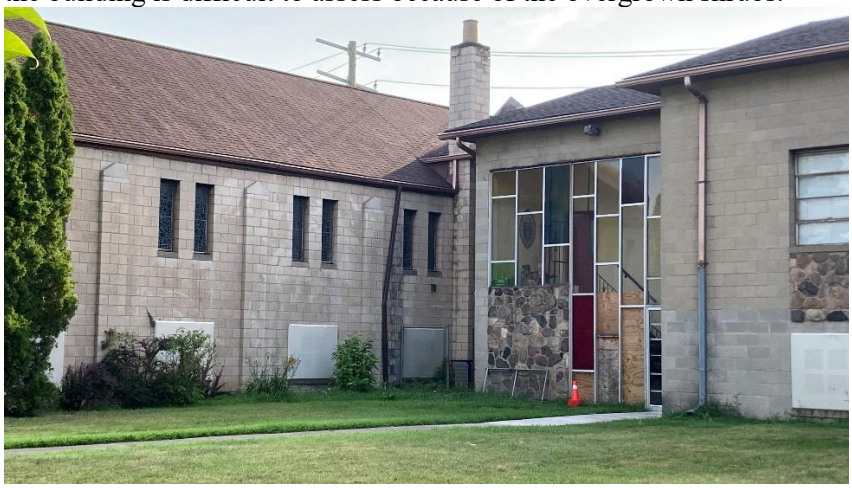
STAFF REPORT: OCTOBER 8, 2025 MEETING **PREPARED BY**: E. THACKERY
APPLICATION NUMBER: HDC2025-00305
ADDRESS: 6108 28th STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT: ST CYPRIAN'S CHURCH HISTORIC DISTRICT
APPLICANT: ARCHITECT BRYAN LEE COOK, DEVELOPARCH
PROPERTY OWNER: CLASS ACT DETROIT
DATE OF PROVISIONALLY COMPLETE APPLICATION: 9/15/ 2025
DATE OF STAFF SITE VISIT: 9/23/25

SCOPE: REPLACE 42 STEEL WINDOWS WITH ALUMINUM-CLAD WOOD WINDOWS, REPLACE WINDOW WALL

EXISTING CONDITIONS
St Cyprian's Episcopal Church is located at the southeast corner of Milford and 28th Streets between Tireman and Warren, near W Grand Boulevard. The L-shaped building consists of two portions: the 1938 portion to the north, and a 1963 addition to the south. Both parts of the building are historic.

The 1938 portion was designed by Lancelot Sukert, the architect who designed the Scarab Club, Boulevard Congregational Church, and St Columba, all in Detroit. This portion of the church was built of sand-lime blocks and features a gable roof, steel windows with narrow muntins, and a raised basement, and is oriented west to east with a small entry hall on the west end (facing 28th Street) leading to the sanctuary. The entry hall features six steps up to wood double doors topped with a pointed-arch transom, and six narrow windows, each one pane wide and three panes tall. This entry is flanked by manicured shrubs. The sanctuary forms the main volume of the church, and at its rear (the east end), a short wing stretched to the south. Today, the basement windows are covered all the way around the building, and along the north side (along Milford), a low hedge partially covers these boards. Behind the church, to the east, is a parking lot. On the west, at the front of the church, is a grassy lawn and two concrete walkways—one to the historic 1938 entrance and one to the ground-level entrance between the 1938 and 1963 portions of the building.

The short south wing off the sanctuary described above was lengthened in 1963. The 1963 addition includes a ground-level, glassed-in entry vestibule and a raised basement with one story above. The windows in this portion of the building are also metal, but feature three thin horizontal muntins instead of the traditional windows on the 1938 portion that feature both vertical and horizontal muntins. This portion, too, is built of blocks, and it appears that the blocks at the basement level were replaced with concrete blocks. Stone veneer panels were used on the front of the church (on the west side) below two first-floor windows and in a portion of the entry vestibule. The south end of the church appears to have the 1963 windows and boarded-over basement windows, but that end of the building is difficult to assess because of the overgrown shrubs.

