



## *A Legacy of Leadership*

The Presidents of the American Institute of Architects  
1857–2007

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**R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA** with Tony P. Wrenn, Hon. AIA, and Andrew Brodie Smith

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## Foreword



I'm writing these remarks three weeks before being sworn in as the AIA's 84th president. Even at this distance, I can feel the weight of 150 years of history and the achievement of the extraordinary men and women who were chosen to lead this organization. It's pretty humbling.

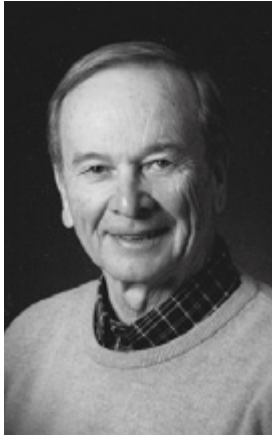
I ought to feel an even greater burden after reading my good friend and former AIA President Randall Vosbeck's *A Legacy of Leadership: The Presidents of The American Institute of Architects*. The culmination of three years of painstaking research and untold hours, this book chronicles the rich legacy of dedication, sacrifice, and leadership built by those who have given so much to their profession over the past 150 years. As they say on Broadway, it's a tough act to follow.

Yet the cumulative effect of these pages turns out to be a source of inspiration not only for me, but I believe for anyone who is thinking about becoming more involved, whether by running for office, serving on a committee, or simply becoming more active in the profession. Surely those AIA presidents whose terms in office coincided with wars or economic collapse faced tougher times than ours. Yet by a combination of vision, courage, and stewardship, they led this organization through some of our country's darkest days and left as their legacy a stronger AIA and a more vibrant profession. If they could succeed in the face of such challenges, what might we do? What contributions are we capable of in answering the challenges of our own times—building sustainably, nurturing a more diverse profession, embracing transformational technologies, and creating more livable communities? The more stable footing that would be gained by bold action would be a platform for reaching even higher.

The great gift that Randy's book gives to his readers is not just a matter of giving a voice to an extraordinary chapter of the AIA's and our profession's legacy—although that by itself would be worth the reading. He has given, through the inspirational words of the men and women transcribed here, an incentive to dream, to dream big, and more than dream—do! I commend *A Legacy of Leadership* to all those architects who would dedicate their time to growing a stronger profession and being of ever-increasing service to society. The message of Randy's book is that we can and indeed must do both.

Marshall Purnell, FAIA  
AIA President, 2007 – 08

## Preface



This book examines the careers and lives of the 83 men and women who have served as president of the American Institute of Architects during its first 150 years. As the Institute has historically been run as a representative democracy, in many ways AIA presidents have reflected the values, beliefs, concerns, and aspirations of the membership as a whole. The presidents, as leaders, have also helped to shape the values and mission of the organization.

The individual biographical essays herein attempt to understand each former president's unique legacy to the life of the Institute, highlighting in particular professional and civic accomplishments. Although they have much in common, each president found his or her own direction through the AIA's leadership pathways, and each was motivated by his or her own personal passions, a sense of social and professional responsibility, and a love of architecture. Together their efforts have been instrumental in creating the culture of the professional society. It is my hope that these portraits of the AIA's past leadership will not only provide an understanding of how the Institute became the effective organization it is today but also yield important clues about how it might be even more effective in the future.

Taken together, AIA presidents have more or less reflected the demographics of the organization's membership. During 46 of the Institute's first 50 years, the architects who served as president were Protestant men of European background from large cities in the northeastern United States. During the AIA's next 50 years, the typical portrait changed somewhat. Presidents were elected from other parts of the country (Illinois, California, Missouri, Nebraska, Utah, and Oregon), and a few non-Protestants were elected as well. In the last 50 years, generalizations about the background of the typical AIA president are more difficult to make. These years have witnessed the election of two women, as well as men from the South and of non-European descent.

Generalizing about the careers of AIA presidents from any period in the organization's history is frustrated by the varied nature of their professional backgrounds. Some worked primarily as designers, others served roles as managers and administrators, some were educators and theorists, some planners, and some had primary expertise in business, finance, and development. Most wore a combination of these hats.

AIA presidents and their firms have designed almost every type of structure imaginable across the United States and abroad: schools, government buildings, hospitals, office buildings, ecclesiastical structures, residential buildings, transportation centers, and more. The list of iconographic structures designed by AIA presidents and their firms is impressive, ranging from the dome and Senate and House wings of the U.S. Capitol to the Empire State Building and the Biltmore Estate; from the Monadnock Building and the U.S. Supreme Court Building to the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception; from the Vehicle Assembly Building at Kennedy Space Center and the Pentagon to the Parliament House in Canberra, Australia, and hundreds of other buildings in between.

In addition to their contributions to the built environment, AIA presidents have offered their time and expertise in serving the public good. They have worked for the federal government in the Department of the Interior, the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Shipping Board, and the Department of Defense. They have been appointed to such important federal advisory boards and commissions as the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the Senate Park Commission (McMillan Commission), the National Park System Advisory Board, and the White House Advisory Board as well as to numerous state and local planning commissions, design advisory boards, architectural selection committees, and design competition and award juries.

Former presidents of the AIA have been recognized with a variety of honors and awards from the AIA itself and from other professional organizations at home and abroad. Most notably, five former presidents have been recipients of the AIA Gold Medal. Four have received the AIA's Edward C. Kemper Award for distinguished service to the profession. And one has received the AIA/ACSA Topaz Medallion for contributions to architecture education. Many AIA presidents and their firms have received national, state, and local design awards.

AIA presidents have also continued to serve their profession long after completion of their terms of office in the national organization. For example, after their presidencies, five were elected to serve on the Council of the International Union of Architects (UIA). Louis de Moll, FAIA, is the only American elected president of UIA. Since the founding of the College of Fellows in 1951, 12 have served as chancellor of the College. Many AIA presidents have also served on the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB).

Six presidents were born in foreign countries. The surname of Kendall, Post, and Stanton each appears twice in the list of presidents, but there is no relationship between those of the same name. Three architecture firms have produced two AIA presidents: Mauran, Russell and Crowell in St. Louis; Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker in New York; and Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates (later the SmithGroup) in Detroit.

#### TERMS OF OFFICE

In the early years, there was no limit on the number of terms a president could serve nor even a formal understanding of how long a term was. In fact, Richard Upjohn, FAIA, the first AIA president, served for nearly 20 years. In 1867, the bylaws were amended to say: "The officers of the Institute shall be elected to serve for one year." However, officers could be reelected for an unlimited number of one-year terms.

Thomas U. Walter, FAIA, who succeeded Upjohn, served for eleven years. At his final convention as president in 1887, delegates approved a change to the bylaws, which stated: "No President of the Institute shall be eligible for consecutive re-election to the annual term more than once," thus establishing a maximum of two years of service. Apparently the new requirement did not apply to the 1887 president-elect, Richard Morris Hunt, FAIA, as he served four consecutive terms.

Following Hunt's tenure, the two-year limit was adhered to with three exceptions. At the AIA convention in 1897, the delegates adopted a resolution suspending the bylaws in order to reelect George B. Post, FAIA, for a third year so that he could continue his efforts in moving the AIA headquarters to Washington, D.C. The other exceptions were the two-and-a-half-year term of John Mauran, FAIA, and the three-year term of Ernest J. Russell, FAIA. There was no convention held in 1917 to elect a new president, because of World War I, so the board asked Mauran to continue until the 1918 convention. Similarly, the Depression precluded a convention in 1933, so Russell continued for a third year.

As the organization grew, and the demands on the president increased, the position of first vice president/president-elect was created in 1962. Presidents were, in effect, elected to this interim office for a year before assuming the presidency, which they could now hold only for a single year. Phillip Will Jr., FAIA, was the last president to serve for two years (1961 and 1962), and Henry Wright, FAIA, served the first one-year term in 1963.

The definition of when a presidential term begins and ends has also been changed over the years. Historically, the president and other AIA officers commenced their terms immediately following or soon after the adjournment of the convention at which they were elected. This changed in 1969 when the bylaws were amended to say that officers would begin their terms upon the adjournment of the Board of Directors meeting following the convention at which they were elected. This bylaw change meant that Rex Allen, FAIA, elected at the convention in June 1969, would serve a year-and-a-half term. He served until December 1970, when the AIA held its first December inaugural, for Robert Hastings, FAIA. The December-to-December term for AIA presidents is still in place today.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*"It's about documents, it's about sources, it's about clues, it's about leavings, the shards, the remnants of people who once lived and don't live anymore. Without the documents, there's no history."* –Laurel Thatcher Ulrich

When I was elected to the office of first vice president/president-elect in 1979, I began to develop a curiosity about those who had served as president before me. Who were these architects? What fueled their passion for service? How did they lead? What were the professional issues that mattered to them? The demands of those offices, however, meant there was little time for satisfying my curiosity, but I did occasionally look into the accomplishments of those who had preceded me. After my presidency, my curiosity lingered. However, my attention was then focused on the demands of my clients and firm. I could only begin an active research effort after retiring from full-time practice. As I delved into a serious study of the former presidents, with the thought of writing a book, I quickly realized I would require a substantial amount of assistance, and I take this opportunity to acknowledge those who have aided my efforts.



Many people have been involved in my compilation of the material contained in *A Legacy of Leadership: The Presidents of the American Institute of Architects*. I especially want to thank Andrew Brodie Smith, PhD, a consultant for the AIA archives and on various AIA150 projects. As AIA staff project manager for book, he provided valuable assistance. His knowledge of and interest in the AIA and architectural history, research assistance, editing, and enthusiasm for helping me tell the stories of the former presidents were important in producing this book.

Tony Wrenn, Hon. AIA, AIA archivist emeritus and widely acknowledged as the most knowledgeable person on the history of AIA, was an important resource in my research and in providing his keen observations on many of my conclusions. His decade-by-decade history of the AIA, which appeared serially in *AIArchitect* during the AIA150 year, was a great source of information for this book. His introduction to this book provides a valuable overview of the AIA presidency.

When I realized that my research and writing was coming to fruition, I asked Executive Vice President/CEO Christine McEntee for the AIA's help with producing the book. She agreed, and I thank her and the AIA staff for the support I have been given. AIA staff members who have assisted me include Sybil Barnes; Pam del Canto; Anne Dow; Helene Dreiling, FAIA; Nancy Hadley, Assoc. AIA; Gregory Hancks, Esq., AIA; Glenn Ono; Ray Rhinehart, PhD, Hon. AIA; and Janet Rumbarger.

The living former presidents also played an important role in this endeavor by providing me with information and data and in giving me encouragement to see this effort through to completion. The families of recently deceased former presidents were also helpful.

The photographs contained in the book came from a variety of sources. The AIA Archives had many photos of and related to the former presidents. Others were obtained from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Art Institute of Chicago. Living former presidents also furnished pictures of themselves and their activities while president.

Last, I want to thank my wife, Phoebe, who endured the many hours I have spent researching and writing this book over the past three years.

R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA



## Introduction

### 1857–2007: The American Institute of Architects at 150 — A Look at Its Presidents

Tony P. Wrenn, Hon. AIA

#### IN THE BEGINNING, 1838–57

In 1857, the year the American Institute of Architects (AIA) was born, the practice of architecture was neither a profession nor an easy occupation. There were no schools of architecture, no architecture library open to the public, no standard contracts or agreements between architects and builders or owners, and no laws defining an architect's education, duties, or responsibilities. Architectural publishing was in its infancy, and there were no serial publications devoted to architecture. There was no accepted popular definition of "architect," and the public was generally unaware of what an architect did or how one became an architect.

#### ORGANIZING

In 1838, three years after the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) was formed in the United Kingdom, Thomas U. Walter of Philadelphia tried to form a professional organization in the United States. He sent invitations to architects from across the East and South to form the American *Institution* of Architects. It had but a short life, for distances were great, travel costly, and few architects responded. In 1852 there was a second effort with the formation of the American Society of Civil Engineers and Architects, but architects did not respond as expected, and "and Architects" was dropped from the organization's name in 1869.

On February 23, 1857, Richard Upjohn, who had emigrated from England to the United States in 1828, called a meeting in his office in New York to discuss forming an architecture society. It would be the third try. We do not know how many were invited to meet, but 13 came.

Between the first meeting in Upjohn's office and the signing of the constitution in April by 49 architects, the AIA moved from idea to organization. The 1857 constitution noted that "the Trustees shall elect out of their own number a President, two vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Librarian, who shall be the officers of the Institute. They shall appoint a Secretary...."

The early constitutions and bylaws do not specify the duties of the president, and it was not until 1930 that they were defined in the bylaws: "The President shall be the administrative head of the Institute and shall exercise general supervision of its business and affairs...and he shall perform all the duties incidental to his office and those...that are properly delegated to him by the Board of Directors." These duties probably define those performed by presidents who served before 1930.

Walter was not at the first meeting in 1857 but was invited to the second and attended. Recognizing that the proposed organization had a chance for success, and wanting to ensure that it became a national organization, he suggested the name "The American Institute of Architects," and it was adopted. Walter, who was chosen vice president of the organization in 1857, became the second AIA president, serving 10 years (1877–87).

Richard Morris Hunt, the AIA's 3rd president, was also among the founders. He initially had been elected librarian, a logical choice since Hunt's private architecture library, now part of the AIA Library and Archives, was a large and important one. He served four years as president (1888 – 91).

Hunt had been the first American to receive the certificate of the French École des Beaux-Arts. In the 1850s after his return from France, he established an atelier in his New York office, where two subsequent AIA presidents, George Browne Post (6th, 1896 – 98) and Henry Van Brunt (7th, 1899 – 1900), studied architecture.

#### THE FIRST THREE PRESIDENTS

There is no internationally recognized building connected to the name Richard Upjohn, the first AIA president, but his work is well known among historians and architectural historians. It is the AIA itself, which began in his office in 1857, and which he led for its first 19 years, that is his contribution, matched by no other AIA president. Known around the world, the AIA is an architectural icon as real as any other designed by an American architect.

The icons of the 2nd and 3rd AIA presidents, both also founders, are more three dimensional. Walter gave us, though his design and construction superintendency, what is arguably America's best known building, the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. In the decade between 1855 and 1865, he designed and superintended the building of the Senate and House wings of the Capitol, along with the great central dome, completed in 1863, during the Civil War. Immediately, the Capitol became the symbol of a nation united. It still dominates America's image around the world.

Hunt's architectural icons are as internationally known as are Upjohn's and Walter's. He designed the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty, which elevates Lady Liberty to a commanding position in New York harbor. Hunt's "Biltmore," in Asheville, N.C., the largest private residence ever built in America, completed in 1895, the year Hunt died, is still America's best known private house.

#### SURVIVING THE CIVIL WAR

In November 1861, as the Civil War began, the four-year-old AIA suspended meetings but resumed them again in March 1864. AIA members served in the Union forces and, although unidentified, perhaps in the Confederacy. We know that during the war Walter was in Washington supervising the design and construction of the U.S. Capitol buildings.

In 1861, George Browne Post was commissioned a captain in the 22nd Regiment of the New York State National Guard, which followed the war southward. An aide to General Ambrose E. Burnside, Post rose to the rank of colonel and participated in the December 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg, where Union forces were slaughtered as they tried to take Marye's Heights from entrenched Confederate forces.

Henry Van Brunt joined the U.S. Navy. He is said to have served on the staff of the admiral commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, but little more is known about his wartime activities.

#### THE AIA DISCUSSES MOVING

After the Civil War, a growing AIA began holding annual conventions, authorized the establishment of chapters, championed the founding of schools of architecture, periodically issued construction documents, and discussed moving its headquarters from New York.

AIA president Edward H. Kendall (4th, 1891 – 93) worked for and finally saw the Tarsney Act adopted by Congress. Government buildings were then designed by architects in the Office of the Supervising Architect in the U.S. Treasury, and nongovernment architects could not compete for local commissions. The Tarsney Act allowed the Supervising Architect to extend competition for government work to outside architects located in the area where construction would take place. As laudable as the act was, its application was governed by the Supervising Architect, and the Tarsney never worked as intended.

Daniel H. Burnham (5th, 1894 – 95) left perhaps more architectural icons than any other AIA president and is remembered through them. Burnham became chief of construction for the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The exposition was planned to eclipse previous international exhibitions and set standards that future world fairs would find it hard to match.

Hunt was called to Chicago to become a member of the Burnham design team, as were George Brown Post, Henry Van Brunt, Robert Peabody (8th, 1900 – 01), and Charles Follen McKim (9th, 1902 – 03). Together, with other architects whose names are internationally known, they produced, in a short time and against great odds, a successful world’s fair that popularized the City Beautiful movement.

The exposition brought international recognition to Hunt, when, in 1893 RIBA awarded him its Gold Medal, the highest design award the organization confers, the first such recognition of an American. In 1903, McKim was recognized with the same award.

#### THE INSTITUTE SECURES THE OCTAGON

With the strong support of AIA president George Post, the Institute voted in 1896 to move to Washington. One event, as important as the move, was Post’s suggestion that the Institute elect a secretary-treasurer who would oversee daily affairs of the AIA. The measure was approved, and in 1898 Washington, D.C., architect Glenn Brown was elected to the position and held it until 1913. In Washington, friendly relations with the White House, which Brown and AIA presidents encouraged, lasted through the administrations of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and William Howard Taft.

During Post’s presidency, the AIA leased the Octagon, just two blocks from the White House, and began its move to Washington, a move completed during the terms of his successors, Van Brunt and Peabody. Peabody’s term was one of the most memorable of all presidential terms. It saw the authorization of *The Quarterly Bulletin*, which began publication in 1900 and started an AIA publishing empire of magazines and books that extended into the late 20th century. Peabody was involved in planning the 1900 AIA Annual Meeting, during which one session, “On the General Subject of the Grouping of Government Buildings, Landscape, and Statuary in the City of Washington,” established the AIA as a Washington thinker and planner.

The AIA believed that Pierre Charles L'Enfant's 18th-century plan for Washington was useful for the 20th-century as well. The cause was laid out by speakers at the convention session on "Grouping Buildings." Charles Moore, an aide to Senator James McMillan, who headed the Senate District Committee and was a friend of Glenn Brown, had often talked with Brown and others about the possibility of reestablishing the L'Enfant plan, and they had enlisted the senator in the cause. The AIA papers were published almost immediately by McMillan's District Committee of the Senate.

President Peabody became part of the discussions and worked to develop Senate Resolution 139. Introduced in the Senate on December 17, 1900, it authorized appointment of a "commission, to consist of two architects and one landscape architect... who shall consider the subject of the location and grouping of public buildings and monuments to be erected in the District of Columbia." The commission was authorized, and McKim, Burnham, and Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. were appointed. Augustus Saint-Gaudens was later added. All had been suggested by the AIA.

Peabody and Brown continued their work in support of the commission after it issued the Park Commission Plan (or McMillan Commission Plan) in 1901. Burnham was responsible for securing the removal of the train station and tracks from the Mall and bringing them together in a new Union Station in Northeast Washington, which he designed. McKim was the chief designer for the commission and the Mall plan is certainly his. In time, under the McMillan Plan, the Mall would be cleared of intrusions, Union Station built, monuments to Grant and Lincoln established, and government buildings grouped in the Federal Triangle area north of the Mall and along Independence Avenue south of the Mall.

McKim played another major role in ensuring the work of the commission when he was chosen by President Roosevelt in 1902 to undertake the restoration and extension of the White House. The work, which gave us the White House in close to its present form, was designed by McKim and supervised by Glenn Brown.

McKim was responsible for one other AIA activity that has continued to this day. As he and Hunt had received the RIBA Gold Medal, he was anxious to reciprocate. He suggested, and the AIA board approved, an AIA Gold Medal, with Sir Aston Webb as its first recipient in 1907. Webb, a former president of RIBA, had presented the 1903 RIBA Gold Medal to McKim in London.

Throughout the decade 1900 - 10, all AIA presidents were actively involved in highlighting the Park Commission Plan. A Saint-Gaudens exhibition, a McKim exhibition, the removal of L'Enfant's body from an obscure grave in Maryland to an honored site in Arlington Cemetery, publications featuring and promoting the plan, and dinners with Washington politicians, diplomatic corps, and literati were all carefully planned and staged.

During that era, all AIA presidents had ready access to the White House. Cass Gilbert (12th, 1908 - 09) often joined Brown in talking with President Theodore Roosevelt about various architectural and AIA activities and aims. A favorite topic was the creation of a Federal Council or Commission of Fine Arts, something the AIA had suggested in 1875. In January 1909, just before the

end of his term in office, Roosevelt created such a group by Executive Order, stating “hereafter, before any plans are formulated for any buildings or grounds, or for the location or erection of any statue, the matter must be submitted to the Council I have named and their advice followed.”

President Taft would revoke the Roosevelt order, but began lobbying, with AIA support, for congressional action to create a Commission of Fine Arts by law, which finally occurred on May 17, 1910. Taft appointed Burnham to the commission, the first of a number of AIA presidents who would be appointed to its ranks, among them John Lawrence Mauran, Milton B. Medary, Douglas William Orr, and Ralph Walker.

#### ARCHITECTURAL PAGEANTRY

From 1914 to 1918 World War I dominated the work of the AIA and its presidents. A Preparedness Committee, established to study the wartime use of architects, offered its services to President Woodrow Wilson. With the start of the war in 1917, many architects volunteered their services. The Signal Corps asked the Institute to furnish 300 candidates to become lieutenants, and the AIA filled the quota in a week, but for the most part architects and their offers were ignored. AIA president John Lawrence Mauran (16th, 1915 – 18) told AIA members, “In these days...when one of the principal activities of a government at war is building why are the architects idle? This is the insistent question on the lips of every member of our profession.”

In 1923, with the completion and dedication of the Lincoln Memorial, built on the site the AIA had fought for and after the design the AIA had supported, the Institute decided to award its Gold Medal to the memorial’s architect, Henry Bacon, and planned a memorable pageant. President Taft attended, and President Warren Harding, on the steps of the memorial, presented the medal. Bacon and AIA president William Baker Faville (19th, 1922 – 24) floated down the Reflecting Pool on a barge, pulled by architecture students and serenaded by the Marine Corps Band. Members and guests, costumed and carrying banners, paced the barge. Attendees had dined in a marquee at the Washington Monument end of the Reflecting Pool before beginning their march to the memorial, whose lights got brighter and more spectacular as the procession approached.

Dan Everett Waid (20th, 1924 – 26) noted that the AIA, growing in membership and importance, had outgrown the Octagon, where it had leased space to the Washington chapter and to a number of organizations that had been important in helping ensure the success of, among other things, the Park Commission Plan. Having these organizations all under one roof made coordination of efforts easier.

The AIA had begun discussing expansion as early as 1906, when it asked McKim to design an office building. It was clear that the Octagon must be preserved along with enough of the site so that it existed in a credible landscape surround. Brown, Bacon, Charles Platt, Howard Van Doren Shaw, George Nimmons, and, in 1924, the year he was elected president, Waid himself presented plans, but no decisions were reached.

In 1927 Waid came to the convention with a handsome book detailing the history of designs for a new building. Models of two designs were prepared, but the Depression, already setting in, made members fearful of the expenditures that might be involved, and they did not authorize a building. To soften the decision, Waid gave the Institute money to begin the venture, funds which probably constituted the largest gift ever given to the AIA by a member, but the Depression and events in Europe, where another war was certain, delayed construction.

#### WORLD WAR II AND BEYOND

While construction commenced on a new building behind the Octagon, AIA president George Edwin Bergstrom (27th, 1939– 41) began designing one of America's most famous buildings, the Pentagon, recognized today by its name and image around the world. In 1941, shortly before he left the AIA presidency, Bergstrom became Chief Consulting Architect for the War Department and moved from Los Angeles to Washington, where he was ordered to design a building to serve the War Department.

He envisioned a five-sided structure. Construction started on September 11, 1941. When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, the building was enlarged, first by adding a fourth story, then a fifth. The largest office building ever built, covering 34 acres and having 6.5 million gross square feet, the Pentagon was ready on January 15, 1943, just 16 months after construction began. The Pentagon was until recently overlooked by architectural historians, but it is one of Washington's most visible buildings and with visibility has come fondness. One critic has written: "Within the governing constraints of time, site, size, and cost it is difficult to imagine that a building, any more attractive or utilitarian than the Pentagon could have been built."

Ralph Walker (32nd, 1949 – 51) gained a national reputation for his 32-story Barclay-Vesey Telephone Building of 1920 – 26, his first commission with the firm of Voorhees & Gmelin after returning to New York from service with the Army Engineers during World War I. It was a noticeable building in New York's Art Deco style and successful enough to change the name of the design firm to Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, which continued to design tall buildings, even as Walker began to talk and write against the skyscraper.

In 1951, at the Chicago convention during his presidency, Walker met with other members who had been advanced to Fellow (FAIA) and suggested formation of a "College of Fellows." He envisioned the College as an organization that would use the experience and talent of Fellows for the benefit of the Institute and architecture. The College was authorized at the next convention and Walker elected its first chancellor.

As Walker began to withdraw from active practice in the late 1940s – 50s, he became a tireless speaker and writer about the profession and preserving American architecture and beauty. He campaigned against the extension of the East Front of the Capitol, even though AIA members were involved in the work, noting "there are times when the Institute has to take the position, in regard to the public welfare, that it is bigger than any of its members; otherwise, it, the Institute, will degenerate into a trade association having no other ambition than that of merely obtaining jobs for its members."



As the 1957 AIA Centennial approached and the Institute sought a way to honor Walker, it authorized a Gold Medal which would be labeled the “Centennial Medal,” marking Walker as the most important recipient of the medal to that and point noting that “the brilliance of his contributions to the Institute, in its presidency and in its ranks, will brighten a long span of the century that beckons.”

Leon Chatelain Jr. (36th, 1956–58) presided over the 1957 AIA Centennial, which began in New York with the unveiling of a plaque at 111 Broadway where the AIA began in 1857 and the simultaneous issuance of a U.S. postage stamp honoring the Centennial. The National Gallery of Art organized an exhibition, “One Hundred Years of Architecture in America,” and a history, *The A.I.A.’s First Hundred Years*, was published. A long list of well-known individuals attended the glittering AIA convention. Lilian Gish, among others, addressed the convention. She urged architects to sign their buildings, stating, “A prize fighter gets more publicity and in some instances a truck driver is better paid. It would seem that our system of values has reached an Alice in Wonderland absurdity, worthy only of satire.”

Space having once again become a problem, the AIA announced, during the presidency of J. Roy Carroll Jr. (40th, 1963–64) a national competition for a new headquarters building. “The character of the new building,” announced the competition brochure, “must not only be compatible with the Octagon, it must preserve, compliment and enhance the historic residence. However, this should not be interpreted as suggesting the copying of the form or detailing of William Thornton’s design.” The competition ended on March 15, 1964, with 625 registrants, 221 of whom submitted entries.

On November 2, 1964, during the AIA presidency of Arthur Gould Odell Jr. (41st, 1964–65), the winner was announced—Mitchell/Giurgola’s 5-story brick building with a semicircular glass wall that embraced the Octagon and its garden. It was soon decided that the building contained insufficient space, and Mitchell/Giurgola was asked to redesign it before it was submitted to the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. The firm did so, but the commission turned down the design and suggested revisions. Faced with once again reworking the entry, the firm withdrew.

A new committee, which included the competition winners and runners up, was announced in May 1969, during the presidency of George E. Kassabaum (45th, 1968–69). Chosen to design the new building was The Architects Collaborative, Walter Gropius’s firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with Norman Fletcher and Howard Elkus in charge of design and construction. The time-consuming move of the AIA to a temporary site began in late 1970 during the presidency of Rex Whitaker Allen (46th, 1969–70).

The new building was completed March 12, 1973, during the term of Stephen Scott Ferebee Jr. (49th, 1972–73), and staff began moving back in. Ferebee presided at the formal dedication of the new building in June 1973. It had taken nine years, through nine presidents serving one-year terms, to move from competition through new design, move out, completion of the new building, and move back in. Of the two principals from Mitchell/Giurgola, one, Ehrman B. Mitchell Jr. (55th, 1978–79), became AIA president, and his partner, Romaldo Giurgola, the acknowledged designer of the winning AIA competition entry, was awarded the AIA Gold Medal in 1982.

#### RECOGNIZING DIVERSITY

The AIA elected its first woman to membership, Louise Blanchard Bethune of Buffalo, New York, in 1888, and women gradually began to enter the AIA. In 1988, during the presidency of Ted B. Pappas (64th, 1987 – 88) the event was remembered with an exhibition, “That Exceptional One: Women in American Architecture, 1888 – 1988,” which Pappas opened at the AIA convention in New York. The exhibition and the research papers that made it possible were deposited with the International Archive of Women in Architecture, at Virginia Tech.

Women remained a minority in the AIA and no woman had ever held the office of AIA president, until Susan A. Maxman (69th, 1992– 93) was inaugurated. She became a strong campaigner for environmental issues and remains a frequent speaker and advocate for sustainable design. It took 136 years to elect the first woman president of the AIA, only 12 to elect the second, Katherine Lee Schwensen (82nd, 2005– 06).

This personal look at AIA presidents and their contributions to the AIA and architecture certainly overlooks many important actions, events, and activities that could have been mentioned. Some contributions have not been mentioned at all, such as the effect the teacher/educator has had on the profession. Perhaps Elmer Botsai (54th, 1977– 78), who was dean of the School of Architecture at the University of Hawaii at Manoa from 1980 to 1990 and continued teaching for another eight years after giving up that position, or W. Cecil Steward (68th, 1991– 92), who served as professor and dean of the University of Nebraska College of Architecture, worked with students who will become AIA presidents, earn AIA Gold Medals, or become future leaders of the profession.

Certainly leaders were produced by AIA presidents whose firms mentored and taught architects who are, or will be, leaders in the future, and AIA presidents influenced thousands for they travel and speak widely, before, during, and after their presidencies. Even a cursory look at the community involvement of those who have served will indicate how widespread the involvement and experience of AIA presidents has been. They touched thousands who might not have been touched with architectural knowledge or ideas. It is probably through such activities and associations that the real effect of their influence and notoriety springs.



# Richard Upjohn, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office: April 1857–October 1876*

# 1



Richard Upjohn was born in Shaftesbury, England, on January 22, 1802. He received a general education and apprenticed to a cabinetmaker and builder. He established his own business doing furniture construction and architectural carpentry in Dorset County where he was born. After some financial difficulties, he immigrated to the United States at the age of 27 with his wife, Elizabeth, and one-year-old son Richard Michell. He settled in New Bedford, Mass., where his brother Aaron lived and worked. Initially Upjohn found it necessary to depend upon assistance from relatives, but he soon secured a position as a draftsman with Samuel Leonard, a wealthy merchant with an interest in building. His wages were meager, so Upjohn opened an evening school for drawing and drafting, which became a successful venture. Thus, Upjohn slowly became self-sufficient while developing an increasing interest in architecture.

After a successful professional career, highlighted by extensive service to his profession, Upjohn retired in 1876. He moved from New York City to Garrison-on-the-Hudson, where he lived with his wife in a cottage he designed. He worshipped at a nearby church, St. Phillips-in-Highlands, which he also designed. This church was indicative of the religious inspiration that guided Upjohn throughout his career. Upjohn died on August 17, 1878, at the age of 76 after a short illness.

## AIA SERVICE

Upjohn is revered as the leading spirit in the founding of the American Institute of Architects. For many years preceding the official founding, Upjohn called together the leading architects of the time to discuss architecture, its direction, methods of practice, and the like. As he was highly respected for his professional work, those he called together were interested in hearing from him and were pleased with the camaraderie of the meetings. Upjohn said he “had labored in the profession for the last twenty-five years....in an isolated position,” and that he was thrilled at the possibility of a united profession.

On February 23, 1857, upon an invitation from Upjohn, 13 architects met in his office in New York City to consider “the propriety of organizing a Society of Architects.” On April 13 the new organization filed a certificate of incorporation with the state of New York, stating that its aims were “to unite in fellowship architects of this continent and to combine efforts to promote the scientific and practical efficiency of its members and elevate the standing of the Profession.” The American Institute of Architects was the name chosen for the new organization, a name suggested not by Upjohn but by the AIA’s second president, Thomas U. Walter, FAIA. Given his stature among his fellow architects, it is not surprising that Upjohn was elected to lead the Institute as its first president. He held this position for 19 years.

In a speech to the members at the official founding of AIA, Upjohn spoke about architecture and described his philosophy. He said “Reality” and “Truth” should dominate design. He called the United States “a broad land, barren space, a wild, a wilderness” without precedents, so that “the purpose of every structure we build should be marked so as to need no other inscription than what it truly presents. Its exterior and interior expression ought to make plain the uses for which it was erected.”

The first convention of the new organization was held in 1867, 10 years after the founding, in New York. President Upjohn addressed the small assemblage and issued a vital charge: “Though the Institute is established for the pursuit and communication of such knowledge as is conducive to the development of architecture, it will nevertheless, it is hoped, be a source of public improvement and reform, beyond the mere scientific and artistic limits of the pursuit, and thus be, in no slight degree, a helper of civilization...In this view of our American Institute of Architects, we see it to be no mean contributor of good to our fellow citizens.”

Through his years as president, Upjohn’s direction and leadership placed the organization on a strong philosophical footing. He was an advocate of continued education and what today we would call “knowledge sharing.” He started an AIA library and asked members to prepare papers to be read at meetings in an atmosphere of polite criticism. He encouraged members to establish rules for the relationship of client and architect, as well as ethics for members to deal with each other. He believed that architectural competitions were unfair to the profession and spoke out often against them. Upjohn’s vision for the profession, his desire for unity, and his inspiration about architecture and design are still vital and significant for the Institute and architects today.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

In 1834 Upjohn moved to Boston from New Bedford, Mass., where he worked as an assistant in the office of Alexander Parris. Subsequently, he developed a modest independent practice and stayed busy doing residential work, along with small commissions for the City of Boston. During that period, Upjohn received the commission for St. John’s Church in Bangor, Me., which launched his career as a church architect. St. John’s was designed in the Gothic style, as were many American churches of that day. But Upjohn developed the Gothic style more completely than his contemporaries, and his decorative details were richer and more accurate than was typical.

Shortly after the completion of St. John’s, Upjohn was called to New York by his Boston friend, Dr. J. M. Wainwright, rector of the Trinity Episcopal parish in New York. Wainwright asked Upjohn to advise the vestry on the possibility of repairs and renovations to the old church. After studying the situation, Upjohn recommended the old building be removed, the site cleared, and a new and larger complex constructed. As the architect of the new Trinity Church, Upjohn used a form of English Gothic Revival that brought him wide acclaim. The church (which still stands) was completed in 1846 and came to be considered the most noble in concept and pure in detail of any ecclesiastical structure in the country.

With the completion of Trinity, Upjohn emerged as the leading American architect in church design, and he obtained numerous commissions. Many of his churches were constructed between 1844 and 1850, a time when the Protestant Episcopal community prospered and expanded in wealth and membership. Between the beginning of his work on Trinity Church and his design of St. Paul’s in Buffalo, N.Y., Upjohn designed 17 major churches and 20 smaller ones, along with several domestic, commercial, and collegiate commissions.

While Upjohn remained devoted to Gothic Revival, he did explore simpler styles and forms. Between 1844 and 1846, three projects prompted Upjohn to design Romanesque buildings: the Harvard College Chapel, designed in 1846 but never built; the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn (now Our Lady of Lebanon and much altered); and the Bowdoin College Chapel and Library (1845 – 55) in Brunswick, Me. The Bowdoin College facility remains a notable example of Upjohn’s work.

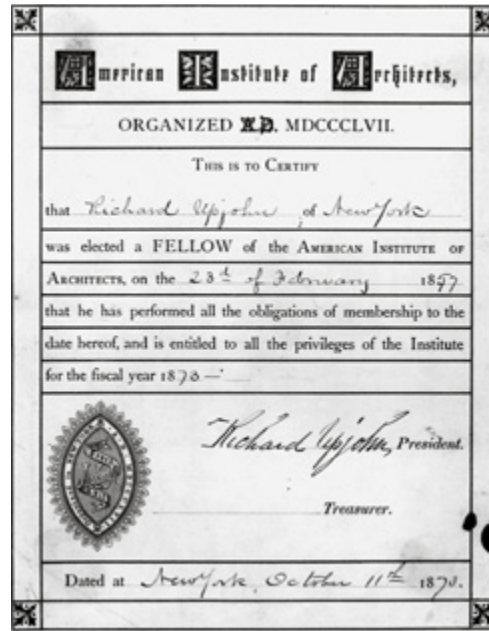
Upjohn also designed numerous residential projects, and although that body of work is overshadowed by his churches, his domestic work shows his talent and desire for a simple authenticity of style. His office designed at least 75 houses, and this figure does not include the many modest parsonages built from the plans he provided in his book, *Rural Architecture*

(1852). Upjohn hoped the book would “supply the want which is often felt, especially in the newly settled parts of our country, of designs for cheap but substantial buildings for the use of parishes, schools, etc.”

His book influenced the development of provincial architecture in America. The buildings he diagrammed were functional and of good proportion. The designs reflected Upjohn’s ability to combine simple detailing and ornamentation with readily available materials to original effect.

Upjohn’s strong convictions about architecture are exemplified in his response to a client who asked him to design a highly embellished, Gothic residence. The client felt Upjohn’s design to be too plain for his taste, and he turned to another architect, which prompted a sharp response from Upjohn: “Real fitness of purpose in design is being found to give way to mere fancy. This is why we have such a variety of what are commonly termed ‘pretty houses’ and other pretty buildings growing up over the country....I do not wish to be understood to be opposed to Pointed architecture when it is properly treated. It is capable of more variety of form and construction than any other style, but I am decidedly opposed to the mimic castles, abbeys, and other buildings of the present age in this country and in Europe. Such things are detestable and unworthy of attention of anyone capable of appreciating truth in architecture. My decision may be against me in a pecuniary point of view, but....I for me will make it my study, so far as I am capable, to design in the most truthful manner.” Upjohn then refused to charge for the services he had rendered to that point.

Upjohn’s son, Richard Michell, joined his father’s office at the age of 18. After serving as a draftsman for six years, he became a partner with his father in 1851 under the firm name of Upjohn and Company. The father and son team worked closely on most of the firm’s design work until Upjohn’s retirement in 1876.



Richard Upjohn’s membership certificate, 1873.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Upjohn’s standing among his peers was unmatched for many years. He was considered the leading spirit in turning architecture into a learned profession in the United States. He also was recognized in Europe, where he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Institute of Portuguese Architects.

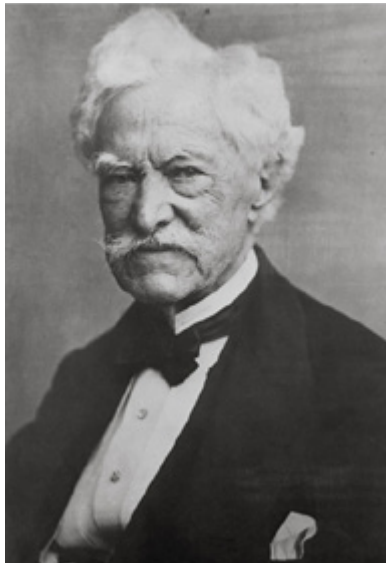
At the 12th AIA convention, held in New York on November 13, 1878, several months after Upjohn’s death, AIA President Thomas U. Walter offered a tribute to the AIA’s founding president, saying that Upjohn had raised “the social and moral standard of the Institute...placing it in the advance position it now occupies in the public estimation....During all these years he was untiring in his efforts to establish good fellowship throughout the profession, to raise the standard of practice, and to promote the progress of our art.”

## Thomas Ustick Walter, FAIA

Philadelphia

*Term of Office:* October 1876–October 1887

2



Thomas U. Walter was born on September 4, 1804, in Philadelphia, the son of Joseph and Deborah Walter. Joseph and Deborah were baptized in the Schuylkill River by the Baptist pastor Thomas Ustick, after whom they named their first born-son of their seven children. His father was a builder and bricklayer, so young Thomas received a practical education in building from his father. He worked with his father on the construction of William Strickland's Second Bank of the United States and also began the study of architecture in Strickland's office. When the bank was completed, Walter married Mary Ann Elizabeth Hancocks of Philadelphia and joined his father's firm as a master bricklayer.

He entered the Franklin Institute's School of Mechanic Arts in 1824, where he studied mathematics, physics, and architectural theory, and also learned from William Mason the art of landscape painting in watercolor, a skill in which he excelled and which made his later presentation perspectives works of art in themselves.

Walter became a leading architect in Philadelphia and by 1841 was among the new and well-to-do professional class. But then a series of personal disasters struck. A local depression brought Walter to bankruptcy. He obtained a commission for a breakwater at La Guaria, Venezuela, in 1843, and took his eldest son, Joseph, with him to assist in the design and

construction. Joseph died there, probably of typhoid fever. Walter was never paid by the government of Venezuela, despite the efforts of Secretary of State Daniel Webster to obtain Walter's fees. Then in January 1847, Walter's wife died in childbirth. Walter immersed himself in his work and his church. He became a teacher at the Spruce Street Baptist Church, where he met Amanda Gardiner, whom he married in 1848.

After his success with the competition for the extension of U.S. Capitol, President Millard Fillmore appointed Walter to the post of Government Architect in 1851, succeeding Robert Mills. For the next 15 years, he designed and executed a vast amount of work in the nation's capital, much of which still stands today, most notably the Capitol dome. Walter resigned his government post in 1865 and retired to Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, where he had built an Italianate villa in 1861.

Walter continued to work in his retirement as he had suffered financial setbacks in the generally economic turbulent times of the 1870s. He was nearly a pauper when he died on October 30, 1887, at the age of 83. Considered the nation's oldest practicing architect, Walter was greatly mourned by architects across the United States for his tireless work to bring prestige and respect to the profession. Many proclaimed him the "dean" of 19th-century American architects.

### AIA SERVICE

From Walter's earliest days of practice, he was motivated by a desire to improve the image of architects and to establish architecture as a recognized profession. Perhaps inspired by the founding of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1834, Walter began to discuss with his architect acquaintances the idea of establishing an organization of U.S. architects. On November 2, 1836, he proposed the idea to colleagues in New York. They invited 23 architects to meet in New York on December 6. Of the 11 who responded, Alexander Jackson Davis was named chair and Walter secretary. They adopted the name the "American Institution of Architects." Walter



was instrumental in drafting the constitution and bylaws, which were adopted in May 1837. However, the organization survived only a few years. Nevertheless, Walter is considered the founder of the first professional organization of architects in the United States, and his efforts established him as a leader in the profession.

Walter expressed his concern for the profession and for how it was perceived by the public in an 1838 letter to John C. Loudon: “If the mass of the people were generally well

President Walter (left of center, on second step) and attendees at the 1882 convention in Cincinnati.



informed on the subject of architecture, assuming pretenders would be frowned into oblivion—true genius would be fostered, and the nations would look to their architects and not to their arms for means of handing down to ages yet unborn the story of their power and greatness.”

Nearly 20 years later, with the desire among the architecture community to establish a professional organization still strong, the American Institute of Architects was founded, with Walter as its first vice president and Richard Upjohn president. In 1876, Walter followed Upjohn as president and remained in that office until his death in 1887. He was also instrumental in founding the Philadelphia chapter of the AIA. He is credited as being a dominant force in establishing professionalism for U.S. architects.

During Walter’s term of office, the AIA’s membership slowly expanded westward, and in 1882, with the formation of the San Francisco chapter, the organization finally reached from coast to coast. However, many architects in the midwest and west felt ignored, and they formed the Western Association of Architects in 1884. Following several years of rivalry, discussions of a merger between the two organizations began, and this took place in 1889.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Walter practiced in William Strickland’s firm from 1828 to 1831, when he set out on his own. He continued with his father’s construction firm as well during this period, probably as a precaution in case his fledgling practice failed.

Walter’s early work was simple and straightforward and included many houses. A notable piece of work was his Portico Square (1831), which still stands in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia County Prison, called Moyamensing (1835), designed in the Gothic style with romantic embattlements, turrets, and pointed arches, established his national reputation. This acclaimed project perhaps helped him win



the commission for the Girard College of Orphans (1833–48), which became known as the tour de force of American Greek Revivalism.

By 1850, Walter was considered the leading architect in Philadelphia. During that year alone, he was responsible for 17 houses, 4 stores, 12 churches, 5 schools, 2 hotels, and 2 county government projects. On December 12, 1850, Walter presented his design for the extension of the U.S. Capitol and was one of four winners of the competition sponsored by the Senate Committee on Public Buildings. President Fillmore, acting in accordance with the competition rules passed by Congress, rejected the compromise design by Government Architect Robert Mills and appointed Walter as the architect of the north (Senate) and south (House) wings of the Capitol along with a new central dome. This action displaced Mills, and his relationship with Walter apparently became strained, as evidenced in his negative report on Walter's design for the Treasury Building.

Walter moved to Washington in 1851. The cornerstone for the Capitol extension was laid on July 4, 1851. On Christmas Eve of that same year, the Library of Congress (then housed in the Capitol) burned, destroying two-thirds of Thomas Jefferson's library, and Walter was commissioned to design the reconstruction. In 1855, Walter began the design and construction of the Capitol dome and oversaw the dismantling of the wooden "Bulfinch dome." The new, cast iron dome, based on the design of Monferrand's Saint Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg, was completed in 1865.

Walter was also responsible for the design of additions to the Treasury Building, extension of the Patent Office and the General Post Office Building, and the Hospital for the Insane (St. Elizabeth's). Walter's work in Washington, particularly for the U.S. Capitol, set the image of U.S. government buildings for many years to come and provided architectural technology with a major boost.

*President Fillmore, acting in accordance with the competition rules passed by Congress, rejected the compromise design by Government Architect Mills and appointed Walter the architect of the north (Senate) and south (House) wings of the U.S. Capitol along with a new central dome.*

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Walter was recognized by his fellow men of science who appointed him to the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia (for its day, one of the finest centers of scientific learning in America). He served in that capacity for many years and in 1846 was elected president. He frequently delivered lectures at the Franklin Institute, and his name appeared in the institute's journal as "Professor of Architecture."

Walter received an honorary master of arts degree from Madison University (N.Y.) in 1849. In 1853, he was conferred a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Lewisburg, and Harvard University granted him a Doctor of Laws degree in 1867. He was the first architect to be so honored by Harvard.

## Richard Morris Hunt, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* October 1887–December 1891



Richard Morris Hunt was born in Brattleboro, Vt., on October 31, 1827, a descendant of early colonial settlers. Hunt's father, the Honorable Jonathan Hunt, was a former lieutenant governor of Vermont, who later served as a U.S. congressman. Therefore Hunt spent time in New England and Washington, D.C. He attended a Quaker school in Sandwich, Mass., and graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1843 at the age of 16.

Hunt's father died in 1832, and his mother moved to New Haven, Mass., with her five children, primarily so that her oldest son William could best prepare for Harvard College. In 1843, she took the family to Europe, where Hunt's enthusiasm for art led to his choice of architecture as a career. Hunt studied architectural drawing in Geneva and in 1845 moved to Paris, joining the atelier of Hector Martin Lefuel. That year, he took the entrance exam for the École des Beaux-Arts but was unsuccessful. However, he did pass the exam the following year and was the first American to attend the École. He studied at the École intermittently until 1854, while traveling extensively in Europe and Asia Minor.

Hunt realized that the greatest opportunities for a young American architect lay in the United States, and he returned to New York in September 1855. He quickly established

himself as an architect of great talent and training, and his practice thrived for several decades.

In 1861, Hunt married Catherine Clinton Howland, who came from a wealthy shipping family. He died on July 31, 1895, and was mourned by the art and architecture world. Paul R. Baker aptly stated in his biography of Hunt, "Hunt's significance in the history of American architecture comes less in his many building designs than in his work as a mold of his profession."

### AIA SERVICE

Hunt's educational pedigree (as the first American to be educated at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts), his social status, and his known commitment to improving the status of the architecture profession made it natural that he should be invited by Richard Upjohn to the first meetings of the AIA and that he should play an important role in the founding of the Institute. Hunt was elected as the AIA's first secretary and became a frequent spokesman of behalf of the profession. A lover of books with his own significant personal collection, Hunt was also named the first librarian of the Institute. He later served as vice president and for several years was head of the New York chapter.

At the 1887 convention in Chicago, Hunt was elected the third president of the AIA. The Western Association of Architects (established in 1884) had grown rapidly since its founding, and discussions began on a possible merger of the organizations. In 1889, the AIA and the WAA met jointly for their conventions in Cincinnati, approved the merger, and adopted a constitution and bylaws retaining the AIA name. Hunt had worked diligently to merge the two organizations and was unanimously elected president of the new, consolidated Institute. He served through the 1891 convention, and Edward Kendall, FAIA, elected at the 1891 convention in Boston, took office on January 1, 1892.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Hunt returned to New York in 1855 and opened his Tenth Street Studio, modeled after the French atelier. His training at the École des Beaux-Arts, along with his extensive travels and work in the Lefuel atelier in Paris, undoubtedly made him one of the best prepared and trained architects in the United States, and he recognized the need for more adequate training of U.S. architects. In the atelier tradition, Hunt taught many young men, many of whom later became well known in the profession, among them Robert Ware, founder of the first collegiate school of architecture at MIT, and George Post and Henry Van Brunt, both of whom became AIA presidents. Hunt's atelier continued for many years, and he thus had a significant influence on how architecture education developed in the United States.

Even though Hunt was a relatively young man, his practice and his reputation grew rapidly. His first commission in New York City was a town house for Dr. Eleazer Parmly. Hunt's detailing was not particularly thorough, and Parmly refused to pay Hunt's fee. Hunt sued the doctor, and the verdict helped the profession affirm a fee schedule for architectural work, which differentiated trained architects from carpenter-craftsman. This verdict established Hunt's commitment to protecting and advocating for the professional rights of architects.

Hunt briefly worked for Thomas U. Walter in Washington, D.C., on the U.S. Capitol extensions. This is noteworthy as Hunt followed Walter as AIA president and, like Walter, he was known as the "dean" of American architects.

The Presbyterian Hospital in New York is among Hunt's earliest work. Its detached pavilions, with large windows for light and ventilation, showcased the latest ideas in health care design. The Lenox Library of the same era was monumental and dignified. His Stuyvesant Apartments (1869) on East 18th

Street was the first American apartment building. This building, designed in a rather ostentatious French urban mode, established a precedent for grand houses for the social elite and the nouveaux riches of the Gilded Age.

Perhaps the most notable of Hunt's commercial work was the eight-story Tribune Building (1873; demolished 1966), one of the earliest with an elevator. At 260 feet, it was the tallest building in New York City except for the spire of Trinity Church. Hunt's design work can also be seen on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty and the façade of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Hunt gained considerable attention for his design of numerous picturesque houses in Newport, R.I., the most fashionable resort of the time. His work set the stage for the "palace construction" that became popular in the late 19th and early 20th century. It has been said that designing large houses for wealthy patrons was perhaps Hunt's most gratifying work, and this building type became a significant portion of his practice. Hunt's friendship and association with the Vanderbilt family culminated in the design of the Biltmore House for George Vanderbilt in Asheville, N.C. This summer chateau, designed and built from 1888 to 1895, has 255 rooms and is set on 125,000 acres.

Hunt is also well known for his work on the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Daniel Burnham, director of the works of the exposition, had called together many of the nation's most significant architects, mostly from the East, to serve as the fair's Board of Architects, and Hunt was elected by the board to serve as its chair. In commenting on Hunt's election to this position, Henry Van Brunt later wrote, "The natural dominance of the master again asserted itself without pretension, and we once more became his willing and happy pupils." Hunt helped establish the neoclassical character of the fair's buildings. The gold and white dome



of his monumental Administration Building was the focal point of the exposition. The design of this building was instrumental in the selection of Hunt to receive the Queen's Gold Medal of RIBA.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Richard Morris Hunt's significant achievements in design, education, and many other aspects of the profession brought him the following honors:

- Honorary member, Académie des Beaux Arts, Institut de France, 1882
- Chevalier, Legion d'Honneur, 1884
- Member, Société Centrale des Architectes Français, 1886
- Honorary member, Royal Institute of British Architects, 1886
- Honorary member, Engineers' and Architects' Society of Vienna, 1887
- Honorary Doctor of Law, Harvard University, 1892
- Honorary member, Society of Architects/Amsterdam, 1893
- Queen's Gold Medal of RIBA, 1893

A monument honoring Hunt, designed by sculptor Daniel Chester French and erected on Fifth Avenue, was dedicated in 1898.

When Hunt was awarded RIBA's Gold Medal, the first international recognition of an American architect, he traveled to London for the presentation on July 15, 1893. The president of RIBA, MacVickar Anderson, presented the medal, and Hunt responded, "I accept it, and am proud of it, proud for my country, for, in accepting it, I accept it not altogether as a personal distinction or a personal honor, but as an honor conferred upon the whole profession in the United States, in which light it is so regarded 'on the other side.'"

President Hunt (back row, with top hat and glasses) and attendees at the 1890 convention in Washington, D.C. Hunt's sons are in the front row.

The photo is by Civil War photographer Matthew Brady.

## Edward H. Kendall, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* January 1892–December 1893

4



Edward H. Kendall was born in Boston on July 30, 1842. He attended and graduated from the Latin High School and began his architectural studies at an early age. Later he studied in Paris at the École des Beaux-Arts. Upon his return from Paris, Kendall obtained a position with the architecture office of Gridley Bryant. A few years later he moved to New York and began practice in association with Arthur Gilman, FAIA.

After a very successful practice in the last two decades of the 19th century, Kendall died at his home in New York City on March 10, 1901, at the age of 58.

### AIA SERVICE

Kendall was elected a member of the AIA in 1868 at the age of 26. He became a Fellow in 1884 and served as president of the New York chapter from 1884 to 1888. He held various offices and positions in the national organization and was elected its president in 1891 at the convention in Boston and took office on January 1, 1892. He was reelected president in 1892 at the convention in Chicago. Kendall presided at the AIA conventions in 1892 and 1893, both of which were held in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1893, he served as president of the World's Convention of Architects, which was held during the exposition in Chicago.

In 1887, Kendall was serving as AIA vice president when then-president Walter became gravely ill. Kendall filled in for him and presided at that year's convention, which was held just two weeks before Walter's death.

During his term as president, Kendall lobbied Congress to pass the Tarnsey Act, which allowed private architects to compete for government design work and gave preference to local architects in the city where the building was to be erected. One of the first contracts awarded under this law was for the design of the new immigration station on Ellis Island. The architecture firm of Boring and Tilton won the competition over four prominent New York firms and one from Washington.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

During the 1880s and 1890s, Kendall designed many significant buildings in New York. Some of his important design work included the first plans for the Equitable Building, the Methodist Book Company building at 1 Broadway, the Hotel Gorham, the German Savings Bank, the Navarre Hotel, several West Side elevated stations, and the Washington Bridge for which he served as consulting architect. He also designed several residences in New York City, including the Fifth Avenue homes of Robert and Ogden Goelet.



# 5

## Daniel H. Burnham, FAIA

Chicago

Term of Office: January 1894–December 1895



Daniel H. Burnham was born on September 4, 1846, in Henderson, N.Y., the sixth of Harriet and Edwin Burnham's seven children. When Daniel was eight years old, the family moved to Chicago. He was educated in the city schools, but his academic skills were less impressive than his social and artistic skills. His parents sent him to Bridgewater, Mass., for private tutoring, where he was introduced to architectural history and theory. Although he did not pass the entrance exams for Harvard or Yale, Burnham's interest in architecture, along with his talent for drawing, became apparent. His father, after becoming aware of Daniel's interest in architecture, sought advice from William Le Baron Jenney, one of Chicago's leading architects, as to how his son might pursue the career. Shortly thereafter, Burnham entered Jenney's office as an apprentice.

In 1868, Burnham, in his early twenties, grew restless. He left Chicago for Nevada to become a silver speculator. He was unsuccessful in this pursuit but, while in Nevada, ran for state senator. Defeated in this effort also, he returned to Chicago in 1870 to resume an architecture career. He worked in many small firms until he secured a good position with Carter Drake and Wight. It was while working at this firm that Burnham met John Wellborn Root, a fellow draftsman. The two realized that their differing talents and abilities could produce an ideal partnership. Root was shy and reserved but possessed a brilliant, technical mind. Burnham

was a dreamer with potential political clout, and he had the administrative and client-relation skills. Burnham and Root formed a partnership that grew rapidly into one of the leading architecture firms in the United States.

The firm's first major residential commission came from John B. Sherman, a wealthy Chicago stockyard magnate who wanted to build a house on Prairie Avenue. While working on the project, Burnham fell in love with Sherman's daughter Margaret. They were married on January 20, 1876. The marriage produced five children, two daughters and three sons, and provided Burnham with a lifetime of happiness.

Early in the 20th century, Burnham's health began to decline. He developed diabetes, which damaged his circulation system and caused a foot infection. He apparently knew his day was coming, as on July 4, 1909, while standing with friends on the roof of Chicago's Reliance Building looking out over the city, he said, "You'll see it lovely. I never will. But it will be lovely."

In the spring of 1912, realizing he needed a break from his intense work schedule, Burnham and Margaret sailed for Europe with their daughter and her husband. They had planned a grand tour that was to last through the summer. They sailed on the *R.M.S. Olympic*, which had been the largest vessel in regular service until three days before their departure, when a sister ship, the *R.M.S. Titanic*, which was slightly longer, set off from England. As fate would have it, Frank Millet, Burnham's close friend from their work on the World's Columbian Exposition, was traveling in the opposite direction on the *Titanic*. When Burnham tried to send a mid-sea greeting to Millet via the *Olympic's* wireless, he soon discovered the tragedy of the *Titanic*. That night, in the silence of his stateroom, Burnham wrote, "Frank Millet, whom I loved, was aboard her...thus cutting off my connection with one of the best fellows of the Fair."

Burnham was a staunch supporter and board member of the Chicago Symphony and the Art Institute of Chicago. He was one of the founders and lifetime benefactors of the American Academy in Rome, and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Burnham died in Heidelberg, Germany, on July 1, 1912. Margaret later moved to Pasadena, Calif., where she died on December 23, 1945. She and Daniel are buried on a tiny island in the pond of Graceland Cemetery in Chicago.

Burnham's personal and professional philosophies are perhaps best captured in his most famous saying:

“Make no little plans, they have no magic to stir men's blood....Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die but long after we are gone will be a living thing asserting itself with ever growing insistency.”

#### AIA SERVICE

In spite of Burnham's intense professional commitments, he found time for involvement in the AIA. He joined the AIA in 1884 and became a Fellow in 1887. He also was a member of the Western Association of Architects (WAA) before its merger with the AIA. At the 1887 AIA convention, Burnham presented a paper, “Suggestions Toward the Best and Speediest Methods of Harmonizing and Utilizing all Architectural Societies in the United States,” obviously referring to the AIA and WAA. This started merger discussions, and the two organizations voted to consolidate in 1888.

His peers acknowledged his management and organizational skills by electing him president of the AIA at the Chicago convention in 1893 and reelecting him for a second year at the convention in New York City in 1894.

In 1901, with strong urging and support from the AIA, the Park Improvement Commission of the District of Columbia, or McMillan Commission, was established to define strict planning criteria for all of the city's park areas. Congress mandated that this commission was to consist of an architect, a landscape architect, and a third member of their choice. Senator McMillan almost immediately selected Burnham to be the architect member, as he had been the “mainspring of the Chicago Fair.” Burnham embraced the suggestion of Charles McKim as the third member, saying that he was “the man I had in mind...the one I most relied on in the Chicago Fair work.” The planning that grew out of the McMillan Commission was historically grounded in Pierre L'Enfant's original plan for the capital and set the stage for the future development of Washington's monumental core.

In the years that followed the McMillan Commission report, controversy sometimes flared over aspects of the plan and its implementation. Burnham, disgusted by the constant infighting, wrote to fellow commission member Charles Moore: “What we need in Washington is a system. When work affecting our plan is afoot it should be someone's business to know about it and to promptly post all of us.” In 1910, Burnham got his “system,” with the formation of the Commission of Fine Arts as a watchdog for the national capital. President Taft selected Burnham to be the commission's first chairman, an appointment Burnham treasured. He served from 1910 to 1912.

Burnham's AIA service had a sad ending. In 1911 the Institute adopted an ethical requirement that members not enter into architectural competitions unless the client used the AIA guidelines for the competition. Burnham apparently felt these guidelines were too restrictive and wrote a letter to AIA president Irving Pond, describing two situations in which a client had recently encouraged him to enter a competition but had refused to adopt the AIA's rules. Burnham concluded that one of the projects was “of such vital importance as to make



Architects of the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition, 1893 (left to right; AIA presidents in italic): *Daniel H. Burnham*, *George B. Post*, M. B. Pickett, *Henry Van Brunt*, Francis Millet, Maitland Armstrong, Col. Edmund Rice, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Henry Sargent Codman, George W. Maynard, *Charles F. McKim*, Ernest R. Graham, and Dion Geraldine. Not pictured: *Richard M. Hunt* and *Robert S. Peabody*.

World's Columbian Exposition Photograph by C. D. Arnold, Ryerson and Burnham Archives, The Art Institute of Chicago; digital file © The Art Institute of Chicago

it impossible for me to refuse to go into the competition.” Burnham strongly set forth his objections to the new procedures and then reluctantly resigned from the AIA. The board refused to accept his letter of resignation. In January 1912, the AIA Judiciary Committee notified Burnham that he had violated the competition code and would be so charged. This angered Burnham, who replied that he had already resigned, and he rebuked Pond for not acting on his letter of resignation. This entire matter hurt Burnham deeply, and he never returned to Institute membership.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Burnham and Root's firm proved to be a fantastic merger of complementary talents. They quickly assumed leading positions among architects in Chicago, and their firm became the choice of the business elite who were designing office buildings in the Loop and houses in the suburbs. Burnham articulated his ambition to Louis Sullivan, confiding that he “was not going to stay satisfied with houses; my idea is to work up a big business, to handle big things, deal with big businessmen, and to build a big organization.”

One of Burnham and Root's first significant office buildings was the Montauk Building (1881–82). The developers, Peter and Shepherd Brooks, were especially cost conscious, and the design evolved without traditional historical references. It is considered a forerunner of the functionalist aesthetic of the modern movement that followed. Five years later, the same developers financed a more extravagant building on LaSalle Street that became an instant landmark and the most important building in the Loop. The Rookery, as the building was known, featured load-bearing exterior walls and an interior skeleton of cast and wrought iron. It had four wings surrounding a central light well, and its stunning, glass-roofed lobby brought sunlight into every part of the building. The logic and simplicity of the plan were attributed to Burnham.



Following Root's premature death from pneumonia in 1891, Burnham reorganized the firm as D. H. Burnham and Company. Many of the designs that followed were in the reemerging Beaux-Arts neoclassical style. Charles Atwood replaced Root as the firm's chief designer, and perhaps the most significant work achieved by the Burnham-Atwood collaboration was the Reliance Building. Its 14-story steel skeleton featured a street-front wall of glass. Undoubtedly, it heralded the "glass architecture" of the 20th century.

Burnham is perhaps best known for his role as chief of construction for the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian Exposition. Burnham designated Root as the supervising architect and Frederick Law Olmsted as the supervising landscape architect. He also invited five of the greatest architects in America to participate: George Post, Charles McKim, Richard M. Hunt, Robert Peabody, and Henry Van Brunt. (In an indication of the connection between the fair and the leadership of the architecture profession, Hunt was the sitting AIA president, and the other four, as well as Burnham, would all become presidents of the AIA.) After some reluctance, they ultimately all agreed to participate. When Chicago's architects voiced their outrage at being snubbed in the selection process, Root and Burnham chose five Chicago firms to participate as well. In January 1891, Burnham offered formal commissions to all 10 firms for fees of \$10,000 each. The fair dazzled huge crowds of visitors from around the world. The cultural impact of the "White City," particularly on American ideas of urban design, was enormous.

Many other noteworthy structures followed in the early 20th century, including the richly ornamented Flatiron Building in New York City, the Chicago School functional design of the Railway Exchange Building and the Butler Brothers Warehouse, several Beaux-Arts libraries and museums, and the "Burnham Baroque" Union Station in Washington, D.C., one of the largest projects Burnham's office ever handled.

In 1909, Burnham completed what was perhaps his "largest" achievement, the Plan of Chicago, which he developed in association with Edward H. Bennett. This massive and substantive plan anticipated by several decades the need to control and manage urban growth. It contained proposals for development inside a 60-mile radius of the city center and included recommendations for the placement of city parks, other recreation areas, boulevards, transportation routes, and civic buildings. It not only influenced Chicago's development for many years but also set standards for urban design.

At his death in 1912, Burnham's firm, considered the world's largest architecture firm, had become the model for countless firms that used his business techniques. Frank Lloyd Wright's eulogy for Burnham, published in *Architectural Record*, lauded Burnham's "masterful use of the methods and men of his time....[As] an enthusiastic promoter of great construction enterprises...his powerful personality was supreme."

*In 1910, Burnham got his "system," with the formation of the Commission of Fine Arts as a watchdog for the national capital. President Taft selected Burnham to be the commission's first chairman.*

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

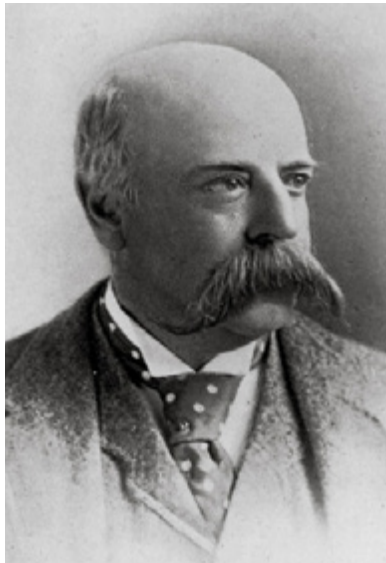
Many prominent universities awarded Burnham honorary degrees, including Yale and Harvard, which provided Burnham with some sort of redemption, as both had rejected his admission when he had applied as a youth.

Burnham was awarded a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. It is said that the honor that he valued the most was his appointment by President William H. Taft in 1910 as the first chairman of the Federal Commission of Fine Arts.

## George Browne Post, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* January 1896–December 1898



George Browne Post was born in New York City on December 15, 1837. He attended Churchill's School in Ossining, N.Y., a military school. He then enrolled in New York University, where he graduated in 1858 with a degree in civil engineering. His interest in architecture led him to Richard M. Hunt's New York atelier for training. He remained there until 1860, when he formed a partnership with a fellow student, Charles D. Gambrill. The Civil War brought the partnership to a temporary end, and in 1861 Post was commissioned a captain in the 22nd Regiment of the New York State National Guard. He became an aide to General Ambrose Burnside, rose to the rank of colonel, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg.

After the war, he resumed his partnership with Gambrill for a short time and then started a practice under his own name. Thus began a firm that would become one of the largest and most respected in the United States. In recognition of his achievements, Post was awarded the AIA's Gold Medal in 1911.

Post's management ability and professionalism were recognized by his election to many leadership roles in civic and arts organizations, including the following:

- Director, Municipal Arts Society, 1901–09
- President, Architectural League of New York, 1893–97
- President, Fine Arts Federation of New York, 1898

- President, National Arts Club, 1898–1905
- Member, National Institute of Arts and Letters
- Member, New York Academy of Sciences
- Member, American Academy of Arts and Letters
- Member, American Society of Civil Engineers
- Appointed member, Permanent Committee, International Congress of Architects, 1908

After a long and successful career, Post died suddenly on November 28, 1913, at his country home in Bernardsville, New Jersey, at the age of 76.

### AIA SERVICE

In 1860, Post became an Associate member of the AIA and was elected a Fellow in 1864. From 1893 to 1897 he served as president of the Architectural League of New York. His work for the League led, in part, to his election as president of the AIA in 1895 at the convention in St. Louis. He was reelected for a second year in 1896 and a third year in 1897. This was an era when the bylaws prescribed a maximum of two years for the office of president, but the membership decided it was critical to keep Post in the office to oversee the Institute's move from New York to Washington, D.C.

During his presidency and the years preceding his presidency, Post had advocated strongly for the move to the nation's capital. In 1896, at the convention concluding Post's first year as president, the membership voted to officially move to Washington. In his annual address the following year, Post said: "The...Institute wisely resolved that its headquarters should be removed to Washington...it is my opinion that it is important that the change should be made as soon as it can be conveniently accomplished....From struggling youth [the AIA] has grown to vigorous manhood and has become a power in the community. The time has come when it is possible that it should undertake work better and more important."

At the conclusion of Post's second year as president, member delegates at the convention in Detroit approved the Board of Director's recommendation that the bylaws be amended "to permit George B. Post to continue to serve so that his distinguished leadership...in...supporting the efforts to establish the Headquarters of the Institute in Washington, DC, could continue." They adopted a resolution that suspended the bylaws for one year. Thus, Post was elected and served as president for three consecutive years.

Post successfully guided the Institute in finalizing the move to the Tayloe mansion, known as the Octagon, designed by William Thornton in Washington. The lease was signed in 1898, and the AIA took formal possession on January 1, 1899. With the 1898 convention scheduled for November 1–3 in Washington, plans were made to "showcase" the new headquarters. The 1898 convention minutes note: "The building was thoroughly inspected from top to bottom with much interest and the work of the committee having charge of the fitting up and restoring of the house was highly commended and fully appreciated by all present, especially by those who had seen it when it was used as a store house for old rags and junk." In addition, President William McKinley invited the members to the White House, where they were introduced to the president. This event affirmed the AIA's welcome to Washington, and it suggested how much change was in store for the Institute as a result of its decision to relocate.

Post made several recommendations during his presidency concerning the organization of the Institute, including the election of a paid secretary and the reestablishment of Associate membership to which all applicants would be elected (with Fellowship a higher classification to which members could be advanced). These recommendations were accepted with the adoption of a new constitution and bylaws at the 1898 convention.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Shortly after Post began his own practice, he entered the competition for the Equitable Life Assurance Building. Although the winning design was submitted by Arthur Gilman and Edward Kendall, Post was asked to associate with them to reconsider the structure of the building. The building was the first to be planned with a passenger elevator in mind. Real estate agents warned that the upper floors would be unrentable, but Post defied them and agreed to lease the top floor for his own office. The building was a huge success and had a remarkable effect on Post's career. In many circles, he became known as the "father of the tall building in New York."

Commissions for the Troy Savings Bank in Troy, N.Y., and the Williamsburg Savings Bank in Brooklyn followed shortly. In 1873, construction began on Post's design for the Western Union Building in New York City. This structure, at 260 feet in height, was about four times taller than most office buildings of that era and was one of the tallest in the world.

Post's practice continued to expand in spite of the depression of 1873–79, and clients from across the country sought his services. His work was not identified with any particular style but rather was known for being well planned, functional, and superbly detailed. Post is credited with developing one of the earliest examples of a modern business building. His 10-story Mills Building in New York City is a fine example of the modern office building. It had ten elevators, a grand rotunda with a skylight, a steam heating system instead of coal fireplaces, and used 5,588 of Edison's newly invented incandescent lights.

Post's reputation led to an invitation to participate on the Board of Architects for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where he designed the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, the largest of the exposition. Proclaimed "the largest structure on earth," the building covered 34 acres

*“From first to last he has acted upon a principle which may appear simple enough when expressed, but is not of such an habitual application as to have become banal; the principle that a building is not an abstract composition raised mid-air...but is a reality holding fast to the ground...in the midst of definite surroundings,... with all of which it must agree: there must be harmony.”*

— M. J. J. Jusserand, at the Gold Medal presentation to Post, 1911

and featured a center Roman triumphal arch with two smaller versions at each end. An arcade of 58 smaller arches ran the length of one side of the façade.

Although his reputation was primarily that of a designer of office buildings and other high-rises, Post completed a variety of projects, including 25 hotels, the Wisconsin State Capitol, and residences for Cornelius Vanderbilt and Collis Huntington.

Post also explored an austere Roman Revival style based on the Parthenon, as evidenced by the Bank of Pittsburgh (1894), which had a pedimented front with six Corinthian columns. The New York Stock Exchange, perhaps his most famous building, also reflected this Roman Revival style.

Post had two sons, William and James, who became architects, and in 1905, they became equal partners in the firm, which eased the workload of their father. Nonetheless, George Post remained active in the firm and in serving his profession and community until his death in 1913.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Post received numerous honors and citations, including the following:

- Honorary Doctor of Law, Columbia University, 1908
- Chevalier, Légion d’honneur, 1901
- Honorary member, Royal Institute of British Architects, 1907
- Member, U.S. Council of Fine Arts (preceded the Commission of Fine Arts), appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt, 1909
- Delegate, World’s Congress of Architects, London

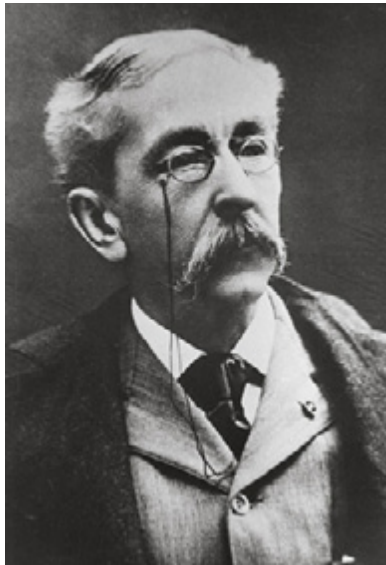
The AIA Gold Medal was perhaps the honor that Post cherished most. It was presented to him on December 13, 1911, at a ceremony at the new National Museum in Washington, D.C.

## Henry Van Brunt, FAIA

Kansas City, Missouri

*Term of Office:* January 1899–December 1899

7



Henry Van Brunt was born in Boston on September 5, 1832, the eldest son of G. J. Van Brunt, a commander in the U.S. Navy. Van Brunt attended Boston Latin School and then Harvard College, where he graduated in 1854. His initial inclination for a career was one of writing and literature, but his interest in architecture soon won out; he remained, however, an influential writer and critic on matters of architecture throughout his life.

