



HERITAGE BOOK

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HERITAGE BOOK

CITY

OF

MADISON HEIGHTS

As a tribute to all the people who
came to this area, and dedicated to
our youth who will make it thrive,
the Madison Heights Junior Women's
Club presents this history.



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— ABOUT THIS BOOK —

Within these pages lies a comprehensive history of the land known today as Madison Heights. Through three years of extensive research, members of the Madison Heights Junior Women's Club have attempted to present a factual and unbiased portrayal of the city's heritage. Reference material was gathered from the Royal Oak Tribune morgue files, Madison News and Madison Heights Reporter newspaper clippings, the city's Annual Progress Reports and the Royal Oak and Madison Heights Libraries. Fond memories of early township days which never made newspaper headlines but provided flavor to the era, nonetheless, were recalled by early residents through personal interviews.

For the countless hours they rendered to make this book possible, the following Junior Women's Club members receive special recognition:

Mrs. Charles (Dorothy) Bauss	Mrs. Robert (Joyce) Harner	Mrs. Lindell (Norma) Ross
Mrs. John (Darlene) Berent	Mrs. Ben (Mary) Moore	Mrs. Cecil (Virginia) Sykes

The list of people who contributed to the success of this endeavor is indeed lengthy. It begins with Mrs. John (Lillian) Angelo whose original idea was to compile a scrap book of newspaper articles for the city library. Richard W. Marshall, while serving as City Manager, assisted the Junior Women's Club in gaining total accuracy through clearance within city departments. William Tillman, Curriculum Director of Lamphere School District and F. Foster Wilkinson, Superintendent of Madison School District, compiled their respective school district sections. Lindell Ross, who motivated the printing of this book and gave council and advice toward that end, edited the copy and planned the marketing strategy.

For the benefit of students, educators, businessmen, civic-minded citizens and, in general, the total community, we present this the Heritage Book of the City of Madison Heights.



Madison Heights Junior Women's Club Members:

Front Row Left to Right: Mrs. Lindell Ross, Mrs. Charles Bauss, Mrs. Cecil Sykes, Mrs. Fred Martin, Mrs. Claude Parker, Mrs. Robert Harner, Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Mrs. John Berent.

Back Row Left to Right: Mrs. David Streeter, Mrs. Robert Chumino, Mrs. William DiGuilio, Mrs. John McCoy, Mrs. Paul Siebert, Mrs. George Gerios, Mrs. Donald Crowell, Mrs. Donald Moldenhauer, Mrs. James Richards, Mrs. Richard Jensen.

Missing when photo was taken: Mrs. Jack Bryant, Mrs. John Bierlein, Mrs. Edwin Clendennin, Mrs. J. Donald Kirvan, Mrs. Jack Sorgatz, Mrs. William West.

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EARLY HISTORY OF THE AREA

PRIOR TO 1900

To best understand what we now call "Madison Heights, the City of Progress", it is necessary to go back and study the area from the beginning of its development. As first Oakland County, then Royal Oak Township and finally the city of Madison Heights have emerged, the historical accounts become more specific.

This region had been occupied even before the Jesuit fathers and French fur traders arrived here at the end of the seventeenth century. The earliest pioneers who followed them found evidence in the tillage of the soil that a prior, now extinct, civilization had existed that was well versed in the knowledge of agriculture, mining, fishing, and hunting.

On July 24, 1701, Antoine de LaMothe Cadillac, a French explorer, and his party landed and began a settlement later called Detroit. The French settlers who came in this early period have written their names into the streets of the area. Frequently, streets marked the boundaries of the ribbon farms which radiated like spokes from the hub at the Detroit River. Among these streets was Dequindre, named for the French settler Antoine Dequindre.

The great Ottawa chief, Pontiac, ruled this area at that time and he pretended allegiance to the English when they defeated the French in 1760. He planned to use the English to further his own ambitions, and in 1763 he and several Western Indian nations attempted to enter Fort Detroit and to massacre all within. He failed when the French came to the aid of the English. On July 31, 1763 Captain Dalzelle hoping to surprise Pontiac, attacked and was met by an ambush. Many British were killed and it is said that there was a sea of blood. Thus the name Red Run was given to a small creek running between what is now Twelve and Thirteen Mile Roads. Pontiac signed a perpetual peace treaty with the English in 1766.

During the period of British control following the American Revolution, Michigan was considered part of upper Canada and the Detroit area was included in the County of Kent. Although the British controlled the northwest, the United States also set up a frame of government for the territory. This was the Ordinance of 1787.

In 1794, the United States won an important victory over the Indians and effectively broke their power. The Treaty of Greenville was ratified in June of 1795 providing for the evacuation of all the British posts within the boundaries of the United States on or before June 1, 1796. Captain Moses Porter was assigned the duty of receiving the transfer of Detroit from the British. He reached Detroit on July 11, 1805, and the American flag flew over Detroit for the first time. On January 11, 1806, a bill creating the Michigan territory was passed. The first governor was William Hull who was appointed by President Jefferson in March.

In 1815 Congress passed an act for the appointment of a Surveyor General and the first Public Surveys in Michigan were made by Edward Tiffen. He reported that the area immediately around Detroit was all swampy and sandy. He stated that not one acre in one hundred or perhaps a thousand would admit of any cultivation and that the region as a whole was sterile and barren. This discouraged development of the area beyond the Fort.

Governor Hull was not satisfied with this report and in 1817 he appointed five surveyors under the leadership of the Reverend John Monteith. The fourth day out the expedition entered Range 11, East Township 1 which is now the main business and residential section of Royal Oak. Monteith described the land as good, well timbered and inhabitable.

It is believed that the future Governor Cass was also on this expedition and that as he lay resting beneath a huge tree near what is now Eight Mile Road, he declared, "this is indeed a royal oak".

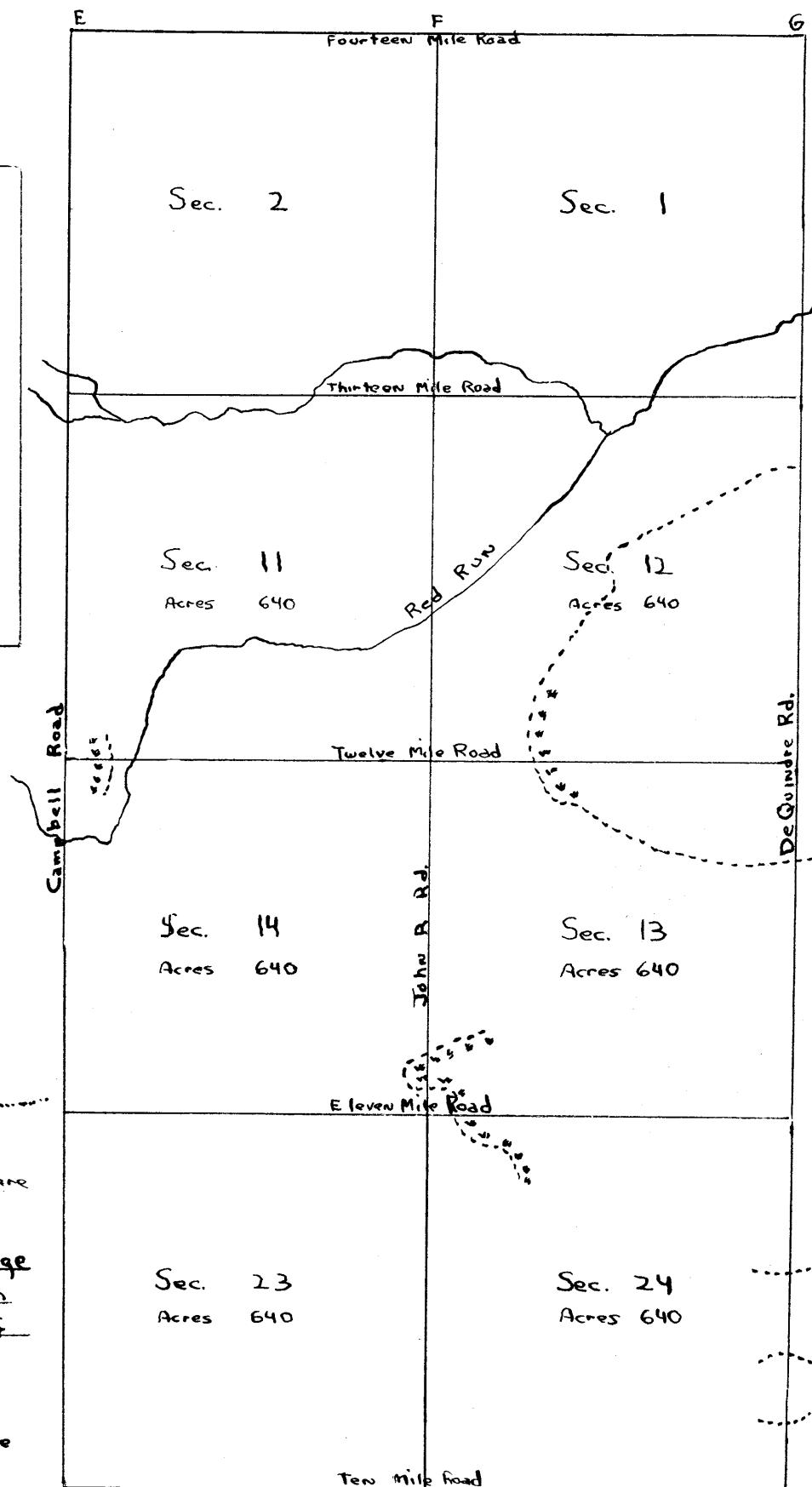
Joseph Wampler also surveyed the area the same year. As a result of all of these survey reports, what is now Oakland County was opened for settlement in 1818.

Because of the swampy conditions immediately surrounding Fort Detroit, there was only one passable trail that led into and out of the Oakland area. This trail started at Fort Detroit and ended where the city of Saginaw is now located. The trail could only be used part of the year because it was too wet in the spring and snow bound in the winter.

Land in the Oakland area sold for \$4.00 an acre at that time. On January 12, 1819, Governor Cass proclaimed the boundaries and the name of the County of Oakland. The first subdivision of Oakland County was made by acting Governor William Woodbridge in 1820. He divided the county into two townships, one to be called Oakland and the other Bloomfield. Madison Heights is in the area originally called Bloomfield Township.

Description of the Soil
ON the Interior Sectional
lines:

Between Sections	
23-24	Very brushy level poor lands
13-24	Brushy prairie
13-14	Level and wet- very brushy
12-13	Brushy prairie
11-12	Level wet land
1-12	Same
1-2	South half good dry land - balance wet and swampy
14-23	Very brushy and swampy
11-14	Level brushy land



Line Drawing of Plat Map

One of the first citizens of the Detroit area to imigrate to Oakland County was Major Oliver Williams who came to what is now Waterford in the fall of 1818. That same year a group of Detroit citizens formed the Pontiac Company to lay out roads in the county.

In 1820, the first Justice seat in the County had been established at Pontiac and the first resident lawyer was Daniel Leroy. The first cabin in the Royal Oak area was built by a shoemaker named White in 1822 on Base Line or Eight Mile Road. That same year the stage coach commenced a regular route between Detroit and Mount Clemens. In Pioneer days, the center of activity was the corner of Thirteen Mile and Crooks Road, where the first store in the Township was opened by David Chase in 1826. Here, too, was located the first Post Office with Joseph Chase, father of David Chase as Postmaster. He was appointed in 1826 and held the office until 1838, when it was moved to the Village of Royal Oak. This location was long known as Chases Corners.

Because it was such a long journey from Detroit to the Royal Oak area, many taverns sprang up. The first was on what is now Woodward Avenue and was operated by Mrs. Mary Ann Chappell, better known as Old Mother Handsome, so called because of her conspicuous lack of beauty.

In 1832 Royal Oak Township was created by an act of the Michigan Territorial Council and David Chase was the first Township Supervisor.

The Pontiac and Detroit Railroad was completed in 1838 and subsequently the land in what is now Royal Oak was subdivided and plotted. By 1850 there were churches and schools built in the area.

During the early 1800's the manufacture of cow and sheep bells, grain cradles, fishnets, and fishing boats were outstanding in the area. Another industry was the manufacture of charcoal. Nearly every farmer with a tract of land had a charcoal pit. Huckleberries and cranberries grew in profusion and harvesting them was an industry of considerable importance. The social life of the time consisted mostly of "bees" of various kinds; logging bees, house and barn raisings, husking bees, and road making bees.

The first school in what is now the Lamphere District was started in 1834. The Lamphere School District was organized on June 13, 1844 and was named for Archibald Lamphere, whose children attended the school. The District was numbered four and took in Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 of Royal Oak Township. The total taxation for the year was \$12.60. The first teacher was Miss Fidelia Tillottson whose salary was \$1.00 a month in addition to her board and room which was provided by various members of the community. Students tuition for a year was half a cord of wood.

The 1844 annual report of the Directors of the District shows there were 41 children between the ages of 4 and 18 years living in the District. Twenty-eight children attended the first session of the school, which lasted three months. The next year it was voted that 4 months of school be held during the winter and 5 months during the summer. Among the Alumni of the school were William Sullivan, George Horkey and Mr. and Mrs. Herman G. Hendrikson.

The first census of the District taken September 28, 1844 shows 41 families living in the District.

In 1848 the state passed a "Gravel Road Act" by which the main highways were delivered into private control. The common charge for a one or two horse vehicle was one cent a mile.

By 1870 Oakland was one of the leading horse raising sections of the United States. It was particularly known for draft horses which sold for between \$75 and \$100. The area at the time was a state leader in cattle, sheep, wool, cheese and butter. In 1896 mineral water was taken from wells in the area of Royal Oak; was bottled and sold in Detroit; but the enterprise was a failure.

Mr. William Stevens was granted the franchise for the first inter-urban street car line for public transportation. Many other railways followed and these were the only public transportation until the early 1940's.



THE ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP ERA

1900 - 1919

Prior to the 1920s, the area now known as Madison Heights was predominantly farm land. Roads, for the most part, were rutted trails etched through the sprawling countryside by farmers with their wagons. The main artery of travel was John R, an oiled, gravel road, named after John R. Williams who took office as the first Mayor of Detroit in 1824.

The population of the entire Royal Oak Township in 1900 consisted of 468 people. This wide-spread, little community was linked together and serviced by a weekly newspaper called the Royal Oak Tribune which was founded in 1902.

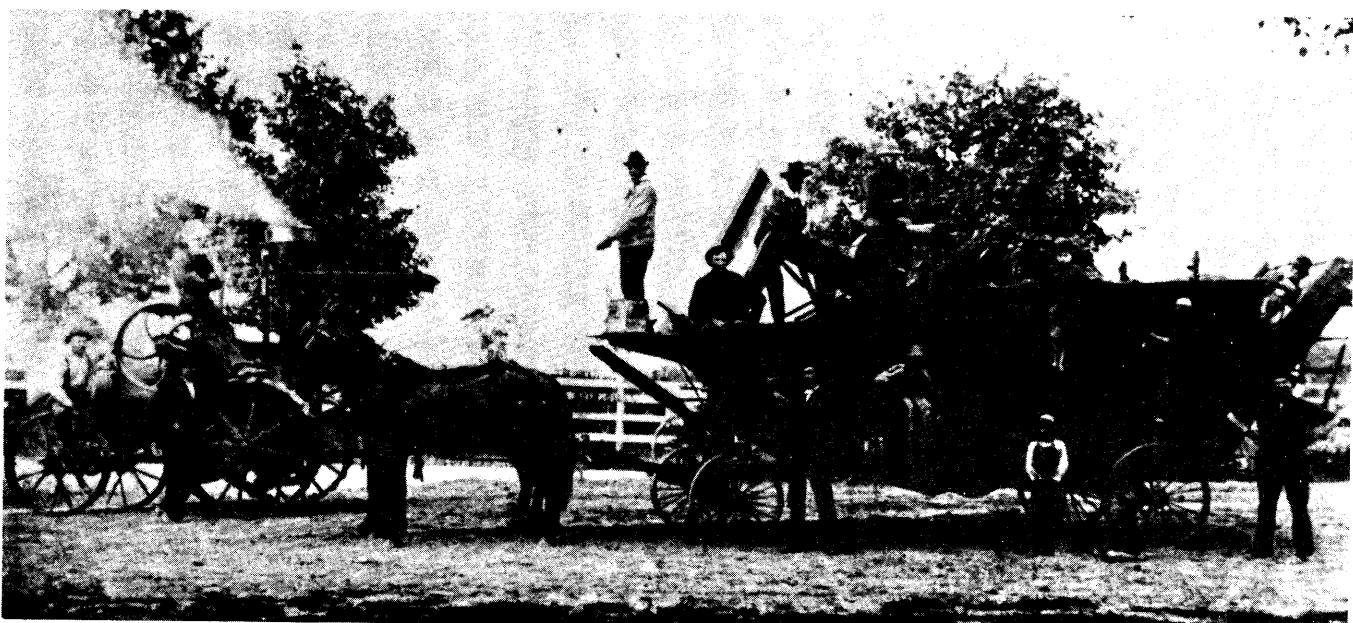
To better facilitate local traffic, two iron bridges were erected in 1905 replacing the precarious wooden plank bridges which spanned the Red Run Creek. They were located near the Lockman farm, Twelve Mile Road and Stephenson, and the Hanley farm, Thirteen Mile Road and John R.

It was also in 1905 that the Township Board of Supervisors granted permission to the Peninsular Electric Light Company of Detroit to provide lighting for public roads and private use. The northeast sections of the township, including Hudson and John R, however, did not receive street lights until 1952.

The Pontiac Light Company was granted permission in 1913 to traverse the township with gas mains. Installation of lines began in 1914 and gas was available to residents the following year. Prior to that time, residents heated their homes with coal sold in bushel baskets at a shed on John R and Eleven Mile Road. Coal oil was also available to light lanterns. The timber-rich area provided plenty of wood for fireplaces during the cold weather as well.

Schools are an important part of any growing community and Royal Oak Township was no exception. Royal Oak Village School District No. 6 served the southern section of Madison Heights until 1913 when residents felt a school district of their own was needed. In June, District No. 6 was divided and the present Madison School District No. 10 was formed. The first school house was located on John R south of Eleven Mile Road and was called Kendall School after the Kendall family who resided in the area at the time.

An event which played an important role in the rapid development of the Detroit area in 1914 also had a bearing on Royal Oak Township. Henry Ford's announcement that his company would pay a minimum wage of \$5 for an eight-hour day was at least partly responsible for the subsequent prosperity experienced by township residents. By 1919, the average wage in Royal Oak Township was 60 cents per hour for laborers and 90 cents for a man and team of horses.



Early industry at the turn of the century is depicted in William McCaney's thrashing machine. The crew includes Dolph Granger, Skip Granger, Orvie Allen, Bill McCaney and his father Jim McCaney.

While their fathers were earning a living, younger citizens were afforded an opportunity to earn spending money too. When rats were presenting a problem to the area in 1915, a bounty of five cents "a head" was issued by the township. All that was needed to collect the reward was presentation of the "corpus delecti" at the city clerk's office. In terms of living standards at that time, a nickel was a generous reward.

The first bus line to service the area was initiated in 1919 by George Hallock. The two main routes available to residents from the township were to Big Beaver and Highland Park.

Perhaps the most graphic description of the area in the 1900's was given by Floyd J. Miller in an editorial written for the Royal Oak Tribune in 1953. He wrote: "I came to this area in 1918 . . . For a time, it seemed almost like living in a cornpopper the way new villages suddenly sprang into being from all sides. Some of these new municipalities nearly starved to death for there was so little property to tax. There were a few feeble efforts to annex parts of Royal Oak Township to the City of Detroit, but the most pretentious project and the one nearest to success was the proposal to unite all these communities into one big city. This did not go through. After awhile though, it became apparent there were problems the individual cities could not handle, so the pioneering spirit broke out again."

"If there existed no system for handling such matters of joint concern, make one! The North Woodward Water System resulted. Since then, the problems of police alarm coordination, sewers, garbage and rubbish disposal, and now again water have come up. Joint action has been taken on all, yet each city has maintained its separate existence in local government on all other problems. The result -- government is closer to the people!"

1920 - 1929

The area of Royal Oak Township presently known as Madison Heights experienced significant growth during the 20s. According to township minutes; Section 23, (an area bounded by Ten and Eleven Mile Roads, John R and Campbell) was subdivided in August, 1920, apparently making it the first subdivision of our city. Houses were erected, streets paved and new families welcomed.

In November, 1921, the township was divided into nine political precincts. Precinct 8 included the area of Madison Heights. The school districts grew and improved as well. In 1921, School District No. 4 voted to establish a district library.

By 1922, the Royal Oak Township school census, which included all children between the ages of five and 20 years, showed that District No. 10 (Madison) accounted for 82 children. District No. 4 (Lamphere) had 46 children. (The first school in the Lamphere District was established when the Lamphere family leased land from David and Maria Pullen in 1834. The first teacher was Miss Feidelia Tillotson.) Tax money for both districts amounted to \$11.73 per pupil at that time.

To accommodate the growing number of students, the Madison High School (now Wilkinson Junior High School) was built in 1924, and graduated its first class -- two students -- in 1929. Two opinions exist in tracing the origin of the school's name. Some early residents recall the building's architect was named Madison, but in actuality, the school was named in honor of President James Madison. Through association, the district took its name from the school and was commonly referred to as Madison District.

The first radio station in the township (WGAM) was started in 1923 by A. G. Miller. It was purchased by J. B. Sparks in 1928 and became known as WEXL.

According to a letter written to the Royal Oak Historical Society by John E. Brondige, President of the Royal Oak Bar Association, dated Nov. 8, 1939: "The Royal Oak Bar Association was organized in April, 1923, primarily as a social organization to create more friendly relations between attorneys in Southern Oakland County and to dispose of disputed matters and grievances that might arise, and any other matters which might affect the organization as a whole."

One lawyer who actively served our community until his death in 1924 was Elmer R. Webster. Fees for Mr. Webster's services ranged from 50 cents for office calls to \$5 for court cases.

The northeast corner of Royal Oak Township was developing at a steady pace. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Knight of Dartmouth Street who moved here in 1924, recall the area very well. Their home was the first to be built in the Blanche Villa Subdivision which received its name from the Blanche Villa School on Lennox. A builder's model stood near Eleven Mile Road, a half mile away.

One farmhouse was located near Eleven Mile Road and Stephenson. To the north, the closest buildings were on the Horkey farm at Twelve Mile Road and John R. East of the farm were the John R Woods and west to Stephenson were more trees and brush with only trails and paths for accessibility.



The Anson Farm was located on the east side of Campbell Road north of Twelve Mile Road where Royal Madison Shopping Center now stands.

For residents not fortunate enough to have their own well, a community well was located near the present Forest and Brettonwoods Streets and water had to be carried from there. (This section of the township did not get water until 1941; sewage, 1948.)

Any shopping, other than staples like cheese, eggs and milk which could be purchased from local farmers, had to be done either in Hazel Park or Royal Oak. When a car was unavailable, an electric trolley car running along Stephenson to Fourth into Royal Oak provided residents with transportation. It was necessary to walk to Hazel Park. The street railway franchise to operate the trolley was granted to W. M. Stevens on March 3, 1890. The fare within the township was five cents. The trolley line was discontinued in the early 1940s.

Although no bank existed within the immediate confines of our city area, a Royal Oak Township clearing house was formed in August, 1925, to serve seven banks in the vicinity. (The first bank to locate within our city limits was the City Bank which opened on John R near Twelve Mile Road in 1955.)

Because no doctors were located in the area yet, many residents were patients of Dr. Ernest Bauer in Hazel Park.

By 1925, most of the property south of Eleven Mile Road was well populated and other sections were being subdivided. Stores, gas stations and other businesses sprouted everywhere.

The first grocery store to serve the area was believed to be Wood's Grocery and Meat Market at 629 West Eleven Mile Road, which opened in 1926. Within a few months, Herman Herring opened the area's first hardware store right next door and soon after, George's Barber Shop was added. The hardware store later became a Pet and Feed Store, and has since been razed. During the early 1930s, these proprietors held open-air dances on their mutual parking lot. For a short time in 1933 the grocery store was used as a meeting place for a church.

In 1936, George Pappas received a liquor license and the store became one of our first taverns (Sloppy Joe's), now known as Anthony's Castaways.

Two soft-drink parlors, which sold groceries as well, opened in 1926. One, located at Ten Mile Road and John R was called "Doc" Murray's Drugstore and is believed to be the first store in the area to sell "home remedies."

Next to the drugstore was our first gas station, built about 1920. This was torn down in 1935 to make way for Doc Murray's new drugstore -- now Eli's Drugs. His old building was purchased by Eugene Busco. When prohibition ended in 1935, Mr. Busco applied for his liquor license and the Wayside Bar became the first tavern. A bowling alley has since been added but the front portion of the building remains as originally built.

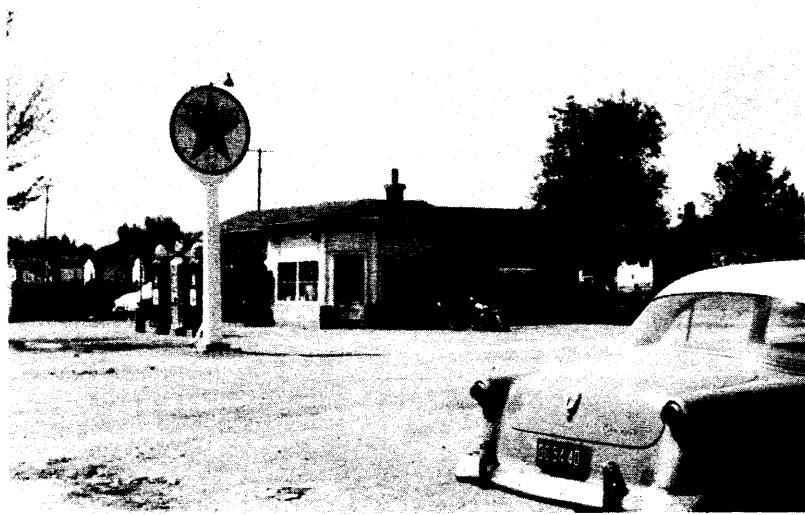
The other combination soft-drink and grocery store was opened by W. W. (Pop) Stevens on the corner of Eleven Mile Road and John R in 1926. Next to it was Stevens' Barber Shop, which opened a few months before

George's Barber Shop, making it the first tonsorial parlor in the area. On the corner was a gas station, also owned by Stevens. The buildings were two-story structures with apartments above.

Another gas station to open in the mid 20s was the Texaco Station owned by "Pop" Walker on Sixth and John R. (This was replaced by a used car lot in the late 1950s and is now vacant.)

Krogers was the first supermarket to locate in the Madison Heights area. A small store was opened at Eleven Mile Road and Hampden in 1927.

Schuwalder's Real Estate Office was opened at Eleven Mile Road and John R in 1927 and many area property sales were handled there. Next door was Miller's Ice Cream Parlor. (These two small buildings remained until the Katz Brothers purchased the property as part of their lumber yard in the 30s.)



"Pop" Walker's Gas Station

1930 - 1939

The 30s were the depression years and many recollections were grim. Early residents remembered the soup lines at Blanche Villa School. (This school was located on a portion of the present Edison School grounds but was torn down when additions were needed for Edison.)

A "Tent City" which rose east of Stephenson between Eleven and Twelve Mile Roads was another sign of the times. Destitute people, out of work and evicted from their homes, temporarily settled in the area with makeshift shelters. Some lived in their cars. They had to haul their water from nearby gas stations. In the center of "tent city" was a revival tent where services were held almost every evening. To chase the blues, weekend dances were held.

The difficult times were described by Mrs. Ethel Cozadd, owner of the Cozadd Market on Eleven Mile Road, who recalled that people would literally tear a house apart for the kindling wood it would yield. She remembers seeing a frame house standing next door as she left in the morning only to find the mere foundation remaining upon her return. Vacant homes were an invitation to vandalism and property owners were careful not to leave their homes unguarded.

All was not entirely gloomy in the 30s however. Small businesses continued to flourish in a conservative way. A five and ten cent store on the northwest corner of John R and Eleven Mile Road was opened in 1930 by Mr. Schumacher. In 1950 the store was taken over by Mr. T. L. Brown and Mr. R. G. Constas and became known as the B and C Variety Store.

The Ponchartrain Dog Kennels, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Glen Stain opened the same year on Gardenia. The Stains raised leader dogs for the blind until 1949 when the township purchased the property as the Woodland School site. The Stain home was moved west on Gardenia, where it still stands.

