SAH News

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Images on cover and page 3 courtesy of Historic American Buildings Survey / Historic Engineering Record. Photographs on pages 2 and 4 courtesy of Richard Anderson. Photographs on pages 6 - 9 courtesy of James Schissel

Above: Charles Z. Klauder, Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, 1926 - 37
Cover: Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer, Aluminum City Terrace, New Kensington, PA, 1942
Letter from the General Chair

In 2007 SAH returns for its Sixtieth Annual Meeting to Pittsburgh, where we have gathered twice before, in 1956 and 1985. Long known as "the very heart of industrial America" (H.L. Mencken), Pittsburgh is also one of the country's most dramatic and fascinating cities. It boasts an enormous range of first-rate architectural monuments by architects such as H.H. Richardson, Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, Richard Neutra, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Richard Meier, Robert Venturi, and Philip Johnson. While Pittsburgh's industrial past is still clearly visible in the factories and steel mills that dot its landscape, the city is also rich with intact ethnic neighborhoods whose different church spires and housing styles speak of waves of immigrants that arrived in the city.

This Spring SAH will release Franklin Toker's Buildings of Pittsburgh, the first city guide to be produced in the Society's Buildings of the United States series. The new BUS guide to Pittsburgh architecture, appearing more than twenty years after Toker's substantial Pittsburgh: An Urban Portrait, has been excerpted—with significant additions—from the upcoming BUS volume edited by Lu Donnelly, Buildings of Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, which will be released as part of the BUS series in 2009. Buildings of Pittsburgh is the first of what we hope will be many city spin-offs that the BUS series will produce, and represents just one of the new directions that we anticipate the series will take with the support of our new publishing partner, University of Virginia Press.

One could hardly imagine a more festive backdrop for the Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians than the William Penn Hotel in downtown Pittsburgh. When built by William Clay Frick in 1913, to the designs of Janssen and Abbott, Frick promised that it would be the finest hotel in the United States. When it doubled in size in 1929 (Janssen & Cocken), the Austrian-born architect, furniture and stage designer Joseph Urban designed the delightful Art Deco/Fin-de-Siècle Vienna style ballroom at the top floor where we will gather on our first evening.
Beginning with the Preservation Colloquium on Wednesday (Pittsburgh’s Fifth and Forbes Debate, Lynda Waggoner, Chair), the topics of our twenty five sessions again cover a wealth of topics from the architecture of Antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to a range of themes of nineteenth and twentieth century architecture, several of them dealing directly or indirectly with the architecture of our host city. We are proud to be able to award more than twenty-six travel fellowships to annual meeting speakers who come from all over Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Australia, the US, and Canada.

Appropriate to the introspection that usually accompanies major anniversaries, we have asked an astute observer from the outside, British architectural historian Andrew Saint to deliver our plenary speech this year: ‘An Englishman’s Reflections on American Architecture.’ This talk will be given in the spectacular Carnegie Music Hall in conjunction with the Annual Award Ceremony on Thursday, April 12.

We extend our sincere thanks to the local meeting chair John Martine and his fantastic team for generously sharing their knowledge and time with us for creating the rich tour program and for extending valuable help with the selection of meeting sites in the city.

While the Society was founded in 1940 and began holding small meetings and study tours that same year in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the meetings as we know them today began 60 years ago, in 1947. On February 1, 1947 SAH’s Board voted to drop the word “American” from its name and the group incorporated in Connecticut. The same year they held their first annual meeting outside of Cambridge, in New York. After that the meetings rotated to different cities every year. From a small society with twenty five members we have grown to the leading organization in our field with an international membership of close to 4000 and regular attendance at our conferences of between 400 and 600 scholars. We have begun major initiatives to make the Society fit for the digital age and to reach out to other societies with similar interests and goals. In short, we have many reasons to celebrate.

Welcome to Pittsburgh!

Dietrich Neumann, SAH First Vice President
General Chair of the 60th Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh
Letter from the Local Chair

How does one begin an invitation to visit a city that was once described as “Hell with the lid taken off”? With trepidation perhaps? This oft-repeated quote, though usually attributed to Mark Twain, was actually spoken by the biographer James Parton during a visit to Pittsburgh in 1868. Anthony Trollope, during a stopover in Pittsburgh six years earlier, called it “the blackest place I ever saw.” They were not exaggerating. There was a time when the city’s streetlights were on all day, noon could well have been mistaken for midnight, and white-collar workers took an extra shirt to work in order to change after their commute. For those who have not visited in years, the perception of a still-smoky city persists. The image has proven hard to shake, even after decades of significant change.

And indeed, change did come about. After plans devised in the late 1850s and early 1860s to regulate smoke output were put on hold until after World War II, an unusual pairing of two talented, albeit unlikely, candidates—Mayor David L. Lawrence, a Democrat, and Richard King Mellon, a Republican—occurred, as they joined forces to bring about what is now referred to in Pittsburgh as “Renaissance I.” These two leaders saw that the answers to the city’s fate lay in its future, and not in its past. They were joined in their efforts by the Allegheny Conference on Community Development, a new organization comprising the city’s top business, foundation, and cultural leaders. Cleaning up the city and building anew was paramount. And so, in the late 1930s and early 1940s, the city began to see the fruits of these efforts. It was the era that gave us Point State Park at the forks of the Ohio River; the original Alcoa Building by Harrison and Abramovitz, the world’s first aluminum curtain wall skyscraper; Gateway Center; and Mellon Square, by architects Mitchell and Ritchey, and Simonds and Simonds, landscape architects.

To correctly understand “Renaissance I” in the context of a historical timeline, one needs to backtrack, if only briefly, to consider the city’s origins. For those of you who did not view the recent PBS special “The War that Made America” (no, it wasn’t the Revolutionary War but the French and Indian War!), you missed learning that the forks of the Ohio River (now a national landmark) were pivotal in the struggle between the French and the British for supremacy over the great land mass west of the Alleghenies—in other words, for control over most of North America. Since we do not speak French here in Pittsburgh, you can guess the outcome. The British defeated the French at Fort Duquesne and renamed it Fort Pitt after then British Prime Minister William Pitt. Pittsburgh’s historical significance is directly related to geography. A young George Washington had surveyed the area earlier and realized its strategic importance, later using this understanding as the basis for his major role in the eventual struggle over the French.

Cut off from the eastern seaboard by the mountains, the early settlement had to be self-sufficient. Fortunately, the area was blessed with an abundance of raw materials that fueled its early industries. Although Pittsburgh is synonymous with steel, its earliest major industries included oil refining and glass making. Manufacturing success during the rest of the nineteenth century was so great that by the turn of the twentieth century the cash on deposit held by its many financial institutions was second only to that of New York.

The city produced numerous great titans of industry—Carnegie, Frick, Westinghouse, and Heinz, along with the financial empire of the Mellon family. It also was rich with immigrant labor. The first waves came from the British Isles and Germany, followed by Eastern and Southern Europe, and then from our own deep south. These laborers produced the steel for the Brooklyn Bridge and the Empire State Building, air brakes, turbines, engines for America’s industrial revolution, and canned food to feed the nation. The titans left us great buildings and institutions, while the immigrants built great neighborhoods. We will be visiting many of these neighborhoods, each distinct from the other, and constantly re-inventing themselves. Historic preservation has played a major role in the revitalization of our city, and a great deal of credit goes to the pioneering work of The Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, established in 1964 by Arthur P. Zeigler, Jr. and James D. Van Trump.

Our region boasts such international architectural treasures as Richardson’s Allegheny Courthouse and Jail and Wright’s Fallingwater, but we hope that during your visit you also discover our many unsung architectural gems that are scattered throughout the remarkably rich topography of Western Pennsylvania.

John Martine, Local Chair, SAH 60th Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh
STUDY TOUR REPORT

Architecture and Landscapes of the Hudson River Valley

With visits to more than two dozen sites during five days, the SAH tour of the Hudson River Valley, October 4–9, 2006, illuminated important issues and strategies related to preservation of the built environment. Our tour group was fortunate to benefit from the organization and expertise of our leaders Winthrop Aldrich, advisor to the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area and Former Deputy Commissioner of Historic Preservation in New York State, and Michael Lewis, who teaches American art and architecture at Williams College, as well as Elizabeth Barlow Rogers, our tour’s SAH Board representative. As we followed the Hudson River from New York City to Albany, it became increasingly apparent why the region spawned significant 19th-century movements in American art, literature, architecture, and landscape design. This study tour report, due to space constraints, can only touch on some of the many fascinating sites we visited, but I hope this sampling of our time in the Hudson River Valley will aptly demonstrate the benefits of participation in SAH study tours.

On our first day, as we made our way out of New York City, we visited Wave Hill (1843), originally conceived as a country retreat, now a twenty-eight-acre public garden, featuring the work of gardener Marco Polo Stefano and magnificent views of the Palisades across the Hudson. From Wave Hill we continued to Tarrytown where we visited Lyndhurst (1838), a Gothic Revival mansion designed by Alexander Jackson Davis, and Rockefeller State Park Preserve, which includes the site of Rockwood Hall. Once the largest mansion on the river, Rockwood Hall no longer exists, but the site retains its design significance as a landscape designed by Frederick Law Olmsted.

At Garrison we enjoyed guided tours of two significantly different sites: Boscobel (1804), an example of Federal architecture; and Manitoga (1942), a modernist house. Boscobel, once located in Montrose, New York, was threatened by demolition and moved fifteen miles in 1956 to its current location on the Hudson River opposite the United States Military Academy at West Point. Despite its history of relocation, Boscobel rests seamlessly in its new setting. Our other destination in Garrison was Manitoga, the studio, home, and landscape of designer Russel
Wright, whose design career advocated a practical, easy approach to living and entertaining. Scarred by a history of lumbering and quarrying at the time of Wright’s acquisition, Wright transformed the site over the course of three decades into a system of woodland paths and garden nodes reflecting his ecological approach to design. Here we enjoyed guided tours of Wright’s woodland garden and his studio and residence, which overlook an abandoned quarry.

In Newburgh we met historian David Schuyler, who generously contributed his time and knowledge of the town’s architecture and landscape. As the biographer of Andrew Jackson Downing and a Newburgh native, Schuyler was particularly well positioned to guide us through the town. The highlights of our time in Newburgh included the Dutch Reformed Church (1835) and Downing Park (1889). The Dutch Reformed Church, a Greek Revival style ecclesiastical design by Alexander Jackson Davis, was vacated in the late 1960s and is currently classified as one of the “100 Most Endangered Sites” by the World Monuments Fund. While there, we learned about the site’s early glory, eventual decline, and the success of ongoing efforts to restore it. In Newburgh we also visited Downing Park, a municipal park designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, the designers of Central Park. Downing Park was conceived as a memorial to Andrew Jackson Downing, who had drowned in the Hudson River in 1852 during a steamboat accident. The park honors Downing’s brief but influential career, which contributed significantly to the development of the Picturesque style in American landscape design and architecture.

As we continued through the heart of the Hudson Valley, our tour included site visits in New Paltz, Poughkeepsie, and Barrytown. Mohonk Mountain House, a Victorian-era resort with a spectacular siting on Shawangunk Ridge near New Paltz, was immensely popular among our tour group, with many vowing to make a return visit. The impressive rusticated structure evolved over time from 1879 to 1910, and includes work by Napoleon LeBrun and James Ware. In Poughkeepsie we visited the Hudson River State Hospital (1867), designed by F.C. Withers and situated in a landscape designed by Olmsted. The hospital, now
Clockwise from top left: Alexander Jackson Davis, Lyndhurst, Tarrytown, NY, 1858; Mohonk Mountain House, New Paltz, NY, 1879-1910; Mohonk Mountain House, general view.
abandoned, is an example of the Kirkbride Plan, which arranges wings in a staggered formation to maximize therapeutic views of the landscape from each room. Restoration plans are in place to rescue the hospital from oblivion by adapting it as a hotel for heritage tourists. At Edgewater (1822), one of several site visits in the Barrytown area, we were greeted by architectural preservationist and owner Richard Jenrette, who explained that the house has been attributed to South Carolina architect Robert Mills, a possible explanation of Edgewater's southern character.

On our fourth day we visited Olana (1869–1872), the residence of Hudson River School artist Frederic Church, and a highly anticipated destination on our tour. Inspired by Islamic architecture he encountered while traveling to Jerusalem, Church collaborated with Calvert Vaux to create Olana. The exterior and interior of Olana reflect Church's vocation, with punctuations of color and pattern and the calculated alignment of windows with the landscape, resulting in framed picturesque views. During our tour we were fortunate to see Olana in ways afforded to few others. Besides having access to the second floor, we also had the opportunity to enjoy rooftop and tower views, and we are the last visitors to see the attic in its original condition before it is converted to accommodate a new HVAC system.

In Albany, our northernmost destination, our tour concluded with site visits including the General Philip Schuyler House (1761) and the State Capitol (1867–1899). The Capitol design, a work of multiple architects, was completed by H. H. Richardson, and our tour included his Senate chamber and magnificent "million dollar staircase."

I would like to thank SAH members for supporting the fellowship program and making it possible for graduate students to participate in the Society's educational adventures. Also, I would like to thank my fellow tour participants for sharing their many ways of seeing. As a student of landscape history, my eyes often focused out and away, while my fellow tour participants looked elsewhere, some at architectural details and others at decorative arts. These multiple perspectives made ours a very satisfying tour.

James Schissel
University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign
Hudson River Valley Tour Fellow

Clockwise from top left: Edgewater, Barrytown, NY, ca. 1822; Frederic Church and Calvert Vaux, Olana, 1869–1872; Olana, view from tower.
Scholars Sought for National Trust Historic Sites

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is seeking more than a dozen scholars to assess and enhance the interpretation at four of its historic sites—Decatur House (Washington, DC), Drayton Hall (Charleston, SC), Lyndhurst (Tarrytown, NY) and Shadows-on-the-Teche (New Iberia, LA)—to ensure its tours, exhibits, publications, school programs, and other educational activities incorporate diverse perspectives and current scholarship. Supported by the Institute of Museum and Library Services, scholars will be paid $3,000 and travel expenses to attend a one-day on-site workshop in mid-2007 to examine the collections, buildings, and landscape; assess the site’s current interpretation; identify needs and opportunities for research; and prepare an article interpreting the site from his or her perspective.

Each site will bring together several scholars specializing in different disciplines, such as African American history, labor history, diplomatic history, leisure history, social history, architectural history, cultural geography, or military history. Participating scholars must have: a master’s degree (doctoral degree preferred) in history or another academic discipline appropriate to the project; 2-3 years experience in academic research, teaching, historic site interpretation, public history or equivalent; written 2-3 professional articles, book reviews, reports or monographs; actively participated in a regional or national professional conference in the last five years; fluency in English; ability to climb and descend ladders and stairs to a height of fifteen feet.

To apply or find more information, contact Director of Interpretation and Education Max A. van Balgooy at: 202.588.6242 or max_vanbalgooy@nths.org.
Architectural History and Heritagization in Canada
34th Annual Conference of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada (SSAC)
Université du Québec à Montréal
17–20 May 2007

Call for Papers

Convened in the spirit of inclusiveness and integration the Montréal meeting will explore the theoretical and practical past and present relationships between architectural history and heritagization. Workshops will be developed based on the thematic similarity of the papers selected. Our goal is to bring people together and spur reflection on the various methods and practices that shape heritage constructions, considering all methods of studying built environments and their significance, from the most traditional art historical approach to transdisciplinary heritage and sociocultural assessments.

Please send paper proposals (title and a brief description of no more than 300 words) to the scientific committee by 15 February 2007, at the following address: Lucie K. Morisset, Professor President, SSAC Conference Science Committee, Vice President, SSAC, Institut du patrimoine Université du Québec à Montréal, P.O. Box 8888, Downtown Station, Montréal, QC Canada H3C 3P8.

33rd Annual Byzantine Studies Conference
11–14 October 2007, Toronto

The 33rd Annual Byzantine Studies Conference will be held at the University of Toronto from Thursday evening, 11 October, until Sunday midday, 14 October 2007. The conference is the annual forum for the presentation and discussion of papers on all aspects of Byzantine Studies. It is open to all, regardless of nationality or academic status. Deadline for submission of proposals is 15 March 2007. For more information, see our website: www.byzconf.org

Gifts and Donor Support
1 October – 30 November 2006

On behalf of the SAH Board and members, we sincerely thank the members listed below who, in October and November, made gifts to a variety of funds including the Annual Appeal, annual meeting fellowship funds, the Charnley-Persky House Museum, the ARCHES endowment fund, and the Buildings of the United States. We are extremely grateful to all of you for your generosity and your willingness to help the Society fulfill its scholarly mission.

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Richard Hubbard Howland, 1910–2006

For most of his ninety-six years, Richard Howland was a relentless contributor to worthy causes. That contribution more often than not took the form of leadership—as a founder, charter member, chairman, curator, president, vice president, or trustee. Few SAH members have likely ever approached his level of involvement with so broad a scope of organizations related to historic architecture and its preservation.

Born into an old and distinguished New England family, Howland graduated from Brown University in 1931. Two years later he received his Master’s degree in classical archaeology and art history from Harvard. Before World War II he taught at Wellesley College, but also was engaged in earning his doctorate in classical archaeology at Johns Hopkins University. After serving in the Office of Strategic Services identifying properties of high cultural value in the European theater during the war, he earned his Ph.D. in 1946. That same year he became acting chairman of the department whose program he had just completed, and in 1947 organized the new Department of Art History, which he chaired for nine years.

Howland’s involvement in archaeology was longstanding. From 1933 to 1936, he received the Norton Fellowship to work on the excavation of the Agora in Athens under the auspices of American School of Classical Studies. Eleven years after his fellowship, he became a member of that institution’s managing committee, which he chaired from 1965 to 1975. While at Wellesley, he helped found the Society for the Preservation of Greek Antiquities. After moving to Baltimore he became president of the local “Society” of the Archaeological Institute of America (1948–1950) and served in the same capacity for the Washington society just before he became vice president of the national organization (1961–1963). His book, Greek Lamps and Their Survivals, published by Princeton University Press in 1958, long served as a basic text for excavators.

Architecture, especially that in the United States, loomed even larger among Richard Howland’s passions. He was a charter member of SAH in 1940 and published an article on ancient Greek markets in the second issue (April 1941) of the Journal. The following year, he was instrumental in establishing SAH’s first chapter—the Cambridge-Boston Local Group—which, he suggested, might serve as a springboard for other such bodies elsewhere in the country. While at Hopkins, he was one of the founders of the Baltimore chapter, and although that chapter has long been defunct, Howland’s role in establishing Washington’s Latrobe Chapter in 1967 met with enduring success. He was no less involved in the national organization, serving as SAH’s vice president in 1955–57 and 1962–63 and member of the board in 1954 and 1958–60. While at Johns Hopkins, Howland spent considerable time researching the city’s then much unappreciated legacy of nineteenth-century architecture. With Eleanor Patterson Spencer he co-authored The Architecture of Baltimore (Johns Hopkins, 1955), which was a pioneer in exploring a broad range of a largely ignored heritage or a major American industrial city.

In the middle of a distinguished career, Howland left the academy to devote much of the rest of his life to education in a broader public realm. As president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (1956–1960), he helped guide a still fledgling organization toward leadership in protecting a vast and varied architectural heritage. His later efforts in supporting the British National Trust through its American affiliate, the Royal Oak Society, contributed to his being awarded the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth in 1991. Howland’s international involvement in preservation was extensive. He was a founding member of the International Council on Monuments and Sites in 1965 and from 1967 to 1969 served as secretary-treasurer of the U.S. National Committee. He headed a UNESCO mission to Ethiopia to assist preservation efforts in that country and served in the same capacity in Nepal under the sponsorship of the John D. Rockefeller III Fund. In the U.S., he was a member of the Park Service’s consulting committee for national historic landmarks over an eighteen-year period, from 1960 to 1978, and long served on the advisory committee for Mount Vernon.

After stepping down from the National Trust presidency, Howland became head curator, then chairman, of the Smithsonian’s Department of Civil History, as it was called. In 1968, the Smithsonian’s legendary secretary, Dillon Ripley, asked him to serve as his special assistant, a post he held until retirement in 1985. Among his numerous projects undertaken in that capacity was the restoration of the James Renwick’s Smithsonian Institution Building. Howland also embraced myriad new responsibilities—as a trustee of foundations in several states, the Athenaeum in Philadelphia, the National Building Museum, and the Victorian Society in America. His presidency of the latter organization (1980–83) played a pivotal role in its revitalization.

“Dick” Howland, as he wished to be called among friends, had a fierce sense of dedication and an equally intense love of all the many ventures on which he embarked. A man of high standards and impeccable principles, he was no less an engaging colleague who vigorously embraced the joys of life. For him, social intercourse was a key component of work. With Frederick Gutheim, my predecessor at George Washington University, he founded the Preservation Roundtable, a
group that enabled those working in the field to gather monthly for lunch. With no program and no agenda, the only purpose of what James Marston Fitch dubbed the "Preservation Mafia" was for colleagues to share news and ideas—to keep in touch in a world where the demands of work render such relationships ever more difficult. That was forty-one years ago; the Roundtable continues to flourish today doing its unofficial work. A modest achievement, perhaps, but indicative of how Dick Howland knew even modest things could make important contributions and how strongly he believed in the value of human exchange to improve the world around us.

Richard Longstreth
Professor of American Civilization
Director of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
George Washington University

Walter Charles Leedy Jr.
1942–2006

On November 7 the Society of Architectural Historians lost one of its outstanding members when Walter C. Leedy Jr. died in Cleveland, Ohio, at age 64. Occasionally a teacher must write in memoriam of a student. Since Walter was one of the best I had in thirty-eight years at the University of Michigan, I am glad to undertake this professional obligation.

Walter was born in Dearborn, Michigan, and took his Bachelor of Architecture in 1965. Popular with his classmates, he was of medium height, had a pleasant smile and high coloring, and was somewhat cherubic in appearance. He did well in structure and design, but it was certain that his mind was on architectural history. His long term interests were not altogether clear, but since he was highly intelligent and completely engaging, I was glad to admit him to the masters program. He flourished.

One day during the winter of his first year Walter came into my office and diffidently asked if I would support him for a Kosciuszko Fellowship. I had never heard of this award and so inquired about it. He replied that it had been established by Americans of Polish descent for graduate work in Poland by young Polish Americans. Walter was eligible and had been swotting up on his Polish at home. Fluency in the language was, of course, a necessity, I happily wrote a recommendation. Walter won the award, and went off to Warsaw for a year. He traveled around the country a good deal to study its medieval buildings, noting a large number of double nave churches in country towns. There was no literature on these buildings. Walter decided to fill the void. He gathered material, and on his return to Ann Arbor, wrote a master’s thesis on the subject. His findings were later published in a Central European journal. He was my teaching assistant in 1967–68 and received the M.Arch degree in the latter year.

From Ann Arbor, Walter went to the University of California at Santa Barbara, where he worked with Esther McCoy. Conditions at the university, however, were not altogether serene. The student upheaval of the nineteen-sixties was in full swing. Walter decided to seek a doctorate at the Courtauld Art Institute in London. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner admitted him to the graduate program there. Under the supervision of Peter Kidson and Stephen Murray he launched his important study of medieval fan vaulting. The Courtauld awarded him a doctorate in 1972. Thereafter he was often in England, usually as a visiting scholar at Peterhouse College, Cambridge University. Walter greatly enjoyed his contacts in Cambridge and used to regale his friends with stories from the high table.

In 1980 he published his remarkable Fan Vaulting: A Study of Form, Technology, and Meaning (Scolar Press, London and New York). As the years have passed, it has become clear that his volume is definitive. If it is a fan vault, it is in Leedy. If it is not in Leedy, it is not a fan vault. In some quarters the author’s contention that the construction of a fan vault was dependent on English skill with jointed masonry was greeted with skepticism, but time has validated his approach. There has been publications on certain of his monuments, but nothing has appeared to alter his conclusions. The book is illustrated almost entirely with his own photographs. An article on the technological side of his work appeared in Scientific American.

In 1972 Walter was called to Cleveland State University where he taught for his entire academic career. Within a few years he became chairman of a combined department of art and art history and soon proved himself adept at securing funds in the annual budget struggles. He built a strong department and transferred his own research focus to the rich architectural material which he found around him. Concentrating on public buildings, he published books on Tower City (the former Terminal Tower) and Cleveland Builds an Art Museum: Patronage, Politics, and Architecture (1884–1916) in 1991. Former Cleveland Museum of Art Director Evan Turner, a good friend, referred to his “verve and energy and originality.” It was a proper characterization. As with his work on fan vaulting, it is unlikely that any future historian will have to go over the ground again. Walter was thorough, and he taught this laudable habit in a series of seminars on the architecture of his adopted city. These became famous. In 1992 a local writer stated that he was “all at once an administrator and a diplomat, a scholar and an artist.” A few years later The Cleveland Plain Dealer remarked that Walter was “one of the city’s leading public intellectuals.” These tributes were well deserved.

Leedy bought a charming small house
in East Cleveland and remodeled it. It was, in his own words, “pleasant and cool and sort of artsy craftsy.” He was an avid collector. With a slim pocketbook but a knowing eye, he collected silver of the Arts and Crafts Period. Then he collected thousands of old postcards of Cleveland and its neighboring cities. Walter was surely correct in his assertion that such postcards, and contractor’s brochures, handbills, and other advertisements are neglected resources for the history of architecture and urbanism. After an exhibition of his postcards at the Cleveland Museum of Art, he gave them to the library at his university. A few years later he gave an endowment of $25,000 for the further acquisition of this kind of material. He said that he wanted the fun of making the gift while he was alive.

Walter Leedy was a stalwart member of the Society of Architectural Historians. Until his last illness he went to most of its national and regional conventions. At these meetings he was a penetrating but sympathetic critic of papers at both medieval and modern sessions. He participated in several foreign tours. He was on the Board of the Society in 1982-84, and was also on the Board of the Medieval Society of America. In addition to his books, he published many articles and book reviews. And he was always willing to give a pro bono talk when asked. At the time of his death he had in hand a major study of the American work of Eric Mendelsohn. We can only hope that someone at Cleveland State will complete it.

Walter C. Leedy is survived by a brother, Derrick Leedy of Nome, Alaska, a sister, Ann Hubbard of Dearborn Heights, Michigan, and numerous nephews and nieces to whom he was devoted. A service was held for him on Friday, November 17. His family, his university, his city, and his colleagues mourn his passing.

Leonard K. Eaton
Emil Lorch Professor of Architecture
Emeritus, The University of Michigan

Editors’ Note: As Walter Leedy’s passing has evoked a special empathy from the community of medievalists, we have elected to publish the following addendum to Professor Eaton’s heartfelt obituary.

Walter Leedy continued to be known to medievalists especially for his book on fan vaulting and his work on King’s College, Cambridge. Just this summer at the annual conference of the British Archaeological Association in Prague, the book was cited as critical to the study of Late Gothic vaulting.

Also remembered was his impish humor. At a lecture for one of Paul Crossley’s classes in medieval architecture, to demonstrate vaulting statics, he lined up students to make a “human cathedral,” young men with outstretched arms representing ribbed vaults, young women bracing their shoulders as “flying buttresses,” all, Paul reported, at first “excruciatingly embarrassed,” but soon won over by Walter’s irresistibly puckish smirk as he swung in the middle of flexed male arms portraying vaulting forces.

This kind of wry comic humor was typical of Walter, who over the course of his leukemia said that he was astounding his doctors by feeling better (“frisky” was a word he wrote me) than indications suggested he should have, and who relished with a sardonic grin dumping his outdated clothing at the end of SAH tours in order to make room in his suitcase for more important things to carry home. His was a lovable, wacky spirit that is missed by all who knew him.

In later years his passion was bringing the past architecture of Cleveland to life via an astounding post card collection (www.clevelandmemory.org/postcards/).

Friends may make contributions to the endowment he established for the study of the Cleveland built environment to:

Cleveland State Foundation
2121 Euclid Ave
Cleveland Ohio 44115

Please note that the contribution is for the Walter C. Leedy Endowment.