He began his architectural training in the office of George Snell but in 1857 went to New York City to study in the atelier of Richard Morris Hunt. With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Van Brunt joined the Navy and served on the staff of the admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron. After the war he returned to Boston and established a partnership with William Ware, whom he had met at Hunt's atelier. In 1881, that partnership was dissolved when Ware was appointed head of the newly established Department of Architecture at MIT.

Van Brunt then formed a partnership with Frank Howe, and in 1885 they opened an office in Kansas City. Howe was the first to move to Kansas City, and two years later Van Brunt moved there with his family. This practice quickly grew to prominence and became arguably the leading firm west of the Mississippi River.

In 1900, after more than 40 years in the profession and having received a considerable inheritance, Van Brunt went on a 15-month tour of Europe with his family. Although he resumed his practice upon his return, Van Brunt was near the end of his life. He became ill while on a trip to the East Coast and died in a home he maintained in Milton, Mass., on April 8, 1903, at the age of 72.

### AIA SERVICE

From the time Van Brunt started his career in architecture, he was strongly committed to serving his profession; indeed, he helped create the modern profession of architecture in the United States. He became active in AIA activities while working and studying in Hunt's atelier, shortly after the founding of the Institute in 1857. He was one of the most active young members of the AIA during its pre-Civil War days, listening in on early discussions among Richard Upjohn, Thomas U. Walter, Hunt, and others. These older, more experienced men respected Van Brunt's intellectual curiosity and ambition, even though he was only a student of the profession. He was interested in communicating ideas about architecture to the public and served in 1859 on the AIA's Committee on Public Lectures. He was elected secretary of the Institute in 1860.

Part of a small inner circle of early AIA members, Van Brunt also became involved at the local level of the organization as chapters began to form. He was a founding member and vice president of the Boston Society of Architects. After he moved to Kansas City, he resumed his service to the profession through his affiliation with the Kansas City chapter. He remained active in the national organization, and at the AIA convention in Washington, D.C., in November 1898, he was elected the first president to make his home west of the Mississippi (although he remained by all rights a Bostonian). Throughout his career, Van Brunt always espoused the importance of art in architecture and the importance of architecture education. During his presidency, Van Brunt focused on architecture as an art rather than as a business.

Van Brunt came into a considerable inheritance and decided not to stand for a second term as president. In his memoirs, Glenn Brown, FAIA, who for years served in the paid position of AIA secretary-treasurer, stated, “Van Brunt did not burden himself with the details of his presidency and he refused to be a candidate for a second term. We understood that, inheriting a fortune, he determined to tour Europe. The addition to his fortune gave him the opportunity to carry out his long-felt desire to see the classic buildings of which he had written so charmingly.”

Van Brunt contributed frequently to professional magazines as well as *The Nation*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and *The North American Review*. He poignantly commented on the issues of contemporary architectural design and practice. His writings included colorful articles on the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition and its implications for American architecture. In addition, Van Brunt was the first to translate into English Eugene E. Viollet-le-Duc’s highly influential “Entretiens sur l’architecture,” under the title *Discourses on Architecture*. Viollet-le-Duc had gained international renown restoring such French medieval monuments as Notre Dame and Mont Saint Michel.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Van Brunt and Ware established their partnership after the Civil War, and their firm quickly became one of the leading firms in Boston, completing institutional, ecclesiastical, and library work. They designed many noteworthy projects in the Boston area, including Memorial Hall, Weld Hall, and the east wing of the College Library at Harvard. At the time, Memorial Hall was considered one of the outstanding examples of Gothic Revival in the country. Other work of this period included the Episcopal Seminary in Cambridge, First Church of Boston, Saint Stephens Church in Lynn, Mass., and the old Union Station in Worcester with its tall clock tower. Van Brunt was the designer for the firm, and he worked in many different styles—Gothic Revival, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and others.

Van Brunt continued to practice when Ware left the partnership in 1881 to head the first university-based architecture program in the United States at MIT. He then formed a partnership with Frank Howe, who had been with the firm of Ware and Van Brunt since 1868. From 1881 to 1885, Van Brunt and Howe designed the Harvard Medical School in Boston, public libraries in Cambridge and Dedham, and Stone Hall and other buildings on the campus of Wellesley College. Meanwhile, Van Brunt’s close friend Charles Francis Adams, of the famous American political family, had become president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and he asked Van Brunt to design several railroad stations throughout the West. This was a significant assignment, and Van Brunt and Howe decided to open an office in Kansas City to be closer to the work and because they envisioned great opportunity in that growing part of the country. It was decided that Howe would go to Kansas City to set up the office, and two years later, in 1887, Van Brunt moved there as well with his family.

In addition to its work for Union Pacific, the firm became widely known for the design of residences for the city’s prominent families. The firm also designed many business and commercial structures in Kansas City, including the Bryant and Emery Building and the Gibraltar Building.

Van Brunt and Howe became the leading firm in the Midwest. This was perhaps evidenced by Van Brunt’s selection as one of the chief architects of the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition. He designed the Electricity Building and also served on the exposition’s Board of Architects. A few years later, Van Brunt was appointed architect of the Court of Honor and the Electricity Building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon. In 1902, he was selected as one of the planners of the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. He never saw the completion of that work, as he died in 1903.



## Robert Swain Peabody, FAIA

Boston

*Term of Office:* January 1, 1900–December 31, 1901



Robert Swain Peabody was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1845, the son of Rev. Ephraim Peabody (a prominent Unitarian minister) and Mary Derby Peabody. Robert was from a family of notable Americans. His sister, Ellen Derby Peabody, was the wife of famed president of Harvard, Charles W. Eliot; another sister, Anna Huidekoper Peabody, married Rev. Henry Whitney Bellows, organizer of the National Conference of Unitarians; and his brother Francis Greenwood Peabody was Plummer Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard. Peabody attended Boston city schools, followed by Harvard College where he graduated in 1866. After graduation he went to Paris, where he was one of a few Americans studying architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts. He joined the atelier of Daumet at the École with his lifelong friends Francis Chandler and Charles McKim. He returned to Boston in 1870 and formed a partnership with John G. Stearns. Peabody met Stearns, an engineer and graduate of Lawrence Scientific School, while working in the office of Ware and Van Brunt before going to Paris. This highly successful partnership endured for nearly 40 years and was only terminated with the death of both men within a few days of each other in 1917.

In 1871 Peabody married Annie Putnam of Boston. They had three daughters and two sons. Mrs. Peabody accompanied her husband on a five-month study tour of England, France, and Italy 1876. Several years after her death, Peabody married

Helen Lee of Washington, D.C., in 1913.

Peabody was a jurist for the 1900 Paris Exposition, and his firm was awarded a silver medal at that event. In 1901 Peabody served as the supervising architect for the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y. From 1909 to 1917, he headed the Boston Parks Commission (unpaid) and was instrumental in developing plans for the Port of Boston. He was also a member of the Boston Architectural Club, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and for many years served as one of the overseers of Harvard University.

In addition to his professional and civic work, Peabody was an accomplished artist and writer. He authored many books on architecture, which were illustrated with his sketches.

Peabody died at the age of 72 at his summer residence in Marblehead, Mass., on October 3, 1917. A few years later, a monument to his memory was installed in King's Chapel in Boston, where he had been a member and warden for many years and where his father had served as minister.

### AIA SERVICE

Robert Peabody was a leading member of the profession for many years. He was elected to the Boston Society of Architects early in his career and was its president for many years. In 1876 he served as liaison for the BSA at the Philadelphia Centennial. He was elected to AIA Fellowship in 1889 and was elected president at the convention in Pittsburgh in November 1899 and took office on January 1, 1900. He presided at the convention in Washington, D.C., in 1900, where he was reelected to a second term.

The 1900 convention in Washington, over which Peabody presided, had as its theme "Improvement of the City of Washington." This convention was particularly important both for the Institute and for the nation's capital. A Washington,

D.C., architect, Glenn Brown, FAIA, was then serving as secretary-treasurer of the Institute. Brown had long been interested in the artistic and well-planned development of the capital and had criticized the federal government for its failure to seek the input of more private architects in the design of public buildings and grounds. Brown, along with AIA President Peabody, saw the planned Centennial for Washington in 1900 as an ideal time to generate nationwide interest in the improvement of the city and to emphasize the contributions that American architects could make. They arranged to have the AIA convention open the day after the Centennial celebration and to have the future development of Washington as the convention's main agenda item. H. B. F. McFarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, addressed the convention, stating, "We hope to receive, while you are here, further instruction as to how to make the city more beautiful than it is." Peabody spoke next and said, "One does not need a professional education to feel mortified at the sight of certain buildings that have been thrust upon these beautiful highways in comparatively recent times." He further pledged the AIA's cooperation with politicians in promoting the "improvement of architecture controlled by the national government."

The 1900 convention also witnessed the skirmish between the AIA and the Army Corps of Engineers over the enlargement of the White House. Colonel Theodore Bingham, superintendent of the corps' public buildings and grounds, had developed a plan for major extensions to the building. His proposal, conceived without any input from professional architects, was unacceptable to Peabody and the AIA, and on December 13 at the opening session of the convention, Peabody stated that "if the White House in which we all take such pleasure and pride, needs to be increased in size, we want...[the work] carried out by the best artistic skill that the country can produce and by nothing less efficient." The convention then adopted a resolution urging rejection of

Bingham's plan and decrying the notion that work on the White House would be "carried out by parties unfamiliar with architectural design." The AIA's position was supported by many other organizations, which ultimately led to President William McKinley ordering the abandonment of the Bingham scheme.

The AIA's strong position on the need to establish strict planning criteria for the nation's capital led to the establishment of the McMillan Commission in 1901. This commission, the existence of which the AIA had long encouraged, was instrumental in setting much of the planning of the federal core of the District that exists today. As legislated, the commission was to be composed of an architect and a landscape architect, who would then select a third member. Daniel Burnham, FAIA, who had been AIA president from 1893 to 1895, was selected as the architect and Frederick L. Olmsted Jr. was selected as the landscape architect. They chose Charles McKim, FAIA, as the third member of the commission.

Peabody presided at the 1901 convention, held in Buffalo on the grounds where the Pan-American Exposition had been held a few months earlier. President William McKinley had been assassinated at the exposition, and Peabody led the AIA in mourning the loss of McKinley, who had been a great friend of the Institute. Peabody also addressed the convention concerning the trends in the practice of architecture, stating, "It is a surprising fact that in democratic America, of all places, a country where individual exertion and independent action is the mainstream of public life, the spirit of cooperation and combination has so largely supplanted in our art the production of the individual. It is, perhaps, a thing to deplore that an architect's office should resemble a department store or should be open to the derisive charge of being a plan factory."



## HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Peabody and Sterns was a highly successful firm almost from the beginning of the partnership in 1870. In the 1940s, architectural historian Karl Putnam said Peabody and Sterns were “the most important arbiters of building taste after H. H. Richardson.” For many years, Peabody and Sterns occupied a position in Boston similar to that of McKim, Mead and White in New York. The complementary talent of the two partners produced more than 1,000 commissions nationwide, including office buildings, town and city halls, academic buildings, and residences. The firm’s work embraced a wide variety of styles, from Renaissance to Georgian and Queen Anne to Colonial Revival. Peabody was the manager and leader and was both a businessman and artist. His design approach was to produce the early design concept and then allow his staff great freedom in the development of the detailing. His design philosophy and personality drew the best students from MIT, as well as aspiring architects from all over the East.

After returning from one of his trips to England, Peabody produced three significant High Victorian Gothic and Queen Anne Revival projects: Park Square Station in Boston, the Hemenway Gym at Harvard, and the First Breakers at Newport, R.I. Peabody was also a leader in Colonial Revival as evidenced by the design of Groton School and the Massachusetts State Building at the World’s Columbian Exposition.

Other significant projects included the Providence Railroad Station and Simmons College in Boston, the Exchange Office Building on State Street in Boston (where the firm had its offices), City Hall in Chelsea, and two buildings in St. Louis designed in their early days of practice—the Church of Messiah and the old Museum of Fine Arts. The simple design of the firm’s R. H. White Warehouse in Boston became a recognized prototype, and its Custom House Tower (1910–11) remains a landmark of the Boston Harbor.

*“[I]f the White House in which we all take such pleasure and pride, needs to be increased in size, we want...[the work] carried out by the best artistic skill that the country can produce and nothing less efficient.”*

Another of the projects that brought international attention to the firm was the Machinery Building at the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Peabody was one of the first of five architects Daniel Burnham invited to participate in the design of the exposition and to serve on its Board of Architects. (All five who made up the initial core of architects—Richard Morris Hunt, Daniel Burnham, Robert Peabody, Charles McKim, and Henry Van Brunt—either were or would become AIA presidents.)

One of the outgrowths of the Chicago exposition was Peabody’s design for Harvard’s Newell Boathouse. It was begun in 1899 but had to be rebuilt in 1900 because of a devastating fire. The structure was notable for its red and gray slate exterior. It is felt that Peabody was influenced by the Japanese pavilion (Ho-Ho Den) at the exposition. The roofline of the boathouse closely resembled the gentle, curved lines of the pavilion. (Historians have also linked elements of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Prairie Style to his experience of Ho-Ho Den at the fair.)

Peabody and Sterns also designed many residences in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, along with suburban homes and seaside cottages in Newport, R.I., Lennox, Mass., and other locations. In 1901, while serving as AIA president, he designed his own residence at 22 The Fenway in Boston’s Back Bay, where he had designed more than 80 residences.

## Charles Follen McKim, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* January 1, 1902–December 31, 1903



Charles McKim was born in the mining town of Isabella Furnace, Chester County, Penn., on August 24, 1847. His father, James M. McKim, was a Presbyterian minister and a leading figure in the abolitionist movement in America. When Charles was just a boy, his parents attended the execution of John Brown at Harper's Ferry and afterward helped Brown's widow take his body home. Charles attended public schools in Philadelphia, and at the age of 19 entered Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, with the intention of becoming a mining engineer. He soon determined that mining was of little interest to him, and he persuaded his father to allow him to study architecture. So he began an apprenticeship with the architecture office of Richard Sturgis. This brief experience convinced him that architecture was his passion, and in 1867, McKim went to Paris to enter the École des Beaux-Arts as a pupil in the atelier of Daumet. During his studies in Paris, he found time to travel as well, visiting England, Germany, Austria and Italy.

Upon his return from Europe in 1870, McKim was delighted to learn that his parents had moved to Orange, New Jersey, which was in commuting distance of New York City. He secured a position as a draftsman in the office of Gambrell and H. H. Richardson at a salary of \$8 a week. A few years later he formed a partnership with William Mead, whom he had met while studying in Paris. In 1878, Stanford White joined

the partnership, which launched McKim, Mead and White, arguably the most important American architecture firm of the late 19th century.

McKim was a very shy person. (He likely never would have sought out the AIA presidency and, unbeknownst to him, was nominated and voted into office at a convention he did not attend.) His private life was at times unhappy. His first marriage ended in divorce; he remarried in 1887, and his second wife died shortly after their marriage. These personal difficulties, in part, led to his immersion in public activities. Even though he never felt comfortable speaking in public, he was a persuasive individual who loved the company of women and traveled extensively.

McKim was the first president of the American Academy in Rome, a member of the Architectural League of New York, a charter member of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, an Associate of the National Academy of Design, and later an Academician of that academy.

Perhaps McKim's greatest civic contribution was the work he performed as a member of the 1901 Senate Park Commission, or McMillan Commission, charged with developing plans for improvement of the parks and open space in Washington, D.C. The members of the commission and the AIA spent many years passionately advocating for adherence to the dictates of the McMillan Commission report. For example, the commission had determined that the ideal width of the Mall was 300 feet (controversial to some who were constructing new buildings along it). Later, in discussions on the possibility of narrowing the width, McKim said, "rather would I lie down on the floor of this court and die first." The planning and design work of the commission proved to be a significant influence on the City Beautiful Movement that was just emerging throughout the United States.

Stanford White's death in a scandalous and highly publicized murder in 1906 was a devastating blow to McKim. In the months that followed, he began a gradual withdrawal from the firm and in 1907 retired to private life. In 1908, he moved from his New York home at 13 East 35th Street to St. James, Long Island, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died on September 14, 1909, at the age of 62.

#### AIA SERVICE

Throughout his career, McKim was strongly committed to public and professional service. He became an Associate member of the AIA in 1875 and was a lifelong member of the New York Chapter. He was advanced to Fellowship in the Institute in 1877 and was elected national president at the convention in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1901. McKim did not attend the convention and learned of his election only when Glenn Brown, the AIA's secretary/treasurer, traveled to New York City to notify him. McKim attended the convention the following year in Washington, D.C., where he was reelected.

As president, McKim encouraged the Institute to purchase the Octagon rather than continue to rent it. When Glenn Brown told McKim that the AIA lacked the necessary funds for such a purchase, McKim assured him that he would find the money or supply it himself. McKim solicited his fellow architects and quickly raised \$10,000 for the first payment on the Octagon.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

McKim will forever be best associated with the great architecture firm he founded, McKim, Mead and White. During the firm's most active period, 1879 to 1910, the number of commissions approached 1,000. The firm's work was geographically widespread and highly published, and it exerted a strong influence on architecture not only in the United States but in Europe as well.

In their early work, McKim and his partners developed a "shingle style" for many houses and country clubs. The most

significant project using this approach was perhaps the Newport Casino, a center for social life in Newport in the 1880s. Gradually, the firm used more classical precedents in its design and later became the leading proponent of the Italian Renaissance style in the United States.

During the 1880s, the firm's work began to include many office buildings, churches, and public buildings. A notable early structure was the Goelet Building in New York City, a wall-bearing structure with a tripartite exterior façade. In 1887, the firm began work on two structures that would help to cement its reputation as a leading architectural force: the Boston Public Library and Madison Square Garden. The library, located opposite Richardson's Trinity Church, was modeled after the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève in Paris and exhibited restraint while solving the complex program of the world's first large public library. Madison Square Garden in New York City was designed at this same time and was also highly acclaimed for its functional plan, light-colored terra-cotta, extensive ornamentation, and sparkling electric lighting.

In 1891, the firm won a design competition for the Rhode Island State Capitol. Inspired by the U.S. Capitol, it was built of white marble and richly embellished on the interior with sculptures and murals. It became a model for other state capitols, including Cass Gilbert's Minnesota State Capitol. The collaboration between architect and artist became a signature of McKim, Mead and White and was also evidenced in the compact brick and stone Walker Art Gallery on the Bowdoin College campus in Brunswick, Me.

Certainly one of McKim's foremost accomplishments was his participation (along with his firm) in the World's Columbian Exposition. This included the design of the large Agriculture Building on the Court of Honor, the New York State Building (which was modeled after the Villa Medici in Rome), and two other smaller pavilions. In addition, McKim assisted Daniel Burnham in the overall planning and administration of

the exposition. Burnham referred to McKim as his “right hand man.”

The list of McKim, Mead and White’s notable projects is vast, with classical Beaux-Arts buildings across the country. A mere partial list includes the repair and restoration of Jefferson’s Rotunda at the University of Virginia after it was gutted by fire in 1893, as well as three classroom buildings for the campus; the Metropolitan Club and the University Club in New York City, along with six other men’s clubs; Boston Symphony Hall; seven buildings for Columbia University; the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City; planning and buildings for Bellevue Hospital, New York City; additions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; and Pennsylvania Station, New York City.

In January 1902, McKim was instrumental in organizing an exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art on the McMillan Commission’s plan for Washington, D.C. President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended the grand opening of the exhibition. Later that year, Mrs. Roosevelt invited McKim to the White House to discuss needed improvements to the White House. At the president’s request, Congress passed legislation approving the renovation. Mrs. Roosevelt sent a telegram to McKim, saying that his would be commissioned for the White House renovation and office additions. AIA Secretary Glenn Brown, FAIA, who had been so instrumental in stopping the Army Corps of Engineers’ plan for the White House expansion, served as his project superintendent and advisor. After the completion of the 1902 renovation, McKim wrote to Brown: “The time will come when there will be a recognition of the fact...that the country owes you a debt of gratitude for saving the White House from a fate worse than the British brought to it in 1814.”

With the emergence of the Modern movement in the 1930s and 1940s, the firm’s work began to draw criticism. By the 1950s and 1960s, however, critics such as Lewis Mumford and Henry-Russell Hitchcock began to realize the impact

and importance of the firm’s urban planning and design. In 1975, this critical cycle turned full circle with the exhibition of École des Beaux-Arts drawings at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Undoubtedly, McKim, Mead and White brought a measure of order and harmony to the urban America landscape during a time when unfettered expansion and development had taken a psychic toll.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

McKim received many accolades and honors during his illustrious career, including honorary degrees from Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania. He received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and the Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, presented by King Edward, in 1903.

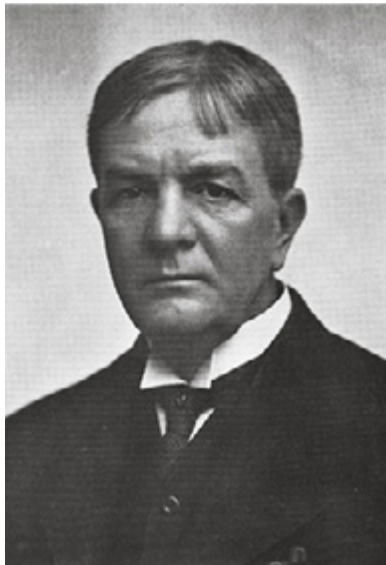
McKim’s most prestigious honor, the AIA Gold Medal, was awarded three months after his death. The Institute decided to award McKim the medal at its annual convention in December 1908. McKim died on September 14, 1909, before the scheduled ceremonies at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C. So the December event became a memorial tribute to McKim and included an exhibition of his work. Speakers at the ceremony included President William Taft and many other dignitaries. AIA President Cass Gilbert presided over the ceremonies. The medal was accepted by his surviving original partner, William Mead, and then handed to his daughter Margaret.

## William S. Eames, FAIA

St. Louis

Term of Office: January 1904–December 1905

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William S. Eames was born in Clinton, Mich., on August 4, 1857. His parents, who were natives of New York State, relocated to St. Louis in 1863 when their son was six. Eames attended St. Louis schools and graduated from the St. Louis School of Fine Arts of Washington University in 1878. After graduation, he worked as a draftsman for several local architects. In 1881 he embarked on a study trip to Europe with William R. Hodges, an influential St. Louis architecture critic. Hodges sent back articles about their travels and described Eames as “a young man of superior artistic abilities.” Occasionally Eames contributed to these articles. In July 1881, he wrote, “Europe is beyond us only in the natural results of an historic maturity. She is behind us in all the contrivances and conveniences that go to make these short lives of ours more tolerable.”

Upon their return to St. Louis, Hodges helped Eames receive an appointment as the deputy commissioner of public buildings for the city of St. Louis. This position enabled Eames to design several structures, including the city landmark Red Water Tower in Hyde Park. Eames felt a yearning to establish an architecture practice and in 1885 formed a partnership with Thomas Crane Young.

A profile of Eames published in *Reedy’s Mirror* characterized him as something of a recluse but an accomplished painter and connoisseur of literature. It went on to say that “Billy Eames...is as much himself when surrendered to the bonhomie of the hunting or fishing camp as when he talks like a T-square to an assemblage of his fellow craftsmen.”

From 1881 to 1883 he was commissioner of public buildings and a member of the Board of Appeals of St. Louis. He was a life member of the American Academy in Rome and a member of the National Society for Civic Improvement of Municipalities. In 1904 and again in 1906, Eames was appointed by the Department of State as a delegate to the International Congress of Architects meetings held in Europe. In 1909, he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the National Council of Fine Arts.

Eames died at his home in St. Louis on March 5, 1915, at the age of 58. He never married and was survived by his mother, five sisters, and one brother. His nephew was the renowned 20th-century architect-designer Charles Eames.

Eames’s obituary, which appeared in a St. Louis newspaper, noted, “Happy is that community which, in the formative stage of its civilization, has the good fortune to command the services of architects who unite familiarity with the immutable principles of art with sympathetic appreciation of the stirring, evolving life about them. Such a man was William Scofield Eames. He knew both the universal language of his art and the spirit of the community. His outstanding ability and his high professional ideals brought to him the highest honor within the gift of his profession—the presidency of the American Institute of Architects.”

**AIA SERVICE**

In 1884 a group of St. Louis architects attempted to form a St. Louis chapter of the AIA. The attempt floundered, as had an earlier effort to organize a Missouri chapter. In 1890, as Eames was becoming well recognized as a leading professional in St. Louis, he was asked to lend his support in reestablishing the St. Louis chapter. He put his efforts behind this cause and was elected the first president of AIA St. Louis.

As Eames continued his work for the profession in St. Louis, he became active in the national organization. At the 1903 convention in Cleveland, he was elected president of the Institute, for a term to start January 1, 1904. He was the first architect from St. Louis to hold that office. He was elected for a second term at the 1904 convention. He presided at the AIA conventions of 1904 and 1905, both held in Washington, D.C.

Concerned that some members did not understand the historic purposes of the organization, Eames read the objectives from the AIA constitution during his speech to the 1904 convention and said that the “divergence from the original aims has been so great as to establish in the minds of some of our best practitioners that the principal object of the Institute is to provide employment for its members in both private and public work. That was never the intention.” Eames went on to enumerate the Institute’s progress toward its stated objectives. In particular, he noted the success the AIA had in preventing “the erection of new Agricultural Building in such a manner as to intrude upon the Mall, an enterprise which if carried into execution would have rendered impossible a return to the original plans as prepared by President George Washington and the eminent engineer L’Enfant.”

At the 1905 convention, the AIA passed a resolution calling for Eames to appoint members to a special committee charged with urging the president of the United States to create a permanent bureau or commission to oversee all works of fine art undertaken for the federal government.

In response to the efforts of this committee, Theodore Roosevelt created the short-lived Council of the Fine Arts in 1909, and in 1910 President William Taft and Congress made the entity permanent under the name U.S. Commission of Fine Arts.

**PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE**

St. Louis architecture critic William Hodges had an early impact on Eames’s thinking about architecture. Hodges was a supporter of modern architecture, which for him stood in contrast to eclecticism. One of the firm’s first commissions was a residence for Halsey Cooley Ives, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, in the 3700 block of Westminster. This house, designed in the modern style, led to other residential work for prestigious clients, including a residence designed in 1888 for Robert S. Brookings at 2329 Lucas.

In addition to a long list of impressive residences, the firm designed a variety of projects in St. Louis and elsewhere, including monumental warehouses, hotels, banks, office buildings, federal buildings, skyscrapers, and U. S. penitentiaries. Noteworthy buildings include the Frisco Building (c. 1903–08); Liggett Building (c. 1903–08); Boatman’s Bank and Office Building (1913–14); Education Building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1904)—all in St. Louis—and the U. S. Custom House in San Francisco (1906–11) and the penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kans. (1907).

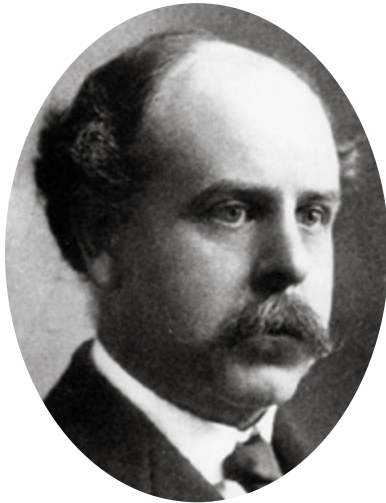
Although the design of the Palace of Education at the 1904 World’s Fair in St. Louis is often credited with bringing Eames and his firm national prominence, the Cupples Warehouse Complex of 24 buildings in St. Louis was the project most praised by the professional publications of the time. When Eames’s partner, Thomas Young, died in 1934, the firm’s library, along with eight volumes of photographs of the firm’s work, was donated to the Ranken Technical Institute. The Art and Architecture Library of Washington University purchased the collection in 1977.



## Frank Miles Day, FAIA

Philadelphia

*Term of Office:* January 1906–December 1907



Frank Miles Day was born on April 5, 1861, in Philadelphia, the son of Charles Day and Anna Rebecca (Miles) Day. He attended Rittenhouse Academy in Philadelphia but was primarily educated at home by his father. He enrolled in the University of Pennsylvania to study architecture and graduated from its Towne School, receiving his degree in 1883 as valedictorian of his class. After graduation he spent several years in Europe, traveling and furthering his study of architecture. While in London, he attended the Royal Academy's School of Architecture and the South Kensington School of Art. He also worked in the atelier of Walter Millard and the office of Basil Champneys.

Day returned to Philadelphia in 1886, eager to establish his own practice. He worked briefly for two firms before establishing his own in 1887. His first substantial commission was the Art Club of Philadelphia, later known as the Art Alliance. He won considerable recognition for this design from both the public and the architecture community.

After a successful practice of more than 30 years, marked by considerable service to his community and profession, Frank Day died at his home in Philadelphia on June 15, 1918, at the age of 57. The *AIA Journal* published a "Remembrance" of Day, praising his contributions to the profession. The following is an excerpt: "When Mr. Day began practice in the late

eighties, architecture was in process of being discovered by the American people as a vital, creative art. The public was awakening to an interest in its possibilities through the work of men inspired by foreign travel and study, or their pupils.... At this moment, as though dramatically timed by fate,...there appeared exactly the force needed to turn this vigorous and fundamentally wholesome impulse into the right channels; a force which gave Philadelphia an architecture so fine and true that it was determined to have national influence. Frank Miles Day and a little group of contemporaries of similar tastes and training here entered upon active practice....To this result Mr. Day's contribution was vital. The consistently high level maintained by the work of his office shows always the influence of his qualities: a fine enthusiasm and love of study, grasp of the essentials of a problem and insight into the essence of style and character; erudition combined with a facility for finding fresh and novel modes of treatment and, perhaps above all, the critical faculty guided by a supremely true taste."

### AIA SERVICE

Frank Day realized the importance of advancing his profession through collaboration with colleagues, and he joined the AIA as a Fellow in 1895. (In that era, the Institute represented the "elite of the profession," and all members were "Fellows.") His dedicated service to the AIA was recognized by his election as president of the Institute at the 1905 convention in Washington, D.C. He was reelected for a second term at the 1906 convention (held January 9 – 11, 2007), also held in the nation's capital.

Day's most significant accomplishment as president of the Institute was his contribution to the 50th anniversary celebrations of the organization. Both conventions that Day presided over took place in the 50th anniversary year: the 1906 convention was held in January 1907 and the 1907 convention was held in November. At the January meeting in Washington, D.C., Day presented the AIA's first Gold Medal to Sir Aston Webb at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.



The previous year, after studying the RIBA's Gold Medal program, the AIA Board had decided to establish a Gold Medal and had voted unanimously to award the first medal to Webb, "provided he can be present." In presenting the award, Day noted that it was being given in recognition of the influence of classical British architecture on American architecture and the important role Webb had played in that regard.

At the November 1907 convention, held at the Art Institute of Chicago, Day used his presidential address to review the AIA's accomplishments over the preceding 50 years. He looked to the original objectives in the AIA constitution and spoke about how they had been reached: "The men who founded the Institute declared they wished to 'unite in fellowship the architects' of this country. That was their first objective, and it has been largely realized. If we consider the state of the profession 50 years ago, when, as those who knew it say, every man's hand was against his brother, when the ordinary amenities of professional conduct were almost unknown, we must agree that a very substantial advance has been made." He went on to describe the Institute's positive influence on the art of architecture, on practice, education, and public policy. He closed with a plea for AIA members to maintain their commitment to public service.

Day also developed standards for architecture competitions. He was the recognized authority of the time and served on numerous architecture juries.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After establishing his practice in 1887, Day's early design work consisted primarily of residential and small-scale commercial work that showed the influence of his study in Europe. His first large commission was for the Philadelphia Art Club in 1888, for which he received considerable recognition. Another well-publicized commission was the American Baptist Publication Society Building in Philadelphia in 1896.

Day was joined by his older brother Henry Kent Day in partnership in 1892, and the firm name became Frank Miles Day & Bro. They practiced together until 1912, when Kent retired. With the commission for Weightman Hall at the University of Pennsylvania (1902), Day began to focus on collegiate design. The dormitories and dining halls he designed for Princeton University (1909 – 17) are considered his greatest work and established his reputation as a master of Collegiate Gothic.

In 1912, Day formed Day and Klauder with Charles Zeller Klauder, FAIA. The firm designed many college and university buildings throughout the country, including Prudence Riskey Hall at Cornell, the Sterling Hall of Medicine at Yale, and the Gymnasium at the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, Day was supervising architect or executive architect for at least 10 prominent colleges and universities, including Yale, Johns Hopkins, Delaware College, New York University, Pennsylvania State College, and the University of Colorado.

He was also a leading advocate for the importance of sound relationships among the owner, the contractor, and the architect. He had a legalistic mind, and the business aspects of his practice were a model for the profession. In his later years, Day wrote many articles on architecture, lectured at the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard, and served as a professor of perspective drawing at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Day's architectural achievements and service to his profession led to many honors. He won the prize of the Architectural Association of London in 1885, and received honorary degrees from Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania. He was an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Imperial Society of Russian Architects. In 1918, the Philadelphia chapter awarded him its Gold Medal for his work on the dining halls at Princeton University.

## Cass Gilbert, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* January 1908–December 1909



Cass Gilbert was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on November 24, 1858. His parents moved to St. Paul when he was a young child, and it was there that he received his early education. His interest in architecture was piqued when he obtained a job at the age of 18 with Abraham Radcliff as a carpenter's helper and draftsman. Two years later, he went east to Boston and completed a special course in architecture at MIT. In early 1880, Gilbert went to Europe to further study architecture, traveling in France, England, and Italy. Upon his return to New York in September of that year, Gilbert obtained a position in the office of McKim, Mead and White, primarily working on residential projects.

Gilbert returned to St. Paul in December 1882 feeling he had gained enough experience to open his own office. Eventually he moved his office to New York, as he had successfully garnered commissions throughout the country.

A prominent figure in New York professional and cultural circles, Gilbert was a founder and president of the Architectural League of New York and president of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He was also president of the National Academy of Design from 1926 to 1933.

Gilbert maintained good relations with politicians and important dignitaries. In 1909 President Roosevelt appointed Gilbert

chair of the short-lived Council of Fine Arts. This body was disbanded shortly thereafter because it did not have congressional approval. However, President William Howard Taft established a related organization, the Commission of Fine Arts (CFA), in 1910 and appointed Gilbert to it. Gilbert served on the CFA under both Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

In his later years, Gilbert became a resident of Ridgefield, Conn. He died on May 17, 1934, in Brockenhurst, England, at the age of 75. His architect son, Cass Gilbert Jr., carried on his father's practice.

### AIA SERVICE

Gilbert joined the AIA as a Fellow in 1892 when he was living and practicing in St. Paul. He remained active with the AIA after moving his office to New York around the beginning of the new century. He was elected president of the Institute for 1908 and to a second term for 1909.

In an address to the 1908 convention in Washington, D.C., Gilbert praised President Theodore Roosevelt for including the AIA in early federal conservation efforts. Gilbert stated, "In calling together the notable conference of the governors for consideration of the conservation of the natural resources of our country, [Roosevelt has] invited the American Institute of Architects, as one of a few organizations of national scope, to take part therein, and we now have an Institute committee acting with the Conservation Commission." Also at the 1908 convention, the delegates voted to support the construction of the Lincoln Memorial on the Mall site recommended by the Park Commission.

Gilbert and the AIA received a letter from President Roosevelt in December 1908 in which he noted that he was about to leave office, and that he was proud of the restoration of the White House that had taken place during his incumbency under Charles McKim's direction. He went on to say he wanted to leave as a legacy to the AIA "the duty of preserving

a perpetual eye of guardianship over the White House to see that it is kept unchanged and unmarred from this time on.” Gilbert wrote in response, “I have no hesitation in assuring you, Mr. President, that the American Institute of Architects will accept all the honorable obligation which your letter implies and will lend its influence always to the preservation of the White House as it now stands unchanged and unmarred for future generations of the American people.”

At the 1909 convention, Gilbert awarded the AIA Gold Medal posthumously to Charles F. McKim, FAIA. McKim’s partner, William R. Mead, accepted the award and then handed it to McKim’s daughter, Margaret. President William Howard Taft was present at the award ceremony and gave a glowing tribute to McKim, concluding with “I am living in a house [the White House] today that has been made beautiful by Mr. McKim.”

Also at the 1909 convention, Gilbert, recognizing the need to reach out to the growing number of architects in the West, encouraged the membership to “nationalize” their ideas, and he went on to say, “We have never held a convention on the Pacific Coast. It is high time we did.” The delegates then decided to hold the 1910 convention in San Francisco.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

When Gilbert returned to St. Paul in 1882, he entered into a partnership with James Knox Taylor and for the next 10 years practiced under the name of Gilbert and Taylor. Gilbert excelled in watercolor renderings, which greatly aided the firm in promoting its work. Commissions included churches, residences, commercial buildings, railway stations, and bridges. Perhaps the most important building during this period was the Endicott Building.

Gilbert dissolved his partnership with Taylor to establish an independent practice in 1892. He gained national recognition when he won the open competition for the design of the Minnesota State Capitol. This important commission provided

Gilbert with wide recognition and projected him onto the national scene. The building, completed in 1903, was inspired by the U.S. Capitol, and Gilbert supervised its construction.

The following years brought further success to Gilbert with many public and commercial buildings, including the Essex County Courthouse in Newark, N.J., the Brazer Building in Boston, and the Broadway Chambers Building in New York City. He won the competition for the U.S. Custom House in New York, which prompted his move to larger quarters in New York.

With his new office and with his growing prestige as an architect, Gilbert was awarded the commission for the Woolworth Building, which when completed towered 760 feet in height. At the time, this Gothic structure was the world’s tallest building.

Gilbert’s practice steadily increased, and other noteworthy structures included the Festival Hall and Art Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, the Ives Memorial Library in New Haven, public libraries in St. Louis and Detroit, the reconstruction of the Arkansas State Capitol, the U.S. Treasury Annex in Washington, D.C., the West Virginia State Capitol, and the Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis. He also won a competition for a campus plan for the University of Minnesota and produced a plan for the University of Texas.

The U.S. Supreme Court Building was one of his last design projects. Chief Justice William Howard Taft headed the Supreme Court Commission that selected Gilbert. Taft was extremely proud of the building, designed in the Grecian style and built at a cost of \$10 million. Gilbert died before construction was completed. Cass Gilbert Jr. completed the building along with another significant project, the Federal Courthouse in New York.

With the increasing popularization of the International Style in America through the work of Walter Gropius, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Richard Neutra, and others, Gilbert's name and contributions slipped into obscurity. But with the rise of postmodernism toward the end of the century, a new appreciation for architecture based on historic precedent reawakened interest in the work of Gilbert.

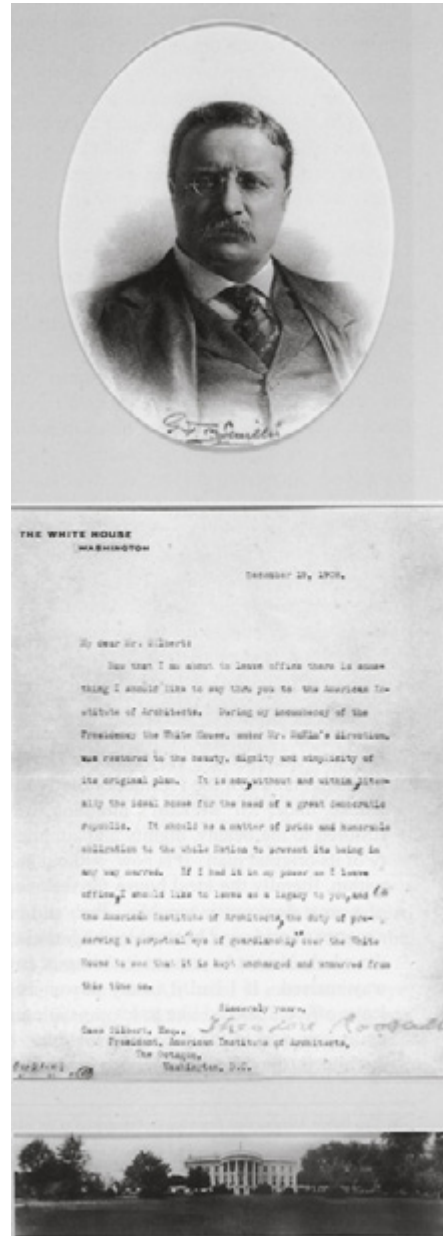
Gilbert also frequently wrote about architecture practice. Following are a few of his more interesting quotes:

- “In conducting business, especially for the office, never forget that the greatest danger arises from cocksure pride.”
- “It is only the young and the callow and ignorant that admire rashness. Think before you speak. Know your subject.”
- “Beware of overconfidence, especially in matters of structure.”

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Gilbert received honorary degrees from several of the country's leading universities. In addition, he was awarded the following honors:

- Chevalier, Legion of Honor of France
- Order of the King of Belgium
- Gold Medal, Society of Arts and Sciences for inaugurating the age of skyscrapers, 1931
- Honorary member, Royal Institute of British Architects
- Honorary member, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Honorary member, Architectural Union of Liverpool, England
- Honorary member, Royal Academy of Arts



Letter from President Theodore Roosevelt to Gilbert, dated December 19, 1908, urging the AIA to keep a “perpetual eye of guardianship over the White House.”

## Irving K. Pond, FAIA

Chicago

Term of Office: January 1910–December 1911



Irving K. Pond was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., on May 1, 1857. His father was a newspaper publisher in Michigan and the first president of the Michigan Press Association. He attended elementary school and high school in Ann Arbor and received a degree in civil engineering from the University of Michigan in 1879, where he also played on the school's first football team.

Upon graduation from college, Pond went to Chicago and worked as a draftsman in the office of William Le Baron Jenny ("father" of the steel-frame skyscraper) and later with Solon S. Beman. Pond took a leave of absence from Beman's firm to study and travel in Europe. In 1887, Pond entered into a partnership with his brother, Allen B. Pond, and established the firm of Pond and Pond. The Ponds were part of the social reform movement in Chicago and provided architecture services to Jane Addams and others who built settlement houses there at the turn of the century.

Pond's interest in promoting the fine arts and social betterment led to his service with several architectural and literary groups. He was a founder of the Architectural Sketch Club in Chicago, which evolved into the Architectural Club. He was a member of the Chicago Literary Club, a charter member of the City Club of Chicago, and a member of the University Club and the National Academy of Arts and Letters. He also served as a vice president of the Circus Fans Association.

Today, Pond is perhaps remembered as much for his writings on acrobatics and his collection of circus memorabilia (now housed in Chicago's Newberry Library) as he is for his contributions to architecture. He was himself an amateur acrobat who, even into his seventies, could walk on his hands and perform flips. His book on the circus, *Big Top Rhythms, a Study in Life and Art* (1937), features his drawings and diagrams.

He also wrote on architecture for *Inland Architect* and authored *The Meaning of Architecture; An Essay in Constructive Criticism* (1918).

Pond died on September 27, 1939, at the age of 82.

### AIA SERVICE

Pond joined the AIA after he and his brother were cheated by a client who hired them to prepare working drawings and specifications for an office building and then, after going with another firm, refused to pay them for the work. Pond and Pond sued for their fees and, using the AIA's published schedule of charges, won their full amount in court. So grateful were the brothers to the AIA for providing the schedule of charges that they immediately joined the organization. Pond worked to advance the profession and to broaden the status of the draftsman. He became a member of the Chicago chapter in 1902 and served as president of AIA Illinois.

In 1903 he attended his first national AIA convention in Cleveland. Charles McKim was presiding as president. Pond met McKim and many other architects he admired from the World's Columbian Exposition. He felt accepted by them as an equal and so became enthusiastic about serving the national organization. Because he was one of the first architects to successfully compete for a commission to design a post office building under the Tarsney Act (a new law opening federal design work to architects in private practice), he was asked to present a paper to the 1905 convention on

“Government Work in Competition,” and that same year he was elevated to Fellow. He was elected to the Board of Directors in 1906, followed by his service as vice president.

He was elected president at the December 1909 convention in Washington, D.C., taking office on January 1, 1910. He was elected for a second term for 1911 at the 1910 convention in San Francisco. During his presidency, Pond was considered a pacifier and compromiser, particularly in his efforts to get East and West Coast architects to cooperate. At the 1910 convention, the first held in the West, Pond gave a profound address that stressed the unity of American architects:

“Our American ideal need not, must not be expressed monotonously along narrow lines, but must expand broadly under varied skies, under climatic extremes, under varied ethnic and social impulses unified by our American spirit. This must be if we are to be true to our aesthetic ideal. California is one phase of America. New England is another, as Manhattan is another, these phases are to be harmonized and not confused, to be nurtured and developed and not swept aside for some manifestation of exotic growth.”

He also spoke about architecture as a potent source of enthusiasm in carrying out the mission of the Institute: “The American Institute of Architects is deeply concerned in the ethics of business and the profession, in the science of business and the profession, but its passion must be for the beauty which inheres in architecture.”

Pond was also instrumental in leading the Institute’s successful opposition to the “Gettysburg Road.” The American Automobile Association and others were asking Congress to replace the planned monument to Abraham Lincoln on the Mall with a memorial road. This would have been a terrible blow to the scheme that Daniel Burnham and Charles McKim had laid out 10 years before under the McMillan plan. Pond

and the AIA met with members of the House and Senate to discourage what they saw as a purely commercial effort to build the memorial road.

The highlight of the 1911 convention was the presentation of the AIA Gold Medal to George B. Post, FAIA, president from 1896 to 1898. President William Howard Taft and French ambassador M. J. J. Jusserand praised Post for his talent and for his 50 years of service to the profession.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Pond and Pond designed a variety of buildings throughout Illinois and the Midwest. Work in Chicago included the Chicago Commons and City Club, the Henry Booth House for the Chicago Ethical Society (a settlement house), Ravensworth Presbyterian Church, Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, and renovations and additions to Hull House.

Many of Pond and Pond’s buildings are considered to be excellent examples of the Arts and Crafts style. The firm received the first Gold Medal awarded by AIA Illinois in 1909 for the Baptist Home Missionary Society.

Upon the retirement of his brother and partner in 1926, Pond formed a partnership with Edgar Martin and Alfred L. Lloyd, which he maintained for several years until his retirement.



## Walter Cook, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* January 1912–December 1913



Walter Cook was born in New York City on July 23, 1846, of English ancestry. His grandfather was the renowned New York architect James C. Ireland. He briefly attended Yale University but then transferred to Harvard, where he received an AB degree in 1869 and a master's degree in 1872. After graduation, his attention turned to architectural studies, and he went to Paris and entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. While in Europe he also studied at the Royal Polytechnic Institute in Munich. In 1877 he returned to New York where he began his architecture career.

Cook was active in many service and professional organizations throughout his career. He was president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, a member of the National Academy of Design, an officer of the Institute of Arts and Letters, and a member of the Harvard, Century, and MacDowell Clubs. At one time in his career, he served as consulting architect for New York City, and he also served on the New York Municipal Art Commission.

Cook died on March 25, 1916, at the age of 70.

### AIA SERVICE

Cook joined the AIA as a Fellow in 1891 and became involved in the New York chapter, where he served as president. After a stint on the national AIA Board of Directors, he was elected president in December 1911 at the convention in Washington, D.C., and reelected the following year. Cook presided at the 1912 convention, held also in Washington, and at the 1913 convention in New Orleans. At the 1913 convention, the initiation fee for membership was raised to \$30 and the annual dues were raised to \$20 for members and to \$25 for Fellows. The "Schedule of Minimum Charges of AIA" was also changed, increasing the rate of commission from 5 percent to 6 percent.

The New Orleans convention marked a new era in the history of the Institute. Up until then, the day-to-day administration of the AIA had been conducted by elected members of the organization. Since 1899, secretary-treasurer Glenn Brown, FAIA, with a few paid staff members, had been responsible for the administration of the organization. Many members of the AIA, particularly those working in large, modern firms, looked upon this way of doing business as antiquated. At the New Orleans convention members from New York successfully introduced bylaw changes that created a paid executive secretary position (not required to be an architect). They also split the office of secretary-treasurer into two distinct offices. These changes effectively removed Brown as the day-to-day administrator of the AIA.

During his presidential address, Cook took no position on these bylaw changes. He said only that they were of "far-reaching importance" and should be "carefully considered." But in another part of his speech he reflected on the growing complexity of the AIA: "Our activities in many directions are constantly increasing. You have only to look to your programs to see how many committees have reports to make to you; and nearly all of these reports mean that meetings have been held, that members have traveled from various points to



*“Whenever any question involving architecture arises in any part of the country, the first thing done is to call upon the Institute for its aid and counsel.”*

take part in these meetings and given up their time to them. Whenever any question involving architecture arises in any part of the country, the first thing done is to call upon the Institute for its aid and counsel.”

Cook was referring in part to two powerful new committees, formed during his presidency, that were changing the way the Institute conducted business: the Committee on Public Information and the Committee on Publications. These committees sought to modernize the publication and publicity functions of the Institute. Member of these committees sometimes clashed with Glenn Brown, who had long overseen these Institute functions himself. The *AIA Journal* first appeared at this time under the direction of a Committee on Publications, replacing the *Quarterly Bulletin*. A “Two Thousand Dollar Fund” was established to raise sufficient money to support publication of the new magazine. The fund was primarily supported by members of the AIA Board.

Cook served the Institute admirably during a time of much change and upheaval in the organization, and he continued his active participation in AIA activities until his death in 1916.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Upon Cook’s return from Europe in 1877, he established a partnership with two other architects and began practice in the name of Babb, Cook and Willard. His practice continued with successive firms of Cook and Willard, then Babb, Cook and Welch, and finally Cook and Welch.

During his long and successful career, Cook was identified with numerous important buildings of various styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Some of these structures were the Choir School at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; the DeVinne Press building; Andrew Carnegie’s residence at Fifth Avenue and 90th Street; New York Life Insurance buildings in New York, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Montreal; branches of the New York Public Library; and the Stadium, Station, and Administration buildings at the 1901 Buffalo Pan American Exposition.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Cook was elected an academician of the National Society of Arts and Letters and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and he received many honorary degrees.

## R. Clipston Sturgis, FAIA

Boston

*Term of Office:* January 1914–December 1915



R. (Richard) Clipston Sturgis was born in Boston on December 24, 1860, the son of Russell and Susan Codman Welles Sturgis. He was schooled at G. W. C. Noble's School in Boston and at St. Paul's in Concord, N.H. He entered Harvard University in July 1877, graduating in 1881. Being of English descent, Sturgis then went to London and apprenticed to an architect for a short time before traveling throughout Europe studying and sketching. Upon his return to Boston in 1886, he entered the office of his uncle, John Hubbard Sturgis, a well-known architect who designed the first Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Young Sturgis gained valuable experience working with his uncle and established important contacts. Upon his uncle's death in 1888, Sturgis took over the well-regarded 25-year-old firm.

Sturgis was married in Troy, N.Y., on June 22, 1882, to Ester Mary Ogden Sturgis. They had three children, and their son, R. Clipston Sturgis Jr., graduated from Harvard with an architecture degree in 1904. The younger Sturgis died at the age of 30 after a short career with his father.

Sturgis was urbane and exuberant with a delicate sense of humor, broad catholicity of taste, and a keen mind. His personality was palpable in his professional work as well as in his public and private endeavors. It was said that he was a "man perpetually young performing the wise service of middle age."

Sturgis maintained a strong interest in promoting the arts and in serving community endeavors in the Boston area. In his early years, he was president of the Draughtsmen's Club, later known as the Boston Architectural Club. He also served as president of the Boston branch of the English Speaking Union. He was on the organizing committee for the Society of Arts and Crafts Boston and served as its president from 1917 to 1920. He was a member of the Tavern Club for more than 60 years and a Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also was a member of the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York, the Union Boat Club, the Colonial Society, the Loyal Legion and many other organizations.

In 1902, Boston Mayor Collins appointed Sturgis to the Boston Schoolhouse Commission. He served for eight years and as chairman for most of that time. During his tenure, he established standards for construction and for costs for the city schools and was responsible for employing other architects for the design of schools.

Sturgis retired in 1932 and moved to Portsmouth, N.H., where he had maintained his summer residence since 1890. In a publication concerning the 50th anniversary of the Harvard College class of 1881, Sturgis wrote about himself: "Outside of my profession, my chief interests have always been in the country, and for forty years I have enjoyed my farm and garden at Little Harbour, Portsmouth. There, before all the roads were paved, I had my horses and rode constantly with my daughter. Now motors have taken place of horses and I find exercise on the water in canoes."

Sturgis died in his beloved Portsmouth on May 8, 1951, at the age of 91. The *Boston Herald* obituary stated: "R. Clipston Sturgis, 91, national architectural authority for more than 60 years who almost single-handedly set Boston's architectural fashions in the period before and after the turn of the century, died at his home in Portsmouth, N.H. yesterday."

#### AIA SERVICE

After joining the AIA as a Fellow in 1891, Sturgis began an active career in serving the Boston Society of Architects, and he eventually became president of that organization. Sturgis was elected to the national Board of Directors in 1900, served as first vice president in 1912, and was elected president of the Institute at the 1913 convention in New Orleans. He was then reelected for a second term at the 1914 convention in Washington, D.C. At that convention, Sturgis presented the AIA Gold Medal to Jean-Louis Pascal, Hon. FAIA, of France. French Ambassador Jusserand accepted the medal for Pascal at ceremonies at the Pan American Union.

During his presidency, with the support of Secretary Burt Fenner, FAIA, and Treasurer John Mauran, FAIA, Sturgis and the AIA implemented the significant structural changes approved at the 1913 convention, including the creation of a paid executive secretary position. In 1914 Sturgis and the AIA hired Edward C. Kemper to fill this position. Kemper, who had previously worked across the street from the Octagon at the Department of Interior, effectively provided the day-to-day administrative leadership at the Institute that former secretary-treasurer Glenn Brown, FAIA, a Washington-area architect, had provided for more than 12 years. Kemper, not an architect, stayed in this position for a remarkable 34 years. The award the AIA presents annually to honor service to the Institute is named in his honor, the Edward C. Kemper Award.

A highlight of Sturgis's tenure as president was his advocacy on behalf of the "Lincoln Highway." (This is not to be confused with the first proposals for a Lincoln memorial road a few years earlier, which the AIA and Irving Pond, then president of the organization, had vigorously opposed as a threat to the as yet unbuilt Lincoln Memorial on the national Mall.) Promotional materials for the Lincoln Highway described the participation of the Institute: "The American Institute of Architects, through its president R. Clipston Sturgis, has

offered its cordial cooperation in the preparation of designs for arches, tablets, memorials and bridges to be erected along Lincoln Way. Their offer of assistance has been accepted as being of inestimable value in teaching the lesson of good taste, and in assuring the Lincoln Highway the most beautiful work and mature ideas of the leaders of the architectural profession in this country."

Consistent with the Institute's objectives over the preceding few years, Sturgis worked diligently to strengthen the AIA in the West and to bring western architects into the national organization. In one of his letters, he stated, "I am truly interested in seeing the Institute take its true position on the coast." In 1915 he took a trip to the west coast and spoke at chapter meetings along the way in Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Kansas City, and St. Louis. He also spoke at the National Congress of Builders and the Insurance Congress in San Francisco.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Sturgis designed numerous homes, libraries, schools, railroad stations, public buildings and churches throughout New England, as well as the Cathedral in Manila, Philippines. The project that perhaps launched his career was the Church of the Advent in Boston. While working with his uncle, he assisted in the design and took over the project when his uncle died in 1888. He is credited with finishing the construction administration and designing the spire, lectern, and west porch.

His design work also includes the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Watertown, Mass.; H. H. Anthony house, Swansea, Mass.; Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington, Mass.; Benjamin Franklin Institute of Technology, Boston; additions to the Massachusetts State House; addition to the Museum of Fine Arts; Harold H. Anthony House, a Colonial Revival structure on the National Registry; and the Federal Reserve Bank (1922), a Boston Historic Landmark.

Sturgis also restored Old North Church and the adjacent Chapel of St. Francis. His most famous homes were those designed for such prominent Boston families as Cabot, Peabody, Thayer, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

In 1907, the Winsor School, a private school still in existence, purchased property of the Fenway in Boston and hired Sturgis to design and “build the most perfect schoolhouse.” Through his career he advised the cities of Manchester, N.H., and Winchester, Falls River, and Taunton, Mass., on their school matters.

Sturgis was also a prolific writer and critic. He gave many speeches on architecture and planning and wrote articles that appeared in various publications, including *MacMillan’s Dictionary of Architecture*, *Architectural Review*, and *Cosmopolitan*. He was a popular advocate for more thoughtfully designed suburbs, writing in the 1890s that “our suburbs for the most part are composed of frame houses, looking unsubstantial and temporary. They convey no suggestion of dignity and retirement.” On June 13, 1917, Sturgis delivered the anniversary address at the Yale Art School titled “Arts and the War.”

His articles and papers included “Architectural Education” in the July 1941 *Octagon* magazine, “A New World House in an Old World Garden” for *Country Life*, and “English Gardens” and “The Evils of Wooden Suburbs,” papers given to AIA. He also wrote an article, “Sir Christopher Wren, 1632–1723,” for the *AIA Journal* in 1923.

*During his presidency...Sturgis and the AIA implemented the significant structural changes approved at the 1913 convention, including the creation of a paid executive secretary position.*

## John Lawrence Mauran, FAIA

St. Louis

*Term of Office:* January 1916–April 1918

16



John Lawrence “Lawrie” Mauran was born in 1866 in Providence, R.I. He attended schools in Providence and entered MIT in 1885 as a student of electrical engineering. He switched to architecture in his sophomore year, later saying, “I had my wires crossed with Course IV.” It turned out to be a fortunate decision, as he won several design awards while in school and was elected editor-in-chief of *Technique*, the campus newspaper. He received an architecture degree from MIT in 1889. Mauran was fortunate to study architecture with Eugene L’Etange from the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, who at the time was head of design at MIT.

After a year of travel and study in Europe, Mauran returned to the United States and obtained a position with the Boston firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. His work with that firm took him to Chicago and ultimately to St. Louis, where he spent most of his professional career.

In St. Louis, Mauran was frequently called upon for community service and always contributed freely of his time and talents. Mauran came to love St. Louis, his adopted home, where he married socialite Isabel Chapman in 1899, raised a family, and developed his social and professional skills to the fullest.

Mauran served on the Public Building Commission for several years and was its chairman in 1904. After being appointed president of the Plaza Commission in 1925, he was in charge of the construction of several new civic buildings. He also volunteered with many community organizations, including the American Red Cross and the St. Louis Opera. In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Mauran to the Council of Fine Arts, a body that was disbanded after one meeting because it had been formed by an Executive Order and Congress refused to fund it. He served as a member of the National Commission of Fine Arts from 1930 to 1933.

Mauran died suddenly on September 23, 1933, from peritonitis suffered after an appendicitis attack at his summer residence in New Hampshire. He was 66 years old and was survived by his wife and two daughters.

### AIA SERVICE

Mauran became a member of the AIA and the St. Louis chapter in 1899. He later became president of the chapter. In 1902, he was advanced to Fellowship and served as treasurer of the national organization for two years. In December 1915, at the convention in Washington, D.C., Mauran was elected president for a term starting January 1, 1916. Mauran was reelected for a second term at the convention in Minneapolis in December 1916. Because of World War I, no convention was held in 1917, so Mauran’s term was extended into a third year, and he served through the convention in April 1918 in Philadelphia.

Mauran led the Institute at a time of growing discontent among members related to the impact of World War I on the profession. Trying to maintain optimism, in 1916 Mauran addressed his colleagues at the convention about the war in Europe and anticipated the day when the architects of the world would rebuild Europe: “The tragedy still holds sway, but we must look...to the day when war-weary Europe shall confidently demand not our sympathy alone but our sympa-

thetic constructive cooperation. And on that day let us not be found unprepared to take responsibilities which belong to us by right and by training as citizens of the world.”

The AIA had a membership of 1,432 in 1916, and many members could not afford to pay their dues. In 1917, *The American Architect* called the AIA “dormant if not terminal.” Mauran continued his efforts to hold the Institute together and spent a great amount of time in Washington, paying his railway fares and hotel bills out of his own pocket. He issued bulletins to keep the unhappy membership aware of the Institute’s efforts to have architects involved in war-related construction.

Before the United States entered the war, Mauran led the Institute to establish a Preparedness Committee to explore how architects could be useful in the war effort. The Institute contacted President Woodrow Wilson and offered the services of architects without charge. The Navy Department accepted work from volunteer architects valued at more than \$3 million.

British and French professionals warned the United States against sending technically trained men to the front lines, as the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) had lost over 100 of its members in combat. A British official said ominously, “We should indeed be fortunate if today we had in technical service one-tenth of the architects who lie buried in foreign soil.” To help the War Department ascertain the architecturally skilled within its ranks, the AIA developed a list of architects and draftsmen who could serve in a technical capacity and then provided the men of draft age on the list with a letter, signed by Mauran, identifying their architectural qualifications. This letter could be presented to commanding officers in the field.

Because of the work of Mauran and the War Preparedness Committee, the AIA was able to respond within days to two wartime requests: (1) to provide the names of 300 candidates to serve as lieutenants in the U.S. Army Signal Corps, which

managed Army communications, and (2) to provide the names of candidates to help build large-scale housing projects for the U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to house wartime shipbuilders. At least three future AIA presidents participated in these efforts. Glenn Stanton, FAIA, served in France during World War I with the Army Signal Corps, and Robert Kohn, FAIA, and Ernest J. Russell, FAIA, were put in leadership positions at the U.S. Shipping Board. These wartime housing projects were the first large-scale efforts by the federal government to build housing; they were invaluable case studies to draw on in the Depression years, when the government embarked on large public housing projects.

The 1918 AIA convention in Philadelphia was charged with anger, as fewer than 100 delegates could afford to attend. Mauran announced his intention to deal with the “stern reality of things as they are, and not as we would have them be” and listed unsuccessful efforts to put architects to work, along with a few success stories. Mauran asked, “In these days of stress and patriotic endeavor when one of the principal activities of a government at war is building, why are architects idle? That is the insistent question on the lips of every member of our profession and of the intelligent citizens who stand amazed in the face of such an anomalous situation.” In further addressing the discontent of the members, he suggested that the fault lay with “us as individual architects rather than with the professional body of which we are component parts....Have we stood shoulder to shoulder with the budding politicians...or have we held aloof only to be drawn into some City Beautiful movement, born but to die, because we insist that our talents are dedicated to the City Practical...have we established through efficient and capable professional service rendered, the deep-seated conviction of the administrative ability of an architect, or has the Congressional conception of an architect as a dreamer and long-haired creator of useless but expensive dewdaddles come to the Capitol only from the supervising architect’s office?”

A motion was put forth at the convention to suspend the Institute's bylaws to allow Mauran to serve a third term. Mauran had served for more than two years, as there was no convention in 1917 and the 1918 convention was held in April. The motion failed, and Thomas Kimball, FAIA, was elected to succeed Mauran.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

In 1892, after working on the design of the Chicago Public Library and the Chicago Art Institute, Mauran was asked by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge to relocate from Boston to Chicago to supervise the construction of those projects. As the projects neared completion, the firm asked Mauran to relocate to St. Louis to open a branch office and manage the construction of the Union Trust Building.

In 1900, Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge left St. Louis, and Mauran formed a partnership with Ernest J. Russell, FAIA, and Edward C. Garden that continued for a decade. In 1911, the firm became Mauran, Russell and Crowell when Garden left and employee William Crowell became a partner.

Mauran, Russell and Garden obtained commissions for Carnegie libraries in small towns in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Kansas. This work included the Cabanne Branch library in St. Louis. Mauran's other significant work in St. Louis included the Federal Reserve Bank, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Building, the Administration Building of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Children's Hospital, the Chamber of Commerce Building, and the Federal Court and Custom House. Mauran's appreciation for the use of St. Louis terra-cotta and brick is evident in many of the firm's buildings, particularly the Second Baptist Church (1907).

Mauran's partner of many years, Ernest J. Russell, FAIA, also became a president of the Institute in 1932.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

When Mauran died in 1933, the St. Louis chapter adopted a resolution honoring his professional and civic accomplishments and noting his "devotion... to the highest ideals of citizenship, and to the most vital of the social arts, the Art of Architecture.

*"...has the Congressional conception of an architect as a dreamer and long-haired creator of useless but expensive dewdaddles come to the Capitol only from the supervising architect's office?"*

At the 1934 AIA convention, former AIA president R. Clipston Sturgis, FAIA, read a long tribute to Mauran, which said, in part, "His whole life has been a remarkable example of how a man can practice with success an absorbing and difficult profession and yet find time for constant and continuous service to that profession and widespread service in other fields and have time to spare for all the amenities of life. One of the remarkable qualities of Mr. Mauran was his unflinching humor and light-heartedness."

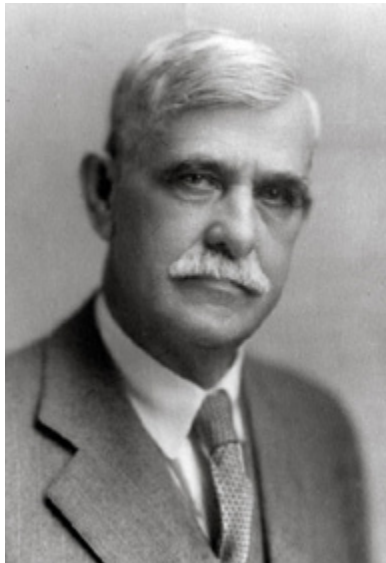
In 1934, a year after his death, the congregation of the St. Louis Unitarian Church of the Messiah paid him a high tribute by installing a bronze plaque with the same epitaph as the one over the tomb of architect Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral in London: *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*. "If you seek his monument, look around you."



## Thomas R. Kimball, FAIA

Omaha, Nebraska

*Term of Office:* April 1918–May 1920



Thomas R. Kimball was born in Linwood, near Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 19, 1862, to a prominent railroad family. His father, Thomas L. Kimball, was a vice president of the Union Pacific Railroad and later became the president of the American National Bank in Omaha. Kimball attended the University of Nebraska for two years, and then went to Boston to enroll at America's first school of architecture at MIT. In 1883 Kimball began studies at the Cowles School of Art to develop his skills in art and painting. He enrolled at MIT as a special student in architecture in 1885 and attended through 1887. While attending MIT, Kimball received the Boston Society of Architects Scholarship. Ultimately, he was given an affiliation with the class of 1889, although he never received a degree.

After leaving MIT in 1887, Kimball went to Paris and studied at the École des Beaux-Arts. He also studied art and painting in Paris and became a superb watercolorist.

Kimball married Annie McPhail in 1889. Annie was a talented artist and the daughter of a prominent Boston family of piano manufacturers. Later that year, he began his own architecture practice.

Kimball's service to his community was most exemplary. He was a leader and active in many community endeavors,

including the Omaha Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Omaha Professional Men's Club, the Palimpsest and Sheridan Land Club, and the Civic Club, where he served as president.

Kimball died in Omaha on September 7, 1934, at the age of 72. At the time, he was still serving as the senior principal in the firm of Kimball, Steele and Sanham.

### AIA SERVICE

Kimball joined the AIA in 1900 and became active in the AIA Omaha chapter. As his professional reputation widened, he began to participate in the national organization. At the 1901 AIA convention in Buffalo, N.Y., Kimball became a Fellow. In the following years, he served on many important national AIA committees. At the 1918 convention in Philadelphia, Kimball was elected to his first term as president of AIA. He was reelected to a second term at the 1919 convention in Nashville.

Presiding at the convention in Washington, D.C., in May 1920, Kimball tried to provoke the members to action by declaring that the AIA was "far from being numerically representative of the profession." He asked, "Why call ourselves a national society on hardly a 10 percent representation? Why attempt a comprehensive program with a country club organization?" He noted that the organization had lived through the lean years of World War I and predicted a possible depression with more lean years to come.

Reflecting the growing interest at the AIA and elsewhere in the relatively new field of public relations, Kimball advocated for establishing the architect in the mind of the public as a professional on the same level as the doctor or lawyer. He said, "Certainly, failure to hold, in a higher degree, the confidence of the public and of the client is traceable directly to this fallacious and mischievous source of suspicion which we have erected into a barrier between ourselves and our clients and society. Until architects as a class realize this and better understand the nature and extent of the harm done, I feel

perfectly sure they will never enjoy the position of trust in the community to which their qualifications should entitle them, nor will they achieve that degree of usefulness which the public has a right to expect of them.”

This desire to establish better professional relations with the public was emphasized when he stated: “the interest of the public was supreme, the interest of the client next and his own personal interest last.” He firmly believed if that ideal was accepted and practiced by the architect, not only would the public appreciate it, but demand it. Kimball became widely recognized by his profession and the public for both his architectural talent and his integrity.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

On his return to Boston from his studies in Europe, Kimball established a publishing firm with Henry Bates. The firm published *Technology Architectural Review*, the first MIT architecture magazine. In 1889, Kimball left the publishing firm and opened an architecture office. He was joined in partnership by C. Howard Walker, FAIA, and Herbert Best; later, he returned to Omaha to open an office.

In 1891, Omaha entrepreneur Byron Reed made a large donation to the city to build a major library, and Kimball was named architect. While no longer a library, the building still stands at 19th and Harney Streets and is a testament to the grandeur and historical knowledge that Kimball brought to his commissions.

In 1894, Kimball’s firm received a commission for the overall design of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of 1898 in Omaha. This exposition was a smaller but equally magnificent version of the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition, and it established Kimball as Nebraska’s leading architect. He was responsible for the design of the Arch of the States, the Administration Building, the Transportation Building, the connecting colonnades and accessories, and the general

layout of the park. The design of the exposition was displayed at the Paris Exposition of 1900 as an example of recent outstanding American architecture.

He also designed the neoclassical Greek Revival terminal for the Burlington Railroad Station in Omaha, which was considered “the most successful application of the classical style for industrial use.” and “was talked about as one of the two finest examples of classical architecture in America,” according to the January 27, 1908 issue of *The Excelsior*.

As Kimball’s national reputation grew, he was selected in 1899 as one of the jurists for the New York Custom House competition. Considerable controversy erupted over the jury’s selection of Cass Gilbert because Kimball and James Knox Taylor, FAIA, another juror, had past connections with Gilbert. However, the protests were overruled, and Gilbert’s design was finally approved.

During the years 1900 – 03, Kimball and Walker were selected as 2 of the 21 architects for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904. Kimball also designed the Electricity Building for the fair. Subsequently, the firm was selected for the Battle Mount Sanitarium in Hot Springs, S.D., one of the first government projects of any significance to be given to an architect from the western United States. The government’s supervising architect, James Knox Taylor, FAIA, called it “a gem, one of the finest conceptions for a hospital I ever saw.”

During Kimball’s lifetime, he produced 871 commissions.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Kimball was widely recognized not only as an extraordinary architect but also as a person who cared deeply about the profession. In January 1909, shortly before leaving office, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Kimball to the Council of Fine Arts, a forerunner to the Commission of Fine Arts that is still in existence today.

## Henry Hubbard Kendall, FAIA

Boston

*Term of Office:* May 1920–June 1922



Henry Kendall was born in New Braintree, Mass., on March 4, 1855. He graduated at the age of 20 from MIT with a degree in architecture. He then took a position with one of Boston's leading firms, the office of William G. Preston. In 1879, he left the firm to work for the federal government in Washington and, after working his way through several positions, became the first assistant in charge of the office of specifications, working drawings, and superintendence in the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department.

After a decade of government service, he was asked to do something he felt was unethical, so he resigned and started a practice in Washington. He closed that office shortly, when family matters necessitated a return to Boston, where he practiced briefly in successive partnerships until 1900. He joined Bertram E. Taylor in organizing Kendall, Taylor and Company, of which he remained a member until he died.

Kendall was a deeply religious man. He was a Sunday school teacher and a trustee of his church. Soon after he started his practice in Boston, he was asked to join the AIA. He replied: "I should be glad to attend meetings but your meeting night is Friday and that is the night of my Prayer Meeting so I cannot be with you." Soon after that invitation, the meeting night of the Boston Society of Architects was changed, so he joined and attended the meetings.

Kendall was known as an exacting architect who paid attention to even the smallest detail. In his obituary in *The Octagon* of April 1943, architect Harry Carlson, FAIA, wrote, "I well remember when I discovered that one of the cornice stones of this building was broken and the mason foreman said, 'I can fix it beautifully so that it never will be seen.' And he did fix it beautifully but I felt I must show it to H. H. He smiled and said, 'Harry, you don't want to go by this building for the next forty years and see a patch, for it will show.' So a new stone was cut, and now, fifty years later, I am almost daily going by that building and thankful there is no patch."

In an article about Kendall in the April 1943 *The Octagon*, Harry J. Carlson, FAIA, quoted a friend of Kendall: "No matter how controversial the subject might be with which he had to deal, the wisdom, but more than that, the humility, with which he met the issues did much to smooth out the differences and make contestants accept his judgment on what was the right professional thing to do." Carlson then concluded his article with, "Our profession, every profession, the whole world, needs such men as Mr. Kendall to show us all that standards are not limits that we approach without danger of the law, but rather beacons to light us to new fields of brotherly usefulness."

Kendall died on March 27, 1943, at the age of 88 at his home in Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

### AIA SERVICE

Kendall became a member of the Boston Society of Architects in 1900. He worked diligently on various activities and was elected president of the BSA a few years later. In 1913, he was elevated to Fellow of the Institute. He was elected AIA president at the convention in Washington, D.C., in 1920 and then reelected in 1921 at a convention also held in Washington. He served as president through the Chicago convention of 1922.

In his presidential address to the 1921 convention, Kendall called for architects' participation in the design and construction of World War I memorials: "Grateful communities all over the land desire to honor their dead and commemorate the service of those who dared all and returned. All that art can command, that skill can combine, that good design and inspiration can produce, is demanded for these symbols of gratitude. Who shall produce them if we do not?"

