



the Newsletter

of The Society of Architectural Historians

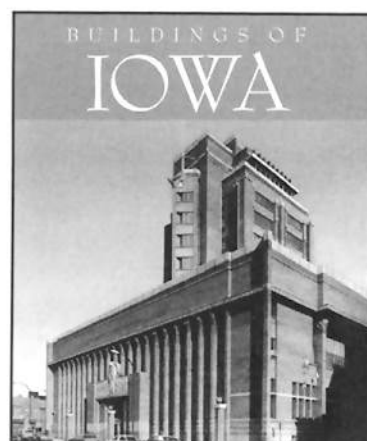
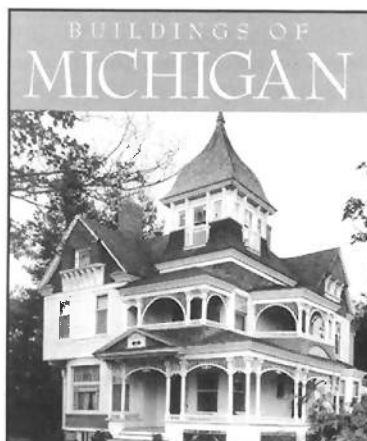
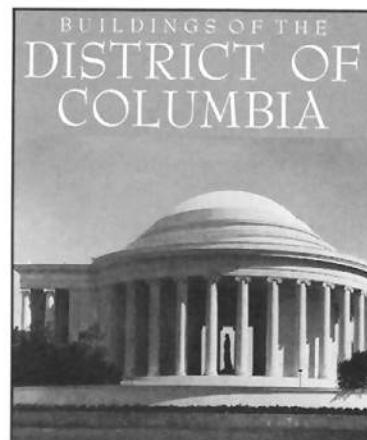
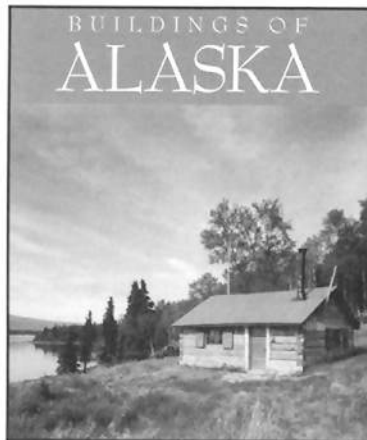
April 1994 Vol. XXXVIII No. 2

Buildings of U.S. series wins Hawkins award for outstanding scholarly publication of 1993

by Richard Kronick

The Professional and Scholarly Publishing Division of the Association of American Publishers has bestowed its highest honor, the R. R. Hawkins Award for the outstanding scholarly publication of 1993, upon the first four volumes of SAH's Buildings of the U.S. (BUS) series, published by Oxford University Press.

The four BUS books are *The Buildings of Alaska*, by Alison K. Hoagland; *The Buildings of Michigan*, by



Kathryn Bishop Eckert; *The Buildings of Washington, DC*, by Pamela Scott and Antoinette J. Lee; and *The Buildings of Iowa*, by David Gebhard and Gerald Mansheim.

Congratulations are in order for the authors and editors of the four books as well as for many people who contributed to the BUS series long before the publishing contracts were signed.

BUS has been part of the vision of SAH since the organization was

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founded. Turpin Bannister, the first president (1940-42), dreamed of a series modeled on Sir Nikolaus Pevsner's forty-six-volume county-by-county survey, *The Buildings of England*, first published between 1951 and 1974.

Osmund Overby, Editor in Chief of the BUS series, in an article to be published in the April edition of the National Park Service's magazine, *CRM*, states that "heretofore, the United States was the only major country of the Western world that had not produced a publication project dealing with its architectural heritage on a national scale." Sir Nikolaus Pevsner himself challenged the Society many times to undertake the project.

In the 1970s, several officers of the Society, including Alan Gowans, William Jordy, and William Pierson, Jr., began making the plans that brought BUS into the realm of reality. In 1986, with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the series became official under the direction of founding editors Pierson and Adolf Placzek. The NEH support has been bolstered by major grants from the Pew Charitable Trusts and the Graham Foundation, along with smaller grants from state-based funding sources.

Currently, Damie Stillman works alongside Overby as Coeditor in Chief. Representatives of the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Library of Congress, and the American Institute of Architects are members of the BUS editorial board and have played key roles in shaping the project.

Claude Conyers, Editorial Director of academic reference books for Oxford University Press, in accepting the Hawkins Award on February 10, 1994, explained that upon completion the BUS series "will include either fifty-five or seventy volumes, depending on how you count.... The architecture of some densely populated, heavily built, and culturally diverse states...obviously will require several volumes for adequate coverage. Many states...probably will require two. Whatever the final number of volumes in the series, its aim is to provide a complete record of America's architectural heritage on a national scale from earliest settlement to the present."

Overby says the series will cover every type of structure, from "high-style building types such as houses, churches, state houses, and theaters" to

purely utilitarian and vernacular building types, "ranging from factories and bridges to barns and gas stations."

This goal is being achieved. In the first four volumes, along with the expected famous buildings from every period, one finds grain silos, log cabins, hamburger stands, and dry cleaners. Accordingly, the series automatically covers the range of building designers from internationally and nationally renowned architects to local practitioners and anonymous builders.

Though BUS was in essence based on Pevsner's series, Overby points out that BUS is "conceivable in ways not possible earlier." For example, the series can take advantage of twenty-five years of National Register nominations and preservation surveys as well as the fact that, unlike the situation only a few decades ago, there are now specialists on the architecture of every state. Furthermore, Overby states that "planning is underway for a unified electronic database to the whole project to facilitate revisions and to assure the widest accessibility to scholars in the future."

One might well ask just when an undertaking of such breadth will be completed. In his acceptance speech, Conyers speculated on this question: "It took eight years from the signing of the contract in 1986 until publication of the first four volumes in 1993. At that rate, publication of the last volume in the series — if it totals fifty-five volumes, as I expect — will be 102 years hence, in 2096.... I do, of course, hope that we can bring forces and resources to bear that will enable us, or our successors, or their successors, to complete the series well before [that date]."

Conyers' hopes appear to be well founded. *The Buildings of Colorado* by Thomas J. Noel and *The Buildings of Rhode Island* by William Jordy will be published this year and twenty books are either in preparation or in the planning stage.

Certainly, the high quality of the first four books and the receipt of the R. R. Hawkins Award are two of the forces Conyers spoke of that will help to accelerate the BUS project.



From our president:



Frank Toker

This has been a busy year for the SAH. As my term as president nears its end, I want to report on some major developments and draw some conclusions. I will be talking more broadly about the state of architectural history at our annual meeting in Philadelphia later this month.

I look back on the past year with satisfaction, and I hope you do too.

Communication has been my watchword, and I have tried at all times to keep in touch with you, and to put you in touch with one another. The first instance of that is this *Newsletter*, which under Dick Kronick has blossomed both visually and in its contents. Now, as Dick leaves his post as editor — with our heartfelt thanks — it remains to clarify the *Newsletter's* still-useful function as house organ and bulletin board from its other function as a forum for the membership. I hope it will continue to broaden its orientation, as Dick has already done. There are topical issues that the academics among us want to debate, but there are sets of issues that other SAH constituencies want to hear about and debate, too. Some are preservationist concerns, some American, some vernacular, some of concern to the practicing architect, and some may concern members of a quite narrow regional or interest subgroup. I have always felt such diversity strengthens the SAH: you members are paying for this microphone, and I encourage you to use it.

The *Journal*, which has a quite separate function from the *Newsletter*, is also undergoing significant change. Here the focus is clearly academic — the world's journal of record in architectural history is not something you tinker with — but Nick Adams is conscious of new kinds of scholarship that have been underrepresented in the *JSAH*, and his efforts to bring that scholarship into the *Journal* are already paying off. I am also delighted at Nick's introduction of color to the *JSAH* and at prospects for a more forceful redesign.

As you know from the February *Newsletter*, at some point we shall have still another medium of

communication: an Internet listserver. This eventually will transform everything we do, allowing you to call up information on specialized topics, share teaching syllabi, browse through forthcoming annual meeting papers, and tell fellow members about whatever you are working on or are concerned about.

In the meantime, the work of the SAH also goes on in undramatic ways. Indeed, the most fruitful recent development in the SAH to me is in the wholly unheroic sphere of governance. There is a productive and sharing climate among the five SAH officers. We get together at least once each month via conference call, and while each of us works at specialized tasks, we share ideas and opinions on all important topics. I have similarly put much effort into empowering the 21 SAH Directors and the members of our standing committees. As a result, we had an outstandingly productive Board meeting last November — don't begrudge us the (Dutch treat) candlelight dinner at Fallingwater afterwards! Guiding these changes in SAH working procedure at every point is the firm new hand of Susan Kromholz, our executive director since December. Susan has been indispensable in turning generic ideas into concrete plans that will be bearing fruit well past the millennium.

These administrative changes are valueless, of course, unless they energize members such as you. That is one reason why I have made no secret of my devotion to the SAH local chapters, which I hope will one day blanket the country. The most exciting talk I gave in years was to the Western Reserve chapter in Cleveland in December: I talked for an hour (on my revisionist theory about Fallingwater), and they peppered me with questions for nearly two hours more! What more could a speaker want? I have tried to break down the isolation in which the chapters operate. Along with my letters to the chapter heads on ways to do that, we are taking a first step in getting them to work together by holding a special session at the Philadelphia meeting to address chapter concerns.

In the final accounting, and heretical as this may sound, I see the SAH as basically a social organization (please don't inform the IRS). We are activists, we are professionals, we are learned

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scholars, or we are avocational members who delight in architecture, but ultimately we enjoy being in the same room together. The past year saw three great SAH meetings: the Annual at Charleston, the Asia Minor tour in boats off the coast of Turkey, and the Pittsburgh tour in some of the most crowded buses and Howard Johnson's you ever saw. The *Newsletter* has told you about them (or perhaps you were there). Their importance for me is the clear signal these meetings give of the vitality of this Society, and the desire you have to shape it into a vehicle for your greater participation and activism. Our forthcoming annual meeting will reflect that. The new poster and work-in-progress sessions are a direct result of your call for shorter lead-times and more informal modes of communication.

So the vital signs of the SAH are good — even excellent. A rush of new members, particularly student members; our publications thriving; an operating surplus last year, which gives us the strongest fiscal position in years; and a surge of interest every time the “call for papers” and “call for sessions proposals” come out.

But so much remains to be done. We are an overachieving group: we do roughly what the Archaeological Institute of America does, but their membership list is some 15 times the length of ours. Scholarly research remains our historic mandate, but to get the membership numbers we need, we will have to reach out to the general public. When I addressed the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) in Springfield, Ohio, my host was a dentist who was almost fanatically devoted to archaeology and the AIA. How I would love to enroll that guy in the SAH! We can attract such non-academics through adult education, sponsorship of graduate study in architectural history, advocacy in preservation (as in the Board's recent position statement on monuments in former Yugoslavia) and advocacy in architectural design. I remain convinced that the SAH can materially affect the future of architecture, and not only its past. But now that is for Keith, Patricia, and Richard to work on: I am happy merely to have had a hand in it.

