



NEWSLETTER

THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS

SAH NOTICES

1988 Annual Meeting—Chicago, Illinois (April 13-17). Richard Betts, University of Illinois, will be general chairman of the meeting. Wim de Wit, Chicago Historical Society, will be local chairman. Headquarters for the meeting will be The Palmer House. This year there will be four sessions running simultaneously, and Saturday tours are being planned for the North Shore area, East Chicago, and Racine. A special two-day tour of the Architecture of the Illinois and Michigan Canal is also being finalized. A program announcement will be sent to the entire membership in January. Members abroad who wish to have the program sent airmail should notify the SAH office as soon as possible.

1989 Annual Meeting—Montreal, Canada (April 12-16). Slobodan Curcic, Princeton University, will be general chairman of the meeting. Phyllis Lambert, Canadian Centre for Architecture, will serve as local chairman. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Meridien Hotel.

1988 Foreign Tour—Northern Italy (June 12-20). Henry Millon, Dean of the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, will be the tour leader, assisted by Martha Pollak, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle. The tour will operate daily from Turin, and will extensively cover the architectural monuments of the Piedmont.

URBAN UPDATE: CHICAGO

Elaine and Kevin Harrington, with the local committee, look forward to welcoming the Society to Chicago this April. There will be many tours planned for us. To prepare you for the city's architectural richness, Kevin Harrington has written this installment of Urban Update.—The Editor

Architecture is Chicago's great art. Many of the monuments you first encountered in Giedion or Benevolo are

still here. What such surveys miss is the depth of quality in the city's architecture. Not only the big names but the less well known offices produced work of conviction and power. If you have some time to do some homework, consider looking at photographs by Erich Mendelsohn, Harry Callahan, Arthur Siegel, Lyonel Feininger and Aaron Siskind. Read the parts about Chicago in Simone de Beauvoir's memoir *America Day by Day*, as well as Nelson Algren's *Chicago, City on the Make*. Read Jane Addams' essay on George Pullman. If



Detail of the front entrance of H. H. Richardson's Glessner House, home of the Chicago Architecture Foundation.

your local paper carries the columns of Mike Royko, read them. For a good survey of local building activity, check out issues of *Inland Architect* (the Jan./Feb., 1988 issue will have an update on new buildings in the Loop), *Chicago Architectural Journal*, *The Chicago Architecture Annual*, and the annuals of the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A. for the last few years.

Much has been happening to the great buildings of Chicago in recent years. Following the destruction of Sul-

livan's Stock Exchange in 1971, Hugh Miller prepared a study for the Department of Interior indicating the preservation and conservation steps that should be taken to prevent additional losses. It included a basic dozen buildings, all of which still survive, and many of which have since been extensively restored.

The proscenium arch murals in Adler & Sullivan's Auditorium Building have recently been restored. Additionally, the coffered and vaulted ceilings and wall surfaces of the top floor dining room in the hotel section now used by Roosevelt University have been restored. The architect for these is John Vinci. Sullivan's Carson, Pirie, Scott has had the ground level metal finish restored, also by Vinci. Burnham's Fisher Building has had some of its terra cotta cleaned and restored. Holabird & Roche's Gage Group, with the northern-most facade by Sullivan, has been cleaned this summer. Jenny's Second Leitner Building is in the process of renovating the ground floor into shops with back offices above, following the departure of Sears a few years ago. Jenny's Manhattan Building has been cleaned and converted to residential use by Wilbert Hasbrouck. Holabird & Roche's Marquette Building was acquired by the MacArthur Foundation and the facade and lobby cleaned and restored by Holabird & Root.

The Monadnock Building, north half by Burnham & Root, south half by Holabird & Roche, is in process of restoration. The decorative use of cast aluminum for stair stringers is just one of the discoveries that have been made in the process. It is now known that even the north half of the southern addition by H & R has, like the B & R section, an exterior masonry bearing wall. Also it is now possible to see the building in its four parts, each named for a New England mountain—Monadnock, Kearsarge, Wachussetts and Katahdin.

Burnham & Co.'s Railway Exchange has recently been cleaned and rehabilitated by Frye, Gillan, Molinaro. In

addition they restored the lobby light court to the original plan specifications.

Holabird & Roche's McClurg Building is one of only two on Miller's list that has not had such recent work. Burnham & Co.'s Reliance Building is the other with no good news to report. The current owner is not interested in either selling or rehabilitating the building, although when that decision is taken there are several developers in the city eager to buy and restore the building.

