SAH NOTICES

1990 Annual Meeting—Boston, Massachusetts (March 28-April 1). Elisabeth Blair MacDougall, Harvard University (retired), 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. A Call for Papers for the Boston meeting appears as a four-page insert in this issue. Those who wish to submit papers for the Boston meeting are urged to do so promptly, and in any case before the deadline of August 31, 1989.

1989 Domestic Tour—Los Angeles, California—September 5-10. Robert Winter, Occidental College, will be the leader of what promises to be a very exciting study tour. From early Missions to Frank Lloyd Wright to Frank Gehry, this tour will highlight the diversity of architectural styles found in Los Angeles County. Furthermore, David Gebhard will be our host and guide for a day trip to Santa Barbara for houses and gardens of George Washington Smith as well as other major architectural monuments. Tour announcements will reach the membership in late April or early May.

1989 Foreign Tour—The English Midlands (June 28 to July 19, 1989). Carol Herselle Krinsky, New York University, will be the leader of this tour. Tour announcements have been sent to the membership and members are urged to make their reservations as soon as possible.

SPECIAL NOTE: SAH is pleased to announce that Modern Architecture in Europe, A Guide to Buildings Since the Industrial Revolution, by Dennis and Elizabeth DeWitt is now available from the SAH office in paperback edition. The cost is $19.95, plus $1.50 postage and handling, and can be ordered directly from SAH, 1232 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

Special Announcement

At the Annual Meeting in Montreal this month, the SAH will kick off its 50th Anniversary Fund Raising Campaign. The Board of Directors has approved as a concept and slogan for this campaign, "$50 FOR THE 50TH." It is our goal that every member (Active category and higher) contribute at least $50 to one of the campaign programs to be announced at the Annual Meeting in Montreal. All contributions will be tax deductible. For further information contact David Bahlman, Executive Director, 1232 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Horticultural Perspectives: Past and Present—An Historic Landscape Symposium sponsored by the Division of Historic Preservation of the Fairfax County Park Authority, will be held at Green Spring Farm Park in Annandale on Saturday, May 20 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Registration is $35.00 and includes lunch and an afternoon reception at the historic Green Spring farmhouse. April registration is advised because space is limited.

Speakers will discuss research and restoration of gardens from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. Featured speakers include John Pearce, Assistant Director of the Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College; J. Dean Norton of Mount Vernon; Nicholas M. Luccketti of the James River Institute for Archaeology; Dr. Richard W. Lighty of the Mount Cuba Center in Delaware and J. Timothy Keller, ASLA, Principal, Land and Community Associates, Charlottesville.

To register please call the Office of Museum Programs, Division of Historic Preservation at (703) 759-5241.

Preserving and Interpreting the Industrial Landscape is a workshop for preservation professionals, sponsored by the National Council on Public History in cooperation with the Society for Industrial Archeology, June 23-30, 1989, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois.

Industrial history has become an increasingly important concern for cultural resource professionals. Thirty-eight national parks and numerous state facilities are already involved in interpreting technological and industrial history to the public. In the wake of Lowell National Historical Park, industrial heritage initiatives across the country are being linked to economic development and tourism projects. The assessment, interpretation, and management of industrial sites, however, poses unique problems for the historian.

The workshop is designed to help the preservation professional deal with the challenges of factories, processing plants, mines, transportation systems, and the communities related to them. Through lectures, discussions, and site visits, the workshop will address the following problems:

How are significant industrial sites and landscapes documented? How is significance assessed? What does the recent historiography of industrialization offer the site interpreter? What are the appropriate uses for industrial structures and landscapes? How can industrial history be brought to life for the public? How can history be used to locate and assess the hazardous waste risks at an industrial history site?

The workshop will be held at Loyola's Lakeshore Campus. Registration is $250. Double occupancy dormitory rooms and meal plan for the week will total $280. Single rooms are available on request. Site visits will include the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, Pullman, the Museum of Science and Industry, and other industrial sites in the Chicago area. For registration or information: Contact Theodore J. Karamanski, History Department, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626, phone (312) 508-2221.

The Center for Urban Well-Being announces two Making Cities Livable Conferences during 1989. The first will be held in Venice, Italy, July 4-8, with
TO OUR READERS

The Newsletter reaches you six times a year during the even months: February, April, June, August, October and December. Every effort is made by the editor and the SAH office to deliver the text to our excellent printers, The Lowell Press in Kansas City, MO, in time to mail the issue at the start of each even month. Bulk mail may delay your copy several weeks. In order to keep the writing, printing and mailing schedule it is essential that the editor receive material by the middle of the even month for publication in the following even month. This results in the elimination of news of events whose dates do not coincide with our publication schedule. We beg your understanding of this restriction. Further, a great deal of material is submitted and there is not room for it all. We attempt to select a variety that is of interest to the members in different professions and parts of the country. A questionnaire will be available to members soon concerning how best the SAH and the Newsletter can serve you.

