

NEWSLETTER

THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS

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 1700 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19103 HENRY A. MILLON, PRESIDENT EDITOR: JAMES C. MASSEY, 614 S. LEE STREET,
 ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314. ASSOCIATE EDITOR: MARIAN CARD DONNELLY, 2175 OLIVE STREET, EUGENE, OREGON 97405

CHAPTERS

Southern California. A summer meeting was held at Ojai, California on July 26, attended by seventy members. Talks given by David Gebhard, Michael Hathaway, Randell Makinson and Esther McCoy, were followed by a tour of buildings of architectural interest in Ojai.

University of Virginia. The student chapter at the University of Virginia has elected the following new officers: Anatole Senkevitch, Jr., President; Rodd L. Wheaton, Vice-President; and Judith Kitchen, Secretary-Treasurer.

SAH CARIBBEAN TOUR, JUNE 7-22, 1969

The second SAH tour in the Caribbean was in the Windward Islands of the Lesser Antilles, curving south from Antigua toward South America. Arranged by Frederik C. Gjessing, National Park Service, the tour included Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Barbados. Thirty-nine of us travelled on chartered yachts, motor sailers. We slept and ate our meals aboard.

The islands are astonishingly varied, despite their close geographical proximity, and their varied history has created differences in architectural development. The buildings chosen for the tour were intended to represent the variety of local traditions and to represent both past and present trends. Examples of vernacular as well as monumental, industrial and commercial as well as religious and domestic, were included. Many forts were also seen, some still in use, and all a symbol of the violent past of these islands when they served as pawns in the imperial struggles between France and England.

In addition to the fighting, climate, hurricanes and fire have also ravaged these islands so little of the earliest architecture has survived, and none of it Spanish, although the Islands were discovered by Columbus and first explored and settled by the Spaniards. Despite the local variations in architecture, colonialism and climate have imposed common demands that create a common denominator for the architecture of the Windward Islands. All but Barbados are volcanic in origin, and the tall peaks catch moisture from the trade winds, making a heavier rainfall than in the Leeward Islands. The wet, tropical climate created a necessity to keep buildings cool, dry and durable. The possession of the islands wavered back and forth between the French and English. A consistent pattern of development exists, with the earliest buildings, copies of home traditions. Later, modifications of these patterns emerge to allow for local differences of climate and life, and eventually something approaching a local style appears.

The tour started in Antigua in English Harbour, the chief 18th century shipyard of the British Fleet in the Caribbean. Now in large part restored after long neglect, the extensive buildings are an interesting document of Britain's sailing navy and the installations necessary to

maintain it. Desmond Nicholson showed us the forts protecting the harbor and Clarence House, built by the Duke of Clarence, later King William IV of England. That evening we were entertained by Commander Nicholson (who, with his sons, runs the yacht chartering service that supplied our boats) in his house, a former powder magazine.

An all-day sail took us to Guadeloupe where the next morning we were greeted by M. Gaston Feuillard, the Mayor of Basse Terre, capital of Guadeloupe. After a



"Yachts at Nelsons Dockyard, English Harbour, Antigua"

(PHOTO: ROSANN BERRY)

tour of the city, we sailed to Bourg, on the Isles de Terre Sainte and the next day on to St. Pierre. Both Guadeloupe and Martinique have been French since the 17th century. Both have impressive forts, Fort Richepance south of Basse Terre, and Fort St. Louis at Fort-de-France, present capital of Martinique. Forts such as these and Fort Napoleon at Bourg follow the style of the great late 17th century fortresses in France. Similarly the early cathedrals, Ste. Marie de Guadeloupe in Basse Terre and the church in the town of Marin on Martinique have heavy classical facades, close to the French 18th century style. Interiors tend to have barrel-vaulted naves. Elaborately carved altars, possibly shipped from France, are a feature of both. In Martinique, Petit-jean-Roget, chairman of the Martinique Archeological Society, our official host, gave a reception at his house in the hills above Fort-de-France.

We saw a typical example of the Martiniquaise estate house type at Pécoul, built in the 18th century. The houses consist of a series of one story wings surrounding a two story center. Rooms for daytime activities, such as the parlor and dining room, are located in the center

where they receive no sun, while the bedrooms and kitchens in the one story part are open to the wind. Cross ventilation keeps the whole house cool. Pécoul, now a banana plantation, still has remains of sugar refining machinery.

