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Middleton Hills
Photography: Zane Williams

**WISCONSIN ARCHITECT** (ISSN 1083-9178) serves the design and construction industry in Wisconsin with circulation to Architects, Engineers, General Contractors, Business and Interior Designers, Landscape Architects, Certified Planners, Developers, Specifiers, Construction Managers, Facilities Managers, Builders, Manufacturers and Suppliers. © Copyright 1999 Wisconsin Architect, Inc. All rights reserved. Wisconsin Architect is the official publication of AIA Wisconsin, a Society of The American Institute of Architects, and is published by Wisconsin Architect, Inc. Address all editorial and advertising inquires to Editor, Wisconsin Architect, 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison, WI 53703: phone (608)257-8477. Subscription Rates: U.S. $70/year, $120/2yrs. Wisconsin Architect and AIA Wisconsin disclaim liability for statements by the editors, contributors and advertisers.
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Guidelines

Where do you start? Find yourself a lot, good chance it is owned by a builder. It does eliminate competitive bids from contractors. It also limits you in the number of opinions you will have in the development of plans. Most builders will offer a set of choices of existing floor plans. You then make minor changes in your efforts to adapt yourself to somebody else’s plans. These are plans that can’t possibly relate to your needs, background or the building’s relationship to site and neighborhood.

So you want to build a house . . .

While you are involved in your largest expenditure of your life, you are “saving” money by not hiring a professional. It is the architect’s task to interpret your needs and preferences into a building, your home, an expression in scale, materials and color of your values and attitudes. The result will not only shelter your family, but also shape it over the years. Remember, it will not be a contest of how many square feet you can build for the least amount, but a space that will feel right to you and your family. When it’s time to consult a physician, do you solicit opinions from the nurse or the office manager?

How do you go about finding a qualified architect? This issue of Wisconsin Architect is a good start. It lists architects involved in residential projects as well as features a small sample of some of the work being done by AIA Wisconsin members.

Always check references, look at examples of the architect’s work and talk directly with him or her. From the development of a building program through site selection, design, material and color selection as well as the selection of a contractor, you will discover that planning, building and living in a custom, architect designed home can be very rewarding.

Horst W. Lobe, AIA
DES-RES ARCHITECTURE

Edited by Maggie Toy

The architectural design of desirable residences is an area of design that many architects have worked on at one stage or another in their careers.

Des-Res Architecture exposes the cutting edge of the architectural design of desirable residences, exploring the challenging opportunities which have resulted in some of the world's most exciting buildings.

Featured examples include the work of McDonald & Kolatan, Alberto Campo Baeza, Mark Mack, Agrest & Mandelsonas, Studion Granda, Ron Arad, Nigel Coates Ricardo Legorreta and Richard Meier. Historical examples include Eames House, Frank Lloyd Wright houses, Palladian villas and the Schroeder House, as well as many exclusive international examples.

Des-Res Architecture includes an essay which puts the nature of private client design in an historical context, as well as other influential pieces.

ISBN: 0-471-986178
Publisher: Academy Editions
Price: $36.50; 110 pages

EVOLUTIONARY ARCHITECTURE

Nature as a Basis for Design

By Eugene Tsui

If nature has built, tested and perfected architectural structures for more than five billion years, then what would our human-made structures and environments look like if we directly applied the structural knowledge that has been tested in nature during this time? If they were built by Eugene Tsui, they would look like fish, dragonflies, insects and giant birds. They would also be less expensive, take less energy to operate and would be perfectly safe in the event of a natural disaster.

Eugene Tsui, who coined the term "evolutionary architecture," has spent his formidable career on a mission to provide that a living collaboration with nature is not only beneficial, but also absolutely vital to the emotional, psychological, physical and spiritual health of human beings. His new book, Evolutionary Architecture, offers the compelling power of his vision, rooted in his philosophy of life and the principles of nature. This book aims to help us grasp how these related values and ideas can be intertwined to create a new architecture, which treats the environment gently and uses our economic resources efficiently.

Eugene Tsui is a world-renowned architect whose work and talents span many different fields and roles, including contractor, city and regional planner, industrial designer, investigative scientist, inventor and competitive athlete. He is the recipient of numerous grants and design awards.

Cloth, April 23, 1999
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Learn how daylighting can:

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Remember a neighborhood where you could walk to the corner store for an ice cream cone, wave to your neighbors on the front porch, enjoy the intimate scale of the streetscape, and not be frightened by high speed traffic along the way? Many of you may have grown up in such a neighborhood or have visited such a place. In creating Middleton Hills, Marshall Erdman wanted to capture these same qualities in a new neighborhood. He was determined that the neighborhood he built would be an alternative to current suburban development and a model for others to follow. In 1993, Erdman hired Andres Duany of Duany Plater Zyberk Architects to develop the master plan for the new community of Middleton Hills on land which Erdman had owned for many years in Middleton, Wisconsin.

In collaboration with Duany, Erdman had hoped that this development would rediscover the sense of community that has been lost over the last decades in the sprawl of isolated housing tracts, shopping developments and office parks. Andres Duany has designed over 70 planned communities in this country and abroad based on town planning principles popular in the U.S. prior to World War II. Duany is at the forefront of a group of planners and architects who believe that since many new subdivisions are conceived at a scale that exceeds the size of historic towns, we should turn

Features of the New Urbanism evident in the Middleton Hills neighborhood

- **Mix of housing types:** Middleton Hills is planned for 400 single family homes, townhouse, apartments and live/work units when complete. For entrepreneurs or retirees with hobbies, the live/work units provide housing above a workspace - all for one mortgage. A mix of housing types allows for a range of housing prices, creating diversity within the same neighborhood.

- **Mixed-use:** In addition to a variety of residential building types, Middleton Hills offers commercial, retail and business space. An integral part of the neighborhood is the small shops and businesses within walking distance of residences to sustain daily needs or provide occupation.

- **Interconnected, pedestrian friendly streets:** Narrow streets that follow the topography of the land discourage speeding, and are therefore safer for pedestrians. Alleys minimize curb cuts and eliminate backing up over sidewalks and into traffic. The criss-crossing grid of streets in a network provides more optional routes and less congestion than typical suburban street layouts. Narrower streets with short building setbacks, front porches instead of garage doors and canopy street trees all add to the intimate scale of the streetscape and make it more pedestrian friendly.

- **Generous greenspace and open areas:** Grouping of housing units on smaller lots permits forty acres of undeveloped greenspace to be enjoyed by all. The open space is designed as an interconnected network which includes a 20 acre restored wetlands park.

- **Civic sites:** Special sites have been reserved for civic buildings as symbols of community permanence and pride. Appropriate to the use, these sites are geometrically formal, such as at the end of a street vista or anchoring a square.
to the principles that have always governed town design to design new suburbs. This design philosophy, known as the New Urbanism, is manifested in the master plan and design codes of Middleton Hills.