Burnham & Root's Rookery, with ground floor renovations by Frank Lloyd Wright and William Drummond, has more recently been cleaned by Wilbert Hasbrouck. Currently Booth Hansen (the firm of SAH board member Laurence Booth) is engaged on a complete interior rehabilitation for the building's new owner, the resuscitated Continental Illinois Bank.

This is a good point for a transition to the problems of preservation in Chicago, and the Rookery is a fine example. Recently the land lease expired and the building came into the city's possession. Always a successful office building, some argued it should remain in city hands to be restored and maintained as an example of the city's commitment to preservation as well to be the source of significant long term rental income. Instead, the argument that the building should continue in private hands has prevailed—as a demonstration of the interest of the city's business and professional community in preservation. With its recent Federal shoring, the Continental Bank, whose own headquarters is across Quincy Street from the Rookery, is thought to be stable enough for this task.

Recently Jenny's Fair Store and the unsympathetic new facade that encased it were destroyed to make way for a seventy-story office building for the Mobil Corporation by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. But Mobil's strained circumstances have forced it to leave the State Street site empty.

The 1872 McCarthy Building by John Mills van Osdel, the first professional architect in Chicago, is currently in serious jeopardy despite the fact that it is on the National Register and is a designated City Landmark. It is part of the city's glacial north Loop redevelopment. The developers and their architect, after first promising to restore this and other landmark buildings on the full block site (which includes the Western Methodist Book Exchange, the

Delaware Block, the Springer Block, and the Unity Building), now claim they cannot find another point of access for delivery trucks than the corner occupied by the McCarthy. This claim is questionable and may only be more cat and mouse. A few years ago the city's private landmarks group attempted development, proposing to trade the McCarthy Building in exchange for funding the rehabilitation of some movie theatres in the area. When the developers discovered that the preservation community was negotiable, the theatres were not saved, and the McCarthy remains in trouble. Further, the City Director of Planning is increasingly revealing herself as a champion of new development at the expense of preservation. Planning in Chicago is at some distance from the impressive moratorium on unnecessary new buildings recently instituted in San Francisco. Chicago's buildings are so good and deserve better treatment by the current planning establishment.

The Chicago Theatre has just been renovated (along with the Page Building, the only cast iron front still standing in the Loop), and the Public Library by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, has been converted to new use as a cultural center by Holabird & Roche. But the Chicago Building by Holabird & Roche, across State Street from Carson, Pirie, Scott, was recently denied landmark status because its owner, the Board of Education, did not wish its options limited.

The most widely debated new building in the Loop is Helmut Jahn's State of Illinois Office Building. Essentially an office building (the state capitol is in Springfield), the Governor nevertheless wanted to symbolize the open character of state government. Jahn reinterpreted Henry Ives Cobb's domed Federal Building in Chicago (demolished and replaced by the Federal Center designed by a consortium headed by Mies) by inverting the idea of central space—you take an elevator to the top of the open court and look down upon a patterned circular floor which reads as the *trompe l'oeil* inner shell of a dome. For the visitor without vertigo, the public spaces—the stores, restaurants and galleries—are flashy and exciting. For the workers in the building, the flash is tempered by failures in the building's physical systems. The air conditioning, which does not seem to be able to keep some offices below 100 degrees on hot summer days, and the heating, which

has difficulty keeping some offices above 60 degrees in the winter, are such disasters that the state has recently brought suit against the architect, engineer, and contractor.

New buildings are to be found elsewhere in the Loop. Just opened is 190 South LaSalle, Philip Johnson's first design in the city. His partner, John Burgee is a native of Chicago. This building's developer, John Buck, has recently been hired by the Chicago headquartered American Medical Association to develop the several square blocks they own just north of the Chicago River and west of Michigan Avenue. Buck has commissioned Kenzo Tange to create the master plan for the site. Kevin Roche, who studied at MIT under Mies in the late '40s, is the designer of a very large mixed use project just now rising next to the main branch of the river. Kohn Pederson Fox, whose 333 West Wacker at a bend in the river, has been well received, has a large mixed use project under construction on North Michigan Avenue, and foundations begun on what will become a three tower grouping (as high as sixty-five stories), on the block south of the Sears Tower. That colossus has recently had its entry sequences redesigned, and as befits the mail order pioneer, the new Wacker Drive entrance resembles a giant mail box. Local architectural firms are adding new buildings to the Loop, including the just started AT&T complex by SOM, the just completed Rubloff building by Perkins & Will, Murphy/Jahn's Chicago & Northwestern Tower, Fujikawa, Johnson's second tower at the Mercantile Exchange, the master plan for the City Centre by Lohan Associates, and River City by Bertrand Goldberg.