After an overnight stop at Dominica, we sailed to St. Lucia and its capital, Castries. This island, which has changed hands seven times, is more varied in its architecture. Here, the chairmen, B. H. Easter and Mrs. Patricia Charles of the St. Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society, planned a walking tour which included the early 19th century Leper Hospital (now the jail), and Holy Trinity Church, 1824. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, started in 1894 by a French priest, was a striking example of the use of cast iron. An important restoration and rehabilitation project is underway at Morne, above Castries, where the old Fort and Army Post are being converted to serve as a monument, a group of technical and education schools, a medical research laboratory and a museum. One of the former barracks, still unrestored, is remarkable for its cast iron framework. Local records give 1833 as its completion date, almost 20 years earlier than the Crystal Palace. The day's tour circled the southern part of the island, ending at Soufriere where Ross Kembar entertained us for cocktails at his father's just-completed house.

St. Vincent, the next island, was most notable for its fine group of churches, the 18th century Methodist Church, the Anglican Cathedral, and, across the Burying Ground, the Catholic Church, started in the late 19th century and completed in 1933, a wonderful example of a true building mania. Designed by its priest it offered snatches of Norman, Saxon, Saracenic and Moorish with cloisters and turrets to match. Earle Kirby and Morrison Baisden were co-chairmen of our tour of St. Vincent.

The capital of Grenada, St. George's, is built on a steep hill sloping down to the harbor. We sailed in in formation to our last stop on the boats and were greeted by Peter Bynoe, husband of the governor and chairman of the arrangements for our visit, and Alister Hughes of the Grenada National Trust. The regency Government House was the site of a reception for our group, given by the Governor, Her Excellency Dame Hilda Bynoe. A tour around the island next day took us to a nutmeg processing factory, one of the island's chief industries, and brought us to the airport and a short flight to Barbados. After two weeks aboard ship we were all astounded by the luxury of air conditioning and room to dress without contortionist exercises. But the luxuries of the hotel were somewhat marred by the discovery made by many of us that the land rocked as the sea had and our sea legs made strange gaits ashore.

Barbados is strikingly different from the other islands visited. A coral island, it is flatter and dryer. Still extensively agricultural, it has, unlike the other islands on our tour, become a popular resort. Here, too, the architecture differed, as the local coral limestone and stucco supplanted the wood more common on the other islands. More major architectural monuments have been preserved in Barbados, and the island abounds in 17th and 18th century estate houses. Our tour, organized by Peter Stevens and J. C. Walker, architects, took us to churches, estates, and newer buildings. Codrington College is perhaps the most striking example of Georgian architecture in the West Indies, and while the setting is tropical, its dignified Palladian facade recalls some of the beauties of Cambridge and Oxford. In Bridgetown, the capital, the former Regimental headquarters have been restored, and Mr. Stevens gave a party for us in his house in one of the remodelled barracks. The final morning was devoted to a walking tour of Bridgetown.

One of the most pleasant sides of the tours was the extreme hospitality with which we were met everywhere. Local committees had worked hard not only to organize the tours, but also to provide knowledgeable guides. Talks with them and the many people we met at the receptions gave one a background in the affairs of these islands and a sense of acquaintanceship rarely encountered by a tourist. The importance of architectural preservation and restoration is just beginning to be felt in these islands, but where there are formal organizations many steps have been made towards a good program. Perhaps too much interest is still paid to the earliest buildings at the expense of the 19th century, but this was also true in this country at the beginning of our restoration movement. I was impressed with the desire for information and of techniques and methods evinced by many, and I would like to suggest that anyone with training, who finds himself in the Caribbean, could demonstrate our interest by contacting the local groups. No report of this tour would be complete without a description of the non-architectural side. Sailing was a pure joy, and we had frequent full and half-day sails as we went from island to island. Nothing for me equalled the pleasure of breezing along under full sail with the beautiful dark blue sea and dramatic and constantly changing skies. Evenings when we returned to the boat, the joy of a swim from the boat or on shore washed away the tiredness. Cocktail hour was often made more liquid by the arrival of a swimmer from another boat. Evenings tended to be early, but nights were often made lively by the procession of hot "below deckers" seeking the breezes on deck. Even early morning starts were made pleasant by the sight of the sun striking the mountains or palms in our bay. Our captains and their wives, as well as the crews, were unfailingly pleasant, and their thoughtfulness did much to make the trip even more successful. We all are grateful to Rosann Berry and Fred Gjessing for their organization and for the cheerfulness with which they dealt with the few problems we encountered. If this account reminds some of you who were on the tour of our pleasant time, if it stirs envy in those who were not along, I can only say, "Anyone for a Caribbean tour?"