Frank Toker

the Bulletin Board

1994 annual meeting in Philadelphia, April 27-May 1

SAH First Vice President Keith Morgan, Boston University, is general chair of the upcoming annual meeting in Philadelphia. David Brownlee and Julia Converse, University of Pennsylvania, are local co-chairs. Headquarters is the Hotel Atop The Bellevue. A program announcement has been sent to the membership. Members are reminded to bring that program to the meeting.



Back issues of *JSAH* available at annual meeting

Members who wish to purchase back issues of the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* should consider ordering for pick-up during the annual meeting. The staff will be happy to deliver such orders to the conference registration area. Also please note that copies of the Index to the *JSAH* will be available at the meeting for the special price of \$2.00.

Work-in-progress session at the 1994 annual meeting

The near-at-hand 1994 annual meeting will include a work-in-progress session that some may find more congenial than the traditional 20-minute presentation. The session provides a less formal, more interactive setting in which participants can introduce recent discoveries or projects and present notes and queries. Submit one-page abstracts by **April 15**, including phone, fax, and/or e-mail address so the chairs can contact you quickly. Submit to either: Therese O'Malley, Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565; fax: 202 842 6733 or: Jeffrey Cohen, Papers of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106; phone: 215 898 8323; e-mail: jeffc@ccat.sas.upenn.edu.

Upcoming SAH tours

1994 Foreign Tour (June 19-July 3) — Architecture of the Pilgrimage Routes to Santiago de Compostela. The tour, which is fully subscribed, will be led by Annie Shaver-Crandell of City College of New York.

1994 Domestic Tour (October 18-24) — The Architecture and Landscape of the Motor City. Kathryn Eckert, Michigan's State Historic Preservation Officer, will lead the tour. A brochure will be available at the annual meeting and will be sent to the membership shortly after.

1995 Foreign Tour (July 18-July 4) — Russia: Medieval and Modern Architecture. William Brumfield of Tulane University will lead the tour.



Scholarship competition for Detroit tour

SAH will hold a scholarship competition to enable an outstanding student to participate in the Detroit tour. To be eligible, a student must be an SAH member engaged in graduate work in architecture, architectural history, landscape design, landscape history, urban history, or city planning. Applications are available from the SAH office (see page 16 for address). Submit application form, cv, and at least two departmental recommendations by **August 1, 1994**.



Annual meetings in 1995 and 1996

Seattle, Washington, will be the site of the 1995 annual meeting, to be held April 5-9. Patricia Waddy, Syracuse University, is the general chair of the meeting. Jeffrey Ochsner, University of Washington, is the local chair. Headquarters will be the Stouffer Madison Hotel. See the call for papers in this issue (tan pages).

The 1996 annual meeting will be held April 17-21 in St. Louis, Missouri. Patricia Waddy, Syracuse University, will be the general chair. Local co-chairs will be Osmund Overby, University of Missouri-Columbia; Eric Sandweiss, Missouri Historical Society; and Carolyn Toft, the Landmarks Association of St. Louis.

JSAH subscriptions donated to east- & central-European libraries

Working with The East & Central Europe Journal Donation Project of The New School for Social Research, SAH has donated three-year subscriptions of the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians (JSAH)* to 15 libraries. SAH has also offered the libraries back issues of the last five years of *JSAH* at reduced prices. Decisions on which libraries will receive subscriptions are based on library requests and on assessments of each library's needs, specialties, and available facilities. The selected libraries are in Tirana, Albania; Sofia, Bulgaria; Tartu, Estonia; Leipaja, Latvia; Vilnius, Lithuania; Skopje, Macedonia; Chisinau, Moldova; Bucharest, Cluj, Iasi, and Timisoara, Romania; Moscow and Rostov-on-Don, Russia; and Kharkov and Odessa, Ukraine.



Updated guide to graduate programs in architectural history

The SAH Education Committee is preparing an updated *Guide to Graduate Degree Programs in Architectural History*. Faculty of schools and departments with graduate programs in architectural history are encouraged to provide the following information: program components; degrees offered; degree requirements; areas of study offered; list of faculty; availability of financial aid; list of recent graduates and their present employment status. Send information to either of the committee co-chairs: Richard Cleary, 6538 Darlington Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15217 or Judith Hull, 7038 Thomas Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15208.

News of our members

Jane Loeffler, doctoral candidate at the George Washington University, has received the Harriet A. Shaw graduate fellowship award from Wellesley College to further her dissertation research on the history of American diplomatic architecture. •

François-Auguste de Montéquin has been appointed president of the Lewmont Institution, which supports research in architectural history, preservation/restoration, and urban design. •

Linda Pellecchia has received a fellowship for 1994-95 to be in residence at the Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies at Villa I Tatti in Florence. •

Charles E. Peterson, FAIA, has been elected Honorary President of the Fairmount Park Council for Historic Sites and Honorary Member of the Center for French Colonial Studies. •

William H. Pierson, Jr., Professor of Art Emeritus, Williams College, presented a lecture on February 24 in San Francisco entitled, "The Architect as Image Maker in Nineteenth Century America," sponsored by San Francisco Heritage. • **Brett Stilwell** has accepted the Archives Intern position at the American Institute of Architects Library and Archives in Washington, DC.

Deaths

Charles Bridgham Hosmer, Jr. (born 1932), an enthusiastic teacher, historian, and noted chronicler of the American preservation movement, died last August at his home in Elsah, Illinois. Professor Hosmer was a life member of SAH and devoted his scholarly life to historic preservation; he authored two standards of the literature, *Presence of the Past: A History of the Preservation Movement before Williamsburg* (1965) and the definitive *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust*, remarkable for its reliance on oral history and for its rigorous scholarship.

Principia College, on the Mississippi River at Elsah, Illinois, was central to Professor Hosmer's life and work. He earned his bachelor's degree at Principia in 1953 and returned there to teach in 1960 after serving in the U. S. Army (1953-55), receiving an M.A. degree at Columbia University (1956), and teaching public school in South Huntington, New York (1956-9). After earning his doctorate from

Columbia in 1961, he remained at Principia, teaching history, including architectural history, until 1993. He was Principia's Jay P. Walker Professor of History. Professor Hosmer instilled in his students a love of buildings and historic sites, both as settings for important events in American history and documents of our cultural memory.

Charles Hosmer was active in local preservation efforts focusing on Elsah and Principia College. With Paul O. Williams, he authored *Elsah: A Historic Guidebook*. He served as president of the Historic Elsah Foundation (1971-93) and chairman of the Elsah Zoning Board (1973-79). During the final months of his life he provided advice concerning historic Elsah buildings damaged in the recent floods. He served on the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council (1969-76), and he was a member of the American Association of State and Local History as well as the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Throughout his tenure at Principia College, Professor Hosmer served to increase awareness of the significance of campus architecture designed by Bernard Maybeck and built in the 1930s; he guided students, alumni, and visitors around campus, interviewed Maybeck's clients and early associates to develop the historic record, gave slide talks on Maybeck, and was instrumental, in 1993, in bringing the college architecture to the attention of the Department of Interior, which designated Maybeck's Principia architecture as a National Historic Landmark just weeks after Hosmer's death.

Colleagues and students best remember Charles Hosmer as an unselfish and generous scholar, an energetic speaker, a lover of books (he collected first editions of works on American architecture), and an advocate for quality in architecture. He loved to learn and to share his most recent discoveries. His infectious joy in the classroom and his rigorous standards as a scholar made him an effective educator and brought out the best in his students. It is with respect and sincere fondness that we remember Charles B. Hosmer.

Robert M. Craig
College of Architecture
Georgia Tech

Fred B. Kniffen, cultural geographer and pioneer student of vernacular architecture, died May 19, 1993. Born in Michigan in 1900, Professor Kniffen studied geology at the University of Michigan and geography at the University of California, Berkeley,

where he absorbed the "Berkeley school" methods of the renowned cultural geographer Carl O. Sauer. Kniffen was at once a social scientist and a romantic. He sought a scientific understanding of the human cultural landscape through study of "man, nature, and culture," and he was particularly interested in using the built environment to study the formation of regional cultures in the United States. At the same time, his work celebrated what he called the "pre-technological" world of his childhood. Among his subjects were county fairs, folk graveyards, covered bridges, and almost anything having to do with Louisiana. He is best known, however, for his studies of folk housing. Kniffen's first article on architecture, "Louisiana House Types" (*Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 1936) announced his belief that "house types are an element of culture possessing great diagnostic value in regional differentiation." In the mid-1960s, he described national vernacular architecture in two articles that are still classics in the field. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion" (*Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 1965) traced European cultural diffusion through the American heartland by means of a handful of common house forms, among them the two-story, two-room-long, one-room-deep house to which Kniffen gave the memorable name the "I house". "Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: a Time-Space Perspective" (*Geographical Review* 1966), written with Henry Glassie, identified similar regional patterns in timber construction, notably in log building.

Kniffen was a revered mentor as well as a scholar. From 1929 until his retirement in 1970, he taught at Louisiana State University, where he instructed generations of graduate students, many of whom have made significant contributions of their own to the study of the American vernacular landscape.

*Dell Upton
University of California, Berkeley*

Carolyn Kolb, Professor of Art History at the University of New Orleans, died February 9. She was the author of works on the Renaissance and was co-editor of the Italian edition of *Venetian Architecture of the Early Renaissance*, by John McAndrew.

Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, Carolyn Kolb graduated from Newcomb College; she earned her master's and doctoral degrees in fine arts from

Harvard. She served as adjunct curator of European art at the New Orleans Museum of Art and was a member of the Planning Committee of the New Orleans Architectural Symposium. She spent the 1991-92 academic year as a Kress Senior Fellow at the National Gallery of Art.

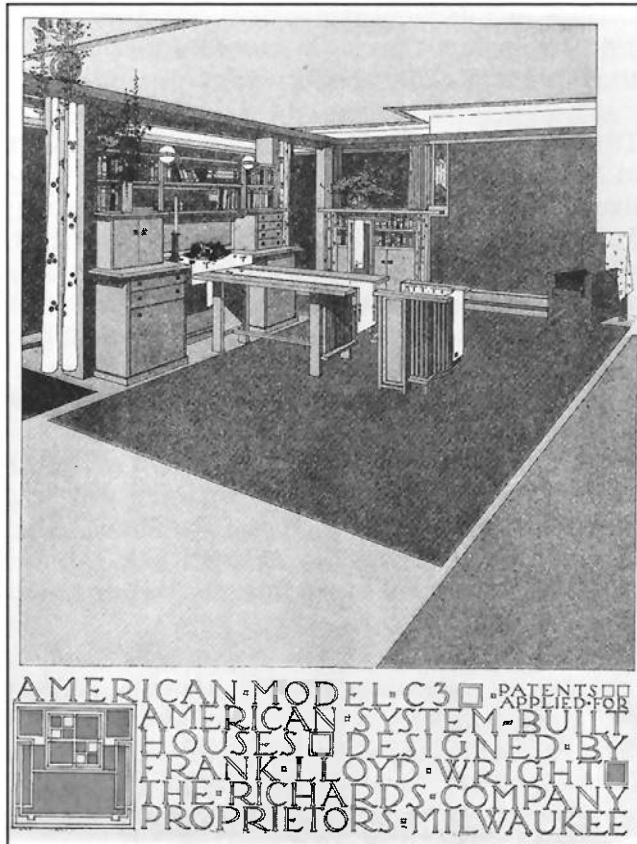
Theodore Turak, Professor of Architectural History at The American University in Washington, DC for over 25 years, died in December 1993. Professor Turak had a large and loyal following of students who went on to professional positions in architectural history. He received his Ph.D. in architectural history from the University of Michigan. He was known for his thorough scholarship, oratory skills, and personal dynamism. His *William Le Baron Jenney: A Pioneer of Modern Architecture* (UMI Research Press, 1986) is respected as the most authoritative source on its subject. Contributions may be sent to the Theodore Turak Scholarship Fund, Department of Art, The American University, Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC; phone: 202 885 1671.

