SAH NOTICES

1986 Annual Meeting—Washington, D.C. (April 2-6). The final printed program (with pre-registration form and hotel reservation card) has been sent to the membership. Members are reminded that this program should be brought with them to the meeting in April. Please note deadlines for the purchase of tickets for tours and other functions, and cut-off dates for reserving rooms at the Mayflower Hotel.

1987 Annual Meeting—San Francisco, California (April 22-26). Richard Betts, University of Illinois, will be general chairman of the meeting. Dell Upton, University of California, Berkeley, will serve as local chairman. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Palace Hotel. A call for papers will be published in the April Newsletter.

1986 Domestic Tour, Southern Indiana (October 14-19). Tom Slade will be leader of this tour; and will be assisted by John W. Stamper, School of Architecture, University of Notre Dame. Cities to be visited will include Indianapolis, Columbus, Madison, New Harmony and Vincennes. Announcements will reach the membership in the spring of 1986.

1986 Foreign Tour (June 8-July 2). Nancy Steinhardt will be the leader of this tour. Although the tour has filled, Tom Slade will be local chairman. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Sutton Hall, Austin, TX 78712-1160 (512/471-1922). The American Architect will be the theme of AIA's 1986 National Convention in San Antonio, June 8-11. Five plenary sessions exploring such issues as opportunities and responsibilities of architects working in the public sector, and the impact of economic trends and liability concerns on the profession; six full-day workshops will address key practice issues; and three programs will focus on design-related topics. Contact AIA, 1735 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202/626-7300).

The Center for British Art will be the site for the Northeast Victorian Studies Association's 1986 conference on Victorian Work and Workers on April 18-20. Contact: Earl Stevens, English Dept., Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908.

SAH participants are invited to attend the Mid-Atlantic Symposium in the History of Art, co-sponsored by the University of Maryland Dept. of Art and CASVA, National Gallery of Art. The Graduate Student papers and the discussions following them will be held at the National Gallery, 10-3, April 5, 1986, and will be followed by dinner and a lecture by Juergen Schulz on Venetian Urbanism and Palace Design in the 13th-14th Centuries. The dinner will be by subscription. Contact: Dept. of Art, U. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 (301/454-3431).


A symposium on New Regionalism: Tradition, Adaptation, Invention, will be held at the U. of Texas at Austin, April 24-25. Contact: Patricia Henderson, Center for the Study of American Architecture, Sutton Hall, Austin, TX 78712-1160 (512/471-1922).


In celebration of the city's centennial, Award-Winning Vancouver Architecture examining work by Vancouver architects from the founding decades to the building of EXPO 86, will be held, March 7-8, at Robson Square Media Centre in Vancouver. Contact: A-WVA, Simon Fraser U. Downtown, 549 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2C2 (604/685-6988 or 687-2677).
An International Campus Planning Conference, to inform educational administrators and design professionals of developments in the state of the art of college and university campus planning, will be held April 13-15 at the City of Miami U. of Miami James L. Knight International Center. Contact: Ralph Warburton, U. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124-9178 (305/284-3438).

The XXVI International Congress of the History of Art, focusing on World Art: Themes of Unity in Diversity, will meet in Washington, Aug. 10-16. Contact Harriet Mayor, Executive Secretary, ICHA, CASVA, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565.


Victorians Abroad will be the topic of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Midwest Victorian Studies Association, Cincinnati, April 25-26. Contact: Kristine Ottesen Garrigan, MVSA Executive Secretary, Dept. of English and Communication, DePaul U., 2232 North Seminary Ave., Chicago, IL 60614.

The XXI International Congress on Medieval Studies, focusing on Current Studies on Cluny, will be held at Kalamazoo, Michigan, May 8-11. Contact: Ilene H. Forsyth, Dept. of History of Art, Tappan Hall, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

CALL FOR PAPERS AND/OR PROGRAM IDEAS

NOTE: These listings are for the convenience of the readers but, since the Newsletter goes via bulk mail, we cannot guarantee that all members will get the Newsletter before the event listed.

The 13th annual Carolinas Symposium on British Studies will be held at Appalachian State U., October 18-19, 1986. Proposals are invited for individual papers, full sessions, and panel discussions on any aspect of British Studies, including architecture. A $100 prize will be awarded for the best paper. Send to: Colin F. Baxter, Dept. of History, Box 22, 660A, East Tennessee State U., Johnson City, TN 37614. Deadline: April 15.