River City marks a part of a new phenomenon, the introduction of large scale residential developments surrounding the Loop. To the south of the Loop a combination of loft building conversions and the building of new low, mid- and high rise apartments and row houses has taken place. To the west the chief event is a giant project of four forty-nine story high rises by Solomon, Cordwell Buenz, as well as the conversion of many lofts west of Halsted Street. Even farther west, the medical center of the University of Illinois, Cook County Hospital, Rush University, and Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital continue their expansion while inviting fringe residential redevelopment.



Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates, 333 Wacker Drive, Chicago. Photo: Barbara Karant

North of the medical center is the proposed site of a new stadium for the Chicago Bears, linked to the medical facilities by a sports medicine complex, along with housing redevelopment for lower income residents as well as middle and upper income individuals.

North of the river the region known as the Gold Coast is still a place of great residential density: whether in such elegant older buildings as Mies' 860-880, 900-910, or Marshall & Fox's 999 Lake Shore Drive; in conversions such as 666 Lake Shore Drive, the former furniture mart; or in new towers, such as the Dewitt by SOM. In his influential *The Gold Coast and the Slum*, Harvey Zorbaugh interposed a world of furnished rooms between these two neighborhoods. Parallel to and west of the Gold Coast may be found Chestnut Place by Weese, Hickey, Weese, and Atrium Village by George Schipporeit. The Justice Department recently sued this last development because it has successfully maintained the racial mix of its occupants. In the region Zorbaugh described as the slum, still parallel and further west, Cabrini Green remains one of the most architecturally distinguished and socially disastrous of all public housing projects in Chicago, while River North, not far away, burgeons as a yuppieville of loft conversions, new apartments and row houses.

North of these developments, extending in a ribbon about two miles wide along the Lake, are a series of neighborhoods—Old Town, New Town, Lake View, Up Town and Rogers Park—which demonstrate the demographic shift noted throughout the country. Once stable populations who worked in manufacturing within walk-

ing distance of the neighborhood, are being replaced by people with fewer children who work in the service sector jobs to which they commute by car or on the L.

These continue to be neighborhoods where change is less visible. These are areas which have been working or middle class neighborhoods for at least a century—nearly forever in Chicago. Chatham on the south side, is as aggressively stable a middle class neighborhood for blacks as Morgan Park is for whites. Bridgeport, as the cradle and home of mayors—Richard J. Daley is the most notable, takes care of its own.

The older suburbs, Riverside, Oak Park (which Hemingway, who grew up there, characterized as having "broad lawns and narrow minds"), Lake Forest or Hinsdale, have about filled out their low density space, while younger ones, such as Oak Brook, are replicating these railroad suburbs though with emphasis on the auto. More recently the urban village concept has arrived in Naperville and Schaumburg, new nodes of concentration adjacent O'Hare Airport of the Research complexes which have developed near the federal Fermi Laboratory. Whether existing theories, a new paradigm, or the invention of an entirely different mode of coping with change will emerge, the expanding Chicago region provides plenty of challenges. However, the well documented history of Chicago's prior growth may help provide a basis on which to test new descriptions.

NEWS OF CHAPTERS

The SAH **Philadelphia Chapter** calls for papers on the architecture, decoration and cultural context of American places of worship to be presented April 20-23, 1988 in a session of a conference "Sacred Trusts" on the rejuvenation and preservation of historic churches and synagogues. The conference is organized by the Philadelphia Historic Preservation Corporation with support from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Abstracts, one page single-spaced, should be sent on or before Feb. 19, 1988 to Churches, SAH, 1232 Pine St., Philadelphia, PA 19107.

The following news has been received, covering activities of 1986-1987. Please note that a list of current officers was published in the August edition.

Please inform the SAH office of the names of current officers and activities.