*Karin M.E. Alexis
Vienna, Virginia*

Electronic communication

Students and scholars interested in the field of material culture can now converse electronically on the Internet by subscribing to a new electronic discussion group called **ARTIFACT**, which was founded by University of Maryland Professor Jo Paoletti. To subscribe, send a message to listserv@umdd.umd.edu. Leave the subject line of the message blank; in the body of the message, type: Subscribe ARTIFACT [your name]. • Available now from the Research Libraries Group (RLG) is *Electronic Access to Information: A New Service Paradigm*, the proceedings of a July 1993 RLG symposium on the transition from a print-based information environment to an increasingly electronic one. Cost: \$10 prepaid or charged to an RLG customer account; \$15 overseas and South America. Send orders to: Distribution Services Center, The Research Libraries Group, Inc., 1200 Villa Street, Mountain View, CA 94041-1100; fax: 415 964 0943; e-mail: bl.dsc@rlg.stanford.edu.

Exhibitions



Frank Lloyd Wright: American System-Built Houses for the Richards Company; interior perspective of Model C3. From the collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, David Rockefeller, Jr. Fund, Ira Howard Levy Fund, and Jeffrey P. Klein Fund.

“Frank Lloyd Wright: Architect” at MoMA

Several events are being staged in conjunction with The Museum of Modern Art’s exhibition, “Frank Lloyd Wright: Architect,” which runs through May 10:

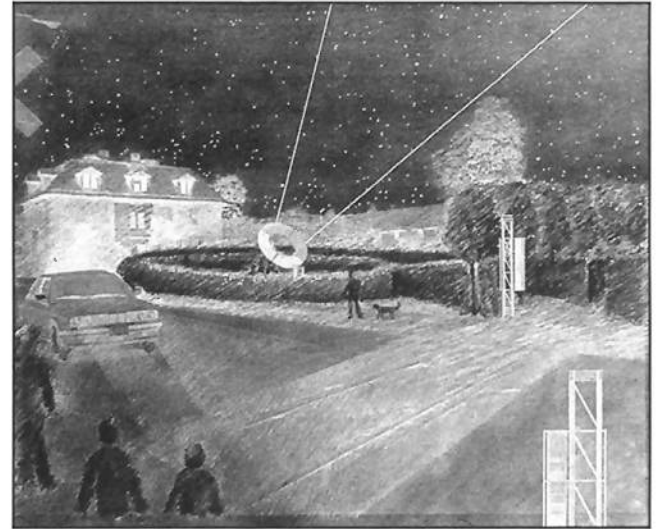
April 26, 7 p.m., The Roy and Niuta Titus Theater 2. Premier of the film, **Fallingwater: A Conversation with Edgar Kaufmann, Jr.**, a memoir of the man whose father commissioned Fallingwater. Produced and directed by Kenneth Love.

April 27, 9:15 a.m. - 5:15 p.m., The Museum of Modern Art. **Symposium, Frank Lloyd Wright: Beyond Conventional Boundaries**, cosponsored by SAH and the Museum. See details in agenda for the annual meeting.

April 22, 23, 29, 30. **Tours of Frank Lloyd Wright**

Houses in the New York Area, cosponsored by the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy and the Museum

Information on all events: 212 708 9491.



Proposal for Farmington Canal Greenway, New Haven, Connecticut, by Balmori & Associates; to be exhibited in “Urban Revisions: Current Projects for the Public Realm”

“Urban Revisions: Current Projects for the Public Realm” at MOCA

by Elizabeth A.T. Smith, exhibition curator

“Urban Revisions: Current Projects for the Public Realm,” at the Museum of Contemporary Art (MOCA) in Los Angeles from May 15 to July 24, takes as its subject the physical and social space of the contemporary city. The exhibition will include approximately 17 works by some of today’s most innovative architects, urban designers, and planners, including Diana Agrest and Mario Gandelsonas, Diana Balmori, Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, Michael Sorkin, and Peter Calthorpe. The exhibits are works in progress for cities including Boston, New Haven, New York, Montreal, Raleigh, Des Moines, St. Louis, Portland, Oregon, and Los Angeles.

Rather than attempting to define a movement or endorsing one formal or ideological position, the exhibition’s goal is to explore a broad range of fresh and responsive urban design approaches. It will be organized into four sections: Transportation Corridors as Urban Fabrics: Creation and



SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS

48th ANNUAL MEETING — APRIL 5-9, 1995

STOUFFER MADISON HOTEL — Seattle, Washington

General Chair: Patricia Waddy

Local Chair: Jeffrey Karl Ochsner

CALL FOR PAPERS

Members and friends of the Society of Architectural Historians are invited to submit abstracts (maximum length 250 words/one page) before September 1, 1994, for the sessions listed below. Abstracts should be sent directly to the chairperson of the session or, for open sessions, to the SAH office in Philadelphia. The content of the proposed paper should not have been previously published and should not have been previously presented to any but a small or local audience. In the abstract, which will be held in confidence, the author should succinctly state the problem and summarize the argument that will be presented in the paper. Applicants should include home and work addresses, telephone and fax numbers, and institutional or firm affiliation, if any. Abstracts of accepted papers will be prepared for distribution at the meeting. The author must prepare and send a finished copy of the accepted paper to the session chairperson by January 15, 1995. Applicants may submit only one abstract for consideration for the 1995 meeting; multiple submissions by one person to different sessions or to the same session will render those submissions invalid. No one may be involved with more than one session, either as leader or as speaker.

• **Open Sessions.** Three open sessions will provide a forum for areas of research that have not been anticipated in the thematic sessions. Abstracts on any topic should be sent to Open Sessions Abstracts, Society of Architectural Historians, 1232 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107-5944.

• **How Planned Are Medieval Towns and Cities?** In his milestone work of 1953, *Mittelalterliche Stadtbaukunst in der Toskana*, Wolfgang Braunfels challenged commonly held beliefs about the origins of modern town planning by persuasively and extensively documenting the existence of widespread urban planning during the Late Middle Ages, especially in Italy. Since Braunfels's study, increased awareness of surviving towns and abandoned villages, archaeological survey and excavation, and more intensive scrutiny of documentary sources have broadened our understanding of the chronological and geographical scope of planned urban centers. Close examination (often by economic and social historians) of how urban centers function has led architectural historians to adopt more flexible definitions of what "town planning" actually is. Incremental, but intentional, interventions in older urban centers demonstrate that planning was not just an exercise in laying out neat orthogonal grids. New evidence indicates how architects of individual buildings took the urban context into consideration. Frequently, local laws insisted upon following standards of design and construction. Similarly, planning in large towns involved provisions for proper distribution and disposal of water, the necessary encouragement of commerce, the organization and presentation of religious faith, the expression of political and military power, and other public amenities and activities. This session will present new research in medieval urbanism. Submissions that utilize varied methodologies to supplement traditional formal typological distinctions and definitions, and those that present different views of what constitutes "town planning," are encouraged. Evidence from the Early Middle Ages and examinations of town development from less well

known corners of Europe, Byzantium, and the Islamic world are especially welcome. Chaired by Samuel Gruber, 126 Circle Road, Syracuse, NY 13210.

• **The City as the Monument, Buildings as the Medium: Architecture in European Cities 1400-1800.** Inherent in the study of urban architecture is a certain tension. On the one hand, there is the city as a built environment, and, on the other, there are the individual buildings that define the built environment. It would seem that to focus on one component is to ignore the other. In fact, scholarly study of a city is not unlike the physical experience of a city. The architectural "bites" are small, but their accumulation takes on a form and content the exact nature of which seems complex beyond that of any one unit. The motive of this session is to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas among scholars working with urban buildings, designed and constructed in Europe between 1400 and 1800, that contribute to the fabric and the image of a city. In part, the intention is to open discussions of methods for handling the complexity of architectural expression through urban accumulation; however, contributions that are monument-driven and that, as such, demonstrate certain methods for exploring the larger, urban, context are equally welcome, as are studies that are grounded in related materials, such as guidebooks and printed or painted images, that contribute to an understanding of a city. Both works in progress and completed studies are equally appropriate for presentation at this session. Chaired by Dorothy Metzger Habel, Department of Art, 1715 Volunteer Blvd., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-2410.

• **Karl Friedrich Schinkel.** Throughout the twentieth century, there has been continuous evaluation of Karl Friedrich Schinkel's contribution to architecture and urban planning. No serious investigation of the Weimar Republic or of such great modernists as H. P. Berlage, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Mies van der Rohe has the full meaningful-

ness we demand of an art-historical study without some reference to the nineteenth-century master. In the past decade, Schinkel's building perspectives played a critical role in the planning of Berlin. Today he is at the fore of the contemporary debate that surrounds Neo-Modernism. Although the historical literature published in German is voluminous, only a few studies have been published in English. The session invites scholarship over a wide range of possible themes, including specific monuments built by or influenced by Schinkel; his relationship to the modern masters; urban planning; modern technology and high technology; aesthetics; and the history of ideas. Chaired by Susan M. Peik, 1409 Seventh Street SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

• **Reassessing Gropius and the Bauhaus.** Recent theoretical discussions of modernism and postmodernism have thrown new light on our standard interpretations of much of modernism in all the arts, not least in architecture. From sweeping studies of the origins and consequences of the modernist project to highly specific readings of individual works, we find our ideas about the Modern Style being challenged. Far more than we realize, our understanding of Gropius and the Bauhaus has been determined by Giedion and the CIAM on the one hand and Tom Wolfe on the other. Now that we have the theoretical vocabulary and the historical distance to do so, it is time for a thorough reassessment of Gropius's ideas, their institutionalization at the Bauhaus, and their translation into actual architectural practice, either directly by Gropius or indirectly through others. Now is the time as well to examine the International Style alongside what Colin St. John Wilson calls "The Other Tradition"; this fruitful comparison must necessarily be rooted in a fresh look at Bauhaus-propagated ideas. This session seeks papers which will offer fresh interpretations of Gropius and the Bauhaus in light of current critical and aesthetic theory. The session should demonstrate ways of getting beyond "life and works" models of biography, uncritical histories, or straightforward—though indispensable—catalogues. From the New Historicism to Deconstruction and beyond, we have before us as critics and historians a wide array of new methodological tools; this session welcomes their judicious use in reexamining one of the most important influences on our contemporary environment. Chaired by Scott Denham, Department of German and Russian, P.O. Box 1719, Davidson College, Davidson, NC 28036.