In addition to the master plan, DPZ Architects developed design regulations to guide the urban design, architecture and landscape architecture of the Middleton Hills neighborhood. These combine to create a cohesive neighborhood design. In order to protect the design integrity of the neighborhood and the property values of all owners, the Middleton Hills Architectural Review Committee reviews all building and landscape designs according to the following regulations found in the Middleton Hills Neighborhood Code:

**Urban Regulations**
The Urban Regulations define urban design issues such as building use, building placement and building heights. Smaller lots with buildings close to the street counter the sense of land waste that typify modern development. The street becomes an outdoor room lined by front porches.

**Architectural Regulations**
The architecture of Middleton Hills draws upon the regional traditions of the Prairie, Craftsman, and Bungalow. These styles have been very popular in Dane County since the turn of the century and create a cohesiveness with the urban design.

The Craftsman, also known as the Arts and Crafts style, was based on the Arts and Crafts movement in England and had a great influence on younger American architects, especially Gustave Stickley and Frank Lloyd Wright, both Wisconsin natives. Reacting to the machine and the Industrial Revolution, the goal was to design a house in which all the elements, inside and out, received artful attention. The effect was a warm, livable building made of natural materials. The Bungalow was an outgrowth of many styles, including the Craftsman. It introduced the stoop to the American house and provided a semipublic transition place between the front porch and the connecting walkway to the sidewalk and street. The stoop was a place to sit and talk before entering the porch or house. The leader of the Prairie style, Frank Lloyd Wright was in sympathy with the Craftsman style, particularly in terms of the attention given to such details as interior furnishings and the texture of materials. This style emphasizes the strong horizontal lines of the Prairie, and the horizontal banding of base, middle and roof elements.

All three styles are cousins of each other, originating from the Arts and Crafts movement. When buildings share a common vernacular, it is possible to integrate them in greater variety. This allows for more diversity in price range and building type.

**Landscape Regulations**
The Landscape Regulations define a plant palette for the neighborhood which is based on native plant materials. The objective of the Front Yard Code is to revive the traditional American practice that treats the front of the house as part of a common, public landscape, a privately owned linear park. The type of landscaping that is encouraged is regional and harmonized with the Architectural Regulations. The Rear Yard Code recommends plantings which encourage birds and wildlife. The public open space network offers a variety of outdoor spaces: active recreation areas, trails through wooded parks and traditional greens.

Today, Middleton Hills is a growing neighborhood with 39 houses built or under construction, a neighborhood convenience store and a medical clinic. In addition, four live/work units and a 53-unit independent senior living facility are underway with construction. Townhouses and additional single family lots are planned to be available this year. Residents express appreciation for the sense of community and the variety which is offered with such a master plan. Lot sizes vary and locations can be closer to the neighborhood center or adjacent to a park or wooded area. The residents are also diverse, a mix of ages and family types. A few already enjoy walking down the block to their jobs; and, as the commercial area continues to grow, more services will be available within walking distance.

In keeping with Marshall Erdman’s vision, the design of Middleton Hills intends to capture a strong sense of community and place through the layout of the streets, the arrangement of the open spaces, the appearance of the streetscape, the mix of uses and it’s link to historical and regional prototypes. Middleton Hills is a neighborhood model for the future, built with a sense of the past—and a clear understanding of what makes people feel at home.

Photography: Zane Williams
Architect: Linville Architects
Builder: Design Shelters

EDITOR: The author is the Middleton Hills director of design.
The challenges involved in designing a new building that is compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) are sometimes overwhelming. The building codes are intensely complex, requiring an extensive knowledge of the law and its real world applications. How much more challenging must it be, then, to have a disability and need to modify your residence to assist you in living independently? This is the challenge answered by Options for Independent Living, Inc., a non-profit, non­residential organization assisting people with disabilities to live as independently in their community as they desire.

Options provides numerous services for people in a 17 county area of northeastern Wisconsin. Its most recent project involved the design and engineering services of Somerville, Inc., in the construction of an accessible showcase model home and office facility, located on the Northeast Wisconsin Technical College (NWTC) campus. The facility, which also serves as office space for Options staff, allows individuals with disabilities to see what various modifications and adaptive equipment look like in a home environment prior to purchasing it. An accessible kitchen, bedroom and several different bathrooms showcase the equipment. Individuals can actually try-out the equipment on site, and the materials will be constantly updated to keep up with changing technologies.

Thomas Diedrick, executive director of Options, approached John W. (Jack) Somerville, AIA, president of Somerville, Inc., about the project. “It was a building,” said Somerville, “that we really wanted to do. It’s the kind of thing that architects can really get excited about because of the unique challenges and solutions required during the programming and construction phases.” The firm donated design and engineering services for the project that went, “…a little beyond what we actually anticipated,” said Somerville. “The number of people involved in the project, the in-kind contributions and the complexity made document preparation a challenge. It’s great that the effort was completely justified. This is a one-of-a-kind facility and the opportunity to be involved in something like this is rare.”

In addition to residential features and assistive technology, the facility has a fully accessible office with the most up-to-date hardware, software and adaptive aids to accommodate employees with disabilities. Area
employers, human resource personnel and employees with disabilities can see and try the latest technology to assist employees with disabilities to perform their job duties at maximum efficiency. Robert Hoffmann, AIA, was the Somerville project architect on the project. As an ADA specialist, he brought an extensive amount of experience to the complex project. "This project was challenging for a variety of reasons, but it allowed us to come up with some unique solutions. It also allowed Options to install and demonstrate a number of different vertical access devices, a common feature in residential retrofit projects," said Hoffmann. "For example, people tend to imagine accessible buildings as single-story structures. However, the lot that was donated by NWTC had a pretty severe slope to it. We developed a design that allowed the two-story structure to have grade level access on both floors."

Another interesting aspect to the project was taking the concept of Universal Design and customizing it for the Options project. Ron Mace, FAIA, the founder of The Center for Universal Design, contributed his ideas and hand sketches to the project. (Mace coined the term "universal design." He passed away in June 1998.) Then, Hoffmann said, "We had to take his ideas, the ideas of the Options staff and our own ideas about accessibility and combine them into a facility that showcases both residential and office choices." This created a number of interesting aspects, including a second-floor fire exit that is a walkway and a ramp leading to grade level and completely accessible. Each of the several bathrooms is designed to show a range of different accessibility options. "The overall design," says Hoffmann, "is well beyond what the federal or state ADA codes call for."

A big part of the project, according to Diedrick, is the various technologies shown in the facility. The Options building has five bathrooms, each designed to highlight a different configuration of equipment and space usage. The kitchen has countertops that raise and lower at the touch of a button. One feature is the environmental control systems. It can be programmed to not only adjust the heat and air conditioning based on factors such as the outside temperature and season, but also turn on the lights at a given time. Parts of the system are actually voice activated.

