

Project
Antarctic Dinosaurs -
Ice Core Panel

Job
Field Museum
Exhibitions Internship

Goal
Create and layout graphics,
typography, and photos to be
readable and eye-catching.

ICE CORES REVEAL OVER 2 MILLIONS YEARS OF CLIMATE HISTORY

LAS MUESTRAS DE HIELO CONTIENEN MÁS DE 2 MILLONES DE AÑOS DE HISTORIA CLIMÁTICA.

How old are ice cores?
Until 2017, the oldest ice cores went back about 800,000 years. These were drilled straight down in undisturbed ice fields. But recently, new methods of reaching older ice closer to the surface have produced cores that go back 2.7 million years.

¿Cuál es la antigüedad de las muestras de hielo?
Hasta 2017, las muestras más antiguas databan 800,000 años. Estas fueron extraídas de campos de hielo nunca tocado. Recientemente, los nuevos métodos para llegar a hielos anteriores más cerca de la superficie nos dan muestras que llegan a hace 2.7 millones de años.

How deep do ice cores go?
With augers, scientists can core ice to a depth of 65-100 feet (20-30 m) by hand, and around 130 feet (40 m) when powered by a motor. To go deeper, they use electromechanical drills that can extract ice that is over 2 miles (3.2 km) deep.

¿A qué profundidad llegan las muestras de hielo?
Los barrenos que usan los científicos muestran hielo a una profundidad de 65-100 pies (20-30 metros) a mano y 130 pies (40 metros) con un motor. Para llegar al hielo más profundo, usan taladros electromecánicos que pueden extraer hielo a más de 2 millas (3.2 kilómetros) de profundidad.

Because scientists want to look at many different kinds of information across time, they cut the ice cores into lengthwise sections.
Para observar diferentes tipos de información en cada sección, los científicos cortan las muestras a lo largo.

Chemical traces
Ice cores trap everything that settles with fresh snow. Scientists study particulates in the ice—dust, salt, ash, metals, and radioactive fallout provide information about seasonal changes, ocean patterns, and ice sheet size. Pieces of ice are melted and analyzed using a variety of scientific instruments, such as sensitive mass spectrometers.

Rastros químicos
Las muestras de hielo contienen todo lo que se posa en la nieve fresca. Los investigadores buscan información sobre cambios estacionales, patrones marinos y tamaño de las capas de hielo en las partículas del polvo, sal, ceniza, metales y depósitos radioactivos en el hielo. Las muestras de hielo se derriten y analizan usando diversos instrumentos científicos, como espectrómetros de masa muy sensibles.

Isotopes
Scientists can track temperature changes in Earth's history by measuring hydrogen and oxygen isotopes within the ice core. Isotopes are two or more forms of a chemical element that have the same number of protons, but different numbers of neutrons. Fewer of the heavier oxygen isotope (¹⁸O) end up trapped in the ice column than the lighter isotope (¹⁶O) during colder periods.

Isótopos
Los científicos pueden registrar los cambios de temperatura en la Tierra midiendo los isótopos de hidrógeno y oxígeno contenidos en las muestras de hielo. Los isótopos son formas de un elemento químico que tienen el mismo número de protones, pero diferente número de neutrones. En las periodos más fríos, hay menos isótopos pesados de oxígeno (¹⁸O) atrapados en las muestras de hielo que isótopos ligeros (¹⁶O).

Archive
Parts of cores are archived at the National Ice Core Laboratory in Denver, Colorado and are sent around the world for lab analysis.

Archivo
Parte de las muestras son guardadas en el Laboratorio Nacional de Testigos de Hielo en Denver, Colorado, y enviadas a laboratorios en todo el mundo para su análisis.

Gases
Gases are distributed in tiny bubbles throughout the core, but scientists focus on them in designated sections. The bubbles contain ancient air that allows scientists to see the concentrations of CO₂, methane, and other gases over time. To release air bubbles for study, an ice core sample is melted under a vacuum.

Gases
Hay pequeñas burbujas de gases en las muestras, pero los investigadores se enfocan en secciones específicas. Estas burbujas contienen aire antiguo, permitiendo a los científicos observar las concentraciones de CO₂, metano y otros gases a lo largo del tiempo. Para capturar y estudiar estas burbujas se derrite la muestra de hielo al vacío.

Physical properties
Scientists look at the structure of the ice to understand its history of freezing, melting, and flow.

Propiedades físicas
Los científicos estudian la estructura del hielo para comprender su historia de congelación, derretimiento y flujo.

Each year, as snow falls on the ice fields of Antarctica, tiny samples of the air are trapped between the snowflakes. As the years go by, many layers of snow and air bubbles are buried deeper and deeper under the surface. As the snow compresses into ice, the composition of the air and water from that time are preserved.

Cada año, cuando nieva en los campos de hielo en la Antártida, quedan pequeñas muestras de aire atrapadas entre las copas de nieve. Con el paso del tiempo, muchas capas de nieve y burbujas de aire quedan enterradas bajo la superficie. Cuando la nieve se comprime y se vuelve hielo, se conserva la composición del aire y agua de ese momento.

Scientists drill deep into the ice sheets and pull out ice cores like the one represented here. Look for alternating light and dark bands that sometimes show winter, summer and winter cycles occurred. But what you can't see is the bubbles that contain the air that was trapped in the ice when it fell.

Los investigadores hacen hoyos en las capas de hielo y toman muestras de hielo como la que se muestra aquí. Busca bandas claras y oscuras que a veces muestran ciclos de invierno y verano que ocurrieron. Pero lo que no puedes ver son las burbujas que contienen el aire que se atrapó en el hielo cuando cayó.

By graphing the carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels found in ice cores, scientists can see that for the last 1,000 years, Earth's atmosphere has been very stable. Then, starting a few hundred years ago, around the beginning of the industrial revolution, CO₂ levels started to rise quickly.

Al graficar los niveles de dióxido de carbono (CO₂) en los testigos de hielo, los científicos pueden ver que por los últimos 1,000 años, la atmósfera de la Tierra ha sido muy estable. Sin embargo, hace unos cientos de años, al comienzo de la revolución industrial, los niveles de CO₂ empezaron a aumentar rápidamente.