• **Central and Eastern European Architecture: Revising History and Facing New Challenges.** This session is intended to provide an open forum for architectural scholars involved in research in Central and Eastern Europe. Since the demise of the communist totalitarian system in 1989, many countries of the former Soviet Block have experienced radical change in their economy, culture, and education. The revision of architectural history has been an integral part of this process. Information is now available for examination in Central and Eastern Europe, which should help fill the gap in the present scholarship on global architecture. Papers addressing various contrasting views on issues of the architectural history of former communist Europe are solicited. The participants of this session are also encouraged to submit studies of specific buildings, local styles, urban architecture, and vernacular architecture. Chaired by Olga Alexandra McCord, ATELIER OAM, 111 Willoughby Drive, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

• **Theories of Modern Tectonics.** In the wake of nineteenth-century writings by Karl Friedrich Schinkel, Karl Bötticher, Gottfried Semper, and Otto Wagner, tectonics became a major current within modern architectural theory. During the twentieth century, it has

been the subject of reflections by important writers and designers such as Hendrik Berlage, Mies van der Rohe, Louis Kahn, and Kenneth Frampton. The purpose of this session is to examine tectonic approaches to the question of how "real" sites of the body of architecture (e.g., structural connections, programmatic axes) interact with "ideal" formulations (e.g., artistic symbols and intellectual significations) within the mind of the designer. Tectonics, therefore, refers to much more than building statics and construction. On the one hand, it expresses the rift within modern culture between individual and society, history and contemporaneity, aesthetic ideality and empirical reality. On the other hand, tectonics takes as its central focus the interdependence of these distinct realms. Tectonics establishes modern architecture as oscillating between totalization and difference. For the session, I encourage papers that explore these and other arguments of modern tectonic theory. Chaired by Mitchell Schwarzer, History of Architecture and Art Department (M/C 201), University of Illinois at Chicago, 935 West Harrison Street, Chicago, IL 60607-7039.

• **Post-Structuralism and Architectural History.** The insights of Post-Structuralist social theory, and particularly the writings of Michel Foucault, have recently begun to influence the discipline of architectural history. Foucault's use of architectural figures, particularly in *Discipline and Punish* (published in French, 1975) and *The Birth of the Clinic* (published in French, 1963), have persuaded some architectural historians of the means by which power relations are embedded in built forms. Foucault has alerted us to the ways in which architecture positions the subject from the Enlightenment onward. Foucault's work is seductive for architectural historians who seek to ground building in the social, historical, and political circumstances of production and to show how architecture has been an instrument of dominant regimes in the past. In this sense, Post-Structuralism provides a theoretical basis for a politicized and critical practice of architectural history. Recent writings on modern architecture have all too often seized upon Foucault's most powerful architectural images, especially the panopticon. In some cases, Foucault's writings have been (mis)taken for architectural history. For skeptics, the recurrence of these images signals a facile absorption of current social theory. The purposes of this session will be to critically assess the contribution Post-Structuralism has already made to the field of architectural history, and to contemplate previously unexplored instances in which social theory may be useful to the architectural historian. Papers are invited that investigate two issues: the use made of architecture by Post-Structuralism and the applicability of the model advanced by Post-Structuralism to the history of architecture. Chaired by Kevin D. Murphy, Department of Architectural History, School of Architecture, University of Virginia, Campbell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

• **Topics at the Intersection of Architectural History and the History of Technology.** In designing and constructing buildings, architects bring together expertise in a number of fields, not the least of which are engineering and building technology. These two fields therefore constitute common terrain for both architectural historians and historians of technology. Papers in this session will draw upon themes currently prominent in the history of technology or the history of architecture to suggest insights that one discipline can contribute to the other. Such themes include, but are not limited to, the social shaping of technology; large-scale technological systems; differences between scientific and technological knowledge; the transfer and control of technological knowledge and skill; the relationships between environments, the means of produc-



the Forum

Bulletin of the SAH Committee on Preservation

Number 22 April 1994

More viewpoints on preserving the recent past

Editor's note:

Last summer, the *Boston Globe* headlined a front-page article, "50s shopping center: blight or historic site?" The article covered the proposed demolition of Shoppers' World, the country's second-oldest regional shopping center, located in Framingham, Massachusetts. The story became front-page news when area preservationists challenged a developer's plan to replace the landmark with a "cluster of giant discount stores." A skeptical reporter explained, "Now, some activists and historians claim these concrete, commercial boxes surrounded by acres of asphalt are not really the blights many people assumed they were, but a valuable part of our cultural heritage." For *Globe* readers and others who seldom think about preservation matters, this likely seemed a curious claim. But for those involved in efforts to protect similar 20th-century commercial buildings, it is a central argument in their recurrent battles with developers and an indifferent public. Richard Longstreth, in the October 1992 *Forum*, wrote, "There is no question that the shopping center is a very important part of our history." He added that Shoppers' World

is "historically...a work of transcendent importance."

Longstreth's article prompted responses from two SAH members: Michael Jackson of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and Ronald Lee Fleming of the Townscape Institute, both printed in the April 1993 *Forum*. Jackson supported efforts to preserve "the structures of the modern roadside." Fleming went further, calling for "a broader strategy...to conserve more...of the American cityscape and landscape by advocating the necessary enhancements over time which increase the attractiveness, and therefore livability, of these built environments."

What Rebecca Shiffer, one of the contributors to this issue, calls "the shopping center saga," concludes with two responses to Fleming's challenge that preservationists focus on sustaining "livable and attractive environments." Richard Striner takes issue with Fleming's principal points, while Shiffer offers guidance on understanding cultural resources from the recent past.

Marlene Elizabeth Heck

The Shopping Center Saga Continues

by Rebecca A. Shiffer
Society for Commercial Archeology

Richard Longstreth's article in the October 1992 issue of *Forum* detailing the preservation of mid-20th-century commercial developments, such as shopping centers, generated two very interesting, and opposing, responses from Ronald Lee Fleming

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Some Answers for Ronald Lee Fleming

by Richard Striner
Washington College

Ronald Lee Fleming of the Townscape Institute is angry with his "colleague and friend" Richard Longstreth. Fleming is incensed that "some architectural historians and preservationists" like Longstreth seem to be preoccupied with "salvaging

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and Mike Jackson, AIA. Both Mr. Fleming and Mr. Jackson cited the Society for Commercial Archeology in support of their arguments. Perhaps a word from the Society for Commercial Archeology (SCA) itself is in order on this subject.

The SCA is a professional organization whose purpose is to recognize the unique historical significance of the 20th-century commercial built environment and cultural landscapes of North America, emphasizing the impact of the automobile and the commercial process. To this end, the Society undertakes documentation, education, advocacy and preservation projects to encourage public awareness and understanding of these significant elements of our heritage. In short, the purpose of the SCA is to do exactly what Professor Longstreth proposed in his essay.

Mr. Fleming bases his fulsome rebuttal to Professor Longstreth on the belief that studying, evaluating, and preserving examples of the built environment from the recent past amounts to "salvaging each bit of the instructive ugliness," which he considers to be a "flatulent distraction" from the more important task of "enhancing" the horrors of contemporary life. While never actually defined, these enhancements seem to consist largely of constructing synthetic facades and planting vegetation to obscure structures the community deems ugly. That community, for Mr. Fleming, includes "coalitions interested in revitalization" and "community values," but excludes "narrow-bore" preservationists and architectural historians.

Mr. Fleming embraces a narrow view of the built environment that "older is better" and that within-our-lifetime, medium old is just blight. As evidence, he assumes the inherently greater significance of Newport's Stone Villa over the award-winning 1957 shopping center that replaced it. Why? Apparently because it was older and continues to haunt its environs with sweet, nostalgic anecdotes.

But closer examination of his example provides a fascinating look at the nature and impact of changing aesthetics and tastes about the built environment, demonstrating why we cannot revere age above all else in our buildings. In 1957, elaborate late-19th century architecture was out of favor and Modernism was in, so the mansion gave way to the shopping center. By the 1990s, our tastes had swung away from the spartan Modern buildings back to the seemingly friendlier, earlier

styles, which meant the shopping center needed to be "enhanced." Unfortunately, this enhancement seems more like exacting revenge. The striking late-Victorian mansion is still gone and the noted Modern shopping center, maimed by superficial enhancement, is essentially gone. What's left is a dri-vit facade-ectomy with shrubbery, which may be more indicative of the values of our age than we care to acknowledge.

We must dispel the view that "older is better." Mr. Fleming's essay asks, must we really "keep it all" in order to be truthful? No, but we do have to understand it all in order to be truthful. Because as the Newport example demonstrates, reasonable people differ in opinion at any given point in time, and societal tastes evolve and change markedly over time. Studying, evaluating and preserving structures from the recent past is far different from supporting continued degradation of our world. It is imperative that we study the recent as well as the less recent past, or we risk losing entire chapters of our history.

The dictionary defines history as having to do with past events, making no distinction as to how far in the past. Mike Jackson has suggested that there is an "inverse relationship between the rate of change and the time it takes for something to be considered historic. The faster the rate of change, the shorter the time it takes for something to be considered historic."¹ Our society and its built environment are changing faster than at any point in our history, so we cannot afford to wait an arbitrary period of time before examining particular aspects of our past.

Mr. Fleming emphasizes "attractiveness," "necessary enhancements," and "value judgments." These are frightening concepts coming from such a vitriolic pen. Each of these ideas lies only in the eye of the beholder. And SCA represents those who think Eliot Noyes' mushroom-shaped Mobil stations, Walter Dorwin Teague's red, green, and white Texaco stations, Jerry O'Mahony's diners, Dallas' Dr. Pepper Building, and Boston's CITGO sign *are* attractive.

Moreover, we know they enhance many, many communities and provide as much a sense of

¹ "Preserving What's New," *APT Bulletin XXIII, The Journal of Preservation Technology*, No.2 (1991), p.7.

community and place as do the "protected greenbelts, trails and interpretations systems and underground utilities" revered by Mr. Fleming.

One of the strongest arguments for preserving 20th-century structures such as the early shopping centers, gas stations and diners, is precisely because they do add to the amenity of places. Would you rather fill 'er up at the elegant 1920s terra-cotta gas station in Bedford, PA, where the second-generation owner relates with pride the history of the station while he washes your windows, or the suburban gas'n'shop where the clerk scowls and barks at you from behind a bulletproof window?

It's too easy simply to criticize the buildings of the previous generation and to praise those of the generation before that, like a teenager who is sure his parents know nothing but admires his grandparents' wisdom. Becoming a partisan of a

specific historic or aesthetic view inhibits one's ability to examine and understand, if not appreciate, the full scope of what we build and why.

Mr. Fleming concludes by asking us to "demonstrate the social confidence as a society to understand what artifacts and styles define a given place, and enlist the preservation community to reinforce these values, so as to build a constituency for the preservation of place." I suggest that social confidence lies not in identifying one definition for anything, but rather in resisting dogmatic value judgments, embracing all of our past, and participating in the continuing dialogue about ever-evolving values that respectfully integrate various points of view.