EDITOR: R. Davis is the technical writer and Webmaster at Somerville, Inc.
Selecting an Architect for Your Residential Project

Many of us think of architects only in terms of large-scale or commercial design projects. However, architects are taking on an increasing amount of residential work with successful results.

So, when you decide to add on to your home or build a new one, consider working with an architect to achieve a custom design that will reflect your individual requirements and desires.

**Why use an architect?**
Architects are trained in the art and science of designing spaces to meet human requirements. They understand the relationship of space to human needs and can create harmony between interior and exterior and between new and existing spaces.

**How can an architect help me achieve my goals?**
After a thorough exchange of ideas, the architect can accurately translate your individual requirements into the form of a house plan. Because architects are sensitive to land conservation issues and are familiar with applicable building codes and zoning regulations, they can place the structure in the most advantageous position on your site.

Architects also can furnish a complete set of drawings and specify the materials going into the structure in such detail as to allow several contractors to submit competitive bids on the project.

As your agent during the construction phase of the project, the architect can help you evaluate the bids received and assist you in selecting a contractor.

Architects are actively involved in construction and can help protect your interests during the construction phase by documenting that your home is being built in accordance with approved plans and specifications.

**How do you begin the process of selecting an architect?**
Selecting an architect is not unlike selecting a doctor, dentist or attorney. Friends and business acquaintances can be a key source of information. A reliable way to select an architect is to seek recommendations from people whose judgment you respect.

As you ask for recommendations, one or several architects may emerge as strong candidates for your project. Make appointments to interview the leading contenders. Visit their offices; you will pick up valuable information on each architect’s approach to design. You can view slides and photos of their work. You may also wish to visit some of their projects. At the project sites, talk to the owners, particularly if they were the architect’s clients. Also, contact the references each architect has provided.

When you are viewing slides and photos or visiting projects, remember that your requirements are yours alone. Your needs and desires are different; and the resulting design solution will be as well.

**After I’ve talked with several architects, how do I make the final selection?**
Of course, you must like the architect’s work. The architect also should show genuine enthusiasm for your project. An equally important consideration is simply how well you and the architect get along. Do you communicate freely with each other?

The importance of good “chemistry” between architect and client cannot be over-emphasized. Competence, interest and chemistry are major considerations in making the final selection.

Once you have made your selection, you and your architect should discuss your requirements and expectations thoroughly. Make sure you approach budget and time requirements realistically. The architect should tell you more about their firm and their methodology.

You and the architect should agree on the professional services they will perform as well as the responsibilities you will undertake. The more information you exchange at this point, the smoother the project will run and the closer the result will come to meeting your requirements and expectations.

A contract between you and your architect will finalize the selection process. The use of a written contract is advised; oral agreements and understandings can suffer from faded memories.

By using this approach, you will be on the way to a successful project; one that will give you great satisfaction for years to come.

The accompanying directory contains a listing of AIA Wisconsin member-owned firms that have indicated an interest in residential projects. Following the directory of architects, information is provided on the steps involved in a typical project plus questions that you should ask yourself and your architect to help you get started.
### McWilliams Burgener Architecture
1744 N. Palmer St.
Milwaukee, WI 53212
Phone: (414) 374-1744
Contact: Dennis Burgener, AIA

### Meier and Hoffman Architecture and Interior Design, Inc.
P.O. Box 667
Cedarburg, WI 53012
Phone: (414) 377-3877
Contact: Paul A. Meier, AIA, or Thomas Hoffman

### Miller Architectural Group, Inc.
1661 North Water st Ste 500
Milwaukee, WI 53202
Phone: (414) 277-1450
Email: Miller1661@aol.com
Contact: Brian L. Miller, AIA

### Nisbet/Architects
4340 Hillcrest Circle
Madison, WI 53705
Phone: (608) 233-2320
Contact: Thomas K. Nisbet, AIA

### Potter Design Group, Inc.
735 Jenifer St.
Madison, WI 53703
Phone: (608) 257-3825
Contact: Ross T. Potter, AIA

### River Architects, Inc.
125 N. 4th St., P.O. Box 2496
La Crosse, WI 54602
Phone: (608) 785-2217
Email: ur@river-architects.com
Contact: Michael W Swingamer, AIA

### Rolsansky Architecture
W5740 Thistledown Dr.
La Crosse, WI 54601
Phone: (608) 788-4393
Email: ropar@execpc.com
Contact: Roger D. Rolsansky, AIA

### Sobek Architects
3536 Stewart Ave.
Wausau, WI 54402
Phone: (608) 233-4881
Email: sobarch1@gte.net
Contact: Gary Sobek, AIA

### Solner and Associates
5222 Hedden Circle
Middleton, WI 53562
Phone: (608) 233-4881
Contact: Edward A. Solner, AIA

### Stelling & Associates Architects, Ltd.
181 W. Chestnut St.
Burlington, WI 53105
Phone: (414) 763-8725
Email: stelarchit@aol.com
Contact: Thomas E. Stelling, AIA

### Sunarc Studio
521 Westover St.
Oconomowoc, WI 53066
Phone: (414) 567-5755
Contact: Paul R. Schultz, AIA

### Torke/Wirth/Pujara, Ltd.
933 N. Mayfair Rd.
Wauwatosa, WI 53226
Phone: (414) 453-4554
Email: torke@execpc.com
Contact: Robert G. Wirth, AIA

### Transcend Architects & Engineers
1000 Lothe St
Sun Prairie, WI 53590
Phone: (608) 825-3008
Email: kvilland@transcend-arch.com
Contact: Knute W. Villand, AIA

### Vetter Denk Architects
614 N Broadway
Milwaukee, WI 53202
Phone: (414) 223-3388
Email: VDA@EXECPC.COM
Contact: John Vetter or Kelly Denk, AIA

### Louis Wasserman & Associates
P.O. Box 11138
Shorewood, WI 53211
Phone: (414) 562-6474
Email: lwasserman@ticon.net
Contact: Louis Wasserman, AIA

### Wiberg Architecture
12317 W. Ripley Ave
Wauwatosa, WI 53226
Phone: (414) 744-0895
Contact: Timothy P. Wiberg, AIA

### Widen Associates, Ltd.
7124 W. Center St.
Milwaukee, WI 53210
Phone: (414) 771-1170
Email: lenardo@execpc.com
Contact: Leonard A. Widen, AIA

### Witteman Wydeven Architects LLC
731 N. Jackson St., Ste. 500
Milwaukee, WI 53202
Phone: (414) 220-4677
Email: wwa@execpc.com
Contact: Brian Witteman, AIA, or Bruce Wydeven, AIA

### Wolfgram & Associates, S.C.
6012 W. Vliet St.
Wauwatosa, WI 53213
Phone: (414) 456-0610
Email: wolfgram@execpc.com
Contact: Paul D. Wolfgram, AIA

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The Steps Involved in Design and Construction

Design and construction projects involve several steps. Typically, projects go through the following six phases. However, on some projects several of these steps may be combined or there may be additional ones.