The following letter to the Newsletter is an indication of our successful communication with members:

Dear Ms. Thompson:

In April 1986, the Society of Architectural Historians' Newsletter listed an item under "Call For Papers" requesting proposals from architectural historians who wished to participate in the upcoming symposium, "Who was the architect of the Taft Museum?" Based on the response from this listing we invited leading historians to Cincinnati for the symposium, June 11 and 12, 1987. The proceedings from that symposium have now been published and are available for distribution. The publication, which is 160 pages in length and includes 53 illustrations, was supported from a grant by the Gannett Foundation, Rochester, New York. The proceedings include essays by: William Seale "James Hoban—The Man and His Taste," Charles Brownell "Neoclassicism, B.H. Latrobe's Domestic Architecture and the Baum-Taft House," Richard Cote "Builders and Building Practices in Nineteenth Century America," William Morgan "Federal Moves West." In addition there is a transcription of the panel discussion that followed the presentation of the papers. Those interested may write to Heather Hallenberg, The Taft Museum, 316 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (513) 241-0343. Cost: $10 includes handling.

---

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Third National Conference on American Planning History, co-sponsored by The Society for American City & Regional Planning History and The School of Planning, The University of Cincinnati, will be held November 30-December 2, 1989. Papers are most cordially solicited on all aspects of, and influences on, the history of planned community development within the geographic confines of the area that is currently The United States of America. Each paper will be presented in a 40-minute session, including an introduction and 20-25 minutes of presentation by the author, followed by 15-20 minutes of open discussion. Proposals for the organization of subject-focused panels are also solicited. All subjects are invited. Paper comments are welcome. Papers on Cincinnati and the development of communities and regions associated with the Ohio River Valley are of particular interest. May 1, 1989 is the final date for receipt of proposals, including a 400-word abstract of the paper, a tentative title, and a 40-word author vita. Oct. 1, 1989 is the final date for receipt of the final paper.

For further information: The Society For American City And Regional Planning History, 3655 Darbyshire Drive, Hilliard, Ohio 43026-2534, (614) 876-2170.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

Winterthur Museum and Gardens invites applications for graduate or post-doctoral fellowships for one to six months of resident study at Winterthur in American architectural history, American decorative arts, American art and American material culture. Application deadline: May 15, 1989. For information about requirements and application procedures, call or write: Advanced Studies Division, Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, DE 19735; (302) 888-4649.

QUERY

In recognition of Kentucky's Bicentennial in 1992, separate volumes are being prepared concerning the state's architectural history and a biographical dictionary of architects are being prepared. The editor requests information concerning such documentation. Contact: William B. Scott, Jr., 175½ E. Main Street, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The titles and descriptions of the sessions selected for the 1990 Annual Meeting are listed below.

Send abstracts (250 words or less) of your proposal for a paper directly to the person chairing a specific session, or to the central office for consideration for a general session.

DEADLINE: AUGUST 31

Put the title of the session, the name and affiliation of the person chairing it in the upper right hand corner, the title of your talk, your name and affiliation below and flush left.

If you are submitting an abstract to more than one session, please include on each abstract the title of the other session(s). You may deliver only one paper at the meeting but it is permissible to chair a session and deliver a paper in another or your own session.

1. HISTORIOGRAPHY AND ARCHITECTURE
   Stanford Anderson, MIT
   The discipline of the history of architecture, in its beginnings and development, was intimately related to the discipline of architecture. One might imagine that this historic relationship is also necessary. Yet as fruitful as the ties have often been, the relationship, particularly when it touches on the urgencies of current practice, may become problematic. There are indications that as the history of architecture has itself been increasingly professionalized, the two disciplines have distanced themselves. The conceptual divorce is mirrored in groups of architectural scholars, publications, public fora, and schools of architecture that align themselves with one discipline or the other—often with thinly veiled hostility for their counterparts.
   While papers that study the evolution and current state of the two disciplines are welcome, the emphasis is on programs that refuse the divorce of the history of architecture from the discipline of architecture. Papers based on innovative theoretical and historiographic positions are particularly solicited, but re-examinations of earlier positions are also welcome.
   M.I.T. 3-305
   Massachusetts Institute of Technology
   Cambridge, MA 02139

2. TRAVEL ACCOUNTS OF AMERICAN BUILDINGS AND CIVIC SPACES, INSTITUTIONS AND VALUES
   Marjorie Bacon, Northeastern University
   This session seeks proposals of papers on the travel accounts of foreign observers in the USA. They should analyze the writings and commentaries of foreign observers on American buildings and civic spaces, institutions and values. When appropriate, they may address the selective study of American architecture and city planning and assess its impact on the work of foreign architects and planners.
   Emphasis will be on three time periods, Federal and early National, pre-World War One, 1920s and 1930s. The session will conclude with a panel discussion addressing such issues as the difference between the European Grand Tour, where architects looked at monuments as examples of cultivation or refinement, and travels in America, in which there was seldom a notion of "the tour," or the way in which foreign observers sought to explain the buildings they encountered.
   320 Ruggles Building
   Northeastern University
   Boston, MA 02115