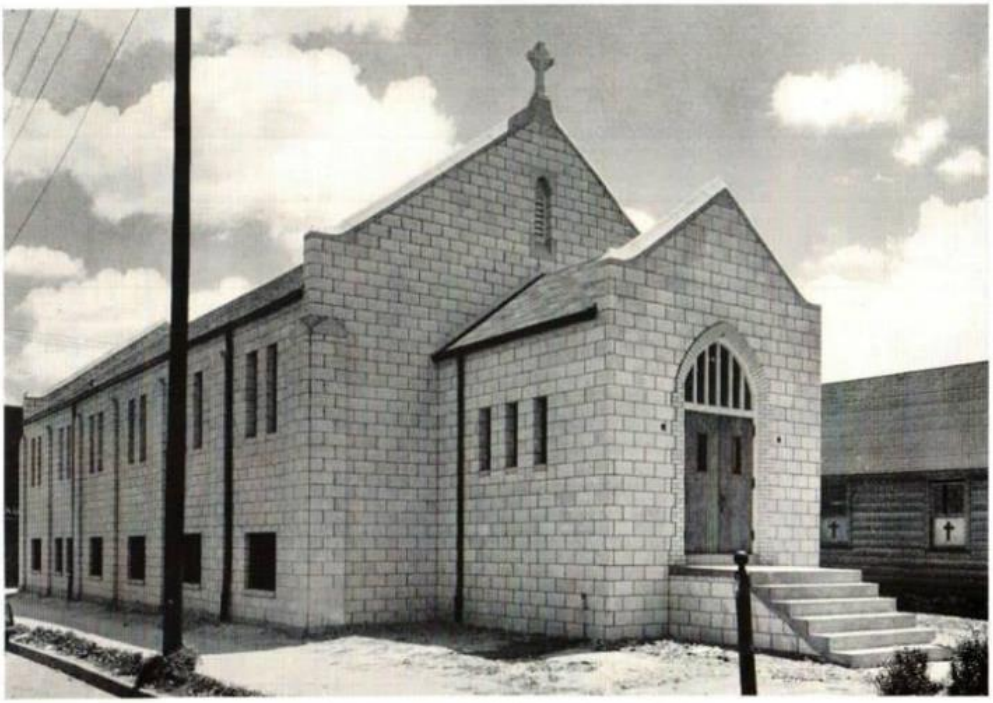


St Cyprian's Church, west side (front) from 28th Street, July 2025, staff photo. 1938 sanctuary to left and 1963 window wall and addition to right.

6108 28th Street, aerial view as shown in Detroit's Parcel Viewer. The 1938 portion is to the north with its small entry hall on the west leading to the sanctuary, and, to the south, the 1963 entry vestibule at the center connects to the 1963 gable-roofed portion. The grassy lawn in front and parking lot behind are visible, and the south end of the building near its residential neighbor currently has overgrowth so that part of the building is difficult to assess.

Sanborn map from the Library of Congress website. The 1917 base map has had pasted-on additions from 1948-1951. Barely visible on the 1917 map (because it's been covered over here), is the former church on the site. The southern wing has not yet been expanded in this image.

Sand Lime Block and Brick Furnished by the Michigan Pressed Brick Co.

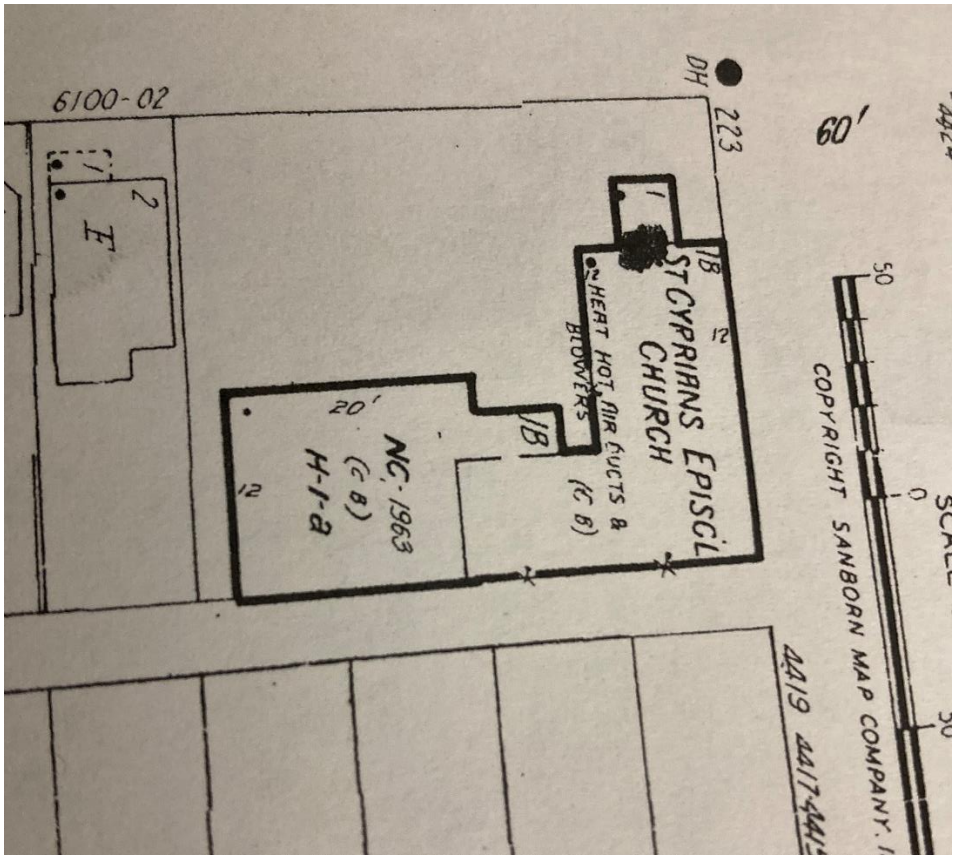


St. Cyprian Church, 28th and Milford, Detroit
Lancelot Sukert, Architect, 79 Westminster
Trowell Construction Co. Inc., General Contractors, 1334 Temple
E. E. French, Mason Contractor, 14047 Robson St.

DURING the past 34 years of continuous operation, Millions of Sand Lime Brick and Block have been specified and used in Greater Detroit in the construction of all types of buildings.

We are now manufacturing the New Pre-Shrunk Cement Block

This advertisement, posted on the Historical Detroit Area Architecture Facebook page (April 17, 2025), shows the new 1938 church with the 1919 frame church still standing nearby.



St Cyprian's Church as shown on a later (undated), bound Sanborn map, PDD. The 1963 addition is shown and labeled as "NC (New Construction) 1963.


St Cyprian's Church, Google streetview, November 2022. West side, along 28th Street. The 1938 entry is to the left, with the 1963 glassed-in vestibule and south addition to the right.