Kendall's tact and diplomacy were well established in the Institute, and he used these skills to resolve a difficult situation regarding the Fellowship nominations process. The membership had become increasingly dissatisfied with the process, as the AIA Board refused to present Fellowship nominations to the conventions in 1920 and 1921, resulting in the selection of no new Fellows. A board committee charged with studying the matter then recommended the Fellowship category be abolished entirely. The Board disregarded the committee's recommendation, but the controversy continued. As the 1922 AIA convention convened, Kendall proposed a new method for electing Fellows. A six-member Jury of Fellows, appointed by the president, would present nominees to the convention for final approval. The convention approved Kendall's proposal, and Fellows' elections were handled in this manner until 1935, when the authority was put solely in the hands of a jury.

In another delicate matter, Kendall showed he could also be quite firm in holding to his values and beliefs. Henry Carlson remembered an occasion when Kendall was presiding over a board meeting that dealt with an appeal from a member architect who had been expelled from the Institute for ethical violations. The appeal was presented by a legal team the likes of which had never appeared before the Board. The closing argument was given by a well-known attorney who stated, in part, that prior to committing the unethical act, the architect-defendant had consulted his attorney who had advised him that what he was about to do was not illegal. The defendant's

attorney went on to say that when a professional man consults his lawyer and is told he has the legal right to do certain things, and the man follows that advice, no professional body has the right to convict him of unprofessional conduct. Kendall did not appreciate this line of argument, and he took an action that was perhaps only possible in the days before the Justice Department circumscribed the rights of professional societies to enforce ethical policies on their membership: He expelled the architect's lawyer from the room. Following the departure, the board voted unanimously to uphold the conviction of the architect for violating ethical standards.

At the 1922 AIA convention in Chicago, Kendall awarded the AIA Gold Medal to Victor Laloux, Hon. FAIA, a renowned architect and educator from France. Laloux was unable to attend the ceremony at the Chicago Fine Arts Building, and the medal was accepted by A. Barthelemy.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After a decade of work with the federal government, Kendall returned to Boston. He practiced in successive partnerships under the name of Lord and Kendall and later Kendall and Stevens. In 1900, he formed a partnership with Bertram E. Taylor, and he remained the senior principal of Kendall Taylor and Company for the rest of his life.

Early in the 20th century, the firm established a reputation for hospital work and became one of the leading firms in that field. Among the Boston projects designed by the firm were the City Hospital of Boston, Corey Hill Hospital, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, the State Hospital for Epileptics, and the Boston Hospital Relief Station in Haymarket Square. Other commissions included the New Hampshire Hospital for the Insane at Westboro and the Newton City Hospital.

## William Baker Faville, FAIA

San Francisco

*Term of Office:* June 1922–May 1924



William B. Faville was born in San Andreas, Calif., in 1866, the son of Charles and Emma Louise Faville. He spent much of his youth in western New York and entered the office of Green and Wicks in Buffalo to apprentice in architecture. After a few years, he went to Boston and completed a two-year course in architecture at MIT. He then went to New York in 1895 and obtained a position in the office of McKim, Mead and White. At MIT, and during his three years at McKim, Mead and White, he developed a friendship with Walter Bliss of San Francisco. They both left New York in 1898 and returned to California, where they formed a partnership. Bliss and Faville emerged as a leading firm in northern California and lasted for 27 years.

Faville's first marriage, to Desire Hewitt, ended in divorce. They had a daughter named Mary Ann. He and his second wife, Happy Guile, had three children, Henry, Rush, and Charlotte.

Faville was active in community and art organizations until his death. He was a member of the Carmel Art Association, the Bohemian Club, Pacific Union Club, Commonwealth Club, San Francisco Art Association, and the Marin County Art Association.

Faville died on December 15, 1947, at the age of 81 at his home in Sausalito.

### AIA SERVICE

Faville became a well-known architect and civic leader in San Francisco shortly after establishing his firm. He was elected to membership in the San Francisco chapter of the AIA in 1910 and immediately became active in the affairs of the profession.

In 1914, he was elected to Fellowship in the Institute. At the 1922 convention in Chicago he was elected the 19th president of the AIA. He then was elected for a second term at the 1923 convention in Washington, D.C.

At the 1923 convention, Faville presided at the AIA Gold Medal ceremony for Henry Bacon, FAIA, designer of the Lincoln Memorial. Bacon and Faville arrived at the ceremony, held at the memorial, aboard a barge towed down the Reflecting Pool by architecture students. The highly adorned guests lined both sides of the pool, cheering and waving banners. Chief Justice William Howard Taft introduced President Warren Harding, who presented the Gold Medal to Bacon. Harding said to Bacon, "You have reared here a structure whose dignity and character have won it rank among the architectural jewels of all time."

A year later, in his presidential address to the 1924 convention in New York, Faville called attention to the report of the Institute's Committee on Community Planning, declaring it "one of the most vital documents ever submitted to a convention." The report was a seminal document in the regional planning movement in America and was authored by a young Lewis Mumford, who was not an architect or member of the committee but acted as its scribe. Members of the Committee on Community Planning, including chair and future AIA Gold Medalist Clarence S. Stein, FAIA, would go on to found the Regional Planning Association of America, best remembered for its advocacy of Garden City planning.

On a sadder note, Faville noted the passing of three great American architects: “At New York on the 16th day of February 1924, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, Henry Bacon died. At Chicago on the 14th day of April, 1924, at the age of 65, Louis Sullivan died. At New York on the 24th day of April, 1924, when only 55 years of age, at the very zenith of his usefulness, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue died.” It had been a tragic year for the architecture profession.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Shortly after its formation, Bliss and Faville emerged as one of the leading architecture firms in San Francisco. Their design work has been called “conservative” and appealed to clients seeking a respectable, solid image for their project.

Early in the 20th century, the firm obtained the commission to design the St. Francis Hotel, one of the firm’s notable projects, completed in 1904. The earthquake of 1906 partially destroyed the hotel, but the firm designed the reconstruction as well as a later addition.

Another prominent design by Faville was the Geary Theater (originally known as the Columbia Theater) in San Francisco. The 1906 earthquake and fire had destroyed all eight of the city’s downtown theaters. In the four years following the disaster, the Geary and seven other new theaters were built, and the city’s great theatrical tradition resumed. Faville’s Geary has been called “the traditional seat of legitimate drama in San Francisco since 1910.” The building’s exterior is of late Victorian design, with a façade of yellow brick and polychromed terra-cotta. The theater has retained most all of its original character, and it remains an outstanding example of its type.

Other work by Faville and Bliss included the Bank of California, the University Club, the Bank of Italy (a commission won in a competition), Children’s Hospital and adjoining Training School for Nurses, the Presbyterian Hospital and

*[I]n his presidential address to the 1924 convention in New York, Faville called attention to the report of the Institute’s Committee on Community Planning, declaring it “one of the most vital documents ever submitted to convention.” The report was a seminal document in the regional planning movement in America and was authored by a young Louis Mumford.*

Orphanage, the California State Building (a commission won in a competition), the Metropolitan Club, the Bank of America on Halladie Plaza, and the Matson Building.

Faville served on the architectural committee of the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition and was identified with many of the main features of the Fair, including the development of the great enclosing walls. He also designed the Palace of Education and several Industries Buildings. As many of the buildings of the Pan Pacific International Exposition were being demolished, Faville rescued an Italiante fountain he had designed for the Palace of Education and presented it to the City of Sausalito, where he lived, to be placed in a park now known as Vina del Mar Plaza.

In 1925, the partnership of Bliss and Faville was terminated amicably, and both principals carried on architectural work on their own.

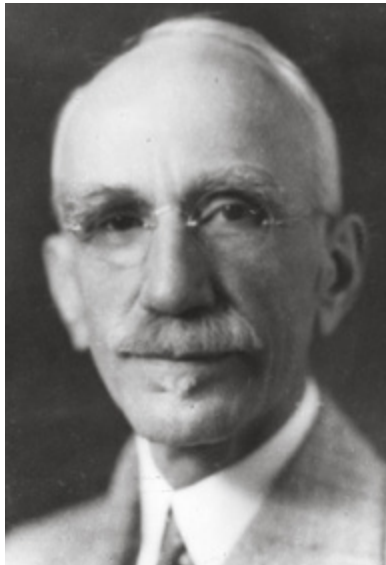
Faville was a watercolorist of some renown. He painted in the “American Impressionist” style, and his paintings still appear on the market. His work was exhibited in many clubs, museums, and galleries throughout the San Francisco area.



## D. Everett Waid, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* May 1924–May 1926



D. Everett Waid was born in Gouverneur, N.Y., on March 31, 1864. At the age of 14, his family moved to Monmouth, Ill., and after high school, he studied architecture at Monmouth College. Later, he attended classes at the Chicago Art Institute and then went to Columbia University's School of Architecture in New York. After graduation, he returned to Chicago and worked as a draftsman for Jenney & Mundle in 1888, where he was later made head of the drafting department. In 1894, Waid started a practice on his own in Chicago and four years later relocated to New York City to start a practice that remained successful for many years.

Waid was a member of the Art Commission of New York, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. He served as president of the New York State Board of Architectural Examiners and was a member of the New York City Board of Appeals.

Waid was also a member of the board of the Perrot Memorial Library in Greenwich. In 1930, he donated land for a new library to the city. Waid provided pro bono design services, and the library opened in 1931. The children's room was named in memory of his wife, Eve Clark Waid. He also endowed a fine arts department at Monmouth College in her memory. At the time of his death, the Waid family were the largest donors in the history of the college.

Waid, married twice with no children, lived on Lexington Avenue and had a summer home in Greenwich, Conn., where he died at the age of 75 on October 31, 1939. He left his residuary estate to the AIA.

### AIA SERVICE

Waid was elected to AIA membership in 1901, shortly after moving to New York. He became a Fellow in 1910 and a life member in 1917.

Waid was elected president at the 1924 convention in Washington, D.C., and was reelected at the 1925 convention in New York. As a sign of Waid's dedication to the Institute, he donated \$300,000 to help finance the construction of an administration and library building behind the Octagon. Adjusted for inflation, this is likely the largest cash donation the AIA has ever received from an individual. The proposed structure had been discussed for some time, and several architects, including Waid, had contributed ideas for its design. Unfortunately, construction didn't commence until 1940, a year after Waid's death, but the structure was built largely to his specifications.

Waid was privileged to award AIA Gold Medals to two recipients at the 1925 convention: Sir Edwin L. Lutyens of Great Britain and Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, FAIA (posthumously). The ceremonies were held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Lutyens accepted the award in person, and Goodhue's widow accepted his.

In 1926 Waid announced at the convention that Richard Morris Hunt's widow had donated Hunt's library to the AIA. Waid called it "one of the finest architectural libraries in the country." He said that this donation would require the construction of a proper library on the Octagon's property and the retrieval of the AIA's book collection from George Washington University, where it had been loaned.



Waid also was able to report at the 1926 convention on the AIA's successful involvement in the Building Congress movement, an early effort to coordinate the building industry. "A great work upon which our profession should congratulate itself," Waid said, "is the closer association between mechanics and contractors. It would...be difficult to exaggerate the significance of the personal contact of craftsmen, builders, manufacturers of building material and architects, all welded in the membership of one organization. Such organizations, usually known as Building Congresses, have accomplished much and hold bright promise for the future."

With the AIA outgrowing its space in the Octagon, discussions began in earnest in 1926 for a new structure on the site. Waid was appointed chair of the Octagon Building Committee immediately following his presidency. His presentation to the membership at the 1927 convention included models of two schemes recommended by the Building Committee. Waid told his assembled colleagues, "You are fine and I love you all, but you are very bad. You are one of the worst clients I ever saw. I have...had to do with all kinds of clients, as you have, and the next time I hear you, any of you, complaining about some... client who has given you a lot of trouble by changing her mind or being slow in making up her mind, you will not get so much sympathy as I would have given some time ago." A scheme was approved to preserve the Octagon's smokehouse and stables and to build offices and a library. However, the Depression was at hand, and construction was delayed until 1940. The AIA rented the finished building to the State Department for the duration of World War II.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Waid established his own practice in 1894 in Chicago. In 1896 he obtained the design contract for the Auditorium at Monmouth College, the largest commission of his career to that time. Waid's family had close personal ties with Monmouth's president, and these connections no doubt helped him obtain the commission.

In 1898, Waid and an associate won a design competition for the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn. They moved to Brooklyn and worked day and night until the project was completed. Waid then opened a small office on Fifth Avenue in New York. He was appointed architect for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, which led to his design of hospitals in Puerto Rico and Alaska, as well as school buildings in Cuba and the western United States.

Waid's career reached a pinnacle when the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company selected him as its chief architect. Initially, he established value for buildings offered as security for loans but soon was designing buildings for Metropolitan. He later associated with Harvey W. Corbett, FAIA, on a new headquarters for Metropolitan at 11 Madison Avenue. It was originally planned to be the tallest building in the world at 100 stories but was changed to 29 stories in 1933 because of the Depression. Other buildings designed by Waid include the Silver Cross Hospital in Joliet, Ill.; McGregor Sanitarium near Saratoga Springs, N.Y.; and buildings at Wooster College, Ohio.

In 1907, Old Main at Monmouth College was destroyed by fire. T. H. McMichael, president of the college and Waid's long-time friend from his college days, turned to Waid to select the architect for a replacement building. His expertise was instrumental in determining the final design of the college's beloved Wallace Hall and, over the years, the planning and design of the campus, never once charging for his services. His firm designed the college's first gymnasium (1925). When it was determined the college could not afford to install a swimming pool in the gymnasium, he donated the \$10,000 necessary for the pool, which was named after him.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

He received an honorary degree from Monmouth College in 1923 and the New York Chapter AIA award for distinguished service to the profession in 1929.

## Milton Bennett Medary Jr., FAIA

Philadelphia

*Term of Office:* May 1926–May 1928



Milton B. Medary Jr. was born in Philadelphia on February 6, 1874. He grew up and was educated in the city, graduating from Central High School in 1890. Upon graduation, he entered the University of Pennsylvania to study architecture. After his first year, he took a summer position with the firm of Frank Miles Day, FAIA (AIA president 1906–07) as a draftsman. When classes started in the fall, Medary remained with the firm full time and never returned to school.

In 1893, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania held a competition for students and alumni of Penn's School of Architecture to design Penn's Student Union (Houston Hall), which was to be the first building in America built for that purpose. Medary entered and won second place. His design and that of the first-place winner, William C. Hayes, were combined, with Medary's exterior design used. The two young men shared the \$1,000 prize and worked together on the implementation of the design with the Frank Day firm, which received the construction documentation assignment.

Houston Hall helped launch Medary's career. He practiced with Richard L. Field from 1895 until 1905. Later, he formed a partnership with Clarence Zantzinger, FAIA, and Charles Borie Jr., FAIA, and remained in active practice until his death on August 7, 1929, at the age of 58 in Philadelphia.

Medary's public and community service was particularly noteworthy. During World War I, he was appointed chair of the U.S. Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor, in charge of planning homes for industrial workers in Bethlehem and Pittsburgh. This program, one of the federal government's first large-scale housing efforts, was an important precursor to the public housing movement, which the AIA later supported.

In 1922 President Wilson appointed him to the Federal Commission of Fine Arts, and he served until 1927. That was followed by appointments to the National Park and Planning Commission in 1926 and the Treasury Department's Board of Architectural Consultants in 1927. In serving on these bodies, Medary played a major role in the location of the Arlington Memorial Bridge (spanning the Potomac River and linking Washington, D.C., and Virginia) and in the planning and development of the Federal Triangle in Washington. Medary also was involved in the development of the George Washington Parkway to Mount Vernon, which was so successful that he advocated for the extension of the landscaped parkway concept to other areas of the national capital region.

Medary served as a director of the Foundation for Architecture and Landscape Architecture and as president of the T-Square Club and the Architectural Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Cosmos Club (Washington, D.C.), the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Philadelphia Art Club.

### AIA SERVICE

Medary was elected to AIA membership in 1899 and was an active member throughout his career. He was elevated to Fellowship in 1910. He served as president of the Philadelphia chapter before being elected AIA president at the convention in Washington, D.C., in May 1926. He was reelected to a second year at the convention in May 1927, also held in Washington. In keeping with a long AIA tradition, Medary was

a tireless proponent of preserving and completing L'Enfant's original plan for Washington, D.C. Medary's advocacy for sound planning for the nation's capital led to his appointment, along with John Russell Pope, FAIA, and other prominent architects, to the Board of Architectural Consultants to establish the character and style of Washington's Federal Triangle, created by the Public Buildings Act of 1926.

The theme of the 1927 convention in Washington, D.C., was "Architecture as an Art." In his opening address to the convention, Medary said, in part: "The American Institute of Architects, through the devoted service of its members over many years, has contributed to the machinery of practice, to the knowledge of materials and methods of construction, not only documentary forms but a fund of information invaluable to the profession, without which the inexperienced architect at the threshold of his career must meet many discouraging obstacles before finding himself free to devote his best talents to the realization of his creative impulse in physical form."

In the same speech Medary expressed his conservative views on design and took a thinly veiled jab at the growing modern movement: "The architect hears everywhere: Let us have a new architecture, an American architecture; let us have done with the dealers in classic and medieval forms; let us try something truly America!...This is plain sophistry. Just as well say: Let us have an entirely new written language, as well as the physical one; let us stop using the words used by Shakespeare and express our thoughts by sounds never heard before; and let us be entirely individual no two of us use the same sounds!"

During the 1927 convention, the membership approved proceeding with the construction of a new administration and library building on the Octagon site, as recommended by the Octagon Building Committee, chaired by immediate past president D. Everett Waid, FAIA. The forthcoming Depression stalled the construction until 1940.

*On April 21, 1939, just a few months before his death, Medary received the AIA Gold Medal at the Corcoran Gallery of Art during the AIA convention in Washington.*

Also at the 1927 convention, Medary presented the AIA Gold Medal to Howard Van Doren Shaw, FAIA, at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce headquarters. Shaw had died in 1926, and the award was accepted by Mrs. Shaw.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Medary's first architectural job was with the office of Frank Miles Day, FAIA, and he stayed with that firm until the completion of Houston Hall, the student union at Penn for which he had won a student design competition. He then formed a partnership with Richard Field, which was active from 1895 until 1905. After practicing alone for five years, he formed Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, with which he remained associated until his death.

Much of Medary's design work was in the Gothic or Georgian Revival style. The firm produced such notable Philadelphia buildings as the Pennsylvania Athletic Club, Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Art Club, and Rittenhouse Club. In Washington, D.C., he designed the Cosmos Club and the Justice Department building. He also designed dormitory buildings at Princeton University, hospital buildings in Philadelphia and Bryn Mawr, the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, and the Carillon Tower for Edward Bok's bird sanctuary at Mountain Lake, Florida.

Medary was associated with Paul Cret, FAIA, on the Detroit Institute of Fine Arts in 1921. He also served as consulting architect to Columbia University and to the Roosevelt Association on the restoration of the buildings of Mt. Vernon.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Medary's awards and honors were extensive and included honorary membership in the American Society of Landscape Architects, Fellowship in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Gold Medal of the Art Club of Philadelphia, and honorary Doctor of Fine Arts from the University of Pennsylvania (1927).

On April 23, 1929, just a few months before his death, Medary received the AIA Gold Medal at the Corcoran Gallery of Art during the AIA convention in Washington. This honor was bestowed, in part, for his strong efforts in preserving and urging completion of L'Enfant's original plan for Washington, D.C. At the presentation of the Gold Medal, James Monroe Hewlett, FAIA, stated, "He started with a love of beauty and soon developed a rare capacity of judgment in all the activities and responsibilities which rest upon the architect in carrying out great work. To these qualities he unites an unusual sympathy, and unusual gentleness, an unusual kindness in his judgments of others, with an absolute adherence to his artistic convictions. These qualities have been exemplified in his work, in his life, and in his administration of the responsibilities, architectural, educational, and governmental, which through the years have crowded upon him."

*"No man who we have known in this generation has more of that discriminating quality in the judgment of his own work than Milton Medary. He combines qualities sometimes regarded as impossible of combination. His architecture in its great masses as in its smallest details bears witness to the sustained solicitude of its author."*

*—Remarks by James Monroe Hewlett, FAIA, at the Gold Medal presentation to Medary at the 1929 AIA convention*

## Charles Herrick Hammond, FAIA

Chicago

*Term of Office:* May 1928–May 1930

22



C. Herrick Hammond was born on August 8, 1882, in Crown Point, N.Y. His parents were Charles Lyman and Mary Electa (Stevens) Hammond. He attended the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago and received his BS in architecture in 1904. He also attended the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He interrupted his career to serve in the military twice. He was a major in the U.S. Army Air Service in World War I and served as chief architect of the 6th Corps Area with the Army in World War II.

He spent most of his career was in partnerships in Chicago, but in 1952, he relocated to Delray Beach, Fla., and practiced solely and associated with other firms until 1962, when he retired from active practice.

Hammond was married twice. In 1911 he married Marion Eugenie Rogers of Milwaukee and in 1934 married Leni (Kikendall) Stout of Chicago. He had a daughter, Marion, and a stepson, Richard.

Hammond served as president of the Chicago Architectural Club, vice president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and chair of the Associate Architects of Delray Beach.

Hammond died in Delray Beach on January 6, 1969, at the age of 86 after a long illness. He was survived by his wife, daughter, and stepson.

### AIA SERVICE

Hammond became a member of the AIA in 1911, a few years after forming his first partnership. He later served as president of the Chicago chapter and AIA Illinois. He earned his Fellowship in 1927. He was elected president of the AIA at the 1928 convention in St. Louis. In 1929 he presided at the convention in Washington, D.C., and New York and was elected to a second term. At the 1929 convention, Hammond presented the Gold Medal to his predecessor, Milton Medary, FAIA, at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

The theme of the 1929 convention was the “National Capital and Its Development.” Hammond’s presidential address urged his fellow architects to “endeavor so to shape public opinion in your communities that the citizens of the country may be alive to all the aspects of the proper development of our Capital City, and that they will insist that no selfish interests be allowed to deprive future generations of the essential and beautiful features which are so evident to us at this time.” Ulysses S. Grant III, executive officer of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and grandson of the American president, thanked the AIA for its efforts: “I can well say to the American Institute of Architects that, in regard to the National Capital, you have done a splendid piece of work in late years, you have made sure that the Capital is again started on the right course, but there is still harder work to be done in the future to see that today’s plans are carried through in the best manner.”

The 1930 convention in Washington continued the themes of the previous convention, and this was a time of great Institute participation in the planning issues facing the capital. Unaware of the magnitude and duration of the economic depression that was upon them, the mood was ebullient.

*“There is no limit to the possibilities for good if guidance in Institute affairs is tempered with the fine judgment of the leaders who have gone before us.”*

Hammond addressed the gathered members: “The Institute and all it means, its possibilities for good to the profession, to society, and to our country, has steadily grown during the seventy-three years of its existence. Those who have been fortunate enough to participate in its activities unconsciously develop beyond their knowledge through their close and intimate contact with the splendid men who comprise Institute membership. There is no limit to the possibilities for good if guidance in Institute affairs is tempered with the fine judgment of the leaders who have gone before us.”

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

In 1904, three years after graduating from the Illinois Institute of Technology, Hammond formed the partnership of Chatten and Hammond. This partnership remained active until 1927, when the firm of Perkins, Chatten and Hammond was formed. In 1933, Hammond formed a new firm, Burnham and Hammond, which was active in the Chicago area until he moved to Florida in 1952. From 1929 to 1952, Hammond also served as the state supervising architect for Illinois. In this capacity, he guided the Illinois building program and was responsible for organizing and administering many projects through critical wartime construction.

When he relocated to Delray Beach, he practiced solely and in association with other firms. His association with Samuel Ogden of Delray Beach produced several buildings and homes, including the Wedgewood Apartments, the first cooperative in Delray Beach. He also produced several projects in association with Gamble, Pownall and Gilroy of Fort Lauderdale. This work included the Grosvenor House, the Westminster, the Marineway, Medical Arts Center, and the Ocean Club of Ocean Ridge, Fla.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Hammond’s honors included honorary corresponding membership in the Royal Institute of British Architects; an honorary award from AIA Chicago “for outstanding services as state architect and contribution to state buildings and national distinction resulting from restoration of the Lincoln Tomb”; and a Distinguished Service Award from the IIT Alumni Association for “exceptional services to the profession of architecture and achievements as administrator and citizen.”

## Robert D. Kohn, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* May 1930–April 1932

23



Robert Kohn was born in New York City in 1870. He attended City College from 1884 to 1886 before enrolling in Columbia University, where he received a bachelor of philosophy in architecture in 1890. After graduating, Kohn went to Paris and attended the École des Beaux-Arts from 1891 to 1895. He returned to New York after four years in Paris and a short time later opened his own architecture practice. He worked briefly in association with his brother, Victor H. Kohn, who died in New York in 1910 at the age of 38.

From 1921 to 1944, Kohn was president of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, and in 1939 – 40 he was president of the American Ethical Union, the Federation of Ethical Culture Societies of the United States.

Kohn served as president of the Construction League of America, which wrote the National Recovery Administration's code for the construction industry. He was also vice president of the New York World's Fair in 1939 and 1940, serving as chairman of the theme committee.

Kohn died on June 17, 1953, at the age of 83 at his home on Glendale Road in Ossining, New York. He was survived by his wife, Estelle Rumbold Kohn, a sculptor. His partner of many years, Charles Butler, in the firm of Kohn and Butler, died 12 days before Kohn.

### AIA SERVICE

After he returned to New York from Paris, Kohn became particularly interested in serving the profession. He became active in the New York chapter and was elected president in 1913. At the AIA convention in 1913, Kohn introduced the important bylaw changes that increased the power of the AIA Board and created the staff position of executive secretary. This effectively removed Glenn Brown from the leadership position he had held from 1898 as secretary-treasurer.

Kohn then became active in the national organization and was elected president at the convention in Washington, D.C., in May 1930, becoming the first Jewish AIA president. He was elected to his second term at the 1931 convention in San Antonio. These were difficult times for the country and the architecture profession. As the Great Depression gripped the nation, the construction industry nearly came to a halt.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Kohn and Butler was one of New York's leading firms for many years, and it designed numerous significant structures. Kohn's first building of note was perhaps the New York Post Building (1906–07) on Vesey Street, facing St. Paul's Chapel. It was one of the few Art Nouveau buildings in New York City. Also on the long list of New York structures are the Nurses Home at Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hospital for Chronic Diseases on Welfare Island, and the massive addition to the R. H. Macy department store, a refined, neoclassic limestone-faced structure.

Kohn is perhaps best known for his temples and other structures for the Reform Jewish congregations of New York, the most significant of which is the Temple Emanu-El of Fifth Avenue, which was said to be "discreetly modernist," blending "conservative modernism with Neo-Romanesque precedents."



*The AIA Guide to New York City noted that Kohn's New York Society for Ethical Culture Hall was "cited in the architectural press of its time as the best Art Nouveau building designed in this Century."*

Another significant project was the New York Society for Ethical Culture Hall at Central Park West and 64th Street. The *AIA Guide to New York City Architecture* described the building as "a clear departure from the Beaux Arts...it was cited in the architectural press of its time as the best Art Nouveau building designed in this Century."

Kohn was also considered an expert on low-cost housing, and during the Depression years of 1933–34, he served as director of the housing division of the Public Works Administration. Previously, he had worked for the U.S. Housing Corporation.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Kohn was made an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1930.

In 1933, the New York chapter AIA awarded him its medal of honor for "devoted and inspired national leadership of the architectural profession; for initiating the unification of the building industry; for great vision, understanding and continued national effort for the betterment of humanity in housing and city planning; for his ideals as a man; for fine qualities as an architect."

## Ernest John Russell, FAIA

St. Louis

*Term of Office:* April 1932–May 1935

# 24



E. J. “Jack” Russell was born in England on March 5, 1870. His parents brought him to the United States at an early age, and he was educated in Colorado public schools. At the age of 17, he started his architecture career as an office boy and draftsman in the office of Frank T. Lent. He found his way to the office of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge in Boston, and he served an apprenticeship there. This firm was the successor to the practice of Henry Hobson Richardson. Russell ultimately ended up in St. Louis, where he had a successful practice and was long known as the “dean of his profession in St. Louis.”

Russell entered wholeheartedly into many forms of community service. He spent two years in local elected government as a member of the St. Louis House of Delegates and served a remarkable 20-year tenure, from 1917 to 1937, as chair of the St. Louis Planning Commission. In addition, he was for a time chairman of the St. Louis Transportation Commission, member of the American Society for Testing and Materials, member of the Architectural League of America, and deputy chief of production for the Housing Division of the U.S. Shipping Board.

Russell was married in 1895 and had two children. He died on July 11, 1956, in St. Louis at the age of 86 from injuries suffered in a fall on July 4.

### AIA SERVICE

In 1901, shortly after relocating to St. Louis and forming the partnership of Mauran, Russell & Garden, Russell successfully applied for junior membership in the St. Louis chapter. His partner, John Mauran, FAIA, was already a full member. His love of the profession and the purposes of the Institute motivated him to action, and he served on many committees and became president of AIA St. Louis. His leadership abilities led to various assignments at the national level, and he was elected to the Board of Directors, and then to vice president in 1923 and 1930. He was elevated to Fellowship in 1909.

In 1932 at the convention in Washington, D.C., he was elected the 24th president of Institute. When he began his term, the profession faced serious problems, as the Great Depression had brought the construction industry to a near standstill. Because of the impact of the Depression on the architecture profession, the 1933 AIA convention was cancelled. At the 1934 convention in Washington, D.C., Russell was elected for another one-year term, so he served three years as president, until May 1935, when Stephen Voorhees, FAIA, was elected to succeed him.

The Institute selected a Gold Medalist for 1933, Ragner Östberg of Sweden, even though no convention was held that year. So during the 1934 convention Russell joined President Franklin D. Roosevelt in presenting the 1933 Gold Medal to Östberg in the East Wing of the White House. In his address to the convention, Russell explained to members the impact the Depression was having on the AIA: “The Institute in the past two years has had to restrict its activities at a time when more calls were made upon it than were made in ordinary years. We have been woefully handicapped by a lack of finances, and this has served to greatly reduce our staff at The Octagon. At this time we are functioning in Washington, as a national organization, with an Octagon staff composed of the Executive Secretary, two stenographers, a bookkeeper, and a junior clerk. We had to omit the convention last

year, and be satisfied to hold this convention with a greatly restricted attendance.” Despite the bad news, the AIA was able to announce at the convention the launch of a successful program that is still in existence today, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). The board report said, “By cooperation of the National Park Service, the Library of Congress, and The AIA, an agency has been established which has made a preliminary survey of the entire country, has recorded by measured drawings and photographs, 860 structures of over 5,000 listed. Employment has been given to a large number of men, most of whom were architects and draftsmen in need of relief.”

One of Russell’s partners, John Mauran, also served as president of the AIA, from 1916 to 1918. Mauran Russell & Crowell is one of only three firms to produce more than one AIA president. The other two firms are Voorhees Walker Smith Smith and Haines and Smith, Hinchman and Grylls (later SmithGroup).

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

In 1891 Russell and fellow employee John Mauran of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge were sent west to the firm’s Chicago office to work on the Chicago Public Library and the Chicago Art Institute. Two years later, both men were transferred to the St. Louis office. Around 1900, when Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge decided to close its St. Louis office, Mauran and Russell, along with Edward Garden, formed Mauran, Russell and Garden. The new firm took over the remaining St. Louis work of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

From the beginning, the three young partners were successful and quickly became part of the life and culture of their adopted city. Garden left around 1909, and Mauran and Russell took on one of their draftsmen, William Crowell, as a partner, and the firm became Mauran, Russell & Crowell. As the firm grew, a new partner was added, and the firm became Mauran, Russell, Crowell & Mullgardt. After the deaths of Mauran and Crowell, Russell remained in active practice with

his firm of Russell, Mullgardt, Schwartz & Van Hoefen.

Russell’s firm produced many notable structures in St. Louis and throughout the Midwest and elsewhere, including residences, apartments, office buildings, and churches. One of the firm’s first commissions was the seven-story mercantile building at 1015 Washington Avenue in St. Louis. Another early commission was an addition to the Chemical Building at 7th and Olive Streets. Mauran, Russell & Garden determined to relocate their offices to this new structure and designed new office space for themselves.

The firm’s work most always was distinguished by the use of local materials, particularly brick and terra-cotta. This characteristic was particularly noted in the Second Baptist Church, the Racquet Club, and the Chouteau Apartments. Other work by Russell includes the Railroad Exchange Building, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Building, the Globe Democrat Public Building, and the U.S. Courthouse and Custom House, all in St. Louis.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

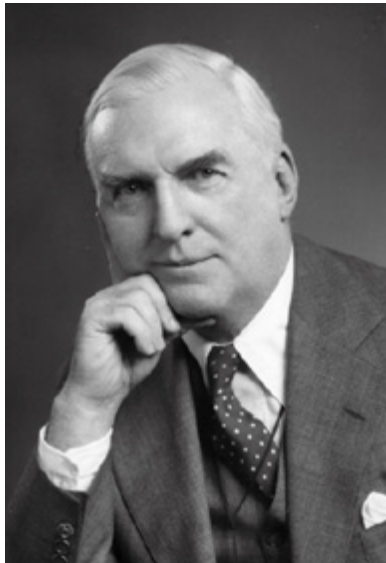
Russell’s service to the profession was recognized with an honorary corresponding membership in the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was made a Knight of first class, order of Vasa, from the King of Sweden, and received many community service awards as well.

## Stephen Francis Voorhees, FAIA

New York City

Term of Office: May 1935–June 1937

25



Stephen F. Voorhees was born on a farm near Rocky Hill, N.J., in 1879, to Charles Hageman Voorhees and Mary Frances Skillman Voorhees. He studied civil engineering at Princeton University but interrupted his education to serve in the First Regiment of the United States Volunteers during the Spanish-American War; he returned to Princeton and graduated in 1900. After graduation, he took a position as a civil engineer in Newark. In 1902, he joined the architecture firm of Eidlitz and McKenzie as an engineer and superintendent of construction. He became a partner in the firm in 1910, then a senior partner following the death of Andrew McKenzie. Over the years, Voorhees built the firm into one of international prominence. During World War I, he served as a major in the office of the surgeon general, in charge of the design of army hospitals.

Voorhees was known as a man of dignity and quiet humor, with an exceptional ability as an organizer and leader. These traits led to his election to many boards and chairmanships. He had a keen interest in photography and worked in a photography shop during his time at Princeton. In later years, he was a founder and president of the Amateur Cinema League.

Voorhees's service to the public and profession was extensive. He founded the New York Building Congress in 1921 and became its first president. In 1930, he headed the mayor's special committee for the reorganization of the City Board

of Standards and Appeals. During the Depression, he chaired the Building Industry Division of the Employment Emergency Committee and raised \$240,000 for the needy. From 1933 – 35, he was chair of the Construction Code Authority of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), which developed a code of ethics for the building industry. He was appointed chair of the board of design, chief architect, and vice president of the 1939 – 40 New York World's Fair. He also served as a trustee at Princeton, Stevens Institute of Technology, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Voorhees married Mabel Aleda Buys in 1907. They had no children. Voorhees died on January 23, 1965, after a short illness, at the age of 86. His wife preceded him in death in 1958.

### AIA SERVICE

Voorhees began to develop an interest in architecture shortly after joining Eidlitz and McKenzie as an engineer. As his interest and abilities in architecture developed, he joined the AIA. With his organizational and leadership skills, he quickly became an active participant and received his Fellowship in 1926. After years of service to the New York chapter and the national organization, he was elected AIA president in 1935 at the convention in Milwaukee. He was reelected at the May 1936 convention in Williamsburg, Va., and served through the convention in Boston in June 1937. Some who opposed Voorhees's candidacy labeled him a "business architect," but others saw his business background as an asset; the *Architectural Forum* stated, "Voorhees is no less an architect because he understands the intricate relationship of architecture to the social and economic disorder of the times."

At the 1936 convention, Voorhees read a letter from President Franklin D. Roosevelt that congratulated the profession for its work on the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg and called on members to do more in their own communities. The letter said, in part, "I should count it fortunate if the members of the Institute, returning home from an old American community

that men of their profession have lately made a new center of national interest and a new source of national pride, would grapple vigorously with the problem of restoring the parts of their own communities that have fallen into obsolescence and decay.”

The following year, at the Voorhees-led convention in Boston, there was much discussion and debate of New Deal housing programs. The AIA members voted to endorse the Wagner Public Housing Act, which mandated long-term involvement by the federal government in the construction and maintenance of public housing. In supporting the Wagner Act, the AIA broke ranks with other organizations involved in the housing economy, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Voorhees’s business partner and friend, Ralph Walker, FAIA, also became an Institute president, serving from 1949 until 1951. Voorhees Walker Smith Smith and Haines was one of only three firms to produce two AIA presidents. The other two were Mauran Russell & Crowell and Smith, Hinchman and Grylls (later SmithGroup).

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Voorhees became a partner in Eidlitz and McKenzie in 1910, and the firm became known as McKenzie Voorhees and Gmelin. As partners and associates were added, it ultimately became Voorhees Walker Smith Smith and Haines, and was known for the design of many skyscrapers.

Among the numerous structures in New York City completed under Voorhees’s leadership were the New York Times Tower in Times Square, the New York Telephone Headquarters Building, One Wall Street Building of the Irving Trust Co., and the Western Union Headquarters at 60 Hudson Street. Major structures outside New York designed under Voorhees’s direction include the Prudential Insurance Company Headquarters in Newark; the Bell Telephone Laboratories

in Murray Hill, N.J.; and educational facilities for Harvard, Princeton, and MIT. Voorhees also served as supervising architect for Princeton University from 1930 to 1949.

During World War II, the firm designed army and navy facilities in the United States as well as army bases in the Caribbean. The Voorhees firm became well known for designing buildings to meet specific scientific purposes—it designed 385 projects for New York Telephone Co., 155 for New Jersey Bell, and many research centers for government and industry.

In 1959 Voorhees and partner Ralph Walker retired from active partnership with the firm but remained as consultants. The firm ultimately transitioned to Smith Smith Haines Lundberg and Waehler, as it was known at the time of Voorhees’s death.

In November 1959, all five partners of the firm had ethical charges brought against them by the New York chapter on a complaint by two New York architects, resulting in the suspension for two years of their corporate memberships. In a September 1960 meeting of the AIA Board of Directors, this action was rescinded and annulled pursuant to the opinion of the Supreme Court of New York. Unfortunately, this action left Voorhees and his partners bitter, and he was not involved in any further service to AIA in the final years of his life.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Voorhees held honorary doctorates from Princeton, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and New York University. He was an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the American Society of Landscape Architects.

The courtyard of the Engineering Quadrangle at Princeton University, dedicated in 1962, is named for Voorhees and was designed by his firm.

*The Architectural Forum stated, “Voorhees is no less an architect because he understands the intricate relationship of architecture to the social and economic disorder of the times.”*

## Charles Donagh Maginnis, FAIA

Boston

*Term of Office:* June 1937–September 1939



Charles D. Maginnis was born in Londonderry, Ireland, on January 7, 1867. He was educated at the Cusack's Academy in Dublin and the South Kensington Museum School of Art in London, where he won the Queen's Prize for Mathematics. He declined an appointment to the English Civil Service when he was 17 years old and instead left Ireland for Toronto with his widowed mother and five brothers and sisters. After a short time in Toronto, the family settled in Boston in 1885. Maginnis received no formal training in architecture, but he later said, "becoming an architect was expected of me. Mother made up her mind when I was only seven that I was to be an architect."

Once in Boston, he began his architecture career in the office of W. P. Wentworth and later with E. M. Wheelwright. In 1898 Maginnis formed a partnership with Timothy Walsh and Matthew Sullivan. The firm quickly developed a specialty in ecclesiastical and collegiate architecture, and Maginnis became a leading authority on Catholic architecture and the liturgical arts in America. He was also a leading figure in America's Gothic Revival movement.

Maginnis was appointed to the Municipal Art Commission of Boston in 1908 and to the Massachusetts State Art Commission in 1911. He was the first president of the Liturgical Arts Society, and a member of Boston Architectural Club, the National Academy of Design, the National Institute of Arts and

Letters, and the Arts and Crafts Society.

Maginnis married Amy Brooks of Newton, Mass., and they had four children. He lived most of his married life in Brookline, Mass., where he died in 1955 at the age of 88.

### AIA SERVICE

Maginnis became a member of the AIA in 1901 and a Fellow in 1906. He served as president of the Boston Society of Architects from 1924 to 1926.

At the convention in his hometown of Boston in June 1937, Maginnis was elected president of the AIA, and he was elected for a second term at the 1938 convention in New Orleans. At the New Orleans convention, Paul Philippe Cret, a French-American architect who taught at the University of Pennsylvania, was awarded the AIA Gold Medal.

During Maginnis's tenure, the AIA renewed its long-standing position that the federal government should use private architects for the design of federal buildings. In a letter to President Franklin Roosevelt, Maginnis wrote that "the deplorable failure of this country to avail itself of the artistic resources that have been at its command has long been a source of regret and concern." He went on to offer the services of the Institute. Roosevelt responded, "We are of one mind that the architecture of the United States Government should express the highest standards of design and construction...and elevate the general standards of good taste." Although the AIA was often a key ally in support of New Deal programs, the Institute's relationship with the Roosevelt administration was not always a smooth one. Architects clashed particularly with Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, who had authority over the lion's share of New Deal construction projects.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Maginnis formed his first partnership, Maginnis, Walsh and Sullivan, in 1898, and the firm soon became known for its ecclesiastical and collegiate work. Throughout the first half of the 20th century, Maginnis was considered the father of American Gothic architecture and the greatest architect of Catholic churches in America. Sullivan left the firm in 1908, and it became known as Maginnis and Walsh. In later years, until the time of Maginnis's death, the firm was called Maginnis Walsh and Kennedy.

Maginnis's first commission was the result of an article he wrote for a church magazine, which called for a new approach to ecclesiastical design. A priest from Whitinsville, Mass., read the article and gave the young Maginnis a chance to manifest his ideas in the design of a parish church. This launched a long association between the Roman Catholic Church and Maginnis, who was himself a Roman Catholic. He designed numerous ecclesiastical structures and colleges in 20 states, Canada, Mexico, and China.

In 1909, Maginnis and Walsh won the competition for the design of a new campus for Boston College in Chestnut Hill, Mass. *The American Architect* called the Collegiate Gothic campus "the most beautiful...in America." Maginnis went on to design structures at more than 25 colleges and universities, including Emmanuel College, Holy Cross, the chapel at Trinity College, and the Law School at Notre Dame.

Among his numerous churches are St. Catherine of Genoa in Somerville, Mass., St. Aidan's Church in Brookline where he was a parishioner with the Kennedy family, the Chancel at Trinity Church in Boston, and the high altar at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City.

Perhaps his best-known work is the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C. The design, done in a Lombardic Romanesque style with a "distinctly American" manner, is indicative of Maginnis's ability to adapt a traditional style with a conservative modern approach.

His firm won two AIA awards for excellence in ecclesiastical design, one for the Carmelite Convent in Santa Clara, Calif., and the other for the Trinity College Chapel in Washington.

Maginnis wrote and lectured extensively on architecture and liturgical arts. His pen-and-ink drawing skill brought him considerable attention, and he published a book titled *Pen Drawing*, which went through seven editions.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Maginnis received the Laetare Medal from Notre Dame, honorary LLD degrees from Boston College and Tufts University, and a Doctor of Arts from Harvard University. His church recognized him by making him a Knight of Malta.

Maginnis is one of only five AIA presidents to receive the AIA Gold Medal. He received the award at the AIA convention in Salt Lake City on June 24, 1948. The citation stated, in part: "He has, for more than half a century, enthusiastically dedicated his energies to the profession of architecture. With inviolable fidelity to the lofty principles of his profession, he inspired his contemporaries and has served as model and ideal to the generations that follow him....The skill of his facile pen is no less a force in the drafting room than it is vigorous and persuasive in the press; he is as revered for the clarity and beauty of his diction as for the brilliance of his Celtic wit.... For more than forty years a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, he endowed with rare distinction the office of its Presidency. The genius that he would modestly disclaim has been recognized at home and abroad by universities, learned academies, his nation and his Church."



## George Edwin Bergstrom, FAIA

Los Angeles

*Term of Office:* September 1939–May 1941

27



G. Edwin Bergstrom was born in Neenah, Wisconsin, in 1876. He received his early education in Neenah and then attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass. He graduated from Yale University in 1896 and then studied architecture at MIT until 1899.

After graduating from MIT, Bergstrom worked for the New York firm of Tower and Wallace, Architects for about two years before relocating to Los Angeles in 1902. After an active practice in Los Angeles for many years, in February 1941, Bergstrom was named chief consulting architect for the War Department, and he moved to Washington, D.C. His work as the principal architect for the design of the Pentagon commenced in July of that year. He returned to California after completing his service with the War Department.

Bergstrom served the City of Los Angeles in two important roles. He was a member of the Los Angeles Municipal Housing Commission for six years and served as its president for five years. He also served for two years as a member of the L.A. Municipal Art Commission. Bergstrom was also responsible for the establishment of the Library of Architecture and Allied Arts of Los Angeles. In later years, he contributed his own library.

He was a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the California Club of Los Angeles, and the Commercial Club of Southern California.

Bergstrom was married to Nancy Cheney Kimberly in May 1903 in Redlands, Calif. They had two children, Alice and George E. Jr. Bergstrom died on June 17, 1955, in Orange, Calif.

### AIA SERVICE

Bergstrom joined the Southern California chapter in 1908, six years after he moved to California. He served as president of the chapter in 1920 and 1921. As his service to the profession and reputation as an architect grew, he was elevated to Fellow in 1923. He served on the AIA Board as a director from 1922 to 1924. He was then elected treasurer from 1927 to 1930 and again in 1938 and 1939. Bergstrom was elected president of the AIA at the convention in Washington, D.C., in September 1939. He was reelected for a second year at the convention in Louisville in May 1940 and served until the convention held in Yosemite Valley and Los Angeles in May 1941.

Overwhelmed by his duties at the War Department, Bergstrom was unable to attend the 1941 AIA convention. His address to the convention was delivered in a 19-page telegram that recorded the AIA's efforts, in cooperation with the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Society of Landscape Architects, to provide advice and service to the departments and agencies of the federal government involved in planning the war effort. This coalition of planning and construction professionals, along with representatives from government departments and agencies, was a notable achievement. Significant and useful work concerning the responsibilities of each profession and the description of their services formed the basis for proper division of costs and fees and an agreement on cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

In 1940, the AIA broke ground on a new headquarters building behind the Octagon. The project had been approved in 1926 but funding constraints delayed the start of construction. Much of the money for the construction came from a trust fund of Dan Everett Waid, FAIA, a former AIA president, who also was one of the architects of the new structure.

Shortly after Bergstrom's tenure as president, William Emerson, FAIA, and former AIA president Robert D. Kohn, FAIA, brought charges of unprofessional conduct against him. These charges involved improper and unauthorized use of AIA funds during and shortly after his presidency. Some of the charges were sustained by the board, and Bergstrom's membership was terminated on March 21, 1942.

*In 1940, the AIA broke ground on a new headquarters building behind the Octagon. The project had been approved in 1926 but funding constraints delayed the start of construction.*

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Bergstrom's first partnership, with John Parkinson, lasted from 1905 through 1915. After that he maintained a practice by himself. Parkinson and Bergstrom designed numerous commercial buildings in Los Angeles, including the Security Bank and Office Building, the Union Oil Building, the Metropolitan Building, Bullocks Store, the California Club, the L.A. Athletic Club, and several hotels in L.A. and other locations around the country.

In 1919, Bergstrom conceived of and organized the Allied Architects Association. This was a group of about 50 architects organized for the purpose of doing work for government agencies. The association, under his leadership, lasted for about 15 years and successfully performed design work for numerous public facilities.

Projects completed under his own practice include the Park Realty Building, the Metropolitan Theater Building, the Southern California Athletic and Yacht Club, and the John C. Fremont High School, all in Los Angeles. Bergstrom also designed the California Yacht Club and the Public Service Building in San Pedro, Calif., and the Municipal Auditorium in Pasadena.

As the chief consulting architect of the War Department, Bergstrom was the principal architect of the structure known around the world as the Pentagon, in Arlington, Va.

#### The Pentagon

With World War II on the horizon, on July 17, 1941, at a hearing on construction projects before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, Chairman Clifton Woodrum of Virginia asked Brigadier Generals Eugene Reybold and Brehon Somervell of the War Department to find an overall solution to its space problems rather than the partial solution proposed by the Public Building Administration. Somervell quickly directed Bergstrom to provide him with a schematic plan and perspectives that would house 40,000 people on a site about three-quarters of a mile from where the building was actually built. Bergstrom and David Witmer sequestered themselves for the weekend and came up with the basic concept of the design. The unusual pentagon shape that Bergstrom proposed was primarily dictated by the configuration of the site. However, President Roosevelt directed the construction to move to a new site a short distance away. As refinement of the five-sided plan proceeded, the design kept the shape of a true pentagon. The shape provided an efficient use of space with five concentric rings and small courtyards separating the rings.

The design and construction of the Pentagon was an enormous project, undertaken with great urgency. Preliminary design took just 34 days; contractors were assembled, and construction started on September 11, 1941. Bergstrom moved quickly to keep the design just ahead of construction. After

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the Pearl Harbor attack on December 7, 1941, the three-story design was changed to four stories, and a short time later, a fifth story was added. These changes caused major bottlenecks in the design and construction. The additions brought the gross square footage to over 5 million square feet, making it the largest office building in the world.

Bergstrom's War Department office grew to 327 architects and engineers who were supported by 117 field inspectors. Reproduction machines ran on a 24-hour basis, producing from 12,000 to 30,000 prints each week, and new drawings were issued nightly. Three construction shifts worked around the clock. The Pentagon took just 16 months to build and was completed on January 15, 1943. With numerous small additions, the size of the building grew to 6.5 million gross square feet or 34 acres of space, and it is still considered the world's largest office building.

While the Pentagon's "stripped classical" style is not widely considered an aesthetic achievement, it does stand as a lasting memorial to the American spirit of accomplishment and remains a symbol around the world of the strength of the U.S. military. Bergstrom's contributions played a major role in the remarkable design and construction success of this renowned structure.

## Richmond H. Shreve, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* May 1941–May 1943



Richmond H. Shreve was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, Canada, on June 25, 1877, the son of the Very Reverend Richard Shreve, dean of the Cathedral of Quebec, and Mary C. P. Hocken Shreve. His family moved to the United States when he was eight years old. He was educated in both private and public schools and studied architecture at Cornell University, graduating in 1902.

After graduation, he joined the faculty at Cornell and taught there for four years before joining Carrère & Hastings in New York in 1906. At Carrère & Hastings, he met William F. Lamb, FAIA, and they both became partners in that firm in 1920 after Carrère's death and Hastings's retirement. In 1924, the firm evolved into Shreve and Lamb. Later, the firm was briefly Shreve, Lamb and Blake and then became Shreve, Lamb and Harmon when Arthur Harmon, FAIA, became a partner in 1929. It existed under that name for nearly 50 years.

In addition to his service to the AIA and managing his highly successful firm, Shreve was also active in public and community service. This included:

- Director, New York Slum Clearance Project
- Member, New York Zoning Commission
- Member and president, New York Housing Commission
- Member, Board of Design, 1939 New York World's Fair

- Chief architect, Williamsburgh Housing Project for the Housing Authority
- Member, Architectural League of New York

In 1906 Shreve married Ruth Bentley, and they had three sons, Richmond Bentley, Robert Wilton, and Thomas Charles. The Shreves had a home in New York City and another at Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., where Shreve died on September 11, 1946, at the age of 69.

### AIA SERVICE

Shreve became an AIA member in 1920, shortly after becoming a partner in Carrère & Hastings, and throughout his career, he was prominently identified with the Institute. He was elevated to Fellowship in 1932.

Shreve was elected AIA president in 1941 at the convention in Yosemite Valley and Los Angeles. Shortly after assuming the duties of president, construction finished on the new Administration Building behind the Octagon. Office space in the capital was in short supply, as the federal government expanded to meet the threat of the war in Europe and Asia, and so the AIA and Shreve agreed to rent the new building to the Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements of the Department of State for \$12,000 a year. The AIA would not move into its new building until well after the end of World War II.

Shreve presided at the 1942 convention in Detroit, where he was reelected for a second year. With World War II raging for most of Shreve's term, the Institute's programs and activities were greatly curtailed. The activities of the profession during the war revolved almost exclusively around defense work. Thirty percent of the profession's practitioners would join one of the branches of the military. Another larger percentage would work for the government as civilians, and most of those who remained in private practice provided the government contract design work for defense-related projects. With

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pressures of the war and severely contracted timelines, tensions flared between the private architects and career bureaucrats, and Shreve and the AIA did what they could to mitigate these tensions.

Although no AIA Gold Medal was awarded in 1942, special recognition was given to Albert Kahn, FAIA, at the Detroit convention. Kahn's award read, in part, "Master of concrete and of steel, master of space and of time, he stands today at the forefront of our profession in meeting the colossal demands of a government in its hour of need." Kahn's work on many industrial structures, including the Ford and Chrysler assembly plants, was lauded.

Following his presidency, Shreve was honored with an honorary membership in the Royal Institute of British Architects.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

The firm of Shreve and Lamb grew into a large and efficient organization and received many important commissions. In 1929, Arthur Harmon joined the firm as a partner, and it became Shreve, Lamb & Harmon. Under Shreve's leadership, the firm produced a large body of corporate, commercial, and institutional architecture, designed in the Art Deco style in the early years and later in a functionalist style.

Some of the early commissions of Shreve and Lamb were the Forbes Building, the completion of Rockefeller's Standard Oil

Building at 26 Broadway, 40 Wall Street (Trump Building), and the General Motors Building.

Designing the General Motors Building brought the firm in contact with developer John J. Raskob. In 1928, Raskob commissioned Shreve and Lamb for a new project to be called the Empire State Building. In one of his early meetings with the firm, Raskob responded to the question about his vision for the structure by standing his pencil on end and asking, "How high can you make it so that it won't fall down?" (The shape of the pencil would provide the inspiration for the building's design.) When it was completed in 1931, the 102-story Empire State Building was the world's tallest building, and it remains one of the world's most popular and recognizable. Shreve is credited with solving the many problems involved in the design and construction of this landmark structure.

Other work that followed the completion of the Empire State Building included 500 Fifth Avenue, the Brill Building, Hunter College, and 99 John Street, as well as many other primarily commercial office structures.

Shreve managed and directed the firm until his death in 1946, and his sound management practices, coupled with efficient, quality design documentation, provided a foundation for the firm to continue long after his death. The firm still operated under the name of Shreve, Lamb and Harmon well into the 1970s.

## Raymond J. Ashton, FAIA

Salt Lake City

*Term of Office:* May 1943–April 1945



Raymond Ashton was born in Salt Lake City on January 23, 1887, the son of Edward and Effie M. Ashton. He was educated in the city's public schools, and he graduated from the University of Utah's School of Engineering in 1909.

During his high school and college years, he worked with his father, who was a leading contractor for the Utah state government, and as an architectural draftsman after school and during vacations.

In the fall of 1909, Ashton left Utah for Europe as a missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormon church). While there he was able to travel, sketch, and study at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He visited France, Belgium, Holland, and England. Upon his return to Salt Lake City in 1912, he worked as a draftsman in architectural offices. On June 18, 1913, Ashton married Winnie Richards of Salt Lake City, and they subsequently had four children.

In 1914, Ashton took his family to Chicago to find a position with an architecture firm. He worked for several firms in Chicago, including David Adler, Richard Schmidt, and Gardin and Martin. In the evenings, he took a course in freehand drawing and also attended and worked at the Atelier Puckey. He was a member of the Chicago Architectural Club and served on the executive board of that organization.

Feeling confident of his architectural abilities, Ashton returned to Salt Lake City in 1919, and after only a few months, he and Frances Rutherford started their own firm, known as Rutherford and Ashton. In time, Ashton became one of the far West's leading architects.

Ashton maintained a 21-acre farm north of Salt Lake City, where he indulged in his two favorite hobbies: farming and cooking. He became well known among his colleagues and friends as an amateur gourmet chef. He was an active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served as a Sunday school superintendent.

In addition to his reputation as an architect, Ashton was known as a distinguished citizen of Salt Lake City and served in many capacities, including:

- Member, Board of Governors, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce
- Founder, Utah Building Congress
- Member and chair, Construction Industry Advisory Council, U.S. Chamber of Commerce
- Member (appointed by the governor), Utah State Institute of Fine Arts
- Member, Aztec Club, University of Utah
- President, Utah Symphony Board

After many years of success as an architect and service to his profession and community, Ashton retired to Prescott, Ariz., where he died on April 7, 1973, at the age of 86.

### AIA SERVICE

Ashton joined the AIA in 1927. He became active in the Utah chapter and served as secretary, treasurer, and president. In 1932, he was elected to the national AIA Board of Directors and served for three years. In 1942, Ashton was elected treasurer of the Institute and held that position until he was elected president at the 1943 convention in Cincinnati. He is the only AIA president from the state of Utah and the first

of only two presidents from the Rocky Mountain West. (The other is John D. Anderson, from Denver.)

With World War II raging and a large percentage of architects mobilized in both military and civilian roles for the effort, the 1944 AIA convention was canceled, so Ashton continued his term until the 1945 convention in Atlantic City, N.J., when James Edmunds Jr., FAIA, was elected as his successor.

The AIA selected Louis Sullivan, FAIA, as the Gold Medal recipient for 1944. It was awarded posthumously (Sullivan died in 1924) at the 1946 convention in Miami Beach.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

The Salt Lake City partnership of Rutherford and Ashton, founded in 1919, primarily designed schools and industrial buildings. This partnership was dissolved two years later, and Ashton practiced alone for a short time. In 1923 he joined with his brother-in-law, Raymond L. Evans, FAIA, creating the firm of Ashton and Evans. Later, another partner was added and the firm became Ashton, Evans, and Brazier. Still later, the firm became Ashton, Evans, and Montgomery. Through all the years, Ashton was the senior managing principal of the firm.

Ashton's firm designed numerous school facilities, ecclesiastical structures, and industrial and office projects throughout Utah, Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming. Structures designed under Ashton's leadership include the Sprague Library in Salt Lake City, the Administration Building for the Jordan School District, and Mountain States Telephone Company buildings in Salt Lake City and Ogden. The firm also designed projects for the University of Utah, including the George Thomas Library building, the women's dormitory building, and the Field House. At the Utah State Agricultural College in Logan, Utah, the firm designed the Field House and the Military Tactics building.

*With World War II raging and a large percentage of architects mobilized in both military and civilian roles for the effort, the 1944 AIA convention was canceled.*

At the beginning of World War II, Ashton and Evans formed an association with Leslie Hodgson of Ogden to obtain defense work. The principal work done by this association was the 2,000-bed Bushnell Hospital at Brigham City, Utah, and housing projects in the Ogden area totaling more than 3,800 family units. Early in 1942, this association expanded to include two San Francisco firms for the design of the Clearfield Naval Supply Depot. This project included the design of the many buildings, utilities (electricity, heat, and water), and the railroad system.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

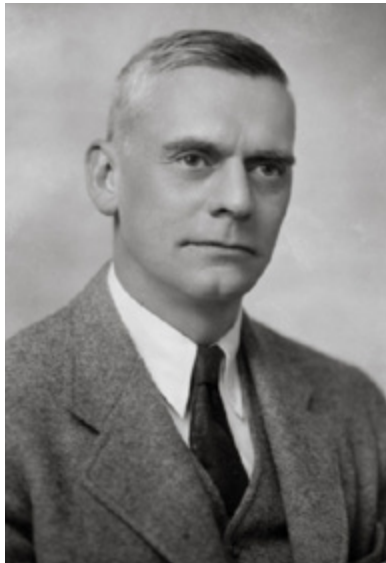
Ashton was elevated to AIA Fellow in 1940. In January 1944, he was honored with a special recognition at a joint meeting of the AIA Southern California Chapter and the Producers Council. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1945.



## James R. Edmunds Jr., FAIA

Baltimore

*Term of Office: April 1945–April 1947*



James Edmunds Jr. was born in Baltimore on April 1, 1890, of parents James R. Edmunds and Anna Smith Keyser (Edmunds). He attended Baltimore schools including Boys Latin School, City College, and McCoy College of the Johns Hopkins University. He then enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1912 with a BS in architecture.

After graduation, he served his internship at various Baltimore architecture offices, finally working for Joseph Evans Sperry, where he became a partner in 1923. During the period of time between graduation and launching his career as a partner, he traveled extensively in Europe and the Far East.

Edmunds was married on November 25, 1913, to Elizabeth Campbell of Baltimore, and they had three children.

Edmunds's prestige as an architect and community leader developed quickly, and his great love of his city and state, as well as for his profession, became widely admired. He had a dynamic personality with equal capabilities and strength for work and relaxation. When in college, he was involved in theater and competed in track and field. His hobbies included photography, model railroads, stamp collecting, fishing, and hunting.

His public and community service included the following:

- Secretary-treasurer, Board of Registration and Examination of Architects, State of Maryland
- Special consultant, U.S. Engineer's Office, Veterans Hospital Program
- President, Construction Industry Advisory Council, U.S. Chamber of Commerce
- Member, Architectural Board of Review, Department of Public Improvements, State of Maryland
- Chairman, Lexington Market Authority, City of Baltimore
- Consultant to Surgeon General, Federal Hospital Council, USPHS
- Chair, Board of Architectural Review, City of Baltimore
- President, Children's Rehabilitation Institute (Cerebral Palsy)
- Trustee, School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania
- Director, Fidelity Trust Company

On February 4, 1953, Edmunds died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage at his home in Baltimore, a month before his 63rd birthday.

The obituary of Edmunds in a Baltimore newspaper stated: "Mr. Edmunds had a great love for his city, and with his great but unobtrusive energy and civic consciousness, contributed much to the city's life." The obituary in the *Journal of the AIA* said, "To read a list of the offices and civic responsibilities thrust upon him, it would seem that whenever his City or State had a task in architecture or one of the other fine arts, Jim Edmunds' name headed the work group."

### AIA SERVICE

Edmunds joined the AIA in 1921, the same year that he started work as a draftsman in the office of Joseph Evans Sperry. He became active in the Baltimore chapter and worked his way up to the presidency. As he became active in the national organization, he was elected to the Board as a regional director and served an admirable 10-year stint as treasurer

(1934–44). He was advanced to Fellowship in 1940. At the 1945 convention in Atlantic City, he was elected president. He was reelected at the convention in Miami Beach the following year and served until Douglas Orr, FAIA, was elected to succeed him at the convention in Grand Rapids, Mich. At the Grand Rapids convention, Edmunds presented the AIA Gold Medal to Eliel Saarinen, FAIA.

During the 1946 convention in Miami Beach, Edmunds had the honor of presenting the 1944 AIA Gold Medal posthumously to Louis Henry Sullivan, FAIA, who had died in 1924. As there was no convention in 1944 because of World War II, the presentation of the Gold Medal was postponed with the expectation that Sullivan’s chief draftsman and ornamental designer, George Elmslie, FAIA, could accept the award. When it was determined that Elmslie was unable to accept the award due to ill health, the Gold Medal was accepted by Paul Gerhardt Jr., FAIA, who had been with Sullivan’s firm.

During his presidency, Edmunds was an ardent advocate for increasing the membership of the Institute and encouraged the admission of a broader range of architects, not just those considered the “elite” of the profession. In part because he successfully promoted this philosophy, the membership increased significantly during his term of office.

Edmunds also served as the secretary-treasurer of the American Architectural Foundation and was made an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Edmunds joined Joseph Evans Sperry’s firm in 1920. Sperry was known for his strict ethics, and Edmunds apparently fit in well, as he was named a partner in 1923. Upon Sperry’s death in 1930, Herbert Crisp and Edmunds took over the firm, and it became Crisp & Edmunds. When Crisp died in 1939, the office became James R. Edmunds, Jr., Architects. The firm grew

rapidly, adding many junior partners and associates, including his son, James R. Edmunds III. Edmunds led his firm until his sudden death in 1953.

Although his office produced designs for a variety of building types, including residential, industrial, commercial, recreational and public facilities, it was best known for hospital design, with projects in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Florida.

He was perhaps best known for his work at Johns Hopkins, which included many structures. He also provided extensive services for the Jewish Medical Center in Baltimore, the East Tennessee Baptist Hospital in Knoxville, Baltimore Veterans Hospital, a hospital in San Juan, Puerto Rico, various buildings at the Crownsville State Hospital, and the Stella Maria Hospice for the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

Other notable work included the 1950 Friendship International Airport Terminal Building, the Physics Building at the University of Pennsylvania, the Hutzler-Towson Shopping Center, the Catonsville (Md.) High School, WBAL Broadcasting & Transmission Station, and the Parochial Church, School and Convent for St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Church.

In spite of his busy practice and community service, Edmunds also found time to lecture on “Antecedents of American Architecture” at the Maryland Institute’s School of Fine Arts.

The concluding sentence in the obituary in the May 1953 *Journal of the AIA* provided a fitting tribute to this remarkable man. It said, “The number of buildings his professional skill has added to the architecture of his country is large, but far larger still is the number of human beings proud to call him a friend.”



Edmunds (left) and future AIA president Ralph Walker.

## Douglas William Orr, FAIA

New Haven, Connecticut

*Term of Office:* April 1947–March 1949



Douglas W. Orr was born on March 25, 1892, in Meriden, Conn., to Adam and Mary Henderson Blair Orr. He attended Yale University. However, his education was interrupted by World War I and his service in the Air Service Signal Corps, the aviation service of the U.S. Army and precursor to the Air Force. After the war, he went back to Yale and finished a bachelor of fine arts degree. Upon graduating, he was awarded the William Wirt Winchester Fellowship for a year's study in Rome (1920–21). This fellowship greatly enhanced his interest in painting, and he brought back many watercolors of European cities. He later returned to Yale and completed a master of fine arts degree in 1927.

As Orr developed his architecture practice in New Haven, he became actively involved in community and public service and was prominent as an advisor to many federal agencies, educational institutions, and those in the architecture profession.

Orr married Helen Merriam Converse on December 22, 1917, and they had one daughter. His favorite hobby was watercolor and oil painting.

Orr became widely recognized for his service to the government and community. This service included:

- Appointment by President Truman to the Commission

- to Renovate the White House and service as vice chair, 1948–52
- Appointment by President Eisenhower to the Commission of Fine Arts (vice chair, 1955–63)
- Appointment by President Eisenhower to the President's Advisory Committee on Presidential Office Space
- Board of Education, Branford, Conn.
- Chair, Housing, Redevelopment & Post War Planning Board
- Chair, Architectural Standards Committee, Federal Hospital Council, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
- Member, Smithsonian Art Committee

Orr died at his home in Stony Creek, Branford, Conn., on July 29, 1966, three days after his wife had died.

### AIA SERVICE

Orr joined the AIA in 1927. He worked on several initiatives for the Connecticut chapter and then became chapter president for 1934–36. He was elected to the AIA Board as a regional director from New England (1943–46). At the 1947 AIA convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., Orr was elected the 31st president of the AIA. He was reelected for a second one-year term at the 1948 convention in Salt Lake City.

During Orr's first term, he strongly advocated for better relations and collaboration between architects and builders. He called for improved construction methods and lower costs, particularly for residential work. At this time, the nation needed many new homes built well, quickly, and inexpensively, as millions of veterans, with the help of the GI Bill, could now afford to move out of rented city apartments and into suburban homes. "In the past," he said, "large numbers of our little homes have been built without the services of a trained architect, with a resulting impairment of esthetic and economic values which is quite apparent in many medium and low-cost residential areas. Housing is a far greater factor in determining the appearance of a community than the few large buildings around them, no matter how much architectural study is devoted to the latter group."

When Orr was elected to his second year as AIA president, he announced the formation of a committee on atomic-age architecture, focused on buildings that could protect against poison gas, airborne and waterborne plagues, and destructive devices. This announcement came on the eve of the Cold War, although it would be another year before the Soviet Union successfully detonated an atomic bomb. The committee signaled the AIA's willingness to continue to serve in the cause of national defense as it had during World War II. In fact, the Institute would work periodically with the federal government throughout the Cold War era on matters of civil defense.

Orr presented the AIA Gold Medal to former AIA president Charles D. Maginnis, FAIA, at the 1948 AIA convention in Salt Lake City. At the 1949 convention in Houston, he presented the Gold Medal to Frank Lloyd Wright.

At the start of his second term, Orr also announced that the AIA would make annual awards for the best homes and schools built in the United States. The first such awards were given at the 1949 convention in Houston. This was the beginning of the AIA's Honor Awards program.

After his presidency, Orr continued to serve the Institute. He was chair of the first Committee on the Architect and Government. He also served on the Committee on Education and Research and the Committee on National Defense. In 1954, he became president of the American Architectural Foundation and initiated a \$1 million fund drive to expand research into materials and procedures of architecture, stating "Research is a profession's investment in its own future."

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Orr maintained his own architecture practice in New Haven from 1926 to 1962. In 1963, he took on partners, and the newly named firm of Office of Douglas Orr, de Cossy, Winder & Associates was active until Orr's death in 1966. Throughout his illustrious career, Orr designed a variety



Orr and Frank Lloyd Wright, recipient of the 1949 AIA Gold Medal.

of structures. His largest collection of buildings is on the Yale campus: the Laboratory for Clinical Investigation, the Epidemiology Laboratory, and a quadrangle of five residential buildings for the Divinity School. He served as associate architect on other Yale projects, including the Edward S. Harkness Memorial Hall, the Josiah Willard Gibbs Laboratories, and the Physics Building. He also designed dormitories and science buildings at Mount Holyoke and Hollins Colleges and the memorial chapel at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn. In addition, Orr's firm designed numerous office buildings, schools, and hospitals throughout New England, and the second largest building in West Virginia at the time, the headquarters building for Columbia Gas System in Charleston.

In 1948, when threats of collapse and structural failures at the White House forced President Truman and his family to relocate to Blair House, Truman appointed a blue-ribbon panel to evaluate the extent of needed renovation and repair and to investigate the alternative of demolishing the building and replacing it with a new one. Orr, who was AIA president at the time, was appointed as the architect member of this committee. The committee recommended renovation and rebuilding, rejecting the demolition and new construction approach as a violation of "national pride, sentiment, and tradition."

Orr was then appointed as vice chair and the only architect of a new six-person Commission on the Renovation of the Executive Mansion to oversee the work. While the Commission of Fine Arts expressed considerable concern about its lack of involvement, Truman insisted that the rebuilding of the White House fell under his purview and directed his appointed commission to manage the entire process but instructed that final decisions remained his own. The renovation and rebuilding of the White House took three and one-half years and was completed in 1953. It is said that upon the completion, Truman remarked to Orr, "McKim,

Mead and White would probably turn over in their graves if they knew that we really have done a job on the old White House." Robert L. Breeden, who served as chair of the Board of Directors of the White House Historical Association, has written, "many people are not aware that the White House they see today is largely Truman's."

In 1955, Orr was selected to design the Robert A. Taft Memorial in Washington, D.C. Orr was a close friend of the late Senator Taft from Ohio, so it was a particular honor for him to be selected for this important commission. The monument, a carillon bell tower of white marble, was dedicated in 1959.

President Eisenhower appointed Orr in 1957 to his Advisory Committee on Presidential Office Space. This committee recommended the demolition of the then-82-year-old State-War-Navy building next to the White House and the construction of a new, modern Executive Office Building on its site. However, Congress rejected this recommendation for historic preservation reasons. After considerable renovation through the years, it still stands to this day. Ironically, it is now named the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Orr was named a Fellow of the AIA in 1939 and was made an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.



## Ralph T. Walker, FAIA

New York City

Term of Office: March 1949–May 1951

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Ralph Walker was born in Providence, R.I., in 1889 and received his early education in the schools of Providence. At the age of 18, he began an apprenticeship with architect Howard Hilton. The three-year apprenticeship paid \$1 a week the first year, \$2 a week the second, and \$3 a week the third. While an apprentice, Walker started attending classes at MIT, and after two years of coursework he moved into a design position with Hilton, which paid him \$9 a week. After attending MIT (1909–11), Walker spent two years in the atelier of Francis Swales in Montreal. Later, he worked in Boston for three years.

While in Boston, Walker won the coveted Rotch Traveling Scholarship. The looming war in Europe curtailed his European travel and study, but he did spend time touring Italy. Upon his return to the United States, Walker worked briefly with Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue in New York. With the United States entering World War I, Walker joined the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a second lieutenant. After the war, he returned to New York and found employment with McKenzie, Voorhees and Gmelin, where he ultimately became a partner and spent his entire career.

Walker met his wife, Stella Forbes, at the Hilton firm, where she was also working. Married in 1913, they had no children. After Stella died in 1972, Walker married Christine Foulds.

Walker purchased a rundown farmhouse in 1923 in then-rural Chappaqua, N.Y., and substantially remodeled it, naming it “Walkerburn.” The house was set in a magnificent garden where Walker enjoyed spending time.

During his retirement years, he developed an interest in poetry. He collected first and rare editions of American poets and found time to write poetry himself, which he published in handsome books of his own design. His poems were rarely about architecture. However, he published his collected essays on architecture in 1957 under the title *The Fly in Amber*. The title refers to a poetic critique Walker made of the International Style: “Like a fly in amber, man, poor fool, is imprisoned within his own dogma of steel and glass.”

In 1973, Walker died at his beloved “Walkerburn” in Chappaqua.

### AIA SERVICE

At the same time Walker was establishing himself professionally after World War I, he also began serving his profession. He quickly gained stature among his fellow professionals, and in the 1920s and 30s was particularly active in the Architectural League and the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design. During this early period in his professional life, Walker also joined the AIA and became active in the New York chapter and the national organization.

After serving in many of the officer chairs of the New York chapter and the national AIA, Walker was elected AIA president in 1949 at the convention in Houston. He was reelected for a second year at the convention in Washington, D.C., in May 1950.

During his presidency, Walker presented the AIA Gold Medal to Sir Patrick Abercrombie, Hon. FAIA, in 1950 at the Mayflower Hotel Ballroom in Washington. The Edward C. Kemper Award was initiated in 1950, and Walker presented

the first Kemper to William Perkins. The 1951 Gold Medal was awarded to Bernard Ralph Maybeck and accepted by his son at the Navy Pier in Chicago. Marshall Shaffer received the second Edward C. Kemper Award.

