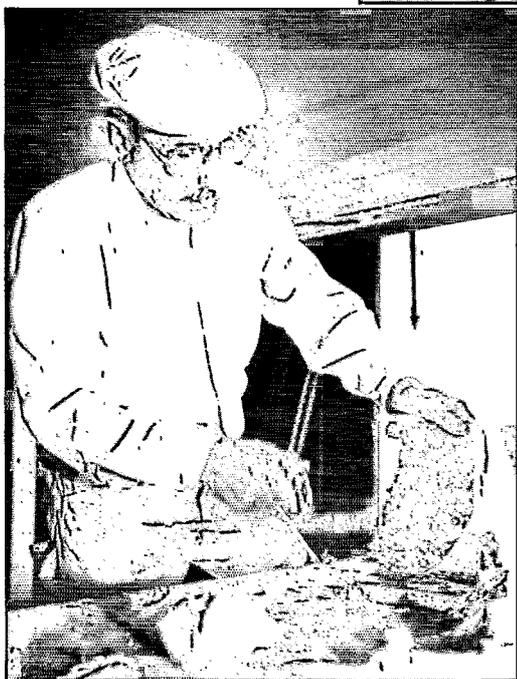
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Joseph Van Bael (above) and Dominick Fiscelli (left) of De-Backer & Sons work on the mouldings in the lobby of the Punch and Judy Office Building.

PHOTO BY LORIEN STUDIO

Another attribute of plaster is its ability to reduce sound. Anyone who has lived in an apartment constructed with dry wall knows it does nothing to reduce noise. The properties of plaster are so conducive to sound reduction that it has been used to line some confessionals.

Even in wet conditions, for example, when water is being used to douse a fire, plaster is more durable than dry wall. As Julian Zanni says, when dry wall becomes waterlogged, "the weight of it brings it all crashing down;" plaster holds on much longer.

People who require extensive or ornamental plaster work done in their home or office would do well to ask a lot of questions before hiring a plasterer. The skills of many are limited to minor repair work. Additionally, people should not assume that all painters are skilled plasterers. Some are; some aren't.

Though it is doubtful the art of plastering will make a full comeback, an increasing number of people are gaining a deeper appreciation of plaster's beauty as well as its durability. Perhaps St. Bartholomew, the patron saint of plasterers, is looking over his craftsmen after all. ◇

Nancy Solak is a freelance writer and editor based in Grosse Pointe. She has written numerous-articles for HERITAGE.

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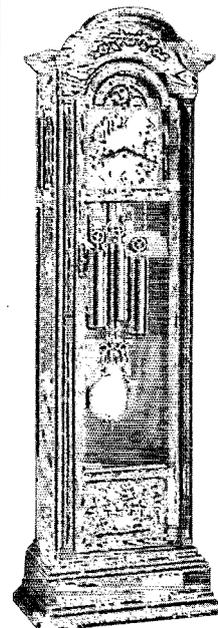


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continued from page 43

newly forming Greek letter fraternities was held to be in violation of Rule 20:

No student shall become a member of any society connected with the University which has not first submitted its constitution to the Faculty and received their approval.

Some Regents, fearing that secret societies were, at the very least, potential centers for the plotting of revolution, aimed all their weaponry at the fraternities. In this matter the students chose to stand their ground; and in the end, of course, they won.

The restrictive measures imposed by the Regents could not last long in a university which, along with its contemporaries, saw a need to educate the nation's expanding electorate. Throughout the country, and particularly in the newer Western states, there was a trend in higher education away from the classical curriculum towards a more popular one. The change in thinking has been attributed to the surge of national spirit that infused the young nation following the War of 1812. Simultaneously the industrial revolution was creating social and economic change, the nation was expanding westward, and the population was on the increase, ever so slightly beginning its shift from rural to urban majority. The nation's schools, at all levels, needed to prepare students not only for the future but for the fast-changing present.

But before there would be these changes, there was the class of 1845, whose commencement was held on Au-

gust 6, in the Presbyterian Church. Graduating were Charles Clark, Judson Collins, Thomas Cuming, Edward Fish, Merchant Goodrich, Edwin Lawrence, John MacKay of Maine (the only out-of-state graduate), Fletcher Marsh, George Parmelee, George Pray, and Paul Rawles. Each student, and Professor Ten Brook, addressed the audience with appropriate words. Afterwards, the graduates met to form an alumni association.

The changes that would come to the University would alter it significantly, and the town around it as well. Women would be admitted to studies, professional and graduate schools would be added, and the need for classroom space would take away those student cells and, for better or worse, put their former inmates into the community. Enrollment would increase dramatically. Yet for all the changes that did occur, there remains a sameness of experience for most entering freshmen. It is typically their first experience in living away from their family and of being responsible for themselves and their success or failure with the task at hand—the complex job of “getting a college education.” Now, however, the discipline required to make it through the University, once so freely dispensed by the Regents, must be self-administered, and that can be the most difficult lesson of all. ♦

Rosemary Bowditch, a former historical architect at Greenfield Village, is an Ann Arbor resident with a longtime interest in history.

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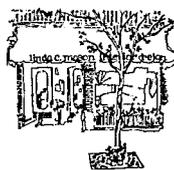
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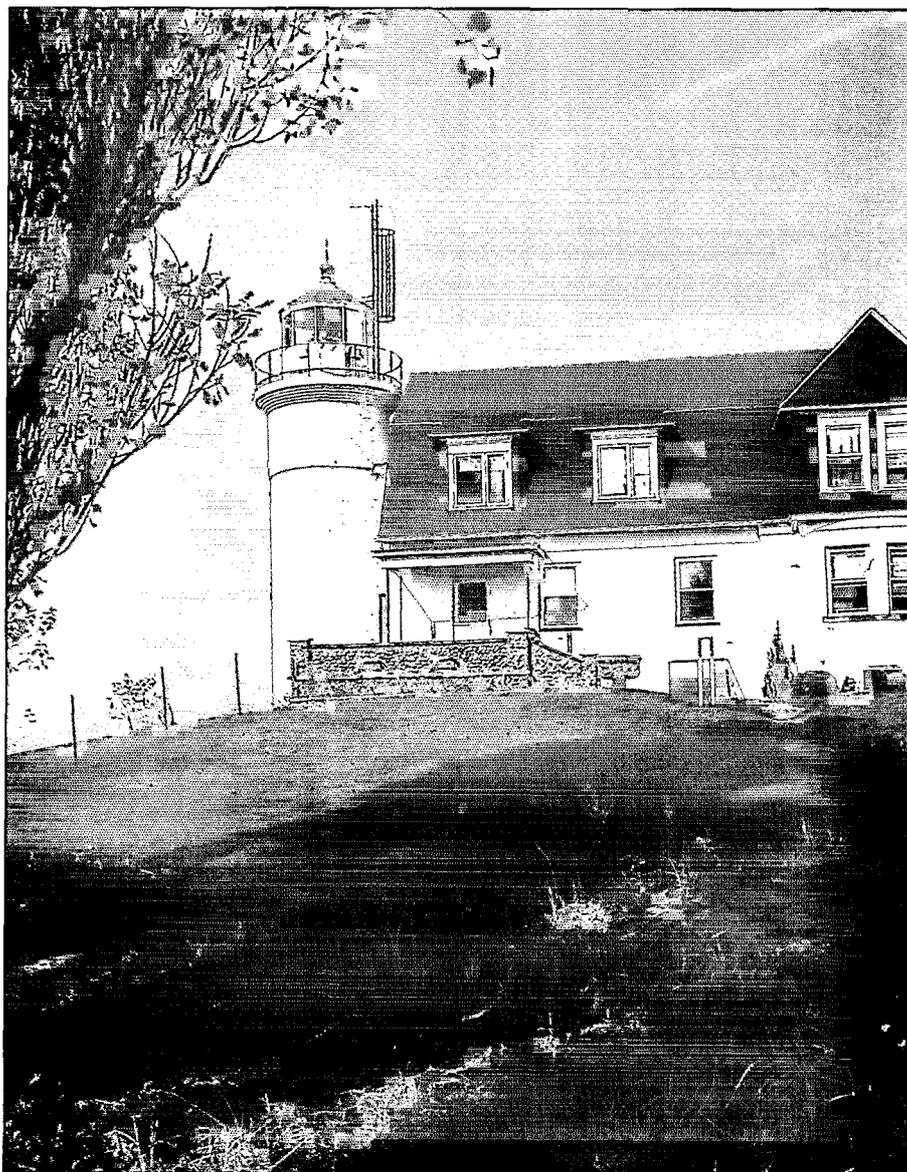


In the early days, farming was a major occupation in Michigan. Family farms hugged the landscape, each drawing sustenance from the fertile Michigan earth. Sunshine Acres in Gaylord is typical of Michigan homesteads.

Sesquicentennial

photos by JOSEPH MESSANA

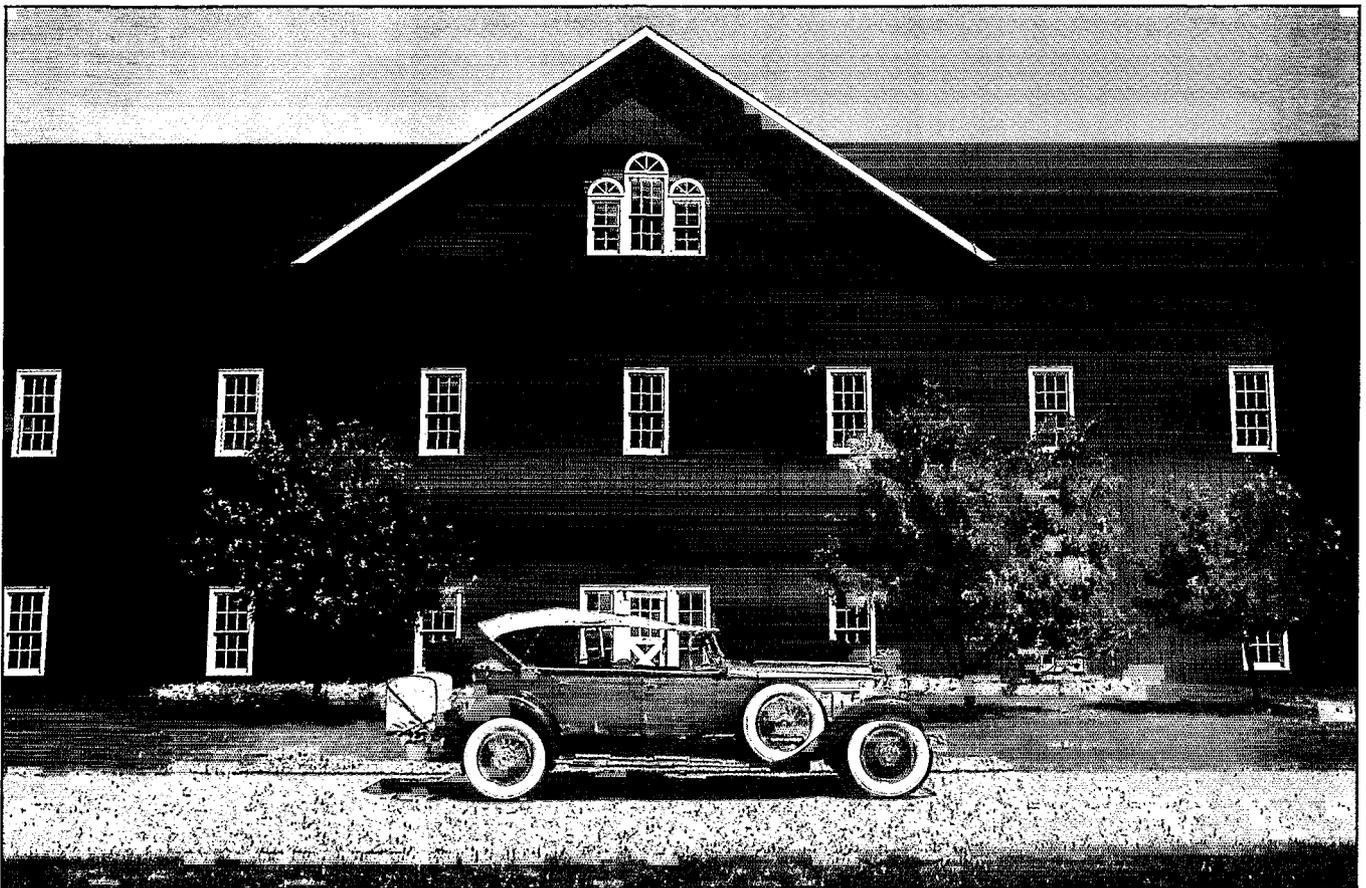
With the St. Lawrence Seaway came commercial shipping, opening the "Western" frontier of Michigan. Early ships were constructed of wood and travelled in constant peril. The Point Betsie Lighthouse, and her sisters who grace the shores around the state, warned sailors from shallow bars and deadly shoals.

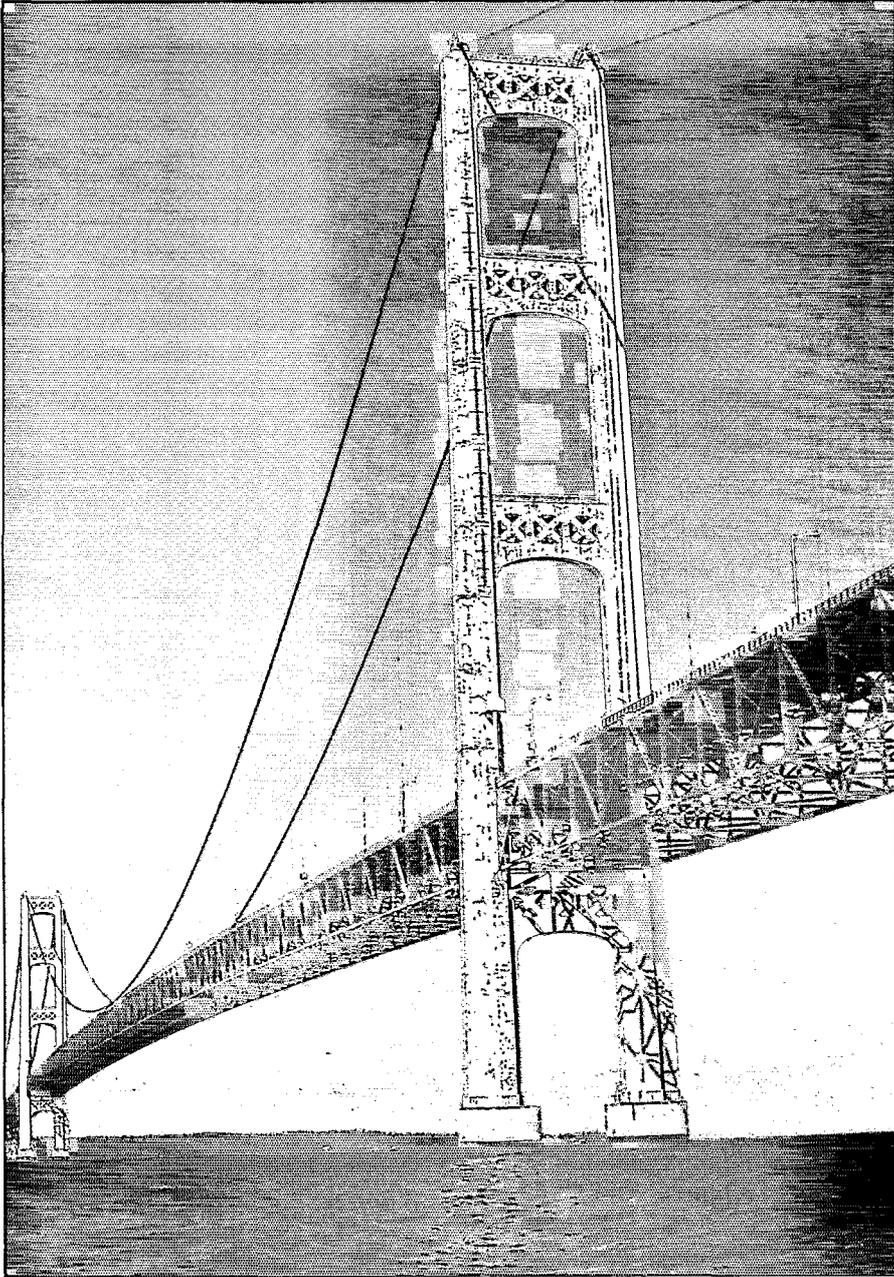




The lumber, mining and shipping industries brought inordinate riches to some, who erected magnificent homes as a setting for their wealth. Honolulu House was built in Marshall, Michigan in 1860 by Abner Pratt, the former U.S. Consul to the Sandwich Islands.

Henry Ford set the automotive industry in motion, rendering Detroit, Michigan the premier industrial site in America. The Gilmore Car Museum in Kalamazoo pays homage to the industry and its product.

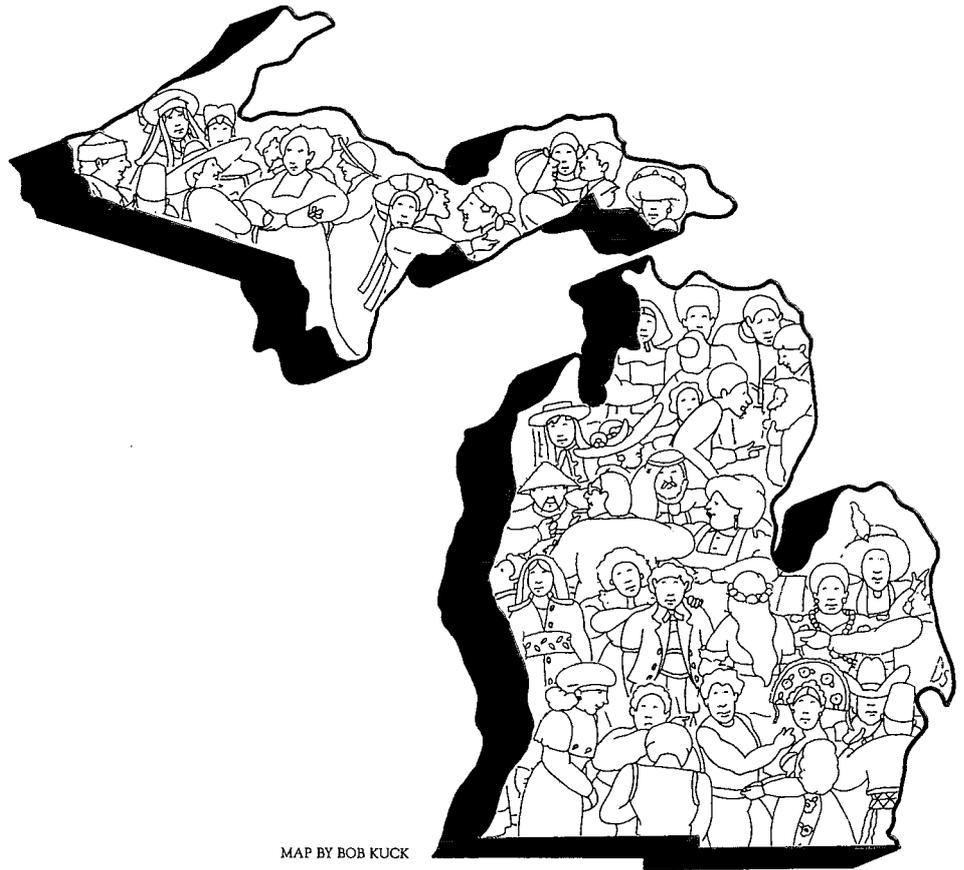




150

In the 1950s, Michigan joined her upper and lower peninsulae with steel, cement and cables bound by superior engineering. For one hundred years the Mackinac Bridge will be strong, it is said; and her first three decades of suspension have earned her a reputation for beauty and dignity.

The Strength of Diversity



MAP BY BOB KUCK

How many ethnic groups does it take to populate the state of Michigan? More than one hundred ten ethnic groups have been identified, more than any other state in the Union, all contributing to our rich cultural heritage.

The word *ethnic* may suggest someone who speaks with an accent and wears a funny hat—a distinct, usually foreign, racial, religious or cultural group. But foreign to whom? All of us came from somewhere else, or at least our ancestors did. Even native American Indians probably migrated over the Bering land bridge from Asia at the end of the last ice age, a mere 12,000 years or so ago; surely those Indians have the right to regard the rest of us as strange.

Authorities disagree on what constitutes a distinct ethnic group. How much can you differentiate among closely-related Arab nations, among Slavic subgroups, East Indian states or American Indian tribes? What

makes them different, and to what degree?

Otto Feinstein, a professor of political science at Wayne State University in Detroit, has written:

Ethnicity means peoplehood, a sense of commonality or community derived from networks of family relations which have over a number of generations been the carriers of common experiences. Ethnicity, in short, means the culture of people and is thus critical for values, attitudes, perceptions, needs, mode of expression, behavior, and identity, whether or not we are conscious of our ethnic identity.

Ethnicity, then, exists over time—generations, in fact—and programs our world outlook, whether we realize it or not. It is inherited genes plus cultural conditioning from the cradle; it adapts to meet our need to survive, but it doesn't go away. It is

by ANDEE SEEGER

Michigan's rich immigrant history is this state's greatest heritage.



Part of the first great wave of immigration from 1820 to 1890, Cornish immigrants worked the iron and copper mines of the Upper Peninsula.

PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE ARCHIVES.

both heredity and environment, and it affects us all.

Traditionally, immigrants to America wanted to wipe out their painful past, to take on a new identity and become someone they could not have been before, to become "one-hundred percent American." The second generation often felt even more strongly, totally rejecting parents, language and old-country ways. We became, heaven help us, a nation ashamed of our ancestry, with the possible exception of those of Anglo-Saxon, Protestant lineage.

Actually, Anglo-Saxon Protestants have not been in the majority since the beginning of this country. But they were the beginning, and theirs became the dominant culture, so they set the pace, the language and the standards to which later immigrants conformed or aspired.

The third generation, however,

felt that something was missing and went back to look for it. You can take the man out of the country, but you can't take the country out of the man. It turned out that roots are important: from them we draw our sustenance and our strength. As Hansen's law states, "The son remembers what the father wants to forget."

Dr. James M. Anderson has conducted ethnic studies for both Wayne State University and the University of Michigan. He points out that immigrants and settlers had to assimilate in order to survive, but it cost them part of themselves.

"You can't really reject your ethnic identity without building a little bit of self-hatred into it," he says. "That gut reaction, 'There's something wrong with me,' follows you all through life." Anderson notes that people "return to the old culture for the rites of passage—the things that

are important. The things that have the most meaning are acted out in the original culture. As one priest says, 'They sin in Polish, and they want to confess in Polish.'

"Our mixed ethnic foundation is the strength of this country, and we don't make use of it."

Sociologists and historians now agree that the legendary all-American melting-pot culture never was. People don't melt. What we have is a pluralistic society, with the opportunity to take and make the best of each ethnic heritage.

Some groups are hidden within others. Montenegrins may find themselves included with Yugoslavs, or Cornish with British, with scant regard for the feelings of those concerned. Language can mark a clearer boundary, and so can religion—sometimes. Then there are refugees who arrived here only through intermediate countries. What are their points of origin? For example, one Jewish family, a mother and two grown sons, fled Vienna in 1938, just ahead of Hitler's invasion. They could not enter the United States, because Austrian quotas were filled. The mother and one son managed to get into Canada; the other son made it to Bolivia. As a Bolivian citizen, he could migrate to Canada.

Later, as Canadians, all three were able to come to the United States.

Since 1919, the International Institute has helped immigrants settle into the greater Detroit community. A multilingual staff of social workers aided by hundreds of volunteers "offers job counseling, English language classes, medical and housing referrals, family and individual counseling and handles questions involving naturalization. . . Our most important function is to teach new immigrants basic survival skills, to assimilate them into our system of doing things while preserving their heritage," says Mary Georgilas Ball, executive director of the Institute. Many of the Institute's volunteers are themselves earlier immigrants, or descendants of such, who return to help the latest in need.

"We get them all, from Albania to Zaire. Eastern European, Vietnamese, Chinese, Hmong, Laotian, Lebanese — those are the main groups coming now," says Ball. "Wherever there's a conflict, people have to leave. They come for freedom, above all. They leave a lot behind them when they come to this country, because they're not allowed to bring anything out. We do charge them, based on their ability to pay, and they do pay up, eventually, when they can; they are proud to pay."

A major source of immigrant support has been the ethnic community itself. Each arriving group established a network to help its own. According to Anderson, the first social need every group faced was a funeral society: "How different groups deal with their dead goes to the deepest levels of the culture. Even if you reject everything else, you

don't mess around with that."

Often, an ethnic group's house of worship became the community center. Besides spiritual guidance in a familiar tongue, it might have offered club facilities for student, senior citizen and women's groups, English lessons or classes for cultural maintenance, immigration assistance, loans, insurance, financial and business advice, and personal and professional contacts that helped maintain a sense of identity. The religious establishment also published a newspaper or newsletter, kept the archives, and provided for burial.

In addition to religious organizations, Michigan has at least twenty-five ethnic cultural and community centers offering similar social services. These range from magnificent block-long buildings with beautifully landscaped grounds to shabby but beloved holes-in-the-wall. Here people can meet friends, play cards, throw parties, argue politics, or get help with income tax or sending money back to relatives in the old country. There are also separate ethnic schools, senior citizen centers and homes for the aged.

Michigan first opened up to French and English explorers and fur traders in the 1600s. These hardy types were just passing through; only missionaries thought to stay until Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac and his entourage landed in Detroit in 1701, and were followed by other settlers, chiefly French. Some of the old First Families still flourish here; but the younger generations do not take much public notice of their heroic ancestors; and our chief French legacy lies in the charming annual French Festival held at the Grosse Pointe War Memorial, in a peculiar layout of ribbon farms turned into subdivisions, and some badly mispronounced street names.