A small white house on Eleven Mile Road east of John R became the headquarters of I. Katz' John R. Lumber Company in 1930. This was the first lumber yard in the area and many of the first homes were built with lumber bought there. When the house burned down in 1940, the enterprise moved to another building on John R in the same vicinity. Since then, the business has prospered enough to occupy most of the block with a warehouse on the opposite side of John R.

According to some senior citizens, the first established church to come to the Madison Heights area was the Methodist Church. Services were conducted in a small building at Eleven Mile Road and Brush Street in the early 30s. (In April, 1946, the former Kendall School Building was purchased by the congregation and moved to a site at Eleven Mile Road and Groveland. A new church was later built adjacent to the former building.) Many other religious groups have since taken roots in our city and nearly all denominations are represented.

Many interesting anecdotes of these early days were recalled by Mrs. Ida Horn who, with her husband, purchased an acre of land from the Kendall Farms in 1933 for \$950. The Horns built their own home and moved in around 1935. Refuse and garbage at that time was a problem, according to Mrs. Horn, because collection service did not exist. Residents were forced to bury their garbage to dispose of it. A yearly pickup in April for large articles of rubbish was the only concession. Other problems the Horns encountered were lack of water (1941), sewage (1950), and street lights (1956).

Mrs. Horn had an amusing story of how the street on which she lived came to be named. It seems that one Halloween, some pranksters tore down the original street sign and carried it off. The next morning, neighbors looked far and wide but couldn't find any trace of it. Down the road, however, they did see another street sign bearing the name "Wolverine." Since no homes occupied that particular street, they claimed the sign -- and the name -- for their own.

The corner of Eleven Mile Road and John R also underwent some changes the following year. Part of the building became a restaurant called Tom's Barbecue and another part became a tavern called Sunset Inn operated by Mollie Barker. (These buildings were razed in the late 50s and the corner is now occupied by a Trailer Sales.)

Another tavern opened in 1936 on the corner of Twelve Mile Road and John R under the name of Green Lantern. It was partially destroyed by a fire in the early 1960s and was completely remodeled at that time.

Social activities for early residents consisted mainly of box lunches at the church, picnics and neighborhood get-togethers. Some may remember an open-air pavilion built on John R north of Eleven Mile Road in the early 30s where dances with live orchestration were held every weekend for several years.

The Cozadds, owners of the Sugar Bowl, built in 1928 and now called Cozadds Market, set up a screen in the vacant field next to their soft drink parlor and showed free movies every weekend, weather permitting. The movies were discontinued in 1941 due to certain wartime restrictions.

Other shop owners in the Eleven Mile Road-John R section also got together at various times to sponsor free outdoor movies in a large field on John R and University. Sometimes a carnival would come to town and set up in this same field or on another located at Eleven Mile Road between Lennox and Stephenson. For teenagers, the attractions might have included May's Barn Dance in Troy or a movie house in Royal Oak.

1940 - 1949

The Madison Heights area was gradually becoming settled. More homes were being constructed as land became available. The Co-operative Homesteads, Inc., was formed as a non-profit organization in 1940 for the purpose of joining forces for progress. The group, consisting of approximately 20 members, bought 120 acres of farm land on Thirteen Mile Road east of John R for \$12,000. The first house to be built in that area belonged to John L. Brzinski in 1946. Co-op members contributed total labor and skill to help their fellow neighbors clear land and build homes. They constructed roads and laid water pipes themselves as well.

As the area developed and prospered, neighboring cities became more interested and many attempts were made to annex portions of township property. Proposals for annexation, however, were unsuccessful.

The first move toward incorporation was made partly because of the fear of annexation by Hazel Park and Royal Oak. Members of the Lincoln Ten Civic and Improvement Club circulated a petition for city incorporation of the entire northeast section of Royal Oak Township in June, 1944. The three reasons given for incorporation were:

1. Petitions were in circulation to annex the area to Hazel Park.
2. Petitions were being circulated to annex the "cream" of the township taxpaying area into the city of Royal Oak. (This was the area lying between Royal Oak's city limits and John R and between Ten Mile Road and Sixth Street.)

3. Construction was begun on a new negro housing project at Wyoming and West Eight Mile Road which would give that community's vote a majority over other parts of the township.

The petition, with more than 100 signatures, was submitted to the Oakland County Board of Supervisors in August, 1944. The group submitting the petition proposed that the new city would have a mayor and five councilmen and be called "Victory City" as a result of a contest sponsored by the club. The petition was received and placed on township file only to be rejected in 1945.

Another attempt to annex a portion of the township was made in 1947, this time by the Detroit City Planning Commission. The area commission believed it would be advantageous for Detroit to annex most of Royal Oak Township's undeveloped area which included the four square miles east of John R between Ten and Fourteen Mile Roads. This proposal was rejected by the township.



Township Fire Department was located in Hazel Park when this picture was taken in 1928.

Prior to 1942, the Township Fire Department was located in Hazel Park. When that area was incorporated as a city in 1942, the department moved its headquarters to John R and Sixth. The Fire Department consisted entirely of volunteer firemen until 1945 when it became a paid department.

Township offices were also moved from Hazel Park at that time to a small building at 27452 John R. Relocation, however, was not new to the township staff. As one section incorporated, the offices were moved to another section. Over the years, township offices were located in the following areas:

1921	Royal Oak
1921-28	Wilcox Stron House, Ten Mile Road and Woodward
1928-32	Berkley, Eleven Mile Road and Woodward
1932-42	Hazel Park, 23050 John R
1942-43	Madison Heights, 27452 John R
1943-51	Madison Heights, 26337 John R
1951-55	Madison Heights, 26305 John R
1955-to Present	Royal Oak Township, West Eight Mile Road

The Madison Heights section of Royal Oak Township was under the jurisdiction of the Pontiac Sheriff's Department until February, 1943 when the Royal Oak Township Police and Traffic Department was created. The department began operations in a small building on John R and Farnum and later moved to John R and Sixth next to the Fire Department in 1944. Hendrik Smit was appointed Captain in charge of both Fire and Police

Departments. The township board voted to separate the departments in 1946. Roy V. Weir was appointed captain of the Police Department in 1947 and resigned in November of the following year. Robert E. Richardson was appointed his replacement and currently holds that position. Smit remained captain in charge of the Fire Department until 1948. He was voted Township Justice of the Peace in April, 1949 and served in this capacity until 1960. Joseph Sloan replaced Smit as Fire Department Captain, a position he presently holds.

A building program to provide adequate library and recreational facilities for both children and adults was launched by the Royal Oak Township Memorial Committee in 1945. A community building to be located at John R and Sixth as a permanent memorial to those who fought and died in World War II was the committee's goal. Many difficulties were encountered by the group, however. Foundation was begun but in 1951 the committee had to drop plans for the building because of a lack of funds. The committee sold the property to the township and the new township hall was built on this site in 1952.

Money from the sale was used to help finance the Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall on Eleven Mile Road in 1951. The former township office building at 26337 John R was then used by the Police Department, Justice Courts and License Bureau.

In 1946, The Royal Oak Library proposed to install a branch library in the township hall. A branch was started in 1948 in the Police Station. The library was moved to the basement of the new township hall in 1954.

A recreation committee to provide planned recreation for township children was formed by residents in the late 40s. Some residents who served on the committee were Mrs. Marie Baker, Mrs. Marion Stratten, Mrs. Phelps and Mr. Frank Cagle. (An official recreation director was not appointed until the city of Madison Heights was incorporated.) A teen center opened on Hampden Street in August, 1946.

The first zoning ordinances were adopted in February, 1946. The township code set area restrictions on the use of land and building in Royal Oak Township.

The Co-operative Lumber and Supply took over the old Veterans Saw Mill at John R south of Fourteen Mile Road in 1946. Logs and outstanding timber in this area were purchased and annual profits or savings were divided among employees and good customers. (The mill was razed in the early 1960s.)

The first resident doctor came to the area known as Madison Heights in 1944. Dr. M. Shoskes opened his practice in a small building just south of Eleven Mile Road and John R. (In 1952 he moved his practice to its present location on Eleven Mile Road.)



Sawmill, John R and Fourteen Mile Road

The budding population was reflected in school enrollment which had grown to 1,665 in the Madison District and 332 in the Lamphere District by 1949.

Two continuing problems which plagued the township area and cannot be categorized according to years were the disposal of garbage and rubbish and the supply of water.

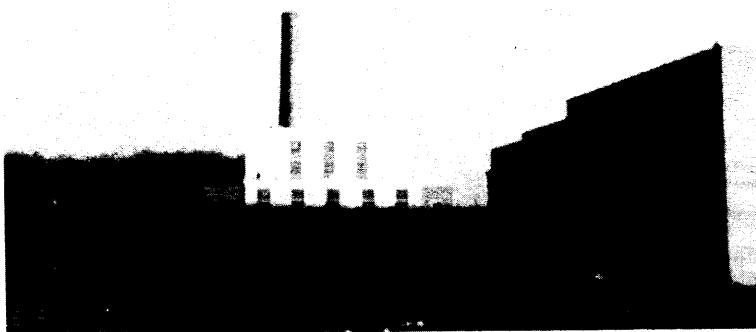
For many years, the township dump, operated by August Hasenbein and William Desand, was located on Thirteen Mile Road between John R and Dequindre. It was closed in 1948 following the complaints of nearby residents and was moved to John R north of Twelve Mile Road. It was later referred to as the Bishop-Bolday Dump. In 1949 and again in 1952, complaints were made of the smog created by the dump fires which were started as a result of a tentative arrangement with the township to rid the property of combustible materials. Huge columns of smoke rising from these fires over the township were claimed visible as far as six miles away.

Junk yards which also operated in our area at various times were on Ten Mile Road east of John R (1934) and another on John R south of Eleven Mile Road.

In 1950, the residents of this area began contracting individually for regular weekly garbage and rubbish pickup. Disposal of garbage and rubbish and water supply were common problems faced by South Oakland County areas. In 1952, the County Rubbish Disposal Authority stated that:

1. they still hope for the Greenfield - 10 Mile incinerator site as providing the most economical operation and that it believes that it would not be a nuisance to the neighborhood;
2. that solution of drainage problems will be expensive and that plans for a new drain that works are in preparation;
3. that the solution of water shortages apparently rests with the formation of a Water Authority, that legislative steps to bring that about are being taken.

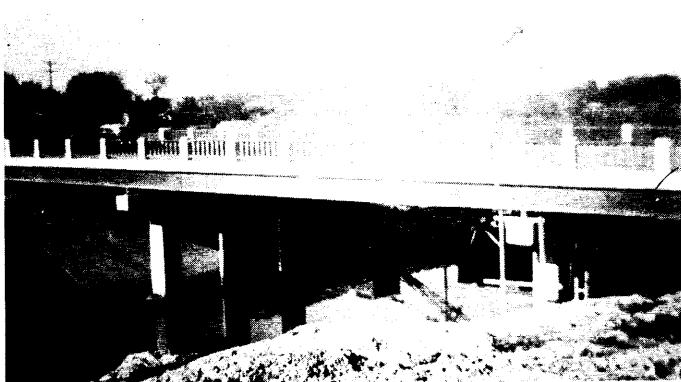
The South Oakland County Garbage and Rubbish Authority had repeated difficulties in obtaining a site for an incinerator because although residents needed the benefit of one which would eliminate dump conditions, none wanted the incinerator to be located near their homes. In August, 1952, the township residents and officials agreed to locate the incinerator in Madison Heights at Twelve Mile Road and John R.



Incinerator upon completion.

Earlier in the year, Colonel C. V. Burnett, Director of Detroit's Aviation Commission, revealed plans to build a proposed Northeast Airport at Twelve Mile Road and Dequindre. The airport would have had a runway right where the incinerator stands today. (There were two airports located in Royal Oak Township at this time; Big Beaver Airport, started in 1928, located on Big Beaver Road west of John R.; and Berz Field started a few years later, located on East Maple west of Crooks.) The township blocked the plans for the airport and accepted the incinerator instead.

In November, 1954, the township board awarded a 12-month contract to Veterans Disposal in Rochester for weekly pickup of garbage and rubbish so residents no longer had to individually arrange for this service.



Bridge north of Twelve Mile Road after widening in 1951.

Royal Oak Township Board members set up a drainage district in March, 1955, to assure the state Health Department that the John R and Osmun Trunk sewers would not be overloaded by home building.

THE EARLY 50'S

The possibilities of local government were again explored in 1950. Several meetings were held to consider village government, cities and annexation. The township's valuation at this time was reported at more than \$6 million.

In 1952, Hazel Park again proposed to annex all of Royal Oak Township, but the Township Annexation Committee voted unanimously against it. In August of that year, the township circulated a petition asking residents to vote on the possibility of becoming a charter township. The petition was filed by Township Treasurer Paul H. Choiniere, Justice Hendrik Smit and four residents. This group was in favor of a change to charter form as an alternative to either annexation or incorporation. It was never approved.

Under the new Federal Housing Administration financing program, the first Michigan Co-operative Housing in the state was built in Royal Oak Township in 1950. Applications for 130 homes at a total valuation of more than \$1,250,000 were received. This section of the National Housing Act was designed to permit low income families to acquire the type of home they desired by spreading their payments over a 40-year period.

Families could then afford homes that both they and the community would be proud to have. The homes ranged in price from \$8,000 to \$11,500 and were built on a 311-lot site between Lincoln and Barrett Streets east of Couzens. The Co-operative was a non-profit organization.

Two parks were dedicated in the memory of the Veterans of the Wars in 1950; Veterans of World War I Memorial Park on Hudson and Veterans of World War II Memorial Park south of 12 Mile. The land was acquired from the state land board in 1939.

The rapid population increase according to a 1952 Oakland County report, was caused by in-migration and post-war marriages. Michigan had become a great industrial state with high wage averages. It was also a great steel producing and consuming area. Detroit was the fourth largest United States port in dollar volume of business and defense plants in the area became important peacetime factories.

A report by the manager of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company in March, 1953 termed Royal Oak and the eight neighboring communities served by the local exchange the fastest growing areas served in the state. Compared with 1938 when only 5,300 telephones were in operation, the number had grown to 19,000 by the end of World War II. By the early 50s, that figure had doubled to 38,000.

Industry began to recognize the growth potential of the suburbs. A report by the Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning Commission at the end of 1952 showed that 44 per cent of the prime orders in the entire Detroit area were under contract in Oakland County. The first large industrial building to be erected in this area was the Acme Industrial Products at Twelve Mile Road and John R in 1953.

In 1954, the township experienced a building boom. Royal Oak Township officials predicted that the 1953 building record of 533 homes would be more than tripled. Supervisor George S. Horkey and Building Inspector Earl Partika estimated that 1,800 homes would be constructed. The homes sold in the \$9,000 to \$15,000 price range. Industrial sites were located on Twelve Mile Road from Stephenson to John R and on Stephenson from Twelve to Fourteen Mile Roads.

Total valuation for Royal Oak Township for 1954 was set at \$10,863,170 by the Board of Review. This figure compared with \$8,779,100 for the previous year. Valuation for school districts were:

Lamphere (No. 4)	1954 - \$2,920,950
	1953 - \$1,533,150

Madison (No. 10)	1954 - \$5,932,515
	1953 - \$5,324,400

The Stage was set for the inevitable. Incorporation of this valuable land was a battle many residents were primed to wage.



ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS

First Township Supervisor	- David Chase	1832-1837
Second Township Supervisor	- Socrates Hopkins	
Third Township Supervisor	- Lloyd E. Brady	Appointed July, 1942

Township Supervisors:

1837-1838	Donald Quick	1904-1906	Grow
1842-1844	Nathaniel Ormsby	1908-1911	Storz
1843	John Davis	1912	Becker
1845	Otis Judson	1918	Springsteen
1846-1853	Moses Johnson	1919	George Hartrick
1854	Jonathan Chase	1921	Albert W. Wilson
1855	Alonso Haight	1922-1926	Albert W. Wilson
1856	T.G.C. Jasper	1938-1940	George Horkey
1890	Nelson E. Springsteen	1942-1955	George Horkey
1891	Adolphos Granger		
1892	Adolphos Granger		
1893	Nelson E. Springsteen		
1894	Nelson E. Springsteen		
1895	Andrew Campbell		
1896	Andrew Campbell		
1897	Andrew Campbell		
1900-1901	H. N. Lavery		

*Areas of Royal Oak Township Incorporated as Villages and Cities:

AREAS	VILLAGE	CITY
Royal Oak	1891	Nov. 8, 1921
Ferndale	1918	April 4, 1927
Pleasant Ridge	1919	April 2, 1923
Clawson	1920	June 3, 1940
Berkley	1923	May 23, 1932
Huntington Woods	1924	Aug. 8, 1932
Oak Park	1927	1946
Hazel Park		Feb. 2, 1942
Madison Heights		Jan. 7, 1955

Royal Oak Township Offices:

Royal Oak	1832-1921	
Pleasant Ridge	1921-1928	Wilcox Stone House, 10 Mile and Woodward
Berkley	1928-1932	11 Mile and Woodward
Hazel Park	1932-1942	23050 John R
Madison District	1942-Dec. 1943	27452 John R
	1943-1951	26337 John R (Red Brick House)
	1951-1955	26305 John R
Present Office	1955-	21075 Wyoming

*These dates are as complete as possible as compiled from Township Office records.

BIRTH OF A CITY

MADISON HEIGHTS . . . From Incorporation Through The First Year

FILING A PETITION

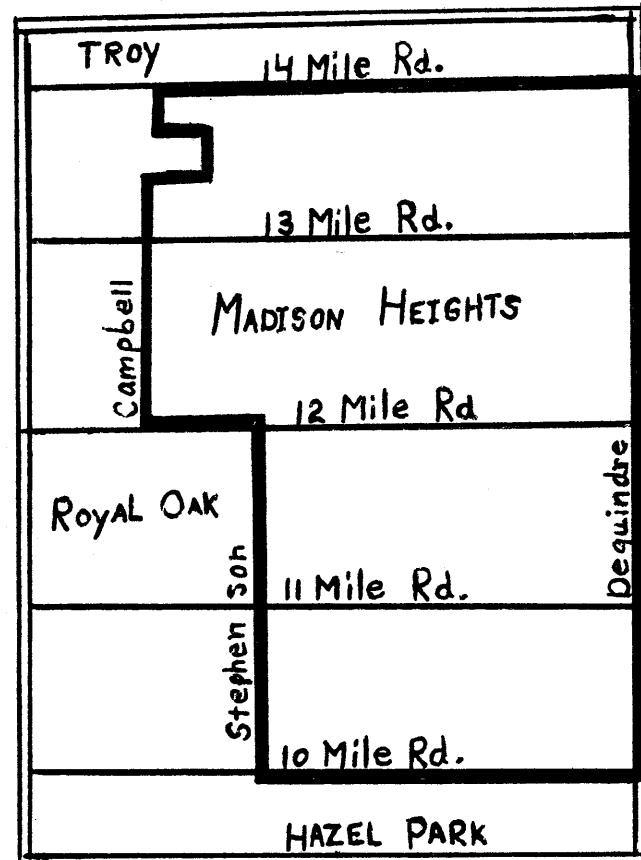
The initial drive to obtain home rule status for the east side of Royal Oak Township was launched by the Madison Heights Civic Association in April, 1954.

Under the leadership of John B. Michrina, Association President, and Theodore Krenn, a meeting was arranged with Township Board of Trustees to examine the possibilities of incorporating the area bounded by Stephenson and Campbell on the west. Fourteen Mile Road on the south. The meeting ended in deadlock when it was decided "answers to certain (township) problems should (first) be found."

Prompted by fear that choice revenue sections of the township would be stripped away through annexation by neighboring communities, the association accelerated its drive in June, 1954.



Harry Young, City Attorney

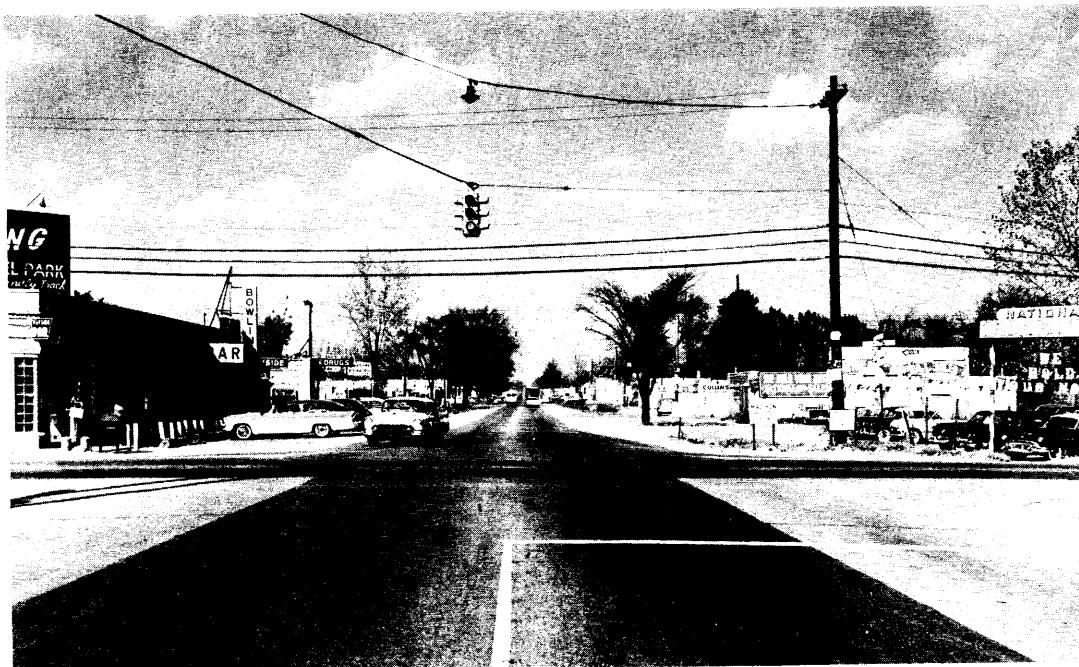


City Limits At Incorporation

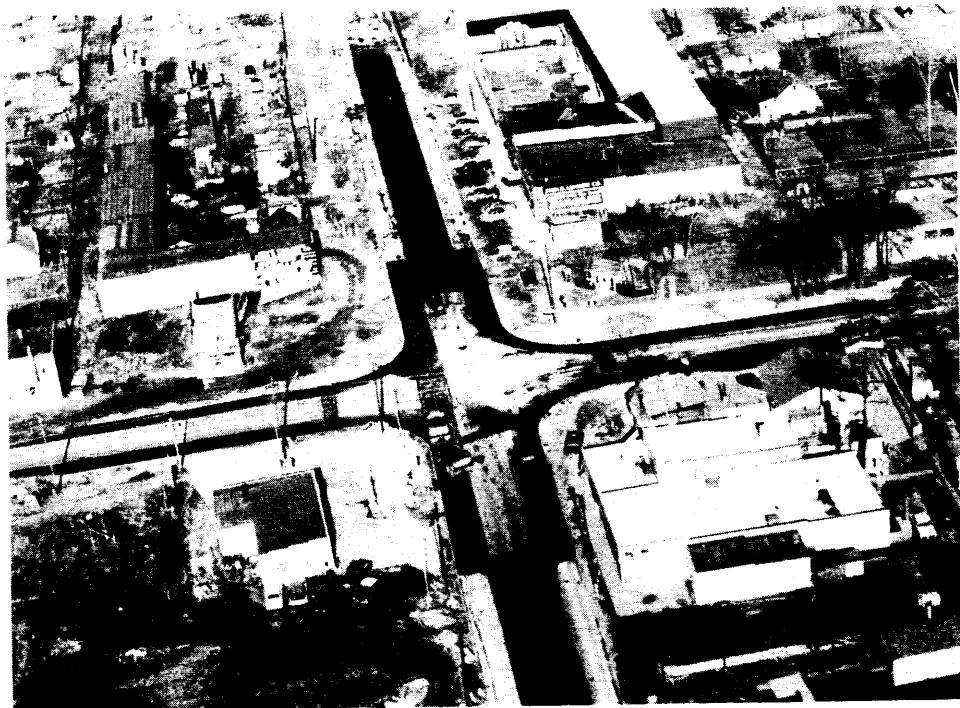
Harry H. Young, Detroit attorney for the association, filed petitions bearing 220 signatures with Oakland County Clerk's office asking that a vote be set for incorporation of the area.

Legal obstacles, however, delayed the vote again. After the incorporation petitions had been filed, the township dedicated a 22-acre site to Royal Oak for what is now Mark Twain School on Campbell Road. That changed the boundaries of the township, and incidentally, voided the petitions.

Undaunted, the association continued its struggle for incorporation until finally its goal was realized.



City's main entrance, John R and Ten Mile Road, 1956



John R and Twelve Mile Road Intersection

INCORPORATING A TOWNSHIP

The city of Madison Heights was born January 17, 1955. On that day residents of the east side of Royal Oak Township decided by a 372 vote majority for its incorporation and elected nine commissioners to draft a charter for the new city. Home rule status was approved by 1,734 residents while 1,362 were opposed.

At that time, the 7½-square-mile city was second largest in South Oakland County. Only Royal Oak with 12 square miles was larger. With an estimated population of 15,000, it ranked fifth highest in South Oakland. Valuation was placed at \$9,000,000 with more than half of the land untouched.

Elected to the charter commission from a field of 19 candidates in order of number of votes received, were: George Sargeant, Earl M. Anderson, Darrel K. Davis, Willie D. Pierce, Charles B. Edwards, Virginia M. Solberg, John B. Michrina, Stanley F. Weiss and Theodore Krenn. (See following chart.)

Recollections of how the city was named are many and varied. Most agree, however, the "Madison" came from the Madison School District that serves part of the community. Although the land is generally low and flat, "Heights" was added to the name for esthetic reasons when John Michrina filed the petitions in Lansing.

MADISON CITY VOTE - JANUARY 17, 1955

PRECINCTS	1	2	3	7	8	TOTAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTE	704	612	648	498	669	3131
INCORPORATION --						
YES	433	314	305	243	439	1734
NO	261	291	341	248	221	1362
CHARTER COMMISSION --						
*Earl M. Anderson	284	256	339	198	305	1382
Perry Campbell	177	148	168	127	209	829
Paul H. Choiniere	236	167	165	144	155	867
Frank J. Clara	115	91	145	100	164	615
*Darrel K. Davis	257	274	356	182	323	1392
*Charles B. Edwards, Jr.	271	263	330	164	306	1334
Lloyd H. Ferguson	199	177	233	127	321	1057
Louis D. Knox	202	160	183	152	167	864
*Theodore Krenn	226	200	331	152	246	1155
*John B. Michrina	269	218	364	149	264	1264
Joseph J. Nosko	72	53	122	55	94	396
*Willie D. Pierce	288	291	263	187	327	1356
Teddy Przybylski	117	83	110	60	100	470
John B. Richardson	233	174	227	144	225	1003
*George Sargeant	284	269	353	177	324	1407
*Virginia Solberg	278	254	321	176	287	1316
Arthur H. Tancredi	160	156	277	111	182	886
Roy V. Weir	209	181	180	145	193	908
*Stanley F. Weiss	249	207	295	152	271	1174

*Nine Elected

ADOPTING A CHARTER

Under a state law which allowed two years for adoption of a city charter and actual discontinuance of township government, the Charter Commission set to work and drafted its first charter within six months of incorporation.

Before it was presented to the voters, however, an under-current of controversy among the commissioners broke into the open when three commissioners -- Stanley F. Weiss, Earl M. Anderson and Willie D. Pierce -- refused to sign the proposed law.

They disputed three points: (1) home rule of the State Civil Service Act for police and firemen, (2) non-partisan government, and (3) a seven-member City Council.

Three dissenters contended that 75 per cent of Royal Oak Township's police force and all firemen had, during a meeting with commissioners, voted to have the State Civil Service Act remain under control of legislature. Civil Service changes would then require legislative amendment to the State Act. The six other commissioners

believed a growing community such as Madison Heights would require many changes in the Civil Service setup and therefore those changes would be acquired more readily through a vote by residents for charter amendment rather than by pushing an amendment to state law through legislature.

Weiss, Anderson and Pierce were in favor of a partisan government which would force a candidate to declare political affiliations. The other commissioners believed a non-partisan government would insure that candidates would be elected on their merits rather than because of party connections.

The three commissioners favored a four-man council plus elected mayor. The six signers feared this would lead to government by a few or that three councilmen could control the city.