In his final speech as president, Walker bemoaned the “appalling and frightful ugliness” of cities, which, to his way of thinking, was a manifestation of the “engineer world.”

He went on to say: “The architect must be interested in the social and economic implications of modern life. He must realize that he is the designer of cities—that modern ugliness developed when he lost control—when utility took the place of beauty....Even in times of crisis we must do better than replace the dirt of the slum with the monotony of the housing project; of replacing the obsolete city with the unplanned sprawl.”

At his last convention as president, Walker called a meeting of all Fellows who were present to suggest the formation of a “College of Fellows.” Walker envisioned that such a College would provide a means for the most notable of AIA members, the Fellows, to use their knowledge, talent, experience, and leadership for the betterment of the Institute and architecture. The Institute approved this proposal at its subsequent convention, although some members expressed concern that the College would be elitist. Walker was elected the first chancellor of the College in 1952 and served in that capacity for three years. Also, he wrote the College’s induction ceremony and designed the Fellowship medallion and the chancellor’s medal.

During the 1950s, AIA members considered Walker a pillar of the Institute and the profession. In 1959 President Eisenhower appointed him to the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, and he served in that capacity until 1963, along with another past president, Douglas Orr, FAIA.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After Walker was discharged from the Army at the end of World War I, he found employment with McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, where he spent his entire career. He joined the firm as it was beginning to design a skyscraper for New York Telephone Company at Barclay and Vesey streets in lower Manhattan (1923). Walker was assigned to this project, which would give him important credibility and stature among his peers. The building rose 32 stories and is credited with being the first in a generation of skyscrapers utilizing the setback principle as allowed in a 1916 zoning ordinance of New York. It was also among the first Art-Deco skyscrapers in New York City. (The building sustained considerable damage to its façade during the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.) Upon the completion of the Barclay-Vesey Building in 1926, Walker became a partner in the firm and the name was changed to Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker.

Under Walker’s leadership, the firm designed a series of skyscrapers, considered important Art Deco, setback-type structures, including the Western Union Building (1930) and the Irving Trust Building (1932) in New York City and telephone company buildings in Syracuse and Brooklyn.

After 1939, the firm became Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith and continued to produce many large projects such as the Bell Telephone laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J., the General Foods Office Building in White Plains, N.Y., and a series of laboratory buildings and research centers (which became somewhat of a specialty for the firm), including the IBM Research Center in Poughkeepsie and the Argonne National Laboratories in Chicago.

In the early 1930s, Walker was appointed to the Architect’s Board of the Chicago World’s Fair of 1933–34, and his firm designed several exhibition buildings for the fair. Walker also played a prominent role as architect and advisor for the New York World’s Fair of 1939–40.



Walker presented the AIA Gold Medal to Sir Patrick Abercrombie at the Mayflower Hotel ballroom in Washington, D.C. (note the ice sculpture of the AIA symbol).



As Walker became less active as a designer for the firm, he devoted more time to public and professional service, including working as a planning and housing consultant. His interest in housing led to his firm's commission to design the acclaimed Fresh Meadows Housing Project (1946–49) in Queens.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Walker received numerous honors. Most significantly, he was awarded the AIA's Centennial Medal in 1957 for his contributions to the profession. AIA president Leon Chatelain Jr., FAIA, presented the award to Walker at the Sheraton Hotel in Washington, D.C., on May 16, 1957, as part of the AIA's centennial celebration.

The citation for the Centennial Medal reads: "In this year when the Institute feels entitled, through reaching an established maturity, to express unashamedly its affection for a favorite and gifted son, this token of its pride needs no further warrant. It is offered to one whose path through the years, in tireless devotion to the ideals of his profession has led always in the direction of greater service to his fellow artists and to a fuller life for that portion of mankind that his wide range of travel and thought could reach. The brilliance of his contribution to the Institute, in its presidency and in its ranks, will brighten a long span of the century that beckons."

#### A SAD ENDING

"On December 30, 1960, after forty years of membership, I severed all connections with the American Institute of Architects, and I am sending this account of the reasons I did so to all members of the College of Fellows." So began a pamphlet that Walker wrote, titled *Ralph Walker: The American Institute of Architects, 1921–1961*. Fifty-seven pages of discussion follow, giving Walker's account of what some have called one of the most notorious events in the history of the organization. In 1959, the AIA Board suspended the memberships of all five principals of Voorhees, Walker, Foley



Walker received the AIA Centennial Gold Medal from President Leon Chatelain at the Sheraton Hotel in Washington, D.C., on the occasion of the AIA's centennial celebration.

and Smith for two years after finding that employees of the firm had acted in an "unprofessional manner," and had supplanted another firm. Walker's firm successfully sued the AIA in New York State Court over the action, and the Board rescinded its original decision to suspend the memberships of the firms' principals. Walker, however, refused to return to the AIA.

Walker concluded his publication on the incident with the following: "May I say, finally, that I have no illusions of grandeur; quite the contrary, I am very humble in my knowledge that through forty years of my life, my life has been an open book of service to my fellow architects and for the public good. When I sever my connections with the AIA, I do so with my own self respect, as a matter of pride and I am sure within your knowledge of my character, I completely scorn the falsifying, the sanctimonious, the cheap and the shoddy."

In the closing years of his life, at the urging of the AIA's leadership, Walker reinstated his membership in the Institute.

## A. Glenn Stanton, FAIA

Portland, Oregon

Term of Office: May 1951–June 1953



Glenn Stanton was born near Humboldt, Iowa, in 1895 and grew up on a farm. His family moved to Portland, Ore., and he graduated from Jefferson High School. He then attended the University of Oregon's School of Architecture. Stanton's college studies were interrupted by World War I—he served with the American Expeditionary Force in France as a member of the Army Signal Corps photographic unit. He returned to the University of Oregon after the war and obtained an architecture degree. After graduation, Stanton attended MIT for postgraduate studies.

In 1922, Stanton returned to Portland and took a position with the architecture firm of Morris Whitehouse, which ultimately led to a partnership.

Stanton's professional achievements were well known in the architecture community, but perhaps less well known were his volunteer activities at the community, state, and national levels, including:

- Member, Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners (served for 16 years; board president in 1941, 1944, and 1952)
- Regional secretary, MIT Alumni Association
- Member, Portland Planning Commission (served for 16 years, including five years as chair)
- Member, Construction Industry Advisory Committee, National Production Authority

- Member, State Department's Advisory Committee on Fine Arts
- Board member, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan YMCA, Oregon Building Congress, Portland Civic Theater, and the Portland Apprenticeship Council

Stanton was a lifelong bachelor; he died in 1969 at the age of 74. He was survived by his sister, Lucille Trowbridge, of Portland. His obituary in the *Portland Daily Journal* said: "Portland will pay tribute Monday afternoon to one of its creative geniuses, Glenn Stanton, the 74 year old statesman of Oregon's architectural fraternity who drew his last breath battling a stroke last weekend following a year of circulatory illness. He will be remembered for many things. His skills will long outlive him in the many projects on which he directed his creative talent....He served his profession with distinction and gave freely of his time and knowledge to hours and hours in community service."

### AIA SERVICE

Stanton joined the Oregon chapter of the AIA in 1926, about the time he became a partner in Morris Whitehouse. He was very active in the chapter and served as president in 1939–40. This led to activity at the national level, where he was elected an AIA vice president in 1948. He served for three years. In 1951, at the convention in Chicago, he was elected president of the Institute. He was reelected to a second term at the New York convention in 1952. Stanton was the first of only two AIA presidents from the Pacific Northwest; the second was Robert Durham from Seattle, 1967–68 president.

The Cold War escalated during Stanton's presidency, with increased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union and then the outbreak of the Korean War. The AIA and the construction industry as a whole faced the issue of how the design of buildings, cities, and transportation infrastructure should change in response to the possibility of a nuclear attack. It was a time of great uncertainty and fear, as some

Americans built homemade bomb shelters in their backyards.

The AIA made efforts to address the new global security issues through committees such as the Committee on Atomic Age Architecture and the Committee on National Defense. However, the Institute remained primarily committed to its traditional mission despite the troubling world political climate. For example, the Institute continued to advocate for the importance of good design. Under Stanton's leadership, the 1951 Board Report stated, "One does not have to look very far to realize that the face of our land is scarcely attractive except for those places where nature has not been molested. There is no gainsaying that this is attributable to the lack of participation of the architect in the overall and individual planning of the community as it spreads increasingly over the landscape."

At the 1952 convention in New York, he presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to William S. Parker, FAIA.

The 1953 AIA Gold Medal was awarded to William Adams Delano, FAIA, and accepted by Edgar I. Williams, FAIA, for Delano at the convention in Seattle. Stanton presented the Edward C. Kemper award to Gerrit J. Gelleke, FAIA.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

When Stanton returned to Portland after completing his studies at MIT in 1922, he joined the firm of Morris Whitehouse. He later became a partner and the firm became Whitehouse, Stanton and Church. In 1935, he left the firm to practice on his own as Glenn Stanton, Architect. He continued on his own for 20 years; in June 1955, he formed Stanton, Boles, McGuire and Church, bringing into partnership three longtime associates.

Over the years, Stanton maintained a diversified practice; his firm was especially well known for its churches, educational buildings, and large commercial buildings. His work includes

*"His skills will long outlive him in the many projects on which he directed his creative talent....He served his profession with distinction and gave freely of his time and knowledge to hours and hours in community service."* — *Obituary*, Portland Daily Journal

Christian Science churches in Portland, Corvallis, and Lake Grove, Ore.; buildings for Oregon State College, Lewis and Clark College, and Northwest Christian College; and the Oregon Publishing plant.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Stanton was elevated to Fellow in 1949. He was the first AIA member to become an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. He was also an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Philippine Society of Architects.

## Clair W. Ditchy, FAIA

Detroit

*Term of Office:* June 1953–June 1955



Clair Ditchy was born at Kelleys Island, Ohio, on April 12, 1891, the son of Peter and Julia (Monaghan) Ditchy. He attended the University of Michigan and received his AB degree in 1911, followed by his BArch in 1915.

After graduation, Ditchy obtained his first architectural position in the office of Albert Kahn, FAIA, and then spent two years as a lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. During that time, he spent a year with the Fourth French Army as an instructor.

In 1920, Ditchy married Bernice Bookmyer, and they had three children, Diane, Elaine, and Julie. The family lived on Houstonia Avenue in Royal Oaks, Mich.

In addition to maintaining an active and successful practice, Ditchy was a frequent speaker on architecture and a prolific writer for national and international magazines. During 1928 and 1929, he wrote on architecture and building for the *Detroit Free Press*.

Ditchy was active in various organizations serving the construction industry and maintained interest in public and community affairs. This service included:

- Board of Founders, Engineering Society of Detroit (including service as secretary, director, and assistant treasurer)

- Director, Michigan Engineering Society
- Chair, Associated Technical Societies of Detroit
- Secretary and vice president, Detroit Interprofessional Council
- Director and secretary, Citizen's Housing and Planning Council
- Chair, Architects Advisory Committee to the Detroit Planning Commission
- National president, Alpha Chi Rho

He died in 1967 at the age of 76 in Detroit.

### AIA SERVICE

Ditchy joined the AIA in 1924 and almost immediately began devoting a great deal of time to the organization. He served as director, secretary, vice president, and president of the Detroit chapter and as a director, vice president, and president of the Michigan Society of Architects. From 1938 to 1941, Ditchy was on the AIA Board as a director from the Great Lakes Region. Ditchy acted as president pro tempore of the AIA convention in 1941 in Los Angeles. In 1944 he was elevated to Fellow, and then served on the Fellows jury from 1945 to 1948.

As World War II was drawing to a close, Ditchy, as president of the Detroit chapter, addressed the AIA convention in April 1945 on the issue of how to responsibly fill the growing demand for suburban housing that the GI Bill had helped to precipitate. He said, "We do not want wildcat financing, shoddy buildings and misplaced subdivisions after this war as we had after World War I." In that same speech, he accurately predicted that glass and solar heating would be used more extensively in building projects during the postwar period.

In 1947, he was elected secretary of the Institute and served in that position until he was elected president on June 18, 1953, at the convention in Seattle. Speaking to that convention, he noted the need for increased effectiveness of public relations, and said, "Our strength lies in the 9,500 loyal members who..."

are dedicated to the task of improving our communities and imbuing them with an ennobling spiritual and cultural quality.” At the convention in Boston in June 1954, Ditchy was reelected to serve a second year as president. He was the first of three AIA presidents from Michigan. Robert Hastings (1970–71) and Eugene C. Hopkins (2003–04) were the other two.

As the Korean War came to a close in 1953, the Institute under Ditchy’s leadership again called for the federal government to restore the national Mall to its original design as a grand open space by removing the temporary buildings that had scarred its landscape since World War I. Despite the AIA’s lobbying efforts, the last of these government “tempo” were not removed until the 1970s.

Also during Ditchy’s tenure as president, the Octagon stable was converted to a wonderfully intimate library, the first space the Institute devoted solely to library use. (The administration building—the first office building the AIA built behind the Octagon—was, as originally designed by former AIA president Dan Everett Waid, to have had a library, but no such space was included in the finished building.) In 1916, books from the AIA’s library that had been collected by Glenn Brown, FAIA, Richard Morris Hunt, FAIA, and others had been sent to the George Washington University for safe keeping, and they were returned to AIA with the opening of this new library in 1954.

At the 1954 AIA convention in Boston, Ditchy presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Henry H. Saylor, FAIA. There was no Gold Medal awarded in 1954. Willem Marinus Dudok, Hon. FAIA, of the Netherlands received the Gold Medal for 1955 from Ditchy at the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis during the AIA convention. The Edward C. Kemper Award was presented to Turpin C. Bannister, FAIA.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

When Ditchy returned from service in World War I, he rejoined Albert Kahn’s firm, where he had worked after graduation and prior to his army service, and worked there from 1919 to 1921. He then formed a partnership, Dise and Ditchy, practiced alone as Clair W. Ditchy, and ultimately formed the firm of Ditchy, Perry Sidnam.

Over the years, Ditchy specialized in the design of schools, hospitals, and housing projects. Among his notable projects are the Grade School and Convent for Shrine of the Little Flower, Climax Molybdenum Laboratories, and the Highland Park General Hospital, all in or near Detroit.

Ditchy’s Alice Crocker Lloyd Dormitory for the University of Michigan was cited in the April 1945 *Architectural Record*, noting that the construction budget required a “simple and direct” plan, with extensive use of glass “with natural vistas increasing the rooms’ attractiveness.”

Among his housing projects are Brewster Homes and Parkside Homes, both in Detroit, on which he collaborated with others.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Ditchy was recognized for his extensive service to the profession with numerous honors, including:

- Honorary corresponding member, Royal Institute of British Architects
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Corresponding member, Philippine Society of Architects
- Honorary corresponding member, Colegio Nacional de Arquitectos de Cuba
- Honorary member, Tau Sigma Delta and Sigma Rho Tau
- Gold Medal, Michigan Society of Architects
- Honorary Doctor of Engineering, Lawrence Institute of Technology
- Honorary Master of Architecture, University of Michigan
- Gold Medal, AIA Detroit

## George Bain Cummings, FAIA

Binghamton, New York

*Term of Office:* June 1955–May 1956

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George Cummings was born in New Ipswich, N.H., on February 11, 1890. His family moved to Brooklyn when he was a boy, and he graduated from Boys High School in Brooklyn. He then attended Cornell University, where he received a BArch degree in 1912. While at Cornell, Cummings was a member of Tau Beta Pi and the Gargoyle Society.

Following graduation, Cummings worked for five years with Carrère and Hastings in New York City before serving in World War I as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army Air Service. After the war, he returned to New York where he worked as head draftsman for Trowbridge and Ackerman for two years before relocating to Binghamton. In Binghamton he developed a successful practice and became active in the community.

Cummings married Aura Marie Butler of Ithaca, N.Y., in 1912. They had three children: Barbara West, Jean Marie Storandt, and John B. Cummings.

Cummings loved his alma mater, Cornell, as evident by his continued involvement with the university throughout his career. He was president of the Broome County Cornell Club, 1922 – 24; president of the Alumni Association of the College of Architecture, 1940 – 45; director of the Cornell University Alumni Association, 1940 – 45; and president of the Quill and Dagger Society of the Alumni Association, 1958 – 59.

Cummings was involved in his community in other ways too, including in the following roles:

- Member, New York State Board of Examiners, 1938 – 59 (chair, 1948 – 50)
- Founding member, New York State Citizens Council
- Member of Special Commissions of the New York State Department of Education on Schoolhouse Ventilation and Schoolhouse Illumination
- Member, New York State Building Code Commission (vice chair, 1949 – 59)
- Member, New York State Citizens Committee for Public Schools, Inc.
- New York State Division of Housing, panel member of Community Consultants
- Jury chair, competition for the American Embassy, London
- Inspector, Federal Housing Administration
- Binghamton City Planning Commission, 1930 – 38 (chair, 1936 – 38)
- Member and executive secretary, Broome County Planning Board, 1943 – 44
- Vice president, Binghamton Civic Education Board
- President, Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, 1939 – 40

In 1974, while walking with his wife, he fell and suffered a skull fracture. He died on March 28, 1974, at the age of 84. At the time of his death, he and his wife lived in a Binghamton nursing home that he had helped design.

### AIA SERVICE

In 1921, shortly after moving to Binghamton, Cummings joined AIA Central New York. His interest and enthusiasm for the profession resulted in his election as secretary in 1922. That was followed by his service as treasurer in 1923, vice president in 1924, and president in 1925.

He served on several national committees, and he was elevated to Fellow in 1948. In 1953 he was elected secretary of the



national organization for two terms, and then in 1955 he was elected president at the convention in Minneapolis. He did not seek a second term (as most presidents at that time did), and at the 1956 convention in Los Angeles Leon Chatelain Jr. was elected to succeed him.

At the 1956 convention, Cummings presented the Gold Medal to Clarence S. Stein, FAIA, and the Edward C. Kemper Award to Theodore I. Coe, FAIA.

During Cummings's year as president, many advances were made in the Institute's collection and dissemination of knowledge. The AIA announced at the 1956 convention that it would create a slide library that members could borrow from. (The AIA's slide library is still in existence after more than 50 years, and much of the collection is now digitized and available via the Institute's Soloso database.) In addition, the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings announced that it was considering proposals for setting up an architectural archives. This may have been inspired in part by the fact that the Weyerhaeuser Company made a significant gift to the AIA, that of drawings and photographs of the *White Pine Architectural Monograph Series*. The collection was described as consisting "largely or solely of working drawings, measured scale drawings of mill work and trim in our old colonial buildings. During the course of the preparation of these monographs, they were photographed or illustrated, probably the finest example of colonial architecture that has been known in this country." The White Pine drawings and photographs are still housed in the AIA Archives.

In 1956, as Cummings's term was coming to a close, he was able to announce that AIA membership had crested the 10,000 mark, with 10,972 members. It was also revealed that John Burchard had been commissioned to write a history of the AIA in commemoration of its 100th anniversary the following year. Burchard did not complete this project as originally conceived but instead coauthored, with Albert Bush-Brown,

*The Architecture of America: A Social and Cultural History*, published in 1961, several years after the AIA's centennial.

Cummings served as chair of the Reynolds Award jury in 1957 and was a member of the College of Fellows jury from 1958 to 1962, serving as chairman in 1961 – 62. In 1964 he chaired the AIA Committee on Building Codes and Disaster Studies.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

When Cummings moved to Binghamton in 1920, he became a partner with a firm there before establishing his own practice in 1921. In 1926, he organized the firm of Conrad and Cummings, Associated Architects, and stayed active until 1961. At that time, he became a consultant to the firm.

Cummings designed a variety of projects in and around Binghamton, including the Binghamton Federal Building, Windsor Central School, Benjamin Franklin School, Waverly High School, Wyoming Conference Home, Binghamton Gas Company, Cloverdale Creamery, and The Crane Company Office Building. He served as a consultant for the Government Plaza in Binghamton, which combined the municipal, county, and state government facilities in one complex.

Cummings also wrote widely on architecture topics, and he served as a contributing editor to the *AIA Journal* on "The Draughtsman's Page."

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Cummings was frequently recognized for his public and community service. He was an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Philippine Institute of Architects, and the Colegio Nacional de Arquitectos de Cuba, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.



## Leon Chatelain Jr., FAIA

Washington, D.C.

*Term of Office:* May 1956–June 1958



Leon Chatelain Jr. was born in Washington, D.C., on March 8, 1902. He was born in a house on Connecticut Avenue, opposite the Mayflower Hotel, a few blocks north of the AIA's Octagon House. He lived and worked all of his life within a seven block radius of his birthplace.

He graduated from McKinley Technical High School, where he studied mechanical drawing and architecture. He attended night courses in architecture at George Washington University from 1920 – 26 and worked as a draftsman for various architects. He opened his own firm in 1930. Chatelain never received a degree in architecture, but he obtained his registration with his excellent apprenticeship and determination.

Chatelain was married to Mary Wysong Chatelain. They had a daughter and two sons.

Chatelain was very active in the construction industry in Washington and became well known for his community service. He developed a particular passion for the physically disabled, and he served on many related commissions and organizations. He was a Mason, a member of the Almas Shrine, and a member and steward of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church.

His extensive service to his community, profession, and the construction industry included:

- Member, DC Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects
- Treasurer, National Architectural Accrediting Board
- Founder and president, Washington Building Congress
- Chair, National Commission on Architectural Barriers to the Handicapped
- Member, President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped
- President, Washington Board of Trade
- President, DC Society for Crippled Children
- President, National Easter Seal Society
- Founder, Hero's Inc.
- Trustee, George Washington University
- Board member, Washington YMCA
- Chair, Benjamin Franklin Foundation

The recommendations of the National Commission on Architectural Barriers resulted in the 1968 Architectural Barriers Law. In 1979, shortly after Chatelain's death, the National Easter Seal Society established the Chatelain Award to recognize achievements in developing barrier-free environments.

Chatelain developed Parkinson's disease in his later years. He died on May 6, 1979, at the age of 77 at Doctors Hospital in Washington, D.C.

### AIA SERVICE

Chatelain became a member of the Washington Metropolitan Chapter of AIA in 1930. He moved through various leadership roles, becoming president of the chapter in 1935–36. He served on several national committees, including the Institute Committee on Organization, the Judiciary Committee, the Finance Committee, the Public Relations Committee, Centennial Observance Committee, Dues Structure Committee, and the New Headquarters Building Committee.

Chatelain was elevated to Fellowship in 1953 and was elected treasurer in 1954. At the national convention in Los Angeles in May 1956, he was elected the 36th president of the AIA. He was reelected president for a second year at the Centennial convention in Washington in May 1957.

Chatelain had the privilege of presiding at the annual convention in 1957, which marked the Institute's 100th anniversary. As the convention was held at the Wardman Hotel in Washington, Chatelain was able to welcome architects from all over the United States and abroad to his hometown. In his address to the membership, he stated: "Of the future we know only this: that its pressures and the sum of daily hungers of its people will pull us into a frenzy of coordinated creativity. The hundred years that have crowded in behind us have pushed us into another century of professional evolution. We have neither time nor balance to stand still, to contemplate our past. In the year of our centennial, let us look with care where we are going—into the future. We are needed there."

The Centennial convention was full of ceremony. Many notable figures from outside the architecture community addressed the convention, including the actress Lillian Gish, magazine publisher Henry Luce, and labor leader Walter Reuther. Chatelain read messages of well wishes to the gathered from President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon. For the occasion, the AIA and the National Gallery of Art mounted one of the first photographic exhibitions to hang in the museum, "One Hundred Years of Architecture in America." The exhibit catalog featured a list of the 10 buildings that curators believed would influence the future of design in America. Chatelain had the unprecedented honor of presenting two Gold Medals at the convention: Louis Skidmore, FAIA, received a Gold Medal based on the traditional criteria for the award, and Ralph Walker, FAIA, received the Centennial Gold Medal of Honor for his long, dedicated service to the Institute. The Edward C. Kemper Award was presented to David C. Baer, FAIA.

Chatelain also presided at the 1958 AIA convention in Cleveland, where he presented the AIA Gold Medal to John Wellborn Root II, FAIA, and the Edward C. Kemper Award to Edmund R. Purves, FAIA, who had served for many years as the Institute's executive vice president.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After obtaining his registration, Chatelain opened his own office in 1930 and built an excellent reputation. In 1956, he took in partners, and the firm became Chatelain, Gauger and Nolan, and then became Chatelain, Samperton and Nolan in 1970. He retired from active practice in 1974.

Throughout his career, Chatelain was responsible for a variety of buildings ranging from residences and churches to office buildings and commercial structures. Major projects included the national headquarters for the Associated General Contractors of America, many structures for C&P Telephone Co., Washington Gas Light Headquarters, McDonough Gymnasium for Georgetown University, the Equitable Life Insurance Co. headquarters (now Fannie Mae Headquarters), and the Kiplinger Building.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Chatelain received numerous honors and awards in recognition of his professional and civic service. These include:

- Citation for service on the President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped
- Washington Board of Trade "Man of the Year," 1962
- Fellow, Construction Specifications Institute
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Institute of New Zealand Architects
- Honorary corresponding member, Royal Institute of British Architects
- Honorary corresponding member, Philippine Institute of Architects
- Honorary member, Columbian Society of Architects
- Honorary member, Society of Architects of Mexico



President Chatelain presented the 1957 AIA Gold Medal to Louis Skidmore at the Sheridan Hotel in Washington, D.C.

## John Noble Richards, FAIA

Toledo

*Term of Office:* June 1958–April 1960



John Richards was born in Warren, Ohio, on April 23, 1904. His family moved to Toledo in 1911, where he received his early education. Richards attended the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1930 with a degree in architecture. While at the university, he was awarded the Cret Medal in 1928 for Excellence in Architectural Design. He also was awarded the Stewardson Traveling Scholarship, which enabled him to travel and study throughout Europe.

After graduation, Richards worked in several Philadelphia architecture offices. He returned to Toledo in 1932 to take a position as a designer for Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff, and he ultimately became the senior partner of that firm as it became Richards, Bauer and Moorhead.

Richards was a powerful public figure in Toledo and in Ohio. He provided leadership to numerous organizations and community groups.

- President, Toledo Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1939
- Member, Maumee, Ohio Board of Education, 1942 – 50 (board president, 1944– 45 and 1949– 50)
- President, Downtown Exchange Club of Toledo, 1944
- Member, Metropolitan Planning Commission of Toledo, 1951– 53
- Director, Toledo Regional Planning Commission, 1955– 57

- President, Toledo Chamber of Commerce, 1961
- Mayor, Village of Ottawa Hills, Ohio, 1966– 72
- Member of U.S. General Services Advisory Panel on Architectural Services, 1967– 70
- President, Art Interests, Inc., 1968– 70

After an active architectural and public-service career, Richards, who was regarded as “Mr. Toledo Architect,” retired from full-time practice at the age of 72. He decided to write a comprehensive tourist guide for Rome, Italy, his favorite city, other than Toledo, and his firm gave him and his wife a trip to Rome as a retirement gift. The guidebook contained his photographs as well as his watercolor and pen-and-ink sketches of the “architectural delights” of the city.

Richards died in August 1982 at the age of 78. Upon his death, his widow Norma Hayes Richards and the local AIA chapter honored Richards with a memorial sculpture and garden at Crosby Gardens in Toledo. The memorial includes architectural ornaments from historic buildings that were demolished and a sculpture designed by Alice Adams of New York. When the memorial was proposed, the local newspaper noted that the sculpture would be particularly appropriate because of Richards’s involvement in the arts and his strong advocacy for the inclusion of art in public buildings.

### AIA SERVICE

Richards joined the Toledo chapter in 1935, shortly after returning to Toledo, and was elected president in 1940. He served on several national AIA committees and was elected to the AIA Board from the Great Lakes Region in 1949– 53. His record of service and leadership skills led to his election as second vice president for 1955– 56 and first vice president for 1957– 58. Finally, at the convention in Cleveland in 1958, he became president and was reelected for a second year at the 1959 convention in New Orleans, where he established “Design” as the convention theme.

During Richards's presidency, the Institute was actively involved in the fate of two significant Washington, D.C., buildings. The AIA opposed a plan to demolish the State, War and Navy Building (now known as the Eisenhower Building), even though former AIA President Douglas Orr, FAIA, a member of the President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space, supported demolishing it and replacing it with a new White House office building. Fortunately, President Eisenhower decided to retain and remodel it. In addition, the Institute took a strong stand against the extension of the East Front of the Capitol but was unsuccessful in convincing Congress not to proceed with the extension.

Richards presented the AIA Gold Medal to Walter Gropius, FAIA, at the Delgado Museum of Art during the 1959 convention in New Orleans and to Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, FAIA, at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco during the 1960 convention. The Edward C. Kemper Award was presented to Bradley P. Kidder, FAIA, in 1959 and to Philip D. Creer, FAIA, in 1960.

Richards strongly advocated that the Institute improve its public relations and get out the message about the valuable service architects could provide to their local communities. In his annual report to the board in 1959, he stated: "The public relations we seek...are not merely to find a substitute for paid advertising to attract more clients, but to gain public understanding for the enormous task of making America a better, more beautiful place to live." He went on to say: "There is today a rising awareness of the essential need for radical improvement of America's physical environment. The demand for and prestige of architectural design is increasing. Architects are sought not just to design individual buildings, but to design for the renewal of our cities, new suburban centers and comprehensive communities."

Richards continued serving the AIA after his presidency and was chancellor of the College of Fellows in 1968–70.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

When Richards moved back to Toledo from Philadelphia in 1932, he obtained a position as a designer with Mills, Rhines, Bellman and Nordhoff. Eight years later he became a partner, and in 1944 the firm name was changed to Bellman, Gillett & Richards. In 1954 he became senior partner, and in 1962, the firm became Richards Bauer and Moorhead.

The principal works of Richards include the Ohio State Student Union and Mershon Auditorium, the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Central Office in Toledo, Bowling Green State University Science Complex, and University Hall at the University of Toledo.

Throughout Richards's professional career, he was a strong advocate for art in architecture, calling for legislation to set aside 1% of the construction cost of public buildings for art, which he called the "delights of architecture." An article in the *Toledo Blade* said that "[Richards's] role in the architecture of Toledo will long be visible in many buildings he has helped design. But if he can successfully persuade more of his professional colleagues to push the movement toward more sculptures, murals, and paintings in and around public buildings, his contribution to the total enjoyment of our community could be even more lasting."

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Richards became a Fellow in 1955. He received many awards for professional service:

- Paul Cret Medal, University of Pennsylvania
- Outstanding Young Man of Toledo, Toledo Junior Chamber of Commerce
- Honorary corresponding member, Royal Institute of British Architects
- Honorary fellow, Philippine Institute of Architects
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Honorary member, Society of Architects of Mexico

## Phillip Will Jr., FAIA

Chicago

*Term of Office:* April 1960–May 1962



Phillip Will was born in Rochester, N.Y., on February 15, 1906. He attended schools in Rochester before spending two years at the prestigious Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, N.H., graduating in 1924. He then attended Cornell University, graduating with a BArch degree in 1930.

Will's roommate at Cornell was Lawrence Perkins, FAIA, and the two later became partners in practice. Perkins once said of Will, "He was the ultimate student. He spent 60 minutes of every hour on design. He never went down to the wire or the last minute in creating a design. I was more impulsive. He was more analytical."

Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon gave Will a professional fellowship after graduation, and he worked in New York with that firm for three years. In 1933, Will married Caroline Elizabeth Sinclair, and the newlyweds went to the Chicago World's Fair, "A Century of Progress," for their honeymoon. Perkins was then living in Chicago, working for General Houses, Inc., and persuaded the newlyweds to move to that city. Will took a position with the same firm, which was doing trend-setting work in prefabricated steel houses.

In 1935, the two young architects started their own firm and were soon joined by Todd Wheeler. The firm quickly rose to national prominence, particularly in the field of school design.

Will was always a strong advocate of service to his community and his university, including:

- Member and chair, Planning Commission of Evanston, Ill.
- Chair, Committee on the Performance Concept for the National Building Research Advisory Board
- Chair, Citizens of Greater Chicago
- President, Alumni Council, Cornell College of Architecture
- Trustee, Cornell University
- Chair, Trustee Committee on Buildings and Grounds, Cornell University

After a successful career, marked by the creation of a nationally regarded practice as well as significant service to his profession and the Institute, Will retired to Venice, Fla., in 1980, where he died in 1985. He was survived by his wife, son Phillip, and daughter Elizabeth Wade.

### AIA SERVICE

Will joined the Institute in 1940, and after working on many committees of the Chicago chapter of the AIA, he served as chapter president from 1952 to 1954. At the national level, he served as second vice president in 1956–58 and then as first vice president in 1958–60. At the convention in San Francisco in April 1960, Will became president of the Institute and then was reelected for a second year at the convention in Philadelphia in 1961.

Will provided strong leadership to the AIA, stressing urban planning and design. At the 1961 AIA convention, chaired by Will, President John F. Kennedy sent his greetings to the Institute, noting that "your role and work in urban renewal is a major one, and I am glad to send you personal greetings for your convention and its timely theme of redesigning urban America. I deeply appreciate your support on the Housing Bill and the Department of Urban Affairs legislation."

At the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia during the 1961 AIA convention, Will presented the AIA Gold Medal to



Le Corbusier, Hon. FAIA, and the Edward C. Kemper Award to Earl Reed, FAIA. During the 1962 AIA convention in Dallas, he presented the Gold Medal to Eero Saarinen, FAIA, posthumously, and the Kemper Award to Harry Payne, FAIA. In 1962, the Institute inaugurated the Architecture Firm Award, and the first such award was presented to Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Many years after Will's death, in 1999, the firm he founded, Perkins & Will, would also win the Architecture Firm Award.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

When Will formed his partnership with Perkins and Wheeler in the mid-1930s, the firm's early work was primarily residential. These were economically lean years for most architects, with the nation still in the throes of the Great Depression.

The firm's first major commission came in 1938, with Eliel Saarinen, FAIA, and Eero Saarinen, FAIA, for the design of the Crow Island School in Winnetka, Ill. This school, considered to be a revolutionary design, set the stage for the modern school building for the next several decades. Architectural historian Carl Condit has written of the Crow Island School, "[Its] most revolutionary features are, first, the treatment of each classroom as a separate enclosure extending outward from a common access corridor, and second, the careful preservation of the child's scale throughout all space and details." Will played a significant role in the design of the school, far more than he was originally credited for, given the stature of the Saarinens. This project launched Perkins Wheeler & Will as a significant player nationally in the design of educational facilities, and it garnered many commissions for schools. In 1971, the Crow Island School received the AIA's Twenty-five Year Award, reflecting the lasting importance and influence of the design.



Will presented the 1961 AIA Gold Medal to Le Corbusier at the convention in Philadelphia.

One early critic distilled Will's contributions to school design in this way: "He is a leader among those architects who, within the past decade, have succeeded in breathing new life into the design of school buildings. His work in this field is notable for: 1. the development of daylighting techniques; 2. the fresh use of colors and textures; 3. the integration into his buildings of the allied arts; 4. the capture of child scale for buildings to be used by children."

In the late 1940s, Will created some of the country's most significant public housing designs. The Racine Courts, Chicago—small, two-story apartments sited on curved and landscaped streets—were well received by both architects and the people who would live in them. Eventually, the apartments were sold to the tenants in one of the first such sales in public-housing history.

Wheeler left the firm in 1946, and the firm became Perkins & Will. As its reputation grew, the firm completed university projects in many states. The firm expanded its practice into designing other building types, including such projects as the Rockford Memorial Hospital, Rockford, Ill.; Cornell University Engineering Campus; Pure Oil Co. office building, Palatine, Ill.; Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Conn.; and the Scott Foresman headquarters, Glenview, Ill.

The U.S. Gypsum Building in Chicago, completed in 1963 with Will as the primary designer, was a highly acclaimed addition to the post-World War II commercial buildings of Chicago. This elegant structure, a slender 19-story tower on the southeast corner of Wacker and Monroe Streets, is a square prism in its geometric form. Other significant projects in the 1960s included the National College of Agriculture, Chapingo, Mexico; the Lutheran School of Theology, Chicago; Abbott Laboratories, Lake County, Ill.; and the First National Bank building, Chicago, in association with C. F. Murphy.

*"As humane architecture, a building must relate to people. It must provide an environment that delights beholder and occupant, which inspires respect, productivity, and ultimate sense of rightness."*

Throughout his active career, Will and his firm received 26 national awards, 28 citations of merit, and four local awards. He also wrote several articles about architecture: "The Future of the Architectural Profession" (in the *Louisiana Architect*), "Ahead Lies a New Frontier" (in the *Florida Architect*), and "The Architect Serves His Community" (in the *AIA Journal*). In one of his articles, he wrote, "As humane architecture, a building must relate to people. It must provide an environment that delights beholder and occupant, which inspires respect, productivity, and ultimate sense of rightness."

#### HONORS AND RECOGNITION

As a student at Cornell, Will was awarded the Clifton Beckwith Brown Medal, the Charles Goodwin Sands Medal, and the Thesis Medal. He became a Fellow of the AIA in 1952, and he was an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Philippine Institute of Architects. In addition, he was granted honorary membership in La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos and La Sociedad de Arquitectos del Peru. Will was awarded the Cruceiro do Sul de Brasil, the AIA Special Citation of Merit, and the Cornell Medal in recognition of his work.

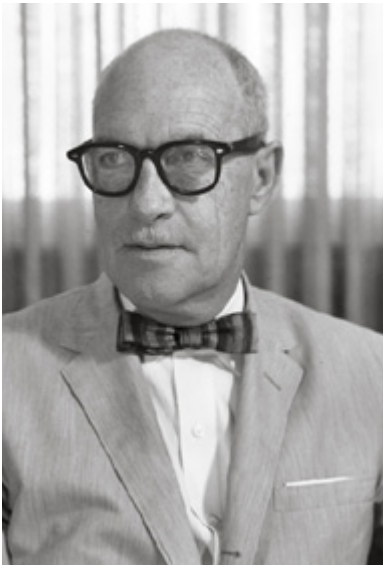


## Henry Lyman Wright, FAIA

Los Angeles

*Term of Office:* May 1962–May 1963

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Henry Wright was born in San Diego on February 28, 1904. His father and mother were both teachers, and his father taught in the San Diego school system for 30 years. After high school, Wright attended San Diego State College, Southern Branch of the University of California, and the University of Southern California. While attending college, Wright started his architecture career with T. C. Kistner as an office boy. He stayed with the firm, becoming a partner, and the firm ultimately became Kistner, Wright and Wright.

Wright married Virginia R. Pizzini in 1934. They had a daughter, Regina, and a son, William.

Throughout his career and in his professional and public service, Wright was involved in educational facilities and many educational organizations. In 1960, the Norwalk–La Mirada school district named a new school the Henry Lyman Wright Intermediate School as a tribute to the substantial role he played in school design through his practice and his service to the State of California school system.

Throughout his career, Wright's civic and public service was extensive. He was the only architect delegate to President Eisenhower's White House Conference on Education, a U.S. delegate to the UNESCO Conference on School Facilities for emerging countries, a trustee of the Illuminating Engineering

Research Institute, a member of Mayor Sam Yorty's Architects Study Committee for the Los Angeles Convention Hall, the AIA representative to the White House Conference on International Cooperation, and a member of GSA's Public Advisory Panel on Architectural Services. He chaired the California State Architects and Engineers Committee to permit private-practice architects to design state buildings and the State Architects and Engineers Conference Committee.

Wright lived in Pasadena. His interests included gardening, horseback riding, and travel. In his retirement years, he lived in Canby, Ore.

The date of Wright's death is unknown.

### AIA SERVICE

Wright became a member of the Southern California chapter of the AIA in 1943. Ten years later he became president of the chapter. In 1955, he became president of the California Council. As chair of the School Building Committee from 1949 through 1953, he wrote a series of seven reports on all aspects of school construction. He was a long-time opponent of the stock school plan and strongly articulated the AIA's opposition to the use of such plans.

Wright served on the AIA Committee on School Buildings from 1951 through 1957 and was its chairman from 1954 through 1958. He served as AIA's representative on many committees related to educational facilities and was a speaker on school design and construction at many AIA events. In 1958 – 59, he chaired an ad hoc committee of several national education associations to organize and promote a National Educational Facilities Laboratory (EFL), which was later taken over by the Ford Foundation.

His service to the national organization was extensive. He served as second vice president in 1958 – 59 and first vice president in 1960 – 61; he was elected president at the 1962

Dallas convention. Wright was the first president to serve only one year as president in accordance with the bylaw change of the preceding year, which changed the maximum length of a president's term from two years to one year, so his term ended with the Miami convention in April 1963.

At that convention, he presented the AIA Gold Medal to Alvar Aalto, Hon. FAIA, and the Edward C. Kemper Award to Samuel Lunden, FAIA.

During his presidency, Wright advocated a closer collaboration with the many disciplines involved in the design and construction process. He said that the architect, who provides creative thinking, should also “acquire a vocabulary or basic knowledge of the many technical skills needed to plan and construct buildings. He emerges as coordinator.” He stated further, “An architect needs to broaden his knowledge beyond that of design only. If he is to survive in practice, he must acquire a knowledge of business administration, economics, real estate, and project financing.”

In one of his addresses, Wright wisely noted, “Our plans for the future must consider the leisure time of tomorrow's citizens. If our urban design encompasses thoughts for recreation facilities, for increased learning of all things, at all ages, and if our plans include facilities for the development and expression of the arts as well as the sciences, our civilization may experience a renaissance of culture beyond our most fervent hopes.”

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Wright worked as an office boy and draftsman with architect T. C. Kistner while he was still a student in Los Angeles. His responsibilities grew, and he stayed with the firm, becoming a partner in 1941 when the firm became Kistner, Wright and Wright.

During its 50-year history, Wright's firm specialized in schools and other public buildings, including an astounding 2,000 school commissions. During World War II, the firm designed numerous facilities for the Navy and the Marine Corps. After the war, the work for the Navy continued and included projects on the West Coast, the Philippines, and Guam.

Wright's school-design expertise led to his appointment as a special consultant to the New Orleans Parish School District and the Tucson, Ariz., School District.

Throughout the 1950s, Wright was a frequent speaker at school conferences and conventions, such as the American Association of School Administrators, the California Association of School Administrators, the Los Angeles County Trustees Association, and a Stanford University school plant conference. He wrote numerous articles on educational facility planning and design.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Wright was elevated to Fellowship in 1955. He was also an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Philippine Institute of Architects, and an honorary member of La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos. He received the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Construction Industry Achievement Award. The Norwalk-La Mirada School District of Los Angeles County named a school after him, the Henry L. Wright Intermediate School.

*“If our urban design encompasses thoughts for recreation facilities, for increased learning of all things, at all ages, and if our plans include facilities for the development of the arts as well as the sciences, our civilization may experience a renaissance of culture beyond our most fervent hopes.”*

## J. Roy Carroll Jr., FAIA

Philadelphia

*Term of Office:* May 1963–June 1964

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Roy Carroll was born in Philadelphia on September 25, 1904. He graduated from West Philadelphia High School and enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania as a freshman in chemical engineering in 1922. He quickly realized architecture was his calling and transferred to the architecture department upon the advice of a perceptive professor. He obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Pennsylvania in 1926 and 1928, respectively. While a student at Penn, he earned the Beaux Arts Institute of Design medals in 1926, 1927, and 1928. He worked in several architecture offices while in school and became a teaching assistant in his final graduate year. He continued to teach at Penn but also opened his own practice in 1935.

In 1941, Carroll was awarded the Henry Gillette Woodman Traveling Scholarship to study industrial architectural practice throughout the United States. This scholarship led to Carroll's development of a new design curriculum to meet the needs of wartime production.

Carroll was married to the former Doris Packard, and they had three daughters, Spencer, Mary Margaret, and Patricia. Doris Carroll died in 1980, and he later married Ann "Dode" Haggerty. He was considered a spirited, jovial person with untiring energy.

Carroll's leadership abilities were such that he was frequently called upon to serve his community and profession. He held the following positions:

- Chair, Architects Advisory Panel to the Joint State Government Commission
- President, Citizens Council on Planning, Delaware County, Penn.
- Architectural consultant, Department of Army
- Member, Navy Architectural Review Board
- Member, Committee on Science and the Arts, The Franklin Institute
- Member and president, University of Pennsylvania Alumni Society
- Board member, Philadelphia Housing Association
- Chair, Delaware County Advisory Committee on Housing
- Honorary president, T-Square Club of Philadelphia
- Member, Swarthmore Borough Council
- Chair, Board of Trustees, Architectural Charitable Trust

He also held membership in several clubs and societies, including the Union League of Philadelphia, the Cosmos Club of Washington, and the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia.

Carroll died in Philadelphia at the age of 85 on July 18, 1990.

### AIA SERVICE

Carroll joined the AIA early in his career and became energetically involved in the Philadelphia chapter and the Pennsylvania Society of Architects. He became the first president of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects in 1944 – 45, and then became president of the Philadelphia chapter in 1952 – 53.

His interest in serving the profession extended to the national organization, and he was elected to the AIA Board as director for the Mid-Atlantic Region (1956 – 59). That was followed by his service as secretary (1959 – 61) and first vice president (1962 – 63). He became president at the convention in Miami in 1963

Carroll presented an AIA resolution honoring President John F. Kennedy's role as a champion of architecture. Other AIA representatives attending the presentation at the White House were, left to right, William Scheik, AIA executive vice president, and future AIA presidents Charles Nes and Gouldie Odell.



and served until June 1964. The 1964 convention in St. Louis, with Carroll presiding, had as its theme "The City—Visible and Invisible." Eero Saarinen's Gateway Arch was under construction at the time, so it was a particularly appropriate symbol for the convention and its theme. Carroll presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Daniel Schwartzman, FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to The Architects Collaborative. The AIA Gold Medal was presented to Pier Luigi Nervi, Hon. FAIA, in the Chase Park Plaza during the convention.

Under Carroll's leadership in 1963, the board passed a unanimous resolution honoring President John F. Kennedy. Carroll presented the award to Kennedy at the White House on May 22, saying, "But you, sir, are the first president of the United States—except possibly the first and the third ones—who has had the vision of what architecture and its allied arts can mean to the people of the nation, and what the careful nurturing of the architecture of the city of Washington can mean to those millions who come here to pay homage to the heart of their country."

The competition for the design of the new AIA headquarters was kicked off during Carroll's term as president; 625 firms registered for the competition and 221 submitted designs. In May 1964, seven first-stage winners were selected and asked to submit second stage drawings.

Carroll's interest in serving the Institute continued for many years after his presidency. He served as president of the AIA Foundation from 1964 through 1968 and was chancellor of the College of Fellows in 1968 – 69.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Shortly after receiving his MArch degree in 1928, Carroll took a position with the Philadelphia architecture office of Harry Sternfeld, FAIA, his former teacher, and also taught at Penn. He later became a partner in the firm and at the same time taught at Princeton University.

In the Depression years, Carroll entered and won several design competitions. Perhaps the most significant of these was for a Civil War memorial monument at Appomattox, Va., in 1932. He worked with his employer, Henry Sternfeld, on this project.

In 1935, Carroll opened his own architecture practice while serving as an assistant professor at Penn and as executive chairman of the architecture department's design staff. He practiced on his own until 1945, when he formed a partnership with John Thomas Grisdale, FAIA. The following year William Van Alen joined the firm and it became Carroll, Grisdale and Van Alen.

Shortly after the firm was formed, it turned down a commission for a French Provincial style house because it wanted to design contemporary work—this at a time when the young firm needed every job it could get. But the firm prevailed and many important projects came its way. The list is varied and extensive, including buildings at Penn, Lincoln University,

*The competition for the design of the new AIA headquarters was kicked off during Carroll's term as president; 625 firms registered for the competition and 221 submitted designs.*

Haverford College, and LaSalle College. Some of the firm's other notable projects were Philadelphia's International Airport terminal buildings; Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, Bethesda, Md.; Philadelphia State Office Building; Bucks County Courthouse and Office Building; Prentiss House of the Presbyterian Board of Pensions; the headquarters of the American Society for Testing and Materials; and, with Holabird and Root, Federal Office Building No. 10 in Washington, D.C.

The firm flourished until 1973 when J. Roy Carroll, Jr. & Partners was formed. Carroll retired in 1985 at the age of 80.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

He was elevated to Fellow in 1954. Carroll's many honors include:

- Henry Gillette Woodman Fellow, University of Pennsylvania
- Gold Medal, AIA Philadelphia
- Gold Medal, Pennsylvania Society of Architects (first recipient)
- Honorary member, La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Honorary Fellow, Philippine Institute of Architects
- Benjamin Franklin Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (London)



## Arthur Gould Odell Jr., FAIA

Charlotte, North Carolina  
Term of Office: June 1964–June 1965



Arthur “Gouldie” Odell, an eighth-generation Carolinian, was born in Concord, N.C., on November 22, 1913, to A. G. Odell and Grace Patterson Odell. He enrolled in Duke University in 1930 as an engineering student and a year later transferred to Cornell University, where he graduated with a BArch degree. Upon graduation, he went to Paris and attended the École des Beaux-Arts in the atelier of Debat-Ponsan for a year. He returned from Paris in 1936 and took a position in New York with Harrison & Fouilhoux, the architects of Rockefeller Center. Odell conceptually designed two futuristic buildings for the 1939 World’s Fair, and one of the designs evolved into the trylon and perisphere that came to symbolize the Fair. He then worked with Raymond Loewy for a year before returning to North Carolina to start his own firm.

At the start of World War II, Odell entered the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel. He returned to Charlotte after the war and engrossed himself in design work, AIA activities, and civic affairs.

Odell married Polly Robinson in 1941. That marriage ended in divorce, and he later married Mary Walker in 1951. He had three children.

A 1977 article about Odell in a Charlotte newspaper described him as “a striking mixture of visionary artist and practical businessman...colorful, outspoken, aggressively conservative with regard to some public questions, well to the liberal-progressive side on others.” He traveled extensively and skied in the mountains of North Carolina, Aspen, and Switzerland. He loved automobiles and at one time or another owned a 1952 Rolls Royce, a 1957 Mercedes, and 1965 Excalibur Roadster.

Odell firmly believed that architects can be most influential in their communities through public and civic service. Following this precept, he was active in many organizations, including:

- President, Board of the Mint Museum of Art
- Director, Downtown Charlotte Association
- Member, Charlotte Planning Board
- President, Charlotte Community Concert Association
- Chair, Charlotte Building Code Appeals Board
- Chair, North Carolina Building Code Council
- Member, White House Conference on Natural Beauty
- Chair, Potomac Planning Task Force, Interior Department (to develop a plan for the entire Potomac River Basin)
- Member, National Advisory Committee on Highway Beautification, Department of Commerce
- Member, NASA Design Concept Evaluation Board
- Member, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Architectural Review Board

Odell died at the age of 74 on April 21, 1988, in Charlotte Memorial Hospital.

### AIA SERVICE

In 1946, upon returning from World War II and restarting his practice, Odell joined the AIA. His passion for service and his leadership qualities moved him through the officer chairs of the North Carolina chapter; he became its president in 1953 and served in that capacity until 1955.

Odell served as regional director of the national organization, representing the South Atlantic states, from 1959 to 1962. He was second vice president of the national AIA in 1962 – 63 and first vice president in 1963 – 64. In 1964, at the AIA convention in St. Louis, he became the first architect from the South, outside of Washington, D.C., to be elected president of the AIA. He was also the first of nine AIA presidents who were veterans of World War II. Nearly a third of all U.S. architects served in the military during this global conflict, and another 2,000 were formally attached as civilians to one of the branches of the military or other government agency. Even more remained in private practice working primarily on military and defense-related contracts.

In announcing Odell's presidency, *Architectural and Engineering News* said, "He brings to his new office a restless energy, a dry humor and a steady record of plain, outspoken language."

The competition for the design of the new AIA headquarters continued during Odell's term, and the seven finalists submitted their stage-two drawings in October 1964. On November 2, 1964, Mitchell/Giurgola was announced as the winner of the competition. This started a long and controversial design process that consumed the Institute leadership in 1964 and for several years that followed.

O'Dell presided at the convention in Washington, D.C., June 13 – 18, 1965. There was no Gold Medalist selected that year, but he presented the Architecture Firm Award to Wurster Bernardi & Emmons and the Edward C. Kemper Award to Joseph Watterson, FAIA.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

When Odell returned to Charlotte from New York in 1940, he started his own firm, but his career was interrupted by his military service during World War II. After the war, he restarted his practice.

Odell's practice handled many different kinds of work—educational, institutional, health-care, and government projects, among others. The firm's projects included the Baltimore Civic Center; the Charlotte Memorial Hospital; Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. Building, Greensboro, N.C.; North Carolina State University Library; the Coliseum, Hampton Roads, Va.; Burlington Industries Corporate Headquarters, Greensboro, N.C.; and the North Carolina Blue Cross and Blue Shield building, Chapel Hill. Under Odell's leadership, his firm won more than 75 design awards.

Odell retired from his firm as chair in 1982 and became chairman emeritus. At the time of his retirement, Odell Associates was listed in both *ENR* and *Building Design and Construction* magazines as among the largest in the country. His firm had grown from a one-man office to one with offices in Charlotte, Greenville, Richmond, and Tampa. The firm continues to this day, still operating under the name of ODELL.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Odell became a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1957. He was made an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and a Grand Official of Orden del Sol de Peru. Odell was awarded honorary membership in a number of architectural societies throughout the world, including those of Peru, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, the Philippines, and Brazil.

In 1966, he received the highest honor given by his home state, the North Carolina Award, in recognition of his prominence in architecture. The citation read in part, "His buildings speak to us of a cherished past. This native son looms increasingly larger on the national and international scene."



## Morris Ketchum Jr., FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* June 1965–July 1966



Morris Ketchum Jr. was born in New York on May 5, 1904, of a prominent New York and Connecticut family. His father was a civil engineer. Ketchum attended Columbia University, receiving a BA degree in 1926 and a BArch in 1928. Upon graduation, he went to France and attended the School of Fine Arts at Fontainebleau. Returning to New York, he obtained employment with York and Sawyer as well as other architecture firms over the next few years.

In 1936, with the country still in the grips of the Great Depression, Ketchum ventured into establishing his own firm, sharing an office with Edward Durell Stone, FAIA, until 1941. His firm's work became well known both nationally and internationally in the 1940s. W. Dudley Hunt Jr., publisher of the *AIA Journal*, called Ketchum a pioneer in the design of retail stores and one of the first architects to study the traffic patterns of customers through stores and how shoppers buy.

Ketchum provided leadership to many community organizations in New York, including:

- President, Architectural League of New York, 1958 – 60
- President, Municipal Art Society, 1962 – 63
- Vice chair, New York Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1973 – 79
- President, Columbia University Architectural Alumni Association

Ketchum was married to Isabella Stiger Ketchum. He died on November 22, 1984, in Newton, Pa., at the age of 80.

### AIA SERVICE

Ketchum's design work garnered him AIA Fellowship in 1953. He served as chairman of the jury on honor awards in 1960 and was chancellor of the College of Fellows in 1961 and 1962. He was elected to the AIA Board of Directors from the New York Region, serving from 1961 to 1964. Following his term on the board, Ketchum served as first vice president (June 1964–June 1965). At the conclusion of the convention in Washington, D.C., in June 1965, Ketchum assumed the office of president and served through the convention of 1966.

During his presidency, Ketchum led an aggressive campaign against urban ugliness, urging local chapters to “make a visual inventory of the community environment, to make this inventory public, and to develop support for a long-range program of community design and beautification.” The AIA allocated \$200,000—12 percent of its \$1.7 million budget—for this program.

Ketchum served on the National Advisory Committee on Highway Beautification, strongly advocating AIA's position that something must be done about the disruptive and ugly consequences of elevated freeways through the nation's urban areas. He ultimately resigned from that position over disagreements with the leadership on the approach to addressing this serious concern, but the AIA remained a primary voice in urging thoughtful planning in the nation's massive highway expansion program.

Also during Ketchum's term, the Institute awarded a \$100,000 research contract to Princeton University to study registration of architects, the changing education needs of architects, and ways in which architects should respond to the growing field of environmental design. The study was headed by Robert L. Geddes, FAIA, dean of Princeton's School of Architecture,

and was an outgrowth of several years of work by the AIA Commission on Education and Research.

In December 1965, the AIA board decided to enlarge the building program for the new headquarters building and asked Mitchell/Giurgola, which had won the design competition, to prepare a feasibility study and schematics for this new approach. This enlarged program would encompass the land east of the Octagon occupied by the Lemon Building. Ketchum's address to the Denver convention in 1966 explained the new concept: "The total objective will be to create on an enlarged site a new headquarters building adequate for our growth, a complete restoration of the Octagon as a beautiful landmark of our architectural heritage, and a garden which states our principles of open space and contributes to the scale and harmony of the two buildings. In short, the design of the entire complex must exemplify what our profession urges our clients to do." The design was approved by the board in December 1966 and endorsed by the 1967 convention. However, the Commission of Fine Arts rejected the new scheme, and after several attempts to satisfy the commission, Mitchell/Giurgola resigned from its design contract.

At the 1966 convention, Ketchum presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to William Eshbach, FAIA, and the AIA Gold Medal to Kenzo Tange, Hon. FAIA, of Japan in the Denver Hilton Ballroom.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

In 1936, at the age of 32, Ketchum started his own firm. His design for the Mosse Linen retail store on Fifth Avenue, completed in 1938, brought him national recognition. This led to a partnership with Victor Gruen, FAIA, the Austrian-born architect who would later become known for designing shopping malls and for two additional stores on Fifth Avenue, Lederer's Leathergoods and Ciro's of Bond Street. The success of these stores launched both men into prominence in the retail design field.

Ketchum's practice began to expand significantly in the 1940s into department stores and shopping centers. In 1941 he formed a partnership with Francis X. Gina, and in 1943, a third partner was added, J. Stanley Sharp. In 1962 the firm became Morris Ketchum, Jr., and Associates.

During the post-World War II boom, Ketchum obtained commissions in urban planning, housing, and education facilities. As the firm grew in depth, it also grew geographically, with commissions throughout the United States and in Stockholm, Amsterdam, and Zurich. Some of his principal commissions were the U.S. embassy, Rabat, Morocco; Experimental Public School 45, Brooklyn; the World of Darkness and the World of Birds in the Bronx Zoo; Jacksonville, Fla., Downtown Centre; several structures for the Agricultural and Technical College of the State University of New York, Morrisville; the Davison-Paxon Department Store, Augusta, Ga.; May D & F Department Store, Denver; and Hutzler's Department Store, Baltimore.

Ketchum served as a lecturer, critic, and teacher at several universities, including Yale, New York University, Pratt Institute, and the Cooper Union. He also wrote articles for *Progressive Architecture*, *Architectural Forum*, *Architectural Record*, *House and Garden*, *The American Home*, *Parents Magazine*, *Chain Store Age*, and *Interiors*. His book, *Shops and Stores* (Reinhold, 1957), was considered a valuable resource on store planning.

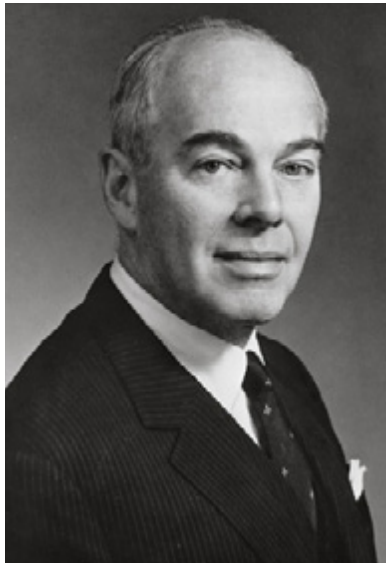
#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Ketchum's firm won many design awards, and he received the Medal of Honor from the New York AIA chapter. He was also an honorary member of the Argentine Society of Architects, the Venezuelan Society of Architects, and the Mexican Society of Architects; an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; and an honorary Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres, France.

## Charles M. Nes Jr., FAIA

Baltimore

*Term of Office:* July 1966–May 1967



Charles Nes Jr. was born on October 19, 1906, in York, Pa. After high school, he attended Princeton University. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1928 with a BA degree. He entered Princeton's graduate school of architecture, attending from 1928 – 30. While he was at Princeton, he received the Butler Prize in Architecture. In 1930, Nes joined the firm of Palmer and Lamdin in Baltimore, where he eventually became an associate partner.

In 1941, Nes joined the U.S. Army. He served in World War II with the Eighth Army Air Force, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Nes was a photographic interpreter for the Army Air Force in England and helped plan the bombing for the D-Day invasion of Europe. He was awarded the Bronze Star and the Croix de Guerre.

After the war, Nes returned to Baltimore and established his own firm, which achieved considerable success in the Baltimore area. He became an influential architect in Maryland and throughout the profession.

Nes was a strong advocate for expanding knowledge of architecture among nonarchitects. For many years, he donated his time to evening school programs on architectural design and housing construction at the McCoy College of Johns Hopkins University.

During his professional career, Nes maintained a high degree of interest in public and community service. Some of his formal roles in this regard were:

- Member, Maryland Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects
- Member, Maryland Architectural Advisory Board
- President, Baltimore Building Congress and Exchange
- Member, Advisory Committee of Princeton's School of Architecture
- President, Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities

Nes married Kathleen Garnham New in England in 1948. They had one son, Charles M. Nes III, and a daughter, Ethel Nes Boardman, who died in 1969. Nes died in 1988 at his home in Cockeysville, Md. He was 82 years old.

### AIA SERVICE

Nes joined the Baltimore chapter in 1942. After his return from World War II, he reestablished his interest in chapter activities, served in many capacities, and was the 1949 – 51 chapter president.

His interest in the national organization grew, and he was elected regional director for the Middle Atlantic States for 1963 – 65. During his term, he was a member of the Design Committee and the Finance Committee. He was a trustee of the AIA Foundation in 1964 and chair of the 1964 Honor Awards jury. He was cochair of the national convention in Washington, D.C., in 1965, where he was elected to the office of first vice president/president-elect. His presidential term began on July 1, 1966, at the conclusion of the convention in Denver.

From 1965 through 1969, he served as a member of the Headquarters Building Committee, chairing it in 1966 – 67. He was also a member of the Octagon Committee and the Future of the Profession Committee.

When Nes became president of the AIA, he praised the Institute's war on ugliness, which had been a major focus of previous presidents Gouldie Odell, FAIA, and Morris Ketchum Jr., FAIA. Nes said, "For a small organization, AIA has done wonders in rousing the public to demand a better urban environment. We must now shift focus to a broad-based educational program designed to fit the profession for its future challenges: to guide and stimulate young architects, to train architectural technicians at the subprofessional level, and to keep the architects themselves abreast of contemporary developments."

Nes presided at the 1967 convention in New York. Mitchell/Giurgola had won the competition for the design of the new AIA headquarters, and the 130,000-square-foot design was approved by the membership at the convention. However, in spite of extensive efforts to get the approval of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, the commission ultimately rejected the design as not complementing the Octagon. In frustration, Mitchell/Giurgola withdrew its design, and a new selection process took place over the next two years.

Nes was a strong advocate for unifying and expanding the building design disciplines into schools of environmental design, which would include not only architects and building engineers but also students of construction management and technology. He believed that an environmental design approach to education would revive the Renaissance concept of the "master builder."

In a speech before the National Highway Users Conference when he was president-elect, Nes experienced hostility when he criticized the idea of thrusting freeways into the heart of metropolitan areas. He cited the six-lane elevated expressway planned along the waterfront of the French Quarter in New Orleans, which would prevent extension of a central French Quarter square to the Mississippi River. Nes also led AIA opposition to a proposed extension to the West Front of the

U.S. Capitol and encouraged Congress to adopt a permanent policy preventing alterations to the exterior of the building.

At the 1967 convention in New York City, Nes presented the AIA Architecture Firm Award to Hugh Stubbins and Associates; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Robert Levinson, FAIA; and the Gold Medal to Wallace K. Harrison, FAIA. Governor Nelson Rockefeller spoke at the Gold Medal presentation, recalling Harrison's relationship with his father, John D. Rockefeller Jr., in the design of Rockefeller Center.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

When Nes returned to Baltimore in 1945 after serving in World War II, he established a firm with architect colleagues. The first was called Palmer, Fisher, Williams, and Nes. It evolved into Fisher, Nes, Campbell, and Partners; then into Nes, Campbell and Partners; and finally into NCP, Inc.

Nes's obituary in the *Baltimore Sun* said that he "influenced the design of residences, schools, hospitals and office buildings in Maryland for more than a decade." His firm's projects were numerous throughout Maryland and included the Maryland State Office Building, the Maryland State Roads Building, the Johns Hopkins University Basic Science Building, the Tuberculosis Hospital at Francis Scott Key Hospital, Memorial Hospital in Cumberland, clubhouses for the Baltimore and Maryland country clubs, several Baltimore-area banks, 21 schools for Baltimore and Harford counties, and numerous residences, including his own on Joppa Road in Lutherville.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Nes was elevated to AIA Fellow in 1959. His firm received many design awards, and Nes himself was honored as well. He was the Ben Franklin Fellow of the Royal Academy of Arts in England, and was an honorary member of the Society of Architects of Mexico and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

## Robert L. Durham, FAIA

Portland, Oregon

*Term of Office:* May 1967–June 1968



Robert L. Durham was born in Seattle on April 28, 1912. He grew up in Tacoma and attended the University of Washington, where he received his BArch degree cum laude in 1936 and was the recipient of the Student Medal. Also in 1936, Durham married his college sweetheart, Marjorie, and the two had 62 years of happiness together.

After graduation, he worked in various architectural offices before starting his own practice in 1942 with a former employer, B. Dudley Stuart, primarily designing World War II housing. Later, in 1954, the firm evolved into Durham Anderson and Freed.

Durham retired from active practice in 1980 and began spending much more time on his hobby of many years, watercolor painting. Many of his paintings were inspired by his world travels as well as his beloved Northwest landscapes. He was a member of the Puget Sound Painters Group and the Northwest Watercolor Society. His work was exhibited in many museums and galleries and was featured in a one-man show at the Charles and Emma Frye Art Museum.

Durham's community activism occupied much of his time. This service included:

- Member, Seattle Mayor's Building Code Advisory Committee
- Member and chair, Seattle Planning Commission

- Member, Seattle Downtown Coordinating Committee
- Member, Seattle Municipal Art Commission
- Member, Municipal League Board
- Member, Seattle Chamber of Commerce Construction Division
- Member, The Guild for Religious Architecture
- Chair, Seattle World's Fair Cultural Arts Committee

Durham died on July 25, 1998, after a two-year illness. Curator Marga Rose Hancock, Hon. AIA, wrote of Durham:

“His AIA Northwest and Pacific colleagues recall pleasant and productive times in the congenial company of Bob and Marjorie, his wife of 61 years, as regular participants in Regional conferences. For high ceremonial occasions, Bob would don a magnificent headdress, the gift of a Blackfoot tribal leader—wearing it with that mixture of pride and humility that distinguishes a great chief. In August 1996, Bob and Marj celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary at the Regional conference in Maui, in a happy gathering of the generations of their “professional family”—the last major AIA occasion to include the presence of this distinguished, much honored, and widely admired contributor to the world architecture community.”

### AIA SERVICE

Durham joined the AIA in 1941 as he was launching his first partnership. He worked diligently serving the Washington state chapter and became its president in 1954 – 55 after serving four years on its board.

Durham continued his service to the AIA, sitting on various national committees, and in 1961, he was elected the AIA regional director representing the Northwest and Pacific Region, a large geographical area consisting of six states and the Territory of Guam. He chaired the AIA Commission of Design, the Committee on Committees, and the 1963 Honor

Awards jury. He was elected vice president for 1965 – 66.

Following his tenures on the AIA Board and as vice president, Durham ran for the office of first vice president/president-elect at the 1966 convention in Denver. He was elected and became the 44th AIA president the following year. He served through the convention in Portland, Oregon, in 1968. Durham's election broke a four-year run of presidents from the East Coast, and he became the first president elected from the state of Washington.

The 1968 convention presided over by Durham was particularly memorable for an address given by Whitney M. Young Jr., a civil rights leader who at the time was executive director of the National Urban League. Young's address spurred the AIA into becoming more aggressive in encouraging minorities to enter the profession and join the AIA. He told the assembled architects, "you are not giving the quality and extent to the issue that can be given...and you've got to catch up because your forefathers in this field didn't do so well, so you have to run faster." Also at the convention, Durham presented the AIA Gold Medal to Marcel Breuer, FAIA, the Architecture Firm Award to I. M. Pei & Partners, and the Edward C. Kemper Award to E. James Gambaro, FAIA.

During Durham's tenure, he was a strong advocate for creating stronger communications between AIA headquarters and local chapters. He said, "We tend to think of the AIA in relation to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and too seldom about the 160 chapters that reach down into virtually every U.S. town and village. It's the AIA headquarters' job to provide the tools for the local chapters to achieve the goals of the professional in his home community. That's where the architects' battles in the AIA war against ugliness must be fought."

Also in 1968, with the proposed AIA headquarters needing a new architect after the withdrawal of Mitchell/Giurgola the previous year, a selection committee began its work. Max

Urbahn, FAIA, chaired the committee, along with the first-, second-, and third-place winners of the original competition, Romaldo Giurgola, I. M. Pei, and Phillip Will Jr., respectively, as members.

Another of his initiatives was to improve the cooperation and understanding between the various disciplines of the construction industry. He noted that the press often took delight in pitting the architect against the engineer and the contractor against the architect. One of his important accomplishments was to hammer out an agreement with the AGC on the A201 contract documents, which had been revised.

*"We tend to think of the AIA in relation to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and too seldom about the 160 chapters that reach down into virtually every U.S. town and village.... That's where the architects' battles in the AIA war against ugliness must be fought."*

Durham continued his interest and service to the Institute after his presidency. In particular, his activity in AIA government affairs was noteworthy. He represented the AIA on the GSA special study committee on the selection of architects and engineers and also served on GSA's national advisory panel. For several years, he was a vigorous defender of the Brooks Bill, which required qualifications-based selection of architects for federal projects. This was at a time when these selection procedures were under attack by many legislators.

In 1979, Durham served as chancellor of the College of Fellows after progressing through the officer chairs of the College. In 1981, Durham was honored with the Edward C. Kemper Award for his continuing service to the Institute long after his service as president. He was the first AIA member to serve as both president and chancellor and to receive the Kemper Award.





#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Under Durham's leadership, the firm of Durham, Anderson & Freed was engaged in a general practice that included work in housing, churches, banks, libraries, university buildings, and housing for the elderly. Durham was particularly well known for his ecclesiastical work, and his firm designed more than 200 churches. One of his early church designs was the Fauntleroy Congregational Church (1951) in Seattle's Fauntleroy neighborhood, for which he won the AIA Washington State design award in 1952. In the 1980s, the church was designated a Seattle landmark.

The firm's other notable buildings include the Forest Lawn Museum (1954); Skyline House (1956); Bothell Methodist Church (1959); Port of Seattle Shilshole Bay Marina Administration Building (1961); Southwest Branch, Seattle Public



Library (1963); Fire Station 5 (1964); AGC Building (1964); Atmospheric Sciences Building, University of Washington (1970); Horizon Retirement Home (1971); and Daniel J. Evans Library, Evergreen State College (1971);

In the late 1970s Durham, Anderson & Freed was merged into the firm of HDR, and Durham became a consultant to the firm until his full retirement in 1980.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Durham was elevated to AIA Fellowship in 1959. He received the Seattle chapter's highest award, the AIA Seattle Medal. He was an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary member of La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos and the Architects Society of Peru.

LEFT: First lady Lady Bird Johnson, Durham, and Rex Allen at the 1968 convention. She addressed the convention on beautification issues as a part of AIA's "war on ugliness."

RIGHT: Durham (left) and Lewis Mumford, Hon. FAIA, who received the AIA's Architectural Critic's Medal at the 1968 convention.

## George E. Kassabaum, FAIA

St. Louis

Term of Office: June 1968–June 1969

# 45



George Kassabaum was born in Atchison, Kans., on December 5, 1920. He graduated from Classen Senior High School in Oklahoma City in 1938. (Classen High School would later produce another AIA president, Robert M. Lawrence, FAIA.) Kassabaum entered Washington University in St. Louis, but his education was interrupted by World War II. He joined the U.S. Air Force in 1942. After the war, he returned to Washington University and received a BArch degree in 1947.

Upon graduation, he stayed at Washington University for three years as an instructor at the School of Architecture, and then joined the firm of Hellmuth, Yamasaki and Leinweber in St. Louis. In 1955, George Hellmuth, FAIA, Gyo Obata, FAIA, and Kassabaum split off from the firm and formed Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum (HOK).

Kassabaum married Marjory Verser in 1949. They had three children: Douglas, Anne, and Karen.

Kassabaum was a revered community leader and architect in St. Louis. He was urbane, loyal, and athletic, and had a remarkable memory for names. He gardened, wrote, and counseled his friends and associates. He was especially fond of the *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius, and he followed the stoic Roman emperor's exhortation to "blot out vain pomp, check impulse, quench appetite, and keep reason under its own control."

Kassabaum was not only highly respected as an architect in his St. Louis community but also was recognized as a leader in his community in serving the public good. His activities included:

- Board member, Academy of Science
- Board member, First Street Forum
- Board member, St. Louis Symphony Society
- Board member and vice president of development, YMCA of Greater St. Louis
- Trustee, Washington University
- Director, Tower Grove Bank
- President, Eliot Society for Washington University

Jean Tucker, one of the founding board members of the First Street Forum, an organization formed to improve downtown St. Louis, said of Kassabaum: "He didn't need to be on one more Board, but he came on because he believed in the city. Even though he hadn't shared our dreams, he grasped, at once, our hopes. He had a tremendous devotion to the city, and as an architect, he brought a sense of the historical conservation of ideas."

Kassabaum died unexpectedly on August 17, 1982, at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, after suffering a stroke at his home in Ladue, a suburb of St. Louis. He was 61 years old.