3. GARDENS BETWEEN CITY, COURT AND COUNTRY IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE, 1450-1600
   Mirka Beneš, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University
   This session will pursue an approach arising from the crossing of garden history and urban history. It will consider the gardens in their contexts of landscape and territorial organization, or the history of land ownership, and of the political, economic and cultural relationships between cities and countrysides. Rome with its suburban villas and its Campagna, Venice with its terraferma, Paris with faubourgs and domains of chateaux, London and the English country-estates, all come to mind as the social-geographical contexts of landscape and territorial organization, or the history of land ownership, and of the political, economic and cultural relationships between cities and countrysides. Rome with its subur­ban villas and its Campagna, Venice with its terraferma, Paris with faubourgs and domains of chateaux, London and the English country-estates, all come to mind as the social-geographical con­texts of the gardens. Papers on other parts of Europe are encouraged as well.
   Suitable topics could include the comparative study of the garden properties of urban elites, both inside and outside the city; the use and meanings of woodlands, hunting parks and agricultural units in garden design; royal and other political programs involving the control and structuring of countrysides by roads, forest-systems and fortifications as these interact with the layout of gardens; relations between aristocratic court culture and the countryside as these appear in garden design at the levels of iconography, fountains, sculpture, literary genres; the different regional histories of land-ownership as these determine the shapes of gardens.
   Department of Landscape Architecture
   Graduate School of Design, Harvard University
   Cambridge, MA 02138

4. THE LOUVRE: FROM AUGUSTUS TO FRANÇOIS MITTERAND
   Robert W. Berger, Brookline, Mass.
   The Louvre has a long and complex history closely connected to French political history and the development of French architectural styles. Successive French kings and political regimes have built, torn down, rebuilt, modified and extended the building, which in function has served in turn as fortress, royal palace, and public museum. No other major structure in France has undergone so many vicissitudes.
   Some of the longest questions about the Louvre remain unresolved (e.g. the authorship of the Colonnade), yet approaches as traditional as archival work still produce new documents. Because it has been and is still viewed as a national symbol, the Louvre has aroused controversies from time to time, as in the 1660s (Bernini's projects), the mid-18th century (polemics about finishing the Louvre of Louis XIV), and again in the 1980s due to the construction of I. M. Pei's pyramid and his projects for "le nouveau Louvre" of Mitterand. These factors, and many others, make the Louvre a fascinating and rewarding building to study at any point in its almost 800-year history. Papers, therefore, will be welcome on any aspect of the architectural history of the Louvre from the 1190s to the 1980s.
   155 Sewall Ave.
   Brookline, MA 02146

5. THE MEDIEVAL REVIVAL IN EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
   M.R. Bismanis, University of Regina
   This session is an attempt to survey the breadth and nature of medieval revival architectural design in Europe and North America in the late 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. It will include a discussion of ecclesiastic, domestic and commercial buildings and building designs.
   Papers will be welcome that examine the following topics:
   1) Individual projects
   2) Restoration and completion of existent medieval buildings
   3) The architectural drawing/photograph
   4) Archaeological and theoretical activity
5) Medieval revival architecture other than in American and Great Britain
6) The designers/patrons
Department of Visual Arts
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2, CANADA

6. HISTORY AS CRITICISM, CRITICISM AS HISTORY: A LOOK AT FOUR BOSTON AREA BUILDINGS
Robert Bruegmann, University of Illinois at Chicago

History and criticism, despite the desire of many historians and other individuals to separate them, are deeply and inevitably intertwined. In fact there is a great deal of evidence to support the proposition that history is in reality retrospective criticism. Certainly every decision about what to study, how to study it and what conclusions to draw is founded on assumptions about the value of works of art. Criticism is, likewise, necessarily based on assumptions that have been built up over time by an individual or a group, that is to say, rooted in history.

It is the assumption of this session that the idea that history can be "scientific" or "objective" is as naive and limiting as the notion that criticism can tap universal absolutes that are independent of history. It has led many historians to take refuge in earlier periods that they mistakenly feel are more free from subjective value judgments. It has also meant that those who consider themselves critics have generally worked primarily with recent buildings, either because they mistake the constant repetition of similar statements about an older building for the belief that critical consensus has been reached, or because they lack adequate training to reconstruct all of the historical circumstances that they would need as basis for their critical judgment. The result is that there is very little good history about recent architecture; the work of, for example, Aldo Rossi, just as vigorous criticism of older buildings such as the Parthenon or the Hagia Sophia is notably lacking.

In this session a series of individuals intimately connected with the creation of an important piece of Boston's built environment will each present a work. After each presentation an architect-historian-critic will respond, trying to put the work into an appropriate context and come to some critical conclusions. Then each of the other panelists will be given a chance to ask questions or make short remarks. I would then open up the floor to everyone present.

The list of buildings, the individuals to present them and the list of respondents is still in a preliminary stage. It seems reasonable to include at least one major public building, one conspicuous privately developed building, and possibly some residential work and some piece of work that is primarily planning or a landscape. Suggestions are requested for recent pieces of architecture that 1) merit intense scrutiny, 2) raise interesting issues of historical context and critical judgment, and 3) are as much as possible, accessible for visits before the session. Also welcome are proposals for respondents.

department of Architecture and History m/c 201
University of Illinois at Chicago
Chicago, IL 60680

7. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE BUILDING INDUSTRY, 1930S TO THE 1970S
Meredith Clausen, University of Washington

Architecture of the 20th century, particularly that of the Modern Movement, is known for its progressive use of new technology. This session will focus on 20th-century developments in industrial technology and its impact on architectural design and structural systems, ranging from new lighting technology (e.g. glass block; fluorescent tubing) in the '30s, the use of new aluminum alloys developed during WWII and its impact on office building design in the later '40s, and thin shell concrete structures of the 1950s, to new tubular structures in skyscraper design in the '70s. Papers on a wide spectrum of building types and scale will be welcome. Since a number of these technological developments occurred in many places throughout the US, topics should be drawn from a wide geographical range, allowing regional developments to be explored and discussed.