The Seventh Annual Chautauqua in Mississippi, The Small Town and the City: How are They Alike? How are They Different?, will be held Oct. 15-17, 1986. Of concern are both small town and city qualities and design methods appropriate to each. Send one-page abstracts to Michael Fazio, School of Architecture, P.O. Drawer AQ, Mississippi State U., MS 37962 (601/325-3420). Deadline: April 15.

Speaking Stones: The Language of Architecture, devoted to the architecture of all periods and its ability to communicate meaning and embody ideas, is the theme of the Second Annual Conference organized by the SAH's Philadelphia Chapter, Nov. 15, 1986. Speakers are invited to interpret this theme broadly, as no specific iconographic, iconologic, or semiotic method is prescribed or proscribed, but presentations will be limited to 30 minutes. Send one-page abstracts to David B. Brownlee, Dept. of the History of Art, U. of Pennsylvania, G-29 Meyerson Hall, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6311. Deadline: May 30.

Memphis State University's Department of Art will be hosting the Mid-America College Art Association in the Fall of 1986. The general theme will be Modernism/Post-Modernism, with Post/Modern Media one of the main areas of focus. Although the organizers of the conference appear to be thinking mainly of the figurative arts, anyone interested in suggesting an architectural topic should contact Larry Jasud, Program Committee for MACAA '86, Dept. of Art, MSU, Memphis, TN 38152 (901/454-2216).

The first International Conference on Word and Image will be held April 21-25, 1987 in Amsterdam. Topics include: Contemporary Dutch Art and Literature, Mythology and Italian Renaissance Art, 19th-Century French Art and Literature, Ornament in the Arts, and 16th and 17th-Century Dutch Arts. The committee invites suggestions for further sessions and offers of papers. Contact: John Dixon Hunt, School of English and American Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, United Kingdom, or A. Kibedi Varga, Faculteit der Letteren, Vrije Universiteit, Postbus 7161, 1007 MC Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Deadline: March 31, 1986.

PRESERVATION

The Third Annual Old House Fair, sponsored by the Neighborhood Development and Conservation Center (NDCC) in Oklahoma City, will be held May 17-18, 1986 at the Oklahoma State Fairgrounds. A two-day trade show featuring the latest information and products available for older home remodeling, restoration and repair, the Fair is supported by a grant from NTHP. New exhibitors and visitors are invited to join. Contact: NDCC, Old House Fair, Christine Vertie, 1236 NW 36th, Oklahoma City, OK 73118 (405/528-NDCC).

The Association for Preservation Technology has recently published excerpts from the best known continental European text on diagnosis and treatment of dampness of buildings: by Giovanni and Ippolito Massari, first published in 1960 and previously available only in Italian, French and Spanish. Volume XVII, No. 1 of the APT Bulletin contains Chapter Six: "Characteristics of Humidity Rising from the Subsoil" and Chapter Seven: "Measures to Counter Humidity Rising from the Subsoil" from this publication, translated by Cynthia Rockwell of ICCROM in Rome. To order: send $5.00 plus 50¢ for mailing to: APT Publications, Dept. 7BNR, Box 2487, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5W6.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS

NOTE: These listings are for the convenience of the readers but, because the Newsletter goes via bulk mail, we cannot guarantee that all members will get the Newsletter before the event listed.

The Splendor of French Style: Textiles from Joan of Arc to Napoleon III will be at the Wadsworth Atheneum, March 9-May 26.

The Well-Built Elephant can be seen Feb. 11-March 13, at the Gallery at the Old Post Office (120 West Third St., Dayton, OH 45402, 513/223-6500), followed by Augsburg: Places and Faces, March 18-April 24.

Two exhibits and a symposium will highlight a series of spring events, sponsored by the Frick Art Museum and The University of Pittsburgh, exploring the history and aesthetic approaches to gardens and landscape architecture from 16th-century Italian
scape practitioners; (1) The Work of Environmental Planning and Design, local and national work in landscape architecture and environmental planning by the well-known Pittsburgh firm (founded in 1939 as Simonds & Simonds), at the University Art Gallery, Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building, U. of Pittsburgh, March 6-April 6; (2) a symposium at the HCFFAB on Philosophies of Landscape Architecture, sponsored by the Architectural Studies program of Pitt's Dept. of Fine Arts, April 3rd; and (3) Garden of Earthly Delight: 16th and 17th-Century Netherlandish Gardens, at The Frick Art Museum, Point Breeze, April 3-May 18.

Two upcoming exhibitions sponsored by the AIA: (1) Twenty-Five Years of Architectural Photography for the Historic American Buildings Survey by Jack Boucher, AIA Building, Washington, March 31-May 2; and (2) Leon Krier: The Completion of Washington, detailing the completion of L'Enfant's plans, Octagon Museum, Washington, April 28-June 29.