Virginia Jansen
Professor Emerita of History of Art and Visual Culture
University of California at Santa Cruz

Calendar of SAH Events

SAH Annual Meetings

11–15 April 2007
Omni William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh

23–27 April 2008
Hilton Netherland Hotel, Cincinnati

SAH Study Tours

18–29 May 2007
Journey to Japan: Modernist Visions

16–24 August 2007
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in New York and Berlin

5–9 October 2007
Historic Villages of the Saugatuck Lakeshore

January 2008
Palm Springs Modernism

May 2008
Architecture of Naples, Italy
BOOKLIST

February, 2007
Recently published architectural books and related works, selected by Barbara Opar, Syracuse University Library

Architects


Architectural Design


Architecture, Asia


Architecture, England


Architecture, Germany


Architecture, History


Architecture, United States (Ohio)


Architecture, United States (Massachusetts)


Architecture, United States (Virginia)


Architecture, Ancient


Architecture, Modern


Architecture, Renaissance


Architecture and Fashion


Architecture and Society


Building Types


Call for Papers
This Call for Papers can also be read at www.sah.org

General Chair: Dietrich Neumann, Brown University
Local Chair: Nnamdi Elleh, University of Cincinnati

Members and friends of the Society of Architectural Historians are invited to submit paper abstracts by 17 August 2007 for the thematic sessions listed below. Abstracts of no more than 300 words should be sent directly to the appropriate session chair; abstracts are to be headed with the applicant's name, professional affiliation (graduate students in brackets), and title of paper. Submit with the abstract a short résumé, home and work addresses, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address. Abstracts should define the subject and summarize the argument to be presented in the proposed paper. The content of that paper should be the product of well-documented original research that is primarily analytical and interpretative rather than descriptive in nature.

Papers cannot have been previously published, nor presented in public except to a small, local audience. Only one submission per author will be accepted. All abstracts will be held in confidence. In addition to the thematic sessions listed below an open session is announced, listed below in alphabetical order. With the author's approval, a thematic session chair may choose to recommend for inclusion in the open session an abstract that was submitted to, but does not fit into, a thematic session. Thematic session chairs will notify all persons submitting abstracts to thematic sessions of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals by 14 September 2007. Those submitting to the Open Session will be notified by 24 September 2007. All session chairs have the prerogative to recommend changes to an abstract in order to coordinate it with a session program, and to suggest editorial revisions to a paper in order to make it satisfy session guidelines; it is the responsibility of session chairs to inform speakers of those guidelines, as well as of the general expectations for both a session and participation in the annual meeting. Authors of accepted proposals must submit the complete text of their papers to their session chair by 11 January 2008. Session chairs will return papers with comments to speakers by 8 February 2008. Speakers must complete any revisions and distribute copies of their paper to the session chair and the other session speakers by 29 February 2008. Session chairs reserve the right to withhold a paper from the program if the author has refused to comply with those guidelines. Each speaker is expected to fund his or her own travel to Cincinnati. SAH has a limited number of fellowships for which Annual Meeting speakers may apply. However, SAH's funding is not sufficient to support the travel of all speakers. For information about SAH Annual Meeting fellowships, please visit our web site at www.sah.org.
Identities in Greek and Roman Architecture

Identity is now a common theme of cultural history. Ethnic identity, religious identity, civic identity, political identity, social identity, and family identity are all concepts through which individuals negotiate their status in a community. In the Greek and Roman worlds too, many different forms of identity competed for expression. Literature, epigraphy, sculpture, and painting have all been studied to throw light on this issue. But to what extent were such questions of identity raised or answered in architecture? How did the forms of buildings express membership in a particular group? Can ancient buildings be considered as statements about the identity of an individual benefactor or of the group to which he or she belonged? How were regional, social or religious identities recognized in architecture? To what extent were inhabitants of the ancient world aware of regional or cultural patterns in architecture when they visited different cities?

Following the 2007 panel on Civic Benefaction and Urban Identity in the Roman Empire, papers are invited for a further panel at the 2008 meeting on more specific aspects of the expression of identity in Greek and Roman architecture. Presenters might consider aspects such as: expressions of cultural identity through architectural ornament; the significance of variations in plan or building type for regional, religious or social identity; individual buildings which might have made cultural statements of this kind; the association of particular building materials, for example coloured marbles, with regional identity; visual analyses of buildings in terms of signs of cultural difference; studies of ancient responses to architecture that offer insights into these questions; or other related topics. Abstracts and all queries should be addressed to: Dr. Edmund Thomas, University of Durham, 38 North Bailey, Durham DH1 3EU, United Kingdom; fax 0044 (0)191 334 1671; e-mail: e.v.thomas@durham.ac.uk.

Mimesis and Medieval Architecture

Medieval architecture abounds in architectural copies—buildings or parts of buildings that seem to be inspired by preexisting structures. In a celebrated 1942 article, Richard Krautheimer intimated that the medieval predilection for architectural mimesis might be a clef through which historians could pry open the problem of signification in the period’s architecture. Krautheimer concluded that in order to evoke particular meanings through architectural form, medieval builders and patrons fragmented their prototypes into individual elements and then reassembled them, often in different relationships to one another, as new structures. Audiences interpreted the new buildings on the basis of their knowledge of their prototypes.

More recently, Paul Crossley lamented the schism in medieval architectural history between scholars who focus on form and those who emphasize function, concluding that exploration of architectural iconography has entered a period of decline. The recent translation into English of Günter Bandmann’s controversial 1951 opus, Early Medieval Architecture as Bearer of Meaning, invites a reappraisal of the relationship between architectural form and content, and between so-called copies and their sources.

I propose that we revisit the problem of mimesis and medieval architecture and explore how (or whether) our premises and our conclusions have evolved beyond Krautheimer’s conception, taking advantage of the last 60 years of advances in our understanding of medieval architectural culture and the insights made possible by newer critical approaches. This session invites scholars to investigate the relationship between medieval buildings and their architectural sources from the standpoint of both form and content. Contributions exploring the interpretation of individual architectural features, of individual buildings, of building types, or of building complexes from diverse methodological approaches are welcome. Send proposals to: Areli Marina, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, at amarina@uillinois.edu or 117 Temple Buell Hall (MC621), 611 Lorado Taft Drive, Champaign, IL 61820.

Operating on the Margins: Interdisciplinary Challenges in Pre-Modern Architectural History

The interdisciplinary nature of research in the field of architectural history is clear. Recent issues of *JSAH* (December 2005; March 2006) offer a number of essays by both architectural historians and scholars from other disciplines that focus on
exactly this point. While this kind of discussion is significant to an understanding of the contributions of architectural history to the larger research enterprise, the theme of this session is more narrowly focused on the nitty-gritty of using the methods of other disciplines to design a strategy for research in architectural history. Often the nature of the primary source materials that document the built environment before 1800 requires the architectural historian to operate on the margins of the discipline. The challenge is to turn to models from other disciplines and to do so with a requisite level of expertise. Yet the insights that occupy the interstices between two or more disciplines can be startling and provocative.

This session invites participants whose focus of research is on the built environment prior to 1800 to share case studies of their experiences operating on the margins. Proposals should focus on projects in which methods borrowed from other disciplines have been instrumental in solving problems in architectural history. Related disciplines might include, but are by no means limited to, economics, anthropology, sociology, religious studies and gender studies. Case studies, whether prompted by the monuments themselves, by the nature of extant documentation for building or by the context in which building occurred, should highlight the process of work in the related discipline. Both works in progress and completed studies are appropriate for presentation at this session. Proposals should be sent to: Dorothy Metzger Habel, School of Art, University of Tennessee, 1715 Volunteer Boulevard, Room 213, Knoxville, TN 37996-2410; (865) 974-9389 (office); (865) 74-3198 (fax); dhabel@utk.edu.

Andrea Palladio at 500: Humanist, Practitioner, Author

In the history of western architecture there is one figure alone we might consider the most influential: Andrea Palladio (1508-1580). He rose from a humble background because of his talent and curiosity, received the patronage of important humanist thinkers in his native Veneto, and went on to build villas and churches we would today call “iconic,” still in use as originally designed after more than 400 years. He also published. His I Quattro Libri was translated into English in the 18th century and the popularity of Palladianism in Anglo-Saxon architectural taste has waxed and waned, but never left us. Therefore it is entirely fitting to celebrate the birth year of this important architect through a session exploring new research in Palladio studies.

Because his influence was so far-reaching, papers may range across the centuries of reception of I Quattro Libri, the monuments themselves, and Palladianism as a marked trend. New methodologies, research questions and critical assessment are welcome. For example, can we apply the current notion of critical regionalism to the Palladian villa type, designed so specifically for the humid riverine plains of the lower Veneto? In 1976, when Colin Rowe published “The Mathematics of the Ideal Villa,” Palladio’s oeuvre appeared extremely and essentially relevant; has this interest abated recently? What can we glean from Palladio’s documentation of ancient architectural remains about his attitude towards the past and the role of architecture in a perceived historical continuum? What did he learn from the Romans concerning construction techniques, modularity and the application of the orders? How were gender roles reinforced or subverted through the design and decoration of his villas? How much of a “public relations” document is his famous I Quattro Libri? Many of his villas are still occupied by single families (though open to the public some hours each week)—what does this say about Andrea Palladio’s skill at understanding the design brief? Or have his buildings simply become twenty-first century status symbols? Research that addresses the social, historical, theoretical, and critical framework of Palladio studies are invited. Send proposals to: Elizabeth Riorden, School of Architecture and Interior Design, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati OH 45221-0016; tel: 513-556 0946; fax: 513-556 1230; e-mail: liz. riorden@uc.edu or eriorden@yahoo.com.

Architecture and Engineering: Interdisciplinary Contributions to Architecture, 1946-2006

The establishment in London of the consultant engineering practices Arup and Partners (1946) and F.J. Samuely and Partners (1956) can be considered as key events for understanding Western architecture in the second half of the twentieth century. Not only were the ‘names’ behind these offices involved in a number of iconic projects (the De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill, and the Skylon at the Festival of Britain for Felix Samuely; the Penguin Pool at Regents Zoo and Highpoint One in Highgate for Ove Arup). The offices also produced engineers who, together with a generation of architects that includes Cedric Price, Norman Foster, and Richard Rogers, were part of creating a discourse network that fundamentally effected how architecture was thought in Post War Britain, and which provided a legacy that has had widespread influence. In this discussion the context of the technical—an invisible topography of contractual, physical, and production conditions surrounding architecture—came to inform architectural action in new ways, and the classical trope that identifies a privileged authorial relationship between an architect and an architectural work could be challenged. This session invites case-studies or historiographical analyses that examine the growth of interdisciplinary engineering/architectural culture in London or other centers since the early 1950s. Papers might trace the historical development of such collaborations; they might consider the genealogy of engineering offices, collaborations between architects and engineering figures on individual projects, or the role of engineers in architectural education. An intriguing subject for study is also the issue of how we are to describe the significance of interdisciplinary and en-
CALL FOR PAPERS

Enwined Perspectives for the Construction of the Colonized Land: Asia before WWII

This panel deals with the multiple motivations and strategies by different stakeholders in the massive urban and architectural redevelopment projects for colonized areas in Asia between the beginning of the twentieth century and WWII. It seeks to clarify the social background of key protagonists, the roles played by urban and architectural professionals in this process, and their interactions with users and future inhabitants. The urban and architectural redevelopment of colonized areas has previously been studied mainly by focusing on transformations and changes of formal designs and planning ideas. On closer inspection, however, a much more complex picture emerges, which deals with the influence of the modern movement, changing institutional and capitalistic mechanisms, different scholarly epistemologies, and nationalistic and social ideologies about desirable living conditions, notions of identity and architectural symbolism. The redevelopment of colonized areas was typically characterized by very complicated relationships between groups of stakeholders with different ethical values and planning approaches. It was neither a simple evolutionary nor democratic progress, or a struggle between Orientalism and Anti-Orientalism. A typical case would be, for example, the urban plans for Seoul that were developed under Japanese rule, and the research undertaken by Japanese scholars in Korea in order to facilitate the integration of Japanese immigrants there, or the planning activities of multiple colonial powers in Shanghai. Hence, the study of the redevelopment of modern colonized areas requires careful and process-oriented readings of the minor, ordinary, and often contradictory social issues in the actual urban and architectural projects that clarify such interrelationships. In our panel, we wish to examine different dialogues that shaped the interaction of participants in this process in Asia from the beginning of the twentieth century to WWII. Please send paper proposals to the panel organizers: Izumi Kuroishi and Kim Joo-ya at: Professor Izumi Kuroishi, Aoyamagakuin Women’s Junior College, 4-18-7 Kyodo, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan, Telephone and Fax: 81-3-5451-3820, e-mail: kuroishi@aa@mity; or Kim Joo-ya, Kimcheon Science College, Lecturer, 740-703 Kimcheon-si, Samnak-dong 480, Korea, tel: (54)420-9282, fax: (54)430-4477, jooyak@hotmail.com.

The Muslim City: Continuity and Change

Most Muslim cities have witnessed dramatic social and urban changes after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, in the beginning of the twentieth century. These changes are worth examining in great detail, along with the modernization/westernization processes that resulted from colonization and took place in most Muslim cities. While the history of Islamic architecture—and in particular the different stylistic approaches to the building type of the Mosque—have been studied in great detail, the development of Muslim cities in different parts of the world and at different times is not well understood. This session invites papers that analyze one or several Muslim cities in terms of their urban and spatial components, and examine the role of religion in the formation of these components over time. Equally interesting are the social and environmental forces that shaped the urban fabric through buildings and patterns of use. Cities of non-Muslim origin such as Damascus, Aleppo, Jerusalem, and Cordoba could present particularly interesting case studies in order to gain a historic understanding of the role of Muslims in the social and urban modification of these cities. The architectural and urban aspects of districts inhabited by non-Muslim minorities, such as Jews and Christians, of these and other cities that came under the control of Islamic law may also be examined. Recent efforts for preservation of traditional Muslim cities and revivalism of its urban principles will be also highlighted. Please send paper proposals to: Dr. Hisham Mortada, Dept. of Architecture, College of Environmental Design, King Abdul Aziz University, P. O. Box 12161, Jeddah 21473, Saudi Arabia; tel: ++966-505-610257; fax: ++966-2-6926918; e-mail hmortada@kau.edu.sa.

Spanish and Portuguese Colonial Architecture and Urbanism on the Fringes.

Countless historic monuments and sites scattered in small towns, rural and even remote areas of the former Spanish and Portuguese dominions in the Americas and elsewhere are an important part of the world’s vanishing cultural heritage. Seriously affected by natural disasters, lack of maintenance or abandonment across the centuries, these works have received little attention by scholars or have been totally ignored in the artistic literature of the field. A rare exception can be found in the pioneer research of Pál Kelemen, whose sensitive observations in Vanishing Art in the Americas (1977) remain just as valid today: “Time and indifference are not the only causes of destruction. Awakening interest has led to the gutting of archaeological sites by greedy foragers, the dressing-up of colonial buildings in the interest of tourism with little regard to their original styles. [I] have seen building facades ”strengthened” either by stripping away the decoration or making a cover of cement as a butcher might carry through a facelift. Saddened and with growing dismay [I] have observed the
debacle—how modern technology obliterates a unique heritage to which three hundred years of artistic talent contributed." This session will be devoted to case studies documenting significant examples from this rich heritage, in an effort to rescue them from oblivion. Analytical papers presenting original theoretical models and/or new methodological approaches will be given priority. Submissions from different disciplines and interdisciplinary studies are particularly welcome. Send proposals to: Prof. Humberto Rodriguez-Camilloni, College of Architecture and Urban Studies, Virginia Tech University, 201 Cowgill Hall, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0205; tel: 540-231-5324; fax: 540-231-9938; e-mail: hcami@vt.edu.

**Colonial Frames/Nationalist Histories**

In much of the colonized world, the emergence of nationalism was partly shaped and modulated through colonial classifications of indigenous social and physical landscapes. For instance, the utilization of “history” as a device for framing the past has been closely associated with European colonialism. European colonial apparatuses constructed “historical” pasts for subject populations that were based on orientalist perspectives on space, time, and subjectivities. In the search for national origins, colonial categories regarding visual cultures were reconfigured to support nationalist agendas and later became an integral part of the rhetoric of new nation-states and their formal histories. Antiquities once taken on by the colonizers as signifiers of timeless and orientalized pasts were appropriated as repositories of newly constituted national identities and invested with new meanings and values. Thus, colonial genealogies persist in contemporary imaginations of national pasts. We invite papers that address continuities and ruptures between colonial and nationalist discourses in the architectural and urban realms. Papers may choose to focus on a wide variety of subjects including the following: the relationship between the colonial and the national in terms of theoretical discourses regarding visual culture; the colonial legacies of institutional apparatuses such as the technologies of heritage preservation, and their cooption by nationalist agendas; or the histories of particular objects originally framed as colonial antiquities that have since been appropriated as national symbols. In the interest of moving beyond the confines of a particular area study, we welcome abstracts from all geographical areas and time periods. Professor Finbarr Barry Flood of the Department of Fine Arts, New York University will serve as discussant on this panel. Please send proposals to: Madhuri Desai at madhuridesai99@yahoo.com or to Mrinalini Rajagopalan at mrin.2007@nyu.edu. Proposals sent by mail should be addressed to: Mrinalini Rajagopalan, Draper Program in Humanities and Social Thought, New York University, 14 University Place, New York, NY 10003-4589.
CALL FOR PAPERS

Architecture on Display

How has the exhibition been used to communicate architectural ideas and ideals to a mass-audience? Several projects for exhibiting architecture at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of twentieth centuries used the realism of the built example as a strategy. The period sees the establishment of the open-air museum as a new mode of exhibiting vernacular architecture and culture (Skansen in Stockholm is an early internationally influential example, others include Bygdøy, Kristiania, Oslo); in the later part of the nineteenth century the world-exhibitions consolidated into popular large-scale events and in the first part of the twentieth century the building-fair becomes established as a way to promote new architecture (one of the first Bauausstellungen was that held at the Darmstadt Artists’ Colony in 1901; the subsequent history includes the Weißenhofsiedlung in Stuttgart, 1927, and the Stockholm exhibition in 1930). These different forms of exhibition—the open-air museum, the building-fair, the world-exhibition—have a commonality of intention. Even though their professed aims vary between the pedagogic, the political, the historical, the consumerist, or the educational, they all exhibit architecture as a full scale, three-dimensional experience.

This session invites case-studies or historiographical analyses that investigate the phenomenon of exhibiting architecture at full-scale, particularly at the turn of the twentieth century. Contributions might focus on how exhibitions have been used in the promotion of societal models and the modulation of cultural identity. Topics might include studies of the various strategies of display explored to communicate architectural ideas; the popular or professional reception of the exhibit; the experience and interaction with the architectural spaces on display; the use of new technologies and media in the exhibit; the emergence of cultural codes and behaviour in the exhibition environment; the effect of the exhibit in relation to society at large or specifically to architectural discourse. Send proposals to: Thordis Arrhenius, School of Architecture, Royal Institute of Technology, SE-100 44 Stockholm, Sweden. Phone: +46-73 7532154 E-mail: thordis@arch.kth.se. (E-mail submissions preferred.)

East, West, North, South: A Broader Geography for the Culture of Gardens, 800-1700 AD

This session seeks to open discussion about the literal cross-fertilization of ideas, forms, and plant materials, beyond the national traditions to which they are typically ascribed. In a temporal and spatial view of longue durée, how autonomous and local could garden concepts and designs be in territories such as today’s Spain, Italy, France, Turkey, and Persia, where conquests, migrations, travel and mercantile exchanges fostered continual encounters? The session pursues connections between gardens in the territories of Italy, Spain, France, Turkey, Syria, North Africa and other dominions of the Arab and then Ottoman Turkish empires, as well as possible dialogues with the Persian and Indian empires, from ancient to Safavid and Mughal. Much scholarship on these gardens has taken a somewhat narrow view of their traditions, looking, for Italian gardens, mainly at their relations to ancient Rome, or for Ottoman gardens, at their relations to Persia and Arabic Islam. Consequently, insufficient emphasis has been given to the ways in which information and ideas flowed across much broader geographies. Our intention is to question both the autonomy and isolation of concepts of these gardens as conventionally imagined and described. Papers might consider parallels in garden traditions, or the complex minglings of “foreign” presences on native soil, in sites such as Islamic Spain; Norman-Arabic Sicily; the Amalfi coast; suburban Istanbul, etc. Participants are encouraged to consider the methodological and historiographical problems raised by the cases they discuss, and to avoid the generic postulate of “Islamic influence,” in favor of addressing specific territorial and local traditions. Papers may take a diachronic or synchronic approach, and may focus on design, typology, hydrology or fountains, botany or horticulture, textual descriptions or garden poetry, representations of gardens, or social functions. Please send paper proposals to: Prof. Mirka Benes, The University of Texas at Austin, School of Architecture, 1 University Station, B7500, Austin, Texas 78712-0222, tel:(512) 232-7384, fax:(512) 471-0761, e-mail: mirkabenesh@utexas.edu; and Cammy Brothers, Associate Professor, Architectural History, School of Architecture, University of Virginia, tel. 202 339 6956, fax 202 339 6419, e-mail: cbrothers@virginia.edu.

Everyday Spaces of (Post)colonialism

During the past few decades, architectural theory has developed an increasing interest in the realm of the everyday. Theories of the everyday (Lefebvre, de Certeau, etc.) obviously find their origins in the critique of modernism and modernisation in general. In architectural history, however, and in the history of colonial architecture in particular, the field of the everyday remains understudied. Scholars of colonial architecture and urbanism seldom explore the social production and social construction of colonial spaces and the changing role of these spaces in the post-colonial condition. Sociologists and anthropologists, from their side, regularly research the everyday in (post)colonial settings, but rarely address the role of physical space in their investigations. Consequently, little attention has been paid to the use and experience of concrete colonial spaces by the different actors on the (post)colonial scene. The echo of these “everyday” experiences in the discourses produced barely resonates in scholarly research.

For this session, we are looking for papers that analyze how the spatial scene produced during colonialism was/is appropriated and/or rejected by different actors using tactics ranging from accommodation to subversion and how this resonates in
different discourses (of users, professional or popular media). We are particularly looking for research that deals with the banal and ordinary, but nevertheless fundamentally new, colonial spaces that made up the dominant scene of everyday life in colonies, such as labor camps, missionary settlements, plantations, housing estates, educational and health institutions, industrial infrastructures (mines, etc.), rural and urban markets and other “new” spaces of exchange as stations, etc. In the twentieth century, these ordinary spaces of the “colonial” everyday were often the subject of modernist experiments. Amongst the questions that interest us are: How did/does meaning arise in contested (post-)colonial spaces and how did/does this meaning alter over time? Do they present us a lived critique of colonial/modernist norms of spatial production? Can an architectural discourse be discerned—be it implicit or explicit—that governs such spaces? Papers should deal with colonial or postcolonial settings in the nineteenth or twentieth century and address various contexts (Africa, Asia, etc.) and colonial models (French, British, Portuguese, Dutch, Belgian, etc.). Please send proposals to: Professor Bruno De Meulder, KULeuven, Department of Architecture, Urbanism and Planning, Kasteelpark Arenberg 51, B3001 Leuven, Belgium, email: bruno.demeulder@asro.kuleuven.be.

The Baby Boom Suburban Landscape Beyond the Home
The American landscape changed after World War II as the nation’s population embarked on a mass exodus to the suburbs. *Time* magazine documented this migration with a 1950 cover story on developer William Levitt that featured the slogan, “For sale: a new way of life.” Millions bought into this lifestyle, requiring an entirely new built environment in the middle landscape between city and country. While a voluminous literature has arisen to examine domestic aspects of this development, focusing on homes, subdivisions, developers, women’s roles, families, etc., the true nature of the architectural evolution that took place outside the home in America’s postwar suburbs has largely eluded scholarly analysis.

This session seeks papers on topics relating to the architectural development of the broader suburban environment beyond the home. Significant changes occurred in the ways people shopped, entertained themselves, were educated, worshipped, and generally lived their lives in this new suburban landscape. We will try to uncover how architecture may have created, informed, hindered, or otherwise affected those changes. For example, how did the suburbs’ expansive geography impact existing institutions? What role did various levels of government play in shaping this landscape? Did architecture mediate the suburbs’ lack of tradition and alleged sense of impermanence? In particular, papers on such topics as shopping centers, banks, bowling alleys, schools, churches, restaurants, theaters, parks, and other ubiquitous suburban structures and landscapes, covering the commercial, social, religious, educational, and other aspects of suburban postwar life are sought. However, papers should reach beyond mere histories of modern vernacular types to address how these creations were intertwined with suburban dwellers’ lives. The session welcomes scholars in the areas of: architectural, American, urban, and cultural history; cultural geography; sociology; American Studies; and anyone else who can contribute to a dialogue about this influential period in American history. Please submit paper proposals to: Dr. Dale Allen Gyure, Lawrence Technological University, 21000 W. Ten Mile Rd., Southfield, MI 48075-1058; tel: 248.204.2925; fax: 248.204.2929; e-mail: gyure@ltu.edu.

Modernist Architecture in Africa
Many African regions dispose of an important heritage of valuable architecture that dates back to the fifties, sixties, and early seventies. This was the waning period of colonialism and the early days of independence. In both conditions modernist architecture tended to flourish—in the late colonial period because of its role in providing welfare state amenities such as schools, hospitals or administrative buildings; in the first years of independence because of its symbolic role in signaling a new beginning. Whereas the interest among architectural historians for this part of the world was minimal in the eighties and the nineties, there is recently a growing tendency to study these modernist buildings and urban settings more closely—even if the conditions for such research are far from benign (lack of archival material, difficult conditions for fieldwork, etc.). This session invites scholars working on these topics to present their research, focusing not only on documentation and analysis of the modernist heritage in Africa, but also on theoretical and methodological questions. Case studies may highlight particular modifications of the interrelation between modernism, colonialism, and independence in this context. They can also confront the difficult issue of conservation, which seems to be posed in a very specific way because of the mixed provenance and the continued intensive use of these buildings, combined with minimal resources for maintenance and restoration. Methodological questions can concern the availability and accessibility of archival materials, the uneven distribution of available historical knowledge, the use of oral history, the reading of material traces within buildings that are highly transformed or barely recognizable, etc. Please send paper proposals to: Hilde Heynen, KULeuven, Department of Architecture, Urbanism and Planning, Kasteelpark Arenberg 1, 3000 Leuven, Belgium; fax +32-16-32 19 84; e-mail: hilde.heynen@asro.kuleuven.be.

“The Limits of Community”—Bourgeois and Middle-Class

Modernism in German Architecture from c. 1900 to 1940

As is confirmed in countless declaratory manifestos, the form
of social organization favored by the architectural avant-garde in the early twentieth century was the particular and unique community rather than that of the broader, capitalist society.

The historiography of twentieth-century architecture, particularly in the German context, has followed this path by theorizing notions of community, rather than researching the complex interrelations of developer, architect, and city planner. As a result, we know in great detail the workings of the agonist, avant-garde group that built next to nothing, but very little about the mainstream commercial practices that built the banks, offices, shops, factories, and bourgeois housing that composed 95% of the building stock of a city like Berlin.

Already during the 1920s this one-sided fascination with “community” was criticized. For example, the philosopher Helmuth Plessner vigorously affirmed “society” in the book *The Limits of Community: A Critique of Social Radicalism* (1924) as the appropriate realm of human interaction based on formal adherence to social conventions. Moreover, Plessner declared the creation and defense of society to be a specific concern of the middle classes and the bourgeoisie. This argument offers a useful viewpoint from which to analyze anew the contributions of the middle classes to the architectural culture of Germany in the first half of the twentieth century. Both middle-class architects and clients argued for the individual as the acting agent in modern society. Moreover, bourgeois domestic architecture affirmed the modern metropolis as an adequate space of and for modern society.

