

From an exhibit of drawings and prints in the galleries, eleven purchases were made for the newly established collection. The purchases ranged from Tintoretto to Grosz, Beckmann, Marini, and Matisse.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA recently purchased a print by Wendell Black of the University of Colorado, for its F. M. Hall collection. Additional purchases are to be announced presently.

EMIL KAUFMANN (1891-1953)

Dr. Emil Kaufmann was born in Vienna on March 28, 1891. He studied the history of art at the universities of Innsbruck and Vienna, receiving his doctor's degree from Vienna in 1920. Among his teachers were Strzygowski and Dvořák; the latter, especially, helped to form his thinking about art and was very dear to him. Unable to obtain a teaching position, Dr. Kaufmann became a bank employee, devoting himself to his studies in his leisure hours. As a result of the Nazi occupation of Austria, he lost his position and left the country. He came to the United States in 1940. Without regular employment, he lived in extremely poor circumstances, but dedicated himself with an extraordinary single-mindedness and scruple to researches of which the only reward was his satisfaction in revealing hidden aspects of the history of architecture and in scholarly work well done. He enjoyed the appreciation of colleagues in his field and the aid of grants from the American Philosophical Society and the Fulbright Committee. He died on July 3, 1953 in Cheyenne, Wyoming, while en route to Los Angeles.

Dr. Kaufmann was attracted early in his career to the architecture and architectural theory of the eighteenth century in France. It was in the course of his researches in this field that he made the capital discovery with which his name will be associated—the architect Claude-Nicolas Ledoux. Ledoux's work had been ignored by previous students and its amazing originality and importance for modern architecture were unappreciated before the publication of Kaufmann's studies. In the light of Ledoux's buildings and theoretical writings, Kaufmann was led to reformulate in a new and striking way the character of baroque and

modern architecture. In connection with his study of Ledoux, he published also the works of other little-known architects of related tendency. A long monograph on Boulée, Ledoux and Lequeu appeared in the Transactions of The American Philosophical Society, N.S. 42, part 3, 1952, pp. 431-564. A more comprehensive work on the architecture of the eighteenth century—Architecture in the Age of Reason—will be published by the Harvard University Press in 1954. At the time of his death, Dr. Kaufmann had nearly completed an edition of Filarete's Treatise.

Besides the works mentioned above, the following are of interest to students of architecture:

Die Kunst der Stadt Baden, Vienna 1925
Architekturtheorie der Klassik und des Klassizismus, Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft, Berlin 1924

C. N. Ledoux, in Künstlerlexikon Thieme Becker, 1928

Architektonische Entwürfe der französischen Revolution, Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst, 1929

Klassizismus als Tendenz und Epoche, Kritische Berichte, 1931

Von Ledoux bis Le Corbusier, Vienna 1933

Die Stadt des Architekten Ledoux, Kunstwissenschaftliche Forschungen, II, 1933

Strömungen in deutscher Baukunst seit 1800, Kritische Berichte, 1938

Etienne-Louis Boulée, Art Bulletin, 1939

C. N. Ledoux, Journal of the American Society of Architectural Historians, July 1943

At an 18th century crossroads: Algarotti vs. Lodoli, *ibid.*, April 1944

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