Striner from page 1

each bit of instructive ugliness of our built environment." Fleming's ire was aroused by Longstreth's article, "The Lost Shopping Center," (FORUM, October 1992) which explored the preservation issues pertaining to commercial buildings from the recent past. In Fleming's view, this article was nothing less than a "flatulent distraction from more important tasks." These "more important tasks" pertain to "issues of community enhancement" that "encourage the selective destruction of some parts of the built environment." The very thought that commercial buildings from the mid-20th-century would ever be assessed in a serious historical perspective or considered as the objects of preservation campaigns seems repulsive to Fleming. In view of the "overweening squalor of so much that remains," he asks, is "the documentation of the artifact a more important value than the multi-purpose strategy of sustaining livable and attractive environments?" Rhetorical questions of a similarly plaintive tone are pervasive in Fleming's "admonishing response" to Longstreth. Some examples: "Do we really need to keep every iteration of the corporate visual rip-off of the American landscape as a memorial to our failure to do effective land-use planning that would keep our centers vital and our countryside visible?" "Must

we mourn every barren parking lot of a 1930s shopping center which some 1990s developer wants to convert to another, and occasionally more attractive, set of uses? Must we really 'keep it all'...?"

I have several responses for Mr. Fleming, and the first concerns the tone of his article. Granted, Mr. Fleming informed us that the essay would be "admonishing," but its tone went far beyond the justifiable limits of feistiness, however moralistic its intent. It may be normal in Mr. Fleming's circle to accuse one's "friends and colleagues" — in print — of perpetrating "flatulent distractions," but this is certainly not the way I speak about my own friends and colleagues, especially in published articles. If Mr. Fleming's etiquette encourages and prizes this sort of uninhibited churlishness, I will counter his reference to "flatulent distractions" by accusing him of argumentative incontinence. He has freely doused us with highly subjective references to ugliness, squalor, degradation, and eyesores, sprayed us with off-hand pronouncements on taste and aesthetics in a manner that presupposes universal agreement in these highly personal matters. I suggest that he re-read the intolerant polemics directed at Victoriana in the first half of this century and then engage in some constructive soul-searching with respect to his own infallibility of taste.

Second, Mr. Fleming seems addicted to extravagant all-or-nothing propositions. The fact that architectural historians and preservationists are striving to save *any* examples of mid-20th-century building types is evidence, according to Fleming, that they demand nothing less than the preservation of *every single example* of every single building type, regardless of its location. "We are being told to embrace every piece of detritus as part of the living record of our commercial culture," Fleming claims. But that is a ridiculous thing to say, especially in light of the fact that the building types of interest to Longstreth are vanishing from the American landscape. It is hardly a question of "keeping it all"; it is a question of whether we can manage to keep *any* examples of increasingly rare sorts of buildings.

Third, Mr. Fleming lost a perfect opportunity to guide preservationists and planners on issues of an ethically sensitive nature. There is certainly a case to be made for the aesthetic enhancement of our environment through regional planning. We do have the right to see our own aesthetic preferences embodied in the built environment, at least to a certain extent. When Mr. Fleming suggests that we "return to the City Beautiful ethos of a century ago" he is raising an inspirational banner to which I, for one, am quite willing and eager to rally. The problem, however, derives from Fleming's unforgivably lazy presumption that his own tastes and values are eternal ones, and that his war for the townscape enhancement of his heart's desire is inherently a battle for the needs of all generations, past and future. This is nonsense: consider once again the example of Victoriana. The McMillan Commission left a lasting and glorious legacy to Washington, D.C., through its application of City Beautiful principles to the Mall and the monumental core of the Nation's Capital. But this enhancement might have robbed us of a splendid 19th-century legacy unless preservation values had eventually intervened. The Smithsonian Castle building and the adjoining Arts and Industries building would both have been demolished — as unsightly Victorian "detritus" — in the original McMillan scheme. In the long run, of course, both the City Beautiful enhancement and the enduring Victorian legacy would co-exist in the evolving heritage of Washington, D.C. But the lesson for people like Fleming is clear enough.

There are times when historic preservation and the cause of environmental enhancement are easily synonymous. But there are also times when our

contemporary tastes may conflict with the preservationist's mission to safeguard the rights of other generations and to save examples of buildings that can teach important things about American history. This occasional tension between two equally important and legitimate social objectives — the espousal of our own aesthetic preferences and the duty to defer to the needs of other generations when heritage issues are at stake — is one of the most challenging issues in the realm of preservation ethics. Richard Longstreth's article presented Mr. Fleming with a chance to write a thoughtful and responsible assessment of this sensitive issue. Mr. Fleming blew it. When the occasion demanded intellectual responsibility, he gave us self-indulgence. When the issues cried out for the most conscientious sort of treatment, he gave us a tantrum. Go back to your townscape, Mr. Fleming — and let us not hear from you again until you prove that you possess a conscience.



The Committee on Preservation of the Society of Architectural Historians publishes *the Forum* on an occasional basis.

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tion they support, and human values concerning them; the relationships between invention, innovation, and development; the roles of disasters and accidents in technological change; and competition and cooperation as competing models for understanding technological change. This session is being developed with the cooperation of the Building Technology and Civil Engineering Interest Group of the Society for the History of Technology. Chaired by Fredrik L. Quivik, P.O. Box 277, Froid, MT 59226.

• **The First Fifty Years: Northwest Architecture 1880–1930.** This session will deal with the architecture of the Pacific Northwest, including the “Inland Empire,” from the time when the principal cities assumed urban qualities to the late 1920s. It will focus on the architectural identity of the region and on the factors that make it distinctive. The powerful influence of national trends cannot be ignored, however. Among the topics that could be addressed are architectural perceptions of the frontier, the ambitious rebuilding projects after the fires that devastated several major cities in the late 1880s; the roles played by experienced architects who migrated into the region from the Middle West and the East; the issue of Northwest regional identity; responses to the opportunities presented by terrain, economy, and culture; the Craftsman Movement in the Northwest; and progressive trends in the 1920s. Chaired by Henry C. Matthews, School of Architecture, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-2220.

• **Naturalizing Modernism: Regional Expression of International Design in the Pacific Northwest 1930–1960.** Architects working in the Pacific Northwest during what might be termed the high period of Modernism in North America, circa 1930–1960, pioneered the adoption in Canada and the United States of Modernist concepts, especially in the field of domestic design. They won particular respect for their ability to adapt essentially international and abstract functional precepts to the regional context and for their use of locally available natural materials. Pietro Belluschi established the central theme of this session when, anticipating resolutions of the first two postwar CIAM conferences, he declared: “The so-called international style must be as varied as the different landscapes and people. Regionalism in architecture has a deeper meaning than nationalism in art” (quoted in J. Ford and K. M. Ford’s widely read *The Modern House in America*, New York, 1940). Papers are therefore invited on the regional interpretation of such modernist objectives as the pragmatic analysis of specific spatial requirements, the development of efficient structural systems, and the formulation of a contemporary aesthetic. Among related issues of interest are the emergence of a regional theory of design, the influence of existing architectural traditions, the impact of economic and societal factors, revisions in design strategies, critical and popular reaction, and the contribution to both domestic typology and the broader architectural scene. Chaired by Rhodri Windsor-Liscombe, Department of Fine Arts, University of British Columbia, 6333 Memorial Road, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z2.

• **Asian/Pacific Heritage in North America: A Reassessment.** This session will examine recent developments at the intersection of ethnic studies, architectural history, and historic preservation planning that have widened our understanding of the building types and landscape elements associated with immigrants to North America from Asia and the Pacific Islands. An increasingly rich body of historical scholarship has laid the foundation for renewed efforts to identify, evaluate, and plan for the protection of the tangible heritage of Asian and Pacific Islanders, particularly

along the west coast of North America. While earlier work focused almost exclusively on North American Chinatowns, emerging concern for other Asian and Pacific groups, combined with a shift in the methods used to study the historic built environment (away from the exclusive use of visual surveys of historic buildings and toward increased reliance on interdisciplinary research methods), has revealed a wider array of property types than were documented previously. Papers relevant to this session include studies documenting the imprint of Asian and Pacific immigrants on the built environment and cultural landscape of North America; evaluations of the presentation and interpretation of Asian/Pacific heritage at historic properties; critical assessments of existing scholarship, such as the body of work on North American Chinatowns; and emerging research on previously undocumented aspects of the social and architectural history associated with Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino settlers in North America, from major urban communities to rural farmsteads. Chaired by Gail Dubrow, Preservation Planning and Design Program, 410 Gould Hall, JO-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

• **The Twentieth-Century Charters and Their Impact on Architecture and Urbanism.** At various times during the present century, many architects and city planners have held passionate convictions regarding the philosophic and social basis of their art which they have thought necessary to communicate through collective or group statements in the form of written programs, charters, or manifestos. Taken as a whole, these documents provide a subjective history of twentieth-century architecture; compared with one another, they reveal a wide variety of concerns that reflect fundamental differences of attitude and temperament that produced a corresponding divergence in architectural and city planning practice. This session will welcome theoretical and critical papers that examine in a comparative way the different charters (La Sarraz, Athens, Venice, Machu Picchu, and others) from a historical perspective and the extent in which they have impacted (positively or negatively) modern architecture and urbanism. It is hoped that the session will offer a meaningful platform for the discussion of the lessons that can be learned from these past experiences and permit the identification of the most pressing issues that will confront the professions of architecture, city planning, and related fields during the twenty-first century. Wherever possible, participants will be selected from all of these fields to ensure a broad interdisciplinary representation. Chaired by Peter Krieger (Hamburg University) and Humberto Rodríguez-Camilloni, College of Architecture and Urban Studies, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0205.

• **Building Reform: American Architecture and Social Reform.** Perhaps more than in any other Western nation, Americans have tried to solve their social problems through architecture. Until the twentieth century, the American system of government did not usually allow for authoritarian gestures of state power such as Haussmann’s violent reorganization of Paris, or massive slum clearance in London. But the pervasiveness of the reforming instinct—the belief that design of homes, institutions, and whole cities be consciously directed toward influencing how people behave—makes the American case special. This panel seeks to promote a discussion about the reforming ethos that pervades American architecture, to link the reform of the built environment with reform politics. Why in America do social problems generate architectural solutions, often in the absence of economic and political ones? Why have Americans been so eager to believe that the design of homes,

institutions, and cities will directly create a good society? From the Northwest Ordinance to designs for Washington, D.C., from Greek Revival homes to early mental institutions and prisons, from the Victorian home to the City Beautiful movement, American architecture has been the product of the pursuit of various American missions through the careful organization of space for public and private life. The largest hope for this panel is that it will be a first step toward a new synthesis of American architectural history which recognizes the tight link between architectural design and social reform movements. We hope to attract papers which deal with a broad range of architectural forms over a wide time period. Thus, papers might consider the social meaning of a particular building's form at a particular moment, or trace a building type over time. We want, however, also to encourage submission of papers which expand the notion of architectural design and broaden the meaning of reform. Thus, a study of a union housing plan, a particular city's design guidelines, the zoning proposals of homeowners' associations, or the radical manipulation of a natural environment would include a wider range of actors and a wider range of strategies for altering the built environment. Chaired by Max Page and Steven Conn (University of Pennsylvania), 192 Sixth Avenue, #6F, New York, NY 10013.

• **Representation and Landscape.** This session calls for papers concerning historical and contemporary forms of landscape representation. Currently the forms used for the representation of a designed landscape raise many questions about their adequacy, particularly in light of a changing conceptual relation between "art" and "nature." An examination of the different historical forms of rendering a designed landscape would be valuable to the design arts, at one level, for understanding the connection between concept and representation and, at another, for examining what was represented in past landscapes and what needs to be represented in contemporary ones. Landscape history has an abundance of examples which are not generally known and are seldom studied. Chaired by Diana Balmori, Yale School of Architecture, Box 208242, New Haven, CT 06520; or Balmori Associates, Inc., 129 Church Street, Suite 304, New Haven, CT 06510.