This session invites papers that deal with commercial and residential architecture, which reflects an affirmative view of capitalist society, the architects and clients who produced it, and contemporary theoretical discussions that are relevant to the analysis of German modern architecture in the early twentieth century. Please send abstracts to: Prof. Volker M. Welter, University of California at Santa Barbara, Arts 1234, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-7080, telephone: +1-805-893-5875, fax: +1-805-893-7117, e-mail: welter@arthistory.ucsb.edu; or to Prof. Iain Boyd Whyte, Architecture, University of Edinburgh, School of Arts, Culture and Environment, 20 Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JZ, Scotland, United Kingdom, telephone: +44-131-650-2322, facsimile: +44-131-650 8019, email: i.b.whyte@ed.ed.ac.uk.

**Italian Modernism and the Persistence of Tradition**

This session will investigate the ways in which architectural history informed architectural modernism in Italy. Focusing in particular on Roman antiquity, the Renaissance, and the Baroque, this session will look critically at how and why modernist architects turned to these historical models in the inter- and post-war period. While scholars have given considerable attention the fascist state’s effort to evoke the iconography, architectural forms, and planning principals of ancient Rome, less attention has been given the other ways in which the past informed design in the first half of the twentieth century. Among the themes that this session hopes to explore are the use and interpretation of the Doric order as a symbol of modernism, architects’ drawings of monuments from antiquity, the continued importance of the Renaissance palazzo as a formal model, and the influence of Baroque architecture and planning in inter- and post-war design. Contributions that consider the degree to which this use of the past, and in particular the ongoing importance of classical models, was unique to Italy or part of a larger European trend are particularly welcome. Please send abstracts and a brief CV via e-mail to: Francesco Benelli at fb2013@columbia.edu and to Lucy Moulby at lmm52@columbia.edu.
The Architectural and Urban History of the Cincinnati Area
This session will focus on the host city, Cincinnati, and its architecture and urban planning practices as instruments of social change and revitalization. Cincinnati (founded 1788) was the first settlement after independence to grow into one of America’s “great cities.” The original settlers were mostly natives of Eastern and Southern states intent on building a mercantile city and regional capital. Their cultural traditions were enriched from the 1850s by immigrants from the German states, whose imprint remains in park plans and the Over-the-Rhine historic district. By 1840, Cincinnati was the most densely populated and fastest-growing city in the nation. From the internationally acclaimed landscape plans of Adolph Strauch (1850s–1870s) through Ladislas Segoe’s community and metropolitan master plans for Cincinnati (1925 and 1948), the new towns of Mariemont and Greenhills, and the ongoing University of Cincinnati master plan, the metropolitan area (which includes Northern Kentucky) has a fascinating history. Although much of the area’s architecture has tended to be of high quality yet conventional, there have been occasional outbursts of creativity such as Seneca Palmer’s exotic design for “Mrs. Trollope’s Bazaar”; Isaiah Rogers’ innovative Burnet House Hotel of 1848-53; and the Roeblings’ outstanding Covington-Cincinnati Suspension Bridge that anticipated and helped inspire their Brooklyn Bridge. Notable examples of cross-fertilization include the collaboration of the local Beaux-Arts firm Garber & Woodward with Cass Gilbert and John Russell Pope; and the implicit competition between the local firm Elzner & Anderson’s Ingalls Building—the world’s first reinforced concrete high rise office building, with early twentieth century steel-frame high rises by D.H. Burnham & Co. Collaboration continues in the city center and on the University of Cincinnati campus where local firms have worked with international architects such as Zaha Hadid, Thom Mayne, and UC graduate Michael Graves. This session welcomes papers that examine individual architectural or urban projects in their social and aesthetic/technological context, provide comparative studies with other cities, or examine theoretical frameworks for urban and architectural developments. Please send paper proposals to Walter E. Langsam, Adjunct Assoc. Professor, U of Cincinnati, 880 Roe de la Paix, #T20, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220-1025, email: walter.langsam@uc.edu and to Sue Ann Painter, Exec. Director, Architectural Foundation of Cincinnati, 2449 Fairview Ave, Cincinnati, OH 45219, email: Painterafc@aol.com.

A Regional Practice: 25 Years of the Society of Architectural Historians, Australia and New Zealand
Founded in 1984 at a meeting in Adelaide, South Australia, the Society of Architectural Historians, Australia and New Zealand (SAHANZ) was conceived from the start as a forum for the open discussion of the architectural history and historiography of the region, and as a setting from which to reflect on the status of the architecture, landscape, and cities of Australia and New Zealand in the wider world. While SAHANZ has grown in size and presence, and despite changes taking place in the discipline both locally and internationally, these principles remained constant. In 2008, SAHANZ will hold its 25th meeting, marking a milestone both in the history of the Society and in the organized development of the region’s historiography. We thus invite papers from authors reflecting on the state of the architectural history discipline in Australia and New Zealand region. Papers may address historical case studies or historical or historiographical themes. They may allude to the particularities of the architectural historian’s practice in this region: How does the nature of the region’s history inform its architectural historiography today? How does the organization of the discussion inform the kind of work that is possible? What contribution has local historiography made to an “international” knowledge of architectural history? And vice versa? Authors participating in this session will be invited to contribute essays to a special issue of Fabrications, the SAHANZ journal. Please send paper proposals to: Dr. Deidre Brown, University of Auckland (ds.brown@auckland.ac.nz) and Dr. Andrew Leach, University of Queensland (andrew.leach@uq.edu.au).

Third World Modernism
This session aims to bring together papers that challenge former or current interpretations of the development of modernist architecture in Third World countries during the Cold War period. Originating in interwar Europe, architectural modernism traversed national boundaries throughout the world. Yet until the last three decades, the official history of modern architecture was mainly focused on its development in the West. Only in recent years has a literature on the heterogeneous trajectories of modernism started to grow, greatly advancing our understanding of how modernism was adopted, modified, interpreted, and contested in developing countries. This discourse has focused on national building projects and their confrontation with and assimilation of Western knowledge. Is it possible to transcend binary oppositions such as modern/traditional and core/periphery while still recognizing the ongoing development of global modernity? Can the history of modernist architecture be more responsive to the realities of other histories? How did architectural modernism develop with reference not only to Western epistemology, but also to the experiences and knowledge of other Third World countries? And how did the implications of modernist architecture continuously shift in the context of conflicting relations involving nationalistic concerns, global aspirations, and the problems of underdevelopment? This session encourages papers that contribute new insights into the history of architectural modernism as a narration of tangled global, national, and local experiences. Papers that bring to light architects and projects...
Science and Changing Ideas in Landscape Architecture

The American Association for the Advancement of Science proposes that “scientific activity is one of the main features of the contemporary world and, perhaps more than any other, distinguishes our times from earlier centuries.” It was not until 1840 that the word “scientist” was coined, arguably opening new professions reflecting vastly different intellectual relationships to the natural world. This session will explore how the sciences influenced nineteenth and twentieth-century landscape architecture (or the garden), and how the sciences affect the field today—in text or design. Charles Darwin’s theory of the evolution of species had a dramatic effect on the framework and development of the sciences. Ecology became a functioning science in the closing years of the 1860s, and American ecologists Henry C. Cowles and Frederic Clements established “dynamic” ecology, concerned primarily with successional development in plant communities. What, if any, impact did such scientific endeavors have on landscape architecture or the garden? Garrett Eckbo, Dan Kiley, and James Rose began their 1939 essay for Architectural Record, “Landscape Design in the Urban Environment,” with a Darwinian reference to a species’ struggle for existence. Jens Jensen, influenced by his friend Cowles, called for the use of native plants in Chicago parks, reflecting a focus on habitats as described by the new science of ecology. How does one identify and describe such direct correlations between advances in science and changing ideas in landscape architecture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? What is the history and potential success of didactic landscapes of science, such as Princeton’s temporary “Quark Park” in the fall of 2006? Papers in this session will address such questions. Send proposals to: Professor Judith K. Major, School of Architecture and Urban Design, University of Kansas, Marvin Hall, 1465 Jayhawk Blvd. Lawrence, KS 66045-7614; tel: 785-864-4374; fax: 785-864-5185; e-mail: major@ku.edu; and to Joy E. Stocke, Co-Founder and Executive Editor of Wild River Review, an online literary magazine, and an expert on the creation of Quark Park; e-mail: jstocke@wildriverreview.com.

Women in the Wings

In her 1977 essay “On the Fringe of the Profession: Women in American Architecture,” Gwendolyn Wright argued that many women existed largely on the periphery of the architectural profession in “adjunct” roles as interior designers, landscape architects, urban planners, critics, social reformers, educators, and anonymous office designers. In the thirty years that have passed, feminism has arguably fallen into disarray; and in the era of “choice,” women by some measures have continued to embrace the adjunct role in the male-dominated field of architecture.

We seek papers that address the issue of these “adjuncts” from a historical perspective. While recent scholarship has its turned eyes toward the power that women have acquired as patrons and consumers of architecture and design, and has recovered the careers of several talented and influential women, these peripheral practitioners largely remain anonymous. Papers should question the very nature of the system of architectural production that has evolved in this way, and explore the forces that operate from both inside and adjacent to the profession. Recognizing that many women have played significant roles as part of collaborative teams, as staff designers, as educators, as curators, as critics, we are interested in how their essential contributions can be critically assessed in a climate so clearly focused on individual production by a singular, identifiable (if not heroized) figure. Rather than championing the “exceptional” women who have achieved a more visible role as lead designer, we would like to examine how women create and manipulate their identities within an invisible system on the margins.

Papers that are historiographic or methodological in nature, suggesting statistical, sociological, or other interdisciplinary approaches are welcome, as well as more traditional case studies of individuals, firms, and publications. Please send proposals to: Kate Holliday, Visiting Assistant Professor, Southwestern University (Georgetown, Texas), 1731 Spyglass Dr. #66, Austin TX 78746, 512-347-8261 (phone), email: kate_holliday@earthlink.net; and Monica Penick, [University of Texas at Austin], 4101 Sinclair Avenue, Austin, TX 78756, 512-426-3014 (phone), 509-756-6172 (fax), email: monica.penick@mail.utexas.edu.

American Synagogue Architecture

This session seeks papers on the architecture of synagogues in the United States from the colonial period to the present, on a wide variety of historical questions, such as: spatial form, including placement of the bimah, and varied worship traditions of Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform congregations; the role of specific synagogues in defining Jewish communities in different cities, like Cincinnati, and suburbs; architecture as Jewish cultural self-definition in non-Jewish communities; the oeuvre of individual synagogue architects or firms; the relationships of American synagogues to contemporaneous or older European synagogues; American synagogues as statements of affiliation with the Holy Land and Jewish settlement in Palestine; leading rabbis who shaped ideas about worship practices and synagogue arrangements; meanings of historical styles for synagogues, such as Neoclassical, Byzantine, or Romanesque; modernist architecture and post-war synagogues; furnishings such as...
the ark, ornament, and inscriptions as registers of religious meaning; gender relations in congregational life; the symbolic role of light, both natural and artificial; acoustic design of worship spaces in relation to the roles of rabbi, cantor, and music; the relationships of synagogues to Jewish community centers in congregational social life; relationships between synagogue and church architecture, and architecture of other American religious minorities, such as Islamic or Hindu; the restoration of synagogues as congregational self-assertion or renewal; the re-use and architectural adaptation of synagogues by non-Jewish congregations. The session’s aim is to generate as much insight as possible into the synagogue’s significance as a building type in the history of both American architecture and American Judaism. Ideally, papers would connect architectural questions to broader issues of cultural identity, bridging between architectural and social history. Please send proposals to: Professor Joseph M. Siry, Dept. of Art and Art History, 283 Washington Terrace, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06459-0442; phone: 860-685-3147; fax: 860-685-2061; jsiry@wesleyan.edu.


After an eighteen-year break due to the Second World War, international expositions resumed in 1958 with the Exposition Universelle in Brussels. The world of tomorrow so spectacularly portrayed in the American expositions of the 1930s had arrived, although not in the manner that the organizers of those fairs had projected. The war had revealed a darker side to the modern scientific advances jubilantly celebrated in Chicago and New York. Pre-war Colonial fairs gave way to Cold War expositions. The confrontation between Russia and Germany so clearly represented architecturally at the 1937 Paris Exposition was replaced by a growing rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. Despite tensions, post-war fairs presented hopeful themes that focused on harmony and humanity in the world.

Like their earlier counterparts, these expositions showcased the possibilities of new technologies and ideas, but in the context of a more somber vision of the future. Innovative experiential environments and structural innovations developed by the aeronautical industries were incorporated into pavilion designs during the 1960s and 1970s. After the collapse of communism in the late 1980s, event organizers turned to global environmental issues for their central themes, in part as a means to maintain the relevance of international expositions in the Internet age. Since that time, world fairs have featured new materials and technologies that exhibit the potential for producing more sustainable building designs.

International expositions have the ability to reflect cultural conditions, including architectural ideologies and technological advances, at specific points in time. This session invites papers that explore architectural issues and developments that impacted the design of world fairs held after World War Two in the broader context of contemporary political and social conditions. These may include, but are certainly not limited to, the Cold War, the space race, the energy crisis, and the environment. Please send paper proposals to: Lisa D. Schrenk, Division of Architecture and Art Norwich University, 158 Harmon Drive, Northfield, Vermont 05663; phone: 802-485-2629 or 505-237-9392; Fax: 802-485-2623; e-mail: lschrenk@norwich.edu.

Architecture and the Aesthetics of Movement

In 1889, the French philosopher Paul Souriau (1852-1926) published The Aesthetics of Movement, in which he investigated the terrestrial, aquatic and aerial locomotion of humans and animals, offering a methodology for the study of movement including its perceptual, psychological, and aesthetic ramifications.

The late nineteenth century was a momentous period for the study of movement. Developing means of transportation—railway journeys and investigations of flight—had changed the perception of space and time, while panoramic visions and bird’s eye views became common parts of the human experience. Not devoid of catastrophes and accidents, the conquest of space through new modes of movement was a daring act. The passionate interest in movement bridged to other disciplines. Marey’s research in zoology and photography had far reaching implications for science and the arts; Dalcroze defined eurythmy, an alphabet and grammar of movement; while Laban developed a system of dance notation still in use today.

Since, motion has accelerated to a tremendous speed. Laszlo Moholy-Nagy noted in 1947 the changing “time-spatial existence” caused by new technologies and leading to a new vision; while Gyorgy Kepes wrote in 1965 that “the inescapable attribute of our time is its runaway pace.” Whereas earlier movement was seen as a constructive force—a dynamic generator of artistic creation—speed and acceleration were later grasped as annihilating our imaginative powers, creating pervasive nausea and motion-sickness.

This session will probe the intersections of architecture and the aesthetics of movement. Spatial relocation, displacement of vision, rhythm and animation in architecture are all possible topics of interest, ranging from the nineteenth to the twenty-first centuries. Following Souriau’s example, this session calls for papers that encompass the expressive, experiential, and perceptual aspects that movement in space has engendered. Please send paper proposals to: Tamar Zinguer, Associate Professor, The Cooper Union School of Architecture, 7 East 7th street, New York, NY 10003, preferably via email to tzinguer@princeton.edu or tizitoyos@hotmail.com.
SAH Receives Grant from Mellon Foundation to Study Digital Initiatives

In January the SAH received a grant of $323,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to aid in planning an online edition of the *SAH* and an expansion of the SAH Image Exchange, a digital, online collection of more than 4,000 images of buildings made available for educational use. Commenting on receipt of the momentous grant, SAH President Barry Bergdoll observed, "The fact that the Mellon Foundation has turned its attention to the issues surrounding digital resources in the field of architectural history is very important both for SAH and the discipline as a whole. I look forward to working closely with the SAH board as we research solutions that will be beneficial for *SAH*, the Image Exchange, SAH and the field of architectural history as a whole."

The need for planning in these areas was articulated at a workshop—the Scholarly Communications Institute 4 (SCI 4)—held at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville from July 30 to August 1, 2006. As SCI Director Richard Lucier described it, the focus of all four Scholarly Communications Institutes was to provide "an opportunity for leaders in scholarly disciplines, academic libraries, advanced technologies, and higher education administration to study, develop, and implement institutional and discipline-based strategies to advance scholarly communication in the context of the ongoing digital revolution." SCI 4 focused specifically on the field of architectural history and the challenges facing architectural historians as they seek to integrate new and emerging technologies into their research and teaching.

The first part of the planning project will study how SAH can develop a robust digital version of *SAH*. Editor Hilary Ballon will lead this study. As she explains, "The goal is to offer a new presentation format that brings the benefits of digital imaging and interactive communication to art history scholarship online. We hope the results of our work will serve other illustrated e-publications." The rationale for electronic publication of art and architectural history scholarship is detailed in *Art History and Its Publications in the Electronic Age*, a report of a study co-authored by Ballon and Mariet Westermann in July 2006. (The report has been electronically published by Rice University and CLIR and is available at http://cnx.org/content/col10376/latest.)

The second part of the planning project will study how to transform the SAH Image Exchange into the SAH Visual Resource Network, an online collection that could include a vast range of digital media, from photographs and moving images to computer-generated drawings, QTVR panoramas, models, reconstructions and "fly-throughs," all with enhanced access mechanisms and perhaps even annotation tools. The Visual Resource Network would include content from several disciplines that overlap with the history of architecture, including landscape history, vernacular architecture, urbanism, decorative arts, design history, construction and engineering.

This second study will be conducted by a small working group of scholars and technology experts, led by Dietrich Neumann, SAH First Vice-President and Professor of Architectural History at Brown University, and Jeffrey Cohen, Editor of the SAH Image Exchange and Senior Lecturer in the Growth & Structure of Cities Program at Bryn Mawr College. As Cohen has noted, "To our knowledge, the SAH Image Exchange is the richest image collection on the open Web that is geared especially toward teaching surveys, representing most building sites with a range of complementary images, including plans... We anticipate that, with close collaboration with other groups and institutions, it will be possible to create a new incarnation of the SAH Image Exchange with enhanced features and content."

The research for both parts of the planning project will take place within the next eighteen months and will result in recommendations and specific plans to create both online organs. Inquiries about the studies can be directed to the Principal Investigator for the Mellon grant and Executive Director of SAH, Pauline Saliga, at psaliga@sah.org.

Call for Session Proposals
SAH Session at the CAA

Session sponsored by the Society of Architectural Historians
College Art Association 66th Annual Meeting
20–23 February 2008
Dallas, Texas

The SAH is pleased to once again offer the opportunity for a special session devoted to the history of the built environment at the annual College Art Association meeting. Please submit proposals for sessions that are 2.5 hours in duration to the following address by April 15th. Session chairs and all presenters must be members of CAA or must become members of CAA in order to participate in the meeting.

Dianne Harris
Second Vice-President, Society of Architectural Historians
101 Temple Buell Hall
611 Lorado Taft Drive
Champaign, IL 61820

Notification of selection will occur in early May, 2007.
Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation announces Fellowship Recipients

In February the Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation (BWAF) announced the eight recipients of its Fellowships and Travel Grants. The BWAF Grants Program offers funding to individuals and institutions for innovative research that expands the knowledge about the significant role of women in the architecture professions active in the United States during the middle years of the twentieth century. Grant recipients and their topics of research are the following:

The Cultural Landscape Foundation (TCLF) will produce Redressing the Balance: Rediscovering the Work of Two Landscape Architecture Pioneers—Ruth Shellhorn and Carol Johnson, both practitioners noted for the civic and public spaces they created in post-war America. The two histories will be added to TCLF’s online resource. Legends in Landscape Oral History Series (http://www.tclf.org/).

Jason Cohn, Producer and Writer, Quest Productions, will research the life and work of Ray (Kaiser) Eames, partner in the legendary design team, focusing on issues of artistic collaboration. The results of the research will be incorporated into The Creative Lives of Charles & Ray, a 90-minute documentary intended for national primetime broadcast on American public television, theatrical, and international distribution.

Gabrielle Esperdy, Assistant Professor, School of Architecture at New Jersey Institute of Technology, and a 2005 BWAF recipient, will continue her investigation of “The Architectress” in the United States: Perceptions and Realities of Women in Practice since World War II, a study of the cultural attitudes towards women in practice alongside statistical data on women in practice during the second half of the twentieth century.

Alexis Denise Gregory, Architect, with Martin A. Davis, AIA, Clemson, South Carolina, will be investigating the Obstacles to Professional Achievement Affecting Women in Architecture in South Carolina through a survey and focus group interview designed to identify the causes for the high attrition rates of women in architecture in South Carolina.

Peter Laurence, Doctoral Candidate, Ph.D. Program in Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, examines in A Vital Science: Jane Jacobs’ Ecology of Cities, a history and intellectual biography of the author of The Death and Life of Great American Cities (1961), how Jacobs’s seminal writings dramatically and irrevocably changed the ways architects, planners, and urban designers look at cities.

Christopher Macdonald, Professor, School of Architecture, the University of British Columbia, with Kevin Alter, Associate Professor, School of Architecture, the University of Texas at Austin, will prepare Judith Chafee: Unreconstructed Modern, a monograph on the Tucson architect, Judith Chafee (1933-1998). The monograph focuses on the eloquent form of regional modernism as embodied in the residences designed by Chafee from 1975 to 1984, and will be published by the Center for American Architecture and Design at the University of Texas at Austin.

Travel Grants were awarded to:
Kristin M. Maki, Doctoral Candidate, College of Architecture and Urban Studies, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, examines in Apprentice to Architect: launching the careers of Eleanor Pettersen and Lois Davidson Gottlieb at Taliesin, 1941-1949, the role of architectural apprenticeship with Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin, in shaping architectural careers for women; and Bobbie Tegerman, Assistant Curator of Decorative Arts, Los Angeles County Museum of Art, was awarded a travel grant for the paper, I am Not a Decorator: Florence Knoll’s Construction of Professional Identity, which she delivered at the Dorich House Annual Conference sponsored by the Modern Interiors Research Centre at Kingston University, UK.

The number of awards each year varies at the discretion of the Selection Committee. Application requirements and procedures are available on the foundation website: http://www.bwaf.org/applications.html.


The conference seeks to examine “God” and the conventions of “rational” historiography as competing principles of causality and eschatology in human affairs and the natural world. The use of the X here is used both phonetically, as in deus ex historia, and symbolically, as in God crossing out History. We aim to create a conference that reassesses the problematics of religion both within and without academic and aesthetic production. The conference will raise questions about the respective claims to futurity by religion and theology, reason and the critique of reason, the space of government and the public sphere, the traditions of secular cosmopolitanism, etc.

An artists’ keynote and commentary is on Thursday night, and a keynote speaker on Friday night with five panel sessions over Friday and Saturday.

For more information see: http://web.mit.edu/htc/idxh.

Visual Planning and Urbanism in the Mid-Twentieth Century, Newcastle University, 13–15 September 2007

The early to mid-twentieth century was a time of intense debate over the future of cities and the form and appearance that they might take. In the UK the Garden City Movement, with a tendency towards lower densities and decentralisation, was an important influence. Internationally
the radical reformation of the city was being promoted by Le Corbusier and others. Other radical models were promoted including ideas of linear cities or Frank Lloyd Wright's radical decentralisation of Broadacre City. Among these grand concepts we can discern a strand of more practical urbanism, modernist in flavour but historically informed, seeking to recover positive conceptions of the city and town after the perceived deprivations of the nineteenth century. One manifestation of this was the UK townscape movement, with its emphasis on pictorial composition. This conference will consider some of the key ideas of visual planning and the urban of the period, with a particular focus on the advocates of visual and three-dimensional planning as a means of achieving a reformulated twentieth-century urbanism. The keynote speaker at the conference will be Professor Stephen Ward, Oxford Brookes University. The conference forms part of a project funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, "Town and Townscape: The Work and Life of Thomas Sharp". Thomas Sharp was a key figure in the town planning profession in the mid-twentieth century and a major influence on thought about planning and design and as such his work will be one of the themes of the conference.

For more information, please see: http://www.ncl.ac.uk/library/sharp/conference.php, or contact Laura Fernandez@ncl.ac.uk. 

Urban Transformations/ Shifting Identities Graduate Student Symposium Brown University, Providence, RI 29 September 2007

One of the central issues in the rich discourse on modern architecture since the beginning of the twentieth century has always been its relationship with the past. Often it was the perceived character of this relationship in certain buildings or urban environments that would help to endow them with significance for a particular group of citizens. By concentrating on three key junctures in the history of modern architecture (the era of European national consolidation, the interwar period, and post-WWII) this conference will investigate how, during certain periods of perceived rapid political, social, and economic change, various groups understood their identity to be derived from or reflected in the urban landscape, its history and its transformations.

Papers are invited on European and American architecture and urbanism between 1870 and 1970 that address one of the following three session topics: 1. Politics of reform and the negotiation of class tensions in the era of national consolidation before WWI; 2. The creation of national and popular architectures in the interwar and immediate post-war period in an increasingly international discourse; 3. Conflicting visions and alternative discourses surrounding the transformations of urban space following WWII.

Please send a CV and an abstract of 250-300 words in Word or PDF format to brownarchsymposium@gmail.com by 1 June 2007. Participants will be notified by 20 July and final papers will be due on 15 August 2007. The conference will take place on 29 September 2007 and will commence with a reception and lecture on the evening of Friday, 28 September 2007. 


Approximately 500 of Wright's designs were built during his long career, some 380 of which are still standing in North America and Japan. Three hundred and fifteen of these, or 83 percent, were originally private single-family residences, and only 17 percent of the extant original works were designed as public buildings for institutional, commercial, religious, or multiple-family use. Within the last 40 years, 46 private single-family homes, large and small, have been converted to historic house museums, making public buildings now almost 30 percent of Wright's extant work.

The turnover from the private to the public sector reflects a measure of the continuing growth of interest in Wright's work and the preservation of our cultural heritage through conservation of our built environment. However, when Wright houses are converted into public museums they no longer function as private residences as Wright originally intended.

The theme of the Conservancy's 2007 annual conference, "Frank Lloyd Wright: From Private to Public," is intended to stimulate thought on the full gamut of Wright's architecture, exploring preservation, conservation, and visitation issues at both private and public buildings, while also examining the problems, responsibilities and obligations surrounding the conversion of a private building into a public site.

The conference will be based at the Northbrook Hilton. Tours and events will feature a wealth of Wright's work in Chicago's North Shore suburbs, Riverside and Racine, Wisconsin.

The conference theme will focus on three areas of inquiry: private homes and public buildings whose uses remain as originally designed; the conversion of many private residences to public museums; and occasional public visitation of privately-owned houses. The Conservancy has called for papers in preservation, advocacy, education, public policy, restoration and other scholarship pertaining to the conference and its theme.

For more information, contact: Ron Scherubel, Executive Director Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy, 53 W Jackson Blvd, Suite 1120, Chicago IL 60604. Phone: 312.663.3500, E-mail: preservation@savewright.org. 

Gifts and Donor Support

1 December 2006 – 31 January 2007

On behalf of the SAH Board and members, we sincerely thank the members listed below, who, in December and January, made gifts to a variety of funds including the Annual Appeal, study tour program, annual meeting, annual meeting fellowship funds, the Charnley-Persky House Museum, the ARCHES endowment fund, and the Buildings of the United States. We are extremely grateful to all of you for your generosity and your willingness to help the Society fulfill its scholarly mission.

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Style: A Special Issue of Fabrications: Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Australia and New Zealand

The Editors seek papers concerned with the critical and historiographical category of architectural “style.” While the last half-century has seen architectural historians become justly suspicious of the strict stylistic taxonomies that informed architectural history, the term and its precepts nonetheless continue to exert an influence over the nomenclature of formal, aesthetic and tectonic strategies in architecture.