Contributed by Elisabeth MacDougall

ORGANIZATIONS

National Trust. The Annual Meeting and Preservation Conference of the National Trust for Historic Preservation will be held in Denver, Colorado, October 2-5.

SAH-GB. The Annual Conference will be held at the University of Lancaster, September 12-14. Information: Miss Patricia Somers Brown, MBE, 8 Belmont Ave., Melton Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE 35QD.

Victorian Society (G.B.). This year's conference will be in Cardiff, South Wales, September 26-28. Information: Jane Fawcett, 12 Magnolia Wharf, Strand-on-the-Green, London W4, England.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

This June, for the first time, the American Institute of Architects and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada held a joint international convention. In a city with such a rich heritage of architecture as Chicago, it was to be expected that historic preservation, especially as part of today's urban crisis, would be featured in convention planning. Not only is Chicago deeply concerned with its landmark houses and skyscrapers, but many of these monuments have been preserved and restored, a notable accomplishment. A spectacular by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, held in the newly-restored Chicago Auditorium for the AIA and RAIC, focused on the enormous

size of the preservation problem in Chicago. The Adler and Sullivan Auditorium of 1887-9, a major landmark long threatened by demolition, has now been magnificently restored to its historic elegance. The restoration, by Harry Weese and Associates with Crombie Taylor (SAH) as consultant, received an AIA honor award for 1969; and there has been no grander recent preservation achievement than the rescue of this massive Victorian building. Not content with the grandeur of the Auditorium spectacular, the architects' evening continued until the small hours in the morning at another Chicago landmark building, now marked for demolition - S. S. Beman's Romanesque Grand Central Station which was converted - massive train shed and all - into a party site extraordinary.

Delivering the main address at the joint convention, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs, said, "If we are to save our cities and restore to American life the sense of shared experience, trust, and common purpose that seem to be draining out of it, the quality of public design has got to be made a public issue because it is a political fact. . . . An era of great public works is as much needed in America today as any single element in our public life." He noted that "The special requirement of this age of enormity is to create a public architecture of intimacy, one that brings people together in an experience of confidence and trust."

In addition to the traditional preservation breakfast to discuss local preservation issues, a major workshop was presented on the restoration of historic buildings, the first time in the history of the Institute that this has been done. "Historic Buildings - An Urban Asset" stressed the role that historic buildings, and districts, can play in shaping the environmental quality of our cities by contributing to the variety and complexity that can make them meaningful places to live, and by providing a lively sense of continuity with the past. Under the chairmanship of Charles E. Peterson (SAH), the workshop explored two aspects of historic buildings preservation today: the training and proficiency of the specialist architects necessary for historic work, and the special problems the client and the architect face in planning and carrying out the restoration of the landmark buildings. With the great rise in public concern for the preservation of our historic patrimony, the shortage of trained and experienced professional specialists has become acute. The demand has exceeded the capacity of the few restoration architects in the United States and Canada, and the problem is compounded by the rarity of university training in this specialty.

J. O. Brew of Harvard University, who has studied this problem as part of a special committee appointed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, recommended that a group of major universities and the National Park Service establish professional training programs not only for restoration architects, but for the craftsmen who must be capable of carrying out this traditional work. The Canadian government's National Parks Branch and Carlton University are now planning to establish a joint training program for restoration architects that will combine classroom work with on the job experience, reported Jacques Dalibard (SAH) of the National Parks Branch.

