

Cranbrook

Bloomfield Hills has not sought, but it could not escape the limelight thrown upon it not merely throughout this country but abroad as a result of the benefactions of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Booth, whose conversion of Cranbrook into a great educational center has gained such impetus during the past year.

Cranbrook School approaches the conclusion of its first year of operation with a record of accomplishment and plans for extension that make it envied among the distinguished boys schools of the country; and soon the drawings and models for the girls' school, on which Henry S. Booth has labored for the better part of a year will be taking form in stone, brick and mortar. Tentative advances are being made toward the development of the art schools projected under Cranbrook Foundation. Bloomfield Hills School for Children, the oldest unit in the cultural group, has been through a year of unprecedented success. And over all of these institutions, Christ Church-Cranbrook, now virtually complete, is in a very nearly a literal way casting its benign shadow.

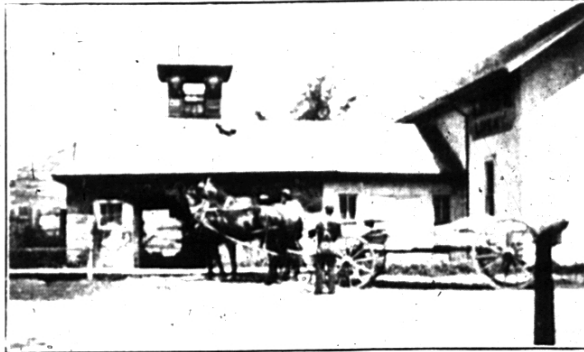
Cranbrook School opened in September, 1927, with admissions limited to 75 boys, although this number was extended to 78 for the second semester. This was due not to the limitations of the plant but to the resolution of the directors to restrict instruction to the three lower grades of the six that are ultimately to be received, and to accept only as many students as could with facility be imbued with the spirit that is intended to dominate the school. In line with the policy of adding a grade each year, until full college preparation is offered, instruction for the year 1928-9 will extend from the seventh through the tenth grade, and 50 additional students will be enrolled. Applications for admission to the three upper forms already exceed the number that will be accepted, and only a few vacancies exist in the roster of entering students. Selection of the school's quota for the eighth, ninth and tenth grades from applicants will be made on merit, based on previous performance and a qualifying examination.

To its already distinguished faculty have been added a number of notable teachers for 1928-29. Announcement of the appointment of Capt. Edwin T. Pollock, U. S. N. ret., former superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, as director of the observatory and head of the department of mathematics at Cranbrook has already been made. But as well as the appointment of Capt. Pollock the following are announced:

Arthur Nevill Kirk, Arts and Crafts; Mr. Kirk is a graduate of the London Central School of Arts and Crafts, in 1920; he was also an instructor there from 1920 to 1927; Director, Glastonbury Summer School from 1924 to 1927; Member and Councillor of Royal School of Miniature Painters; Member of Arts and Crafts Society, London; Maker of Numerous Ecclesiastical and Commemorative works in precious metals; Awarded Gold Medal for metal work, Paris Exhibition of Decorative Art, 1925 Exhibited: Royal Academy, 1925-1926; Victoria and Albert Museum; South Kensington Museum, Wembley, Paris, etc. He has been here for several months executing art objects in precious metals and enamel for Christ Church.

George W. Patch, Supervisor of Dormitories, Latin; A. B., Dartmouth, 1903; M. A., 1904; Instructor in Latin and Greek, Pensacola Classical School, 1904-

Where The Anvil Rang



While the spreading chestnut tree may have been conspicuous by its absence, Birmingham once had a "Smithy" and shop well worth a poetic monument. With its passing some years ago went one of the last of the old business establishments. To venerable citizens of the village its destruction, to make room for a more pretentious building, signaled the advent of the new age with its noisy gas buggy, an age which seemed to be almost an intruder upon the quiet happiness of Birmingham.

Mel Clement and Jack Baldwin were masters of operations at the old blacksmith shop which stood on East Maple avenue a few yards away from the building now occupied by Schlaack's market. Business was invariably good, or seemed to be, for the blackened chimney on the roof was always puffing wisps of grey smoke from the forge, and in the small yard in front of the shop passing villagers usually stopped to chat with Mel or Jack, two proficient conversationalists well versed in "Town talk."

"Hello Jack," (it might have been Sam Mills out for a morning walk.) "Been fishin' lately?"

"Nope," Jack was hunched over a pungently smoldering hoof. "But it sure'd be a good day for it, Sam. Didn't have so cussed much work to do we could get Bigelow and go."