Robert G. Galloway, AIA, president of AIA St. Louis, wrote a tribute to Kassabaum after his death. Knowing of Kassabaum's love for the philosophy of Marcus Aurelius, he picked a quote from Aurelius that reminded him of Kassabaum: "Because a thing is difficult for you, do not therefore suppose it to be beyond mortal power. On the contrary, if anything is possible and proper for man to do, assume that it must fall within your own capacity." Galloway also stated, "He had common sense and he knew he had it. He told me once the gift of common sense was his greatest asset, but we both agreed that a lot of city people, and even a lot of architects, didn't have it."

In one of the many tributes and obituaries of Kassabaum, Betty Lou Custer, FAIA, the longtime executive of AIA St. Louis, was quoted saying, “He was a great friend to people in the profession. George touched the lives of 75 percent of the architects in this town.”

*“In a competitive world, the most fit survive. Unless we can honestly say that any building that has an architect is better than one that has not had an architect, we will be replaced... The leader of the construction industry tomorrow will be the man best qualified, whether he calls himself an engineer, contractor, architect or some other.”*

#### AIA SERVICE

Kassabaum understood the importance of involvement in the AIA. He served in various capacities with the St. Louis chapter and was elected to consecutive terms as chapter president in 1964 and 1965. He was elected vice president of the national organization in 1966 and first vice president/president-elect at the convention in New York in June 1967. He was sworn in as president of AIA at the convention in Portland, Ore., in June 1968, and served through the convention in Chicago in June 1969.

At the 1969 convention, Kassabaum presented the AIA Gold Medal to William Wilson Wurster, FAIA; the Architecture Firm Award to Jones & Emmons; and the Edward C. Kemper Award to Philip J. Meathe, FAIA.

During his years as vice president, president-elect, and president of the AIA, Kassabaum encouraged architects to become leaders in planning and designing a better built environment for congested urban areas. He articulated the obligations and capabilities of architects, and spelled out the reward: design and construction team leadership.

He also lamented petty jealousies within the profession saying, “When you get a few architects together there’s often

disgruntled talk of fee-cutting, sadistic discussion of another’s leaky roof, or sarcasm about somebody’s project. Somehow we have allowed jealousy of our fellow architects to prevent the creation of an environment in which everyone can learn.”

Kassabaum preached about what he felt were tremendous opportunities for the architect, and he said that every improvement in our environment must begin with the architect. But he warned that nobody will spoon-feed the architect: “In a competitive world, the most fit survive. Unless we can honestly say that any building that has an architect is better than one that has not had an architect, we will be replaced... The leader of the construction industry tomorrow will be the man best qualified, whether he calls himself an engineer, contractor, architect, or some other.” He urged architects to seek overall responsibility for the building team and unsuccessfully opposed a change in the standard contract wording that was designed to protect the architect from legal liability: “We are making a mistake in eliminating...the word ‘supervision.’ We should define it more carefully in our documents, but to say we don’t supervise is striking out a service that an architect is supposed to give.”

During Kassabaum’s presidency, a new architect was selected for the AIA headquarters building. The firm of Mitchell/Giurgola had resigned in frustration over the U.S. Fine Arts Commission’s rejection of its design. The Architects Collaborative took over, with Norman Fletcher, FAIA, and Howard Elkus, FAIA, in charge of design and construction.

Kassabaum continued to serve the AIA after his presidency and became chancellor of the College of Fellows in 1978.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

HOK is regarded as one of the leading architecture firms in the United States, and it has an interesting organizational history.

In 1949, George Hellmuth left Smith Hinchman and Grylls in Detroit with two colleagues—Minoru Yamasaki, FAIA, and Joseph Leinweber, FAIA—to set up a practice in Detroit and St. Louis. Hellmuth went to St. Louis to manage the office there. Kassabaum and Gyo Obata joined the firm a few years later as associates. By 1955, the Detroit-St. Louis operation had become cumbersome, so the partners agreed to split up. Yamasaki stayed in Detroit and Obata joined Hellmuth in St. Louis. They took on Kassabaum as a partner and formed HOK.

The partners' skills meshed perfectly. Hellmuth handled business development and organizational planning, Obata was the design genius, and Kassabaum was the production and project management expert. He was in charge of estimating, construction documentation, scheduling, and construction administration, and became nationally recognized for his system of cost analyses and controls. George Anselvicius, FAIA, dean of architecture at Washington University in the 1960s, called Kassabaum a skillful practitioner of contemporary architecture practice. "An architectural firm must have someone familiar with modern management systems," Anselvicius said, "and George Kassabaum fills this role."

HOK won commissions for office buildings, apartment houses, churches, hospitals, air terminals, mass transit facilities, nursing homes, a zoo, a planetarium, school and university buildings, and campus planning. It was one of the few firms involved in the early years of the expanding marketplace for justice facility design. The Federal Bureau of Prisons retained HOK to design a maximum security prison in Marion, Ill.; that job was a springboard for similar commissions in Canada, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. To this day, HOK is a leading correctional facility design firm.

In Kassabaum's years at HOK, he played a major role in such St. Louis projects as the Goatman Bank Tower, the Ralston Purina corporate headquarters, the Equitable Building, and the Plaza Square Apartments, and in a wide variety of other projects throughout the nation.

Dale Bowling, business manager of the University of Missouri and a repeat client of HOK, said, "Kassabaum knows good design but, most of all, he is the practical businessman of HOK. They have a reputation for completing on time, and George has played a big part in this."

By the time of Kassabaum's death in 1982, HOK had distinguished itself locally, nationally, and internationally. The firm was 27 years old and had become known throughout the world for its contemporary approach to design and planning, and for the use of advanced technology in building construction. George Kassabaum played a major role in these accomplishments.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

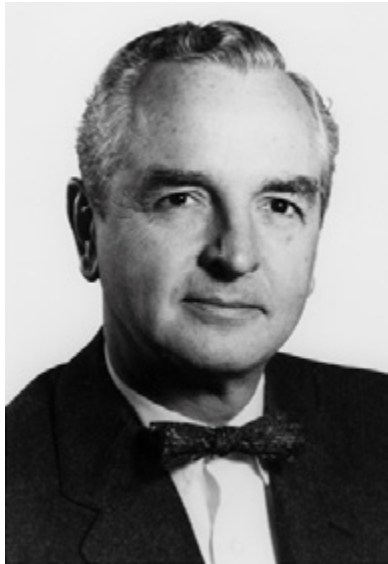
During Kassabaum's time at HOK, the firm received a long list of awards. Kassabaum's individual honors include:

- AIA Fellowship, 1967
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1969
- Honorary Fellow, La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos, 1969
- Honorary Fellow, La Sociedad Columbiana de Arquitectos, 1969
- Washington University Alumni Citation, 1972
- Missouri Architect of the Year Award, 1978

## Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA

San Francisco

*Term of Office:* June 1969–December 1970



Rex Whitaker Allen was born on December 21, 1914, in San Francisco. When Allen was four years old, his parents moved to the East Coast. His early education included a year at the Lycée Janson de Sailly in Paris, and he attended high school at the Avon Old Farms School in Avon, Conn. Allen received an AB from Harvard in 1936. He spent a year at the Columbia Architectural School before returning to Harvard's Graduate School of Design. He received an MArch degree in 1939. After graduation, he worked in several offices on the East Coast, including that of Isadore Rosenfield, a hospital architect. He returned to San Francisco in 1949; four years later, he opened his own office.

Allen was always able to balance work and pleasure. He enjoyed hiking in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and other wilderness trails in and around San Francisco. He also hiked through many miles of the Grand Canyon in the late 1960s. He has traveled extensively with his practice and in serving his profession.

When Allen lived in San Francisco, it was said that his home on Telegraph Hill captured his restrained personality because it was concealed behind shrubbery and trees. Allen's secretary in the late 1960s described him as "proper, without being stuffy, with an air of mystery about him." Allen has also been described as an "exacting architect" who always had

everything at his fingertips.

Allen married Bettie Crossfield, and they had four children: Alexandra, Francis, Mark, and Susan (Suki). In 2003, after Allen's retirement, he and Bettie moved to Portland, Ore. In 2006, he attended his 70th class reunion at Harvard.

Allen died on April 7, 2008.

### AIA SERVICE

Allen became active in the AIA early in his career. He was elected secretary of the Northern California chapter in 1955. He served in several offices of the chapter and was elected a director of the AIA California Council in 1960. As his practice primarily focused on health care, he became a member of the AIA Committee on Hospital Architecture in 1961 and served as its chairman in 1963 – 64.

On the national level, Allen served as vice president of the AIA in 1964 – 66, secretary in 1966 – 68, first vice president in 1968 – 69, and president from June 1969 to December 1970. A change in the AIA bylaws in 1969 stated that "officers shall take office upon the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Board of Directors next following their election, which meeting shall take place in November or December of each year." Prior to that change, officers began their terms at the close of the national convention held in midyear. Thus, Allen was the first president to conclude his term of office in December, which meant he served as president for a year and a half.

As president, he advocated more cooperation between architects and engineers, although he felt strongly that each profession had a role to play in building design. He said, "Architecture and engineering are distinct fields. If we confuse them, we're going to lose track of the architect... because there are a lot more engineers than architects."

In 1969, the AIA created the Urban Design and Development Corporation (UDDC) to coordinate efforts to find solutions to urban environmental problems. Allen was a strong proponent of UDDC, and the AIA gave UDDC \$200,000 seed money. As AIA president, he closely monitored and provided leadership for UDDC activities.

He was an early environmentalist and understood the role architects could play in protecting the environment. In a 1970 speech, he said, “It was not until we saw the Earth’s portrait from the moon on TV that it brought home to one and all that our spaceship is a mighty small, self-contained planet with limited resources and a limited area for waste disposal... We had better become aware of what we’re doing, as a nation, because we are the worst offenders. And, as architects, don’t we have a peculiar and particular responsibility?”

Allen presided at the 1970 convention in Boston. He presented the AIA Gold Medal to R. Buckminster Fuller, FAIA; the Architecture Firm Award to Ernest Kump Associates; and the Edward C. Kemper Award to Ulysses Floyd Rible, FAIA.

Allen continued his service to the profession for many years after his presidency, focusing on international issues. He was an AIA delegate to the UIA General Assembly in 1969 and a member of the UIA Public Health Work Group from 1971 through 1975. He was also a member of AIA’s Committee on International Relations during that period. In 1980, Allen was elected vice president of the Pan American Federation of Architects, representing the northern region.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Allen’s interest in hospital design started early in his career, perhaps partially motivated by the fact that his father was a surgeon. After he launched his firm in 1953, it became obvious that his interests and talents were in the complexities of health-care design. As the firm grew, it became Rex Whitaker Allen and Associates in 1961, the Rex Allen Partnership in 1971,

*“It was not until we saw the Earth’s portrait from the moon on TV that it brought home to one and all that our spaceship is a mighty small, self-contained planet with limited resources.... We had better become aware of what we’re doing, as a nation, because we are the worst offenders. And, as architects, don’t we have a peculiar and particular responsibility?”*

and Rex Allen-Drever-Lechowski in 1976.

Allen’s firm designed more than 100 hospitals, 10 of which received national awards. One of his first significant projects was a 100-bed addition to the Roseville District Hospital in 1956. Other hospital projects were the French Hospital in San Francisco, Alta Bates in Berkeley, Long Beach Community Hospital, and Woodland Memorial Hospital. At the Dominican Hospital in Santa Cruz, Allen’s firm pioneered the use of interstitial space for the mechanical and electrical systems, and his contributions to the development of the patient “duo-room” and the nurse server unquestionably had a significant impact on hospital design.

From 1971 through 1976, he worked with Hugh Stubbins on the design and construction of the outpatient building for Boston City Hospital. He worked on programming and design for facilities in Oregon, Michigan, and Saipan, and was a consultant for facilities at the University of São Paulo and the city of Campinas in Brazil, as well as in Agana, Guam, and Seoul, Korea. While health-care design was always the major thrust of Allen’s firm, the practice also designed industrial plants, laboratories, educational facilities, banks, and offices. Allen also served as president of the San Francisco chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute in 1961 and as president of the American Association of Hospital Planners in 1971 – 72.





Left to right: Allen, Senator Edmund Muskie, and EVP Bill Slayton, at a press conference held after Muskie's keynote address, "The Future Is in Our Cities," at the 1970 convention.

*"His commitment to new goals and concepts has been matched by his concern for the great traditions of architecture and respect for the voice of dissent. His dedication and his courage have been those of the true professional."*

Allen wrote the *Hospital Planning Handbook* (John Wiley & Sons, 1976) and numerous articles published in such journals as *World Hospital*, *AIA Journal*, *Consulting Engineer*, *Architectural Record*, *American Journal of Nursing*, and *Hospital Management*. He is also credited with humane design interventions for the nursing home. Steven Verderber, in his book *Healthcare Architecture in an Era of Radical Transformation*, wrote that Allen "was one of the first architects to call for a residentially driven alternative to the hospital-driven modern nursing home."

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Allen's firm received numerous awards and honors, including two *Progressive Architecture* design awards and numerous Hospital of the Month awards from *Modern Hospital*. Allen was an AIA Fellow; an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; and an honorary member of La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos. He received the Lifetime Achievement Award Gold Medal from the American College of Healthcare Architects.

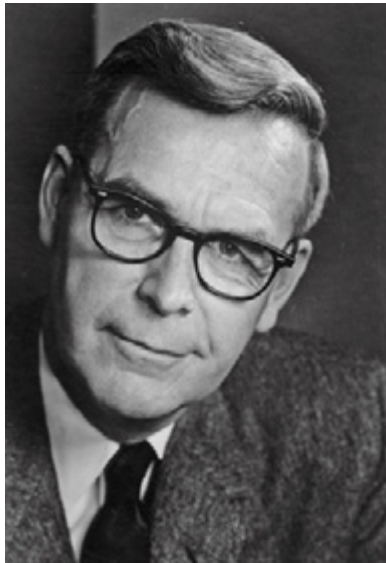
At the end of his year as president, the AIA Board of Directors presented him with a citation that read, in part, "His commitment to new goals and concepts has been matched by his concern for the great traditions of architecture, and respect for the voice of dissent. His dedication and his courage have been those of the true professional."

## Robert F. Hastings, FAIA

Detroit

*Term of Office:* December 1970–December 1971

# 47



Robert Hastings was born in Kenosha, Wis., on December 20, 1914. He attended the University of Wisconsin and later transferred to the University of Illinois, where he graduated with high honors in 1937 with a degree in architectural engineering.

He went to work for Smith, Hinchman & Grylls in Detroit for \$125 per month. Less than a year later, he was asked to take a leave of absence, because the Depression had taken its toll on SH&G, and the firm had little work. For two years during World War II, he worked as an airframe stress analyst; otherwise, he spent his entire career at SH&G. In the early 1950s, he and a group of associates took over the management responsibilities for the firm. Although Hastings's early career was in engineering as a structural designer, he evolved into more of an architect than an engineer. He obtained registration in both professions.

Hastings married Laverne, and they had two daughters, Carlyn and Cynthia Ann. They lived in Birmingham, a suburb of Detroit.

Hastings was highly sought after as a board member by many public and community organizations. Some of his more noteworthy service included:

- Public Interest Director, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Indianapolis Board of Directors

- Member, Michigan State Housing Development Board
- Board member, Building Research Advisory Board
- Board member, Alma College
- Board member, McCormick Theological Seminary
- Member, GSA Public Advisory Panel on Architectural Services
- Member, Selection Committee of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
- Member at large, Union Board of Christian Higher Education in Asia
- President, Michigan Synod Council of Presbyterian Men
- Trustee, Founders Society of Detroit Institute of Arts
- Member, Advisory Committees to Schools of Architecture at the Universities of Illinois, Syracuse, Detroit, and Kansas State

A few days before Christmas 1973, Hastings collapsed and died on a street near his office. He was 59 years old. An article in the January 1974 SH&G *Stylus* newsletter noted: "At the funeral services, Reverend Nicholas Hood correctly observed that the very makeup of the congregation that morning was the best testimony to what Hastings had been to Detroit and how respected he was by so many. Rich and poor, black and white, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, well-known and unknown, public figure and private citizen, all were not just represented, but were there on the day before Christmas out of some deep inner compulsion."

### AIA SERVICE

Hastings's leadership skills were apparent in the Detroit chapter—he chaired numerous committees, held various offices, and eventually served as president.

In the national AIA, he served as a board member, treasurer, and vice president. He was chair of the Council of Commissioners, the Planning Committee, the Finance Committee, the Committee on the Profession, and the Committee on Education. In 1965, he lost the election for first vice president/president-elect to Charles Nes, FAIA, but this did not deter his

involvement with the AIA. At the time, some people thought he was trying to move the Institute a little too fast. He worked on a controversial AIA Special Committee on Education that urged drastic reforms in practice and education for the “environmental design professions” and strongly advocated the integration of building-oriented engineers into the architecture profession.

*“We can no longer afford a system that encourages waste, sprawl, neglect and destruction. We can no longer afford a system that consumes our resources faster than we can replenish them....The architect today, and the Institute he directs, must now, I believe, plunge actively into the political life...mobilize community action, and take positions on issues that were once thought to be outside our rightful area of concern.”*

He served a second time as vice president in 1967, and at the 1969 convention in Chicago was elected first vice president/president-elect. Because the AIA had changed the officers’ terms to a December-to-December cycle, Hastings was inaugurated in December 1970 as the 47th AIA president at the first inaugural held in December.

In one of his presidential addresses to AIA members on urban sprawl and the efficient use of natural resources, Hastings said, “The fact is that we can no longer afford a system that discards cities and towns and the people who live in them. We can no longer afford a system that encourages waste, sprawl, neglect, and destruction. We can no longer afford a system that consumes our resources faster than we can replenish them.... The architect today, and the Institute he directs, must now, I believe, plunge actively into the political life, enlist allies, swing votes, mobilize community action, and take positions on issues that were once thought to be outside our rightful area of concern.”

Early in 1971, construction began on the new AIA headquarters building. The Institute’s offices were moved to temporary quarters but, under the leadership of Hastings and executive vice president Bill Slayton, Hon. AIA, the organization functioned efficiently throughout the two-year construction period. Hastings also led the 1971 computerization of AIA’s records.

He presided over the 1971 convention in Detroit and awarded the AIA Gold Medal to Louis Kahn, FAIA. The Architecture Firm Award was presented to Albert Kahn Associates, Inc. and the Edward C. Kemper Award to Gerald McCue, FAIA.

As a registered engineer, Hastings was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Hastings spent his entire professional career with Smith, Hinchman & Grylls. He assumed a leadership role in the 1950s and later became president; he led the firm’s expansion into one of the nation’s largest A/E firms.

Hastings was known for implementing sophisticated management techniques. He was a superb innovator, manager, and leader who recognized the need for simplified, accelerated project planning and administration. During his leadership of SH&G, the firm was consistently among the top 10 A/E firms in *Engineering News-Record*.

Under Hastings’s direction, the firm grew through an increasing number of commissions, acquisitions, and by expanding into a wide variety of services. He organized the firm into five divisions—planning, architecture-engineering, industrial engineering, research and development, and construction management—and implemented an information retrieval system.

An article about Hastings in *Engineering News-Record* (August 31, 1976) reported, “In his own practice, he has exploited the computer and reorganized his firm in ways that contrast sharply with the outmoded, desultory office operations reported in a recent study of architects’ business practices commissioned by the American Institute of Architects.”

Hastings found time to keep his finger in some specific projects, such as the State of Michigan Capitol and Office Buildings, the First Federal Building in Detroit, and the General Motors Technical Center (in collaboration with Eero Saarinen). He was proud of the 2.3-million-square-foot Chrysler plant in Belvedere, Ill., which was designed and built in 18 months.

Hastings participated in numerous conferences and seminars and spoke on many occasions in support of major changes in architecture and engineering education and registration, as well as expanded concepts of practice.

He presented numerous papers on the various phases of architecture for technical magazines and conferences.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Hastings was an AIA Fellow. In his relatively short life, he received considerable recognition for his outstanding service to the profession, the Institute, and his community. This recognition included Gold Medals from both the Michigan Society of Architects and the Detroit chapter; an honorary doctorate in architecture from Lawrence Institute of Technology; and the Engineer of the Year award from the Detroit chapter of the Michigan Society of Professional Engineers. He was an honorary member of the Bolivian Society of Architects, the Mexican Society of Architects, and the Venezuelan Society of Architects; and an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

In reporting Hastings’s untimely death, the January 1974 edition of SH&G’s newsletter said, “[T]he firm that he helped

*“In his own practice, he has exploited the computer and reorganized his firm in ways that contrast sharply with the outmoded, desultory operations reported in a recent study of architects’ business practices commissioned by the American Institute of Architects.”*

— *Engineering News-Record, August 31, 1976*



President-elect Hastings (left) and Hugh McKittrick Jones view a model of the AIA headquarters building at the 1970 AIA convention.

build for 36 years technically didn’t skip a beat, but only because Bob Hastings had been wise enough and provident enough to have arranged all the details of the successful continuation of the business without his hand at the helm. No project went into a crisis, no operation was interrupted, and no client was left unattended. In fact, the thoroughness of this planning was the finest tribute that can be paid to Bob’s stewardship of SH&G.”

## Maximilian Otto Urbahn, FAIA

New York City

*Term of Office:* December 1971–December 1972



Max Urbahn was born in Burscheid, Germany, on February 2, 1912. Urbahn came to the United States to attend the University of Illinois, where he obtained a BS in architecture in 1935. At Illinois, he won seven medals for design excellence in Beaux Arts Institute of Design competitions, along with the Ricker Prize and the Garland Professional Award. Upon graduation, Urbahn won a scholarship to Yale University. He left Yale with bachelor's and master's degrees in fine arts. He also studied economics, which helped him develop a well-honed talent in business.

After graduation from Yale, Urbahn obtained a position with the J. Russell Pope firm in New York in 1938. He was on the project team that designed the National Gallery of Art and was project architect on the Jefferson Memorial, executing several renderings for the project. He entered the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942, rising to the rank of captain. After the war, he returned to New York and resumed his architecture career, along with teaching at the Yale School of Architecture.

Urbahn married Allyn, and they lived in Pawling, N.Y., at a stream-side estate, where he loved to raise roses. After his marriage to Allyn ended in divorce, Urbahn married Bess Balchen; they lived in Stoningham, Conn., and Camden, Maine.

Urbahn maintained active involvement in public and community service, including:

- Member, Board of Councilors, Von Kleinsmid Center, University of Southern California
- Vice president, Madison Square Boys Club of New York
- Chair, urban and environmental affairs committee of the New York Board of Trade
- Trustee, Akin Hall Natural History Museum and Library, Pawling, N.Y.
- Trustee, Urban Design and Development Corporation
- President, New York Post of the American Society of Military Engineers
- Director, American Arbitration Association

Urbahn died at his home in Stoningham on July 9, 1995, at the age of 83. He was survived by his wife, Bess; three sons from his first marriage (Eric, Max III, and John); and three grandchildren.

### AIA SERVICE

Urbahn joined the AIA in 1947 and became active in the New York City chapter. After 20 years of service to the chapter and AIA New York State, he was elected to a three-year term on the AIA Board of Directors representing New York state; he served from 1968 through 1970. He then was elected as first vice president/president-elect for 1971 at the convention in Boston in 1970. In December 1971, he was inaugurated in Washington, D.C., as the 48th AIA president. At that time, the Institute membership was approximately 24,000 corporate (full) members.

When the Mitchell/Giurgola firm resigned as the architect of the new AIA headquarters, Urbahn chaired a newly impanelled architect selection committee in 1969. The other committee members were Romaldo Giurgola, FAIA, I. M. Pei, FAIA, and Phillip Will, FAIA, the first-, second-, and third-place winners of the original design competition. The



committee selected The Architects Collaborative as the new architect for the AIA headquarters.

Urbahn's primary focus during his presidential year was the final development of a statement urging a national policy for land use. In an article in the July 1, 1971, issue of *Engineering News-Record*, Urbahn explained the importance of this initiative: "The nation no longer can condone haphazard development of land. Community welfare comes before the individual, for the survival of our nation is at stake."

While president in 1972, Urbahn continued his advocacy of a national land-use policy. He called the AIA's National Policy Task Force Report on this issue a "call to action for the acquisition, conservation, and design of our most precious natural asset—land. It is land which is needed now for our future generations...I am not suggesting that architects alone are equipped to deal with our national environmental crisis. But I submit to you that we are better equipped than any other single profession to guide the public debate on the critical questions which will relate directly to the future quality of the built environment."

On December 7, 1971, the Department of Justice notified the AIA that it planned to file suit for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, because the Institute's ethical standards prohibited one architect from competing with another on the basis of fee. The Justice Department offered to avoid litigation with a consent decree in which the AIA would eliminate any ethical standard or rule that prohibited members from submitting price quotes for services. At the 1972 convention in Houston, with Urbahn presiding and after considerable debate, the membership approved the consent decree. However, the issue resurfaced in later years with the Department of Justice again raising questions about the AIA's ethical standards and policies.



TOP: At the 1968 convention, Philip Johnson and Urbahn greet New York City Mayor John Lindsey, who gave a convention address, "A Public Servant Looks at Design."



BOTTOM: Urbahn (right) and 1972 AIA Gold Medalist Pietro Belluschi at the presentation ceremonies at the Rice Hotel in Houston (president-elect Ferebee is behind Urbahn).





Urbahn (right) and Edward Larabee Barnes, 2007 AIA Gold Medalist.

Also at the 1972 convention, Urbahn presented the AIA Gold Medal to Pietro Belluschi, FAIA; the Architecture Firm Award to Caudill Rowlett Scott; and the Edward C. Kemper Award to David Yerkes, FAIA. In addition, the AIA launched an important award in 1972—the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award, in honor of the civil rights leader and executive director of the Urban League who had challenged the architecture profession on diversity and social responsibility issues with his moving speech at the 1968 AIA convention. The first award was given to Robert J. Nash, FAIA, a tireless advocate for greater involvement of African Americans in the profession and the AIA. Nash was elected to serve as an AIA vice president for 1973 and became the first African American officer of the AIA.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After his service in World War II, Urbahn returned to architecture practice and taught for a time at the Yale School of Architecture. He entered into a partnership with Jeffrey Reisner that lasted until 1954. From 1954 to 1960, Urbahn's firm was Urbahn, Brayton and Burrows. In 1960, the firm became the Office of Max O. Urbahn Architects; it later evolved into Max O. Urbahn Associates, Inc.

As Urbahn's practice grew, his work became more diversified. His clients have included all branches of the U.S. military; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); federal, state, county, and municipal agencies; and private corporations and institutions.

Urbahn was known as an architect who could assemble a team of experts to address a complex program; his firm participated in more than 50 joint ventures. In 1962, he put together a joint venture—made up of his firm and engineering firms Roberts and Shaefer Co., Seelye Stevenson Value & Knecht, and Moran, Proctor, Mueser & Rutledge, all of New York—known as URSAM for an important NASA project. Urbahn was the managing partner of the joint venture. URSAM designed the Vertical (later Vehicle) Assembly

Building at Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Fla. The joint venture produced more than 2,200 drawings and several volumes of specifications for the 128-million-cubic-foot building, which was 525 feet high and covered nearly 8 acres.

Another joint venture, known as DUSAF and consisting of DMJM, Urbahn, Seelye Stevenson Value & Knecht, and contractor George A. Fuller, was awarded the design-construct contract for the Department of Energy's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Ill.

Perhaps the most significant structure by Urbahn in New York City is a 42-story building of precast concrete at 909 Third Avenue, completed in 1967, that combines the Franklin D. Roosevelt postal station with an office tower. Other projects designed under Urbahn's leadership are the Children's Psychiatric Hospital in the Bronx; the Veterans Administration Hospital in Wood, Wis.; the Forest Biology Library and Lab at Syracuse; and the Hall of Science in New York City.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Urbahn was elevated to AIA Fellowship in 1966. In addition, he was recognized as an honorary fellow in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary member of the Society of Mexican Architects. He was an active member of the Society of American Military Engineers (SAME) for many years. In 1996, SAME created the Urbahn Medal in honor of his long service to the organization. It is awarded each year for "eminent and notable contributions in the field of architecture in the past 5 years."

## Stephen Scott Ferebee Jr., FAIA

Charlotte, North Carolina

Term of Office: December 1972–December 1973

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S. Scott Ferebee Jr. was born in Detroit on July 30, 1921, the son of S. Scott Ferebee of Shawboro, N.C., and Carrie Cheatham Ferebee of Henderson, N.C. The family moved to Boston in 1924 and to Henderson in 1925. Ferebee received his education in the Henderson public schools, graduating from Henderson High School in 1938. He enrolled at North Carolina State College (now University) in chemical engineering. These were the Depression years, and he worked his way through school holding various jobs on campus and then worked as a proofreader for the *Raleigh News and Observer* and editor of the *Wataugan*, the campus humor magazine, in his fourth year.

Before Ferebee graduated from college, Japan bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry on June 1, 1942. After serving three months in a basic training unit, he volunteered for parachute duty and was ordered to the newly organized 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment at Camp Toccoa, Ga. (this unit was later assigned to the 101st Airborne Division). Following training and maneuvers in the United States and England, the 101st took part in the invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944. Ferebee jumped with his unit around 1:00 a.m. on D-Day. He was wounded in action on June 8, outside Carentan, France, and evacuated to England.

During his recovery he met an Army nurse, Mary Elizabeth (Betty) Cooper, and they were married at Fort Benning, Ga., in July 1945. They had three children: Scott III, married with two children in Grapevine, Tex.; John, with two children in Charlotte; and Caroline, married and living in River Hills, Lake Wylie, S.C. Ferebee's wife died in December 2006; they celebrated 61 years of marriage the summer before.

Upon his discharge from active service in 1946, Ferebee returned to the university, switching his field to architecture. He received a bachelor of architectural engineering degree in June 1948. Ferebee remained in the active Reserve and rose to the rank of major general, commanding the 108th Division (Tng) with units across North and South Carolina. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart Medal, Combat Infantryman Badge, Parachutist Badge, Distinguished Unit Citation, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with 30 year device, World War II Victory Medal, French Croix de Guerre with Palm, and Belgian Croix de Guerre. He retired from the active Army Reserve in December 1976.

Ferebee became recognized as a community leader who could get things done. His service to his community and education is extensive:

- President, Charlotte East Rotary, 1997 – 98
- Vice president, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 1975 – 76; board member, 1989 – 91
- Board member, United Community Services, Charlotte, 1977 – 82
- Board member, Habitat for Humanity of Charlotte, 1998 – 2001
- Board member, Opera Carolina, 1988 – 91
- Charlotte District, United Methodist Church: treasurer, District Mission Society, 1967 – 72; Board of Church Building and Location, 1982 – 93; Committee on Superintendency, 1993 – 97

Former AIA presidents at Ferebee's inauguration, left to right: Roy Carroll, Max Urbahn, Ferebee, Morris Ketchum, Charles Nes, and Gouldie Odell.



- President, North Carolina State University Alumni Association, 1980 – 81; Board of Directors, 1975 – 77
- Member, Chancellor's Search Committee, North Carolina State University, 1981 – 82
- President, North Carolina Design Foundation, North Carolina State University, 1966 – 68 and 1977 – 78; Board of Directors, 1965 – 68 and 1976 – 78
- Chair, Special Committee of the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, for the establishment of a new College of Architecture at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 1965 – 69
- Chair, Advisory Council, College of Architecture, UNC Charlotte, 1985 – 93
- Member, Dean's Search Committee, College of Architecture, UNC Charlotte, 1975 – 76
- Member, NAAB Special Committee to review and revise Architectural Accreditation Criteria and Procedures, 1982 – 83
- Member, Advisory Committee to NC Department of Community Colleges to assist in establishment of architectural technology curricula in North Carolina Community Colleges and Technical Institutes, 1965 – 67

#### AIA SERVICE

Ferebee joined AIA North Carolina in 1952. In 1964 he was elected president of the North Carolina chapter and, four years later, was elected the South Atlantic region's representative on the national AIA Board of Directors. During his board term, he was a member and chair of the Commission on Professional Practice, where he played an important role in the development and implementation of Masterspec's and the AIA's computerized financial management system for small and mid-size offices. As a board member, he was a strong advocate for Institute initiatives in urban and community planning, for increased diversity in the profession, and for adding a student member to the board.

In 1965, NCAIA became concerned with the number of top graduates from the School of Design at North Carolina State University who were leaving the state to accept positions in large metropolitan architecture firms. The number of new graduates available to fill the needs of North Carolina offices was alarmingly low. NCAIA's president, Leslie N. Boney Jr., FAIA, appointed Ferebee to chair a committee to explore the possibility of developing a second university program for the training of architects in North Carolina. The committee unanimously concluded that a new program was needed and should be located at UNC Charlotte. Against the political odds, the committee convinced the Greater University Board of Governors to recommend the program to the North Carolina General Assembly, which approved and funded it.

As he approached the completion of his term on the Board of Directors, Ferebee's fellow board members requested he run for first vice president/president-elect of the Institute. He was elected unopposed at the 1971 convention in Detroit and inaugurated in December 1971 at the newly completed East Building of the National Gallery of Art. Ferebee was only the second AIA president from the South in 116 years; "Gouldie" Odell, FAIA, from Charlotte, was the first.

The theme of Ferebee's presidential year was "Leadership." By this he meant environmental leadership; leadership in the construction industry and of the design team; and leadership in bringing racial minorities and women to the profession, maintaining high ethical standards, bringing technology to the architectural process, and, most important, leadership in increasing human dignity through people-oriented, user-friendly design. Ferebee presided over the 1973 convention in San Francisco, where he presented the Architecture Firm Award to Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott; the Kemper Award to Bernard B. Rothschild, FAIA; and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to the Architects Workshop of Philadelphia. There was no Gold Medal recipient in 1973.

In March 1973, the Institute began moving into its new headquarters building behind the Octagon. The first three floors were occupied by the staff of 100, with the remaining four floors available for leasing. Ferebee presided at the formal dedication of the building in June. Another 1973 highlight was the publication of the Institute's Policy for Urban Growth.

Internationally, Ferebee also had an outstanding record in serving his profession and the Institute. He headed a three-week AIA Cultural Exchange Delegation to the Soviet Union in 1972 and a two-week exchange to Poland in 1973. His excellent rapport with foreign architects led to his election as one of four members from the western hemisphere to serve on the Council of the International Union of Architects in 1975. He held this position for six years and built strong relations between the AIA and its counterparts in foreign countries. During his tenure on the UIA Council, he played an important role on the Statutes Committee, which rewrote the governing documents of UIA. He also served as chair of the AIA's International Relations Committee from 1975 to 1981. In 1981, he and 1979 AIA President Ehrman Mitchell, FAIA, headed an educational tour of architects to Switzerland, where he spoke to Swiss architects about the AIA and architecture practice in the United States.

His expertise in international relations was recognized by being named an official AIA delegate to eight consecutive UIA General Assemblies between 1972 and 1993. He also was an AIA delegate to a General Assembly of the Pan American Federation of Architects in Mexico City in 1975 and to the Commonwealth Association of Architects meeting in Ottawa in 1973.

Following his presidency and while managing a successful architecture practice, he continued to participate in AIA affairs at the local, state, and national levels. He was elected chancellor of the College of Fellows in 1987 following two years on the Executive Committee. He focused on the role of the College as an organization within the Institute and promoted programs that were complementary to those of AIA, working to strengthen the Institute, its image, and its objectives.

In 1995, with his knowledge of the Institute and a brand new convention center in Charlotte, Ferebee mounted a one-man campaign to hold a national convention in the Carolinas. He sold AIA North Carolina and AIA Charlotte on the idea, and against unfavorable odds, the AIA Board designated Charlotte as the site of the 2002 convention in 1996. In spite of being the first convention held after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, it had the fourth largest attendance of any AIA convention to that time.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Ferebee started his architecture career in Charlotte with Arthur Gould Odell Jr., whose firm was synonymous with modern architecture and the New South. He served as project architect for the Double Oaks Elementary School, which received a national award for design excellence from the AIA, the second ever received by a North Carolina architect. In 1951, he was project architect for the firm's most important project to date, the Charlotte Coliseum, now known as Cricket Arena, which at the time had one of the longest diameter, free-span domes of any building in the world.



Ferebee received his president's medal from outgoing president Urbahn at the December 1973 inauguration festivities.

In 1953, Ferebee left Odell to enter practice in partnership with John C. Higgins, under the name of Higgins and Ferebee. Herschel Walters was added to the partnership in 1958. In 1959, Higgins's interests were purchased, and the firm became Ferebee and Walters. With the addition of new partners, it became the FWA Group in 1987. Ferebee served as chairman, president, and CEO until 1990, when he sold his interest to his partners. Under his leadership, the firm grew from a two-man architecture practice in 1953 to a 75-member interdisciplinary firm offering professional services in architecture, planning, interior design, landscape design, and graphic design with offices in Charlotte and Hilton Head Island, S.C. His retirement was postponed at the request of the City of Charlotte so that he could serve as project executive for the new Charlotte Convention Center, which had just been awarded to the firm. He retired from active practice upon completion of that project in March of 1995.

Ferebee's firm won 56 awards for design excellence. Typical of the projects for which he served as project executive and/or project manager are the Charlotte Convention Center; College of Veterinary Medicine, NC State University; College of Architecture Building, UNC Charlotte; Union Carbide Technical Center, Research Triangle Park; Tower Place Mall, Cincinnati; and the First Baptist Church, Columbia, S.C. Ferebee also authored general building programs for the Office of Foreign Buildings of the U.S. Department of State for the design of chanceries, ambassadors' residences, and staff housing at U.S. embassies worldwide.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Ferebee's service to his community and his profession has been recognized with numerous honors:

- Fellow, The American Institute of Architects, 1968
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1973



- Honorary member, Mexican Society of Architects, 1973
- Distinguished Service Award, North Carolina Chapter, AIA, 1973
- Meritorious Service Award, North Carolina State University Alumni Association, 1975
- Knight of the Queen City, City of Charlotte, 1976
- Doctor of Fine Arts, UNC Charlotte, 1992
- William H. Dietrick Service Medal, AIA North Carolina, 1995
- Distinguished Rotarian Award, District 7680, Rotary International, 1998 – 99
- Watauga Medal, North Carolina State University, 2001
- Order of the Long Leaf Pine, State of North Carolina, 2001
- F. Carter Williams Gold Medal, AIA North Carolina, 2004

Ferebee (middle) and AIA officers, left to right, Elmer Botsai, treasurer; Arch Rogers, president-elect; Lou de Moll, vice president; and Robert Nash, vice president (the first African-American to serve as an AIA officer).

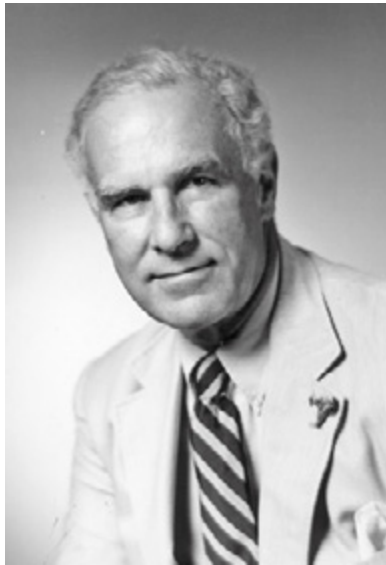


## Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA

Baltimore

*Term of Office:* December 1973–December 1974

50



Archibald Rogers was born in Annapolis, Maryland, on September 29, 1917, of parents William Coleman Rogers and Margaret Bryan Rogers. He graduated from the Lawrenceville School in 1935 and then attended Princeton University, obtaining his BA degree in 1939 and an MFA in architecture in 1942.

With the outbreak of World War II, Rogers entered the U.S. Naval Reserve as a lieutenant and went on active duty in ship repair work from 1942 – 43. From 1943 to the end of the war, Rogers was afloat with the Atlantic Fleet as a damage control officer, for which he received commendations. After the war, he returned to Annapolis and started his architecture practice as a sole practitioner, working out of an office in his grandmother's basement. His firm eventually evolved into RTKL, which became a large, nationally recognized organization.

Rogers married Lucia Evans on July 12, 1947, and they had a daughter, Lucia, and a son, Coleman. They lived in his boyhood home, a 17th-century mansion his father purchased in 1919 near Annapolis overlooking Round Bay. His wife died in the early 1980s, and he married Eleanor (Merry) Rogers in 1984. After his retirement, they lived at her childhood home in the historic Bolton Hill neighborhood of Baltimore.

Rogers played an important role in planning and urban-design causes in Maryland and elsewhere. In 1946, shortly after returning to Annapolis at the end of World War II, he was named Anne Arundel County's first zoning commissioner. His desire for sound planning procedures often placed him at loggerheads with the eight county commissioners. His service ended with his resignation when he was overruled by the commissioners in a case of a Ritchie Highway gas station in 1952. When he resigned in protest, Rogers said, "I don't want Ritchie Highway to become another Washington Boulevard." (Washington Boulevard had become an unplanned strip of unattractive commercial structures.) His stand won him accolades from newspaper editorial writers.

In 1955, at the urging of developer James Rouse, Rogers became the first executive director of the Greater Baltimore Committee. Although he held the position for only one year, Rogers played a vital and valuable role in the committee's initial efforts to revitalize downtown Baltimore. After he left GBC, Rogers headed Baltimore's Urban Design Concept Team, a group of engineers and planners responsible for routing interstate highways through Baltimore. Rogers was a strong voice in opposing, usually successfully, major sections of those highways for reasons of aesthetics and neighborhood preservation.

His other community service includes the following:

- Governor's Council on the Arts in Maryland
- Expressway Advisory Committee, Maryland Roads Commission
- Architectural Review Board, D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency
- Anne Arundel Sanitation Commission
- Maryland State Board of Examiners for the Registration of Architects
- Cochair, Soviet-American Symposium on Architecture and Urban Design



- Trustee, Princeton University
- Architectural Advisory Committee, Princeton University
- Urban Design Review Board, Cincinnati

Throughout his career, Rogers was a voracious reader. When he stepped down from his chairmanship of RTKL in 1976, he devoted a great deal of his time to writing on professional subjects. In addition, he authored three novels, two of which had architecture themes: *The Monticello Fault*, a story of earthquakes and rebuilding the nation's capital, and *And the Walls Came Tumbling Down*, built around the story of the Pruitt-Igoe public housing project in St. Louis.

Rogers is remembered as a "Victorian gentleman" who liked to tell a good story. He wore yellow roses as boutonnières on his navy blue blazers, often accompanied by signature yellow or plaid trousers. He is also remembered as a martini connoisseur. Rogers died on December 6, 2001, at the age of 84 of complications from a stroke.

#### AIA SERVICE

Rogers joined the AIA shortly after returning from World War II when he started his architecture practice in Maryland as a sole practitioner. He became president of AIA Baltimore in 1959. His interest in the AIA continued, and he served on many state and national design award juries and committees, including chair of the Urban Design Committee. He received his Fellowship in 1967.

At the convention in Houston in 1972, Rogers ran for president-elect and won by a slim margin. While running for the office he said, "The AIA must now concentrate on implementing its national growth strategy. The first step is to 'enlighten' the decision makers so as to raise the quality of those processes which deliver our built environment." When Rogers took office, the Institute had approximately 24,000 corporate members, which represented about two-thirds of the registered architects in the country.

One architect commented in reference to Rogers, "Who wants a president who is an impractical dreamer who can only conceptualize?" But his talent for conceptualizing solutions to problems is what had always brought Rogers success. At one point he said, "Don't give me a pencil, I can't draw. But give me the parts of an urban problem, and I can orchestrate a milieu in which to work."

Perhaps the thing that most projected Rogers into the national AIA limelight was his chairmanship of its "National Growth Policy," initiated in 1971 to formulate an AIA policy on urban growth and land development. The AIA's growth policy, adopted in 1973, set forth a plan to improve the nation's overall physical environment through increased political participation of design professionals and a broad coalition of others involved in construction, economic development, and housing. It urged a reanalysis of the nation's physical fabric with the goal of reducing threats from air and water pollution and fossil fuel dependency by 2000. The ambitious plan also addressed a housing policy that would move toward direct subsidies for users as well as producers of low-income housing. Rogers was able to put together an impressive coalition of 35 organizations, including the American Bar Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, Associated General Contractors of America, and the National Urban League to help with implementation of the growth policy. All of the organizations did not agree on all aspects of the policy, but all agreed there was a vital need for one.

This coalition building around critical economic and social issues was the focus of Roger's year as president. However, he also implemented an AIA national advertising program with a \$150,000 budget and advocated, unsuccessfully, for a change in the AIA Code of Ethics that would enable member architects to advertise their services.

During his presidency, Rogers was invited by President Gerald R. Ford to participate in a White House summit on inflation. Rogers provided valuable input on the impact of inflation on housing and construction.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Rogers began his career as a sole practitioner in Annapolis after World War II. With his early commissions, his talent became obvious to the citizenry of Annapolis, and his practice began to expand. In 1947, he took in his first partner, Francis T. Taliaferro, FAIA. Charles Lamb, FAIA, started with Rogers as an architecture student and became his second partner in 1954. The firm became known informally as RTL. In 1961, George Kostrinsky, an urban planner, joined the firm, and the firm's acronym was changed to RTKL. Kostrinsky left the firm about 10 years later to join the United Nations as an urban planner.

In discussing the early days of the firm, Charles Lamb said that he was the designer, Rogers was the visionary and theorist, and Taliaferro the enabler. This melding of talents was the key to the success of the firm in its early days.

As the firm gained prominence, the quality and size of the commissions increased and the practice was moved to Baltimore in about 1953. Rogers strong leadership in urban design led to many downtown renewal projects, including Fountain Square, Cincinnati; the extension of Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Conn.; and Charles Plaza and One Charles Center, both in Baltimore. Other early projects in which Rogers played an important role were Harundale Mall, an enclosed shopping mall built by developer James Rouse; numerous schools throughout Maryland; public housing projects in Annapolis; and a Maryland state office building in Annapolis.



Rogers (left) presented the president's medal to incoming AIA president Marshall at his 1974 inauguration.

Rogers developed a strong expertise in urban design, community planning, and transportation matters. This skill projected him into consulting roles on development for many cities, including Cincinnati, Hartford, and Eugene, Oregon. He also lectured on these issues around the world. In addition, he developed highway planning guidelines that led to the creation of the Urban Design Concept Team for Baltimore's expressway system.

When Rogers retired from active practice in the early 1980s, RTKL had become one of the country's premier firms, with offices in many U.S. cities and around the world. In 2007, *Architect* magazine called RTKL "arguably Baltimore's most successful creative venture before independent film director John Waters."

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Under Rogers's leadership RTKL won numerous design awards. In 1969, he received a citation from the National Seminar on Urban Transportation. In addition, he was honored as an honorary fellow in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary member in the Society of Mexican Architects.

## William Marshall Jr., FAIA

Norfolk, Virginia

Term of Office: December 1974–December 1975



William “Chick” Marshall Jr. was born on November 24, 1925, in his mother’s hometown of Ashland, Ky. The family moved to Virginia a year later, and Marshall remained a Virginian until his death. The family lived in Northern Virginia for a few years while his father, a civil engineer, helped build Skyline Drive and the Blue Ridge Parkway. The family then settled permanently in Norfolk, his paternal grandmother’s home. Marshall remembered, “It was September 1, 1939, the day the Germans invaded Poland. So it’s easy to remember.”

In an article in the *AIA Journal* about Marshall’s assuming the AIA presidency, he was asked how he got the nickname “Chick.” He responded, “Almost everybody in the South has a nickname. It’s one of those bad Southern customs. Mine derived from a chance remark that somebody made while I was playing basketball in junior high school.” The writer then asked what that remark was. Marshall replied with a grin, “I’d like to keep that out of print.”

Marshall’s first choice for college was the Virginia Military Institute, which his father and other family members had attended. He went there expecting to study engineering but left after less than a year to enlist in the U.S. Army. He spent about two years in the Army and during that time decided he wanted to become an architect. After his discharge in 1946, he entered the University of Virginia (UVA). According

to Marshall, “It was an interesting time in the life of any architectural school. Most of the students were returning from the war. A lot of them had children. The faculty was also returning from service. So in a sense it was more mature on the student side and a little less professorial on the faculty side.” He earned his degree in architecture in 1949, worked for the summer in an architect’s office, and then entered Columbia University’s two-year master’s program. After one year, he decided that it was time to stop going to school and “do something real.” After a brief stint in an architect’s office in Charlotte, N.C., Marshall returned to Norfolk, where he spent the rest of his life. His first job was with the firm of Alfred M. Lublin.

Shortly after he returned to Norfolk, Marshall met Joan “Johnny” Goodyear Ellingston, when she came to Norfolk to visit his sister. Chick and Johnny married and eventually had five children: William Marshall III, Jennifer, Charles, Elizabeth, and Christopher. When asked about his family, Marshall often commented, “We thought that’s what rhythm meant—boy, girl, boy, girl, and we finally stopped after Christopher broke the tie.”

In addition to his AIA service, Marshall maintained extensive civic involvement with service on many boards and organizations, including:

- Ad Hoc Committee to establish a City Planning Department for Norfolk
- Citizen’s Advisory Committee to the Mayor of Norfolk
- Board member and vice president, Virginia Association of Professions
- National Panel of Arbitrators, American Association of Arbitrators
- Advisory Committee on Building Construction Curriculum, Norfolk State University

Marshall died on November 8, 1997, in Norfolk at the age of 71.

#### AIA SERVICE

During his student days at UVA, Marshall was president of the AIA Student Chapter. After graduation and obtaining his registration, he continued his involvement—he was president of the Tidewater Section of the Virginia chapter in 1964 – 65 and president of the Virginia chapter in 1969 – 70. His national service began in 1969, when he was appointed to the Federal Agencies Committee. At the time, there was growing pressure on federal agencies to seek bids for architecture services. Marshall worked hard to convince the agencies to reject this approach and select architects on the basis of their qualifications. He was instrumental in increasing AIA's involvement in government affairs.

He was chair of the Government Affairs Commission in 1971 when President Nixon appointed George White, FAIA (then an AIA vice president), as Architect of the Capitol. White resigned his AIA position and the board selected Marshall to fill the remainder of his term. As vice president, he chaired the National Policy Task Force on new methods for design and construction, conceived and proposed the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award, and introduced a new AIA procedure for midyear evaluation of priorities, programs, and budgets.

Marshall ran for first vice president/president-elect in 1972 and was narrowly defeated by Archibald Rogers, FAIA. Encouraged by many members to run again, he was elected at the 1973 convention in San Francisco. He was inaugurated as AIA president in December 1974.

In his first month as president, Marshall invited architects from all parts of the country to participate in a charrette to determine what the AIA could do to help its members weather a nationwide recession. Programs were quickly developed and implemented to increase the market for architectural services.

*In his first month as president, Marshall invited architects from all parts of the country to participate in a charrette to determine what the AIA could do to help its members weather a nationwide recession. Programs were quickly developed and implemented to increase the market for architectural services.*

Marshall also worked to increase the effectiveness of AIA components. At his request during his term as president-elect, the AIA board created the Component/Member Delivery and Communication System, an in-house study that analyzed existing programs and activities and proposed changes to make them more effective. In an article in *AIA Journal*, Marshall wrote, “The Institute needs to help local and state components strengthen themselves. We need to take our experience at the national level and translate it into systems for our components across the country. We need to deliver more services directly to the local level and create better communications between national and local. Communication is a two-way street. We need to know what the components are doing and what their needs are. Instead of adding to national AIA, we should be primarily concentrating on the local and state level. That’s where the real action is.”

Energy issues were becoming a national concern, and the Institute began to advocate energy conservation in building design. Marshall often commented on the fact that people were consuming energy as if there were no tomorrow. “It’s highly questionable that consumption equates to satisfaction,” he said in an interview. He became an articulate spokesman, encouraging architects and owners to design and build more energy-efficient structures.

*“The Institute needs to help local and state components strengthen themselves.... We need to deliver more services to the local level and create better communications between national and local... That’s where the real action is.”*

Marshall presided at the 1975 convention in Atlanta. He presented the Architecture Firm Award to Davis, Brody & Associates; the Edward C. Kemper Award to F. Carter Williams, FAIA; and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Van B. Bruner Jr., FAIA.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After his graduation from UVA and a year at Columbia University, Marshall worked for a few months in Charlotte, N.C., before returning to Norfolk. He obtained a position with Alfred Lublin in a firm that became Lublin, McGaughy & Associates. In 1955, Marshall became a partner in the firm. Lublin was killed in a plane crash in 1960, and the firm’s name was changed to McGaughy, Marshall & McMillan (MMM). Marshall was the senior architect, and the firm grew into a large, multidisciplinary organization. MMM Design Group still exists as a large architecture and engineering firm that provides services to a wide variety of clients.

At the time of his AIA presidency, Marshall’s firm had a large practice in Europe, with a European/Middle East headquarters in Athens that was larger than the home office in Norfolk. The firm also had offices in Frankfurt; Tehran; Washington, D.C.; and Omaha and Grand Island, Nebr.

Projects for federal, state, and local government agencies made up a major portion of the firm’s work. One of its largest projects was El Marj in Libya, a new city for the Libyan government to replace the old community of Barce that had been destroyed by an earthquake. MMM won an international competition to design this new city.

Marshall was particularly proud of the Kirn Memorial Library and the Student Center at Old Dominion University, both in Norfolk. Some other projects he directed were the First National Bank and the United Virginia Bank, Norfolk; the Physical Education Building at Old Dominion University; the National Cash Register Company office building, Virginia Beach; the Dow-Badische Company Headquarters Building, Williamsburg; and the West German Chancery, Washington, D.C.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Marshall received his AIA Fellowship in 1972. He was also an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and received an honorary academic diploma from the Society of Architects of Mexico.



President-elect de Moll, Marshall, and outgoing president Rogers at Marshall’s inauguration.

## Louis de Moll, FAIA

Philadelphia

Term of Office: December 1975–December 1976

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Born on August 19, 1924, Louis de Moll was raised in Swarthmore, Pa. Knowing that he would likely be called to service in World War II, and wanting to get as much education as possible under his belt first, after graduating from high school in 1942, he immediately began his architecture studies at the University of Pennsylvania. He completed the summer and fall terms, and then entered the U.S. Army in February 1943. A member of the 207th Combat Engineer Battalion, he was wounded during the Normandy invasion. After a hospital stay in England, he served with the First Engineer Combat Battalion of the First Infantry Division in the Ardennes, the Battle of the Bulge, and across Germany.

After the war, he returned to the University of Pennsylvania and received an architecture degree in 1949. While still at Penn, he married Carol Maude Froebel, who had graduated with him from Swarthmore High School. The couple had four daughters and one son, followed eventually by nine grandchildren.

De Moll was a member of the board of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, a member of the board and president of the Citizens' Council of Delaware County, and a member of the board and president of a private school, The School in Rose Valley. He served on two key Philadelphia task forces—the Bicentennial Site Task Force and the Philadelphia Convention Center Site Selection Committee.

After de Moll retired from his firm, he established a consulting practice and reinvigorated an earlier interest in watercolor painting. His works, particularly those of Philadelphia scenes, sold well. In 2006, de Moll and his wife left their home in Rose Valley, where they had lived for many years, and relocated to a retirement community in Newton Square.

### AIA SERVICE

Beginning with the Philadelphia chapter, de Moll devoted a great deal of time to AIA. He chaired the chapter's Public Relations Committee for several years, served on the board, and was chapter president in 1967–68. In 1964–65 he chaired a task force that conceived and implemented a plan to expand AIA Philadelphia's programs, including the hiring of its first executive director.

De Moll's involvement at the national level began in the early 1960s with his appointment to the AIA Committee on Industrial Architecture. The focus of the committee's efforts was to encourage corporate clients to engage an architect, as well as a construction contractor or manager, at the beginning of a project in lieu of using a design-build firm. De Moll soon took over as committee chairman. Other early involvement at the national level included serving on the Committee on the Future of the Profession and on the Editorial Review Board of *Architectural Graphic Standards*.

Beginning in 1972, de Moll served two years as a vice president of AIA and a year as chairman of the Commission on Institute Affairs. During these early years on the AIA board, he chaired a task force on Institute restructuring and a special task force on communications. He also served as chair of the 1973 San Francisco convention. In 1974, de Moll was elected first vice president/president-elect; he served as president in 1976.

This was the nation's bicentennial year, and de Moll was particularly pleased to host the AIA convention in Philadelphia, his hometown. At that convention, he presented the





Five former presidents at de Moll's inauguration, left to right: Robert Durham (1968), De Moll (1976), Chick Marshall (1975), Gouldie Odell (1965), Max Urbahn (1972), and Scott Ferebee (1973).

Architecture Firm Award to Mitchell/Giurgola; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Leo A. Daly, FAIA; and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Wendell J. Campbell, FAIA.

Perhaps de Moll's most significant contribution as president of AIA was his effort to control the Institute's operating costs during a year of economic stress.

In the early 1960s, while serving on the AIA Committee on Industrial Architecture, de Moll participated in international meetings of the UIA Work Group on Working Places. In the mid-1970s, several UIA members encouraged the AIA to nominate a candidate for the UIA presidency. The AIA board selected de Moll as its candidate. At the UIA General Assembly in Acapulco, Mexico, in 1978, de Moll was elected to a three-year term. As president of the organization, he traveled widely with his wife, Carol, participating in numerous international conferences and meetings. At the conclusion of his term, he served an additional three years on the UIA Council as past president. De Moll is the only American to have held the position of president of UIA.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Right after graduation in 1949, De Moll entered the office of the Philadelphia architecture and engineering firm of Ballinger, where his architect father, Carl de Moll, was a partner and his older brother John was an employee. Before long, the two brothers were partners in the firm and then principal owners. De Moll was partner in charge of design (1954 – 64), vice president of operations (1965 – 73), chairman (1974 – 83), and CEO (1984 – 86).

The Ballinger firm, founded in 1878, is one of the largest firms in Philadelphia, with a substantial practice in corporate office, research, and manufacturing facilities, as well as hospitals and educational institutions. De Moll was responsible for the design of the U.S. embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan. Other projects in which he played a major role

were Unisys Headquarters, Blue Bell, Pa.; NBC TV studios, Philadelphia; McNeil and chemistry lab buildings, University of Pennsylvania; Campbell Soup research and office facilities, Camden, N.J.; and pharmaceutical research facilities for Wyeth Laboratories and SmithKline Beechman.

In addition to his architecture practice, de Moll was a guest lecturer at Penn and other universities and wrote articles on management for numerous publications. At Penn, he also served as a design critic and taught a course on professional practice for several years.

In 1986, de Moll retired from Ballinger to establish his own consulting practice, providing project management services for institutions with building projects but without skilled management staff. He also became involved in management consulting for such organizations as the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and provided expert investigations and legal testimony for a number of other clients.

#### HONORS AND RECOGNITION

- AIA College of Fellows, 1966
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Honorary fellow, Society of Architects of Mexico
- Honorary fellow, Superior Council of Colleges of Architects of Spain
- Honorary fellow, Union of Architects of Hungary
- Honorary member, Union of Bulgarian Architects
- Honorary member, College of Architects of Chili
- Honorary member, College of Architects of Venezuela
- Honorary member, Society of Architects of Uruguay
- Honorary member, Pan American Federation of Architects' Associations
- Honorary member, Bolivian College of Architects
- John Harrison Award for Exceptional Service, AIA Philadelphia
- Honorary doctorate, Spring Garden College

## John M. McGinty, FAIA

Houston, Texas

Term of Office: December 1976–December 1977

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John M. “Jack” McGinty was born on April 24, 1935, in Houston. He attended public schools in Houston and went to high school in Alexandria, Virginia, at Episcopal High School. He returned to Texas and attended Rice University, receiving a BS in architecture in 1957. He then attended Princeton, where he received an MFA in architecture in 1961.

In 1957, McGinty married a Rice classmate, Juanita Jones. They had two children, Chris and Jacqueline, and they have five grandchildren. In 1980, the McGintys relocated to the coast near Palacios, Tex., maintaining an office and condo in Houston. Juanita died in 2007 after a battle with cancer.

During 1967 and 1968, McGinty took a leave of absence from his firm to serve in Washington as a White House fellow and assistant to Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall. His responsibilities included the development of environmental planning programs for public lands and territorial possessions of the United States.

In addition to his numerous AIA activities, McGinty has served his community and profession in many ways, including:

- Founding board member, Houston Urban Bunch, a nonprofit community design center
- Board member, Rice Design Alliance, 1987 – 89
- Director, Rice University School of Architecture Professional

Advisory Council, 1986 – 94 (president, 1987)

- Appointed member, Mayor Kathy Whitmore’s Steering Committee on Visions for Houston, 1986 – 89
- Board member, Mental Health Association of Houston and Harris County, 1984 – 89
- Member, Rice University standing committee on undergraduate curriculum, 1983

### AIA SERVICE

McGinty’s service in the AIA began in 1968 when he returned to Houston after his stint at the White House. He served on and chaired numerous AIA Houston and Texas Society committees on architectural education and professional responsibility. In 1972, he was one of four American architects selected by the Institute for a cultural exchange visit to the Soviet Union. In 1973, he was elected president of AIA Houston.

While president of his local chapter, McGinty ran for one of the national organization’s vice presidential slots at the convention in 1973 and was elected. He was reelected the following year for a second term as vice president; in 1975, he was elected first vice president/president-elect at the convention in Atlanta, where he was serving as convention chairman. In December 1976, he was inaugurated as the 53rd AIA president. At 41 years old, he was the youngest person to have attained the office.

McGinty’s presidency focused on how architects could best respond to the social and cultural changes precipitated by the environmental movement, the energy crisis, and increasing consumerism. As he told *Engineering News-Record*, “We’re at a crossroads right now. Will we represent the real world of architecture as it is today? The alternative is to limit our membership to those engaged in traditional practice, which is decreasing in quantity and importance relative to the whole of the built environment.” He then led the effort to revise the AIA Standards of Ethical Practice to permit a broader range of practice activities, including design-build. The new Code of

Ethics and Professional Conduct was developed by a task force chaired by Robert Lawrence, FAIA, and approved at the 1977 convention. The dues and membership structures were also revised to recognize the new diversity in practice.

During McGinty's term, the AIA lobbied extensively to preserve and restore the West Front of the U.S. Capitol. Congress wanted to extend the building, which would have covered up the original front. The Institute drew national attention for its efforts and was ultimately successful in having the West Front restored. This effort highlighted the growing preservation and adaptive use movement. McGinty said, "Recycled buildings can possess a warmth, a scale, a touch of humanity that is difficult to achieve in new structures. Rebuilt inner cities provide convenience, maturity, and relationship to neighbors and people, and a variety of users that is seldom found in new suburbs."

In addition to the annual December board meeting, McGinty held board meetings at Mackinac Island, Mich., and San Antonio. The 1977 convention was in San Diego, with the theme "Tomorrow," which highlighted new technology and changes to society and to the practice of architecture. McGinty presented the AIA Gold Medal posthumously to Richard Neutra, FAIA. Neutra's son Dione accepted the award. McGinty also presented the Architecture Firm Award to Sert, Jackson and Associates; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Ronald Straka, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Henry Kamphoefner, FAIA.

TOP: De Moll and incoming AIA president McGinty at his December 1976 inauguration.

BOTTOM: McGinty at his desk in the president's office at AIA headquarters.



#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After graduating from Rice, McGinty joined the Houston firm established in 1935 by his father, Milton B. McGinty, FAIA. The firm eventually became the McGinty Partnership, Inc., with ownership shared by Jack, his uncle, and his brother. McGinty's early career focused on environmental and planning work. He was a consultant to Lawrence Halprin and Associates for an environmental impact study of a proposed jetport for St. Thomas, U.S.V.I., and to the Westinghouse Corporation for a feasibility study of a new city in Native American lands of the Four Corners region. In an assignment with the Overview Corporation, he considered alternative locations for the controversial Big Cypress Jetport in Miami.

McGinty's design work was primarily for public and institutional clients, including the Salvation Army Harbour Light Rehabilitation Center, Houston; Golfcrest Country Club, Pearland, Tex.; Spring Branch Memorial Library, Hedwig Village; L. D. Morrison Sr. Police Academy, Houston; and the Salvation Army Family Services Center, Houston.

In 1979, the McGinty firm organized City Associates, Inc. McGinty was a principal, providing consulting real estate development services in Houston. In 1984, he became president of the McGinty Corporate Group, a holding company of McGinty Partnership Architects, Inc., and City Associates. In 1989, the firm formed an association with Bovay Engineering, and McGinty became senior vice president, director, and consultant to the newly organized firm of Bovay/McGinty, Inc., Engineers and Architects.

McGinty retired from active design practice in 1991 and launched a second career in the emerging field of forensic architectural consulting, practicing nationwide to resolve complex construction disputes involving significant issues of professional performance. The firm, American Construction Investigations, Inc., grew to include many design professionals, with offices in other cities serving various



*During McGinty's term, the AIA lobbied extensively to preserve and restore the West Front of the Capitol...The Institute drew national attention for its efforts and was ultimately successful in having the West Front restored.*

McGinty (right) received a citation from president-elect Elmer Botsai at Botsai's inauguration.

construction-related issues. In January 2006, McGinty retired from that firm and opened a smaller but more focused practice, McGinty Architectural Consultants, Inc.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

- AIA College of Fellows, 1976
- Honorary Fellow, La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos, 1977
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1977
- Pitts Award for Career Achievement, Texas Society of Architects, 1977
- Chair, American delegation, Indian/American Symposium on Architectural Practice, 1979
- Distinguished Alumni Award, Rice University, 1986
- Citation of Honor, AIA Houston, 1986

## Elmer E. Botsai, FAIA

Honolulu

Term of Office: December 1977–December 1978



Elmer Botsai was born on February 1, 1928, in Roseville, Calif. After high school, he entered the U.S. Army, serving from 1946 through 1948. After discharge from the army, he earned an AA degree from Sacramento Junior College; in 1954, he received an AB from the School of Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley.

Botsai began his architecture career in San Francisco and ultimately established his own firm, which became well known for its expertise in construction failures and forensics. In 1976, Botsai was appointed chair of the Department of Architecture at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and began a second career in architecture education.

Botsai had a reputation of being fervent and intimidating about any issue he tackled. However, his intense desire for quality and accuracy became highly respected. Henry Degenkob, a renowned engineer, commented in *Engineering News-Record* that Botsai is “a man with an insatiable need to know why. In the early days Botsai was a rather difficult architect to work with. You had to justify everything. He always wanted to know why something was done in a certain way...he’s not satisfied unless it’s just about the best that can be done.” Robert Marquis, FAIA, an early critic and rival of Botsai, commented also to *ENR*: “I think he suffered from an early reputation. He has mellowed and matured.” In 2000,

Botsai received one of the first doctorates in architecture from the University of Hawaii at Manoa, a testament to his desire for knowledge.

Botsai married Patricia while living in San Francisco. They had two sons: Donald, who became an architect, and Kurt, who became an industrial designer. The marriage ended in divorce. In Hawaii, Botsai married Sharon. Unusual for a Hawaii resident, Botsai’s favorite pastime for many years has been downhill skiing. He and his family have enjoyed ski vacations at resorts on the U.S. mainland and in Canada.

Botsai’s community, academic, and service to construction industry organizations is extensive, and includes:

- Member, University of Hawaii Campus Planning Committee, 1986 – 90
- Member, Honolulu Seismic Study Committee, 1983 – 86
- Member, University of Hawaii Environmental Studies Committee, 1981 – 83
- Member, University of Hawaii Energy Research Advisory Board, 1980 – 83
- Chair, University of Hawaii Engineering Dean Search Committee, 1980 – 81
- Comprehensive Planning Committee, Oahu Development Conference, 1979– 86
- Member, Honolulu Advisory Committee on Planning and Growth Management, 1978 – 85
- Member, Safety of Structures Committee, California Governor’s Earthquake Council, 1973 – 75
- Member, ASCE Task Force on Codes, 1971 – 72
- Director, San Francisco Community Design Center, 1968 – 70
- Member, Architects Advisory Board of California Building Standards Commission, 1967 – 70

### AIA SERVICE

Botsai joined the AIA in 1963 as a member of the Northern California chapter. He served as chair of the Code Committee,



a director of the chapter, treasurer in 1968 – 69, and president in 1971. He also served the California Council AIA (CCAIA) in many capacities. He was a member of the board of directors from 1966 through 1971 and chaired the Disaster Committee and the CCAIA/Structural Engineers Association of California Joint Commission on Hazardous Buildings.

As his local and state AIA activities grew, Botsai also developed a keen interest in the national organization, particularly in the Institute's finances, which led him to run for the office of treasurer while he was serving as the Northern California chapter president. He served a two-year term as treasurer in 1972 and 1973.

After his tenure as treasurer ended, Botsai served as vice president in both 1975 and 1976. At the 1976 AIA convention in Philadelphia, he was elected first vice president/president-elect for 1977 and served as president in 1978. As the then-current chair of the Department of Architecture at the University of Hawaii, Botsai was the first head of an architecture school to serve as AIA president.

As president, Botsai stressed the need for architects to improve their skills and focus on professional development and continuing education. He oriented the 1978 convention in Dallas almost exclusively toward professional development. Another of his priorities was the fiscal health of the Institute and the need to expand its reserves. He also was concerned about the fiscal plight of architects themselves. He said, "It's shocking that the best way for an architectural student to increase his future salary is to flunk design and switch to engineering." However, he had little patience for architects who thought only in terms of dollars and cents: "I know there are some architects who see profitability as the big goal, and I feel sorry for them. They should have become dentists."

One of his proudest accomplishments while president was convincing the board to add a public member. Harold Fleming, Hon. AIA, became the first person to serve in that capacity and provided a refreshing voice to the board's deliberations.

At the 1978 convention, Botsai presented the Gold Medal to Philip Johnson, FAIA; the Architecture Firm Award to Harry Weese and Associates; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Carl Bradley, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Lawrence Anderson, FAIA.



Botsai received his president's medal from McGinty.



After his term as national AIA president, Botsai served the Hawaii Society and AIA Honolulu in various capacities. In other AIA service, he was chair of the Architectural Educators to China delegation in 1979, chair of the AIA delegation to the 1978 AIA Congress and Assembly in Mexico, cochair of the NCARB/AIA Intern Development Program in 1975–76, and chair of the board of directors of the AIA Research Corporation. He served on the NAAB board of directors and on five accreditation teams.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After graduating from Berkeley, Botsai held architectural positions in San Francisco, including as a project architect with Anshen & Allen. In 1963, he formed a partnership, Botsai Overstreet, which became Botsai Overstreet and Rosenberg, Inc., AIA (BOR) in 1974. The firm specialized in troubleshooting and analyzing building failures, especially those involving water infiltration, curtain wall failures, dry rot disintegration, leaky roofs and skylights, and membrane and sealant failures.

Increasingly, Botsai's firm was called in as a preventive consultant in the design phase. As a consultant to H. G. Degenkolb and Associates, the firm investigated water infiltration problems on the first Embarcadero Center in San Francisco. The John Portman firm retained BOR during the construction of Embarcadero 2 and during the design of Embarcadero 3. Portman also used BOR on the design of Peachtree Center Plaza and the Renaissance Center in Atlanta.

Botsai made a major career change in 1976 when he accepted an appointment as chair of the Department of Architecture at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. He became dean of the School of Architecture in 1980, a position he held until 1990. He remained a professor of architecture until 1998. In 1995, he took an "of counsel" position with Group 70 International; he remains in that position in a part-time capacity.

*"I know there are some architects who see profitability as the big goal, and I feel sorry for them. They should have become dentists."*

Botsai's career includes an extensive list of memberships and service to many technical, research, and construction specialty organizations, as well as research, publications, and professional continuing education seminars on seismic design, water infiltration, wood building research, and various aspects of building failures. He is coauthor of *Wood as a Building Material: A Guide for Designers and Builders* (John Wiley & Sons, 1991).

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Botsai became an AIA Fellow in 1974 and has received numerous honors and awards, including the following:

- Academico Honorario, La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos, 1978
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1978
- Honorary Fellow, New Zealand Institute of Architects, 1978
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Australian Institute of Architects (the first American and the first architect to be so honored)
- Certificate of Honor, Le Federaci ó n de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana
- Honorary member, Architectural Secretaries Association
- Earnest H. Hara Award for Outstanding Lifetime Service to the Profession of Architecture
- AIA Hawaii State Council Medal of Honor
- Distinguished Alumni Award, University of Hawaii

## Ehrman B. Mitchell Jr., FAIA

Philadelphia

*Term of Office:* December 1978–December 1979

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Ehrman B. Mitchell Jr. was born in Harrisburg, Pa., on January 25, 1924. He attended Harrisburg Academy and graduated from the Hill School in nearby Pottstown. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1941 but put his academics on hold in 1943 to join the U.S. Navy, obtaining the rank of lieutenant (jg). After the war, he returned to Penn and earned a bachelor of arts and science degree in 1947 and a BArch degree with summa cum laude honors a year later. He won the Emerson Architectural Prize and the Faculty Medal in Architecture.

Mitchell went to work for Bellante and Clauss in Philadelphia and, later, in the firm's London office. He met Romaldo Giurgola at Bellante and Cluss, who also was working there as a design associate. In 1958, Mitchell and Giurgola decided to form a partnership. The work of the partnership would soon attract world attention.

Mitchell met his wife, Hermine, in architecture school, where she was also a student. They were married in 1947 and had two children and three grandchildren. Although Hermine never practiced architecture, she was named an honorary member of the AIA in recognition of her many civic activities on behalf of architecture and planning. The Mitchells lived in a house he designed in Lafayette Hill, Penn., until they moved to an assisted living facility in Philadelphia.

Mitchell always maintained active participation in various community organizations. This community service included:

- President, Citizens Council of Whitmarsh Township, Pa.
- Member, Delaware Valley Citizens Transportation Committee
- Member, President's Council of American Institute of Management
- Board of Directors, T Square Atelier of Philadelphia
- Member, Board of Code Appeals, Whitmarsh Township
- Member, Open Space Committee, Whitmarsh Township
- Board of Directors, Citizens Council on City Planning, Philadelphia
- Member and participant, Community Leadership Seminars of Fels Institute of Local and State Government

Mitchell died on January 17, 2005, after a long battle with Parkinson's disease; his wife preceded him in death by seven months.

