

# NOUVELLES/NEWS

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF ARCHITECTURE IN CANADA  
SOCIÉTÉ POUR L'ÉTUDE DE L'ARCHITECTURE AU CANADA

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996-4971

Tome/Volume 4

Number/Numéro 6

novembre/November 1978

## SSAC ANNUAL MEETING

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
Friday 25 May - Tuesday 29 May 1979

The 1979 annual meeting will be held in Saskatoon at the University of Saskatchewan campus from Friday 25 May to Tuesday 29 May 1979.

### Call for Papers

Five sessions are planned for this year's annual meeting.

These are:

1. General Session
2. Research Resources
3. Architecture of the Prairies
4. Building Materials
5. Townscape

People wishing to present papers or with suggestions for speakers are requested to contact George Kapelos, SSAC Annual Meeting Chair, c/o Heritage Administration Branch, Ministry of Culture and Recreation, 7th Floor, 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2E4, telephone (416) 965-4021.

Details of the sessions will be printed in the next Newsletter.

### Annual Meeting Programme

The annual meeting will begin on Friday afternoon 25 May 1979 and end on Tuesday morning 29 May 1979. The meeting is scheduled over a week-end to enable working people, otherwise unable to take time off, to attend. The first session begins in the afternoon, allowing most delegates to

## CONGRES ANNUEL DE LA SEAC

Lieu: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
Date: Vendredi, le 25 mai au mardi  
le 29 mai, 1979

Le 5ème congrès annuel de la SEAC aura lieu à Saskatoon, vendredi le 25 mai jusqu'au mardi le 29 mai 1979. La rencontre se tiendra sur le campus de l'université de Saskatoon.

### Lectures

Cette année la conférence propose cinq sessions:

1. La session générale
2. Les sources de recherche
3. L'architecture des prairies
4. Les matériaux de construction
5. L'urbanisme

Toutes personnes désirant présenter des lectures ou suggérer des thèmes sont priées de communiquer avec M. George Kapelos, président du congrès annuel de la SEAC. Veuillez faire part de vos propositions à Ministère des affaires culturelles et des loisirs, 77 ouest rue Bloor, Toronto, Ontario, 7ième étage M5R 2E4, tel.: 416-965-4021.

De plus amples renseignements (ou détails) sur la réunion annuelle vous seront présentés dans la prochaine publication de Nouvelles.

### Programme de la réunion annuelle

Le congrès annuel de la SEAC débutera le vendredi 25 en après-midi, et prendra fin mardi matin, le 29. Cette rencontre se tiendra durant la fin de semaine, afin de faciliter la

travel by plane from the east and the west on the same day.

A walking tour of Saskatoon, annual dinner and evening reception are planned. In addition there will be a day-long bus tour of points of interest in the Saskatoon area. A tentative programme will appear in the next Newsletter.

Don Kerr of the University of Saskatchewan is co-ordinating local planning for the event.

With such a full and interesting programme being developed and warm Saskatchewan hospitality extended, it is hoped members will circle the dates 25-29 May 1979 and make plans to attend.

#### NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVES INDEX OF BUILDING TYPES

The Public Archives of Canada is compiling a subject index for all maps and architectural drawings in its custody. Maps, which are classified by geographical area, and architectural drawings, which are retained as collections by name of individual architect or architectural firm, are all being included in this index.

The index allows access to plans and drawings (and in the case of maps, to views) by building type. Twenty-one major categories are sub-divided into specific building types. Index cards for synagogues, for example, are filed together in a sub-division within the category "Religious"; apartment buildings are all indexed together within "Residential". Within each building type, the index cards are arranged alphabetically by name of city or town.

While the subject index has great value in bringing together the many architectural collections, some of the most interesting revelations have occurred in the indexing of maps. Architectural and urban historians are familiar with county maps, illustrated by sketches of prominent citizens' properties and public buildings, and with the popular bird's-eye views. However many other maps are enhanced with views of harbours, Amerindian settlements, streetscapes and so on. The index of building types accommodates these features, making it an extremely valuable aid to researchers.