When trapped in this way in CO₂ Looking at data from ice cores from the last 800,000 years, the largest jump in CO₂ levels occurred most recently, an increase of 25 parts per million. This happened over the course of 100 years when the last ice age ended. We have seen that same increase (CO₂) in just the last 15 years alone.

Cuando quedaron atrapados de esta manera en CO₂ Con el estudio de la información de las muestras de hielo de los últimos 800,000 años, los científicos notaron que el mayor salto en los niveles de CO₂ ocurrió más recientemente, un aumento de 25 partes por millón. Esto sucedió a lo largo de los 100 años antes del fin de la última edad de hielo. Hemos visto que el mismo aumento de CO₂ ocurrió solo en los últimos 15 años.

Project

Maximo the Titanosaur
reading rails

Job

Field Museum
Exhibitions Internship

Goal

Work with copy to create an
informative reading rail for
the fossil exhibit.

You're looking at the largest animal ever to have walked on Earth: Patagotitan mayorum

In 2012, an Argentinian rancher found the first piece of what would become one of paleontology's most amazing discoveries: *Patagotitan mayorum*, the largest terrestrial dinosaur known to science. This plant-eater, part of the larger family of titanosaurs, is estimated to have weighed as much as ten of the African elephants on display nearby.

The original specimen of Patagotitan mayorum is found in the collection of Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio, Argentina. Máximo is part of the Griffin Dinosaur Experience, made possible by generous support from the Kenneth C. Griffin Charitable Fund.

Lived: 101.6 million years ago, in the Cretaceous Period
Vivió: hace 101.6 millones de años, en el Período Cretácico



Estimated weight: about 70 tons (63.5 tonnes)
Peso estimado: aproximadamente 70 toneladas (63,5 toneladas)



Estimated length: about 128 feet (38.9 meters)
Longitud estimada: aproximadamente 128 pies (38,9 metros)



Estás viendo el animal más grande que ha caminado en la Tierra: Patagotitan mayorum

En el año 2012, un trabajador rural, en la Patagonia Argentina, encontró la primera pieza de lo que se convertiría en uno de los descubrimientos más asombrosos de la paleontología: *Patagotitan Mayorum*, el dinosaurio terrestre más grande conocido por la Ciencia. Se estima que este herbívoro, integrante de la gran familia de titanosaurios, pesó más que diez de los elefantes africanos que se exhiben aquí.

El espécimen original de Patagotitan mayorum se encuentra en la colección del Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio, en la Patagonia Argentina. Máximo es parte de la Experiencia Dinosaurios Griffin, y fue posible gracias al generoso apoyo de el Fondo Caritativo Kenneth C. Griffin.

What are these fossils?

The complete titanosaur behind you is a cast, but these fossils are real. They show just how big *P. mayorum* was. The scapula displayed here was part of a shoulder. The humerus, radius, and ulna were part of a forelimb, and the femur was part of a hind limb.

Fossilized bones of a Sauropod titanosaurid
Cretaceous Period (100.6 million years ago)
Patagonia, Argentina
Loan courtesy of Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio

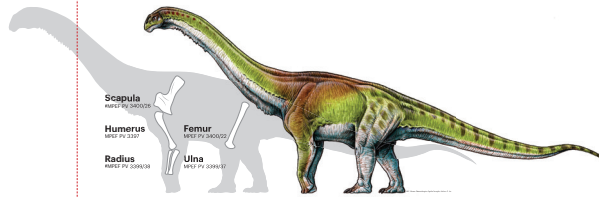
Photos from Patagonia courtesy of a part of the Griffin Dinosaur Experience. Images courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and the Smithsonian Institution.

¿Qué son estos fósiles?

El titanosaurio completo detrás de ti es una réplica, estos fósiles son reales. Muestran cuán grande fue *Patagotitan mayorum*. La escápula que ves era parte de un hombro. El húmero, el radio y el cúbito formaban parte de una extremidad anterior, y el fémur formaba parte de una extremidad posterior.

Muestras fosilizadas de un titanosaurio saurópodo
Período Cretácico (Hace 100.6 millones de años)
La Patagonia, Argentina
Préstamo cortés del Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio

Fotos de Patagonia cortesía de una parte de la Experiencia Dinosaurios Griffin. Imágenes cortesía de Wikimedia Commons y el Instituto de Smithsonian.



At this single dig site in Patagonia, Argentina, scientists uncovered 150 bones from six *P. mayorum*, including the five bones displayed here.

En este increíble sitio de excavación en la Patagonia Argentina, los científicos descubrieron 150 huesos de seis titanosaurios, incluidos los cinco que se muestran aquí.



Project

Pterosaurs exhibit graphics for The Granger Science Hub

Job

Field Museum Exhibitions Internship

Goal

Create all the graphics for the exhibit.

Design posters and layout typography on reading rails.



Project

Maximo the Titanosaur reading rails

Job

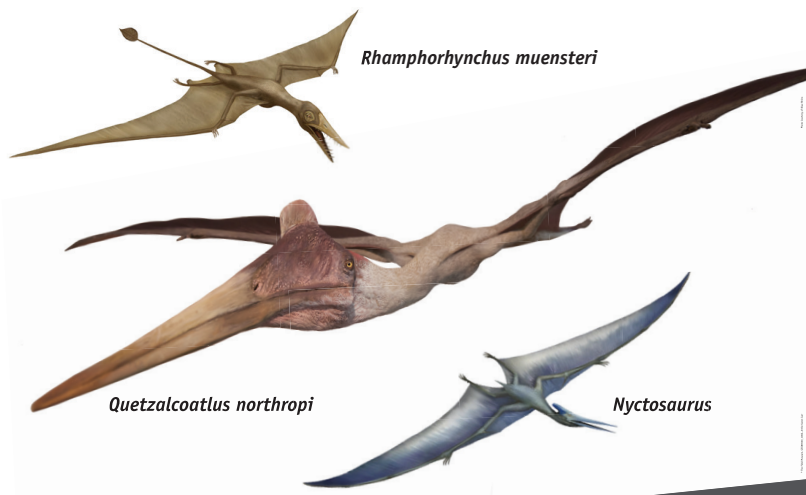
Field Museum Exhibitions Internship

Goal

Work with copy to create an informative reading rail for the fossil exhibit.