The special complexity of restoring historic buildings was then explored from the viewpoints of both the client-owner on one side and the architect on the other. The procedures - research, planning, official approvals and contracting - can be markedly different in restoration practice and frequently more expensive. Two government historic restorations administrators, representing the United States and Canada, discussed the historic buildings in their charge: Chester L. Brooks, Superintendent, Independence National Historical Park and John Lunn (SAH), Superintendent, Fortress of Louisburg, Nova Scotia. Superintendent Brooks stressed the administrator's need

for accurate and thorough research and the National Park Service plans for the establishment of a restoration crafts center in Philadelphia. Superintendent Lunn discussed the need for a team approach to design - architects, engineers, architectural historians, and archeologists working together. Other speakers included American and Canadian architects who discussed the particular problems and expenses facing the restoration architect in his work. Geoffrey Platt (SAH) and Alan Burnham (SAH) of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, brought out need for governmental review boards, such as theirs, that have the responsibility to pass on architects' restoration plans. In a penetrating discussion of the New York scene, the many strengths of such review boards were brought out; in New York the quality of restorations has frequently been improved as a result. Arch Winter (SAH) of Mobile, Alabama, summed up the restoration discussions, commenting on the need for the preservation of historic buildings to be viewed as part of the overall urban design process, rather than as antiquarian interest in individual buildings. Indeed, he suggested if buildings were properly maintained and cared for over the years there may not even be a need for restoration!

Several SAH members were elected Fellows of the American Institute of Architects; receiving this high honor were A. Henry Detweiler, Michael M. Harris, John M. Johansen, Alan K. Laing, Harley J. McKee and Gyo Obata.



SAH MEMBERS HONORED BY AIA - Harley J. McKee (left) and Alan Laing (right) during their investiture as Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

The Institute's gold medal was awarded to William W. Wurster, of the San Francisco firm of Wurster, Bernardi, and Emmons, Inc., one of the pioneers of the postwar "Bay Style" in the San Francisco area. The architectural critic's medal was awarded to Ada Louise Huxtable (SAH) of the *New York Times*, and the new Twenty-Five Year Architectural Award to Rockefeller Center, recognizing its history-making contributions to urban design. Rex Whitaker Allen of San Francisco was elected national President of the AIA. SAH member Francis D. Lethbridge of Washington, well known for his historic preservation activities as Chairman of Washington's Joint Committee on Landmarks, was elected a national Vice-President.

Also contributing to the historic preservation activities of the meeting were numerous tours of the great buildings of the Chicago School and of the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. A special exhibit of drawings, renderings, architectural fragments, furniture, stained glass and other paraphernalia of the Chicago School architects was arranged at the Chicago School of Architecture Foundation's headquarters in H. H. Richardson's Glessner House, which the Foundation is attempting to preserve and restore. Other exhibits included the Historic American Buildings Survey exhibit, "Preservation Through Documentation," and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada exhibit, "Historic Architecture of Canada." To commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Chicago Chapter of the AIA, Wilbert R. Hasbrouck (SAH), Chapter Executive Director, arranged for a commemorative medal to be struck, based on an original medal by Louis Sullivan for the

University of Michigan Oratorical Society, of which only one copy is known to exist. Specimens are for sale for \$5.00 plus \$.80 mailing by the Chapter office, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. Also prepared for the convention was a second revised edition of the excellent guide to Chicago architecture, "Chicago's Famous Buildings - A Photographic Guide," published by the University of Chicago Press, which may also be purchased from the AIA Chicago office for \$1.95 plus \$.25 mailing.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

RICHARD H. GROOMS formerly of the University of Victoria, is the new Head, Fine Arts, Vancouver City College in Vancouver, British Columbia... Governor Russell Peterson of Delaware has appointed WILLIAM I. HOMER, University of Delaware, to the State Arts Council of Delaware... WILLIAM B. LANE, AIA, has been elected Chairman of the St. Louis County Historic Buildings Commission... THOMAS J. McCORMICK, Vassar College, will be Visiting Associate Professor at Williams College during the Fall 1969 term. He also reports that Governor Nelson Rockefeller has named him a member of the Board of Directors of Olana State Historic Site, the Frederick E. Church mansion near Hudson, New York... HARLEY J. McKEE has been made an Honorary Fellow of the Ancient Monuments Society of Great Britain... JOSEPH MATHIEU, AIA, permanent church architect and historic preservationist in Brooklyn, New York, died in July... HARVIN C. MOORE, AIA, of Houston, is the architect for the restoration and reconstruction of the town of Washington-on-the-Brazos, the 1836 first capital of the Republic of Texas, part of the Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park... HUGH MORRISON has retired after 37 years of teaching at Dartmouth College... ELIZABETH TOWNSHEND TRUMP spoke on "Old Door Hardware Used in America" at the Institute of Pennsylvania Life and Culture at the Landis Valley Museum in June, and also at the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, in April... HERBERT D. WHITE, Ohio University, through a grant from the Canada Council is to conduct an extensive research into the arts and architecture of North American French settlements of the 18th century. He invites comments or correspondence.