Style, for instance, dictates the terms of the popular reception of much historical architecture. It provides a conceptual structure for organising the population of endangered buildings under many regional and national historic preservation policies. Where style offered a bridge across artistic practices, its absence raises the question of the translatability among artistic practices within a contemporary system of the arts. Where is a stylistic label useful, or a hindrance? When does a notion of style help historians to advance knowledge of a work, an architect, or—equally problematic as a notion—an epoch (to recall Ginzburg’s famous coupling of terms)? And when does it prevent scholars from digging deeper into historical structures poorly served by style? Essays may consider one or more aspects of architecture’s intellectual history, to historical cases, or to the theorisation of this issue in contemporary historiographical and heritage practices. While authors may treat material pertinent to the regional focus of SAHANZ, we welcome contributions from beyond the region.

Deadline for full papers: 1 August 2007.

Submission requirements:
The Editors will consider essays of no longer than 10,000 words (including notes) that attend to the theme of “Style,” which authors may treat narrowly or generously. Authors should follow the conventions of Chicago 15A in their endnotes, although Fabrications does not include separate bibliographies. Please send low-resolution images of any illustrations in separate files in the first instance. Authors are responsible for securing all permissions to publish images in Fabrications. Papers should be headed with an abstract (200 words maximum) and biographical note (80 words maximum).

Submit essays electronically to Deidre Brown (ds.brown@auckland.ac.nz) or Andrew Leach (andrew.leach@uq.edu.au). Telephone enquiries: +61 7 3365 3927 (AL).

Fabrications is the journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Australia and New Zealand (www.sahanz.net) and is published by the University of Queensland Press (www.uqp.uq.edu.au).

All essays published in Fabrications are double-blind refereed. The Editors reserve the right to not submit unsuitable papers to review.

Michael Mussotter Project

Saul Fisher and Julian Hunt invite participation in, and submissions for, the Michael Mussotter Project. This project is a scholarly tribute to Michael Mussotter (1959-2006), architect, architectural educator, and visionary. The Project organizers welcome papers and other forms of research and analysis from architects, architectural historians, other architectural studies, educators and others who are interested in the life and work of this beloved and esteemed friend and colleague. This memorial tribute to Michael will take the form of a printed volume that collects and presents a range of his work. We believe that Michael’s legacy, as represented in drawings, photography, and writings, will go a long way to communicate his message, which has made such a strong impact on so many. In the tradition of many academic memorials and architectural books, we hope this volume will bring together the expertise of those who knew and worked with Michael over the years.

Our aim is to bring together all those who would like to participate, and see what would work best in terms of particular interests and strengths for tackling the different parts of the project. We will then work with participants to craft assignments so as to ensure the greatest scholarly analysis, coverage, and promotion of Michael’s work.

We will also ascertain what there is available for publication from among Michael’s work (drawings, models, photography, writings, etc.).

Any or all help that you can offer in this regard in any form—including a simple letter of support for this project—would be most welcome.

Topics to be covered may include: drawings; architectural projects; photography; pedagogical, urban, and design ideas; information about Michael’s years in Germany and/or Texas; his engagement with the developing world; personal recollections and reflections. Inquiries and questions regarding the project should be sent to sfisher@acls.org or jhunt@huntlaufstudio.com.

Calendar of SAH Events

SAH Annual Meetings
11–15 April 2007
Omni William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh
23–27 April 2008
Hilton Netherland Hotel, Cincinnati

SAH Study Tours
18–29 May 2007
Journey to Japan: Modernist Visions
16–24 August 2007
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in New York and Berlin
5–9 October 2007
Historic Villages of the Saugatuck Lakeshore
January 2008
Palm Springs Modernism
May 2008
Architecture of Naples, Italy
BOOKLIST

April, 2007
Recently published architectural books and related works, selected by Barbara Opar, Syracuse University Library

Architects


Architectural Drawings

Architecture, China

Architecture, England

Architecture, France

Architecture, India


Architecture, Italy


Architecture, Nepal

Architecture, Spain

Architecture, United States, 19th Century


Architecture, United States, Virginia

Architecture, Roman

Architecture, Gothic

Architecture, Modern


Architecture and Society

Architecture and Spirituality

Building Types


Landscape Architecture

Masterworks

Periodicals

Sustainable Architecture

Urban Design


The SAH Career Center gives employers and job seeking professionals an easy way to find one another.

Visit http://careers.sah.org today to post or search job listings.

Membership in SAH is not required to use the Career Center
Inside:  
3 • 60th Annual Meeting, Reports  
7 • SAH Fellowship Recipients  
9 • SAH Award Citations  
12 • Announcements  
13 • Exhibitions  
15 • Booklist
The SAH members who participated in the Society's 60th Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh were delighted to learn that the city, once the center of the nineteenth century steel industry, is becoming an environmentally-conscious, service-economy city. From its world-class buildings by H. H. Richardson, Marcel Breuer, and Rafael Vignoli to its many bridges spanning three rivers, Pittsburgh is an amazing city that is in the process of dramatically transforming itself from "the very heart of industrial America" (H. L. Mencken) to one of the greenest cities in America.

Home to more than three major universities and the Carnegie Museums containing the Heinz Architectural Center, Pittsburgh's numerous cultural and civic institutions welcomed more than 500 SAH meeting participants during the five-day conference from April 11-15, 2007. We extend our sincere thanks to the General Chair for the Pittsburgh meeting, Dietrich Neumann, of Brown and Yale Universities, who shaped the scholarly content of the meeting; and to the Local Chair, John Martine, Principal in the architectural firm Strada LLC, who recruited an outstanding local committee to manage the preservation colloquium, tours, lectures, receptions and volunteers. We are grateful to Neumann and Martine for their considerable efforts to make the meeting such a outstanding intellectual and collegial event. A brief recap of the week's activities follows.

On the first day of the meeting, Wednesday, a day-long Preservation Colloquium focused on the grassroots efforts to preserve Pittsburgh's historic downtown core of nineteenth and early twentieth century structures on Fifth and Forbes Streets. Organized by Lynda Waggoner, the Vice President and Director of Fallingwater, the colloquium consisted of a series of morning lectures that focused on the history of the effort to prevent demolition of the historic structures and their replacement with high-end national retail chain stores. An afternoon walking tour took participants on a tour of the historic commercial structures on Fifth and Forbes to discuss the current incarnation of a compromise plan, The Marketplace Square Project. Also on Wednesday afternoon Jeffrey Cohen of Bryn Mawr College and Jeff Klee, of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, co-chaired a Technology Workshop at the Carnegie Mellon University College of Fine Arts. The workshop focused on the ever-expanding digital teaching environment and options for incorporating motion and interactivity into teaching. Finally, afternoon walking tours on Wednesday took meeting participants to a variety of other historic structures, from those inspired by Vienna Secessionist designers to those of post-war Modernists.

On Wednesday evening a complimentary reception at the historic Omni William Penn Hotel was jointly sponsored by the Society and our new publishing partner for the Buildings of the United States series, University of Virginia Press. Immediately following the reception, SAH President Barry Bergdoll opened the Annual Business Meeting of the Society when former SAH President Richard Longstreth read a proclamation honoring the lifetime of preservation efforts of Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr., Co-Founder with James van Trump of the Pitts-
burgh History and Landmarks Foundation. Later SAH Secretary Robert Craig held the election of Officers and Board members for the coming year (See Secretary’s report in this Newsletter). Also SAH Treasurer, Henry H. Kuehn gave his report about the positive financial state of the Society (See Treasurer’s report in this Newsletter). Following the Business Meeting and election of Officers and SAH Board members, Tracy Myers, Curator of the Heinz Architectural Center at the Carnegie Museum of Art, delivered a lively and informative introductory talk titled, “Up, Down, Over and Around: An Introduction to Pittsburgh’s Physical Environment.”

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 125 scholarly papers were delivered in 25 sessions that covered a wide range of periods and interests. Of the sessions chaired and papers delivered, 40 were by international scholars, and 44 session chairs and speakers were advanced graduate students. The diversity of approaches and methodologies to presenting the history of the built environment is but one indication of the vitality of the field of architectural history. On Thursday and Friday afternoons we extended the noon break and offered walking and bus tours as a way to distribute tours throughout the week. In addition, we offered a wide variety of roundtable discussions, presentations, and meetings during the noon hour so that new and existing chapter representatives, BUS authors, graduate students, and many other special interest groups would have the opportunity to conduct business.

On Thursday evening SAH hosted the annual Award Ceremony and Plenary Talk, the occasion when annual meeting travel fellowships, research fellowships and publications awards are announced, at the splendidly ornate Carnegie Museum Music Hall. This year, the Society was honored by the generosity of the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation, both of which selected the Society to award two dissertation fellowships. (A full list of all award winners can be found later in this Newsletter.) In addition to the many awards that were granted, SAH President Barry Bergdoll announced that seven people were honored for their long-term service to the Society and were named Fellows of the Society of Architectural Historians: Richard Betts, John D. Forbes, Henry Millon, James F. O’Gorman, C. Ford Peatross, Robert W. Winter, and Barbara Wriston. The Plenary Talk at the Award Ceremony this year was delivered by Andrew Saint, distinguished professor, winner of two Hitchcock book awards, and guiding force on the Survey of London, who presented “An Englishman’s Reflections on American Architecture.”

On Friday evening participants from past SAH Study Tours joined for a reception at the Heinz Architectural Center to renew friendships made on tours and to view the exhibition, “Gritty Brits.” Later that evening, SAH President Barry Bergdoll hosted a President’s reception which honored long-term members and supporters of the Society, particularly its members who have been active for 25 and 50 years. New to the 50-year member list in 2007 are Donald P. Holloway, T. Kaori Kitao, Robert W. Winter, and Osmund Overby.

After the last papers were delivered on Saturday morning, conference participants had the choice of taking numerous short study tours that examined the rich architectural heritage of Pittsburgh and its surrounding region. We thank John Martine and the Local Committee for organizing a series of excellent tours and recruiting experts to share their knowledge with us.
We also sincerely thank all the building and home owners.
Saturday evening members enjoyed a lively buffet supper at the
David Lawrence Convention Center which has stunning sunset
views of the River and skyline of Pittsburgh. The following day
additional tours examined the great variety of architecture in
the Western Pennsylvania region, including two tours to Frank
Lloyd Wright’s distant houses, Fallingwater and Kentuck Knob.

The Society’s 60th Annual Meeting was underwritten in part
by grants from a wide variety of foundations, educational and
cultural institutions, and architectural firms which we would
like to thank. We also extend our thanks to them as institutional
partners who shared their valuable staff and resources with us.
Among the meeting sponsors were the

Vira I. Heinz Endowment
University of Virginia Press
Strada, LLC and its principal partner, John Martine.
Perkins Eastman, Architects, PC
Carnegie Museum of Art
Heinz Architectural Center at the Carnegie Museum of Art
Carnegie Mellon University School of Architecture
Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation and
Western Pennsylvania Building Conservancy.

In addition a total of 27 fellowships were granted to provide
support for the travel of speakers to the Pittsburgh meeting,
along with an additional two research fellowships and two
dissertation fellowships. Sponsors of 2007 Annual Meeting
Fellowships included the Society of Architectural Historians,
Samuel H. Kress Foundation, Beverly Willis Architecture Foun-
dation, Keepers Preservation Education Trust, and the Society’s
Scott Opler Endowment for New Scholars. In addition, we are
extremely grateful to the many members of SAH who contrib-
uted to the Berry, Collins, and Kostof Fellowship Funds, thereby
enabling the Society to help underwrite the travel of three addi-
tional scholars.

On behalf of the Society’s Board of Directors and mem-
bership, I sincerely thank General Chair of the Pittsburgh meeting,
Dietrich Neumann, Local Chair John Martine, AIA, and the Local
Committee Lu Donnelly, Tracy Myers, Al Tamnler, Volunteer
Coordinator Mattie Schloetzer and Preservation Colloquium
Coordinator Lynda Waggoner. Our thanks also go to the session
chairs and speakers who are the intellectual heart and soul of the
annual meeting. We extend our special thanks to the many meet-
ing registrants, tour leaders, colloquium and workshop partici-
ants, special lecturers and others who made this meeting the
Society’s outstanding intellectual and professional program of
the year. In addition, I thank the SAH staff members and interns
who managed the meeting so well, namely Kathryn Sturm, who
oversaw every aspect of the meeting; Nicholas Curotto who acted
as registrar; Heather Plaza-Manning who assisted with countless
aspects of meeting preparation; William Tyre who handled all
of the financial record keeping for the meeting and the Society
in general; and Olivia Noel and Lisa Richards, two SAH interns
who provided additional welcome support for the meeting.
Thanks to the entire Pittsburgh and Chicago team!

Pauline Saliga
SAH Executive Director

2007 Annual Meeting
Treasurer’s Report

My first year as treasurer of the SAH has been made considerably
easy by the heavy lifting that my predecessors John Blew
and John Notz performed over the past several years, in bringing
major areas of concern under control, and by the always steady
hand of Bill Tyre, comptroller. As a result of all of this, I am
pleased that I have essentially good things to report at this year’s
meeting.

Fiscal Year 2006 ended on October 31, 2006 with a surplus
of $21,578 versus a budget of $8,603. Since this is a mere 3% of
total revenues, it shows the fine job that was done by the staff in
monitoring revenues and controlling costs.

So far in this fiscal year, the endowment is up to nearly $2
million ($1,931,706) and the SAH received a Mellon Foundation
grant of $323,000 to explore JSAH Online and expansion of the
SAH Image Exchange.

Looking ahead at the first six months of Fiscal Year 2007,
the status of the perennial issues that most drastically affect the
overall performance of the SAH is as follows:

Membership—Total memberships are up 1%. A recent increase
in institutional memberships produced an $18,000 jump in
revenue without a noticeable loss of institutional members. We
currently have 1,996 individual and 729 institutional members.

Annual Appeal—Contributions for the year-end appeal
($24,966) matched the amount budgeted.

Annual Meeting—The annual meeting can be costly if it is not
well attended or not sufficiently underwritten. This year’s Pitts-
burgh meeting is the best attended since the Providence meeting
and there was solid underwriting for the meeting.

Study Tours—Like the annual meeting, if the tours are not well
subscribed, there can be a significant negative financial impact
on the society. All tours are now carefully budgeted with appro-
priate expense allocations. In 2007, the planned tours appeared
to be popular, and were well attended.
SAH SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

JSAH—Everyone involved with JSAH is mindful of each issue’s costs since the journal represents approximately 13% of total SAH expenditures.

Buildings of the United States (BUS)—As it is always an area of concern due to the significant costs involved with new volumes, it is comforting to report that the earned income from undesignated BUS funds is adequate to cover the ongoing administrative costs of the BUS program, at least for the next few years.

Looking forward, the issues that need special vigilance are BUS and the Charnley-Persky House Museum Foundation (CHPMF). Before new BUS volumes are initiated, we must identify sources of solid funding. A means of support for the ongoing expenses of the CHPMF must also be identified. Finally, every one of us who believes in and supports the SAH needs to keep in mind the SAH endowment as our estate plans are formulated.

With a fiscal year now half complete and looking sound, albeit with the cautions that I have enumerated, I am pleased to report that our organization is doing well.

Henry H. Kuehn
Treasurer

2007 Annual Meeting Secretary’s Report

A business meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians was held at the Omni William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, April 11, 2007. Following a welcome and introductory remarks by SAH President Barry Bergdoll, the following officers and Directors, as proposed by the Nominating Committee, were elected:

President, Barry Bergdoll, Museum of Modern Art, NY
First Vice President, Dietrich Neumann, Yale and Brown Universities
Second Vice President, Dianne Harris, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Secretary, Robert M. Craig, Georgia Institute of Technology
Treasurer, Henry H. Kuehn, Evanston, IL
Directors:
Nnamdi Elleh, University of Cincinnati
Robert Gonzalez, Tulane University
Joanne Pillsbury, Dumbarton Oaks
Heghnar Watenpaugh, University of California, Davis
Robin Williams, Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD)

The Directors will succeed those whose terms expire in 2007.

Following the election, Treasurer Henry Kuehn reported on the financial status of the Society, indicating that investment performance is satisfactory, that BUS is on track, that income from study tours and annual meetings has covered the respective expenses of these programs, and that the Society in general has met budget expectations.

Robert M. Craig,
Secretary
SAH Fellowship Recipients

Travel fellowships for the 60th SAH Annual Meeting were awarded in the following categories:

SAH Annual Student Fellowships
The SAH Annual Meeting Graduate Student Fellowship is presented each year to enable up to two persons engaged in advanced graduate study to deliver papers at the Annual Meeting. For 2007 the recipients were: Lawrence Chua, Cornell University; and Robin Schuldenfrei, Harvard University.

SAH Annual Meeting Fellowships
Established in 2000, these Fellowships support the attendance of speakers at the Society’s Annual Meeting. For 2007, fellowships were presented to: Barbara Lamprecht, Pasadena, CA; Martino Stierli, ETH, Zurich; Paola Tosolini, EPF, Lausanne; Arnaud Hollard, Grenoble, France.

Spiro Kostof Fellowship Award
The Spiro Kostof Fellowship Award goes to an advanced graduate student whose work involves some aspect of the history of architecture or of one of the fields closely allied to it (e.g. city planning, landscape architecture, decorative arts or historic preservation). For 2007, the award was presented to Peter Allen, University of California, Berkeley.

Samuel H. Kress Foundation Fellowship
for 2007 SAH Annual Meeting
These grants are for foreign scholars presenting papers on topics related to European art from antiquity through the early nineteenth century. For 2007, these fellowship awardees were: Stephan Albrecht, University of Tübingen; Jorge Corriera, Universidade do Minho; Namik Erkal, Middle East Technical University; Loretta Vandi, Rimini, Italy; and Ufuk Serin, Middle East Technical University.

The Scott Opler Endowment for New Scholars funds ten fellowships to support the work of young scholars and scholars who, regardless of age, are new to the field of architectural history. Their attendance at this meeting was funded by the Society’s Scott Opler Endowment for Emerging Scholars.

The 2007 Scott Opler Student Fellows:
Ann Basham, University of the Arts London
 Bram Cleys, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
 Emily Morash, Brown University
 Albert Narath, Columbia University

The 2007 Scott Opler Scholar Fellows are:
Fredie Flore, Ghent University
Margaret Grubiak, College of William and Mary
Christian Kammann, from Zurich
David Karmon, Newberry Library
Caroline Maniaque, Ecole Nationale Supérieure d’architecture et de Paysage de Lille
Meredith Malone, University of Pennsylvania

The Samuel H. Kress Foundation and the Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation have recognized the need for funding for dissertation fellowships for architectural history. This is the first year that the Society has joined with the Kress Foundation and the Willis Foundation to award two dissertation fellowships.

The Samuel H. Kress Foundation Dissertation Fellowship consists of a $15,000 award to be used to support preparation of a dissertation focusing on the history of architecture and the built environment in Europe from ancient times through 1800. The subject area can include architectural, interior and landscape design, preservation and urban planning in Europe. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation Dissertation Fellowship of the Society of Architectural Historians is designed to assist during a critical time in the career development of graduate students in architectural history. The inaugural award was presented to Charles Anthony Stewart of Indiana University for his dissertation, “Domes of Heaven: The Domed Basilicas of Cyprus.”

The Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation Dissertation Fellowship consists of a $10,000 award to be used to support preparation of a dissertation focusing on the history (pre-1980) of women’s contributions to the production of architecture, whether as practitioners of design, urbanism, landscape or engineering, as advocates of preservation and planning, or as architectural historians, theorists, teachers and critics. The Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation Dissertation Fellowship of the Society of Architectural Historians is designed to assist during a critical time in the career development of graduate students in architectural history. The inaugural award was presented to Avigail Sachs of University of California at Berkeley for her dissertation, “Research for Architecture: Building a Discipline and Modernizing the Profession, 1946-1959.”
George R. Collins Fellowship
This fellowship is granted to support the attendance of an international scholar whose paper on a nineteenth- or twentieth-century topic has been accepted for presentation at the Society's Annual Meeting. The 2007 Fellowship was presented to Elvan Altan Ergut, Middle East Technical University.

Keepers
The Keepers Preservation Education Fund Fellowship is awarded to enable a graduate student in historic preservation to attend the SAH Annual Meeting. For 2007 the Keepers Fellow was: Karen Shelby, City University of New York.

Rosann S. Berry
The Rosann S. Berry Annual Meeting Fellowship is awarded each year to a person currently engaged in advanced graduate study that involves some aspect of the history of architecture or of one of the fields closely allied to it (e.g. city planning, landscape architecture, decorative arts or historic preservation). The 2007 Berry Fellow was Eric Gollanek, University of Delaware.

Beverly Willis Architectural Foundation Fellowship
This award is granted to the person who is delivering a paper at the SAH annual meeting that best presents the history of women’s contribution to architecture. The 2007 winner of this award was Juliette Peers, RMIT University.

Rettig Fellow of the New England Chapter of SAH
This award helps graduate students in architectural history to attend the Annual Meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians. The 2007 recipient of this award was Divya Rao Heffley, Brown University.

Research fellowships awarded at the the 63th SAH Annual Meeting were granted in the following categories:

Sally Kress Tompkins Award
This award, granted jointly by the SAH and the Historic American Buildings Survey, funds an architectural historian, including graduate students, to work on a 12-week HABS project. For 2007, the Fellowship was awarded to Lisa J. Mruschczyk, Columbia University.

De Montequin
The Edilia and François-Auguste de Montequin Fellowship provides support for travel related to research on Spanish, Portuguese, or Ibero-American architecture. The Junior Fellow for 2007 is Kathryn E. O’Rourke, University of Pennsylvania.

2007 Emerging Scholar Fellowships for Membership in SAH
With funding from the Society’s Scott Opler Endowment for Emerging Scholars, the Society now grants a number of one-year memberships to SAH for scholars who have recently completed their graduate work and are establishing their professional lives. The Emerging Scholar Memberships in SAH are intended to act as a bridge between subsidized student memberships and the full cost of membership in SAH. For 2007 nine Emerging Scholar Memberships were granted to the following individuals: Hooshmand Alizadeh, Dilshad Rahat Ara, Benjamin S. Flowers, Talinn Grigor, Duanfang Lu, Heather McMahon, Mrinalini Rajagopalan, Rachel R. Remmel, and Katherine Wheeler.
2007 Philip Johnson Book Award


Machu Picchu is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world yet it has also been one of the most mysterious in terms of its construction and ultimate abandonment. In recent years, however, new research and interpretation have taken place to help in the understanding of this magnificent site. Richard Burger and Lucy Salazar’s compilation of essays brings to life the extraordinary history of Machu Picchu with new historical, laboratory and field research.

The committee found that one of the greatest merits of this book was the clarity of the thesis and methodology. Using direct observation of the Machu Picchu site and the contents excavated during the 1912 Yale Peruvian Expedition, the authors seek a new vision of Machu Picchu. The extraordinary fieldwork undertaken over the years by teams of researchers and specialists is documented and examined by the authors, undermining certain myths that have developed about the site. The authors communicated this research with accessible and engaging text, ultimately giving a very complete story that considers the political, cultural and scientific accomplishments of the Inca before the arrival of the Europeans to South America.

The book’s deviation from the traditional building monograph is also commendable in that the discussion starts from the inside—that is a discussion of the people and contents of the site—and works outward both physically and chronologically. The reader has a better sense of the site’s historical and contemporary relevancy using this approach and gains a more complete story rather than just a strict architectural analysis. The methodology also reflects the focus of the exhibition, which was on the collection of objects retrieved during the 1912 expedition.

There was unanimous agreement by the committee that this catalogue excelled in the clarity of subject matter, attractive and straight-forward design, readability of text, original research, and sociological impact. It is a turning point in the study of this remarkable archaeological site and will be an important reference for scholars, historians, and anyone interested in Machu Picchu for many years to come.

April 2007

Matilda McQuaid, Chair; Sarah Goldhagen; Richard Cleary

2007 Alice Davis Hitchcock Book Award


John Archer writes a history that explores the roots of contemporary attitudes toward the most familiar of American architectural objects, the single-family suburban house. The story begins with John Locke and the philosophy of individualism. It becomes architectural with the villas built outside London in the eighteenth century that expressed personal identity in plans that hardened the distinction between public and private spaces, created rooms dedicated to the favorite activities of the patron, and were decorated in styles chosen according to personal taste. Architecture and Suburbia follows the development of ideas about the house and the suburb—and the government policies that exploited
them—through three centuries. Its principle contention is that the house has become the primary instrument of self-fulfillment and self-representation in the modern bourgeois world. The book also chronicles the consequences of the Enlightenment notion that environment forms character, that the house creates the occupant, rather than vice versa. Both constructs are active throughout, but in the concluding chapter, where Archer draws lessons for contemporary practice, he comes down for the owner not the house. Rejecting the argument of the opponents of suburbia that cookie cutter houses create mass-produced personalities, he sees the suburban house as a baseline of opportunity, a starting point. The homeowner’s personal experience determines how he or she reads what the developer provides and the marketplace offers more than enough material goods to personalize each home. As for architectural design: history teaches that the suburban house is a hybrid. Archer is not nostalgic. He sees its future in continued evolution.

April 2007

David Friedman, Chair; Sylvia Lavin; Nezar Al Sayyad

2007 Spiro Kostof Book Award


Using letters, diaries, newspaper reports, traveler’s accounts, and meticulous first-hand observation Maurie McInnis has created a vivid picture race, class, and architecture in Charleston, South Carolina before the Civil War. The study covers all aspects of urban life from the daily lives of slaves at home and on the street to the balls and social lives of wealthy planter society. McInnis shows the passionate devotion of the upper classes to Great Britain and British classicism in public buildings such as the Guard House, Hibernian Hall, and St. Philip’s Church, as well as the private houses in town. She analyzes key traces of material culture, such as the prizes awarded at Race Week, concert programs, and the art collections, all of which enrich our understanding of the thick texture of this glittering but terrible society. Using the evidence of the eye, as well as evidence from texts, she is able to show how choices about architectural style become ideological weapons in the rearguard actions of a doomed culture. Throughout the book urban planning and architecture, the
fine arts and the decorative arts, form an extended conversation. In short, McInnis uses primary and secondary sources to great effect, weaving them together in a compelling narrative about architecture and race relations in a difficult and deeply troubling part of our nation's past.

April 2007

Nicholas Adams, Chair; Caroline Bruzelius; Joseph Siry

2007 Antoinette Forrester Downing Book Award

Marcus Hall’s fine book Earth Repair: A Transatlantic History of Environmental Restoration vividly portrays the distinct histories of land conservation practice in the United States and Italy. Exploring concepts like “ecology and memory,” “cross cultural restoration,” and “beyond preservation,” Hall’s book resonates with some of the most important visions in contemporary historic preservation. Historic preservation has recently complemented it traditions in associational and curatorial preservation with newer ideals of environmentalism. In this regard historic preservation forms a keystone of sustainable approaches to settlement patterns and to the broader landscape. We feel confident that just as Antoinette Downing was on the cutting edge of the move to view architectural preservation in a broader urban context, she would be very much involved in the effort to cultivate links between environmental visions and preservation practice.

Impressively synthesizing a broad spectrum of archival sources and secondary literature, Marcus Hall’s book persuasively situates land restoration work in its broad cultural context. This history helps the reader to see the historically and culturally contingent relationship in the landscape between natural processes, human values, and human agency. Hall’s three historical models of restoration: “maintenance gardening,” “reparative gardening,” and “reparative naturalizing” will undoubtedly help frame future studies of cultural landscapes, bridging environmental and cultural landscape studies. By contributing to the way we see our own relationship to the natural and cultural landscape, the book also has the power to strengthen our own connections to place; this is something that the best architectural history and preservation practice should strive for. This book is the unanimous choice of the Downing Award Committee.

April 2007

Daniel Bluestone, Chair; Christopher Wilson; Catherine Bishir

2007 Founder’s Award

This year’s Founders Award for the best article by an emerging scholar published in the JSAH in 2005 or 2006 goes to Heather Hyde Minor for her article, “Amore regolato: Papal Nephews and Their Palaces in Eighteenth-Century Rome.”