The 1938 entry, September 2025, staff photo.

The south side of the 1938 entry hall with three steel windows. These windows are mirrored on the north side of the entry hall and are referred to as W7s on the architect's drawings. These windows are proposed for replacement. This covered basement window is not mentioned in the application materials. (Staff photo, September 2025.)

South side of the 1938 sanctuary, staff photo, September 2025. The unboarded sanctuary windows are not proposed for replacement. The covered basement windows in this photo (labeled W5s on the architect's drawings) are proposed for replacement. The 1963 addition is just visible to the right of the image, and just between the 1938 and 1963 portions are two steel windows. These windows are referred to as Window types W8 and W4 on the architect's drawings and both are proposed for replacement.

Most of the west façade of the 1963 addition shown, staff photo, September 2025. The stone veneer panels on the glassed-in vestibule and below the windows are visible. The glassed-in vestibule and the four windows shown in this photo on the 1963 addition are all proposed for replacement. The windows with the stone below are labeled W2s on the architect's drawings, and these basement windows are labeled W9s.

Detail, 1963 glassed-in vestibule. Window wall with aluminum doors shown and the rest of the 1963 addition is to the right of the image. The 1963 window wall, entry doors, and windows shown here are all proposed for replacement. (Staff photo, September 2025.)

Complete block portion of the west wall of the 1963 addition shown, September 2025, staff photo. All four windows on the block portion of the building (two W2s and two W9s) are proposed for replacement.

North side of the 1938 entry hall with three narrow windows, staff photo, September 2025. These three windows are proposed for replacement and are labeled Window W7s on the architect's drawings.

Detail of the three north-side windows on the 1938 entry hall. Windows are steel with narrow muntins. Staff photo, September 2025.

North side of the church, along Milford Street, staff photo, September 2025. Sanctuary windows and covered basement windows are visible. The covered basement windows in this photo are proposed for replacement and are labeled Window 5s and 8s on the architect's drawings. The 8 sanctuary windows will remain in place, but the two narrow windows closest to the northeast corner are 2 W11s on the architectural drawings and they are to be replaced.

East wall of 1938 portion/ east end wall of the sanctuary. A modern door, bricked-in opening, nonhistoric fan, and steel windows are visible. Some cracking in the masonry near the gable is also visible, perhaps caused by a water drainage issue. Historic steel windows are visible, basement windows with glass block are also visible, and the joint with the 1963 portion can be seen to the left. The four basement windows here that have been infilled with glass block will remain in place. All other windows shown here are proposed for replacement and are labeled Window W1s on the 1963 portion and W4s on the 1938 portion on the architectural drawings with this application. (Staff photo, September 2025.)

East wall of the 1938 portion and some of the 1963 portion just visible, staff photo, September 2025. Masonry cracking is more visible here. The basement windows shown here will remain in place, All other windows pictured here are proposed for replacement. The 1963 windows are referred to as W1s on the architect's drawings, and the 1938 casement windows here are W4s.

East wall from parking lot behind church, staff photo, September 2025. 1963 portion to the left and the 1938 portion on the right. The 1963 windows with the three horizontal muntins (Window types W1, 2 and 3 on the architect's drawings) and the 1938 steel windows with the narrow horizontal and vertical muntins (Window W4s) are both visible. The basement windows have been infilled with glass block and covered with metal security screens. The basement windows shown will remain, and all other windows shown in this photo are proposed for replacement.