Although the three commissioners refused to sign the 135-page charter, state law required only a majority of signatures and the city law was approved by Governor G. Mennen Williams and presented to the public in a June 6 election. It was defeated by 82 votes.

The same commission wrote a revised charter which was approved 2,574 to 734 the following December 6, giving South Oakland County its tenth city government. Election officials reported 70 per cent of the area's 5,500 registered voters turned out at five precincts in spite of light snow and cold weather to approve the revised charter by a 3-1 margin.

The charter provided for a Council-Manager form of government composed of a Mayor and six Councilmen who were elected for two-year terms. They would constitute the legislative and governing body of the city. The Council was to appoint a City Manager who would remain responsible to the Council and act as chief administrator of the city. Elections for city officials were to be held on a non-partisan basis.

Mrs. Virginia Solberg, was elected City Councilman by the largest majority - 1,405 votes -- in the December election, and as a result, became DeFacto Mayor. John Michrina, with 1,366 votes, polled second highest.



Red Roses from the City of Hazel Park adorn the council table of the new city of Madison Heights as the new mayor and six councilmen completed oath of office. From left to right are: Darrel K. Davis, George Sargeant, John B. Michrina, Virginia M. Solberg, Mayor Lloyd H. Ferguson, Theodore Krenn and Charles B. Edwards, Jr.

Besides Mrs. Solberg and Michrina, Darrel K. Davis, Charles B. Edwards, Jr., Theodore Krenn and George Sargeant became the city's first councilmen.

The late Lloyd H. Ferguson became Madison Heights' first official mayor with 1,522 votes to 962 for his nearest opponent when he took office December 8, 1955.

ACCEPTING A CHALLENGE

Instrumental in the passage of the city charter was a young charter consultant named Donald V. Smith whose interest in the huge potential of Madison Heights prompted him to accept the post of City Manager. Prior to Smith's appointment to the \$7,500 position from a field of 20 applicants, Councilman John Michrina had served as acting City Manager.

Born and reared in Chicago, Smith graduated in 1949 from Wooster College in Ohio with a B.A. in political administration. He had assisted 12 Michigan cities in writing their charters including Brighton, Gibralter, Trenton, Monroe, Cadillac and South Haven.

When 30-year-old Smith was appointed by the city's seven-man Council in February of 1956, he found he had only a quarter of an office building. (The rest was used by Royal Oak Township officials.) He also had the prospect of running a city on borrowed money and was saddled with the problems of dividing equally the assets of the old Royal Oak Township police and fire equipment, the township hall, bank account and other inter-community property.

Because township officials refused to accept population estimates as compiled by the Detroit Metropolitan Regional Planning Commission, the Michigan Secretary of State's office was requested to send personnel to Madison Heights to take an official census. Population figures were needed in both areas to determine how sales and intangible tax returns would be split.

On the basis of the census Madison Heights received 66.2 per cent of state intangible and gas taxes and the township received 33.8 per cent. Both sides agreed to let the Oakland County Circuit Court rule on the divisions of sales tax. The court also settled the transfer of the Water Department. Approximately \$12,000 in sewer maintenance was given Madison Heights by the Township Water Board. Madison Heights residents had paid that amount to the Water Department since the incorporation date.

Within five months, the division of assets was nearly completed and township officials moved to other quarters. Financially sound after getting its share of township money, the new city set to work.



Former City Hall

City officials set up offices in the city-township hall at 26305 John R. Former east side police and firemen were sworn in as city personnel. Violation "ticket" books were ordered for policemen which bore the city's name.

The first couple to be married in the new city by Justice of the Peace Hendrik J. Smit, were: Jack M. Cooper, 77 West Hudson, and Marilyn Grundy, 27352 Brush, at the bride's home.

FACING THE PROBLEMS

Madison Heights inherited many old problems from the township. Several of these had been unavoidable due to the limited scope of township rule.



Mayor Lloyd Ferguson with DPW Worker

These included inadequate and poorly maintained dirt roads. Of the 50 miles of roads in Madison Heights, only a few were paved. The rest were almost impassable during wet weather.



Flooded streets

Other headaches to be cured were an antiquated assessment roll, a discontinued Police and Fire Department and a one-truck Public Works Department.

Under township government, zoning came late and planning not at all. Parts of the south end had become a jumble of small factories, homes, junk yards and trailer courts. All this the city was determined to remedy.

SEARCHING FOR SOLUTIONS

With sound ideas on city development in mind, Smith began to tackle the problems at hand. He shook up the Police and Fire Departments to rid them of political taint. He asked Edwin Morgan, retired Detroit Police Superintendent, to become Director of Public Safety and head of the Police and Fire Departments. Morgan, in turn, instituted training programs for both Departments, tightened up on police rules and procedures and set up a Record Bureau, unknown in township days.

Smith also hired Edwin W. Waterhouse, retired Huntington Woods City Manager, to reassess homes in Madison Heights. Industrial zones were plotted to attract light industrial plants and commercial developments. These were especially important because city officials, while hoping to correct the community's disadvantages, were reluctant to compromise on one of the city's best features -- a low tax rate.

James Salle of Detroit was appointed City Engineer. His first official assignment -- to represent Madison Heights regarding the 12-Towns Drain project.

A new \$340,000 paving and storm sewer project in the city's southwest corner was also completed. About 3½ miles of older residential streets were paved adding to the existing 16 miles of pavement, most of which were located in new subdivisions.

All these projects, it is important to note, were given impetus by the City Council. It empowered Smith to get the job done by passing 40 necessary ordinances.

REAPING THE BENEFITS

What were some of the benefits apparent? The measure of a local government is largely a matter of the smooth roadway, regular garbage pickup and police and fire protection when a citizen needs them. In such terms things were better in Madison Heights.

Before incorporation, public works consisted of a one-ton truck and one man. A year later there was a seven-man force, three trucks, a front-end loader and a new \$10,000 road grader.



DPW worker, Mayor Ferguson and City Manager Smith inspect new \$10,000 road grader.



Police Force in early city days.

The police force expanded from 14 to 17 men, the Fire Department from 10 to 12. A fire hall was opened in the north and bringing lower fire insurance rates to residents. Garbage collection was still made weekly, but was more regular and cheaper because of city negotiations with the contractor.

Rural route mail delivery was replaced by carrier service in an area from 10 Mile to 14 Mile between Stephenson and Dequindre.

As a city, Madison Heights added 70 new street lights, paved three-and-one-half more miles of road in the south end and petitioned the county for enclosure of the Red Run Drain.

According to officials, the city had done more in the first 10 months of its existence than had been done in 10 years under township rule.

CELEBRATING A BIRTHDAY

To mark both the first birthday of the city charter approval and the opening of the new Madison Heights Recreation Center at John R and Gardenia, the city held a birthday celebration and parade December 9, 1956.

Before the parade, residents turned out 2,000 strong to witness a Christmas tree lighting ceremony and carol sing at the City Hall, John R and sixth. At 2:30 p.m. the parage began moving north from the City Hall to the Recreation Center.

Parade marshall was councilman George Sargeant. He was assisted by John Michrina, deputy marshall and Edwin Morgan, chief of staff.



First birthday parade

In the parade, which was more than two blocks long, were city officials, employees and several bands including Madison High and the Detroit Police Band with mounted escort. Following the Mayor, Council and more than 100 members of the auxiliary police and firemen were 10 floats, scout organizations, PTA and veterans groups, Civil Air Patrol equipment, women's clubs and other civic groups.

Then the crowd crammed into the new recreation center to see the newly decorated building that councilmen and public-spirited residents had been working on for the previous month.

In addition to the birthday parade celebration, a full schedule of events was planned by the city to celebrate birthday week including open houses at the city hall and police and fire stations, climaxed by a dance at the new recreation center.



GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

MADISON HEIGHTS . . . 1956 - 1960

With the birth of Madison Heights came growing pains, colicky years, but most important those first steps in the direction of progress. As the toddling city grew to meet its needs and prospered in status, so did population and business flourish.

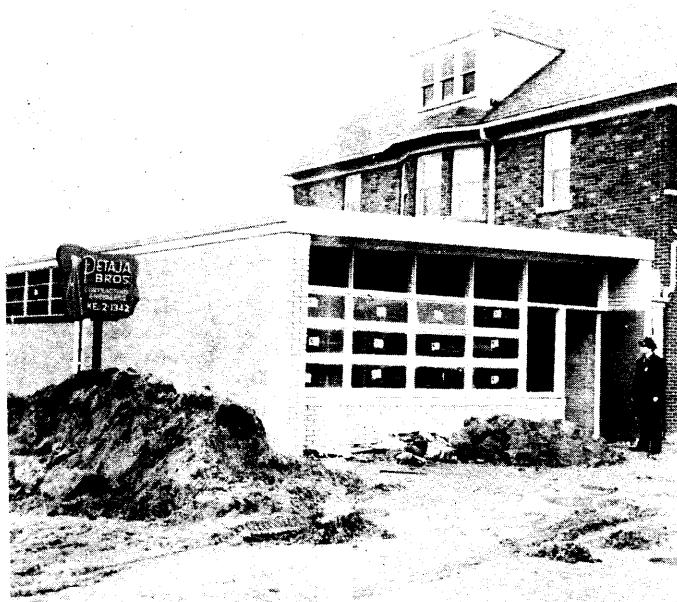
CONSTRUCTION

Where valuable land stood barren, there soon mushroomed subdivisions with ranch homes and twisting miles of paved streets.

To accommodate the building boom, it became necessary to expand the city's water distribution system. Thus Madison Heights entered into a unique agreement with 12 builders who were eager to develop some of the valuable property. The builders agreed to advance the city money to build water transmission lines. More than \$210,000 was needed for a feeder system which would carry Detroit water from a proposed 54-inch main, north on Dequindre from Eight Mile to Twelve Mile Roads. The city could then connect a 24-inch line at 11 Mile Road and run west. To finance this project, the city charged the builders \$125 to \$150 fees for each water tap. Plans had been mapped for 3,000 new homes. The new setup enabled Madison Heights to divorce itself from the Hazel Park Water Department and establish its own. Also included in the \$210,000 was an extension of the city's 16-inch line on John R.

To bring more telephone lines to the area north and south of 11 Mile Road, a \$140,000 project was inaugurated in 1957.

As fast as the homes were built, families were there to occupy them. Soon, the population surpassed even the Detroit Metropolitan Regional Planning Commission predictions. In 1956, the Commission foresaw 27,300 people living in Madison Heights by 1960. (The 1960 city census placed the population at 33,343.)



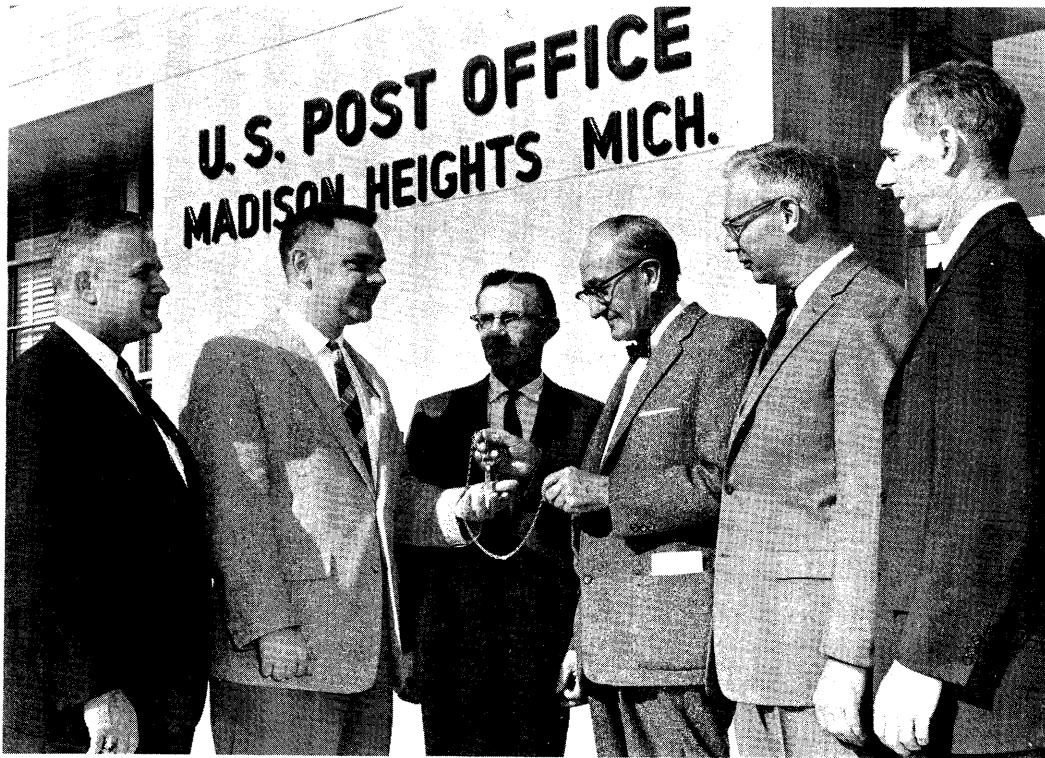
Chief Robert E. Richardson and new jail, 1957

CITY IMPROVEMENTS

The increase in population placed emphasis on the need for better city facilities and more schools.

One of the first major construction projects undertaken by the city was a much needed city jail in 1957. Prior to building its own jail, the city had paid fees for the use of Hazel Park and Oakland County jails when its own was too crowded or flooded from heavy rains. Cost of the jail, which met with basic state requirements, was estimated at \$10,000.

The new Post Office, approved in 1958, was formally dedicated with local and Washington officials in attendance in September, 1959. The 6,400-square-foot structure on John R north of Twelve Mile Road was termed "a formal recognition by the government of the United States to Madison Heights, and a vote of confidence in the community's future" by Congressman William S. Broomfield.



Formal dedication of Post Office

Also in 1958, "Friends of the Library" was organized to spur the City Council to "get the library out of the basement" of the City Hall. Funds to purchase books were raised by various profit-making events sponsored by the group. Due to its limited budget of \$2,000 per year, the library was open only 21 hours a week. Yearly allotment was apportioned thinly over the many expenses of the purchase and repair of books, supplies, maintenance, salaries and fees paid to the Royal Oak Library for the service of cataloging books. In 1957, 5,000 books and 20 periodicals were offered to citizens.

SCHOOLS

Contracts totalling \$467,616 were awarded for a single story brick elementary school on Girard and Campbell Roads. By September, 1957, Lamphere School District's third elementary school - Waldo E. Lessenger - was ready to enroll 400 children.

The unique design of the school included three separate, self-contained units plus a kindergarten unit. Each unit contained four regular classrooms clustered around a central room. Collapsible walls between the rooms allowed each unit to be converted to one large teaching area.

This design involved what Lamphere administrators called "team teaching". Four teachers work together as a team in planning and carrying out their classroom instruction. Only a few other districts in the country employed the team teaching system at that time.

Voters in the Madison District also decided in favor of an \$11,000,000 high school bond issue. Ground was broken on a 47-acre site on Eleven Mile Road between Lorenz and Couzens in November, 1958. Students began their new semester in the one-story structure February 1, 1960. The school accommodated 1,500 students and contained about \$160,000 worth of equipment. Major facilities include a gymnasium, swimming pool, cafeteria and library.

Soon after, an extensive school building program swept Madison Heights. Included was a new Lamphere High School, three new elementary buildings and additions to others.

The Office of Health, Education and Welfare announced it had earmarked \$176,770 for elementary schools in Lamphere District. The application was made in November, 1959, under an act that allowed grants to school districts having at least seven per cent of the population employed directly or indirectly by the Federal Government. Lamphere School Board decided to use the Federal grant for a new elementary school at Dequindre and Twelve Mile Roads.

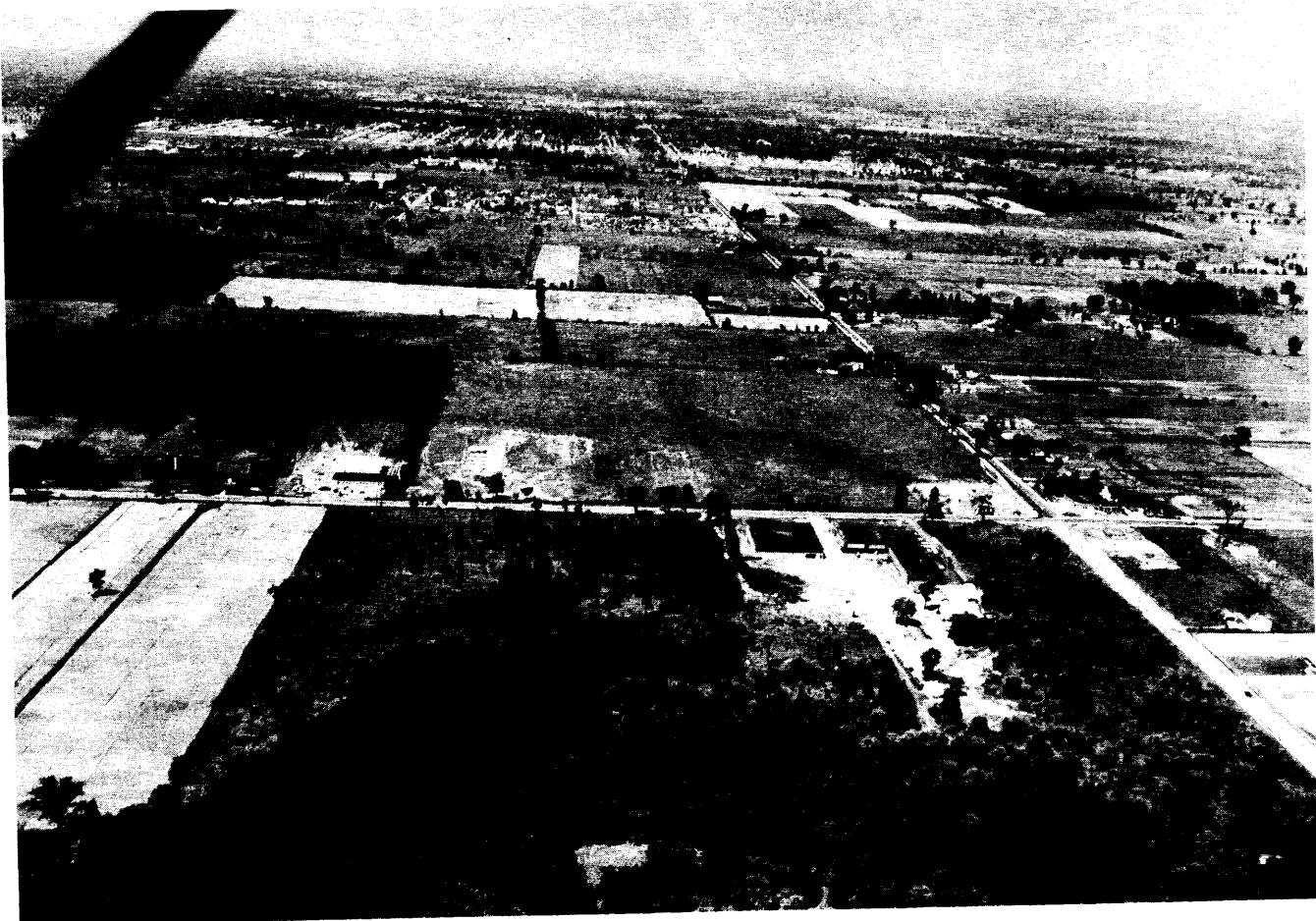
In September of the same year, Madison and Lamphere Boards became the first South Oakland County School Boards to take advantage of a new law permitting schools to borrow up to 75 per cent of their primary money. Madison, financially weaker, borrowed \$81,993. Lamphere passed a resolution to borrow \$42,224.

One of the new schools in Lamphere District was named after John W. Simonds, former superintendent of Lamphere Schools. He came to our city when Lamphere had only one elementary school building and under his guidance, the district increased to include a junior high school and five elementary buildings. Simonds resigned after four years with Lamphere District to become the head of Bad Axe School District.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Along with new homeowners came businessmen and industrialists who had seen their enterprises choked out of the "big city" with its traffic congestion, lack of parking areas, and limited space for expansion. Largest of the industrial plants to express confidence in the city's potential was the Square D Company which built a \$750,000 factory on a site north of Twelve Mile Road and east of Stephenson Highway. The electrical equipment plant was completed in 1956.

To encourage the migration of industry, the city's Planning Commission rezoned a 160-acre tract at Fourteen Mile Road and Dequindre from residential to light industrial. The site was valued at \$12,000,000 and city officials referred to it as "Industrial Park". The industrial community was to contain plants no smaller than 10,000 square feet on sites no smaller than one acre.



Aerial view of Industrial Park, Fourteen Mile Road and Dequindre, 1958.

Shopping centers also sprouted in the city. Construction of a \$5½ million shopping center and home building project at 12 Mile east of Campbell was started in the summer of 1954 by Ira J. Spoon. It was the township's first shopping center (Royal Madison) containing a group of 14 stores with parking space for 300 cars. Near it were 190 homes and 225 terrace apartments. The homes sold in the \$14,000 range. The entire project was completed early in 1958.

Plans for another \$12 to \$15 million shopping center and housing development on the northwest corner of Twelve Mile and Dequindre Roads were made public in January, 1957.

STREET AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS

All during the building boom, street paving, widening and maintenance continued. In 1956, voters approved special assessment bonds totalling \$765,000 and cleared the way for ten miles of much needed street paving and sanitary sewer installation. Soon after, John R, the city's main street was widened to four lanes from Ten Mile Road to Red Run Drain at an estimated cost of \$425,000 with the county supplying \$225,000.



Widening of John R Road

Two-lane paving for Thirteen Mile Road between Campbell and Stephenson was approved in 1958. The job cost \$39,020 with the city's share expected to be \$7,124.

In March of 1959, Madison Heights councilmen agreed to the state-proposed route of the Walter P. Chrysler Expressway that was to reach from the Detroit River to the Mackinac Straits. The route was expected to stretch from Gardenia and Stephenson to a point on Twelve Mile Road, 950 feet east of Stephenson. Then the route would turn north behind Stephenson frontage and follow a line across Fourteen Mile Road into Troy.

Madison Heights councilmen and most residents liked the route because it would not disturb tax-valuable industrial land along North Stephenson.

The bridge over Red Run Creek on Thirteen Mile Road east of John R was rebuilt at an estimated cost of \$2,411 in 1959. Another road-paving program estimated at \$99,000 was completed in 1960.

Some of the street maintenance, road building and sewer construction was done by jobless men under an "Aid to Unemployed" program initiated in 1958 under the direction of Donald N. Knight, who was then Department of Public Works Superintendent. Knight termed the program mutually beneficial for both the city and workers.

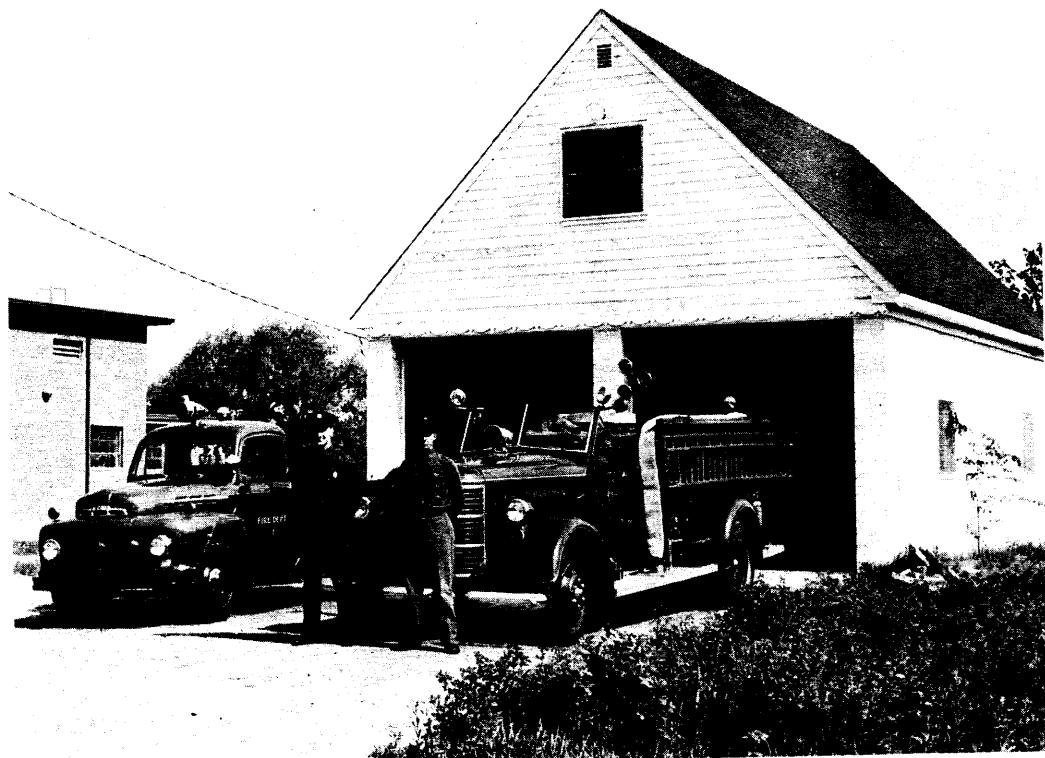
One of the unexpected problems encountered by the DPW in its struggle to keep the city's streets "up to par" arose in 1959 when an unusually snowy, cold winter exhausted both the Department's budget and salt supply. An emergency appropriation of \$10,000 by the City Council proved inadequate because, in Knight's words, "the city put down as much salt in one weekend as it did all last year." The DPW fought a stand-off battle with the elements and, needless to say, the city survived.



DPW Superintendent, Donald Knight (right) with Roy Ingle,
DPW worker.

To better accommodate both the DPW and Water Department, Madison Heights purchased a two-and-a-half acre site from South Oakland Garbage and Rubbish Authority for \$24,500 in 1960. The property, with a building and sewer and water facilities, has 180 feet of frontage on the east side of John R.

BOND ISSUE REJECTION



Two-car garage which served as fire station for north end of city.

While civic progress continued in all corners of the city and building flourished everywhere, it is ironic to note a proposal for one of the most important buildings of all -- a new fire station in the north end of the city -- was rejected by voters in 1960. Affirmative votes did not constitute two-thirds majority of votes cast which is required by the City Charter. A bond issue to purchase several acres of land for a civic center was also turned down. It was after this election that the City Council decided to establish the Municipal Building Authority to be able to make improvements without the vote of the people. (More on MBA in 1961-65 section.)

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Politically speaking, the city prospered under the able direction of elected officials, career employes and committee and commission members whose names are synonymous with the city of Madison Heights. Some came and stayed. Others left brief -- but nonetheless indelible -- footprints in the city's sands of time.

Among the latter was Edwin Morgan, a retired Detroit career police officer. Morgan was Director of Public Safety with responsibility encompassing both the Police and Fire Departments. His appointment following the incorporation of Madison Heights was aimed at ending alleged political influences in the Departments dating from the days of Royal Oak Township control.

Morgan resigned in protest in May of 1957 following a council meeting where he objected to a cut in a proposed pay raise for police and firemen. He believed their salary scales were already below those of the 12 surrounding communities.

At a special City Council meeting two days later it was decreed that Madison Heights would have separate police and fire chiefs to succeed Morgan. They were Police Captain R. E. Richardson, who was promoted to Chief of Police and Fire Captain Joseph R. Sloan, who became Fire Chief.



City Manager Jack Sweitzer and City Clerk Myrtle Chamberlain

It was in September of the same year that Donald Smith resigned as City Manager to accept a position as Assistant to the Mayor of Trenton. After reviewing many applications, the City Council's choice to replace Smith was Jack P. Sweitzer. Sweitzer, a native of Ohio, accepted the offer and took over managerial duties December 1, 1957. Prior to his arrival in Madison Heights, Sweitzer had six months experience as City Manager of Halton, Texas, and had held other municipal posts.

In April, 1958, the city elected its second Mayor -- George S. Horkey -- and ushered in a whole new City Council. Of 4,198 votes cast, Horkey received 1,791. The victory marked a political comeback for Horkey who was formerly Supervisor of the Township area for 18 years. He opposed incorporation in 1955, then "retired" when it was approved. He came back to politics to lead a coalition of opposition candidates. Five of the six Council candidates running with him were elected by wide margins. Bill S. Huff-

man was the lone survivor of the "Good Government Group." Others who won were Jerome Nowacki, Henry Pickering, Dean Eggart, LeRoy Ainsley and Floyd Nykanen.

