



# NEWSLETTER

THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS

## SAH NOTICES

**1989 Annual Meeting—Montreal, Canada (April 12-16).** Elisabeth MacDougall, Harvard University, and Slobodan Curčić, Princeton University, will be general co-chairs of the meeting. Phyllis Lambert, Canadian Centre for Architecture, will serve as local chairman. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Meridien Hotel. **REMINDER: DEADLINE FOR ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS FOR THE MONTREAL MEETING IS AUGUST 31.**

**The Rosann Berry Annual Meeting Fellowship.** Awarded each year by the SAH to enable a student engaged in advanced graduate study to attend the annual meeting of the Society. For the recipient, the Society will waive all fees and charges connected with the meeting itself, and, in addition, will provide reimbursement for travel, lodging and meals directly related to the meeting, up to a combined total of \$500.00. To be eligible, an applicant must have been a member of SAH for at least one year prior to the meeting, be currently engaged in advanced graduate study (normally beyond the Master's level) that involves some aspect of the history of architecture or of one of the fields closely allied to it, and apply for the Fellowship by using the application form that may be secured from the Executive Director, Society of Architectural Historians, 1232 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107-5944. Deadline for receipt of completed applications is January 15, 1989.

**1990 Annual Meeting, Boston, Massachusetts (March 28-April 1).** Elisabeth MacDougall, Harvard University, will be general chair of the meeting. Keith Morgan, Boston University, will serve as local chairman. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Park Plaza Hotel.

## CALL FOR PAPERS FOR BOSTON MEETING

**DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS  
NOVEMBER 1, 1988**

Proposals are invited for sessions at

the 1990 Annual Meeting in Boston, March 28 to April 1st.

The proposal must consist of a full and detailed description (no more than 200 words) of the proposed theme of the session. Chronological and/or geographical limits must be specified. The proposal should name topics you would consider suitable for the session and include a list of scholars who might wish to submit papers. Also, please enclose a curriculum vitae.

Since 1990 is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Society, sessions appropriate for this occasion will be welcome.

Send the proposal on a separate sheet of paper with a cover letter that includes your preferred mailing address and a home/evening hours telephone number to Elisabeth Blair MacDougall, Society of Architectural Historians, 1232 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

**1988 Domestic Tour, Portland, Oregon and the Willamette Valley (September 7-11).** Earl Layman, Neskowin, Oregon will be the leader of this tour. Announcements were mailed to the membership and the tour has been filled. A waiting list will be maintained.

**1989 Foreign Tour, The English Midlands (June 29th to July 20th, 1989).** Carol Krinsky will be the tour leader for this trip, which will visit major architectural sites in the vicinities of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Lincoln, Boston, Leicester, Stamford, and Peterborough. The tour will conclude in London, passing through Ely and Cambridge on the way. Tour announcements will reach the membership before the end of the year.

## FELLOWSHIPS

The **Studies in Landscape Architecture Program at Dumbarton Oaks** in Washington, D.C. offers research fellowships for students working on dissertations or other final projects for their degrees. In addition, fellowships are available for scholars who have

completed their degrees and are doing advanced research. Subject areas include History of Gardens and Landscape Architecture, Garden Ornament and Sculpture, Literature and Gardens, and History of Botanical Illustration and Horticulture. Application for fellowships are due on or before 15 November 1988. For further information, write to the Assistant Director, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007, USA.

**The Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (CSCPRC)** announces its 1989-90 National Program of Scholarly Exchanges with China. The Visiting Scholar Exchange Program supports one-to-three month visits for American and Chinese scholars in all disciplines between September 1989 and August 1990. For Americans in social sciences and humanities, the program supports scholars outside the China studies field to initiate and conduct research. For Americans in natural sciences and engineering, the program supports scholars to initiate and conduct research. Priority will be given to projects in disciplines to which research in China can make a unique contribution and to those which are of mutual benefit to American and Chinese scientists. The program also supports the nomination of Chinese scholars in all disciplines by American scholars. Priority will be given to Chinese who have not visited the U.S. recently and to those whose visits will contribute to future academic exchanges. For both American and Chinese components, women, minorities, scholars beginning their careers, and scholars based at or visiting provincial institutions in China, are especially encouraged. The deadline for application to the Visiting Scholar Exchange Program is November 15, 1988. For application information on all the above programs write the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418.

*This is an introductory piece about Montreal, site of the Society's annual meeting in 1989. (Ed.)*

## HISTORICAL AND PHYSICAL QUALITIES OF MONTREAL

*Phyllis Lambert*

Montreal is the third largest French speaking city in the world. It is a river island strategically located as a gate to the west, the port deepest into the North American continent, yet the inland port closest to Europe. Though its location was known due to the fur trade, it was founded in 1642 on a religious vision to convert the Huron and Iroquois. Religion and commerce have always been the forces of the city and are richly represented in its architecture.

The architecture is a construct of the seventeenth century French mind. Three powerful aspects of the mentality of its founders still mark the city today; seigneurial governance, a rational geometric order imposed on the land to structure settlement and a carefully prescribed manner of building.