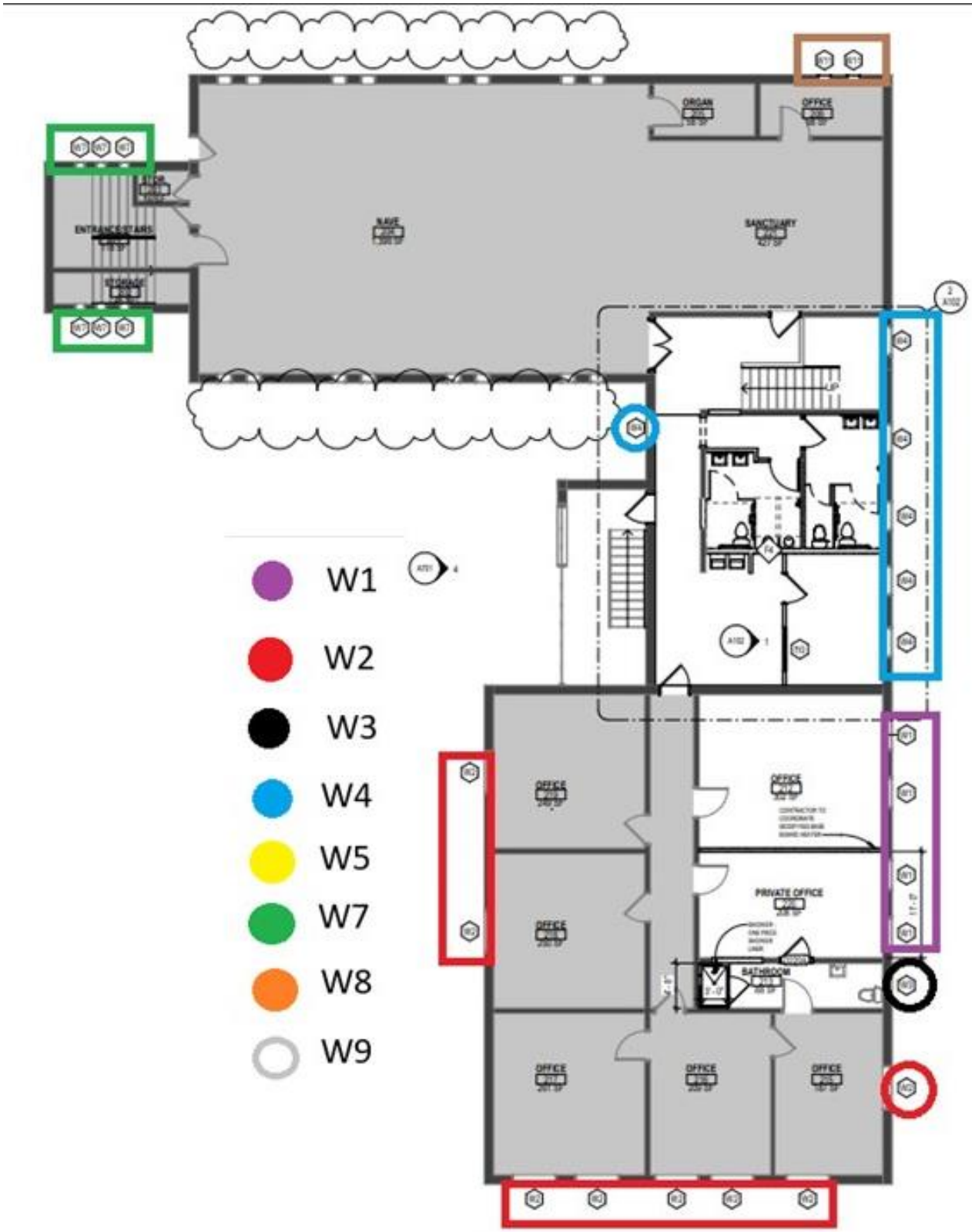
Southeast corner of 1963 addition. September 2025, staff. All windows shown are proposed for replacement. From left to right, the architect's drawings label these window types W 2, 3, and 1.

South end of the 1963 addition, staff photo, September 2025. Windows here are proposed for replacement but are difficult to see because of the overgrowth. Architect's photos show seven windows on this end of the building proposed for replacement. The architect's drawings label the basement window on this end a Window Type W1, and the others on this end are W2s.

PROPOSAL

- Replace 42 steel windows with aluminum-clad wood windows throughout the entire building and replace the window wall (and entry doors) of the 1963 entry vestibule with a similar enclosure in aluminum and glass.
- Windows are proposed to be replaced with windows that are similar to the old in design, current color (brown), configuration, and operation. Staff notes, however, that some of the replacements appear not to match the historic configuration and operation exactly, and that not all 42 windows appear on the draft replacement window order.

Church, ground floor/basement, architect's drawing from submitted materials. Windows proposed for replacement were labeled by window type by the architect and color-coded by HDC staff for easier reference.



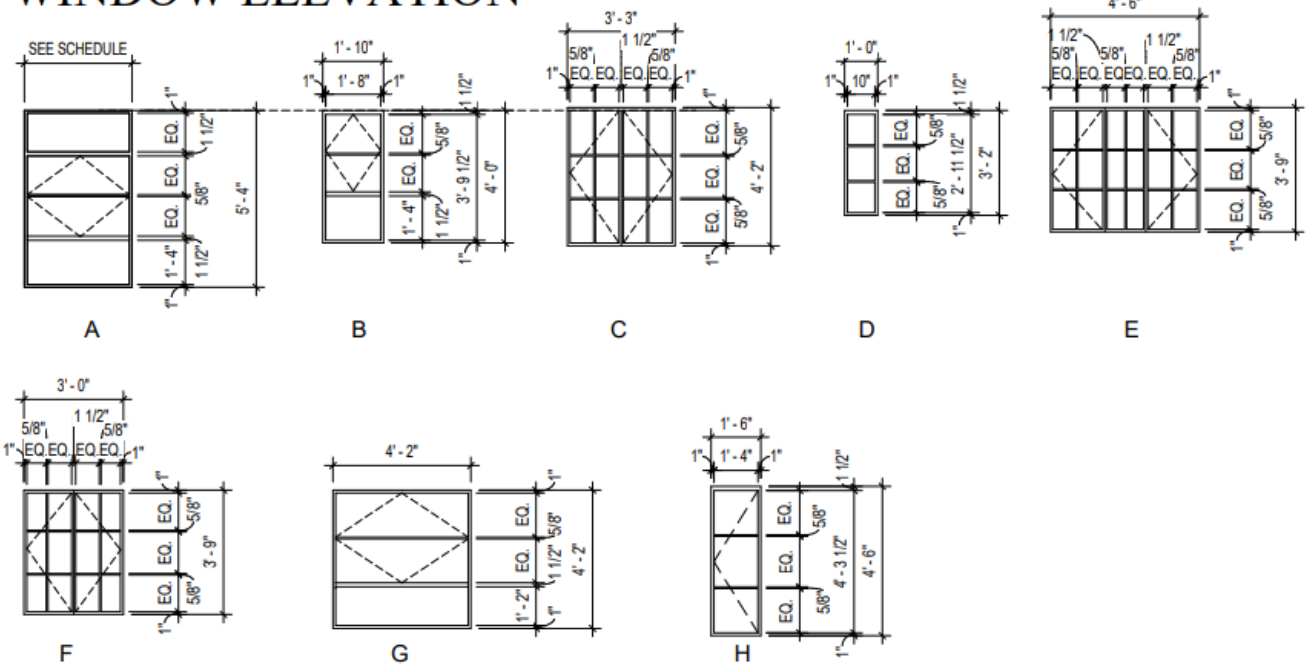
Church, first floor over raised basement, architect's drawing from submitted materials. Windows proposed for replacement were labeled by window type by the architect and color-coded by HDC staff for easier reference. Windows outlined in brown are W11s.