Modernism in America, 1937-1941: Four Architectural Competitions (see NSAH, Feb. 1985, p. 2) will move to Rice University, Texas, March 15-April 15. For those who missed the symposium, held Sept. 6, 1985, a 2-hour videotape is available. Write: Modernism Symposium Tape, Educational Media Services, Swem Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

OBITUARIES

The notes with regret the deaths of SARAH B. MACLENNAN, Washington, DC, a member since 1959; of ANDREW S. DEMPSEY, Cleveland, a member since 1964; and of JAMES H. MAGEE, JR., Baltimore, a member since 1975.

CHAPTERS


Turpin Bannister. A walking tour and slide presentation of the Watervliet Arsenal was an October event, followed by a dinner at the Officers' Club on the Arsenal grounds. Other fall activities included an extensive lecture series ending with a December lecture given by Carol Herselle Krinsky who spoke on "Synagogues of Europe: The Public Image and Self-Image of a Minority." In addition, a generous donation of $1,000 from Charlotte T. Bannister was given to the chapter.

Latrobe. "British Palaces in India," a lecture by Robert Grant Irving of Yale University was sponsored by The Latrobe Chapter, The Washington Metropolitan Chapter of the Victorian Society in America and the Program in Historic Preservation of George Washington University.

Harley McKee. The chapter held its fall meeting on October 19th at Cazensina, a 19th century village near the foot of Cazensina Lake. Members of Cazensina Preservation Foundation hosted the program.

Minnesota. The Minnesota Chapter held its Fall meeting on October 3rd at the Church of St. Agnes in St. Paul. Chapter Vice-President Harry Mallgrave delivered an illustrated lecture on "Adolf Loos and Gottfried Semper."

New England. The fall season of the New England Chapter began in late September with a dual lecture by Tess Cederholm and Nancy Schrock titled, "Filthy Riches," followed by a walking tour of Boston University. Chapter Board members are concerned that important aspects of the Boston Public Library's collection of architectural riches are not merely "filthy," but extremely frail and fading fast. In recognition of this situation, the Board of Directors of SAH/NE voted to contribute $1,000 toward a condition survey, subject to a matching amount raised by the Library from any outside source. Individual contributions from chapter members are welcomed. Planned for this Spring is a bus tour of Roman Catholic Churches in Boston designed by the Brooklyn architect, P. C. Keely.

New York. Last June, the New York Chapter sponsored a popular and successful field trip to Staten Island, led by Shirley Zaven of the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission. In September, John Zukowsky of the Chicago Art Institute lectured on "Hudson River Villas."


Southern California. SAH/SCC held its annual meeting, including a lecture, informal tours and dinner, July 25 at the historic Park Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles. Other Chapter activities included a summer lecture series, titled "L.A.'s Quest for Urban Identity," was organized by the Los Angeles Conservancy. Speakers at the five-part lecture series included past SAH National president David Gebhard ("Fashions of Taste and Imagination"), and author Barbara Flanagan ("Six Authors in Search of a Character: Isozaki, Gehry, Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer, Meier, Gray and Goff Design Art Museums for L.A."). In a slide lecture last September, SAH/SCC president Paul Gleye discussed the historic preservation movements in Poland and Estonia. In October, chapter members were invited to tour Bruce Goff's last residential work, The Struckus House, in Woodland Hills. For this Spring, the Chapter is organizing a New Architecture Tour, featuring examples of innovative or outstanding new architecture. Each structure included in the tour will be published in a special SAH/SCC publication. In Issue One of the 1985 Review, two articles are featured: Peter Wrobel's "Truth Against the World: The Psychological and Architectural Odyssey of Frank Lloyd Wright 1909-1929," and Ann Scheid's "Pasadena Civic Center: A Brief History—Part II."

Southeast. SESAH's 1985 Annual Meeting was held at the College of Architecture, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 8-10. The conference included a day and a half of sessions, including a keynote address by Stanford Anderson, Chairman, History, Theory, and Criticism Program at M.I.T. and introductory comments by Robert M. Craig.
Western Reserve Architectural Historians. Highlighting the Fall activities were a series of lectures covering several of Cleveland’s latest architectural projects. Tentative WRAH activities for 1986 include a program covering the Late Victorian "gilded age," a tour/lecture on an Eastern European-inspired church on the city’s West side, and a tour of Glenview. The chapter’s Western Reserve Award for 1985 was given to Roderick B. Porter and the Cuyahoga County Archives.