• **Landscape Architecture on the West Coast 1900-1960.** During the first six decades of the twentieth century, new cultural landscapes were created in the physically diverse subregions of the West Coast, as existing settlements expanded and new communities were established. In fashioning these new landscapes, landscape architects responded in different ways to the visual drama and ecological complexities of the natural landscapes and emergent regional lifestyles. The contribution of landscape architects in the creation of these landscapes is still largely unexplored. This session is devoted to new scholarship that will begin to reveal the nature of professionally designed landscapes in California and the Pacific Northwest. Papers are invited on landscape architects and on such broader thematic topics as regional garden design, planned communities, plant introductions, modern gardens, and modernist garden design. Chaired by David C. Streatfield, Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

• **Transforming the Landscape.** This session will explore recent developments in landscape design from the widest possible perspective. Especially welcome will be papers dealing with the uses and abuses of the land during large-scale interventions such as the construction of superhighways, dams, electrical generation plants,

water delivery facilities, waste treatment operations, the reclamation of unused industrial and other derelict landscapes, the creation of recreational and park facilities, the opening of new agricultural land, and the transformation of agricultural or unoccupied land into residential, industrial, or commercial uses. Although in recent years these transformations have increasingly involved landscape architects, the greatest changes probably still occur incrementally at the hands of hundreds of individuals and groups working independently and with very little assistance from design professionals. Has this created an environmental crisis, as many believe, or is it merely the continuation of age-old patterns of land use but on a bigger scale? Chaired by Robert Brueggemann, History of Architecture and Art Department (M/C 201), University of Illinois at Chicago, 935 West Harrison Street, Chicago, IL 60607-7039.

• **The Museum Reconsidered.** The past two decades have witnessed a boom in the construction of new museum buildings and additions, resulting from factors that include a dramatic rise in the popularity of the arts; the professionalization of the museum field, which has necessitated the construction of quarters to accommodate institutions' expanded functions; the requirement that museums house large works, specimens, and large-scale and multimedia installations; and the need to generate increased revenue, which has led architects to include shops, restaurants, parking, and other amenities in their plans. At the same time, museum architects must respect physical context, politico-legal constraints, and the requirements of museum boards. They must also consider whether the museum is itself a work of art or should be subservient to the contents which it exists to house. Architects of museum additions must also resolve tensions between existing museum buildings and their personal architectural styles. This session seeks papers dealing with all aspects of recent or current museum buildings and additions in the United States and abroad, with particular attention to the ways in which architects have addressed the evolving function and role of the museum. Chaired by Lisa Koenigsberg (Office of Institutional Advancement, New York University), 155 East 31st Street, Apt. 28B, New York, NY 10016.

• **Vancouver Architecture of the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s.** This session is sponsored by the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada, an affiliate of SAH. Vancouver grew substantially in the 1960s to become Canada's largest port. Thanks to its gifted architects, many excellent buildings were erected during this period. These buildings, together with the sheer beauty of the setting, which has long been a source of inspiration, have made Vancouver a most interesting place to live. This session will explore the nature and the variety of Vancouver's architecture of the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s as it responded to local needs and international movements. The 1960s saw the beginning of the wholesale redevelopment of the downtown core and the West End. It also saw the radicalization of the conservation movement, when Gastown, Chinatown, and Strathcona were threatened. Topics for discussion might include the interest in architectural conservation and adapted reuse, architecture of leisure, the University of British Columbia's School of Architecture and its role in guiding architecture down alternative paths, regional characteristics, design in the city core, city planning initiatives, contemporary landscape design, boosterism, and the work of individual architects. Other suitable subjects are welcomed but they must have a Vancouver or Greater Vancouver connection. Chaired by Jacqueline Hucker, Parks Canada, 206 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Canada, K1N 6G2

Reclamation; New Neighborhoods in Urban and Exurban Contexts; Rethinking the Master Plan; and Community Spaces and Processes. Each project strongly questions and rethinks accepted strategies of urban form-giving and embodies social, cultural, economic, political, technological, and ecological concerns.

Accompanying the exhibition will be a catalogue containing discussions and illustrations of each project in the exhibition as well as essays by Mike Davis, Maria Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Richard Sennett, and Gwendolyn Wright. A symposium entitled "Above, Below & Beside: Urban Design, Urban Theory and Urban Culture" will take place on May 14, 1994 and a related series of lectures and book signings, organized by the Society of Architectural Historians, Southern California Chapter, is scheduled in June and July. Following its presentation at MOCA, the exhibition will travel to the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal, the University Art Museum in Berkeley, and the Des Moines Art Center.



At The MIT Museum, 265 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, through April 24:
Thomas Jefferson and The Design of Monticello.



Frank Lloyd Wright and Japanese Prints, an exhibition of 58 prints including "Fifty-three Stages of the Tokaido" by Ichiryusai Hiroshige once owned by Wright, will be on display May 26 through August 4, 1994 at the Allen-Lambe House Museum and Study Center, 255 North Roosevelt, Wichita, Kansas. The exhibition is presented in cooperation with The Wichita Center for the Arts as a fund-raising benefit for restoration of the Allen-Lambe house designed by Wright in 1915. Lectures by Julia Meech and Pedro E. Guerrero are scheduled in conjunction with the exhibit; information: 316 687 1027.



At the Museum of Finnish Architecture, Kasarmikatu 24, 00130 Helsinki, Finland, June 8 through September 25, 1994: **The Age of Building Finland — the 1950s**, a survey of achievements during Finland's postwar reconstruction; includes architecture, arts and crafts, and pictorial arts; catalogue in Finnish and English; tour enquiries welcome. • At the Norwegian

Museum of Architecture, Oslo, June 15 through August 28, 1994: **Five Masters of the North**, presenting work by Peter Celsing, Sweden; Sverre Fehn, Norway; Knud Holscher, Denmark; Aarno Ruusuvuori, Finland; Högna Sigurdardottir, Iceland; five illustrated catalogues in English and the language of the respective architect. Information: Museum of Finnish Architecture: phone: +358 0 661918; fax: +358 0 662073.

Calls for papers

The Carolinas Symposium on British Studies solicits proposals for papers to be presented at its annual meeting in Norfolk, Virginia, October 15-16, 1994. Old Dominion University will host the symposium, which provides a forum for presentations in all areas of British history, literature, and culture, including the Empire and Commonwealth. Proposals may be for individual papers or entire sessions. Monetary awards will be given. **Previously announced deadline extended to May 1, 1994.** Information: Dr. John A. Hutcheson, Jr., c/o Division of Social Science, Dalton College, Dalton, GA 30720.



The Center for Studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks/Trustees for Harvard University seeks presenters for their annual symposium at Dumbarton Oaks, May 19 and 20, 1995. The theme will be **Places of Commemoration, Search for Identity and Landscape Design**. Symposium participants will discuss the role of landscape architecture in the design of commemorative places that help shape and construct people's memory and identity. There are no restrictions as to period, culture, geographic setting, or the scale of subject memorials or sites. **Submission deadline: July 31, 1994.** For details, write: Director of Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd St. NW, Washington, DC 20007.



The University of Hawaii at Manoa and the East-West Center invite proposals for papers to be presented at the **First International Symposium on Asian Pacific Architecture: The East-West Encounter**, to be held in Honolulu, March 22-24, 1995. Papers are invited that address the Asia-Pacific-basin region and that concern sociological/political/anthropological issues,

business practice, history and theory, traditional responses to regional climate, and architectural case studies. Submit 250-word abstracts to: Symposium Coordinator, School of Architecture, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822. Graphic material is encouraged. Selected authors will be given guidelines for developing a 10-12 page paper to be presented at the conference. **Deadline: September 1, 1994.**

Conferences and symposiums

Vasari's Florence: Artists and Literati at the Medicean Court is the theme of an international symposium and exhibition sponsored by the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library and the Yale Art Gallery to be held April 15-17, 1994 at Yale. Sessions focus on the *Vite* and Biography, *Teorica* and *Praticu*, *Istoria* and History Painting, Vasari as Art Collector, and the humanistic circle of Vincenzo Borghini. The exhibition features drawings, prints, and archival documents relating to Vasari and his contemporaries. All events are open to the public. Information: Philip Jacks, Dept. of History of Art, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520-2009; phone: 203 432 2667.



The conference, **Pest, Insect, & Fungus Management: Non-toxic Fumigation & Alternative Control Techniques for Preserving Cultural/Historic Properties & Collections**, will be held in Boston, October 22-23, 1994, and will be cosponsored by Technology & Conservation and Harvard University's Environmental Health & Safety Department. Focus will be on procedures for combatting infestations and mold/mildew problems, with consideration given to the scientific and engineering basis for these procedures, the conservation concerns, and factors relating to the safety of the object/building and of humans. Technical background not required. Information: Susan E. Schur, Technology and Conservation, One Emerson Place - 16M, Boston, MA 02114; phone: 617 227 8581 or Robert Hauser, The New Bedford Whaling Museum, 18 Johnny Cake Hill, New Bedford, MA 02740; phone: 508 997 0046.



The Department of Architectural History at the University of Virginia will host its seventh annual

conference, **Reconstructing the Past: the Myth of the Medieval**, on November 5-6, 1994. Scholars will address methods by which medieval architecture has been understood and mythologized. Visits to medieval-revival buildings in Virginia are planned. Information: Department of Architectural History, School of Architecture, University of Virginia, Campbell Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903; phone: 804 294 1428.



The Twentieth Annual Byzantine Studies Conference will be held at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 20-23, 1994. Information: Ralph W. Mathisen, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208; phone: 803 777 5195; fax: 803 777 4494; e-mail: n330009@univscvm.csd.scarolina.edu.



The triennial **International Alvar Aalto Symposium** will be held August 19-21 in Jyväskylä, Finland. Participants will discuss the essential ingredients of architecture given increasing scarcity of construction resources; vernacular building will be put forth as a model for the possibility of creating rich and impressive results in the face of the necessity to conserve resources. Information: Museum of Finnish Architecture: Kasarmikatu 24, 00130 Helsinki, Finland; phone: +358 0 661918; fax: +358 0 662073.



The 1995 annual meeting of **The Renaissance Society of America** will be held March 30-April 1 and hosted by the organization's national office in New York City. Featured lecturer: John O'Malley, Weston School of Theology. Information: Laura Schwartz, RSA, 24 West 12th Street, New York, NY 10011; phone: 212 998 3797; fax: 212 995 4205.



The Waterfront Center presents its **Twelfth International Conference on Urban Waterfront Planning, Development and Culture**, October 13-15, 1994, at the Hotel Monteleone, Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Simultaneous panels on four tracks: economic development; policy issues; planning and urban design; "shirt-sleeve" workshops; optional mobile workshops in New Orleans, Biloxi,

and Lafayette. Information: Susan Kirk or Ginny Murphy, 202 337 0356; fax: 202 625 1654.



The San Jose Historical Museum and the Tile Heritage Foundation are sponsoring **Tiles and Tradition: A Celebration of Color and Design**, April 21-24, 1994. Focus will be on the use of ceramic tile in northern California; lectures, demonstrations, tours, and workshops. Information: Tile Heritage Foundation, P.O. Box 1850, Healdsburg, CA 95448; phone: 707 431 8453.