Art/Architecture DM-10
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

8. THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA, 1795-1950
David DeLong, University of Pennsylvania

This session will examine the history of the professionalization of architecture in America from the arrival of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, who has been considered the first professional architect in America, in 1795 to the transformation of the profession by the widespread acceptance of specialized roles within large architectural firms after WW II.

Traditionally, the existence of schools of architecture and fellowships, professional architectural periodicals and societies, licensing and other forms of accreditation have been viewed as the vehicles as well as the hallmarks of professionalization.

Papers are welcome which provide new assessments of these traditional roles or which propose new ways to evaluate and understand the process of professionalization in America. Also welcome would be comparisons with other countries and other professions.

Department of Art in Historic Preservation
214 Meyerson Hall
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104

9. BOSTON ARCHITECTURE AFTER RICHARDSON: 1886-WORLD WAR II
Margaret Henderson Floyd, Tufts University

This session will consider the role of Boston and Boston architects in the history of American architecture between 1886 and the arrival of Gropius at Harvard. During this period following the death of H. H. Richardson, New England images, culture and education were the model for the nation. The grand plans made for the Boston Park System and Boston Harbor were influential throughout the country. Richardson's successor firm and other Boston firms had practices of national scope. The preeminence of Bostonians was reflected in Robert Peabody's and R. Cliston Sturgis' leadership of the American Institute of Architects. For most Americans this era culminated with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, the cloistering of Harvard Yard and its River Houses.

Papers are requested which present new research or initial reassessments of New England architects and architecture, its impact elsewhere and its patronage.

Department of Art and the History of Art and Architecture
Tufts University
Medford, MA 02155

10. GENDER AND ARCHITECTURE
Alice T. Friedman, Wellesley College

This session will focus on gender as a category for the history, criticism and analysis of architecture and urban form. Although papers may address any period or geographical area, they should serve as a starting point for discussion of historical methods, research strategies and interpretive techniques appropriate to the study of women as clients, users and designers of buildings and city spaces. Since one aim of the session is to explore the role of architecture as an index of social and political relations, papers which examine the function and use of spaces by men and women are particularly encouraged. Other topics for discussion include imagery, ornament and symbolic language as these relate to women as designers or to gender relations in specific historical contexts.

Art History Department
Wellesley College
Wellesley, MA 02181

11. THE ARCHITECTURE OF MILL TOWNS IN NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE
John S. Garner, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana

Single industry towns, such as those associated with textiles, mining and manufacturing, can be found the world over, and from antiquity to the present. With the onset of the Industrial Revolution during the
closing decades of the 18th century what had been the isolated incidence of mill towns became a building phenomenon. Virtually hundreds of mill towns appeared throughout the western world between them and the First World War. Nowhere was development more intensive or more homogeneous in architecture than in North America and, especially, New England. However, little has been done to assess the overall achievement in industrial architecture and town planning in these places. Papers are sought which analyse the technical advances in factory building, the extent to which these advances were carried from Europe to North America or vice versa. Also welcome are discussions of the planned housing estates that flanked the factories and the public buildings on which the industrialists bestowed their philanthropy.

106 Architecture Building, School of Architecture
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
608 East Lorado Taft Drive, Champaign, IL 61820

12. HYGIENE AND INSANITY: HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURAL DISCOURSE
Shelley Hornstein-Rabinovitch, York University
Sanitation, hygiene, propriety and architectural responses to these socio-economic and political determinants are key factors in assessing meaning of hospitals, asylums, sanatoria, etc. Initially a “house” for the sick, the hospital served as an extension of the primitive hut. Eventually, the typology for hospital architecture was evaluated and variations in proposals were as diverse as they were similar.

Many of the discussions centered around ideas of disease and illness-free quarters where pristine environments would cleanse the body and mind and therefore eliminate sickness forever. Increasing demands by users resulted in health facilities which would soon fall into disrepair and lag behind accomplishments in science and technical theory. Moreover, the reformers (Owen, Fourier, Cabet) stressed, in Utopian literature, radical measures to improve the deteriorating health and social conditions of our industrial societies. A plethora of literature related to these subjects provided a forum for debate on architectural change.