WINDOW SCHEDULE

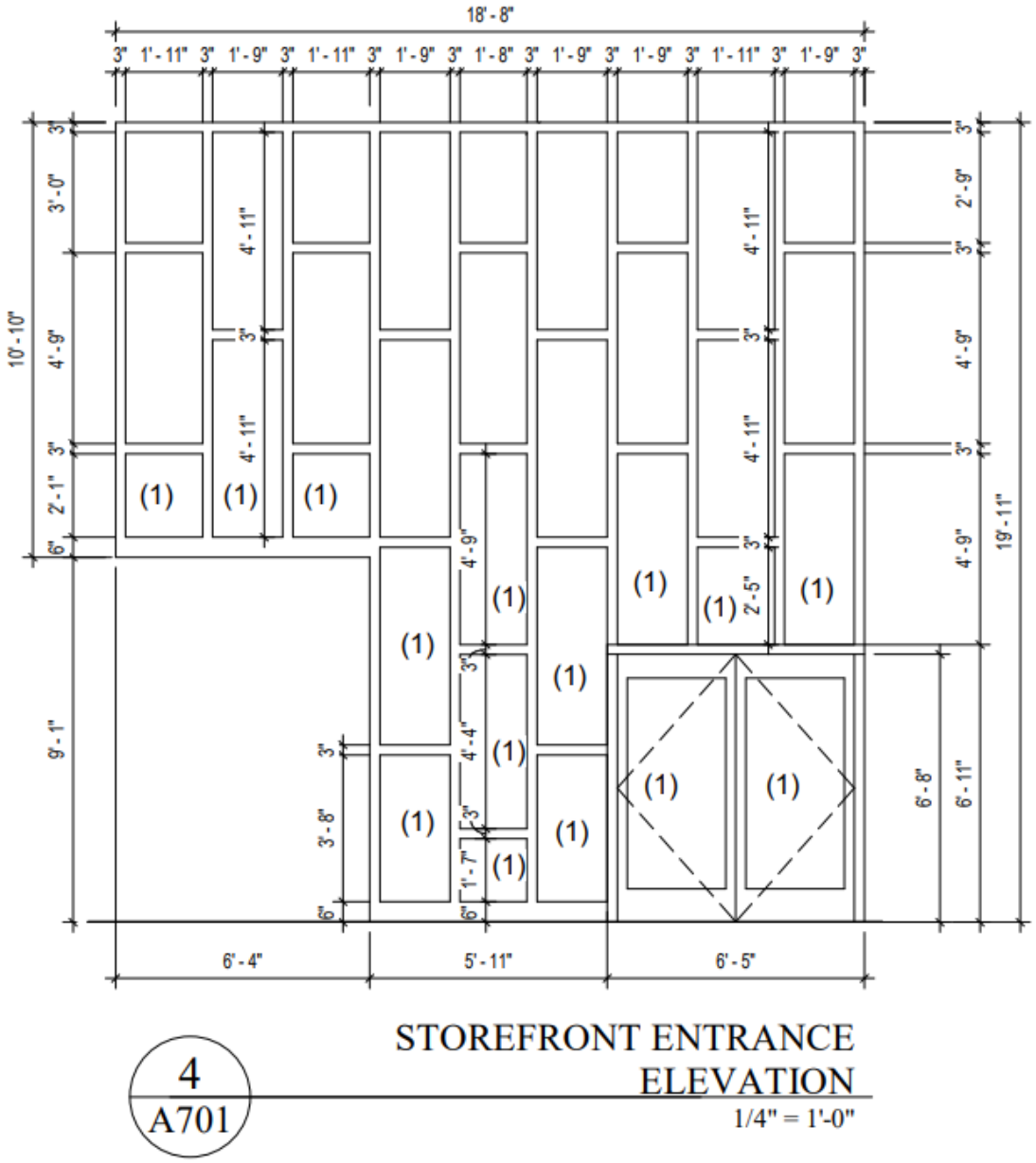
Mark	Width	Height	Sill Height	Window Elevation	Head	Jamb	Sill	Remarks	Count
W1	3' - 3"	5' - 6"	3' - 0"	A	3/A701	3/A701	3/A701		5
W2	4' - 6"	5' - 6"	3' - 0"	A	3/A701	3/A701	3/A701		8
W3	1' - 10"	4' - 0"	3' - 0"	B	3/A701	3/A701	3/A701		1
W4	3' - 1"	4' - 2"	3' - 0"	C	3/A701	3/A701	3/A701		6
W5	4' - 6"	3' - 9"	3' - 0"	E	3/A701	3/A701	3/A701		9
W7	1' - 0"	3' - 2"	3' - 0"	D	3/A701	3/A701	3/A701	FIXED WINDOW	6
W8	3' - 0"	3' - 9"	3' - 0"	F	3/A701	3/A701	3/A701		3
W9	4' - 2"	4' - 2"	3' - 0"	G	3/A701	3/A701	3/A701		2
W11	1' - 6"	4' - 9"	3' - 0"	H	3/A701	3/A701	3/A701		2

Total 42

WINDOW ELEVATION



Architect's measured drawings of **existing** window types proposed for replacement, from submitted materials. Some proposed replacement window elevations are shown on the draft order form in the application materials.