**Step 1**  
**Programming/Deciding What to Build**  
The homeowner and architect discuss the requirements for the project (how many rooms, the function of the spaces, etc.), testing the fit between the owner's needs, wants and budget.

**Step 2**  
**Schematic Design/Rough Sketches**  
The architect prepares a series of rough sketches, known as schematic design, which show the general arrangement of rooms and of the site. The homeowner approves these sketches before proceeding to the next phase.

**Step 3**  
**Design Development/Refining the Design**  
The architect prepares more detailed drawings to illustrate other aspects of the proposed design. Floor plans show all the rooms in correct size and shape. Outline specifications are prepared listing the major materials and room finishes.

**Step 4**  
**Preparation of Construction Documents**  
Once the homeowner has approved the design, the architect prepares detailed drawings and specifications, which the contractor will use to establish actual construction cost and build the project. These drawings and specifications become part of the building contract.

**Step 5**  
**Hiring the Contractor**  
The homeowner selects and hires the contractor. The architect may be willing to make some recommendations. In many cases, homeowners choose from among several contractors they've asked to submit bids on the job. The architect can help you prepare bidding documents as well as invitations to bid and instruction to bidders.

**Step 6**  
**Construction Administration**  
While the contractor will physically build the home or addition, the architect can assist the homeowner in making sure that the project is built according to the approved plans and specifications. The architect can make site visits to observe construction, review and approve the contractor's applications for payment, and generally keep the homeowner informed of the project's progress. The contractor is solely responsible for construction methods, techniques, schedules and procedures.
To ask yourself  
*before* you get started

1. Describe your current home.  
   *What do you like about it?*  
   *What's missing?*  
   *What don't you like?*
2. Do you want to change the space you have?  
3. Do you want to build a new home?  
4. Why do you want to build a house or add to or renovate your current home?  
   *Do you need more room?*  
   *Are children grown and moving on?*  
   *Is your lifestyle changing?*
5. What is your lifestyle?  
   *Are you at home a great deal?*  
   *Do you work at home?*  
   *Do you entertain often?*  
   *How much time do you spend in the living areas, bedrooms, kitchen, den or office, utility space, etc.?*
6. How much time and energy are you willing to invest to maintain your home?  
7. If you are thinking of adding on, what functions/activities will be housed in a new space?  
8. What kind of spaces do you need, e.g., bedrooms, expanded kitchen, bathrooms, etc.?  
9. How many of those spaces do you think you need?  
10. What do you think the addition/renovation/new home should look like?  
11. If planning a new home, what do you envision in this home that you don’t have now?  
12. How much can you realistically afford to spend?  
13. How soon would you like to be settled into your new home or addition? Are there rigid time constraints?  
14. If you are contemplating building a home, do you have a site selected?  
15. Do you have strong ideas about design styles?  
   *What are your design preferences?*
16. Who will be the primary contact with the architect, contractor and others involved in designing and building your project? (It is good to have one point of contact to prevent confusion and mixed messages.)  
17. What qualities are you looking for in an architect?  
18. How much time do you have to be involved in the design and construction process?  
19. Do you plan to do any of the work yourself?  
20. How much disruption in your life can you tolerate to add on to or renovate your home?

Once you have answered these questions, you will be better able to talk with an architect. The more detailed information you give, the easier it will be for the architect to address your needs.

---

To ask your architect

1. What does the architect see as important issues or considerations in your project? What are the challenges of the project?  
2. How will the architect approach your project?  
3. How will the architect gather information about your needs, goals, etc.?  
4. How will the architect establish priorities and make decisions?  
5. Who from the architecture firm will you be dealing with directly? Is it the same person who will be designing the project? Who will be designing your project?  
6. How interested is the architect in this project?  
7. How busy is the architect?  
8. What are the steps in the design process?  
9. How does the architect organize the process?  
10. What does the architect expect you to provide?  
11. What is the architect’s design philosophy?  
12. What is the architect’s experience/track record with cost estimating?  
13. What will the architect show you along the way to explain the project? Will you see drawings or sketches?  
14. What services does the architect provide during construction?  
15. How disruptive will construction be? How long does the architect expect it to take to complete your project?  
16. What sets this architect apart from the rest?  
17. How does the architect establish fees?  
18. What would the architect expect the fee to be for this project?  
19. If the scope of the project changes, how will additional fees be determined?  
20. Do you have a list of past clients that the architect has worked with?
The owners acquired this 1950s residence in 1988. Over the next ten years, they developed a long-range four-phase plan to adapt their house to their personal interests and needs, as well as today's standards, materials and energy expectations.

The first phase consisted of a major landscape upgrade of the front yard and an improved approach to the main entrance. The relocated driveway resulted in successful screening of the two existing garage doors from street view. The second phase included a major kitchen upgrade, replacing existing painted wood cabinets and replacing appliances. Phase three created two ponds connected by a small waterfall and a significant amount of landscaping.

The last and most recent phase had several major goals, the creation of visual and physical access to the attractive backyard from the expanded master bedroom suite, incorporation of the study and the upgraded bathroom into the suite, conversion of the guest 1/2 bath to 3/4 bath and creation of a sunroom with full exposure to the backyard at a vertical elevation midway between and accessible from bedroom and living wing, which are vertically 2' apart.

Exterior work included the creation of a stepped deck area with a hot tub providing both bedroom and sunroom access. A second deck now permits access to the outdoors from the breakfast area through a new 8' sliding door. Remaining windows in the bedroom wing were replaced by improved and larger units. The built-up roof was replaced by a membrane roof with additional insulation.

Photography: Horst W. Lobe, AIA
Successfully resolving the conflicting wishes of a wife, who wanted a traditional rustic home, and a husband, who wanted an open contemporary home, was the primary goal in the design of this 3,000 square foot residence.

Located on a 25 acre site consisting of woods and wetlands, this home is nestled in an existing clearing to take advantage of its southern exposure and views to the wetlands and an old rubble barn foundation. Cedar shake siding, 12:12 roof pitches and a dimensional shingle roof create a traditional and rustic vocabulary while contemporary detailing, extensive use of glass and an EIFS finished center bay deliver a contemporary feel.

The living/dining room, family room and master suite all feature two-story spaces allowing sunlight to penetrate deeply into all interior spaces. A field stone fireplace provides a rustic focal point for an otherwise contemporary living/dining room space.

*Photography: Arc Photo*
Built on a waterfront canal lot, this home was designed to address the street to the east, channel to the west and also provide for the major lake views to the southwest. In addition, the clients were interested in an exploration of vertical space and light in the kitchen, dining and great room areas.