BOOKS

Egorou, I. A. *The Architecture and Planning of St. Petersburg. Its Development in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.* Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1969. \$15. English translation of Russian original. Rettig, Robert Bell (SAH). *Guide to Cambridge Architecture: Ten Walking Tours.* Cambridge: MIT Press, 1969. \$8.95, or \$2.95 in paperback. Whiffen, Marcus (SAH). *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Styles.* Cambridge: MIT Press, 1969. \$6.95. *Pennsylvania Avenue: Report of the President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue.* Nathaniel Owing, Chairman. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1969. \$4.50. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. G.P.O., Washington, D.C. 20402.) *Bethlehem of Pennsylvania: The First One Hundred Years 1741-1841.* Bethlehem: Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce, 1968. \$12.50. Though not an architectural history, there is much of interest, with numerous old views and photographs, some reproduced in color. Available: Bethlehem Book Committee, Chamber of Commerce, 420 Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa. 18018. Stokes, Peter John. *Early Architecture of the Town and Township of Niagara.* (Niagara-On-The-Lake): Niagara Foundation, 1967. Limited edition of 500 copies. An especially handsome folio-sized book comprising 54 silk screen printed plates of details of historic architecture in Ontario, identified with their construction dates; an

important reference for the restorationist. Available: Niagara Foundation, Box 790, Niagara-On-The-Lake, Ontario, Canada. \$25 (U.S.) postpaid.

BOOKLETS AND CATALOGUES

Monkhouse, Christopher P. (SAH). *Faneuil Hall Market: An Account of its Many Likenesses.* Boston: The Bostonian Society, 1969. 30 pp., illus. Available: Bostonian Society, Old State House, Boston, Mass. \$1.00 plus \$.25 mailing. Pyke, John S., Jr. *Landmark Preservation.* New York: Citizens Union Research Foundation, Inc. of the City of New York, 1969. 32 pp., illus. Excellent, well illustrated discussion of historic preservation, particularly in New York City. Available from the publisher, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N.Y. 10038. \$50. Rubenstein, Lewis C. (SAH). *Historic Resources of the Hudson. A Preliminary Inventory.* Tarrytown: Hudson River Valley Commission, 1969. 96 pp., illus. Available: HRVC, 105 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, New York 10591. Lists nearly 1700 historic structures in the Hudson River Valley. Wilson, Samuel, Jr. (SAH). *The Vieux Carré, New Orleans. Its Plan, Its Growth, Its Architecture.* Part of Historic District Demonstration Study Reports. New Orleans: Bureau of Governmental Research, 1968. 129 pp., illus. Probably the most comprehensive and scholarly architectural history of the Vieux Carré yet published. Young, Andrew McLaren. *Charles Rennie Mackintosh Centenary Exhibition.* London: Victoria and Albert Museum, 1968. 71 pp., illus. (\$2.00 in U.S.) There is also an Austrian edition with an essay by Eduard F. Sekler (SAH), "Mackintosh und Wien:" *Charles Rennie Mackintosh.* Wien: Museum des 20 Jahrhunderts, 1969. 52 pp., illus. *Landmark Committee Report: A Study and Evaluation of the Significant Structures and Sites of Montgomery County, Ohio.* Dayton: 1968. 74 pp., illus. Available: Montgomery County Historical Society, Old Court House, Dayton, Ohio 45402. \$2.75, postpaid.