Arthurdale Heritage, Inc. will sponsor a conference, July 21-24, at Arthurdale, West Virginia, on **homestead and farmstead communities created during the Great Depression**. The conference will be in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the homesteading of Arthurdale, the nation's first New Deal Community. Contributions of information and materials are requested. Information: Conference Information, Arthurdale Heritage, Inc., P.O. Box 850, Arthurdale, WV 26520.

Fellowships and grants

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) seeks applications from American precollegiate humanities teachers who wish to undertake an academic year of full-time independent study within the **Teacher-Scholar Award Program**. **Deadline: May 1, 1994**. Application and information: NEH, Division of Education Programs, Room 302, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506; phone: 202 606 8377.



The James Marston Fitch Charitable Trust announces its annual **Mid-Career Grants in Historic Preservation** program, which provides research grants of up to \$10,000 to mid-career professionals with academic backgrounds, professional experience, and established identities in historic preservation, architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, environmental planning, architectural history, and/or the decorative arts. **Deadline: August 1, 1994**. Information: James Marston Fitch Charitable Trust, Offices of Beyer Blinder Belle, 41 East 11th Street, New York, NY 10003; phone: 212 777 7800 or 753 1284.

Villa I Tatti, the Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies, announces availability of up to **15 fellowships for independent study on any aspect of the Italian Renaissance** for the academic year 1995-96. The fellowships are for scholars of any nationality, normally post-doctoral, and in the earlier stages of their careers. Maximum grant will be \$30,000; most will be less. Applications and information: Villa I Tatti, Via di Vincigliata 26, 50135 Florence, Italy; phone: +39 55 603251 or Villa I Tatti Office, Harvard University, University Place, 124 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, MA 02138-5762; phone: 617 495 8042. **Application deadline: October 15, 1994.**

Schools and workshops

The Brownstone Revival Committee, the New York Landmarks Conservancy, ASID NY Metro, and *Traditional Building Magazine* are cosponsoring the all-day workshop and exhibition, **Modern Technology & the Period Interior**, April 30, 1994, in the Friends Meeting House, 15th Street near 2nd Avenue, New York City. Fee: \$79; Information: Marvin Rock, Brownstone Revival Committee, P.O. Box 577, New York, NY 10113; phone: 212 675 0560.



Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest will conduct its annual **Restoration Field School**, June 13-26, an intensive training experience that includes lectures, hands-on work training, observation, and field trips. The school is incorporated into the ongoing restoration of Poplar Forest. Information: Travis McDonald, Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551; phone: 804 525 1806. **Application deadline: May 1.**



Access to ISTE A: Enhancing the Public Realm, an all-day technical workshop sponsored by the Waterfront Center, will be held April 15, 1994 at Latham Hotel, 612 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Maryland. Presenters will include staff of the Waterfront Center and the Surface Policy Transportation Project, which monitors ISTE A implementation nationally. Information: the Waterfront Center, 1536 44th Street NW, Washington, DC 20007; phone: 202 337 0356.

Patrons, Architects & Decorators in Georgian England is the 1994 Wessex Fine Arts Summer Study Course, to be held June 26-July 2 at The Manor House Hotel, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, England. The course consists of lectures and tours led by numerous scholars. Fees vary according to accommodations; registration is limited; **payment deadline: April 30.** Information: +44 0489 589295 or +44 0962 771579.



The Graduate Program in Historic Preservation at the University of Maryland, College Park, in cooperation with the National Park Service's HABS/HAER programs, offers a **Short Course in Photography of Historic Architectural and Engineering Structures**, May 23-26. The course covers 35mm and large-format photography and is intended for non-professional photographers. Registration limited to 15 people. Information: Professor Mary Corbin Sies, Dept. of American Studies, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; phone: 301 405 1361; e-mail: ms128@umail.umd.edu.



The Hamburg Architectural Summer is a series of lectures, tours, symposiums, exhibitions, and other events sponsored by more than 40 institutions and organizations in Hamburg, Germany. Some highlights of this year's series, which runs from May 13 through August 18, are exhibitions on architects Oswald Mathias Ungers, Giovanni Battista Piranesi, and Jean Nouvel and 1920s Hamburg planner Fritz Schumacher. Information: Inge Maisch, Heimhuder Strasse 66, 20148 Hamburg, Germany; phone: +49 040 410 52 34; fax: +49 040 410 82 72.



The International Center for the Study of the Architecture of Andrea Palladio in Vicenza presents two events in Vicenza: • The 37th international course in architectural history: "Andrea Palladio, the development of a project (1508-1580)," directed by Howard Burns and Fernando Rigon, September 5-16, 1994. **Scholarship application deadline: May 16; Application deadline: July 1.** • **An International Seminar on Giuseppe Terragni** under the direction of Giorgio Ciucci, June 20-25, 1994. For information on both events: Centro Internazionale di Studi di Architettura "Andrea Palladio", Casella postale / P.O. Box 835, 36100 Vicenza, Italy; phone: +39 0444 323014; fax: +39 0444 322869.

The Institute for the Study of Classical Architecture at the New York Academy of Art presents its third annual **Summer Program in Classical Design**, June 11-July 23, 1994, for architects, designers, preservationists, builders, scholars, and students in the design professions. The program includes instruction in the elements of classical architecture, proportion, literature and theory, construction and crafts, interior planning and decoration, traditional wash rendering and drawing, and studio design. Information: The Institute for the Study of Classical Architecture, The New York Academy of Art, 111 Franklin Street, New York, NY 10013; phone: 212 570 7374; fax: 914 758 1005.

Queries

Seeking information on the **New York decorative arts firm, D.S. Hess**. In 1885, D.S. Hess had a shop at 876 Broadway specializing in "Artistic Furniture, Interior Wood-work and Decoration." Interested in receiving information on projects, completed and planned, destroyed and extant; professional correspondence; drawings; plans; photographs; and receipts. Known works include Laburnum (1884, 1908), Richmond, Virginia; Charles H. Talbott House (1885), Richmond, Virginia; J.H. Shoenberger House (1883), New York City; and Ballentine House (1885), Newark, New Jersey. Please contact: Anne A. Ferris, 513 North Boulevard, #4, Richmond, VA 23220.



Laurence Whistler, author of *Sir John Vanbrugh: Architect and Dramatist* (1938), wonders if "anyone in the USA could be stirred to give the cost [estimated at \$320,000] of rebuilding the sixty-foot pyramid Vanbrugh devised at Stowe Gardens near Buckingham for his friend and fellow Kit-Cat Club member, Lord Cobham." Following the architect-dramatist's death in 1726, Lord Cobham dedicated the pyramid to Vanbrugh's memory, but, in the early 1770s, the memorial was pulled down by Lord Cobham's nephew and successor. Since that time, Vanbrugh has had, as Whistler notes, "no memorial anywhere." Is there anyone who would pay for the rebuilding? His or her munificence would be recorded by name in the resurrected stonework. Contact Frank McCormick, Department of English, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

Of note

The J. Paul Getty Trust has provided \$75,000 to identify, document, and preserve African-American historic and cultural landmarks in Indiana. The project will be performed by the African-American Landmarks Committee of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. • Susan Henshaw Jones has assumed the positions of president and director of the National Building Museum in Washington, DC. She replaces Robert W. Duemling, who has retired. • The Hagley Museum and Library has opened to research the records of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society (PSFS), America's oldest savings and loan institution. The records cover the period 1816-1970. Information: Reference Archivist, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807. • The Association of Industrial Archaeology (of England) and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England have produced a special 128-page volume that includes recent research into textile mills in England. Copies are available for £6 from: Peter Neaverson, Editor, *Industrial Archaeology Review*, Department of History, Leicester University, Leicester LE1 7RH, England. Checks should be made payable to the Association for Industrial Archaeology. • Mansell Publishing announces the availability of *The Directory of British Architects 1834-1900* (ISBN 0-7201-2158-2). The book was compiled for the British Architectural Library and the Royal Institute of British Architects by Alison Felstead, Jonathan Franklin, and Leslie Pinfield. Available for \$300 from Mansell Publishing, 387 Park Avenue South, 5th floor, New York, NY 10016; phone: 212 779 1822.

Positions available

Ball State University, Department of Architecture, has a leave-replacement opening at the assistant professor level for the 1994-95 academic year. Master's degree required; preferred qualifications: Ph.D. or ABD or architectural registration; teaching experience and/or professional practice; publications and/or research projects as evidence of scholarly and professional contributions. Responsibilities: teaching courses in Modern and American architecture, plus team-taught surveys and/or upper-level electives in the undergraduate architecture and graduate preservation degree programs. Review of applications begins immediately and continues until position is filled. EOA/AEE. Send letter of application, cv, three

letters of reference, and writing samples to: Marvin Rosenman, Chair, Department of Architecture, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306-0305.

Northwestern State University of Louisiana seeks an architectural historian or historic architect for a faculty position in the Department of Social Sciences. Successful applicant will teach semester-length courses in architectural history, preservation/restoration methods, workshops and short courses; and will maintain an active research and publication program as well as work closely with the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, located on the NSU campus. Qualifications: M.A. or Ph.D. in architectural history, historic architecture, or closely related field with specialization in North American architecture and experience in historic preservation. Field experience and publications desired. Computer skills expected. Tenure track position, begins August 1994. Application deadline May 1, 1994. EEO/AA/ADA. Send letter of intent, cv, and three references to: Dr. Kathleen Byrd, Head, Department of Social Sciences, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA 71494; phone: 318 357 6195.

Geo-Marine, Inc., Cultural Resources Management Division, announces an opening for an architectural historian. Duties include HABS/HAER documentation, photodocumentation, development of historic contexts, and report writing related to ongoing projects at Department of Defense installations throughout the United States. An M.A. or equivalent experience, technical writing skill, familiarity with federal historic preservation law, and basic knowledge of word processing are required. Historic preservation experience desired. EOE. Send cv or resume, cover letter, and list of references to Duane Peter, Director of Cultural Resources Management Division, Geo-Marine, Inc., 550 East 15th Street, Plano, TX 75074; fax: 214 422 2736.

Tracerics. Architectural historian for full-time, permanent position in Washington metropolitan area architectural history and preservation consulting firm. Salary range \$26,000-29,000. Must have a graduate degree in architectural history, preferably with survey and computer experience. Travel required. Send letter of application, cv, writing samples to Emily Eig, Tracerics, 5420 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.

the Book List

April 1994

Recently published architectural books selected by Judith Holliday, Librarian, Fine Arts Library, Cornell University.