Through rights granted to the Sulpician Order by Louis XIV of France—under an ancient system of feudal prerogatives, the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice became the seigneurs as well as the priests of the Island of Montreal in 1663. As landlords of the island, the Sulpicians had the obligation to settle the land, which they organized through land grants entailing feudal obligations of fealty and payment of property rights as a form of taxation.

The concessions granted by the Sulpicians on the island of Montreal were an orderly series of long, narrow strips of land starting at the Saint Lawrence, running northward inland and perpendicular to the river. They were modular—two *arpents* wide by fifteen *arpents* in length—the equivalent of 192 feet by a quarter of a mile in length. As the city grew, these modules were extended northward. The long north-south streets of modern-day Montreal, which run between the river and Mount Royal, were laid out along or within the cadastral lines of these seventeenth century concessions. Streets running east and west followed the island's topographical contours. This system was so deeply imbedded in the nineteenth century city that it directed development and future growth into the twentieth century. Among colonial cities it is unusual for an original pattern of settlement to give such strong detail of structure to such an extensive area.

The stone on which the city of Montreal stands is the same from which its early buildings are built. In Paleozoic times two types of limestone were laid down by inundations of the Champlain seas: the Chazy and the Trenton. Both are excellent building materials and have been quarried for local building purposes from the seventeenth century through the Second World War. These greystone buildings form a network across the Island of Montreal. The unity and structural clarity which they give to the city is remarkable.

There are four major greystone periods which roughly parallel the growth of the old walled city along the concession lines away from the river. Roughly coursed stone and projecting gable walls characterize the buildings of the French Regime still being built in 1815. The simple ashlar cut stone of the English colonial period lasted from the 1830s to 1855. In the third period—from 1855 to 1875—buildings became more ornate; the stone was carved and rusticated with power tools. What may be called the neighbourhood building period at the end of the 19th century can be identified by the rock-faced coursing of hammer split stones. The twentieth century city incorporated its surrounding villages, microcosms of this four stage pattern, and second and third buildings replaced earlier ones in the central city.

Le Vieux-Montreal, is deeply marked by the traces of the three religious orders whose members first settled the island. The Recollets, a branch of the Franciscan order, built their monastery at the west end of the walled city; the Sulpicians in the centre, the Jesuits to the east. But the Recollets and the Jesuits had to quit Montreal; the Treaty of Paris, 1764, which gave Canada to the British Crown, forbade landholding by those who were not British. Ornate greystone warehouses and commercial buildings of the 1850s and 1860s now line the narrow streets laid out on land where the monastery and walled gardens of the Recollets once stood. Now municipal government buildings occupy the former Jesuit lands along the eastern end of Rue Notre-Dame, the high street of the old city.

City Hall, by A.C. Hutchison and H.M. Perrault, has stood on the former site of the Jesuit monastery since 1872. The addition of an upper story with a steep copper clad Louis XIII roof after the fire of 1922, transformed the exuberant Napoleon III building to more closely resemble the City Hall in Paris.

Nearby stands John Ostell and Maurice Perrault's late classical Court House (1850-56, with later additions above the roof line) which now houses the Montreal Urban Community Offices. Other court buildings rose nearby, notably Ernest Cormier's monumental Beaux-Arts style building (1923-26) now named for him; it has become the locus of the Provincial government's cultural activities and archives. In the immediate vicinity stands the 1971 municipal Court House, a curtain wall building the vast size of which becomes apparent only when one descends the steep slope to the street below.

The central section of Vieux-Montreal has always been the most important. The sector is possessed of two squares on a north and south axis and major religious and commercial buildings.

Place d'Armes symbolizes the old city. Here the great parish church, Notre-Dame, and the Bank of Montreal confront each other across the square, boldly asserting the dialectic of religion and commerce. The Sulpician Seminary (1658) next to Notre-Dame is the oldest building on the square. Notre-Dame (1824-29) was built by James O'Donnell, an Irish Protestant from New York. The twin spired church replaced an earlier one and was a major undertaking. It has held 10,000 worshippers and was the first building in the city to be built entirely of ashlar masonry. This feat was organized by the Scottish mason John Redpath who came to work on the canals the British were building as a defense system against Yankee invasion.

The Greek Revival Bank of Montreal (1846), its second building, was designed by John Wells. Inspired by the Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, it is an elegant expression of the period when Montreal was the capital of the United Province of Canada. The other buildings around the square reflect not only the change of architectural ideas over time, but also each economic boom of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: Notre Dame church in the 1820s; the Bank of Montreal in the 1840s; adjacent commercial buildings in the 1860s; Babb, Cook & Willard's clock towered New York Life building of red sandstone in the 1880s; Barott & Blackader's Aldred Building in the 1920s; and the towers of the Bank of Montreal and Banque Nationale in the 1960s.