The **Turpin Bannister Chapter** heard lectures on *New York State Barns* by Ann Gourlay Gabler; *Marcel Breuer and the Whitney Museum of American Art* by Andrew Scott Dolkart; *Illusion and Allusion in Italian Baroque Architecture* by John Varriano; *Great Camps of the Adirondacks* by Paul Malo; *The Visionary and the Bourgeois in the Arts and Crafts Aesthetic* by Kathleen Eagen Johnson; *The Architectural Artist* by Richard Haas; *The Architectural History of Albany and Troy* by Diana S. Waite and Norman S. Rice; *Seventeenth-Century Albany: Keycorp, a Case Study* by Karen Hartgen; *Interpretations of Vitruvius* by Dora Wiebenson; *To Shelter Belief: Preserving our Public Architecture* by Theodore H.M. Prudon; *Frank Lloyd Wright, Darwin D. Martin and the Creation of the Martin House* by Jack Quinan; *One Hundred Years of Architectural Terra Cotta* by Susan Tunick; *James Renwick, Jr.* by Bannon McHenry; *Lawn Shrines and Sidewalk Altars of New York's Italian-Americans* by Joseph Sciorra. In addition there were tours of the Byrdcliffe Art Colony, Woodstock, N.Y.; the house and garden of Millbrook in Dutchess County; the Cooper Hewitt Museum, the Museum of Modern Art and the Whitney Museum. The Chapter continues to give the Isaac Perry Prize of \$1,000 for an original work by a professional, and the Phillip Hooker Prize of \$250 for an original student work on local architectural history.

The **Chicago Chapter** had lectures, tours and visited exhibits on Louis Sullivan, on Highland Park, and on the *Architecture of the Vanderbilt Age: Hunt, McKim, and Stanford White* by Wayne Andrews. There were two lectures in a series on emerging architects. One was a presentation by Darcy Bonner of Himmel-Bonner Architects and Keith Olsen of Krueck and Olsen Architects. The other was a talk by William Pedersen of Kohn, Pedersen, Fox Associates. Chapter members were able to visit new apartments by Himmel-Bonner and Krueck and Olsen.

NOTE

Chapter news may be sent to the SAH office. Updates will be printed in a future issue. A list of names and addresses of local chapters and their officers was printed in the August issue.

To be continued in February issue.



Cathedral, Porto
Drawing by Earl Drais Layman

THE SUMMER 1987 PORTUGAL TRIP

When you travel with SAH, you expect to have a Serious Experience—abundant information, efficient site visits, lectures, and so on. But you also hope to enjoy yourself. If you had joined this year's tour of Portugal, you would have fulfilled both expectations and hopes.

The itinerary was prepared by our tour leader, Stephanie Maloney, of the University of Louisville and director of the archeological excavation at Torre de Palma. It is difficult for the novice visitor to Portugal to imagine a richer itinerary, or one better calculated to give us a view of all periods of Portuguese architecture, city types, landscape architecture, and decorative arts within the time available. The tour notes that she prepared for us—102 pages, indexed, with a bibliography, maps, plans, and line drawings—were extraordinarily helpful. They constitute a first draft of part of her projected guide to the architecture of the country, which ought to sell out its print run to SAH members immediately after publication! (In the meantime, the notes themselves will satisfy most needs, and may be ordered from the SAH office.) The generosity of spirit and desire to teach that are evident in the notes suggest some of the reasons why the tour members regarded her with both respect and affection.

We started our tour in Lisbon, and traveled eastward to the Spanish border in the province of Alto Alentejo, then westward before driving north into the provinces of Minho and Tras os Montes

prior to returning to Lisbon and vicinity for several days. The tour included most of the essential Portuguese sites—the Jeronimos Monastery, Sintra, and Queluz in the capital area, and the monasteries of Batalha, Tomar, and Alcobaca. Some of our other destinations were less familiar to many of us before we prepared for the tour, but they are high on our recommended lists now.

The oldest monument we saw was a Neolithic dolmen transformed into a small chapel, located in a quiet square in the small town of Pavia. First documented as a chapel in 1625, its date of origin is unknown—as, it seems, are precise dates for some other monuments in Portugal where research opportunities await future scholars. We visited an Iron Age castrum, Citania dos Briteiros in the vicinity of Guimarães, where a hillside is filled with abundant remains of rectangular and round houses made of stone; two have been reconstructed. Roman remains are especially numerous in the southern and central parts of the country, and we saw three principal examples of them, each entirely different. First came the Temple (of Diana?) in Evora, where the columns had only half the usual number of flutes (probably owing to the intractability of their granite monolithic shafts). Next came a memorable visit to Dr. Maloney's excavation at Torre de Palma, where an extensive Roman villa complete with a large residence, out-buildings including an olive press, and two bath complexes is located in beautiful rural countryside. More unusual than that, however, is the early Christian religious complex close by, in