ARTICLES

Bullock, Orin M., Jr. (SAH). "The Friends Meeting House 1699-1922. An Architectural Research Report," *Newport History*, Spring 1969. pp. 25-57. Camacho Sanchez, Miguel. "El Fuerte San José de Bocachica; de Cartagena de Indias," *Castillos de España*, Enero-Marzo 1969. pp. 51-7. (1753 fort in Columbia). Downing, Antoinette F. (SAH). "History of the Friends Meeting House in Newport, Rhode Island," *Newport History*, Fall 1968. pp. 137-169. Greenhalgh, Michael. "Fantasy and Archeology: Reconstruction of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World," *Architectural Review*, May 1969. pp. 339-44. An historical account of the various graphic and verbal reconstructions of the seven ancient wonders by Europeans from the Middle ages onward. Kennedy, Roger G. (SAH). "Daniel Burnham: Tycoon of Western Architecture," *The American West*, September 1968. pp. 4-15. King, Richard. "Joseph Paxton and the Crystal Palace," *Industrial Archeology*, May 1969. pp. 124-31. Lord Kinross. "The Twenties," *Architectural Review*, May 1969. pp. 317-24. A discussion, well illustrated, of the "moderne" architecture of the 1920's. Smith, L. D. W. "The Fireproof Floors of Witley Court" (England), *Industrial Archeology*, May 1969. pp. 175-81. Wilson, Samuel, Jr. "Ignace Francois Broutin," in

Frenchmen and French Ways in the Mississippi Valley. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1969. pp. 231-294. Biography of a major 18th century engineer architect in Louisiana.

Wright, Henry (SAH). "Unity Temple Revisited," *Architectural Forum*, June 1969. pp. 30-6.

GRANTS

The National Endowment for the Humanities has prepared a booklet detailing the many types of grants to be made for the 1969-70 academic year. For a copy, and further information on the Endowment, address National Endowment for the Humanities, 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

EDUCATION

Rome Center. The International Course of Specialization on Restoration of Historical Monuments and Sites is organized by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property with the collaboration of the School of Architecture of Rome University. The course is addressed to architects, archaeologists and art historians who desire to specialize in the restoration of monuments and sites. The coming course will begin on December 2, 1969 and will end on June 15, 1970. Students who have a slight knowledge of Italian are asked to arrive in Rome at the end of October 1969 in order to attend an intensive course of Italian language. Applications for enrollment should be sent before October 15, 1969; lectures are given in Italian, French and English. The programme is completed by fieldwork in archaeological prospecting and excavating, architectural restoration as well as practical training. For all information write to: The Executive Secretary, International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, Via Cavour 256, 00184 Rome, Italy.

COURSES AND CONFERENCES

Northwestern University. The Concora Symposium, "The Chicago School of Architecture," was held at Northwestern University on April 12, 1969. The symposium attracted a large and enthusiastic group, not just from the Chicago area but from widely scattered places. Sir John Summerson of the Soane Museum in London was the moderator for the symposium which was devoted to the questions of the meaning and validity of the idea of a Chicago school of architecture. The symposium convened in the morning with a confrontation between Winston R. Weisman of Pennsylvania State University, who was Concora Visiting Lecturer at Northwestern, and Carl Condit of Northwestern University. Messrs. Weisman and Condit have developed quite different interpretations of architecture in Chicago in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Professor Weisman spoke first with a careful review of the literature distinguishing between a first Chicago school and a second Chicago school, or Prairie school, and developing his argument that the first Chicago school, essentially concerned with commercial buildings, participated in a national movement toward the development of a Commercial Style. Professor Condit traced historically the technological context for the first Chicago school, and developed the argument that the distinguishing genius of the Chicago school lay in the fulfillment in an expressive architectural style of the technological evolution joined with the developing commercial architecture.

In the afternoon prepared comments on the morning's papers were given by two people closely associated with the study of Chicago architecture, H. Allen Brooks of the University of Toronto, and Henry-Russell Hitchcock of Smith College. The comments led into a lengthy and lively discussion from the audience. The symposium concluded very appropriately the following day with a highly

concentrated bus tour from Evanston to the Robie House and back, under the expert guidance of Carl Condit.