Place Royale, the southern square of the central sector, is separated from Place d'Armes and Notre-Dame by the



*View of rue Bonsecours: the 18th century Chapelle Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, with 1886-1892 façade (Perrault, Mesnard & Venne, Architects); Maison du Calvet, (c.1770), Montréal. Collection Centre Canadien d'Architecture/Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montréal. © Phyllis Lambert and Richard Pare 1973.*



*View of the Portico, Marché Bonsecours, (1844-1847, William Footner, Architect) 300, rue Saint-Paul est, Montréal. Collection Centre Canadien d'Architecture/Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montréal. © Phyllis Lambert and Richard Pare 1973.*

sites originally settled by the nursing and teaching religious communities related to the Sulpicians, the Hotel-Dieu and the Congregation Notre-Dame. Place Royale was the market place of the city throughout the eighteenth century. Today the square is surrounded on three sides mostly by the small office buildings of shipping companies built in the first half of the nineteenth century. The fourth side was originally open to the waterfront but in 1832 the neo-Classical Old Customs House was built here, just after Montreal became officially recognized as a port city. John Ostell, its architect, was the first trained architect to set up a permanent office in Montreal; others from England followed.

The southern edge of the old city along the port is composed principally of three and four story greystone warehouses of the first half of the nineteenth century. The silhouettes of William Footner's splendid porticoed and domed Bonsecours Market (1844-47) and the sailor's church, Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, distinguish this long, curved wall of stone following the Saint Lawrence's northern bank. The Market once housed the municipal government; the church, which has guarded the entry to the port since the eighteenth century, was rebuilt at the end of the nineteenth century.

The last flourish in the old city took place along St.-Jacques Street on the centre section's northern edge. Until World War II it was the insurance and banking centre of Montreal and of Canada. At its western end is the Royal Bank (1928) designed by the New York firm of York & Sawyer. This powerful

masonry clad skyscraper with quotations from Florentine buildings is topped with the colonnade and stepped pyramid which can be seen from the city's southern approach. Its banking hall, along with McKim, Mead & White's addition to the Bank of Montreal (1901-05), are the handsomest in the city. Most of the other bank buildings along St.-Jacques are ornate palazzi proclaiming the affluence of the last years of the nineteenth century. They are no longer faced with Montreal greystone but with the more easily worked Ohio and Indiana limestones, made available by the development of the railway.

Growth of the nineteenth century city was not significant until 1817 when the last stones of the fortified walls were removed. This city is now understood as "downtown." In just seven years, from 1854 when the Sulpicians started to build on their domaine to 1861 when the Grey Nuns acquired land nearby, the old city lost its religious character. The once dominant, walled monasteries with their large interior gardens, were replaced by dense complexes of commercial buildings. But in the newly developing areas on the Sherbrooke plateau these old institutions reasserted their importance on an even grander scale.

The great move of the 1860s continued the pattern of commercial and spiritual interaction. In Dominion Square, among some very good commercial buildings at the very centre of the city, stand the Sun Life Building—begun in 1914 to the designs of the Toronto firm of Darlington & Pearson and completed in 1931, Marie Reine du

Monde Cathedral (1875-94) designed by Victor Bourgeau in half scale of Saint Peters, the New York architect Bruce Price's neo-Romanesque Windsor Station (1887-89) and W. T. Thomas' St. George's Church (1870).

Nineteenth century Montreal was a city of neighbourhoods: Catholic churches, schools, hospitals and convent buildings to the east; and Protestant establishments to the west, among them Frank Will's Anglican Christ Church Cathedral (1857), one of the major ecclesiological churches in North America. Exuberant tin or wood balconies and gables, and straight runs of metal stairs distinguish the long rows of stone and occasionally brick houses. Typically two or three flats high, they covered the city in the 1880s and 1890s and most still stand. A few freestanding mansions remain, witness to the affluent British neighbourhoods in and near the centre: John Wells' Greek Revival Notman House (1845), the neo-classical William Dow House (1860) now a restaurant, and Dunlop & Heriot's Atholstan House (1894) which has been carefully renovated by AKOP Associates (1981-83) as the Alcan head office in a complex incorporating the old with the new. W. T. Thomas' Mount-Stephen Club is one of the finest High Victorian mansions anywhere, and his earlier Shaugnessy House (1874) is now part of the Canadian Centre for Architecture.

The "downtown's" northern boundary is defined by the long, conventual buildings and their enclosed gardens of one hundred year old trees, stretching from the east to the west, parallel to the river against the background of Mount Royal: the Seminary and College of

Montreal (1854-57) designed by John Ostell, of the Grey Nuns (1869-88) and of the Hotel-Dieu (1859-61) both designed by Victor Bourgeau, with the buildings and grounds of McGill University (1830 on), the Deaf & Dumb Institute (1881) designed by Pere Joseph Michaud, and the development around St. Louis Square (1879), once the St.-Jean Baptiste reservoir (1848). The tracery of the trees' branches provide a welcome contrast to the long, sober walls of the urban fabric.