(Horkey resigned his position August 21, 1959 to move to Dundee, Michigan, and Councilman LeRoy Ainsley was selected by fellow city councilmen on October 15, 1959 to finish Horkey's term.)

With the arrival of a new Mayor and City Council, Harry H. Young, the City Attorney who served Madison Heights since January, 1956, and before that as Charter Consultant, resigned and was replaced by H. Eugene Field, May 1, 1958. (Field resigned in April, 1963 and Young was reappointed by the new council.)

Jack P. Sweitzer observed his first anniversary as City Manager of Madison Heights in December, 1958, with the announcement that he would resign. The move was a formality. Sweitzer was officially fired by six of the

seven-man City Council who claimed he lacked administrative ability.

Sweitzer came to Madison Heights at a bad time with a city election four months away and a strenuous, bitter campaign building up. The entire Council which had hired him was swept out of office. Sweitzer contended he was fired for political reasons and that several of the councilmen who voted to fire him did so rather than "split their political ticket."

Within six months of the new Council's election and Sweitzer's firing, a petition drive was launched proposing a recall of Mayor Horkey and five council members. Among the leaders of the recall drive was the seventh man on the council, Bill S. Huffman.

The charges against them were "conspiracy" with a trailer park operator, favoritism on city insurance contracts and "coercion" for the firing of city employes. All charges were denied.

Circuit Judge Clark J. Adams cancelled the recall vote scheduled for May 26, 1959, citing the charges against the six were too general and inadequate indicators of misconduct in office. His decision voided the recall petitions signed by more than 1,500 voters.

From a field of 21 candidates who filed for the job vacated by Sweitzer, Madison Heights councilmen were unanimous in their appointment of Richard W. Marshall as the new City Manager in January, 1959.

Marshall's application to the sensitive job was a genuine surprise to many South Oakland County observers. His ten years of public service as Mayor of Oak Park had been on the policy making side of the council table rather than administrative side, but he had extensive administrative experience in industry. Marshall became Madison Heights' third City Manager since incorporation.

Many notable appointments were made by the City Council during that time. From January, 1956 to February, 1959, three men alternately held the post of City Engineer. James Salle, the city's first engineer, was replaced in September, 1958, by George Schmid. Later in February, 1959, Dean J. Elwart was hired to replace Schmid.

Police Sergeant Frank Rutecki was appointed new Civil Defense Director replacing Charles R. Benton, Jr., who resigned. Benton was the first man to hold the office following the establishment of the Department of Civil Defense by the city council in 1957.

Other appointments were Mary Holmes, Librarian, Mrs. R. Forbes, Bookkeeper, and P. C. Joseph, Recreation Director, all accepting posts with the city in September, 1958. The following month, Robert W. Stevens was appointed City Assessor.

In February, 1959, Mrs. Michael E. Leski, was named Library Assistant replacing Mrs. Marion Richards who resigned. William A. Mettler accepted the newly created position of Land Planner. In August, 1959, Richard Miller became Electrical Inspector.

When elections rolled around again in February, 1960, Madison Heights maintained its record for the longest municipal ballot in Oakland County. Forty-one persons filed as candidates for 13 jobs: Four candidates for Mayor, 24 for City Council, two for Justice of the Peace and 11 for other positions.

LeRoy Ainsley lost in his bid for Mayor to Theodore Krenn. Councilmen elected with Krenn were incumbents Dean W. Eggart, Bill S. Huffman and Jerome A. Nowacki. John B. Michrina, Roman M. Nowicki and Ross M. Skinner completed the roster. Edward W. Lawrence was elected Municipal Judge, a post which replaced the former Justice of the Peace by charter amendment.

In September, 1960, two notable appointments were made by the City Council. John W. Dawson, former assistant Superintendent of Parks and Recreation at Salem, Ohio, was appointed new Recreation Director replacing P. C. Joseph. Estol L. Swem joined the official city family as City Engineer replacing Dean J. Elwart who resigned. Swem, a graduate of Michigan State University, had been chosen "Young Man of the Year" in 1960 by the Highland Park Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Myrtle Chamberlin submitted her resignation to the City Council in 1960 after 13 years in the Clerk's Office. She had become City Clerk when the city was incorporated, and later had assumed the dual role of Clerk-Treasurer. Legal steps were taken to separate the offices upon her retirement. Replacing her as Clerk was Dorothy Lents.

RECREATION

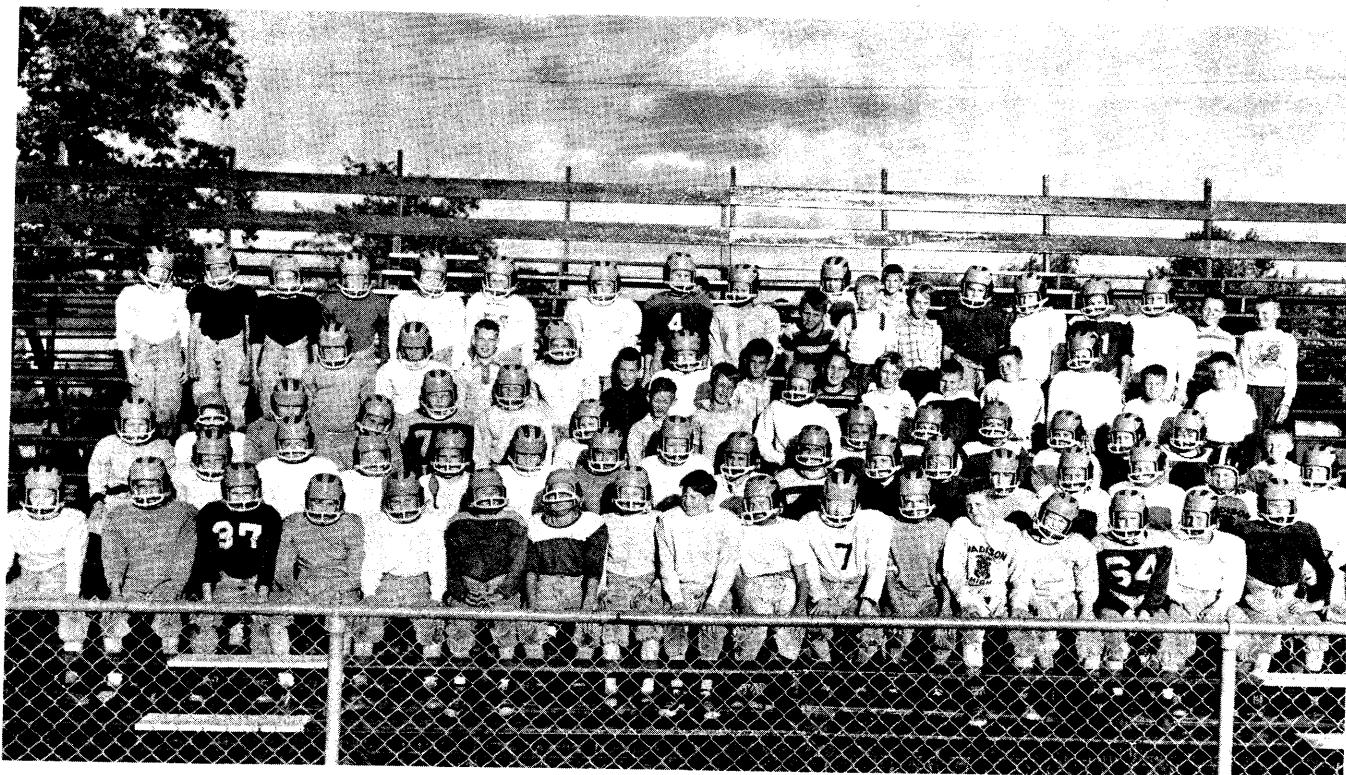
The city's first Recreation Commission was in operation by September, 1956. A new city law provided for a seven-member commission to plan and supervise the city's recreational needs.

The board members were two city councilmen, appointed by the Council, two members appointed on recommendation of the school boards in the city and three members representing the city at large.

City councilmen and school board members held one and two-year terms while city-at-large members were appointed for terms of three years. More than \$8,000 was earmarked for recreation needs in the 1956-57 budget.

Records indicate that the first Recreation Committee met on September 15, 1956 and held regular meetings until January 29, 1958 at which time an organizational meeting was held between the old and new committees. The second Recreation Committee held meetings from January 29, 1958 to July 17, 1959.

Interesting to note while on the subject of the Recreation Department, is the early interest the city displayed in the youngsters of the community. Even while the complex problems of city government were being tackled in the fall of 1956, "tackling" of another sort was receiving serious backing. The Madison Heights Little League Football was formed at that time and incorporation papers were filed March 4, 1957. It became part of the All American Little Football League in 1957 with 75 boys in participation.



First Little League Football team

Other Council action regarding recreation came in September, 1960 when it approved the establishment of a Recreation Advisory Board consisting of four members at large, one council member and one member each from Lamphere and Madison School Boards. The ordinance stressed that the Board would have no legislative or administrative authority. Its main purpose would be to help formulate Recreation Department policy.

CITY COUNCIL NOTES

City Council action during the 1956-1960 span previously not mentioned included the following:

In October, 1956, Madison Heights voters approved a change in the wording of their year-old charter on the financing of special assessment bonds. The action allowed the city to borrow money without special elections. A second proposal permitted the city to participate jointly in the operation of the Water Department, at that time run by the Royal Oak Township.

A Traffic Violations Bureau for the city's Police Department was approved by the Council in April, 1960. City Attorney H. Eugene Field said the Bureau would eliminate trial and arraignment for persons ticketed for traffic violations who wish to pay fines without going to court. Participation by motorists would be voluntary.

Another noteworthy ordinance was passed in 1960 limiting the number of beer, wine and liquor licenses -- one to every 2,500 persons based on a ten-year Federal census.

In May, 1960, Madison Heights councilmen unanimously adopted a resolution protesting Detroit's proposed income tax on non-residents who work in that city. City Manager Marshall said he opposed income tax on Madison Heights residents who work in Detroit because it was "taxation without representation."

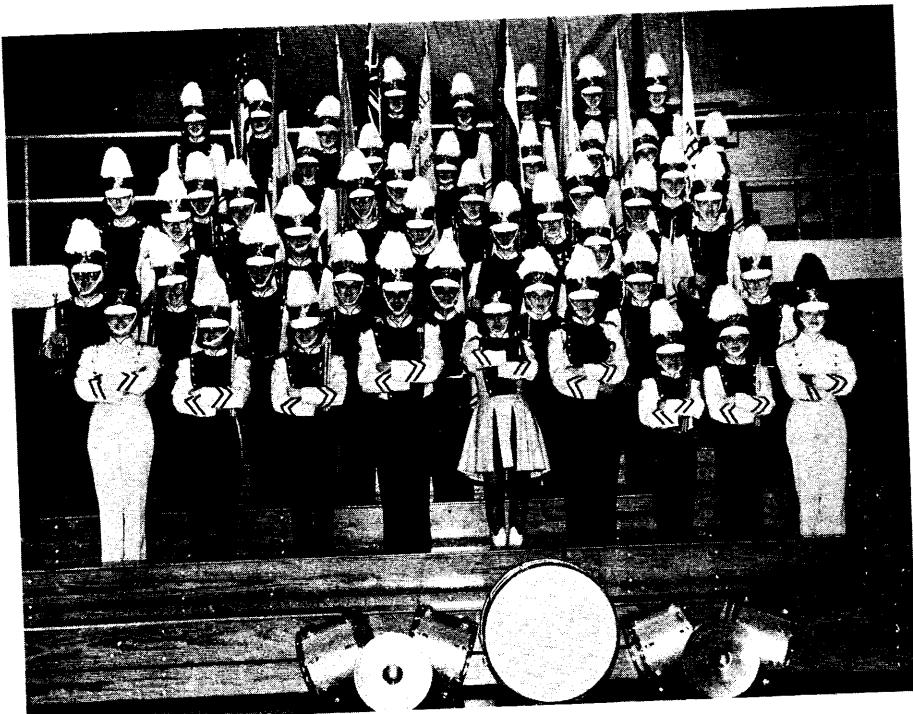
Madison Heights' burgeoning dog population was scheduled to have a "home away from home" thanks to Council approval of a \$4,500 dog pound to be built at the rear of a site purchased for Department of Public Works and Water Building.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Miscellaneous notes of interest include an action of February 13, 1956 whereby petitions to annex a two-square mile area of Madison Heights to Royal Oak was filed with Oakland County Clerk's office. The area involved was between Twelve and Fourteen Mile Roads and Stephenson Highway and Campbell Road. Estimated value was placed at \$1,200,000. Mayor Lloyd Ferguson said, "The rest of the city won't permit losing that area to Royal Oak. There are only 400 voters in there and the remainder of the city will outvote them." The city's concern, however, was premature. The petitions were ruled invalid May 26.

In the area of public safety, the city received special recognition. In 1958, Madison Heights celebrated an accident-free Fourth of July weekend.

Then, for "excellence of record" in the field of pedestrian safety, an award was presented to City Manager Marshall by the Auto Club of Michigan in 1959. The city was cited for its record of no pedestrian deaths for nine consecutive years despite increased traffic volume. Madison Heights was the only city in Oakland County to achieve this enviable honor and only two other cities in Michigan at that time could boast an eight-year safety record. The Police Department was also commended for its efforts to make Madison Heights a "safe community for persons afoot."



Marauders Drum and Bugle Corp

Local pride was evidenced everywhere in Madison Heights in February of 1960 when the city's own Marauders -- a 55-member Junior Drum and Bugle Corp -- won two first-place and one third-place trophies for performance in competition with 13 other teams at a four-day Winter Carnival in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Another award-winning performance was put in by Mary Beth Osantowski who became South Oakland County's first baby of 1960 when she arrived at 2:50 a.m. January 1. Her father is a Madison Heights fireman.

Yellow and blue porcelain-finished seals adorned official Madison Heights vehicles before 1960 was over. In the center of the seals were embossed a church, home, factory and school, which best typified the "theme of our city" according to City Manager Marshall.

The city's motto -- "City of Progress" -- was believed to be first introduced by former City Manager Jack Sweitzer. It was later recommended to the City Council by Henry Pickering in April, 1959 and officially adopted at that time.

"City of Progress" proved to be more than a slogan for Madison Heights, however. As the following section on city years 1961-65 indicates, the adopted motto was also a prediction of things to come.

CENSUS

1950 - The population of the east side of Royal Oak Township (now Madison Heights) at the time of the 1950 census was 10,458.

1956 - The City conducted a special census and the population was 21,343.

1960 - The official census was 33,343.

BUDGET AND VALUATIONS

1955:

The newly incorporated city of Madison Heights had a tax limit of \$10 per \$1,000 assessed valuation, according to a Charter Commission decision. The Commission completed budget and finance sections of the charter before deciding voting procedures and operations of Police and Fire Departments.

The Commission, in May, 1955, voted by a six-to-three margin to increase the amount of special assessment bonds the city could issue. Special assessment bonds cannot exceed 12 per cent of the city's assessed valuation and not more than 3 per cent can be incurred in one year. A second change eliminated a 15-mill limit and waiver of the limit. The change does not affect the ten-mill, or \$10 per \$1,000 assessed valuation limit for general taxation.

1956:

The city's estimated value during 1956 was \$26.2 million. Voter registration was 5,501 at five precincts. Population of 23,000 was more than double the number in 1950. In 1956 about 71 per cent of the city's tax base was residentially used or zoned land and buildings.

1957-58:

Madison Heights adopted its 1957-58 operating budget at a public hearing at City Hall May 27, 1957. Budget totals were \$709,000 -- approximately \$65,000 less than was proposed by City Manager Donald Smith. Madison Heights tax rate will be \$9.30 per \$1,000 assessed valuation -- 22 cents above last year's rate. Numerous stormy budget sessions were held by the City Council before final proposed budget was approved.

1959:

Cost of municipal services in Madison Heights stretched toward the \$1 million mark in the proposed budget for 1959-1960. In November, 1959, the State Highway Department distributed to counties and cities \$41,460,903 in gasoline, weight and diesel fuel taxes collected in the third quarter. This was an increase of \$3,166,228 over the same period in 1958. Madison Heights' share was \$29,020.

1960:

The Madison Heights census of 33,343 persons was about 1,000 more than City Manager Marshall figured when he computed the income for his 1960-61 budget. The difference, however, was not enough to call for a substantial revision. The reason, according to Marshall, was that state sales tax receipts are not a firm item. Rather, they are wholly dependent on business activity. For that reason, until money is in hand, no city knows exactly what it will get. Marshall estimated income from state sales, intangibles and gas and weight taxes generally about \$6.71 per capita in Madison Heights -- or \$6,710 per 1,000 persons. The budget proposed by Marshall exceeded \$1 million.



GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

MADISON HEIGHTS . . . 1961-1965

Madison Heights in 1961 was a young city with a surging population of 34,000, and 60 per cent of its land occupied. Its residents had a median age of 22 years which emphasized the importance of additional schools in the near future. School property and city-owned park land totalled 280 acres, but additional buildings and sites were sought by the city.

It soon became necessary to seek the professional assistance of planning consultants, Vilican-Leman and Associates. Based on their study of the area, Charles F. Leman painted a bright picture for Madison Heights' planning commissioners. Leman visualized the Madison Heights of the future to be a city of 55,000 persons living in 13 neighborhoods, all within walking distance of shopping centers, schools and play areas.

The center of town was expected to be Twelve Mile and John R where the J. L. Hudson Company's new Budget Store and shopping center would form the nucleus. Just north of there, across the Red Run Drain would be the new City Hall, library and community center. Under the proposed Master Plan, John R would become a thoroughfare of businesses and small shopping centers, with zoning deep enough for parking so cars would not have to back into the busy traffic. The Red Run Drain, now an eyesore, would be covered, beautified and made into a long corridor of park and play areas.

Realization of the recommended Master Plan would take at least two years, Leman informed commissioners, and accomplishment would not be easy.

CONSTRUCTION

Because of the immediate need for buildings, the City Council voted 4-to-2 in June of 1961 to establish the Municipal Building Authority. Appointed to serve were one woman and four men: Mrs. George J. (Millicent) Silaski; Frank W. Podolski, president of the JayCees; Joseph B. Conte; Billy Jo Smith and Dean J. Burn, Jr.

Their initial assignment was to expedite building of a north-end fire station, funds for which had been vetoed by voters in three previous elections. The Authority was empowered with city funds to acquire land for the station, take bids, and order construction.

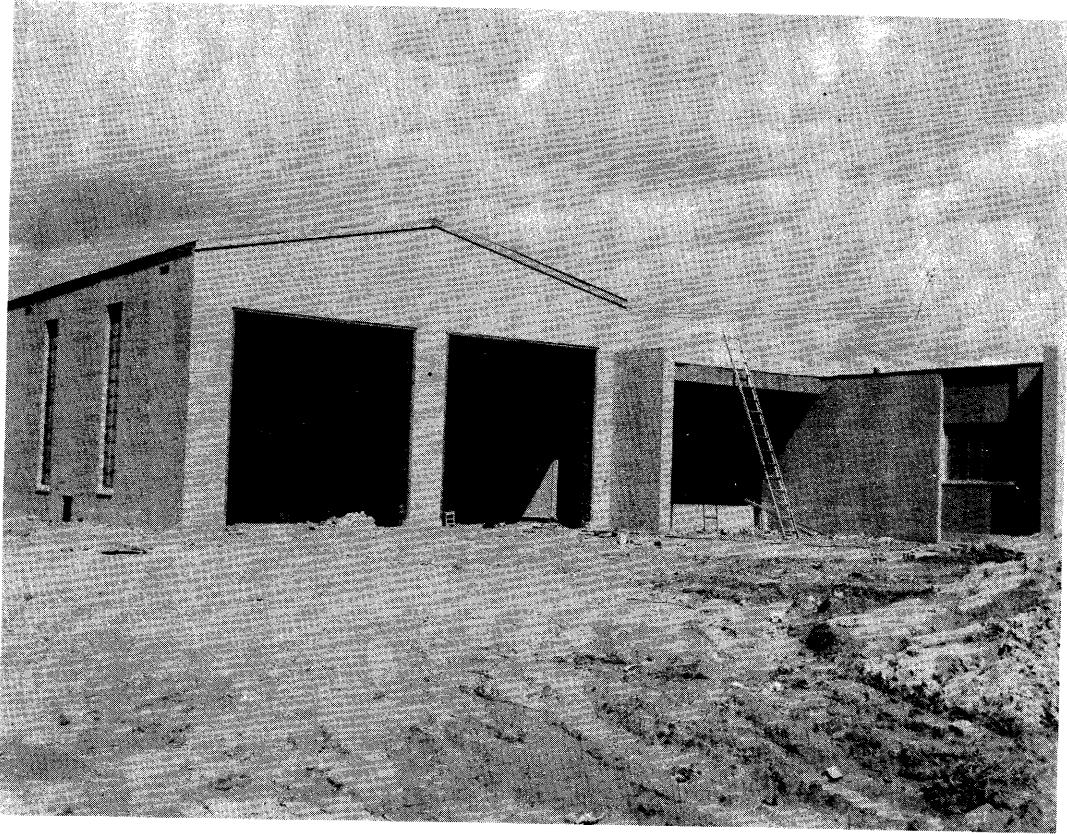
Articles of Incorporation also allowed the Authority to proceed with acquisition of other land and buildings as needed, chargeable to the city without council or voter approval. Authority members were allowed expense money but served without pay.

There was controversy concerning the powers of the newly formed Municipal Building Authority. Councilman Jerome A. Nowak requested the opinion of the State Attorney General's office to clarify the issue and determine whether the city council could control the MBA, which was given broad powers under corporate law. The opinion was expected to end the controversy on whether the MBA could function independently of the council. State statutes provided that the MBA did have such authority.

In July of 1961 Madison Heights Building Inspector Martin D. Payne was appointed to the MBA to replace Billy Jo Smith who could not serve because of a two-year city residency requirement.

The following month, the MBA elected officers and won City Council support to hire architects to draw up plans for the proposed north-end fire station. The five-member Authority elected Frank Podolski Chairman. Also elected were Joseph Conte, Vice Chairman; Martin D. Payne, Treasurer; and Millicent Silaski, Secretary.

The site of the station was to be city-owned property at Thirteen Mile Road and Palmer. Council decided to erect the station on park property to eliminate the need to buy additional land. Their decision was based on a recommendation by City Manager, Richard W. Marshall who suggested it would be wiser to take the \$5,000 that would have gone for the fire house site and spend it on park property elsewhere in the city. Marshall said the station would occupy only nine-tenths of an acre and he added that having firemen living on the park site would help keep vandalism down.



Construction begins on Fire Station

Before the fire house was finished, the city received delivery of its new \$25,000 fire truck and city officials breathed a little easier about fire protection for the north end of town. On order for six months, the pumper arrived in September, 1961, and was housed in the temporary fire shelter on Thirteen Mile Road. The truck brought the Department's total of new equipment to three pieces.

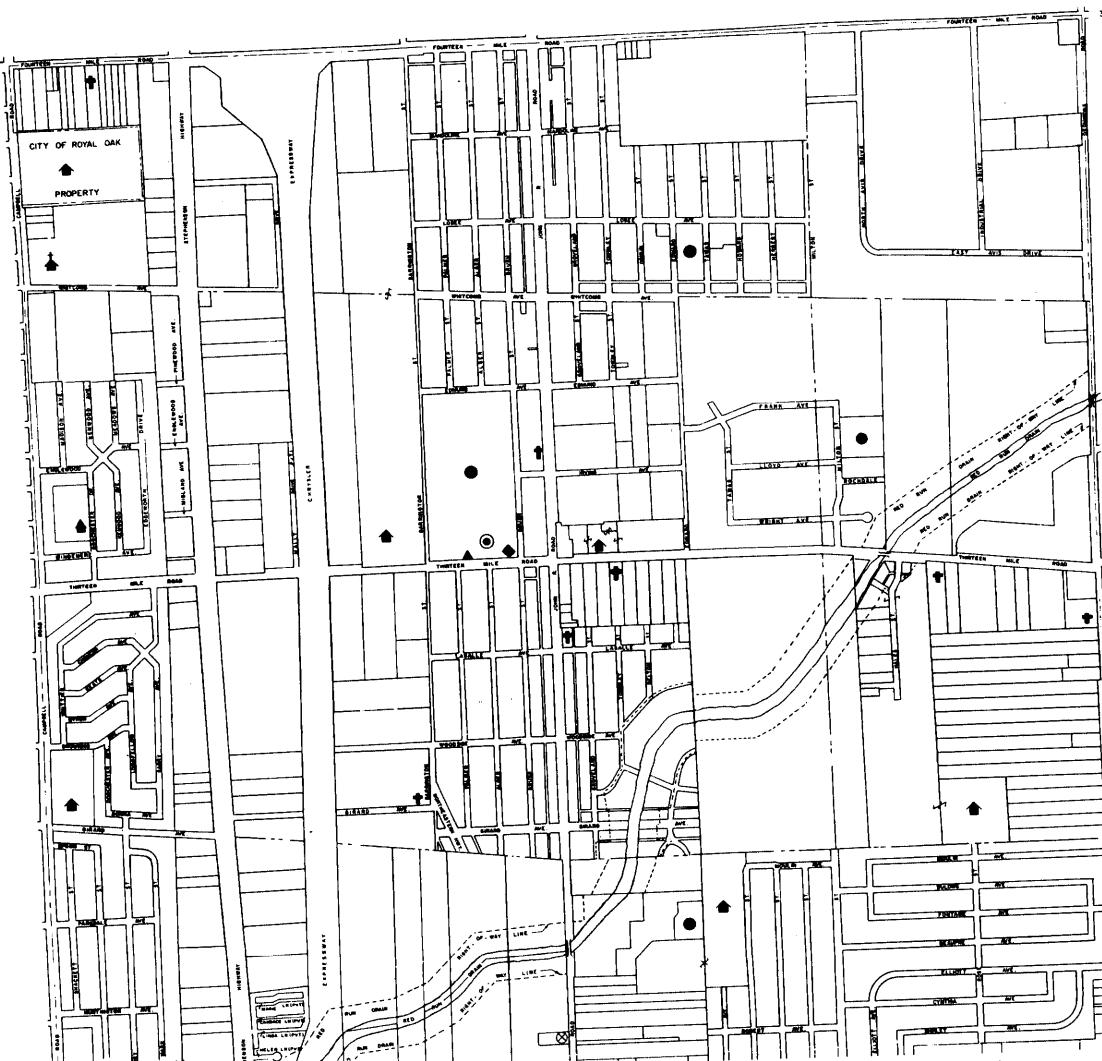


New Fire Truck

CITY OF MADISON HEIGHTS

OAKLAND COUNTY, MICHIGAN

-200 0 100 400 1200
50 200 600



33000	51	Alden St. Alder St. Andover Ave. Areada St. Avis Drive E. Avis Drive N.	W-10 to 19, X-20 to 25 L-1 to 26, 32 to 29, 43 to 51 G to M-15 Y-13 to 15 T to Z-45 T-45 to 51
50		Barrett Ave. Barrington St. Battelle St. Baxter Ave. Beaureire Ave. Beverly Ave. Beverly St. Brockton Ave. Brown Ave. Browning Ave. Brush St. Byron Ave.	H to Z-4 J-8 to 20, 32 to 51 D-1 to 8 F-15 T to Z-30 H to Z-24 Q to Z-19 W-13 to 21 I-8 to 20 H to V-5 L-23 A to C-35 L-8 to 24, L-32 to 51 B to C-36
49		Bendace Lane (Pvt.) Camer St. Campbell Rd. Chauer Ave. Coble St. Cousens Ave. Cousens Ct. Cowan Ave. Cynthia Ave.	F-27 P-B to 9 A-4 to 51 B to C-37 T to Y-20 T-1 to 8, 11 to 13, 20 to 26 S-11 G to P-9 S to Z-28
48		Dallas Ave. Dallas Ave. Dartmouth St. Dei St. Delton St. Deo St. Dequindre Rd. Diana Ave. Diesing Dr. Diana Ave. Dorchester Ave. Dulong Ave.	H to W-4 T to V-20 I-3 to 6 V-1 to 8 0-8 to 20, 22 to 26, 36 V-22 to U-24 Z-1 to 51 U to Z-14 J-20 to M-25 C-33 B-33 to 35, B-39 to 41 T to Z-31
47		Eastlawn Ave. Edgeworth Dr. Edward Ave. Eleven Mile Rd. Elliot Ave. Englewood Ave.	0-22 D-38 to 44 J to P-43 M-22 to P-22, P-22 to 28, 38 to 48 F to I-1, 29, T to Z-29 A to C-41
46		Farnum Ave. Frank Ave. Forest Ave. Fontaine Ave. Fournier Ave. Fourteen Mile Rd. Freda Ct.	F to T-17, U to W-17 P to T-42 F to J-18 F to Z-30 E-26 A to Z-51 I-24
45		Gardenia Ave. Garry Ave. Girard Ave. Goldin St. Greig Ave. Groveland St. Guthrie	F to T-20 D-33 to 37 C-37, H to N-32 Q-18 to 19 G to Z-12 N-8 to 10, 12 to 19, 22 to 26 32 to 37, 43 to 51 I to W-2
33000	32	Hales St. Hampden St. Harold Ave. Hecht Dr. Helen Lane (Pvt.) Herbert St. Howard Ave. Hudson Ave. Huntington Ave.	U-12 to 19, 20 to 26, 35 to 38 H-8 to 23 H to U-7 H to Q-21 F-27 S-13 to 31, 45 to 48 R-26 to 31, 45 to 48 H to V-6 A to C-29
31		Irving Ave. Industrial Dr.	L to P-41 W-46 to 51
30		John R Rd. Jenifer Ave. Jewell Ave.	M-1 to 51 T to Z-22 T to V-21
29			
28			