Architect's measured drawing from submitted materials of **existing** ground floor window wall (1963) proposed to be replaced. There is no elevation drawing of proposed replacement in the application materials.

STAFF OBSERVATIONS AND RESEARCH

- The St Cyprian's Episcopal Church Local Historic District was designated in 1993.
- The Historic Designation Advisory Board report states, "St. Cyprian's mirrors the growth and emergence of Detroit's Black population in its struggle for justice and equality." Additionally, the report explains that the church's rise and growth (and physical expansion) is associated with Father Malcolm Dade. Dade was priest at this church from 1936 through his retirement in 1973 and was well known as a labor organizer and Civil Rights activist. The Church is significant both because of its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and because of its association with the life of a person significant in our past. Because of that person's period of association with this church, the entire church building (including both the 1938 and 1963 portions) is historic.

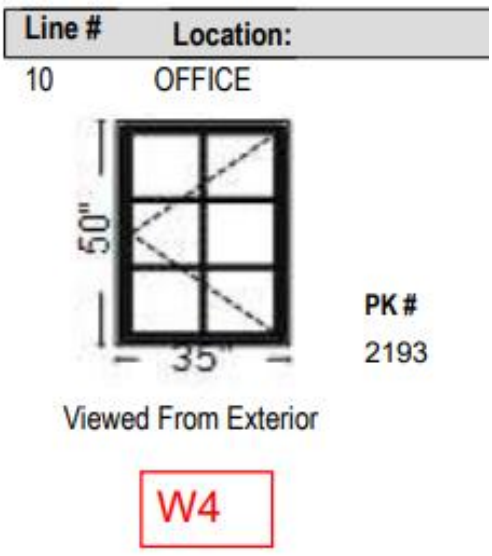
- As a result, staff finds that the steel windows in both the 1938 and 1963 portions of the Church are significant character-defining features, and, as such, Standard 6 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation would apply to proposed replacements.
- Staff also finds that the 1963 glass-enclosed vestibule is significant and the proposed replacements for the framing, glass, and entry doors in this space are also subject to Standard 6.

Analyzing the Proposal

The clear **windows in the church's 1938 portion** are steel windows with 5/8" muntins. The proposed replacements have 7/8" muntins. The historic windows are recessed into the window openings quite deeply (this is mentioned in the district's Elements of Design), and the replacements for all windows are proposed to be recessed into the openings to match the existing. The proposed windows, however, are 5" thick and staff suspects the steel windows are much thinner; staff isn't sure that the window openings would accommodate a 5-inch-thick window to be placed in the opening *and* allow for the same recess as the steel windows have. According to the quantities and window types listed on the window schedule in the architectural drawings, the 1938 window types proposed to be replaced are Window types W4 (6 of these), W5 (9 of these), W7 (6 of these), W8 (3 of these), and W11 (2 of these) for a total of 26 windows from 1938 proposed for replacement.

The file titled "HDC2025-00305 Cycle 2" available on this property's webpage includes architectural drawings, photos of existing windows and their conditions, and a draft window order. The architectural drawings show that the sanctuary windows would not be replaced, but the draft window order shows 16 windows that appear to fit the sanctuary openings. This would need to be clarified. Additionally, as mentioned above in the *Proposal* section, some of the windows shown on the draft window order do not match the historic configurations. For example, the photos documenting the windows' current conditions show W4-type casement windows as 4 panes wide and 4 panes tall, but the W4s on the draft window order show them as being two panes wide and three panes tall. This change would affect the windows' proportions. The historic window operates as a pair of casements, whereas the proposed replacement is singular and not paired.

Sample W4-type window from the window conditions document in the Cycle 2 file.



Sample W4-type window shown on the draft window order form.

Another example of replacement windows not quite matching the historic are the W5s shown on the architectural drawings in the basement below the sanctuary and on the window order. Their historic configuration is 6 panes wide and three tall, but the proposed configuration is only four panes wide and three tall. The proposed replacements in this case emphasize the horizontal instead of the vertical, and the proportions are changed. A couple other

window configurations are also shown on the draft window order, but it is difficult to compare the proposed configurations with the historic windows because it is difficult to determine exactly which window on the order is being depicted.

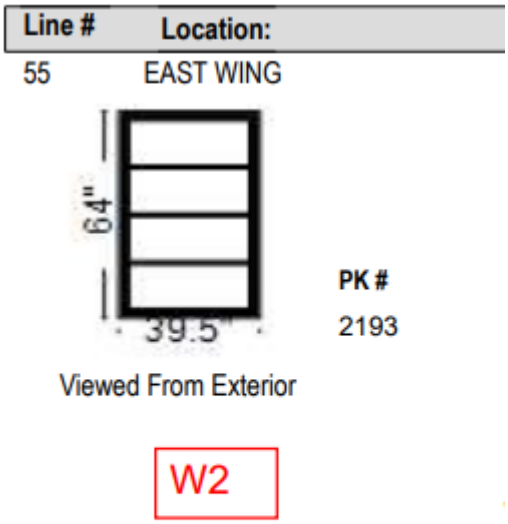
The **windows in the 1963 portion** also have 5/8" center muntins, and they also commonly have two horizontal 1.5-inch bars (one above and one below the thin muntin). The proposed replacements for all of these 1963 windows have uniform 7/8" muntins. The 1963 window types shown on the architectural drawings are Window Types W1, W2, W3, and W9. (Samples from the materials are shown below). Proposed for replacement are five W1s, eight W2s, one W3, and two W9s for a total of 16 windows to be replaced from 1963.