Meet the Pterosaurs

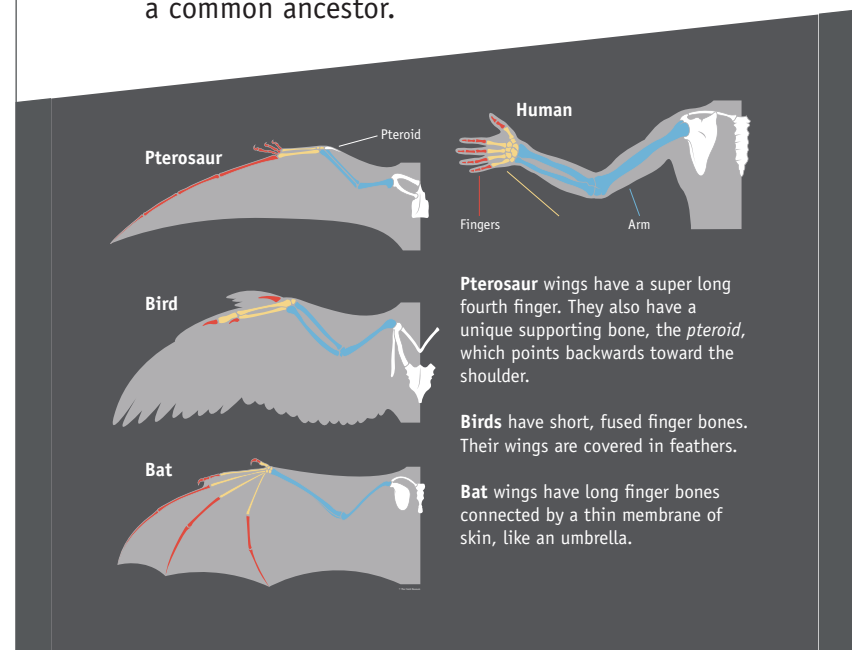
Pterosaurs are flying reptiles that lived during the age of dinosaurs. They are not birds or dinosaurs but evolved on a related path. The ability to fly helped pterosaurs survive for over 150 million years.



Lived: 228 to 66 million years ago
Claim to Fame: First animal (after insects) to fly
Pet Peeve: Being called a pterodactyl (pterodactyls are one type of pterosaur)

Birds, Bats, & Pterosaurs: Three ways to fly

Birds, bats, and pterosaurs all evolved powered flight but solved the problem differently. Compare these three wing structures using your own arm as a guide. Our arm and hand bones correspond to wing bones because we all evolved from a common ancestor.



For birds and pterosaurs, flying is in their bones.

Though not directly related, both pterosaurs and birds evolved hollow bones to keep their body weight light for flight. They also both have breast bones that jut forward for attaching powerful wing muscles.

- 1. Northern Flicker**
Colaptes auratus
 R. Shaw, 2002
 Cass Lake, Minnesota

To stay in the air, bats must lighten the load.

Bats' sharp senses and flexible wings make them agile flyers. They need a high-energy diet to manage the physical toll of flying. Unlike birds and pterosaurs, bats don't have hollow bones, so they have to find other ways to stay light. A fast metabolism helps bats digest food and get rid of it quickly—even on the wing!

- 2. Hoary bat**
Lasiurus cinereus
 2017
 DuPage County, Illinois

Pterosaurs were fuzzy.

Look closely at this fossil of a pterosaur. It may be hard to see, but scientists have found faint traces of skin and fuzz preserved in the rock. Pterosaurs did not have feathers; instead their wings were covered in hairlike, fuzzy fibers called *pycnofibers*.

- 1. Pterosaur fossil with impressions of skin and fibers**
Pterodactylus micromys
 Late Jurassic (163-146 million years ago)
 Eichstätt, Germany
Loan courtesy of Lutz Fiedler for Paleontology, Science and Education, SEP 07/2008



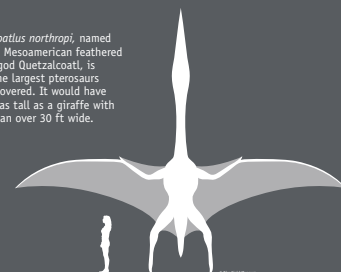
Under a special UV light, the impressions of hairlike pycnofibers—which probably provided insulation—are much easier to see.

Pterosaurs came in all shapes and sizes.

In life, this *Pteranodon* would have had a wingspan that stretched over 10 feet. Pterosaurs could be as small as a sparrow or as big as a plane. Their appearance also changed over time. Early pterosaurs had teeth and long tails, while later species were typically larger and tailless with beak-like jaws.

- 2. Pterosaur wing**
Pteranodon sp.
 Late Cretaceous (100-66 million years ago)
 1903
 Grove County, Kansas