After the French and Indian Wars, the British took over the territory, only to lose it a final time in the War of 1812. Michigan was not part of the main east-west traffic route until 1825, when the Erie Canal opened a direct commercial link between the Hudson River and Lake Erie, and ships with cargo and passengers could sail from Buffalo through the Great Lakes.

The United States, and Michigan, underwent two great waves of immigration. The first, from about 1820-1890, consisted mostly of people from the British Isles and northern Europe. English, Scots, Scots-Irish, Irish, Welsh, Cornish, Dutch, Belgian and Scandinavian — Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Finnish — whatever their differences, were enough alike that they could assimilate readily into the early American scene. Around 1850, the Potato Famine redoubled the already large numbers of Irish and Scots-Irish streaming into this country, while famine and political upheaval propelled Middle Europeans, chiefly Germans, in an ever-growing flood. These two were among the most significant minority groups, from colonial times, and fit without undue difficulty into the dominant culture.

After 1890, political, economic and religious repression in southern and eastern Europe started the second, or "new," migration. Greeks, Italians, Armenians, Hungarians, eastern Jews and a whole array of Balkanized Slavs, stretching from the Bosphorus to the Baltic and eastward into Russia, fled for their lives. These included Bulgarians, Byelorussians, Carpatho-Rusyns, Croatians, Czechs, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Poles, Romanians, Russians, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenes and Ukrainians. There were also the Balts: Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians. These mil-

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Mary Kangas, a Finnish weaver. Many Scandinavians settled in northern Michigan, where the landscape reminded them of home.

lions were the "huddled masses yearning to breathe free," and they were different—different enough to worry earlier arrivals. Could the "American way" survive, diluted by so many other voices and values? Could they be assimilated?

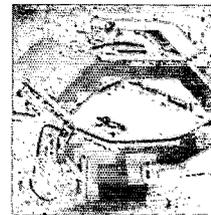
Not completely, and therein lies the American secret of success. The newcomers changed, but so did the dominant culture, each adapting to the other and gradually, imperceptibly, working out a mutual accommodation. Each new group changed in coming, but also contributed something of value from its difference. Each supplied great individuals who figured prominently in American life and culture and, equally important, a great

many ordinary folk who worked hard, honoured their adopted country and became the backbone of their communities.

The Italians, Irish and Slavs, in particular, arriving as part of the second migration, came at a time of rapid expansion. In fact, they *were* the rapid expansion, pushing the country westward, supplying the brawn that built and built. Most of them had few skills and little education, so they began as labourers in field, factory, mill or mine. They wielded pick and shovel, dug ditches, laid sewers, built roads and railroads. One such man, who became a labor union executive, brought his own tools years later to help a neighbour plant a tree. He grimaced



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Nur dem Zweck des Blattes entsprechende Anzeigen werden, auf beideres Uebereinstimmen mit dem Herausgeber, aufgenommen. Für Amerika nimmt Herr F. W. Russell, Secular des Gouverneurs Baldwin, Detroit, Michigan, Bestellungen entgegen. Bestellungen für Deutschland nimmt der unterzeichnete Herausgeber entgegen, und kann der Abonnementspreis in den örtlichen Postämtern entrichtet werden.

M. H. Allardt,

Emigrations-Commissär für Michigan, Grindel-Allee No. 64, Hamburg.

Als vom Gouverneur des Staates Michigan gesetzlich angestellter Commissär, um die Einwanderung nach diesem Staate zu überwachen, zeige ich meinen Landsleuten in Deutschland ergebenst an, daß ich mich in Hamburg niedergelassen habe, woselbst ich Grindel-Allee No. 59 täglich von 9-1 Uhr zu finden bin.

Es ist nicht der Zweck meiner Anstellung, die Deutschen zur Auswanderung zu überreden, sondern nur denjenigen, welche sich schon zur Auswanderung entschlossen haben, mit Rath und That beizustehen und sie auf die Vorzüge des Staates Michigan besonders

portofrei zugeandt werden. Mein langjähriger Aufenthalt in Amerika: seit meiner frühesten Jugend und besonders die genaue Bekanntschaft mit den Interessen und Hilfsquellen meines Staates ermöglichen es mir, jede gewünschte Auskunft, welche in achnant Broschüre nicht enthalten sein sollte, auf das Bestimmteste zu ertheilen, und wird es mir immer ein Vergnügen gewähren, unentgeltlich und prompt zu thun.

Aus der Broschüre wird man leicht ersehen, welche Massen der deutschen Bevölkerung durch Ueberfiedlung auf den freien Gricia

at receiving thanks. "Shovels I know," he said:

As new immigrants learned crafts and trades, they moved up. Many moved into cities, saw how important education was, and struggled to ensure that their children went to school and, if possible, college. Family members took turns working to put each other through school. The second and third generations moved into the professions and out to the suburbs.

As American industry grew, so did Michigan's. Manufacturers and mine operators needed skilled workers and actively recruited them in Europe. Factory representatives advertised in likely areas, passing out handbills and promises. Workers arrived here only to find that the streets were not paved with gold; that if they were paved at all it was with hard labour, heartbreak and hope. Still, it was a living, however harsh and precarious, and the people came.

For many newcomers, Michigan was the second stop, after the cities of the East Coast or the mines and mills of Pennsylvania. As mining and lum-

bering prospered in Michigan, and later when the automobile industry began to boom, the word went out: WORK is available here. The people came.

Millions of immigrants emerged from such grinding poverty that even a New World slum looked like an improvement. Single male workers lived in boardinghouses or cheap hotels with barracks-like dormitories, where the landlord could help them manage their affairs and send money home. A Romanian farm family near Detroit was thrilled with a tar-paper shack; later, they and their children built fine brick homes.

Frequently the pattern was for one man to brave the journey and then send for his family, encouraging friends to join him. In Italy and the Near East, whole villages followed the leader and settled near each other; some of those transplanted towns still exist in the Michigan countryside or as pockets within major cities.

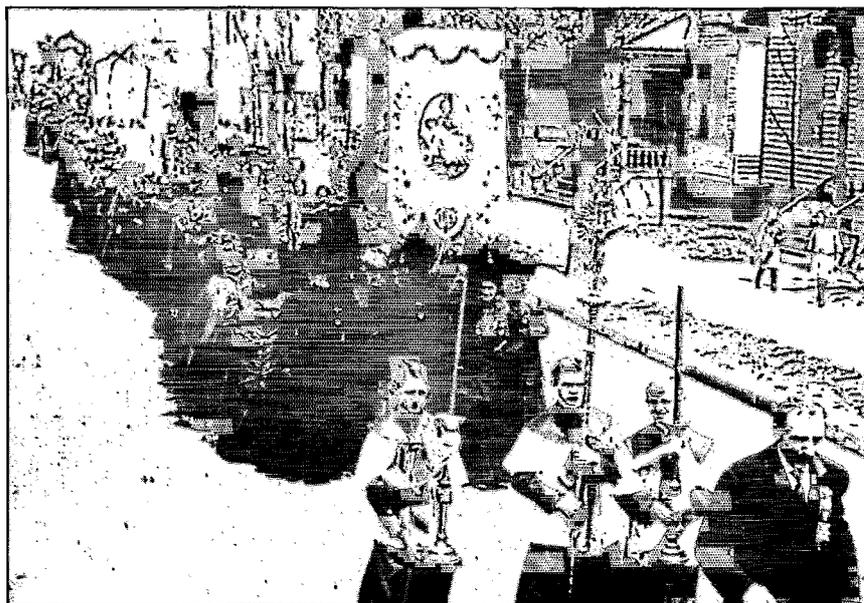
Jewish shopkeepers customarily arrived with nothing, borrowed—usually from other Jews—to buy a

sackful of goods which they peddled from door to door, and scrimped and saved for years to pay off their loans, open small stores, and bring their families to America. Door-to-door is hard work, especially in rural areas. These men carried needles, thread, pots and pans, bolts of cloth, bits of trim, and often the neighbourhood news to isolated farms and tiny villages, even through the brutal cold of Upper Peninsula winters.

People chose to live in Michigan for many reasons, not just for love of the north woods. In the earliest days, they came for adventure and hoped to strike it rich. The European laws of primogeniture sent many a second son out to homestead, to find land of his own. Some people were pushed by hardship and repression in the old country; some were pulled by the prospect of a better life in the new, or the lure of Henry Ford's \$5 day. Some followed a trade, wherever they heard of their line of work. Some looked for a landscape that reminded them of home.

The Jews, unique in being a mul-

Left: Ad recruiting German immigrants to Michigan. Factory representatives passed out handbills and promises, but immigrants found out all too soon that America's streets were not paved with gold. Right: A Polish funeral procession. How different groups deal with death and burial goes to the heart of their cultures.



tinational group, found their ethnicity in their religion. But even that was divided. The German Jews, who arrived first, organized more liberal, Americanized, Reform synagogues. The Eastern European Jews, arriving with the second migration, were poorer, clung to the old ways, and built Orthodox and, later, Conservative synagogues.

The iron and copper mines and the lumber industry drew Finns, Swedes, Slovaks, Cornish, Welsh and Italians, among others. To the Scandinavians, the Upper Peninsula even looked like home. The Dutch settled Grand Rapids, Zeeland and—of course—Holland, where the familiar, rich, flat fields with acres of tulips are now a major tourist attraction. The Germans took to the area around Ann Arbor and up into the Thumb, near Romeo, Imlay City and Frankenmuth, making farms and orchards flourish. Poles and other Slavs also settled throughout the Thumb. Czechs and Slovaks went to work with sugar beets in the Saginaw Valley. Belgians chose the far east side of Detroit and nearby suburbs, including Grosse Pointe.

Greater Detroit, including Hamtramck, is the third largest Polish city in the world, after Warsaw and Chicago. Detroit also has the largest Romanian colony of any city in North America, the most Maltese and Chaldeans—the latter an interesting group whose ancestry traces back directly to Biblical times. Michigan also has more Arabic-speaking people than any other area outside the Middle East.

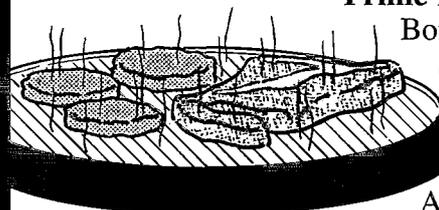
With the forests logged off and the mines declining, many Michigan Swedes came south for the auto industry. The industry itself sent to Sweden for expert engineers and technicians. Always civic-minded, the Swedes organized for ethnic charitable works. The Jenny Lind Club, named for the

famed opera singer, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a dance in April at the Grosse Pointe Yacht Club. Many of the original founders still live in Grosse Pointe, according to club president Lillian (Mrs. Arne) Lagerkvist, a retired music teacher.

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Ukrainian descent, says Martha Wichorek, a retired school teacher who comes each year to the Grosse Pointe War Memorial to decorate *pyssanky*, or Ukrainian Easter eggs.

Armand Gebert cites additional statistics in the January 1987 issue of *Michigan Living*:

The Poles... make up Michigan's largest ethnic community, more than 1.5 million.

Other large ethnic communities include Arabic-speaking persons now estimated at more than 250,000—the largest in North America and growing; Hispanics, 162,440—making Michigan the state with the tenth largest Latino population; 45,000 Chaldeans; 60,000 Romanians; 12,193 Chinese; 14,000 Asian-Indians; a million Germans; 121,250 Dutch; 150,000 Greeks; 100,000 Ukrainians; 50,000 Hungarians; 60,000 Slovaks; 110,000 Finns; 150,000 Irish; 400,000 Italians, 50,000 Armenians.

Michigan also boasts approximately five hundred families from San

Marino; an uncounted number of Gypsies; a community of Manx (people from the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea) in Ishpeming; and a small group of Faroë Islanders.

The one ethnic group who did not come to this country by choice were black, or African, Americans. Captured by force and transported cruelly in slave ships, they have a longer history in the United States than many other groups. Blacks who came to Michigan usually chose to do so, for good reason. Although some were slaves here, before slavery was outlawed, most early black settlers arrived as freedmen and women or as escapees from slavery, travelling via the Underground Railroad by night and hiding with sympathetic blacks, whites and Indians en route to safety in rural Michigan or Canada. More than half the early black settlers lived on farms. But as industry grew in Michigan, blacks—and whites—moved to the cities for work. By 1980 Detroit was sixty-five percent black, with sixty-three percent of all the blacks in Michigan, according to the U.S. Census.

Other groups that could not visually blend in also suffered discrimination. The Chinese, chiefly peasants from their 4,000-year-old civilization, came to the West Coast beginning in 1848. Most were men heading for the Gold Rush, hoping to make enough to send money home to their families and eventually to return themselves. Many sent the money; few ever returned. Trapped in a sharply alien culture, they did the jobs no one else wanted: field hands, personal servants, construction workers on the Western railroads. When mining stocks collapsed in 1876, the Chinese became

the scapegoats. New exclusionary laws halted their immigration and kept them from becoming citizens. In the early 1900s, the Tong Wars between rival West Coast Chinese gangs drove a number of Chinese to the Detroit area. Unable to enter the mainstream, many of them opened hand laundries and small restaurants. Only years later did ethnic Chinese achieve full citizenship rights.

Handicapped by the same exclusionary laws, the Japanese also entered by way of the West Coast, worked hard, and had begun to win a measure of prosperity when the United States entered World War II and anti-Japanese hysteria set in. Within days after Pearl Harbor, loyal Japanese Americans were forced to sell all their property, often at enormous losses. Taking only what they could carry, they were interred as "enemy aliens" in isolated camps. After the war, some families moved to Detroit, to begin all over again.

Among all the coming and going, the stories of growth and expansion, one group stands out in its own peculiar anguish. The native American, called "Indian" by European explorers who thought they had sailed around the world to India, has been just as misunderstood as any other ethnic group. Driven away repeatedly, cheated in treaties and robbed again, the American Indian finds himself a stranger in his own ancestral land, or shoved off it, allowed to wander like an invisible ghost among the invaders, to exist along the edges of their social order. Michigan Indians, now somewhat mixed, come mostly from three tribes of the Algonquin Nation: Ojibwa (Chippewa), Ottawa and

continued on page 87

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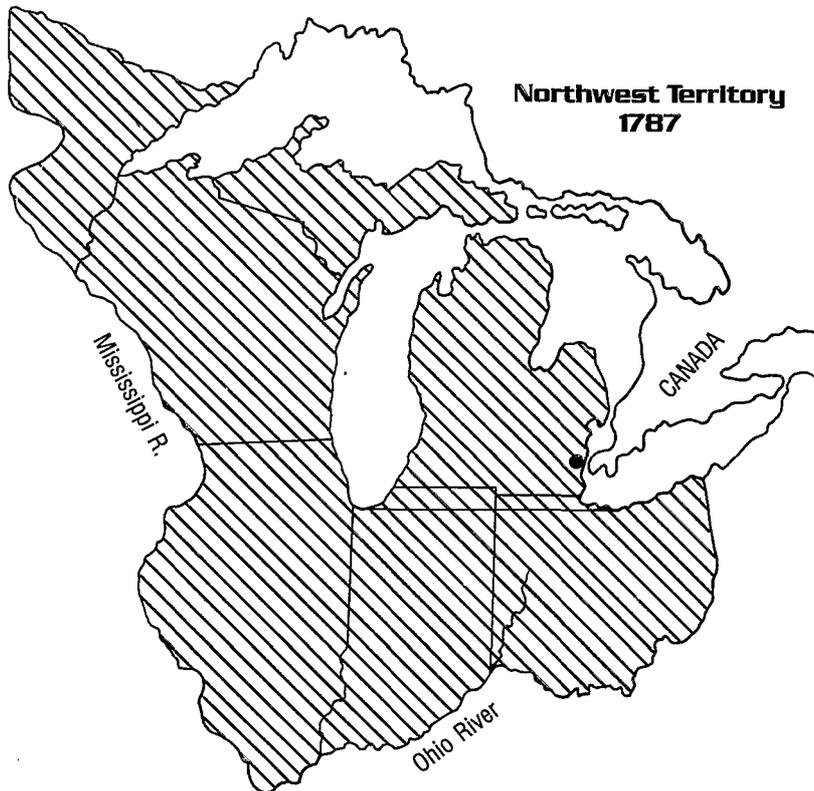
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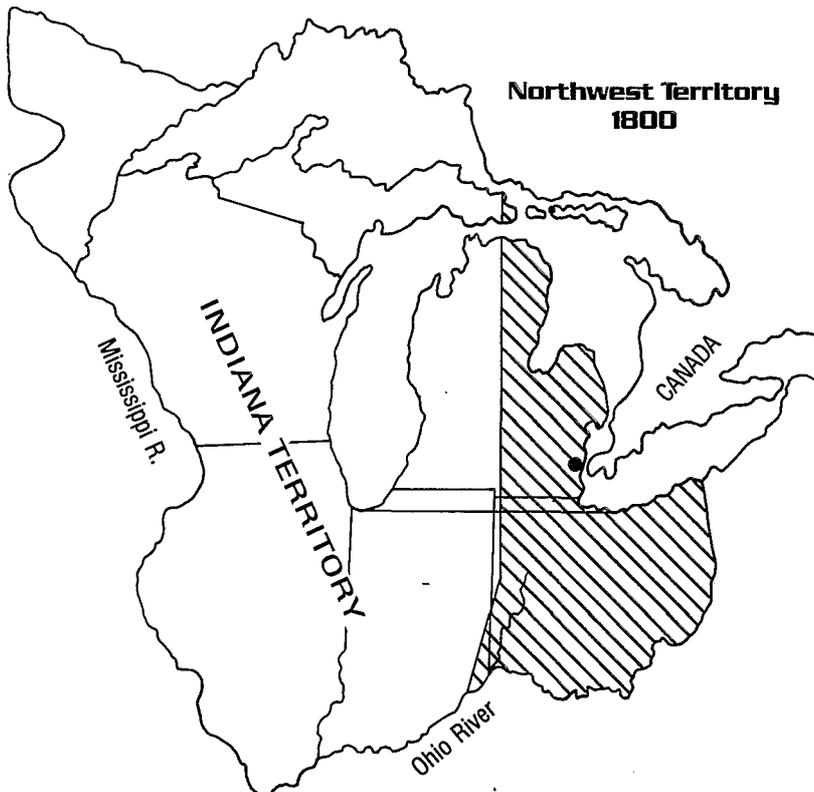
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That Michigan-Ohio Rivalry!



Michigan and Ohio's heated battle over Toledo delayed Michigan statehood for almost two years.

by LYNNE GUITAR



The citizens of Detroit in the early 1800s were not a genteel people. If they had been, we would not be celebrating the one-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of Michigan's statehood today. The "battle" for that statehood, while virtually bloodless, was rife with anger, graft and corruption, and it took a special breed to see beyond the immediate arguments to the grand prize of statehood and its bright promises for the future.

Battle lines were drawn in 1803, when Ohio was admitted to the union as a state. Residents of part of Wayne County were included in the Ohio population census in order to meet the minimum of 60,000 residents required by Congress for statehood; however, those Wayne County residents were not allowed to send representatives to Ohio's convention on statehood. Furthermore, once Ohio was no longer part of the Northwest Territory, Congress annexed what land remained in the north (land that encompassed half of what is now the state

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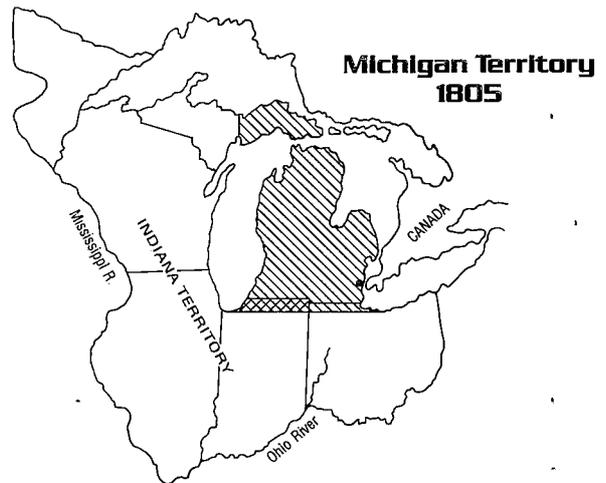
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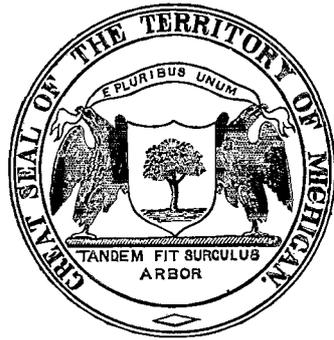


of Michigan, including Detroit) to the Indiana Territory, despite the protests of the residents. Those protests were so persistent that, two years later, Congress divided the Indiana Territory in two: Indiana and Michigan, the latter territory to include all land lying north of an imaginary line drawn from the south end of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie.

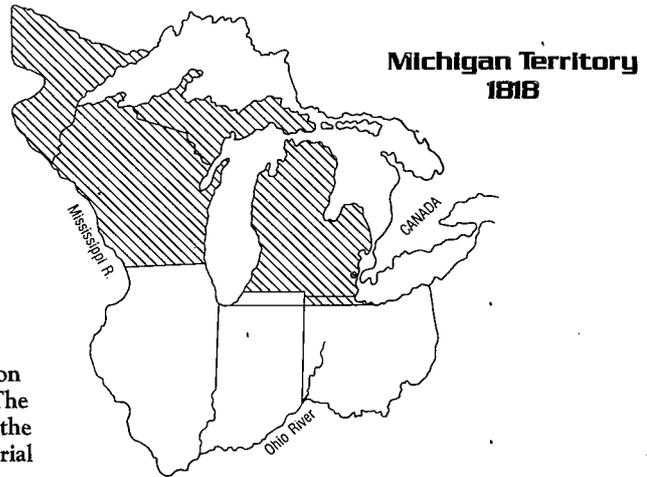


The borders of the new Michigan Territory changed rapidly over the next few years as transportation improved and the westward movement caused a huge population influx. In 1816, Congress granted the southwest portion of Michigan's lower strip to the new state of Indiana. Two years later, Congress added what is now the state of Wisconsin and the western half of the upper peninsula to the Michigan Territory; in 1834, Congress also added all of the present states of Iowa and Minnesota and a large part of the Dakotas.

The capital of this ungainly territory was Detroit. Most of Detroit's activity centered around the waterfront where, since the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, shipload after shipload of people and freight were loaded and unloaded during the busy spring, summer and fall seasons, before the ice closed in for the winter. The streets of the city were mud, and there were only six or seven blocks of brick buildings in 1834, including four bustling hotels: the Mansion House, Steamboat Hotel, Eagle Hotel and United States Hotel. Set apart from the other buildings, at the corner of today's Griswold and State Streets, were the

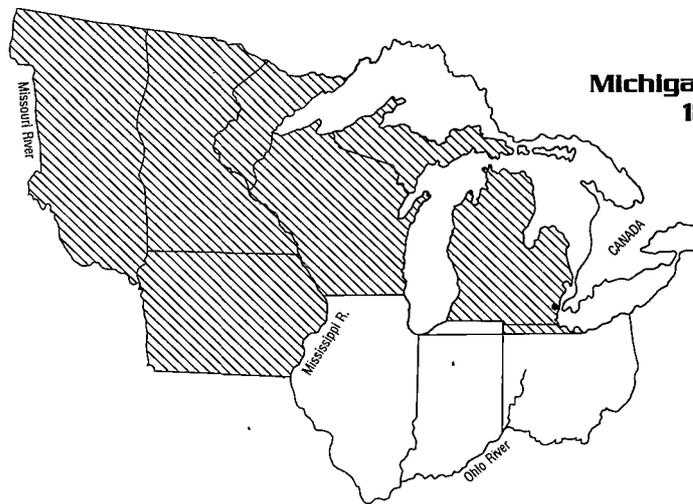


The seal of the new Michigan Territory was recorded on December 1, 1814. The legend at the bottom reads: "The shoot at length becomes the tree," believed to refer to the measure of independence secured by a separate territorial government.



Michigan Territory
1818

capitol buildings. Here eighty-nine delegates met, from May 11 through June 24, 1835, to draw up and vote upon a state constitution. Delegates from Wayne County, by far the largest county in the Michigan Territory, claiming more than 23,000 of the proposed state's 87,000 population, included Caleb Harrington, John McDonnell, Ammon Brown, John R. Williams, Theophilus E. Tallman, Alpheus White, George W. Ferrington, Amos Stevens, Asa H. Otis, Conrad Ten Eyck, Charles F. Irwin, Louis Beaufait, William Woodbridge, Peter Van Every, John Biddle, J.D. Davis and John Norvell.



Michigan Territory
1834

The 1835 state convention voted that the boundaries of the new state of Michigan be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the old Northwest Territory ordinance of 1787 and the Act of 1805, which created the original Michigan Territory. These proposed boundaries included the 470-square-mile strip along the southern border, which included the city of Toledo, and about one-quarter of the present upper peninsula. In October 1835, the people voted their favour with the terms and, expecting immediate approval by Congress, voted for the Democratic candidate, Stevens T. Mason (twenty-three years old), over the Whig candidate, John Biddle, for the office of acting governor.

But Congress did not approve Michigan's bid for statehood because of its ongoing border war with Ohio, nor did the federal government approve of the people's choice of Mason for acting governor. Just one month earlier, Mason had been removed as governor of the Michigan Territory for escalating the border war.