Contributed by Osmund Overby

Pennsbury Manor - Americana Forum. The fifth annual Americana Forum will be held at Pennsbury, William Penn's estate at Morrisville, Pa., September 25-8. The first day will be given over to historic preservation, and the next two days to simultaneous sessions on Furnishings of American Merchant Families; Techniques of Architectural Restoration; and Techniques of Furniture Finishes, Inlay and Gold Leafing. On September 28 there will be a tour of Princeton, N.J. For information, address Dewey Lee Curtis, Pennsbury Manor, Morrisville, Pa. 19067.

Winterthur Museum and the University of Delaware. The insights and methods of a linguist, social geographer, ethnologist and political historian will be directed to the subject "The Delaware River Region in the Eighteenth Century" at a Conference to be held October 10-11. Patterns of behavior traceable to the eighteenth century will be discussed in an attempt to identify various aspects of the character of the region. There will also be tours of the Winterthur and Hagley Museums. For information write Craig Gilborn, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware 19735.

EXHIBITS

Bauhaus. "50 Years Bauhaus," an international design and art exhibition of more than 2,500 artifacts, to commemorate the establishment, under Walter Gropius, of the German school of design in 1919. The exhibition, sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany, traces the history of the Bauhaus and shows how the teachings of the Bauhaus are being perpetuated. The exhibit will be at Crown Hall, Illinois Institute of Technology, August 25 to September 26, 1969.

Preservation Through Documentation. Retrospective exhibit of the Historic American Buildings Survey, including 200 photographs and measured drawings, circulated by the Library of Congress. 50 panels, 125 running feet; rental fee \$100. Address Exhibits Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

MISCELLANEOUS

Frank Lloyd Wright Poster Seals. As part of a Frank Lloyd Wright Festival in Oak Park, Illinois this June, a commemorative seal in red and black has been issued. Sheets of 50 gummed perforated seals are available at \$.50 per sheet from the Frank Lloyd Wright Festival Committee, 948 Lake Street, Oak Park, Ill. 60301.



The New Frank Lloyd Wright Poster Seal.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Recording projects representing a challenging program with a large range of building types are being carried on by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation and cooperating agencies in eleven areas of the United States this summer. Recording in the **Delaware Water Gap** area, which will be flooded by the Tocks Island Reservoir Project, is being carried on in cooperation with the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Roy C. Pledger, Texas A & M University, is project supervisor. **Nantucket, Mass.:** The Nantucket Historical Trust is sponsoring the recording of historic architecture for the fourth year. F. Blair Reeves (SAH), University of Florida, is supervisor. **Southern**

California: Threatened monuments of the early 20th century, key architectural landmarks by Wright (father and son), Neutra, Greene & Greene, Gill, and Schindler, are being recorded in cooperation with the Southern California Coordinating Council for Historic Preservation, David S. Gebhard (SAH), Chairman. Robert C. Giebner (SAH), University of Arizona, is supervisor. **Georgetown, D.C.:** An intensive survey of Georgetown, underway in cooperation with the Commission of Fine Arts since 1966, will be completed this summer. Daniel D. Reiff (SAH), Harvard University, is supervisor. **Milwaukee, Wisconsin:** Under the sponsorship of the Milwaukee Historical Landmarks Commission, Richard Perrin (SAH), Chairman, and supervised by John N. De Haas (SAH), Montana State University. **Newport, Rhode Island:** Houses of the 18th century colony and 19th century resort are being recorded in cooperation with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, Antoinette F. Downing (SAH), Chairman. Osmund Overby (SAH), University of Missouri, is supervisor. **Hudson River Valley, New York State:** Several major houses, including "Olana," are being recorded in cooperation with the New York State Historic Trust by David A. Spaeth, Texas Technological College. **Philadelphia, Pa.:** Historic Fort Mifflin on the Delaware River, a major example of the "star" fort form is being recorded under a grant from the



The Troy, N.Y. Fire Department gives a boost to historic preservation. Richard Pollack, Supervisor, HABS Mohawk-Hudson Project, watches a student architect ascend to measure an 1872 gas supply tank.