which there have been excavated a large double-apsed basilica, a double-apsed chapel of the sixth century added to its west end, and a baptistry—a complex to be expected in an urban center of church life, but not in the country. A particularly heartwarming feature of our visit was the noonday feast prepared for us by the residents of the area who farm the land and participate in the excavation project; probably none of us will forget their gracious welcome to thirty strangers. Our third major Roman site was Conimbriga, near the university town of Coimbra; at these excavations, we saw an array of beautiful mosaic pavements, one beside another and extending over several acres.

Medieval architecture was represented not only by the famous monasteries but also by more modest churches, imposing cathedrals, and military architecture. Castles in several locations afforded the chance to study this building type as well as to photograph beautiful views of the restful Portuguese countryside. The castle-palace-convent of the Knights of Malta at Flor da Rosa near Crato was of special interest for its exceptional verticality, its relative completeness, and for the restoration work in progress. The castle of Evoramonte with two churches within the fortification; Romanesque cathedrals in Evora, Lisbon, Coimbra, and Porto, as well as the core of the Convent of Christ built for the Knights Templar in Tomar—a descendant of the Anastasis rotunda in Jerusalem; and Gothic parish churches and cloisters virtually everywhere gave us an overview of medieval architecture, while surviving medieval quarters in Castelo da Vide, Evoramonte, and elsewhere made urban configurations clear. Two highly unusual monuments were the small central-plan church of Sao Fructuoso de Montelios outside Braga (7th cent. and later) with a cruciform plan, and the mid-15th century synagogue at Tomar, now a municipal cultural center.

For many of us, extended contact with Manueline design was the most novel aspect of the tour. From the magnificent window in Tomar (known to all who pored over Pevsner's *Outline of European Architecture*) to the tracery and unfinished chapel at Batalha, the Jeronimos monastery at Belem near Lisbon, and smaller sites in addition, the richly imaginative forms used in this most original of Portuguese styles raised questions about their beginnings,

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- Winkley, George. The country houses of Norfolk. Lowestoft, Suffolk: Tyndale + Panda, 1986. 192 p. £14.95. ISBN 1-870094-00-X
- Woodman, Francis. The architectural history of King's College Chapel and its place in the development of late Gothic architecture in England and France. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1986. 256 p. \$80.00. ISBN 0-7100-9871-5
- Yegul, Fikret K. The Bath-Gymnasium complex at Sardis. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Univ. Press, 1986. 180 p. (Report/Archaeological Exploration of Sardis; 3) ISBN 0-674-06345-7
- Zimmermann, Reinhard. Hortus Palatinus : die Entwürfe zum Heidelberger Schlossgarten von Salomon de Caus 1620. Worms: Werner'sche, 1986. 48 p. DM69. ISBN 3-88462-043-6

the character of religion that admitted them, and their relationship to late Gothic design in other parts of Europe. On a less elevated level, it was pure fun to find ship's ropes, artichokes, and seaweed carved on a church.

The High Renaissance is scarcely to be found in Portugal, although a French-influenced version of it appears at the impressive palace at Vila Vicosa. Dignified later sixteenth century work can be seen in the main cloister at Tomar, on an exquisite portal near the castle (and beautiful pousada) in Estremoz, and on a town fountain in Alter do Chao. The baroque is abundantly represented, especially in its eighteenth-century phases, and can be seen everywhere. A late manifestation of baroque planning is the sanctuary of the Bom Jesus do Monte, a pilgrimage site in the north, where from a twin-towered church, a staircase zig-zags down a mountainside and pilgrims (or SAH members) pause to visit wayside chapels of the Stations of the Cross containing colored sculptural groups. The site, like so many others in Portugal, combines such earthly pleasures as a walk through a beautiful landscape with the opportunity to manifest intense piety. The immense palace at Mafra is more severe, the Pantheon-church of Santa Engracia in Lisbon a more serious and sober quadrilobed and domed structure, the Mateus Solar (manor) near Vila Real full of worldly charm, and the 17th and 18th century villa of the Fronteira family in Benfica near Lisbon a rare opportunity to see the house, the formal gardens, and an exceptional collection of decorative arts.