RECORDS
In the works: a project, supported by a grant from the Council on Library Resources, to locate holdings of 19th-century American architectural periodicals, preserves, and index them, thereby opening up a vast field for scholars. Contact: Michael L. Tomlan, Dept. of City and Regional Planning, 214 West Sibley Hall, Cornell U., Ithaca, NY 14853, or Judith Holland, Fine Arts Library, Sibley Dome, Cornell U., Ithaca, NY 14853.

A descriptive guide to the papers and drawings of California’s first and foremost woman architect has been prepared by the special collections staff of California Polytechnic State University’s Robert F. Kennedy Library. Compiled by Nancy Lee and Mary Weaver and describing how the materials are arranged, the 103-page Guide to the Julia Morgan Collection is designed to allow researchers greater access to the 12,000 items in the collection. Contact: Special Collections Dept., RFK Library, Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407 (805/546-2305).

The University of Texas at Austin’s Architectural Drawings Collection now includes about 90,000 drawings (up from the 20,000-odd items in the collection when it was first established in 1979) with more than 30,000 of its selections currently catalogued. Recent acquisitions include the Harwell Hamilton Harris drawings and some 1,200 Paul Cret drawings for buildings he designed on the UT campus. Contact ADC Project, School of Architecture, UT, Austin, TX 78712-1160 (512/471-1922).

CalCOPAR has been funded by NEH for a year-long project to survey California sources containing architectural records and then develop a database of the information. Of special interest is the rescue and preservation of endangered materials in repositories as well as developing and maintaining a reference source to all known California architectural records and resources beginning with the San Francisco Bay Area. Contact: Waverly Lowell, Project Director, CalCOPAR, c/o Architectural Foundation of Northern California, 790 Market Street, SF, CA 94102 (415/665-1216).

In cooperation with the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, the Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities (401 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 400, Santa Monica, CA 90401-1455) will duplicate the major portion of the FLW Archives in order to make them available to scholars through the Center’s Archives. Duplication is expected to be completed in the Fall of 1986. A complete inventory and guide to the collection, including a computerized index to the correspondence, will also be developed.

SCHOLARLY PRESENTATIONS
20th International Congress on Medieval Studies. May 9-12, 1985, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

attention, especially with regard to late nineteenth and twentieth century industrially influenced vernacular buildings. Perhaps the finest efforts to analyze structural systems in vernacular architecture are the two very different works: *The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay* by Abbott Cummings and *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia* by Henry Glassie.

The fourth criterion is social usage. On the simplest level this analysis communicates information about how a building was used by its inhabitants. For example, the location of the kitchen is crucial to the way most vernacular housing operates. On more advanced levels, usage analysis can reveal multiple activities across time, gender roles, family structure, work relationships, and user attitudes toward the environment.

The fifth criterion, context, emphasizes the analysis of the vernacular structure within the physical and historical conditions of its time and place. Historians of vernacular architecture have long emphasized the important relationship between the building and its site, including the significance of yards, vegetation, roads and surrounding community. For a large percentage of agriculturally related vernacular structures, site analysis is an obvious key to interpretation. By interpreting context from a broader cultural-historical perspective, vernacular buildings may also be analyzed according to social, economic, religious, and technological perspectives.

By employing these five criteria to examine examples of vernacular architecture—or any type of architecture—I believe it is possible to reach a broad consensus about American vernacular architecture and its classification. Several recurring problems or persistent myths, however, make this synthesis somewhat difficult to achieve. Two of the most persistent are:

1) *The Myth of Adequate Data*: Some of the most glaring mistakes of vernacular analysis are simply the result of inadequate architectural and historical data. This problem has haunted many pioneering efforts in disciplines outside architecture and architectural history. These studies form a growing volume of quasi-morphological, statistical material of dubious value. Perhaps the worst offending technique to emerge from these studies is the ubiquitous windshield survey employed in many geography, landscape and American studies programs. Few would give much credibility to a study of the Farnese Palace conducted at 10 M.P.H.; a similar skepticism should be afforded to studies where this type of method is principally employed. I believe that for most architectural studies there are few substitutes for detailed physical and historical building data. The need for architectural drawings is even more important for vernacular studies where the historical data may be limited or non-existent. But after having smugly chastised the non-architectural disciplines, I would quickly and emphatically add that it is not necessary for all buildings to be exhaustively documented before any theory can be formulated or that only professionally sanctioned architectural drawings may be used. Speculation is always appropriate at any stage of research and even rough, untutored sketches are certainly adequate for many purposes. What I want to emphasize, however, is that generalization about buildings must invariably proceed from a knowledge of specific buildings, and, for vernacular studies, the more buildings that are documented in depth the better. I do not see any alternative to this inductive strategy, for significant vernacular architectural study, or any architectural study.