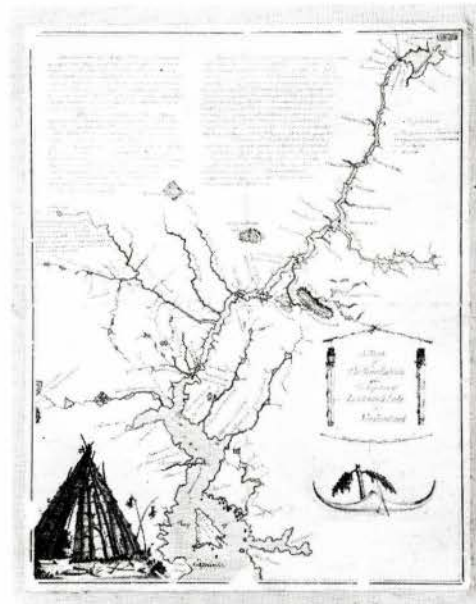
participation de tous. Le congrès a été planifié en fin de semaine, afin que les travailleurs puissent y prendre part.

Une promenade dans la ville, notre dîner annuel suivi d'une réception vous sera offert. Il y aura aussi une randonnée en autobus. En surplus, nous vous ferons visiter les endroits d'intérêt touristiques de la cité et ses alentours. Il apparaîtra dans le prochain Nouvelles, une esquisse du programme.

M. Don Kerr, professeur à l'université de Saskatoon organisera les planifications locales pour le congrès.

Nous espérons que vous trouverez le programme intéressant cette année, et que tous les membres seront présents ces quelques jours.

Traduction par Monique Trépanier.



"A Sketch of the River Exploits and the East End of Lieutenant's Lake in Newfoundland", removed from the September 19, 1778 report of Lieut. R.N. John Cartwright, entitled "Remarks on the Red Indians of Newfoundland; with some account of their manner of living: together with such descriptions as are necessary to the explanation of the sketch... 1768".

The sketch in the lower left corner is indexed under Residential, Native.

HISTORICAL SOURCES FOR RESEARCHING BUILDINGS

Everyone who has researched a building has discovered those historical sources most useful to him; most, however, commence with trial and error. In "Researching Canadian Buildings: Some Historical Sources" (Histoire Sociale/Social History, November 1977, pp. 409-26), Susan Bugey of Parks Canada has surveyed a number of sources most likely to be productive in tracing the construction data, ownership, historical significance and structural changes of buildings.

Sources contemporary with a building can provide the means for verifying its traditional history. These include city directories, assessment and census data, ownership records such as deeds and mortgages, and, especially in Quebec, construction agreements. Municipal, provincial and federal government records, particularly for those departments responsible for public works and financial control, may contain information about buildings constructed or leased; so too Statutes and related legislative proceedings. Records of other agencies, such as the British army, religious institutions and commercial firms, may do the same. Fires often provide foci. Although a time-consuming source to examine, newspapers often prove the most productive. Later, trade journals, especially of the engineering and architectural professions, supersede them.

Every building researcher is also aware that iconographic sources can reveal architectural details unmentioned in the richest documentary sources. Maps and plans depict street layouts, sometimes the dated existence of buildings and changes in location and dimensions. Charles Goad's insurance atlases afford detailed architectural information. Architects' and engineers' plans are rarer but richer sources. Artistic works including sketches, water-colours and engraving may depict specific buildings which can be studied from blow-ups of appropriate sections. Panoramic or bird's-eye views and the engravings in the eastern county atlases offer series of such works. The most important single documents relating to buildings are, of course,

photographs, for their accuracy and detail exceed those of all other sources.

The article is documented and illustrated. Histoire Sociale/Social History is published by the University of Ottawa.

Susan Bugey  
Parks Canada  
Ottawa

ARTICLES OF INTEREST/ARTICLES INTERESSANTS

Susan Gallant, "Moncton Historical Analysis", Arts Atlantic, Vol. 1, No. 3, (Summer/Fall 1978), pp. 32-35.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS/BIENVENUE AUX NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

Hazel MacKenzie  
Ottawa, Ontario

National Library of Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario

Michael Kingsmill  
Vancouver, British Columbia

Exeter and District Heritage Foundation  
Exeter, Ontario

Seaforth LACAC  
Seaforth, Ontario

Hélène Dion  
Quebec, Quebec

Elizabeth Spicer  
London, Ontario

Yvon LeBlanc  
Louisbourg, Nova Scotia

Van Egmond Foundation  
Egmondville, Ontario

Bayfield LACAC  
Bayfield, Ontario

Architectural Conservancy of Ontario  
Huron County Branch  
Goderich, Ontario

Clinton LACAC  
Clinton, Ontario

## BOOK REVIEW

Mark Girouard: Sweetness and Light, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1977, \$35.95.