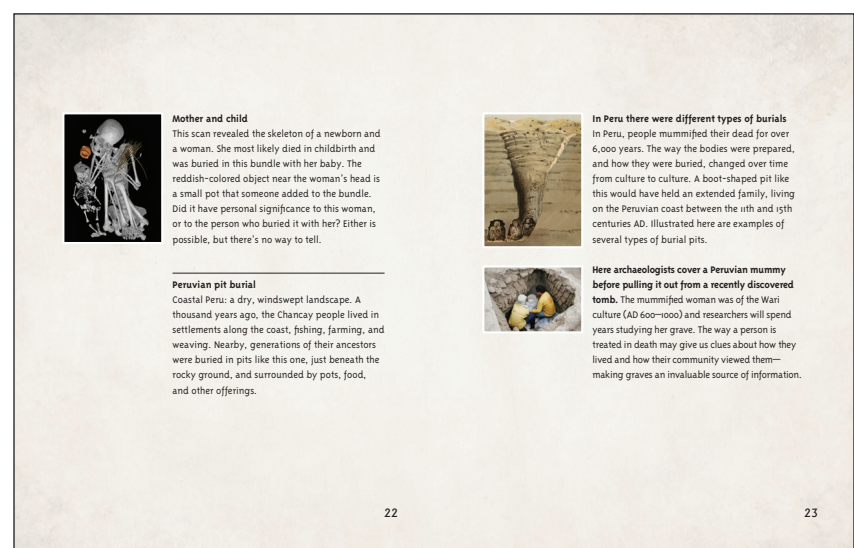
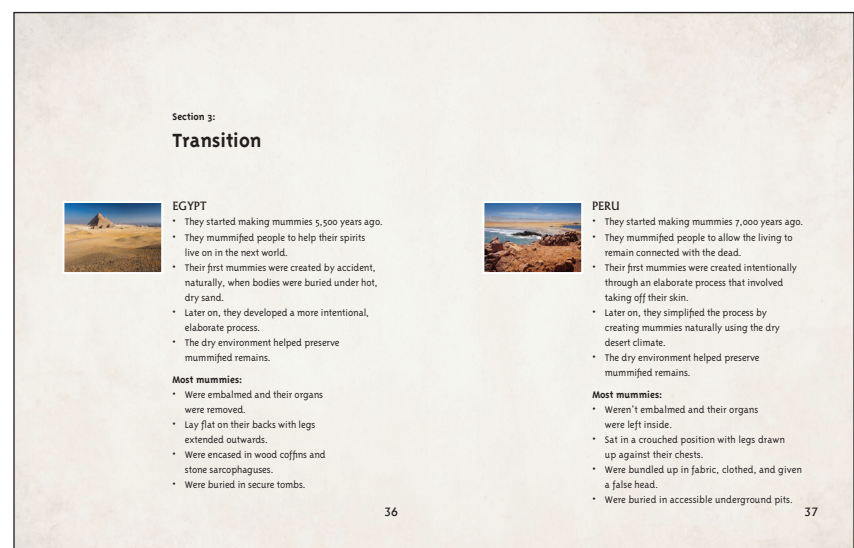
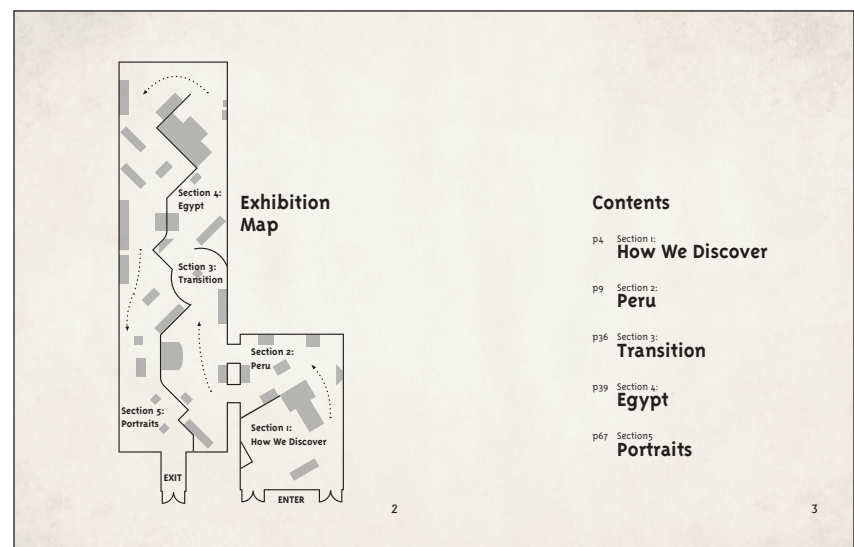
Quetzalcoatlus northropi, named after the Mesoamerican feathered serpent god Quetzalcoatl, is one of the largest pterosaurs ever discovered. It would have towered as tall as a giraffe with a wingspan over 30 ft wide.



Project
Mummies Large Print
Accessibility booklet

Job
Field Museum
Exhibitions Internship

Goal
Create an accessibility
booklet for



Project
Evolving Planet graphic

Job
Field Museum
Exhibitions Internship

Goal
Use the museum's archive of specimen photos to create an eye-catching graphic for the Evolving Planet case in the east entrance hall of the museum.



Project

Field Green Bar and Grill
logo design concept

Job

Field Museum
Exhibitions Internship

Goal

Create a logo for a summer
outdoor bar on the museum's
campus.

Field Green logo options



Field Green
c36 m10 y57 k0
r170 g195 b138



Field Green
c36 m10 y57 k0
r170 g195 b138

Field Turquoise
c80 m20 y60 k0
r50 g140 b120



Project
Fall 2018 Visit Day Campaign

Job
Dordt College Marketing
Design Intern

Goal
Create fun and engaging
web ads for Facebook and
Instagram.

Instagram Carousel ad:



Facebook Banner ad:



Postcard:




Project
Collage Fair Handout Piece

Job
Dordt College Marketing
Design Intern


Goal
Create an informational
brochure for Admissions
counselors to give out at
college fairs.

DORDT

DO MORE



FIND YOUR PLACE IN GOD'S WORLD.



WHY DORDT?

At Dordt, everything we do works to further God's kingdom. Our faith is not separated from the rest of our lives—it influences what we think, say, and do. This vision guides our academics at Dordt. Students take a variety of courses to help them become more well-rounded members of Christ's body, preparing them to engage in the world as stronger disciples of Christ.

"At Dordt, I've realized that my life should be shaped by the purposes of God, not by convenience. My experience at Dordt has helped me to mature in my faith, and I feel prepared to take what I've learned to help others through teaching."
—Jamie Veldhuisen | Emo, Ontario | Education: Secondary Biology | Class of '18

Dordt students find more than just a career path—they find a calling. Discover how you can do more at Dordt:

- 44 MAJORS**
- 11 PRE-PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS**
- 2 ASSOCIATE DEGREES WITH 7 MAJORS**

#1 IN THE NATION IN STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

Wall Street Journal 2018 Rankings

QUICK FACTS

- Friendly and vibrant community of approximately 1,500 students, most of whom live on campus.
- Numerous opportunities in missions, worship, music, clubs, athletics, and more.