This session invites papers which focus on the aspects of architectural theory and practice that relate to these ideas of hospital architecture, including broadly related areas concerning curriculum strategies, health care facilities in general, urban planning schemes and other enlightened aspects of hospital designs and concepts specific to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Atkinson College, York University
4700 Keele St.
North York, Ont. M3J 1P3 CANADA

13. HIGH ART, LOW ART: INTERSECTIONS AND INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED BUILDINGS AND VERNACULAR TRADITIONS
Jessie Poesch, Tulane University
There is a tendency for the study of architect-designed buildings and vernacular structures to follow separate tracks and proceed according to different assumptions. It is often assumed, for example, that innovations made in architect-designed buildings trickle down into vernacular traditions, yet there are cases where architects have carefully examined and borrowed characteristics of vernacular buildings. Conversely, it is assumed that vernacular traditions have continuities of their own in places unaffected by changes in artistic taste, or that these traditions, including certain plan types, are unrelated to fashionable “high” architecture.

This session seeks papers which examine specific issues and examples of interactions or intersections between vernacular and architect-designed buildings. They can focus on specific buildings, on groups of buildings, or on planning and other characteristics common to both types. Any period will be considered.

Art Department
Tulane University
New Orleans, LA 70118

14. MONUMENTS, MEMORIALS, CEMETERIES: 1880-1980
Bruce Radde, San Jose State University

Since the late Victorian period, the design of monuments and related funereal art to a lesser degree has undergone a radical change of form and imagery; heroic figures perch atop imposing architectural pedestals have generally given way to more understated designs, often lacking any figurative representation, relying instead, like much of the art of the 20th century, on abstract geometry and symbols for its iconography.

This session will explore this changing conception of monuments and funereal art from the late Victorian periods to roughly the present. Papers are invited on a range of topics, including cemetery design as well as individual tombs or tomstones, and monuments to either specific individuals or to major events or developments of the past century. Papers addressing the question of non-figural monuments, the use of architectural or abstract forms, such as those erected to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust, will be especially welcome; those concerned primarily with sculpture would be less appropriate.

Department of Art, School of Humanities and the Arts
San Jose State University
One Washington Square
San Jose, CA 95192-0089

15. GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE: THE ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION
Gary M. Radke, Syracuse University
Early studies identified French, specifically Cistercian, sources at the origins of Gothic architecture in Italy. While current research on Italian architecture during the 13th and 14th centuries continues to acknowledge northern prototypes, scholars have become more fascinated with exploring why transalpine models may have been attractive to Italian builders and patrons, how those borrowings were incorporated into local traditions, and what kind of architecture resulted.

It has become increasingly clear that Italian Gothic architecture in this period was neither as derivative, provincial or seemingly out-of-date as scholars of northern architecture had proposed. Rather, the time has come to re-evaluate the Italian contribution of Gothic architecture. What were the positive accomplishments of Italian architecture in this period and how may they contribute to our appreciation of both the diversities and possible unities within which we call Gothic architecture throughout Europe?

Papers are invited on secular and ecclesiastical topics from both sides of the Alps in the period between 1200 and 1420. Particularly welcome are papers addressing questions of the Italian presence in northern Europe, foreign patronage and workmen within Italy, the architecture of the mendicant orders, cathedrals and urbanism. Abstracts of proposals should include a current c.v.

Department of Fine Arts, 411 Hall of Languages
Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-1170

16. THE COLONIAL REVIVAL, 1870-1940
William B. Rhoads, SUNY at New Paltz
This session will address the history of the colonial revival in American architecture between 1870 and 1940. Drawing upon a variety of 17th, 18th and early 19th-century American sources, the colonial revival had enormous popular appeal through the 1930s. Proposals are invited on such topics as the careers of architects who specialized in colonial revival design, the roles of clients and professional and popular publications, individual building types, regional variations and the relationship of the movement to historic preservation. Proposals suggesting a connection between the revival and broad tendencies in society (e.g., nationalism, or the role of women are especially welcome).

Art History Department
SUNY College at New Paltz
New Paltz, NY 12561

17. AMERICAN STAINED GLASS, 1843-1936
Julie L. Sloan, McKernan Satterlee Associates, Brewster, NY
The growth of American stained glass as an important and ubiquitous architectural art form began in the United States in 1840 with the development of Gothic Revival architecture and the stained glass of William Jay Bolton. Between 1875 and 1880, the appear-
The aesthetics of stained glass design changed in the first quarter of this century with the innovations of Frank Lloyd Wright, and continued to be popular until the 1930s. By 1940, the use of stained glass had almost disappeared.

Papers on the work of the major figures of the period (Bolton, Tiffany, La Farge, Wight, Connick), as well as the work of the lesser known studios and artists, and the role of pattern books are welcome. They should include technical information explaining the changes in techniques which took place in this period.

---

18. CHINESE ARCHITECTURE CONFRONTS

Nancy Shatzman Steinhardt, University of Pennsylvania

This session will examine the meeting of a specific Chinese architectural tradition with another architectural tradition, the resulting architectural style generated by the encounter, and the process by which the transmission occurred.

The initial tradition may be that of a specific Chinese dynasty, a time period or a toponomastic grouping such as tombs or palaces, provided that the subject is clearly identifiable and can be clearly defined. The second tradition can be a later one from anywhere in East Asia or the West, or a different clearly defined body of material.

Once it is established that borrowing, influence or impact has taken place, the paper must propose an explanation or interpretation of how and why it occurred. Speakers are encouraged to suggest how the transmission of style transpired and to define for the East Asian context processes of intentional and unintentional imitation, copying after, blending of traditions, assimilation, acculturation, etc.