Montreal grew in the first decade of this century through a series of annexations of existing industrial villages and gained interesting examples of industrial architecture. St.-Jean Baptiste to the north of the mountain had grown up around stone quarries. To the southwest successive industries—from tanning and saw mills to steel mills—developed along the Lachine road in the village of St.-Henri, after the Lachine Canal was widened in the 1840s to accommodate steam boats and its level changes harnessed to create power. Today former factories along the canal are being converted into residential units; the Redpath Refinery (1854), the Belding-Corticelli Mattress Company (1884) and Stelco (1910) are examples. Victoria Bridge, a tubular bridge built by Stephenson in 1859, was rebuilt as a cantilevered truss span in 1898. The Montreal Aqueduct (1852-1918) is part of this industrial region, also.

Two affluent residential cities, established at the end of the nineteenth century, resisted annexation. Westmount, largely English speaking, is on the southern flank of the Mountain, and Outremont, almost exclusively French speaking, is located on the opposite, northwestern slope. Ernest Cormier's ambitious University of Montreal, sign and symbol of the mountain, was begun here in 1924.

In the second decade of the century new towns were created. The Town of Mount Royal was designed as a means of financing a railroad tunnel in 1915. Landscape planner Frederick Todd, trained by Frederick Law Olmsted, designed the "emerald necklace" network of small parks circling the new town as a foil to the geometry of diagonal boulevards leading to the railroad station at the centre. Boulevard Mount Royal from Olmsted's Mount Royal Park eastward to LaFontaine Park is the only physical evidence of Rickson Outhet and W. S. Maxwell's unbuilt plan to organize Montreal. At the same time but further East, Maisonneuve, a "gar-

den city" as well as an industrial area, was built in 1915 between river and rail line. Boulevard Morgan was inspired by the lagoon of the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Perhaps for this reason its public buildings propose a short history of architecture; there are a "Roman" city hall, a "Greek" public baths and a fire station reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Temple, Oak Park. They were all built under the direction of Marius Dufresne, the city engineer, the design of whose residence nearby was inspired by the Petit Trianon at Versailles and now houses the Museum of Decorative Arts.

Public squares, as places of highest visibility and centrality, have always been subject to the pressure of development in Montreal. This has been particularly true since World War II when high-rise buildings became prevalent. The danger has been to objectify these squares as little rooms to look down upon. The two centuries of pressure on Place d'Armes in Vieux-Montreal continued with the construction of Barott, Marshall, Merrett & Barott's high-rise addition to the Bank of Montreal (1959-60) on the north side of the square facing Notre-Dame. David Boulva's black tower for the Banque Nationale (1965) was built on the block west of the square. Pier Luigi Nervi and Luigi Moretti of Milan added a tower to Victoria Square in 1966 and this site, once the haymarket and elegantly landscaped, is now more pavement than trees. At the centre of downtown, Dominion Square has remained a welcome oasis, sprinkled with shade trees and commemorative monuments. In 1966 a hotel, the Chateau Champlin tower by Roger D'Astous and Jean-Paul Pothier, rose at the southern end between Price's Windsor Station and Marie Reine du Monde Cathedral. The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce tower (1963), was designed by the Australian Peter Dickinson for a corner site on the west side of the square and on the adjacent corner Dimitri Dimakopoulos' La Laurentienne (1986), a sleek, green glass office tower, replaced the aluminum and limestone Laurentian Hotel of the early 1960s.

Two new squares were created in the 1960s. A block east of Dominion Square, I.M. Pei, then employed in the office of developer-impresario William Zeckendorf, designed Place Ville Marie which is defined by a cruciform, Miesian tower and low-rise, limestone-faced buildings. Mies, himself, designed Westmount Square, a travertine plaza

with high-rise office and residential towers and a low-rise commercial building, for a local developer. Both of these complexes have underground shopping malls. In the last three years shopping malls in renovated buildings, mostly above ground and with up-scale boutiques, have become the rage in Montreal. Over half a dozen in the very heart of the city may be visited.

These above, the Metro, and two new universities are the recent developments in post World War II Montreal's downtown. If the rate of high-rise construction continues, the special qualities of this city will be crushed. The open-city, development oriented, municipal government which held sway, has finally been rooted out and replaced by an administration that respects both the historical and physical qualities of the city, and very importantly, the rights of individuals who do not wish to be displaced by profit making development. There is now much renovation and re-use of older buildings and housing stock, a situation that seemed impossible only ten years ago. Public hearings are underway to define the future character of the city and to establish the planning guidelines it never had.

In April 1989, members of the SAH will be apprised of the steps being taken here to maintain the social and economic diversity of the city, to knit together the scarred urban tissue, and to revitalize a neglected natural land- and city-scape, all of which will affect the quality of its architecture. They will be able to discover this extraordinary city and learn what we, its citizens, will make of its future.

<sup>1</sup>The city limits established in 1792 remained unchanged until the land for Frederick Law Olmsted's Mount Royal Park was annexed in 1874. The city boundaries had been related to the original, principal gates in the eighteenth century walls: the new boundary lines were drawn at a distance of 100 *chaines* (about a mile) from each gate. Thus the boundaries formed a parallelogram reflecting the old fortifications, and the area they defined could contain the old city twelve times over.