This article lays out very clearly the politics and economics of papal palace building in Rome in the eighteenth century, a period generally regarded as one of decline in architectural patronage. The arguments involve deft first-hand analysis of the buildings themselves while being underpinned by a considerable amount of primary archival research. Hyde Minor is also fully conversant with the secondary literature. The article is wonderfully written, with a clever use of subheadings throughout. It also has a very high presentation value. Hyde Minor’s fine images are used to great effect to advance her argument.

April 2007

Jesus Escobar, Chair; Frank Salmon; Robin Williams

2007 Elisabeth Blair MacDougall Book Award

The committee has selected Elizabeth Hyde’s Cultivated Power. Flowers, Culture, and Politics in the Reign of Louis XIV, published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 2005, for the Elisabeth Blair MacDougall Award in the history of landscape architecture or garden design.

Dr. Hyde brings to the well-documented history of French 17th-century garden design a rare, scholarly, horticultural perspective. Cultivated Power focuses upon the collection, cultivation and display of flowers in early modern France, and explores the extension of cultural values into the realm of the political. She examines the availability of a new range of flowering plants, and their exploitation by Louis XIV and his advisors to promote his power and gloire. Much new light is thrown upon the importance of flowers in the French classical garden, upon the floral plantations at Versailles, the influence of “curious” florists upon Louis, and on the elaborate system of nurseries throughout France that were established to fulfill the demands of royal gardeners. Drawing upon many archival sources, Hyde further positions garden history within larger contexts of gender, rank, and material goods in early modern France.

April 2007

John Dixon Hunt, Chair; Michael Leslie; Therese O’Malley
(n.b. John Dixon Hunt recused himself from the final selection.)
Call for Papers

Nineteenth Century, the periodical publication of The Victorian Society in America, invites submissions for peer review and publication on the cultural and social history of the United States from 1800 to c. 1920. Papers are welcome on a variety of topics including architecture, fine arts, decorative arts, costume history, photography, landscape and garden design, historic preservation, and technology. Papers may be sent to William Ayres, Editor, P.O. Box 403, Stony Brook, NY 11790-0403. Published articles are usually 3,000-5,000 words, with notes, and 6 to 8 illustrations; send one hard copy, include an email address. Manuscripts should be prepared following the Chicago Manual of Style.

Call for Papers and Multi-media Projects

Analogous Spaces: Architecture and the space of information, intellect and action International Conference Ghent University May 15-17, 2008

This conference will interrogate the analogy between spaces in which knowledge is preserved, organized, transferred or activated. Although these spaces may differ in material, virtual, or operational ways, there are resemblances if one examines their “structure,” “form” and “architecture.” How do these spaces co-exist and interrelate?

The conference seeks papers on the following types of spaces: architecture and elements of the built environment (museums, libraries and archives, warehouses, ministries, administrative towns, world capitals, physical infrastructure, functionalist urbanism, etc.); information storage and data processing (databases, information retrieval, data mining, conceptual maps, scholarly communication, search engines, etc.); the architecture of “the book” (contents and layout of atlases, scientific and scholarly treatises, encyclopedias, guides, manuals, children’s books etc.); organizational schemes and diagrams (organigrams, functional diagrams, visual language, interfaces, artificial intelligence, taxonomies, classification systems, itineraries, etc.).

Conference papers should examine analogical relationships between these types of spaces by investigating how they produce, accumulate, order, conserve, distribute, classify, and use knowledge.

Further information about session themes and the special case study on the work of Paul Otlet at the conference is available at www.analogousspaces.com.

Abstracts for papers or multi-media projects—750 words or less—should be submitted no later than July 31, 2007 to Guy De Tré, Pieter Uyttenhove, Wouter Van Acker and Sylvia Van Peteghem of Ghent University; analogousspaces@architectuur.ugent.be.

Gifts and Donor Support

1 February – 31 March 2007

On behalf of the SAH Board and members, we sincerely thank the members listed below who, in February and March, made gifts to a variety of funds including the Annual Appeal, annual meeting, annual meeting fellowship funds, dissertation prizes, the Charnley-Persky House Museum Foundation, the ARCHES endowment fund, and the Buildings of the United States. We are extremely grateful to all of you for your generosity and your willingness to help the Society fulfill its scholarly mission.

SAH Annual Appeal
Gifts of $250 - $999
George Tatum
George
Gifts under $250
Patricia Angell
Margherita Azzi-Visentini
William Hinchliff
Lawrence Lindsey
Sue Ann Painter
Linda Pellecchia
Jeanette Redensek
Rachel Quist
Peter Wollenberg

Memorials
Mary Schätzle, in memory of Julius T. Sadler, Jr.

SAH Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh
Gifts of $1,000 - $4,999
Strada Architecture, LLC

Fellowship Funds
Rosann S. Berry Annual
Meeting Fellowship Fund
Thomas Beischer
Kenneth Breisch
Henry Millon
Victoria Young
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ARCHES Endowment Fund
Gifts of $250 - $999
Stephen Fox
Buildings of the United States
Gifts of $250 - $999
Stephen Fox
Gifts under $250
Patricia Angell
Robert M. Craig
David Rash
Leland Roth
Peter Shepherdson
Current and Upcoming Exhibitions

Editors’ Note: The following announcements are taken from the Southeast Chapter of the SAH.


Pinakothek der Moderne, Munich. 100 Years of Deutscher Werkbund, 1907-2007. Until 26 August.


Castello Sforzesco, Milan. Piero Fornasetti. Until 13 May.


Rotterdam Kunsthall, Third International Architecture Biennial Rotterdam. Until 2 September.


Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver, BC. Andrea Zittel: Critical Space. 9 June—7 October.

Thorvaldsen Museum, Copenhagen. Thorvaldsen and the Church. Until 31 December.


EXHIBITIONS

Huis Marseille, Amsterdam. Han Singels: Polder Holland. 2 June—26 August.

Museum Bellerive, Zurich. Jugendstil. 22 June—7 October.

York Art Gallery, York, UK. The Mad Man and the Minster. 9 June—21 October.

Museum of Contemporary Art, Cleveland. Open: New Designs for Public Spaces and Expanding the Circle: MOCA and the New Uptown District. 1 June—2 September.


Portland Museum of Art, Portland, ME. Frank Lloyd Wright and the House Beautiful. 28 June—8 October.

St. Louis Art Museum, St. Louis, MO. Symbols of Power: Napoleon and the Art of the Empire Style, 1800-1815. 17 June—16 September.


Tokyo Metropolitan Teine Art Museum. A World of Stage: Russian Designs for Theater, Opera and Dance. 26 July—17 September.


Dallas Museum of Art. In Stabiano: Exploring the Ancient Seaside Villas of the Roman Elite. 8 July—7 October.


Royal Academy of Arts, London. Antiquaries: Digging for Britain. 15 September—2 December.


Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia, Madrid. Le Corbusier. 2 October—17 December.


Calendar of SAH Events

SAH Annual Meetings

23–27 April 2008
Hilton Netherland Hotel, Cincinnati

SAH Study Tours

16–24 August 2007
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in New York and Berlin

5–9 October 2007
Historic Villages of the Saugatuck Lakeshore

January 16–20, 2008
Palm Springs Modernism

May 13–23, 2008
Architecture of Naples, Italy
BOOKLIST

June, 2007
Recently published architectural books and related works, selected by Barbara Opar, Syracuse University Library.

Reference Works

Architects


Architectural Criticism


Architectural Design

Architectural Photography

Architectural Practice

Architecture—Cameroon

Architecture—France

Architecture—India


Architecture, Ancient—Iran

Architecture, Ancient—Iraq


Architecture and the Environment


Architecture and Society


Architecture and Technology

Building Types
Correction: A correction to the Call For Papers published in the April issue of the SAH Newsletter. The correction is below. We regret any inconvenience or confusion this omission may have caused.

Please refer to the April issue of the Newsletter or www.sah.org for the list of Thematic Sessions.

In addition to the Thematic Sessions, an Open Session is announced. With the author’s approval, a Thematic Session chair may choose to recommend for inclusion in the Open Session an abstract that was submitted to, but does not fit into, a Thematic Session. Thematic Session chairs will notify all persons submitting abstracts to thematic sessions of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals by 14 September 2007. Those submitting to the Open Session will be notified by 24 September 2007. The deadline for submitting a paper abstract for the Society’s meeting in Cincinnati is August 17, 2007.

Open Session: Scholars who would like to present a paper that falls outside the Thematic Sessions should submit an abstract to Dietrich Neumann, Chair of the SAH 61st Annual Meeting. All topics in architectural history and its related disciplines will be considered. Abstracts should be addressed to: Dr. Dietrich Neumann, Brown University, Dept. of the History of Art & Architecture, PO Box 1855, Providence RI 02912-1855; fax 401.863.7790; dietrich_neumann@brown.edu

Tax-Free IRA Contributions to SAH

There are many ways to support the Society of Architectural Historians, but during 2007 there is a special one-time opportunity for a tax-free (not just tax-deductible) contribution from an IRA.

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 contains a provision (available only in 2006 and 2007) allowing qualifying individuals (those 70 or older, who are required to take Minimum Distributions from their IRAs each year) to use part or all of those IRA Minimum Distributions for charitable contributions with no adverse tax consequences.

Can I participate?
Yes, if you are an individual 70 or older and have an IRA. If you are in that category, you are required to have a Minimum Distribution amount transferred from your IRA into a taxable account annually. By asking your IRA custodian to send part of that required Minimum Distribution to SAH, this will reduce your tax liability.

What is the maximum amount I can contribute?
You can make an IRA charitable contribution of up to $100,000.

How long do I have to make an IRA contribution?
IRA charitable contributions must be made for the 2007 tax year, and the IRA Distribution must be made by Dec. 31, 2007.

Will this affect my gross income?
The distribution is made directly to SAH from your IRA custodian, so it would not be included in your gross income, thereby reducing your taxable income for 2007. This means that the whole amount is reduced for your 2007 taxes, instead of getting a tax deduction, the value of which depends on your Federal and state tax bracket.

Do I have to pay any extra fees?
During this current tax year 2007, you can increase your contribution to SAH or other favorite charities at no expense.

For more detailed information, please contact your financial advisor and IRA custodian. To begin the gift process, please contact Pauline Saliga, Executive Director, Society of Architectural Historians, 1365 North Astor Street, Chicago IL 60610; psaliga@sah.org Nominations will be forwarded directly to the Chair of the Nominating Committee. Nominations should include the name, affiliation (if applicable), and contact information for the candidate, particularly their telephone number. Also the nominator should provide a short explanation of the nominee's qualifications and why they feel the nominee should be considered for the SAH Board.

Call for Nominations to SAH Board

The 2007 SAH Nominating Committee seeks your recommendations for new SAH Board members who would begin their terms in April 2008 and serve for three years. The final slate of nominees should represent the diversity of the field of architectural history. Self-nominations are welcome as are nominations of emerging scholars, graduate students, independent and non-affiliated historians of architectural history, landscape history and their related disciplines. Nominations of practitioners in architecture, historic preservation and related fields are also encouraged, as are nominations of people who chose architectural history as their avocation.

Please note that the SAH Board has adopted a policy to increase the diversity of our profession by expanding the racial and ethnic populations we represent. We address in our publications, programs and meetings, and promotion of these issues in the field of architectural history at large. To that end SAH would welcome the nomination of candidates who will add racial and ethnic diversity to the SAH Board.

Please mail or email nominations to Pauline Saliga, SAH Executive Director, Society of Architectural Historians, 1365 North Astor Street, Chicago IL 60610; psaliga@sah.org. Nominations will be forwarded directly to the Chair of the Nominating Committee. Nominations should include the name, affiliation (if applicable), and contact information for the candidate, particularly their telephone number. Also the nominator should provide a short explanation of the nominee's qualifications and why they feel the nominee should be considered for the SAH Board.


Opposite Below: West facade of the Main Sanctuary. Naiku, Ise Shrine, Mie Prefecture.
Traditionally, SAH asks the recipient of the SAH Study Tour Fellowship to write a Newsletter article outlining their impressions of the tour, providing a graduate student’s or emerging scholar’s perspective. Christine O’Malley’s article on the first of two SAH Study Tours to Japan appeared in the September 2006 edition of SAH News.

When SAH gave members the rare opportunity of another study tour of Japan, the second in the last eight months, we decided to forgo that tradition. Rather, we would like to present some feedback about the tour from both seasoned and new SAH Study Tour participants, and extend an invitation to you to participate in future tours.

Ken Oshima, of the University of Washington, led the tour; we thank him sincerely for giving SAH members another remarkable tour experience. SAH President Barry Bergdoll escorted the tour as the SAH representative; we thank him for sharing his time and his expertise in modern architecture. Thirty-one people participated in all, eight of whom were participating in their first ever SAH Study tour.

Participants offered feedback on multiple aspects of the tour. We have selected a handful of these comments to share with you here, by way of demonstrating the stimulating nature of SAH Study Tours.

We hope you will join us on future SAH study tours, which will include: The Architecture of the Saugatuck Lakeshore (October 5-9, 2007); Palm Springs Architecture (January 16-20, 2008); Naples (May 2008); The Estates and Gardens of Chicago’s North Shore (August 2008); and the Architecture of Faye Jones in Arkansas (October 2008).

Kathy Sturm
SAH Manager, Meetings, Study Tours and Fellowships
Selected Comments from Tour Participants

"It was a marvelous introduction to Japan, ancient and modern. Ken was knowledgeable and unfailingly courteous to everyone."

"It was great to have Barry Bergdoll with us to represent the SAH Board and to pitch in with intelligent commentary."

"The Ise Shrine was a mystical site, unlike anything we have ever seen—a beautiful and peaceful location."

"Frank Lloyd Wright's school, the only remaining Wright site in Japan, was our favorite site. We are Frank Lloyd Wright fans and one of us is a Wright scholar."

"The Italian Villa on the Lake was a gorgeous house...[T]he site shows how traditional and modern Japanese design converge."

"The Geisha house in Kyoto and the amazing temples and modern buildings there were my favorites."

"The ancient sites, especially those with gardens, were very special for me because that is what I always wanted to experience."

"We enjoyed it all: the variety of the temples and shrines; the ancient and modern architecture of Japan."

"I was bored by the bland opulence of the Mandarin Oriental Hotel, but was glad to have seen it. My impression is that it is representative of many contemporary Japanese developments: a relatively restrained, upmarket version of a certain maniacal shininess..."

"Any tourist with money can go to a small, traditional, charming ryokan, but how would one even know that a place like the Kinugawa Asaya existed? The large size, traditional rooms, the glitzy atrium-lobby, the communal baths, the kimonos in the hall: It was a fascinating braid of traditional and contemporary."

"Had there been time, I would have liked to see some examples of more humdrum architecture, old and new, such as housing for the not-so-rich."

"When asked on SAH evaluations which tour sites I liked best and least, I usually like the buildings to my taste and dislike those that I thought dull or irrelevant. For this tour, though, that doesn't seem appropriate. My impression is that this tour was carefully crafted, given the unfamiliarity (for most people) of Japanese culture and architecture, to include certain sites and experiences that would convey competing, or alternating, aspects of 'Japan-ness.' I thus felt that I had learned a good deal even from those buildings about which I was less enthusiastic."
What is the status of the SAH ARCHES Endowment Campaign?

When the Society celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2000, the SAH Board decided to launch a campaign to raise funds to create an SAH Endowment. Named the ARCHES Endowment campaign, the goal was to raise $2 million to support the Society’s operations, publications, and fellowship programs. Given the success of the initial campaign, the goal has since been raised to $3 million. The acronym “ARCHES” was developed to represent six areas that are central to the Society’s mission to promote the study and preservation of the built environment worldwide. The ARCHES Endowment campaign specifically stands for:

- **Advocacy**—Advancing the discipline of architectural history within institutions of higher learning and the wider community
- **Research**—Providing opportunities for the development and presentation of studies in architectural history, urbanism, landscape, and design
- **Communication**—Disseminating scholarly work and information in print publications and electronic media
- **History**—Championing the preservation of architectural heritage worldwide
- **Education**—Encouraging the exploration and examination of the built environment by professionals and general audiences
- **Scholarship**—Fostering and acknowledging scholarly achievements through fellowships and awards.

How much is currently in the Society’s Endowment?

As of April 30, 2007, the Society’s endowment account held $1,955,101 in cash and investments, with additional bequests and promised gifts of more than $1,122,466. The endowment, which has grown steadily in the past seven years, has received funding from a variety of sources including bequests, outright gifts from individuals, grants from foundations, Life and Benefactor dues, and small surpluses from the annual SAH operating budget. The largest single donor to date to the SAH Endowment was the Scott Opler Foundation which made a grant of $500,000 to SAH to create the Scott Opler Endowment for Emerging Scholars in an effort to support scholarship among people who are new to architectural history and its related disciplines.

When will the Society’s members see benefits from the SAH Endowment?

Right now. Every year the Society’s Board now budgets more than $60,000 of Endowment earnings to fund the scholarly mission of the Society. Among the specific projects funded annually by the Endowment are SAH fellowships for research and travel ($33,000); JSAH ($10,000); the move of the SAH web site to a new software platform in 2007 ($10,000); and memberships for emerging scholars ($1,000), with the remainder to underwrite board and operational expenses.

How can I make a gift to the SAH ARCHES Endowment campaign?

There are many ways to make a gift, either now or in the future. Contributions can be sent to the SAH office with a notation that the gift is intended for the SAH Endowment. Gifts that are part of an estate or promised gift should be outlined in your estate planning documents, and you should notify SAH Executive Director Pauline Saliga of your intentions. Making a gift directly from your IRA is a new possibility that is outlined on page two.

We encourage you to support the SAH Endowment. Although the Endowment provides funding for only approximately 4% of the Society’s $1.5 million budget, funding from the Endowment ensures that SAH will be able to continue taking a leadership role in the field and to respond creatively to the challenges of the new century and the digital age.

Dannie Stillman, Past President and Chair,
SAH Development Committee

Pauline Saliga, SAH Executive Director
SAH Chicago Chapter Honors William Le Baron Jenney

The Chicago Chapter recently co-sponsored a series of events to commemorate the centennial of the death of William Le Baron Jenney, generally regarded as the “Father of the Skyscraper.” John K. Notz, Jr., immediate past treasurer of the national SAH, spearheaded the effort. A symposium was held on June 9 at the Chicago History Museum with four scholars presenting papers on various aspects of Jenney’s career: Christopher Vernon, The University of Western Australia, on landscape; Walker C. Johnson, Johnson Lasky Architects, on structure; Rolf Achilles, The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, on furniture design; and Wilbert Hasbrouck, Prairie Avenue Bookshop, on Jenney’s involvement in the Chicago Architectural Club.

Following the symposium, a marker was unveiled at Jenney’s gravesite in Chicago’s Graceland Cemetery (pictured). Jenney’s grave had been unmarked for the past 100 years, and this new marker, designed by William T. Bickford of DePree Bickford Associates, honored Jenney’s legacy with its clever design featuring an axonometric drawing of a steel frame structure cut into a series of six granite blocks. Following the dedication, Henry H. Kuehn, current treasurer of the national SAH, led guests on a walking tour through the cemetery, highlighting the graves of several architects who started their careers in Jenney’s office, including Daniel Burnham and Louis Sullivan. The day was officially designated as William Le Baron Jenney Day in the City of Chicago by the Chicago City Council.

H.H. Richardson House One of America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places

The National Trust for Historic Preservation named the last home and studio of Henry Hobson Richardson in Brookline, Massachusetts, to its list of most endangered historic places in June. Richardson lived in the house from 1874 until his death in 1886, and it remained the home
of his descendants until 2000, when it was purchased by an owner committed to its preservation. The current owner has had the house up for sale for years, with the proviso that it be preserved, but has indicated of late that he may lift this restriction due to his own financial limitations.

Built in the so-called “West Indies style” by a wealthy merchant in 1803, the house was initially intended to serve as a country retreat. Richardson, however, used it as both a home for his family and studio. Stanford White, among others, worked there, and played lunchtime tennis matches on the backyard court.

The National Trust and several local preservation groups are working to save the house by seeking a buyer who will preserve the architect’s legacy. They are exploring the possibility of using the residency as an office space or academic study center for a non-profit organization or foundation.

“The house on Cottage Street is the birthplace of Richardson’s unique architectural style and offers insight into both the master’s home life and his interaction with the famous architects who trained under his watchful eye,” said Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. “It’s a canvas from which we can learn so much about a great man who had a profound impact on American architecture. We can’t afford to stand by and watch a piece of American history get swallowed up by yet another McMansion.”

Design/Body/Sense
The Design History Society
Annual Conference
The Faculty of Art, Design & Architecture
Kingston University, London
5–7 September 2007

As an embodiment of thought, feeling and intention, design demands to be encountered from a bodily perspective. Design/Body/Sense calls for the interdisciplinary engagement of design and its histories.

For more information, visit http://www.designbodysense.co.uk/ or e-mail designbodysense@kingston.ac.uk.

The Impact of the Edwardian Castles in Wales
University of Wales, Bangor
7–9 September 2007

2007 is the 700th anniversary of the death of Edward I. The School of History, Welsh History and Archaeology at Bangor, in partnership with the Castles Studies Group and Cadw, has arranged this conference to review recent research into his great castles and towns around the coast of northern Wales. Speakers will consider not only the political context for building the castles, and their design and use, but also the impact that they had on the people and landscape of Wales. We will explore their visual and poetic legacy and their significance as symbols of power and places of ceremony.

For more information, visit http://www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/events.

Henrici-Medici: Artistic Links between the Early Tudor Courts and Medicean Florence
I Tatti, Florence, Italy
19–20 September 2007

Devoted to the study of the artistic links between the early Tudor courts and Medicean Florence, the conference—jointly sponsored by The Paul Mellon Center, London and I Tatti, Florence—will focus on the sculptural projects that galvanized the attention of Henry VII and Henry VIII. The architectural context for decorative sculpture will be highlighted together with the parallel, growing interest for painting documented through imported works, as well as by the presence of Florentine painters in London.

For more information, see the conference programme at http://www.history.ac.uk/conferences/medici.rtf, or contact Susan Bates at sbates@itatti.it.

The Basilica: A Building Type of European Architectural History
Enschede (Zürich), Switzerland
21–23 September 2007

An international, interdisciplinary conference on the history of the basilica in Europe. A publication is planned. For more information, visit http://www.basilika-kolloquium.de/basilika-kolloquium/index.html, or contact Prof. Dr. Jürgen Krüger at krueger-kunstgeschichte@t-online.de.

Courts and Capitals, 1815-1914
Society for Court Studies / Victorian Society 2nd Biannual Joint Conference
Wallace Collection, London
29 September 2007

Stamp, “Budapest: A Dual Capital for the Dual Monarchy.”

For more information, visit http://www.courtstudies.org/ or contact Jane Jephcote at events@victoriansociety.org.uk.

Frank Lloyd Wright: From Private to Public
Frank Lloyd Wright Building
Conservancy Conference
Hilton Hotel, Northbrook, IL, and Racine, WI
10–14 October 2007

Approximately 500 of Wright’s designs were built during his long career, some 380 of which are still standing in North America and Japan. Three hundred and fifteen of these, or 83 percent, were originally private single-family residences, and only 17 percent of the extant original works were designed as public buildings for institutional, commercial, religious or multiple-family use. Within the last 40 years, 46 private single-family homes, large and small, have been converted to historic house museums, making public buildings now almost 30 percent of Wright’s extant work.

The turnover from the private to the public sector reflects a measure of the continuing growth of interest in Wright’s work and the preservation of our cultural heritage through conservation of our built environment. However, when Wright houses are converted into public museums they no longer function as private residences as Wright originally intended.

The theme of the conference is intended to stimulate thought on the full gamut of Wright’s architecture, exploring preservation, conservation and visitation issues at both private and public buildings, while also examining the problems, responsibilities and obligations surrounding the conversion of a private building into a public site.

One full day will be spent in Racine, visiting the S. C. Johnson and Son Administration Building, Wingspread, Keland house, Taliesin Architect’s Golden Rondelle, Edgar Tafel’s Albert house and more. Private homes visited will include eighteen other Prairie and Usonian houses in Riverside, the North Shore and other Chicago venues, including the Coonley Estate, Glaser house, Ravine Bluffs, Glore house, Bruce Goff’s Ford house and others to be named later.

Public sites visited will include the Robie House (under restoration), Unity Temple, Charnley-Perksy house, Millennium Park, Mies van der Rohe’s Farnsworth House, a George Elmslie tour, Crab Tree Farm with its major American Arts and Crafts collection, and more.

Registration includes: continental breakfast (Thursday, Friday, Saturday); morning educational sessions and afternoon tours (Thursday, Friday, Saturday); lunch (Thursday, Friday, Saturday); keynote reception and keynote address (Thursday); and the Gala Dinner/Wright Spirit Awards presentation (Saturday evening). Pre and post-conference tours, opening reception, and benefit dinner can be purchased separately. The Northbrook Hilton Hotel in Chicago’s north-suburban Northbrook, will be the center of activities. Reservations may be booked at the hotel by calling 847.480.7500.

For more information, visit www.savewright.org, call the Conservancy’s office at 312.663.5500, or e-mail preservation@savewright.org.
Tall Buildings in the London Landscape
Institute of Historical Research, London
12 October 2007
This symposium—organized by Michael Hebbert (University of Manchester), Elizabeth McKellar (Open University) and the Centre for Metropolitan History—will bring together new research on towers of every type, their promoters and uses, the symbolism and associations of high-rise architecture, its cumulative presence in the metropolitan landscape, and the issues posed by new tall building for historic skylines and landmarks. As London’s skyline soars to ever new heights this is a matter of great contemporary interest and importance. From medieval tower houses to Edwardian ‘babylonian’ blocks of flats and from the perennial issue of St. Paul’s to current plans for the Thames Gateway, this symposium will offer a broad-ranging view of tall building, past, present and future.

For more information, visit http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/tallbuildings.html or contact Olwen Myhill olwen.myhill@sas.ac.uk.

The Past in the Present—History as Practice in Art, Design and Architecture
Glasgow School of Art, Dept. of Historical and Critical Studies
27-29 October 2007
This conference will bring together over 70 speakers, including scholars, artists, designers, architects, museologists, curators, archivists and collectors, to debate the ways in which styles and genres from the past, both visual and written, have been reinvigorated in the present for celebratory, nostalgic, or critical ends. The conference includes receptions, a banquet, special art events across Glasgow, and recreational trips to some of Glasgow’s historic gems. Keynote speakers are Pat Kirkham (Bard Graduate Center, New York) and Richard Dyer (King’s College, London).

For more information, visit http://www.gsa.ac.uk/gsa.cfm?pid=2078.

Architecture for Leisure in Eastern and Western Europe in the 1960s and ’70s
International Conference
Department of Architecture ETH Zürich
8–9 November 2007
The development of post-war Europe during the cold war up to the beginning of the 1960s is thoroughly documented, not only in the history of architecture and urban planning, but also in the humanities. The subsequent time of socialist consolidation, on the other hand, has attracted much less scholarly attention. An in-depth analysis of architecture and urban planning in Eastern and Western Europe with its political, socio-economic and cultural contexts, as well as an examination of the historical specificity (structural and dynamic) of the period has yet to be undertaken. In particular, the concepts of Late Socialism and Late Capitalism must be examined. These two concepts, constructed analogically, still cloud our perception and complicate an appropriate and comparative historical analysis. Even today’s post-socialist theory is based upon an image of Socialism that is constructed through comparison or negation, either as a point of departure of a critique of capitalism or as a confirmation of capitalist supremacy. It therefore seems promising to suppose a continuous process of pervasion, overcoming, and undermining of the “Iron Curtain” in architecture and urban planning to understand East and West as a transnational, interdependent system.