Both Ohio and the proposed state of Michigan claimed a twenty-mile-long strip of land—the Toledo Strip—five miles wide on the western end and eight miles wide on the eastern end. Congress had given the Toledo Strip to the Michigan Territory in 1805, but the State of Ohio protested. Ohio was about to complete construction of a new canal that would run through Toledo and was afraid that Michigan, in the fierce competition for control of the rapidly growing transportation industry, would im-

pede shipping there. In 1817, William Harris, with congressional authority, surveyed a new boundary line, placing Toledo within the state of Ohio, but Michigan did not yield governing authority. Another survey was approved by Congress in 1832. Conducted by Captain Andrew Talcott with the help of a young lieutenant named Robert E. Lee (one day to be a general in a much more serious dispute), the new survey's findings agreed with those of 1805—the Toledo Strip was part of Michigan.

In December 1834, Michigan Territory legislators proposed to Congress that a three-man commission be appointed to try to negotiate a settlement with Ohio. But Governor Robert Lucas of Ohio refused to participate, saying there was nothing to negotiate. Early in 1835, while Michigan representatives were making plans to hold their statehood convention, he rose up strongly against Michigan and the findings of the 1832 survey, claiming the Toledo Strip by virtue of the Harris Line and issuing a proclamation that he would gain control of the area by holding an election in Toledo on September 7. In support, the Ohio legislature passed an act naming the new county Lucas and allotted \$300,000 to outfit a militia to protect Lucas County. The Michigan Territory was incensed.

Michigan legislators voted \$315,000 for a militia to protect their rights to Toledo and passed the Pains and Penalties Act, making it a criminal offense, punishable by five years in prison and a fine of \$1,000, for anyone other than

an official of the Michigan Territory or the U.S. government to exercise authority within the area known as the Toledo Strip. Governor Mason ordered Brigadier-General J. W. Brown, commander of the Third Division of Michigan Militia, to enforce the act.

Small border skirmishes ensued. Between April 8 and 14, 1835, the sheriff of Monroe County and two-hundred men entered Toledo seeking Ohioans who were attempting to elect officers. They arrested a Mr. Goodsell and Mr. McKay, later released on bail. On April 26, southwest of the town of Adrian, shots were exchanged between Michigan troops and three Ohio commissioners sent by Lucas to re-mark the Harris Line; no one was injured, but the surveyors and six members of their guard were captured. The following day, Governor Lucas gathered two hundred of his militia at Port Miami, but he disbanded his forces on May 2. Two months later, on July 18, the Monroe sheriff entered Toledo again. He and his two-hundred-fifty men arrested seven or eight Ohioans and destroyed the offices of the *Toledo Gazette*. These skirmishes earned the Michigan militia the epithet of "Wolverine," because they were like "that vicious, smelly, ugly northwoods animal." Name-calling escalated on both sides; an Ohio flag was burned "with suitable demonstrations of contempt"; a Michigan sheriff was stabbed with a jackknife in a tavern brawl by Two Stickney, whose father was a major in the Ohio militia, and whose two other brothers were appropriately named One and Three. The real battle, however, was expected in early September.

Undoubtedly, Governor Mason, a staunch Democrat, expected President Andrew Jackson, also a Democrat, and Congress to take Michigan's side in the conflict. But President Jackson was approaching the end of his second term of office and was grooming Martin Van Buren to take his place. Both men knew they could not afford to alienate Ohio, which as a state exercised far more power than the Michigan Territory in the upcoming presidential election. President Jackson sent advisors to warn Mason that if he made any moves to prevent Ohio from holding its September election in Toledo, he would be removed from office for failing to preserve the "spirit of moderation and forbearance necessary for the preservation of public peace." Mason protested that it would be usurpation and tyranny to remove him from office for enforcing the law!

In Monroe, a boatload of troops from Detroit arrived via the Raisin River on September 5 to join the other militia gathered to stop the election scheduled for September 7. On September 6, Governor Mason and Brigadier-General Brown, with a thousand men, entered Toledo. They kicked in the door of Major B. F. Stickney's home, dragged him out and arrested him, along with a few other prominent Ohioans. True to his warning, President Jackson removed Mason as acting governor, replacing him with John S. Horner—Michiganians quickly dubbed the fat, repulsive, puppet governor "Little Jack" Horner and pelted him with boos and horse dung.

The outcome of the battle, for which pressure had been building for nine months, was decidedly anticlimactic. The judges whom Lucas sent to hold the election sneaked into Toledo at midnight, conducted a hasty meeting by the light of a dim candle, shoved the official records of the election into the court clerk's stovepipe hat, and repaired to a nearby tavern to drink and laugh about how



State of Michigan
1837



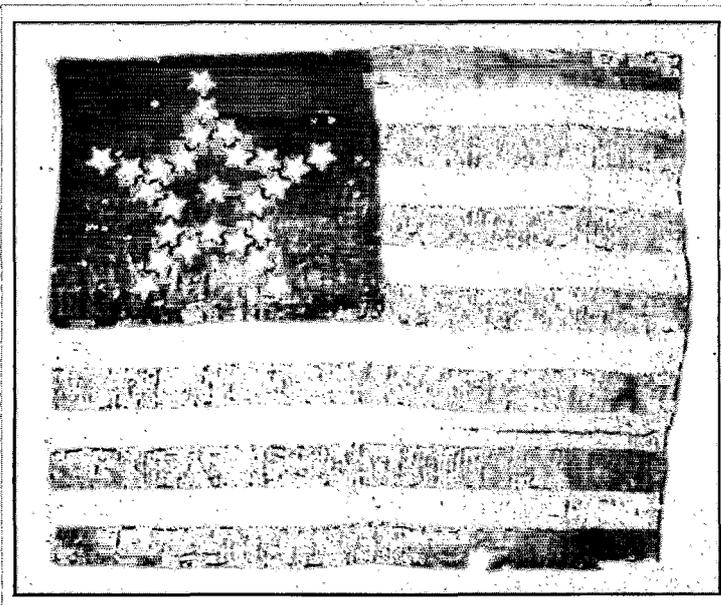
ALL MAPS DRAWN BY BOB KUCK FROM ILLUSTRATIONS IN SILAS FARMER, *The History of Detroit and Michigan*, 1889.

they had slipped one over on the Wolverines. Their merriment was interrupted when someone ran into the tavern to announce that General Brown and his troops were about to converge on the building. *Panic!* The judges and court clerk left their second round of drinks behind, leapt upon their horses and high-tailed it away, only to discover that, in the mad rush, the court clerk's stovepipe hat had disappeared. Finally realizing that there were, in fact, no troops in the immediate vicinity, they sheepishly retraced their steps and found the hat containing the records beneath a tree. In their relief at finding it, they fired two salutes, figuring they were close enough to the Ohio border to get away if Michigan's militia did come after them.

When the sun rose on September 7, 1835, the Michigan militia found themselves addressing a deserted city, the damage already done. That midnight court session gave Ohio "a judicial, bloodless victory," and on September 10 the Michigan troops left Toledo. Resentment still ran high, however.

Despite Michigan's protests, both formal and informal, and despite the findings of the 1805 and 1832 surveys, Michigan's proposition for statehood was denied unless it agreed to comply with an act signed by the president on June 15, 1836, and passed by a congressional vote of 143-50 on June 23, stipulating that Michigan accept a southern boundary excluding the disputed Toledo Strip. As recompense, Michigan would be granted the territory that now makes up the western three-quarters of the upper peninsula, land that the editor of Detroit's *Democratic Free Press* labelled "the region of perpetual snows—the Ultima Thule of our national domain in the North."

A month later, on July 20, the legislature of the Michigan Territory passed an act to elect representatives to a Convention of Assent. Meetings were held in Detroit to oppose yielding to the congressional conditions for state-



This twenty-six star flag, reflecting Michigan's entrance into the union, is twelve feet by fourteen feet. The flag originally was longer, but the frayed end has been cut off and hemmed. When restoration is completed, the flag will be displayed in the State Capitol.

PHOTO BY BILL MITCHAM.

hood and to elect officials who would block assent. The Wayne County officials who were elected included Titus Dort, D.C. McKinstry, Louis Beaufait, B.B. Kercheval, Ammon Brown, Eli Bradshaw, H.A. Noyes and John McDonnell.

Not surprisingly, the acceptance proposal was defeated at the Convention of Assent in Ann Arbor on September 26, 1836. The vote was 28-21, on the grounds that it would be too humiliating for Michigan to accept statehood based upon the conditions of an Ohio-influenced Congress. But on October 29, the Wayne County Democrats held a meeting in Detroit to reconsider the proposition and resolved to form a second Convention of Assent. The advantages of statehood, they reasoned, not only included self-governing and federal voting privileges, but also considerable tax reductions, as well as a five-percent share of taxes on public land sales (estimated to be worth more than one-half-million dollars) and a share of millions of dollars worth of surplus revenues that Congress was about to distribute among the states.

Mason supported the reconsideration project. He pleaded that it would be better to secure the advantages of statehood than to pursue "an ideal, an unprofitable, a hopeless contest for a boundary . . . a boundary which is assuredly and forever lost to us." Notwithstanding that the Michigan territorial legislature had granted no permission for a second convention, Mason urged that the people had the right to reverse their decision. On November 14, the Democratic County Commission lent full support to Mason and the Wayne County Democrats, issuing a circular recommending another convention.

The second Convention of Assent met in Ann Arbor on December 14, 1836, during a particularly cold spell of weather, which caused it to be dubbed the "Frost-bitten Convention." The irregularly chosen delegates included John R. Williams, Ross Wilkins, Charles Moran, Marshall J. Bacon, D. Goodwin, B. F. H. Witherall, J. E. Schwartz, Reynold Gillett, Eli Bradshaw, H.A. Noyes, Elihu Morse, Warner Tuttle, A. Y. Murray, James Bucklin, Josiah Mason and Charles F. Irwin. Eighteen counties were represented,

with Monroe County specifically excluded as revenge for Ohio's state convention of 1802, when Wayne County was excluded. Also conspicuously absent were any representatives of the Whig party, who refused to participate, maintaining that the entire proceeding was illegal. It took only two days to vote for acceptance of Congress' conditions and to draw up the documentation; the vote was unanimous, and all but ten of the seventy-two delegates signed the proposal.

There were several days of debate in the U.S. Senate over the legality of the second convention, but since the delegates had voted for assent to congressional conditions, opposition was silenced as quickly as possible. On January 26, 1837, Michigan was granted formal admission to statehood.

John Quincy Adams, former U.S. president, was one of the few congressmen who had sided with Michigan.

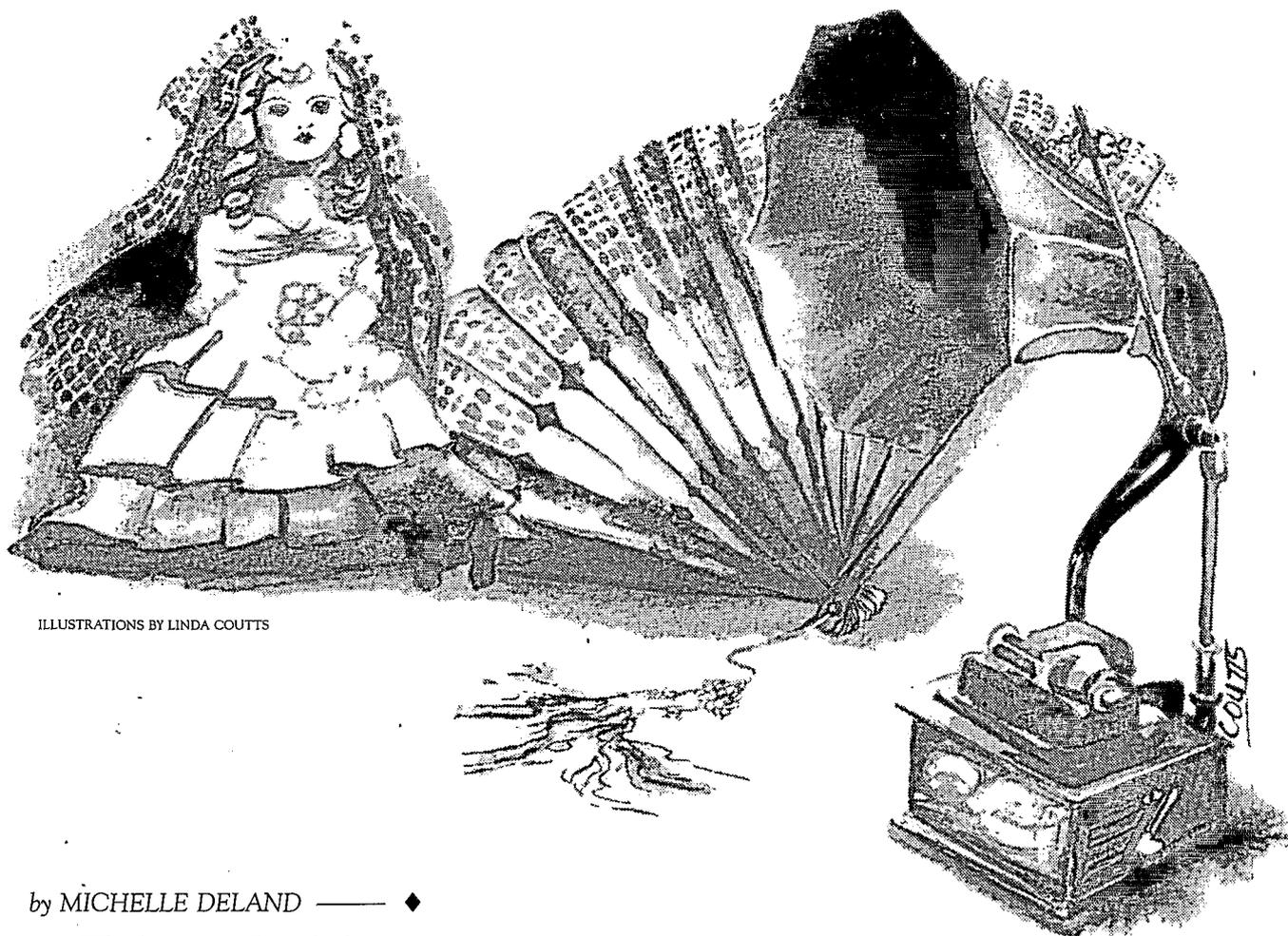
"Never in the course of my life have I known a controversy of which all the right was so clear on one side and all the power so overwhelmingly on the other," he declared.

On February 9, two weeks after becoming the twenty-sixth state in the union, Michigan's capital city, Detroit, held its grand celebration. Jefferson Avenue was brightly illuminated, the Brady Guns paraded, and a twenty-six-gun salute was fired. Bonfires burned high throughout the city, while the citizens gambolled about the warm flames. But, here and there amongst the revelers, snide references were made to the "Frost-bitten Convention" and, almost certainly, the guns booming out Michigan's statehood were also echoing reminders of the Michigan militia's frustrations and the loss of the Toledo Strip.

The controversy over Toledo died hard. In 1889 and as recently as 1966, Michigan zealots tried again to sue for possession of the Toledo Strip. The cases were dismissed. ◇

Lynne Guitar returned to her native state of Michigan two years ago to complete work on a historical novel, which she hopes will be published by 1992, the five-hundredth anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America.

Preserving the Past



ILLUSTRATIONS BY LINDA COUITTS

by MICHELLE DELAND — ♦

Whether it's a \$5 egg basket or a \$5,000 Chippendale chair, antiques are currently a passion among everyone from budget-minded singles to serious collectors. Those who deem antiquing an avocation don't seem unduly concerned about the investment value of an item, but see it, rather, as an added plus.

Antiques trends are almost as unpredictable as those of the fashion industry, although many antiquers have their theories about which items will be on the most-desirable list next.

True collectors, it seems, will scout out certain items and revel in the hunt. The real coup is when they discover a piece at a reasonable price or, better yet, ridiculously underpriced. Good buys are still available, but the days of picking up an old icebox for \$15 are just a memory. More and more people, even in rural

America, where old barnyard finds were plentiful, are becoming aware of antiques and their worth. They are pricing them accordingly now at estate sales, flea markets and antiques shops.

Becoming an antiques buff is an evolutionary process, and in order to develop expertise, one must read books, attend shows, scout galleries, touch pieces, compare and observe.

Peg Nobel of Grosse Pointe Shores has been collecting seriously for the past twenty-five years. While growing up, Noble lived with English antiques, which heightened her taste for these relics. Now, her collecting interests lie in English furniture and silver.

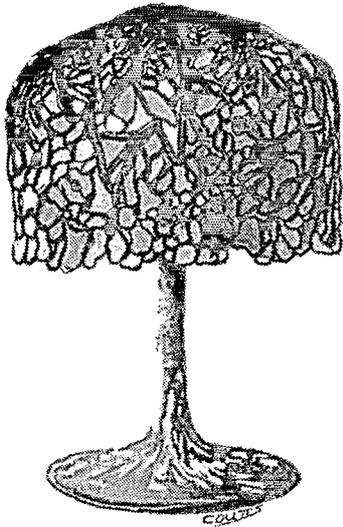
"I suppose I tend towards the English pieces because I was used to them

*Living with
antiques earns
its own special
rewards.*

growing up," Noble explains. "Part of it is the beautiful woods, although we do have some lovely American pieces. I have nothing French. They tend to have a formality that's not part of our lifestyle. I feel that they don't have the ultimate comfort that English pieces do."

The benefits of owning antiques are many, and pure pleasure is high on Noble's list.

"If you have a love for old things, often the joy of wondering where they



were through the years, who had them and who loved them, is paramount," Noble says. "The investment isn't why my husband and I purchase antiques. It's the joy of thinking they will be passed on to our children and loved."

One of Noble's first teachers in the field of antiques was Ruth Frank, chairwoman of the University Liggett Antiques Show. Her extensive knowledge helped Noble to identify the more important aspects of quality antiques. Now Noble turns to Richard Eshkanian for sound advice when she is searching for a new piece of antique furniture.

Richard Eshkanian of Grosse Pointe Farms has such a detailed background in antiques that most collectors pale in comparison. His enthusiasm for the subject and his genuine desire to share his knowledge with anyone who seems even remotely interested makes him a shining example of someone who turned a fervent love for something into a lucrative and pleasurable part-time job.

Eshkanian teaches colour and design at Cass Tech High School. His

credentials, which are pages long, include being voted the best new talent in America in 1957 by *Art in America* magazine. He has pursued a career as a painter for twenty years while teaching the arts.

Eshkanian began collecting antiques as a sixth grader, when he purchased some antique Ashanti tribe gold weights. Since then, his collection has grown to include museum-quality pieces, all of which he waits patiently to purchase.

While he adds to his own collection of fine antiques, Eshkanian serves as an antiques consultant and appraiser. Sitting in his home on Fisher Road, which is as impeccably decorated with antiques as its owner is well spoken on the subject, Eshkanian explains that everyone needs an advisor when searching out antiques.

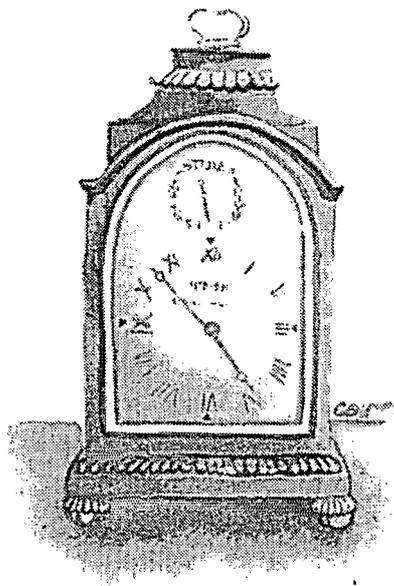
"I'm a go-between. In this era, when things are so expensive, I think everyone needs an advisor," he says. "I like to educate people to quality, province and the history of a piece."

During his many years hunting antiques, Eshkanian recalls one incident in which he was fooled on the authenticity of a piece of furniture by a reputable New York dealer. He learned an invaluable lesson from this.

"I learned that I will no longer take anyone's word for a piece," he recalls. "I check backwards and forwards before I buy now."

"But you can't be foolish and expect to know everything about antiques. You are always learning."

As far as purchasing antiques just



to buy something, Eshkanian strongly advises against it.

"I believe people should live without until they can afford the right things. In the long run you will end up with something you love for the rest of your life. You will grow with it, and it with you. Something fine never goes out of style."

Marty Laura, owner of Victorian Gallery Antique Plaza in Holly, belongs basically to the same school of thought.

"If I wouldn't have something in my own collection, then I won't buy it for the shop," Laura explains. "The value of anything lies in its condition, but you have to take its rarity into consideration also."

"Buying new things is foolish, because they depreciate ninety percent once you take them out of the store. Buying antiques is an investment in time. They appreciate, so you are actually enjoying a wise investment."

"Instead of buying two pieces of mediocre merchandise, purchase one high-quality item. That's where your investment will be. And don't buy anything damaged unless it's really rare."

Currently, Laura sees trends leaning heavily towards Stickly and Mission furniture, with very straight, simple lines. Predicting future trends, she suggests rock 'n' roll memorabilia.

"People are starting to invest heavily in 1950s and 1960s items now," Laura says. "The flower children items are hot, along with Elvis and Beatles things. But in the next ten years, I'd stake my reputation on the fact that this stuff will double its investment."

Roberta Hosper, an avid antiques collector who has space in the eight-person co-op North Washington Antiques at 433 N. Washington, Royal Oak, wishes she could forecast the next antiques trend.

"If I only knew what the next trend was, I'd buy a lot of it," she says.

However, with fashions taking a turn towards softer looks this season, she predicts that lacy, Victorian clothes, including wedding dresses, will be popular items at flea markets and antiques shops.

Hosper has been collecting for twenty-five years and her three-story home in Royal Oak is testimony to her love of antiques. Each room is picture perfect, with primitives and country pieces throughout.

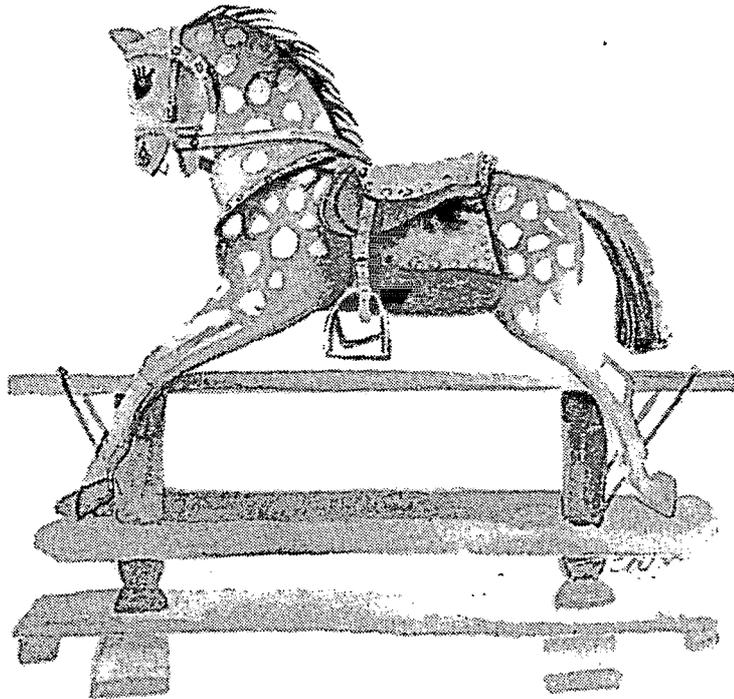
"My parents always had an appreciation of antiques, and I guess I learned from them. But learning is really a trial-and-error process. You have to ask a lot of questions, and books help. I've made a lot of mistakes over the years, though," she concedes.

Although Hosper has countless knickknacks in her home (she has an extensive collection of bells, and her husband, a collection of toy soldiers), she is basically a furniture person.

"I enjoy the fact that a cupboard has lasted for two-hundred years and is still functional and looks great," she explains. "The furniture has a warm feeling, and you know that somebody made it; it didn't just come off a factory line. It speaks to me."

Susan Hartz, owner of Hartz Household Sales, Inc. in Grosse Pointe Farms, has been interested in antiques ever since she can remember. Purchasing new furniture never entered her mind when she married and began furnishing a home. Her Fisher Road home's pleasant mix of period pieces exudes warmth and charm.

Being in the business of setting up estate sales affords Hartz the luxury



of watching antiques trends. Linens are popular now, she says, probably because new linens are so expensive. People come to estate sales to buy what they cannot afford to purchase

new, or they buy things that they could never replace with a new item.

Old jewelry and costume jewelry are other popular items at estate sales today.

"Primitive and country antiques are very hot items now. Eastsiders, who are very cautious consumers, are interested in old mahogany.

"I believe we are returning to a more elegant way of living. You see more sterling silver flatware in use and black-trimmed dishes."

Sheila Kennary and Elaine Hartmann, partners in the Kennary Kage at 4928 Cadieux, Detroit, agree that there is a trend towards country and primitive furniture, along with a new interest in walnut pieces.

"People are looking for quality," Kennary says. "They are also finding different uses for things. A piece of furniture that ordinarily may have been used in the kitchen will now be put in the living room. People are using all types of things for storage."

Whatever the item or however far the search for a certain something takes them, antique collectors are bent on preserving history and capturing the flavour of an era gone by. For them, everything old is new again. ◇



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Michelle DeLand is publications editor for K Mart International and co-owner of Classic Furniture Restoration in Warren.

An Antiques Sampler

Interested in scouting out antiques? Below is a smattering of places to begin your search, but it is, by no means, a definitive listing.

Shops

Antiques Shop—5046 West Michigan Avenue, Ypsilanti. European and American furniture and accessories; restoration and refinishing. 434-0060.