INDEX FOR SYMBOLS

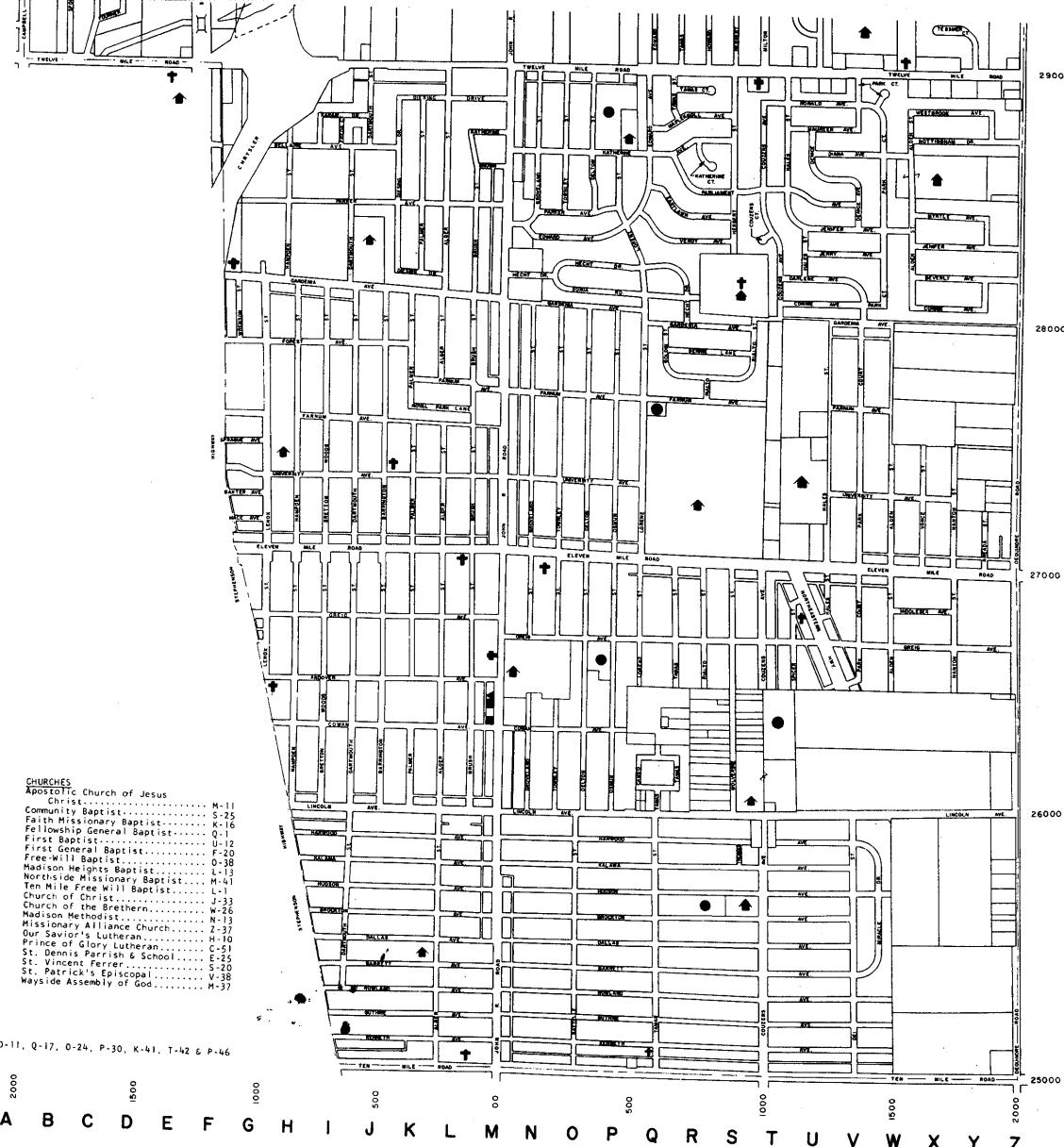
- SCHOOLS
- CHURCHES
- POLICE STATIONS
- FIRE STATIONS
- POST OFFICE
- CITY PARKS
- CITY HALL
- CITY LIBRARY

SCHOOLS

Bishop Foley High	A-46
Campbell Elementary	B-40
East Elementary	V-27
Edison Elementary	P-24
Edmonson Elementary	P-24
Halfman Elementary	S-5
Hill Elementary	N-39
Lamphere High	N-39
Lessenger Elementary	A-33
John Page Jr. High	D-30
Madison High	B-14
Mark Twain Elementary	B-40
Monroe Elementary	K-4
Roscoe E. Elementary	S-8
St. Vincent Ferrer Elem.	W-32
Simonds Elementary	X-23
Vanderbilt Elementary	Y-15
Wilkinson Jr. High	I-11
Woodland Elementary	J-21

PUBLIC FACILITIES

City Hall	k-39
City Library	L-39
Post Office	M-10
Fire Station	M-10 & K-39
Post Office	M-28
City Parks	R-5, T-10, D-11, Q-17, O-24, P-30, K-41, T-42 & P-46



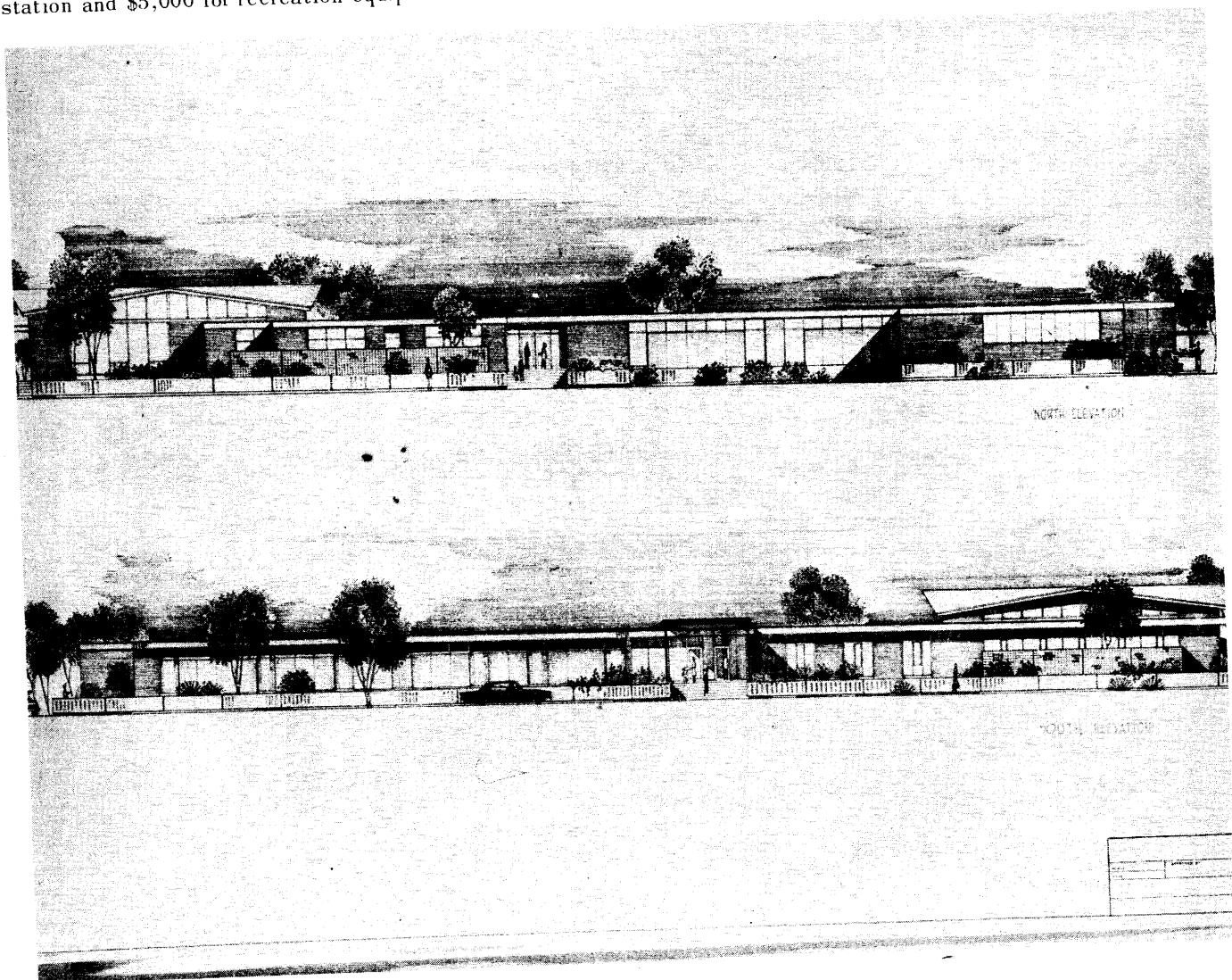
In January, 1963 the modern, one-story Fire Department Headquarters opened, replacing the two-car garage which had been used as Madison Heights' Station No. 2 for the previous seven years. The drive-through station is capable of housing two engine companies, one aerial ladder truck and a rescue squad. Room is also provided for dormitory, classroom, duty officer quarters, locker and shower rooms, lounge and kitchen facilities, a dispatching office, fire prevention bureau, the Chief's office, a workshop and mechanic's room.

With the completion of the new fire station an inspection and evaluation of the city's fire fighting facilities by the Michigan Inspection Bureau resulted in an improved fire insurance rating for the city with reduced fire insurance rates for residents.

Four additional firemen were also hired bringing the 1963 full-time personnel total to 25. In addition to the Chief, the Fire Inspector, two lieutenants and four sergeants, there were 17 firefighters.

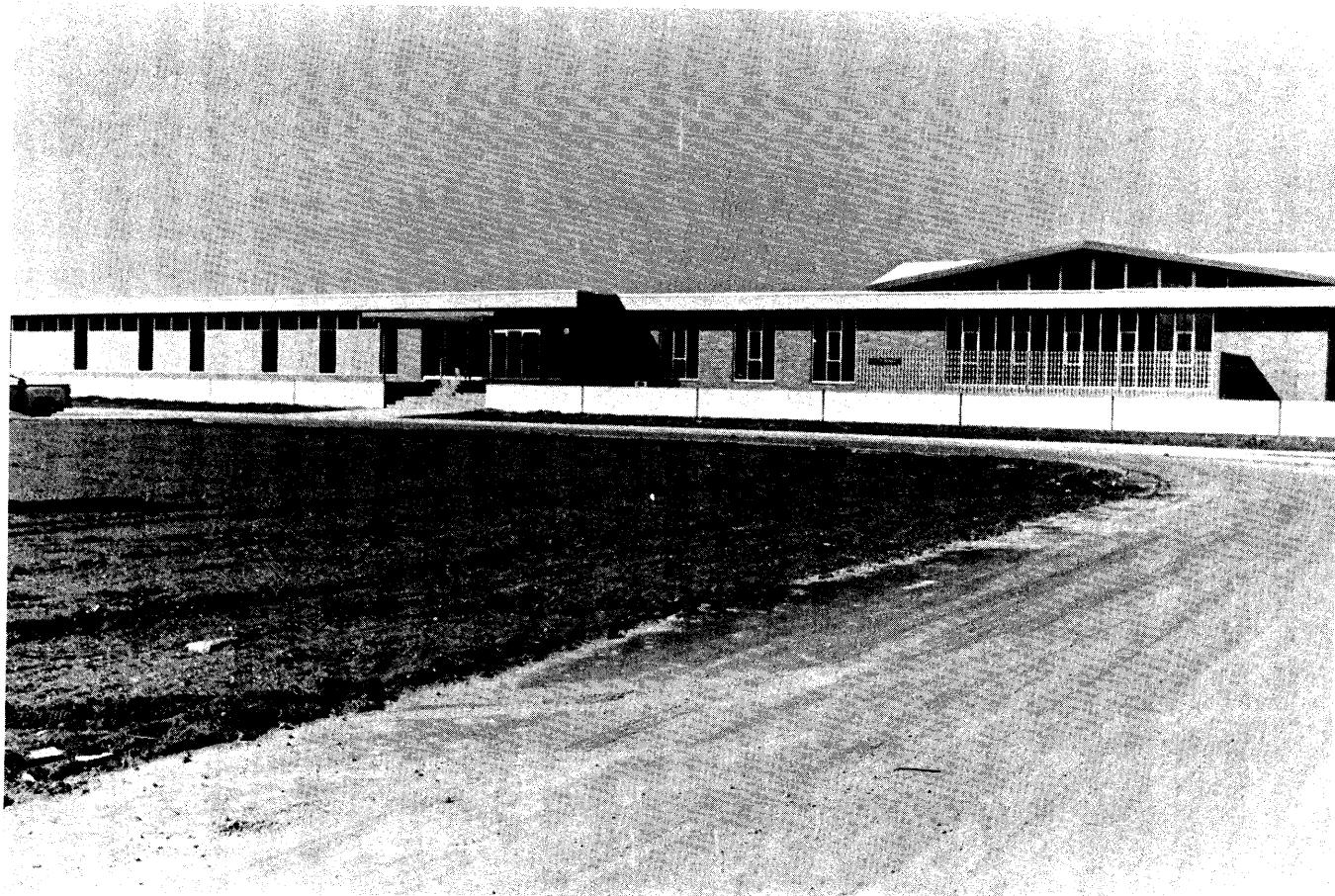
Early in November of 1961 City Manager Marshall reported that he had \$95,000 to spend on a new Civic Center site but he doubted that it would be enough for all the acreage needed. The centrally located land was expensive. The \$95,000 would probably cover the initial costs of enough land for the City Hall, Library, and Community Center but the choice of the site was complicated by the need for adjacent land available for purchase when more funds for expansion were accumulated by the city. Marshall insisted that the city must buy the land then or it would become too costly or be lost forever to new commercial developments.

The site appropriation left only \$283.76 of the \$152,432 surplus in city funds in 1961. Besides the Civic Center site, Council had appropriated \$22,148 to cover increased budget spending, \$30,000 for the new fire station and \$5,000 for recreation equipment.



Artist's concept of Civic Center

In 1962 the city purchased a 30-acre site on Thirteen Mile Road west of John R for the Civic Center. Plans for City Hall and the Library were completed by Ralls, Hamill and Becker, architects for the city. These plans were submitted with an application to the Chicago office of the Accelerated Fund Works Program late in the fall. Approval for matching funds was given. A Federal Grant of \$163,000 was received to pay one-half the construction cost of the new public library and also a Federal Grant of \$267,000 to pay one-half the construction cost of the City Hall. These funds were matched by the city. The matching funds were to be raised without any increase in taxes -- the tax rate remaining at the \$9.30 per \$1,000 assessed valuation level that has prevailed since 1957.



City Hall upon completion

However, before the grant could be accepted for the library under the Public Works Acceleration Act, the city charter had to be amended to explicitly grant the city authority to operate and maintain a library. Community concern was aroused on this problem and a campaign was launched to inform the voters of the necessity of the charter amendment. Voters approved the amendment by two-to-one. The Municipal Building Authority immediately set up plans to advertise sale of bonds which were approved by the Michigan Municipal Finance Commission.

Construction was begun on the City Hall and the Library on March 7, 1963.

The new library, which opened June 1, 1964, provided a dramatic contrast with the facility in the basement of the old City Hall. Adequate shelf space for all present and future planned volumes was provided. Many older and less frequently used books were brought out of storage and given shelf space for the first time. Library users were particularly grateful for a facility that didn't have to close down for council meetings. The State Library agreed to loan the library 8,000 volumes and 200 records for a three-year period. Reference material was greatly expanded and the new library contained desks and tables in well-lighted study areas. Added to the staff were a Reference Librarian, a Children's Librarian, and an Assistant Children's Librarian. The provision for purchasing new books was substantially increased over previous budgets.



Civic Center construction

One of the outstanding features of the new library is an all-purpose room with a seating capacity of 160 for meetings, lectures, and other community activities.

When the Madison Heights City offices moved into the new City Hall in the Civic Center in April of 1964, it marked the first time since incorporation of the city that officials could work together under the same roof.

The new building was designed to promote efficiency and economy. It has sufficient storage areas for all departments, space for equipment and personnel in clerical areas, and adequate parking for visitors and employees.

In addition to all offices and departments previously located in the old City Hall, the new building houses the Municipal Court, Violations Bureau, Court Clerk and Probation Office.

With the opening of the new City Hall, city records could be stored in a central location instead of being dispersed around the city. The basement, at that time only partially finished, held potential for added storage space and meeting rooms in the future.

The combined Council Chambers and Municipal Court Room would, for the first time in Madison Heights, provide adequate space for spectators.

On June 14, 1964 the new City Hall and Library were dedicated and the cornerstone containing records of the city was sealed. Senator Phillip A. Hart was speaker for the ceremony and about 1,500 residents toured the new facilities.

As a result of the construction of the new city buildings, other city departments were able to move and expand.

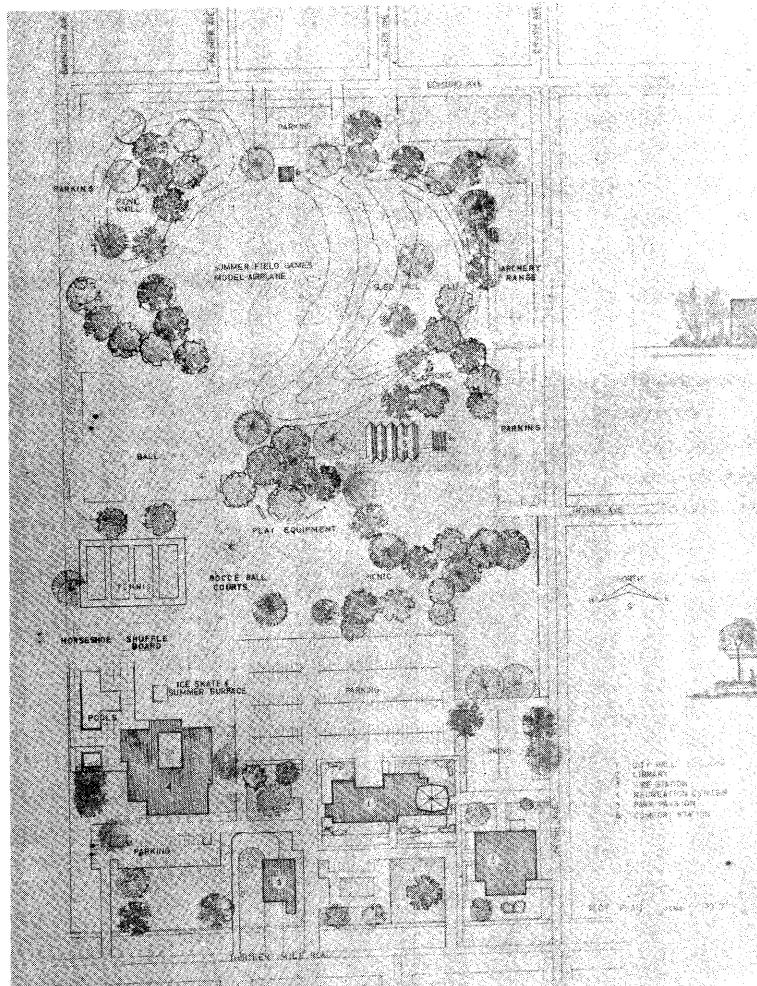
The Recreation Department moved out of the Community Center at Gardenia and John R to the basement of the new City Hall. The City Council agreed with recommendations of recreation officials to terminate the city's lease on the center and divide activities between the City Hall and schools. Cost of erecting dividers in the City Hall basement and furnishing offices and storage space for recreation and youth protection officials was estimated at \$5,700.

Another important by-product of the new Civic Center development was the enlarged and improved facilities for the Police Department. When the Library and City offices moved to their new facilities, the Police Department relocated in the former city hall building on John R, moving from the old brick house it had shared with the Fire Department and other city offices. The move brought about a number of improvements in police operations. Valuable space was provided for a squad and instruction room, proper quarters for the Juvenile officers. Personal effects, a more adequate area for issuing driver's licenses and giving driver tests, and office space for the Lieutenant and Detective Sergeant. The estimated cost of renovation to accomplish these changes was \$3,000 and this amount was provided in the Police Department budget.

Much of the office furniture located in the old City Hall was turned over to the Police Department for its use. This, plus the furniture already in the Department's possession, was adequate to meet then current needs.

At the time of the move the Police Department consisted of the Chief, one lieutenant, a detective sergeant, eight uniformed sergeants and 18 patrolmen.

It was also suggested that office space in the Police Administration building be provided for the Community Services social worker and volunteers for the purpose of directing citizens with social, family, health or economic problems to the proper agencies for obtaining assistance.



Artist's concept of proposed Recreation Complex

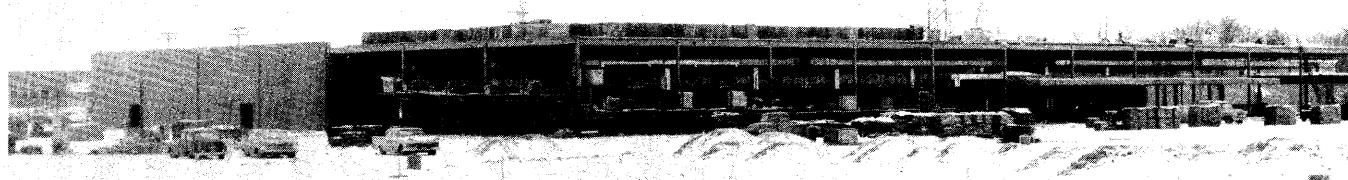
square feet in a one-level air conditioned building. This left 11,000 square feet to be occupied by other stores. The center opened in 1962.

Not all of the City's plans for new construction were successful. In September, 1964 the voters were asked to approve a 2-mill increase for \$890,000 to construct a civic center recreation complex and a 1/2-mill increase in the charter to operate it from 1965 to 1974. Although several civic groups endorsed the recreation complex, it failed to receive voter approval. While 866 residents approved the complex, 2,545 rejected it.

Political observers who analyzed its failure believed taxpayers were already discouraged by high city and school taxes. Recreation Board members believed the complex would have increased the prestige of the city and increased the market value of homes, thus attracting new business and people. Plans included a T-shaped swimming pool, three diving boards, a 185 x 85 foot roller or ice rink, 75 picnic tables, a 40-foot sled hill, four tennis and two bocce ball courts, a diamond for both soft and hard ball, an area for summer field games, and two comfort stations.

Besides municipal building projects, Madison Heights was the scene of much privately financed construction as well.

In 1961 leases were negotiated with 80 per cent of the stores slated to occupy the proposed new shopping center, along with the J. L. Hudson Budget store, at Twelve Mile and John R. The number of stores to occupy the building adjacent to Hudson's was estimated at 15 to 18. Hudson's occupied 81,600



Construction of Hudson's Budget Store

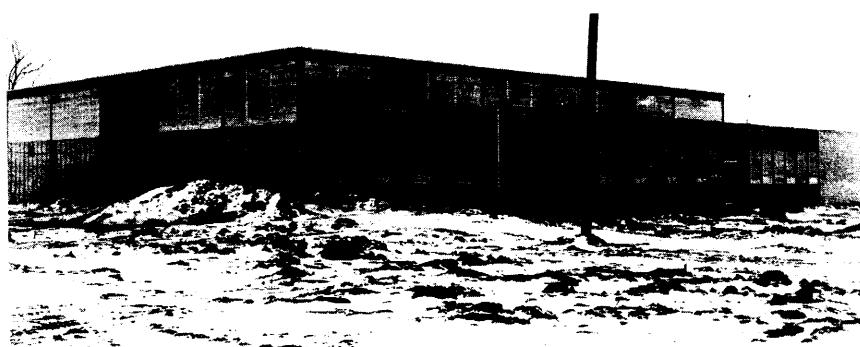
Martin Place East, Osteopathic Hospital, held open house for the citizens of Madison Heights and nearby communities in February, 1964. Construction of the modern building, complete in every latest facility, was hailed as a fulfillment of the growing need for additional medical facilities for residents in South Oakland and Western Wayne Counties. Martin Place East, coupled with Martin Place West in Detroit, gained recognition as the largest osteopathic facility in the nation.

Construction began on a second hospital in the city -- Community Medical Center, south of Thirteen Mile on Stephenson. The cost of the 2 level, 27,000 square foot structure was estimated at 1.5 million dollars excluding equipment. The hospital combines a 48-bed general hospital, 24 hour emergency service and out-patients clinic. Grand opening was held in March, 1965. It was purposely located in the middle of a two-mile long industrial corridor on Stephenson because it is equipped to treat industrial accidents.

June, 1964 marked the grand opening of the new City National Bank branch at Stephenson and Fourteen Mile.

In April, 1965 Madison National Bank opened its new building on Twelve Mile Road. In less than two years the bank outgrew its previous location; a small frame house adjacent to the present building. It also grew from a capitalization of \$600,000 to assetd in 1965 of \$10 million.

Between 1963 and 1965 about \$14 million worth of new light industrial plants were constructed with an additional \$1.1 million invested in addition to existing industrial plants. Thirty-nine new factories and engineering firms opened within those two years and 45 industrial companies expanded their operations.



Royal Oak Tool Company, Stephenson north of Twelve Mile Road

Tool and Die Shops, engineering firms and manufacturing plants are most prominent in the city. Largest industrial concern to locate in the city was the Borden Company with its regional dairy distribution and processing operation.

A breakdown in the list of buildings constructed in the city between 1960 and 1965 shows two buildings under \$10,000, 13 constructions in the

\$10,000 to \$50,000 price range, 14 in the \$50,000 to \$150,000 bracket, and two over \$150,000.

SCHOOLS

Dr. Fred D. Thorin became the Lamphere School District's Superintendent in July, 1961. The former Principal of the Lamphere High School was appointed to the new post by the school board in an unanimous vote. Thorin replaced Herbert E. Humbert who resigned. Thorin came to the district in 1955 as Principal of the Lamphere Elementary School and also served as Edmondson's Principal before assuming the high school job. He has an extensive educational background. He received a Bachelor's Degree from Central Michigan in 1949, a Master's Degree from Wayne State in 1953 and his Doctorate from Wayne State in 1960.

June, 1961 marked the dedication of the Sixma Elementary School. The \$377,500 school was named after Sidney H. Sixma who immigrated to this country, gained financial independence and then dedicated his life to boys and girls in the state by founding the Michigan Association of School Boards.

"The life of Mr. Sixma is typical of the many thousands of Americans from all walks of life who though not professional educators, devote many hours and much thought and attention to the better education of our young people," was the tribute school officials paid him.

Less than two years later, ground was broken and construction underway for an eight-room addition to Sixma. The \$196,544 addition was complimentary to the "team teaching" method used extensively in Lamphere District.

An extremely light turnout at the polls in the 1961 school board election reelected Fred Hiller to sit on the Lamphere School Board. Hiller defeated William Pittman by one vote.

In February, 1961, Lamphere School District purchased enough land on Thirteen Mile between John R and

Dequindre for a Junior-Senior High School and Elementary School. It was the first site purchase with money approved by voters the previous December. Of the \$8,000,000 bond issue, \$100,000 was set aside for site purchase. The Board bought 23 acres for \$71,828.