W1

W2

W3

W9



Rough Opening: 40 - 1/4" X 64 - 3/4"

Above is a sample W2-type replacement window shown on the draft order form. The configuration of the window is similar to the W2 photograph above, although the proposed replacement window is not operational and the frame around the sash is likely a little thicker than the very slender frames around the steel windows.

The **1963 window wall** is composed of 3-inch-wide aluminum framing and 1'11" x 4' 11" glass rectangular panes (some cut to fit) installed in a staggered layout. Some panes have colored film applied or non-glass inserts to appear as stained glass. Staff is not clear as to whether the glass panes in the existing window wall are flush with the aluminum framing or (more likely) recessed. The proposed replacement aluminum framing for the new window wall is 2" wide. It is not clear to staff if the proposed storefront can replicate the existing window wall's staggered pattern or if the new storefront system for the window wall would require all the glass to be in a straight stacking grid-like layout. In the new proposed replacement, the glass can be recessed up to 3.5" into the frame, or the panes can be installed flush with the frame. It is not clear if the stained glass effect will be replicated in the proposed replacement.

The **1963 aluminum doors** have horizontal members (rails) that measure 3.5" tall and vertical members (stiles) that measure 3.5 wide, and the remainder of the door is glass. It appears to staff that the bottom rail of the 1963 door might be a little taller than the top rail—perhaps it is 4" tall. In the proposed replacements, the door's top rail is 2 1/8" tall, the stiles are 2 1/8" wide, and the bottom rail is 4" tall in the standard door, but that can be customized.

Applying the Standards

- **Assessing the church's windows,** the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation Standard 6 requires a two-part review for window replacement applications subject to the review by the Commisson. First, the condition of the existing windows must be understood. Only after confirmation that the windows have deteriorated beyond repair should the Commission consider whether the selected replacement windows are appropriate for the structure and window locations.
    - According to the 42-window summary provided on the window schedule in the architectural drawings, the windows proposed for replacement include:

        - 1938 windows: Windows W4 (6 of these), W5 (9 of these), W7 (6 of these), W8 (3 of these), and W11 (2 of these) for a total of 26 windows from 1938 proposed to be replaced.
        - 1963 windows: Windows W1s (5 of these), W2s (8 of these), W3 (1), and W9s (2) for a total of 16 windows from 1963 proposed to be replaced.

    - Regarding condition, the applicant provided photos of many of these windows in two separate documents: (1) the windows conditions assessment submitted as part of the file entitled "HDC2025-00305 Cycle 2," and (2) the document titled "250915 Interior Windows Changes 2." Both of these documents are available at the property website for this meeting. Not every window to be replaced has been included in these documents, however. (Given the potential for confusion among the submitted documents, HDC staff prepared the attached spreadsheet at the end of this report that inventories which windows were included in each document.) Some photos are a bit far away to assess condition, and some windows are difficult for staff to assess because a window may look a bit brown with rust, but staff is unable to determine from a picture how advanced the corrosion is. A couple windows look quite altered in the photos. A window's functionality is also not always apparent in a photo, although many appear to open. Staff can state from first-hand observation that the narrow entry hall windows (W7s) have mostly exceptional historic glass—it is highly textured and character defining and should be retained. Staff would recommend a condition assessment of all windows from a window restoration professional.
    - If the Commission can assess the condition of the windows from the photos provided, then the proposed replacements would be assessed for matches in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities (the material is proposed to be different--aluminum-clad wood is to replace steel).
        - Design. The muntins are similarly sized (7/8s" new for 5/8s" historic), but the configuration of the muntins, the framing around the window, and the recess resulting from the way the new window would be installed in the opening might all create differences between the historic windows and the proposed replacements.
            - It seems to staff that the appearance of the 1963 windows with the horizontal muntins can be more accurately replicated by the replacement windows than that of the 1938 windows. Staff notes here and in the attached spreadsheet that not every proposed replacement window is shown on the draft window order provided. Of the 1938 replications provided, however, staff has noted above that in at least two instances, the window configurations (and proportions) will be different than the historic.
        - Color. It seems to staff that the historic color of these windows was black, but some windows have taken on a brownish cast because of some rust. The applicant stated in correspondence that the proposed window color is brown. Black is shown on the draft window order. This would need to be clarified for the record and the commission would need to determine if one of these colors is incompatible with this building. It appears to staff that the 1930s advertisement from when the church was new (page 4 of this report) shows black flashing and gutters to match the black steel windows, and the roof pictured looks lighter, perhaps a light gray or light brown. The church has since gotten a dark brown roof, gutters, some downspouts, and has had some brown aluminum siding and frieze board installed on the south and east, so staff understands how the owner and team may be leaning toward brown now. Staff, however, believes that the historic windows were black.