Haas Community Funds. R. Michael Schneider (SAH), Texas A & M University, is project supervisor. **Stratford Hall Plantation, Virginia:** A major documentation of Stratford Hall, birthplace of General Robert E. Lee and one of the most important 18th century country houses, is being carried out in cooperation with the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation by Melvin M. Rotsch (SAH), Texas A & M University. **Washington, D.C. Market Square:** Historic buildings in the area between the National Archives and the Old Patent Office, known as Market Square, are being recorded in cooperation with the Urban Design and Development Corporation by Harley J. McKee (SAH), Syracuse University. **Mohawk-Hudson Area Survey:** A pilot project of the newly-organized Historic American Engineering Record is being carried on in the Mohawk-Hudson area of New York State. The project integrates engineering history, local history, and landmark preservation studies into a pioneer research and recording operation. Cooperating agencies are: Smithsonian Institution, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York State Historic Trust, and Hudson River Valley Commission. Richard J. Pollak, Ball State University, is project supervisor.

Contributed by Dorothy C. Buffmire

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Restored. Sir Christopher Wren's church of St. Mary Aldermanbury was reconsecrated and dedicated as the Winston

Churchill Memorial and Library in the United States on the Westminster College Campus in Fulton, Missouri, on May 7, 1969. The dedication highlighted a week of special events commemorating Sir Winston's prophetic "Sinews of Peace" speech in which he coined the phrase "iron curtain," which was delivered at Westminster College March 5, 1946. The idea for a permanent memorial was first suggested in 1961 by R. L. D. Davidson, President of Westminster, and the dedication of St. Mary Aldermanbury, given to the people of the United States by the diocese of London as a center for Churchill studies in America, marks the culmination of this idea. Representing England and delivering the principal address at the dedication was Admiral of the Fleet, the Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Other events of the week included a lecture, "Christopher Wren, Genius in an Age of Genius" by Charles F. Mullett, University of Missouri, and the dedication as a National Historic Landmark of the Westminster gymnasium in which Churchill delivered his "Sinews of Peace" speech. The first church of St. Mary Aldermanbury was erected in London in the 11th-12th centuries and burned in the great fire of 1666. Rebuilding under Wren, in which portions of the earlier tower were incorporated in the new church, was completed in 1677. The church was hit by a fire bomb in 1915 and restored following the war, and again gutted by fire when struck by an incendiary bomb in 1940. The church remained in this condition until the stones from its walls and interior columns were removed to this country in 1966. Architects for the removal and restoration were Sir Michael Sisson in England and Frederick C. Sternberg in Missouri.

Contributed by Osmund Overby

Threatened. St. Michael and All Angels, Stewkley, Bedfordshire, England. Built in 1140, it is one of the finest examples of unspoilt Norman parochial church architecture in the country. It, and the village of Stewkley, may be demolished for the construction of a new London airport. Communicate with St. Michael's Church Preservation Committee, Maytree Cottage, Stewkley, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, England.

HUD. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has announced its 1968-69 grants for historic preservation. There are fourteen grants, ranging up to \$100,000 each on a matching fund basis to local governments. Among the more notable awards were: \$100,000 for restoration of the Lockwood-Mathews Mansion in Norwalk, Connecticut; \$100,000 for restoration of the Faneuil Hall Market in Boston; \$100,000 to purchase and restore the J. M. Brown House, "Ashton Villa" in Galveston, Texas, and \$100,000 towards the purchase of the Greek revival Lyceum in Alexandria, Virginia. For further information address Mrs. Nancy Schultz, Division of Land Development, DHUD, Washington, D.C. 20410, the program officer for the preservation grants.

New Orleans. In a landmark decision for preservationists the Department of Transportation has denied funds for the construction of I-10 across the historic Vieux Carré of New Orleans. The decision, by Secretary John A. Volpe is believed to be the first denial of federal highway funds for a highway on the basis of preserving a historic area. The proposed 3.4 mile expressway would have seriously impaired the historic integrity of the famed French Quarter, and would have run elevated across the river end of Jackson Square. The decision was strongly influenced by the legal protection offered historic properties and areas under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Through listing on the National Register of the National Park Service, the Vieux Carré Historic District was protected against adverse federally funded or licensed undertakings, and when the problem could not be resolved satisfactorily it was referred to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation which held a special hearing in New Orleans and recommended against construction to Secretary Volpe.