In the context of this extensive research project, this conference will focus on architectural and urbanistic concepts for the organization of leisure during the 1960s and 1970s in Eastern, Western and Central Europe. In the period of post-Stalinist consolidation, new forms of tourism and recreational activities emerged in socialist countries. Leisure time ceased to exclusively serve economic productivity, even if “free time” was equally planned, organized and controlled as worktime. At the same time, apart from organized forms of recreation, nomadic forms of traveling like camping or hitch-hiking developed. The Western countries saw, during the years of economic prosperity, a series of large-scale tourist developments in natural settings. Additionally, large-scale tourist structures became a paradigmatic field of experimentation and innovation in architecture and urban planning, for example in the work and theory of Georges Candilis, Alexis Josic and Shadrach Woods. At the same time, a critique of those developments gave momentum to debates in architecture and urban planning, for example with the architects of the Tendenz in Ticino.

The aim of the conference lies in sharpening the outlines of architecture and urban planning during the decades of the 1960s and 70s in Eastern and Western Europe which transgressed political systems and ideologies, by looking at leisure culture and its architectural expressions. The point of contact and comparison of different developments in Eastern and Western Europe shall be the utopian potential embedded in the idea of “free time” or “leisure,” which led to new forms of mobility, of (temporary, high-density, car free or motorized) collectivization, of physical culture, recreation, sport, the staging of nature or culture etc. Those utopian projects and projections shall also be examined in their formative role for the architectures of the ordinary, of workday and everyday.

For more information, visit http://www.eahn.org/news/cfp-architecture-for-leisure, or contact Berhard Langer, Junior Faculty Theory of Architecture ETH Zürich, at langerb@gta.arch.ethz.ch.
Regional Architecture and Identity in the Age of Globalization

The Center for the Study of Architecture in the Arab Region
Tunis, Tunisia
13–15 November 2007

Keynote Speakers: Dr. Liane Lefaivre (University of Applied Arts, Vienna) and Dr. Rasem Badran (Dar Al Omran, Jordan).

Developments in transportation, communication and networking technologies in recent decades have instigated unprecedented flow of people, goods, and information across the globe, a phenomenon that has shaped the all-powerful thrust of globalization. This phenomenon led a drive for taking a universal outlook on social, economic, and environmental issues, but at the same time, instigated a wave of criticism. With its tendency to blur the boundaries among nations and cultures, globalization is seen as benevolent and progressive by some, and malevolent and regressive by others. While one camp promises economic prosperity for partners of global exchanges, the counterpart protests the potential of the exchanges to breed erosion in societal identities of regions and nations. The opposing views tackle all aspects of human living, and as such, spread broadly to the academia and the professions where heated debates on global issues are now enduring. The CSAAR 2007 conference addresses regional architecture and identity in the built environment in the context of globalization. The conference will focus on the study of increasing contradictions between the “modernization” of regions on the one hand and the cultural identity of these places on the other.

Though the recent tide of globalization is very strong, it is clear that there is also a countervailing need for regionalism. We propose that globalization can only succeed on the basis of healthy regionalism. It is evident that under strong globalization trends, regional identities did not disappear. On the contrary, they have tenaciously continued to express themselves urbanistically, architecturally, and behaviorally. The conference intends to use this proposition as a point of departure to explore and examine the various discourses regarding regionalism, globalization and their impact on the built environment. Questions to be asked and issues to be considered include: regional architecture and how it is being (re)defined, the interaction(s) between the regional and the global, the intersection between colonial past and contemporary architectural productions, the regional dynamics of architectural/cultural flows, the trends of regionalism and how they coexist, compete or contradict with the process of globalization, the role of architecture in connecting people and cultures across geographical and chronological boundaries, the role of the state in promoting/constructing various types of cultural identities, bridging the gap between Regionalism and Modernization, how regional architecture can surmount the limitations of constant forms of the past, to what level features of contemporary urban developments respond more to global (economic) conditions than to local or national ones, to what extent regionalism accept other regions traditions and incorporate and integrate new technological, and environmental inventions.

For more information, visit http://www.csaar-center.org/conference/2007/index.htm, or contact Conference Chairs Jamal Al-Qawasmi (KFUPM, Saudi Arabia, jamalaq@kfupm.edu.sa) or Ali Jerbi (National School of Architecture & Urbanism, Tunis, am.djerbi@planet.tn).

Architectural Humanities Research Association, 4th Annual International Conference Architecture, Urbanism and Curatorship
C-SCAIPE Suite, Kingston University, London

16–17 November 2007

The conference engages with the issues of collecting, housing, developing and presenting ideas, artefacts and cities in general, and more specifically with the challenges surrounding the issue of exhibiting architecture and the built environment. The conference is intended to raise issues concerning the re-presentation of cities, places, and buildings, and to discuss the histories, theories and contemporary practices surrounding curatorship.

For more information, visit http://www.eahn.org/news/CFP-architecture-urbanism-curatorship.

Eero Saarinen: Shaping the Future
Cranbrook Art Museum, Bloomfield Hills, MI
17 November 2007—30 March 2008

The first major retrospective exhibition mounted on Eero Saarinen begins its three-year national tour at Cranbrook.

Deploying progressive construction techniques and a highly personal, exuberant, and often metaphorical aesthetic, Saarinen’s work defied Modernist orthodoxies and gave iconic form to the postwar American ideal of an open-ended society of unbounded choice and diversity—an ideal that persists to this day. In his search for a richer and more varied modern architecture, Saarinen became one of the most prolific and controversial practitioners of his time, and one of the most influential.

Location: the Museum, the Academy and the Studio
34th Annual Conference of the Association of Art Historians
Tate Britain, Tate Modern, and Chelsea College of Art & Design, London
2–4 April 2008

Location will focus on the shifts—historical, modern and contemporary—in the location of the museum, the artist’s studio and the academy in relation to the concepts, values and practices of art history. Location is understood to embrace physical, geographical and virtual sites; social and political ideologies; values and aesthetics; academic and practice-led relationships.

With the ever-increasing changes that post-disciplinary practice and studies, digital culture, and globalisation are bringing to bear on the roles and practices of the museum, the artist and the academy, what are the issues and implications involved in the locating of value and meaning, ownership and identity, concept and experience for each? Historically, the academy has been set in opposition to the museum, but what is the nature of this relationship today, in the light of the expanded ambitions of major museums and the rise of curatorial and museum studies?

What has been and should be the relationship between curator, artist and academic? How does art history engage with the museum and the artist and vice versa, within the UK and abroad? The professionalisation of the artist and the new research status awarded to both art and curatorial practice moves the art college and museum nearer to the academy—but what consequence does this have for the discourses of history and practice?

What will be the impact of globalisation on all these spheres? Will art history be invigorated by this closer relationship or diminished in status?


2008 NCPH Annual Meeting
Louisville, KY
10–13 April 2008

The National Council on Public History invites proposals for sessions, presentations, panels, roundtables, poster sessions, and workshops for the 2008 Annual Meeting, with the theme Public Histories of Union and Disunion.

The Program Committee invites proposals for presentations that explore the role(s) public history has played in North American civic life, and particularly ways in which public history has been harnessed to foster unity, provoke division, or make sense of controversy. Suggested broad topics within this theme might include: deployments of history in political arenas; assessments of “civic engagement” initiatives; the challenges inherent in the interpretation of sites and events associated with wounds that divide the public; and the consequences when competing histories are ascribed to the same place, event, or person. The committee also welcomes proposals that explore other issues related to the impact of the public history enterprise on civic health and to the practice and teaching of public history.

Complete session proposals (including panels and roundtables), but will accept individual presentations for consideration as well. The committee also invites proposals for sessions in formats beyond the usual paper session, and encourages presenters in more traditional sessions to dispense with the reading of papers. All proposals must include the following: a cover page listing ground and email addresses, phone number, and affiliation of each participant; an abstract of no more than 500 words for each paper or presentation; a two-page c.v. or resume for each participant; and any requests for audio-visual equipment for the session.

Send proposals by September 4, 2007 to ncp@iupui.edu, subject line “2008 Program Proposal,” or via mail to: NCPH 2008 Program Chair, 327 Cavanaugh Hall—IUPUI, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN, 46202. No fax submissions accepted.

Vauxhall Revisited: Pleasure Gardens and Their Publics, 1660-1880
Tate Britain, London
15–15 July 2008

Located on the threshold of city and country, pleasure gardens provided opportunities for a surprisingly wide range of people to escape their city of a summer evening. Here they ate and drank, listened to music, viewed paintings and enjoyed a variety of other spectacles – most important of which was the crowd itself. Exploring the illuminated walks, visitors could escape both the confines of the city and, on occasion, the social roles associated with it.

Pleasure gardens have been discussed by historians such as John Brewer and Roy Porter as typifying a nascent public sphere, one identified with the ‘commodification’ of culture and the rise of the ‘middling rank’. Much of our knowledge of these gardens is still founded on Warwick Wroth’s works, now more than a century old. For all the importance of the individual composers, painters and artists active within them, pleasure gardens have been neglected by historians of early modern theatre, music, art and dance. Those historians and literary scholars who have addressed them have focused
almost exclusively on the 1760s and 1770s, ignoring their Caroline origins and Victorian development. Gardens outside London and in other European countries have also received insufficient attention.

It is hoped that the conference will go some way towards bridging the disciplinary, methodological and geographical divides which have hitherto isolated scholars interested in different aspects of the pleasure garden. A focus on Vauxhall and Ranelagh has led us to overlook the wide range of smaller gardens that came and went at regular intervals throughout the period – but which may have been more representative of the type. Can we define what we mean by the term ‘pleasure garden’, and how would we position the pleasure garden relative to suburban taverns, parks, circuses and other, related resorts? To what extent did they truly provide a ‘classless’ space? Did they simply appropriate artistic forms from other venues and genres in a parasitical fashion, or did they in fact create new types of performance – as they did in the case of ‘the Vauxhall song’? How does their history inform the debate over ‘separate spheres’ in the early modern/modern period? These are some of the questions pleasure garden raise.

Panels will consider: the relationship between pleasure gardens and pleasure grounds/parks; the role of painting and sculpture in pleasure gardens; pleasure gardens outside London; mingling, masquerade and fashion; musical programing and performance; Victorian rivals and reinventions, including Cremonne; and the pleasure garden in literature. Papers on non-British pleasure gardens are particularly welcome.

Proposals of up to 200 words are due to the conference organizer, Dr. Jonathan Conlin (University of Southampton), j.conlin@soton.ac.uk, by January 15, 2008. For more information, visit http://www.paul-mellon-centre.ac.uk/eventsf/vauxhall.html.

The conference is co-sponsored by The Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, Tate Britain and The Museum of Garden History. The convenor is Dr Jonathan Conlin, University of Southampton.

Planning and realization of large-scale buildings are subject to multifaceted economic processes and evoke broad political, social and cultural discussions. Therefore, their study can be particularly informative. We invite studies on the social, political, economic and cultural context of planning, production, assignment and use of large-scale buildings, to be focused on architectural-spatial concepts of urban development, economic processes, urban debates, configurations of parties involved, etc., covering the period from the 19th century up to the recent past. Interdisciplinary approaches are warmly invited.

Please e-mail an abstract (up to 500 words) and a short CV no later than November 1, 2007 to celina.kress@metropolitanstudies.de and place it on the conference website at http://eauh.ish-lyon.cnrs.fr/.
Burket E. Graf, 1918–2007

Retired architect and SAH member Burket Graf, AIA, died on May 29, 2007 at age 89 in Lincoln, Nebraska. Born and raised in the small town of Beatrice, Nebraska, Burket received a BA of Architecture with High Distinction from the University of Nebraska in 1938, where he taught in the Department of Architecture before and after World War II. He was an officer in the U.S. Navy Air Corps on active duty in the South Pacific throughout the War, and retired from the U.S. Navy Reserve as a Commander in 1978.

Burket opened his own architectural office in Lincoln in 1952. For nearly 50 years he carried on an active practice, designing many houses and several churches and commercial buildings in and around Lincoln and other parts of Nebraska. He was a great devotee of Frank Lloyd Wright and Fay Jones. He was particularly inspired by Wright’s prairie style and incorporated many of Wright’s ideas in his own work. In particular, Burket adopted the elements of continuity of design, the use of natural materials inside and out, and the functionality of planning and design. He developed his own honest and unpretentious “mid century modern” style. To this day, Graf houses are sought after and command a premium in the market.

Roger Bruhn recently described his work in L Magazine: “Graf’s buildings make their statement not to the street but to the people who live in them. That statement is all about the closeness of family, about the relishing of small pleasures, about living in an environment in which good design is perfectly integrated with good living. Thus, a typical Graf house is oriented toward the back, toward the yard, the garden, toward the spaces which the family actually uses. Large floor-to-ceiling windows connect the indoors with the out and welcome the natural warmth of the sun in the winter, while large overhanging eaves keep the heat out in the summer.” Bruhn could have been describing Burket’s own house in Lincoln, which several of us on the SAH Heartland Study Tour in September 2003 had the pleasure of visiting.

One of the buildings on the same tour was St. Mark’s Chapel near the campus of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, which Burket designed in 1960 and of which he was justifiably proud. Built in a modernist-style using prestressed concrete, steel, glass and Nebraska brick on a square corner lot, this “L” shaped complex consisting of a nave, sacristy, parish hall, kitchen, offices and Sunday school classrooms, connected by a low wall on the other two sides to hide street traffic and enclose a lovely courtyard. It was completed in stages between 1961-65 for less than a total of $200,000. Burket employed several ingenious devices to enhance the openness and beauty of the nave, and he designed all of the chancel furniture, including the altar, lectern, and pulpit. It is, by any measure, a superb building.

Following the death of his second wife in 1996 after a tragic and protracted illness throughout which Burket was a devoted caregiver, he reduced his practice and threw himself into architectural touring. SAH was among the organizations which he joined at this time. During the remainder of his life, he participated in a number of SAH domestic and foreign study tours. Those of us who had the privilege of getting to know Burket on these tours were greatly enriched by the experience. He was a cultured man who loved, and knew, not only architecture but art, music, dance and drama as well. His dry wit and wry sparkle, coupled with his personal charm and self-deprecating nature, made him a delightful traveling companion. Many of us became his friends and called on him both in Lincoln and at his winter home in Rancho Mirage, California.

Through the Burket and Sheila Graf Fund, which he established some years ago, Burket was a major patron of the arts in Lincoln, supporting programming at the Lied Center for the Performing Arts and at the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery at the University of Nebraska.

Burket is survived by four children from his first marriage and five step-children from his second marriage. How much we will all miss him!

John Blew
SAH Member and Former SAH Treasurer

Editors’ Note: The following is extracted from Leonard K. Eaton’s longer, and more vividly personal, obituary for Pieter Singelenberg. An unabridged version may be found on the Society’s website, www.sah.org

Pieter Singelenberg, 1918–2007

The many American friends of Pieter Singelenberg were saddened to learn of his death at his home in The Hague earlier this year. He was a rare man. Born August 2, 1918 at Tilburg, The Netherlands, he grew up in The Hague, where he attended a secondary school that emphasized mathematics and science and a gymnasium that stressed Latin and Greek. Before World War II he studied medicine. After the Nazi invasion in May 1940, he went into hiding and joined the Dutch resistance. Pieter was the only man in this writer’s acquaintance to defend the modernist insistence on the flat roof on the basis that flat roofs are good places to hide things. The Germans, he said, were accustomed to searching the attics of the ordinary Dutch house with a pitched roof. They never thought to look on a flat roof, invisible from street level, for the bicycles and auto tires he concealed there.

As with many of his contemporaries, his wartime experience caused him to change direction. In the fall of 1946 he began study at the University of Utrecht and, immediately after taking his doctorate, began a career of great distinction.
there. He became director of its famous Art Historical Institute and was Chairman of its program in architectural history from 1965-78. In 1978 the Dutch government asked him to establish a new Art Historical Institute at the University of Nijmegen. Thereafter he taught at Nijmegen every other year until his retirement.

Initially, Pieter’s scholarly interests were in the medieval field. At the 1957 meetings of the CAA and SAH in Detroit he delivered a memorable paper on “The Etchmenadzin Diptych.” He could have been a formidable medievalist. In the 1950s, however, he took on the task of writing a book on H.P. Berlage, the Founding Father of Dutch modernism. It was an important job. “For us,” said one Dutch art historian, “he was Richardson and Sullivan rolled into one.”

It took him almost three decades to work out his interpretation of Berlage. His first major work on the architect was H.P. Berlage, Idea and Style: The Quest for Modern Architecture (Utrecht, 1972). Three years later Pieter was the major contributor to the catalogue Berlage: 1856-1934, a large exhibit at the Gemeentemuseum in The Hague particularly useful for its inclusion of the architect’s furniture, light fixtures, typography, and so on.

After the Bourse in Amsterdam, Berlage’s most important building was probably the Gemeentemuseum itself. Pieter’s treatment of this structure appeared in 1979 and in an expanded, well illustrated version as H.P. Berlage’s Haags Gemeentemuseum in 1996. Along the way Pieter was led to consider the influence of Viollet-Le-Duc and Gottfried Semper on Berlage. His studies led to further publications in the field of architectural theory.

Because Pieter taught in Utrecht, he was inevitably conscious of the importance of Gerrit Rietveld. In fact, he lived in one of Rietveld’s row houses in the Robert Schumannstraat. Around his kitchen table were the well known “Z” chairs of the nineteen-thirties. Not too far away was the famous Schröder house of 1924, unquestionably the finest achievement of the De Stijl Movement. Pieter became close to Truus Schröder-Schrader and played a leading role in securing the house as a legacy to the state.

He taught occasionally at American colleges and universities, but elected to stay in The Netherlands. He did return to the United States in 1986, when he held the Morgan Professorship in architectural history at the University of Louisville. A lecture was arranged for him at Ann Arbor, and he was taken to the William Palmer house (Frank Lloyd Wright, 1920). Thereafter he was hooked on Wright. Pieter had long been interested in Wright because of his connection to Berlage, but after that visit, he returned to the United States several times and saw as much work by Wright as he could. He was present at SAH meetings and at the large retrospective on Wright at the Museum of Modern Art in 1994. He acquired, and treasured, Berlage’s own copy of Wrights’ autobiography inscribed “To a grand and liberal colleague – Dr. H.P. Berlage, June 22, 1932” and signed by Wright. Pieter, always sensitive to small spaces, thought the den in the Kaufmann house was “not so good as the little study of William Palmer.”

About three years ago the Singelenberg moved to a small flat in The Hague, where Pieter grew up. Pieter devoted countless hours to caring for his wife Maria (“Miep”), who is in failing health. He is also survived by a son, Pieter Singelenberg Jr.

In every way Pieter Singelenberg was one of the outstanding scholars of his generation. His publications on architectural history are extraordinary. His contributions to historic preservation in the Netherlands are equally notable. He was a marvelous teacher. He had an engaging personality and was not only a superb scholar but also a skilled administrator. His friends and colleagues in Europe and the United States remember him with respect and admiration.

Leonard K. Eaton
Emil Lorch Professor, Emeritus,
University of Michigan
SAH Member

The Centro Internazionale di Studi di Architettura Andrea Palladio seeks applications for the fourth annual James Ackerman/ Balzan Foundation book award for the publication by the Center of a first book by a scholar (or two scholars in collaboration) of architectural history. Description of conditions for application (due by November 15, 2007) are available at www.cisapalladio.org click premio > vai > announcement.

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Calendar of SAH Events

SAH Annual Meeting
23–27 April 2008
Hilton Netherland Hotel, Cincinnati

SAH Study Tours
16–24 August 2007
Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in New York and Berlin
5–9 October 2007
Historic Villages of the Saugatuck Lakeshore
January 2008
Palm Springs: Modernism
May 2008
Architecture of Naples, Italy
BOOKLIST

August, 2007
Recently published architectural books and related works, selected by Barbara Opar, Syracuse University Library

Architects


Architectural Education

Architectural Decoration

Architecture—Egypt—Ancient

Architecture—Europe—20th Century

Architecture—India

Architecture—Russia

Architecture—United States (Minnesota)

Architecture, Domestic—England

Architecture, Renaissance


Architecture and Food

Architecture and Painting


Architectural Design

Community and College
Conservation and Restoration

Gardens in Literature

Landscape Architecture


Masterworks


The SAH Career Center gives employers and job seeking professionals an easy way to find one another.
Visit http://careers.sah.org today to post or search job listings.

Membership in SAH is not required to use the Career Center.
Call for Nominations to SAH Board

The 2007 SAH Nominating Committee seeks your recommendations for new SAH Board members who would begin their terms in April 2008 and serve for three years. The final slate of nominees should represent the diversity of the field of architectural history. Self-nominations are welcome as are nominations of emerging scholars, graduate students, independent and non-affiliated historians of architectural history, landscape history and their related disciplines. Nominations of practitioners in architecture, historic preservation and related fields are also encouraged, as are nominations of people who chose architectural history as their avocation.

Please note that the SAH Board has adopted a policy to increase the diversity of our profession by expanding the racial and ethnic populations we represent, topics we address in our publications, programs and meetings, and promotion of these issues in the field of architectural history at large. To that end SAH would welcome the nomination of candidates who will add racial and ethnic diversity to the SAH Board.

Please mail or email nominations to Pauline Saliga, SAH Executive Director, Society of Architectural Historians, 1365 North Astor Street, Chicago IL 60610, psaliga@sah.org. Nominations will be forwarded directly to the Chair of the Nominating Committee. Nominations should include the name, affiliation (if applicable), and contact information for the candidate, particularly their telephone number. Also the nominator should provide a short explanation of the nominee’s qualifications and why they feel the nominee should be considered for the SAH Board.

Tax-Free IRA Contributions to SAH

There are many ways to support the Society of Architectural Historians, but during 2007 there is a special one-time opportunity for a tax-free (not just tax-deductible) contribution from an IRA.

The Pension Protection Act of 2006 contains a provision (available only in 2006 and 2007) allowing qualifying individuals (those 70 or older, who are required to take Minimum Distributions from their IRAs each year) to use part or all of those IRA Minimum Distributions for charitable contributions with no adverse tax consequences.

Can I participate?

Yes, if you are an individual 70 or older and have an IRA. If you are in that category, you are required to have a Minimum Distribution amount transferred from your IRA into a taxable account annually. By asking your IRA custodian to send part of that required Minimum Distribution to SAH, this will reduce your tax liability.

What is the maximum amount I can contribute?

You can make an IRA charitable contribution of up to $100,000.

How long do I have to make an IRA contribution?

IRA charitable contributions must be made for the 2007 tax year, and the IRA Distribution must be made by Dec. 31, 2007.

Will this affect my gross income?

The distribution is made directly to SAH from your IRA custodian, so it would not be included in your gross income, thereby reducing your taxable income for 2007. This means that the whole amount is reduced for your 2007 taxes, instead of getting a tax deduction, the value of which depends on your Federal and state tax bracket.

Do I have to pay any extra fees?

During this current tax year 2007, you can increase your contribution to SAH or other favorite charities at no expense.

For more detailed information, please contact your financial advisor and IRA custodian. To begin the gift process, please contact Pauline Saliga, Executive Director, Society of Architectural Historians, 312.573.1365.
“Architecture in Naples,” “The Estates of Chicago’s North Shore,” and “The Architecture of Fay Jones in Arkansas” are among the study tours planned for SAH in the coming year. As is usual, each tour offers SAH members the opportunity to study the architectural, urban, and cultural landscape history of a region under the guidance of one or more scholar/experts and to access sites that are not normally available to the general public.

The ten-day Naples tour, led by art and architectural historian Caroline Bruzelius of Duke University with the assistance of Paola D’Agostino and Bianca de Divitiis will take place from May 13 to 23. Each tour guide specializes in a specific period of Neapolitan architectural history so this tour aims at temporal inclusivity including sites from antiquity, medieval, renaissance, and baroque Neapolitan culture. In addition to day-trips to Pompeii, Paestum, and Herculaneum (including a look at Roman villas along the Sorrentine peninsula), Ravello, Amalfi, and Salerno, tour members will have the opportunity to learn about the various temporal layers of Naples itself. Sites on the itinerary include the catacombs of early Christian Naples along with San Gennaro and San Gaudioso; the Baroque churches of the Sanità quarter; the churches of Spaccanapoli; and late medieval and renaissance sites such as S. Giovanni a Carbonara, Santissimi Apostoli, Sant’Agostino all’Zecca, and San Pietro Martine. With spectacular views of the Bay of Naples and cuisine that features the famous Pizza Margherita and Mozzarella di Buffalo (both of local origin), study tour participants will enjoy a true feast for the senses.

In July of 2008, we will offer a four-day domestic tour of Chicago’s North Shore Estates. Led by historian Arthur Miller of Lake Forest College, this tour will include a look at some of the most spectacular estates and gardens created in the United States from the 1860s through the 1930s. Focusing primarily on Lake County, Illinois, the tour will include a visit to Crabtree Farm which contains one of the finest private collections of Arts and Crafts objects and furnishings in the world. The collection is housed in barns designed in 1911 by Solon Spencer Beman, and

Study Tours for 2008 Promise a Feast For the Senses
the estate includes a recently constructed house based on 1903 plans by Harvey Ellis, a residence by David Adler, and extensive grounds that include a Jens Jensen council ring. We also plan to visit Fairlawn, the Charles Farewell estate designed and built between 1869-70 with a Delano and Aldrich renovation from 1923, and 1869 landscape design attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted; the Douglas and Adler designed home of Mrs. Morse Ely dating from 1914-23; Camp Rosemary (Krehbiels) of 1904 by the architects Marshall and Fox; the David Adler Cultural Center (former home of the architect) from 1916-49; Ragdale, the home of Howard Van Doren Shaw which dates from 1898; and Frank Lloyd Wright's Willetts House of 1902, and many additional sites. Although not yet certain, we also hope to dine at the famous Deerpath Inn and attend a concert at the renowned Ravinia Festival.

Finally, please watch for further announcement of the October, 2008 tour of the architecture of E. Fay Jones in Arkansas. Ethel Goodstein-Murphyree, Professor of Architecture and Humanities at the University of Arkansas will serve as guide. In addition to touring some of Jones’s most important houses in the Fayetteville and Northwest Arkansas region, study tour participants will have an opportunity to see the architect’s papers housed in the E. Fay Jones Collection in the Special Collections Division of the University of Arkansas Library; tour both Thorncrown Chapel and Cooper Chapel; and visit the Clinton Presidential Library designed by Polshek and Partners.

We will have a follow up regarding dates for these tours in the December issue of the SAH Newsletter.
David Brownlee Chosen as Next Editor of *SAH*

David Brownlee, the Shapiro-Weitzenhoffer Professor and Chair of the Department of the History of Art, University of Pennsylvania and renowned scholar of modern architecture, has been appointed Editor Designate of *SAH*, effective September 1, 2007. In this role, he will receive manuscripts and manage the peer review process before succeeding Hilary Ballon as Editor from 2009-11.

In a remarkable range of scholarly activities and civic assignments, Professor Brownlee has made his mark on modern architectural history. His publications and exhibitions have enriched the history of his home ground, the city of Philadelphia and the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, and underscored cross-cultural connections between American and European architecture. He played a key role in organizing *The Architectural Historian in America* (1990) and has curated several important exhibitions, notably *Louis I. Kahn: In the Realm of Architecture*, with David G. De Long (1991) and *Out of the Ordinary: Robert Venturi, Denise Scott Brown and Associates: Architecture, Urbanism, Design*, with David G. De Long and Kathryn Hiesinger (2001).

In recognition of his significant contributions to scholarship, SAH honored Brownlee with the Founder's Award for the best article by a younger scholar published in *SAH* in 1983, followed by the Alice Davis Hitchcock Award for *The Architecture of George Edmund Street*, published in 1984.

Applying his expertise to public affairs, Professor Brownlee has also been active in historic preservation issues in Pennsylvania. Among his civic appointments, he was a longtime member of the Philadelphia Historical Commission and Chairman of its Committee on Historic Designation, and chairman of the Eastern State Penitentiary Task Force.