- **Assessing the replacement for the 1963 vestibule window wall and entry doors:**
    - Because this window wall and entry doors are also recognized as historic, Standard 6 is again the relevant standard. If the photos show that the aluminum framing, glass, and doors are beyond repair, the proposed replacement will need to match in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Staff sees some broken and missing panes of glass and acknowledges that some security glass might be desired in this window wall with such large panes of glass, but whether that

concern necessitates an entire replacement window wall, staff is unsure. The historic aluminum framing is three inches wide and the proposed aluminum framing is two inches wide. It is unclear to staff reviewing the Tubelite materials if the historic design with almost 2' x 4' panels of glass could be installed in a staggered pattern. The recessing (if any) of glass panels and whether the stained glass effect could or would be replicated are questions staff doesn't see answered in this proposal. Staff notes, however, that multi-colored glass is mentioned in the Elements of Design and in the district's final report, so stained glass or a stained glass effect in this 1963 entry would likely be required.

- If the elements of the 1963 glassed-in vestibule are beyond repair, it is staff's opinion that a drawing showing the new proposed entry vestibule in place would be helpful to assess its compatibility. Staff understands that the size of the proposed new vestibule would not be different from the old, but understanding how its new glass panels would look in their frames on site using the new proposed system would be helpful to assess proportion and compatibility.

ISSUES

- All of the steel windows proposed for replacement are distinctive, historic, and character-defining features of the property, as is the 1963 window wall system with entry doors.
- Staff does not find the current documentation sufficient to determine if the windows and window wall system are beyond repair.
- A conditions assessment and quote from a professional/professionals who restore historic steel windows and historic aluminum window wall systems would be beneficial.
- If the windows and window wall system are not beyond repair, the existing historic materials proposed for replacement should be instead retained and repaired in kind where necessary, as required by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
- If the commission determines that the historic windows and window wall system are beyond repair, staff offers these issues below to consider when reviewing the materials' replacement in terms of material, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities.
    - Materials—the proposal does not consider or address the possibility of metal windows for steel. A material closer to the original steel would better meet the Standards, if windows will be replaced.
    - Design—all of the replacement windows need to be shown in their entirety on a complete window quote with sufficient detailing, and the proposed window configurations and designs need to more closely replicate the original 1938 windows. Inconsistencies like the sanctuary windows being excluded from the project scope but included on the draft quote will need to be eliminated. A detailed drawing showing the complete replacement window wall system with entry doors in place would help ensure that the finished replacement system would properly and compatibly replace a historic feature that was determined to be beyond repair.
    - Color—the existing steel windows are brownish but staff suspects the historic windows were black steel. Brown aluminum cladding on wood windows is proposed. In the window wall system, colored glass or perhaps film to simulate colored glass should be included in the project.
    - Recessing and dimensionality—sufficient documentation should show that for both 1938 and 1963 steel windows, the placement of the proposed replacement windows in the window openings will match the historic so that the historic recesses are preserved, per the district's Elements of Design. Likewise, the window wall system must preserve and retain the location of the glass panels within the aluminum system. Additionally, all muntin details on replacement windows must be permanently applied to the glass's exterior to preserve dimensionality and shadow lines.
    - Pattern—the staggered rectangle layout and pattern of the glass (some accented with color) in the glass window wall system is a character-defining feature and must be preserved.
    - Technical challenges--When aluminum-clad wood windows replace steel windows in a building that was designed for steel windows, are there installation challenges? Would the steel windows be removed entirely or if they have parts hidden behind some of the blocks, would those parts remain in place? If so, could those hidden components rust and damage the surrounding blocks?

RECOMMENDATION

Section 21-2-78, Determinations of Historic District Commission

Recommendation 1 of 1, Denial of the proposed steel window replacements and replacement of the historic window wall system and entry doors

Staff recommends that the proposed work will be inappropriate according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and the St. Cyprian Church Historic District's Elements of Design, specifically:

- *Standard 2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*

- *Standard 6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.*

- *Elements of Design 9 and 10.*

For the following reasons;

- All of the steel windows proposed for replacement are distinctive, historic, and character-defining features of the property, as is the 1963 window wall system with entry doors.
- Staff does not find the current application's documentation sufficient to determine that 42 windows and the window wall system are beyond repair.
- If the windows and window wall system are not beyond repair, the existing historic materials should be preserved and repaired in kind.

Window Type To Be Replaced	Date of Window?	Window Conditions Documented?	Replacement Shown on Draft Window Order?
W1	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	
W1	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	
W1	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	
W1	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	
W1	1963		
W2	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W2	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W2	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W2	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W2	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W2	1963	Cycle 2	Yes
W2	1963		Yes
W2	1963		Yes
W3	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	
W4	1938	Cycle 2	Yes
W4	1938	Cycle 2	Yes
W4	1938	Cycle 2	Yes
W4	1938	Cycle 2	Yes
W4	1938	Cycle 2	
W4	1938	Cycle 2	
W5	1938	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W5	1938	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W5	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W5	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W5	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W5	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W5	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W5	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W5	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	Yes +2
W7	1938	Cycle 2	
W7	1938	Cycle 2	
W7	1938	Cycle 2	
W7	1938	Cycle 2	
W7	1938	Cycle 2	
W7	1938	Cycle 2	
W8	1938	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	Yes

W8	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	
W8	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	
W9	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	
W9	1963	Cycle 2 and 9_15 Interior Windows	
W11	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	Yes
W11	1938	9_15 Interior Windows	Yes + 14