Nineteenth and twentieth century buildings are, of course, ubiquitous, and both Lisbon and Porto retain the physical appearance of cities of ca. 1940, despite some new buildings and added automobile traffic. Moorish revival buildings are a bit more prominent in Portugal than in anywhere but Spain, but examples of medieval revival, art nouveau, Beaux-Arts, streamlined moderne, and even post-modern styles abound. The examples tend to be more decorative and more colorful than they are elsewhere, continuing the taste for vivid color seen in the medieval and Renaissance tiles at Sintra, the blue-and-white azulejos in buildings ranging from railway stations to a police precinct housed in a former cloister in Estremoz, and the tiles that cover the facades of innumerable houses

throughout the country. Even the recent Amoreiras shopping center and the expensive apartments in the Marquis de Pombal's palace in Lisbon are bright with pink and blue, red and ochre, giving a delightful Portuguese cast to international phenomena.

Apart from the lunch at Torre de Palma, I have omitted the personal pleasures—opportunities to meet Thomas Maloney, philosophy professor at Louisville, Stephanie's husband, and a wonderfully good-natured companion to us all, and Professor Rafael Moreira who guided us through the Jeronimos; an evening mass of great dignity in the immense square at the shrine of Fatima; strolls through the markets of Estremoz, Porto, and Barcelos—each distinctly different; the beautiful weather, not too hot even in July this year; our research into Portuguese wine; elegant breakfasts at the Ritz in Lisbon; and the care with which our Executive Secretary, David Bahlman, and our tour courier, Francisco Falcão, looked after our welfare.

I shall be justly accused by some of my fellow travelers of having omitted their favorite sites, but the tour report must not go on long enough to arouse the sin of envy among those who did not join us. You've read enough to understand that we had a most informative visit to an engaging country, and that you, too, may anticipate a delightful travel experience there.

OBSERVATIONS ON GUIDEBOOKS:

The classics, akin to the province-by-province volumes of the Touring Club Italiano, are green-bound volumes in the Guia de Portugal series, a generation old but still the most complete and authoritative publications. Each is devoted to another province or part of one. The Gulbenkian Foundation is reprinting them, but not all volumes have been reprinted as of 1987.

The commercial guidebooks, such as the Blue Guide and the Michelin Green Guide are useful—the former perhaps offering more complete coverage, the latter with the usual excellent maps. A new series, the Orange Guides, is more complete than the Blue Guide and Guide Michelin (not to mention less serious ones), but it is translated into such inept English that it is difficult to understand.

The Architects' Association in Lisbon publishes a guide to the architecture of that city in Portuguese, and a series

called the Novos Guias de Portugal, has already published color-illustrated Portuguese-language books on Lisbon and Porto. The organization of the volumes is unclear and, like the Orange Guides, these lack maps, but their coverage is broad.

In Lisbon, the Buchholz shop at rua Duque Palmela, 4, sells serious guidebooks and books on art and architecture in all languages.

Carol Krinsky

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

● Champaign, Illinois 61820. University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, School of Architecture. FACULTY POSITION/History of Modern Architecture to teach American and 18th- and 20-century European. Full-time appointment available August 21, 1988. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. degree; rank and salary are open and commensurate with qualifications. Application deadline: February 15, 1988. AA/EOE. Apply (with vita and names of references) to: Search, Division of History and Preservation, School of Architecture, University of Illinois, 608 E. Lorado Taft Drive, Champaign, IL 61820.

● Boston, Massachusetts 02215. Boston University/Metropolitan College, Department of Art History. FACULTY POSITION. Senior tenured appointment. Available September 1988. Field open. Distinguished record of scholarship and teaching required. Department awards MA/PhD and Diploma in Museum Studies. Application deadline December 15, 1987. EO/AE. Apply (with letter of application and vitae) to: John T. Kirk, Search Committee Chairman, Art History Department, Boston University, 725 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215.

● Boston, Massachusetts 02115. Northeastern University, Department of Art and Architecture. FACULTY POSITION. Prof./Assoc. Prof. with tenure or Asst. Prof. tenure track in the history of American architecture, preferably specializing in the 19th century, and able to teach some aspects of European architecture primarily for a growing pre-professional undergraduate program in architecture. Ph.D./teaching experience required. Rank and salary to be based on individual's scholarly accomplishments. Application deadline: February 1, 1988. Apply (with vita, names/addresses/telephone numbers of 3 references) to: Peter Serenyi, Chairman,

Department of Art and Architecture Northeastern University, 320 Ruggles Building, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

● Newark, New Jersey 07102. New Jersey Institute of Technology, School of Architecture. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN. Position involves leadership to work with the faculty in developing the syllabi and curriculum in history theory, teaching history courses and participating in design studio projects and reviews. Apply to: Sanford Greenfield, Dean, School of Architecture, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ 07102.