In keeping with policy to name elementary schools after people who have contributed to education, the Lamphere Board of Education renamed a school to honor its oldest member, Frederick W. Hiller, in January, 1965. The school on East Twelve Mile Road was formerly Lamphere Elementary School. It bears the name of the Board Secretary who had served the District for the past 10 years.

Lamphere Junior High School was renamed John Page Junior High in December, 1961 in honor of the late school board member who held office for four years prior to his death.

In February, 1963, the Madison School Board agreed to a "land swap" offer with the city of Madison Heights. The school board traded about .68 acres at Madison High School and 3.5 acres at Roosevelt Elementary School for 1.75 acres on the eastern end of Sunset Park for a new 22-room elementary school.

RECREATION

The recreation needs of the city between 1961 and 1965 grew but were only partially met.

In 1961 the Recreation Department spent about \$15,000 for improving and equipping parks. On June 29, Woodland Park at Delton and Katherine was officially renamed Greenleaf Park by recommendation of the City's Recreation Advisory Board which was established in 1960. The change of name was requested to eliminate confusion that resulted from the location of the Woodland Elementary School which is just one mile south of the park. During their inquiry, the Board discovered that Woodland Park and Shadyside Park had never officially been named by city fathers. The Board also asked that Shadyside Park at Thirteen Mile and Alger retain its present name.

Mayor Bill Huffman suggested using \$5,000 of surplus city funds in 1961 to add to the existing playground equipment. Huffman said the idea came to him when he and Recreation Director, John Dawson, visited the big equipment display at Cobo Hall.

Six new tot-lots were outfitted during the month of October, 1961. Brand new merry-go-rounds, slides, swings, climbers and ponies mounted on springs were all part of the \$9,117 worth of recreation equipment bought by the city. The equipment was placed at Monroe, Woodland and Simond schools, the Campbell School grounds and in Sunset and Greenleaf parks. Recreation Director, John W. Dawson believed the city should take steps to purchase tot-lots in every neighborhood with the eventual goal set at twenty. Included with the playground equipment order were fifteen picnic tables which were spotted throughout city parks.

In 1962 the summer playground staff doubled and the Recreation Department was able to handle twice as many children for the annual summer program.

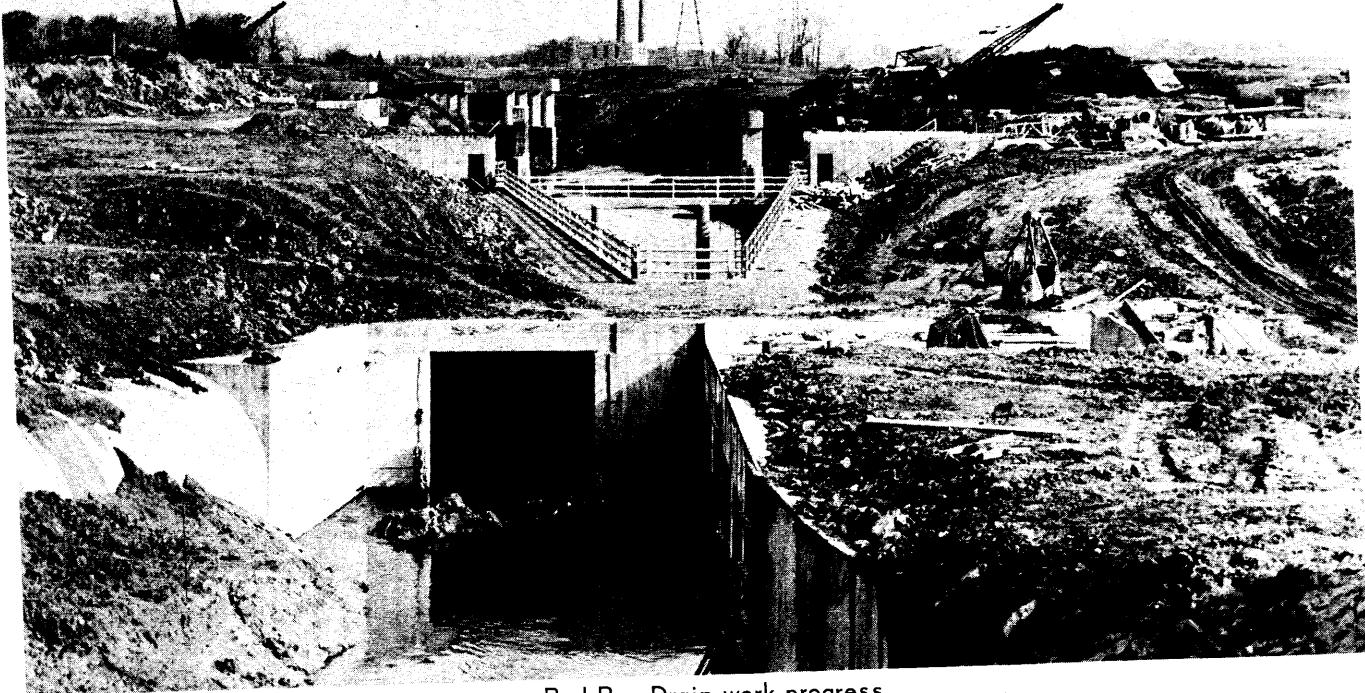
During 1963, increases in staff and variety of activities in the Recreation Department made possible more expansion of the program. The budget provided funds for installing additional playground equipment, picnic tables and fireplaces at the Edison, Sixma, Vandenberg and East School playgrounds as well as two baseball backstops at Roosevelt playground and bleachers for Silverleaf Park.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION

On July 20, 1961 the giant Twelve Town Drain received clearance. It came when none of the 14 involved municipalities objected to the \$47,500,000 network of sewers that was designed to carry off heavy storm waters such as the one that flooded streets and basements in Madison Heights that year. Two sister projects -- the Dequindre Interceptor and a 2,000-foot enclosure of the Red Run Drain were started in conjunction with the Twelve Town project. The Drain Commissioner was Daniel W. Barry.

Construction was begun on the Twelve Town Drain in 1962. By November, 1,962 tons of concrete had already been poured by work crews on the Red Run Drainage ditch project which had begun the previous January. By 1963 the Red Run Drain was enclosed from Campbell to 313 feet east of Stephenson.

An article from the Royal Oak Tribune dated November 10, 1964 stated that Madison Heights and Warren officials, residents and realtors would like to complete the Red Run Drain enclosure, but the cost of covering South Oakland's storm drain was estimated at \$600 to \$1,000 per foot. That added \$3 million to \$5 million



Red Run Drain work progress



TWELVE TOWNS RELIEF DRAINS

Daniel W. Barry - chmn.

Delos Hamlin John C. Austin

Section N.S.1

Contractor - Rogers Healy Gargaro
Barton Malow Co.

Date - 6-24-62



ARROW SHOWS
DIRECTION OF CAMERA
WHEN PHOTO WAS TAKEN

Twelve Towns Relief Drain, Twelve Mile Road and Stephenson

per mile, making the project too expensive for any local financing. Senator Phillip A. Hart, in privately discussing a petition from the Madison Heights City Council for Federal Aid to enclose the ditch, said the usual channels for Federal Aid to cities or counties don't appear to provide for enclosure of the drain.

Once a meandering creek rising in Oakland County, the Red Run now drains storm water from a 37 square mile area in South Oakland -- the same area served by the Twelve Town Relief Drains. Until opening of the \$40 million Twelve Town and \$8 million Dequindre Interceptor projects, the Red Run frequently carried raw sanitary sewage from South Oakland County. On a small scale it still does and a few lateral sewers in Madison Heights are connected to trunk lines. The 220 homes they service are not in the Twelve Town drainage district.

City Manager, Richard Marshall, in his Budget Message, April 10, 1964, stated that the Dequindre Interceptor was proceeding on schedule and plans and procedures had been completed for the Thirteen Mile sanitary line in order to have it available when the Dequindre Interceptor is opened for use. From this point on, the unimproved areas of the city could have all the utilities and facilities necessary for development subject only to the limitations of builders to market at competitive prices.

In 1965 the big \$12 million sewer project was completed. Along with the Twelve Town Drain this gives the 7.1 square mile city two major sewer outlets.

Throughout this five-year period, work was being done in the city on other storm drains.

During 1962, storm drains were installed on Twelve Mile from Dequindre to Dartmouth, and on Ten Mile from Dequindre to Stephenson. In 1963 eleven thousand feet of storm sewers were constructed and the city built 2,680 feet of sanitary and combined sewers. The city also constructed a sanitary and storm sewer separation structure to preclude necessity of separating sewers in 632 acres of an existing subdivision. This action saved the city about \$1,280,000.

The 1963-64 budget message anticipated forward progress in storm drain and sanitary sewer construction. Scheduled for completion was the Sharkey Drain which would make possible the enclosure of the Eleven Mile ditch and the widening and paving of this highway to a four lane thoroughfare. It would also make it possible to enclose the Lincoln Avenue ditch and pave that portion of Lincoln which had been petitioned.

The way was cleared during this period for construction of storm and sanitary sewers in the major portions of the city as long as they were not used before July, 1964, the scheduled time for completion of the Dequindre Interceptor. With the lifting of the ban on sewer construction, the Slatkin Company came into the city with Royal Meadows No. 2 and 3 subdivisions. The proprietors of Sunshine Heights Subdivision also showed a great deal of interest in building a 100-home subdivision south of Thirteen Mile Road east of the Expressway.

Some of the other projects expected to materialize in the near future were the East Thirteen Mile sanitary sewer, the West Thirteen Mile combined sewer, Northeastern Highway storm sewer system and a storm sewer at Twelve Mile and Osmun.

WATER

The cost of water increased for the residents of Madison Heights in 1961. The increase totaled \$10,000 a year and came as a result of an 11 cent per 1,000 cubic feet increase in transportation costs under Detroit's complex rate formula. The city had been paying only five cents per 1,000 cubic feet before the increase. City Manager Marshall explained that the revised rate is related to the distance from the mid-point of Madison Heights to Eight Mile Road, where Detroit has its intake. Marshall said there was nothing our city could do but pay because Detroit's formula had already been tested in a court action and held valid. Marshall said the city was notified of the pending increase in 1960 and that he had been able to delay it for a year. The increase became effective January 1, 1961.

During this five-year period water mains were installed on Dequindre between Eleven Mile and Gardenia, and on Lincoln, and Dequindre. In October, 1964 a new underground dam at Stephenson and Twelve Mile Road went into full operation.

GARBAGE AND INCINERATOR

On September 14, 1961 one of the most controversial issues ever debated in Madison Heights was resolved. Based on the advice of City Manager, Richard Marshall; City Engineer, Estol Swem; City Attorney, E. Eugene Field; and the Engineering Consulting Firm of Metcalf and Eddy, Madison Heights entered into a firm contract with the Southeastern Oakland County Incinerator Authority for expansion of its operation within the city.

The Incinerator Authority, formerly known as the Garbage and Rubbish Authority received its go-ahead for the long delayed expansion after having agreed to meet the terms city officials believed beneficial to Madison Heights. The demands called for, among other things, a cleaner operation.

According to the agreement, Madison Heights was assured complete fly ash and odor control by installation of new conveyor-type, pre-heated furnaces and a new stack that meets the City of Detroit's ordinance on fly ash control.

The city was also to receive money, in lieu of taxes, comparable to other industrial businesses, amounting to approximately \$6,500 per year, depending upon the amount of gross tons of refuse delivered to the site.

The Authority also agreed to level and back fill the present existing facilities and fence its grounds. In return for this, the Authority will burn approximately 600 to 700 tons of garbage per day in comparison to the 450 to 550 tons treated prior to planned expansion.

The city also expects neighboring communities who belong to the Authority to stockpile their own garbage during the day and truck it to the Incinerator at night. In effect, the city will control and regulate truck traffic, with the end result being that the Authority will provide pickup stations for large trucks that will reduce the number of small ones.

A proposal submitted by Marshall to the City Council was adopted by a 5-2 vote expressing the city's willingness to issue a building permit to the Authority when it was ready to expand the Incinerator operations and add another smokestack.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND PAVING

On June 22, 1961 it was reported that 23 homes in Madison Heights were on the proposed route of the Chrysler Expressway. They were bought and razed by the State Highway Department. Construction of the road through the city was begun in April, 1962. The expressway follows Stephenson Highway between Ten and Eleven Mile Roads then swings eastward in its northern path to Fifteen Mile. Shifting the route away from Stephenson north of Eleven Mile was done to make the most of vacant land and preserve the rich industrial corridor presently along Stephenson. The Chrysler Expressway, or Freeway as the State Highway Department calls it, is part of Interstate Route 75. This portion of the expressway was completed in November, 1963.

The five year period 1961-65 resulted in the following street improvements and paving:

Ten Mile widened and paved from Dequindre to Stephenson

Twelve Mile widened and paved from Dequindre to Dartmouth

Eleven Mile widened and paved from John R to Dequindre

Lincoln paved from John R to Couzens

16,640 lineal feet of sidewalk laid

11,400 lineal feet of concrete pavement in residential areas

2-3/4 miles of additional paving, including improvement of John R and Eleven Mile Road intersection

In 1961, Madison Heights developed its own "white way." More than 104 new street lights of 20,000 lumen power each were installed for two miles on John R between Ten and Twelve Mile Roads. They replaced 39 lights of 6,000 lumen power and cost the city \$7,000 for installation and \$6,000 to \$7,000 more for energy annually. It was the longest stretch of mercury vapor lights in Oakland County, and is about five times brighter than normal street lighting.

ZONING AND ACQUISITION OF LAND

In August, 1961 the city spent \$18,000 to buy 2.5 acres of a parcel of land that adjoined a 2.8 acre plot the city owned on John R south of the Incinerator. This land, City Manager Marshall said, would be sufficient to build a D.P.W. building, Water Services building and Forestry Department.

In November of 1961, the City Council accepted a long-term lease of priority for a proposed park site from the Incinerator Authority. The Authority leased the property next to the Incinerator to the city for 50 years at a total cost of \$1.

It was stated in September, 1961 that the Madison Heights Planning Commission intended to keep what industrial property the city had intact. Planners rejected the rezoning of the big factory site at Fourteen Mile and Dequindre for homes and apartments. Commissioners agreed the loss of industrial property would place an undue tax burden upon homeowners. The planners insisted that with new sewers and utilities installed the

land would be ideally suited for industry.

There are 830 acres zoned for industrial use located along Stephenson between Twelve Mile and Fourteen Mile Roads and in the Fourteen Mile-Dequindre area. Primary attraction is the I-75 Expressway which cuts through the city. The I-696 Expressway, when built, will also directly service Madison Heights.

In October, 1961 the City Council unanimously approved the hiring of Richard A. Kilby of Ferndale to fill the post of Land Planner on a six-month probationary basis. Kilby, who had been working on the staff of the Department of Urban Planning at Wayne State University graduated from Michigan State University in 1960.

The two major projects of the new Land Planner -- an Urban Renewal Program and a Master Plan Study -- were begun in 1962. The comprehensive Master Plan, for future development of the city, was completed in 1964.

In May, 1964 the Madison Heights City Council rezoned a 48-acre tract of land adjacent to Red Run Drain, south of Thirteen Mile between John R and Dequindre, from residential to multiple use by a 4-to-3 vote.

A public hearing on a new zoning map and ordinance for the city was held by the Planning Department in July, 1964. The Ordinance was drafted after a 2-year study by the Planning Commission; City Council members; City Planner Richard Kilby and representatives from Vilican & Leman Associates, professional planners hired by the city. The public had opportunity to comment or object to proposed zoning and all objections were noted by the Planning Commission and taken under consideration.

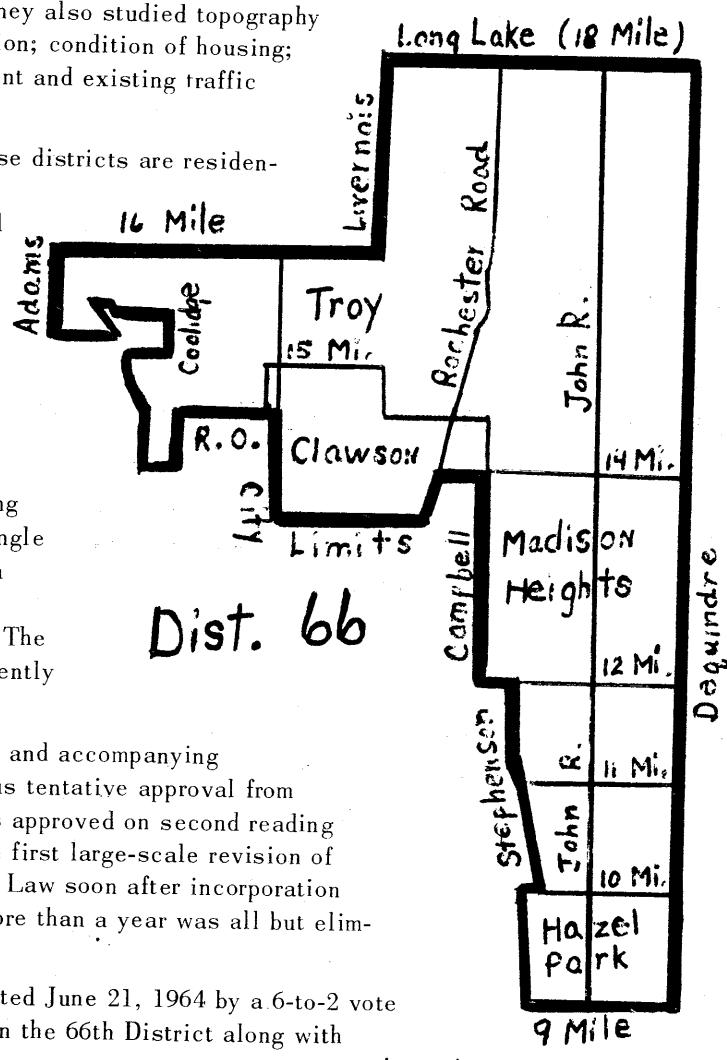
The proposed zoning map and plan had been under study by the City Council and Planning Commission for several months. Planning consultants studied the needs of the city for future well-planned development and presented studies for a neighborhood plan; recreation and community facilities; economic base analysis and thoroughfares and parking studies. For the purpose of analysis, planners used projected estimated population trends, local and regional. They also studied topography and sewer service areas; urban renewal classification; condition of housing; potential industrial park and local street development and existing traffic volume.

It was estimated 72.3 per cent of the city's use districts are residential; 5.1 per cent are commercial and 22.6 per cent are industrial. About 216 acres of land is now used for industry, according to planning consultants. The proposed industrial use patterns suggested 787 acres of land for industrial development. In terms of assessed valuation, this land area contributes over 17 per cent of the total assessed value of the city, and constitutes 4.7 per cent of the total land area of Madison Heights.

Planners recommended multiple dwelling zoning in transitional areas between business zones and single family dwellings along major thoroughfares and on a relatively narrow strip between the Lamphere School and the Chrysler Freeway -- north of Thirteen Mile. The request for zoning this area for multiple use was recently turned down by the City Council.

Finally, in December, 1964 a zoning ordinance and accompanying zoning map, three years in the making, won unanimous tentative approval from Madison Heights Councilmen. When its adoption was approved on second reading at the Council's January, 1965 meeting it became the first large-scale revision of zoning law since the city adopted existing Township Law soon after incorporation nine years before. Apartment zoning, an issue for more than a year was all but eliminated from the zoning map.

A new legislative apportionment plan was adopted June 21, 1964 by a 6-to-2 vote of the State Supreme Court placing Madison Heights in the 66th District along with Clawson, southeastern Troy and northern Hazel Park.



Line drawing of 66th District

Careful zoning solves problems of the future. No homes are permitted on any industrially zoned property. Industrial areas have been located far from residential areas to prevent smoke and safety hazards. The city requires all parking to be either to the side or the rear of plants, with frontage landscaped. No loading is permitted from the front. All new construction must be beautifully done and in good taste.

In February, 1965 a new, nine member Board of Appeals was established at a special council meeting according to provisions in the new zoning ordinance (No. 252) adopted by the city earlier in February. The newly created board will hear requests for waivers of zoning ordinances.

MUNICIPAL COURT

September, 1962 marked the beginning of the Traffic Improvement School for violators under auspices of the Municipal Court. The success of the school is illustrated by studies of driving records of former students. These studies show that former students have fewer accidents and are safer drivers than those who have not had such training.

The Municipal Court Probation Department was established in December, 1962 with the purpose of rehabilitation rather than punishment for youthful offenders appearing before the court.

The traffic, civil and criminal cases processed before the court during 1962 numbered 5,802. This represented a 55 per cent increase in activity since the change from a Justice of the Peace system to the Municipal Court system on March 23, 1961.

The Municipal Court handled a new high in case load in 1963. A total of 3,376 city ordinance cases were handled, 63 state cases were heard and 123 civil cases were decided. Income from fines that year was \$42,661. In 1965 court cases processed numbered 6,427.

The traffic school operated by the court completed its first full year of operation in 1963 with a total of 88 students graduated. The school is self supporting. Its operation expenses are met by tuition paid by violators -- some of whom are sentenced to the school by surrounding communities.

The Probation Department handled 74 cases during 1963 and logged 1,725 hours of interviewing and counseling time. During 1964, the Probation Department Chief and nine deputy probation officers volunteered a total of 1,868 man-hours on 127 cases referred by the court.

The City Clerk's office reported that sales and issuance of licenses in 1961 numbered 1,793 dog licenses, 203 bicycle licenses and 251 business licenses.

There were 15,011 registered voters in the city and 65 trained and appointed election workers to assist in 13 precincts.

CITY OFFICIALS ELECTED, PROMOTED, RETIRED, AWARDED

1961

William S. Huffman was elected Mayor.

June 29

Veteran firemen Edward P. Miller and Russell Joyce received promotions. Miller was made the Department's only Lieutenant and will serve as acting Chief in the absence of Chief Joseph Sloan. Joyce was advanced to Sergeant to fill Miller's vacated rank. Both of these promotions were certified by the Civil Service Commission and approved by the City Council.

July

Thomas W. Ciliax became the first employee of Madison Heights to retire. A plumbing and heating inspector who retired from the city of Detroit in 1956, he joined the inspection division of Madison Heights the same year.

July

Fred D. Thorin became Lamphere District Superintendent.

August

Five people were named to the Municipal Building Authority. They were Frank Podolski, Joseph Conte, Billy Jo Smith, Milicent Silaski and Dean J. Burn, Jr.

September

Verner H. Pebley was appointed Constable to replace John Darcey who resigned.

October

Mrs. Milicent Silaski was named to the Board of Review. Mrs. Silaski, who was appointed to the five-member Municipal Building Authority in August was chosen for the board on the second ballot. She will serve out the unexpired term of George S. Sargeant who resigned.

October	Richard A. Kilby was hired as Land Planner for the city.
1963	Herbert A. Smith was elected Mayor.
April	Seventeen persons were appointed for Madison Heights Boards by the City Council. Included were Board of Appeals, Recreation Advisory Board, Civil Defense, and Charter Revisions.
April	Three Madison Heights attorneys were among 18 South Oakland and Warren attorneys admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. The three were S. Jerome Bronson, Edward W. Lawrence, and Raymond A. MacDonald. In 1955 Bronson became the first Attorney to open office in Madison Heights. Lawrence is serving his second term as Municipal Judge of Madison Heights and MacDonald is his law partner.
July	A new city Treasurer was hired by the Madison Heights Council to replace Mrs. Mildred D. Forbes who planned to retire August 11. Robert L. Decklar of Warren officially took over August 12. Decklar had 10 years experience as comptroller with two Detroit firms and seven years experience as semi-senior auditor for CPA firms in New York and Detroit. He has a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Accounting and Auditing Law and his experience with CPA firms includes work on municipal tax accounts.
1964, June	Helen Holmes was named first City Historian by the Council. It is a non-paying post.
1965	Herbert A. Smith was reelected April 5 for a second term as the city's sixth Mayor.
January 21	For the second consecutive year Herbert A. Smith was winner of the JayCee Distinguished Service Award.

OTHER CITY COUNCIL ACTIONS

The City Council proposed three city charter amendments during the five-year period 1961 to 1965.

The first proposed amendment on the September 12, 1961 ballot provided that the highest "also-ran" is automatically appointed to fill council vacancies. Thus a candidate who runs fourth when three are elected is assured of being named to fill any council vacancy that may arise before the next election. The council voted 4-to-2 in favor of the proposed amendment and it was approved by voters.

The second change in the city charter was proposed in the same year when voters were asked to decide whether the Board of Review should be appointed rather than elected as in the past. Council decided to have the City Attorney, H. Eugene Field draft a proposed amendment covering this and also one that would give council the power to set the salary of the Associate Judge. Both proposals were based on recommendation of the City's Charter Revision Committee. The Board of Review proposal received 1,562 NO votes as compared with 797 YES. The Associate Judge amendment brought 3,497 favorable votes and 3,334 negative votes.

On October 26, 1961 the City Council voted 6-to-1 to adopt a new gas station law. With 35 gas stations in town at that time the city Planning Commissioners and the City Council agreed there were enough. The ordinance will limit stations because traffic problems are created when gas stations occupy major intersections.

A new ordinance in February, 1962, prohibited parking on north and east sides of streets. City Council approved the ban for children's safety and better access for fire and police vehicles.

NOTES OF INTEREST

Madison Heights was becoming well known as the "city of contest winners." For three straight years, a Madison Heights baby entered the world in time to become the first South Oakland County baby born in the new year. Residents also won the Daily Tribune Christmas Home Decorations Contests in 1961 and 1962.

The old "Blunt" home on Dequindre north of Thirteen Mile was burned to the ground in August, 1963 by the Madison Heights Fire Department at the request of the present owners: LeHo Corporation of Detroit. The land may be used for a factory site. The approximate age of the building was 75-100 years.

A Human Relations Committee was established in Madison Heights in August, 1964 with the purpose of promoting goodwill, understanding and respect for human dignity and to seek equality of treatment among present and future members of the community regardless of race, color, religion or national origin. Furthermore, the committee will engage in constructive actions designed to develop spirit of brotherhood, encourage citizen reliance on orderly processes of law, assist private and public groups in pursuit of these objectives and inform interested persons regarding matters pertinent to these purposes. Neil J. Welling was named Chairman of the Committee.

The city celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1965. Population at the end of 1965 was about 40,000 compared with 15,000 December 8, 1955 when the City Charter was adopted by popular vote.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS AND BUDGET INFORMATION 1961-65

1961

The assessed valuation of real and personal property for 1961 was \$59,130,808 compared to \$56,621,810 in 1960. This increase of \$2,508,270 multiplied by a \$9.30 per thousand tax rate would yield an estimated \$23,326.91 additional revenue for the next fiscal year.

The city expected an increase in fines and penalties as a result of (1) the change to a municipal court, (2) the establishment of a violations bureau, and (3) a more realistic assessment of court costs. The increase in this area was estimated to approximate \$9,000 over that to be realized in the 1960 fiscal period.

Provision was made in the Planning Department budget for \$4,500 to cover 2/3rds of the City's share for the first year's work on a Comprehensive Master Plan. The remaining one-third of the City's share was to be made up by credits against the Planning Director's salary.

1962

The total assessed valuation of all property, real and personal in 1962 was \$61,016,500. This was an increase of 4 per cent over 1961. Since the assessment roll is made up on a calendar year basis, these figures represent assessment inclusive to December 31, 1961. The 1962 increase in real property was \$1,436,520 and in personal property was \$449,900 for a total increase over 1961 of \$1,886,420. Computed at \$9.30 per thousand, this increase would provide \$17,544 of additional General Fund revenue.

1963

The assessed valuation for 1963 was \$64,453,000. The increase in real property was \$1,500,220 and in personal property was \$1,936,280 for a total increase of \$3,436,500 over 1962.

In 1963 the tax rate for the city was cut by 45¢. In adopting the 1963-64 budget the City Council continued the city operating tax of \$9.30 for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation and reduced the drains-at-large levy to \$3.02 per thousand from \$3.47. The Budget called for spending \$1,648,159 which is \$3,000 more than City Manager Marshall proposed. The total budget for this fiscal year ending June 30, was \$1,497,504 of which \$203,732 was for drains.

1964

The assessed valuation of Madison Heights for 1964 was \$68,330,660. The 1964 increase in real property was \$2,781,340 and the increase in personal property was \$1,096,320 for a total increase over 1963 of \$3,877,660. The largest new taxable item was the new Borden Milk Company Processing Plant. Board of Review authorized assessment reductions were \$178,500 compared to reductions in 1963 of \$213,480.