Mark Girouard is a writer of competent pen with a fine sense of the ephemeral in architecture. This has been confirmed by the fact that the buildings which are the subject matter of his earlier books (on the Victorian country house and the Victorian pub) are no longer in the category of ephemera. It would be too sweeping to suggest that he is the cause of the change in attitude but it would be right to comment on his being in the vanguard of architectural fashion.

Sweetness and Light, Girouard's survey of Queen Anne architecture in England (with a glance at America) is a product of a similar degree of detailed research into contemporary material. This, coupled with the author's almost personal familiarity with the buildings as well as with the people who owned and built them, imparts a vitality to the work. Above all, Girouard's style, a tongue untrimmed by fool charity, enlivens his judgements of people and events without impairing the justice of those judgements.

One of the stronger points in his book is his coverage of the attitudes responsible for the spread and popularity of Queen Anne architecture. It grew as the child of a society questioning the rampant materialism of its parents. This new society or, more properly, segment of society, wished to celebrate in their houses not some distant and glorious past but rather a closer and more humble one - the past of those who might have been their own grandparents or great-grandparents. And it was more humble in the sense that the Queen Anne is a consciously vernacular building style (with whatever contradictions that implies). The original British form found in the works of Shaw, Webb and Nesfield is true to this intention as is that distinctive American subset of Queen Anne: the Colonial Revival. However neither truly eschewed the materialism of its predecessors for the houses produced were generally large and elaborate.

And, as Queen Anne developed, its later manifestations were evidence of both the materialism and the eclecticism of ignorance.

The current resurgence of interest in Queen Anne comes at a time when that segment of society which most closely parallels the original clientele of Queen Anne is undergoing a spiritual revolution and sanctifying the grandparental way of life. Queen Anne structures are saved today not because they represent simpler values or a more benevolent attitude towards one's fellows (and in North America they can quite frequently represent the opposite) but solely because they are redolent of a less mechanical age - even if all their turnery was mass-produced on a mill lathe.

Girouard's chapter on the Queen Anne community of Bedford Park is of particular interest because in it he shows how the attitudes that develop an architecture can be, through that architecture, infused into a community. Another point which comes through quite strongly in this chapter is that while the houses might be vernacular, their owners were hardly that.

The book is well laid-out with illustrations clearly tied to the text - a virtue which is not always a feature of architectural books. However, there is a marked distinction in the quality of the photographs. It is fairly easy to tell, without the assistance of the credits, whether the photographs were taken by Country Life or by the author and friends. It should not be that easy. There is one rather curious illustration of Goode's premises (187) which seems to have a strange bend at the junction of the first and second storeys. Perhaps the copyist slept on the original before copying it but the editor should have battered him for doing it - particularly when he wanted to charge me so much for buying the book.

Shane O'Dea  
Memorial University of Newfoundland

## BOOKS TO REVIEW/A RECENSER

Anyone interested in reviewing the following books will please contact the editor:

Toute personne intéressée doit communiquer avec le rédacteur:

Richard P. Baine and A. Lynn McMurray,  
Toronto: An Urban Study, Clarke Irwin, Toronto, 1978.

Bruno Zevi, The Modern Language of Architecture, Douglas and McIntyre Ltd., Vancouver, 1978.

Bébout, Richard, The Open Gate: Toronto Union Station, Peter Martin Associates Ltd., Toronto, 1972.

Peter Spurr, Land and Urban Development: A Preliminary Study, James Lorimer & Co., Toronto, 1976.

Jim Lotz, Understanding Canada: Regional and Community Development in a New Nation, NC Press Ltd., Toronto, 1977.

James Lorimer, The Real World of City Politics, James Lewis and Samuel, Toronto, 1970.

Nick Auf der Maur, The Billion-Dollar Game: Jean Drapeau and the 1976 Olympics, James Lorimer & Co., Toronto, 1976.

Moshe Safdie, Beyond Habitat, Collin Publishers, Toronto, Tundra Books, Montreal, 1970.