At the time of Mitchell's death, then-AIA Executive Vice President/CEO Norman L. Koonce, FAIA, commented: "Ehrman, or Bud, as many of us called him, was a great influence on this organization during a time when its leaders were challenged by the pressures of newly developing technology, the influx of the Baby Boom into the profession, and the growing need for environmental sensitivity in designs and building products. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, he served as a member of the Board of Regents for the American Architectural Foundation. During my early years as AAF's president, I found his advice and support invaluable."

### AIA SERVICE

Mitchell joined the AIA in 1952. He served on many committees of the Philadelphia chapter and the Pennsylvania Society of Architects (PSA) through the 1950s and 1960s. He was on the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia chapter from 1965 through 1968 and served the PSA as secretary, vice president/president-designate, and president (1968). While he



Mitchell presented a “Celebration of Architecture” citation to San Francisco Mayor Diane Feinstein at an event at the city’s Market Square.

was president of PSA, Mitchell enhanced the organization’s relationship with the state government, because he knew the governor, Raymond P. Shafer. Mitchell established channels between PSA and the state government that led to architects’ participation in state and regional programs for curbing air pollution, conserving natural resources, and town planning in Pennsylvania.

Mitchell was elected to a three-year term on the AIA Board of Directors and served from 1973 through 1976. He served as vice president in 1976 – 77. At the convention in San Diego in 1977, Mitchell was elected first vice president/president-elect for 1977 – 78. He was inaugurated as AIA’s 55th president in December 1978 in the newly opened East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., designed by I. M. Pei. The location was appropriate for the theme of his presidency: “A Celebration of Architecture.” Mitchell said the East Building “has stirred more public...awareness and appreciation of architecture than any major work in recent memory.”

Mitchell articulated the theme for his presidential year in an article in the June 1979 issue of *Constructor* magazine: “We are doing something this year which is a pause from worrying about documents, insurance, and ‘who struck John first.’ We are pausing to ask ourselves what we are about. What is an architect? The answer is that we are people whose responsibility it is to give form. We’re concerned about the quality of form and the quality of the built environment through design. That’s who we are. That’s our responsibility. This year we are saying that we should celebrate. We’re looking at what our generation is bringing in design to the built environment. We’re having a year-long celebration of architecture and a year-long examination of our contributions to society. We’re not looking at the mechanisms with which we have to build. What we do is design. It’s our responsibility to do the best job we can intellectually for our city and our community.”

Mitchell's "Celebration of Architecture" included a series of meetings, initiatives, and events. Among them were an event at Jackson Square in New Orleans highlighting how restoration had revitalized the area; a comprehensive analysis of the proposed extension of the West Front of the U.S. Capitol; an event at San Francisco's Market Square during an AIA board meeting that celebrated the work done there by architects, the mayor, and the citizens; and the development of guidelines in support of the National Endowment for the Arts program of Architects in Schools.

At the AIA convention in Kansas City, Mitchell presented the AIA Gold Medal to I. M. Pei, FAIA; the Architecture Firm Award to Geddes Brecher Qualls Cunningham; and the Edward C. Kemper Award to Herbert Duncan Jr., FAIA.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Mitchell's first office experience was with the Philadelphia firm of Savery, Sheetz & Gilmour. In 1951, he took a position with Gilboy & O'Malley, remaining with the successor firms of Gilboy, Bellante & Clauss and Bellante & Clauss as an associate architect. Working in London for Bellante & Clauss, he met Romaldo Giurgola. A few years later, the Italian-born Giurgola accepted a teaching position at the University of Pennsylvania. Mitchell and Giurgola formed their partnership in 1958.

One of Mitchell/Giurgola's earliest notable commissions was the Wright Brothers' Memorial National Visitors Center at Kill Devil Hills, N.C., completed in 1960. In 1990, a proposal was made to demolish the structure for a new memorial, but public and professional outcry saved it. In 1966, Giurgola left Penn to become head of the Department of Architecture at Columbia University, and Mitchell/Giurgola established a New York office.

The reputation and stature of Mitchell/Giurgola grew throughout the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Giurgola was the primary

*"What is an architect? The answer is that we are people whose responsibility is to give form. We're concerned about the quality of form and the quality of the built environment through design. That's who we are. That's our responsibility."*

designer, while Mitchell was the management and business leader. Their work, however, was always a collaborative effort. The firm received the Architecture Firm Award in 1976 and numerous national, state, and local design awards.

Some of Mitchell/Giurgola's notable structures in which Mitchell played a significant role are the 30th Street Site Redevelopment Plan, Philadelphia; Acadia National Park Headquarters, Bar Harbor, Me.; the winning design in the competition for the AIA's new headquarters building in Washington, D.C. (never built); INA Tower, Liberty Bell Pavilion, and Penn Mutual Tower (a 1977 AIA Honor Award now on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places), all in Philadelphia; the Princeton University Art Museum; and restoration of the Philadelphia College of Art Athenaeum (now on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places and the National Register).

The firm gained international acclaim when it won the competition for the Australian Parliament House in Canberra in 1979. There were 328 entries from 28 countries. Construction began

in 1981, and the building opened on May 9, 1988, with considerable fanfare. Mitchell/Giurgola formed a partnership with Australian architect Richard Thorp for this work.

In 1990, both Mitchell and Giurgola retired, and their associates established the successor MGA Partners, Inc., in Philadelphia. The New York office continued with the name Mitchell/Giurgola.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Mitchell became an AIA Fellow in 1969. He was an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. He received an honorary academic diploma from La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos.

At the conclusion of his AIA presidency, the board presented Mitchell with a citation for exceptional service that read, in part, “Ehrman B. Mitchell Jr., FAIA, who, as its 55th president, created a climate of distinguished celebration, embarking on a joyous campaign and leading the Institute in a great public enterprise. From San Francisco to Boston, he awoke in Americans a greater respect for the high destiny of architecture to improve the quality of life through the example of inspired design. In recalling the tireless enthusiasm of his outreach, we commemorate more than a presidency; we note the style and celebrate the man.”



Mitchell (center) and P. Whitney Webb (left), AIA board member from Kentucky, presented a “Celebration of Architecture” citation to Kentucky Senator Wendell H. Ford.



## Charles E. Schwing, FAIA

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Term of Office: December 1979–December 1980

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Charles “Chuck” Schwing was born in Plaquemine, La., on November 21, 1929. After high school, he entered Louisiana State University. Later he attended the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in France, earning an *accessit d’architecture* diploma. He earned a BS in engineering and a BArch degree from Georgia Tech in 1954.

For many years, he has managed the family-owned land management and real estate businesses, Schwing, Inc., and Schwing Management, LLC. In addition to his architecture practice, Schwing has maintained active community and professional involvement in Baton Rouge and Louisiana, including:

- Board member, Mary Perkins Cancer Center Foundation, 2005 – 06
- Board of Directors, Woman’s Hospital of Baton Rouge, 1996 – 97
- Member, Old State Capitol Preservation Board, 1989 – 91
- Board of Directors and Treasurer, Baton Rouge Area Foundation Board, 1986 – 91
- Construction Industry Legislation Council, 1972 and 1973
- Member of various committees of the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board and the Iberville School Board, 1968 – 70
- Board of Directors, Louisiana Arts & Science Center, 1962 – 64 and 1984 – 86

- Founding member, Louisiana Institute of Building Science
- Member, Louisiana State University Foundation

Schwing and his wife, Geraldine, known as Jerry, have a daughter, Terry, and two sons, who are deceased. Chuck and Jerry enjoy hunting and boating in the waters of Louisiana, and they have a wonderful collection of Venetian art.

In 1979, with energy shortages engulfing the nation, the Schwings moved from a big house on 25 acres into the city of Baton Rouge, where Schwing designed an energy-efficient house on a small 100-by-130-foot lot.

### AIA SERVICE

Schwing joined the Baton Rouge Chapter/AIA in 1956. He served as secretary-treasurer, vice president, and a member of the Executive Committee. He also served the AIA Louisiana Chapter as secretary-treasurer, president-elect, and as president in 1973.

At the national level, after serving on the National Dues Structure Committee and the Copyright and Document Sales Task Force, Schwing ran for treasurer in 1975. He was elected and served a two-year term. In 1977, he was elected vice president, and at the 1978 convention in Dallas, he was elected first vice president/president-elect. He was inaugurated in December 1979 at the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C.

While he was on the AIA Board, Schwing also served as treasurer and vice president of the AIA Research Corporation and treasurer of the AIA Foundation.

During his presidency, Schwing focused on the needs of the small practitioner. He felt that the AIA should work to combat what he viewed as architects’ chronic undervaluing of themselves. He said to *Engineering News-Record*, “Too often we appear with hat in our hand. Architects must learn





Mitchell presented the president's medal to incoming president Chuck Schwing at his December 1979 inauguration.

to negotiate a fair fee. We have a tendency to not pursue architecture as a business." Robert Burley, FAIA, said of Schwing in the same *ENR* article, "You might describe him as a grassroots president. He'll be effective [in] reinforcing the membership. Sometimes members get a feeling that it's just the larger firms that run things."

Schwing also emphasized government affairs. He inherited the preservation controversy surrounding the extension of the West Front of the Capitol and led the AIA's efforts in favor of restoration. His success in making the profession heard at the national level led to his advocacy for the creation of an AIA Political Action Committee, which the board approved during his term of office.

Schwing presided over the 1980 convention in Cincinnati, where he presented the Architecture Firm Award to Edward Larabee Barnes Associates; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Herbert Epstein, FAIA; and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Leroy Campbell, FAIA. There was no Gold Medal awarded in 1980.

The business session at the convention dealt with a particularly controversial matter: the elimination of the mandatory code of ethics. A decade earlier, the AIA had been the target of an antitrust investigation by the Justice Department, which challenged the use of a professional association's code of ethics to restrict competition on the basis of price and which resulted in a consent judgment against the AIA in 1972. Conflict between the AIA's code of ethics and antitrust law was brought to a head when, in 1977, a member sued the Institute after his membership was suspended for supplanting another architect on a project in violation of the code of ethics. In 1979, the court ruled that the AIA's action violated antitrust law. After extensive debate, the 1980 convention voted to eliminate the mandatory code of ethics by a vote of 1280 to 801, and appoint a committee to develop a voluntary code.

Following the convention, Walter Wagner, AIA, editor of *Architectural Record*, wrote an article about the decision to eliminate the mandatory code of ethics, saying it was a "sad day for professionalism." In a letter to Wagner responding to his article, Schwing wrote, in part, "I would like to take this opportunity to try to persuade you to my belief that the 1280 to 801 vote was not a 'sad day for professionalism,' but, in fact, was a creative and positive response to the concerns of our clients—the public...First, there is the context in which we practice—society. In the course of this century, especially during the past decade, society's expectations not only of architects, but of *all* professions, have undergone a profound change...Whatever the reasons, the result is that society through its representatives and its courts has challenged the right of the professions to police themselves. To respond reasonably as individuals and as a profession, we have to recognize our society's values as interpreted by the court.... To resist or even defy the courts beyond the legitimate appeals process would have been irresponsible, illegal and in fact *unethical*. Yet some have accused us of knuckling under to the Department of Justice and the courts—as if compliance to the law of the land were somehow wrong. Which is a curious position for someone to take in *defense* of ethics."

Robert Pease, Hon. AIA, the public board member at the time, was appointed to chair a committee to adopt a voluntary code of ethics. The new Ethical Principles were adopted by the AIA board the following year and distributed to the membership.

Schwing continued to serve the profession after his presidential term. He was secretary and president of the Louisiana State Board of Architectural Examiners. For NCARB, he was a member of various committees, chair of Region 3, and a director. He served as cochair of the IDP Coordinating Committee and chair of the IDP Committee at NCARB.

Schwing led a team of U.S. architects at a UIA meeting in Venezuela in 1977, was the leader of the AIA delegation at a UIA meeting in Japan in 1980, and represented the AIA at the Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Associations of Architects in Caracas in 1980. He also led a group of architects to China for a technology exchange in 1981.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Schwing established his own firm in 1961 and, through the years, purposely kept it small. Much of his work involved restoration and remodeling. One of his early projects was the renovation of an warehouse in New Orleans into a stately art gallery for private collectors. He also remodeled an older building on Government Street in Baton Rouge for his own offices.

Perhaps his most interesting project was the work he did on the Senate Chamber of the Louisiana State Capitol following a bomb blast in 1970. Schwing had 10 days to set up a temporary chamber so the Senate could meet. He got it ready in time for the session and then moved his office there to complete the permanent restoration. That project led to further restoration and renovation, and in 1981 Schwing was appointed Louisiana State Capitol Architect to manage all work at the capitol. The work included underground additions, restoration of Memorial Hall and the Senate and House chambers, and a complete renovation of the Tower. He held that position until 1999, when he retired from architecture practice.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Schwing became an AIA Fellow in 1977. He is also an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary member of the Sociedad Bolivarian de Arquitectos, Colegio de Arquitectos de Venezuela, and La Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos. His firm was named Outstanding Architectural Firm in Baton Rouge in 1984, and he received the AIA-Louisiana Medal of Honor.

At the end of his presidency, the AIA board presented him with a citation that read, in part, “We require from men as from buildings two kinds of excellence: First, doing their duty well, and then that they be graceful and pleasing in doing it; in both he preferred to be rather than to seem excellent; thus, the less he sought the applause of those he met, the more it pursued him.”



Schwing (right) and U.S. Secretary of Energy Charles Duncan Jr.

## R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA

Alexandria, Virginia (now living in Vail, Colorado)

*Term of Office:* December 1980–December 1981



R. Randall “Randy” Vosbeck was born in Mankato, Minnesota, on May 18, 1930, the son of William F. Vosbeck and Gladys Anderson Vosbeck. He attended public schools in Mankato, graduating from high school in 1948. Two summers of working for a construction contractor helped convince him to follow in the footsteps of his older brother Bill and pursue architecture. So after high school, he entered the University of Minnesota’s School of Architecture.

His mother had died when he was 10 years old, and his father died when Vosbeck was 19 and a sophomore at the University of Minnesota. His father’s death had a significant impact on him. He immersed himself in many university extracurricular activities, worked part-time at various jobs including an architecture firm, and occasionally lightened his academic load.

He graduated in March 1954 and that summer joined the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant. As his Marine Corps service was coming to a close, he accepted a job with a firm in Alexandria, Va., and started work in the fall of 1956.

Vosbeck married his high-school sweetheart, Phoebe Macklin, on June 21, 1953, while he was still in architecture school. Her support and encouragement were critical to his completion of his architecture degree. They raised their four children, Gretchen, Randy Jr., Heidi, and Macklin, in Alexandria and

have six grandchildren.

Vosbeck served many Washington, D.C., area organizations, and he was appointed to several important public positions related to architecture, including:

- President, Alexandria, Va., Jaycees, 1960 – 61
- Vice president, Virginia Jaycees, 1961 – 62
- President, Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, 1974
- President, Alexandria Unit, American Cancer Society, 1963 – 65
- Member, Region 3 GSA Public Advisory Committee on Architectural and Engineering Services, ca. 1964 – 69
- Member, GSA Blue Ribbon Committee on A/E Selection, ca. 1973
- Member, National Capital Planning Commission, 1976 – 80 (appointed by President Ford)
- Architect member, National Park System Advisory Board, 1984 – 88 (appointed by Secretary of the Interior Hodel)
- Member, Board of Governors, Washington Building Congress, 1989 – 93

In 1994, Vosbeck retired from active practice and relocated to Vail, Colo., where he and his wife enjoy skiing, hiking, and the change in life style from the Washington, D.C. area. Skiing is still very much a part of the Vosbeck family, and their children and grandchildren love to visit Vail. Vosbeck and his wife enjoy spending summers at a lake home in northern Minnesota, where their children and grandchildren also love to visit.

### AIA SERVICE

Vosbeck joined the Northern Virginia Section of the Metropolitan D.C. chapter of the AIA shortly after his Marine Corps service. Later, while serving on the Northern Virginia Section Board, the section became a chapter and the Virginia chapter became the Virginia Society in 1975. Vosbeck thus became a charter member of the Northern Virginia AIA Chapter.

Vosbeck became active in the national organization, serving on the Committee of Architecture for Education and participating in various government affairs activities. At the Middle Atlantic Region meeting at the 1975 national convention in Atlanta, Vosbeck was elected to the AIA Board of Directors and served from 1976 through 1978. While on the board, he was active in government affairs, serving as chair of the Government Affairs Commission in 1978. He frequently represented the AIA before congressional committees and federal agencies.

Vosbeck's service on the board was followed by his election as vice president for 1979. At the 1979 convention in Kansas City, Vosbeck was elected first vice president/president-elect for 1980. He was inaugurated in December 1980 as the 57th president of the AIA. The Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps performed at the inauguration festivities.

Upon taking office as AIA president, Vosbeck vowed to work toward greater cooperation with other construction industry organizations. An article in *Engineering News-Record*, published at the outset of his presidency, highlighted his commitment to this goal: "Without a question, AIA is the most liberal of all construction, trade and engineering organizations. 'We have more of a social conscience,' acknowledged Vosbeck. 'We are more concerned about the environment, and we view with a different perspective what is happening in our cities.' Marching to a different drumbeat has long been AIA's trademark...Vosbeck intends to lead the Institute toward greater cooperation with other design and construction organizations. 'We have more in common than we have in dispute,' he says."

Vosbeck also led the AIA's strong, active support for Building Energy Performance Standards (BEPS). The same *ENR* article stated, "Vosbeck's already well honed interest in energy efficiency in the built environment came into sharper focus through his congressional testimony, and it is unlikely that

BEPS would have won legislative approval without Vosbeck's and AIA's vigorous support."

With a conviction that architects must show more concern about energy in the built environment, Vosbeck designated the AIA theme for 1981 as "A Line on Design and Energy." This focus on how thoughtful, quality design can reduce energy consumption was conveyed nationally through a public awareness campaign and the implementation of a comprehensive professional development program, Energy in Architecture, which reached architects, members of allied professions, businesses, and the public.

The 1981 convention, held in Minneapolis, featured speakers and programs focused on energy in the built environment. At the convention, Vosbeck presented the AIA Gold Medal to Joseph Lluís Sert, FAIA. A highlight of the convention was a Gold Medalist panel discussion on design and energy with Sert and former Gold Medalists I. M. Pei, FAIA, and R. Buckminster (Bucky) Fuller, FAIA, which was moderated by Vosbeck. Also at the convention, Vosbeck presented the Architecture Firm Award to Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Robert L. Durham, FAIA; and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to his University of Minnesota classmate, Robert T. Coles, FAIA. Earlier in the year, Vosbeck presented the Topaz Medallion jointly with ACSA president Richard Peters, FAIA, to Marcel Breuer, FAIA, at the ACSA annual meeting in Asilomar, Calif. Edward Larabee Barnes, FAIA, accepted the award for Breuer.

Vosbeck led the AIA delegation to the XIV UIA Congress in Warsaw, Poland, June 15 – 21, 1981, followed by the UIA General Assembly in Katowice, Poland. His address to the Congress, titled "A Declaration of Energy Independence," stressed that architects around the world "have a major responsibility in terms of energy-conscious design."



Schwing presented the president's medal to incoming president Vosbeck at his December 1980 inauguration.





TOP: Former president Mitchell (right) and Vosbeck at his inauguration. Other former presidents are in the background.

BOTTOM: Vosbeck moderated the Gold Medal panel on design and energy at the 1981 convention. Left to right, Bucky Fuller, Joseph Lluis Sert, and Vosbeck. Not pictured: I. M. Pei.

At the UIA General Assembly in Poland in 1981, Vosbeck was elected to a three-year term on the UIA Council, followed by his reelection in Cairo for an additional three years. While on the UIA Council, Vosbeck chaired a committee to implement a UIA Gold Medal Award and served on the first two juries to select the Gold Medal recipient. In 1986, as his UIA Council term was coming to a close, Vosbeck encouraged the AIA Board to bid to host the 1993 UIA Congress and Assembly in

Chicago. The board agreed, and a successful bid was presented by Vosbeck and then-AIA president Donald Hackl, FAIA, at the 1987 UIA Assembly meeting in Dublin, Ireland.

In addition to his UIA service, Vosbeck's international activities include:

- Appointed by GSA to the US/USSR joint working group on "Building Design and Construction Management" and chaired the subcommittee on "Organization and Technology of Design," 1974 – 78
- One of three U.S. architects invited by the Union of Soviet Architects to the World Forum for Peace hosted by Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev, 1987
- Invited speaker and jury member at two Biennales of Architecture in Buenos Aires
- Invited speaker and jury member at four InterArch Conferences in Sophia, Bulgaria
- Member, Academic Council of the International Academy of Architecture, Sophia, Bulgaria, 1994 – 2000
- AIA's representative to the International Engineering and Construction Industries Council, and elected chairman for 1990 – 91
- Jury member, international design competition, National Museum of Korea, 1995 – 96
- Author of a UIA-accepted treatise, "Survival of the Architectural Profession in the 21st Century," for publication in the compendium of papers for the UIA Congress in Beijing, 1999

Vosbeck continued serving the AIA and the profession after his presidency. He served on a special committee of NAAB to rewrite accreditation criteria, chaired the 1983 EVP/CEO selection committee, and chaired the 1991 College of Fellows nominating committee. In recent years, he has served on the Secretaries' Advisory Committee, the Executive Committee for AIA150, and chaired the committee for the selection of the architect for the renewal of the AIA headquarters building.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

In 1956, after his Marine Corps service, Vosbeck joined the firm of Joseph Saunders and Associates in Alexandria, Va., the same firm where his brother, Bill, was employed. His brother and a colleague at the Saunders firm formed a partnership, and Vosbeck joined the newly formed firm, later becoming a principal. In late 1963, the firm split into two entities, and the firm of Vosbeck Vosbeck and Associates was formed. In 1967, the firm merged with the engineering firm of Kendrick and Redinger, forming Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger (VVKR). VVKR grew into one of the largest firms in Virginia and the Washington metropolitan area and obtained commissions for many building types.

Through the years, some of the firm's significant government work included the Army Operations Center in the Pentagon, the conversion of the FDR swimming pool into the White House Press Room, the Portico of the West Wing of the White House along with various White House renovation projects, the Conference Center and Cottages at Camp David, Md., and the Norfolk Federal Building. In addition, the firm designed the Frank Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs at 14th and U streets in Washington, D.C., in a joint venture with Robert T. Coles, FAIA, and Devroux & Purnell.

The firm designed many master planning and building projects for churches and schools throughout Virginia and the Washington area, as well as numerous projects for universities and community colleges throughout the mid-Atlantic region. VVKR also designed many office buildings in the Washington area, including several national association headquarter facilities.

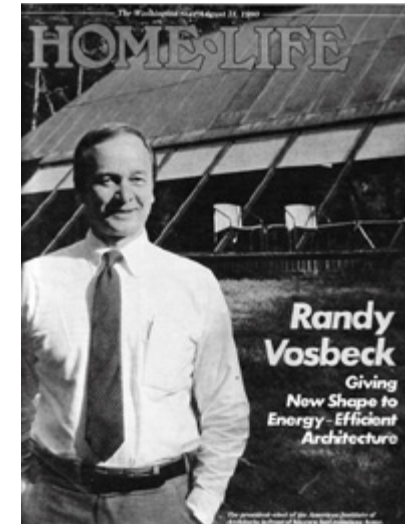
In addition to its headquarters in Alexandria, the firm had offices in Baltimore, Roanoke, Va., and Norfolk. VVKR received more than 70 design awards from local, state, and national organizations. In 1987, it was the first recipient of the T. David Fitz-Gibbon Architectural Firm Award from the Virginia Society AIA.

In 1983, Suter and Suter, a Swiss architecture and engineering firm, purchased majority interest in VVKR. In 1988, Vosbeck retired from VVKR and joined DMJM, shortly becoming vice president in charge of the Washington, D.C., office. He retired from active practice in 1994 and moved to Vail.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Vosbeck's contributions to the AIA, architecture, and his community have been recognized with the following honors:

- Outstanding Young Man in Alexandria, Va., 1962 (selected by the Alexandria Jaycees)
- Outstanding Young Man in Virginia, 1963 (selected by the Virginia Jaycees)
- Fellow, The American Institute of Architects, 1978
- George Washington Leadership Award, Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, 1980
- Honorary Fellowship, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1981
- Honorary Academic Diploma, Society of Architects of Mexico, 1982
- Award of Honor, the highest award of the Northern Virginia chapter, AIA, 1982
- William C. Noland Award, the highest award of the Virginia Society AIA, 1983
- Honorary Member, Union of Bulgarian Architects, 1983
- Member of Honor, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 1984
- Honorary Member, Society of Architectural Administrators, 1986
- Member of Honor, the High Council, Colegios de Arquitectos de España, 1987
- Academician, International Academy of Architecture, 1987
- Alumni Achievement Award, University of Minnesota College of Architecture, 2001
- Edward C. Kemper Award, 2007



Vosbeck's solar energy home was featured in the August 31, 1980, issue of the *Washington Star's* "Home Life" magazine.



## Robert M. Lawrence, FAIA

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

*Term of Office:* December 1981–December 1982



Robert M. Lawrence was born in Oklahoma City on August 22, 1930. The son of Martin Lawrence, AIA, he grew up appreciating architecture and the construction business.

Lawrence and his wife, Joanne, were classmates at Classen High School, graduating together in 1948. (George E. Kassabaum, FAIA, the 1969 AIA president, was also a graduate of Classen High School.) They were married in 1951 but continued their education, both graduating from Oklahoma A&M College (now Oklahoma State University). He received bachelor of architecture and bachelor of architectural engineering degrees in 1953 and was awarded the AIA Medal as the outstanding architecture student.

Following graduation, Lawrence and his wife moved back to Oklahoma City, where he joined Noftsgger & Lawrence, the firm in which his father was a partner. He designed his family's first home, where they lived for about 14 years until their two children, Carey and Lisa, needed more space. They have lived in their present home for more than 30 years, enjoying room for guests and an office where he has practiced in recent years.

Lawrence has served his community and profession throughout his career, including as a board member of the Oklahoma City Beautiful, Inc. (1969 – 71), a member of the

Oklahoma City Committee for A/E selection procedures (1973), and an appointed member of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture Advisory Committee and president (1989 – 92).

### AIA SERVICE

Lawrence served the Oklahoma City chapter as second vice president, first vice president, and president. While he was president of the chapter in 1970, he was also president of the Oklahoma Council.

In 1972 and 1973, Lawrence was a member of the national AIA Committee on Office Practice. In the fall of 1973, he was elected to a three-year term on the national board, representing the Central States Region. He chaired the Ethics Task Force and the Commission on Professional Practice and was chair of the board of PS&E, Inc.

Lawrence was elected to two successive two-year terms as AIA secretary, serving from 1977 to 1981. At the 1980 convention in Cincinnati, he was elected first vice president/ president-elect. He was inaugurated as the 58th president of AIA on December 4, 1981, at the Organization of American States. His father, Martin Lawrence, AIA, gave the invocation, which was particularly meaningful to Lawrence.

In an article in the December 10, 1981, issue of *Engineering News-Record*, Lawrence stressed the need for the profession to look ahead to the major changes in society that would affect the way architects do business and design buildings. He said, "Communication changes, the information explosion, and consequent changes in living conditions could have a profound impact on the type of buildings we live in and work in. We must look at this before it is upon us. Such things as living and working in the same place will become the norm." Lawrence's vision was highlighted at the AIA Grassroots sessions in Washington, D.C., on January 28, 1982. The theme for the year, "A Quest in Time," aimed to stimulate the Institute's

components to think about the future, especially the next 25 years. In the same *ENR* article, John M. McGinty, FAIA, the 1977 AIA president, was quoted as saying, “What impresses me about Bob is that in situations where others would easily become emotional and tense, he remains calm and rational. He’s always been a great mediator.”

The year of Lawrence’s presidency was the 125th anniversary of the AIA’s founding. On April 20, 1982, the Institute held a birthday party that was attended by many in the profession and dignitaries from other fields. The AIA Archives prepared an exhibition of Institute history for the lobby of the headquarters building.

The 1982 convention, held June 6-9 in Honolulu, was the first convention held outside the contiguous 48 states and included a Dodge/Sweets luau in the gardens of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. The 125th anniversary was highlighted during the convention. At the convention, Lawrence presented the AIA Gold Medal to Romaldo Giurgola, FAIA; the Architecture Firm Award to Gwathmey Siegel & Associates; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Leslie Boney Jr., FAIA; and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to John S. Chase, FAIA. Earlier in the year, the Topaz Medallion was presented jointly with ACSA to Joseph Esherick, FAIA, at the ACSA annual meeting in Quebec.

During 1982, Lawrence represented the AIA at the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts (CFA) to protest the placing of a statue of three soldiers in front of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, designed by Maya Ying Lin (recipient of the AIA Twenty-five Year Award, 2007). Thanks in part to the efforts of the AIA (long a supporter of Lin’s design), the CFA agreed to the placement of the statue in a less distracting location at one side of the memorial.

In 1983, Lawrence was appointed to a four-year term on the National Architectural Accrediting Board; he served as NAAB president in 1986 – 87 and made numerous accreditation visits to architecture schools.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After obtaining his architecture degree, Lawrence joined the firm of Noftsgger & Lawrence. A few years later, the firm was renamed Noftsgger, Lawrence, Lawrence and Flesher, and he became primary partner in charge of design and production.

The firm designed many types of buildings, including schools, university buildings, churches, office buildings, banks, country clubs, stadiums, prisons, and health care and recreational facilities. The firm completed 10 projects at Central State University in Edmond, Okla., between 1960 and 1965, and was associate architect for the University of Oklahoma stadium (upper deck west side seating project and press box and the south end zone project). The firm received an AIA Local Chapter Design Award and the Layton Award for innovative use of brick masonry at the Heritage Hall School (upper school) in Oklahoma City.

In 1987, Lawrence formed his current firm, Robert M. Lawrence and Associates. In addition to being a registered architect, Lawrence is a registered professional engineer in Oklahoma.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Lawrence received his AIA Fellowship in 1975. He is also an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary member of the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana. He was elected to the Oklahoma State University College of Engineering, Architecture and Technology Hall of Fame in 1992.

TOP: Vosbeck presented the president’s medal to incoming president Lawrence at his 1981 inauguration.

BOTTOM: Lawrence (left) and David Meeker, AIA executive vice president, at the celebration of the AIA’s 125th anniversary. The cake was a model of the Octagon



## Robert Clare Broshar, FAIA

Waterloo, Iowa (now living in Clear Lake, Iowa)

*Term of Office:* December 1982–December 1983



Robert Broshar was born in Waterloo, Iowa, on May 20, 1931. He graduated from West Waterloo High School and attended Iowa State University, where he received a BArch degree in 1954. The previous year, Broshar and Joyce Elaine Lukes, sweethearts since high school, were married. They have five children (Scott Richard, Michael Robert, Matthew Clare, Patrick Beadell, and Elizabeth Elaine), fourteen grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

After graduating from Iowa State, Broshar spent two years as an officer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and then returned to Iowa to begin architecture practice.

In 1996, Broshar retired from active practice, and he and his wife moved to Clear Lake, Iowa. They enjoy many lake and community activities in Clear Lake and nearby Mason City, and their family enjoys visiting them at their lake home. Broshar has been particularly active in Wright on the Park, an organization that is restoring Frank Lloyd Wright's only remaining hotel design, in Mason City.

Through his many years of community service in Waterloo, Clear Lake, and Mason City, Broshar has had leadership roles in the following organizations:

- Founding board member, Wright on the Park, 2005 –

- Board member/project director, Central Gardens of North Iowa, Clear Lake, Iowa, 2001 –
- Vice chair, River City Society for Historic Preservation, 1998 – 2005
- Founding member and chair, Iowa State University College of Design Foundation, 1983 – 88
- Iowa Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 1974 – 78
- Director, First Federal Savings Bank, Waterloo, 1971 – 87
- Board member/president, Blackhawk County YMCA, 1971 – 76
- Board member, Blackhawk County Cancer Society, 1971 – 73

### AIA SERVICE

Broshar's AIA activities began in architecture school, where he was regional editor of *LINE* magazine and president of the student chapter of AIA. He joined the Iowa chapter in 1954. He served on a number of committees and was a director, vice president, and president (1972).

Broshar attended his first AIA national convention in 1960, when his (later) senior partner, Oswald Thorson, was a member of the board. Elected to the AIA Board of Directors in 1975, Broshar served three years as one of two directors from the five-state Central States Region. He was twice elected vice president of the Institute, serving in 1979 and 1981. In 1981, he was chair of the national AIA convention in Minneapolis, where he was elected first vice president/president-elect. He was inaugurated as president at the newly restored Old Post Office Building in Washington, D.C., in December 1982.

The theme during Broshar's presidency was "American Architecture: A Living Heritage"—the goal was to educate the public on the value of fine architecture. Broshar sought to shift the focus of AIA somewhat from protecting the interests of architects to increasing public awareness of architecture and creating an increased demand for good design.

The 1983 AIA convention in New Orleans emphasized the involvement of architects in public affairs; it had the largest professional education component up to that time. At the convention, Broshar presented the AIA Gold Medal to Nathaniel Owings, FAIA; the Architecture Firm Award to Holabird & Root; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Jules Gregory, FAIA; and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Howard Mackey Sr., FAIA.

Broshar helped celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Historic American Buildings Survey, the collaborative preservation effort of the U.S. Park Service, the Library of Congress, and the AIA. At Grassroots meetings in San Diego and Tampa, he led discussions on architects' involvement in the political process, particularly at the state and local levels. Also during Broshar's year as president, the AIA led successful efforts to preserve the Lever House in New York City and the original West Front of the U.S. Capitol.

Broshar addressed the national architecture societies in Canada, New Zealand, and Australia on global goals for the architecture profession and was an invited participant at the Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) in Sydney. As a result of that conference, the AIA began to exchange information and programs with CAA member societies. In a program jointly sponsored with the State Department Agency for International Development, Broshar led the AIA delegation at workshops in Peru (1983) and Guatemala (1984) on designing for earthquakes, fires, winds, and flooding. Every architecture society in the western hemisphere participated in the workshops, and the published results provided state-of-the-art design guidelines and disaster information resources.

Broshar also was an AIA delegate to the UIA Congress and Assembly in Poland in 1981 and to the Pan-American Federation of Associations of Architects Congress in Panama in 1984. He was a member of the Government Affairs



Advisory Committee, the Legal Decision Task Force, and the Registration Law Task Force; a director of Production Systems for Architects and Engineers and the AIA Corporation Board; and chair of the Documents Futures Task Force. From 1983 through 1989, he chaired the Architectural Licensing Task Force, which developed Institute policies on education, training, and licensing of architects.

Broshar was a "legislative minuteman" for both the Iowa and national AIA and was a founder and first president of the Iowa Architectural Foundation. In 2002, he chaired the Vision Iowa Task Force, charged with envisioning how architects would respond to demographic and economic changes in the state in the upcoming decade. In 2003, he served on the AIA Iowa Centennial Jury, which selected the five best examples of Iowa architecture from each decade from 1904 through 2004, as well as one Iowa "building of the century." This undertaking resulted in a traveling exhibition, a book, a dedicated issue of *Iowa Architect*, and a series of television programs.

Broshar presented the Gold Medal to Nathaniel Owings at the 1983 AIA convention in New Orleans. EVP David Meeker looks on.

*Broshar sought to shift the focus of the AIA from protecting the interests of architects to increasing public awareness of architecture and creating an increased demand for good design.*

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Broshar practiced architecture in Waterloo, Iowa, from 1956 to 1996 as a principal of Thorson-Brom-Broshar-Snyder Architects. The firm focused on health care and university facilities, as well as religious, recreational, commercial, and housing projects. Interior design services were provided through its subsidiary, INTRA. The firm was also a leader in adaptive use of older buildings.

Significant works on which Broshar had principal responsibility include the Five Sullivan Brothers Convention Center, Waterloo; Communications Center, University of Iowa; Seerley Hall and Maucker Union addition, University of Northern Iowa; Waterloo Savings Bank (headquarters and four branch offices); First Federal Savings Bank, Waterloo (headquarters and three branch offices); Blackhawk County Jail; Young Ice Arena, Waterloo; and Allen Memorial Hospital, Waterloo (1962–96).

In 1973–74, Broshar chaired the multidisciplinary Iowa Barrier-Free Architecture Task Force, which evaluated all structures constructed under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1968. The report, authored by Broshar, was entered

in the Congressional Record and resulted in new federal legislation to ensure better standards and improved education for designing for those with disabilities.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

- Master Builders of Iowa Architect Excellence Award, 2003
- Phi Kappa Phi, Centennial Medalist, Iowa State University, 1997
- Medal of Honor, AIA Iowa, 1992
- Outstanding Practitioner in Education, AIA, 1988
- Honorary member, Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 1984
- Honorary member, Society of Architects of Guatemala, 1984
- Key Service Award, ISU Club of Blackhawk County, 1984
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1983
- Leon Chatelain Award, National Easter Seal Society, 1983
- Distinguished Alumnus Award, Iowa State University, 1982
- College of Fellows, 1977
- Distinguished Service Award, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 1974



## George M. Notter Jr., FAIA

Boston (living in Montgomery County, Md., at the time of his death)

*Term of Office:* December 1983–December 1984

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George Notter Jr. was born August 7, 1933, in Jacksonville, Fla., and grew up on the Jacksonville beaches. After attending schools in the area, he received a full scholarship to Harvard. He participated in crew and band and graduated with a BA summa cum laude in 1955. He earned a master's degree in urban studies from the Harvard Graduate School of Design in 1958. A friend and classmate was Moe Finegold, who later joined Notter in forming an architecture firm. Immediately after graduating, Notter entered the U.S. Air Force and served as a planning engineer. He was discharged in 1960 as a first lieutenant and returned to Boston.

In addition to his AIA service, throughout his career Notter was involved in many civic and professional organizations, particularly those related to historic preservation. He was president of the Society for Industrial Archeology in 1978 and was a member of the Beacon Hill Architectural Commission, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Society of Architectural Historians, the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Victorian Society.

Notter was married to Sarah Wolf, and they had two sons, David and Jamie. David is a professor at a university in Tokyo and Jamie is a business consultant. Jamie and his wife have three daughters. The Notters' marriage ended in divorce after 20 years. Notter married Bett in 1987—they enjoyed some

wonderful and productive years of work, travel, entertaining, and personal enrichment until the 1990s, when Alzheimer's disease gradually limited his ability to do the things he loved. He died on December 26, 2007.

### AIA SERVICE

Notter joined the AIA shortly after becoming a registered architect in the mid-1960s. He was a member of the Boston Society of Architects and started his AIA career as a member of the Professional Services Committee in 1968 – 72. He served on BSA's board of directors from 1972 through 1977, as vice president in 1975, and as president in 1976. In 1977, he was elected vice president of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects; he served as president in 1978.

Notter was elected to the AIA board representing the New England Region and served from 1978 through 1980. While he was on the board, he was a member of the Finance Committee, the PSAE Board, and the Practice and Design Commission, and chaired the Honor Award Jury for Extended Use.

In 1980, Notter was elected vice president of the Institute for 1981. In that capacity, he chaired a successful national conference in Denver titled "Designing for Energy." At the convention, he ran for first vice president/president-elect and was defeated by Robert Broshar, FAIA. He ran again in 1982 at the convention in Hawaii and won. He was inaugurated as the 60th AIA president in December 1983.

During his presidency, Notter encouraged greater interaction between architects and the public, and he selected "American Architecture and Its Public" as the theme for his year in office. He was quoted in the December 8, 1983, issue of *Engineering News-Record*, "When the public begins to share in the design experience and understand what architects do, then they'll want more of it, I'm sure." Notter's own practice had a strong historic preservation orientation, so he often dealt with nonarchitects. He found this experience useful in



guiding the AIA toward more effective communication with the public.

Notter presided at the AIA convention in 1984 in Phoenix. He presented the Architecture Firm Award to Kallman, McKinnell & Wood; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Dean Hilfinger, FAIA; and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to John Louis Wilson, FAIA. No Gold Medal was awarded in 1984.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Notter was a founding principal of Anderson Notter Finegold, which later became Notter Finegold and Alexander. The firm was a leader in city planning, the design of new structures in urban areas, and the adaptive use and preservation of historic buildings and districts. The firm opened an office in Washington, D.C., in the early 1980s, and Notter moved there to manage the office. In the late 1980s, he left the firm and formed his own architecture and consulting business.

Notter was nationally known as a pioneering preservationist and a creative enthusiast of adaptive use. He helped turn historic railroad stations, former textile mills, old schools, and neglected public buildings into vibrant museums, office space, retail centers, and housing. He was instrumental in the restoration or adaptive use of a number of nationally prominent structures, including the Old Boston City Hall, the Russell U.S. Senate Office Building, and the main hall of the Ellis Island complex.

Notter was principal in charge on those three and many other projects, including Union Railroad Station, New London, Conn. (DOT Award for Design Excellence, 1980); Worcester Mechanics Hall (AIA National Honor Award for Extended Use); North and Cabot Houses, Harvard University; and the Charleston Naval Shipyard Master Development Plan in Boston (a 70-acre comprehensive plan). In Washington, D.C., he led the INTELSAT Headquarters project and the renovations of the Old Auditors' Building and the Ariel Rios Building,

*“When the public begins to share in the design experience and understand what architects do, then they’ll want more of it, I’m sure.”*

as well as the master plan for the International Cultural and Trade Center (a major complex of international trade-related office, exhibit, and cultural retail on a 40-acre site). He was also historic preservation consultant for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

Notter wrote many magazine and journal articles as well as a book on the renovation of historic railroad stations. He frequently lectured on historic preservation and adaptive use as important elements in architectural services.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Notter became an AIA Fellow in 1978. His firm received many national, regional, and local awards for urban design, extended use, and architectural excellence. Notter himself was an honorary fellow in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary member of La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana.

## R. Bruce Patty, FAIA

Kansas City, Mo.

*Term of Office:* December 1984–December 1985



R. Bruce Patty was born on January 25, 1935, in Kansas City. He graduated from Central High School and entered the University of Kansas in Lawrence. The day he left for college, he told his parents he wanted to be an architect. He graduated in 1958 with a BS in architecture. His dream was to one day have his own firm—a dream he realized when he formed a partnership with Robert Berkebile and Tom Nelson.

Patty married his high-school sweetheart, Donna Watts, in 1958. They had two daughters, Kristen and Jennifer, and a son, Scott. Patty designed their home in Shawnee Mission, Kans., where the family lived for more than 33 years.

Patty lived life to its fullest. He loved golf, finding it a way to recharge his battery and to connect with his many friends and clients. He also had a passion for University of Kansas basketball and football. In one 31-year stretch, he missed only five home games. He also loved movies, popcorn, theater, Mexican food, and browsing antique shops looking for bargains. Patty's presence was always imposing when he entered a room. He had a bass voice that resonated with authority. And he always had a vision, imagination, and a down-to-earth attitude about life.

The Pattys enjoyed spending time at their winter home in Sarasota, Fla. Patty died in a Sarasota hospital on December 16, 1998, after a long battle with melanoma cancer.

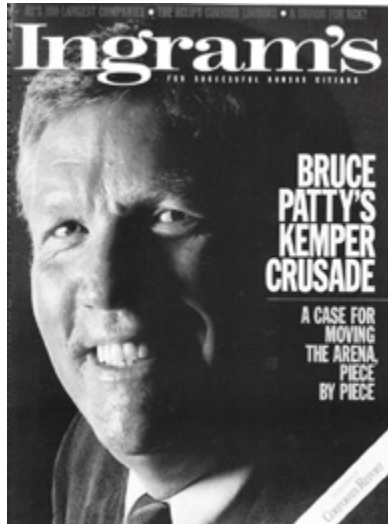
Aside from his passion for architecture and the AIA, Patty had a passion for his community, his university, and his many friends. He served in leadership positions in many organizations, including:

- Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City
- Board of Trustees, Kansas University Surgery Association Foundation
- Board of Directors, University of Kansas Alumni Association
- Advisory Board, University of Kansas School of Architecture
- Founding member, Historic Mount Oread Foundation
- Board of Directors, Downtown, Inc.
- Board of Directors, Camelot Fine Arts Academy

In the final years of his life, Patty was with Burns and McDonnell. In the firm's newsletter in an article about Patty's death, CEO Dave Ruf said that he "was not only a good architect, he was a good businessman, down-to-earth, and at ease talking to anyone—whether over a cup of coffee or from the podium of the national American Institute of Architects meeting. I will miss his wide smile, his great laugh, his passion for work, and his sage counsel."

### AIA SERVICE

Patty joined the AIA in the 1960s. He served on many committees of the Kansas City chapter and as a director, vice president, and president. From 1976 through 1979, he chaired the host chapter committee for the national AIA convention. He conceived the idea of a Gala Arts and Architecture Week preceding the convention and asked many of the city's arts organizations to participate. This event increased public awareness of architecture and strengthened relations in the community. The 1979 convention, over which



Patty was featured on the cover of *Ingrams* magazine (November 1989).

Ehrman Mitchell, FAIA, presided as president, was a successful one, with the theme “Celebration of Architecture.”

Patty was a director on the AIA board for the Central States Region from 1980 through 1982. He served on the Finance Committee, chaired the Computers in Architecture Roundtable, and served on and chaired the Practice Commission. He was elected a vice president for 1983. During that term he chaired the Membership Services Commission and Grassroots '83 in San Diego. At the AIA convention in New Orleans that same year, he was elected first vice president/ president-elect. In December 1984, he was inaugurated as the 61st AIA president at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

In his inaugural address, Patty said that “Value Architecture” would be his theme for 1985: “[P]eople value architecture and the role it plays in their lives. The public expects value from architecture...They really do want quality in their built environment. And they expect us to give it to them.” Patty was a strong advocate for the use of computers. *Engineering News-Record* said, “Patty believes that computers are the most significant change in architectural practice since the invention of the T-square. And as architects are coming to grips with computers and the capitalization they require, he believes they will be taking a hard look at the business side of their practices.”

The 1985 convention was in San Francisco and had, at the time, the largest number of attendees of any AIA convention. On invitation from the AIA, the UIA Council held its spring meeting during the convention. It was the first time the Institute had hosted a UIA Council meeting. Patty presented the AIA Gold Medal posthumously to William W. Caudill, FAIA; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Charles Redmon, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Milton V. Bergstedt, FAIA; and the Architecture Firm Award to Venturi Rauch and Scott Brown. Also in 1985, Patty chaired the AIA delegation to the UIA Congress and Assembly in Cairo.

In speaking about his profession, Patty once said, “I value architecture most for its capacity and potential to influence; to influence our attitudes, our behavior, our spirits.”

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Patty began his professional career with the Kansas City firm of Kivett and Myers, and eventually became a vice president in the firm. He designed the Kansas City International Airport’s U-shaped terminals as well as the Aviation Department office buildings.

In 1970, Patty formed a partnership with Robert Berkebile, FAIA, and Tom Nelson, FAIA. The firm was known as Patty Berkebile and Nelson; later, it became Patty Berkebile Nelson Immenschuh. Among the works in which Patty played a significant design and management role were One Kansas Place; Kansas City Merchandise Mart; Multivac, Inc. headquarters; Boatman’s Bank Center; Bartle Hall Conference Center; School of Journalism, University of Missouri; and Kansas City Hall.

In 1974, the firm received a joint commission to design the Truman State Office Building in Jefferson City, Mo. It was the largest design contract ever awarded by the state of Missouri. While some envisioned a tall structure, Patty felt strongly otherwise. His wife, Donna, recalled, “The state Capitol building, not the new office building, needed to be the focal point, so Bruce’s challenge was to build a top-notch facility without eclipsing the Capitol.” Patty met the challenge, and the structure received a Missouri design award in 1976.

In 1991, Patty left the firm he had founded and joined the engineering firm of E. T. Archer to form Patty Archer Architects and Engineers. Three years later, he became vice president of architecture and then vice president of marketing for Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, where he worked until his death.



Patty (left) presented the president's medal to incoming president Busby.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Patty became an AIA Fellow in 1980 and received many honors for his service and leadership. He was an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary member of the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana. He received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in Architecture from the University of Kansas.

In 2000, he was awarded the AIA Missouri Distinguished Service Award (posthumously). In endorsing Patty's nomination for this award, Governor Roger Wilson said, "As a public servant, I am probably most aware of Mr. Patty's contribution to the State of Missouri through the design of the Truman State Office Building. Sensitive to the needs of the public and the political protocols which must be observed in the design of such buildings, Mr. Patty ensured that the building, while functional and elegant, did not eclipse the State Capitol Building."

*"[P]eople value architecture and the role it plays in their lives. The public expects value from architecture...They really do want quality in their built environment. And they expect us to give it to them."*

## John A. Busby Jr., FAIA

Atlanta

*Term of Office:* December 1985–December 1986



John Busby was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1933. His father was in the U.S. Navy, and the family lived in California before settling in Macon, Ga., where Busby went to high school. He took art lessons at Wesleyan Conservatory, often drawing houses. His high school adviser recognized his talent and suggested that he consider architecture as a career.

With strong encouragement from his father, Busby entered Georgia Institute of Technology in 1952, the first person on his father's side to go to college. He worked construction during summer breaks. After four years at Georgia Tech, Busby entered the U.S. Army; he served most of his tour of duty (1956 – 58) in the 11th Cavalry Headquarters in Regensburg, Germany. After finishing his military obligation, he returned to Georgia Tech for his fifth year of architecture school, determined more than ever to become an architect. He received a BArch degree in 1959.

In 1960, Busby married Mary Ann Cross of Sunbury, N.C. They had two daughters, Clarissa and Julia, whom they raised in the house on Plymouth Road in Atlanta where they still live. The house was designed by Georgia's first female registered architect, Leila Wilburn (ca. 1939). The Busbys enjoy architectural history, travel, and collecting art and pottery.

Busby's service to his community includes:

- Vice president, Atlanta Landmarks, Inc. (the organization that saved and preserved the fabulous FOX Theater in Atlanta)
- Atlanta Clean City Commission
- Leadership Atlanta
- Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Task Force on Growth
- Fulton County Commission on Disability Affairs
- Atlanta Board of Education Special Study Commission on Facilities

### AIA SERVICE

Busby joined the AIA in the early 1960s. He served as president of the Atlanta chapter in 1974 and president of AIA Georgia in 1978. He was a director for the South Atlantic Region and served on the national Board of Directors from 1980 through 1982. He was a member of the Practice and Design Commission, the Codes and Standards Committee, the Communication Commission, the Life Safety Task Force, the Institute Structure Task Force, and the Finance Committee.

In 1983, Busby was elected an Institute vice president. At the 1984 convention in Phoenix, he was elected first vice president/president-elect for 1985. He was inaugurated as the AIA's 62nd president at the State Department Auditorium in Washington, D.C., in December 1985.

In November 1985, as president-elect, Busby hosted Prince Charles on a tour of AIA headquarters and the Octagon, which included an exhibition of Sir Christopher Wren's work. The prince participated in a conference arranged by the AIA on "Restoration of Inner City Housing."

In his inaugural address, Busby set forth several initiatives for the Institute and the profession, saying, "As architects, we must play a strong role in reclaiming urban spaces from blight. We must work to raise the quality of national life. We must recommit our profession and our Institute to the





concept of service. Our Institute...must be ready to...marshal the forces of our profession to serve the changing world. My goal as president is to secure our future as a profession, our continuing service to people everywhere, and a better life for those who live in the worlds we design in the next millennium and beyond.”

The theme of the 1986 convention in San Antonio was “The American Architect.” Brendan Gill, the keynote speaker, said, “Until recently, the profession was not one to be entered to become rich, much less famous. It is only within the past decade that architecture has become fashionable....Now architecture—or, rather, architects—are all the rage.” Busby followed Gill’s comments, saying, “We proceed, we persist,



LEFT: Busby hosted Prince Charles on a tour of the Octagon and AIA headquarters in November 1985.

RIGHT: Outgoing president Patty presented the president’s medal to Busby at his inauguration.

we create, we change in order to give the world beauty, shelter, home and sanctuary. The new age is dawning, and this profession will build it. It is the greatest challenge that we face. And with skill, commitment, and willingness to adapt to new realities, it is going to be our greatest triumph.”

At the convention, Busby presented the AIA Gold Medal to Arthur Erickson, Hon. FAIA; the Architecture Firm Award to Esherick Homsey Dodge and Davis; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Harry Harmon, FAIA; and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Reverend Richard McClure Prosser.

A major initiative during Busby’s year as president related to the rising cost of architects’ professional liability insurance. He established a task force to recommend actions to improve practice with the goal of lowering premiums. He also established an AIA education initiative to improve communication with architects in higher education and develop methods for the AIA to become more involved in architecture education.

Also during his term of office, an accord between the AIA and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was negotiated and signed concerning the practice of architecture in the two countries.



Following his presidency, Busby was the AIA's representative on the National Architectural Accrediting Board and served as its president in 1990. Also in 1990, he was chancellor of the AIA College of Fellows.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After receiving his degree, Busby worked with Abreu and Robeson, an Atlanta firm that specialized in health-care facilities. After five years, he took a position with Heery and Heery, Inc. George Heery provided further mentorship to Busby, giving him the responsibility on the design team for the U.S. Department of Agriculture Research Laboratory in Athens, Ga.

In the 1960s, Busby began working on various small commissions with Stanley Daniels, a former classmate at Georgia Tech. Daniels worked for John Portman's firm in the early 1960s and, through AIA activities, reestablished a friendship with Busby. The two young architects began working together at night in Daniels's parent's basement on various small commissions. At the same time, Henri Jova moved to Atlanta from New York, where he had been a designer with Harrison and Abramovitz. Jova moved to downtown Atlanta and began encouraging others to do so to stimulate neighborhood renewal in the city. Busby purchased his first home in Jova's neighborhood; other architects followed, and the urban renewal movement in Atlanta gained momentum. In 1966, Jova, Daniels, and Busby established an architecture and interior design practice, Jova/Daniels/Busby, and opened an office in Atlanta. The firm is now J/D/B, with offices on Peachtree Street in Colony Square. In fact, J/D/B designed Colony Square, which was Atlanta's first mixed-use development and the venue for the host chapter party during the 1975 AIA convention.

Other projects in which Busby played a role include Underground Atlanta; First Christian Church, Tucker; Alonzo Crim High School, Atlanta; First Baptist Church of Jonesboro;



Busby presented the 1986 Gold Medal to Arthur Erickson.

Medical College of Georgia Ambulatory and Specialized Care Center, Augusta; Veterans Administration Medical Center, Augusta; Dunwoody Community Church; and Federal Bank, Valley, Ala. In a joint venture with the Honolulu firm of Lawton, Umemura Architects, J/D/B designed the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library.

Busby has also served as an Invited Adjunct Professor on Architecture at Southern Polytechnic State University, Marietta, Ga.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

- College of Fellows, 1968
- Ivan Allen Trophy, AIA Atlanta, for contributions to community
- AIA Georgia Bronze Medal
- Rocky Rothschild Medal
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Honorary fellow, Royal Australian Institute of Architects
- Member of Honor, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana

## Donald J. Hackl, FAIA

Chicago

Term of Office: December 1986–December 1987

63



Donald J. Hackl was born in Chicago on May 11, 1934. He graduated from high school in Chicago and attended the University of Illinois in Chicago and Urbana-Champaign. He received a BArch degree in 1957 and a master's of science degree in architecture in 1958. After graduation, he worked in Chicago with Comm, Comm & Moses, then with the architecture group of the Mechanics Research Division of American Machine and Foundry on highly specialized assignments, primarily for the U.S. military. Hackl joined Loeb, Schlossman & Bennett in 1963; he became an associate in 1967, an owner in 1970, and president in 1975, when the firm became Loeb, Schlossman & Hackl.

Hackl married Bernadine M. Becker. They have three children, Jeffrey, Craig, and Cristina, and six grandchildren. Among Hackl's hobbies are travel, reading, sailing, photography, and music.

In addition to his service to the Institute, Hackl has been involved in the profession and his community in many other ways, including the following:

- Governor's Commission to establish minimum design standards for detention facilities in Illinois
- Mayor's Commission to restore Chicago's landmark Water Tower
- Director and vice president, Chicago Building Congress

- Director, Chicago Architectural Assistance Center
- Member, President's Council of the University of Illinois Foundation
- Member, Curricular Advisory Committee, Department of Architecture, University of Illinois
- Director, Resurrection Healthcare Foundation
- Director, World Trade Center, Chicago
- Trustee and vice president, North Central College, Naperville, Ill.

### AIA SERVICE

Hackl joined AIA Chicago in 1970 and served on various committees. He was treasurer in 1977 – 79, first vice president in 1981, and president in 1982. He was elected to the AIA Board from the Illinois Council and served from 1982 through 1984, participating on various committees and boards. In 1985, he was elected vice president.

At the 1985 convention in San Francisco, Hackl was elected first vice president/president-elect for 1986. He was inaugurated as AIA's 63rd president at the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C., in December 1986.

Early in his tenure, Hackl established the agenda for his presidential year: public education, particularly in the form of the republication of an AIA pamphlet, *You and Your Architect*, and advocating the idea of a PBS television series titled "America by Design." As a supporter of lifelong learning and professional development, Hackl was instrumental in prompting the AIA to establish a program for peer review and liaison with the insurance industry and the American Bar Association to develop alternative methods of dispute resolution. In addition, he noted on more than one occasion that continuity from year to year was an important responsibility of AIA leadership. In support of continuity, he spearheaded an initiative to update the *Handbook of Professional Practice* and the AIA Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct.



Hackl posed in the courtyard of the AIA headquarters building for a cover photo for *Building Design and Construction*.

At a February 1987 meeting in New York with editorial staff of *Architectural Record*, Hackl noted issues of concern to the profession and outlined AIA's programs and goals for 1987. Hackl said, in part: "If ours is a profession that builds walls, the service of the Institute is to build windows into those walls: windows for greater professional development, windows for minority architects, windows for the recognition of design excellence, windows for creative intervention programs like our R/UDAT, windows for our profession to take a stand on national issues such as housing, energy, and historic preservation."

During his presidency, Hackl brought the Associated General Contractors (AGC) and the American Subcontractors Association back into agreement to endorse AIA documents after their earlier refusal to do so. This led to a successful teaming of AIA with AGC in a joint legislative effort to earmark funds and tax incentives to rebuild America's infrastructure. On behalf of the AIA, he signed an agreement with the president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to work toward reciprocity for architects and to have the profession, rather than government officials, establish requirements for cross-border architecture services. This precedent became the model for similar agreements undertaken by the World Trade Organization.

Other highlights of Hackl's presidency include working with AIA Gold Medalist Kenzo Tange, Hon. FAIA, to found the Japan Institute of Architects and working with UIA council member R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA, to make Chicago the host city for the 1993 UIA Congress and Assembly.

Hackl presided at the 1987 convention in Orlando. He presented the Architecture Firm Award to Benjamin Thompson & Associates; the Edward C. Kemper Award to Joseph Monticciolo, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to J. Max Bond Jr., FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Ralph Rapson, FAIA. The Gold Medal was not awarded in 1987.

#### INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS (UIA) SERVICE

Near the end of his term as AIA president, Hackl was elected as a UIA Council member representing Region III (North and South America) at the UIA Assembly in Dublin, Ireland. Following that term, he was elected to two three-year terms as vice president for Region III and then two terms as treasurer. During his service with UIA, he advocated the development of an accord on international standards of professionalism in architecture practice and the establishment of commissions on professional practice, continuing professional development, and finance and development, as well as a UIA Fellows program to recognize the outstanding achievements of architects worldwide. Hackl has served on five UIA Gold Medal juries.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

As a young architect in 1963, Hackl joined Loeb & Schlossman, a firm that was established in 1925. He became president in 1975, and the firm changed its name to Loeb, Schlossman & Hackl. Since then, the firm has grown steadily and has received numerous awards for design work. The practice includes a range of public, commercial, office, mixed-use, educational, health care, and corporate work. In recent years, a significant amount of work has been overseas.

Hackl was involved in the design of Water Tower Place in Chicago, a 3.1-million-square-foot prototype urban high-rise, mixed-use complex with shops, theaters, restaurants, offices, a hotel, and luxury residences. This facility has been a model for similar complexes worldwide; on completion, it was the world's tallest reinforced concrete building.

He has led other projects as well, including a 64-story tower and renovation of the original building at Prudential Plaza in Chicago; City Place, a 40-story mixed-use development on Michigan Avenue; facilities for Sears in New Jersey, Virginia, and California; and corporate headquarters for Benefit

Trust Life Insurance Company, Commerce Clearing House, Allstate Insurance Commercial Division, Square D, and the Pepper Companies. He has also been involved with major medical facilities at King Faisal Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; West Suburban Hospital Medical Center, Oak Park, Ill.; and the Greater Baltimore Medical Center. Education work includes projects at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, and the Performing Arts Center at North Central College. His foreign work includes designs totaling more than 18 million square feet in China, South America, Africa, and the Middle East.

Hackl has lectured extensively on architecture and urban planning. He has been an urban planning consultant to the city of Changchun, China; a development consultant to Shanyang, China; and a guest lecturer at major U.S. and foreign universities. He has served as an architectural adviser to the *Chicago Tribune*, *Chicago Sun-Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Times*, and *Crain's Chicago Business*.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Hackl received his AIA Fellowship in 1982. In addition, he is an honorary member of the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, the Union of Bulgarian Architects, the Society of Cuban American Architects, the Instituto de Arquitectos de Brazil, the Colegio de Arquitectos de España, the Japan Institute of Architects, and the Colegio de Arquitectos de Cochabamba Bolivia. He is an honorary professor of the International Academy of Architecture; an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Korean Institute of Architects; and an honorary member of the Executive Committee, Pan-American Federation of Associations of Architects.



Hackl addressed attendees of the Rebuild America conference at the National Press Club.

## Ted P. Pappas, FAIA

Jacksonville, Florida

*Term of Office:* December 1987–December 1988



Ted Pappas was born in Jacksonville, Fla., on March 3, 1934. His mother, Frieda Katsevelos, and father, Phillip, emigrated from Greece as teenagers and met in Jacksonville, where they were later married. They were among the founding members of the Greek community that established St. John the Divine Greek Orthodox Church in Jacksonville. Fifty years later, Pappas started his career by designing the new St. John the Divine Church and later the National Greek Orthodox Shrine in Jacksonville, winning design awards for both. Pappas's father served in the U.S. Army in World War I and later owned and operated a Greek restaurant. His mother, a homemaker, raised three children (with Ted being the youngest). He attended schools in Jacksonville and entered Clemson University in 1953. He graduated from Clemson with a BArch degree. After graduation, he worked for several architecture firms before establishing Pappas Associates Architects in 1968.

In 1962, Pappas married Mary Lee Bone. They have three children—Mary Katherine, Christy, and Mark—and five grandchildren.

Pappas is a voracious reader and is well read on a variety of subjects. His hobbies include astronomy, sailing, and philosophy.

In addition to service to his profession, Pappas has always

remained active in serving his community. This service has included:

- JCCI Study Committee on the St. Johns River, 2005
- Chair, Riverside Fine Arts Association, 2003
- Board chair, National Conference NCCJ, Jacksonville Region, 1998 – 99
- NCCJ National Board, 1997 – 2002
- Chair, Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission Board, 1996
- Board chair, Greenscape of Jacksonville, 1996
- Board chair, Jacksonville Urban League, 1996 and 1997
- National Greek Orthodox Shrine Executive Committee, 1980 – 2003
- State of Florida Capitol Center Planning Commission (chair, 1970 – 81)

Pappas has contributed his expertise to academic institutions as well, serving on committees, councils, and boards for Clemson, the University of Florida, and Mars Hill College, N.C.

### AIA SERVICE

Pappas joined the AIA in 1964. He became active in various committees of the Jacksonville chapter and served as treasurer from 1974 through 1976. He was president-elect in 1977 and president in 1978. He received the John Dyal Memorial Award for service to the chapter and later received the Henry J. Klutho Award for distinguished service. He became active in the Florida Association and was its president in 1981.

The Florida-Caribbean region elected him to the AIA Board of Directors, where he served a three-year term. While serving on the board, he was commissioner for the Technical Committee and a member of the Media Advisory Committee. He was elected vice president for 1985. At the 1986 convention in San Antonio, Pappas was elected first vice president/ president-elect. He was inaugurated as the Institute's 64th president in December 1987 at the Organization of American States Building in Washington, D.C.



*Engineering News-Record* said, “Everyone likes Ted Pappas. He’s known as a solid individual with an unbelievable amount of energy. But his enthusiasm is so low-key that even people he is organizing don’t know they’re being organized.” The article noted his primary goal for the year: “Pappas would like to see a public awareness of the architect as the Renaissance man, who can integrate art, business and technology.”

A few years earlier, Pappas had helped create an AIA long-term planning initiative called Vision 2000. In 1988, Pappas organized a seminar program to gather information from a diverse group of experts to address the technology, demographics, and culture envisioned in the 21st century. Concerning the seminar, Pappas said, “Once we reduce the uncertainty of the future, architects can position themselves as leaders and help shape it.”

In his 1988 address to a joint AIA/RIBA conference titled “Remaking Cities,” Pappas said, “The challenge for architects is to get out of their offices and into the community. The challenge for the community is to stop waiting for a white knight or ‘master builder’ and to take charge of its own future.” Prince Charles, in addressing the closing session of the conference, urged the architects in attendance to create places of interest to the public and to go beyond functionalism by “embellishing buildings for man’s pleasure and for the sheer joy in beauty itself.”

The Vision 2000 theme was carried into the 1988 AIA convention in New York City. There was no Gold Medalist for 1988, but at the convention Pappas presented the Architecture Firm Award to Hartman-Cox; the Edward C. Kemper Award to David Lewis, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Habitat for Humanity; and the Topaz Medallion to John Hejduk, FAIA.



After his presidency, Pappas served on the board of regents of the American Architectural Foundation from 1986 through 1991. From 1989 through 1991, he served on the National Architectural Accrediting Board, participating in 17 accreditation visits to architecture schools; he became president of NAAB in 1991. In 2002, Pappas was elected to the Executive Committee of the College of Fellows; in 2006, he served as chancellor.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Pappas established Pappas Associates Architects in 1968. In 1999, he joined in an association with JSA, and in 2003 he established PBV Architecture with Jerry Brim and Jeffrey Verheyen.

Through the years of his practice, Pappas has been involved in a variety of projects, including commercial, institutional, educational, government, and residential. Among the projects designed under his leadership are St. John the Divine Greek Orthodox Church; St. Photios National Greek Orthodox Shrine; Duval High School (oldest high school in Florida) conversion to senior housing; Carnegie Library (oldest library in Florida) conversion to legal offices; DuPont Estate Restoration and conversion to Epping Forest Yacht Club; Seminole Club Restoration (oldest private men’s club in Florida); Mary Singleton Senior Center; Webb Public Library and Beaches Library; Resurrection Catholic Church; Mandarin Presbyterian

LEFT TO RIGHT: Mary Lee Pappas; UIA president Rod Hackney, Hon. FAIA, from Great Britain; Pappas; and Prince Charles, at the “Remaking Cities” conference in Pittsburgh.



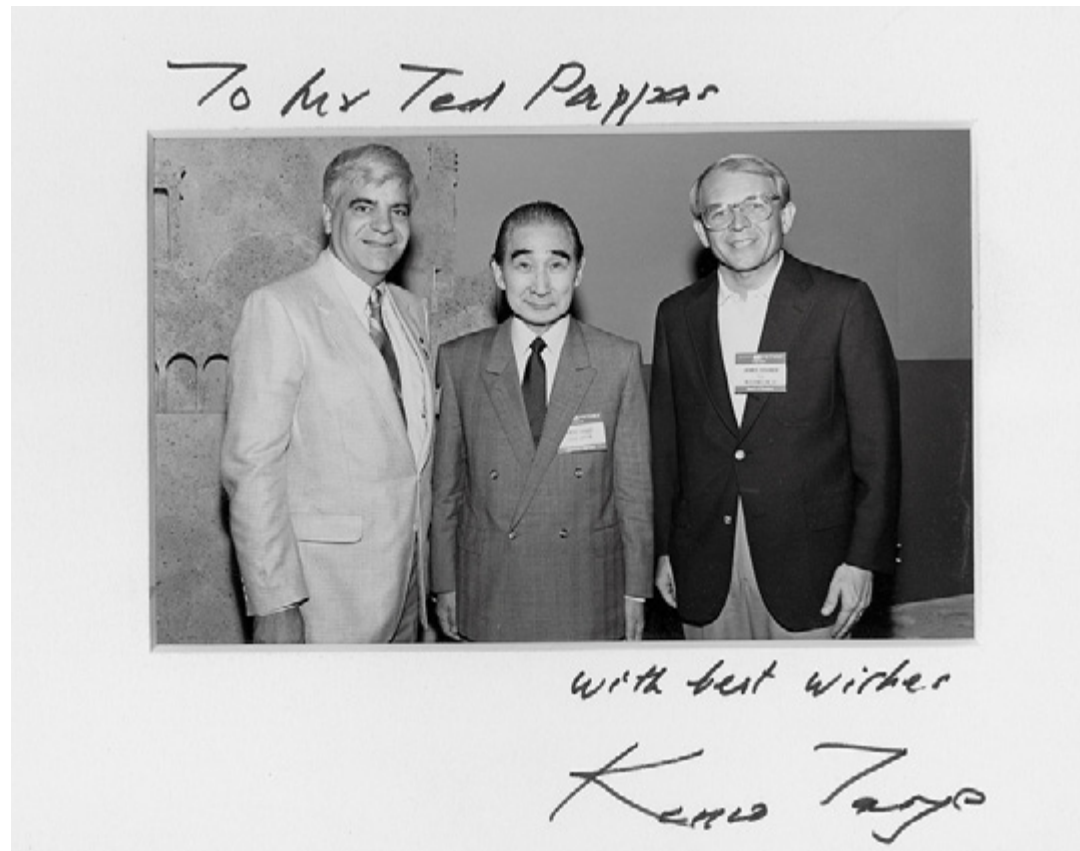
*"Pappas would like to see a public awareness of the architect as the Renaissance man, who can integrate art, business and technology."* —Engineering News-Record

Church; Edward Waters College Sports and Music Complex; University of North Florida stadium, computer science building, and dormitories; University of Florida journalism building; and five prototype elementary schools for the Duval County School Board.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Pappas became an AIA Fellow in 1982. His service to his community, the profession, and AIA has been recognized with numerous honors. He is an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary member of the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana. He received the Florida Association AIA Pullara Award, Gold Medal Award, and Millennium Award, as well as the Clemson University Distinguished Alumnae Award and the University of Florida Distinguished Service Award.

At the conclusion of his presidency, the AIA board presented Pappas with a citation that read, in part, "Of him (to paraphrase Shakespeare) it may be truly said that age could not wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of his good works that advanced the reputation of the Institute and the capacity of the profession to serve society. His was a style of visionary leadership, not by memory, but imagination and a unique capacity to absorb new facts, to ask insightful questions, and to inspire in others a quality of creativity that unlocked their full potential. A leader for all seasons, he understood that to get to the center of things, one often has to dare to go to the edge."



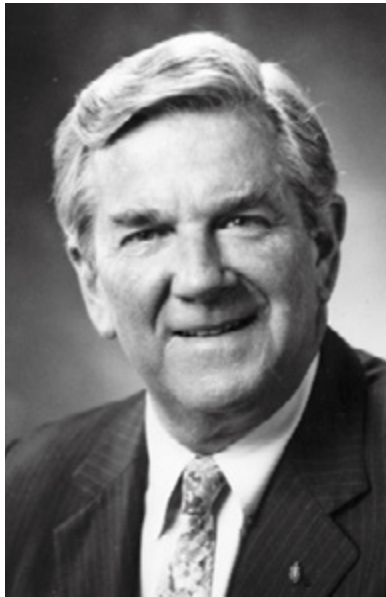
Pappas and Executive Vice President/CEO James Cramer, Hon. AIA, visited 1966 AIA Gold Medalist Kenzo Tange in Tokyo.

## Benjamin E. Brewer Jr., FAIA

Houston

*Term of Office:* December 1988–December 1989

65



Ben Brewer was born on September 26, 1932, in Houston. After attending high school in Houston, he went to Rice University, where he received a BArch in 1955. In 1957, he received an MFA from Princeton University. He then returned to Texas, where he began an architecture career.

Brewer was married to Juliana Peddie, and they had two children, Benjamin Brewer III, AIA, who was chair of the 1989 AIA convention in St. Louis, and Valerie Brewer Morris. After that marriage ended in divorce, Brewer married Carolyn Satterwhite, Assoc. AIA. Between them, they have seven grandchildren.

An article in a St. Louis publication, written before the 1989 AIA convention in St. Louis, described Brewer as “a cordial, soft-spoken Texan in power pinstripes and brown lizard skin boots.” His hobbies included collecting art, hunting, gardening, and traveling. The Brewers spent many enjoyable summer vacations at their home on their island in Canada.

Brewer was also active in community and university affairs. He served as a member of Rice Associates and the Rice University Fund Council and as a director of the Rice Center and Billboards Ltd. He was a member of the Advisory Council to the Rice School of Architecture. He also served as cochair of the Governor’s Conference on Community and Urban Affairs.

He died in Houston on December 17, 2003, at the age of 71.

### AIA SERVICE

Brewer became active in local AIA affairs shortly after becoming a member in the early 1960s. He was elected president of the Houston chapter in 1968 and president of the Texas Society of Architects in 1974.

From 1983 through 1985, Brewer served on the national AIA Board of Directors, representing the Texas Society of Architects. He was elected an AIA vice president in 1986 and first vice president/president-elect at the 1987 convention in Orlando. He was inaugurated as AIA’s 65th president at ceremonies on December 9, 1988, at the newly renovated Union Station in Washington, D.C.