- Adams, Graham Clevearn. *The Ottoneum Theater : an English survivor from seventeenth-century Germany*. New York: AMS Press, 1993. 93 p. (AMS studies in the Renaissance; no. 32) Trans. of *Ottoneum als Theater*. ISBN 0-404-62332-8
- Alofsin, Anthony. *Frank Lloyd Wright : the lost years, 1910-1922*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1993. 397 p. \$55.00. ISBN 0-226-01366-9
- Architecture in Arcadia*. London: Academy Editions, 1993. 96 p. (Architecture Design profile; 103) ISBN 1-85490-196-6
- Basil Al-Bayati : recent works*. London: Academy Editions, 1993. 132 p. L29.50. ISBN 1-85490-170-2
- Blake, Peter. *No place like Utopia : modern architecture and the company we kept*. New York: Knopf, 1993. 347 p. \$27.50. ISBN 0-394-54896-5
- Bold, John and Edward Chaney, eds. *English architecture, public and private : essays for Kerry Downes*. London: Hambledon Press, 1993. 342 p. ISBN 1-85285-095-7
- Bramante, Gabriele. *Willis Faber & Dumas Building : Foster Associates*. London: Phaidon, 1993. unpagged. (Architecture in detail) L19.95. ISBN 0-7148-2772-X
- Burry, Mark. *Expiatory church of the Sagrada Familia : Antoni Gaudi*. London: Phaidon, 1993. unpagged (Architecture in detail) L19.95. ISBN 0-7148-2849-1
- Campos Sánchez-Bordona, María Dolores. *Juan de Badajoz y la arquitectura del Renacimiento en León*. Leon: Universidad de Leon, 1993. 479 p. ISBN 84-7719-335-5
- Casey, Christine and Alistair Rowan. *North Leinster : the counties of Longford, Louth, Meath and Westmeath*. London: Viking, 1993. 576 p. (The buildings of Ireland) L30.00. ISBN 0-14-071085-X
- Chambers, Douglas. *Planters of the English landscape garden : botany, trees and the Georgics*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1993. 214 p. (Studies in British art) \$45.00. ISBN 0-300-05464-5
- Constant, Caroline. *The Palladio guide*. 2nd ed. rev. and updated. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1993. 148 p. \$19.95. ISBN 1-878271-85-7
- Culot, Maurice and Jean-Francois Lejeune, eds. *Miami : architecture of the tropics*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1993. 190 p. \$39.95. ISBN 1-878271-75-X
- Delayed space : Farjadi and Mostfavi*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1993. 130 p. \$24.95. ISBN 1-878271-89-X
- Di Macco, Sergio. *L'architettura dei mercati : tecniche dell'edilizia annonario*. Rome: Kappa, 1993. 155 p. (Università-strumenti; 25) L35000. ISBN 88-7890-082-6
- Dolkart, Andrew and Susan Tunick. *George & Edward Blum : texture and design in New York apartment house architecture*. New York: The Friends of Terra Cotta Press, 1993. 64 p. \$15.00. ISBN 0-9636061-0-7
- Dubois, Marc. *Belgio : architettura, gli ultimi vent'anni*. Milan: Electa, 1993. 166 p. (Tenedenze dell'architettura contemporanea; 6) L55000. ISBN 88-435-4270-2
- Everding, Karl-Heinz. *Tibet : Lamaistische Klosterkulturen, nomadische Lebensformen und bäuerlicher Alltag auf dem "Dach der Welt"*. Cologne: DuMont, 1993. 397 p. (DuMont Kunst-Reiseführer) DM49.80. ISBN 3-7701-2771-4
- Favole, Paolo. *Marches romanes*. La Pierre-qui-Vire: Zodiaque, 1993. 313 p. (La nuit des temps; 80) ISBN 2-7369-0205-X
- Finney, Paul Corby, ed. *Art, archaeology, and architecture of early Christianity*. New York: Garland, 1993. 443 p. (Studies in early Christianity; v. 18) ISBN 0-8153-1078-1
- Frampton, Kenneth, et al. *Calatrava bridges*. Zurich: Artemis, 1993. 221 p. ISBN 1-874056-75-7
- Gargiani, Roberto. *Auguste Perret 1874-1954 : teoria e opere*. Milan: Electa, 1993. 338 p. L150000. ISBN 88-435-4250-8
- Gattamorta, Gioia and Luca Rivalta. *Le Corbusier : Chandigarh*. Florence: Alinea, 1993. 36 p. (Momenti di architettura moderna / Laboratorio di documentazione del progetto moderno, Dipartimento di progettazione dell'architettura del Politecnico di Milano; 15) L11000
- Gebhard, David. *Robert Stacy-Judd : Maya architecture, the creation of a new style*. Santa Barbara, CA: Capra Press, 1993. 166 p. \$30.00. ISBN 0-88496-351-9
- Goodwin, Godfrey. *Sinan, Ottoman architecture and its values today*. London: Saqi, 1993. 132 p. ISBN 0-86356-172-1
- Guillery, Peter. *The buildings of London zoo*. London: Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 1993. 145 p. L12.95. ISBN 1-873592-15-9
- Hanson, Brian, ed. *The golden city : essays on the architecture and imagination of Beresford Pite*. London: RIBA Heinz Gallery, 1993. 124 p. ISBN 1-898465-02-9
- Hecker, Stefan and Christian F. Müller. *Eileen Gray*. Barcelona: Gustavo Gili, 1993. 235 p. (Obras y proyectos = works and projects) ISBN 84-252-1582-X
- Hejduk, John. *Soundings : a work*. New York: Rizzoli, 1993. 399 p. ISBN 0-8478-1684-2
- Hoppen, Donald. *The seven ages of Frank Lloyd Wright : a new appraisal*. Santa Barbara, CA: Capra Press, 1993. 186 p. \$20.00. ISBN 0-88496-350-0
- Huizen in Nederland : Friesland en Noord-Holland : architectuurhistorische verkenningen aan de hand van het bezit van de Vereniging Hendrick de Keyser*. Zwolle: Waanders, 1993. 336 p. ISBN 90-6630-406-5
- Jacobs, Allan B. *Great streets*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1993. 331 p. \$50.00. ISBN 0-262-10048-7
- Jenger, Jean. *Le Corbusier : l'architecture pour émouvoir*. Paris: Gallimard, 1993. 160 p. ISBN 2-07-053235-6
- Johnson, Matthew. *Housing culture : traditional architecture in an English landscape*. London: UCL Press, 1993. 220 p. L35.00. ISBN 1-85728-111-X
- Katz, Peter. *The new urbanism : toward an architecture of community*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1994. 245 p. ISBN 0-07-033889-2
- Klingensmith, Samuel John. *The utility of splendor : ceremony, social life and architecture at the court of Bavaria, 1600-1800* / ed. by Christian F. Otto and Mark Ashton. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1993. 315 p. \$45.00. ISBN 0-226-44330-2
- Krečić, Peter. *Plečnik, the complete works*. New York: Whitney Library

- of Design, 1993. 256 p. Trans. of *Plečnik, lettura delle forme*. \$65.00. ISBN 0-8230-2565-9
- Lane, Mills. *Architecture of the Old South*. New York: Abbeville Press, 1993. 335 p. ISBN 1-55859-044-7
- Le Blanc, Sidney. *Whitney guide, 20th century American architecture : 200 key buildings*. New York: Whitney Library of Design, 1993. 214 p. \$24.95. ISBN 0-8230-2174-2
- Liedel, Herbert and Harald Schukraft. *Gärten und Parks in Baden-Württemberg*. Würzburg: Stürz, 1993. 112 p. DM58. ISBN 3-8003-0440-6
- Macaulay, James. *Glasgow School of Art : Charles Rennie Mackintosh*. London: Phaidon, 1993. unpagged. (Architecture in detail) L19.95. ISBN 0-7148-2778-9
- Mann, A.T. *Sacred architecture*. Rockport, MA: Element, 1993. 192 p. (Sacred arts) \$18.95. ISBN 1-85230-391-3
- Mark, Robert, ed. *Architectural technology up to the scientific revolution : the art and structure of large-scale buildings*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1993. 252 p. \$39.95. ISBN 0-262-13287-7
- Markus, Thomas A. *Buildings and power : freedom and control in the origin of modern building types*. New York: Routledge, 1993. 343 p. ISBN 0-415-07664-1, 0-415-07664-1
- Maurice Braillard : *pionnier suisse de l'architecture moderne 1879-1965*. Geneva: Fondation Braillard Architectes, 1993. 197 p. SFr49. ISBN 3-905065-20-7
- Measurement and recording of historic buildings*. Wimbledon: Donhead Publ., 1993. 164 p. L38.05. ISBN 1-87339-408-X
- Montaner, Josep Maria. *Después del movimiento moderno : arquitectura de la segunda mitad del siglo XX*. Barcelona: Gustavo Gili, 1993. 271 p. ISBN 84-252-1509-9
- Mowl, Timothy. *Elizabethan and Jacobean style*. London: Phaidon, 1993. 240 p. ISBN 0-7148-2882-3
- Nerdinger, Winfried, ed. *Architekturschule München 1868-1993 : 125 Jahre Technische Universität München*. Munich: Klinkhardt & Bermann, 1993. 223 p. DM98. ISBN 3-7814-0350-5
- Nute, Kevin. *Frank Lloyd Wright and Japan : the role of traditional Japanese art and architecture in the work of Frank Lloyd Wright*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1993. 244 p. ISBN 0-442-30908-2
- Papadakis, A.C., ed. *Architecture & the environment : HRH the Prince of Wales and the earth in balance*. London: Academy Editions, 1993. 96 p. (Architectural design profile; no. 101) ISBN 1-85490-143-5
- Peirce, Neal R. and Robert Guskind. *Breakthroughs : re-creating the American city*. New Brunswick, NJ: Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers, the State Univ. of New Jersey, 1993. 194 p. \$24.95. ISBN 0-88285-145-4
- Peter Behrens, *Berlin Alexanderplatz : Pläne, Zeichnungen und Photographien zum Wettbewerb und der Bebauung, 1929-1932 : 14. März bis 25. April 1993*. Kaiserslautern: Pfalzgalerie, 1993. 212 p. DM70. ISBN 3-89422-066-X
- Pichler, Walter. *Drawings, sculpture, buildings*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1993. 203 p. \$60.00. ISBN 0-910413-97-5
- Porter, Tom. *Architectural drawing masterclass : graphic techniques of the world's leading architecture*. New York: Scribner, 1993. 159 p. \$50.00. ISBN 0-684-19521-6
- Quiney, Anthony. *English domestic architecture : Kent houses*. Woodbridge, Suffolk: Antique Collectors' Club, 1993. 288 p. ISBN 1-85149-153-8
- Rees, Ronald. *Interior landscapes : gardens and the domestic environment*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1993. 190 p. \$32.95. ISBN 0-8018-4467-3
- Rosenbaum, Alvin. *Usonia : Frank Lloyd Wright's design for America*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1993. 215 p. \$29.95. ISBN 0-89133-201-4
- Rowe, Peter G. *Modernity and housing*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1993. 408 p. \$45.00. ISBN 0-262-18151-7
- Saalman, Howard. *Filippo Brunelleschi : the buildings*. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State Univ. Press, 1993. 470 p. ISBN 0-271-01067-3
- Salvati, Mariuccia. *L'inutile salotto : l'abitazione piccolo-borghese nell'Italia fascista*. Turin: Bollati Boringhieri, 1993. 222 p. (Nuova cultura; 34) L36000. ISBN 88-339-0744-9
- Schöller, Wolfgang. *Die "Académie royale d'architecture" 1671-1793, Anatomie einer Institution*. Cologne: Böhlau, 1993. 555 p. DM118. ISBN 3-412-00993-8
- Sevilla '92 : *reflexiones arquitectonicas sobre un año extraordinario : Victor Perez Escolano*. Almeria: Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos, 1993. 72 p. (Documentos de arquitectura; 24) Ptas 2400
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