Leonard O. Gertler and Ronald W. Crowley, Changing Canadian Cities: The Next 25 Years, McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, 1977.

Henry Aubin, City for Sale, éditions l'Étincelle, Montréal, James Lorimer, Toronto, 1977.

Lawrence Grow, Old House Plans: Two Centuries of American Domestic Architecture, Universe Books, New York, 1978.

James Lorimer and Evelyn Ross, ed., The City Book: The Politics and Planning of Canada's Cities, James Lorimer, Toronto, 1976.

James Lorimer and Evelyn Ross, ed., The Second City Book: Studies of Urban and Suburban Canada, James Lorimer, Toronto, 1977.

CANADA'S MATERIAL HISTORY: A FORUM  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN  
OTTAWA, 1-3 MARCH 1979

More historians are working in material-oriented research in Canada than ever before. Events such as the 1967 Centennial celebrations and the greatly increased government funding of museums and historic sites have fostered this research effort; a growing number of exhibits, sites, reconstructions, and publications reflect its results. It is an opportune time, therefore, to examine the study of material history, to discuss achievements and potential, and to stimulate future development.

The National Museum of Man is sponsoring a forum on Canada's material history in Ottawa on 1-3 March 1979 which will interest historians, museum curators, historic sites researchers, historical archaeologists, and others working in this field. A focus for discussion will be provided by the following sessions:

Thursday evening, March 1:

An exploration of the relationship of material history to the larger discipline of history and a discussion of the former's potential as well as its limitations. This should be a stimulating and thought-provoking session which will establish the context for the entire conference.

COLLOQUE SUR L'HISTOIRE DE LA CULTURE  
MATERIELLE DU CANADA  
MUSEE NATIONAL DE L'HOMME  
OTTAWA, 1-3 MARS 1979

Au Canada, les historiens sont plus nombreux que jamais à faire de la recherche axée sur l'aspect matériel de l'histoire. La recherche dans ce sens a été favorisée par des événements tels que les fêtes du centenaire en 1967 et par l'augmentation considérable des subventions fédérales accordées aux musées et lieux historiques; les résultats se reflètent dans l'accroissement du nombre d'expositions, de sites reconnus, de reconstitutions et de publications. Le moment est donc opportun de se pencher sur l'étude de l'histoire de la culture matérielle, de voir la place qu'elle occupe dans le vaste champ de la discipline historique, de discuter des réalisations et des possibilités d'avenir de ce secteur et de stimuler son développement futur.

Le Musée national de l'Homme organise un colloque sur l'histoire de la culture matérielle du Canada, qui aura lieu à Ottawa du 1<sup>er</sup> au 3 mars 1979 et qui intéressera tous les chercheurs dans les domaines de l'histoire, de la conservation muséale, de la recherche sur les lieux historiques, de l'archéologie historique ou autres disciplines connexes. Les séances suivantes serviront de points de départ aux discussions:

Friday morning, March 2:

A presentation of approaches to and achievements in material history as reflected in three long-range projects using different approaches to the study of material life. The three presentations will consider the training necessary to accomplish the projects' goals and will be accompanied by visual material.

Friday afternoon, March 2:

A critique of visual, oral, archival, and artifactual sources for the study of material history, including their potential as well as their limitations, ways of using the sources, and comparisons of material across time and region.

Saturday morning, March 3:

Material history abroad: discussion of recent developments and future trends in France, Great Britain, and the United States with particular reference to the topics under discussion at the conference.

Saturday afternoon, March 3:

A consideration of present needs and future prospects in material history with emphasis on training and on the application of the results of material history research.

The conference will be held at the Victoria Memorial Museum Building in Ottawa and will include an opening reception on Thursday evening and a banquet on Friday. A more detailed programme will be available this fall. Papers presented at CANADA'S MATERIAL HISTORY: A FORUM will be published in the spring 1979 issue of the National Museum of Man's Material History Bulletin.

Jeudi soir 1<sup>er</sup> mars:

Examen de la place que tient l'histoire de la culture matérielle dans l'histoire en général et discussion du potentiel et des limites de ce secteur. Ce sera sûrement une séance stimulante qui définira le contexte dans lequel se déroulera tout le colloque.