2) *The Myth of Parity and Statistics*: Researchers who have been trained in the methods of traditional architectural historiography frequently enter vernacular studies with a bias toward the study of buildings which are pure, unaltered and readily identified according to particular stylistic category or form type. Conversely, buildings with checkered pasts, continuously remodeled façades and mongrel pedigrees are often seen as somehow less critical to measure, study, or even count. This is a serious problem for vernacular studies because most folk buildings are composed of a mixture of various plans, technologies, styles, and uses and they were often built over time. Such an integrative combination is necessarily the result of carelessness (although it can be) or an aesthetic misunderstanding (although it can be) but usually the product of a consistent methodology of incremental growth and consensus selection, quite different from the stated (but seldom realized) goals of high style architectural design. Consequently the vernacular historian must develop an appreciation for the plurality of periods, styles and uses in architecture as the normal, expected condition for what a building is supposed to be like.

In conclusion I would like to emphasize a critical principle for guiding the analysis and classification of American vernacular architecture. Keeping in mind the persistent myths I have just outlined, I recommend the need for a populist classification. By this I mean that the demographics of buildings must guide the study of American vernacular architecture. In populist theory, numbers count. For some of my architectural colleagues, including some vernacular researchers, this is a bitter pill to swallow. But to do otherwise inevitably risks that a few isolated or selected examples, no matter how laudable, are made to stand for the many. This will never suffice for a truly representative study of American vernacular architecture.

This problem can be illustrated by an example of barn classification. The round barn is a much photographed and widely admired example of the American barn. But as an example from which to understand all barns it is misleading. It must continually be emphasized that the round barn is not a representative example of the common American barn. I do not want to deny the beauty of these unique vernacular creations but I would like to emphasize that the investigation of the American barn is confused by the frequent over-emphasis of this unique type of structure. Such a study must begin with the English and Germanic barn traditions and their spread and development in America. Within this historical context we shall then better appreciate the truly remarkable accomplishment of the builders of round barns. Without this check of demographics, however, it has been easy for researchers to concentrate on unique barns and to produce endless subsets of barn types while failing to grasp the essential unifying features about them. Extending this populist principle to the classification of the entire stock of American residential architecture, the vernacular scholar could begin to perceive broad structure. Instead of finding an endless progression of shifting styles and sub-categories, there would emerge a mountain range of which to understand all barns it is misleading. It must continually be emphasized that the round barn is not a representative example of the common American barn. I do not want to deny the beauty of these unique vernacular creations but I would like to emphasize that the investigation of the American barn is confused by the frequent over-emphasis of this unique type of structure. Such a study must begin with the English and Germanic barn traditions and their spread and development in America. Within this historical context we shall then better appreciate the truly remarkable accomplishment of the builders of round barns. Without this check of demographics, however, it has been easy for researchers to concentrate on unique barns and to produce endless subsets of barn types while failing to grasp the essential unifying features about them. Extending this populist principle to the classification of the entire stock of American residential architecture, the vernacular scholar could begin to perceive broad structure. Instead of finding an endless progression of shifting styles and sub-categories, there would emerge a mountain range whose major peaks were the Cape Cod house, the temple-and-wing house, the single pen house, the hall-and-parlor house, the bungalow, and the ranch house. Classification on this scale is, of course, never easy or absolute, but the demographic outlines are clear and persistent and must be used to form a workable conception of the whole. Normally I would like to emphasize the need for interdisciplinary cooperation. Gone are the days when an architectural historian could compile a satisfactory study of vernacular architecture (or any architecture) without the assistance of resources and techniques from several related disciplines, principally geography and landscape, American studies, economics, and social and cultural history. Just as naive architectural works have been produced by isolated specialists in these and other disciplines, so we risk scholarly naivete by failing to consult outside our own field. Such interdisciplinary cooperation has produced some of the best recent work in vernacular architectural study and it will undoubtedly continue to do so. With a populist ideal in mind and a community of scholars working together, I predict significant advances for the study of American vernacular architecture.