The east elevation has a linear, stepped facade with rectilinear columnar divisions ending at grade level decks. The west, channel facing elevation also steps back, but at angles of 45 degrees to achieve direct views to Lake Butte des Morts.

The dining room, an extension of the kitchen, is curved to allow panoramic views of both the lake and the channel.

South facing clerestory windows project dramatic light down into the 28 foot high atrium incorporating the kitchen, dining and great room areas.
The owners desired a year-round Lake Michigan home that maximizes views from all rooms, is an elegant structure but impacts the natural setting as little as possible and presents a private and opaque street image with an understated front entry.

To facilitate a small footprint that minimizes site impact and to develop the most varied and exciting views, building functions were stacked three floors high. This created the opportunity for a third floor sun terrace that takes in views from treetop level and soothing summer breezes.

The building developed two different faces as well. The lake side is an open extroverted elevation with contrasting green glass, white curtainwall, brise-soleil and crisply defined light and shadow patterns. The street side is a more opaque quiet elevation with a discreet front entry. It is dominated by an upper story glass curtainwall that maintains the owners' privacy, but allows views and afternoon sunlight to filter onto the stairways and third floor study.

Photography: Gary Ebben, AIA
The owners, a retired couple, wanted a vacation home they could share with family and grandchildren and would accommodate their passion for gardening and landscaping.

The home features an open, flowing, central plan that exploits the views of the nearby pond and hillsides. Main living spaces are located on the second floor.

The first floor includes support spaces for the owners' gardening and landscaping needs. The storage spaces are used for gardening equipment and the work room is used for activities related to plant care.

Another important design consideration was to develop an area in the home for use by the grandchildren. The third floor loft is dedicated to addressing this need.

Simple forms that recall rural architecture were used. The home features a gable roof, porches, double hung windows, post timber construction and the use of natural colors and materials.
Designed by Waukesha's Fischer-Fischer-Theis, the New Berlin Fire Station received an Excellence in Masonry Award in 1994 from the Wisconsin Concrete Masonry Association. The firm’s choice for the exterior? A handsome blend of texture and color — decorative block manufactured by Waukesha Block. Ask for the block with good looks and long-lasting, maintenance-free performance... from Waukesha Block.

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For further information or to volunteer, please contact Jim Gersich, AIA, at (608) 662-1341 or Tom Hirsch, AIA, at (608) 252-0516.
This four-level, multi-family condominium features homes that each have a clear, unobstructed view of the water. Each home has access to outdoor spaces via decks with railings, with emphasis placed on access to the decks from as many of the rooms as practical.

Floors one, two and three have nine-foot ceilings. The fourth floor penthouses boast soaring cathedral ceilings with lofts.

A stepped saw-toothed plan provides unobstructed clear and dramatic water views in the family areas of each residence, while stepping out again to provide exterior decks with direct interior access from most rooms. The unique multi-peaked roof rise to parallel the peaks in the existing adjacent condominium complex.

The unstable subsurface soil was excavated and engineered fill emplaced. This allowed for adequate wind shear walls and building support as well as subgrade parking near the existing water table.

Photography: David F. Maher, AIA
This advanced environmental residence hall encompasses 35,000 square feet and reflects Northland College's commitment to preserving our environment and building a sustainable future. The ELLC is designed to accommodate 114 students in one of three available plans.

Building materials were selected for their environmental compatibility and ability to be recycled. They were acquired from local and regional sources to minimize the impact of heavy transportation on the environment. A 120-foot wind tower, three photovoltaic arrays (tracking the movement of the sun for maximum solar energy collection) and fourteen solar panels will help to provide heat and power. Low-flow bathroom fixtures and waterless composting toilets will preserve water. Two greenhouses will provide a "classroom" for lessons in self-sufficiency. Computers will monitor energy usage and the contribution to the energy savings made by the renewable energy systems.

Students contributed to the design process by meeting with the Campus Facilities Master Plan Committee and the design team to help choose the most appropriate and environmentally-friendly building materials. Energy consultants worked with Northland students and staff to analyze the energy performance of the building and to research building methods and materials.

Photography provided by HGA, Inc.
The remodeling of an existing cottage into a year-round residence celebrates the site and life style of those that live and visit the home.

The house consists of three levels connected by a central stair. The existing upper level was remodeled to accommodate a new addition and new layout. The entry and patio were raised above the floor height of the upper level to eliminate the drainage problems of the existing house. A vaulted ceiling and cupola make the entry an elegant, grand space and light the stair below. All the rooms on the upper level take advantage of the roof structure by having vaulted ceilings, which help the spaces feel larger and add more light. In the master bedroom, the added sliding glass doors open to a private deck. The guest bedroom has sliding glass doors to small balconies to take advantage of the lake views.

The main living areas are located on the center level of the house. The living room, dining room and kitchen flow into each other through large openings and to the decks outside through sliding glass doors. The existing ceiling and roof over the main level were raised to create larger spaces and add windows. The roof over the living room becomes a large deck for the master bedroom. The higher ceiling height allowed transom windows to be used over the sliding glass doors to bring more light into the kitchen area and help the living room and dining room flow together. A fireplace/entertainment center was added toward the interior of the living room.

A bedroom and sitting room are located on the lower level for the children and easy access to the lake for water activities.

*Photography: Jenk Architecture & Design*
The site for the residence contains approximately fifteen of the owners' total 85 acre parcel. A master plan site for the total acreage was developed defining four additional peripheral home sites of approximately ten acres each and the balance of the land as a central corridor extending to the west. This was planted with prairie flowers and is held as common land. The site top slopes to the west-northwest at a one-in-eight pitch. A wooded primal moraine rim (elevation 1100 feet), formed by the last glacier age, rings the site to the north, east and south.

The linear plane of the living spaces was set exactly perpendicular to the site line of Blue Mound, which dominates the horizon and is the viewing focal point from the kitchen island. The first floor was set at the elevation 1121 with the roof viewing deck sight line at 1144. This allows for distant vistas to unfold as one rises in the structure culminating in 360 degree views from the roof deck and exposing the night-lights of the distant towns of Mount Horeb and Verona.

The linear solution also allowed for galleries at the first and second floor levels for display of art and bookshelves, which extends along the second floor balcony railing. Exterior materials of brilliant white stucco and blue/green glass were chosen to reflect the past glacier era and the relationship to the Ice Age Trail on the northern boundary of the site. Jet black granite, polished chrome and maple floors are used throughout the monolithic white interior.

Photography: Paskus Studio
The home, built into the side of a hill and around a stone tower, has many directed windows and terraces to help the owners capture the views and better experience the lake setting. The house and auxiliary building are clustered around a protected circular drive linking the buildings together with stone retaining walls and plantings. The house is built with shiplap wood siding and stone. The broad roof overhangs accent the horizontal counter balance with the stone tower.