Vendredi matin 2 mars:

Présentation des méthodes et des réalisations dans le domaine de l'histoire de la culture matérielle telles qu'elles apparaissent dans trois projets à long terme où les recherches sont faites selon des méthodes différentes. Les trois exposés examineront la formation nécessaire pour atteindre les objectifs des projets et seront accompagnés de matériel visuel.

Vendredi après-midi 2 mars:

Exposé critique des sources dont dispose la recherche en histoire de la culture matérielle - archives, documents oraux ou visuels et artefacts - où l'on examinera le potentiel et les limites de ces sources, les façons de les utiliser et où l'on établira des comparaisons entre le matériel de différentes époques et de différentes régions.

Samedi matin 3 mars:

L'histoire de la culture matérielle à l'étranger; discussion des progrès récents et des orientations futures en France, en Grande-Bretagne et aux Etats-Unis. On insistera sur les questions traitées au cours du colloque.

Samedi après-midi 3 mars:

Examen des besoins actuels et des perspectives d'avenir de l'histoire de la culture matérielle, en insistant sur la formation et l'application des résultats des recherches dans ce domaine.

Le colloque aura lieu à l'Edifice commémoratif Victoria à Ottawa et comprendra une réception d'ouverture le jeudi soir et un banquet le vendredi. Le programme détaillé sera prêt à l'automne. Les exposés présentés au COLLOQUE SUR L'HISTOIRE DE LA CULTURE MATERIELLE DU CANADA seront publiés dans le numéro du Bulletin d'histoire de la culture matérielle du Musée national de l'Homme qui paraîtra au printemps 1979.

#### MERCURY SERIES PUBLICATIONS

Each component of the National Museum of Man, (the History and Communications Divisions, the Canadian Ethnology Service, the Archaeological Survey of Canada, the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies and the Canadian War Museum), provides papers for publication in the Mercury Series. These are available from the following address on receipt of a cheque made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Since the mark-up on these publications is negligible no discount is allowed for bulk or institutional sales.

Marketing Services Division,  
National Museums of Canada,  
300 Laurier Avenue West,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

At present the History Division Mercury Series consists of the following papers:

#### PUBLICATIONS DE LA COLLECTION MERCURE

Chaque division du Musée national de l'Homme, (l'Histoire, les Communications, le Service canadien d'ethnologie, la Commission archéologique du Canada, le Centre Canadien d'études sur la culture traditionnelle et le Musée canadien de la Guerre), fournit des articles à la Collection Mercure. On peut les commander de la source ci-dessous, en adressant une demande accompagnée d'un chèque libellé au nom du Receveur Général du Canada. La marge de profit étant très mince, il est impossible d'accorder des escomptes de quantité ou d'établissement.

Service du Marketing,  
Musées nationaux du Canada,  
300 ouest, avenue Laurier,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

La division d'Histoire a déjà contribué à la Collection Mercure les numéros suivants:

#### 1972

No. 1 "The Twenties in Western Canada" edited by S.M. Trofimenkoff. 259 p. \$2.50.

#### 1973

No. 2 "History Division: Annual Review 1972" by F.J. Thorpe. 22 p. On request.

No. 3 "Mid Forests Wild: A Study of the Concept of wilderness in the Writings of Susanna Moodie, J.W.D. Moodie, Catherine Parr Traill and Samuel Strickland, c. 1830-1850" by Edward H. Dahl. 59 p., 4 illustrations. \$1.00.

This brief study uses content analysis to provide a refreshing approach to understanding the experience of early Canadian pioneers.

#### 1974

No. 4 "History Division: Annual Review 1973" edited by F.J. Thorpe. 22 p.; on request.

No. 5 "Some Sources for Women's History in the Public Archives of Canada" by Heather Rielly and Marilyn Hindmarch. 93 p., 5 photographs. \$1.50.

A selected bibliography of holdings (19th and 20th centuries, English language private papers) in the Public Archives of Canada of interest to the study of women's history.

No. 6 "Le Sauvage: The Native People in Quebec historical writing on the Heroic Period (1534-1663) of New France" by Donald B. Smith. 133 p., 20 photographs. \$1.50.

The treatment of native peoples in Canadian History texts is currently the subject of some debate. This paper analyses the treatment of authors who have written on the period prior to 1665, a period of tremendous importance for it was the period of first contact when many of the stereotypes regarding native peoples were set down.