---

19. ARCHITECTURE INTO LIFE

Catharine Bishir, Raleigh, North Carolina
Dell Upton, University of California, Berkeley

We seek papers treating any period or genre of architecture or landscape studies that consider in new ways the social power of architecture—the ways people use architecture to change, maintain or defend their worlds.

Papers may focus on any manifestation of social power in the built environment, for example the cultural analysis of iconography or ornament, the legal or social bases of architecture, the social structures of space. The critical statement in the title is the phrase into life.

We are interested in papers that consider both sides of the discourse of power, examining both the builders, or patrons’ intent and the project’s reception by its “audience,” meaning its success or failure in attaining its goal.

Please send one copy to each chair

305 West Park Drive
Raleigh, NC 27605
Department of Architecture
College of Environmental Design
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720

20. THE INTERNATIONAL STYLE IN AMERICA RECONSIDERED

Lawrence Wodehouse, University of Tennessee

"Modern Architecture: International Exhibition" was possibly the most significant show for American architecture ever held at the Museum of Modern Art. At its 50th anniversary in 1982, there was little comment about the exhibition in the architectural press, mainly because modern architecture was “out” in preference for historicism, which was “in.”

It is time for a reassessment of this significant 20th-century movement in the United States. Papers are welcome on the famous international architects and the lesser-known American participants in the 1932 exhibition. They should focus on the re-assessment and analysis of the participants’ roles as contributors to the early Modern movement.

School of Architecture
University of Tennessee
1715 Volunteer Boulevard
Knoxville, TN 37996-2400

21, 22, 23. GENERAL SESSIONS

Howard Burns, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University
Diane Favro, UCLA
Marianna Shreve Simpson, CASVA, National Gallery of Washington

In addition to the sessions listed above, there will be three general sessions. Papers may be on any subject, but those on geographical areas or time periods not addressed in the other sessions are particularly welcome. If you have submitted an abstract to another session, please include that information with a general session submission.

Send abstracts to the main office in Philadelphia, 1232 Pine St., Philadelphia, PA 19107; they will be reviewed by all three heads of the general sessions.
BOOKS AND ARTICLES

October 1988

This list was accidentally omitted in October and we are happy to provide it now.


Applications of the techniques of photogrammetry to old urban centers. Strasbourg : Council of Europe, 1988. 64 p. (Architectural heritage reports and studies; no. 10) ISBN 92-971-1544-3


Willemstad, Dutchess County
Rhoads, Ragon,
America's
Florence: Pomada, Pruneti


Montini, Kentucky.
Louisville: C. Julian.


OF NOTE

The Delaware Aqueduct Renovation, Lackawaxen, PA; O'Hare Transit Line, Chicago; and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Washington, D.C., have received 1986 Presidential Awards for Design Excellence in architecture. The awards were presented on behalf of President Reagan by Frank Hodsall, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, in a White House ceremony recently.

The three projects are among 10 winners selected from 68 Federal Design Achievement Awards given by the National Endowment for the Arts. More than 500 entries were submitted from 64 federal departments and agencies for the two-stage Presidential Design Awards program.

The Presidential Design Awards were established by President Reagan in 1983 to honor exemplary federal design achievements in the fields of architecture; engineering design; graphic design; interior design; landscape architecture; product/industrial design; and urban design, historic preservation, and planning. The awards are conferred every four years for works authorized, commissioned, produced, supported, or promulgated by the federal government.

The Department of Interior's Delaware Aqueduct Renovation was designed for the National Park Service/Mid-Atlantic Region office, Philadelphia, by the firms Abba G. Lichtenstein & Associates, Designers, Fair Lawn, NJ; Beyer Blinder Belle, Architects & Planners, New York City; and Ammann & Whitney, New York City. Now capable of carrying rural traffic loads, the 1848 aqueduct—originally designed by John A. Roebling, designer of the Brooklyn Bridge—has been restored for reuse in a manner "that respects the beauty of this early American landmark," the jury said.

The Department of Transportation's O'Hare Transit Line, a 7.6-mile extension of Chicago's rapid transit system linking the Loop with O'Hare Airport, was designed for DOT's Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) office in Chicago and Chicago's Public Works Department by the Chicago firms Skidmore, Owings & Merrill; Metz, Train, Youngren; Murphy/Jahn; and Perkins & Will. The jury said the transit line reflects "a high standard of design for public transportation. This superb facility shows how well the public can be served when skilful and imaginative design is joined with enlightened transportation planning ..."
SOME NEWS OF MEMBERS