Coach House Antique Restoration Center—20725 Mack Avenue, Grosse Pointe Woods. Antique reproduction brass; restoration, refinishing, and repair; custom upholstery; cane and rush supplies. 882-7599.

Country House Antiques—19724 North U.S. 27, Marshall. Primitive and oak furniture; country accessories. 616-781-2046.

CM Gallery Antiques—18226 Mack Avenue, Grosse Pointe Farms. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century English furniture and accessories; oriental porcelain and decorative items. 343-0256.

Edgerton Antiques—2557 10 Mile Road, Rockford. Oak and Victorian furniture and country accessories; glassware; pottery. 616-866-4905 or 866-9392.

Elizabeth's—107 Mason Street, Charlevoix. Interior design; general accessories. 616-547-9500.

Farrs' Antiques & Etc.—216 Park Avenue, Petoskey. High-quality, fine antiques of European and American origin. 616-347-0239; in Grosse Pointe, 822-1522.

The Gold Shop—345 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario. Sale, restoration, and appraisal of antique and estate jewelry and fine precious stones. 519-254-5166.

Longton Hall—410 Rose Hall, Petoskey. Armoires, cupboards, tables, chairs; pine and wicker; delivery service. 616-347-9672.

Phoenix Interiors—258 Dalhousie Street, Amherstburg, Ontario. Interior design; Canadian and British furniture and accessories. 519-736-2772.

Pooter Olooms—339 State Street, Harbor Springs. Scandinavian country furniture; scrubbed pine and museum-quality painted pieces; antique quilts; primitive and contemporary folk art; delivery service to the Detroit area. 616-526-6101.

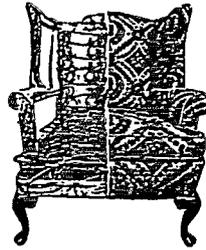
Sisters Antiques—Route 1, South U.S. 31, Charlevoix. Vintage clothing; Royal Doulton figures; glassware; primitive American furniture; other collectible items. 616-547-6457 or 547-6914.

Wentworth, Ltd.—117 Howard Street, Petoskey. Fine antiques and accessories; appraisals; member N.A.D.A. 616-347-5300.



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Antiques Sampler *continued*

Markets

Utica Antiques Market—Ford Utica test track on Van Dyke (M-53) between 22 and 23 Mile Roads. September 19-20; Saturday, 8 a.m.-7 p.m.; Sunday, 9 a.m.-4 p.m. 429-9303.

Davisburg Antiques Mart—I-75 N to exit 93, right to Davisburg Road, left to Andersonville Road, left to Springfield Oaks building. June 28, July 26, August 23, September 27, October 25, November 15, December 13, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. 548-7207.

Ann Arbor Antiques Market—5055 Ann Arbor-Saline Road. April to November, third Sunday of the month, except November, when the last show of the year is held on November 8. 5 a.m.-4 p.m. \$3.

Caravan Antiques Market—At the fairgrounds in Cen-

traville on State Route 86. Second Sunday in June, July, and August, 7 a.m.-4:30 p.m. \$2. 312-227-4464.

Malls

Victorian Gallery Antique Plaza—110 South Saginaw Street, Holly. Eight dealers in a nineteenth-century building. Open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 12 noon-5 p.m. 634-3808.

Water Tower Antiques Mall—310 Broad Street, Holly. Sixty dealers in large mall. Open seven days. 634-3500.

Tecumseh Antique Mall—112 East Chicago Boulevard, Tecumseh. Three floors of antique glass, collectibles, furniture, and accessories. Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 12 noon-5 p.m. 517-423-6441.

Flatiron Antiques—532 North Main Street, Milford. Seven dealers. Monday through Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. 685-0652.

The Great Midwestern Antique Emporium—5380 Dixie Highway, Waterford. 4,000 square feet filled with country, oak, glass, china, old advertising. Daily, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 12 noon-5 p.m. 879-9848.

Town and Country Antiques Mall—555 West Michigan, Saline. Thirty antiques dealers in over 6,000 square feet of space, with furniture, glassware, toys, and unusual items. Monday through Friday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. 429-1805.

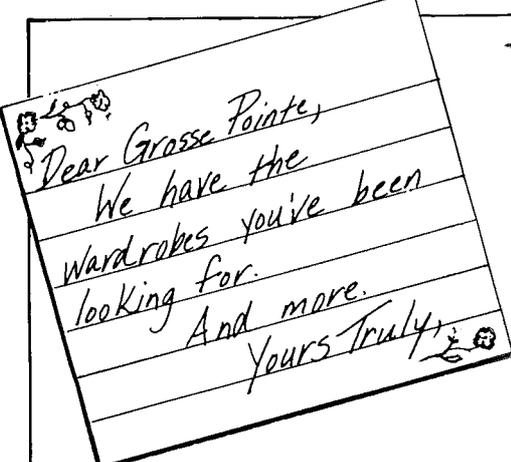
Shows

Goodwill Antiques Show—Michigan State Fairgrounds. November 5-8; November 5 opening for charity, admission with reservations only. Friday and Saturday, 11 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. \$4.50. 886-7260.

Chesaning Labor Day Antiques Festival—Held on the lawns of the Old Home Shoppes and Market Street Square in Chesaning. September 5, 6 and 7, 10 a.m.-6 p.m. 517-845-3055.

Tel-12 Mall Antique Show—Tel-12 Mall in Southfield. July 23-August 2; Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sunday, 12 noon to 5 p.m.

Somerset Mall Antiques Show—Somerset Mall in Troy. Runs twice a year, in the spring and fall. Call mall for upcoming show times. 548-9066.




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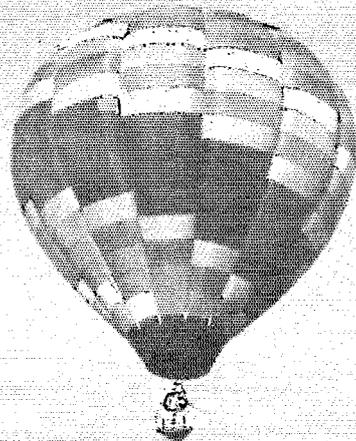


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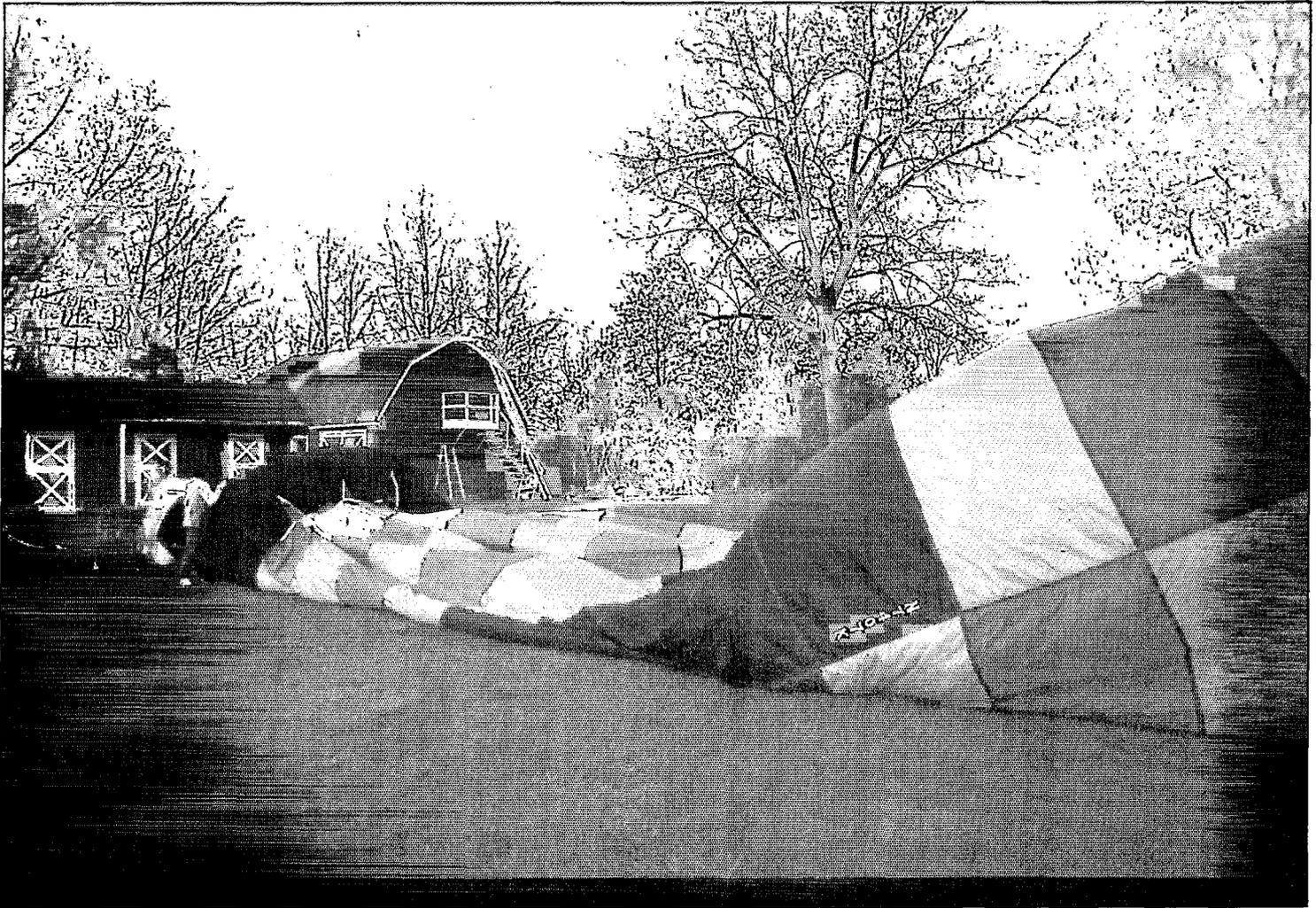
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Beautiful Balloons

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photos by ELIZABETH CARPENTER

Before the ride, passengers have a chance to see the balloon's colourful design and examine the polyester fabric.

by ROBERT BUTTON ————— ◆

The shiny, new hearse pulled off the gravel road and stopped in a clearing surrounded by budding trees. Six people in evening clothes—formal gowns for the women and tuxedos for the men—stepped out and headed for a nearby barn. One of the men wore a blindfold.

As the blindfold was removed, the party began. With a rush of air and a flash of colour, yards of polyester fabric began to fill in preparation for a hot air balloon ride over the gently rolling hills of northern Oakland County.

Upon return, the birthday party continued in the corral across the road, with caterers serving a full candlelight dinner under the stars to the accompaniment of strolling violinists.

It was a very special night.

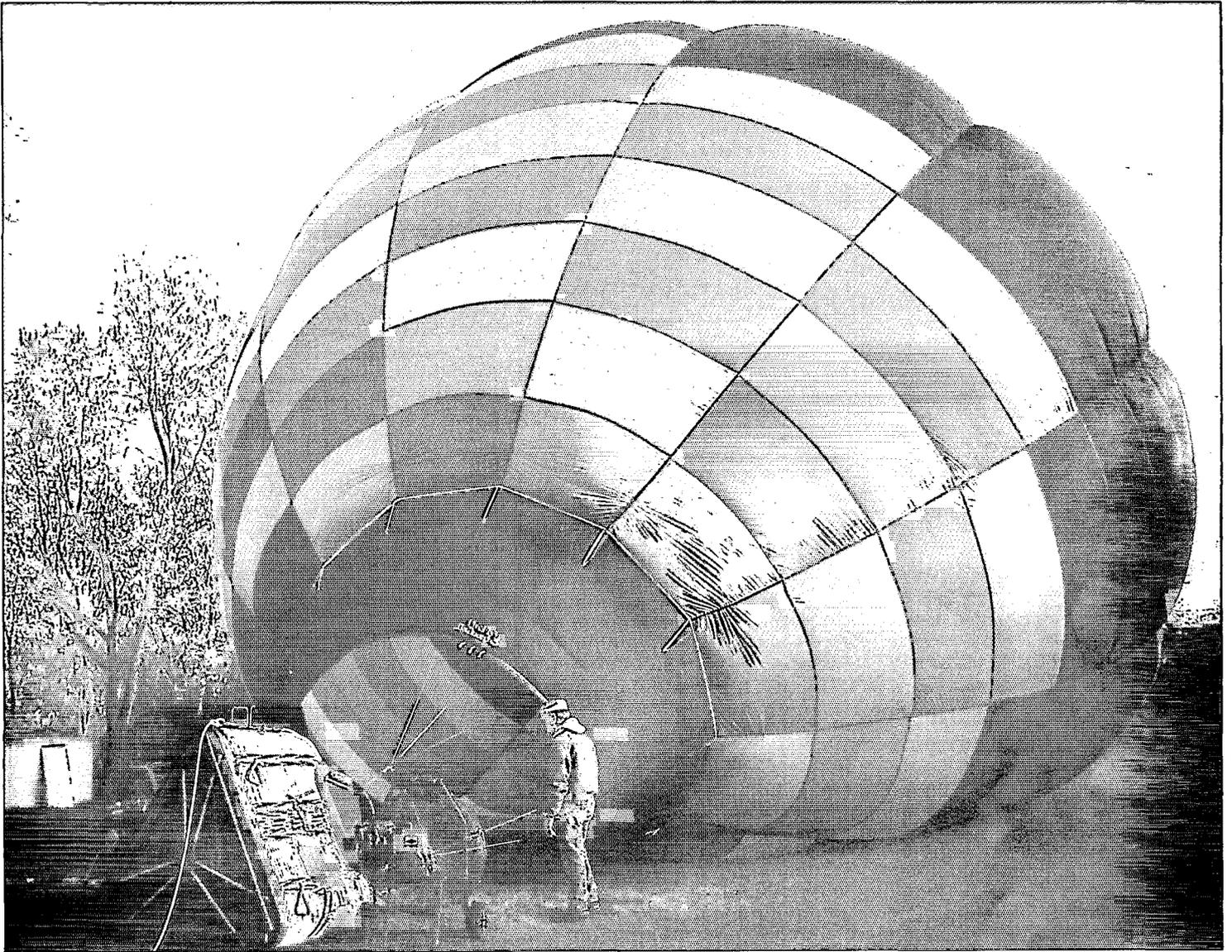
For many people, a hot air balloon

ride is a once-in-a-lifetime dream. Few get closer than the occasional sight of a cluster of the multicoloured balloons floating high above the earth in the gentle light of early morning or early evening.

Occasionally, the dream becomes a passion. "There's nothing like the exhilaration that comes from ballooning," says Ken Abentrod, who has been active in the sport for twelve years. "There is no comparison with other forms of flight. It is like floating. There is no feeling of movement, except that you see the ground pass underneath. You could put a tissue on the gondola and it wouldn't move, because you are being carried by the wind.

"There is also the feeling of adventure, because you do not know where you are going. You go with the wind.

"I'm never going to get tired of it," Abentrod continues. "I enjoy it as much



now as I did the first time.” However, the first time did not come easily. When he moved to Rochester, Abentrod met Dennis Kollin, who owned Sky Adventures. Kollin invited him to go for a ride, but Abentrod refused. He turned down perhaps a hundred more invitations before he finally went up, but “then I was hooked”—hooked on a sport that eventually became a full-time occupation. Abentrod is now general manager of Sky Adventures, Michigan’s largest ballooning outlet.

Balloons fly year-round—if weather conditions are right—and Abentrod puts in seventeen-hour days, seven days a week. In addition to planning morning and evening flights, he works with Sky Adventures’ flight instruction program—“We have experienced pilots, wily veterans who can put big balloons down on a postage stamp”—and helps operate an

FAA-certified repair station, which also modifies and upgrades balloons. In addition, Sky Adventures is the Michigan outlet for a line of balloons produced by Balloon Works of Statesville, North Carolina.

Abentrod’s company flew one-hundred-sixty-five days last year, with as many as seven balloons in the air at one time. “We fly twelve months, if people want to go. Winter is a fun time to fly because it is not much cooler in the air than it is on the ground.” The height of the season, however, is from Easter until after the colour change is completed in the fall.

Abentrod admits that there are not many like him: “On April 15, I doubt there were one hundred people in the country who wrote *balloonist* on the tax form line asking for occupation.” His pilots probably average no more than

The fan in the foreground is used to inflate the balloon. The air in the balloon is then heated to a high temperature in order to create the lift.

twenty-five percent of their income from ballooning. They are finish carpenters, managers of power equipment companies, computer designers, bakers ... "who like flying best."

Ballooning is a good sport for women because the mind is more important than physical strength. Abentrod points to Eva Richardson, doing paperwork at a nearby desk, and says, "Being 4-foot-11 and weighing ninety pounds is not a detriment in this sport." Richardson says her height is

her only problem, as she has to really stretch to reach the uprights on the gondola, to which the balloon, or envelope, is attached.

Typical balloonists range from eighteen-month-old infants to eighty-year-old senior citizens. One gentleman, who gave operators no indication he might have a health problem, commented that the ride had been so gentle it was hard to tell he had had open heart surgery only ten days earlier. A young woman dressed in loose-

fitting clothes only revealed after the ride that she was seven-and-one-half months pregnant.

Abentrod sees senior citizens who just want to do something exciting and experienced pilots who have flown every type of aircraft and now want to try the oldest form of manned flight. (*Joseph Montgolfier flew the first hot air balloon in France in 1783.*)

Many balloon rides are planned to celebrate special events or as part of surprise packages. Abentrod says he has witnessed hundreds of marriage proposals.

The Grosse Pointe War Memorial offers balloon rides through Sky Adventures on Friday evenings nearly every two weeks throughout the summer, with the alternate weeks available as weather dates. The War Memorial also makes special arrangements.

Doug Peoples of Grosse Pointe Farms confesses that ballooning had always been a recurring dream, intensified when he saw "a magnificent film in the French pavilion at Disney World's Epcot Center. The film was shot from a balloon floating over the Loire Valley, over vast vineyards, magnificent châteaux and the palace at Versailles." His dream was realized when he arranged a balloon ride as a surprise anniversary gift for his wife, Lyn. He described the experience as akin to being atop a mountain, taking in the view.

Lyn Peoples thought the trip was wonderful and wants to do it again, but she also found the ascent somewhat frightening. When the fuel ignites to heat the air in the balloon, it is very loud and hot, and "you don't feel like you're in control. You have to give complete trust to the pilot." It was "real quiet, real silent" while they were in the air, because they were floating with the wind, but they could hear the barking of dogs below. The most exciting part of the ride came in the descent, when "we floated a few feet over a lake and then rose and skimmed a cluster of trees."

Chuck and Betty Loehner, who live in the Woods, were surprised by their five children with a balloon ride to celebrate their twentieth anniversary. The children, ranging in age from nine to nineteen, went with them to the launch site north of Rochester and followed the chase vehicle to pick them up after the ride. A balloon ride had been a lifelong dream of Betty,

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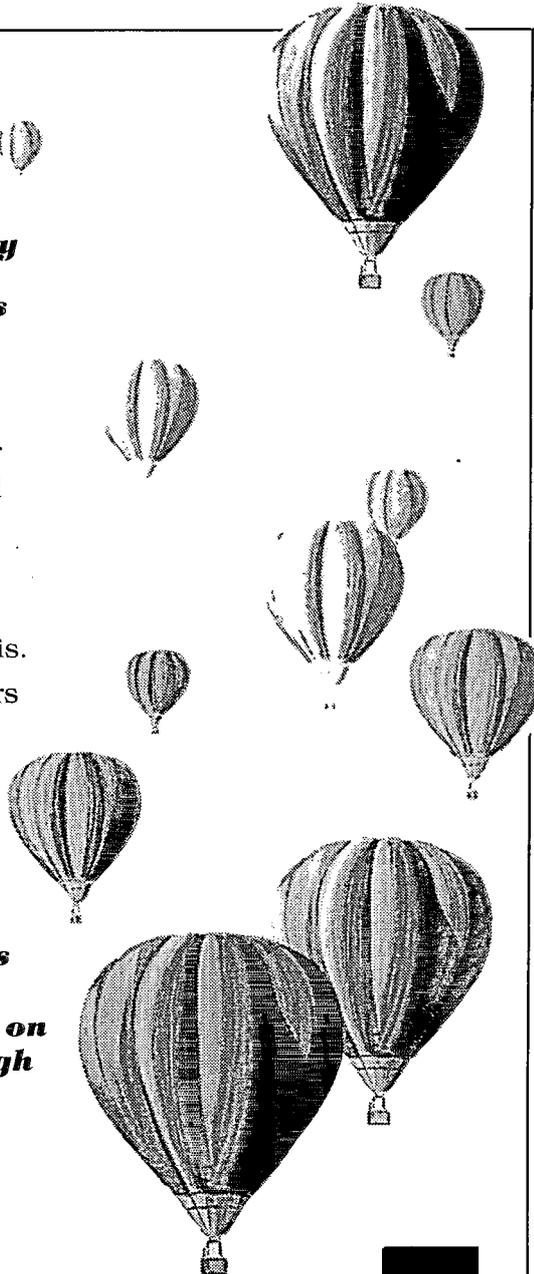
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who thought it would be an interesting experience to look down on a panorama. But the trip was more thrilling than she had anticipated: "It was like looking down from heaven."

Anticipation for the trip built through four delays because of weather, but the evening the Loehers finally went up was beautiful. The sky was filled with balloons—six from Sky Adventures and five or six from other places nearby. The Loehers' balloon went the highest, perhaps 5,000 feet. There was a definite change in the temperature—"it was quite cool"—and a number of deer were visible in forest areas. Betty was impressed by the gentleness of the ride: "There were no bumps or feeling of motion."

There are only two essential pieces of equipment for passengers—champagne and a camera. The bubbly is part of the package, but recently passengers have added a new wrinkle, bringing videotape recorders on almost every ride. The sky does not have to be clear for one to enjoy a magnificent view: "One of the best days we had, Dennis (Kollin)

went up in a high overcast and could see freighters on Lake Erie on one side and planes taking off from Willow Run Airport on the other—all from a balloon over Rochester," reports Abentrod.

The ride itself is an hour long, but the experience lasts for about three hours. The adventure begins upon arrival, when the pilot shows the passengers the gondola and explains its features. The gondola, or basket, is made of rattan and wicker for resiliency, and is shaped like a triangle. The triangular shape is preferable to the more common rectangular shape because it has better balance in landing and is less likely to tip as it hits the ground. The gondola is equipped with an altimeter, a vertical speed indicator, an envelope temperature indicator, a fuel pressure gauge, and a fuel tank level indicator for each tank. The larger balloons can accommodate six passengers in addition to the pilot. The smaller ones carry two or three passengers with the pilot.

The pilot pulls the envelope, or inflatable balloon, from a bag and gives passengers a chance to see the colorful design and touch the light cloth. Abentrod prefers polyester fabric, because it is stronger than nylon and carries a higher interior temperature, which means "we can fly on days when nylon balloons can't."

The balloon is powered by three-to-six tanks of liquid propane, which fuel a 9,500-horsepower engine, or burner. This, in turn, emits twenty-one million BTUs of heat to create the much higher temperatures in the envelope needed to create the lift.

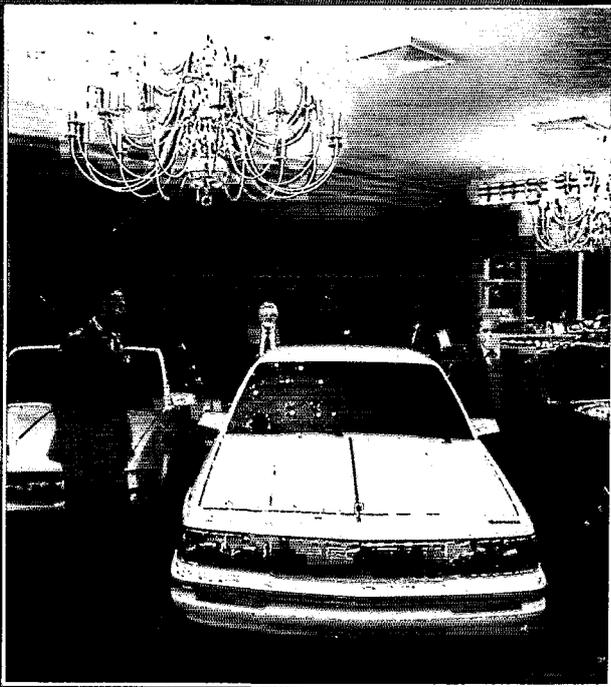
Fully inflated, the balloon is between sixty-five and seventy feet tall, with a fifty-foot diameter. The envelope is constructed with a parachute-like valve which fits securely in the top. The pilot can pull the parachute into the envelope to release hot air instantly and initiate or control his descent. Nature controls the path the flight takes. But flights are restricted to areas north of Metropolitan Detroit to avoid protected air corridors for Metropolitan Airport.

Finding a place to land can be something of a problem. Because pilots never know exactly where the wind will take them, there can be no predetermined landing spot. Essentially, the ride ends wherever the balloon is at the end of an hour. By law, balloons can land anywhere, but some property owners are much happier to see them than are others. Because Sky Adventures has been in business so long, pilots know the area well and carry maps showing prohibited areas, such as newly planted orchards where small trees cannot be distinguished from the air. Abentrod wants to keep people happy.

The Loehers experienced some of the unpredictability of landing as their balloon ride came to an end. After flying over Stoney Creek Park and its surrounding fields and forests, the trip was coming to an end near 31 Mile Road in Romeo. As the balloon began its descent, the chase vehicle checked with the farmer for permission to land; however, the farmer refused, and the balloon had to go back up. The craft finally landed on another farm in a field of deep, wild grass. That eighty-five-year-old farmer was delighted to have the balloon land. He rushed out to the field in his pickup truck to participate in the landing and help pack up the balloon.