#### 1975

No. 7 "History Division: Annual Review 1974" edited by F.J. Thorpe. 40 p., 5 plates; on request.

No. 8 "Un ferblantier de campagne (1875-1950)" par Jean-Pierre Hardy. 61 p., 34 planches. \$1.25.

L'outillage et les produits décrits et illustrés dans cet inventaire proviennent tous de la boutique des Lévesque de St-Pacôme, Comté de Kamouraska, ferblantier depuis le dernier quart de 19e siècle. Une brève biographie des deux plus vieux artisans de la famille sert d'arrière-plan historique.

No. 9 "The Social Gospel in Canada: Papers of the interdisciplinary conference on the Social Gospel in Canada, March 21-24, 1973 at the University of Regina" edited by Richard Allen. 353 p. \$4.25.

The Social Gospel Movement has long been recognized as one of the creative forces in the development of a uniquely Canadian style of social criticism. The eleven papers presented in this volume examine the movement from a wide variety of perspectives. Five active participants in the movement offer their reminiscences, while five contemporary scholars examine the movement from a range of disciplinary viewpoints, all of which throw new light on a variety of questions. Professor Allen's introduction places the whole movement in an international setting that has not been attempted to date.

No. 10 "Cities in the West: Papers of the Western Canada Urban History Conference - University of Winnipeg, October 1974" edited by A.R. McCormack and Ian MacPherson. 322 p., 8 plates. \$3.75.

The relatively recent preoccupation of Western Canadian historians with their urban past has resulted in an imaginative new field of research and writing. The papers presented in this volume sample that research from a variety of perspectives: the development of local government; social life; businessmen and pressure groups; radical politics; and recent trends and perspectives.

No. 11 "A Checklist of Toronto Cabinet and Chair Makers, 1800-1865" by Joan MacKinnon. 203 p., 4 plates. \$2.50.

The present checklist of Toronto cabinet and chairmakers is published as an aid to and encouragement of further studies in the field of material history. It indicates the variety and wealth of archival sources available for research, as well as the shortcomings of such material.

No. 12 "Le forgeron de campagne: un inventaire d'outils" par André Bérubé, François Duranleau, Thierry Ruddell et Serge St-Pierre. 71 p., 41 planches. \$1.00.

Le métier de forgeron en fut un des plus importants du passé. Par sa contribution à la croissance

économique, il occupait une place importante dans la société d'antan. Cet inventaire d'outils a pour but de contribuer à notre connaissance d'un élément important de notre passé artisanal.

No. 13 "La ville de Québec, 1800-1850: un inventaire de cartes et plans" par Edward H. Dahl, Hélène Espeset, Marc Lafrance et Thierry Ruddell. 423 p., 72 planches. \$5.00.

Ce volume a pour but d'examiner les cartes de la ville de Québec entre 1800 et 1850, lesquelles constituent une source de richesse sur l'histoire de la ville.

#### 1976

No. 14 "Kingston Cabinetmakers 1800-1867" by Joan MacKinnon. 190 p., 39 plates. \$2.75.

This volume is a Master's thesis published according to the requirements for a Degree of Master of Museology in the University of Toronto. The intent of this work is to provide new insights into the development of cabinetmaking in one area of Ontario.

No. 15 "Material History Bulletin" co-editors Robb Watt and Barbara Riley. 65 p., 13 plates; on request.

The Bulletin, of which this is the first edition, will be published periodically to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information on Canadian material history.

No. 16 "Trois générations de cordonniers à Saint Jean Port Joli" par Hélène Simard. 88 p., 53 illustrations. \$1.50.

Un témoin de 74 ans nous a raconté comment vivaient son grand-père et son frère qui ont tous trois exercé le métier de cordonnier à Saint-Jean-Port-Joli. Il nous a décrit leurs tâches, leur clientèle, leurs méthodes de travail et leur outillage. Il a aussi reconstitué pour nous la boutique d'autrefois avec son mobilier et son outillage. Le témoignage de M. Michel Morency de Saint-Jean-Port-Joli nous renseigne donc sur la vie des cordonniers ruraux d'autrefois au Québec.