The entry foyer opens onto a large stone fireplace shared with the living room. Its stone structure reaches up to support a mezzanine linking the first and second floors. An open plan was used on the main level to join the kitchen, living room and media area to accommodate the interaction desired by the owner. The dining room has access to a patio on the main level and lake below. A computer room was incorporated into the plan for the owner to work from home. A guest bedroom with a bathroom and deck are located on the first floor to allow the owner's parents easy handicapped access, comfort and privacy while being cared for.

The lower level has a recreation room that opens at the lake side of the house for informal entertaining. It also has an exercise room, whirlpool, a golf room, wine storage room and guest bedroom.

The family's bedrooms are located on the second floor, each with views of the lake and wetlands. The master bedroom has a vaulted ceiling, private bath, walk-in closets and private deck. The tower offers a quiet, secluded place to sit while surrounded by an extraordinary view.

Photography: Jenk Architecture & Design
Forum

Are Our Principles Good Enough?

To assure survival of architecture as a respected profession and to continue its traditional cultural impact on the arts and society in general, we architects must, more than ever, guard our professional principles and standards. We have to confront and reject the thoughtless expedient, the slick cliché and careless copy. Without disregarding economic restrictions, we must apply technically up-to-date and creatively unique solutions to shape contemporary environments worthy of tomorrow. I am convinced that this approach results in offices that rent better, stores and commercial buildings that do a better job of selling and hospitals, schools and institutions whose success can be measured in terms of improved performance, service and economy, and whose individuality and originality make a distinctive contribution to the townscape and landscape of our country.

Good architecture is an art. It is the art of inventing space, that is, creating environments appropriate for our daily lives. Physically and mentally we experience, use and enjoy this space by the movement of our bodies, by our sight and touch, and through the feelings our senses invoke in our minds.

Today, we live in an age of instant communications. Easy travel and the rapid and incessant exchange of information through the use of the computer and other electronic media place at the architect’s and engineer’s disposal an infinite variety of information, ideas, materials, structures, styles and forms. Design professionals must keep an open mind to the selective use of these myriad technical means to continue the creative growth and freedom of architecture.

On the other hand, the arbitrary, unbridled use of these ideas, materials, styles and forms leads us to doubt the cultural purpose of today’s architecture and endangers us to lose our professional direction. An architect must adhere to a strict design and work discipline, balancing ethics, art and technology in addition to the mandates imposed by construction, function and economy.

Without this effort and responsibility, we will face an ever-increasing challenge to the architect’s traditional role as the prime professional in a rapidly changing construction industry. We must apply our knowledge to carefully evaluate, qualify and control our choices. This critical quality control is the discipline of architecture. Some consider it to be a measure of maintaining professional excellence and others see it only as an aggregate of activities or functions designed to insure adequate quality of their work.

Over time, the term “adequate” may turn to equal “good enough.” It may, wrong by wrong, descend to a level acceptable by some misguided souls as the very standard of professional care. We all know that “good enough” rarely is. Fortunately, common sense and professional noblesse oblige most of us to exceed such questionable values and bring us to develop more meaningful professional work ethics and design principles.

Devoted to the visual arts by natural ability, upbringing and affection, I received my formal training in architecture at a European university. A fourth-generation architect, I came to the United States, found a new home for my family and, in over thirty years, gained valuable practical experience in my chosen profession. My hope was then and is still today to bring within the scope of my work a more practical, yet still creative approach to building – recognizing that the creative combined with the practical is what works well, makes good sense, is efficient and still preserves lasting values of beauty, function and performance.

With this outlook based on my professional experience, I developed over the years my own work and design philosophy. Some of its principles are:

- To provide my client with competent professional services, created for the special needs and sensitive to the particular concerns and conditions of the project.
- To understand that the ultimate commission of architects is building, not documents.
- To assert the leading role of the architect as chief professional coordinator for the entire project and to provide personal one source responsibility for my work, start to finish.
- To offer my professional skills and knowledge beyond the limited scope of a single project in an extended architect-client relationship.
- To share my employer’s goal to continue our office as a highly competent, reputable and profitable business.
- To express my intentions honestly and clearly and to base my working relationships on open communication, mutual trust and team effort.
- To respect the valuable contributions of our client, other design professionals, the builder, his craftsmen and technical reps, all of them members of a successful project team.
- To originate relevant and unique design by shaping and integrating space as the prime creative expression of architecture.
- To suit design to best human use.
This includes use by the handicapped and the aged, by our children and use of site and streets by the still walking few.

- To explore multiple options diligently and to choose the simplest and most direct alternative wherever possible.
- To avoid fake and the pretentious like the pest.
- To express functional intent and structural order with imagination and honesty, originality and appropriate form.
- To respect the inherent character of materials.
- To reject forced forms, false fronts, contrived patterns and proportions.
- To respect nature and to protect our environment.
- To respect tradition, but not to ape it.
- To design details in harmony with the whole and, if applicable, in context with existing surroundings, where worthwhile of coordination.

The ultimate success of an architect, I believe, goes well beyond the obviously desired and almost always well-deserved profitability of the professional practice. It is based simply on how—if at all—the architect will be remembered for his or her work. The reach for this ultimate success must be embodied from the very start in each building an architect designs. It remains a measure not only of an architect’s talent and competence, but also of the standards of that architect’s professional care.

Good architecture is an art. It is the age-old art of integrating shelter, function, beauty and economy into a unified environment. Building will meet our clients’ needs, satisfy our own expectations and can be truly successful only when this unity is achieved.

EDITOR: The author is a senior project manager with Plunkett Raysich Architects, Milwaukee. This article appeared originally in issue 12:1998 of or equal.
Opportunity for Change

*Intern Development Program Summit offers open discussion*

This past April, I had the opportunity to join fellow associates, architects, collateral board members and additional representatives from Canada and Mexico to review the internship process at the “Summit on Architectural Internship” in Kentucky. We examined the process from a unique perspective—to act not as an individual or from a specific affiliation, but as a whole and to evaluate the process as to what works and what does not.

Our objective was to come up with three ideal programs that would prepare interns as architects. We succeeded in our efforts and, in fact, came up with a fourth. Both AIA and NCARB have released news bulletins on the summit covering these issues.

The 66 delegates concluded, “It seems to us that it is reasonable to consider that:

- the registration exam could be taken upon graduation from an accredited degree program;
- practice could be integrated into education;
- education could be integrated into practice;
- the term ‘intern’ should be reconsidered;
- there be alternative paths to practical experience;
- the profession foster a culture of lifelong learning and mentorship;
- national and international reciprocity progress be preserved and enhanced; and
- accessibility to profession be strengthened.”