## CONFERENCES

The Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities will host an international symposium on **Otto Wagner** and the genesis of European modernism, in Santa Monica, Nov. 3, 4, and 5. Limited seating is available. For details or to reserve a seat write to Dr. Herbert H. Hymans, Assistant Director, the Getty Center for the History of Art, 401 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 400, Santa Monica, CA 90401-1455.

**Everyday Life in the Early Republic**, the 29th Winterthur Conference, will be held Thursday and Friday, November 3

## BOOKS AND ARTICLES

- Abernathy, Ann. The Oak Park home and studio of Frank Lloyd Wright. Oak Park, IL: The Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio Foundation, 1988. 48 p. \$8.95. ISBN 0-945635-00-1
- Anón, Carmen. Real jardín botánico de Madrid : sus orígenes : 1755-1781. Madrid: Real Jardín Botánico, 1987. 182 p.
- Architektur in Graz 1980 1987 : Anhang 32 Bauten 1952-1979. Graz: Verlag Droschl, 1987. 139 p. ISBN 3-85420-125-7
- Binney, Marcus. Country manors of Portugal : a passage through seven centuries. New York: Harper & Row, 1987. 231 p. \$50.00
- Bolle-Reddat, René. Un évangile selon Le Corbusier. Paris: Éditions du Cerf, 1987. 385 p. F94. ISBN 2-204-02708-1
- Boudon, Françoise. "La 'maison à loyer' de la ville haussmannienne" Revue de l'Art 79/1988 pp. 63-72
- Brookes, John. Gardens of paradise : the history and design of the great Islamic gardens. New York: Meredith Press, 1987. 240 p. \$33.00. ISBN 0-941533-07-7
- Burroughs, Charles. "Palladio and fortune : notes on the sources and meaning of the Villa Rotunda" Architectura 1/88 pp.59-91
- Careggiani, Paolo and Chiara Tellini Perina. Giulio Romano a Mantova. Mantua: Sintesi, 1987. 177 p. L80000
- Chatenet, Monique. Le Château de Madrid au bois de Boulogne. Paris: Picard, 1987. 264 p. (De architectura) F350. ISBN 2-7084-0336-2
- Comoli, Vera, ed. "Il 'piano d'ingrandimento della capitale' (Torino 1851-1852)" Storia dell'Urbanistica. Supplemento : (Piemonte I) Luglio-Dicembre 1987 entire issue
- Cuomo, Alberto. Terragni ultimo. Naples: Guida, 1987. 188 p. L15000. ISBN 88-7042-782-X
- Daufresne, Jean-Claude. Louvre & Tuileries : architecture de papier. Brussels: Mardaga, 1987. 447 p. ISBN 2-87009-282-2
- Di Niscemi, Maita. Manor houses and castles of Sweden : a voyage through five centuries. New York: Harper & Row, 1988. 216 p. \$50.00. ISBN 0-935748-73-3
- Dunlop, Beth. Florida's vanishing architecture. Englewood, FL: Pineapple Press, 1987. 96 p. \$10.95. ISBN 0-910923-39-6
- Ferlenga, Alberto, ed. Aldo Rossi : architetture, 1959-71987. Milan: Electa, 1987. 315 p. L85000. ISBN 88-435-2238-8
- Forsyth, Alan and David Gray. Lyons Israel Ellis Gray : buildings and projects 1932-1983. London: Architectural Association, 1987. 215 p. (Works IV) ISBN 0-904503-96-8
- Gayle, Margot and Michele Cohen. The Art Commission and the Municipal Art Society guide to Manhattan's outdoor sculpture. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1988. 342 p. \$15.95. ISBN 0-13-620253-3
- Genée, Pierre. Wiener Synagogen 1825-1938. Vienna: Locker Verlag, 1987. 117 p. ISBN 3-85409-113-3
- Glazer, Nathan and Mark Lilla, eds. The public face of architecture : civic culture and public spaces. New York: Free Press, 1987. 512 p. ISBN 0-02-911811-5
- Goulet, Patrice. Jean Nouvel. Paris: Electa Moniteur, 1987. 174 p. ISBN 2-86653-042-X
- Grigg, Jocelyn. Charles Rennie Mackintosh. Salt Lake City: Peregrine Smith Books, 1988. 96 p. \$10.95. ISBN 0-87905-329-1
- Guratzsch, Dankwart, ed. Das neue Berlin ... Konzepte der Internationalen Bauausstellung 1987 für einen Städtebau mit Zukunft. Berlin: Gebr. Mann, 1987. 148 p. DM39. ISBN 3-7861-1527-3
- Hans Dollgast 1891-1974. Munich: Callwey, 1987. 283 p. DM68. ISBN 3-7767-0945-7
- Herzner, Volker. "Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlachs Kollegienkirche in Salzburg" Architectura 1/88 pp.92-115
- Hollingsworth, Alan. British building styles recognition. Addlestone: I. Allan, 1987. 160 p. £5.95. ISBN 0-96364-038-9
- Hubala, Erich. Balthasar Neumann 1687-1753 : der Barockbaumeister aus Eger : Ausstellung der Stadt Wendlingen am Neckar. Stuttgart: Edition Cantz, 1987. 133 p. DM42. ISBN 3-922608-91-4
- Johnson, Donald Leslie. "Frank Lloyd Wright in the Northwest : the show, 1931" Pacific Northwest Quarterly 78 July 1987 pp. 100-106
- Kandzia, Christian, ed. Architekten Behnisch & Partner : Arbeiten aus den Jahren 1952-1987 = Behnisch & Partners, Architects : designs 1952-1987. Stuttgart: Ed. Cantz, 1987. 287 p. DM72. ISBN 3-922608-53-1
- Keller, Ulrich. "Durandelle, the Paris Opera and the aesthetic of creativity" Gazette des Beaux-Arts Janvier-Février 1988 pp. 109-117
- Klotz, Heinrich, ed. Paul Schneider-Esleben : Entwürfe und Bauten 1949-1987. Braunschweig: Vieweg, 1987. 180 p. (Schriften des deutschen Architekturmuseums zur Architekturgeschichte und Architekturtheorie) DM78. ISBN 3-528-08726-9
- Korth, Thomas and Joachim Poeschke, eds. Balthasar Neumann : kunstgeschichtliche Beiträge zum Jubiläumsjahr 1987. Munich: Hirmer Verlag, 1987. 184 p. DM58. ISBN 3-7774-4610-6
- Kruft, Hanno-Walter. "Revolutionsarchitektur für Deutschland" Jahrbuch des Zentralinstituts für Kunstgeschichte Band III 1987 pp. 277-289
- Le Corbusier. Journey to the east /Edited and annotated by Ivan Žaknić. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1987. 270 p. \$24.95. Trans. of Le voyage d'orient. ISBN 0-262-12091-7
- Mader, Günter and Laila Neubert-Mader. Jardins italiens. Fribourg: Office du Livre, 1987. 216 p. Trans. of Italienische Gärten. ISBN 2-8264-0078-9
- Mathias, Martine. Le Corbusier oeuvre tissé. Paris: Philippe Sers, 1987. 103 p. \$50.00. ISBN 2-904057-23-4
- McLaughlin, Jack. Jefferson and Monticello : the biography of a builder. New York: H. Holt, 1988. 481 p. \$24.95. ISBN 0-8050-0482-3