Rides are restricted to the early morning or early evening because of thermal conditions that make flying difficult in the middle of the day. Even though FAA rules require

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that balloons be out of the sky before sunset, passengers often prefer evening flights. But morning flights are often better: "You know when you get up whether you are going that day or not," said Abentrod. "For evening rides, you wait all day, checking conditions, to decide whether you can go or not."

Weather can be a problem. Winds have to be light and variable, averaging two or three knots, and not more than ten. Sky Adventures was able to fly only four times over a period of three weeks in April, and last year suffered through one stretch of twenty-six straight days of rain.

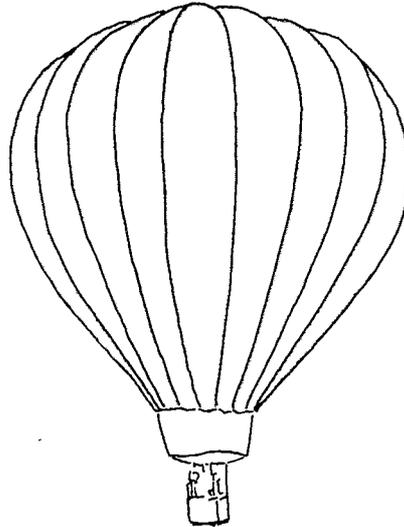
While passengers talk afterwards about how smooth the ride was, many have fears beforehand. The Loehers' children had been concerned that their father might not want to go. And he did have some trepidation about the trip, joking about the need to increase his insurance before taking off. He need not have worried, however. Safety is of prime importance to balloonists; in fact, far more people are killed on bicycles than in hot air balloons. "Nine out of ten landings are like a feather hitting the ground"; sometimes, however, "the gondola can lay over and drag a short distance. To say it is like falling off a bike would be a worst-case scenario," says Abentrod.

Scheduling trips can be a hassle. Mid-week trips, such as Tuesday mornings, can often be scheduled with a few days' notice, but Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings must often be booked weeks in advance. Sky Adventures' seven balloons can accommodate a maximum of only twenty-four passengers, and by April prime times for September and October are already well booked. The problem is further complicated when it is pouring rain and a group scheduled to take off wants another Saturday which has already been booked.

The trips are not inexpensive. Sky Adventures charges \$135 per person, with some reduction for additional people, depending on the size of the group.

But, then, it is an expensive operation. A new balloon with gondola, ready to fly, costs \$15,000 to \$20,000, although some can run as high as \$70,000. That doesn't include transportation required to move the balloon and passengers from the landing area back to the launch site, or the

fan required to inflate the balloon. And there is the additional cost of thousands of gallons of propane to run a large operation, as well as maintenance and upkeep costs for seven bal-



loons. Pilots aren't cheap, and insurance costs are phenomenal.

Many recreational balloonists provide a flight service to augment their income and defray the costs of

the sport, but some say that many small balloon operations may fold under the weight of skyrocketing insurance costs.

"I would love to see the sport become larger," says Abentrod, but costs may prevent that from happening. Future growth may come through active corporate involvement. The advertising and promotional value for a corporate logo on the side of a balloon is tremendous. In addition to the name recognition that comes with visibility, corporations use hot air balloons to keep good customers and employees happy.

Maybe that is the key. Balloonists and their passengers are happy people. As Abentrod puts it, "It's like playing Santa Claus when we see the smiles on people's faces...and share in a hearty champagne toast." ◇

Robert Button, journalism teacher and newspaper advisor at Grosse Pointe South High School, sees writing as a way to deal with the reality of the world and to give flight to the fantasy of dreams.

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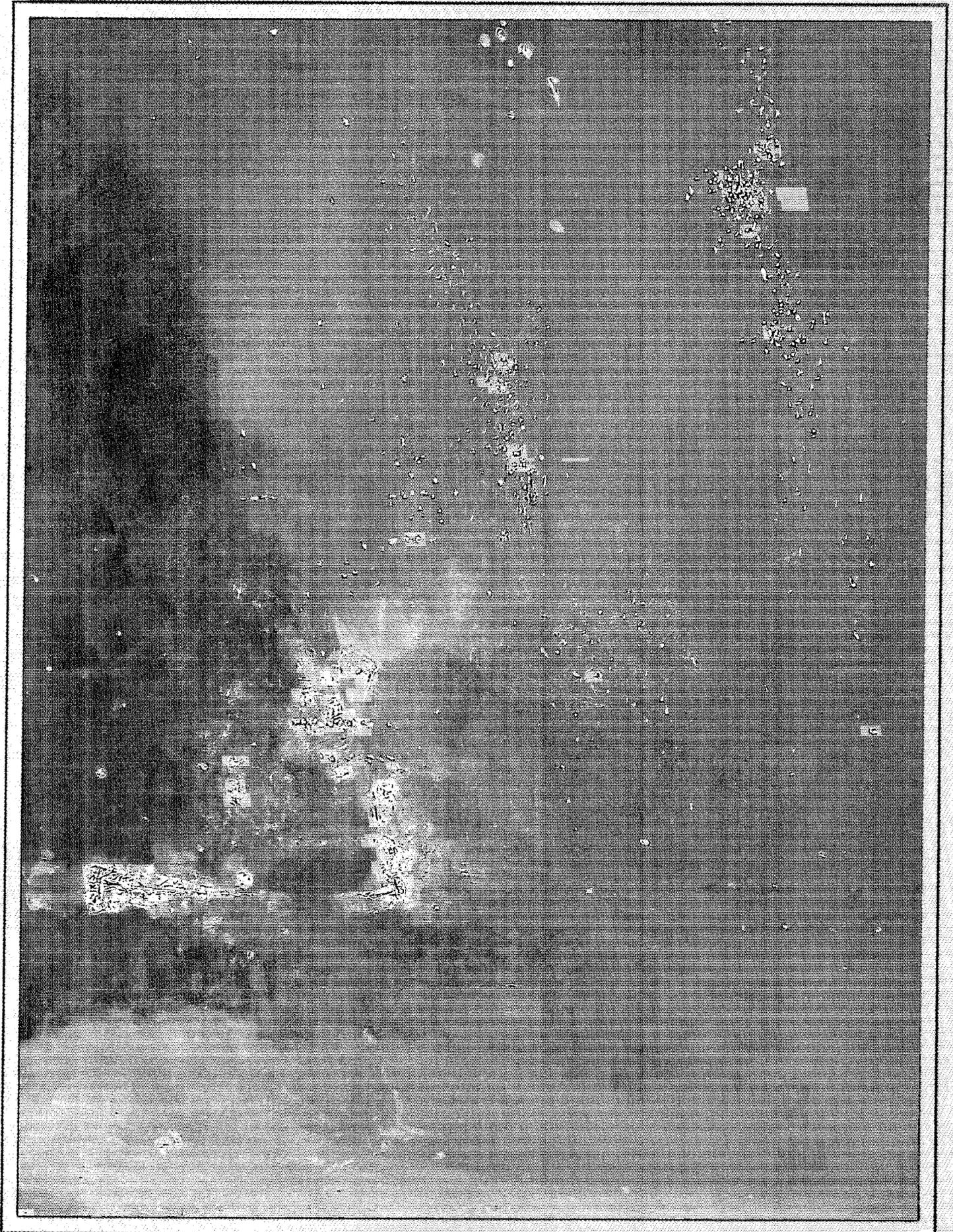
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Starry, Starry Nights

The astonishing spectacle of our universe is visible from your own backyard.

by DAVID BATCH

When was the last time you saw the night sky—not just glanced up, but really looked at it? If you are like most people, it has probably been some time. Modern lifestyles discourage stargazing. Breakneck schedules do not allow an opportunity to just sit and watch stars. Furthermore, our neighborhoods are often poor places to view the sky. Backyards are not as friendly to stars as they once were, bathed, as they frequently are, in torrents of artificial lighting. Stars are shy. They are easily frightened off by stray streetlights.

Knowing stars can be a rewarding, pleasurable, even therapeutic experience. Gazing at stars has inspired great works of art, literature, and music. It can stir similar emotions in you, if given the chance. The breathtaking aesthetics of a truly dark sky ablaze with stars cannot help but entrance even the most disinterested observer. With the addition of some knowledge about what is being seen, a change of perspective takes place. You can be transported above the day-to-day skirmishes and begin to view yourself as part of a much larger tapestry, as a living being on a small planet in a vast universe. This perspective, if properly assumed, can add much to the quality of life through the values, attitudes, and decisions it encourages.

If you would like to partake of the pleasures of stargazing, there is no better time than now. The weather is warm and as clear as anytime in Michigan. With vacations ahead, dark sky locations may also be close at hand.

Getting started is simple. No equipment is needed other than your eyes and curiosity. At first don't worry about finding a dark sky. The backyard is fine; just try to avoid direct streetlamp or houselight illumination.

Rule number one for stargazing is comfort. Drag out the lounge chair and a blanket or sleeping bag, lie back and look up. Meander around the sky, stopping to look more carefully at places that attract your attention. If you have a pair of binoculars—no special type is need—use them to enhance the view.

Pick out a bright star fairly low in the sky. Watch the changing colours as the air causes it to twinkle and pulsate. You are not too old, incidentally, to make a wish.

After a time you may want to associate names with what you see. A star map is the answer. The accompanying map represents the sky from this area around midnight in mid-June, shifting to about 10 P.M. by mid-July. Don't be too concerned about an exact time. The map will be reasonably helpful anytime from dusk to midnight.

To orient the map, notice the center corresponds to the overhead point in the sky, and the outside edge to the horizon. The map is easiest to use if you pick one direction to start, for example, west. Face west outdoors, hold the map in front of you, rotate the map until the "west" label is at the bottom. What appears in front of you in the sky as you scan from horizon to overhead is charted on the lower portion of the map. To see if you have the idea, locate the constellation low in the west, slightly to the north. Did you find Leo? Good. If you don't visualize a picture of a lion right off, that is probably a healthy sign. But you should get a rough feeling for the pattern from the map, then look for it in the sky. As you explore other directions of the sky, simply continue rotating the map to correspond to the direction you are facing.

One word of caution about constellation patterns. Most of the major constellations are named for characters from Greek mythology. In some cases there is a passing resemblance to the namesake, in most cases not. Think of the patterns as the ancient Greeks did, as memory aids. If the connecting lines are not helpful, feel free to redraw them to suit your own tastes and fantasies.

High in the northwest is a trusty friend, the Big Dipper. Notice how various parts of it can point you to other prominent stars and constellations. High in the east are three bright stars in three separate constellations, collectively known as the Summer Triangle.

Moving to the south, the serpentine curve of Scorpius can be traced, if the sky is dark. With some practice you may be able to visualize this creature, recognized by a variety of cultures. The Greeks, Egyptians, and Babylonians all placed a scorpion among these stars. Long ago the constellation extended as far as the two stars of Libra, drawn on the map. The translation of the ancient Arabic names for these stars bears witness to this fact. They are the "northern claw" and "southern claw." Incidentally, the spelling of "Scorpius" is correct. "Scorpio" is the sign of the zodiac used by astrologers, something quite different from the star pattern.

If the scorpion does not appeal to you, how about the "Azure Dragon," the Chinese designation for this part of the sky. Or can you see the Polynesians' "Fishhook of Maui"?

Planets occasionally add to the celestial landscape. They move through the constellations with their own rhythms and therefore do not repeat on a yearly schedule as stars do. This summer the planet Saturn awaits discovery near Antares, the scorpion's heart. Saturn is the brighter

of the two objects and not as red as Antares. Can you verify the adage that stars twinkle and planets do not? Saturn, incidentally, makes an incomparable object for small telescopes. Even high-powered binoculars can reveal the rings, if tripod-mounted.

The constellation shapes are exceedingly old. Those visible now have remained essentially unchanged during recorded history. Stars move through space, but the distances are so vast that the apparent motion we can detect is inconsequential in changing the perceived patterns. When you pick out a star group, you are sharing an experience with countless individuals down through the ages who gazed into the night and identified the same stars. The difference is the background knowledge each person uses to interpret what is seen. To help with your interpretation, let's find out what modern astronomy has to say about the scene.

We perceive celestial objects by the light they send towards us. This light takes time to reach us. The speed of light is so rapid that it can be ignored in everyday events. We turn on a light bulb; the light travels from the bulb to our eye instantaneously, as far as we can detect. But when cosmic distances are considered, the travel time of light is substantial. For instance, as you gaze at Saturn tonight, the light entering your eye has been travelling seventy-two minutes to get to you. That's considerably longer than an I-94 commute during rush hour.

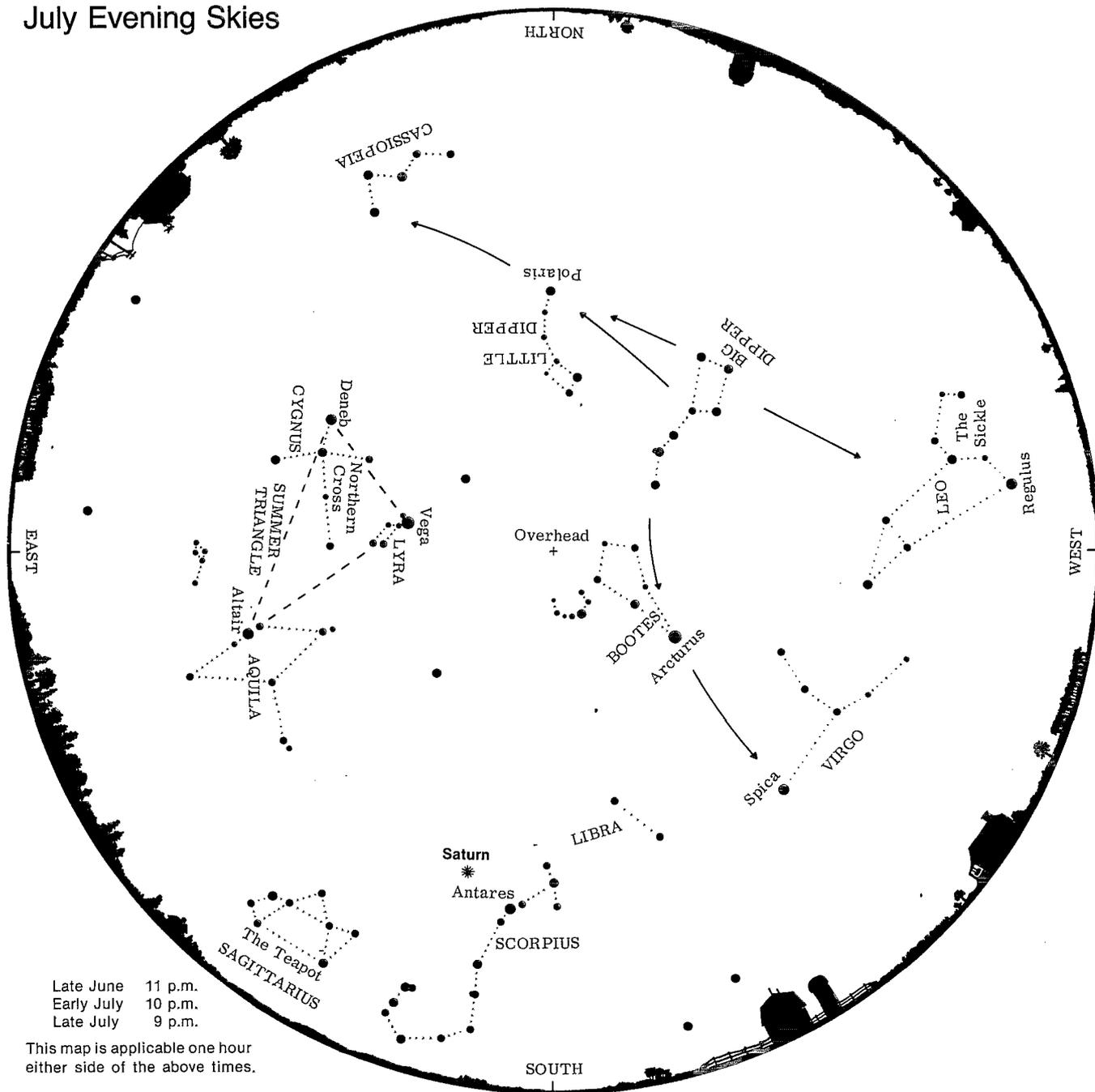
In a sense you are looking backwards in time when you watch Saturn. You see it the way it was seventy-two minutes earlier. Saturn is the nearest object shown on our map. Vega, the brightest star in the Summer Triangle and the highest star in the east, is farther. Its brilliant blue-white light travels twenty-seven years to reach us. Astronomers call this distance, straightforwardly, twenty-seven light years. How do we know it is still there if what we see now occurred almost three decades ago? The answer is, we don't. To find out what is happening with Vega tonight, we must glance its way again in 2014.

Vega is still relatively nearby. Deneb, Summer Triangle companion to Vega, is significantly farther away. The light now arriving from Deneb left the star about the time of the fall of the Roman Empire. It is 1,600 light years distant. As we look up, then, we also look back in time.

All of the stars visible to the eye belong to the Milky Way galaxy, an enormous spiral of stars. We, too, reside in the Milky Way. The sun, the Earth and other planets are embedded in this spiral, not in its center, but out towards an edge, in the galactic backwaters, so to speak. From the outside our galaxy appears round and flat, with a bulge in the center. A student once described the shape as two fried eggs placed back-to-back—a bit crude, but graphic. The distance across the spiral is 100,000 light years. The thickness at our location is about 6,000 light years.

Peering into the galaxy from our vantage point, the most prominent objects we see are the nearby ones: the moon, sun, planets. Looking a bit farther we find the stars, the ones that make up the constellation figures. As we gaze still farther, the stars no longer appear as individual points of light because of their great distances, but rather as a fuzzy, unfocused cloud. If the stars were evenly distributed throughout space, this "star cloud" would be uniform over the entire sky. Instead, the haze tapers to a narrow band, the smear of light we recognize as the Milky Way. The thin

July Evening Skies



appearance of the cloud provides information about the shape of our galaxy: the configuration of stars on a galactic scale is flat.

Humans have not always had such a clear-cut perception of the Milky Way. Before telescopes became available, the Milky Way's composition was unknown. The Babylonians referred to the diffuse ribbon of light as the seam where the two halves of the sky were fastened together. The ancient Chinese saw it as the celestial river, as did other cultures. Bushmen of Africa considered it a band of ashes in which the coals were still glowing, to be used by those travellers overtaken by darkness to find their way home. Many native American groups spoke of it as the ghost pathway of departed warriors. The bright stars seen against the Milky Way were the campfires of the weary spirits who had stopped to rest for the night.

The Milky Way is an exquisite sight from a dark location. Exploring the subtleties of its structure with unaided eye and binoculars can occupy a significant portion of the night. The location of the Milky Way is not outlined on our star map. If the sky is dark enough, a map is not needed; if too bright, a map won't help.

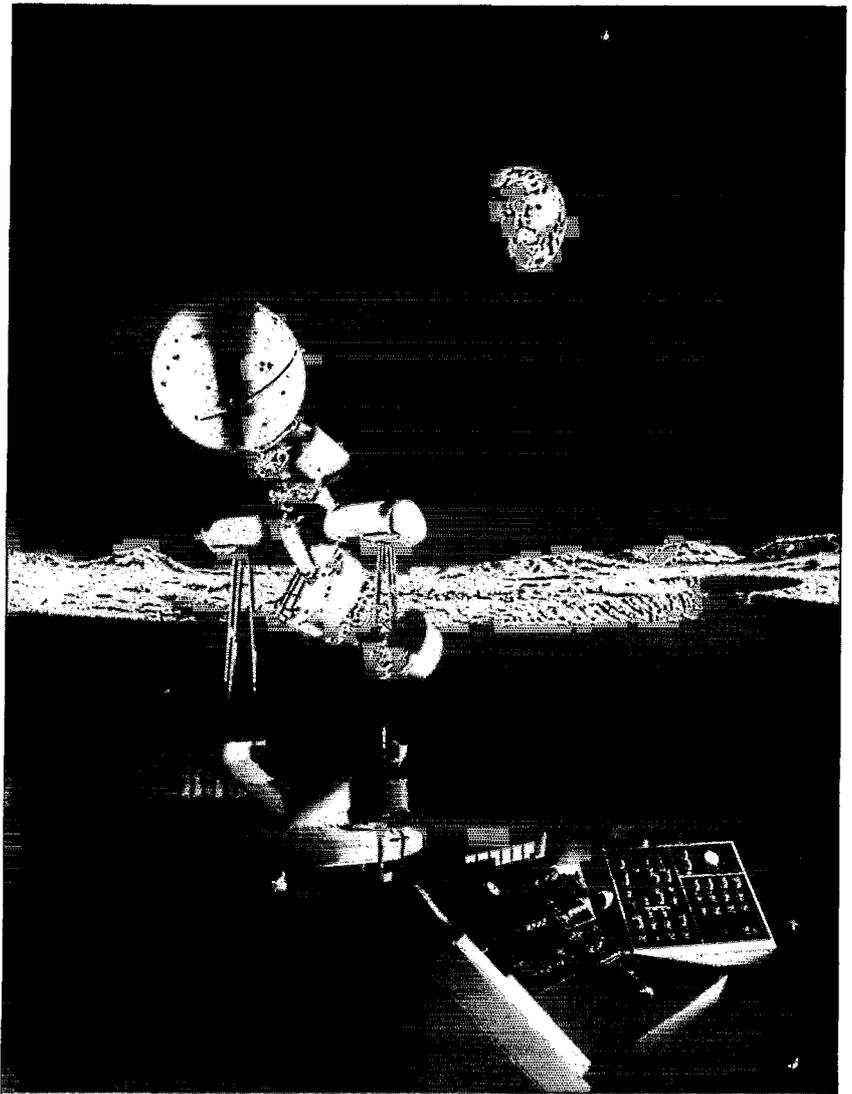
In the evening this time of year, the Milky Way cuts across the north horizon near Cassiopeia, passes through the Summer Triangle, and disappears in the south as it weaves between Sagittarius and Scorpius. Scanning across the Milky Way reveals a fairly uniform width. In the direction of Sagittarius the nucleus lies hidden, about 30,000 light years away. All of the stars, dust, and gas between here and there obscure its presence. The density of material also protects us from the enormous amounts of radiation emanating from the core. Exactly what occupies the Milky

Cranbrook Planetarium offers shows for stargazers of all ages. This summer, "Death of the Dinosaurs" examines star-related events that may have been responsible for the dinosaurs' extinction.

Way's center is not known. Some astronomers suggest a colossal black hole lurks there, gobbling up matter and spitting out energy. Whatever form, clearly it is most unfriendly to life. We could not survive the radiation for even a few seconds.

The Milky Way is one of perhaps a billion galaxies in the visible universe. If it were the only one, we would not know much about its appearance from the outside, trapped as we are inside. By comparing the features we can see with similar features in other galaxies, a clearer picture of the Milky Way emerges. In all respects our galaxy seems undistinguished, one among many.

Astronomers have known since the early part of this century that the universe is expanding. Their instruments reveal the galaxies rushing headlong into space. This cosmic inflation began fifteen to twenty billion years ago, when all the matter in the universe occupied an exceedingly small space. Something, somehow, caused a stupendous fireball that sent energy and matter hurtling outwards, enlarging space as it went. This scientific genesis has come to be known, rather playfully, as the Big Bang. Now, billions of years after the fact, astronomers are attempting to reconstruct the event by sifting through the modicum of evidence available to them. The task is difficult, to be sure, but intellectually fascinating. In the process, theories of matter and energy are being reformulated. Someday this experimental work may turn up something practical, like a new



Stars in Your Eyes

For stargazers who are ready to leave their backyards in search of bigger and better stars, the Cranbrook Institute of Science is the next logical stop. The Institute houses both an observatory and planetarium, which offer demonstrations and shows to the public on a regular basis.

Stargazing through the observatory's Lanphier shutter takes place every Saturday evening from 8 to 10 P.M.

The planetarium offers a variety of shows on different subjects. From June 13 to September 6, 1987, the presentation is "Death of the Dinosaurs," which coincides with the Institute's new exhibit, "Dinosaurs! Dinosaurs!" The twenty-five-minute show examines a number of cataclysmic events that may have affected the earth's climate so dramatically that dinosaurs became extinct.

Participants will be able to observe asteroid impacts, star explosions, lunar volcanoes, and the "death star," a second, cold star besides the sun, which influences our climate.

The Institute's hours are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Monday through Friday; 7 to 10 P.M., Friday evening; 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., Saturday; and noon to 6 P.M., Sunday. Admission is \$4 for adults, \$3 for senior citizens, and \$2 for children three through seventeen. Admission to the planetarium is an additional 50 cents.

The Cranbrook Institute of Science is located at 500 Lone Pine Road, Bloomfield Hills. For further information, call 645-3230.

energy source. One of the nice aspects of insatiable scientific curiosity is that from time to time amazingly useful information turns up.

If astronomers are puzzled by where the universe has been, they are equally baffled by where it is going. Will it continue expanding outwards forever, cooling, dying, or will it slow its growth, stop, and reverse the process, collapsing into the Big Crunch? The answer hinges on the amount of matter in the universe. Totalling up all the luminous, visible material accounts for only about one percent of the mass necessary to halt the expansion and start a contraction. But recent evidence hints at large quantities of "dark" matter, invisible by normal means. Is there enough of this dark matter to cause the collapse? No one knows.

The key to answering this and many other astronomical questions is improved ability to collect and examine the radiation that falls from space. Galileo vastly changed the concept of the universe by turning the telescope, a classic radiation collector, to the heavens. No longer were humans limited to their own senses. Since Galileo's time, improvements in instrumentation have allowed astronomers to sample a growing variety and complexity of radiation. Today modern astronomers painstakingly decipher raw data provided by infrared, ultraviolet, radio waves, X-rays, gamma rays. On the horizon are new devices that promise to dramatically expand our view once more.