Numerous SAH members will be speaking at the July 26-30 Domino’s Farms Symposium on Frank Lloyd Wright (see also the listing under Conferences in this issue): Anthony Alfonsin, Jonathan Barnett, Robert J. Clark, Thomas S. Hines, E. Fay Jones, Narciso G. Menocal, Anatole Senkevitch, Jr., Jack Quinan, and David Van Zanten. David A Kemnitzer, AIA, a partner of Kemnitzer, Reid & Haffler, is a recipient of the 1988 Federal Design Achievement Award for the historic restoration of the 1879 Office of the Secretary of the Navy in the Old Executive Office Building. This special award is given each year in recognition of design excellence in preserving historic architecture for the Federal Government. The project was selected from more than 500 submissions and is one of only 68 projects to receive this National Endowment for the Arts’ highest honor in design. Hugh C. Miller, FAIA, has been awarded an honorary membership in the American Society of Landscape Architects. This award was made on behalf of the ASLA Board of Trustees in appreciation of his outstanding contributions for the advancement of landscape architecture and historic landscape preservation. As Chief Historical Architect of the National Park Service (NPS) Miller organized studies by landscape professionals to define landscape preservation policies and procedures for protection of park resources. Miller has organized, planned and presented annual training courses and field schools for landscape architects and other preservation professionals of NPS, public agencies and private practitioners over the past four years. Since 1985, he has been the coordinator of the Federal landscape preservation programs of NPS in liaison with ASLA, its members and State and local preservation organizations. William Miller, Kansas State University, was elected to a three-year term as Director of the West Central Region of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Robert Geddes, former Dean of the Princeton School of Architecture, has been named to the Henry R. Luce Professorship in Architecture, Urbanism and History at New York University. Geddes served as the first Dean of the School of Architecture at Princeton University for 17 years. He studied architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, and was a professor of Architecture and Civic Design at the University of Pennsylvania for 13 years prior to his appointment at Princeton University. Geddes is especially known for the creation of “Architecture 101,” a popular course for undergraduates throughout Princeton University. In November 1988, Charles E. Brownell of the School of Architecture at the University of Virginia gave an “Introduction to B. Henry Latrobe” and a lecture on “Latrobe’s Villa for Senator and Mrs. John Pope” (1811-12) at the Blue Grass Trust Antiques Show in Lexington, Kentucky. In 1988 the Trust rescued the Pope Villa, one of the most important surviving Latrobe works, and a major restoration project is planned. University of Virginia architecture professor and preservation leader Mario di Valmarana has been named chairman of the advisory council for the national Center for Historic Houses which assists and advises owners of historic structures and properties on preservation questions. Phyllis Lambert, Founder and Director of Montreal’s Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA), was recently bestowed with prestigious awards from three distinguished institutions. The awards, given by architectural institutions who are symbols of excellence in their own right, include: the Medal from the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago; the “Médaille de l’Académie d’Architecture de France” and the “Médaille Gabrielle Léger” from the Canadian Heritage Foundation. Lambert is the only Canadian to receive the “Prix de l’Académie d’Architecture de France,” an award reserved for those whose work of quality and integrity makes a valid contribution to architecture at the world level. The award is symbolic of the admiration and recognition that French architects have given to her many achievements. Judith C. Rohrer is Assistant Professor of Architectural History at Emory University. She came to Emory after spending two years as an NEH fellow in Barcelona where her research was also supported by the Joint U.S.-Spanish Committee for Cultural Cooperation. Since receiving her Ph.D. degree from Columbia University she has served as Visiting Professor at the University of Hartford and the University of Rhode Island. She was co-curator of “The Catalan Spirit: Gaudi and His Contemporaries” an exhibition at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in 1987. Also at Emory, Rebecca Zurier is teaching American architecture history during the Spring term of 1989. She recently published Art for the Masses: A Radical Magazine and its Graphics, 1911-1917, having organized the related exhibition at Yale University Art Gallery in 1985. Her research has been supported by the Smithsonian Institution, the Luce Foundation, the Swann Foundation, the Kaltenborn Foundation, the National Foundation for the Arts and for the Humanities. Diana Balmori spoke at a conference at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, entitled “The City of the 1990’s: Women Architects Discuss Future Urban Perspectives.” At the University of Texas at Austin Gerald McCue of Harvard University’s Graduate School of Design spoke at a symposium entitled “Architecture vs. Planning: Collision and Collaboration in the Design of American Cities.” Labelle Prussin has resigned as professor or architecture of the City University of New York to assume the Frederic Lindley Morgan Professorship of Architectural Design at the University of Louisville. The Architectural League of New York and the National Academy of Design held a major exhibition on architecture competitions: “The Experimental Tradition: Twenty-Five Years of American Architecture Competitions, 1960-1985,” which was organized by cultural and architectural historian Helene Lipstadt. Kenneth J. LaBudde, historian of American Culture, a devoted participant in SAH tours, and former director of the libraries at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, was given the Thomas Jefferson Award. Margot Gayle received a New York State Historic Preservation Award. University of Florida architecture professor emeritus F. Blair Reeves received the Louise du Pont Crowninshield Award, the state’s highest historic preservation honor. Guy Lacy Schless was re-elected for a third two-year term as President of the Victorian Society of America, and reports “In the 22-year history of the VSA, no one has ever taken a third (the maximum allowed) term, but I, for better or worse, accepted.” Harold N. Coolege received the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture Distinguished Professor Award for the 1987-1988 academic year. Mary Lee Thompson was nominated Professor of the Year by Manhattanville College in the Council for the Advancement of Education Award Program for two successive years. During 1987-88 she served as a Program Associate in the Architecture, planning and Design Program of the New York State Council on the Arts. Rhodri Windsor Liscombe was promoted to Professor of Fine Arts at the University of British Columbia was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Cynthia Zaitzevsky was awarded the $50,000 Buell Senior Fellowship, and
Mary Woods won the $30,000 Buell Junior Fellowship. The new annual fellowship program in American architecture, urbanism and landscape is offered by the Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture at Columbia University. Buell Fellows pursue independent research projects, participate in the activities of the Center and teach in the architecture school. Zaitzevsky, the author of Frederick Law Olmsted and the Boston Park System (1983) continued her research on “The Model Housing Movement in the United States, 1845-1945: Social Reform and Architectural Innovation.” She has received fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Charles Warren Center at Harvard University, the American Council of Learned Societies and the Radcliffe Institute. Woods, assistant professor of architectural history at Cornell University, continued her research on “America’s First Professional Architects: Upjohn, Hunt and McKim.” She has received grants from NEH, the American Institute of Architects’ College of Fellows and the American Philosophical Society.