- Meseure, Sonja Anna. Die Architektur der Antwerpener Börse und der europäische Börsenbau im 19. Jahrhundert. Munich: Scaneg, 1987. 334 p. (Beiträge zur Kunstwissenschaft; 11) DM70. ISBN 3-89235-011-6
- Moos, Stanislaus von, ed. L'Esprit Nouveau : Le Corbusier und die Industrie 1920-1925. Berlin: Ernst, 1987. 295 p. DM90. ISBN 3-433-02253-4
- Naversen, Kenneth. West Coast Victorians : a nineteenth-century legacy. Wilsonville, OR: Beautiful America Pub. Co., 1987. 255 p. \$29.95, \$21.95. ISBN 0-89802-495-1, 0-89802-494-3
- Nerdinger, Winfried, ed. Romantik und Restauration : Architektur in Bayern zur Zeit Ludwigs I. 1825-1848. Munich: Hugendubel Verlag, 1987. 511 p. (Ausstellungskataloge der Architektursammlung der Technischen Universität München und des Münchner Stadtmuseums; Nr. 6) DM58. ISBN 3-88034-309-8
- O'Gorman, James F. "'Either in books or [in] architecture' : Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue in the Nineties" Harvard Library Bulletin XXXV Spring 1987 pp. 165-183
- Palermo : architettura tra le due guerre (1918-1939). Palermo: S.F. Flaccovio, 1987. 276 p. L20000
- Parnell, Alan C. Building legislation and historic buildings. London: Architectural Press, 1987. 149 p. ISBN 0-85139-790-5
- Petras, Renate. Die Bauen der Berliner Museumsinsel. Berlin: Stapp, 1987. 227 p. DM48. ISBN 3-87776-215-8
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- Pisani, Mario. Dove va l'architettura : interviste a Bohigas, Fuksas, Gabetti e Isola, Gregotti, Natalini, Pagliara, Portoghesi, Rossi, Sacripanti, Ungers. Rome: Riuniti, 1987. 191 p. L16500. ISBN 88-359-3033-2
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- Tigerman, Stanley. The architecture of exile. New York: Rizzoli, 1988. 192 p. \$35.00. ISBN 0-8478-0902-1
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- Vitou, Elisabeth, et al. Gabriel Guévrékian, 1900-1970 : un autre architecture moderne. Paris: Connoyances, 1987. 150 p. (Collection un autre architecture moderne) F115. ISBN 2-86649-003-7
- White, Norval. New York : physical history. New York: Atheneum, 1987. 269 p. \$25.00. ISBN 0-698-11658-6
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- Wichmann, Petra. Die Campi Venedigs : Entwicklungsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen zu den venezianischen Kirch- und Quartiersplätzen. Munich: Scaneg, 1987. 310 p. DM70. ISBN 3-89235-012-4
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and 4, 1988, at Winterthur Museum, 5 miles northwest of Wilmington, Delaware. For further information, contact the Office of Advanced Studies, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware 19735. Telephone (302) 888-4649.