Foremost in astronomers' plans is the Hubble Space Telescope, a large collector that was to have been launched into Earth orbit last year. Sadly it sits in a warehouse waiting an uncertain launch date, one of the many repercussions of the Challenger disaster.

Design specifications suggest that the space telescope, placed above the obfuscating atmosphere of Earth, will be able to observe seven times farther than currently possible and record objects fifty times fainter. The potential has astronomers wringing their hands in nervous anticipation. What discoveries lie waiting we can only guess. Surprises are certain.

One intriguing result anticipated from the space telescope studies is the unequivocal detection of planetary systems beyond our own. Generally accepted theory indicates that planets should be common by-products of star formation. Evidence to date tantalizes but does not satisfy. Hints of other solar systems are all we have.

If that one hypothesis proves correct, think of the ramifications to our concept of the universe. Instead of being isolated entities, planets by the millions, perhaps billions, may exist throughout our galaxy alone. The sheer numbers suggest other habitable worlds. How many might shelter life?

The universe as understood today is an astonishing spectacle. Each clear night it awaits your inspection. You need not be a devotee to enjoy the show anymore than you need to have a music degree to relish a concert. All you must do is journey into the cool night air and cast your eyes and mind upwards. ◇

David Batch is director of the Abrams Planetarium at Michigan State University.

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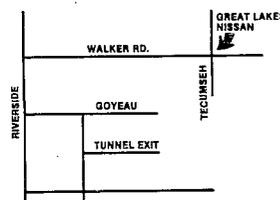
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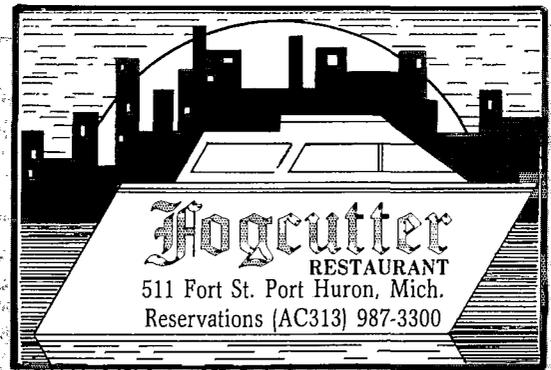
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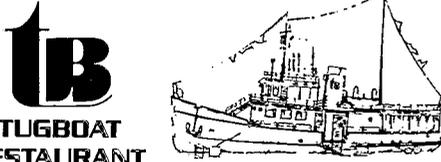


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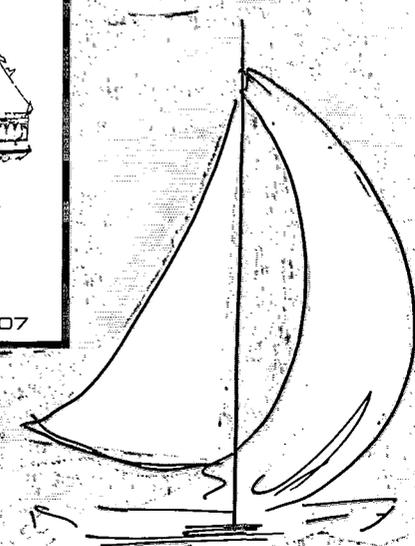
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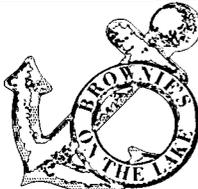


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STRENGTH OF DIVERSITY

continued from page 62

Potawatomi. They may live on reservations (there are several) or in cities. Detroit's Cass Corridor is center to an estimated 5,000 of the 40,038 Indians whom the 1980 Census recorded as living in Michigan.

Another migration began during World War II, when Michigan factories shifted from producing cars and trucks to making war materiel. Detroit became known as "the arsenal of democracy." Because the young men were away fighting the war, companies hired women in ever-increasing numbers and sent recruiters into Kentucky, Tennessee, and points south. People poured out of the hills and off hard-scrabble farms, poor blacks and poorer Appalachian whites, some of whose ancestors had come as slaves and bond-servants among the earliest pioneers. Folks came who had never worn shoes or known indoor plumbing. Passenger trains were busy transporting troops, so manufacturers brought workers north in buses and boxcars, and they came eagerly, for patriotism and paying jobs.

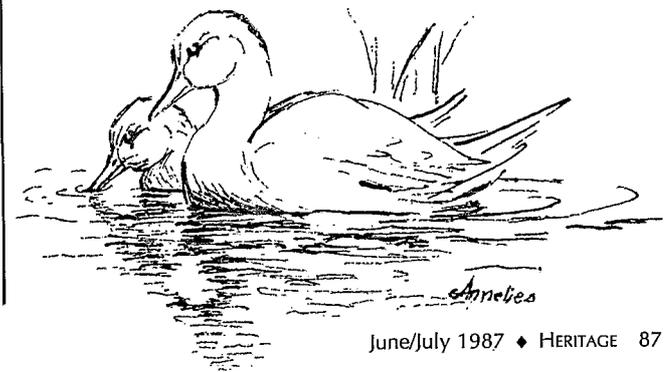
World War II may prove a watershed marking a third wave of immigration. Authorities estimate that, since then, more than 500,000 women of foreign extraction have entered the United States as wives of Americans. More than one-third are Asian. Strife-torn parts of the world continue to send streams of refugees, and Michigan gets its share. As turn-of-the-century Armenians fled the genocidal Turks, so several Indo-Chinese groups seek shelter from rampaging armies. The boat people keep coming. Latinos, whether political or economic refugees, want asylum. Syria, Lebanon, Iran, and Iraq all contribute to our Arabic-speaking population.

Culturally, we Americans have a split personality. Partly because we have denied our ethnicity and the cultural differences that go with it, we sometimes fail to understand ourselves and each other—why we do what we do, and how we do it. Neighbours do not always share the same values. We do not understand why we get on each other's nerves. Perhaps that is why we need to know literally where we are coming from. We need to acknowledge our ethnic heritage in order to enjoy and make the best of it.

Back to that opening question; how many ethnic groups does it take to make up the state of Michigan?

Answer: all of us. It helps keep life interesting. ♦

Part German, Russian, and Lithuanian, Andee Seeger suspects some of her ancestors of international hanky-panky.



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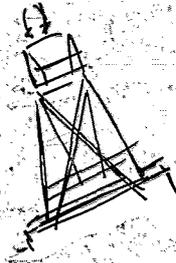
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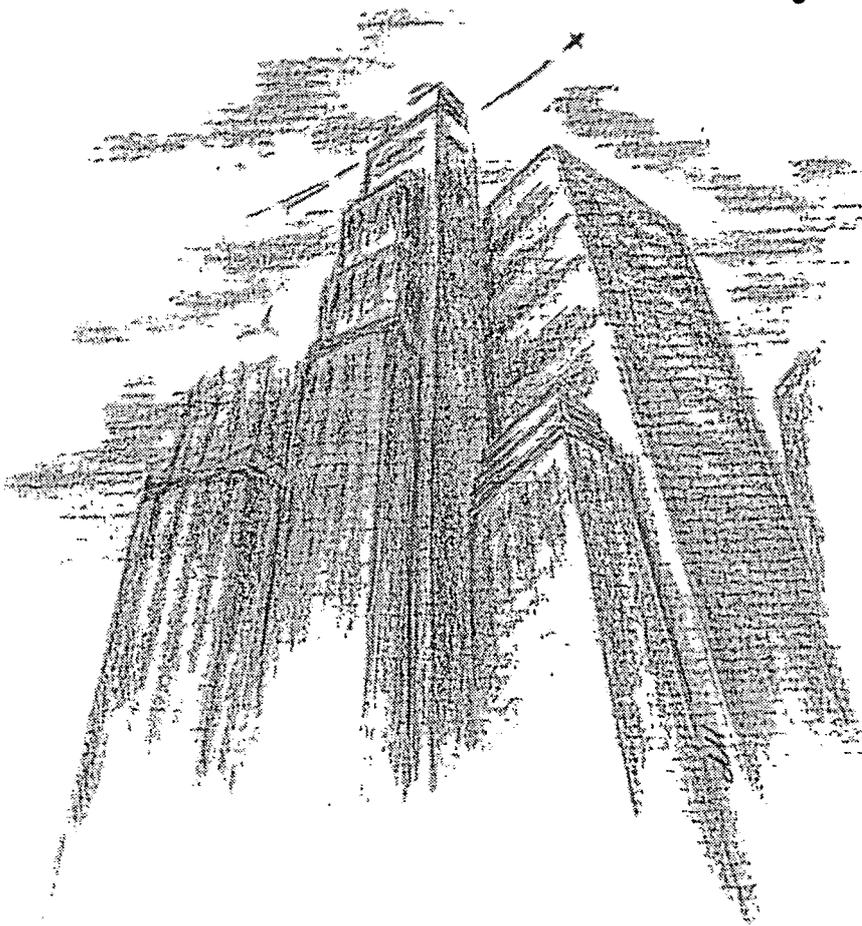
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Flying High



by EILEEN FIGURE SANDLIN

One look around Detroit's City Airport is enough to convince anyone that corporate flight has really taken off.

Nestled in between the commuter lines and freight carriers at the vintage airport are scores of small, private planes. Often they're owned by the attaché-toting businessmen and women who pull up to the hangars, ready to embark on their own personal versions of manifest destiny. Or they're owned by small companies with innovative, energetic executives who need to dispatch the day's business as expediently as possible. Clearly then, corporate aircraft are no longer just the tools of today's giant, multinational corporations.

"Travelling in the corporate jet gets our executives and myself to a location faster than any other normal way," says Ken Meade, chairman of the board of The Meade Group, a holding company that owns auto dealerships and land development companies. "It gives you the flexibility to do many things in a day."

Meade frequently hits the road, so to speak, with Ray Mundt, chief pilot of the Meade airplane division, visiting three or four locations in a single day. The Meade Group's Lear jet, which is one of the fastest corporate jets available today, seats six and was selected for both its speed and size.

"We chose that particular jet because we can get into so many airports the commercial airlines can't," Mundt says. "We can get closer to the business meeting or point that we need to be at, and we limit our ground time when we're there."

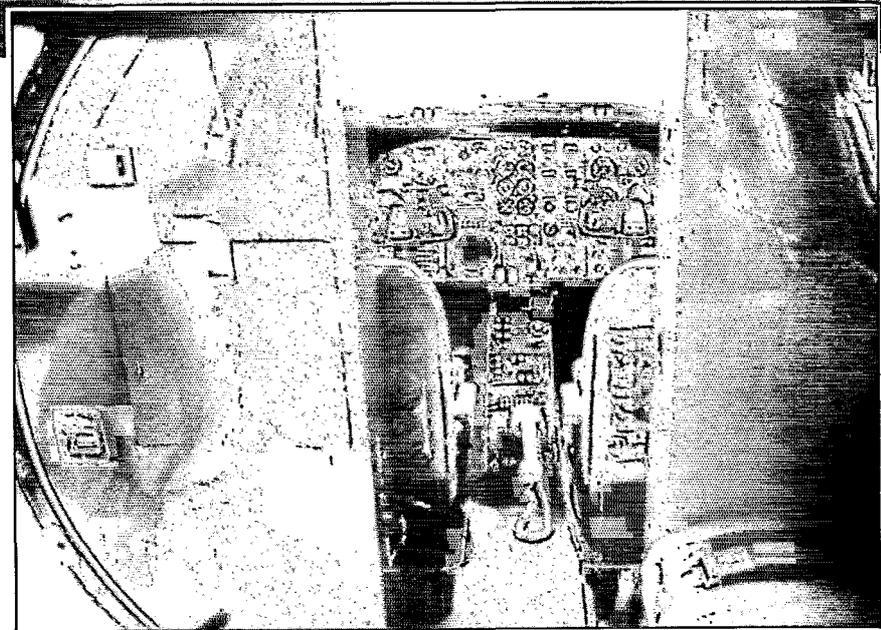
Eliminating ground and waiting time were significant factors in Meade's decision to purchase the plane. In the same amount of time it takes him to drive

More and more corporate executives appreciate the freedom of private flight.



Pilot Ray Mundt with The Meade Group's Lear jet, one of the fastest corporate jets available today. Meetings are often conducted on board.

PHOTO BY ELIZABETH CARPENTER



from his Grosse Pointe Farms home to Metropolitan Airport, park, clear the security checkpoints, and wait for his flight, Meade can fly directly to his Colorado Springs operation and have a meeting in full swing. In addition, he can conduct meetings while airborne, something that is next to impossible on a commercial airliner, even in the first-class section.

"I never miss a connection," Meade adds. "I'm never late. And my bags are never lost. That takes a lot of grief and aggravation out of travel."

"Our regular use of charters also made me decide to purchase the jet. The chartering got to a point where the economics were there to justify ownership. As the corporation grew, we needed to be places faster, and the

charter costs were crazy."

Ned Lambrecht, executive vice-president of Lambrecht Company, also chartered flights before purchasing his first plane about twelve years ago. He flies his Cessna 340, a twin-engine, turbocharged, pressurized piston plane, for business trips to places such as Grand Rapids, logging about two hundred hours per year. Hangared at City Airport, the six-passenger plane has become a valuable tool in his business.

"Have you ever tried to go to both

Akron and Columbus, Ohio, in a day?" he asks rhetorically. "For trips within a four-hundred-mile radius of Detroit, commercial flying is like the story of the tortoise and the hare. You spend a lot of time driving to Metro, buying your ticket, and waiting for your flight. With my plane, I leave when I want to and go to small towns that are not serviced by the commercial companies."

Another corporation bullish on corporate aircraft is Domino's Pizza. With headquarters in Ann Arbor, the

company uses multiple aircraft for a variety of purposes.

"Domino's is becoming more and more a travelling company as we become international," says Valeria Russell, director of travel and convention services at Domino's Farms. "We have our own fleet because the aircraft allow our executives to spend their time far more efficiently."

Two of Domino's aircraft, which are boldly painted in corporate red, white and blue, are hangared at Willow Run Airport. With the luxurious eight-passenger Hawker jet, which has reclining bucket seats, full food service and a meeting area, the fourteen-passenger Twin Otter, and the Sikorsky 76 jet helicopter, the fleet racks up an impressive 120,000 passenger miles every four weeks. As a result,

the company employs its own maintenance staff at Willow Run, as well as eight pilots on the corporate staff.

The Sikorsky 76, which can carry eight passengers snugly and touches down on its own helipad at world headquarters, is used primarily by company founder and president Tom Monaghan for trips to board meetings and Detroit Tigers games. The Twin Otter is used when short takeoffs and landings are necessary, and it is frequently flown to Drummond Island on manager-incentive trips. The Hawker is primarily for long-range, cross-country use.

"Even if we were located right next to Metro, we'd have a corporate plane," Russell says. "The delays that normally happen in commercial flight, as well as the limited schedules availa-

ble, make ownership feasible and favourable."

As the world becomes smaller and more executives fly on business, more private individuals are also investing in airplanes.

"At this stage of my life, it's difficult to imagine being without a plane," says Mort Crim, WDIV-TV anchorman and owner of a six-passenger, twin-engine Piper Seneca.

Small wonder. Crim frequently flies to speaking engagements on the weekends and often covers distant stories during a regular working day. Piloting his own private plane saves him a considerable amount of time and allows him to return from an assignment in plenty of time for his daily 5:30 P.M. newscast.

Crim also uses his plane to check on personal business interests around the country, including a pizza business in Knoxville, Tennessee, and real estate in Findlay, Ohio. He frequently makes speaking appearances and often serves as a substitute host on a Washington, D.C. talk show. Because he is often engaged at the last minute, he usually makes his hotel and car rental reservations while in flight.

"With private ownership, you can also make spontaneous flight decisions," Crim adds. "For instance, if you were bound for National Airport and found out it was stacked up, you could divert to Dulles."

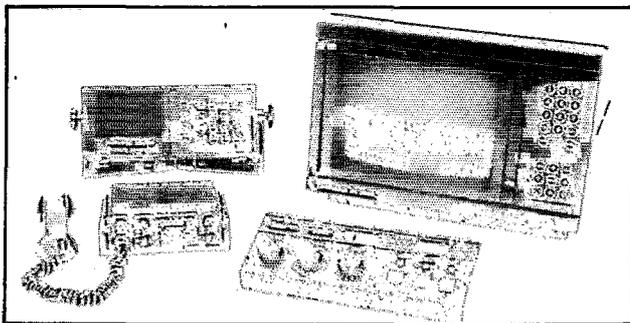
Crim began flying as a teenager and purchased his first plane for the princely sum of \$425. Since buying that simple plane, which was started by hand and had a compass, altimeter and air-speed indicator, Crim has accumulated 3,000 hours of flight time. He also owns a flight simulator which sits on a special table in a corner of his Grosse Pointe home. He purchased the Pacer Mark II as a business investment, both to keep up his certification and to train some of the pilots he has hired to fly his plane in his absence.

"I fly every week, so I don't have to worry about meeting the legal requirement of two to three hours of flight time weekly," Crim says. "The simulator is commonly used by corporations and flight schools because it's cheaper than burning gasoline."

The \$7,000 simulator is computerized and resembles the instrument panel of an airplane. A software package provides simulated flight instructions and sound effects, such as

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Sonny Eliot's Cessna Centurion 210 displays his weatherman insignia prominently on the tail. Eliot and his wife, Annette, have been small-plane enthusiasts for years.

PHOTO BY ELIZABETH CARPENTER

engine noise. Because it responds as though the person at the throttle is actually flying, the simulator is a legal way to practice instrument flights and approaches required for certification.

Crim firmly believes that owning an aircraft beats commercial travel all around.

"You can usually get door-to-door in a two-engine prop plane faster than a commercial jet," he says. "The time savings and enormous flexibility make the extra cost of running the beast worthwhile."

Detroit's favourite weatherman, Sonny Eliot, agrees completely.

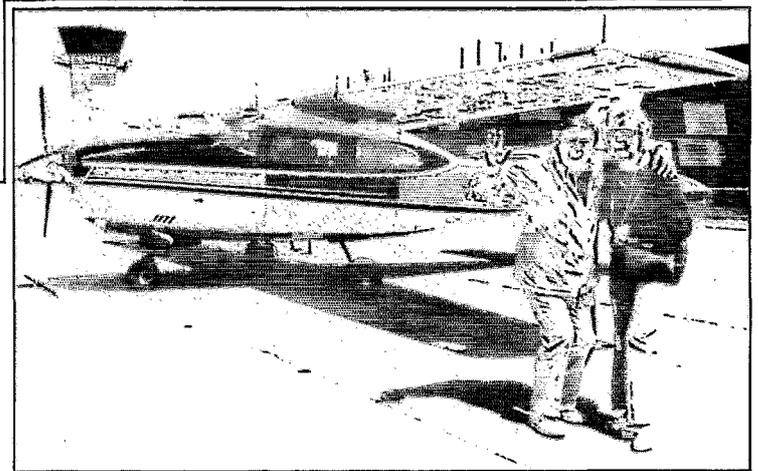
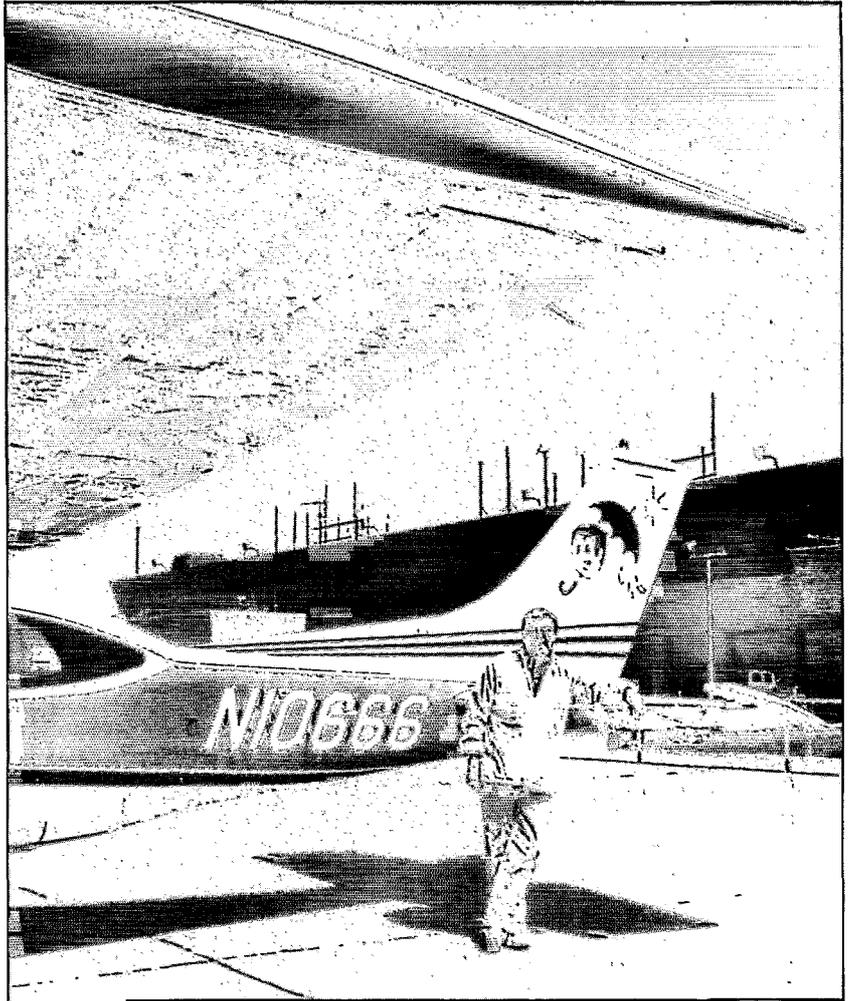
"It's a marvelous way to get where you're going," Eliot says. "Flying a small plane is so much better and convenient than the commercial planes."

Eliot, who says he's been a pilot so long that "Orville and Wilbur were my copilots," flew bombers during World War II. Today, he flies around the country to tape commercials and give speeches. His six-passenger (without luggage) Cessna Centurion 210 is twelve years old and cost \$50,000. He shares ownership with two partners—John Butsicaris of the Lindell AC, and the finance company.

"In fact, I own the rear end," Eliot says. "There's hardly any maintenance on the tail. It's the engine that needs work."

For those individuals and companies who can't afford the luxury of a private plane, chartering remains a viable alternative to commercial flight. There are several local companies that rent planes to busy executives.

And out on a lonely stretch of Gratiot Avenue dotted with isolated farms and an occasional industrial building, lies a windswept, ghost town of an airport. The only sign of life around the barren airstrip is the flapping of Old



Glory in the stiff spring breeze. Yet St. Clair International Airport, located just a few miles south of Port Huron, promises to be the next thriving airport in this area for passenger, charter and freight operations, according to developer R.C. Schmidt, president of Sierra International Corporation.

A glance around the deserted airfield, which boasts a tiny brick terminal, several ramshackle hangars, and about a dozen "puddle jumpers" on the tarmac, makes it hard to believe that this sleepy airstrip is stirring to life. But Schmidt shrugs off any doubts about what he is doing. He

intends to outfit the airport, which has stood idle for twenty-five years, for immediate use.

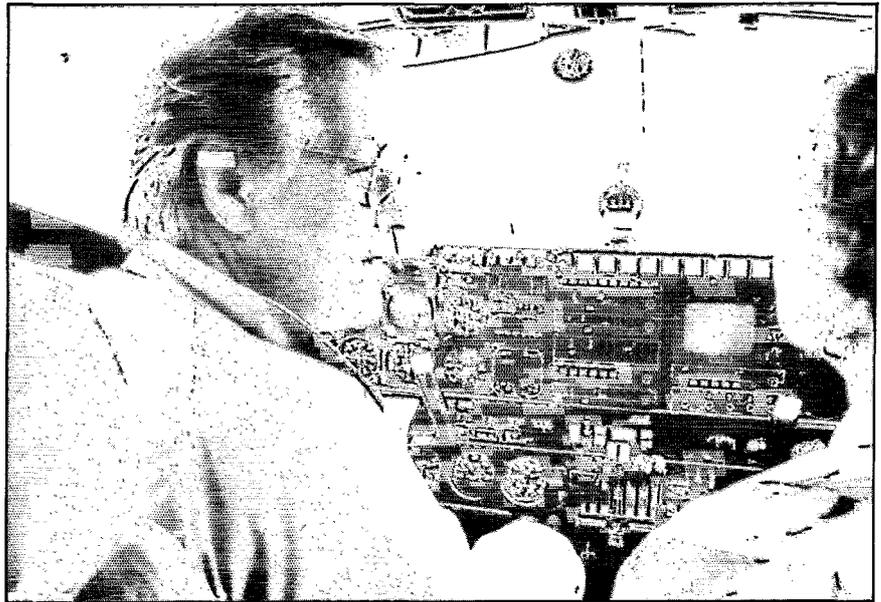
"We need an airport out here," he says in a gravelly voice that rings with enthusiasm. "It's getting too crowded in Romulus, Pontiac is jammed, and Romeo is too small. And having an airport here would bring one heck of a lot of industry and jobs back to the area."

Towards that end, Schmidt plans to build a 22,000-foot industrial building in the shadow of a newly constructed, cavernous hangar which can accommodate a plane as large as a 727 or a DC-9. He has also been negotiating with the county to obtain the longer runway necessary to accommodate such large jets.