Professor Brownlee has been an active member of SAH, serving on the Board of Directors and numerous committees, including at present the Hitchcock Award Committee, which he chairs. His appointment as Editor of *SAH* continues an extraordinary record of service to our society, the discipline and scholarship.
Call for Session Proposals
Society of Architectural Historians 62nd Annual Meeting
Pasadena, California
April 1–5, 2009

Members of the Society, representatives of affiliated societies, and other scholars who wish to chair a session at the 2009 SAH Annual Meeting in Pasadena, California, are invited to submit proposals by January 2, 2008 to Prof. Dianne Harris, General Chair of the SAH 62nd Annual Meeting, Department of Landscape Architecture, 101 Temple Buell Hall, 611 Lorado Taft Drive, Champaign, IL 61820. E-mail contact: harris3@uiuc.edu; phone: 217-333-7727. As membership in the Society is required to present research at the annual meeting, those wishing to chair a session or deliver a paper who are currently not members must become an SAH member before October 19, 2008, also the deadline for fellowship applications.

Since the principal purpose of the annual meeting remains that of informing the Society's members of the general state of research in their and related disciplines, session proposals covering every period in the history of architecture and all aspects of the built environment, including landscape and urban history, are encouraged. Sessions may be theoretical, methodological, thematic, interdisciplinary, pedagogical, revisionist, or documentary in premise and have broadly conceived or more narrowly focused subjects. In every case, the subject should be clearly defined in critical and historiographic terms, and should be substantiated by a distinct body of either established or emerging scholarship.

Proposals of no more than 500 words including a session title should summarize the subject and the premise. Include name, professional affiliation (if applicable), address, telephone, and fax numbers, e-mail address, and a current CV. For examples of content, consult the "Call for Papers for the 2008 Annual Meeting in Cincinnati" published in the April 2007 issue of the SAH Newsletter, or visit the SAH website at www.sah.org. To find the Call for Papers, visit the Publications section of the website, go to Newsletter, and select the April 2007 Newsletter. Proposals and CVs should be submitted, if possible, both by mail and by e-mail. E-mail submissions should include the text of the proposal in both the body of the email and in the attachment.

Proposals will be selected on the basis of merit and the need to organize a well-balanced program. Proposals for pre-1800 topics and topics exploring the architecture of the Pasadena region are especially encouraged, as are those dealing with related fields
of urban and landscape history around the world. Since late proposals cannot be considered, it is recommended that proposals be submitted and their receipt be confirmed well before the deadline. The General Chair cannot be responsible for last minute submissions, electronic or otherwise, that fail to reach their destination. Authors of accepted proposals will be asked to draft a more concise Call for Papers of not more than 300 words. This will be distributed and published in the April 2008 SAH Newsletter.

One or two open sessions also will be organized by the General Chair.

Opposite: Pasadena City Hall, John Bakewell, Jr. and Arthur Brown, 1926–27, Pasadena
Above: Huntington Hotel, Charles Whittlesey and Myron Hunt, 1907, Pasadena
At Right: Molino Viejo, 1810–12, Pasadena
Buildings of the United States

Buildings of the United States (BUS) is pleased to announce the publication of Buildings of Pittsburgh by Franklin Toker. This is the first city spin-off from a book in the 60-volume series. Buildings of Pittsburgh is drawn from Buildings of Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania by Lu Donnelly, Franklin Toker and David Brumble, which is due out in 2009.

This Pittsburgh volume was produced and published by the Center for American Places (CAP) and we thank George Thompson, CAP’s president and publisher for producing such a handsome volume. Buildings of Pittsburgh is being distributed by University of Virginia Press, SAH’s new publishing partner for BUS volumes.

Buildings of Pittsburgh introduces a new feature to BUS books: sidebars. These short essays, usually one page in length, focus on architectural topics or themes that fall outside the format of a traditional building entry. The subjects they cover are specific to the state or city and are intended to give a bigger picture of their architectural attractions. For the Pittsburgh volume, sidebars include the famous Inclines (funiculars), redevelopment along the rivers, parks, and, of course, bridges.

SAH and BUS gratefully acknowledge the support and generous contributions of the Heinz Architectural Center, the Vira I. Heinz Foundation, the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Park Service, an anonymous donor, Friends of the Center for American Places, and SAH individual members in bringing Buildings of Pittsburgh to fruition. We also gratefully acknowledge additional ongoing funding for the BUS series from the Graham Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, University of Delaware, Ford Foundation, Samuel I. Newhouse Foundation, the David Geffen Foundation, Furthermore, a program of the J.M. Kaplan Fund, University of Missouri, and the Richard Driehaus Foundation.

Next Spring, Buildings of Delaware by W. Barksdale Maynard will be in print and in early 2009, Buildings of Massachusetts: Metropolitan Boston by Keith N. Morgan, editor, with Richard Candee, Naomi Miller, Keith N. Morgan and Roger Reed, principal authors, will be released. These and future volumes will be published in partnership with SAH by University of Virginia Press for BUS.

Karen Kingsley
Professor Emerita, Tulane University and Editor-in-Chief, Buildings of the United States

For a limited time, University of Virginia Press is offering Buildings of Pittsburgh at a 20% discount to SAH members ($36.00 for hardcover and $19.95 for paperback). Order online at the University of Virginia Press website, http://www.upress.virginia.edu/. The discount code is SAH7. Books also may be purchased at other bricks and mortar and online bookstores across the U.S.
Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation Announces 2007 Fellows

The Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation has announced the recipients of its 2007 grants, given to applicants chosen by the Foundation and its Trustees whose work furthers the mission of the Foundation. To find out more about BWAF grants, see www.bwaf.org/grants and www.bwaf.org/applications.

Kelly Comras, Landscape Architect and Historian, received a grant for the forthcoming monograph The Landscape Legacy of Ruth Patricia Shellhorn, scheduled for publication in 2008. Comras introduces the life and work of Ruth Shellhorn, one of the leading practitioners who shaped the modernist landscape of southern California.

Barbara Mobarak, AIA, Principal, Planning & Design Research Group, Lecturer, Institute for Architecture and Planning at Morgan State University, received a grant to produce an annotated bibliography and research source guide on Norma Sklarek, the first African American woman member and fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

The Notre Dame Student Association for Women in Architecture (SAW) at the School of Architecture, Notre Dame University, founded and headed by Maureen Ponto, received a grant to establish the Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation Lectures, which will highlight the careers and contributions of eminent women practitioners active during the mid-twentieth century.

Ellen Shoshkes, Architect, Planner, and Adjunct Assistant Professor, Portland State University, received a grant to undertake archival research and conduct oral histories regarding Jacqueline Tyrwhitt (1905-1983), town planner, editor, and educator, as the beginning phase of Hidden Voice: the Contribution of Jacqueline Tyrwhitt to the Origins and Evolution of Urban Design in America, 1945-1976.

Thaisa Way, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Washington, Seattle, received a grant towards a forthcoming monograph, Unbounded Practices: Women, Landscape Architecture, and Early Twentieth Century Design, to be published by the University of Virginia Press. The text emphasizes how women's engagement in the American landscape profession, from its origins through modernism, has greatly shaped both the landscape and the profession.

Virginia Tech's Sixth Annual Milka Bliznakov Prize Commendation Awarded

The International Archive of Women in Architecture (IAWA), a center of Virginia Tech's School of Architecture + Design, has awarded a Commendation to Eran Ben-Joseph, professor of landscape architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Holly D. Ben-Joseph, landscape architect in Acton, Mass.; and Anne C. Dodge, a city planner in Cambridge, Mass., for their project, Against All Odds: MIT's Pioneering Women of Landscape Architecture in the sixth annual Milka Bliznakov Prize.

The project frames the "influential, yet little-known and short-lived landscape architecture program at MIT between 1900 and 1909."

This work brings an important focus to one of two landscape architecture programs in the United States at that time and gathers information identifying the key figures who contributed to this unique program and the women who went on to find success in landscape architecture. The project is commended as a seed for further research and publication.

Against All Odds suggests a challenge to other researchers to identify and illuminate other programs around the world that pioneered welcoming women to architecture and the related design fields.

The IAWA annually invites architects, scholars, and researchers to conduct original research on women in architecture and related design fields. This research, in concert with the efforts of the IAWA to preserve the archival materials of women who shaped the built and designed environments, helps fill the current void in historical knowledge about women's professional achievements. The prize is named for IAWA founder and a Virginia Tech Professor Emerita of Architecture Milka Bliznakov, of Blacksburg.
or expand the IAWA collections. One year later, invited finalists submit their finished projects.

The College of Architecture and Urban Studies is one of the largest of its type in the nation. The college is composed of three schools and the Department of Art and Art History, part of the multi-college School of the Arts. The School of Architecture + Design includes programs in architecture, industrial design, interior design, and landscape architecture. The School of Public and International Affairs includes programs in urban affairs and planning, public administration and policy, and government and international affairs. The Myers-Lawson School of Construction, a joint school of the College of Architecture and Urban Studies and the College of Engineering, includes programs in building construction and construction management. The college enrolls more than 2,000 students offering 25 degrees taught by 160 faculty members.

**Submissions Sought for the David Stanley Gebhard Award**

The Minnesota Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians (MNSAH) invites submissions of articles and books on the subject of Minnesota architectural history to the competition for the David Stanley Gebhard Award, which honors the late Minnesota-born SAH president and nationally renowned writer, whose subjects included the state's architectural history.

Judging will be done by a panel appointed by MNSAH. The winners will be announced and the awards and an honorarium presented at the MNSAH Annual Meeting in March 2008.

Rules for the award program: Only articles and books focusing on some historical aspect of the Minnesota built environment will be considered. The major criterion is how well the book strikes a balance between scholarship and accessibility. Books and articles submitted must have been published between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2007. There will be separate award categories for articles and books. Judges reserve the right to withhold selection of an award if a minimum of three books or five articles are not sub-

Above: Saint John’s Abbey Church, Marcel Breuer, 1961. Collegeville, MN
mitted or if the submissions do not meet the criteria of the Gebhard Award. There is no restriction as to the author’s place of residence. The award winners will receive a one-year membership in MNSAH and a framed certificate.

Applicants should send three copies of the nominated work to: David Stanley Gebhard Award, c/o Victoria Young, University of St. Thomas, Dept. of Art History, Mail #57P, 2115 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105. Materials will not be returned. Submissions must be received no later than November 15, 2007. Earlier submissions are encouraged to allow judges as much review time as possible. For additional information, contact Victoria Young at (651) 962-5855 or e-mail vmyoung@stthomas.edu.

Women in Modernism: Making Places in Architecture
Museum of Modern Art, The Celeste Bartos Theater
4 West 54th Street, New York City
Thursday, October 25 at 6:30 pm

Architectural arbiters—of the past and the present—have had and continue to have an important role in shaping the history and defining the legacy of modern architecture in the United States. Through a presentation and discussion, scholars, curators, architects, and others address the process of selection and the values that they employ each time they design a course or exhibition, or publish a book or article. The event will be moderated by Barry Bergdoll, Philip Johnson Chief Curator of Architecture and Design at the Museum of Modern Art. Gwendolyn Wright, Professor, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, Columbia University, will address the topic Women in Modernism: Making Places in Architecture. Participants include Toshiko Mori, Professor and Chair of the Department of Architecture, Harvard University; Sarah Herda, Director, The Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts; and Karen Stein, former Editorial Director, Phaidon Press, with a welcome by Beverly Willis, FAIA.

The event is a collaboration of The Beverly Willis Architecture Foundation and The Museum of Modern Art.

Tickets ($10; members $8; students, seniors, and staff of other museums $5) can be purchased at the lobby information desk, the Film desk, or online at www.moma.org/thinkmodern. For more information, please visit www.bwaf.org.

Preserving New York—Then and Now
A symposium by The New York Preservation Archive Project at the Museum of the City of New York
Saturday, February 16, 2008

Papers will address: the role of the civic
sector; individual preservationists; professionalism; the role of the media; aesthetic regulation versus historical commemoration; and preservation advocacy. Selected papers will be published on the NYPAP website, www.nypap.org.

The NYPAP calls for media materials for a Preservation Media Festival organized in conjunction with the symposium. NYPAP solicits submissions including, but not limited to: films, video clips, songs, posters, and graphic materials that relate to the history or current state of preservation in New York City. The festival will be held on February 15, 2008. Please submit materials by October 31, 2007 to: Liz McEnaney, New York Preservation Archive Project, 174 East 80th Street, New York, NY 10075, lmceenaney@nypap.org. Participants will be notified by November 15, 2007.

**Magic of America Manuscript Now Online**

The Ryerson and Burnham Libraries of The Art Institute of Chicago are pleased to announce that “The Magic of America” is now available online at http://www.artic.edu/magicoamerica/,” “The Magic of America,” a typescript of more than 1,400 pages with approximately 650 accompanying illustrations, was written and compiled by Marion Mahony Griffin (1871-1961), architect, designer, delineator, and artist. In 1911 she married Walter Burley Griffin (1876-1937), architect, landscape designer, and city planner. Their architectural practice spanned almost four decades on three continents, and “The Magic of America” was meant, in part, to be a testament to their life and work together.” The Magic of America: Electronic Edition” collates in a digital format all the texts and illustrations from the three known copies of the work. The electronic edition thus represents the most complete and accessible version currently available of this important architectural document. The project welcomes your inquiries and comments. Please address all communications to: The Art Institute of Chicago Ryerson & Burnham Libraries (Archives) 111 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, IL 60603-6404, rbarchives@artic.edu.

**Best Practices Guide to Digital Panoramic Photography Now Available**

The Institute of Advanced Technology in the Humanities (IATH) at University of Virginia, has just released their Best Practices Guide to Digital Panoramic Photography. The Guide was written for researchers and photographers seeking to use digital technology to build digital panoramas of cultural heritage sites, architecture, and art works. Several types of expertise are required to create this kind of tool, and the guide contains advice and guidance on some of the technical, administrative, legal, and interpretive issues that may arise at each step of the process. The Guide is now available in an HTML format or as a PDF at: http://www.iath.virginia.edu/panorama/TOC.html.

**CISA Andrea Palladio Book Award Competition**

The Centro Internazionale di Studi di Architettura Andrea Palladio seeks applications for the fourth annual James Ackerman/Balzan Foundation book award for the publication by the Center of a first book by a scholar (or two scholars in collaboration) of architectural history. Description of conditions for application, due by November 15, 2007, are available at www.cisapalladio.org; click premio > vai > announcement.

**Call For Papers**

**Theorizing the Early Middle Ages**

Pacific University, Oregon
March 27-30, 2008

Theorizing the Early Middle Ages is an interdisciplinary conference designed to foster and even invent cross-disciplinary, theoretical discussion and exchange concerning the sex/gender system, concepts of space, ritual, and other aspects of early medieval studies (c. 500-1000) that lend themselves to theoretical analysis within its various historical, material, liturgical, and literary contexts. The conference planners ideally seek contributions from literary scholars, queer theorists, architectural historians, art historians, paleographers, medical historians, political historians, social historians, church historians, and economic historians interested in the application of theoretical analysis of “Dark Age” cultural, sex/gender, and class systems. Equally, the organizers are looking for theoretically adventurous submissions, ones arguing for the full inclusion of the early medieval era within broader works on sexed, medical, and architectural bodies, spaces, images, and behaviors.

The conference organizers are Lynda Coon (Department of History, University of Arkansas), Martha Rampton (Department of History, Pacific University and Director, Center for Women and Gender Equity, Pacific University, ramptonm@pacificu.edu), and Kim Sexton (School of Architecture, University of Arkansas, ksexton@uark.edu). The conference sponsor is Pacific University, 2043 College Way, Forest Grove, OR 97116, (503) 352-2772 or Fax (503) 352-3195.

If you would like to read a paper at Theorizing the Early Middle Ages, please send a two-hundred word abstract along with a current CV to: Lynda Coon, Department of History, Old Main 416, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, or by e-mail at lcoon@uark.edu. Submissions are due November 1, 2007. The organizers will have a complete schedule for the conference by late January 2008.
Buildings on Paper
Architectural Archives: The Resources and Their Uses
The British Records Association in association with The Royal Institute of British Architects:
British Architectural Library
Tuesday, December 4, 2007
At the Victoria and Albert Museum

Talks will be given by: David Robinson, Chairman of the British Records Association; Charles Hind, H.J. Heinz Curator of Drawings, British Architectural Library; Eleanor Gawne, Assistant Director, Drawings and Archives, British Architectural Library, and RIBA; Anna Eavis, Head of NMR Services, National Monuments Record, Swindon; Martin Stancilie, Surveyor to the Fabric, Swindon; Simon Bradley, Pevsner Architectural Guides, Yale University Press; Malcom Airs, Vice President, Kellogg College, Oxford; Michael Port, Emeritus Professor of Modern History, Queen Mary, London; and Nicholas Kingsley, National Archives. More information available at www.britishrecordsassociation.org.uk.

Calendar of SAH Events

61st Annual Meeting
23–27 April 2008
Hilton Netherland Hotel, Cincinnati

62nd Annual Meeting
1–5 April, 2009, Pasadena

SAH Study Tours
5–9 October 2007
Historic Villages of the Saugatuck Lakeshore
13–23 May 2008
Architecture of Naples, Italy
June 2008
E. Fay Jones Architecture in Arkansas
October 2008
Estates of Chicago’s North Shore

Gifts and Donor Support
1 June – 31 July 2007

On behalf of the SAH Board and members, we sincerely thank the members listed below who, in April and May, made gifts to a variety of funds including the Annual Appeal, annual meeting, annual meeting fellowship funds, and the Buildings of the United States. We are extremely grateful to all of you for your generosity and your willingness to help the Society fulfill its scholarly mission.

SAH Annual Appeal
Gifts of $1,000 - $4,999
Janet Kreger, in honor of Barry Bergdoll

SAH Tours
Gifts of $250 - $999
Jacob Albert
Lee Altmayer
Louise Ambler
Louise Andrews
Marlene Baumgarten
Brendan Beazley
Robert Beazley
Stephanie Bernheim
Robert Beyer
Sara Butler
D. Hank Dunlop
Isabelle Gournay
John Klingman
Myra Malkin
Sanford Malter
Gary Menges
Naomi Miller
Mary Alice Molloy
Edward Pass
Richard and Carole Rifkind
Charles Robertson
William Ryall
Susan Schwartz
Jonathan Snyder
Ward and Linda Stanley
Ellen Weiss
Caroline Zaleski

SAH Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh
Gifts of $5,000 - $9,999
University of Virginia Press

Fellowship Funds

Rosann S. Berry Annual Meeting Fellowship Fund
Katherine Solomonson

George R. Collins Memorial Fellowship Fund
Katherine Solomonson

Keepers Preservation Education Fund
Keeper Preservation Education Fund

Spiro Kostof Annual Meeting Fellowship Fund
Katherine Solomonson

Samuel H. Kress Foundation Dissertation Prize
Samuel H. Kress Foundation

Charnley-Persky House Museum Foundation
Gifts of $1,000 - $4,999
Robert Winter

Buildings of the United States
Gifts of $250 - $999
Marvin and Suzanne Anderson

Gifts under $250
Ken and Karen Berry
Sharon Brakke
Lynn Cochrane
Lockhart-Suver, LLC
Karen Schaper
Aaron and Stacey Van de Graeff
All gifts to BUS given in honor of the marriage of Marvin and Suzanne Anderson
What is the status of the SAH ARCHES Endowment Campaign?

When the Society celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2000, the SAH Board decided to launch a campaign to raise funds to create an SAH Endowment. Named the ARCHES Endowment campaign, the goal was to raise $2 million to support the Society’s operations, publications, and fellowship programs. Given the success of the initial campaign, the goal has since been raised to $3 million. The acronym “ARCHES” was developed to represent six areas that are central to the Society’s mission to promote the study and preservation of the built environment worldwide. The ARCHES Endowment campaign specifically stands for:

- **Advocacy**—Advancing the discipline of architectural history within institutions of higher learning and the wider community
- **Research**—Providing opportunities for the development and presentation of studies in architectural history, urbanism, landscape, and design
- **Communication**—Disseminating scholarly work and information in print publications and electronic media
- **History**—Championing the preservation of architectural heritage worldwide
- **Education**—Encouraging the exploration and examination of the built environment by professionals and general audiences
- **Scholarship**—Fostering and acknowledging scholarly achievements through fellowships and awards.

How much is currently in the Society’s Endowment?

As of April 30, 2007, the Society’s endowment account held $1,955,101 in cash and investments, with additional bequests and promised gifts of more than $1,212,466. The endowment, which has grown steadily in the past seven years, has received funding from a variety of sources including bequests, outright gifts from individuals, grants from foundations, Life and Benefactor dues, and small surpluses from the annual SAH operating budget. The largest single donor to date to the SAH Endowment was the Scott Opler Foundation which made a grant of $500,000 to SAH to create the Scott Opler Endowment for Emerging Scholars in an effort to support scholarship among people who are new to architectural history and its related disciplines.

When will the Society’s members see benefits from the SAH Endowment?

Right now. Every year the Society’s Board now budgets more than $60,000 of Endowment earnings to fund the scholarly mission of the Society. Among the specific projects funded annually by the Endowment are SAH fellowships for research and travel ($33,000); JSAH ($10,000); the move of the SAH website to a new software platform in 2007 ($10,000); and memberships for emerging scholars ($1,000), with the remainder to underwrite board and operational expenses.

How can I make a gift to the SAH ARCHES Endowment campaign?

There are many ways to make a gift, either now or in the future. Contributions can be sent to the SAH office with a notation that the gift is intended for the SAH Endowment. Gifts that are part of an estate or promised gift should be outlined in your estate planning documents, and you should notify SAH Executive Director Pauline Saliga of your intentions. Making a gift directly from your IRA is a new possibility that is outlined on page two.

We encourage you to support the SAH Endowment. Although the Endowment provides funding for only approximately 4% of the Society’s $1.5 million budget, funding from the Endowment ensures that SAH will be able to continue taking a leadership role in the field and to respond creatively to the challenges of the new century and the digital age.

Damie Stillman, Past President and Chair, SAH Development Committee

Pauline Saliga, SAH Executive Director
October, 2007
Recently published architectural books and related works, selected by Barbara Opar, Syracuse University Library

General


Architects


Architecture, Eastern Europe

Architecture, Eritrea

Architecture, India

Architecture, Nepal

Architecture, Russia

Architecture, British Colonial, India

Architecture, Contemporary

Architecture, Medieval

Architecture, Renaissance


Architecture and Literature

Architecture and State

Building Details and Materials


Building Types


Futurism (Architecture), Italy

Historic Buildings, Conservation and Restoration

International Expositions
Inside: 3 • Study Tour Report: Mies van der Rohe in situ and in Context 8 • Announcements 13 • Bequests 13 • Gifts and Donor Support 14 • Booklist
SAH 61st Annual Meeting
23–27 April 2008
Hilton Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati

As we look forward to the Society’s 61st Annual Meeting in Cincinnati, a city whose buildings superbly illustrate every single period of North American architecture, I am pleased to note that we are about to hold one of the most international gatherings in the history of our Society. While our association was founded in the summer of 1940 as the “American Society of Architectural Historians,” (it dropped the adjective “American” seven years later), from its beginnings it has been devoted to the architectural history of all cultures and regions. An essay in the very first issue of our Journal, in 1941, expressed great concern about the wartime destruction in Europe (“In Memorium Monumentorum”) and the volume published just prior to the Society shortening its name in 1947 was resolutely devoted in its entirety to the architecture of Latin America.

Now, 61 years later, the SAH has truly become a global society. Almost 50% of the more than 140 presenters, respondents and session chairs will be traveling to Cincinnati from abroad—from eleven different European countries, from many cities in the Middle East, from Asia, Latin America, South Africa and Canada. A delegation from Australia and New Zealand will join us to celebrate the 25th birthday of our sister organization, the Society of Architectural Historians of Australia and New Zealand (SAHANZ) and its journal Fabrications. We owe an enormous gratitude to our many international colleagues who will present their research at the SAH Annual Meeting. And, we are equally grateful to the many donors who have made a large number of travel fellowships possible (more than in any other comparable academic society) that help presenters, especially graduate students, with their travel expenses.

The global reach of our conference will be reflected in many areas of inquiry that have recently come into focus, be they Modernism in Africa, the histories of the Muslim City, or the colonial and postcolonial developments in Asia or South America. Other sessions will present new approaches to landscape and garden history, look at the ephemeral and short lived architecture at exhibitions, or address new methodological approaches to the buildings and spaces of antiquity and medieval Europe, the role of women as clients and architects or interdisciplinary challenges in pre-modern architectural history.

At the same time, the continued interest in US American architecture will be represented in sessions about, for instance, suburbs, synagogues, the conditions of architectural production and, of course, our wonderful host city of Cincinnati. The local team under the leadership of Nnamdi Elleh and Jeff Tillman are arranging a colorful bouquet of study tours on Saturday and Sunday (in addition to shorter walking tours on Thursday and Friday) in order to introduce the extraordinary wealth and beauty of Cincinnati’s architecture to our delegates. On Saturday, we will celebrate the 500th birthday of Andrea Palladio (1508-1580), both with a session in the morning and a special program and presentations during the Saturday evening reception.

The Society's Board of Directors is aware of both the challenges and the opportunities that come with the global growth of our scholarly community and the technological developments that are quickly changing the ways we communicate, research and publish. Our business meeting on Thursday evening we will briefly report about the SAH’s digital initiatives that will lead to broader visibility of our publications and activities, and which will offer our members access to new forms of digital imagery and information. Professor Jean-Louis Cohen has agreed to deliver the keynote address about the state of our field today.

Some of the most important and most enjoyable aspects of our Annual Meetings are the discussions and conversations between sessions and at the evening receptions. Countless friendships have emerged at these occasions and are renewed and cultivated year after year, and it sometimes feels as if one were attending a rather large family gathering. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the local organizing committee, to our many presenters and session chairs, and to our team at the SAH headquarters in Chicago. I hope you will join us for a fruitful and productive meeting with many enjoyable conversations and exciting discoveries in Cincinnati.

Dietrich Neumann
SAH First Vice President and
General Chair, 61st SAH Annual Meeting

Brochures for the 61st Annual Meeting in Cincinnati will be mailed in early January. In the mean time, please check the SAH website at www.sah.org for conference and registration details.

Cover: Mies van der Rohe, House Werner, Berlin, 1912–13
Images on cover, pages 3–6 courtesy of Jana Cephas.
There is no doubting that Ludwig Mies van der Rohe made a significant impact on the development of modern architecture. Buildings like the Seagram Building in New York and the Lake Shore Drive Apartments in Chicago have become significant points of departure, if not actual models, for modern design. However, these works have too often been understood only from the vantage point of their later influence on architects and designers. By examining the development of the works of Mies in its specific historical and geographical context, one is able to appreciate the complexities of his contributions to modern design theories and practices. This was the goal of the study tour Mies van der Rohe: In Situ and in Context: to situate the works of Mies in the historical and professional context in which he worked, in addition to examining the physical context in which these buildings were built.

Our exploration of Mies in situ began with a visit to the Department of Architecture and Design at the Museum of Modern Art led by tour leader and curator Barry Bergdoll, who had placed a selection Mies’s drawings of his earliest projects on view. Guided tours of Skidmore Owing & Merrill’s Lever House and Mies’s Seagram Building followed, with detailed analyses given by Phyllis Lambert, who worked in Mies’s office during the design of the Seagram Building. Ms. Lambert also joined us on a day trip to New Canaan, Connecticut, where we were introduced to some of the works of the “Harvard Five,” a group of modernists educated under Walter Gropius’s tutelage. These architects demonstrated an interest in the application of modern forms to residential living, aims exemplified by Philip Johnson’s Glass House, the Eliot Noyes house, the Marcel Breuer house and Mies’s Morris Greenwalt House. Despite obvious similarities in their approaches, each designer treated this notion of

Above: Mies van der Rohe, Apartment House, Weissenhofsiedlung, Stuttgart, 1927
the modern house with a uniquely individual understanding of material and spatiality. This divergence in treatment would be addressed during the second stage of our tour, a trip to Berlin where we examined the development of Mies's earlier work in situ and the architectural context in which he began to develop his own ideas about form, spatiality, material and modern living.