CAMPUS VISIT DAYS



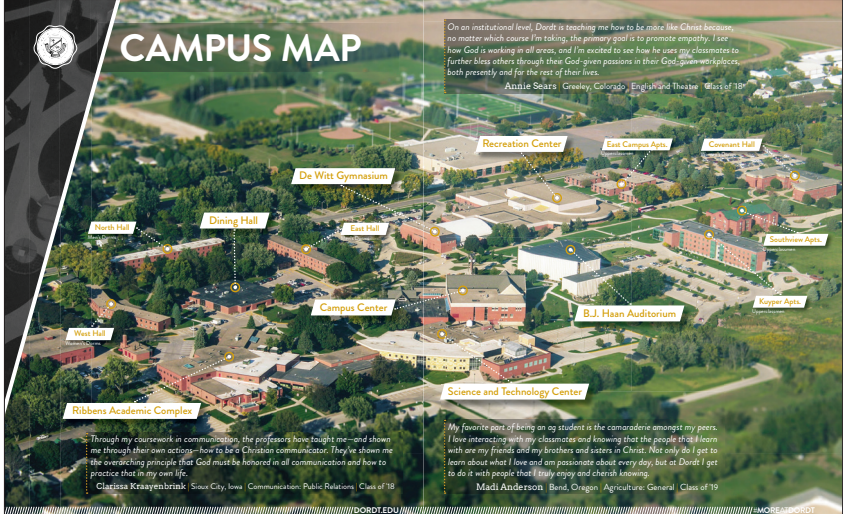
WHAT TO EXPECT ON A VISIT:

- Dorm tours and activities with Dordt students
- Praise and Worship (Thursday only)
- Campus tour
- Financial aid session
- Meet with professors and coaches

Ask about Dordt's visit day travel reimbursement program. You may be eligible for a one-time reimbursement for up to half your plane ticket (if you fly into the Sioux Falls or Sioux City airport), or \$0.05 per mile for driving more than 200 miles one way.



CAMPUS MAP



On an institutional level, Dordt is teaching me how to be more like Christ because, no matter which course I'm taking, the primary goal is to promote empathy. I see how God is working in all areas, and I'm excited to see how He uses my classmates to further bless others through the God-given passions in their God-given vocations—both presently and for the rest of their lives.

—Annie Sears | Greeley, Colorado | English/Theatre | Class of '19


Through my coursework in communication, the professors have taught me—and shown me through their own actions—how to be a Christian communicator. They've shown me the overarching principle that God must be honored in all communication and how to practice that in my own life.

—Classissa Kraegenbrink | Sioux City, Iowa | Communication/Public Relations | Class of '18

My favorite part of being on a student is the camaraderie amongst my peers. I have learned to work with my classmates and knowing that the people I go to class with are my friends and my brothers and sisters in Christ. Not only do I get to learn about what I love and am passionate about every day, but at Dordt I get to do it with people that really enjoy and cherish learning.

—Madi Anderson | Bend, Oregon | Agriculture/General | Class of '19

THE VALUE OF DORDT



98% OF DORDT STUDENTS RECEIVE FINANCIAL AID

Tuition and fees: **\$30,870**
Room and board: **\$9,590**
Total Cost: \$40,460

\$14,960 – Average out-of-pocket cost
Academic scholarships range from \$3,000-\$12,500


99.7% OF GRADUATES FOUND JOBS OR WENT ON TO GRADUATE SCHOOL WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF GRADUATION

91.5% OF GRADUATES FINISH IN 4 YEARS HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

JOIN THE DORDT COMMUNITY AND GET STARTED ON YOUR APPLICATION TODAY!

- Apply for free online: www.dordt.edu/apply
- Submit your transcript (also applies to transfer students)
- Submit your ACT/SAT scores
- Apply for financial aid and scholarships beginning on October 1: www.dordt.edu/scholarships

FIND US ONLINE: 

Project
Athletic Pocket Schedules

Job
Dordt College Marketing
Internship

Goal
Create trading-card-like pocket schedules for various athletic departments.

Front:

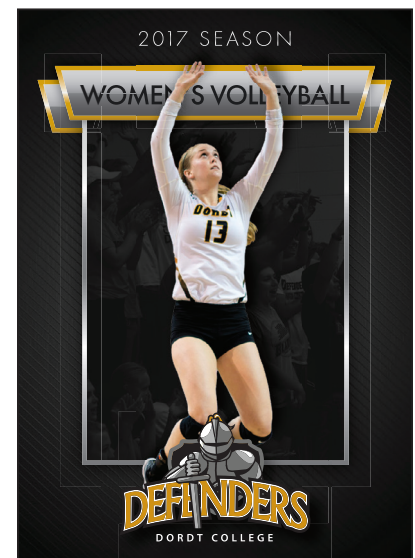


Back:

11/01	Dakota State	Sioux Center, IA	7:30 PM
11/03	Valley City State	Valley City, ND	7:00 PM
11/04	Jamestown	Jamestown, ND	5:00 PM
11/07	Waldorf	Sioux Center, IA	7:30 PM
11/10	Waldorf	Orange City, IA	4:00 PM
11/11	Peru State	Orange City, IA	TBA
11/15	Dakota Wesleyan	Mitchell, SD	8:00 PM
11/17	Central Methodist (MS)	Chicago, IL	5:00 PM
11/18	TBA	Chicago, IL	TBA
11/24	Fisk	Sioux Center, IA	8:00 PM
11/25	Trinity Christian	Sioux Center, IA	2:00 PM
11/29	Mount Marty*	Sioux Center, IA	8:00 PM
12/02	Concordia*	Sioux Center, IA	4:00 PM
12/06	Northwestern*	Orange City, IA	8:00 PM
12/09	Midland*	Fremont, NE	4:00 PM
12/15	Doane*	Sioux Center, IA	7:00 PM
12/29	Dakota State	Mitchell, SD	TBA
12/30	Peru State	Mitchell, SD	TBA
01/06	Hastings*	Hastings, NE	4:00 PM
01/10	Morningside*	Sioux City, IA	8:00 PM
01/13	Briar Cliff*	Sioux Center, IA	4:00 PM
01/17	Dakota Wesleyan*	Sioux Center, IA	8:00 PM
01/20	Concordia*	Seward, NE	4:00 PM
01/24	Mount Marty*	Yankton, SD	8:00 PM
01/27	Midland*	Sioux Center, IA	4:00 PM
01/31	Northwestern*	Sioux Center, IA	8:00 PM
02/03	Doane*	Crete, NE	4:00 PM
02/10	Hastings*	Sioux Center, IA	4:00 PM
02/14	Morningside*	Sioux Center, IA	8:00 PM
02/17	Briar Cliff*	Sioux City, IA	4:00 PM

* indicates conference match

Other designs:



Project

Logo Standards Project

Class

Graphic Design III

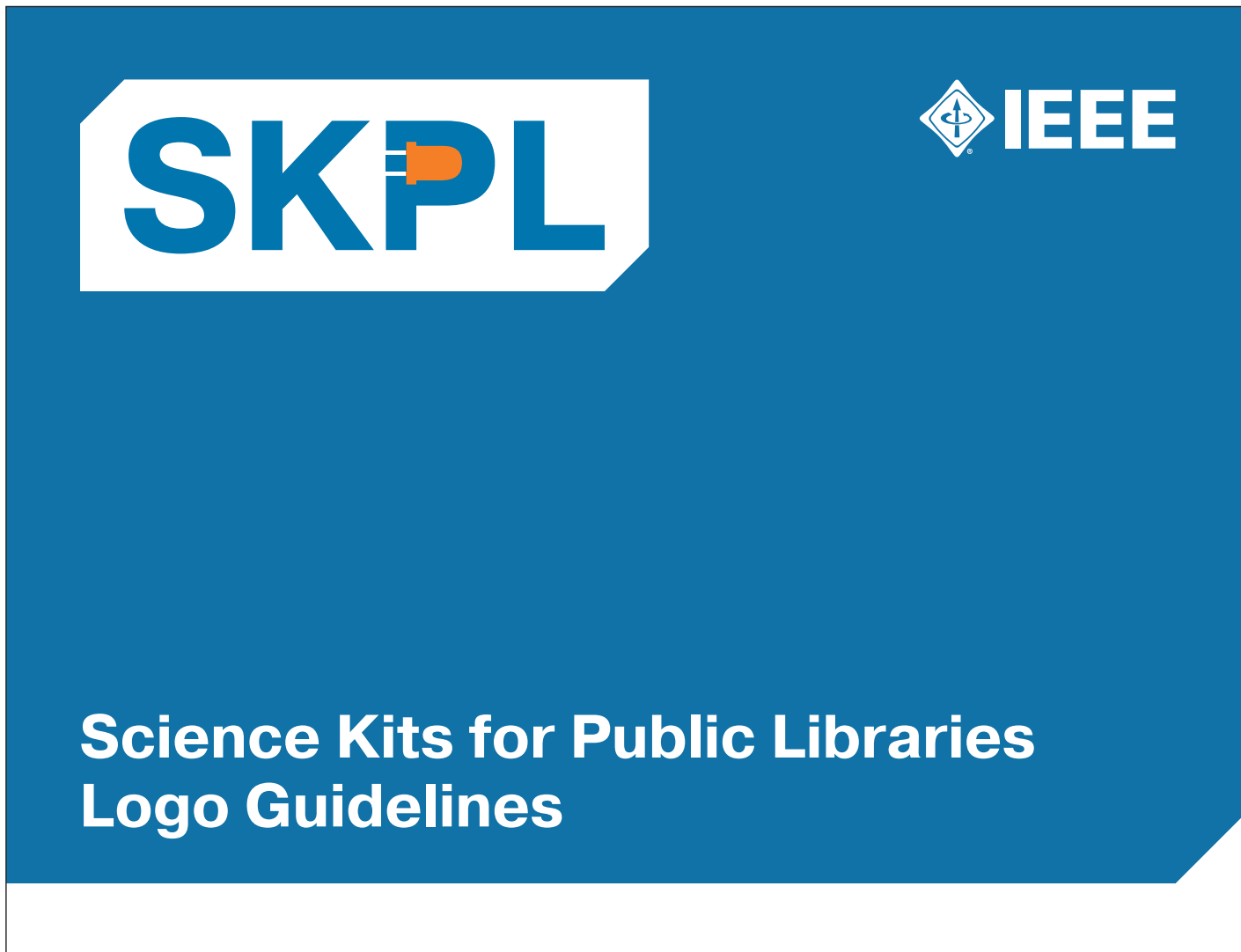
Goal

Design a logo for the IEEE's Science Kits for Public Libraries program, and create a graphic standards document for how the logo should be used.

Objectives

Create a logo that represents the program and compliments current design standards of IEEE.

Outline how the logo should be used in print and on merchandise.



Project

Logo Standards Project

Class

Graphic Design III

Goal

Design a logo for the IEEE's Science Kits for Public Libraries program, and create a graphic standards document for how the logo should be used.

Objectives

Create a logo that represents the program and compliments current design standards of IEEE.

Outline how the logo should be used in print and on merchandise.

Three main colors are used for the logo. The blue color is taken from the IEEE branding for continuity. The green represents science and the hands-on learning experience. The orange represents ideas, imagination, and excitement for learning.



Pantone
P 110-7 C
Hex
#0075ad



Pantone
P 142-7 C
Hex
#00ae5d



Pantone
P 27-8 C
Hex
#f47e24



There are two main two-color logos.

On a white background, the box is blue, the type white, and the LED icon is colored green.

On a blue background, the box is white, the type blue, and the LED icon is colored orange.

When using the combination of the SKPL logo and the IEEE logo, make sure they are displayed as shown.

The distance between the two logos should be equal to the width of the E letterform.

The letter height should be the same when pairing the two logos.



Project

Logo Standards Project

Class

Graphic Design III

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Design a logo for the IEEE's Science Kits for Public Libraries program, and create a graphic standards document for how the logo should be used.

Objectives

Create a logo that represents the program and compliments current design standards of IEEE.

Outline how the logo should be used in print and on merchandise.

This is an example of how a library might label the kits available to check out. The SKPL logo is clearly displayed above what the kit is, followed by the intended age range and what children can learn from the kit. The number of LEDs on the side of the box could indicate the difficulty level of the kit as well.



Other possibilities for the use of the logo are staff t-shirts, tags, and coffee mugs.



Project
Long-form Typography
Project

Class
Graphic Design III

Goal
Create the design and layout
for a 70 page brochure

Objectives
Redesign a brochure with a
cohesive grid system that is
applied through the booklet.

Gain experience working
with long-form typography
layout.

**LXV
SAH
2012**

**SOCIETY OF
ARCHITECTURAL
HISTORY**
65th Annual
Conference
Detroit, Michigan
April 18-22
2012

D

**LXV
SAH
2012**

**SOCIETY OF
ARCHITECTURAL
HISTORY**
65th Annual
Conference
Detroit, Michigan
April 18-22
2012

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Tweeting from the annual conference? add this hashtag to your tweets to join the conversation: #SAH2012

Please bring this program with you to Detroit.