Thomas C. Hubka

The editors of *The Forum* invite proposals and suggestions for future issues, including case studies, presentation of questions, and recent papers to encourage exchange of ideas about preservation and architectural history.
The centerpiece of the celebration will be a major exhibition, Mies van der Rohe: Architect as Educator, (students' drawings, Mies' critiques, models of buildings, space studies, theses projects with full-scale architectural details, photographs, and documents), June 6 through July 12, on the university's campus. The exhibition will travel to London and Berlin after its Chicago closing. Also part of the program will be a spring and a fall lecture series, city and campus tours of Mies' buildings, as well as various special events. Two smaller photographic versions of the exhibition will tour universities and other institutions throughout the U.S. and abroad beginning in September. Contact the IT Center, Chicago, IL 60616 (312/567-3105).

MIES VAN DER ROHE

The Illinois Institute of Technology, where Mies van der Rohe was director of the architecture program from 1938 to 1958, will begin a major Centennial observance of his birth on March 26. The centerpiece of the celebration will be a major exhibition, Mies van der Rohe: Architect as Educator, (students' drawings, Mies' critiques, models of buildings, space studies, theses projects with full-scale architectural details, photographs, and documents), June 6 through July 12, on the university's campus. The exhibition will travel to London and Berlin after its Chicago closing. Also part of the program will be a spring and a fall lecture series, city and campus tours of Mies' buildings, as well as various special events. Two smaller photographic versions of the exhibition will tour universities and other institutions throughout the U.S. and abroad beginning in September. Contact the IT Center, Chicago, IL 60616 (312/567-3105).

QUERIES

Information about women in architecture, those currently in practice as well as on those retired or deceased, is being sought for a research program on 100 Years of Women in Architecture, sponsored by the AIA Women in Architecture Committee. Name of architect, location of practice, location of buildings by, location of collections of data on women architects (including personal papers and architectural records) and some information of the content of the collection are among the data being sought. The information will be used in planning exhibits, publications and activities surrounding the 1988 centennial of the election of the first woman, Louise Blanchard Betune, to AIA membership, and a form has been developed for recording the desired information. Contact: Tony P. Wrenn, Archivist, AIA, 1735 New York Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20006 (202/626-7496).

MEMBERS

SANDRA ROSENBLOOM has been appointed to the David Brutton Jr. Centennial Professorship in Urban Design at the University of Texas at Austin School of Architecture. EDWARD KAUFMAN has been appointed Assistant Professor of Architecture and Preservation at Columbia University's Graduate School of Architecture and Planning. CHARLES BROWNE, co-author of Latrobe's View of America, has joined the art history faculty at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia. FRÉDÉRICK L. CREÁGER, AIA, has been appointed director of research for the School of Architecture at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. RONALD E. HESS, AIA, has been appointed head of the Department of Architecture at Kansas State University. IRVING ENGEL has been awarded a research grant by the AIA College of Fellows for his project, "The Architectural Structures Heritage Series." Architects BEYER BLINER BELLE have begun a $1.8 million restoration of the historic Delaware Aqueduct, the nation's oldest surviving wire cable suspension bridge and the earliest extant bridge by John A. Roebling, the famed designer of the Brooklyn Bridge. Center, an annual publication of the Center for the Study of American Architecture at the University of Texas at Austin, edited by LAWRENCE W. SPECK, has been named to receive the award of distinction from the American Association of Museums. WILLIAM L. MACDONALD has been named on of eleven scholars of the Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities. ROBERT BRUEGMAK has recently spoken on "The Role of the Contemporary Critic: Past, Present, Future" at a colloquium held at Rutgers. LAWRENCE R. HOEY has been elected as one of 41 scholars as Fellows or Associates to the National Humanities Center in North Carolina. The new wing of the Des Moines Art Center, designed by RICHARD MEIER, officially opened in May. HERBERT MITCHELL, with assistants LESLIE GOAT and MARGARET SMITH, curated the exhibit "The Architectural Trade Catalog in America, 1850-1950." Held last May, the show is part of the extensive collection at Columbia University's Avery Architectural Library. JOHN ANDREWS, Hon. FAIA, was the keynote speaker at "Research and Design '85," an international conference sponsored by the AIA in Los Angeles. LEONARD K. EATON lectured on "Houses and Money: The Clients of Benjamin Henry Latrobe" at the J. B. Speed Art Museum in Louisville last April. The 1985 Architectural Firm Award was presented to the Philadelphia firm VENTURI, RAUCH AND SCOTT BROWN. PAUL DAVID PEARSON has taken office as dean of the College of Architecture at Clemson University. Architect and historian DAVID G. DE LONG is the new director of the Historic Preservation Program at the University of Pennsylvania. CHARLES W. MOORE, holder of the O'Neill Ford Centennial Chair in Architecture at the University of Texas at Austin, has been named one of five recipients of distinguished professor awards presented by the American Collegiate Schools of Architecture. HUGH C. MILLER, AIA, lectured on "Buildings as Laboratories: Diagnostic Methods for Evaluating Conditions in Existing Buildings" at the AIA's 1985 National Convention, held last summer in San Francisco. GERALD W. R. WARD has been appointed associate editor of publications at the Winterthur Museum. MARIO di VALMARANA has been appointed the new Director of the Preservation Program at the School of Architecture of the University of Virginia. MARCIA ALLENTUCK, who was appointed an Honorary Fellow to the Institute of Advanced Studies in the Humanities at the University of Edinburgh, was appointed to the Board of Directors of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. ROBERT M. CRAIG was elected Program Director for the 1985 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Nineteenth Century Studies Association (SECSA) held at Atlanta, April, 1985. ROCHELLE BERGER ELSTEIN has been named art bibliographer at Northwestern University Library. WILLIAM W. HOWELL, AIA, has joined the staff of Street and Street Architects, in Nashville, Tennessee. ALVIN HOLM, AIA, presented a lecture entitled "The Classical Landscape: Transitions in the Eighteenth Century," in connection with Classical America's 1985 fall lecture series. E. FAY JONES, FAIA, was one of twelve recipients to receive a 1985 Red Cedar/AIA Architectural Award. MICHAEL GRAVES; SKIDMORE, OWINGS and MERRILL; GRAHAM GUND ASSOCIATES, INC.; and ROBERT A. M. STERN were among the recipients of the 1985 AIA Honor Awards. ESTHER McCOY was a recipient of an AIA's 1985 Institute Honors award. The AIA jury was chaired by ROBERT GEDDES, FAIA, and included juror PETER BOHLIN, FAIA, THOMAS DOREMUS' book "Frank Lloyd Wright and Le Corbusier" has been published by Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc. At The Architectural League's 104th Annual Meeting, held last May, DEBORAH NEVINS was elected Vice-president for Landscape Architecture, and FRANCOISE BOL-LACK was elected to the Executive Board.
POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ACADEMIC

• Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109. The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. DEAN, College of Architecture and Urban Planning. Programs include an undergraduate degree in architecture and master's degrees in architecture and urban planning. A doctoral degree in architecture is offered along with a research and service program through the Architecture and Planning Research Laboratory. The Dean is the College's chief administrative and academic officer and reports to the Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost. Compensation will be commensurate with this level of responsibility. Nominations and applications will be reviewed from December 1, 1985 to March 1, 1986. EO/AAE. Apply: Professor Colin Clipson, Chair, Search Committee, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

• Texas, Austin 78712. University of Texas at Austin. ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR. Nine-month tenure-track position to teach architectural history. In addition to normal teaching requirements, candidates would be expected to become actively involved in scholarship, publications, symposia, etc., and, if appropriate, to participate in activities of the Center for the Study of American Architecture. Opening Fall 1986 semester. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in Architectural History or Art History. A professional degree in architecture is desirable. Area of concentration is open. Review of applications beginning February, 1986.

APPLICATIONS

• California, Sacramento 95814. California Historic Capitol Commission. EXECUTIVE OFFICER. Officer reports to the Commission and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the restored state capitol—its spaces, furnishings and related cultural programs. Candidates must have at least three years of administrative-curatorial experience in cultural or historic preservation. An advanced degree in a related field is desirable. Salary/benefits highly competitive. Application deadline: February 28, 1986. Apply (with resume) to: Raymond Girvigian, Chairman, Historic State Capitol Commission, c/o Suite 500, 1100 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

PRESERVATION

The National Council for Preservation Education, organized to encourage and assist the development of preservation education throughout the country, is pleased to announce the availability of a booklet, Toward Promotion and Tenure: Guidelines for Assessing the Achievement of a Preservation Educator, intended to assist untenured faculty as well as to guide tenured faculty and administrators in personnel evaluation. Contact: James K. Huhta, Chair, NCPE, Vaughn House, Box 80, Middle Tennessee State U., Murfreesboro, TN 37132; or Michael A. Tomlan, Chair, P&T Committee, NCPE, 214 West Sibley Hall, Cornell U., Ithaca, NY 14853.

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.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

NOTE: These listings are for the convenience of the readers but, because the Newsletter goes via bulk mail, we cannot guarantee that all members will get the Newsletter before the event listed.

The Newberry Library announces the availability of a varied series of Fellowships in the humanities for research in the Newberry's collections. Although most awards will be given for post-doctoral work, some will be available for those who are at the dissertation stage of their careers. Application deadlines vary from March 1, to October 15, 1986. Contact: Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

Two classes of research fellowships, with grants up to $5,000, are being offered by Eastern National Park & Monument Association in cooperation with the National Park Service; for doctoral dissertation research and for non-doctoral work. Contact: Frederick L. Rath, Jr., Executive Director, Eastern National, P.O. Box 671, Cooperstown NY 13326. Deadline: August 1.