The **42nd National Preservation Conference** will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 19-23. For information write National Preservation Conference Registration, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 673-4100.

**Americans and the Automobile** is the subject of a new exhibit as well as a conference at the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan. Inquiries concerning the conference, Nov. 4, 5 and 6, should be sent to The Society for Commercial Archaeology, President Mike Jackson, Room 5010, National Museum of American History, Washington, D.C. 20560. (217) 785-4512.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Illustrated papers on **modern or historical dams** in North, Central, and South America are wanted for a second volume of *Historische Talsperren* (Stuttgart: Verlag Kourad Wittwer, 1987). Send proposal to the editor, Prof-Dr. Ing. Gunther Garbrecht, Leichtweiss Inst. für Wasserbau, Dept. Hydraulics and Hydraulic Engineering, P.O. Box 3329, Braunschweig, West Germany.

**Victorian Anecdotes, Apocrypha, and Hallowed Clichés** will be the topic of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Midwest Victorian Studies Association, to be held in Chicago on 28-29 April 1989. The Association welcomes proposals on any aspect of legends, myth-making, and gossip, and how they inform (or misinform) scholarly and popular views of the Victorian period. Papers (8-10 pages) or two-page abstracts should be sent no later than November 15 to Micael Clarke, MVSA Executive Secretary, Department of English, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626.

## QUERIES

The **Encyclopedia of New York City** is looking for contributors. This comprehensive one-volume text will encompass the history of the city from its origins to the present day. The Editor-in-Chief is Kenneth T. Jackson of Columbia University, and the publisher is Yale University Press. Please indicate, as specifically as possible, all topics

(people, places, events, institutions, periods, process) you are qualified to write about. Send your letter and vita, as soon as possible, to Deborah Gardner, Managing Editor, Encyclopedia Project, New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024.

For a **study of the legitimate theatres of New York's Times Square**, 1880-present, information and/or visual material is sought concerning architects Francis Kimball, J. B. McElfrick, Henry Herts and Hugh Tallant, W. Albert Swasey, George Keister, Thomas W. Lamb, Herbert J. Krapp, and Eugene DeRosa, all of New York. Contact: William Morrison, 59 Thoreau Drive, Plainsboro, NJ 08536; (609) 799-4572.

Information is sought for a book on the architect/builder **Abner Hugh Cook** (1814-1884) who was born in Salisbury, North Carolina and who worked in Macon, Georgia and Nashville, Tennessee before settling in Austin, Texas. For the same study any evidence pertaining to the architect **Michael DeChaumes** (1796-1871), who worked in Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and Houston, and the builder Richard Payne (d. 1856) who worked in Ohio and Texas. Dr. Kenneth Hafertepe, 2310 San Gabriel, Austin, TX 78705.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRESERVATION: 1987-1988

The past year has been relatively quiet in terms of new projects. Thanks to Richard Betts, a joint session, co-sponsored by SAH and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, is being held on April 13th at the Palmer House, just prior to our annual meeting. It is our hope to continue such events on a regular basis, giving the membership an opportunity to learn more about preservation issues which are not only of broad concern, but which are especially pertinent to the places in which we are gathering.

The annual meeting also marks the first joint session with the National Council for Preservation Education, providing the format for discourse on matters of academic needs and methods in the field. Again, both parties are anxious to continue the affiliation.

A formal liaison with the AIA's Committee on Historic Resources was established early this year and I have agreed to serve as the SAH representative. A primary reason for creating this link is to give the society a voice in the AIA's initiative to nominate more Na-

tional Historic Landmarks. That initiative has just begun; an important way in which we can help is to ensure that scholars whose work is most pertinent to an individual landmark application case may have the opportunity to become involved. As always, comments and suggestions from the membership are welcome.

Numerous publications were submitted as candidates for the Downing Award, which bodes well for this becoming a highly competitive prize in the years ahead. Response to the award generally has been enthusiastic, and this endeavor of the society should help considerably in bringing such publishing efforts the recognition they deserve. Since many of these books are little known outside their respective geographic areas, I have asked the award committee to submit a list of candidates for the information of the membership.

We have received assistance in distributing the testimony guidelines, printed in the October 1986 issue of the *Forum*, from the National Center for Preservation Law, which has been working with the National Park Service and the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions to provide education workshops for the staffs and review board members of Certified Local Governments. Again, response to this publication has been very positive. At the same time, the problem of irresponsible testimony continues to be a significant one. On many occasions, such testimony is sufficiently contrived or sufficiently divergent from applicable criteria to be of little consequence, at least to sophisticated review boards. But in many cases even weak testimony can do damage. More ominous is a new kind of approach which appears to weigh all pertinent factors carefully while being artfully crafted to sway opinion against a responsible preservation initiative. Given the guise of objective evaluation, such testimony is all too often fueled by lucrative commissions. Many good architectural historians testify for a fee. Financial compensation should not be the issue, but it becomes just that when individuals argue against preservation in certain cases while arguing for preservation of works of comparable or even less significance in others, depending upon which way the money is flowing. Professional independence must be maintained. We can ill afford to have our discipline marshalled into being a support service for development interests.