Budget appropriations for General Fund expenditures were \$1,502,197 and the city anticipated actual expenditures for the 1963-64 fiscal year to amount to \$1,433,378 thereby showing a surplus of \$68,819. The total General Fund surplus from revenues and expenditures would, therefore, approximate \$71,800.

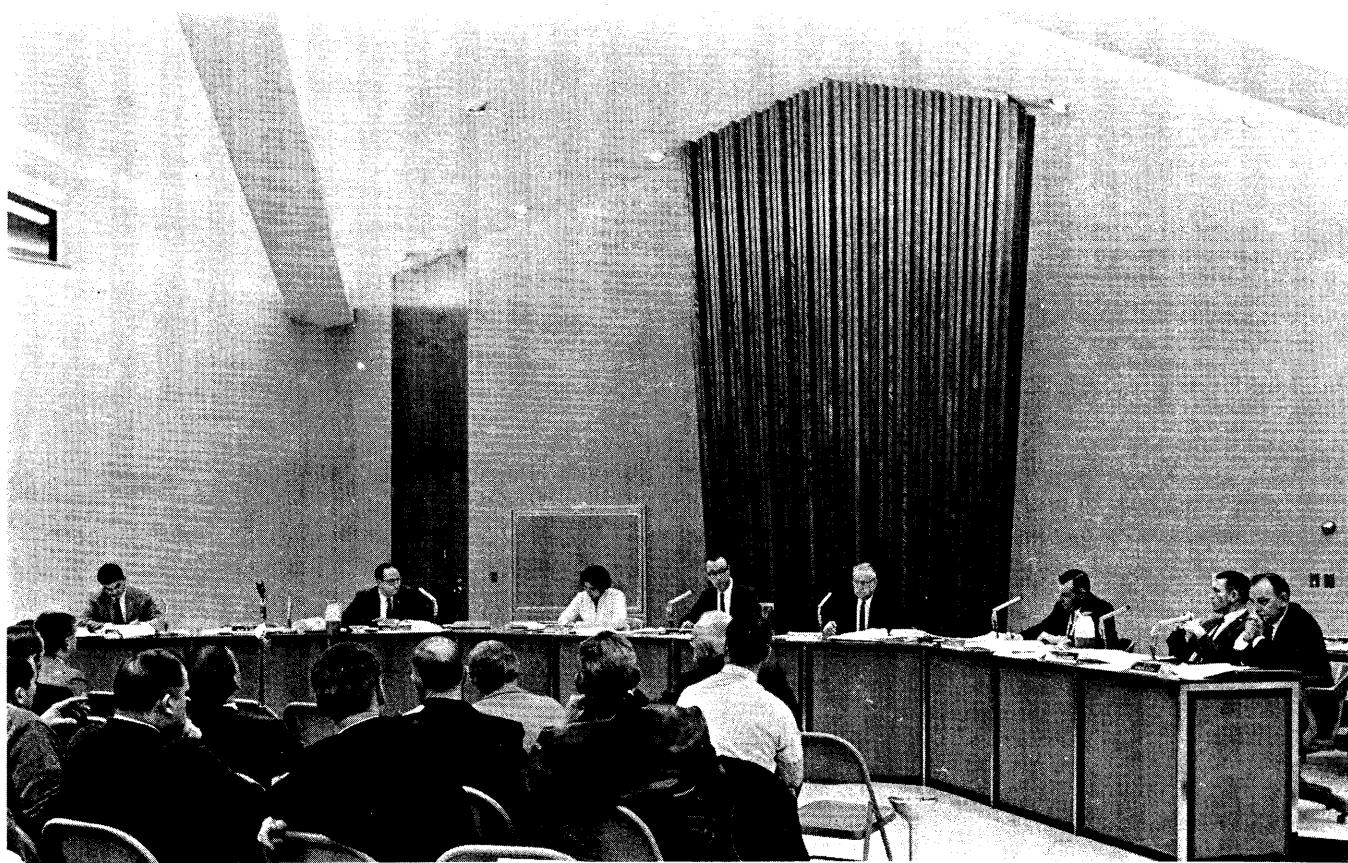
1965

In 1965 about 58% of the assessed valuation was in homes and residential land, 42% in the revenue-producing, non-residential uses.

City's estimated value in 1965 -- \$73.6 million. City taxes equal \$9.55 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. To this are also added school taxes and county levies.



CITY GOVERNMENT



City Council in Action

The charter under which the city of Madison Heights operates provides for a Council-Manager form of government, which is prevalent in this area. This form has been termed the finest development in municipal government in modern times.

A mayor and six councilmen constitute the legislative and governing body of the city. The council appoints the City Manager who remains responsible to the council and acts as chief administrative officer of the city.

Elections for city officials are held on a non-partisan basis. The mayor is elected for a two-year term. Councilmen are elected for four-year terms with terms of office staggered to assure continuity of experience. Each member of the council, including the mayor, has an equal vote. The City Manager participates in discussions but has no vote.

Other elected city officials are a Municipal and Associate Municipal Judge who are elected for terms of four years each; a three-member Board of Review; and two Constables, each elected for terms of two years.

An appointee of the council is the City Attorney who provides legal counsel for officials and departments of the city. He attends all council meetings and drafts ordinances of other legal documents at the direction of the council.

Regular meetings of the council are held twice monthly in the City Hall. These meetings are open to the public.

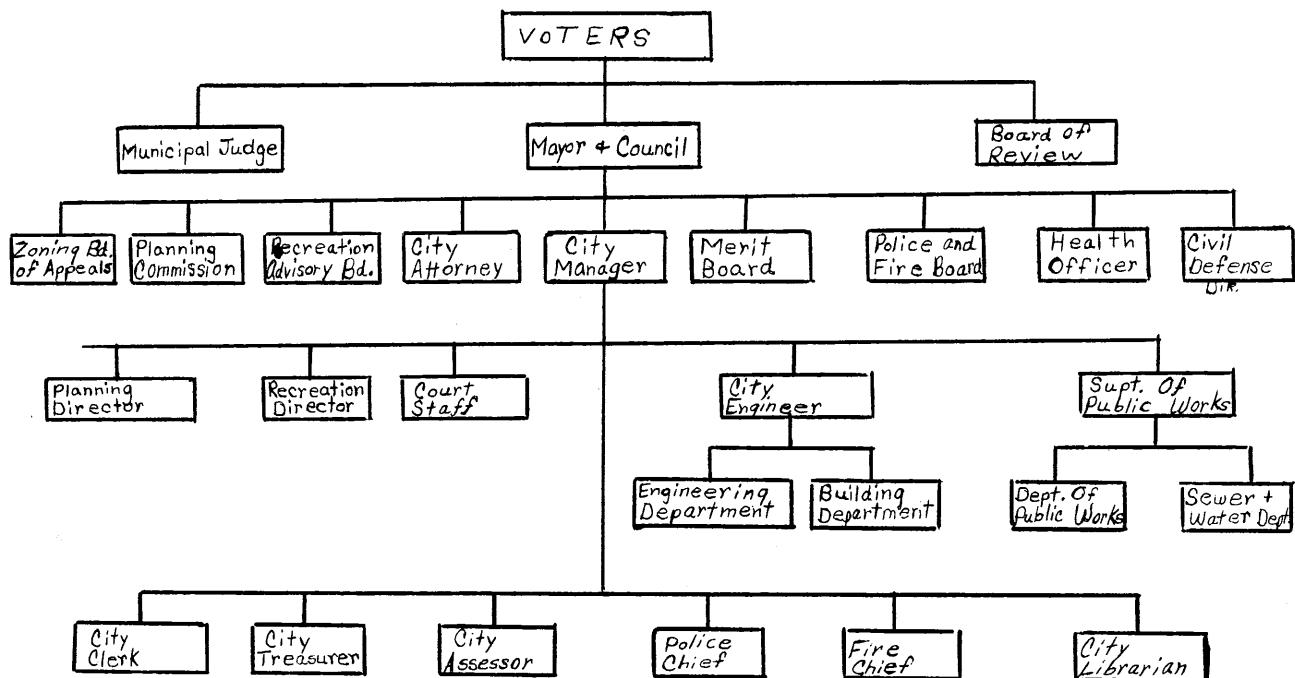
MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

The City Council, including the Mayor, forms the legislative and policy-making body of the city. As elected representatives of the people, councilmen meet bi-monthly to consider laws and ordinances and establish major policies.

Because they serve staggered four-year terms, three councilmen are subject to election every two years. Thus control of the city government is subject to the will of the people every two years while experienced continuity is assured.

Council-Manager Form of Government

Organizational Chart



Line drawing of city government organizational chart

FIRST COUNCIL

December 8, 1955
to
April 7, 1958



MAYOR: Lloyd H. Ferguson

COUNCIL: Darrel K. Davis

Charles B. Edwards, Jr.

Theodore Krenn

John B. Michrina

George Sargeant

Virginia Solberg



Mayor

First Council

SECOND COUNCIL

MAYOR: George S. Horkey
April 7, 1958 to August 26, 1959
LeRoy Ainsley
October 26, 1959 to April 4, 1960

COUNCIL: LeRoy M. Ainsley
April 7, 1958 to October 26, 1959
Dean W. Eggart
April 7, 1958 to April 4, 1960
Bill S. Huffman
April 7, 1958 to April 4, 1960
Robert Kergan
October 26, 1959 to April 4, 1960
Jerome A. Nowacki
April 7, 1958 to April 4, 1960
Floyd J. Nykanen
April 7, 1958 to April 4, 1960
Henry Ford Pickering
April 7, 1958 to April 4, 1960



Mayor



Mayor



Second Council

THIRD COUNCIL (Staggered Terms)

MAYOR: Theodore Krenn
April 4, 1960 to April 3, 1961

COUNCIL: Dean W. Eggart
April 4, 1960 to April 3, 1963
Bill S. Huffman
April 4, 1960 to April 3, 1963
John B. Michrina
April 4, 1960 to April 3, 1961
Jerome A. Nowacki
April 4, 1960 to April 3, 1963
Roman M. Nowicki
April 4, 1960 to April 3, 1961
Ross M. Skinner
April 4, 1960 to April 3, 1961



Mayor



Third Council

FOURTH COUNCIL

MAYOR: Bill S. Huffman
April 3, 1961 to April 1, 1963

COUNCIL: Antonios Branoff
April 3, 1961 to April 1, 1965
Dean W. Eggart
Term Continued
* Gordon G. Gast
June 3, 1961 to April 1, 1965
Jerome A. Nowacki
Term Continued
Roman M. Nowicki
April 3, 1961 to April 1, 1965
John B. Michrina
April 3, 1961 to April 1, 1965



Mayor



Fourth Council

*Appointed to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Bill Huffman

FIFTH COUNCIL

MAYOR: Herbert A. Smith
 April 1, 1963 to April 3, 1965

COUNCIL: Antonios Branoff
 Term Continued
 Dean W. Eggart
 April 1, 1963 to April 3, 1967
 Gordon G. Gast
 April 1, 1963 to April 3, 1967
 John Mills
 April 1, 1963 to April 3, 1967
 Roman M. Nowicki
 Term Continued
 * Ross M. Skinner
 April 8, 1963 to April 12, 1965



Mayor



**Elected to a short term vacated by the resignation of John Michrina*

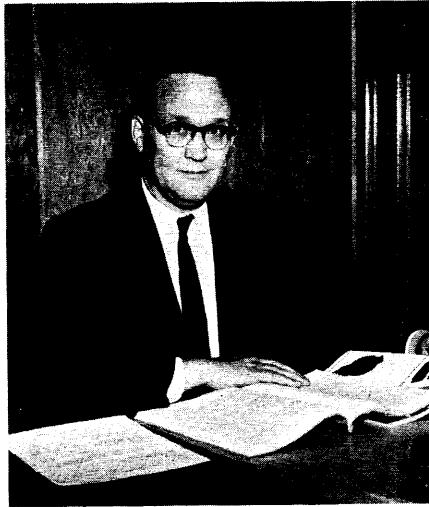
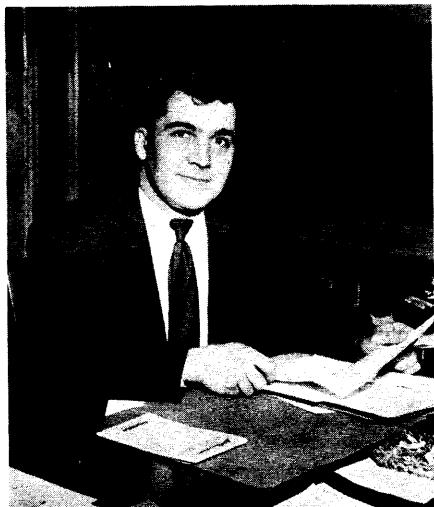
Fifth Council

CITY MANAGER

While the City Council sits as the policy-making body of the city government, the City Manager, a career administrator, assures efficient and economic execution of this policy. His administrative duties include appointing other administrative officers of the city as well as preparing, presenting and executing the budget for the fiscal year which extends from July 1 to the following June 30.

The budget as compiled by the City Manager constitutes a comprehensive financial plan for the annual progress of the city. All revenues and expenditures for the coming year must be estimated and judiciously allocated among operating departments and services of the city.

Besides supervising the budget, the City Manager must also give monthly financial statements to the City Council. He may recommend to the Council measures for adoption he deems necessary for expediency. He attends meetings with the right to take part in discussions but has no vote. The responsibility for seeing that all laws and ordinances are enforced also rests with the City Manager.



CITY MANAGERS

Donald V. Smith
(Hired January 14, 1956 -
Resigned September 1, 1957)

Jack E. Sweitzer
(Hired December 1, 1957 -
Resigned December 3, 1958)

Richard W. Marshall
(January 15, 1959 to July 8, 1966)

CITY CLERK

The City Clerk's office is a focal point of services for Madison Heights residents. Daily requests are received for everything from city maps to dog licenses, but one of the Clerk's primary responsibilities is conducting elections.

Voter registrations have grown from 5,501 with five precincts in 1956 to 12,473 with 15 precincts in 1965. Since state law stipulates how many voters can be assigned per voting machine, precincts must be realigned periodically to keep up with population growth. To maintain voting records, the appointment and training of 75 election workers is necessary. Absentee ballots also are made available to qualified residents who require this service. Approximately 150 absentee ballots are distributed in each election.

The more routine functions of the City Clerk's staff are usually performed over the counter. These include the sale and issuance of various types of licenses including business, bicycle and dog licenses. Interested residents may also purchase copies of the City Charter or ordinances.

Another function of the City Clerk's office is the custody of public records, documents, papers and the City Seal. Individual vital statistics such as birth and death records also are on file.

Either the City Clerk or her deputy are required to attend and take minutes at the following meetings: City Council, Charter Revision Committee, Civic Service Commission, Merit System Personnel Board and to process all Board of Appeal cases.

Other meetings of which records are maintained are the Municipal Building Authority, the Planning Commission, Recreation Advisory Board, Library Committee, Citizen's Committee, Civil Defense Council and Police-men and Firemen Retirement Board.



CITY CLERKS

Myrtle Chamberlain
March, 1951 to April, 1961

Dorothy Lents
April, 1961 to present

MUNICIPAL COURT

The foundation of justice in any community is its court system. This judicial branch of local government hears cases involving local ordinances and is the level of preliminary hearing for more serious cases to be referred to higher courts. The Municipal Court in Madison Heights is administered by an elected Municipal Judge and an elected Associate Judge.

Functions of the court include the following services:

TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT SCHOOL started in September, 1962 with 88 students graduating after one full year of operation. Success of the school has been illustrated by studies of driving records of former students. These studies showed that former students have fewer accidents and are safer drivers than those who have not had such training. The school is self-supporting. Operating expenses are met by tuition paid by violators, some of whom are sentenced to the school from surrounding communities.



Traffic Improvement School

JURY SELECTION SYSTEM which conforms with Michigan Model Code of jury selection and assures fair and impartial selection of jurors.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT established in December, 1962, with purpose of rehabilitation rather than punishment for youthful offenders appearing before court. Counseling, however, is not limited to juveniles. It has helped many adults identify their problems and receive proper guidance toward solutions. In 1964, for example, a chief and nine deputy probation officers volunteered a total of 1,868 man hours on 127 cases referred by the court.

VIOLATIONS BUREAU permits citizens who are guilty to pay traffic violations without appearing before court or taking time off from jobs.

ANTI-GARNISHMENT PROCEDURE, established by the Court, enables residents to forestall garnishment proceedings by allowing them to make weekly payments to their creditors.



JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Hendrik J. Smit, December, 1955 to April, 1960



MUNICIPAL JUDGE
Edward W. Lawrence, April, 1960 to present.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Department maintains a continuous and rigorous training program as the best insurance for the protection of lives and property in Madison Heights. Every man is thoroughly trained and experienced in the equipment and techniques of his profession so that his response in an emergency is automatic. Where seconds count, this program has paid off.

The Fire Department consists of 32 full-time personnel -- the Chief, the Fire Inspector, three lieutenants, three sergeants and 24 fire fighters.



Firemen keeping equipment clean and ready

The city's fire loss during 1963-64 was \$1.90 per capita compared with a national average of more than \$8.

In January, 1963, the Department moved from a small frame garage on 13 Mile Road to new quarters in the city's civic center. The modern one-story drive-through station is capable of housing two engine companies, one aerial ladder truck, and a rescue squad.

Room is provided for a dormitory, classroom, duty officer quarters, locker and shower rooms, lounge and kitchen facilities, a dispatching office, fire prevention bureau, the Chief's office, and workshop and mechanics room.

With the completion of the new fire station, an inspection and evaluation of our fire fighting facilities by the Michigan Inspection Bureau resulted in an improved fire insurance rating for the city with reduced fire insurance rates for residents.

Six weeks each year, the Fire Prevention Bureau conducts inspections of homes, industrial and commercial property which often reveal and lead to the correction of hundreds of potential fire hazards.

In addition, a Junior Fire Marshall program is held annually in schools during Fire Prevention Week to acquaint elementary school children with fire hazards in the home.

The Department is also proud of its rescue squad, two-man crews which work around the clock on eight-hour shifts, to answer emergency calls of a medical nature. During 1965, 188 calls for "rescue" were answered, most of which were heart seizures and child accidents. The men are trained to give emergency first aid and their truck is equipped with oxygen, respirator and stretcher.



Fire fighters in action

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The complement of the Madison Heights Police Department is 25 men. The Department is directed by a chief who is assisted by a lieutenant, detective and four sergeants.

In order to serve the city of Madison Heights more efficiently, the Department participates in various police schools throughout the state. All police officers are required to complete a 140-hour in-service training school conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in cooperation with the Southeastern Michigan Chiefs of Police. This basic background in police work is supplemented by participation in training programs conducted by the FBI, Michigan State University, University of Michigan and Wayne Extension services.

As a part of the Police Department's continuous safety program all the schools in the city are visited regularly and lectures and films on safety are presented. The Department also distributes pre-school safety literature and holds annual bicycle safety programs which are sponsored by the JayCees.

The Drivers License Bureau serviced 7,832 residents during the 1964-65 fiscal year. Included in these services were 797 road tests and 2,018 written tests.

In the same time period the dog warden travelled 12,400 miles in the performance of his duties and picked up 1,460 stray animals, 772 of which were redeemed.

The Police Department has moved into the former City Hall Building from the brick house next to the John R Fire Station which it had shared. The city jail, built in 1957, will remain in its present location.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Edwin Morgan, December, 1956 to May, 1957

FIRE CHIEF
Joseph R. Sloan, May, 1957 to present



Sergeant Frank Rutecki discusses traffic safety with young citizens

The Police Department must grow periodically to meet the demands of a developing community. With its new facilities, it will have a solid foundation for future expansion as needed and will have facilities to make the most efficient use of present resources and equipment.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Edwin Morgan, December, 1956 to May, 1957

CHIEF OF POLICE
Robert E. Richardson, May, 1957 to present

ENGINEERING

All capital improvement projects fall within the jurisdiction of the Engineering Department.

If they are a city responsibility, such as streets, sewers, water mains and sidewalks, the Department supervises them from initial design to completion. On cooperative projects with other governmental jurisdictions, it coordinates and acts as liaison to protect the interests of the city and its residents.

The Engineering Department is also the point of origin for public improvements and special assessment procedures. City maps are prepared and records of underground utilities are also maintained by the Engineering Department.

CITY ENGINEERS

James Salle, January, 1956 to September, 1958
George Schmid, September, 1958 to February, 1959
Dean J. Elwart, February, 1959 to August, 1960
Estol L. Swem, August, 1960 to February, 1966

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Under the direction of the Chief Building Inspector, the Building Department is responsible for making inspections, issuing or approving permits and the enforcement of all ordinances relating to building, zoning, air pollution prevention and weights and measures.

Zoning regulations control the use of land and the location, dimension, external appearances and other characteristics of building.

Work that initiates, physically changes or adds to structures on property requires a permit. This insures compliance with ordinances which protect the health, safety and welfare of residents.

Fees are based on the value of the work to be done and help cover the costs of necessary studies and inspections. Building Department personnel are available to advise property owners on ordinances applying to uses or planned changes in property.

Enforcement of weights and measures ordinance requires the investigation of all complaints, the checking of all scales in the city at least once a year and all fuel oil trucks. In addition, spot checks are also made on pre-packaged items, scales and any other devices used for measuring or computing.

A record of contractors licensed to work in the city is also maintained.

Besides the Chief Building Inspector, there are three field assistants who manage the building, plumbing heating, sewer and electrical inspection. A clerk is responsible for the maintenance of records and the office correspondence.

CHIEF BUILDING INSPECTORS
Leonard Dale, April, 1956 to July, 1956
Martin D. Payne, March, 1957 to present

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Planning for the physical growth of the city is the responsibility of the Planning Department.

Zoning changes, alley and street excavations and subdivision plot approvals are examples of matters requiring study by this department. Findings of these studies are presented to the City Plan Commission which in turn makes recommendations to the City Council.

In 1961, studies were initiated on a comprehensive Master Plan and an investigation of the possibilities for Urban Renewal was initiated.

The development of a Master Plan was undertaken with the aid of a Federal Planning Assistance Grant from the Housing and Home Finance Agency under the provision of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 as amended.

The grant covers three-fourths of the cost of a two-year program. The professional planning firm of Vilican-Leman and Associates were retained to develop the plan in conjunction with the city's Planning Department.

Three studies were completed in the first year, a "Neighborhood Unit Plan," "Recreation and Community Facilities" and an "Economic Base Analysis."

Also under consideration was a study of "Thoroughfares and Parking" after which the final "Future Land Use Plan" was completed. A new set of subdivision regulations were also devised to implement the Master Plan.

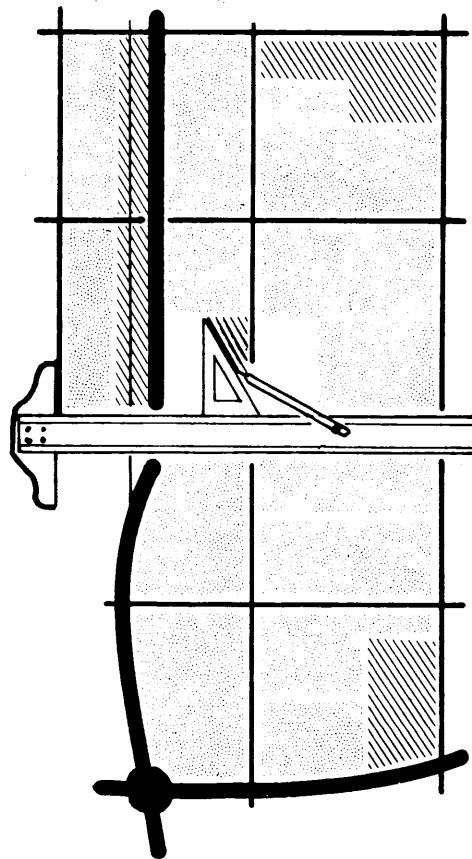
LAND PLANNERS

William A. Mettler, March, 1959 to March, 1961
Richard A. Kilby, October, 1961 to April, 1966

A MASTER PLAN ASSURES ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT

Planning for the physical growth of the City is the responsibility of the Planning Department.

Zoning changes, alley and street vacations and subdivision plot approvals are examples of matters requiring study by this department. Findings of these studies are presented to the City Plan Commission which in turn makes recommendations to the City Council.



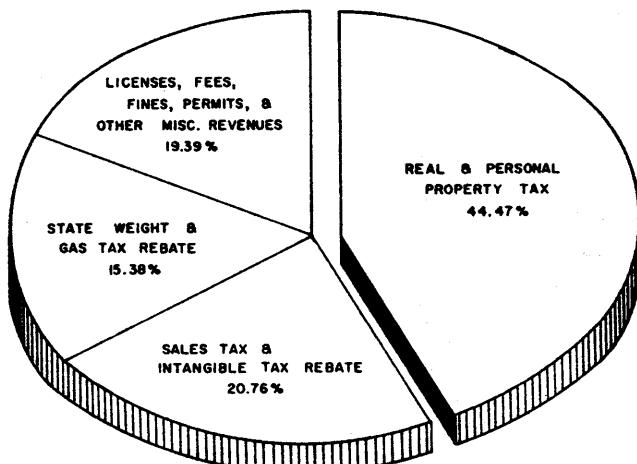
ASSESSOR DEPARTMENT

The City Assessor performs administrative and technical work in inspection, appraisal and assessment of real and personal property. He supervises preparation and maintenance of assessment records and acts in liaison with community organizations, taxpayers and the Board of Review.

Besides the City Assessor, there is a part-time field investigator who assists with the technical work of inspection and appraisal and a full-time clerk-typist responsible for office procedures.

As stated in the Charter (Section 9.5), the assessor, on or before the first Monday in March of each year, shall prepare and certify the assessment roll of all property, real and personal, in the city subject to taxation. It is from this assessment roll that the City Tax Roll is prepared.

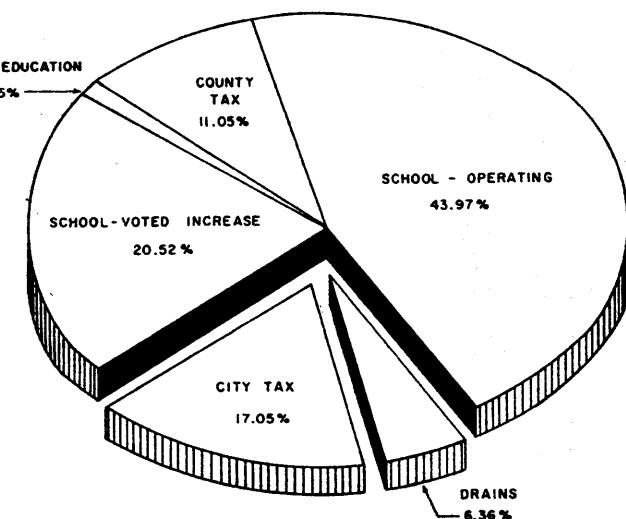
Money collected through real and personal property taxes, however, constitutes only part of the total amount needed for the city's operation. The accompanying chart illustrates that 44 cents of each dollar to operate the city comes from these taxes.



WHERE THE MONEY TO OPERATE YOUR CITY COMES FROM

Money collected through the real and personal property taxes constitutes only a part of the total amount needed for the city's operation. This chart illustrates that only 44¢ of each dollar to operate the city comes from these taxes. The rest of the funds come from the sources indicated.

REVENUE 1962-63



WHERE YOUR TOTAL PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR GOES

This chart represents the total tax dollar levied by the city. Combining the City and Drain taxes, approximately 23¢ of this dollar goes for the operation and services of the city. These taxes are collected in July of each year. The County and School District portions of your taxes are collected for them by the city in December of each year.

EXPENDITURES 1962-63

ASSESSORS

Edwin W. Waterhouse, April, 1956 to March, 1957
Robert W. Stevens, October, 1958 to present

BOARD OF REVIEW

The Board of Review consists of three persons elected by the people. Each year, in April, they listen to appeals by anyone wishing a revision of tax assessments on their property. This board may reduce the tax assessment if the complaint is justified. They may not levy taxes or raise existing taxes.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF REVIEW

April 7, 1958
Charles C. Wood
Leon A. Weston
Sadie M. Bowen

April 4, 1960
George Sargeant
Leon A. Weston
Anne V. Duma

April 3, 1961
George Sargeant
Leon A. Weston
Anne V. Duma

April 1, 1963
Jeanne M. Wade
Francis D. Riley
William G. Jensen

April 5, 1965
Jeanne M. Wade
Francis D. Riley
William G. Jensen

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Many other affairs of government would quickly lose significance without the regular, efficient performance of the Department of Public Works.