In his inaugural address, Brewer said, “Good design can empower us to serve society by respecting its physical, intellectual, and spiritual value, and, in return, will be a fair profit for our services. As architects, our obligation is always to the future generations, who will live and work in the structures we design. As mentors of the next generation, we must instill the values we hold true-to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.”

Brewer’s presidency emphasized the Vision 2000 program that AIA had launched the previous year to examine and respond to technological, demographic, and environmental trends that would affect architecture and its practice in the 21st century. He also focused on encouraging young architects and architecture school graduates to become involved in the AIA, to give the Institute the benefit of their thinking, and to actively participate in setting the Institute’s agenda for the future. He said in this regard, “We know that the future of our profession will depend in large part on what we mature professionals can contribute, but we also know that the burden of change rests in the hands of our newest professionals—the young architects

who will ultimately inherit the legacy we have created.” Brewer established the Young Architects Forum and challenged it to become a force in the AIA. The YAF met at the AIA Grassroots conference and again at the 1989 AIA convention to discuss the future of the profession.

The theme of the 1989 AIA convention in St. Louis was “Vision/Realization.” The Institute, with Brewer’s leadership, encouraged young professionals to come to the convention by waiving the registration fees for newly registered architects and arranging for affordable housing during the convention. Brewer was particularly proud of the fact that he had asked his 34-year-old architect-son, Ben Brewer III of San Antonio, to serve as convention chairman and that the convention was highly successful in attracting and serving young architects.

In 1989, Brewer presented the AIA Gold Medal to Joseph Esherick, FAIA; the Architecture Firm Award to César Pelli and Associates, the Edward C. Kemper Award to Jean Paul Carlhian, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to John Spencer, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Charles Moore, FAIA.

Brewer traveled to Japan in November 1989 and, representing the AIA, signed an accord with the Japan Institute of Architects to establish working relationships between the two organizations.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Brewer began his career working for Hamilton Brown Associates, a Houston firm. He then moved to Neuhaus + Taylor, which evolved into 3D/International, with Brewer becoming a founder, director, and officer, and serving as principal in charge of interior architecture. 3D/I became one of the nation’s largest firms, and Brewer’s projects included the American National Insurance Co., Galveston; United Services Automobile Association, San Antonio; First National Bank,

*“Good design can empower us to serve society by respecting its physical, intellectual and spiritual value, and, in return, will be a fair profit for our services. As architects, our obligation is always to the future generations, who will live, and work in the structures we design.”*

Amarillo; Cameron Iron World Headquarters, Houston; and Price-Waterhouse & Co., Houston.

He was with 3D/I for 15 years and then became president and CEO of Lloyd Jones Brewer & Associates (LJB) for eight years. His work with LJB included Houston projects—Capital Bank Plaza (interiors), Cameron Iron World Head-quarters, American General Life (interiors), Houstonian Estate Condominiums, and Greenway Condominiums—as well as the San Antonio Savings Association Building and the Tracor Building in Rockville, Md.

After leaving LJB, Brewer founded his own architecture and interior design firm, working mainly on office buildings, hotels, and residences. After a few years, he became a principal of Sikes Jennings Kelley & Brewer, where he focused on business development and project management. The firm’s work included large-scale, mixed-use commercial developments, investment buildings, institutional/corporate/retail facilities, and hotels.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Brewer received his AIA Fellowship in 1976. He received the Llewellyn W. Pitts Award from the Texas Society of Architects for significant contribution to the profession. He was an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and a Member of Honor of the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana.



Brewer (left) and 1989 convention keynote speaker Rev. Robert Schuller.

## Sylvester Damianos, FAIA

Pittsburgh

*Term of Office:* December 1989–December 1990



Sylvester Damianos was born on December 31, 1933, in McKeesport, Pa. He graduated from McKeesport High School as valedictorian. He then entered Carnegie Institute of Technology, part of Carnegie Mellon University. He received a BArch degree in 1956 and was awarded the Stewart L. Brown scholarship from AIA Pittsburgh in 1955. Following graduation, he was a Fulbright Scholar at the Technological Institute of Delft, The Netherlands. He served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1956 – 57) and then returned to Pittsburgh, where he obtained a position with Celli-Flynn Architects and Engineers.

Damianos married Eva “Lu” Spears. They have two daughters, Lynne Lucille and Laurie Elizabeth, and one grandchild, Eva Lucille Burns.

He enjoys tennis, Chinese cooking, and gardening, and is an accomplished sculptor and woodworker. His artwork has been exhibited in London and New York and in numerous galleries, museums, and corporate offices throughout Pennsylvania. He was commissioned to design the Keystone Award for the American Architectural Foundation.

Damianos has served his community, profession, and art and education for more than 40 years. This service includes:

- Cochair, District Design Committee, Pittsburgh Cultural Trust, 2005 – present
- Vice chair, Pittsburgh Cultural Trust/District Design Committee, 2004
- Chair, Art Advisory Committee, Pittsburgh Cultural Trust, 1994 – 2001
- Member, Fulbright Award Jury for Architecture and Planning, Institute of International Education, New York, 1992 – 95
- Member, Advisory Board, Department of Architecture, Carnegie Mellon University, 1992 – present
- Member, Campus Design Review Committee, Carnegie Mellon University, 1991 – 2005
- Chair, Pittsburgh Cultural Trust Art Advisory Committee, 1991 – 2004
- Executive Committee, Andrew Carnegie Society, Carnegie Mellon University, 1988 – 91
- Councilman, Borough of Edgewood, 1977 – 81
- Chair, Planning Commission, Borough of Edgewood, 1976 – 77
- Secretary, Art Commission of Pittsburgh, 1970 – 78

### AIA SERVICE

Damianos joined the AIA in 1963. He was chair of the Collaborating Arts Committee for AIA Pittsburgh in 1965 – 1968 and president in 1980. He served as a director and vice president of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects (1981 – 84). He was elected as the Pennsylvania Society’s director to the AIA board for the 1985 – 87 term.

Following his service on the board, Damianos was elected vice president for 1988. He was a member of the Legal Oversight Committee and the national coordinator for the joint AIA/RIBA conference, “Remaking Cities,” held in Pittsburgh, with Prince Charles as honorary chairman. At the 1988 AIA convention in New York City, he was elected first vice



Damianos and President George H. W. Bush, in the White House Roosevelt Room, on the occasion of the presentation of the 1990 Gold Medal to E. Fay Jones.

president/president-elect for 1989. Damianos was inaugurated as the Institute's 66th president in December 1989 at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

Damianos cited long-range planning, public outreach, and service to members as priorities for his presidential year. Regarding AIA's Vision 2000, he said, "We've identified a lot of trends, from urbanization of suburbia to changing demographics to the need for research and development to decaying infrastructures. We've talked to a lot of people outside the profession, and...we're moving ahead, trying to establish goals to help our members prepare for what they might face in the next 10 years and beyond." On the topic of public outreach, he said, "We hope to educate the public that the natural environment is impacted by what we build in it.

Our vision is of a society that understands both the social and economic value of design." Regarding service to members, he said, "The vision here is of an Institute driven by its members' needs, organized and managed to respond effectively to those needs at national, regional, and local levels."

A particular highlight of Damianos's term was the first "Accent on Architecture," a five-day program held in February 1990. The final event, a grand banquet and award gala, featured Peter Jennings, ABC news anchor, as master of ceremonies. Tom Selleck, Brooke Shields, and Joan Rivers also participated in the program. Many dignitaries, politicians, and former Gold Medal recipients were in attendance. In his keynote address, Prince Charles congratulated AIA Gold Medal recipient E. Fay Jones, FAIA, and challenged the architects, saying, "Our built environment seems to reflect the underlying misconception that we are the only generation on this earth, and that we are here to do with it as we wish." Earlier in the day, President George H. W. Bush had presented Jones with the Gold Medal in a ceremony at the White House. Attending were members of Jones's family, Damianos and AIA officers, and nearly every living recipient of the Gold Medal.

At the 1990 AIA convention in Houston, Damianos presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Henry Schirmer, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Harry G. Robinson III, FAIA; and the Architecture Firm Award to Kohn Pederson Fox Associates.

Damianos and AIA representatives went to the White House on July 26, 1990, to attend the signing ceremony of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). President George H. W. Bush signed the act, which AIA had played an important role in developing and promoting. Damianos said, "Architects will play a vital role in translating the provisions of the ADA into accessible buildings."



Damianos continued to serve the AIA after his presidency. He served on the board of regents of the American Architectural Foundation for seven years and was chair from 1991 through 1994. He was elected to the AIA College of Fellows Executive Board and served as chancellor in 2003. He has been a member of the AIA Headquarters Committee since 1990 and in 2004 was chair of the Blue Ribbon Panel for the AIA Sesquicentennial planning.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After his military service, Damianos obtained a position in Pittsburgh with Celli-Flynn Architects and Engineers. In 1967, he formed a partnership, Damianos and Pedone. In 1979, the firm became Damianos and Associates; in 1989, he added partners and it became Damianos Brown Andrews, Inc. From 1995 through 2001, it was Damianos+Anthony PC; currently, the firm is Damianosgroup PC.

Through the years, Damianos's work has consisted not only of architecture but also of planning, graphics, industrial design, art consultation, and interior architecture. Many of his projects have been in the visual and performing arts and in education; they include the Purnell Performing Arts Center and the Miller Gallery, Carnegie Mellon University; Pasquerilla Performing Arts Center, University of Pittsburgh Johnstown Campus; Western Pennsylvania School for Blind Children; Hazlett Theatre for the City of Pittsburgh; Wood Street Gallery for the Pittsburgh Cultural District; and a number of projects, spanning 30 years, for the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh (Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, Science Center, and Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh).

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

- Distinguished Alumni Award, Carnegie Mellon University, 2004
- Honor Award for furthering artistic appreciation, AIA Pennsylvania, 1997
- Medal of Distinction, AIA Pennsylvania, 1997

- Edward C. Kemper Award, 1996
- Hall of Fame, McKeesport High School (Pa.), 1995
- Honorary Member, Japan Institute of Architects, 1991
- Dean's Award, College of Environmental Design, California Polytechnic State University, 1991
- Honorary Fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1990
- Member of Honor, Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 1990
- Honor Award for contributions to the architecture profession, AIA Pittsburgh, 1987
- College of Fellows, 1982
- Alpha Rho Chi Medal, 1956
- Tau Sigma Delta, honorary fraternity of architecture and allied arts, 1956

At the conclusion of his presidency, the AIA, through its Board of Directors, presented him with a citation for exceptional service, which read, in part, "architect, artist, advocate for excellence, whose deep love of and great joy in his profession was stamped by a breadth of vision, a commitment to caring, and a dedication to service that set a standard of leadership which challenged architects everywhere."



BELOW, LEFT (left to right): Gus Jones, wife of E. Fay Jones; Gold Medalist E. Fay Jones; Prince Charles; and Damianos.

BELOW, RIGHT: Damianos and Jones at the Accent on Architecture gala





## C. James Lawler, FAIA

West Hartford, Connecticut

*Term of Office:* December 1990–December 1991



C. James Lawler was born on August 24, 1943, in Greenfield, Mass. His family moved to West Hartford in 1953, where he has lived ever since. Lawler graduated from Mount Hermon School for Boys in 1961. He attended Carnegie Institute of Technology, earning a BArch degree in 1966. After graduation, he took a position with the Hartford Redevelopment Agency to begin his architecture career.

Lawler and his wife, Cindy, have a daughter, K.C., and a son, Josh. Their first grandchild was born in 2005. Cindy is a potter, painter, and basket maker. In March 1995, she flew to Georgia and walked the Appalachian Trail, arriving in Maine in mid-September. Lawler enjoys sailing on other people's boats and once sailed from Bermuda to Essex, Conn., in a full gale for three days. He and his wife have done the inland waterway from Florida to Connecticut in both directions, coastal Maine, the Hudson River, Erie Canal, Thousand Islands, and Canadian canals to Georgian Bay. They enjoy spending time at their year-round cottage on a lake in the Berkshires.

In 1993 – 94, Lawler was a member of the National Committee for Standards in the Arts for K – 12 education. He served on the Advisory Board of the University of Hartford's School of Architecture from 1999 – 2006. He is a member of the Connecticut Engineers in Private Practice Mediation Group and was on the American Council of Consulting Engineers

Magazine Editorial Board from 1994 – 99. He also has served as a member of the Carnegie Mellon University Alumni Admissions Council, and on the Board of Directors of the American School for the Deaf in West Hartford, the first school for the deaf in the United States.

### AIA SERVICE

Lawler joined the AIA in 1978 and became active in the Connecticut Society of Architects. He was elected president of that organization in 1982. He went on to serve as president of the New England Regional Council of Architects from 1984 through 1985. He served on several national AIA committees and was chair of the ACSA/AIA Council on Architectural Research from 1986 through 1988. The New England Region elected him to the AIA board for a three-year term (1985 – 88). Among his assignments on the board were the Design Commission, the R/UDAT Task Force, the Urban Planning and Design Committee, and the Media Advisory Group.

Lawler was elected as an Institute vice president for 1989 and chaired the Design Commission during that tenure. At the 1989 AIA convention in St. Louis, he ran for the office of first vice president/president-elect. During his campaign, he expressed these thoughts about the AIA: "Public awareness and advocacy of quality design and an understanding of the architect's role in society should be the prime objectives of the American Institute of Architects, not just for this year, but for next year and every year. The AIA must also address the day-to-day issues that come before us, but the long-term needs of the profession should shape our mission. We are artistic problem solvers, creating forms and defining space to house the programmatic and technical needs of our clients. In order for us to be successful in our individual tasks and to create an aesthetically pleasing and economically viable environment, the public must understand our profession and demand excellence. The AIA must shape that understanding." Lawler was elected, and in December 1990 he was inaugurated as AIA's 67th president at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

At the “Accent on Architecture” celebration in 1991, Lawler presented the AIA Gold Medal to Charles Moore, FAIA. He presided at the 123rd AIA convention in 1991 in Washington, D.C., where he presented the Architecture Firm Award to Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership; the Edward C. Kemper Award to John F. Hartray Jr., FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Robert Kennard, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Kenneth Frampton.

After his presidency, Lawler served on the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) from 1992 through 1995; he was NAAB secretary-treasurer in 1994 – 95. He remains active with NAAB and has served on 30 accreditation teams around the country. In 2001 – 02, Lawler served on the board of regents of the American Architectural Foundation. He was elected to the AIA College of Fellows Executive Committee in 1999 and became chancellor in 2002.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Lawler started his career in 1966 with the Hartford Redevelopment Agency. Following that, he took a position with Moore and Salsbury from 1969 through 1976; then took a position with the Hartford Design Group, where he became a partner. In 1982, Lawler formed C. J. Lawler Associates.

Lawler has maintained a small practice primarily focused on K – 12 public education facilities, with some church, health care, and industrial construction. Representative work by his firm includes the Steeplechase Condominiums, West Hartford; Bethany Covenant Church, Berlin, Conn.; Woodbury Gymnasium and addition, Woodbury (which won awards for its energy-conscious design); Hubbell School; Brewster School; and Lyman Memorial High School. With the Hartford Design Group, Lawler was principal-in-charge of many projects, including a U.S. Navy Training Facility in Groton and Middlebury Elementary School, both designed by his partner, Tai Soo Kim.

In 2006, following service on the advisory board of the University of Hartford School of Architecture, Lawler was appointed interim chairman of the school. He served in that capacity for a year, focusing on furthering the school’s candidacy program in accreditation procedures.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

- Fellow, American Institute of Architects, 1990
- Honorary member, Bulgarian Union of Architects, 1991
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1991
- Member of Honor, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 1992
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects, 1992
- Alumni Achievement Award, Carnegie Mellon University, 2000
- Edward C. Kemper Award, 2003

At the conclusion of his term as president, the AIA Board of Directors presented him with a citation for exceptional service that read, in part, “Never wavering in his conviction that the future requires the special training and unique talents of architects, he was a voice of wit, decency, and courage in difficult times. By his example in both national and international forums, he showed that the spirit takes flight not in calm weather, but rather when the winds of change test the mettle of the heart and mind. When others take shelter or curse the darkness, he soared.”

LEFT TO RIGHT: Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Anthony Kennedy, 1991 AIA Gold Medalist Charles Moore, and Lawler, at the 1991 Accent on Architecture gala.



## W. Cecil Steward, FAIA

Lincoln, Nebraska

*Term of Office:* December 1991–December 1992



W. Cecil Steward was born in Pampa, Tex., on April 7, 1934. He attended public schools in Pampa and entered the architecture program at Texas A&M University. In 1956, he received the J. Rodney Tabor Award for Design and served as Commander of the General George Moore Honor Unit in the Corps of Cadets of Texas A&M. He received a BArch degree in 1957. He received a fellowship to study at the École des Beaux-Arts in France.

Upon his return to the United States, he received a commission in the U.S. Air Force and was discharged as a management officer in Base Engineering. He left the service as a captain in 1960. After his stint in the military, Steward felt a need to reconnect with architecture and entered Columbia University, where he received an MS degree in architecture in 1961.

After a distinguished career in architecture education, he retired from the University of Nebraska in 2000 as dean emeritus of the College of Architecture. He is now president/ CEO of the Joslyn Castle Institute for Sustainable Communities, a nonprofit organization he formed in 1996 with assistance from the University of Nebraska.

Steward has believed that community service is a vital part of being an architect. His community service includes the following:

- Cochair, City of Lincoln/Downtown Lincoln Association Advisory Committee for New Downtown Master Plan, 2004 – present
- Member, Mayor's Committee for Rewriting the City/County Comprehensive Master Plan, 2000 – 02
- Member, Mayor's Committee on City Entryways, 1999 – 2002
- Member, Lincoln-Lancaster County Planning Commission, 1997 – 2004
- Member, State of Nebraska Building Commission, 1993 – 99
- Member, National Committee on United States-China Relations, 1981 – present
- Mayor's Citizen Representative, City of Lincoln A/E Selection Board, 1980 – 87

Steward married Mary Jane Nedbalek in 1956; they have a daughter, Karen, and a son, Craig. His hobbies are handball, backpacking, photography, and woodworking.

### AIA SERVICE

Steward joined the AIA in 1964. He served as treasurer, secretary, vice president, and president (1969) of AIA Brazos while teaching at Texas A&M. In 1973, he became professor and the first dean of the University of Nebraska College of Architecture; he transferred his AIA membership to the Lincoln chapter of the Nebraska Society of Architects.

He served on a continuing education task force of the Texas Society of Architects and on the national AIA Committee for Continuing Education. He chaired the latter committee and was cochair of the national AIA/NCARB Internship Development Program. In 1985 – 86, Steward was director of the AIA –Architectural Society of China exchange program, which began a long relationship that Steward has maintained with several architecture schools in China.

He was elected to the AIA board from the Central States Region for a three-year term (1988 – 90). At the 1990 convention in Houston, he was elected first vice president/president-elect. In December 1991, he was inaugurated as the Institute's 68th president in Washington, D.C. He was the first career educator to be elected president of the AIA. In his active service to AIA, Steward often said, "The AIA and the architects of America must focus our collective energies upon changing the public perception of the profession. We are entering a period of opportunity to change our image from 'valuable, but not essential' to 'invaluable and indispensable.'"

At the Accent on Architecture gala in 1992, Steward presented the AIA Gold Medal to Benjamin Thompson, FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to James Stewart Polshek and Partners.

During his term, Steward led the AIA in adopting a policy that required mandatory continuing education for membership. He also organized a profession-wide study of architecture education; established the first AIA Committee on Diversity; and worked with the Associated General Contractors on such issues as Total Quality Management and alternative dispute resolution.

Steward presided at the 1992 convention in Boston, which provided continuing education programs on green design and sustainable development. He presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Betty Lou Custer, FAIA, and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Curtis Moody, FAIA.

The August 31, 1992, issue of *Engineering News-Record* featured an article about Steward that noted his support for mandatory continuing education for membership: "Another of Steward's accomplishments isn't sitting well with all AIA members. As of 1996, every AIA member will be required annually to participate in continuing education and professional development programs. He admits he has

received 'a few letters' since he announced it. 'But the time has come, and we're ready to do it,' he says."

Steward remained active in the AIA after his presidential year. He was a member of AIA's NAFTA Free Trade Negotiating Team from 1992 through 2002 and was an AIA150 champion for Nebraska.

Steward has been passionate about architecture education and improving communications between practice and the academy. He served on the board of directors of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA) and the ACSA Task Force on the Future of Architectural Education. He was the ACSA representative on the National Architectural Accrediting Board and president of NAAB in 1989. He also served as NAAB representative and chair of the Five Presidents Committee on Implementing the Boyer/Mitgang Study, 1997 – 2000.



BELOW, LEFT: Steward (second from left) and EVP/CEO Cramer (right) with officers of the Architectural Society of China. At the meeting in China, the ASC announced it had selected U.S. standards for architectural education and registration.

BELOW, RIGHT: Steward (left) and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, an avid supporter of quality architecture in our cities and for the federal government.



#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After receiving his degree from Columbia, Steward took a position with Perkins and Will in White Plains, N.Y., for a year before returning to Bryan, Tex., to teach at Texas A&M. He became a full professor in 1971 and served as associate dean and director of the Architecture Research Center before taking the position of professor and dean of the College of Architecture at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 1973. He was instrumental in establishing the first PhD program in architecture, and he led a group of faculty, graduate students, and professionals in designing a new, comprehensive university in Imo State, Nigeria.

During many of his teaching years, Steward maintained a practice, either independently or in association with others. He has been involved in many projects, including green designs for the Lincoln Children's Museum and a residence in Lincoln, Nebr. He also designed a ranch headquarters residence in Wyoming, in association with James Silverton; First Taylor Bank in Taylor, Tex., with Matthews and Associates; and Citizens State Bank in Somerville, Tex., with E. E. Merrell.

Steward said, "The principal reason I moved from practice into full-time education was to...continue learning, through teaching, while concurrently having the opportunity to continue to learn and experiment through secondary roles in practice. The principal reason I sought the dean's position... was to be able to influence the innovations, in both education and practice, which I believed were becoming necessary for a more influential profession."

In 1996, Steward was instrumental in forming a nonprofit organization, the Joslyn Castle Institute for Sustainable Communities (JCI), at the University of Nebraska. JCI is a community development organization that encourages the efficient use of natural resources. In 2000, Steward retired from the university to serve as pro bono president/CEO of

the organization. He has assisted the UN-HABITAT program with the establishment of the Dubai Award program for Best Practices in Global Sustainable Development and Leadership.

Steward has authored or coauthored numerous articles and publications and has presented many papers, primarily on sustainability and education.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Steward was elevated to Fellowship in the AIA in 1983. He has received many honors for his service to the profession, including the following:

- Honorary professorship, Northwest Institute of Architecture and Engineering, Xian, China, 1988
- Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters, Drury College, 1991
- Outstanding Educator of the Year, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1991
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects, 1992
- Honorary member, Association of Siamese Architects, Thailand, 1992
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1992
- Honorary member, Kazakhstan Union of Architects, USSR, 1992
- Member of Honor, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 1992
- Howard H. Mackey Medal for Architecture, Howard University, 1995
- Harry Cunningham Gold Medal, AIA Nebraska, 1997
- Distinguished Alumni Award, Texas A&M University, 1998
- AIA-ACSA Topaz Medallion Award for Excellence in Architecture Education, 1999
- Senior Fellow, Design Futures Council, 2000
- Silver Medal Award, Tau Sigma Delta Honorary Fraternity, University of Nebraska, 2000
- Founding recipient, W. Cecil Steward Distinguished Chair for Sustainable Design, University of Nebraska Foundation, 2000 – 02



## Susan A. Maxman, FAIA

Philadelphia

*Term of Office:* December 1992–December 1993

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Susan Maxman was born in Columbus, Ohio, on December 30, 1938. With two twin sisters not quite two years older and lots of pets, Maxman had a very blissful childhood in Columbus. She graduated from Columbus School for Girls and then attended Smith College in Northampton, Mass. After two years, in 1958, she left to marry Leonard Frankel. They had three children: Andrew, Thomas, and Elizabeth. After divorcing Frankel, she married William Maxman, who also had three children. The six children were ages 4 to 10, and the family drew comparisons to the “Brady Bunch” TV show from the early 1970s about what we might now call a “blended family.” Several doctoral candidates from Bryn Mawr studied the “blended” Maxman family. When asked why she thought her family worked so well, Maxman would refer to the “Brady Bunch,” crediting the show in part for normalizing the children’s particular family experience. Eventually, all six children lived with the Maxmans, and both parents considered the stepchildren as their own.

In the early 1970s, Maxman was anxious to resume her education and become an architect. She knew of Louis Kahn and decided that she wanted to attend the University of Pennsylvania. She convinced Penn to enroll her in the master’s program, even though she didn’t have a bachelor’s degree, with the understanding that she would successfully complete courses in calculus and physics. She completed those

courses and received her master’s degree in 1977.

Maxman’s husband, Bill, died in 1997. In 2001, she married Rolf Sauer, a landscape architect from Philadelphia. Sauer has one daughter, and the couple has 14 grandchildren. Maxman and Sauer enjoy sailing and in 2007 completed a house on Elbow Cay in the Bahamas. When they are not working, they divide their time between the Bahamas and their sailboat.

Maxman has always maintained an active role in her community and in public endeavors, particularly related to environmental and planning issues. This service includes:

- Carpenter’s Club, Philadelphia (first woman admitted to membership)
- Member and past chair, Board of Overseers, University of Pennsylvania School of Design
- Past chair, Urban Land Institute Environmental Council
- Member, MIT Corporation Visiting Committee for Architecture
- Member, Preservation Alliance of Philadelphia Board of Directors
- Peer reviewer, U.S. General Services Administration
- Member, Design Commission, Georgia Tech
- Juror for more than 30 competitions and design juries, including the DOE Solar Decathlon

### AIA SERVICE

Maxman joined the AIA in 1980. She served on the Philadelphia chapter’s board of directors from 1981 through 1987. She was secretary, president-elect, and president of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects (PSA) in 1987. As PSA president, she created a regional magazine to provide outreach to the public. From 1983 through 1986, she served on the AIA’s Women in Architecture Committee and was its chair in 1985.

PSA elected her as its representative on the AIA Board of Directors for a three-year term (1989 – 91). During her term, she was a regent on the American Architectural Foundation





LEFT: Maxman and outgoing president Steward at her inauguration.

RIGHT: Left to right, Maxman, President Clinton, and 1993 AIA Gold Medalist Kevin Roche. Clinton presented the Gold Medal to Roche at the White House.



(AAF), cochaired the AAF Octagon Terrace Circle Capital Campaign, chaired the Public Affairs Committee, and was vice chair of the Membership Services Commission. She also focused on increasing AIA's public outreach.

In 1991, at the convention in Washington, D.C., Maxman was elected first vice president/president-elect. Her election was a particularly important one for the Institute, as it marked the first time a woman had been elected to the national presidency in its 134-year history. She was inaugurated as the 69th AIA president at the National Building Museum in December 1992.

Maxman's election came 103 years after the AIA admitted its first female member, Louise Bethune, FAIA, in 1888. But as reflected by Maxman's own path through the Institute, women held leadership positions at the state and local levels decades before Maxman became national president. Perhaps the first woman to be elected a chapter officer was Henrietta Dozier, who served as secretary of AIA Florida in the early 1920s. Beverly Willis, FAIA, was president of the AIA California

Council in 1974. During that year, she introduced, and the AIA passed, a resolution at the national convention that called for the AIA to publicly support the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Maxman represented the Institute at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and environmental issues became a major focus of her work as president-elect and president. She said, "I decided that I was going to do everything in my power...to promote an awareness by architects that they can make a difference in the way they design. We've got to learn how to be in balance with nature." Energy-efficiency, sustainability, and the environment were the major foci during her year as president.

At "Accent on Architecture" in January 1993, Maxman introduced the 1993 AIA Gold Medalist, Kevin Roche, FAIA, and presented the Architecture Firm Award to Cambridge Seven Associates, Inc. President Bill Clinton had presented the Gold Medal to Roche earlier in the day at the White House, and Maxman attended. Since this event was one of Clinton's first photo-ops as president, all of the networks were present, and the event was featured on the evening news and in the *Washington Post*.

In an unusual move, the AIA awarded a second Gold Medal in 1993, to Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States and the architect of Monticello and the University of Virginia. Maxman presided over the ceremony, held at Monticello in April 1993.

While president, Maxman addressed the New England Women in Real Estate luncheon in Boston. Just before her speech, in an interview with the *Boston Globe*, a reporter asked about her thinking on sustainability. She replied, "What's so annoying is that it's not new. It's just that we've forgotten everything that we used to know as common sense. We don't use common sense anymore because when man started to control his environment by [artificial heating and cooling systems]...,it

freed us up and we forgot that wasn't really a very sustainable way to design."

Maxman presided at the 1993 convention in Chicago. The UIA Congress and Assembly were held simultaneously with the AIA's convention. The AIA and UIA sponsored an international competition on sustainable design and set forth a "Declaration of Interdependence," spelling out what the profession must do for the environment and the world. At the convention, Maxman presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Theodore Mariani, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to David Castro-Blanco, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Mario Salvadori.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After Maxman received her MArch degree, she took a position with Kopple Sheward and Day before forming a partnership, Maxman/Sutphin, in 1980. In 1985, she formed Susan Maxman Architects, a sole proprietorship. She added four partners to the firm in 1995, and it became Susan Maxman & Partners Ltd.

The firm's early work was marked by sensitivity to context and the environment, and included historic preservation and restoration projects. Camp Tweedale, a Girl Scout Camp at Oxford, Pa., garnered considerable attention and awards (including an AIA Honor Award), and resulted in additional camp commissions for the Girl Scouts and the Episcopal Church.

As the firm grew, it earned commissions from community-based nonprofit organizations, universities, cultural organizations, and government agencies, establishing expertise in sustainable design. The firm's noteworthy projects include the restoration of the Motherhouse in Monroe, Mich., and the Cusano Environmental Education Center for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Both projects were honored with AIA Top 10 Green Projects awards. The Philadelphia Navy Yard Building 10 renovation and restoration was one of many historic preservation projects for which the firm received awards.

University work is a specialty of the firm, including the renovation of Penn's Roberts Hall, an addition to the Law School, and a multimillion-dollar building renovation for the Nursing School. For Penn State, the firm designed a new dormitory and a visitor center. The firm's projects also include a children's zoo for the Philadelphia Zoo, a fire station at Walt Disney World, a new headquarters building for the Natural Lands Trust, and two visitor centers in West Virginia: Seneca Rocks and Sandstone. The firm has received more than 65 awards, including 14 AIA design awards and 14 awards commending environmental responsibility.

Maxman is a frequent speaker on sustainable design, addressing community organizations, AIA chapters, and allied professional groups.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Maxman's leadership and service to the profession have been recognized with numerous honors, including the following:

- AIA College of Fellows
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Member of Honor, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana
- Honorary doctorate, Ball State University
- Honorary doctorate, University of Detroit-Mercy
- Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania
- Thomas U. Walter Award (first recipient), AIA Philadelphia
- Pennsylvania's Best 50 Women in Business Award
- Shattering the Glass Ceiling, Women's National Democratic Club

## L. William Chapin II, FAIA

Rochester, New York (now living in Daytona Beach, Florida)

*Term of Office:* December 1993–December 1994



L. William Chapin was born on September 20, 1941, in Rochester, N.Y. He attended the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey, graduating in 1960. He then entered the University of Virginia, obtaining a BArch degree in 1966 with a year of study at the School of Architecture in Oxford, England.

After graduation, Chapin entered the U.S. Army and attended officer candidate school. He received his commission as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and was assigned to Thailand, where he served as commander of the 589th construction detachment for 18 months. He was then assigned to duty in Washington, D.C., where he was in charge of several large building projects at Walter Reed Hospital. He was discharged from the army in 1970 with the rank of captain.

Chapin returned to Rochester and, for nine years, managed Vanlab Corporation, a family-owned food-flavor manufacturing company with plants in New York and Minnesota. At the same time, he established a construction company that grew to 23 employees. Along with construction work for others, he purchased a number of large homes in the urban renewal district of Rochester and rehabilitated them and converted them into affordable apartments. In 1980, after Vanlab and the construction company were sold, Chapin turned his full attention to the practice of architecture. In 1996, he and his family relocated from Rochester to Daytona Beach, Fla.

Chapin married Carol Carnahan in 1983. They have two children, James Wisner Chapin and Christine Kamps Chapin.

His community and public service includes:

- Board member, Landmark Society of Upstate New York
- Board member, Rochester Downtown Development Corporation
- Monthly columnist, *Rochester Business Journal*
- Board member, Rochester Memorial Art Gallery
- Board member, Halifax Habitat for Humanity

Chapin's primary extracurricular interest is golf. He was a member of the University of Virginia golf team while in college and has won numerous amateur championships. He also collects automobiles, tends to an extensive bonsai collection, and sculpts in timber and steel.

### AIA SERVICE

Chapin joined the AIA in 1981 as a member of the Rochester Chapter and was elected president for 1985, after being active on several local committees. He also served as a member of the New York State Architects Board of Directors.

Chapin was elected by the New York State AIA as one of its directors to the national AIA Board from 1987 to 1990. He was elected vice president for 1991. On the AIA Board of Directors, Chapin served on a number of committees and as a member and later chair of the Commission on the Public Outreach Task Force. He also served as a Regent and secretary-treasurer of the American Architectural Foundation.

At the 1992 convention in Boston, he was elected first vice president/president-elect. In December 1993, at the Mellon Auditorium in Washington, D.C., he was inaugurated as the 70th AIA president. At the Accent on Architecture gala in January 1994, Chapin presented the Gold Medal to Sir Norman Foster, Hon. FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to Bohlin Cywinski Jackson.

During his presidency, Chapin pushed for greater communication between the profession and the public and launched a vigorous national advertising campaign. Many professional interest area newsletters were begun in 1994, and *AIArchitect* replaced the *Memo*. Chapin participated in the AIA's national diversity conference in 1994. The conference, attended by 250 people, addressed discrimination and harassment of women, gays and lesbians, young people, people with disabilities, and people of color. He also participated in a dialogue with the Architectural Society of China that led to an accord between the two organizations. In Paris, he presided over the chartering of AIA Continental Europe, the first international chapter.

During Chapin's tenure, the AIA assumed the leadership of a coalition of organizations supporting health care reform for small practitioners and small businesses. This support led to a meeting with President Clinton and the establishment of regular communications between the AIA and his administration.

Chapin presided at the 1994 AIA convention in Los Angeles, where he presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Harry C. Hallenbeck, FAIA, and the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Ki Suh Park, FAIA.

During Chapin's active AIA service he often said, "If we were to apply the same quality of creativity to our own cause that we give to our clients, the public would not have to ask what we architects do and why it's worth what we charge."

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Chapin practiced as a sole proprietor for 10 years (1980 – 90). His firm received five design awards from AIA Rochester and two New York State design awards. Two of his projects were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Chapin and President Clinton at the White House.

In 1990, Chapin joined with Victor Tomaselli, AIA, to form Chapin Tomaselli Architects, PC, in Rochester. The firm focused on residential, light commercial, and medical buildings. The firm was appointed as design consultant to Strong Memorial Hospital, one of the largest medical complexes in the state, and it designed two medical campuses for Westfall Medical.

The firm was disbanded in 1996 when Chapin moved to Daytona Beach to work on the Oceanwalk project—a large hospitality/retail complex near the Daytona Beach Convention Center. Shortly after his move to Daytona Beach, Chapin joined with Larry Robinson, AIA, to form Robinson-Chapin, Architects, PC. The firm undertook residential, commercial, and hospitality projects. Chapin left the firm in 1999 when he was appointed president and CEO of the American Architectural Foundation.

In 2000, Chapin returned to Daytona Beach and resumed his architecture practice. His work since then includes several oceanfront residences, a doctor's office, a church, a 94-bed homeless shelter, and a 16-unit apartment complex for the mentally disabled. He was commissioned by the National Board of Realtors to create and administer an architect selection competition and to monitor the construction of the realtors' new \$55 million headquarters facility in Washington, D.C. Chapin has also acted as architect and developer for a 300-bed college dormitory in Daytona Beach and a nine-unit town house project.

Throughout his career, Chapin has written articles on architecture and related subjects, including several for the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* and a series of 30 articles for the *Rochester Business Journal*.

*“If we were to apply the same quality of creativity to our own cause that we give our clients, the public would not have to ask what we architects do and why we are worth what we charge.”*

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Chapin's service to the profession has been recognized with many honors. He became an AIA Fellow in 1990; in 1994, he became an honorary fellow of both the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Japan Institute of Architects. He is also a member of honor of the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana (1994).

At the conclusion of his presidency, the AIA, through its Board of Directors, presented a citation to Chapin, which read in part: “L. William Chapin II, FAIA, whose message that the profession as well as the AIA will succeed by embracing change was a bold call to action, a call to shape the climate in which architects practice by being a player, not a spectator, in the government arena and a call to earn our destiny as leaders in a global marketplace, exhilarated by the knowledge that prosperity and success are worthy goals, since they grant architects the freedom to serve one another, their community, and their art.”



## Chester A. Widom, FAIA

Los Angeles

*Term of Office:* December 1994–December 1995

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Chester (Chet) Widom was born in Los Angeles on January 14, 1940. His mother and father had both come to California from their home states of Connecticut and Colorado, respectively. He attended Fairfax High School in Los Angeles, graduating in 1957. He then enrolled at the University of Southern California and received his BArch degree in 1962. While at USC, he worked for a number of architects. During those years, he was also a set designer at Warner Brothers studio, where he worked on several films, including “Auntie Mame.” He also worked on the TV series “77 Sunset Strip.” Upon graduation, Widom obtained a position with Jack Allen Charney, AIA, in Beverly Hills. He started his firm as a sole practitioner in 1964.

Widom married Diana in 1983. They have two children from Widom’s previous marriage, Hilary and David, and three grandchildren. Diana is a retired senior vice president of Paramount Pictures.

Widom has a long history of dedication to civic and public endeavors, including:

- Member, Building and Safety Board, OSHPD
- Member, Los Angeles Planning Commission and Design Review Task Force
- Member, Los Angeles Building and Safety Commission
- Elected to Charter Reform Commission from the 6th District of Los Angeles (also served as vice chair)

- Member, LAUSD Primary Center Task Force (chair, Design Committee)
- Member, Mayor’s Special Advisory Task Force for the Seismic Retrofit of LA City Hall
- Member, Board of Trustees, Southern California Chapter, National Multiple Sclerosis Society
- Board of Trustees, Temple Isaiah (chair, Social Action Committee)
- Member, Board of Governors, Century City Hospital
- Founder and president, Alternative Living for the Aging (nonprofit)
- President, Los Angeles Headquarters Association
- Member, USC School of Architecture Board of Councilors

He is an accomplished tap dancer, and his other pastimes include biking, gardening, reading, and film.

### AIA SERVICE

Widom joined the AIA in 1970 and became active in the Los Angeles chapter. In the 1980s, he was a member and chair of numerous committees of the Los Angeles chapter and AIA/California Council and served as a delegate to the CCAIA Board of Directors from the L.A. chapter. After his active service, he was elected CCAIA vice president for government relations for 1986 – 87, first vice president for 1988, and CCAIA president in 1989.

During his presidency of CCAIA, Widom stressed strengthening the leadership positions of architects in local and state communities. Through his efforts, California’s political leadership came to view the AIA as an appropriate group with which to discuss the introduction of important legislation and ideas. He also brought the entire construction industry together to participate in the State Task Force on Design and Construction, and he initiated a joint effort to get local jurisdictions to use qualifications-based selection for design professionals.





Widom and President Clinton at the White House.

In a fall 1989 board meeting of CCAIA, Widom was selected to represent the California Region on the AIA Board of Directors for a three-year term (1990 – 92). During his term on the AIA board, he was a member of the Professional Excellence and External Affairs Commissions and served on the Planning and Evaluation committees. He also served as liaison to the Educational Initiative Task Force, the Public Affairs Committee, and the Documents Futures Task Force.

Following his service on the board, Widom was elected vice president for 1993. At the convention in Chicago in 1993, he was elected first vice president/president-elect for 1994. Reflecting the economic downturn and the concomitant slowdown in the construction industry, Widom said that he wanted the AIA to help architects “stay alive during this transition period.”

In December 1994, Widom was inaugurated as the 71st AIA president at the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C. A major thrust during Widom’s term of office was to better connect all of the members of the construction industry, which had become adversarial in the 1980s. He worked with the Associated General Contractors of America to publish a “best practices” document for design-build projects. He also led a coalition of AGC, ACEC, and other construction industry organizations in working for legislation to accommodate a variety of project delivery approaches on federal projects. His efforts also led to the AIA’s partnering agreements with the Corps of Engineers, the Veterans Administration, and other federal agencies.

On January 17, 1995, a major earthquake hit Kobe, Japan. Widom had only been AIA president about a month, but because of his background in seismic technologies, he led a team of architects and engineers, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, to Kobe to study the issues immediately following the event. The team worked with the Japan Institute of Architects and government officials to publish an analysis of seismic design issues, which was presented to a variety of professional and public organizations in the United States.

At the “Accent on Architecture” gala in 1995, Widom presented the AIA Gold Medal to César Pelli, FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to Beyer Blinder Belle. At the 1995 convention in Atlanta, Widom presented the Kemper Award to Paul R. Neel, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to William Stanley III, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Henry N. Cobb, FAIA.

In a speech to the AGC convention in May 1995, Widom said: “We are going through the most significant change in the history of the construction industry. The complexity of our projects is changing the way we operate and the way we deliver projects to our clients. The demands of those clients and users, who are themselves becoming more involved in new technologies, are changing every aspect of the way we

design and build buildings. I'm not talking about a cosmetic change adjustment here, a tightening up there, but something far more fundamental...It's time for a change. I'm not just talking about new forms of project delivery, construction management, and design-build. I'm talking about attitudes, our attitudes about how we think and, most particularly, how we treat and work with one another."

Widom worked diligently to focus the Institute on its core values and to reduce the staff size accordingly. During his presidency, the number of staff was reduced from 225 to approximately 165. When he left office, the Institute had a \$10 million surplus.

Widom has maintained his service to the profession since serving as AIA president. In 2007, he was elected secretary of the College of Fellows for 2008 and will become chancellor in 2011.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After receiving his architecture degree from USC in 1962, Widom took a position with Jack Allen Charney, AIA, in Beverly Hills. He became the designer/project manager for Sierra Towers, a 31-story luxury apartment project. In 1964, he started his firm as a sole practitioner. George Wein, AIA, joined him in 1968 and Adrian Cohen in 1977, and the firm became known as Widom Wein Cohen. The firm evolved into WWCOT in 2000 when O'Leary Terasawa Partners was subsumed into the firm. There have been three subsequent mergers, and the firm now has a staff of more than 160 with 11 partners. WWCOT has offices in Riverside, Palm Springs, and Shanghai and has received more than 25 design awards.

With WWCOT, Widom is responsible for leading design, management, and the technical aspects of the practice. Under his direction, WWCOT has developed a diverse port-folio of work for such clients as Glendale Memorial Hospital, Glendale; Holy Cross Medical Center, Mission Hills; Midway Hospital Medical

Center, Los Angeles; Pep Boys Corporate Headquarters, Los Angeles; Brandeis-Bardein Institute, Simi Valley; Kaiser Permanente, Corona; Hilton Hotels, Beverly Hills; Sheraton Four Points, Los Angeles; Tishman Hotel Corporation; Los Angeles Unified School District; the City and County of Los Angeles; and the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, U.S. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Air Force.

Clients have also included numerous college and universities: University of Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles, California State University at San Marcos, Pomona College, University of California at Riverside, California State University at Channel Islands, and Los Angeles Community College

The Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum, completed in 1988, brought the firm and Widom considerable publicity. This 140,000-square-foot, world-class museum was established and designed to preserve and interpret artifacts of the American West from the period of the conquistadors through contemporary times.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Widom became a Fellow of the AIA in 1990. He has received numerous honors recognizing his service to the profession and community, including:

- Honorary fellow, Japan Institute of Architects, 1995
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1995
- Member of Honor, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 1995
- Distinguished Alumni Award, USC School of Architecture, 1996

## Raymond G. “Skipper” Post Jr., FAIA

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

*Term of Office:* December 1995–December 1996



Born in Baton Rouge on November 3, 1939, Skipper Post graduated from Catholic High School of Baton Rouge. His parents met in Baton Rouge, his mother having come from Natchez, Miss., and his father from a small town in southwest Texas. His father was an architect who had graduated from Texas A&M with a degree in architecture in 1921. Post decided to follow in his father’s footsteps, enrolling in the architecture program at Texas A&M and graduating in 1963. Unfortunately, he was never able to practice with his father’s firm, as his father died a few months before Post’s graduation.

Post married Bryan Simmons of Baton Rouge on June 15, 1963. They have a son, Raymond G. Post III, and a daughter, Wendy Post, and three grandchildren. Bryan Post was an advanced math teacher at the Baton Rouge Magnet High School and later taught at several private high schools in the area. She retired in 2006.

Being a Baton Rouge native and appreciative of what the community had done for him, Post has always felt an obligation to give back by serving on numerous organizations. While serving as AIA president-elect, Post was quoted as saying, “I just can’t say no, so I wind up with more work than I’d planned. I saw a slogan on a sweatshirt that sums it up: ‘God put me on earth to accomplish a certain number of things, right now I’m so far behind I’ll never die.’”

Post has always loved serving his community. This service includes:

- Chair, Board of Directors, Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce, 2000
- Board of Directors, Our Lady of the Lake Regional Medical Center, 1990 – 99
- Board of Directors, Mary Bird Perkins Cancer Center, 1996 – 99
- Board of Directors, Pennington Medical Foundation
- Member and 1999 president, Rotary Club of Baton Rouge
- President and Board of Directors, Baton Rouge Salvation Army
- Member, Citizen’s Task Force for Quality Education, East Baton Rouge Parish
- Member, Steering Committee, Plan Baton Rouge Master Plan
- President and board member, Arts and Humanities Council/Community Fund for the Arts, 1985 – 91
- Vice chair, Governor’s Committee for the State Selection of Architects
- Secretary-treasurer, vice president, and president, Baton Rouge Roundtable Civic Club
- Vice president, Baton Rouge Civic Beautification Council of Clubs
- Board of Directors, East Baton Rouge Camp Fire Girls Council
- President and board member, Louisiana Arts & Science Center
- President and board member, Baton Rouge Speech and Hearing Foundation
- Volunteer architectural consultant, Discovery Depot of the Louisiana Arts and Science Center
- Member, Baton Rouge Centroplex Convention Center Advisory Committee

When he isn’t volunteering in his community, practicing architecture, or involved in AIA activities, Post enjoys boating, hunting, and skiing.

#### AIA SERVICE

Post joined the AIA shortly after becoming a registered architect in 1965. He immediately became active in the Baton Rouge chapter and served as secretary and vice president before becoming president in 1971. His AIA service included various committee chairmanships in the Louisiana Architects Association, the state AIA component. He served as secretary-treasurer and vice president, becoming president of LAA in 1976.

After his term as president of LAA, Post continued his service to the Baton Rouge chapter, LAA, and the national AIA. He served as chair of the Baton Rouge R/UDAT steering committee and as a member of the AIA Scholarship Committee, the 1990 Credentials Committee, and the Vision 2000 Committee of 100. The Gulf States Region elected him as its representative on the AIA Board of Directors for a three-year term (1991 – 93). During his tenure on the board, he served on the IDP Coordinating Committee and the Life-long Learning Committee. In 1992 at the AIA convention in Boston, Post copresented with Don Lutes, FAIA, a proposal to implement mandatory continuing education for AIA membership. The proposal was adopted, and the program has become the mainstay of the AIA's demand for excellence among its members.

Post was elected as first vice president/president-elect of the Institute at the 1994 convention in Los Angeles and served in that capacity from December 1994 to December 1995. He was inaugurated as the 72nd AIA president at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., in December 1995. He was the second architect from Baton Rouge and, in fact, the second from Louisiana to become AIA president; the first was the 1980 president, Charles Schwing, FAIA. Schwing worked in Post's father's firm while Post was in high school, and the two have maintained a close friendship for many years.

During his presidency, he strenuously promoted architecture as a valuable profession with an awesome responsibility for improving the well-being of all citizens of the world. Post consistently worked to maintain and, when necessary, to heal relationships with associated organizations and groups. He continued to strongly support the AIA continuing education program, fighting off efforts to discontinue the mandatory requirement for AIA members, even as more and more state licensing boards were requiring continuing education for license renewal. He promoted the concept of a low-cost convention that would be more readily accessible to all AIA members. This he felt important because conventions increasingly provided opportunities for architects to fulfill their continuing education requirements. Post continued to strive for excellence and uniformity in continuing education, consistently promoting the concept that all future national, regional, and state conventions become the centerpiece for education. He predicted that conventions at all levels would experience tremendous growth in attendance.

The 1996 convention was held in Minneapolis. The theme of the convention was "Value"—the Value of Architecture. At the convention, Post presented the Architecture Firm Award to Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, LLP. (SOM also received the first Firm Award, when it was initiated in 1962.) He also presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Sylvester Damianos, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to John L. Wilson, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Denise Scott-Brown.

As AIA president in 1996, Post was head of the AIA delegation to the UIA Congress and Assembly in Barcelona.

After his term as president, Post continued serving the Institute and the profession. He served on the Codes Committee from 1998 to 2000, was chair of the Continuing Education Committee in 2002, and chair of the Convention



Post (right) and Colin Powell, at a *Business Week* forum in Palm Springs.

Site Selection Committee in 2004. He was an AIA delegate to the UIA Congress and Assembly in Beijing in 1999. In 2006, Post served as chair of the AIA150 American Center of Architecture Study Group.

Post was president of the Louisiana Board of Architectural Examiners from 2001 to 2003. He served on the NCARB Codes Committee, 1999–2000; the International Committee, 1999–2000; and the Professional Conduct Committee, 2001–04.

Post has also served architecture education as a member of the Dean's Advisory Committee and the Professional Development Board for Texas A&M's College of Architecture, the Advisory Committee of LSU's Department of Architecture, and the Advisory Committee of Southern University. He served on the Dean's Search Committee for LSU in 1996 and was president of the Baton Rouge chapter of the Texas A&M Alumni Association.

Charles Schwing, FAIA, the first AIA president from Baton Rouge, has written of Post: "Not only is Skipper a talented and accomplished architect, he is a devoted humanitarian. As such, he is not only leaving his fingerprints on the built environment but the cultural environment as well. He has given of his time and considerable talent by serving as chairman or president of a vast variety of community organizations. As a result of his outstanding contributions he has been awarded the Baton Rouge Area Volunteer Activists Award and was named Business Person of the Year."

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After graduating from Texas A&M in 1962, Post began his architecture career with John Bani, AIA, a Baton Rouge firm. In 1968, he founded Post Architects. The firm is well established throughout Louisiana and designs commercial, education, health-care, and religious facilities.

Some of the facilities designed by Post Architects include the following: Louisiana State Capitol Complex Master Plan, Russell Long Federal Courthouse, LSU School of the Coast and Environment, Galvez State Office Building, Community Coffee Corporate Headquarters, Baton Rouge Convention Center Expansion, St. Joseph's Academy Activity Center and Science Center, Christ the King Catholic Church, Most Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, and the 19th Judicial District Court.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Post was elevated to AIA Fellowship in 1992. He has been highly recognized for his service to the profession and his community. This recognition includes:

- "Baton Rouge Area Volunteer Activists" Award, 1984
- Outstanding volunteer, Louisiana Arts and Science Center, 1991
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects, 1996
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1996
- Member of Honor, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 1996
- Medal of Honor, Louisiana Architects Association of AIA, 1997
- Outstanding Alumnus, Texas A&M College of Architecture, 2002
- "Business Person of the Year," *Baton Rouge Business Report*, 2002



Post and Pamela Harriman, U.S. ambassador to France, at a reception in her residence in Paris.



## Raj Barr-Kumar, FAIA, RIBA

Washington, D.C.

*Term of Office:* December 1996–December 1997

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Raj Barr-Kumar was born in Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) on February 5, 1946, to a prominent Tamil family of doctors, lawyers, accountants, and engineers. The family name of Kumarakulasinghe (“lion of the royal clan”) has a recorded lineage that dates to 1235. “Barr” was added to the name when American missionaries converted the family to Christianity in 1820 under the aegis of the American Missionary Society. When Barr-Kumar immigrated to the United States in 1974, he abbreviated the family name to “Kumar,” a decision he now regrets.

He has two younger sisters and a brother. As the eldest, he developed an early sense of responsibility when his father died when he was eight.

Barr-Kumar was educated at the Royal Primary School and the Royal College established by the British in 1835 to groom leaders for the country. While attending Royal College, he was a Prefect of the college and winner of the Steward Panel Prize for English and English Literature. He then attended the University of Ceylon, where he graduated in 1971 at the top of his class with Part I of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a BS degree in the Built Environment.

He continued his education at the Bartlett School of Architecture of University College at the University of London, with RIBA Part II, graduating in 1974, first in his class with

a graduate diploma in architecture. His achievement was rewarded with the Donald Ewart Scholarship to the University of Kansas, where he earned an MArch degree in 1975 and then taught there for four years.

Barr-Kumar met Athina Kambouri, a Greek shipping lawyer while they were both studying at the University of London. She also moved to Kansas following her graduation, where they were married. Tragically, she died there in an automobile accident two years later. After relocating to Washington, D.C., in 1981, Barr-Kumar met Bernadette Dipica, a banker and economist, and they were married in 1994. They live in Potomac, Md., and have one son, Luke. Barr-Kumar’s hobbies include photography, theater, tennis, and sailing.

In 2001, Barr-Kumar enrolled in the newly established Architectural Doctorate program of the University of Hawaii at Manoa and earned his Doctor of Architecture degree in sustainable design in 2003.

Barr-Kumar has been active in a variety of community activities in the Washington Metropolitan area, including:

- Founding chair, Anne Arundel County, Md., Development Design Awards, 1985 – 90
- Chair, DC HOME National Prototype Housing Task Force, 1990 – 92
- Member, National Task Force on Emergency Response, Safeguarding Our Cultural Heritage, FEME/NIC, 1995 – 97
- Chair, Architectural Advisory, Luther Place Shelter for Battered Women and Children, 1990 – 96
- President, Sri Lanka Association of Washington, 1991 – 93
- Member, Preservation Committee and Building Committee, Washington National Cathedral, 1993 – 2003
- Member, Advisory Council on Architecture, Northern Virginia Community Colleges, 1984 – present
- Co-President, Potomac Preserve, 2003 – present
- Speaker, Smithsonian Institution, National Building and Corcoran Museum, 1982 – present





Barr-Kumar presented the 1997 Gold Medal to Richard Meier.

#### AIA SERVICE

Barr-Kumar joined the AIA in 1981. He became active in the Washington Metropolitan Chapter, was elected president in 1990, and was the host chapter cochair of the 1991 AIA national convention in Washington. He was elected to represent the Middle Atlantic Region on the AIA Board of Directors and served from 1991 – 93. While on the board, he was a member of the Professional Practice and Membership Commissions, served as issue manager for board deliberations on expanding the business and practice of architecture, as commissioner to the Housing Committee, AIA liaison, and a regent of the American Architectural Foundation.

He was elected a vice president of the Institute for 1994 and in 1995 was elected first vice president/president-elect for 1996. He was inaugurated as the 73rd AIA president at the OAS headquarters building in Washington, D.C., in December 1996. When becoming president he said, “Expanding knowledge and practice opportunities for all members, promoting AIA architects and architecture in the legislature and in the media, advocating design excellence and social responsibility—this is the essential role of the Institute. Architects who serve community aspirations and are responsive to the client’s expanding list of facilities needs enrich society and are positioned for practice and prosperity.”

Two important AIA committee conferences—“Re-definition of the Profession” and “Balance between Economic Growth and Environmental Need”—book-ended Barr-Kumar’s presidency. The multicommitee format proved effective. A program born out of the “Re-definition” conference was launched in 1996 to promote architects’ entrepreneurial efforts to reclaim lost turf. One of the results of this program was to update several AIA contract documents, which were released in 1997.

The 1997 AIA convention was held in New Orleans and pioneered the concept of leaving something of value behind for the host city. Barr-Kumar conceived and promoted this idea in order to have a positive impact on New Orleans and not just “leave a lot of hot air and trash behind.” AIA New Orleans identified the project—that of a shelter for the homeless. Under his leadership, the concept blossomed into a shelter consisting of a series of green pavilions on seven acres of land donated by the mayor and City Council and run by a coalition of service providers. Architects were seen as the catalyst for the project, and the mayor laid the foundation stone during the convention. The success of the enterprise inspired a convention resolution from the floor in support of continuing this concept. As a result, an “AIA Legacy Project,” as the program is now called, has been undertaken at every national convention since 1997.

With the expansion of AIA chapters overseas in the mid-90s, Barr-Kumar conferred an AIA charter to a Hong Kong chapter in 1997, in spite of some anxiety within the AIA about Hong Kong reverting to China that same year.

At the 1997 “Accent on Architecture” gala, Barr-Kumar presented the AIA Gold Medal to Richard Meier, FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to R. M. Kliment & Frances Halsband Architects. At the convention he presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Harold Adams, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Alan Y. Taniguchi, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Donlyn Lyndon, FAIA.

In addition to his AIA membership, Barr-Kumar has maintained membership in the Royal Institute of British Architects since 1981. He is also a member of the International Interior Association and the U.S. Green Building Council.

Barr-Kumar continued to serve the AIA and the profession after his presidency. He was on the Board of Directors of the National Architectural Accrediting Board from 1997 to 2000 and chaired accrediting team visits to Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Texas, Florida International University, and IIT. He also served as AIA liaison to the Architects Regional Council of Asia from 1997 to 1999.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Barr-Kumar began his professional career working with Panditaratna & Adithiya, RIBA, in Ceylon from 1966 – 71. He then worked for a year in Hong Kong for his “year out” RIBA internship before going to London to obtain his RIBA Part II degree. His scholastic achievement garnered him a scholarship to the University of Kansas. After obtaining his MArch degree from Kansas, he worked for Patty Berkebile Nelson Architects and Seligson Associates from 1975 – 79. After a brief stint with a firm in Tallahassee, Barr-Kumar relocated to Washington, D.C., and began his architecture practice.

His career has brought him extensive experience in the design of embassies, hotels and restaurants, medical and institutional facilities, and custom residences, as well as sustainable design, interior design, and historic preservation. He has worked on such projects as the Courtland Medical Center, New York; the embassies of Sri Lanka and Trinidad & Tobago, Washington, D.C.; York District General Hospital, England; the Menninger Foundation, Kansas; the World Bank and the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D.C.; Hotel Perinaw, Germany; Teatro Dom Pedro, Macau; the Eco-Maya Condominiums, Mexico; and Altos Escondidos, a zero-impact-in-nature development in Panama.

LEFT TO RIGHT: Charles Gwathmey, Peter Eisenman, and AIA Gold Medalists Michael Graves, César Pelli, and Richard Meier with Barr-Kumar at the 1997 Accent on Architecture gala, where Meier received his gold medal.



Barr-Kumar is renowned for his environmentally sensitive and ecologically sound design practices. He authored *Green Architecture—Strategies for Sustainable Design* (Signature Press, 2003). The *Washington Post* said of his work: “Raj Barr-Kumar’s designs are environmentally sound and aesthetically pleasing.”

Throughout his professional life, Barr-Kumar has also maintained and enjoyed a teaching career consisting of:

- Assistant professor, University of Kansas, 1975 – 79
- Director and associate professor, Florida A&M Architecture Center, 1979 – 85
- Associate professor, Howard University, 1986 – 94
- Visiting professor, Washington-Alexandria Center, VPI&SU, 1984 – 86 and 1998
- Emens Distinguished Visiting Professor, Ball State University, 1999
- Visiting design critic, University of Maryland, Spring 2004
- Visiting professor, Catholic University, 2003 – present

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Barr-Kumar’s service to AIA and the profession has been recognized with numerous honors, including:

- Walter Wagner Fellow, 1992
- Fellow, The American Institute of Architects, 1993
- Fellow, Bahamas Institute of Architects, 1995
- Member of Honor, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 1997
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1997
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects, 1997
- Honorary fellow, Sri Lanka Institute of Architects, 1998
- Honorary fellow, United Architects of the Philippines, 1998
- Honorary fellow, Pan American Union of Architects, 1998

Upon the conclusion of Barr-Kumar’s term of president of the Institute, the AIA Board presented him a citation, which read, “If architecture is the supreme act of optimism, if its history

*The 1997 AIA convention...in New Orleans...pioneered the concept of leaving something behind for the host city. Barr-Kumar conceived and promoted this idea in order to have a positive impact on New Orleans and not just “leave a lot of hot air and trash behind.”*



Barr-Kumar and his wife, Deepika Barr-Kumar, with former AIA Gold Medalist Philip Johnson.

and destiny is the transformation of hopes and dreams into built reality, and if it is indeed nourished by a commitment to design excellence and social responsibility, then his was a uniquely powerful voice for a vision of the profession distinguished by equal parts of passion, joy, and the sure knowledge that to serve the client is to serve the community. A tireless advocate for the AIA at home and abroad, he accepted every challenge, knowing that eagles rise against the wind, not with it.”

## Ronald Arthur Altoon, FAIA

Los Angeles

*Term of Office:* December 1997–December 1998

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Ronald A. Altoon was born in Los Angeles on October 1, 1945. He was raised in Los Angeles and attended John Marshall High School. One of Altoon's childhood memories is appearing on Art Linkletter's show, "Kids Say the Darndest Things," where he confidently announced he intended to become a pharmacist like his father.

After graduating from high school, Altoon attended the University of Southern California and received a BArch degree in 1968. He chose architecture as a career, he said, because of "his skill in math, love of art, and an accident in counseling." After graduating from USC, he enrolled in the University of Pennsylvania's architecture program, where he studied and worked with Louis Kahn, FAIA, obtaining his MArch degree in 1969.

He returned to Los Angeles in 1969 and worked with several firms, both large and small, including Frank O. Gehry and Associates. Altoon met James Porter, AIA, while working at Gehry's office, and the two realized they had compatible goals and complementary interests in architecture. In 1984 they established Altoon + Porter Architects.

In 1989, Altoon led the AIA/CCAIA Armenian Earthquake Urban Design Task Force, which gained international attention by proposing ways to rebuild the devastated city of

Spitak, Armenia, which were ultimately implemented by the Politburo.

Altoon is married to the Honorable Alice E. Altoon, a judge in the Los Angeles Superior Court, civil trials. They have three children, Eric, Ryan, and Emily, and two grandchildren. The Altoons live in suburban Encino.

Altoon has a distinguished record of serving his community and the design and construction industry. This service includes:

- Founding director and president, Friends of the Gamble House, Pasadena
- Founding director, Friends of the Schindler House
- Founder, Museum of Contemporary Art
- President, USC Architectural Guild
- Member, USC School of Architecture Dean's Board of Councilors
- Member, Board of Directors, Partners in Preservation
- Member, USC Alumni Association Board of Governors
- Board of Trustees, United Armenian Congregational Church
- Member, Board of Directors, Armenian Assembly of America, Inc.
- Member of various committees of the Urban Land Institute and frequent speaker at ULI conferences
- Member, International Council of Shopping Centers (faculty member, University of Shopping Centers)

Altoon's hobbies and interests include travel, photography, collecting architecture books, contemporary art, opera, and classical music.

### AIA SERVICE

Altoon joined the AIA in 1974 and became active in the Los Angeles chapter. He served on its Board of Directors (1985 – 87), as secretary (1988 – 89), vice president (1990), and president (1991). He served on the AIA California Council for 11 years, representing AIA/LA as a delegate-at-large, chapter



President Clinton; UIA president Sarita Topelson, Hon. FAIA, Mexico; and Altoon at the White House, on the occasion of the 1998 Pritzker Architecture Prize presentation to Renzo Piano.

officer, and regional director. He was elected a California director to the Institute's board for a three-year term (1992 – 94).

Altoon's AIA service continued with his election as vice president for 1997. At the 1996 convention in Minneapolis, Altoon was elected first vice president/president-elect. He was inaugurated in December 1997 at the atrium of the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center in Washington, D.C., as the Institute's 74th president.

He established the AIA's Leadership Institute; was a member of the Vision 2000 Committee of 100, the 1994 Convention Committee, and the advisory group of the International Markets Professional Interest Area; and was chair of the AIA's first universal accessibility conference.

Altoon designated the AIA's theme for 1998 as "Bridges," with the goal of building bridges from the architecture profession to educators, communities, and the world. He encouraged the discussion of architecture as a curriculum standard for elementary and high schools. He said, "Teaching K–12 students about the built environment is as central as English." He encouraged architects to serve on community committees, school boards, and corporate boards and to run for public office. He also recommended 100 hours of community service as a condition of graduation for architecture students. In addition, Altoon was interested in educating architects about the expanding opportunities for overseas work.

Altoon "bridged" divides between architects in the United States and architects abroad by signing accords with the Union of Architects of Russia, the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, and the Society of Architects of China, and negotiating an accord with the Japan Institute of Architects, which was signed the following year.

Altoon presented the Architecture Firm Award at "Accent on Architecture" to Centerbrook Architects and Planners. The 1998 convention in San Francisco was a "free of charge" event for members and attracted 19,000 participants, the highest attendance to that time. At the convention, Altoon presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Norman L. Koonce, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Leon Bridges, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Werner Seligmann. There was no Gold Medal recipient for 1998, but at the December 1998 AIA Board meeting, the final meeting at which Altoon presided, he successfully nominated Frank Gehry, FAIA, for the 1999 AIA Gold Medal.

Following his tenure as AIA president, Altoon was elected to a three-year term as a member of the UIA Council representing Region III (North, South, and Central Americas) at the 1999 UIA General Assembly in Beijing. He was reelected for another three-year term at the UIA General Assembly in Berlin in 2002. Altoon challenged the council's undisciplined and



often dysfunctional governance system and was consequently appointed to three newly formed committees—Strategy & Vision, Evaluation, and Congress and Assembly Preparations—to seek structural changes to UIA’s meeting protocols and procedures. He ultimately authored the first drafts, and led consensus building, editing, and final adoption of the Rules of the Council and the Rules of the Assembly by Council, which established UIA parliamentary procedure. He also negotiated passage of a UIA General Assembly resolution addressing design services for areas that had suffered from ethnic cleansing.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Before establishing his own firm, Altoon worked for various small and large firms, including those of two AIA Gold Medal-ists: Kahn and Gehry. James Porter, AIA, and Altoon established their firm, Altoon + Porter Architects, in 1984, and its reputation for innovative design grew quickly. The firm’s work included both institutional and commercial/retail projects in urban settings. In the early 1990s, the firm began doing an extensive amount of work overseas and has produced project master plans and design work for buildings in 35 countries.

Significant constructed projects include the Sengkang Subway Station and Buangkok Subway Station, Singapore; Felipe de Neve Branch Library, Los Angeles; Fashion Show, Las Vegas; 4000 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.; Taman Anggrek Condominiums, Jakarta; Al Mamlaka at Kingdom Centre, Riyadh; Central World Plaza, Bangkok; and the Arthur Ashe Center and Parking Structure #3, both at UCLA.

Altoon has also served architecture education as a lecturer on design, disaster assistance, leadership, and practice at schools of architecture in the United States and abroad. He has served as A.C. Martin Professor of Architectural Design at USC, an associate professor of architecture at the University

of Hawaii, and a Rowlett lecturer at Texas A&M. In addition, he established “Altoon + Porter University,” an internal education program for the firm (an AIA/CES-accredited program).

Altoon has also written numerous articles and books related to retail and shopping center design.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Altoon has been recognized by many organizations for his service to AIA and the profession. These honors include:

- Fellow, American Institute of Architects
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- Honorary fellow, Royal Australian Institute of Architects
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects
- Honorary member, Union of Russian Architects
- Honor Medal, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana
- Honor Medal, Society of Egyptian Architects
- Memorial Medal, Republic of Armenia
- USC School of Architecture Distinguished Alumnus Award
- AIA/California Council Lifetime Achievement Award

As Altoon concluded his AIA presidency in December 1998, the Board of Directors honored him with a citation for exceptional service, which read, “Wherever he spoke, in this country and abroad, he challenged his audiences to reach beyond their comfort zones and take responsibility for building a better life for all peoples. Be a leader, he urged, in shaping the future of the profession and the communities in which we serve. Fostering a language of compassionate engagement, he built bridges to educators and students, the public and the nations of the world, and defined by his passion and inspired leadership the measure of what an architect can be.”

TOP: At the AIA Board meeting in Toronto in 1998, Altoon presented a citation to Jane Jacobs, author of *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*.

BOTTOM: Altoon (seated, left) and Yuri Gnedovsky, president of the Union of Architects of Russia, signed an accord of cooperation and exchange between the AIA and UAR in Moscow.



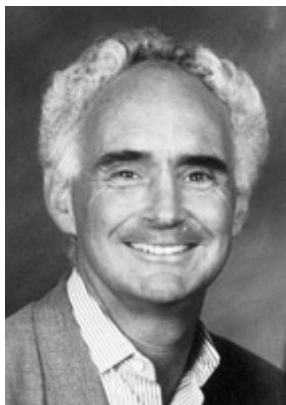


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## Michael J. Stanton, FAIA

San Francisco

*Term of Office:* December 1998–December 1999



Michael Stanton was born in Baltimore on January 29, 1948, the first of three children of Joseph Louis Stanton and Mary Victorine Walstoncroft. Stanton's grandparents were Irish immigrants. His father, raised in the steel mill communities of the Ohio River Valley, was the first of his family to attend college. His mother was the daughter of a wealthy Pennsylvania banker whose ancestry could be traced back to French Huguenots who had come to America at the time of the Revolutionary War. After both of Stanton's parents served in World War II, they settled in Baltimore to raise their family.

Stanton attended the Baltimore Academy of the Visitation, a Roman Catholic grade school, and the Gilman School, a private, all-boys college preparatory school. Gilman offered a mechanical drawing class at which Stanton excelled. During this time, he developed a strong passion for lacrosse and was selected for the All-Maryland team. After high school, Stanton entered Wesleyan University as a geology major. He subsequently transferred to Yale, in search of a larger university that offered an architecture program. There, Stanton majored in urban studies and played lacrosse; he was selected as All-Ivy League, All New England, and honorable mention All-American in 1969 and 1970. After graduation, he entered the Yale School of Architecture and received his MArch degree in 1973.

After a brief stint with Daniel Mann Johnson Mendenhall (DMJM) in Baltimore, Stanton moved to Toronto for a position with an architecture firm before heading west to San Francisco in 1975. After several years of working in San Francisco, in 1982 Stanton met his future wife, Maureen Susan Barry, fell in love, quit his job, and traveled throughout Eastern Asia. He and his wife returned to San Francisco the following year. After receiving an architectural commission, Stanton launched his practice.

The Stanton family has two daughters, Abby and Brenna. Maureen Stanton is the communications director for the San Francisco Utilities Commission. In his spare time, Stanton enjoys family activities, sketching and watercolor painting, and canoeing.

Stanton has served his profession and community in many ways, including:

- Board of Trustees, Association for Retarded Citizens of Northern California
- Board of Trustees, San Francisco Performing Arts Museum
- Member, Yale Alumni Schools Committee of San Francisco
- Member, Dean's Advisory Board, School of Business, University of San Francisco

### AIA SERVICE

Stanton joined AIA in 1975. He wrote for the *Bay Architect's Review*, AIA San Francisco's newsletter, and the chapter subsequently named him chair of the editorial board, a position he held for many years.

In the mid-1980s, Stanton was elected to the chapter's board of directors and chaired its Urban Design Committee. Under his leadership, that committee prepared a highly influential Embarcadero Corridor Study, which received the Citation for Excellence in Urban Design from the national AIA in 1988. Stanton was elected president of the San Francisco Chapter for 1987.

Stanton also maintained active participation in the AIA California Council (AIACC). In 1989, he was a member of the AIA/AIACC Armenian Design Assistance Task Force, which proposed ways to rebuild Spitak, Armenia, after the devastating earthquake of December 1988. He chaired AIACC's Task Force on Managing California's Growth and was vice president for government affairs. He served as president of AIACC in 1991.

Following his AIACC presidency, Stanton was elected as one of California's directors to the AIA Board for 1993 – 95. He served as an AIA vice president in 1996, and at the 1997 convention in New Orleans, he was elected first vice president/president-elect. He was inaugurated in December 1998 as the Institute's 75th president at the newly completed World Bank Headquarters in Washington, D.C., designed by Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates.

Early in 1999, Vice President Al Gore made an appearance at the AIA headquarters, meeting with Stanton and other AIA leaders to discuss the environment and global warming. This significant event highlighted Stanton's 1999 focus on helping to make architects the undisputed leaders in design of sustainable buildings and communities.

In March 1999, Stanton signed the first agreement between the AIA and the Architects Council of Europe, the culmination of efforts by 1998 AIA President Ron Altoon, FAIA, and Tom Vonier, FAIA, of AIA Continental Europe. Stanton also led the AIA delegation to the 1999 UIA Congress and Assembly in Beijing, where the UIA adopted an accord on professional practice that had been jointly proposed by AIA and the Architectural Society of China.

At the 1999 "Accent on Architecture" gala, Stanton presented the AIA Gold Medal to Frank Gehry, FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to Perkins and Will. At the 1999 convention in Dallas, Stanton presented the Edward C.

Kemper Award to James R. Franklin, FAIA; the Whitney Young Jr. Award to Charles McAfee, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to W. Cecil Steward, FAIA.

After his presidency, Stanton served a three-year term, 2000 – 2002, on the National Architectural Accrediting Board. Subsequently, he has chaired many accreditation visits to architecture schools around the country and continues to participate in workshops and visitations. He also was a member of the AIA delegation to the 2002 UIA Congress and Assembly in Berlin. In 2003, Stanton delivered keynote addresses on international themes to the conference of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture Administrators and the Second Hemisphere Meeting of Architecture Deans and Program Heads in Panama City, Panama. He also was a featured speaker at the 2007 GSA National Forum on design excellence in federal courthouses and has served as a GSA design excellence peer reviewer.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After graduating from Yale's School of Architecture, Stanton returned to his home of Baltimore and obtained his first architectural position with DMJM, where he worked on planning a new subway system for the city. He then moved to Toronto to work with Brook Carruthers Shaw on Sheridan Community College. Unable to renew his Canadian employment visa, he headed west and ended up in San Francisco in early 1976. He obtained employment with Bull Field Volkman Stockwell (BFVS), where he stayed for six and a half years, becoming a senior associate. Projects he worked on at BFVS included the Stanford Shopping Center, a recipient of a national AIA Design Award; a residential infill project on the Hyde Street cable car route near the crest of Russian Hill; and the Mount Curve Place Townhouses in Minneapolis.