No. 17 "Quelques boutiques de menuisiers et charpentiers au tournant du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle" par Jacques Bernier. 70 p., bibliographie. \$1.00.



Cette recherche, fait à partir d'un corpus homogène de documents qui sont les inventaires après décès, a pour but essentiel d'identifier les outils des boutiques des menuisiers et charpentiers de la région de Montréal de 1790 à 1812 et de connaître le degré d'utilisation de chacun. Des boutiques types ont été élaborées et le lecteur peut ainsi avoir un aperçu des outils qu'on trouvait dans les grandes, moyennes et petites boutiques de l'époque.

No. 18 "The Parliament of Women: The National Council of Women of Canada" by Veronica Jane Strong-Boag. 491 p., extensive bibliography. \$5.75.

A doctoral thesis submitted at the University of Toronto in 1975.

No. 19 "Les zouaves pontificaux canadiens" par René Hardy et Elio Lodolini. 156 p.

Cet oeuvre comprend L'Origine des zouaves pontificaux canadiens (par Hardy) et Les Volontaires du Canada dans l'armée pontificale (1868-1870) par Lodolini.

The following History Division Papers have been distributed gratis by the Chief, History Division, National Museum of Man:

No. 20 "Bibliography for the Study of British Columbia's Domestic Material History" by Virginia Careless. 77 p., 6 photographs.

This bibliography is intended to assist those studying interior decoration, furnishings, social and cultural life in British Columbia at the turn of the century. It should be of especial use to those interested in historical restorations and museum reconstructions of period rooms. It covers the material available in the major repositories of Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., and contains roughly 800 entries, divided into forty-six subject categories.

No. 21 "Material History Bulletin" co-editors Robb Watt and Barbara Riley. 78 p., 16 plates; on request.

The Bulletin is published periodically to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information on Canadian material history.

No. 22 "West Coast Logging 1840-1910" by Mary Shakespeare and Rodney H. Pain. 84 p., 65 illustrations.

A brief description of West Coast logging from the time of the first contact of the Native Peoples with Europeans to the waning of steam power in the woods and sawmills.

No. 23 "Les Intérieurs domestiques des menuisiers et charpentiers de la région de Québec 1810-1819" by Jacques Bernier. 85 p., 14 illustrations.

Cette recherche faite à partir d'une source unique d'information, les inventaires après décès, cherche à cerner et la fortune et l'intérieur des maisons des menuisiers et charpentiers de la région de Québec entre 1810 et 1819. Un total de 17 inventaires (8 charpentiers, 8 menuisiers et un maître menuisier) a pu être retracé aux Archives nationales du Québec et servent ici de base à l'élaboration de cet exposé.

No. 24 "Approaches to Native History in Canada: Papers of a Conference held at the National Museum of Man, October 1975", 135 p.

Recent trends in the field of Native History are explored in a series of papers presented at the Native History Conference sponsored by the History Division of the National Museum of Man in October of 1975. The papers were grouped around a series of themes encompassing the religious contacts between whites and natives; the Imperial relationship; the trading relationship; and the political considerations of land policy. These "approaches" were designed to provide a forum for the updating of current work in the field of native history.

#### MATERIAL HISTORY BULLETIN

The Material History Bulletin is designed to meet the need for a publication to encourage and disseminate research on Canada's material history. It publishes short articles, research notes and comments, news of recent acquisitions, lists of publications and reviews of exhibits, publications and historic sites. The Bulletin aims to reach, both as authors and subscribers, an audience which includes historians, museum curators, historical archaeologists and others interested in the material evidence of Canada's history. Submissions should be sent to either of the co-editors or to one of the regional editors.

The Material History Bulletin is published twice a year, in late spring and late fall. Two pilot issues, which appeared as History Division Papers Nos. 15 and 21 in the National Museum of Man's Mercury Series, are now out of print. Beginning with the third issue the Bulletin is available on a subscription basis at \$3.00 for two issues annually or at \$1.50 for a single issue. Subscriptions or individual copies may be obtained by forwarding a cheque or money order in the appropriate amount payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Mail to:

National Museums of Canada,  
Mail Order,  
23rd Floor, Esplanade Laurier,  
300 Laurier Avenue West,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

LE BULLETIN D'HISTOIRE DE LA CULTURE  
MATERIELLE

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