Upon arrival in Berlin, tour leader Dietrich Neumann conducted a walking tour of the city, introducing the 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century architectural context in which Mies was to spend his formative years. Critical to that backdrop were the buildings of Karl Friedrich Schinkel, notably the Neue Wache and the Altes Museum. Schinkel became an important reference during our trip, as Mies's early design explorations were heavily influenced by the great Prussian architect. Schinkel's influence was particularly apparent in Peter Behrens's Villa Wiegand, which notably exhibits an interior spatial flow and exterior garden arrangement that Mies would later explore and develop at length throughout his career—for example, in his early Africanische Straße Siedlung and the later Weissenhof Siedlung housing block. We saw that Mies's design for Haus Lemke (1933) exhibited a more active relationship to the garden than his
earlier houses in and around Berlin—e.g. Haus Riehl (1906-1907), Haus Werner (1912-13) and Haus Eichstaedt (1921-23). Haus Lemke demonstrated a more rigorous and formal relationship between the interior and the surrounding landscape, an approach we saw resolved in the elegant decentralized interior of the Neue Nationalgalerie. The Le Corbusier-inspired Häuser am Rupenhorn by the Luckhardt brothers and Alfons Anker seem also to reflect this more formalized relationship to the landscape, a visit which also suggested to us how Mies and his contemporaries influenced each other.

One of the main formal differences between Mies and his contemporaries became clear upon visiting the complex of buildings at the Bauhaus in Dessau, where Mies was the director in the last years of the school, and comparing this to the Weissenhofsiedlung above Stuttgart. Whereas Le Corbusier’s duplex house, J.J.P. Oud’s row houses at the Weissenhofsiedlung and Gropius’ Meisterhäuser at the Bauhaus were various manipulations of the three dimensional cube, Mies’ Weissenhofsiedlung apartment block strongly emphasized the vertical plane, distending and extruding that plane into a block form.

In addition to visiting an excellent selection of great works of architecture—including access to some exquisite buildings never
before opened to the public, most notably a residence designed by Walter Gropius and the Noyes house in New Canaan, and Peter Behrens's AEG Turbinenfabrik in Berlin—the highlights of the tour were undoubtedly the informative presentations by tour leaders, Barry Bergdoll and Dietrich Neumann, and our subsequent discussions. Additionally, both of our tour leaders found knowledgeable people in all of our tour locations who were equally eager to share their histories of the buildings we visited, some of who even unexpectedly invited us into their homes. As such, Mies van der Rohe: In Situ and in Context was a highly informative and pleasurable experience, one that all tour participants are sure to appreciate for years to come.

Jana Cephas,
Harvard University
Scott Opler SAH Study Tour Fellowship Awardee

NEW Study Tour added for 2008!

Louis Kahn and Robert Venturi: The Yale-Philadelphia Axis
30 July–4 August, 2008

Following the successful model of the Society’s recent two-part study tour focusing on the archives and buildings of Mies van der Rohe, this summer SAH will offer another study tour that will focus on both the extensive architectural archives and built work of two great American Modernists: Louis I. Kahn and Robert Venturi.

The summer study tour, *Louis Kahn and Robert Venturi: The Yale-Philadelphia Axis*, will focus on key works of 20th-century modern architecture by Louis Kahn and Venturi Scott Brown Associates (VSBA) in Philadelphia and beyond, forming an intellectual and physical axis between Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut and the city of Philadelphia where both architects have had major impact. The tour will commence at the Architectural Archives of the University of Pennsylvania, which preserves the works of more than 400 designers from the 18th century to the present, to view the Louis I. Kahn Collection and the VSBA Archive. The Kahn Collection, which includes more than 6,300 drawings and 100 models representing more than 200 projects, was put on permanent loan to the University from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in 1978. The VSBA Archive, donated by the architects in 2006, includes drawings, models, manuscripts and firm correspondence representing the entire body of the prolific firm’s work. Following a behind-the-scenes tour of the archive, a walking tour of the Penn campus will focus on the work of these two design firms on the campus. Buildings will include the Alfred Newton Richards Medical Research Building (Kahn, 1958–1960), the restoration of the Anne and Jerome Fisher Fine Arts Library (Frank Furness, 1888–1891, restoration VSBA, 1987–1990), and VSBA’s more recent plans for alterations and additions to Penn’s major historical buildings to form a campus center known as the Perelman Quadrangle.

In addition to touring the historic structures that provided the context for Kahn and Venturi and other members of “The Philadelphia School,” including the Second Empire Philadelphia City Hall (John McArthur, Jr., 1871–1901), the tour will feature important works by the Philadelphia School including Guild House (Venturi, 1964) and Romaldo Giurgiula’s United Fund Headquarters Building (1971), INA Tower, and Penn Mutual Tower, all in Philadelphia. Plans are underway to include a visit to the Vanna Venturi House (the house for Venturi’s mother, 1964), the Venturi Studio, and Erdman Hall dormitory (Kahn, 1965) on the campus of Bryn Mawr College. We will tour Louis Kahn’s Norman Fisher House (1965) on the way to the Trenton Bath House (Kahn, 1954–1959) and other important Modern sites in New Jersey. The group will then proceed to New Haven for an insider tour of the wealth of Modernism on the Yale University campus, including the Yale University Art Center (Kahn 1951–1954), the Yale Center for British Art (Kahn, 1969–1974), Paul Rudolph’s Art and Architecture Building (1959–1963), and other buildings by prominent Modernists including Saarinen, Breuer, Johnson.

The tour will be lead by William Whitaker, who manages the Kahn, Venturi, Philadelphia School, and other collections at the Architectural Archives at University of Pennsylvania.

A full itinerary for the study tour will be available in early 2008. Visit the Society’s website and the SAH Newsletter for updates.
Change of Date / Book Release
Preserving New York—Then and Now
Symposium at the Museum of the City of New York
23 February 2008

The date of the symposium has been changed from February 16 to February 23. The accompanying book, Anthony Wood’s Preserving New York: Winning the Right to Protect a City’s Landmarks (Routledge) is now available.

[Editors’ Note: Please see the October 2007 SAH Newsletter for more information on this conference.]

Call for Papers
A Critical Examination of Preservation & Sustainability
The Sixth National Forum on Historic Preservation Practice
March 2009
Goucher College, Baltimore, MD

Historic preservation practice in the United States has become complex, professional, and inclusive, while reflecting an increasingly mainstreamed and popular public ethos. This has, in turn, focused the attention of some preservationists far beyond traditional concerns for preserving individual historic buildings, landscapes and neighborhoods, to grappling with ways to integrate preservation with land use and transportation planning, smart growth, and management of resources; in short, seeking ways to make historic preservation a central part of the growing discussion of developing sustainable practices. This series of National Forums, co-sponsored by a consortium of 11 graduate historic preservation programs, has focused on the changing perspectives of historic preservation practice in the United States. The Sixth National Forum on Historic Preservation Practice, to be held at Goucher College, March 2009, will explore the challenges that preservation faces in becoming a critical component of the national debate about sustainability.

The Forum will bring together anthropologists, architects, landscape architects, economists, geographers, planners, scientists, resource managers, urbanists, and preservationists from higher education, government offices, nonprofit institutions and private practice, to focus on a critical assessment of current preservation practices and how they can be applied to a sustainable future.

Historic preservation of existing buildings and landscapes embodies the concept of sustainable architecture and landscape architecture. Preserving and continuing to use existing buildings and landscapes typically takes less energy than building similar new buildings and landscapes. Preserving and continuing to use existing buildings means that fewer renewable and nonrenewable resources are consumed. Preserving and continuing to use existing buildings means that less raw land and historic landscapes are consumed for growth.

Historic preservation of existing neighborhoods and commercial districts embodies the concept of a sustainable society. Preserving and continuing to use existing neighborhoods with their closely integrated network of houses, schools, parks, open spaces, streets, alleys, and religious institutions provides residents with an environment that encourages human interaction. Preserving and continuing to use traditional commercial districts provides residents with a variety of locally oriented goods and services.

In particular, the Sixth National Forum is interested in receiving abstracts on the following topics:

- Interface between preservation and sustainable architecture and landscape architecture standards.
- How preservation practice can be used to create sustainable neighborhoods and commercial districts.
- Accommodating growth and preservation in existing urban and rural environments.
- Developing effective connections between preservation organizations and those promoting smart growth and sustainability.

Papers must be analytical rather than descriptive. They should address new approaches to historic preservation and sustainability, and not be simply case studies. Papers should focus on new material that brings fresh information and insight to the nexus between preservation and sustainability.

While the focus of the conference is on preservation practice and sustainability in the United States, papers may incorporate international perspectives for comparative purposes or in ways that bring domestic practices and issues to the fore.

Abstracts and any inquiries should be sent to:
David L. Ames, Conference Coordinator, and Director of the Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716
PHONE 302.831.1050
FAX 302.831.4548
davames@udel.edu

Abstracts may be submitted electronically or in hard copy.

The Sixth National Forum on Preservation Practice is co-sponsored by the graduate historic preservation programs of Boston University, Columbia University, George Washington University, Goucher College, University of Cincinnati, University of Delaware, University of Florida, University of Kentucky, University of Minnesota, University of Oregon, and University of Southern California.

Abstracts should be between 300 and 500 words and must be submitted no later than January 31, 2008. Abstracts should contain the author’s name(s), postal and e-mail addresses, and telephone and fax numbers at the top of the page. Papers will be selected based on thoughtfulness, organization, and how well they
address the focus of the conference. The selection committee reserves the right to request modifications to proposals.

Authors will be notified by April 15, 2008 if their proposed paper has been selected. For those selected, complete drafts of papers, 10 to 12 pages in length, will be due on September 1, 2008 for review by the selection committee. The committee reserves the right to request modifications to the drafts. Final papers, to be made available to attendees at the conference, will be due on December 1, 2008. It is the intention of the committee to publish selected revised and expanded papers in proceedings after the conference.

The Wolfsonian-FIU Fellowship Program

The Wolfsonian-Florida International University is a museum and research center that promotes the examination of modern visual and material culture. The focus of the Wolfsonian collection is on North American and European decorative arts, propaganda, architecture, and industrial and graphic design from the period 1885-1945. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are the countries most extensively represented. There are also smaller but significant collections of materials from a number of other countries, including Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, the former Soviet Union and Hungary. The Wolfsonian library has approximately 50,000 rare books, periodicals, and ephemeral items, as well as standard reference materials.

Fellowships are intended to support full-time research, generally for a period of three to five weeks. The program is open to holders of master's or doctoral degrees, Ph.D. candidates, and to others who have a significant record of professional achievement in relevant fields. Applicants are encouraged to discuss their project with the Fellowship Coordinator prior to submission to ensure the relevance of their proposals to the Wolfsonian's collection.

For more information about The Wolfsonian and its collection, visit the website at http://www.wolfsonian.fiu.edu, call 305-535-2613, or e-mail research@thewolf.fiu.edu. The application deadline is December 31, for residency during the 2008-2010 academic years.

Jonathan Mogul, Fellowship Coordinator/Research Associate
The Wolfsonian-FIU
1001 Washington Ave.
Miami Beach, FL 33139
305-535-2613 (phone)
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research@thewolf.fiu.edu http://www.wolfsonian.fiu.edu/education/research/

John Brinkerhoff Jackson Prize and David R. Coffin Publication Grant

The Foundation for Landscape Studies invites applications for the John Brinkerhoff Jackson Book Prize for the year 2008 to be awarded to a book that has made a significant contribution to the study and understanding of garden history and landscape studies. The J. B. Jackson prize, named in honor of one of the founding figures of American landscape studies, honors a distinguished book in the English language that was published between 2004 and 2007. All awards of up to $1,500 are made by a jury of members of the board of directors of the Foundation for Landscape Studies and any non-board member they may wish to appoint to serve on the committee.

The Foundation for Landscape Studies is seeking nominations from authors, publishers, and interested readers for the 2008 prize. Books published during the period 2004 through 2007 that have made the most significant contribution to the study of garden history and landscape studies without restrictions on the period or subject treated or the nationality of the author. Only books based on original research and those that break new ground in method or interpretation will be considered. The purpose of this prize is to reward contributions to the intellectual vitality of garden history and landscape studies.

Publishers must send books to each of the appointed jury members before December 1, 2007. A cover letter should include a complete mailing address, phone number, and email address of the author(s).

The David R. Coffin Publication Grant is intended to support the production of a book that will make a significant contribution to the study and understanding of landscape history and environmental design. Both authors and publishers are welcomed to submit applications for this award.

To receive the mailing addresses for the John Brinkerhoff Jackson Prize jury or address inquiries, visit www.foundationforlandscapestudies.org/awards.html or contact:
Elizabeth Barlow Rogers, President
Foundation for Landscape Studies
7 West 81st Street
New York, NY 10024
rogerseb@aol.com

International Winter School Multipli-Cities
University of Liverpool
13-18 January, 2008

150 participants from different countries will collaborate on a series of interconnected architectural design projects that will explore various aspects of the urban landscape of the future. Ten different groups will have the opportunity to explore urban issues in collaboration with a guest tutor/critic. Every day will start with a short lecture followed by studio work and tutorials in the school, and will close with open discussion where participants and critics will share their experiences. On the last day, the projects
Produced by each group will be presented at the RIBA North West Gallery in Liverpool, reviewed and awarded. In addition, there will be organized architecture tours around the city of Liverpool.

Multi-Cities will explore topics such as architecture, public art, design, urban planning, regeneration and sustainability in an era when more than half of the world’s population lives in cities. The workshop will also examine the way in which architecture is responding to the pressures posed by the growth of ‘mega-cities’ vis-à-vis the depopulation of other urban and rural areas.

For more information, visit http://www.liv.ac.uk/lisa/winter/index.html.

EURAU ’08
4th European Symposium on Research in Architecture and Urban Design: “Cultural Landscape”
Madrid

The acronym EURAU describes a confluence of: EU, for Europe; R for research; A for architecture; and U for urbanism. It is the result of the effort of a wide group of university teachers and researchers, initially prompted by the French Ministry of Culture and Communications program to promote meeting forums in Europe. Past meetings have taken place in Marseille (May 2004), Lille (November 2005) and Brussels (October 2006).

“Cultural Landscape” is organized by the Superior Technical School of Architecture of the Technical University of Madrid ETSAM/UPM, in collaboration with the National School of Further Education in Architecture of Marseille ENSA, the National Superior School of Further Education in Architecture and Landscape of Lille and the Association of Superior Institutes of the cities of Brussels-Liége-Mons ISAU, with support from the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science.

Participants will offer presentations organized into three thematic fields: 1. About action / modern landscapes; 2. About knowledge / time landscapes; 3. About training / interdisciplinary landscapes.

For a list of the eighty-seven main participants, and further information on the conference, visit http://www.eurauo8.com/ingles/int-present.htm.

Return Emigrations: Architectural Cross-Currents in Post-War Germany and America
Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture, Columbia University
24–25 January 2008

The story of Modern architecture and its origins in Germany is a narrative written largely in the United States, and consolidated by its emigrated heroes in post-war America. For those who remained in Germany, the reassessment of Modern architecture’s legitimacy hinged on its continuity with those same origins, but required that the narrative be told somewhat differently. The status of central Modernist tenets, of political compliance and resistance, and of the Bauhaus itself was destined to become embattled, especially as former colleagues returned to Germany in the form of newly-naturalized American advisors to the reconstruction effort.

By considering more specifically the nature of the post-war political climate, and by studying the trans-Atlantic relationships and affiliations among such figures as Rudolf Schwarz, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Hans Scharoun, Martin Wagner, Walter Gropius, Hans Schwippert, Otto Bartning, and Paul Bonatz, among others, “Return Emigrations” will trace the struggles for differentiation and the search for affinities among the Germans who left and those who remained.

“Return Emigrations” is supported by the German Academic Exchange Service/DAAD and Bayern LB.

For more information see http://www.arch.columbia.edu/buell/ or contact Richard Anderson at rpa21or@columbia.edu or Lynnette Widder at lwidder@risd.edu.

International Seminar on Vernacular Settlements (ISVS)
School of Architecture, CEPT Ahmedabad, India
14–17 February 2008

ISVS-IV will explore how vernacular builders in Asia negotiate the inevitable and increasingly rapid changing environment—in terms of climate, economics, politics, and communications.

The first part of the seminar will be devoted to case studies, and the second to a field study and workshop in three “microregions” near Ahmedabad: Patan, Vadodaara and Siddhpur.

For more information, visit http://isvs.architecturez.net/04/.

Sixth Annual Conference for Medieval Studies
Graduate Student Conference: “Authority, Authorship, and Audience in the Middle Ages”
Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana
15–16 February, 2008

This year’s theme looks at the concept of authorship in the Middle Ages. Because our modern understanding of authorship is quite different from that of the Middle Ages, how to define authorship and identifying who should be called an author are questions well worth pursuing. Papers will address all facets of authorship through engagement with art, architecture, gender, historical documentation, manuscript creation, and literature.

Eve Salisbury, Associate Professor of English at Western Michigan University will be the plenary speaker.

For more information, visit http://
International Network for Traditional Building, Architecture & Urbanism (INTBAU)
Relevance of Traditional Architecture: Housing Rural Communities and the Urban Poor
Kano, Nigeria.
26–27 February 2008

INTBAU Nigeria is proud to present its first conference in Kano, Nigeria, together with an official opening ceremony.

Traditional architecture still stands today and is relevant because it has always addressed sustainability. The conference brings together national and international practitioners, educators, and students of the built environment in the quest for sustainable answers to the deterioration of rural and urban spaces worldwide. The aim of the conference is to seek solutions from our traditional architecture, building and urbanism, in order to develop better and cheaper ways of providing high-quality sustainable buildings for our rural areas and cities.

Prince Demas Nwoko, the academic patron for the conference, has identified the focus of the conference as encouraging the involvement of government, public and private entities to help promote traditional building in Africa.

For more information, visit http://www.intbau.org/nigeriaconference2008.htm.

Sixth International Congress in the History of Modern Spanish Architecture
Crossed Glances: Exchanges between Latin America and Spain in the Spanish Architecture of the 20th Century
University of Navarra
Pamplona, Spain
13–14 March 2008

It is obvious that Spanish architects of the 1950s had an in-depth and more or less direct knowledge of the writings and works of modern avant-garde leaders throughout Europe and the United States. In any case, students from this era and the following two decades largely experienced this impact through publications that arrived from Latin America. However, it would be too ingenuous to believe that the Latin American influence on Spanish architecture of the period is subject to the limits of the printed word. Not only did the poverty of fifties’ Spanish society find part of its salvation in the extensive help it received from some of its former colonies, but Spanish architects also found models and working guidelines in Latin American architecture—an architecture which was both ‘familiar’ and highly attractive, offering a revised and more up-close version of European and North American modernism.


Cities in Film: Architecture, Urban Space and the Moving Image
School of Architecture / School of Politics & Communication Studies
University of Liverpool
26–28 March 2008

‘Cities in Film’ will explore the relationship between film, architecture and the urban landscape drawing on interests in film, architecture, urban studies and civic design, cultural geography, cultural studies and related fields. The conference is part of University of Liverpool’s contribution to the European Capital of Culture 2008, and aims to foster interdisciplinary dialogues around architectural and film history and theory, film and urban space, and to point towards new intellectual frameworks for discussion. It seeks to draw on the work of theorists and practitioners engaged in ideas in these areas, examining film in the context of urban design and development and exploring in particular the contested social, cultural and political terrain that underpins these practices.

For more information, visit http://www.liv.ac.uk/lsa/cityinfilm/conf2008.htm.

National Conference on Cityscapes
The Baker-Nord Center for the Humanities and The Cleveland Institute of Art
Cleveland, Ohio
27–30 March, 2008

This conference is intended to explore the intersections between the urban environment, the humanities, and social change. The conference considers the city as a physical, political, economic, and social entity and as a real and imagined place that has inspired and continues to inform some of the most important work in the humanities.

The conference aims to explore the city as a crucible of creative change, investigating its relationship with human cultures of the past and present and its place in envisioning possible futures. This latter aspect is especially significant today, when many cities, particularly older American cities like Cleveland, are challenged by profound shifts in population, infrastructure, politics, and identity, as well as the globalization of capital and the degradation of the environment.

For more information, visit http://www.case.edu/artsci/bakernord/Cityscapes_Conference.html.

Center for the Study of Architecture in the Arab Region (CSAAR)
Instant Cities: Emergent Trends in Architecture and Urbanism in the Arab World
School of Architecture and Design, American University of
Sharjah, United Arab Emirates 1–3 April, 2008

Throughout the Arab region, rapid urbanization fueled by speculation and geopolitical transformations have had a significant impact on architecture. The flow of people, goods and capital into the Gulf states has prompted fundamental changes resulting from economic growth and diversification intended to lessen the dependence on oil revenues.

The CSAAR 2008 conference will focus on the causes and effects of emergent trends in the architecture and urbanism in the Gulf. Questions to be considered include: How has economic progress affected contemporary architecture and urbanism in the Arab region? What theoretical constructs can be employed to explain transformations in the built environment? What can be learned from architecture and urbanism in fast-developing cities like Dubai? How have inhabitants adapted to the effects of urban development?

For more information on the conference and its participants, visit http://www.csaar-center.org/conference/2008a/index.htm#pap.

Transfer and Metamorphosis: Architectural Modernity between Europe and the Americas 1870–1970
Zurich
26-29 June 2008

A Joint Conference in Zurich Co-sponsored by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH), the Society of Architectural Historians (SAH), and the European Architectural History Network (EAHN)

This conference will consider Europe and the Americas as a continuous and highly productive space of architectural communication. It seeks to elucidate the processes of assimilation and modification that happened to forms, ideas and concepts of architectural modernity during their transfer from one continent to another.

Some areas of these processes are relatively well known. Figures such as William Lescaze, Richard Neutra, Walter Gropius or Ludwig Mies van der Rohe stand for a European presence in the architecture of North America, while European “Americanismus” introduced issues of high-rise building and urban growth, mass production and prefabrication to the architectural debates. This conference will broaden the view beyond such established phenomena to include the period of political consolidation and economic growth on both continents after ca. 1870 and the postwar period before the growing impact of globalization on architectural practice.

The less known contacts among Mediterranean countries and Latin America also will be addressed. The scope of papers will move beyond the transfer of formal or functional ideas and consider the entire field of architectural history and theory, as well as the rich conditions of architectural production. Where and how did topics and methods of architectural debates and their publications influence each other? Which role did architecture schools play in this cultural transfer? How did the export of American building methods, for example, change the way architecture came about in Europe and Latin America? Where has the adaptation of certain legal frameworks helped to shape urban form?

The reconstruction of such processes will reliably encounter issues of modern local, regional/spatial or national identities. The reception and processing of different traditions will require comparative analyses and the conference will debate the productive misunderstandings and creative misreadings that are prevalent in this area.

Comparative perspectives will present individual architects and their work on both continents, examine the cross cultural influence of certain schools of architecture and design, study the reflection and distribution of architectural thought through different media such as film and photography, and look at the transnational career of particular building types, the adaptation of buildings to climate and nature, to local technologies and cultural traditions, as well as the changing fortunes of theoretical approaches at different locations and geographies of modernity.

Details about how to register for the conference will be available in early 2008. Visit the SAH website at www.sah.org for updates.

Calendar of SAH Events

61st Annual Meeting
23–27 April 2008
Hilton Netherland Hotel, Cincinnati

62nd Annual Meeting
1–5 April, 2009, Pasadena

SAH Study Tours
13–23 May 2008
Architecture of Naples, Italy

Mid-July 2008
Estates of Chicago’s North Shore

30 July–4 August 2008
Louis Kahn and Robert Venturi: The Yale-Philadelphia Axis

8–13 October 2008
E. Fay Jones: Architecture in Arkansas
Recent Bequests to the Society

One of efforts of the Development Committee over the years—at least since Jim Halpin was spearheading the campaign in the late 1970s, and probably earlier—has been to encourage members to remember SAH in their wills. As you all know, in order for SAH to remain the vital and exciting organization that it is and to continue its activities for our members and for the field, it is essential to build up the SAH Endowment. That has been the thrust of our ARCHES campaign, begun with the new century, and its fruits have been the many new fellowships and scholarships that we are now able to offer. As sad as we are to lose long-time members who have been strong supporters, active participants in our activities, and good friends, it is heartwarming to learn that they have remembered the Society.

Within the last couple of years, a number of such members have passed away, and we have been enormously gratified to learn of bequests they made to the SAH. The most recent was Richard Howland, a former Vice-President, whose bequest reached us at the end of the summer. Earlier, we received gifts from: Elisabeth Blair MacDougall, who was not only a former President but also a former Editor of JSAH; Dean Eckert, who led an SAH tour of Japan for the Society a quarter century ago; and Nancy Halverson Schless and Marian B. Davis, both of whom served on the SAH Board. To all of these devoted members we are extremely appreciative not only for their service but for the generous spirit in which they remembered the Society.

To honor those members who have named the Society in their wills, the Board has established the SAH Legacy Society, and we would encourage all members to consider joining in this effort. To that end, we have produced a brochure outlining how to create a lasting legacy within the Society by remembering the SAH when the question of estate planning arises. If you are at all interested, just contact Pauline Saliga, our Executive Director, who will be happy to send you a brochure and offer any advice she can. We hope you will consider remembering the Society in your will or estate plans and encourage others to do so as well. It is one way to ensure both that your values and wishes are honored and that the Society will have the resources to continue well beyond its Centennial in 2040—which is, after all, only 33 years away.

Damie Stillman, Chair
SAH Development Committee

Gifts and Donor Support
1 August – 30 September 2007

On behalf of the SAH Board and members, we sincerely thank the members listed below who, in August and September, made gifts to a variety of funds including the study tour program, fellowship funds, and the Buildings of the United States. We are extremely grateful to all of you for your generosity and your willingness to help the Society fulfill its scholarly mission.

### SAH Tours

**Gifts of $250–$999**
- Ramla Benaisa
- John and Joan Blew
- Kathleen Carmody
- Constance Casey
- Peter Dessauer
- Belmont Freeman
- Susan Green
- Marlene Heck
- Edward Hirschland
- Nancy Kent
- Karen Kingsley
- William and Marjorie Kriebel
- Phyllis Lambert
- Brian and Mildred Larson
- Christy MacLear
- Myra Malkin
- Courtenay McGowen
- Fraser and Helen Muirhead
- Edward Pass

### Fellowship Funds

**Burket E. Graf Fellowship Fund**
- Mary Alice Molloy

### Buildings of the United States

**Gifts under $250**
- Mark and Jennifer Taylor
  (In honor of the wedding of Marvin Anderson)
December, 2007
Recently published architectural books and related works, selected by Barbara Opar, Syracuse University Library

General

Architects


Architectural Criticism
Al-Asad, Mohammad and Majd Musa, eds. Architectural Criticism and Journalism: Global Perspectives—Proceedings of an International Seminar Organized by the Aga Khan Award for Architecture in Association with the Kuwait Society of Engineers, 6-7 December 2003, Kuwait: Turin: Umberto Allemandi & C., 2006. 204p. ISBN 8842214809 $45.00


Architectural Design


Architectural Drawing

Architectural Practice

Architecture—Canada


Architecture—France

Architecture—Great Britain


Architectural Practice

Architecture—Human Factors
Architecture—India

Architecture—Indonesia

Architecture—Ireland

Architecture—Italy

Architecture—Israel

Architecture—Russia

Architecture—Scotland

Architecture—United Arab Emirates

Architecture—United States—California (Los Angeles)

Architecture—United States—Native American

Architecture—United States—Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh)

Architecture and Patronage

Architecture and Photography

Architecture and Rhetoric

Architecture, Ancient

Architecture, Modern

Building Materials

Building Types


Buildings—Remodeling for Other Use

Civilization—Germany—20th Century

Interiors

Landscape Architecture


Masterworks

Urban Design

Women Architects

The SAH Career Center gives employers and job seeking professionals an easy way to find one another.
Visit http://careers.sah.org today to post or search job listings.
Membership in SAH is not required to use the Career Center