Discussions at the Summit were critically tied to two of the goals identified in *Building Community: A New Future for Architecture Education and Practice*, by Ernest Boyer and Lee Mitgang: “An Enriched Mission,” which recommends connecting the schools and the profession more effectively to the changing social context, and “A Unified Profession,” which advocates strengthening the educational experience of students during school, creating a more satisfying system of internship and extending learning throughout the profession.

A committee is being formed from members of the U.S. collateral architectural organizations with Billy Herrin, of Jones & Herrin Architects, serving as chairman. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, The American Institute of Architects, the American Institute of Architectural Students, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and the National Architectural Accrediting Board each will have a representative on this committee. In addition, two interns or recently licensed architects will be chosen to participate.

Using the energy and initiative from the Summit, we could see significant changes to our licensing process in the near future.

It was my extreme pleasure to represent my fellow interns; and I will keep a watchful eye on the balance of the proceedings.

*EDITOR: The author is the Associate Representative on the AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors. For more information on the “Summit on Architectural Internship,” contact John Edwards at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture at (202) 785-2324.*

Call for Action

State budget provision forces increased test fees

*Circle the Wagons!! Please, interns and employers, read this article and act on it.*

The proposed state budget includes a provision to allocate 10% of the test fees collected by the Department of Regulations and Licensing to the general fund. This, in effect, would amount to a 10% surcharge on exam fees, including the A.R.E.

The AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors is opposed to this budget provision. Its impact on interns would be great.

The current $980.00 fee for interns to take the A.R.E. is already too high. Added accounting requirements would further burden an already overworked and understaffed Department of Regulations and Licensing.

This is an extremely important item and quick action is required. Please contact your state legislators and ask them *not* support this state budget provision.

If you have any questions, call Bill Danuser, Associate Representative, AIA Wisconsin Board of Directors, at 608-238-2261, ext. 387.
1999 Design Awards
Seven building projects have been recognized for excellence in architectural design as part of the 1999 Design Awards program sponsored by AIA Wisconsin. The Honor and Merit Awards were presented to the architects, building owners and general contractors at a special awards ceremony on April 21 at the Monona Terrace Community and Convention Center in Madison during the AIA Wisconsin Convention.

This year's award-winning architecture highlights thoughtful and innovative design solutions for diverse types of buildings by architects who are members of AIA Wisconsin. The buildings recognized this year include a university biochemistry research facility, a college gymnasium in Switzerland, an intimate worship space in a landmark downtown church, a regional library in a small lakeshore community, a private residence for a professional couple with small children, a corporate training facility in a historic manufacturing building, and a restored and renovated historic downtown office building.

The architects and projects selected to receive Honor Awards for overall design excellence were: Flad & Associates, Madison, for its design of the University of Wisconsin—Madison Biochemistry Building; Gastrau Fuera & Associates, Milwaukee, for its design of the Turnhalle Gymnasium Friedberg in Gossau, Switzerland; and William Hiltner, AIA, Shorewood, for the design of the interior of the Calvary Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee.

The following architects and projects received Merit Awards for excellence in particular aspects of architectural design: Engberg Anderson Design Partnership, Milwaukee, for its design of the Lester Public Library in Two Rivers; KEE Architecture, Madison, for its design of a private residence in Verona; The Kubala Washatko Architects, Inc., Cedarburg, for its design of Harley-Davidson University in Milwaukee; and the Zimmerman Design Group, Milwaukee, for the Wisconsin Electric Power Company Public Service Building in Milwaukee.

A distinguished jury of three architects from outside of Wisconsin selected the seven award-winning projects from a total of 67 building projects submitted by AIA Wisconsin members. Members of the 1999 Design Awards jury were: Lawrence Chan, AIA, with Chan Kreiger & Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Dale Mulfinger, AIA, with Mulfinger, Susanka, Mahady & Partners, Minneapolis, Minnesota; and John Syvertson, FAIA, with O'Donnell, Wicklund, Pigozzi & Peterson Architects, Chicago, Illinois.

This year's award-winning projects will be featured in the July/August issue of Wisconsin Architect. The co-chairs of AIA Wisconsin's 45th annual Design Awards program were James Rasche, AIA, Mequon, and Katherine Schnuck, AIA, Whitefish Bay.

Fall Workshop
The 1999 AIA Wisconsin Fall Workshop is scheduled for Friday, October 29, at The American Club in Kohler. This year's full-day workshop will focus on how to apply low-cost/no-cost daylighting principles in every project to increase human, economic and environmental performance.

The Fall Workshop program will be presented by Steven E. Ternoey, AIA. He is the founder and chief designer of LightForms, a unique consulting firm that addresses the cross-disciplinary design team challenges of advanced daylighting, lighting and environmental design concepts in contemporary buildings. Ternoey also serves as the technical director of the Daylighting Collaborative, a program administered by the Energy Center of Wisconsin and dedicated to promoting the incorporation of daylighting into every project in the built environment.

By participating in this year's Fall Workshop, you will learn how daylighting can decrease lifetime building and maintenance costs, reduce nonrenewable energy use and environmental pollution, increase human health, productivity and
satisfaction, and serve as the cornerstone to green building design. You'll also earn 12 learning units, including six HSW hours, for AIA/CES requirements.

The 1999 AIA Wisconsin Fall Workshop is chaired by Joe Sokal, AIA, Madison, who serves on the oversight committee for the Daylighting Collaborative program. Watch your mail for further details and registration materials for this year's nuts-and-bolts Fall Workshop program on October 29 in Kohler.

WAF
The Wisconsin Architects Foundation held its Annual Meeting on April 21 in conjunction with the 1999 AIA Wisconsin Convention at Monona Terrace in Madison.

WAF President Kerry VonDross, Waukesha, updated members on successful scholarship and public awareness programs made possible by contributions to the WAF by architects and allied design and construction industry leaders. These programs include $24,700 in WAF educational scholarships and grants in 1998-99, the early retirement of nearly two-thirds of the outstanding mortgage for the renovation of the historic Stoner House that will free up additional funds for scholarships, numerous requests for the WAF traveling photo exhibit on the Wisconsin State Capitol, and positive response to the Working Homeless Shelter community leadership initiative.

At the meeting, members unanimously elected Christine M. Ahl, Waukesha, David T. Kahler, FAIA, Milwaukee, and James W. Miller, FAIA, Madison, to the WAF Board of Directors. Ahl and Miller were elected to their first terms on the WAF Board, while Kahler was elected to his second three-year term. Retiring WAF Board members Thomas E. Dowling, Stoughton, and H. James Gabriel, AIA, Sheboygan, were awarded Citations for Distinguished Service to the profession of architecture by AIA Wisconsin in recognition of their significant contributions and dedicated service.