Besides building for the future of flight in St. Clair County, Schmidt, a private pilot who has flown more than 14,000 hours, is involved in the business of corporate flight chartering. Sierra International has five full-instrument planes in its fleet, and two permanent and two contract pilots on the payroll. Schmidt says that, even now, he can requisition fifteen other planes on demand.

"Contracting from us is the perfect setup for people who either own planes or just want to rent them," he says. "We have better first-class service than the commercial airlines because we work around individual needs."

Despite the many benefits of own-



Mort Crim often uses his twin-engine Piper Seneca to cover distant stories. He and wife Nicki are seasoned veterans of private flight.

PHOTO BY ELIZABETH CARPENTER

ing corporate aircraft, the cost can be prohibitive. Besides an initial investment of \$100,000 or more for a plane such as Crim's Piper Seneca, maintenance, fuel, and personnel costs are also quite high. Many executives feel, however, that the price is worth it.

Mundt says, "If the airlines can't get you where you're going, and when you get there, you can't get home, then owning a plane really isn't expensive if the meeting you're flying to is

really beneficial to the corporation. With ownership, you can call your own shots rather than wait around for someone to make the decisions for you."

"How do you equate the value of your time against the cost of flying?" Meade adds.

Ownership of a private plane for business purposes doesn't result in much of a tax savings for an executive.

"Flying is so prohibitively expensive that tax advantages are offset," Crim says. "It's more of a business decision to own a plane, especially now that the investment tax credit has been eliminated."

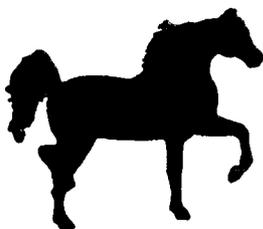
As might be expected, veteran executive fliers exhibit virtually no fear of flying in small aircraft. Ken Meade attributes his own confidence in air travel to his excellent flight and maintenance staff.

"I know what the maintenance program is on our planes, so I feel safe," he says.

Meade's pilots regularly attend factory schools, use a simulator, and critique every flight the day after the trip. Pilots are also required to read current federal publications. Russell points out that Domino's pilots are subject to training that is even more rigorous than the law requires.

Lambrecht insists that nothing about flying bothers him, except for those occasional "grey days" when

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some pilots are flying under visual flight rules instead of under instrument conditions. Because such pilots are not qualified to fly with instruments, they are not in contact with a control center, which can be hazardous on hazy days. That's also why corporations like The Meade Group select planes that can fly at altitudes in excess of 41,000 feet, which is above the weather and the amateur pilots.

Is aircraft ownership' right for every corporation? Perhaps not. But as Crim says, "The flexibility to come and go on my own schedule makes owning a plane very valuable for my line of work. My life would be drastically altered if I didn't have one." ◇

Eileen Figure Sandlin is circulation manager for a Detroit publishing firm, a romance novelist, and a prolific freelance writer.



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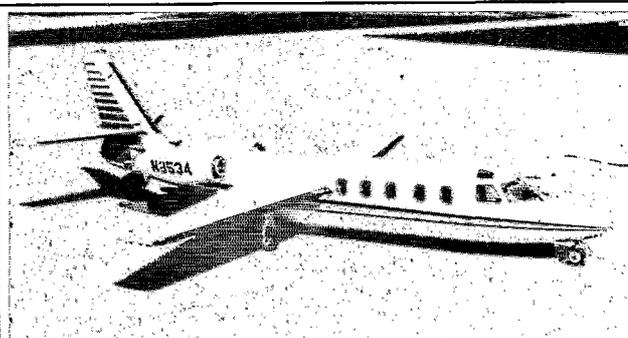
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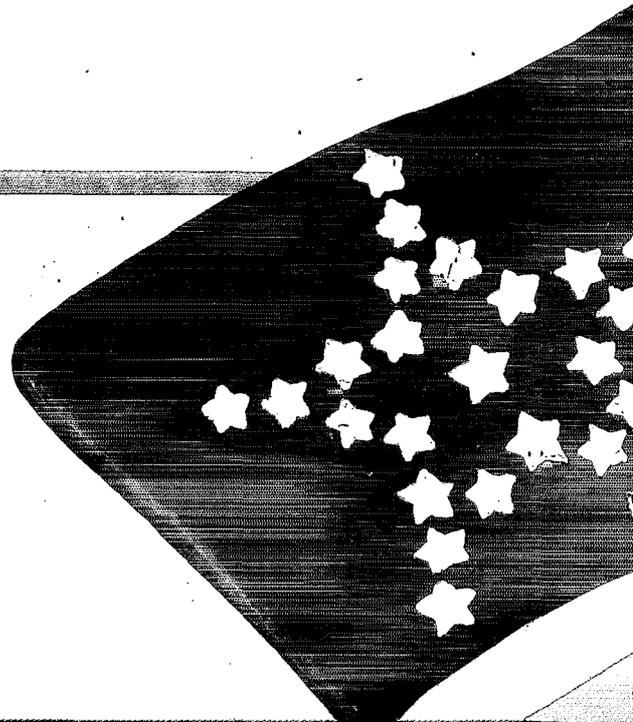
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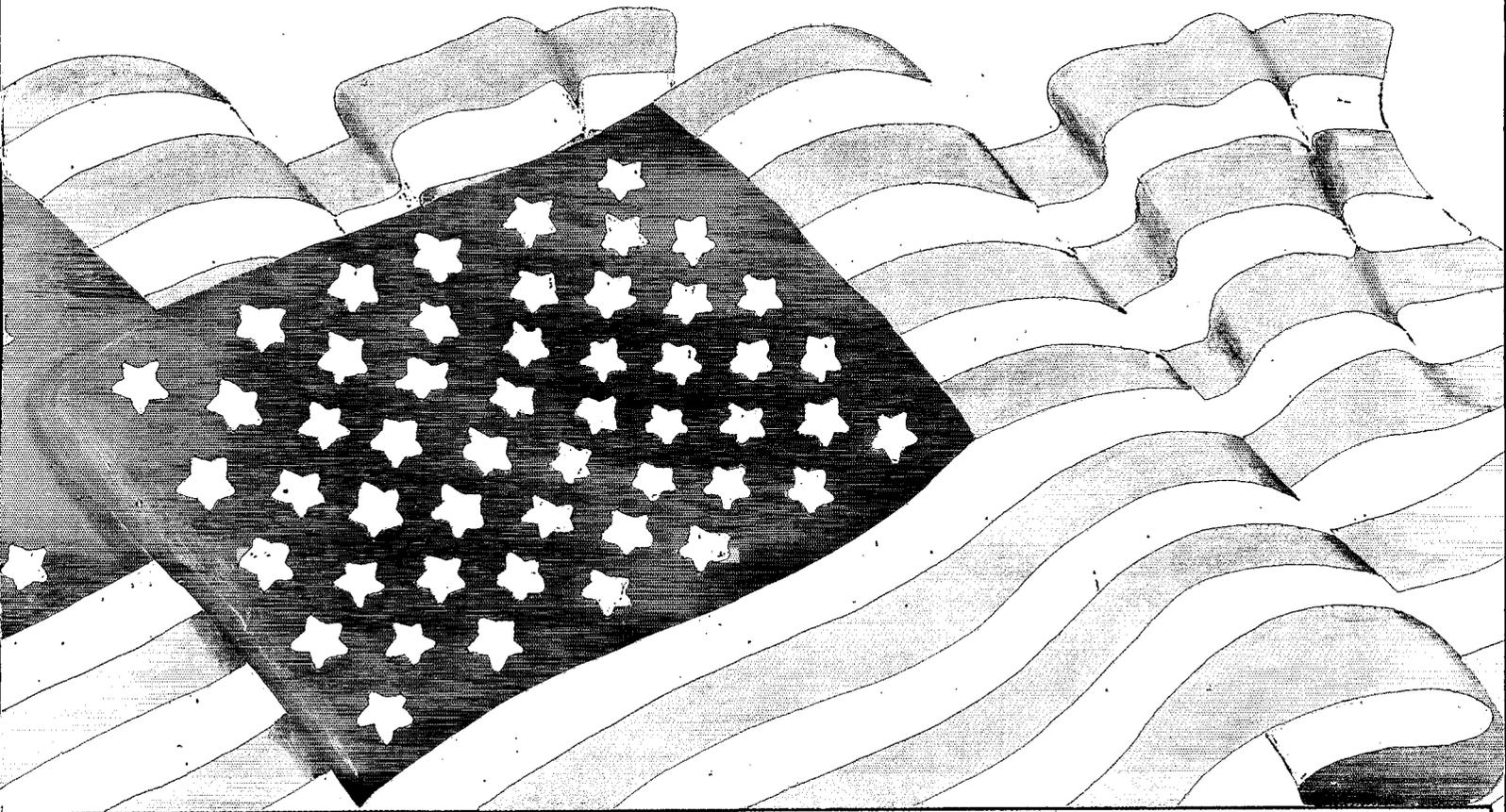
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MICHIGAN SESQUICENTENNIAL 1837-1987



JUNE

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 Reserve Cherry Festival Theatre-in-the-Country	2 Cold Buffet Class Porgy & Bess Ball North Concerto Night "1940's Radio Hour"	3 "1940's Radio Hour" South Concerto Concert "Porgy & Bess"	4 Recipe Modification "Porgy & Bess" "1940's Radio Hour" Symphony Showhouse	5 G. P. Garden Center "1940's Radio Hour" "Porgy & Bess" Symphony Showhouse	6 "1940's Radio Hour" "Porgy & Bess" Symphony Showhouse International Air Show
7 "1940's Radio Hour" "Porgy & Bess" Symphony Showhouse My Dog's Better	8 Finding Someone Special Publicizing Your Group	9 "1940's Radio Hour" Symphony Showhouse	10 North Graduates! "1940's Radio Hour" Symphony Showhouse Vikings and Their World	11 South graduates! "1940's Radio Hour" Symphony Showhouse Herb Farm Tour	12 "1940's Radio Hour" Symphony Showhouse Walleye Weekend	13 Art on the Pointe "1940's Radio Hour" Symphony Showhouse Walleye Weekend
14 Art on the Pointe Symphony Showhouse Walleye Weekend Brunch with Bach	15 A Highland Fling	16 European Drawings Symphony Showhouse	17 Tour of Birmingham Symphony Showhouse Vikings and Their World	18 Symphony Showhouse	19 Sail Into Summer Arts & Crafts Festival Detroit Grand Prix Symphony Showhouse	20 Arts & Crafts Festival Detroit Grand Prix Detroit Cemetery Tour Muzzleloaders Festival
21 Detroit Grand Prix Muzzleloaders Festival Symphony Showhouse Brunch with Bach	22 Artistry in Amber opens	23 Storytellers Festival "Snoopy" musical opens Symphony Showhouse	24 Storytellers Festival "Snoopy" Vikings and Their World Showhouse Tour	25 Storytellers Festival Symphony Showhouse "Snoopy"	26 Garden Clubs' Tour "Pacific Overtures" opens Symphony Showhouse Storytellers Festival	27 Black History Tour Symphony Showhouse Garden Clubs' Tour Storytellers Festival
28 Garden Clubs' Tour Symphony Showhouse Storytellers Festival Fireworks at Parcels	29 Minas: Brazilian Carnivale "Snoopy"	30 Reserve Shaw Festival Ethnic Neighborhood Tour Reserve Mackinac Trip "Snoopy"				



JULY

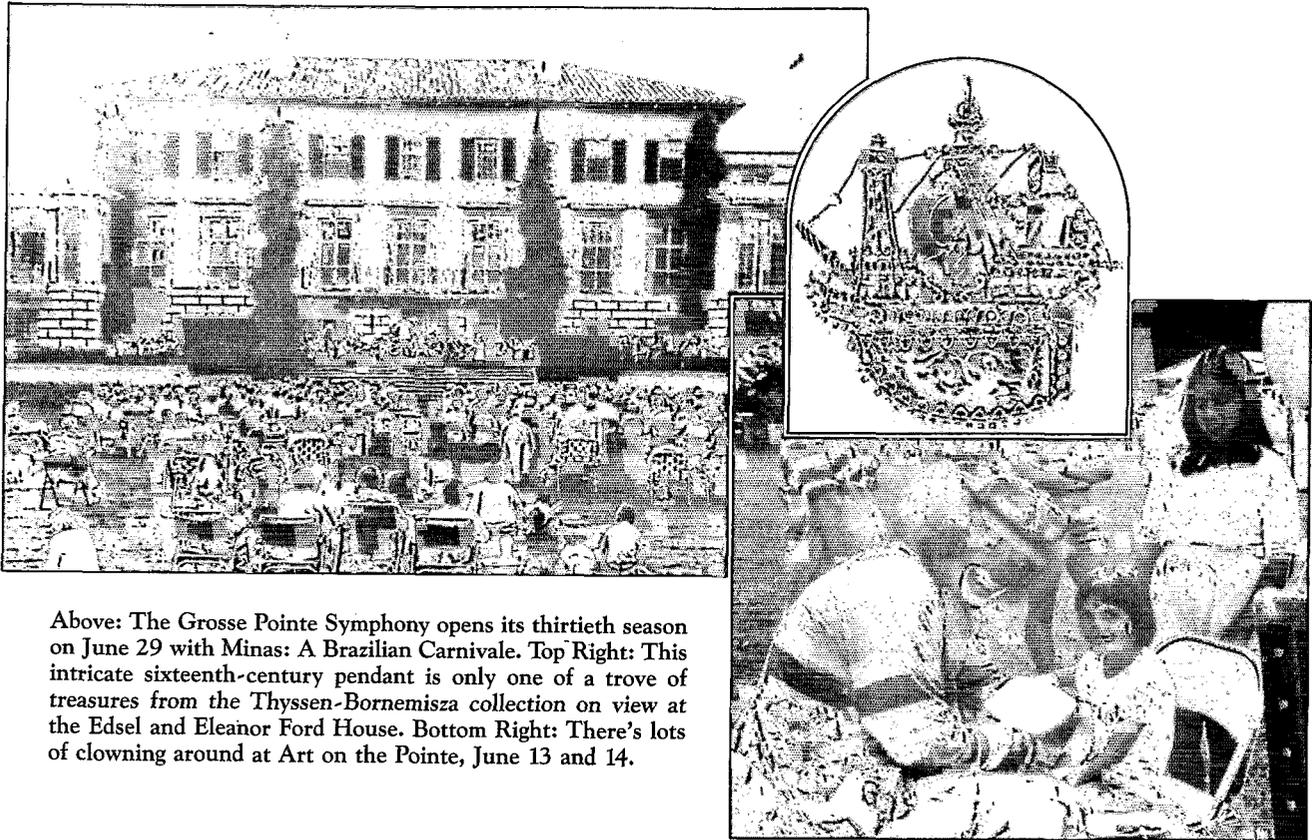
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Stratford Festival Trip Open Golf Tournament Freedom Festival opens Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	2 Michigan Open Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy" Detroit Fireworks	3 Americana Celebration Freedom Festival Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	4 Fourth of July Parade Freedom Festival Ann Arbor Festival Stone Skipping Contest
5 Freedom Festival Ann Arbor Festival	6 Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	7 Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	8 Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	9 Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	10 Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	11 Balloon Championship Colonial Music Muster Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"
12 Balloon Championship Colonial Music Muster Ann Arbor Festival	13 Esser & Bredius Concert Ann Arbor Festival Balloon Championship "Snoopy"	14 Balloon Championship Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	15 Chesaning Showboat Trip Balloon Championship "Snoopy"	16 Balloon Championship Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	17 Balloon Championship Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"	18 Dixboro Festival/Rural Run Balloon Championship Ann Arbor Festival "Snoopy"
19	20 Hot Jazz Orchestra	21	22	23	24 Tour de Michigan	25 Mackinac Race Fire Engine Muster Tour de Michigan
26 Fire Engine Muster Tour de Michigan	27 Cynthia Raim Concert Tour de Michigan	28 Tour de Michigan	29 Tour de Michigan	30 Tour de Michigan	31 Great Lakes State Games Tour de Michigan Farms Regatta	

KLUCK

It's summer, the season we look forward to all year long. And with good reason! This is the time of year when every day is packed with possibilities. Check out the annual My Dog Is Better Than Your Dog contest at the Grosse Pointe War Memorial; that's always a good opportunity to see some real tail wagging. Or enjoy the festival atmosphere of Art on the Pointe, where one hundred fifty artists display their wares on the magnificent grounds of the Edsel and Eleanor Ford House. Sip "happy tea" at the Apple Court, then feast your eyes on treasures from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection.

The Grosse Pointe War Memorial picks up the beat and opens its thirtieth summer music festival with a Brazilian carnavales. Other best bets include the Grosse Pointe Garden Clubs' Annual Garden Tour, the Bayview Yacht Club's Port Huron to Mackinac Island Yacht Race, and the Grosse Pointe Park Civic Association's Fourth of July Parade.

Remember, you don't need a two-week vacation to enjoy yourself this summer. The Pointes possess charms that have drawn summer visitors for centuries. Don't overlook them just because they're in your own backyard. In this case, *your grass is greener.*



Above: The Grosse Pointe Symphony opens its thirtieth season on June 29 with *Minas: A Brazilian Carnivale*. Top Right: This intricate sixteenth-century pendant is only one of a trove of treasures from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection on view at the Edsel and Eleanor Ford House. Bottom Right: There's lots of clowning around at Art on the Pointe, June 13 and 14.

Ongoing

Enjoy a pleasant day learning more about our twin city across the river. **MacKenzie Hall's Cultural Community Center** hosts a variety of exhibits, events and performances including a nonprofit artist-run centre for contemporary arts. Tuesday-Saturday from 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 1-5 p.m. 2450 McDougall St., Windsor. (519) 255-6270.

The 109th season of the **University Musical Society of the University of Michigan** features the world's best symphony orchestras and conductors, recitals and chamber music, ballet, modern and ethnic dance, chorus and opera. Headliners include Leonard Bernstein and the Vienna Philharmonic, Andre Previn and the Royal Philharmonic, the Leningrad State Symphony, pianists Andre Watts and Horacio Gutierrez, Vienna Choir Boys, New York City Opera National Company, and Belgrade State Folk Ensemble. 1987-88 season tickets now on sale. Call 1-764-2538.

The exhibit at the Dossin Great Lakes Museum, **Iron Men and Steel Vessels — The History of the Great Lakes Engineering Works** is part of the museum's celebration of the Michigan Sesquicentennial. It focuses on the contributions of the Great Lakes Engineering Works to navigation and features artifacts, models and photographs, as well as an actual room from the lake freighter, *William P. Snyder, Jr.* Strand Drive, Belle Isle, Detroit. 267-6440.

Through June 21

Detroit Repertory Theatre premieres a new play, **Time Capsule**, by Paul Simpson. A haunting love story for mature audiences, the play focuses on various phases of Lisa and Larry's struggling marriage. \$7 general admission. 8:30 p.m. Thursday-Saturday, 2 and 7:30 p.m. Sunday. 13103 Woodrow Wilson, Detroit. 868-1347.

Through June 28

Commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Joe Louis' first heavyweight championship, the Detroit Historical Museum features a **Joe Louis Exhibit**, with posters, photographs and other artifacts of his career. 5401 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 883-7934.

Through July 26

A retrospective exhibition, **Bill Brandt: Behind the Camera, 1928-1983**, at the Detroit Institute of Arts features 146 photographs by the British photographer. Rare vintage prints demonstrate the mixture of traditional and avant-garde that influenced his work. 5200 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 833-7963.

Through September 13

The exhibit of **Gold and Silver Treasures From the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection** continues at the Edsel and Eleanor Ford House. The gold and silver tableware, Renaissance jewelry, gold and silver snuff boxes, and works by Fabergé are only

by LYNNE GUITAR

part of Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza's extensive private art collection, considered to be the finest in the world. Individual and group ticket reservations are required. For more information, call 884-4222 or 884-3400.

Through October 11

More than 100 examples of folk art from the American Revolution through World War I record our nation's early development in **Young America: A Folk Art History**, a special exhibit at the Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn. 271-1976 or 271-1620.

Through fall

On the third Thursday of each month, join the **Walking Club** for nature walks and picnic lunches in the area's metropolitan parks. Departures at 9 a.m. from the Neighborhood Club, 17150 Waterloo, Grosse Pointe. 885-4600.

June 1

It's the reservation deadline for the Grosse Pointe War Memorial's trip to the **National Cherry Festival in Traverse City**, July 8-10. \$239 per person includes two overnights at the Grand Traverse Resort Village. Further details, 881-7511.

Reserve your place today for the Grosse Pointe War Memorial's **Theatre-in-the-Country Day Trip**, July 1, to see "Babes in Arms" at the Huron Country Playhouse. \$34 per person includes transportation, lunch and theatre ticket. Details, 881-7511.

June 2

Take the heat out of summer dining with **A Cold Buffet**. Charity Suczek teaches you how to prepare cold entrées and desserts for elegant summer dining. \$7. 7-9 p.m. Barnes School, 20090 Morningside Drive, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

Michigan Opera Theatre presents a **Porgy & Bess Ball**, a New Orleans-style bash at Detroit's beautiful Engineering Society Ballroom in the New Center area. The fundraiser features dancing, Bourbon Street jazz, and a Cajun menu. 6 p.m. 874-7850 for detailed information.

Grosse Pointe North High School presents **Band & Orchestra Concerto Night** at 7:30 p.m. 707 Vernier, G.P. Woods. 343-2187.

June 2 through 13

Grosse Pointe Theatre presents **The 1940's Radio Hour**, complete with studio orchestra, unforgettable crooners, flashing applause signs, a sound effects booth and commercials! 8 p.m. Tuesday-Saturday, 7 p.m. Sunday. \$6-\$9. Candlelight dinner available most nights before the play in the Crystal Ballroom for \$10.25. Grosse Pointe War Memorial, 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-7511.

June 3

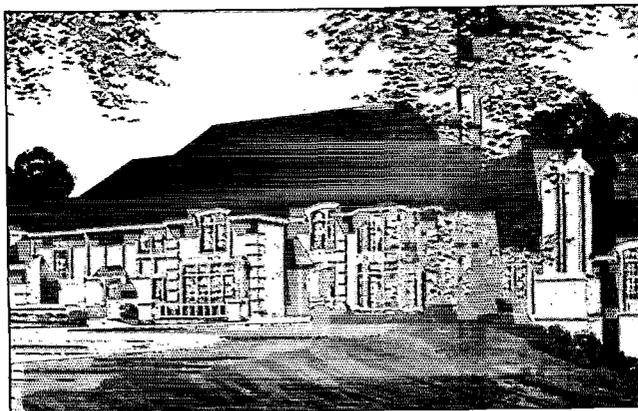
Grosse Pointe South High School presents a **Concerto Concert** in the auditorium at 8 p.m. 11 Grosse Pointe Boulevard, G.P. Farms. 343-2167.

June 3 through 7

Enjoy George and Ira Gershwin's masterpiece, **Porgy & Bess**, presented by the Michigan Opera Theatre. Score includes "Summertime," "Bess, You Is My Woman," and "I Got Plenty of Nuthin'." Masonic Temple, Detroit. 874-7888 for times and reservations.

June 4

The Grosse Pointe Public School System offers a new class in **The Art of Recipe Modification**, designed to help you reduce saturated fat, sodium and sugar in your recipes. \$7. 7:30-9:30 p.m., Barnes School, 20090 Morningside Drive, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.



June 4 through 28

The Detroit Symphony League and the Women's Association for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra present the **1987 Detroit Symphony Designers' Showhouse** in the Heron Bay development, Bloomfield Township. Situated on a 1¼-acre lot overlooking a ravine, the Showhouse was decorated by area professionals, including

D.J. Kennedy & Co. (library) and James Evans Williams (third bedroom), both of Grosse Pointe. Proceeds from admissions, the special boutique, greenery and tea room sales benefit the symphony. Tickets are \$6 in advance, \$8 at the gatehouse. Open Tuesday-Saturday from 12 noon-8 p.m., Sunday from 12 noon-6 p.m. 1773 Heron Ridge Drive, Bloomfield Hills. 433-3944.

June 5

The **Grosse Pointe Garden Center's annual membership event** features a bonzai demonstration and sale, a plant sale and potting service, and lunch. \$5 members, \$7.50 nonmembers. 12 noon. Grosse Pointe War Memorial, 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-4594.

June 6

Bring your camera and a cushion or blanket and join the Grosse Pointe War Memorial for a day at the **13th Annual London International Air Show**. \$33 per person includes transportation, admission and a box lunch. Details, 881-7511.

June 6, 13, 20 and 27

The Children's Museum Friends sponsors **Junior Leaders of Detroit**, a Saturday morning adventure program for children 12-15, which stresses "You can be anything you want to be." June's adventure includes a behind-the-scenes visit to the Detroit Zoo's Reptile House, a look at the riverfront development of Stroh's River Place, an excursion inside a Detroit Fire Department, and one other destination to be announced. \$20 tuition. 494-1223 to register.

June 7

There's great fun for the entire family at the Grosse Pointe War Memorial's **My Dog's Better Than Your Dog** competition for all breeds. \$1 entry fee per dog; advance registration preferred. No charge to the public. Ice cream and pop available. 12 noon-2 p.m. 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-7511.

Brunch with Bach. Dine in Kresge Court and enjoy the music of Shostakovich by Judith Vander Weg on cello and Lynne Bartholomew on piano. 10 and 11:30 a.m. \$3-\$8.50. For reservations, call 832-2730.

June 7 through 28

Enjoy **Free Sunday Concerts** in Somerset Mall's Center Court, featuring pianist Silas Walker on June 7, jazz pianist Bess Bonnier on June 14, Borkowski and Rosochacki for a special Father's Day Concert on June 21, and the harp and vocals of Onita Sanders on June 28. 1:30-3:30 p.m. June 7; other dates, 2-4 p.m. 2801 West Big Beaver Road, Troy. 643-6360.