"Better conk, anyway," says Sam.

"Guess you're right. Go get the buggy."

With Jack and Sam, and several others in town, fishing played second fiddle to nothing. Business was, perhaps, a necessary evil, and

08; St. Stephen's College, 1908-09; Meersberg Academy, 1909-12; St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., 1912-27.

Leonard F. James, French; A. B., University of Bristol, England, 1926; Diploma in Education, 1927; Awarded Frances Riggs (British Isles) Fellowship, 1927, for Graduate Study at the University of Michigan.

Harry D. Hoey, English; Graduate of the University of Michigan, and now an instructor in English at the University of Minnesota.

Christian T. Andersen, Mathematics; A. B., University of Michigan, 1925; M. A., 1926; Instructor in Mathematics, Hutchins Intermediate School, Detroit, 1927-28.

Harrison H. Hole, Science, German; A. B., Kenyon College, 1925; University of Chicago Graduate Studies, 1925-27; Instructor in Latin, Cheboygan, Mich., High School, 1927-28.

The only present member of the faculty who will not return next year is Stevenson W. Webster, instructor in mathematics. Mr. Webster was engaged for the present semester, though he had passed examinations for entrance into the diplomatic service. His retention was strongly desired by the school, as he is an unusually fine teacher, but his determina-

tion to enter the diplomatic service prevented this.

The services of Mrs. Frances M. Chisholm have been engaged as dietitian for the coming year. Mrs. Chisholm comes from Annapolis, Md., where she has operated tea rooms and has had extensive experience in dietetics.

Located as it is, in one of Oakland County's beauty spots, on Lone Pine road, about a mile north of the village limits of Birmingham, the school presents a charming view to the visitor. First to come into view is the observatory tower, a domed structure housing the school's telescope. This tower is visible for miles about the country. As the campus is neared more of the buildings enter the view. The tower is built as a part of the main school building, where all the classes are held. Facing the school building is the first unit of the dormitory system, the second of which will be completed in time for the fall semester.

A fascinating part of the school plant lies in the valley to the north of the school buildings where visitors seldom go. There, a pretty and extensive lagoon has been formed by the damming of one of the branches of the Rouge. On an island, covered with great willows, a log cabin of generous dimensions has been constructed

A Lone Cobbler

Billy Manser was Birmingham's one and only cobbler. There are many folks living today who will never forget genial Billy, his religion, and his short legs.

Billy was exceedingly small of stature, a feature which was somewhat deceiving. He kept some boxing gloves in his shop and one day invited George Mitchell to try them on. The boys exchanged a few gentle taps when



George suddenly found himself awkwardly tangled up on the floor. Billy was an enthusiastic pugilist but was somewhat scrupulous about his ability, fistically.

Manser was the Methodist choir leader for many years, a hard worker in the church and was said to be one of the most faithful of the flock.

His shop was in the "Majestic Building" a diminutive edifice which formerly stood near the site now occupied by La Belle's Book store on west Maple avenue. Billy finally had a mammoth sign nailed across the front of the establishment with the word "MAJESTIC" in bold letters. The building sheltered the Eccentric presses, (possibly singular,) in 1885.

where boys may hold campfire celebrations, informal frolics. The interior is suited to the spirit of the cabin, being roughly finished and furnished with stout rude furniture. Oak benches take the place of chairs; a great old-fashioned heating stove supplements the open fireplace to counter the chill of winter nights. A balcony covers three sides of the building, providing sleeping quarters for boys granted this special and pleasurable liberty. Nearby on the edge of the lagoon is a canoe house containing 18 canoes to provide water sports.

Any such description of the equipment as this leaves out of consideration the extraordinary charm of Cranbrook, due not simply to the site and the architectural attractiveness of the buildings but to the innumerable works of art which the donors have contributed to the school. Most conspicuous of these is the Italian foundation, erected in the center of the quadrangle last fall, and the armillary sphere executed in bronze by Paul Manship, which stands just outside the library.

The lower floor of the great dining hall, when completed, contain what is unquestionably the most notable museum in the secondary school world.

Dr. William Oliver Stevens, Ph. D., Litt. D., was selected by the board of directors as the man best fitted to serve as headmaster. After visiting 37 schools in the East and Middle West, and considering more than a hundred nominees, the committee in charge of selection of the headmaster decided on Dr. Stevens. He was at the time of his engagement headmaster of the Roger Ascham school, in White Plains, N. Y.