● Buffalo, New York 14214. State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Architecture. FACULTY POSITIONS. Three full-time tenure track and one visiting (one year). Available for fall 1988. Two positions at rank of Asst. or Assoc. Prof. to teach design studios as well as support courses in one or more of the following areas: graphic communications, building science, environmental controls, history, historic preservation/adaptive re-use, urban design, and design theory. Successful candidates will have demonstrated the potential for strong scholarship, including significant research, exemplary design practice, or outstanding record of publication or exhibition. Third position at rank of Asst. or Assoc. Prof. and will primarily focus on building science. Visiting faculty position is open for Asst./Assoc. rank and is intended for studio and support course instruction. Salary for all positions according to rank and qualifications. Application deadline: February 1, 1988. EO/AAE. Apply (with complete resume; names, addresses, telephone numbers of at least three references; and samples of professional, artistic, and scholarly work) to: Professor Michael Brill, Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Architecture, School of Architecture and Environmental Design, State University of New York at Buffalo, Hayes Hall, Buffalo, New York 14214.

● Eugene, Oregon 97403. FACULTY POSITIONS (2) Asst. Prof. level, Medieval Art History and Scandinavian Art History. Positions available September 1988. Two to three year initial appointment, fixed term, with a possibility of renewal. Applicants should have a strong second area (western medieval art or pre-Renaissance), an equal commitment to teaching (undergraduate and graduate levels), and to scholarship. Faculty member in Scandinavian art responsible for one section of a lower-division history of Western art; also responsible for section of lower-division art appreciation; upper-division sequences in Scandinavian art (perhaps in second area of specialization on an alternating basis); and seminars in areas of special interest. Faculty member in Medieval art responsible for the medieval section of a lower-division history of Western art; also responsible for a section of a lower-division art appreciation; upper-division sequences in medieval art; and seminars in areas of special interest. Course load over a three-term academic year is normally six term courses for both positions. Requirements include Ph.D. in Art History; prior teaching experience at the level of instructor or above desirable; record of publications. Salary commensurate with qualifications. EO/AAE. Application deadline: February 17, 1987. Apply (with letter of application, curriculum vitae, transcripts, and three letters of reference) to: Kathleen Nicholson, Acting Head, Department of Art History, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403.

● Charlottesville, Virginia 22903. University of Virginia, School of Architecture. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN. Asst. Prof.; tenure track position; senior person also considered; Ph.D. and demonstrable research capacity, Early American (Jefferson and before) in a five-person unit offering BA, MA and PhD in architectural history. AA/EOE. Application deadline: December 31, 1987. Apply to: C. W. Westfall, Chairman, Division of Architectural History, School of Architecture, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS

San Francisco, California 94109. Heritage The Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN. Position responsible for research, writing, support of Foundation's public advocacy; assists educational program development. Salary approximately \$25,000 plus standard benefits. Send resume/cover letter to The Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage, 2007 Franklin Street, San Francisco, CA 94109.

● Washington, DC 20036 or Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The Association for Preservation Technology. APT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. Locations: Ottawa, Ontario, Canada or Washington, DC. Available May 1, 1988. Salary \$30,000-\$35,000 Canadian, \$23,000-\$27,000 U.S. For detailed job description please write to APT, Box 2487, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5W6.

● Washington, DC 20013. Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), National Park Service. SUMMER JOBS FOR HISTORIANS. HABS/HAER will be hiring graduate students and other professionals in the field of architectural history, American history, history of technology, maritime history, and material culture for temporary positions during summer of 1988. Historians will work on individual field teams along with architects, architectural draftsmen and photographers to document historic buildings, engineering structures and ships at various sites throughout the country. The field team's completed documentation package of written historical data, measured drawings and documentary photography will be added to the HABS/HAER Collection at the Library of Congress. Application deadline February 8, 1988. Applicants must submit the following: a U.S. Government Standard Form 171, a letter of recommendation, and a sample of writing/research abilities. Apply to: Summer Program Administrator, HABS/HAER Division (429), National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20013-7127. (202) 343-9625.

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