TOUR
The Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio Foundation will host the 15th-annual “Wright Plus” housewalk on Sat., May 20 and Sun., May 21 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Traditionally a one-day event, the housewalk is being offered on two consecutive days to celebrate the centennial of Wright’s Oak Park home.

The guided architectural tour will include 11 buildings, five designed by Wright and the remaining six by his architectural contemporaries in this historic landmark neighborhood just 10 miles west of downtown Chicago. Together, the buildings on the tour provide a comprehensive look at the evolution of Wright’s style, his influence on other Prairie school architects and the Victorian architectural context against which he rebelled.

Buildings designed by Wright on the tour include: the architect’s first home and studio (1889/1898), the Walter H. Gale house (1893), the Frank Thomas house (1901), the Mrs. Thomas Gale house (1909) and Unity Temple (1909). Other homes on the tour include: the George Sharp house (1874) and the Henderson Judd house (1865), both Italianate designs by unknown architects, the William Douglas house (1893) by Normand Patton and Reynolds Fisher, the John Hoggins house (1904) by Eben Ezra Roberts, the Edwin Ehrman house (1908) by Lawrence Buck, and the Charles Matthews house (1909) by Thomas Eddy Tallmadge and Vernon S. Watson.

“Wright Plus” tickets cost $25 (which went on sale March 1) can be bought at the Ginkgo Tree Bookshop, 951 Chicago Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 60302, or at the Oak Park Visitors Center, 158 N. Forest Ave. Tickets may also be charged if ordered by phone by calling (312) 848-1978.

IN MEMORIAM
The Society mourns the death of the following members in the past year: John W. Aungst, Jr. of Landisville, PA; Charles Detwiler, Jr. of Upper Darby, PA; Paul Goeldner of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Frederick Holtzman of Washington, D.C.; Richard Miller of Columbus, Ohio; C. Ray Smith of New York, N.Y.; Robert Walker, retired professor at Swarthmore College. Though not a member we honor the memory of Esther Ipp Schwartz of Paterson, NJ. She was a collector and historian who directed the restoration of the Truro Synagogue in Newport, RI, when it was established as a National Historic Site. For this work the Newport Preservation Society bestowed its gold medal. SAH is grateful to Jim Halpin for his contribution in Mrs. Schwartz’ memory.
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

• Springfield, Missouri 65802. Drury College, Hammons School of Architecture. Liberal Arts/professional architecture program. FACULTY CANDIDATES/nine month tenure-track position to teach design and history/theory. Successful candidate must have strong desire to integrate history/theory knowledge directly in the design studio and throughout the five year curriculum. Candidates should have terminal degree in history/theory and/or architecture, teaching experience, a record of scholarly and professional work, and professional registration or the intention to achieve registration. Rank and salary commensurate with experience. Nominations will be accepted until the position is filled. EOE/AA. Apply (with letter of application, vita, one page philosophy statement, examples of academic and/or professional work, and names, addresses/phone numbers of four references) to: Mr. Jay G. Garrott, Hammons School of Architecture, Drury College, 900 North Benton Avenue, Springfield, MO 65802.

• New York, New York 10027. Columbia University, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation. FACULTY POSITION in Historic Preservation. FACULTY POSITION in Historic Preservation. Asst./Assoc. Professor level. Emphasis on Conservation and Restoration of historic structures. Qualifications should include graduate degree in Architecture, Building Conservation, or related field, teaching and/or professional experience, research capabilities in the field (both pre-modern and modern structures). Applicant should be proficient and able to teach in several of the following fields: field investigation and documentation; building conservation sciences; adaptive re-use and design; architectural finishes; and the applicant's individual area of expertise. Salary and rank commensurate with training and academic performance. Application deadline April 30, 1989. EOE/AAE. Apply (with letter of interest, curriculum vitae, names of three references and illustrations of their work or a writing sample not exceeding 35 pages) to: Bernard Tschumi, Dean Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University, 402 Avery Hall, New York, NY 10027.

With this issue Mary Lee Thompson concludes three years as editor of the Newsletter. Our gratitude goes to Charles Savage who has served as scout and editor for the "Up-Dates" on cities where our annual meetings are held. The new editor is Marjorie Pearson. We are grateful that Judith Holliday continues providing the excellent publications lists.