In addition, WAF Executive Director William Babcock accepted a $1,850 contribution from Best Block Co. on behalf of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation. The contribution reflects Best Block's continued commitment to the WAF's mission of building a better Wisconsin through architectural education by donating a portion of the sales of its SOUND CELL acoustical concrete masonry unit/system product.

QBS Grant
Wisconsin's Qualification Based Selection (QBS) program has been awarded a $9,000 national QBS grant to help enhance public owner awareness and promote the selection of architects and consulting engineers on the basis of qualifications.

The Wisconsin QBS program is a joint program supported by AIA Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Association of Consulting Engineers. Started in Wisconsin in 1986, the QBS program assists public owners set up an objective step-by-step process for selecting architects and engineers for their particular projects. It is provided as a public service and includes one-on-one assistance from our QBS facilitator. The Wisconsin QBS model is now in place in some 20 states.

If you have questions, comments or suggestions about the QBS program, please contact AIA Wisconsin at 1-800-ARCHITECT or our QBS Facilitator:

Christine M. Sloat, P.E.
Copper Creek
208 E. Main Street, Suite F
P.O. Box 545
Reedsburg, WI 53959-0545
Phone: (608) 524-1397
Fax: (608) 524-4432
Email: csloat@emerald.jvlnet.com

AIA Wisconsin's QBS Committee is chaired by Michael Gordon, AIA, Madison. Other QBS Committee members are: Dennis Ferstenou, AIA, Eau Claire; Ted Haag, AIA, Grafton; Mark Herr, AIA, Milwaukee, and Bob Shipley, AIA, Madison.

Russian Architects Visit
Nine Russian architects visited the Wisconsin State Capitol in May for a half-day symposium on preservation architecture. East Wing Architects, the firm leading the State Capitol Restoration Project, hosted the group. The Russian architects were in Madison to learn how to start and operate a business in a market economy.

As part of a management-training program for Russian entrepreneurs, the group toured the Capitol and attended discussions concerning project management, especially as it applies to preservation design. East Wing Architects represents a joint venture between Isthmus Architecture, Inc., and Kahler Slater Architects. A discussion concerning general business principles included the importance of collaboration among American architectural firms in undertaking large projects. Visiting architects also learned about the skills and technologies utilized in complex preservation projects so they could carry an enhanced awareness back to their historically rich homeland.

People & Places
David T. Kahler, FAIA, Milwaukee, has been awarded an honorary Doctorate degree by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System. Nominated by the UWM School of Architecture & Urban Planning, Kahler was recognized for his excellence in design and positive influence on the architecture in the state. Kahler is president and CEO of Kahler Slater.

Bray Associates Architects, Inc., is pleased to announce the following additions to the firm: Michael Clark, AIA, Mount Horeb, as principal of municipal design studio in Wisconsin Architect 1999 70-3
Sheboygan: **Steven A. Kieckhafer, AIA**, Middleton, as lead design architect and **Alan B. Hutchins, AIA**, Grafton, as a design architect/project manager in its Madison office.

Kahler Slater has announced that the following members have been promoted to associates of the firm: **Steve Greiczek, AIA**, Neenah; **Gary P. Jaeger, AIA**, Burlington; **Joseph G. Jurkiewicz, AIA**, Milwaukee; **James J. Mladucky, AIA**, Madison; and **Mathew D. Tendler, AIA**, Wauwatosa.

**Gary Durler, AIA**, Greenfield, has been promoted to senior project architect with Eppstein Uhen Architects.

**Pat Conway, AIA**, Mount Horeb, has been named as the area director of market development for Wisconsin by the International Masonry Institute. Pat can be reached at (608) 437-6871.

The Zimmerman Design Group has announced the following promotions: **John Sabinash, AIA**, Milwaukee, and **Todd Johnson, AIA**, Germantown, vice presidents; **Joe Schultz, AIA**, Milwaukee, senior associate; and **Ted Juergisson, AIA**, Franklin, **Sandra Wiegand, AIA**, Milwaukee and **Stu LaRose, AIA**, Wauwatosa, associates.

It was with deep regret that Plunkett Raysich Architects reported the death of **David Go Yap, Assoc. AIA**, Milwaukee, a faithful employee of the firm for the past 20 years. He died in Manila in April. The firm has established a special fund at UW-M Milwaukee at Lubar SARUP to sponsor the School’s Design Council luncheon in October.

With sumptuous illustrations and superb documentation, the extraordinary story of the epic 59-year civic battle to build one of Frank Lloyd Wright’s most important designs is finally told in **Frank Lloyd Wright’s Monona Terrace: The Enduring Power of a Civic Vision** by David V. Mollenhoff and Mary Jane Hamilton. The University of Wisconsin Press has extended its special prepublication offer of $44 until July 31, 1999. The toll-free fax order number is 1-800-621-8476.

If a road trip sounds like a fun summer diversion, you might want to consider taking in the retrospective at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, “Ralph Rapson: Sixty Years of Modern Design,” that runs through July 25. Rapson has been at the forefront of the modern movement since the late 1930s. Along with his American colleagues—Charles Eames, Harry Bertoia, Eero Saarinen and Harry Weese—Rapson introduced modern architecture and design to the world in the years during, and immediately after, World War II. His signature elements—the large glass walls and sculptural, light-catching ceilings and rooflines of his architecture and the organic, curving lines of his furniture—defined forms that have persisted for almost 50 years. For information on the exhibit, call the Minneapolis Institute of Arts at (612) 870-3000.

Closer to home is “Under Construction: Photography, 1900-2000” at the Milwaukee Art Museum in the Journal/Lubar Galleries. On exhibit are photographs of construction sites by European, Japanese and American artists working throughout the world, depicting everything from humble housing to imposing skyscrapers and recent photographs of the Milwaukee Art Museum addition under construction. “Under Construction” represents many of the classic figures in photography, including Walker Evans and Alfred Stieglitz, plus contemporary photographers such as Toshio Yamane, Joe Deal, Lewis Baltz, Robert Adams and Jan Groover. The exhibit runs through August 8, 1999. For more information on the exhibit, call the Milwaukee Art Museum at (414) 224-3200.

### Membership Action

Please welcome the following members to AIA Wisconsin:

**AIA**
- Robert J. Acord, AIA, **Northeast**
- Dan L. Fuller, AIA, **Southwest**
- Anthony G. Garza, AIA, **Southeast**
- Thomas W. Jesse, AIA, **Northeast**
- Patrick B. McGowan, AIA, **Southwest (Advancement)**
- Emilio S. Ramirez Jr., AIA, **Southeast**

**Associate**
- Christopher A. Bischof, **Southwest**
- Wendy Follett, **Northeast**
- Marc Leveque, **Northwest**
- Kevin McGuire, **Southwest**

**Professional Affiliate**
- Karyl Rice, **Southwest**
- Steven M. Shaw, **Southwest**
- Bruce Stroebe, **Southwest**
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