In 1982, Stanton and his wife traveled through Asia. On their return to San Francisco in early 1983, he found a client and launched Michael Stanton Architecture. His diverse



Stanton and Vice President Al Gore at AIA headquarters.



Stanton, AIA chief operating officer James Dinegar, and President Clinton at the White House.

client base covers a variety of architecture and urban design projects. Among the firm's eclectic projects are the Fillmore Community Services Building, St. Paul's Elementary School, the Radisson Fisherman's Wharf Hotel, the Potter Electric Company headquarters, the San Francisco Wholesale Produce Market, and renovations to the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, all in San Francisco.

Stanton Architecture is also heavily involved in historic preservation and adaptive use of older structures. This work includes the conversion of a national landmark General Post Office in Washington, D.C., into the Monaco Hotel; the renovation of the historic Saint Paul's Catholic Church; and the conversion of a former military aircraft hanger at Crissy Field into the La Petite Baleen Swim School.

Stanton's firm is also involved in resort planning and the design of urban hotels in the Caribbean and has been involved in projects in Belize, the Czech Republic, Thailand, and Honduras.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

A Fellow of the AIA since 1991, Stanton was made an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1999. He also has honorary memberships in the Royal Association of Siamese Architects under the King (Thailand, 1994), the Japan Institute of Architects (2000), and the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana (2001).

As Stanton concluded his AIA presidency at the 1999 December Board of Directors meeting, the following citation was conferred on him for his service as president: "Vigorous of mind, body and spirit, he challenged his peers and colleagues, both in this country and abroad, to stretch toward a more profound and effective commitment to be leaders in defining what it means to be stewards of this planet's precious resources. Inspiring and directing one of the most visionary and transformational chapters of the history of the American Institute of Architects, he charted his course by the stars, hauled in the anchor, and guided the AIA forward on a great voyage of discovery into the twenty-first century."

## Ronald L. Skaggs, FAIA

Dallas

*Term of Office:* December 1999–December 2000

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Ronald Skaggs was born on November 7, 1942, in Dallas, to Lloyd and Willye Velle Skaggs. He was raised in Dallas and attended schools there. He had a great deal of interest in music during his school years, playing saxophone and clarinet in various orchestras and dance bands. Early in his teens, he determined that he wanted to be an architect after reading a series of articles on Frank Lloyd Wright in *Life* magazine. After graduating from Justin F. Kimball High School, he enrolled at Texas A&M University's architecture school, where he obtained a BArch degree in 1966 and an MArch degree in 1967. At A&M, Skaggs was a member of the Corps of Cadets and was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Army upon graduation. Through his undergraduate and graduate years at A&M he performed as "Lead Sax" with the Aggieland Orchestra.

Skaggs began his military assignment as a project officer in the U.S. Army Office of the Surgeon General, responsible for programming and designing military hospitals. Following his military commitment, he obtained employment with CRS Design Associates in Houston, where he specialized in health-care design, then joined Harwood K. Smith and Partners (HKS) in late 1972. Skaggs has been with HKS ever since, rising to chairman and chief executive officer and leading the firm to international recognition.

Skaggs married Sondra Lannette in 1965. They have three sons, David, Stephen, and Jeffrey, and two grandchildren. Skaggs's hobbies include his family, music, and collecting art and architecture books. He is active in his church and is an avid Texas A&M football fan.

Skaggs has served his community in many ways, including:

- Board member, Texas Area V Health Systems Agency
- President's Council, Buckner Benevolences
- Member, President's Research Council, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center
- Advisory Board member, Texas A&M Foundation
- Trustee, Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Children
- Trustee, Dallas Baptist University
- Vice chair, President's Board of Visitors, Texas A&M
- Board member, Missions America
- Advisory Council, Charles Pankow Foundation
- Vice chair, One Spirit One Vision Campaign, Texas A&M
- Vision 2020 Task Force, Texas A&M
- Chancellor's 21st Century Council of Advisors, Texas A&M

### AIA SERVICE

Skaggs joined the AIA as an associate in 1968 while in the military; in 1970, he became a full member, active in the Dallas chapter. After serving on numerous committees and in a variety of officer positions, he became president of AIA Dallas in 1994. He then served on the Texas Society of Architects Executive Committee from 1995 to 1997.

In the 1980s and 1990s, Skaggs dedicated a great deal of his AIA service to the Academy of Architecture for Health, including serving as its president, chairing the Agency Affairs and Practice subcommittees, and being active on the Steering Committee and the Health Care Reform and Long-Range Goals task forces.

Skaggs was elected to the AIA Board of Directors representing the Texas Society of Architects for 1995 – 97. During his tenure



LEFT TO RIGHT: Sondra Skaggs and Ron Skaggs; Sue Koonce and Norman Koonce, AIA executive vice president/CEO; Lucila de la Lama; and Ricardo Legorreta, 2000 Gold Medalist, at the Western Wall in Jerusalem on the occasion of the Pritzker Architecture Prize ceremonies.

on the AIA board, he served as chair of the Government Affairs Advisory Committee; chair of ArchiPac; and as board liaison to AIAS, participating as a member of its board of directors.

He was then elected an Institute vice president for 1998, and at the convention in San Francisco in 1998, Skaggs was elected first vice president/president-elect for 1999. He was inaugurated as the Institute's 76th president at the Embassy of France in Washington, D.C., in December 1999.

During his presidency, Skaggs emphasized three priorities: profession leadership, a more seamless transition from student to architect, and livable communities. He spoke at numerous international architecture conferences, including the International Conference of Diplomacy Through Architecture in Copenhagen.

At the Accent on Architecture gala, held at the National Building Museum, Skaggs presented the AIA Gold Medal to Ricardo Legorreta, Hon. FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to Gensler.

Skaggs presided at the 2000 convention in Philadelphia, which was marked by three outstanding keynote speakers: Atlanta mayor and U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young; subsequent Pritzker Laureate Zaha Hadid, Hon. FAIA; and future AIA Gold Medalist Michael Graves, FAIA. Also at the convention, Skaggs awarded the Edward C. Kemper Award to James A. Scheeler, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Louis L. Weller, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Alan Balfour. The convention's "Legacy" project provided assistance to the Architecture and Design Charter High School of Philadelphia.

In 2006 – 07, Skaggs has focused his AIA service on the Institute's 150th anniversary as cochair of the AIA150 Capital Campaign and as a member of the AIA150 Oversight Task Group.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After serving in the U.S. Army, Skaggs joined CRS Design Associates in Houston in 1970, specializing in health-care design. In late 1972, he joined HKS to develop a health-care design practice in that firm. He has led the design of more than 550 health-care projects, with more than 120 of them receiving design awards. His leadership and management abilities were recognized by HKS and he became an associate, vice president, executive vice president, and in 1988, was appointed chairman and CEO.

Under Skaggs's leadership, HKS has grown to a 1,300-employee firm emphasizing health-care, corporate, commercial, hospitality, government, educational, entertainment, and sports design. In addition to architecture, the firm also provides interior design, graphic design, visualization, and structural engineering services. Some of Skaggs's projects include the Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem; Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio; George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Pali Momi Medical Center, Honolulu; Children's Hospital, Hartford, Conn.; M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston; Parkland Memorial



Hospital, Dallas; Baptist Health Center, Miami; Texas History Museum, Austin; and the Texas A&M Foundation Building, College Station.

Skaggs has written numerous magazine articles on health-care design. Monographs to which he has contributed include *Architecture for Healing*, *Building Type Basics for Healthcare Facilities*, *The Architecture of Healing*, *Long-Term Care and Administration Handbook*, and *The Business of Architecture*. In addition, he has served as an adjunct professor at Texas A&M and associate practicum professor at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

Skaggs has served the profession in many capacities. He served on the Planning Board of the Forum for Healthcare Planning from 1982 to 1992 and was its president in 1992. He was a board member on the National Architectural Accrediting Board from 2002 to 2005. During 2005 – 06, he was a member of the Construction Advisory Board for the Department of Veteran’s Affairs. He also serves as a board member and vice president of the National Institute of Building Sciences and is on the board of the Construction Industry Roundtable. He has served as a regent of the American Architectural Foundation since 1989, has been a member of the AAF Executive Committee since 2003, and served as AAF treasurer.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

In addition to his Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects (1986), Skaggs is a fellow of the American College of Healthcare Architects and the Health Facilities Institute, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (2000). He is a member of honor and recipient of the President’s Medal of the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana and an honorary member of the Japan Institute of Architects (2000). Skaggs has been recognized as an outstanding alumnus of the College of Architecture, Texas A&M University; received the Silver Medal of Tau Sigma Delta Professional Honor Society; and



received the SIR Award of the Associated General Contractors of America. In addition, he was given the Lifetime Achievement Award of AIA Dallas (2006); an Individual Achievement Award of the Symposium for Health Design (2006); the Llewellyn W. Pitts Lifetime Achievement Award of the Texas Society of Architects (2007); and the Lifetime Achievement Award, Hamilton Medal, American College of Healthcare Architects (2007).

As Skaggs concluded his term as president, the AIA Board of Directors presented him with a citation, which read in part: “A man who seamlessly marries the precision of an organized mind with a deep faith and integrity, the breadth of his influence has touched people from all walks of life—those who recognize him as a national leader in the field of health care, those who he met in his capacity as the chosen representative of America’s architects at home and abroad, and most importantly, those who have heard his compassion and profound sense of mission, a mission ever conveyed in the language of deep humility and boundless joy.”

TOP: Katrina Swett; Richard N. Swett, FAIA, U.S. ambassador to Denmark, 1998–2000; and Skaggs.

BOTTOM: Skaggs and Texas Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison.





## John D. Anderson, FAIA

Denver

*Term of Office:* December 2000–December 2001



John D. Anderson was born on December 24, 1926, in New Haven, Conn. His father was a biochemist and researcher in human nutrition at Yale. His mother, a social worker, was the first woman to receive a master's degree from the New School of Social Work at Columbia. He grew up in New Haven, Tolland, Conn., and Philadelphia.

Anderson was always interested in drawing and model making, and while living in Philadelphia for a year in 1937, he designed and carved its center city out of Ivory soap. But it was not until his family moved back to Connecticut and he graduated from Rockville High School in 1944 that he became interested in pursuing architecture as a career. He had enlisted in the U.S. Naval Air Corps training program and while there, he took a course in descriptive geometry from an architect whom he came to know personally.

After serving in the U.S. Navy, he entered Harvard College and earned an AB degree in architectural sciences, cum laude, in 1949. He then continued at Harvard's Graduate School of Design (GSD), where he studied with Walter Gropius, FAIA, and Hugh Stubbins, FAIA. He received his MArch degree from Harvard in 1952.

While attending Harvard, Anderson met Florence (Flodie) Van Dyke, who was studying at Wellesley, and they were

married in 1950. They have two sons, Robert and David. Robert and his wife, Suzanne, are both geologists on the faculty of the University of Colorado. David and his wife, Nanon, are architects practicing together in a firm specializing in historic preservation. The Anderson's have four grandchildren.

With about six months remaining at the GSD, Anderson asked Hugh Stubbins, his favorite professor, what criteria he should use to decide where to live and practice contemporary architecture. Stubbins had two suggestions: first, choose a city that had the obvious potential to grow and mature but had yet to take off; and second, make sure it is pleasant year-round, a good place to bring up a family, and accepting of new ideas. That evening, John and Flodie took only 30 minutes with a map of the United States to decide on Denver, and upon graduation they left for the city, sight unseen, and have been completely satisfied with their decision ever since.

Anderson's interests include skiing, mountain climbing, and world travel. Over the years, he and his wife have climbed all 54 of Colorado's over-14,000-foot mountains.

Anderson has long been an active in serving Denver. His community activities include:

- Chair, Lower Downtown Historic District Design Review Board, 1991 – 2004
- Board member, Denver Civic Ventures, Inc.
- Board member, Lower Downtown Denver, Inc.
- Trustee, Historic Denver, Inc.
- Board member/treasurer, Clear Creek Land Conservancy
- Advisory Board, Colorado University College of Architecture
- Chair, Task Force on Colorado University Building Strategy

### AIA SERVICE

Anderson joined the AIA in 1961 and became active in the Colorado chapter. He served as its vice president in 1966 and president in 1967. After Colorado became a state organization with four chapters, Anderson served as president of AIA

Colorado in 1971. During the U.S. energy crisis in the mid-1970s, Anderson realized the important role that architects could play in addressing energy in the built environment. He obtained an appointment to AIA's Energy Committee and served on it from 1974 to 1983, becoming chair in 1982 – 83. In that capacity, he was the sole architect delegate to represent the United States at the World Energy Congress in New Delhi, India. He was then appointed to the jury for selection of AIA Fellows for 1983 – 85 and became its chair in 1985.

Anderson was elected to the national Board of Directors and served from 1995 to 1997. During his term on the board, he chaired a task force on the future of the AIA's Library and Archives and served on the Aligning the Institute for the Millennium (AIM) Task Force, which prepared the AIM Report: A Strategic Long-Range Plan for the AIA.

He was elected vice president for 1999. At the 1999 convention in Dallas, Anderson was elected first vice president/president-elect for 2000. He was inaugurated as the Institute's 77th president at the headquarters building of the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C., in December 2000. In his inauguration speech, Anderson issued a warning to the profession: "If we don't think and act strategically with purpose, the world will go past us at an ever-increasing rate. Architecture will become nothing more than a line item in the pro formas of multidisciplinary consulting organizations and the programs of our public institutions." He concluded with, "My wish is that we will have the courage to fly like eagles. Great risks in the name of innovation are the essential down payment on even greater rewards."

Within a week of his inauguration, AEC Direct, a spin-off corporation created in 1999 to manage many of the Institute's service programs, shut down operations and closed permanently. As AEC Direct's major shareholder, the AIA suddenly went from a position of \$1.5 million in reserves to more than \$5 million in debt. Anderson quickly

guided the Institute through a period of fiscal planning and implementation that returned the AIA to financial health and stability within three years.

At the Accent on Architecture gala in February 2001, Anderson presented the AIA Gold Medal to Michael Graves, FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to Herbert Lewis Kruse Blunck Architecture.

Anderson presided over the 2001 AIA convention, held in his home town of Denver. In his convention address, he spoke of the role of the AIA in architects' lives: "Of course the AIA seldom lives up to our expectations. But then our ideals are so high: service, fellowship, the stewardship of architecture's intellectual equity, advocacy, education, and so much more. Yet, if the AIA did not exist, we would have to invent it. It is our professional family to care for and fight over and renew and use to make our journey to the stars." At the convention he presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Charles Harper, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Cecil Alexander, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Lee G. Copeland, FAIA.

Just as the plan for AIA's financial recovery began to be implemented, the September 11 terrorist attacks on New York City and the Pentagon took place. Anderson led the AIA's response programs, which took precedence over other planned activities through the remainder of 2001. However, the AIA kept its commitment to visit Japan and Korea, as originally planned, shortly after September 11. On this trip, Anderson signed an accord for the Institute with the Korean Institute of Architects to respect common values and professional ethics in each other's countries, including the establishment of a system of continuing education patterned after the AIA's program.

In 2007, Anderson was on the Executive Committee of the AIA150 campaign, serving as cochair of the Former Presidents division.



Anderson and his wife, Flodie, after the signing of an accord with the Korean Institute of Architects.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

Upon moving to Denver in 1952, Anderson first worked for architect John Monroe, then for the local firm of Wheeler and Lewis before establishing his own practice in 1960.

He then cofounded Anderson Barker Rinker in 1965, which he oversaw for 10 years before splitting to form John D. Anderson Associates in 1975. In 1985, he formed a partnership with Ron Mason, FAIA, and Curt Dale, FAIA, known as Anderson Mason Dale.

Major projects the firm designed and constructed under Anderson's direction include the master planning of the Solar Energy Research Institute (now the National Renewable Energy Laboratory), Front Range Community College, Breckenridge Events Center, Jackson Hole High School, University of Colorado Biomedical Research Facility, Denver's Ocean Journey Aquarium, and various facilities at Mesa Verde National Park.

As a strong proponent of sustainable design, Anderson has appeared in many states and in the United Kingdom, Canada, South Africa, and Finland as a lecturer and panelist on energy-conscious architecture. In 1986, he was appointed architecture advisor to Peking University in Beijing on the design and development of its new natural sciences and computer studies center.

Anderson Mason Dale has received more than 85 local, state, and regional design awards from the AIA and other organizations. The firm was honored as the Firm of the Year by the Western Mountain Region in 1986 and received the same award from AIA Colorado in 2000.

In 1998, Anderson retired from his day-to-day leadership of the firm, but he still consults and advises the firm on management and marketing matters.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Anderson's service to the AIA and the profession has been recognized with numerous honors, including:

- Fellow, American Institute of Architects, 1980
- Silver Medal, Western Mountain Region, 1984
- AIA Colorado Architect of the Year, 1987
- AIA Denver James Sudler Award, 1995
- Honorary fellow, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 2001
- Medal of Honor, Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la Republica Mexicana, 2001
- Honorary fellow, Korean Institute of Architects, 2001
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects, 2001
- AIA Denver Architect of the Year, 2002
- Dana Crawford Award of Colorado Preservation, Inc. for Excellence in Historic Preservation (jointly with Flodie Anderson), 2004
- Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, University of Colorado at Denver, 2005
- Bonfil-Stanton Award (known as Colorado's Nobel Prize) for Community Service, 2007

At the conclusion of Anderson's term of office he was presented a citation, which read: "Called to move swiftly and decisively on a broad range of emerging issues that challenged the health and credibility of the Institute, he was served well by the rock-solid values of his New England heritage and the boundless optimism of his adopted western home....Eschewing legacies, his presidency will nonetheless be celebrated for years to come as a defining moment for the profession he loves and the measure for future generations of gifted and giving leadership."

## Gordon H. Q. Chong, FAIA

San Francisco

Term of Office: December 2001–December 2002

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Gordon Hing Quon Chong was born on January 17, 1943, in Honolulu. He grew up in Honolulu and attended Roosevelt High School. He has said of his upbringing: “I think that being Asian was important in instilling the values of hard work and education. Within the Asian-American community, in those early years where first and second generation Asians won access to education, most encouraged their children to enter the fields of medicine, law, or business, and never art or architecture. My family was somewhat unique. In the early 1900s, my grandparents sent my father very far away from our home in Hawaii to study art at the University of California. He was an early pioneer in recognizing the importance of art and architecture in Asian immigrant culture.”

Travel to many parts of the world with his family exposed Chong to a variety of historical structures at an early age. This travel and his father’s interest in art were instrumental in his choice of architecture as a career. He earned a BArch degree from the University of Oregon in 1966 and an MArch degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1968. Following military service in the U.S. Coast Guard, Chong began his architecture internship with Bull Field Volkmann & Stockwell as well as Whisler and Patri, two midsized San Francisco firms that provided sound mentorship and fueled his passion for the profession.

In 1983, Chong married Dorian Kingman. They live in Berkeley, Calif., and have two daughters, Kaitlin Kei Lin Chong, a student in animation at Cal Arts, and Phoenix Reed Feinbloom, an accomplished mezzo-soprano who works as an associate director of development at Stanford University. Chong maintains an active life with his practice, public service, and support of the arts, but he occasionally finds time to return to Hawaii for family vacations.

Chong has a long history of community and public service, including:

- Commissioner, Redevelopment Agency of Berkeley, Calif., 1976 – 78
- Commissioner, Housing Advisory & Appeals, Berkeley, 1978 – 80
- Chair, Design Review Board, Berkeley, 1982 – 86
- Commissioner, Berkeley Planning Commission, 1986 – 89
- Member, Advisory Task Force on Long Range Planning Development Plan, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center, 1992 – 93
- Vice chair, Hospital Building Safety Board, State of California, 1994 – 2002
- Member, Advisory Board, Center for Cooperative Construction Training and Exchange Between USA and China, 1995
- Member, Board of Trustees, Mills College, 1996 – 99
- President, Board of Visitors, University of Oregon, 2006
- President, Academy of Neuroscience for Architecture, 2006

### AIA SERVICE

Chong joined the AIA in 1973 and became active in the San Francisco chapter, serving on many committees and holding several chapter offices. In 1991, he became chapter president. He was chair of the AIA California Council committee that produced *Adapt: Alternative Project Delivery Handbook*, a role that allowed him to develop expertise in the use of various project delivery methods. He served as president of the California Council in 1996.



Chong and incoming president Thompson Penney at Penney's inaugural.

In 1996, Chong was elected by the California Council to the AIA Board of Directors for 1997 – 99. He then was elected an AIA vice president for 2000. At the 2000 AIA convention in Philadelphia, Chong was elected to serve as the Institute's 2001 first vice president/president-elect. In December of that year, he was inaugurated as the AIA's 78th president at the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C., the first Chinese-American to serve in that office. In his inaugural address he said, "It strikes me that idealism expressed in this itch to make a difference and even to change the world is embedded in the very DNA of our profession. Making a difference is what it means to be an architect!"

As president, Chong advocated a "redefinition of the profession" and an expansion of the traditional role and services of architects. He encouraged clients to use architects for strategic, "upstream" consulting before initiation of design, and he asked schools of architecture, NAAB, and ACSA to broaden the definition of an architecture curriculum. He urged graduates to enter leadership positions in nontraditional areas. Many of the "redefinition" principles became embedded in the AIA's "Aligning the Institute for the Millennium" (AIM) strategic plan.

At the Accent on Architecture event in 2002, Chong presented the AIA Gold Medal to Tadeo Ando, Hon. FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to Thompson, Ventulett, Stainbeck & Associates, Inc.

Chong presided at the 2002 AIA convention in Charlotte, N.C. His convention speech addressed the subject of architects and creativity: "The creative process that provides the web on which human activity can dance may be likened to a great river. It begins in the uplands of desire and rolls into the ocean of civilization. It responds to the heat of changing human needs and returns once again to the uplands, where the process continues to flow in an endless loop—need, analysis, developing a concept, refinement, implementation,

critique, and then back again to need." Also at the convention, he presented the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Robert P. Madison, FAIA, and the Topaz Medallion to Jerzy Soltan.

As AIA president, Chong led the AIA delegation to the UIA World Congress and Assembly in Berlin in 2002. He also served as the AIA representative, along with a representative from NCARB, in the effort to establish two separate professional fair trade agreements: one with Canada and Mexico (the North American Fair Trade Agreement) and one with the European Union (the Economic Partnership). After his presidency, Chong continued to represent the AIA in finalizing the terms of the agreement with the European Union.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

In 1976, Chong launched his architecture practice, Gordon Chong Architects, in San Francisco. From its inception, the firm specialized in urban infill, campus planning, and design. The practice quickly grew, and the firm, now called Chong Partners Architecture, currently specializes in health care, education, life science, and cultural institutions. With offices in San Francisco, Sacramento, San Diego, and London, the firm provides services in urban planning, architecture, interiors, environmental graphics, strategic consulting, and research.

Some of the significant projects completed by Chong's firm include work at 7 of the 10 University of California campuses, Stanford University, many Kaiser Permanente Hospital campuses, the Coca-Cola and Adidas pavilions for the 2008 Beijing Olympics, and the California Academy of Sciences (in collaboration with the Renzo Piano Building Workshop, as the designer). The firm has prospered because of its ethics and its belief in collaboration, integrated practice, support of research, and innovation. The firm's office at 405 Howard Street in San Francisco was a LEED Pilot Project (Gold) and has become a model for implementation of sustainable design.

*“It strikes me that idealism expressed in this itch to make a difference and even to change the world is embedded in the very DNA of our profession. Making a difference is what it means to be an architect.”*

It received a Citation Award from AIA San Francisco in 2005. In 2005, the AIA College of Fellows awarded the Latrobe Fellowship for research to Chong Partners Architecture, Kaiser Permanente, and the University of California, Berkeley. The fellowship was for a research study, Multicultural Influences on the Design of a Healthcare Setting.

Chong has served as president of the Asian-American Architects and Engineers and as a board member of the Council of Asian American Business Associates. In 2002, he became a charter member of the World Association of Chinese Architects, headquartered in Beijing. In 2006, he served as a juror for the Pan-Gyo Housing International competition. In 2007, he was named vice chair of a State of California Advisory Board to design a Chinese museum. Chong’s firm sponsors an annual scholarship awarded to a minority student attending a California community college who will be proceeding toward a bachelor’s or master’s degree in architecture.

In September 2007, Chong Partners Architecture became part of Stantec, a 7,000-person, multidisciplinary planning, architecture, and engineering firm with offices throughout the United States and Canada. In 2007, Stantec Architecture, a part of Stantec, was ranked by *World Architecture* as the 12th largest design practice in the world.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

- Member, Lambda Alpha International, an Honorary Land Economics Society, 1991
- Fellow, American Institute of Architects, 1994
- Fellow, John Boles Fellowship, California Council AIA, 1999
- Fellow, American College of Health Care Architects, 2000
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects, 2002
- Honorary fellow, Korean Institute of Architects, 2002
- Honorary member, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 2002
- President’s Medal, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 2002
- Honorary Master of Architecture, The New School of Architecture, 2004

At the conclusion of his term of office as president, Chong was presented a citation, which said that he “advocated a hopeful vision of a vibrant, trusted profession thriving in the territory beyond projects, bestowing its knowledge and creativity globally in ever-expanding ways. Impatient visionary, he looked out to the future and urged his friends and colleagues to hurry forward to reap the rewards that are the prize that belongs not to a closed society or guild that would hoard its art as if it were a mystery, but to all those who have the courage to pursue new ideas, the conviction to lead where others have not gone before, and the confidence to welcome joyfully the diverse face of genius wherever genius sheds its healing light.”



## Thompson E. Penney, FAIA

Charleston, South Carolina

*Term of Office:* December 2002–December 2003



Thompson E. Penney, FAIA, was born on September 7, 1950, in Charleston, South Carolina, of parents John T. Penney, an accountant, and Doris N. Penney, an elementary school teacher. Both parents were Charleston natives. Penney was raised in Charleston and attended schools there, graduating from St. Andrews High School in 1968. While in high school, he worked part-time with Lucas and Stubbs, Associates, Ltd. which marked the beginning of his pursuit of a career in architecture. He attended Clemson University and obtained a BA in pre-architecture in 1972 and an MARCH degree in 1974. While at Clemson, Penney received numerous academic and design honor awards, including the AIA School Medal, the top award for the master's program. After completing his master's degree, he returned to Lucas and Stubbs in Charleston and launched his architecture career as the firm's lead designer. In 1978, Penney was named a principal and in 1982 the firm became LS3P ASSOCIATES LTD. In 1989, he was elected president/CEO.

Penney is married to Gretchen McKellar Penney, AIA, also a graduate of Clemson. They have four children: Fletcher Thompson Penney, a doctor; John Colin Penney, a film-maker; Charles Brooks Johnson, a Clemson architecture student; and Francis Lillian Johnson, a high school student. In his limited spare time, Penney enjoys golf, reading, collecting art, and

spending time with Gretchen, especially in their 600-square-foot mountain cabin in North Carolina.

Penney has maintained a belief that service to his community is a vital aspect of his architecture career. This service includes:

- Chair, Board of Directors, Charleston Metro Chamber of Commerce, 2007 – 08 (board member, 1992 – 95 and 2004 – 05; chair-elect, 2006 – 07)
- Member, Board of Directors, Berkeley Charleston Dorchester Regional Development Alliance, 2007 – 10
- Member, Advisory Board of Directors, ThinkTEC
- Member, Board of Directors, Charleston Metro Chamber Education Foundation, 2006 – 08
- Board of Directors, Gibbes Museum of Art, 2005 – 07
- Trident United Way, Ambassador, 2004
- Board of Directors, Charleston Civic Design Center, 2006 – 09
- Architectural Review Board, City of Charleston, 1982 – 90
- Board of Trustees, College of Charleston Foundation, 1987 – 94

Penney has also been a loyal supporter of Clemson University and its School of Architecture. He has served both in many capacities, including:

- Search Committee for the chair of the School of Architecture, 2004 – 05
- Commission for the Future of Clemson University, 1997 – 98
- Clemson University Foundation Board of Trustees, 1995 – 97
- Clemson Architectural Foundation Board of Trustees, 1973 – 74, 1993 – 2001; president, 1995 – 97

### AIA SERVICE

Penney's relationship with the AIA began as an active student member of the Clemson chapter of AIAS. Upon graduation, he became a member of AIA Charleston. He served in many

capacities with the local chapter, becoming president in 1981. His interest in serving the profession continued, and he became active in AIA South Carolina as well. He served as chair of the Government Affairs Committee, cochair of the South Atlantic Regional Convention, secretary-treasurer, chair of the Quality in Construction Initiative, vice president, and in 1994, became president of AIA South Carolina.

The South Atlantic Region of AIA elected Penney as its representative on the AIA Board of Directors for the term 1998 – 2001. While on the AIA board, he cochaired the AIA/AGC Joint Committee, chaired the Honors for Collaborative Achievement Awards jury, and served on the AIA/AIM Monitoring Task Force, the Interior Design Collaboration Committee, and the Board of Regents of the American Architectural Foundation.

At the AIA convention in Denver in 2001, Penney was elected first vice president/president-elect for 2002. In that capacity, he served as a member of the AIM Advisory Group, liaison to the Asia Pacific Economic Commission, chair of the Government Affairs Advisory Committee, and was a member of the AIA delegation to the UIA Congress and Assembly in Berlin. Also in 2002, Penney designed the “America by Design” pin to raise money for AIA’s ArchiPAC, as well as the “Upjohn Medal” to recognize AIA board members who had been designated Upjohn Fellows.

With eight inches of snow on the ground, on December 6, 2002, Penney was inaugurated as the Institute’s 79th president at Daniel Burnham’s Union Station in Washington, D.C. He established the theme for the year as “Design Matters: Poetry and Proof.” In his inaugural address he said, “We have the opportunity not only to celebrate the poetry of our work, in other words, what elevates the human spirit—we also have an opportunity—and I would say responsibility—to offer proof about how design enriches human life.”



Left to right: President-elect Eugene Hopkins, Penney, and Norman Koonce, AIA executive vice president/CEO (1999–2005).



Penney and Daniel Libeskind at the 2003 convention, where Libeskind made a presentation on his design for the World Trade Center site.

Penney focused on the importance of research to the architecture profession, emphasized the meaning of an AIA membership, including the rethinking of the AIA brand, and conducted a knowledge needs assessment that resulted in an extensive AIA knowledge agenda.

A new research journal, *AIA/J*, was launched in 2003. Other initiatives of that year included the formation of the Long Range Planning Advisory Group to formalize strategic planning as a multiyear process, the “Walk-A-Day in My Shoes” program with AGC, and the issuance of a formal annual report. An accord was reached with the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, signed in Sydney in May.

At the Accent on Architecture gala in February, architecture critic Paul Goldberger was the keynote speaker, and Penney presented the Architecture Firm Award to Miller Hull Partnership. There was no Gold Medal awarded in 2003.

The programs of the national convention, held in San Diego, were focused on “Design Matters: Poetry and Proof.” In a convention speech, Penney said: “The power of design doesn’t have to carry a big stick. It can speak softly through the joy that one experiences in contact with the craftsmanship of a finely wrought detail. Whatever the scale, the impact is magical. It’s like grabbing hold of some sort of third rail of elemental energy, energy that flows into and out of the heart of the universe. The human spirit is elevated. I call this the poetry of design.” Keynote speakers were Dr. Fred Gauge, a world-renowned neuroscientist from the Salk Institute; Daniel Libeskind, who was at the time the newly selected architect for planning the World Trade Center site; and Billie Tsien and Tod Williams. The College of Fellows investiture was held under beautiful blue skies at the Salk Institute in La Jolla. In support of the “proof” side of the convention theme, the convention legacy project established the Academy of Neuroscience for Architecture at the Salk Institute, of which Penney was a founding board member. Also at the convention,

Penney presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to C. James Lawler, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to the Hispanic American Construction Industry Association; and the Topaz Medallion to Marvin Malecha, FAIA. Electronic voting was used in the annual business meeting for the first time.

After his presidency, Penney continued his service to the Institute as cochair of the AIA/AGC Joint Committee, cochair of the Long-Range Planning Advisory Group, chair of the EVP/CEO Succession Planning Group, member of the Global Strategies Task Force, and member of the Board of Regents of the American Architectural Foundation and its Octagon Task Force.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

While in high school and throughout his student days at Clemson, Penney worked part-time for Lucas and Stubbs Associates Ltd. in Charleston. After graduation from Clemson, he rejoined the firm and soon became an accomplished designer. In 1978, Vito Pascullis, Richard Powell, and Penney became partners in the firm, and in 1982 it was renamed Lucas, Stubbs, Pascullis, Powell and Penney, Ltd. LS3P became the popular acronym of the firm and later the legal title.

Penney served as the lead designer of LS3P, and in 1989 he became president/CEO of the firm. The firm has had excellent success since its early beginnings and maintains a diversified practice of corporate/commercial, mixed-use, education, health-care, government facilities, and interior design. In 1999, Penney led the merger of the firm with TBA2 Architects of Charlotte, N.C., and in 2005 organized a merger with Boney, PLLC of Wilmington, N.C. LS3P has grown to a highly respected firm with five offices in North and South Carolina.

Some of the firm’s award-winning projects designed by Penney include: Albert Simons Center for the Arts, College of Charleston, S.C.; the Commissioners of Public Works

Administrative Office Building, Charleston, S.C.; the (Mead) Westvaco Forest Research Laboratory, Summerville, S.C.; Kiawah Island Resort Sales Office, Island of Kiawah, S.C.; the Penney House, Mt. Pleasant, S.C.; Battery Creek High School, Beaufort, S.C.; U.S. Navy Enlisted Dining Facility, Kings Bay, Ga.; Pontiac Elementary School, Elgin, S.C.; and the Dorchester County Library, St. George, S.C.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Penney has been recognized with many awards and honors for his design as well as his leadership and service to the profession, including:

- Tau Sigma Delta Award for Design and Academic Excellence, 1970
- Rudolph E. Lee Award for Architecture, Clemson University, 1971
- Tau Sigma Delta Bronze Medal for Architecture, Clemson University, 1972
- AIA National School Medal for Design Excellence, Clemson University, 1974
- Third Place, National Student Competition on Correctional Architecture, 1974
- Fellow, American Institute of Architects, 1990
- Architect of the Year, Charleston Contractors Association, 1995
- Dean's Award, Clemson University School of Architecture, 1997
- Distinguished Service Award, Clemson University, 1998
- President's Medal, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 2003
- Honorary member, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 2003
- Honorary fellow, Korean Institute of Architects, 2003
- Honorary fellow, Royal Australian Institute of Architects, 2003
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects, 2004



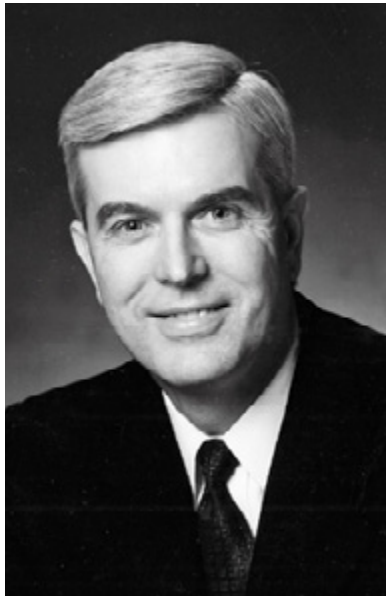
Penney addresses the 2003 convention.

At the conclusion of Penney's presidency, the AIA, through the Board of Directors, presented him with a citation for exceptional service, which read: "Leaders invest the capital of their hearts and minds to build the equity of community; like great symphony conductors, they lead by turning their backs on the crowd. They insist not on being served, but on serving others by helping them discover within their own hearts the poetry of a compelling dream. Leaders face dangers; they take risks, their greatest fear not being failure, but that they do no harm. They are their own strictest taskmasters and are quick to delegate joyfully to others the rewards of their long hours and hard work. In all these things, he has been a proof of a great leader, a role model for architects everywhere; and in his community, a trusted advisor and visionary among men."

## Eugene C. Hopkins, FAIA

Ann Arbor, Michigan

*Term of Office:* December 2003–December 2004



Eugene C. Hopkins was born in Greenville, Mich., on March 25, 1952. He grew up on the dairy farm of his parents, Clifford and Arlene Hopkins, and attended a one-room country schoolhouse through the sixth grade, with the same teacher every year. After graduating from Belding High School in 1970, he enrolled in Ferris State University and obtained an associate degree in architectural drafting in 1972. That experience encouraged him to further pursue an architecture education, and he enrolled at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He earned a BS degree with high distinction in 1974 and an MArch degree with high distinction in 1975.

Hopkins married Barbara Jane Rhody, his high school sweetheart whom he met in ninth grade when they shared an algebra book, on June 30, 1973. They live in Ann Arbor, Mich., and have one daughter, Amanda Brie, who completed a master's degree in environmental studies in 2007 and now lives in New Hampshire.

After graduation, Hopkins worked for several firms in the Ann Arbor and Battle Creek areas before taking a position with Preservation/Urban Design/Incorporated in 1980, a firm headed by Richard Frank, FAIA. The work with this firm stimulated his interest in historic preservation, and he cofounded Architects Four, Inc., in 1984 to pursue that passion.

Hopkins has served his community and profession in various ways but most significantly through his expertise in historic preservation. This service includes:

- Trustee, Michigan Architectural Foundation, 1989 – 93
- Director, Qualification Based Selection Coalition for Michigan, 1990 – 91
- Member, Courthouse Advisory Board, Eaton County, Michigan
- Director, Hiawatha Club (upper Peninsula, Michigan conservation group), 1996
- Member, Michigan Historic Preservation Network
- Member, Association for Preservation Technology

Perhaps his most significant community service is his work with “Friends of the Capitol,” a group devoted to preserving and increasing public awareness of the historical importance of the Michigan State Capitol. He has served on the board of directors and as vice president. Hopkins has been instrumental in developing a visitor orientation center that highlights the history and significance of the Capitol and the efforts that went into its restoration.

Hopkins spends his spare time sailing, golfing, downhill and cross-country skiing, and building furniture.

### AIA SERVICE

Hopkins joined the AIA in 1979 and became active in the AIA Huron Valley, Michigan Chapter. He became a member of the AIA Historic Resources Committee in 1985. After serving as vice president (1987) and president (1988) of AIA Huron Valley, Hopkins was elected secretary (1991), treasurer (1992), vice president (1993), and president (1994) of AIA Michigan.

AIA Michigan elected Hopkins to the AIA Board of Directors for 1999 – 2001. During that term, he served on the Professional Interest Areas (PIA) Executive Committee and was the chair in 2001. He was instrumental in changing PIAs into knowledge communities, orienting them toward



generating, collecting, and disseminating knowledge to the AIA membership. Hopkins was elected an AIA vice president for 2002, where he continued to stress the knowledge-based focus of the AIA. At the 2002 convention in Charlotte, N.C., he was elected first vice president/president-elect for 2003. In that capacity, he chaired the Government Affairs Advisory Committee and cochaired the Long-Range Planning Advisory Group.

Hopkins was inaugurated as the Institute's 80th president at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., in December 2003. The Library of Congress was a fitting place for his inauguration, as he had provided material conservation services for its interior restoration.

During his presidency, Hopkins led efforts to renew the Historic American Buildings Survey, a partnership of the AIA, the National Park Service, and the Library of Congress; helped save the Farnsworth House; pushed to advance the integration of historic preservation principles into the architecture curriculum of schools; and successfully advocated against the repeal of the federal 10-percent tax credit for preservation of historic buildings.

At Accent on Architecture in February 2004, Hopkins presented the AIA Gold Medal posthumously to Samuel Mockbee, FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to Lake Flato Architects.

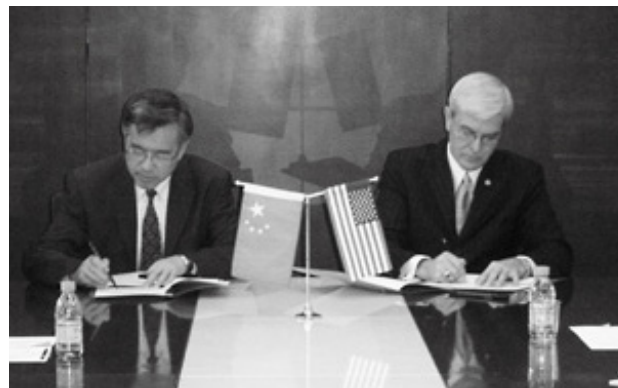
Hopkins presided at the 2004 AIA convention in Chicago. At the convention he presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Robert Odermatt, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Terrance J. Brown, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Stanford Anderson. The convention theme, CHICAGO! LEARN CELEBRATE DREAM, capitalized on Chicago as an architectural laboratory for learning. An inspiring speech by Mayor Daley challenged the profession to step up and lead the way in sustainability. Erik Larson, author of *The Devil in the*

*White City*, gave an informative and entertaining presentation about the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition and its architect, Daniel Burnham.

Hopkins continued his service to the Institute after his presidency. In 2005, he chaired the EVP/CEO Search Committee, resulting in the board's selection of Christine McEntee as the new EVP/CEO. Hopkins was elected to the AIA Deputy Council for 2005 – 08, and he also served as an AIA150 champion for Michigan in 2006 – 07.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

With the preservation experience gained in his employment with Preservation/Urban Design/Incorporated, Hopkins cofounded Architects Four, Inc., in 1984 with a commitment to historic preservation and restoration. He guided his firm to national prominence and gained extensive experience in the restoration and rehabilitation of hundreds of structures. In 1999 Hopkins merged his firm into the SmithGroup Inc., the oldest continuously practicing architecture and engineering firm in the United States, where he became a senior vice president in charge of historic preservation. In 2007 Hopkins cofounded a new firm, HopkinsBurns Design Studio, which



Hopkins signed an accord with the Architects Society of China in Beijing.



*One of the most significant projects directed by Hopkins was the restoration of the Michigan State Capitol in Lansing. The project received a National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award in 1992 and an AIA Honor Award for Architecture in 1996.*

emphasizes the principles of respecting our heritage through sound historic preservation and enhancing quality of life through good community design.

One of the most significant projects directed by Hopkins was the restoration of the Michigan State Capitol in Lansing. This project received a National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award in 1992, an AIA Michigan Honor Award in 1992, and an AIA Honor Award for Architecture in 1996. The Michigan State Capitol has become a model for the preservation of other state capitols around the country. Hopkins has also led the preservation, restoration, and adaptive use of such projects as the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich.; the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Mich.; the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Arts and Industry building, Washington, D.C.; Ten Chimneys, the residence of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, Genesee Depot, Wis.; the Cranbrook Educational Community, Bloomfield, Mich.; and the Michigan Theater, Ann Arbor. Many of these buildings are National Historic Landmarks.

In addition to his active practice, Hopkins has served as an adjunct professor at the University of Michigan College of Architecture and Design as well as at Lawrence Technological University's College of Architecture.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

- Young Architect of the Year, 1992
- Fellow, American Institute of Architects, 1997
- Robert Hastings Award, AIA Michigan (named for the former AIA president), for contributions to the profession, 2002
- AIA Michigan Gold Medal, 2003
- Honorary fellow, Korean Institute of Architects, 2004
- Honorary membership, Royal Australian Institute of Architects, 2004
- Honorary membership, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 2004
- President's Medal, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 2004
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects, 2005
- AIA Detroit Gold Medal, 2006
- AIA Huron Valley Eugene C. Hopkins Distinguished Service Award, 2007

At the conclusion of his presidency, Hopkins was presented a citation for exceptional service from the AIA Board, which read: "The hallmark of true leadership is two-fold: Leaders possess the clarity of purpose to know where they are going, and have the gift, made evident by the power of their vision and the persuasiveness of their example to inspire others to go with them...Learning, celebrating, and dreaming defined the man, energizing an entire profession and bestowing upon the professional society he so loves a shining legacy."

## Douglas L Steidl, FAIA

Akron, Ohio

*Term of Office:* December 2004–December 2005



Douglas L Steidl was born on June 26, 1948, in Akron, Ohio. When Steidl was 10 years old, his family moved to Dartmouth, Mass., but returned to the Akron area in 1961. He graduated from Cuyahoga Falls High School in 1966. He then enrolled in Carnegie Mellon University and graduated in 1971 with a BArch degree.

Upon graduation, he entered the U.S. Navy as a Civil Engineer Corps officer. After serving in a construction administration billet in Orlando, Fla., Steidl returned to Akron and in 1975 joined the large engineering/architecture firm of John David Jones and Associates. He stayed with that firm for eight years, eventually becoming manager of architecture. In 1983, Steidl formed a partnership with Jack Braun, AIA, and founded the firm of Braun & Steidl Architects.

Steidl married Susan R. Simpson in 1972 while he was in the Navy. She graduated from the University of Central Florida in 1974 and became a certified public accountant working for the Defense Contract Audit Agency in Orlando and later in Cleveland. With the founding of Braun & Steidl in 1983, Susan took on the financial management role for the firm. The Steidls have two daughters, Christina and Tiffany.

Steidl has maintained a strong belief that architecture and community service must go hand in hand and that architecture practice undertaken with the concern for the client, context, and citizenry is community service. In practicing that belief, Steidl has contributed directly to his community by participation in many organizations, including:

- Trustee and vice president, Western Reserve Historical Society
- Chair, Standing Committee, Historic Hale Farm and Village
- Vice chair, City of Stow, Ohio, Landscape Board
- Member, Alumni Outreach for Architecture, Carnegie Mellon University
- Leadership Akron, Class of 1990

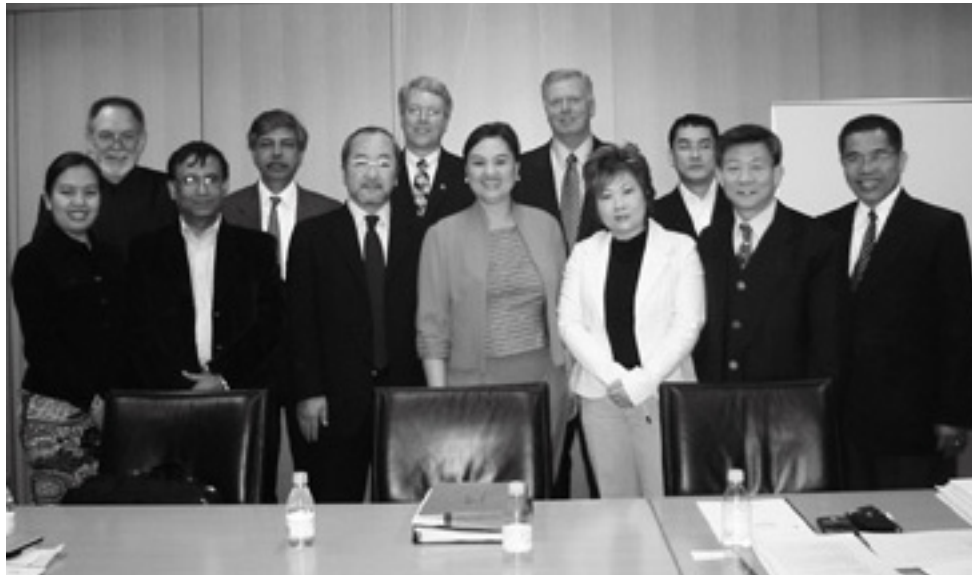
Steidl's spare time is occupied with travel, history, reading, family, and continuing service to the profession.

### AIA SERVICE

After joining the AIA in 1978, Steidl became active in AIA Akron, held many chairmanships and offices, and became president in 1989. In that office, he stressed government affairs and community service. Steidl was elected president of AIA Ohio in 1995, and he focused on the need to create unity and financial responsibility while establishing a legis-lative agenda. That agenda included passage of the first Architectural Seal Bill in the state's history, which made the design of buildings in Ohio exclusively the right of an architect.

Steidl was elected by the Ohio Valley Region to serve on the AIA Board of Directors for 1998 – 2001. During that term, he proposed that the Institute's budget be tied to the objectives of the AIA's strategic plan. He was elected an Institute vice president for 2000 – 2001 and then treasurer for 2001 – 2003. As treasurer, he led the Institute to financial stability after it had struggled with a significant loss in assets.

At the 2003 convention in San Diego, Steidl was elected first vice president/president-elect for 2003– 2004, having run



At the Arcasia convention in Tokyo, held a few weeks after the 2004 Southeast Asian tsunami, Steidl and AIA COO Jim Dinegar met with the presidents of all of the architectural associations to discuss how the AIA and others could provide assistance. Arcasia president Yolanda Reyes of the Philippines is in the front row, center.

on a platform of professional service to society. “It is time to reach out beyond ourselves and utilize our professional ideals, insights, values, and know-how to contribute to a better society,” Steidl said before his election. “Together, we must make our contribution as trustees for the environment, enhancers of neighborhoods, sources of inspiration, conservators of resources, and shapers of public policies...‘sustainable design,’ ‘smart growth,’ and ‘livable communities’ should all be terms that the public immediately associates with the AIA.” In 2004, he chaired the committee that studied and developed the 10 primary public policies of the AIA.

Steidl was inaugurated as the AIA’s 81st president at the Mellon Auditorium in Washington, D.C. In his inaugural speech, he elaborated on the idea of stewardship and its role in the profession and laid out his vision for the future of AIA. He said, “To be a steward is to be accountable for all we have been given as architects, and as citizens of this unique planet, accepting accountability for how we use our training and our talent and how we relate to others is what nourishes our values.” He went on to say, “A balanced, sustainable world will not come until every member of this profession designs every one of his or her projects with a commitment to the future of this planet and the betterment of society.”

At the Accent on Architecture event in February 2005, Steidl presented the Architecture Firm Award to Murphy/Jahn, Inc. and the Architecture Gold Medal to Santiago Calatrava, FAIA. When Steidl showed Calatrava the granite wall at the AIA headquarters with the names of all the Gold Medalists engraved on it, Calatrava, awed by those who had preceded him, said, “These are my heroes!”

Under Steidl’s guidance and direction, the Institute moved forward with the planning of the AIA’s sesquicentennial celebration in 2007 (AIA150). During 2005, the AIA provided leadership, assistance, and long-range planning for relief efforts for the Gulf Coast states that were devastated by hurricanes Katrina and Rita and led the Louisiana Governor’s Planning Study on the redevelopment of Louisiana. Steidl also executed a working agreement with the Department of Energy that placed the AIA in a position to affect national energy policy.

In the international arena, under Steidl’s leadership, the AIA implemented the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Architecture Project and executed reciprocity accords on accreditation with the Architects Council of Europe and the trinational accord with Mexico and Canada. Steidl also was involved in renegotiating extended accords with the Japan

Institute of Architects and the Architects Council of Europe. The creation of AIA Japan was authorized in 2005, along with the decision to include the first international director to the AIA Board from one of the overseas chapters.

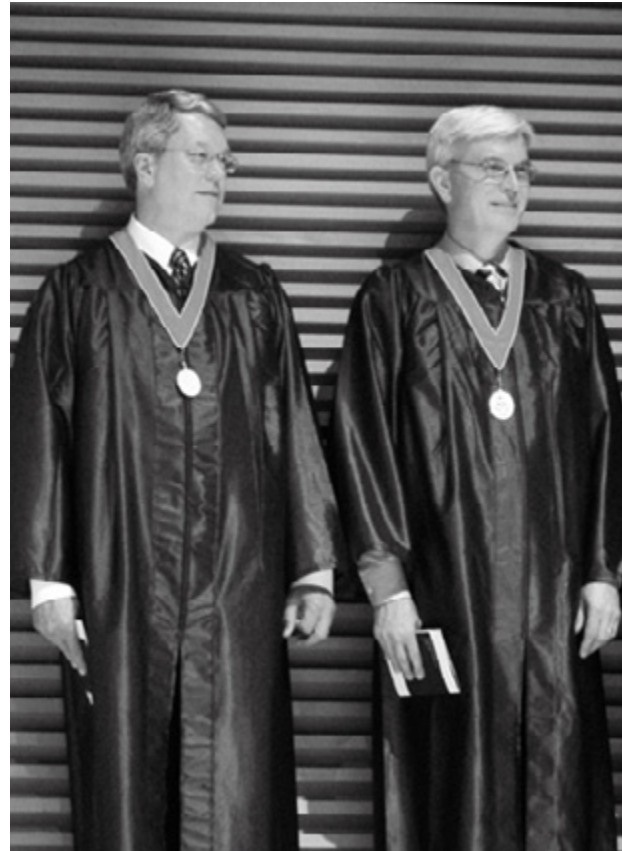
Steidl presided at the 2005 AIA convention in Las Vegas. In one of his convention addresses, he said: “Our challenge is to be good neighbors by being engaged. We must not inhabit the equivalent of gated communities. We must be open; we must be engaged in a vital dialogue with all our neighbors as together we nourish the muscle, blood, and connective tissue that are the prerequisites of healthy and vital communities.”

Gold Medalist Santiago Calatrava, FAIA, was introduced to the convention attendees and was greeted with great applause. Steidl, recalling Calatrava’s comments when he was shown the Gold Medal wall at the AIA headquarters, whispered to him that he was obviously a hero to those architects in attendance. Also at the convention, Steidl presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to Norbert W. Young Jr., FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Stanford R. Britt, FAIA; and the Topaz Medallion to Edward Allen, FAIA.

Steidl believes his most significant accomplishment during his term as president was his initiative to make climate change and sustainability an AIA priority. He has continued to serve AIA and the profession after his presidency. He will become president of the National Architectural Accrediting Board in 2009.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After his early working experience with John David Jones and Associates, Steidl was a cofounder of Braun & Steidl Architects in 1983. The firm started with virtually no clients and has grown into a highly respected architecture practice of more than 50 employees, recognized for its competence, integrity, and creativity. Braun & Steidl provides architecture, planning, and interior design services for university, medical, religious,



Steidl and Eugene Hopkins at the 2006 College of Fellows investiture.

corporate, hospitality, and recreational clients.

Kent State University has been a significant client for the firm. Projects for the university include the Memorial Arena and Convocation Center, the Centennial Residence Hall Complex, and the Conference Center for the Stark campus. Other projects include the Cuyahoga Falls Recreation and Wellness Center, Cleveland State University’s Parker Hannifin Hall and Administration Building, the University of Akron Polymer Engineering Center, corporate headquarters for GoJo

*“To be a steward is to be accountable for all we have been given as architects, and as citizens of this unique planet, accepting accountability for how we use our training and our talent and how we relate to others is what nourishes our values. A balanced, sustainable world will not come until every member of this profession designs every one of his or her projects with a commitment to the future of this planet and the betterment of society.”*

Industries, Hale Farm and Village Orientation Center, and Summit County’s Sojourner Truth Building. The Federated Church and Family Life Center of Chagrin Falls and First United Methodist Church of Akron are two examples of more than 50 religious facilities designed by the firm.

In 1998, Braun & Steidl was honored as the AIA Ohio Gold Medal Firm of the Year.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Steidl became a Fellow of the AIA in 1999. He was made an honorary fellow of the Korean Institute of Architects in 2005 and granted honorary membership in the Royal Architectural Institute of Australia (2005), the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (2005), and the Japan Institute of Architects (2006). Steidl received the Charles Marr Award of the AIA Ohio Foundation in 1990, the AIA Ohio Gold Medal in 2004, and a citation from the International Committee of AIA in 2005.

He was awarded the President’s Medal of the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana in 2005.

At the conclusion of his presidency, Steidl was presented a citation, which read in part: “His insistence on pursuing the best for the Institute and the profession, while demanding nothing less of himself; his passion for deeply held core values whose power he gave voice to, enabling the Institute to articulate consistently and with purpose its policies and its beliefs; his integrity, which earned trust, while building for the Institute a reputation for focused and principled action, marked him as that most rare leader—a true statesman. For like a statesman, his eye was always fixed on the future; his actions always on enduring principles; his legacy, an American Institute of Architects that under his stewardship has come of age.”

## Katherine Lee Schwensen, FAIA

Des Moines, Iowa

*Term of Office:* December 2005–December 2006



Katherine Lee (Kate) Schwensen was born on January 24, 1957, in Dubuque, Iowa, to Terry and Marilee Schwensen. Her parents encouraged their four daughters that they could be anything they wanted to be, and that they should set and achieve meaningful goals. Schwensen decided at the age of 10 that she wanted to be an architect, probably influenced by the wonderful Victorian-era and Prairie Style architecture in and around her hometown and by the buildings she saw while on wide-ranging family vacations. She graduated from Dubuque High School in 1974 and then attended Iowa State University in Ames, where she obtained a BA in architecture in 1978. She then continued on at Iowa State and received an MArch degree in 1980.

Upon graduation, Schwensen worked for two Des Moines firms and became a registered architect. In 1990, she returned to her alma mater to teach, where she is presently an associate professor and associate dean for Academic Programs at the College of Design.

Schwensen met her husband, Barry Jones, AIA, while working at Engelbrecht & Griffin Architects, and they were married on May 26, 1984. Jones is executive vice president of EGA Architects. They live in Des Moines and have two daughters, Megan and Anna, who are studying interior design and architecture, respectively.

Schwensen's professional service extended beyond the AIA. She provided leadership and service to the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, chairing the Education Committee and Certification through Licensure Task Force. She was a member of the Iowa Board of Architectural Examiners for nine years, appointed by two different governors. In addition to her active professional career, Schwensen has taken time to apply her professional skills to serve her community in a variety of ways, including:

- Member, Design Advisory Team, Des Moines, Iowa Vision Panel, 1991 – 92
- Member, Planning and Zoning Commission Gateway Task Force, Des Moines, 1995
- Member, vice chair, and chair, Architectural Advisory Committee, Des Moines, 1991 – 94

### AIA SERVICE

Schwensen joined AIA in 1988 and became involved in the AIA Iowa chapter. After serving on numerous committees and chairing several AIA Iowa activities, she became secretary in 1993 – 94, followed by second vice president and president-elect. She then was elected president for 1997. Her service to the AIA continued at the national level when she became chair of the Advisory Group for Educators and Practitioners Network, a member of the AIA Gold Medal/ Firm Award Advisory Jury, and a member of the NAAB Task Force to Revise Accreditation Criteria.

She was elected by the Central States Region to the AIA Board of Directors for 1999 – 2002. During her term, Schwensen was a member of the AIAS Studio Culture Task Force, the AIA Mentorship Task Force, and the *Architectural Record* Editorial Advisory Committee. She chaired the juries for the AIA/ACSA Topaz Medallion and the AIA Education Honors Awards. She also served as a member of the Board of Regents of the American Architectural Foundation. Following her board service, she was elected as an AIA vice president for 2003.



*“Surely the health of the world to come is dependent on the stewardship of this globe. Although all of the world’s inhabitants share responsibility for the future of the planet, the design and construction industry needs to be a leader in navigating us to a better, more sustainable, and equitable world.”*



Schwensen at the 2006 convention

At the 2004 AIA convention in Chicago, Schwensen was elected first vice president/president-elect for 2005. In her campaign for the office, she professed her strong dedication to the next generation of architects. As president-elect, she was a delegate to the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperative Architect Project in Tokyo and a member of the AIA delegation to the UIA General Assembly in Istanbul.

Schwensen was inaugurated as the Institute’s 82nd president on December 8, 2005, at Washington, D.C.’s Union Station, a structure designed by former AIA President Daniel Burnham. She became the second female and the third full-time educator to serve as president. In her inaugural speech, she compared her vision for the next generation of AIA with the traditions of the people in her home state: “The heritage of Iowa as I know it, learned it, and live it, is the ethical imperative to leave the place better than you found it. This value, along with other equally ingrained values—including making do with little, working hard for the simple reward of hard work, being progressive and pragmatic, and speaking plainly and directly—are of the Iowa soil. These values sustain me and will root all of my actions as AIA president.”

At Accent on Architecture in February 2006, Schwensen presented the AIA Gold Medal to Antoine Predock, FAIA, and the Architecture Firm Award to Moore Ruble Yudell Architects.

Thorncrown Chapel received the Twenty-five Year Award. Mary Elizabeth “Gus” Jones accepted the award on behalf of her deceased husband, AIA Gold Medalist E. Fay Jones, FAIA. Schwensen presided at the 2006 AIA convention in Los Angeles with the theme of “On the Edge: Innovation, Engagement, Inspiration.” At the convention, she presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to James D. Tittle, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to Theodore C. Landsmark, Assoc. AIA; and the Topaz Medallion to William G. McMinn, FAIA.

In one of her convention speeches, she spoke of four significant trends shaping the direction of the profession: globalization, technological revolution, recognition that design matters, and rededication to environmental responsibility: “As the world flattens, we have started to better understand and engage its environmental limits and our impact on its ecology. Surely, the health of the world to come is dependent on our stewardship of this globe. Although all of the world’s inhabitants share responsibility for the future of the planet, the design and construction industry needs to be a leader in navigating us to a better, more sustainable, and equitable world.”

During Schwensen’s presidency, the Institute was actively involved in planning for its sesquicentennial (150th) anniversary in 2007. Schwensen had served on the AIA150 Executive Committee since 2005 and continued in that capacity during her term as president. Also during her year as president, she represented the AIA in the signing of accords on Professionalism in Architecture with the Korean Institute of Architects, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and the Colegio de Arquitectos de Costa Rica, and she was a signatory on a memorandum of understanding between the AIA and the Architects Regional Council of Asia. She also served as a delegate to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperative Architect Project in Mexico City.

Following her presidency, Schwensen has continued serving the AIA as chair of the AIA Iowa Annual Convention, cochair of the Joint Committee of AIA and the Associated General Contractors of America, cochair of the AIA Long Range Planning Committee, and on the Executive Committee of AIA150.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After receiving a master's degree in architecture from Iowa State, Schwensen began her career as an intern with Engelbrecht & Griffin Architects in Des Moines and remained with that firm for eight years, becoming a project manager and project architect. She was responsible for the design and management of several retirement communities, including La Posada at Park Centre in Green Valley, Ariz., which received an AIA/AAHA Award for Design Distinction. She later joined Bloodgood Architects and Planners as a senior project architect, where she was involved in the design of cluster homes and custom homes.

In 1990, her interest in teaching and education led her to return to her alma mater, Iowa State. In 2001, she was promoted to associate professor and awarded tenure. She currently serves as associate dean for Academic Programs in the College of Design. Her philosophy of education encourages collaborative work and peer review and the involvement of nonarchitects.

Along with her teaching and administrative duties, Schwensen has researched and written about the evolution of the profession and its image, as well as the relationship between practice and education. She has been a lecturer, moderator, and panelist at meetings and conferences around the country. Her writings have been published in *Iowa Architect*, *AIArchitect*, *Architectural Record*, and numerous other publications.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Schwensen's outstanding service to the Institute and the profession has been recognized with numerous honors, including:

- Fellow, American Institute of Architects, 2001
- Presidential Medal for Distinguished Service, National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, 2002
- Outstanding Innovations Award for Contributions to Iowa State Learning Communities, Iowa State University, 2003
- Medal of Honor, AIA Iowa, 2003
- Honorary Senior Fellow, Design Futures Council, 2005
- Governor's Certificate of Recognition for Contributions to State of Iowa, Governor Thomas J. Vilsack, 2006
- Design Achievement Award, College of Design, Iowa State University, 2006
- Honorary member, Royal Australian Institute of Architects, 2006
- Honorary member, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 2006
- Honorary fellow, Korean Institute of Architects, 2006
- Honorary member, La Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana, 2006
- Honorary member, Japan Institute of Architects, 2007

At the conclusion of her term of office as AIA president, she was presented a citation, which read: "Inspirational educator and architect, she embodied in every action as President the missions of both professions to stretch the human imagination by embracing change and nourishing in others an unflagging belief that as stewards of the future, we do have the power to make a difference in the world we prepare for our children if we commit to lives of service. By putting the needs of others first, through patient listening, collaboration, and a genius for building trust, she modeled a style of leadership based not on power, but shared goals, common purpose, and an invigorating sense of what makes the human spirit vital and strong."

## RK Stewart, FAIA

San Francisco

Term of Office: December 2006–December 2007



RK Stewart was born in St. Louis, Mo., on August 16, 1952. He grew up in St. Louis and graduated from Lindbergh High School in 1970. His love of architecture was nourished by frequent train trips to Chicago with his grandfather, a Cotton Belt Railroad executive who traveled there monthly. After high school, he attended the University of Kansas in Lawrence and received a bachelor of environmental design degree. He completed his architectural education at the University of Michigan, receiving an MArch degree in 1975.

Stewart taught at Louisiana State University and Mississippi State University, and then worked for architecture firms in Wyoming, Chicago, and Washington, D.C., before moving to San Francisco in 1985.

He married Barbara Lyons, AIA; they have a daughter, Cate, and a son, Zach. Barbara is a sole practitioner who specializes in corporate interiors and feng shui. She coauthored *Feng Shui: A Practical Guide for Architects and Designers* and frequently lectures on the topic.

In addition to his professional practice and AIA service, Stewart has been involved in many other organizations and activities, including:

- San Francisco Planning and Urban Research, 1987 – present

- Member, Airports Council International Access Task Force, 1992 – 93
- Board of Directors, International Alliance for Interoperability, 1998 – 2001
- California Board of Architectural Examiners: Post-Licensure Competency Task Force, 1999 – ; Professional Qualifications Committee, 1997 – ; Task Analysis Committee/Oral Exam, 1996; C-IDP Task Force Chair, 2002; C-IDP Implementation Task Force 2003 – 04
- Member, Mayor’s Access Policy Advisory Group, City and County of San Francisco, 1994 – 95
- San Francisco Department of Building Inspection: Member, Technical Advisory Committee, 1993 – 2002; member, Disabled Access Advisory Task Force, 1995 – 2002; member, Code Enforcement Task Force, 1994
- Board of Directors, National Institute of Building Sciences, 2008 – 11

Stewart commutes daily across Golden Gate Bridge from his home in Marin County. His commute is often filled with dreams of ski slopes and bicycle trails, both of which he enjoys when he is able to find time from his busy practice and his service to AIA.

### AIA SERVICE

Stewart joined the AIA in 1983 and was a member of AIA Chicago. In 1985, he became active in the San Francisco chapter. He chaired the Urban Design and Advocacy Committees, was a member of the board of directors, and served as vice president for 1995 and president for 1996.

With the AIA California Council, he served as vice president, president-elect, and was president in 2000. Stewart’s Fellowship nomination mentioned his service to AIA California Council saying, “During Stewart’s AIACC leadership, he has been an exceptionally effective proponent of a state-level ‘livable communities’ agenda. Through his active participation on the AIACC’s urban design committee, he has moved the Council’s interest in urban design as a political issue

to the forefront, and generated international interest in California's unique growth issues through the development of an 'ideas' competition, creating opportunities for AIA members to contribute their unique professional talents and expertise to the urban planning dialogue, which will have a direct and positive impact on the people of California."

At the national level, he served on the National Accessibility Task Force and the Building Codes and Standards Committee. In 2001, the California Council elected him to a three-year term on the AIA Board of Directors. He then was elected to two terms as a vice president. At the 2005 convention in Las Vegas, Stewart was elected first vice president/president-elect. He was inaugurated on December 8, 2006, as the Institute's 83rd president at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

In his inaugural address he commented on the AIA's sesquicentennial saying, "Standing tonight on the threshold of the AIA's 150th anniversary, I am aware of how much we have inherited from the seven generations of architects who have come before. As we celebrate their efforts in 2007, I am acutely aware that their challenge to us is to build on their legacy, and in so doing lay the foundation for the next 150 years." He went on to say, "I believe those 13 gentlemen who signed the papers of incorporation on April 13th would be stunned to see the results of what they began. They set in motion forces that literally transformed the profession."

At the Accent on Architecture gala in February 2007, Stewart noted that the Institute was celebrating its sesquicentennial year as well as the 100th anniversary of the initiation of the AIA Gold Medal. He presented the Gold Medal posthumously to Edward Larabee Barnes, FAIA; it was accepted by his widow, Mary Barnes, and his son John. He also presented the AIA Architecture Firm Award to Leers Weinzapfel Associates and the AIA Twenty-five Year Award to the Vietnam Veterans

Memorial, which Maya Lin designed in association with Cooper Lecky Architects.

AIA150 was a major thrust in 2007. The flagship program, Blueprint for America, provided grants to local chapters to help fund design-oriented community service programs. Other initiatives included an exhibition of 150 of America's most beloved structures, identified in a national poll of architects and the public; funding for architecture scholarships and research; and allocating funds to the American Architectural Foundation for needed maintenance of the Octagon and for the AAF's education and outreach initiatives. One of AIA150's special events was a grand celebration on the date of the official founding of the AIA, April 13, at Delmonico's Restaurant in New York, the site where the founding members gathered after filing the incorporation papers at a New York Courthouse in 1857.

Stewart presided at the 2007 AIA convention in San Antonio with the theme "Growing Beyond Green." At the opening session, he said, "Future generations will judge whether we have been worthy ancestors. How each of us chooses to act, the big and small things we do each day, will change the world. I know what I intend to do. What will be your choice?"

At the convention, Stewart presented the Edward C. Kemper Award to R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA; the Whitney M. Young Jr. Award to the National Organization of Minority Architects; and the Topaz Medallion to Lance Jay Brown, FAIA.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF PROFESSIONAL CAREER

After receiving his master's degree, Stewart taught for three years at Louisiana State University and Mississippi State University. He then took a position with Malone Iverson Architects in Sheridan, Wyo., before joining Skidmore, Owings & Merrill's Chicago office. After five years in Chicago, he was offered the position of director of computer operations in



Mary Barnes and John Barnes, widow and son of 2007 Gold Medalist Edward Larabee Barnes, accepted the gold medal on his behalf at the Accent on Architecture gala.

Left to right: Stewart; Christine McEntee, AIA executive vice president/CEO; Mary Barnes; John Barnes.

SOM's Washington, D.C., office, where he stayed for two years before heading west to San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Stewart worked for Heller Leake Architects before joining Gensler in 1988. With Gensler, he was a principal and member of the Management Committee. As the director of architectural project teams, he guided multidisciplinary teams in new and historic renovation projects. He served as chair of Gensler's Technical Steering Committee and produced the firm's Production Manual to guide the preparation of construction documents.

Projects he has directed include Electronics for Imaging (five buildings), Foster City; Jewish Community Center, San Francisco; master plan for a renovation of Frank Lloyd Wright's Marin County Civic Center; renovation of the Embarcadero YMCA; California Culinary Academy,

Stewart testified before the Senate Energy subcommittee in February 2007 on the importance of sustainability in architectural design.



San Francisco; residence hall for Notre Dame de Namur University, Belmont; and restoration of the Geary Theater, San Francisco, originally designed in 1909 by the firm of William Faville, the 19th president of the AIA. The restoration project won several design awards.

Stewart is an author, frequent speaker, and seminar leader on the Americans with Disabilities Act, sustainable design, and management and practice issues affecting the profession.

Stewart joined Perkins + Will, San Francisco, in early 2008 as an associate principal and market segment leader for its corporate, civic, and commercial practice and to assist in promoting integrated project delivery and sustainable design firmwide.

#### RECOGNITION AND HONORS

Stewart received his AIA Fellowship in 2001. He is also an honorary member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary fellow of the Korean Institute of Architects. He is a senior fellow of the Design Futures Council and received the Octavius Morgan Award from the California Architects Board.

At the conclusion of his presidency, the AIA board presented Stewart with a citation that read, in part: "A voice for principled continuity and transformational change, he embodied the bedrock of core values that over 150 years has delivered a legacy of service to the AIA members and to the society the profession serves. Inspired by the achievement of the past, he had the vision to advocate for a more diverse profession, a profession committed to mentoring young architects, a profession unafraid to engage in the shaping of public policy, and a profession ready to take on the greatest challenge of the time, climate change. Carrying sustainability's banner here and abroad, he won for architects greater recognition of the profession's role as stewards of humanity's dreams and the healing of our home, planet Earth."





On April 13, 2007, Stewart addressed a gathering at the rededication and installation of a plaque commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the AIA. The plaque, installed at 111 Broadway, New York City, the site of Richard Upjohn's office and the founding of the AIA, replaces one that was dedicated on the same site in 1957, the AIA's centennial year. The plaque reads: "The American Institute of Architects was founded on this site February 23, 1857, by thirteen architects of ideals and visions. Throughout

the years its members have contributed to the advancement of architecture and have encouraged the development of the allied arts, expressing the aspirations of our people, bringing into their lives inspiration, beauty, and comfort." Left to right: New York Commissioner Patricia Lancaster; Stewart; Chris McEntee, AIA executive vice president/CEO; AIA vice president George Miller; and Joan Blumenfeld, president of AIA New York.



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## *Addendum*

### PROJECT UPDATES

Since publication of this book in 2008, the biographies of the following AIA Presidents have been updated in an online version:

Ronald Arthur Altoon, FAIA

Robert M. Lawrence, FAIA

John D. Anderson, FAIA

Susan A. Maxman, FAIA

Raj Barr-Kumar, FAIA, RIBA

Ted P. Pappas, FAIA

Robert Clare Broshar, FAIA

Thompson E. Penney, FAIA

John A. Busby Jr., FAIA

Katherine Lee Schwennsen, FAIA

Gordon H. Q. Chong, FAIA

Ronald L. Skaggs, FAIA

Sylvester Damianos, FAIA

Michael J. Stanton, FAIA

Donald J. Hackl, FAIA

RK Stewart, FAIA

Eugene C. Hopkins, FAIA

R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA

C. James Lawler, FAIA

Chester A. Widom, FAIA

An online companion volume “A Legacy of Leadership: The Presidents of the American Institute of Architects 2008-Present” continues to document the work of the AIA Presidents from 2008 forward.