June 8

The Grosse Pointe Public School System presents **Finding That Special Someone**, a new class to teach you how to write and respond to personal classified ads. \$4.50. 7:30-8:30 p.m. Barnes School, 20090 Morningside Drive, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

Doris De Deckere presents **Publicizing Your Group** to help in providing successful media relations. \$12.50. 7-9 p.m. Grosse Pointe War Memorial, 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-7511.

June 10

Congratulations, Grosse Pointe North graduates!

A new class teaches you how to make **Salads: Simple and Easy in the Food Processor**. \$4.50 plus \$3.50 lab fee. 7-9 p.m. Barnes School, 20090 Morningside Drive, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

June 10, 17 and 24

Take an armchair adventure with Dr. Stephen Bertman as he presents **The Vikings and Their World**. 7:30-9 p.m. Three-part series, \$25; single session, \$10. Grosse Pointe War Memorial, 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-7511.

June 11

Congratulations, Grosse Pointe South graduates!

Learn how to build a dynamic, winning attitude at **Single Spirit**, a class co-sponsored by Paul Seaser and the Grosse Pointe Public School System. \$7. 7:30-9:30 p.m. Barnes School, 20090 Morningside Drive, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

Join the Grosse Pointe War Memorial for a **Sunshine Herb Farm and Mohawk Liqueur Corporation Tour**, 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. \$28 includes transportation, tours and lunch at the Country Epicure. Details, 881-7511.

June 11 through August 16

The Detroit Institute of Arts presents **Detroit Drawings**, a special exhibition of more than one hundred drawings and watercolours by Detroit-area artists. 5200 Woodward, Detroit. 833-7963.

June 12, 13 and 14

A specially-tagged walleye worth a grand prize of a 28-foot Cherokee Brave Boat lures anglers to the third annual **Walleye Weekend**, a contest to benefit the American Lung Association of Southeast Michigan (ALASEM). Other prizes include a Lund boat, Trailmaster Trailer and Johnson Outboard Motor. Contest begins at 6 a.m. June 12 and ends at 4 p.m. June 14. \$10. Pre-registration required. Call Ron Mason at ALASEM for details. 559-5100.

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June 13 and 14

More than 150 juried artists display and sell their creative works at **Art on the Pointe**. Strolling musicians, a barbershop quartet, magicians, folk singers and clowns add their excitement to the park-like setting of the grounds of the Edsel & Eleanor Ford House on the shores of Lake St. Clair. A variety of refreshments, including muffins, brownies, and breads baked by the Grosse Pointe South commercial foods class, is also available. Saturday evening, June 13, there is a gala Auction of Art that includes a hearty buffet, music and dancing. Free parking; \$1 gate donation supports mental health care programs of the Northeast Guidance Center. 1100 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Shores. 885-0537 or 881-9042 for more information.

June 14

Brunch with Bach. Dine in Kresge Court and enjoy the music of Copland, Debussy, and Chopin, played by pianist Deborah Moriarty. 10 and 11:30 a.m. \$3-\$8.50. For reservations, call 832-2730.

June 15

The Lochmoor Club is host to **A Highland Fling**, the Christ Child Society's Mixed Golf Tournament, which aids abused and neglected children in the Detroit area. Participants enjoy a day of golf (all male, all female or mixed foursomes), lunch, dinner, tournament competitions and a complimentary prize for a \$145 donation. Any golfer lucky enough to shoot a hole-in-one will win a 17' Chris-Craft Cavalier boat and trailer. Rain or shine shotgun start at 1:30 p.m. Non-golfers can take advantage of the Club's tennis facilities, or simply enjoy the 11 a.m. buffet lunch or 7:30 p.m. dinner with guest speaker Carmen Harlen, WDIV-TV4 news anchor. Tennis and lunch tickets, \$25; tennis and dinner tickets, \$40; lunch only, \$15; dinner only, \$35. 642-1342 or 882-8311.

June 15 through 19

Children ages 5-11 learn about biology through hands-on experiences at the **Science and Nature Day Camp** presented by the Grosse Pointe Public School System and the Living Science Foundation. \$160. Camp meets daily from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. at Barnes School, 20090 Morningside, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

June 16 through August 16

The Detroit Institute of Arts presents **Northern European Drawings From the Permanent Collection** to coincide with and complement publication of the first two volumes of the DIA catalogue of permanent collection drawings. 5200 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 883-7963.

June 17

The Grosse Pointe War Memorial's **Tour of Birmingham** focuses on the architecture and restoration of this northern suburb's privately owned historic properties. \$30 includes transportation, box lunch at historic Allen House, tours of two historic homes, and free time to shop. Tour leaves 32 Lake Shore Road in G.P. Farms at 8:45 a.m., returning at 5:30 p.m. Details, 881-7511.

June 19

Grosse Pointe War Memorial presents **Sail Into Summer**, a special tour of the grounds and buildings once known as *The Moorings*, the estate of the Russell A. Alger family. \$12 per person includes the guided tour, lunch in the lakeside ballroom, and special entertainment. Groups of fifteen or more, \$10 per person. Advance reservations required. 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-7511.

June 19 and 20

It's the annual **Summer Arts & Crafts Festival**, co-sponsored by the Grosse Pointe Hill Merchants Association and the Grosse Pointe Artists Association. Approximately forty artists exhibit their sculpture, paintings, baskets, pottery, jewelry, and more. This street fair takes place On-the-Hill from 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Free of charge. 821-5059.

June 19, 20 and 21

The tradition continues with **Detroit Grand Prix VI**. The excitement begins with qualifying and practice laps on Friday (free admission to most areas), followed by the SCCA/Bendix Trans-Am Championship series on Saturday at 3 p.m. — Paul Newman will be at the wheel as the new Newman-Sharp Racing Team's car debuts — and the SCCA Bosch-Volkswagon Super Vee competition on Sunday at 10:45 a.m. The Formula One World Championship begins Sunday at 1:45 p.m. Call 259-7749 for ticket information.

June 20

Stewart McMillan leads a fascinating **Detroit Cemetery Tour**, highlighting such luminaries as Lewis Cass, Douglas Houghton, Russell Alger, Joseph Campau, James Liggett, David Buick, Dexter Ferry, David Whitney, the Moross Brothers, and Louis Chevrolet, who were laid to rest at Mt. Elliott, Elmwood, Beth El, Capuchin Monastery, Mt. Olivet, Assumption Grotto and Gethsemane cemeteries. \$15. 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Tour leaves from the Barnes School parking lot, 20090 Morningside, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

June 20 and 21

You'll get a bang out of the **Muzzleloaders Festival**. Colourful encampments depict Civil War life and early fur trappers' pastimes as hundreds of costumed participants gather for two days of nineteenth-century shooting competitions, music, parades and pageantry. Greenfield Village, Dearborn. 271-1976 or 271-1620.

It's the annual **Metropolitan Beach Arts and Crafts Show**. 11 a.m.-8 p.m. 792-4563.

June 21

Brunch with Bach. Dine in Kresge Court and enjoy the music of Bach, Singelee, Woods, and Debussy in a special Father's Day Concert by the Prism Saxophone Quartet. 10 and 11:30 a.m. \$3-\$8.50. For reservations, call 832-2730.

June 22 through 26

It's an out-of-this-world experience! The **Air and Space Day Camp** presented by the Grosse Pointe Public School System and the Living Science Foundation provides 5 to 11-year-old campers with the opportunity to learn about telescopes, flight, astronomy and the future of aerospace exploration. \$160. Camp is held daily from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. at Barnes School, 20090 Morningside, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

June 22 through July 3

An exhibition of amber and its history, **Imagination of Eastern Europe Immigrants to Michigan Through Artistry in Amber**, features original sculptures by Marian Owczarski and the works of other Polish and Lithuanian artists. Macomb Center for Performing Arts, 44575 Garfield Road, Mt. Clemens. 286-2222.

June 23 through 28

Nationally known professionals spin tales of suspense, humour and drama at the **Michigan Storytellers Festival**, a Sesquicentennial event sure to thrill young and old alike. 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Tuesday through Thursday; 10 a.m.-midnight Friday; 11 a.m.-10 p.m. Saturday; and 11 a.m.-6:30 p.m. Sunday. \$6 adults; \$2.50 children. Crossroads Village and Huckleberry Railroad, G-6140 Bray Road, Flint. 1-736-7100 or 1-232-7111.

June 23 through July 18

The 1987 Summer Theatre Festival at Wayne State University's Hilberry Theatre presents **Snoopy**, a musical comedy, in the **Studio Theatre** (downstairs at the Hilberry). The production features Snoopy, Charlie Brown, Lucy, Linus, Peppermint Patty, Sally and Woodstock in a series of lively vignettes, songs and dances, appealing to both children and adults. Evening performances at 8 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday, July 8-18. Children's matinees (shortened version) at 10 and 11:30 a.m. on Monday through Friday, June 23-July 17. 577-3010.

June 24

Interior designer Nancy Laube conducts a special **Tour of the 1987 Symphony Showhouse**, sponsored by the Grosse Pointe War Memorial. \$33 includes transportation, tour and lunch at the Village Club in Bloomfield Hills. Details, 881-7511.

June 26, 27 and 28

Nine gardens are featured on this year's **Grosse Pointe Garden Clubs' Annual Garden Tour**: the DeWindt Garden on Audubon, the Mosher Garden on Yorkshire, the Mebus Garden on Bishop, the Jones Garden on Charlevoix, the Valade Garden on Willow Lane, the Eldridge and the Lamparter Gardens on Lake Shore Road, the Lopiccolo Garden on Belle Meade, and the Trial Gardens at the Grosse Pointe War Memorial. 1-5 p.m. daily. Pre-tour tickets are \$6 at the War Memorial's Garden Center, Vintage Pointe, Grosse Pointe Florists, Hollywood Pharmacy, or by phoning 884-2775 or 884-0966. \$7.50 at the gates of the gardens on the days of the tour.

June 26 through July 26

Oriental pageantry and Western comedy mix musically in the Attic Theatre's **Pacific Overtures**, written by Stephen Sondheim and John Weidman. 3031 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit. 875-8284 for times, ticket prices and reservations.



June 26

Snow White is presented a key to the city as the Michigan Heritage Parade begins at 11:30 a.m. at the Detroit Recreation Department Bandwagon. This is just one of the highlights of **International Freedom Festival Children's Day** "Sesquicentennial Salute to Michigan." From 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. enjoy workshops, demonstrations, games, puppet shows, storytelling and theatre productions focusing on Michigan's history and heritage at different Cultural Center locations. Free of charge. 831-1811 for more information.

June 27

Stewart McMillan leads a **Black History Tour of Detroit**, featuring the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Underground Railroad Station Marker, Second Baptist Church, and the histories of Phyllis Wheatley, Dr. Ossian Sweet, Orsel McGhee, Elijah McCoy, William Ferguson, Ralph Bunche and Fannie Richards, among others. \$15. 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Tour leaves from the Barnes School parking lot, 20090 Morningside, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

June 28

Gather up family and friends, bring a picnic, and be part of the fun-filled evening that the Grosse Pointe Business and Professional Association of Mack Avenue extends yearly to the community. **Mack Avenue USA** begins with music at 8 p.m., featuring the Austin Moro Band. Master of ceremonies is radio and TV personality Gene Taylor. Fireworks fill the sky at about 10:30 p.m. Free admission. Parcels Field, Grosse Pointe Woods. Rain date, June 30. For information, call 823-0797.

Brunch with Bach. Dine in Kresge Court and enjoy the baroque music of Sammartini, Barsanti, and Telemann performed on original instruments by Thomas Cirrin, Patricia Nordstrom, and Daniel Jencka. 10 and 11:30 a.m. \$3-\$8.50. For reservations, call 832-2730.

June 29

The Grosse Pointe War Memorial Summer Music Festival presents its first concert of the season, **Minas: Brazilian Carnivale**. Grounds open at 6:30 p.m., concert at 8 p.m. Reserved seating, \$10; lawn admission, \$6.50; children under 12, half price. Picnic suppers available for \$6.75 with three days advance reservation. Rain date, June 30. 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-7511.

June 29 through July 2

Preschoolers and their parents learn together at this **Animal Family Introduction Day Camp** presented by the Grosse Pointe Public School System and the Living Science Foundation. \$72. Camp is held daily from 9 a.m.-12 noon or 12 noon-3 p.m. at Barnes School, 20090 Morningside, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

June 29 through August 14

Kids from first through eighth grades will enjoy **Science Under the Big Top**, the Detroit Science Center's summer day camp. The cost of \$50-\$100 per week includes lunch, field trips and Science Center access, plus visits from guest scientists. Scholarships are available. 9 a.m.-4 p.m., five days a week. Call 577-8400 for more details.

June 30

Reserve now to join the Grosse Pointe War Memorial's trip to **Niagara-on-the-Lake for the Shaw Festival**, July 28-30 or August 4-6. \$200 per person includes transportation, two nights at the Prince of Wales Hotel, tours, reserved seats for "Anything Goes" (July 28) and "Marathon 33" (July 29) or "Not in the Book" (August 4) and "Hay Fever" (August 5). Details, 881-7511.

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Chicago. Join Stewart McMillan on a **Tour of Ethnic Neighborhoods**. Ethnic cuisine is part of an exciting day spent exploring and discussing the area's cultural diversity. \$15. 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Tour leaves from Barnes School parking lot, 20090 Morningside, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

Reserve today for the Grosse Pointe War Memorial's **Fall Colour Trip to Mackinac Island**, October 12-14. Specially designed for seniors, the \$279 trip fee includes travel by deluxe motorcoach, overnights at the 100-year-old Grand Hotel, carriage rides, free golf. Trip is limited to 44 participants; early reservations suggested. 881-7511.

July 1

Today's the deadline for reservations to join the Grosse Pointe War Memorial's **Stratford Festival Trip**, September 11-12. \$180 per person includes transportation, lodging at the Festival Inn, reserved seating for "Cabaret" and "Othello." Details, 881-7511.

July 1 and 2

The 72nd annual **AAA Michigan Open Golf Tournament** is one of the largest and most prestigious state golf championships in the nation. Watch professional golfers compete on Jack Nicklaus' tournament course at Grand Traverse Resort Village. \$3 in advance; \$4 at the gate. 1-540-8155 for more information.

July 1 through 5

It's time once again for the **Detroit/Windsor International Freedom Festival**, highlighted by the Wheels of Freedom automobile parade and the Freedom Festival Fireworks over the Detroit River. Call 259-5400 for detailed information on events taking place on both sides of the border.

July 1 through 18

The Power Center for the Performing Arts is host to the **Ann Arbor Summer Festival**. Enjoy a variety of performances, including free concerts and movies nightly. Call 747-2278 for detailed information on all events.

July 1 through September 7

In celebration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, Greenfield Village presents a daily, three-part program, **The Constitution in a Changing America**. Actors and a multimedia presentation help visitors look at the Constitution's ability to adapt to change in American society, making it as meaningful today as it was 200 years ago. 271-1976 or 271-1620.

July 2

Advance registration is required to attend this free class in **Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)** cosponsored by the Grosse Pointe Public School System and the Patient Education Department of St. John Hospital. 6:30-9:30 p.m. Room A, St. John Hospital. 343-2178.

July 4

Celebrate Independence Day with an old-fashioned, flag-waving, fun-filled **Fourth of July Parade**, sponsored by the Grosse Pointe Park Civic Association. Neighbourhood floats, antique cars, bands, hand-shaking politicians, clowns, and fire engines are all part of the fun. Children assemble at Trombly School at 1 p.m. to be awarded prizes for decorating themselves, their pets, and their bikes; then they join the main body of the parade, which leaves at 2 p.m. from Pierce Field on its way to Patterson Park. Activities at the park include a flag-raising ceremony, patriotic speeches, songs, children's games, and refreshments. All Grosse Pointers are invited, and anyone who plays an instrument is more than welcome to join the band. For more information, call Bob Buhl, 886-7488.

Here's a pair of events you don't see every day: the **Sesquicentennial Invitational Stone-Skipping Tournament and Mackinac Open** (the latter is open to anyone who wishes to participate). Michigan, California, and Canada champions vie to break the 27-skip world record. Contest begins at 12 noon on the grounds of Windemere Park and the Iroquois Hotel, Mackinac Island. (906) 635-2315 or (906) 635-5085 for more information.

July 6 through 10

Children ages 5-11 can enjoy the **"Dig" Dinosaurs Day Camp** presented by the Grosse Pointe Public School System and the Living Science Foundation. \$160. "Camp" is held daily from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. in room 101 and on the grounds of the Barnes School, 20090 Morningside, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

July 11 and 12

Stirring fife and drum music set the pace for the **Colonial Music and Military Muster**. Get a real Independence Day feeling as uniformed American and British troops assemble for a weekend of eighteenth-century encampment activities, parades, and grand tactical engagements. Greenfield Village, Dearborn. 271-1976 or 271-1620.

July 11 through 18

Battle Creek's Kellogg Regional Airfield is the site of the **Battle Creek International Balloon Championship**. More than 200 hot air balloonists will participate. There are daily launches, refreshments, arts and crafts, and a variety of entertainment. (616) 962-0592 for detailed information.

July 13

Enjoy cabaret at its finest when the Grosse Pointe War Memorial's Summer Music Festival presents **Phil Marcus Esser & Barbara Bredius**. Grounds open at 6:30

p.m., concert at 8 p.m. Reserved seating, \$10; lawn admission, \$6.50; children under 12, half price. Picnic suppers available for \$6.75 with three days advance reservation. 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-7511.

July 13 through 17

The Grosse Pointe Public School System, in conjunction with the Living Science Foundation, presents **Physics Is Fun**, an adventure day camp. Children ages 5-11 can discover the answers to why popcorn pops, why wet sand sticks together, how a steel ship floats on water, and what makes a rainbow. \$160. Camp is held daily from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. at Barnes School, 20090 Morningside, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

July 15

Join the Grosse Pointe War Memorial for a **Chesaning Showboat Trip**. \$44 per person includes transportation, shopping or browsing in the city's Olde Home Shoppes on the Boulevard, dinner at the Heritage House, and an evening performance at the Chesaning Showboat, featuring Roy Clark. Details, 881-7511.

Reserve today for a **Trip to Nashville** with the Grosse Pointe War Memorial, September 17-21. Stops in Louisville and Lexington are included, as well as the excitement of the Grand Old Opry and Opryland Park. \$469 per person. Details, 881-7511.

July 18

Enjoy an old-fashioned Sesquicentennial event, the **Dixboro Festival & Rural Run**. There's an ice cream social, booths with homemade pies, cakes, hot dogs, carnival games, arts and crafts, antique fire engines, bikes and other vintage transportation, hayrides, and entertainment. Nominal charge for games and ice cream; \$5 for chicken barbecue. 12 noon-8 p.m. Dixboro Village Green, 5221 Church Road, Ann Arbor. 1-668-1450 for detailed information.

July 20

Grammy nominee **Banu Gibson and The New Orleans Hot Jazz Orchestra** perform under the stars at the Grosse Pointe War Memorial Summer Music Festival. Grounds open at 6:30 p.m., concert at 8 p.m. Reserved seating, \$10; lawn admission, \$6.50; children under 12, half price. Picnic suppers available for \$6.75 with three days advance reservation. 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-7511.

July 24 and 25

The Grosse Pointe Village Association sponsors **Friday Night Live and Saturday Too!** More than forty merchants will take to the streets on Friday night from 6-10 p.m. for a gigantic sidewalk sale in the Village: Kercheval will be closed between Cadieux and Neff, and shoppers will be treated to music, food, entertainment, and savings of up to eighty percent on merchandise. The sale continues Saturday from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., with Kercheval reopened to traffic.

July 24 through 31

Cyclists from around the world will compete in the **Tour de Michigan**, a trans-Michigan race offering \$30,000 in prizes. Accompanying festivals will be held at various cities throughout the state. Call 547-0050 for details on cities, dates and times.

July 25

It's the start of the 63rd annual **Bayview Yacht Club Mackinac Island Yacht Race**, designated a Sesquicentennial event by the state of Michigan. Approximately 300 yachts will raise sail at Port Huron, racing 250 nautical miles to the finish line at Mackinac Island. 882-1853.

July 25 and 26

It's a four-alarm spectacle! The **Fire Engine Muster**, with hand-pulled rigs, horse-drawn pumps and gasoline-driven engines, recalls the drama and evolution of fire fighting since the 1800s. Greenfield Village, Dearborn. 271-1976 or 271-1620.

July 27

The Grosse Pointe War Memorial Summer Music Festival presents concert pianist **Cynthia Raim**, a Detroit native and 1985 winner of the Pro Musicus Award. Grounds open at 6:30 p.m., concert at 8 p.m. Reserved seating, \$10; lawn admission, \$6.50; children under 12, half price. Picnic supper available for \$6.75 with three days advance reservation. Fries Auditorium, 32 Lake Shore Road, G.P. Farms. 881-7511.

July 27 through 31

Children ages 5-11 can enjoy the **"Dig" Dinosaurs Day Camp** presented by the Grosse Pointe Public School System and the Living Science Foundation. \$160. "Camp" is held daily from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. in room 101 and on the grounds of the Barnes School, 20090 Morningside, G.P. Woods. 343-2178.

July 31 through August 2

There's something for everyone at the **Grosse Pointe Farms Regatta**—kids and adult games, decorated bikes contest, boat parade around harbour, sailboat races, a Mr. and Miss Grosse Pointe Farms pageant, a teen dance on Friday night and an adult dance on Saturday. Vice-Commodore Corinne Franks, this year's regatta chairman, promises the proverbial good time for all.

The first statewide, Olympic-style sports festival, the **Great Lakes State Games**, begins with a parade of athletes, torch lighting and other opening ceremonies, followed by two days of competition in twenty-five sports for all age levels. Northern Michigan University in Marquette. (906) 227-2888 for details.



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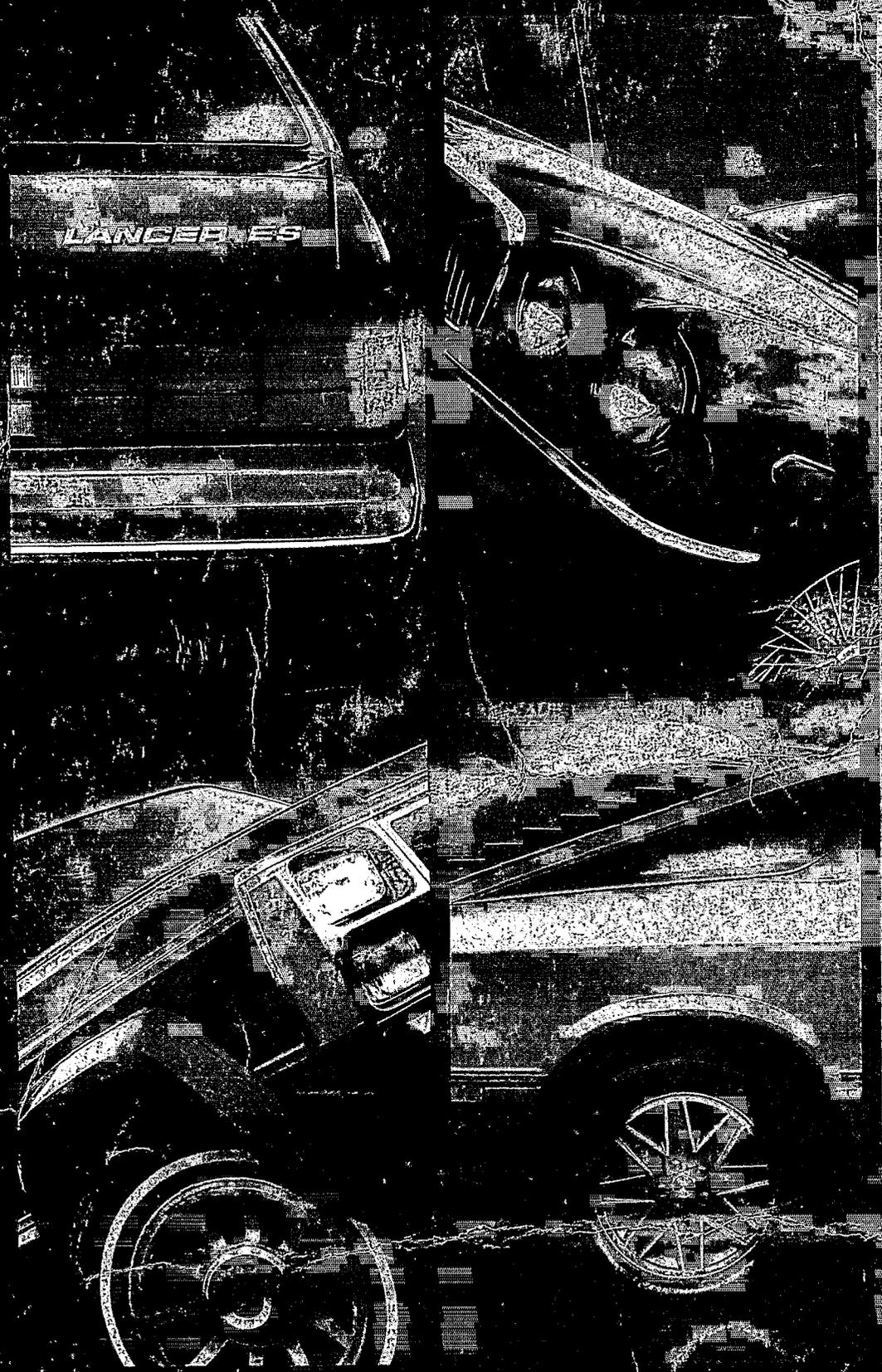
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