Historic Preservation Seminar • WEDNESDAY

FENOSCOT BUILDING, 1927-29, Wirt C. Rowland of Smith, Hitchman and Grylls

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SEMINAR SCHEDULE

8:00 a.m. **Check-in and Coffee**

8:45 a.m. **Welcome and Introduction**

9:00 a.m. **Midtown Live**
Susan T. Mosey and Scott Lowell

Midtown, roughly bounded by Downtown on the south, New Center on the north, and freeways on the east and west, represents all waves of Detroit's history, including a long decline that began during the Great Depression. Today a vibrant area in the heart of Detroit, its revitalization had its beginnings in historic preservation with the rehabilitation of abandoned buildings utilizing tax credits. The area includes a dozen historic districts and numerous individual historic properties anchored by major cultural institutions, Wayne State University, College for Creative Studies, and Detroit Medical Center. Speakers will discuss Midtown's transformation from an area of disinvestment and demolition to an area that has become a sought-after place to live and a destination for entertainment.

9:50 a.m. **Entrepreneurs and Business Attraction**
Mark Denson and Randall Fogelman

We will look at the strategy for business recruitment and the role a sense of place plays in attracting businesses and entrepreneurs. We will discuss large corporate headquarters relocating to downtown Detroit as well as small business startups in Eastern Market. Historic Eastern Market was established in the 1850s and today is the largest

Registration Confirmation | A registration confirmation will be emailed/mailed to the address indicated on the form. Be sure to write your name and institutional affiliation or city as they should appear on your Annual Conference badge.

Cancellations | All cancellations MUST be in writing. Registration cancellations received on or before February 15, 2012, will be refunded in full less a \$50 administrative fee. There will be no refunds on or after February 16, 2012. If you cancel a tour on or before February 15, 2012, your fee will be refunded only if the tour is full and we are able to resell your space. No refunds will be given on or after February 16, 2012.

Discounted Registration with payment posted on or before Feb. 15, 2012.

	ATHQ HTL	NONHTL	AMOUNT
SAH Member	\$195	\$295	\$
SAH Student Member	\$75	\$	\$
Non-Member* Print SAH	\$330	\$430	\$
Non-Member* Electronic SAH only	\$330	\$430	\$
Student Non-Member* Print SAH	\$160	\$	\$
Student Non-Member* Electronic only	\$160	\$	\$
Savannah Chapter Member* Print SAH	\$291	\$391	\$
Savannah Chapter Member* Electronic	\$281	\$381	\$

*Includes a one-year membership in the national SAH. Registrations on or after Feb. 16, 2012, will increase by \$60.00.

Wednesday, April 18

	Cost	Quantity	Amount
Historic Preservation Seminar	\$60		\$
Student* (applicable to nonmember registration)	\$75		\$
SAH Member	\$95		\$

Annual Conference registration is not required to participate in this single event.

	Cost	Quantity	Amount
The Architecture of 19th-Cent. Detroit	\$45		\$
CA/Tech Center	\$40		\$
Opening Reception/Introductory Address			\$

Thursday, April 19

	Included registration fee	Registration fee for student* (if applicable)
New Attendee Orientation	\$20	\$
Detroit Modern Civic Center	\$40	\$
Cultural Center Historic District	\$40	\$
Historic East Ferry Street/Freer House	\$40	\$
Corktown	\$40	\$
SAH Awards Reception	\$40	\$
SAH Awards Ceremony/Plenary Talk		\$

Friday, April 20

	Cost	Quantity	Amount
Art Deco in Detroit	\$20		\$
Edsel & Eleanor Ford Estate	\$40		\$
Cranbrook Arts & Crafts	\$65		\$
Cranbrook Scaurim	\$65		\$
Cranbrook Contemporary	\$65		\$
Detroit Arts & Crafts	\$40		\$
Grosse Pointe	\$45		\$
Motor City Auto Heritage	\$50		\$
Minoru Tomasevich	\$40		\$
FLW in Southeast MI	\$50		\$
SAH Benefit	\$125		\$

THURSDAY • Program Schedule

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11:00 a.m. Kingswood School, Cranbrook Educational Community, 1929-31, ERM Savinone

2:10 p.m. *Fort Street West and Civic Vision in Detroit*, Scott Weir, E.R.A. Architects Inc.

2:35 p.m. *Buying into Fordism: Autoworkers' Homes in Detroit 1915-1920*, Michael McCulloch, University of Michigan

3:00 p.m. *A Tale of Two Cities: Courtyard Apartments in Chicago and Detroit*, Michael Rabens, Oklahoma State University

3:25 p.m. *Envisioning a Grand City: Cass Gilbert's Detroit*, Barbara Christen, Baltimore, MD

3:50 p.m. *Morris and Ermine: Place, Production and Promotion*, Lisa Banu, Purdue University

4:15 p.m. Discussion/O&A

4:30 p.m. Closure of Session

PS11 Remembering George A. Kubler
Humberto Rodriguez-Camilloni, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Chair
D3-20, Cobo Center

2:00 p.m. Introduction

2:10 p.m. *The Solomonian Legacy in Early Bourbon Spain*, Victor Deupi, Fairfield University

2:40 p.m. *Opening a Closed Sequence: Portuguese Plain Architecture*, Elana Sousa Santos, Universidade de Coimbra

3:10 p.m. *"American Dominions": Revisited: Inventions in Brazilian Architecture*, June Komisar, Ryerson University

3:40 p.m. *George Kubler and the Franciscan Mosques of 16th-Century New Spain*, Jaime Lara, University of Notre Dame

4:10 p.m. Discussion/O&A

4:30 p.m. Closure of Session

PS12 Medieval Structures in Early Modern Palaces
Max Grossman, University of Texas, El Paso, Chair
D3-22, Cobo Center

2:00 p.m. Introduction

2:10 p.m. *The Bergello Tower and Civic Authority in Trecento Florence*, Amee Yurn, New York University

2:40 p.m. *Pope Plus II and Siena: Architecture of Power, Old and New*, A Lawrence Jenkins, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

3:10 p.m. *Todi's Palazzo dei Priori: Recurring Reminder of the Communal Age*, Samuel Gruber, Syracuse University

3:40 p.m. *Medieval Fabric in Roman Palaces: Reuse and Referentiality*, Guendalina Ajello Mahler, New York University

4:10 p.m. Discussion/O&A

4:30 p.m. Closure of Session

PS13 African Architecture as Muse
Steven Nelson, University of California, Los Angeles, Chair
D3-24, Cobo Center