Answer to Crossword Puzzle in December 1984 Issue

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In the last issues Richard Longstreth and respondents have discussed the validity of stylistic labels as a method of categorizing architecture. In this essay, presented originally at the Society's 1985 Annual Meeting, architect Thomas C. Hubka suggests a combination of viewpoints, including style, as an approach to analyzing vernacular architecture.

In the Vernacular: Classifying American Folk and Popular Architecture

The expanding interest in American vernacular study is causing serious growing pains for vernacular architecture historians. What was once the study of a small number of early buildings conducted by a few dedicated folklorists has mushroomed into an extensive multi-disciplined effort to analyze the entire stock of American building—quite simply, everything that has ever been built! It is an ambitious undertaking but it is fraught with organizational problems, especially regarding the formulation of a workable conception of the whole. Although it is obvious that the old stylistic categories are inadequate for this task, architectural historians have not been able to agree on strategies for conducting a comprehensive analysis. These problems, however, should not be surprising, for the task of comprehending the American built environment is far more complex than most historians could have imagined fifty or even ten years ago. It is, therefore, in response to a vastly expanded field of study that I offer these suggestions concerning the need for rigorous analysis techniques in preparation for a comprehensive classification of American vernacular architecture.

Those of us who have studied vernacular buildings for even a short period are aware that the dominant criteria for analyzing and evaluating these structures have undergone radical changes. Not so very long ago, vernacular architecture was quietly ignored by all but a few historians. When it was studied, vernacular structures were often rated according to the evidence of "correct" architectural styles. Since then vernacular historians have made significant progress through the investigation of construction and material systems. Anthropological methods and structuralist theory have also expanded the way we perceive vernacular buildings. Today social and cultural historians offer exotic methods and predict new, challenging ways for interpreting old buildings. But this kind of spirited interdisciplinary growth has caused a subtle problem: How to accommodate the new theoretical interpretations while still maintaining a unified, historically comprehensive vision of the whole.

This dilemma can be illustrated by following a simple example of vernacular classification. A given house might be interpreted in several ways: by applying stylistic criteria it is a vernacular version of a Federal style house; by using structural criteria it becomes a medieval, heavy timber, mortise-and-tenon house; with spatial organization criteria it can be seen as a one-room-deep, center-chimney house; according to functional criteria it becomes a kitchen centered, hall-and-parlor house; and from a contextual perspective it is a south facing, road-oriented house. Which house is it? It is indeed all of these houses and probably many others. The problem for architectural historians is to maintain the strengths of these various analytic perspectives while still achieving a comprehensive consensus about what is most significant. To be sure, this expanded classification system will be awkward for some, and we must develop shorthand methods. On the other hand, we can simply no longer label the house above a Federal house and be done with it: the total equation is far too complex and it is likely to become more complex, not less.

I have selected the example of the hall-and-parlor house (also called an "I" house) because it conveniently illustrates the five classification criteria which I recommend be used to analyze and classify American vernacular and popular architecture. They are: 1) Spatial Organization, 2) Architectural Style, 3) Structural System, 4) Social Usage and 5) Context. While none of these categories is original to my analysis, I believe that their combined application as a method of organizing American vernacular studies provides an invigorated and useful approach.

The first criterion, spatial organization, can simply be understood as the arrangement of rooms in plan, although more complex sectional and volumetric interpretations may be employed. Since vernacular and popular examples are so variable with regard to precise measurement, comparisons between buildings must rely on typological, structuralist, or pattern seeking strategies to discern broad similarities in spatial organization. For example many vernacular structures present radically different exterior appearances and yet are unified by a similar organization of plan.

The second criterion, architectural style, needs little explanation for architectural historians. For vernacular architectural historians, however, the criterion of style needs considerable explanation for it is a historically loaded concept which has been used to enforce a have and have-not distinction between "correct" architecture and "vernacular" architecture. The vernacular approach to the analysis of architectural style extends the traditional historical model by introducing concepts such as frontality, ornamental focus, stylistic transformation over time, and aesthetic reduction. Style, to the vernacular architecture historian, concerns a building's total appearance.

The third criterion, structural or material system, is familiar to vernacular architecture historians who have pioneered efforts to examine buildings according to their techniques and methods of construction. Structural classification may also be extended to include technological systems which have received increased