This department is responsible for maintaining city streets, sewers, buildings, parks and for forestry operation. It also services and repairs all city vehicles.

Winter maintenance includes keeping open our roads and culverts and conducting the tree trimming program. Summer tasks include general maintenance of streets, curbs, and sidewalks, cleaning streets and cutting weeds.

Never-ending jobs include vital garbage and rubbish pick-up.

Also under the direction of the DPW Superintendent are the Water Department -- which reads and services meters and keeps our vital water supply in order, and the Sewer Department -- which maintains all city sewers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS SUPERINTENDENTS

Henry Shonka, May, 1956 to September, 1957

Donald N. Knight, October, 1957 to July, 1963

Bernard Lindeman, July, 1963 to present



COMMUNITY SERVICES

LIBRARY

When the Madison Heights library made the transition from the basement of the former city hall to its new quarters in the City's Civic Center on Thirteen Mile Road it increased its floor space ten-fold and doubled its book collection.

The new library has over 15,000 square feet of floor space and normal seating for 130 with an additional 160 chairs in storage for special events.

The library's 13,000 book collection was augmented during the move by a 3-year loan of 10,000 books from the State Library. The city yearly purchases around 3,000 books with the cost to put a new book on a shelf set at \$4 to \$4.50. Quality rather than quantity determines which books are bought.

The new building was designed by an architect to divide the reading area in thirds to accommodate each of three age groups with a reference area shared by the youth and adults.

A children's room is designed for pre-schoolers through 6th grade and is located at the northeast corner of the library. A bright new youth room has facilities for readers in the 7th through 12th grades. In the southwest corner of the building are the adult reading and lounge facilities.

The meeting room in the northwest side of the building is available for meetings and cultural exhibits when reservations are made at City Hall.

The low ceilings, effective lighting and screens acting as room dividers together with appropriate and tastefully selected furnishings give the building an atmosphere of warmth and friendliness.

Before the move, a Librarian and four part-time assistants kept the library open 50 hours per week. Now chief Librarian, Mrs. Armand St. Amour and a part-time adult staff of five, a full time staff of two, and 11 college and high school students keep it open 61-1/4 hours a week.

In 1964, the Madison Heights Library was one of 271 public libraries in Michigan which participated in the first state-wide survey on public library use ever conducted in the state.

The survey showed that over a million people use Michigan's public libraries every week borrowing from collections totalling over 10 million volumes and using the reference and other special services available.

Local results showed that of 252 patrons surveyed, 89 were elementary students, 78 high school and 2 college and university. Twenty-six patrons were in business, industry, communications and the other professions in addition to 45 housewives, 3 retirees and 1 unemployed.

Locally, 152 persons listed personal use as the main reason they used the library while 157 cited school use and 18 came for job-related reasons.

The age brackets at the Madison Heights Library showed the following results: Ages 6 to 13 - 117; Ages 14 to 18 - 49; Ages 19 to 21 - 5; Ages 22 to 40 - 61; Ages 41 to 60 - 11; Ages 60 and over - 1.

The final tally in Madison Heights shows that 157 women and 87 men used the facilities during the survey. In regard to results patrons received, 166 reported they got the material they sought, 71 got part of the material they asked for and 5 did not obtain what they wanted.



Mrs. George Gerios, Mrs. Robert Harner, Librarian Helen Holmes and Mrs. Donald Moldenhauer sort books for library.

RECREATION

The Recreation Department offers residents of Madison Heights a continuous year-round recreation program for every age group.

Among the most popular are a Senior Citizens Club, Teen Club, Sub Teen Club, Summer playground program, tap, ballet and baton, Boy's Game Classes, ice skating, gym classes for boys, men and women to list only a few.

During the summer months a picnic kit containing softball and volleyball equipment and a set of horseshoes is available on loan basis to residents.

As an added service, the Recreation Department releases the Recreation News, a newsletter in the local newspaper to inform residents of activities and new programs.

During 1961, the Recreation Department spent approximately \$15,000 to improve and equip our parks. This represents a considerable investment of tax money for citizen use. During 1963-64, the Recreation program attracted approximately 6,000 participants.

At the end of 1965, city park facilities included 12 developed playgrounds in connection with schools (tot lots); four city-owned playgrounds; 11 ice rinks and 13 baseball diamonds (two lighted).



Recreation program attracts young and old



SCHOOL SYSTEM

HISTORY OF THE MADISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Residents in the area bounded by Dequindre, Campbell, Ten Mile and 11½ Mile Roads had made two unsuccessful attempts to get a school for their children who were attending school in the Village of Royal Oak.

After much hard work circulating petitions and with the assistance of an attorney, Mr. A. L. Moore, District #10 was set apart from District #6 which is now Royal Oak.

On a rainy night, August 21, 1913, a number of residents met at the home of Mrs. John Echert on the corner of John R and Eleven Mile Road. Plans for a building were discussed and agreed upon. Arrangements were made for purchasing an acre site which is now occupied by the southern part of the Junior High School building. It was to be called the Greenwood School. A school board was elected. It consisted of Henry Brinkey, Moderator; August Thomas, Director; and Paul Lange, Treasurer.

The one room frame building which was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1913 served its purpose only one year as it was destroyed by fire of unknown origin one night in the fall of 1914.

Miss Esther Thomas, daughter of August Thomas, was the first teacher. She began her duties October 1 at \$40 per month for a period of nine months. The school census was 49 and the membership 25 with children ranging in age from five to 18 years. Grades one through eight were taught.

A new building soon replaced the original. During this period, school was held in the Earl Grube farm residence, one-half mile East of Campbell Road on Lincoln.

No important changes occurred until the spring and summer of 1923 when the real estate expansions brought many people from Detroit to this community.

At the annual meeting in July, plans were made to purchase a temporary two room building to take care of the increase.

This building which cost \$5,000 stood on the spot now occupied by the north section of the Junior High School. School was opened in this building September 12 by Mrs. West. Fifty-seven children enrolled for grades one through four. Grades five through eight were in charge of Elden Mahaffy in the old building. The enrollment increased to seventy-three in a few weeks making it necessary to employ another teacher, Fern Roberts.

During the year many more people came to live in this section and then big changes really happened in the Greenwood School District.

A five acre site was purchased from the John Brinkey farm. The present Oakland building (now part of the Royal Oak School System) occupies this site. Additional land was purchased for the John R site.

The old building was moved a few feet south to make room for the new four room building which was constructed on the center of the plot. A building of the same size also was begun in the southwest section. The two buildings instead of one were constructed to settle agitation which had arisen over the fact that the new building had been planned for the Brinkey site.

At a special meeting of the taxpayers the name Greenwood was changed to Madison in honor of the fourth president of the United States. The school on the Brinkey site was named Oakland. Since the district had been changed from a primary to a graded district, it was necessary to elect a five-man Board of Education. This Board consisted of Hugh Barrett, Edward E. Milby, Herbert Jackson, Don J. Gunter, and William Kendall.

Since the buildings were not ready for occupancy in September, half-day sessions were held in the temporary and the Greenwood buildings.

Six teachers and principal, Mr. P. H. Smith, began their duties in September with an enrollment of 180. The ninth grade was taught for the first time during the school year 1925-26. Grades ten, eleven, and twelve were added as demand required.

In September, 1924, the Blanche Villa (now Edison) site was purchased for \$18,000. Also, 40 acres known as the Blanche Villa Subdivision located in District #6 was attached to the Madison District.

Classrooms were occupied one by one as they were finished. Late in March both buildings were ready for use. Children who lived in the southwest section were transferred to the Oakland building with two teachers, Mr. MacMeans and Mrs. West, in charge.

At the annual meeting in July, the people voted to extend the school year to ten months. They also voted to purchase the Koss (now Vandenberg) site from the Koss farm, Eleven Mile and Hales, for \$13,000; the Kendall (now Roosevelt) site from the Kendall farm, Lincoln Ave., East for \$11,000; and an addition to the Madison (Wilkinson) site for \$17,100.

Upon the sudden death of Mr. Smith, Feb. 20, 1926, Mrs. Aline G. Moegle assumed duties of Principal. Later she was made Superintendent and served until 1932 when she was succeeded by William R. Spriegel. He was followed by Victor F. Spathelf in 1934 who in 1939 was succeeded by the present Superintendent, F. Foster Wilkinson.

Spring of 1926 brought another big increase in numbers. The population was one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the school census 468 with 81 children between 4½ and 5 years of age. More classrooms were evident.

During the summer three temporary buildings were prepared. The brown temporary building was moved to the Blanche Villa (Edison) site at the cost of \$1,250.29. A two-room building was constructed and equipped on the Koss (Vandenberg) site at a total cost of \$7,142.04. The old Greenwood building was moved to the Kendall (Roosevelt) site at total cost of \$1,006.30.

The increase in the school enrollment during the school year 1926-27 was 276 making a total of 744 on the school census in the spring of 1927.

An addition to the Madison (now Wilkinson) building consisting of four rooms, gym, and cafeteria was begun in August, 1927 at a cost of \$160,000.

There was a need for more classrooms in the Blanche Villa (Edison) section. People in the Oakland section also were demanding more classrooms. Therefore, a two room addition was constructed at Oakland and a six room building, the Edison School, on the Blanche Villa site. These cost \$100,000 and were completed in the fall of 1929. At this time, the faculty, consisting of teachers, supervisors and school nurse, numbered 25 and the school enrollment 850.

The depression resulted in a reduction of the faculty to 19. In 1935, it numbered 26 with an enrollment of 1,025 and a school census of approximately 1,200.

The next building program was in 1939-40 when a two-room shop building was built on the present Junior High School site along with an independent four room classroom building. At the same time, a two room addition was built on the Koss (now Vandenberg) School. These facilities were paid for from United States Government, W.P.A. funds and a small local contribution.

In 1942, the territory west of Stephenson Highway, bounded roughly by Ten Mile Road, Campbell Road, Gardenia and Stephenson Highway, became part of the City of Royal Oak through annexation. This territory then was made part of the City of Royal Oak School District. The Madison District lost this area of its school district along with the Oakland School building.

World War II years brought a "status quo" situation in the building program. However, in 1944, the Madison District received a 100 per cent United States Government federal grant from which the first 10 rooms of the Roosevelt School were built. The Roosevelt School replaced a one-room building on the then "Kendall site", (now Roosevelt site), which is located on East Lincoln about half-way between John R and Dequindre. The one-room Kendall building was sold, moved, and relocated on church property at the corner of Eleven Mile Road and Groveland. It became the Madison Methodist Church and is still in use, although a new church building has been constructed on the same site.

The cost, including equipment, of these first 10 rooms of the Roosevelt Building to the U. S. Government was approximately \$160,000. These 10 rooms, and the equipment, were sold by the federal government to the Madison School District in April, 1947 for the sum of \$10,000.

The school population continued to grow, and by 1950, with an enrollment of nearly 2,000 pupils, more classrooms were needed. This resulted in the building of the Monroe School in the southwest section of the district which, in essence, compensated that area for the loss of the Oakland building in 1942. The five acre site

and the school buildings were paid for out of a five-year "Building and Site Fund" levy and no bond issue was involved.

Due to continuing growth, over the years, the following bond issues were voter approved:

In 1951, a bond issue was passed which provided for additional classrooms and other facilities at the Edison, Vandenberg and the present Junior High School.

A 1953 bond issue made possible additional classrooms, and other facilities, at the Roosevelt building and the present Junior High School.

From the proceeds of a 1955 bond issue, a second addition was built on the Edison School; the first addition was added to the Vandenberg building, and a first addition was made part of the Monroe School. Also, from the 1955 bond funds, the new, 47-acre high school site on Eleven Mile Road between John R and Dequindre, was purchased.

In 1958, voters approved a \$1 million bond issue which, along with some \$600,000 remaining from the 1955 issue, built and equipped the new Madison High School on the Eleven Mile site mentioned in the preceding paragraph. These new facilities were opened for high school students February 1, 1960.

The next bond issue to be approved received a favorable vote in 1962. The proceeds from this issue built the third addition to the Edison School, the second addition to the Monroe building, the first addition to the Madison High School, the new Halfman building, located on Couzens between Hudson and Brockton, and new athletic facilities on the Eleven Mile Road high school site.

The high school has been accredited by the University of Michigan since 1929 and the "North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools" since 1939.

The Madison District, as of the 1966-67 school year, has an enrollment of 5,053 boys and girls, and a professional staff composed of 224 teachers and 14 administrators. As growth continues, probably one more bond issue, for classrooms, will be needed before the student population "levels off."

MADISON DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS
26524 John R Street
Madison Heights, Michigan

School	Location	Opening Date
Madison High School	915 E. Eleven Mile Rd.	February 1, 1960
Wilkinson Jr. High (formerly Madison High School)	26524 John R	September, 1924
Edison School	27321 Hampden	September, 1926
Halfman School	25601 Couzens	1962
Monroe School	25421 Alger	1950
Roosevelt School (formerly Kendall)	26060 Wolverine	Fall, 1926
Vandenberg (formerly Koss)	27107 Hales	Fall, 1926

HISTORY OF THE LAMPHERE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Michigan was a territory. Statehood was still several years in the future. Settlers were pouring in from the East. No sooner had the lands around the bustling town of Detroit been cleared and homes erected, than the settlers considered the education of their children.

Sometime between 1831 and 1834, the first residents in the Lamphere area took advantage of the educational system established by the Territorial Legislature and formed a school district.

In 1840, School District No. 4 was listed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction as having 21 students who attended a three-month session of school. The district was in full operation in 1844 in a log building, approximately 20 by 30 feet, located on the southeast corner of the present John R and 13 Mile Roads. In 1888 a new building was erected for the school.

Between 1844 (the earliest year of archive records for Lamphere Public Schools) and 1920, more than 70 different teachers were employed to teach average classes of 43 children.

In the early 1920s families began to move in, and by 1925 the one-room building was hopelessly overcrowded. A second one-room school was constructed and the two buildings served the area for three years. In 1928, the District constructed its first modern, two-story, six classroom, brick school. (This school is the old section of Hiller Elementary where the Board of Education Offices are now located.)

In the early 1940s another influx of residents came and a four-room addition was built to accommodate the increased enrollment.

When the first principal-superintendent was hired during the 1940s, the district was still in the transitional period from a one-room school to a modern multi-school district.

A mushrooming expansion of Detroit's population began to affect Lamphere in the early 1950s. By 1953, more classrooms were necessary and the Hiller Elementary addition was built in two stages.

New residents continued to pour into the area, and by 1955, Hiller Elementary had many of its 900 students on half-day sessions. This is the only time that Lamphere Schools have been forced to operate half-day sessions.

Consistent foresight and the combined efforts of the Board of Education and several Citizens Committees have been vital in anticipating classroom needs and meeting these needs before critical situations arise.

The Lamphere Public Schools provide a well-balanced, comprehensive curriculum which stimulates the highest levels of curiosity. This is accomplished primarily by stressing the fundamental skills of reading, writing and mathematics, and in addition, offering a balanced program in the arts and sciences.

The curriculum is implemented so that each individual is encouraged and given opportunities to go as far as his individual abilities in various areas may take him.

Lamphere achieved national recognition with the establishment of the Lamphere Educational Action Project -- L.E.A.P. in 1960. East Elementary Schools and additions to Lessenger, Sixma, Simonds, Edmonson and Woodland have been designed in "quads", each of which contains four classrooms grouped around a central workroom. This design permits greater flexibility of areas and grouping of students according to individual needs.

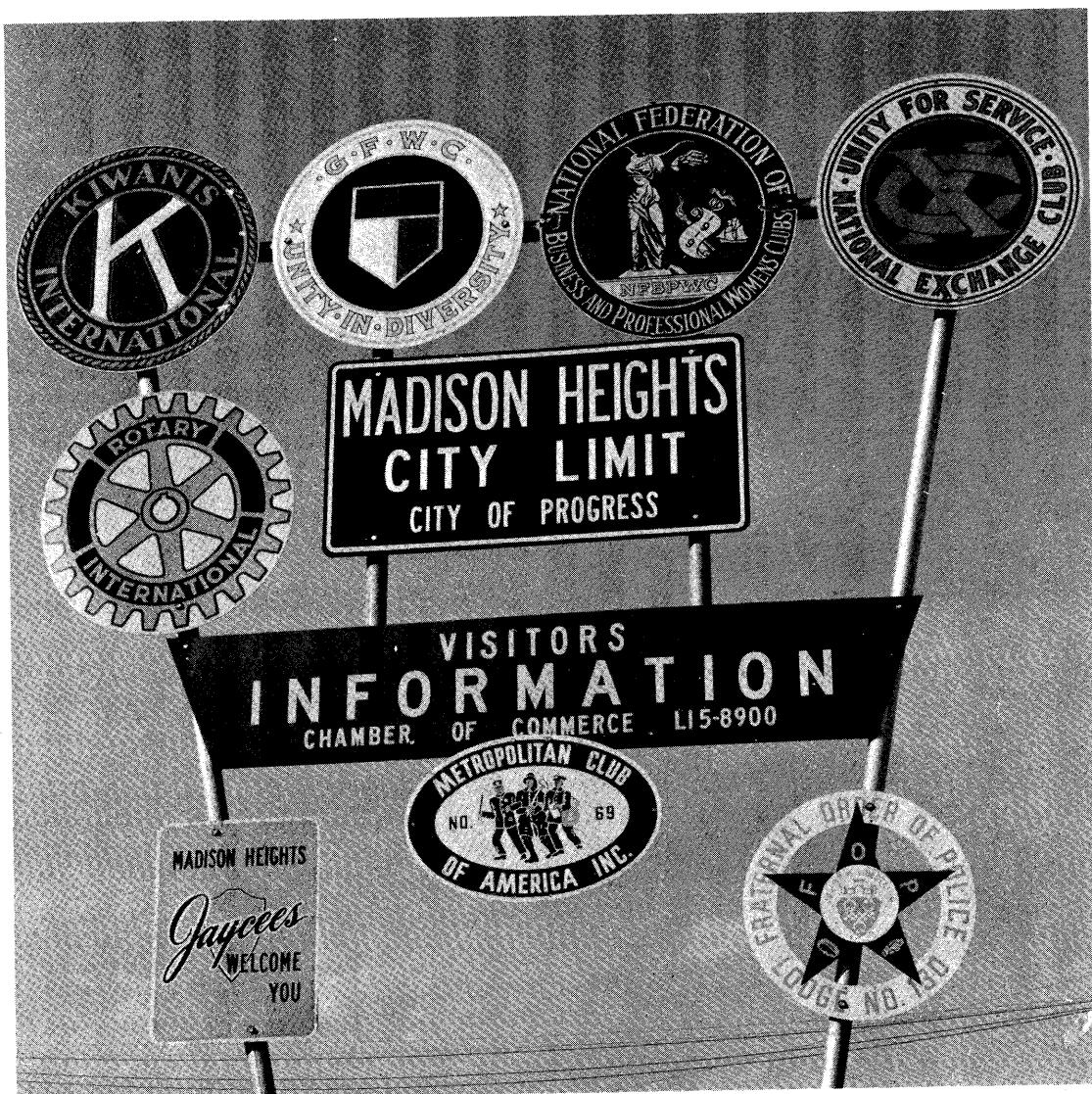
Concurrent with the new building concept is a new idea in teaching, the "team teaching" approach. Under this plan, the four teachers in each cluster are carefully selected to provide not only a wide range of academic specialties, but also skills in working with children.

Many special services are also available for children in the Lamphere District. These include rooms for the mentally retarded, speech correction, visiting teacher service, rooms for physically handicapped, deaf, blind and cerebral palsied children, counseling and diagnostic testing.

The school district makes available to the students a summer school program which offers both remedial and enrichment programs in a variety of curriculum areas.

Schools	Opening Date
Frederick W. Hiller Elementary School	September, 1928
James B. Edmonson Elementary School	September, 1953
John Page Junior High School (formerly Lamphere Jr.Sr. High School)	September, 1956
Waldo E. Lessenger Elementary School	September, 1957
John W. Simonds Elementary School	September, 1959
Woodland Elementary School	September, 1959
Sidney H. Sixma Elementary School	November, 1960
East Elementary School	March, 1961
Lamphere Senior High School	December, 1961
Martha Campbell Elementary School	March, 1965

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS



Many federated clubs represented in city

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

The Madison Heights Business and Professional Women's Club, organized in 1957 and sponsored by the Hazel Park Business and Professional Women's Club, is affiliated with Michigan Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the National Federation of the same name.

First Officers:

PRESIDENT:	Mrs. Harry Kendall
1ST VICE PRESIDENT:	Mrs. William Myers
2ND VICE PRESIDENT:	Mrs. George Horkey
RECORDING SECRETARY:	Mrs. William Bader
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:	Mrs. Hagen Hamby
TREASURER:	Mrs. Roy Stevens

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

The Madison Heights Community Council was organized in 1963 by representatives of Madison Heights service, industrial-commercial, school, city and church groups. The Council goals include improvement of cooperation and communication among represented groups.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB AUXILIARY

The Madison Heights Democratic Club Auxiliary, meeting once a month September through June, are women whose work is in the interest of the Democratic Party.

EXCHANGE CLUB

One of the most outstanding projects of the Exchange Club was in June, 1961. Some 555 persons received polio shots in a clinic set up by the Club and administered by Dr. Leroy Neumann, an Exchange Club member. The fee was one dollar per shot, however no one was turned away for lack of money.

GARDEN CLUB

The first Madison Heights Garden Club, formed and chartered by ten women in May, 1961, is known officially as The Forest Manor Branch of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association.

First Officers:	PRESIDENT:	Mrs. Eugene Gaiser
	VICE PRESIDENT:	Mrs. Dean Bell
	RECORDING SECRETARY:	Mrs. David Hardin
	TREASURER:	Mrs. George Ziegelbaur

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Madison Heights Jaycees were chartered in February, 1957 with 16 members. They are known to the city for the following projects: Easter Egg Hunt, Teen-age Safe Driving Road-e-o, Christmas Shopping Tour, Fund-raising Pumpkin Sale, Junior Golf Tournament, Library Support Program, Park Development Program and Madison Heights City Fair.

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AUXILIARY

The Jaycee Auxiliary was chartered in June, 1957 with 12 members. Sponsored by the Royal Oak Jaycees Auxiliary, the purpose of the Club is to be of prime assistance to their husbands, the Madison Heights Jaycees, and to perform civic services and provide social activities. Their outstanding work includes Emotionally Disturbed Children Project for which they received an award from the Tri-County Women's Service Organizations. The Auxiliary also presents a yearly award to the Outstanding Woman of the Year in Madison Heights.

First Officers:

PRESIDENT:	Terry Sayre
VICE PRESIDENT:	Martha Smith
SECRETARY:	Terry Krause
TREASURER:	Beverly Gast
DIRECTOR:	Vivian Outen
DIRECTOR:	Sandy Paquette

MADISON HEIGHTS JUNIOR WOMEN'S CLUB

The Madison Heights Junior Women's Club, organized in May, 1961 with 15 members, was sponsored by the Madison Heights Women's Club. It is affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs and Oakland County Federation of Women's Clubs. Being a civic organization, it is best known for its Annual Book Sale, this Heritage Book and the Annual Easter Bunny visit to local hospitals and schools. They have received many awards for their various activities.

PRESIDENTS:

Delores Justice	1961-1962
Lillian Angelo	1962-1963
Virginia Sykes	1963-1964
Virginia Sykes	1964-1965
Suzanne Moldenhauer	1965-1966
Darlene Berent	1966-Present

KIWANIS

The Madison Heights Kiwanis Club, organized in October, 1958, was sponsored by the Ferndale Kiwanis Club. It is federated with the Michigan District and International Federations.

First Officers:

PRESIDENT:	Michael Herzina
VICE PRESIDENT:	Adelbert May
SECRETARY:	Murray Irwin
TREASURER:	Fred LePage
DIRECTORS:	Robert Richardson, Darrel Davis, Edward Hondina, James Holden, Joseph Sloan, Dean Eggart, Edward Schurr

MARAUDERS, DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS

The Marauders, organized in 1959 by a Madison High School teacher, are co-sponsored by the Giles-Irvingham V.F.W. Post 9507 and the Thomas A. Edison Post 187 of the American Legion. Membership is for boys and girls 12-18 years of age and they strive for precision marching and playing.

They first entered competition in June, 1960. In 1962, the Corps in their new blue and white uniforms captured the Wolverine Circuit Championship Flag along with other trophies. They took First Place in 1965 in the V.F.W. State Contest for Junior Drum Corps along with other trophies and awards. The director of the organization gives his services voluntarily and the Marauders Booster Club assists in financial and moral support for the group.

METROPOLITAN CLUB OF AMERICA

Firemen, policemen, and postal workers make up the Madison Heights Metropolitan Club of America, designated Spirit #69. Affiliated with Metropolitan Clubs Inc., the organization promotes understanding and co-operation among government workers and fosters the spirit of athletics among the youth of our city. Their activities include: Participation in the sponsorship of Camp Oakland, sponsorship of a Little League Baseball Team, a Junior Bowling Team, and needs and welfare of the community.

Honorary Members:

Charles Benton	Edward Lawrence	William Erickson
Ray Maben	Jacob Gallburn	Gabriel Malak
Eugene Hail	Russell Raush	Lambert Johnson
Glenford Seelbinder	Floyd Kaulsky	Theodore Spinek
Hero Lamml	Laverne Walker	Frank Wilson

METROPOLITAN CLUB OF AMERICA AUXILIARY

Metropolitan Club of America Auxiliary #69, composed of wives of policemen, firemen, and postmen, was organized in March, 1949 and is affiliated with Metropolitan Club of America National Auxiliary. Its local projects include working with city Goodfellows to purchase, dress and distribute Christmas dolls and sending children of our city to Camp Oakland.

First Officers:

PRESIDENT:	Arlene Sloan
VICE PRESIDENT:	Margaret Richardson
SECRETARY:	Delores Podobnikar
TREASURER:	Reva Kendall
CHAIRMAN OF AUDITORS:	Vera Horn

MOMS OF AMERICA

Moms of America Unit 67, mothers of men in service, was organized in April, 1957. Affiliated with the state and national boards of Moms of America Inc., its purpose is to help sons and daughters in service and assist veterans and their dependents. Activities include: work at U.S.O., homemade goodies for those in service, lap robes and other needs for vets in hospitals and Bibles placed in chapels in memory of departed service men.

ROTARY CLUB

The Rotary Club of Madison Heights was chartered in May, 1956 with a membership of 22 persons and was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Royal Oak, Michigan. They are a member club of District #638 and Rotary International. The Club Motto: "Service above self" and "He profits most who serves best."

First Officers:

PRESIDENT:	Floyd Nykanen
SECRETARY:	William Yankee
TREASURER:	James Spaulding

REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Madison Heights Republican Club was organized in October, 1962 and was sponsored by the Oakland County GOP.

TOPS

Tops Pounds Aweigh, organized in March, 1958, has the objective to take off pounds sensibly. It is a state supervised club whose projects include: clothing dolls for the Goodfellows at Christmas, collecting canned goods for Thanksgiving baskets, and Easter baskets for children.

Presidents:

Vera Imel	Maxine Gilligan
Lois Myers	Margaret Blackburn
Isabelle Fox	Ruth Capehart

WOMEN'S CLUB

The Madison Heights Women's Club, organized in 1955, was federated in 1957. The Club holds the honor of being the first civic organization in our city. It is affiliated with Oakland County Federation of Women's Clubs, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Their projects have included: scholarship grants, Thanksgiving

baskets for needy, dressing Goodfellow dolls, originated the senior citizens "Young at Heart," and sponsored the Madison Heights Junior Women's Club.

Presidents:

Mrs. Alfred Martini
Mrs. Ernest Howe
Mrs. Arthur Solberg
Mrs. Clifford Burch

V.F.W. AUXILIARY

Membership of the V.F.W. Auxiliary is open to all women whose husbands, brothers, fathers have served in foreign countries during war up to 1954. Activities of the Club include participation in veterans hospital work, rehabilitation of veterans and their families and actively supporting the National Home for Adopted Boys in Eaton Rapids, Michigan.



Other organizations active in our city, but who did not provide detailed background for publication are:

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
DEMOCRATIC CLUB
FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA
LAMPHERE P.T.A. COUNCIL
LITTLE FOOTBALL LEAGUE
MADISON P.T.A. COUNCIL
SENIOR CITIZENS CLUB
V.F.W.