2:00 p.m. Introduction

2:10 p.m. *"Accidental" Architecture: The Spaces of the African Travelogue*, Michelle Apotos, Stanford University

2:35 p.m. *Ghadames: Architectural Muse and World Heritage Site*, Mia Fuller, University of California, Berkeley

3:00 p.m. *Great Zimbabwe: Imagining Africa in South African Architecture*, Federico Freschi, University of the Witwatersrand

3:25 p.m. *Building for "Authenticité": Architect Eugène Palumbo in Mobutu's Congo*, Kim De Raedt, Ghent University and Johan Laque, Ghent University

3:50 p.m. *From Aegypt to Adiyai: African Architecture and the West*, Suzanne Blier, Harvard University

4:15 p.m. Discussion/O&A

4:30 p.m. Closure of Session

PS14 Rethinking Architecture in the Age of Printing
Kathryn Blair Moore, New York University, and Michael Waters, New York University, Co-Chairs
D3-26, Cobo Center

2:00 p.m. Introduction

2:10 p.m. *The Ideology of Architecture in Twelfth-century China*, Jeffrey Moser, Zhejiang University

2:35 p.m. *Vincenzo Scamozzi, Book Use and Architectural Practice*, Katherine Isard, Columbia University

3:00 p.m. *Hugo's Detractors*, Ralph Ghoche, Columbia University

3:25 p.m. *The Informational Economies of San Paolo fuori le mura in 19th-century Rome*, Richard Wittman, University of California, Santa Barbara

3:50 p.m. *Enclosed by Chromolithographs: Interior Decoration in Qajar Iran*, Pamela Karimi, University of Massachusetts

4:15 p.m. Discussion/O&A

4:30 p.m. Closure of Session

FRIDAY • Program Schedule

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9:10 a.m. *Before the Jesuits: The Lateran Canons in Italy*, Elisabeth Wirsche-Werdehausen, Munich, Germany

9:35 a.m. *Comparing Architectural Identities: Religious Orders Around 1600*, Jörg Stabenow, Universität Augsburg

10:00 a.m. *"Venetian" Disalced Carmelite Church in Habsburg Lands*, Helena Seražin, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

10:25 a.m. *French Oratory Architectural Politics*, Roberto Caterino, Politecnico di Torino

10:50 a.m. *The Flemish Beguines: A Baroque for Poor Women*, Thomas Coomans, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

11:15 a.m. Discussion/O&A

11:30 a.m. Closure of Session

PS19 From Idea to Building: Ancient and Medieval Architectural Process
Kostis Kourelis, Franklin & Marshall College, and Vasileios Marinis, Yale University, Co-Chairs
D3-22, Cobo Center

9:00 a.m. Introduction

9:10 a.m. *Recognizing Innovative Design in the Nereid Monument at Xanthos*, Elisha Dumser, Ursuline College

9:35 a.m. *Designing and Building the Sebasteion at Aphrodisias*, Felipe Rojas, Brown University

10:00 a.m. *The Alchemical Harmony of the Musical Firmament and the Magamas*, Agnieszka Szymanska, Temple University

10:25 a.m. *The Origins of Gothic Design Process*, Sarah Thompson, Rochester Institute of Technology

10:50 a.m. *Drawing and Stonecutting: Investigating Late Gothic Stereotomy*, Dominic Boulterice, York University

11:15 a.m. Discussion/O&A

11:30 a.m. Closure of Session

PS20 The Cultural Landscape of Education in Modern Japan
Sean McPherson, Wheaton College, Chair
D3-24, Cobo Center

9:00 a.m. Introduction

9:10 a.m. *Yoshizaka Takamasa, Education and Watsuji Tetsuro*, Peter Armstrong, University of Sydney

9:40 a.m. *Reconstructed Primary Schools and Visions for New Tokyo, 1923-1930*, Janet Borland, University of Hong Kong

10:10 a.m. *Shaping the Architect at the Imperial College of Engineering*, Don Choi, California Polytechnic State University

10:40 a.m. *The Libraries of Keio University in Tokyo and Yokohama*, Futoshi Ogo, Okayama, Japan

11:10 a.m. Discussion/O&A

11:30 a.m. Closure of Session

Please bring this program with you to Detroit

PS21 Landscape Architecture and Economics
Sonia Duempelmann, University of Maryland, College Park, and Marc Treib, University of California, Berkeley, Co-Chairs
D3-26, Cobo Center

9:00 a.m. Introduction

9:10 a.m. *Oranges and Lemons: The Giardino dei Semplici in 18th-century Florence*, Anatole Tchikine, Trinity College Dublin

9:35 a.m. *Wealth as a Basis for Landscape Architecture in Early Modern Times*, Stefan Schweizer, Heinrich-Heine-Universität, Düsseldorf

10:00 a.m. *Manorial Economy and Perspective in French 17th Century Landscapes*, Georges Farhat, University of Toronto

10:25 a.m. *The Water Gardens of Fort Worth: Competing Models of Patronage*, Kate Holiday, University of Texas, Arlington

10:50 a.m. *When Does Economy Cease to Matter in Large-scale Park Design?*, Tal Alon-Mozes, Technion, Israel

11:15 a.m. Discussion/O&A

11:30 a.m. Closure of Session

FRIDAY MIDDAY

You will be able to enjoy lunch at the Food Court in Cobo Center, at the hotel, or at restaurants in the immediate area. Please refer to the information in your 65th Annual Conference packet. This information is provided by the Local Committee.

Landscape History Chapter
12:00-1:30 p.m.
O2-40, Cobo Center
Susan Herrington, Facilitator

The SAH Landscape History Chapter will hold a general meeting to provide an update on the Chapter's goals and plans for the upcoming year. Everyone is welcome.

Roundtable Discussion
Reimagining Detroit
12:00-1:30 p.m.
O2-35, Cobo Center
John Gallagher, Detroit Free Press, Moderator

In recent years, media reports have often singled out Detroit as an American city on the brink of ruin—the poster child for the negative effects of “de-industrialization.” Yet those who take a longer view understand Detroit’s situation as the result of economic, political, and environmental crises that are directly impacting housing, work, transportation, and the livability of all cities and suburbs. At the same time, many Detroit natives have come to see in this moment opportunities for positive change. Sue Mosey, President of Midtown

Tweeting from the annual conference? add this hashtag to your tweets to join the conversation: #SAH2012