I submitted my resignation, effective

April 15th, to the board last fall. Nine years is long enough, perhaps too long, for anyone to serve as chairman. Much of the constructive work done under my tenure was due to Michael Tomlan and it is with great pleasure that I relinquish the post to him. Antoinette Lee is assuming the editorship of the *Forum*. We can look forward to many beneficial endeavors under their leadership.

Richard Longstreth, Chairman  
Committee on Preservation

## RECORDS AND ARCHIVES

The **Getty Art History Information Program (AHIP)** is offering art historians subsidized training for DIALOG Information Services. DIALOG provides access to more than 300 electronic databases, among them RILA (International Repertory of the Literature of Art), Artbibliographies Modern, Architecture Database (Royal Institute of British Architects), MLA (Modern Languages Association) Bibliography, Historical Abstracts, Philosopher's Index, and Religion Index. Because of the specialized commands required and the cost of searching paid by the user, this special training is advisable. The DIALOG Systems Seminar, designed for new users, costs \$125. The AHIP subsidy will cover \$90 of this; the remaining \$35 will be paid by the candidate. The trainee will have to prepay the entire amount but will be reimbursed for \$90 upon proof of payment and completion of the seminar. Candidates must have access to a personal computer and a modem or to a terminal with telecommunications capabilities.

DIALOG training is widely available in many cities and countries. For specific information on locations and necessary equipment, call the following toll-free number: 800-3-DIALOG. To apply for subsidies, please send the following information to Marilyn Schmitt, Getty Art History Information Program, Suite 1100, 401 Wilshire Boulevard, Santa Monica, CA 90401: a short statement describing your current research activities as an art historian or graduate student; verification that training is purely for your independent research and not for commercial purposes, institutional uses, or job enhancement; list of equipment (hardware, modem, communications software).

NOTE: You must be approved by AHIP before you register for training in order to receive a subsidy. Those candidates who would have difficulty making the initial payment will still be considered and should notify AHIP in their applications.

## SAH PLACEMENT SERVICE BULLETIN\*

\*Dot indicates first listing.

*Deadline for submission of material to the Placement Service Bulletin is the 15th of the preceding even-numbered month. Contact the SAH office in Philadelphia for full information about the categories and conditions for inclusion in the listings.*

## POSITIONS AVAILABLE

### ACADEMIC

• Charlottesville, Virginia 22903. University of Virginia, School of Architecture. DEAN. The School offers undergraduate and graduate degrees in Architecture, Architectural History, Urban and Environmental Planning, and a

graduate degree program in Landscape Architecture. Student enrollment in all programs is about 550 and faculty is 60. Nominees should have achieved distinction in their field and should have appropriate academic and administrative experience or professional equivalents. EO/AAE. Application deadline October 15, 1988. Apply (with letter of interest and resume) to: Richard Guy Wilson, Chair, Search Committee for the Dean, School of Architecture, Campbell Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903. (804) 924-3976.

## BUSINESS

• Lansing, Michigan 48918. Michigan Department of State, Bureau of History. HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNER. Michigan Historic Preservation Section, Bureau of History seeks a candidate to coordinate comprehensive historic preservation planning, manage and promote certified Local Government program, and coordinate survey program. Candidates must meet 36 CFR 61-Appendix A requirements with an MA in history, art history, architectural history, American studies, or historic preservation. At least three years experience as a historian, one of which is in a State Historic Preservation Office, is preferred, but equivalent experience will be considered. Salary range \$25,703 to \$35,078. EEOC/AA. Apply to: Kathryn B. Eckert, Bureau of History, Michigan Department of State, Lansing, MI 48918.

• Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The Foundation for Architecture. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. Non-profit organization seeks candidate with personal knowledge of Urban Design Issues and experience in same. Will be responsible for a \$1.8 million budget, a staff of 16 and intensifying community presence and effectiveness. Seeking an accomplishment oriented, articulate, self-motivated leader, able to deal with many personalities, Corporate Executives, Civic Persona and programs effectively. Salary commensurate with capabilities. Submissions will be handled with strictest confidentiality. Apply to: Hal Smolinsky, Consultant, Benari Limited, 55 Valley Stream Parkway, Suite 130, Malvern, PA 19355.

## Society of Architectural Historians

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President: Richard Betts  
School of Architecture  
University of Illinois  
608 East Lorado Taft Drive  
Champaign, IL 61820

Editor: Mary Lee Thompson  
Department of Art History  
Manhattanville College, Purchase, NY 10577  
Mailing address  
784 Columbus Ave. Apt. 5M  
New York, NY 10025

Assistant Editor: Charles Savage  
Landmarks Preservation Commission  
225 Broadway St., NY, NY 10007

Publications Editor: Judith Holliday  
Fine Arts Library, Sibley Dome, Cornell University  
Ithaca, NY 14853