

NOUVELLES/NEWS

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

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Tome/Volume 2

Number/Numero 2

Mars/March 1976

NOMINATION POUR L'ASSEMBLÉE ANNUELLE DE 1976

Le comité chargé des nominations pour l'assemblée annuelle de 1976 comprend les membres (AEAC) Michael McMordie, Susan Buggie et Denis St-Louis. A la demande de ce comité, le conseil de direction élirait les personnes responsables aux postes suivants:

Vice-président: Lynne DiStefano, Brescia College, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Secrétaire (1 an): Diane Bodner, Historic Sites, Department of Culture, Government of Alberta.

Trésorier: Christina Southam, Inventaire des Bâtiment historique du Canada, Ottawa.

Responsable de la préservation: Frederick Netherton, Fort Steel Historic Site, British Columbia.

Responsable de la bibliothèque: Shane O'Dea, Department of English, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Responsable des Communications: William Thompson, Faculty of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Responsable de la photographie: -

Conseiller: Yves Laliberté, Département d'histoire, Université Laval, Québec, Québec.

Conseiller: Irene Rogers, Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Conseiller: Stuart Smith, Department of History, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Conseiller: Donal Kerr, Department of English, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Tout membre désirant suggérer le responsable à un des postes, peut le faire en présentant au secrétaire (AEAC) Reesa Greenberg la nomination proposée, signée par 4 membres de l'association et par la personne proposée. Le secrétaire acceptera toute nomination jusqu'à 48 heures avant l'assemblée annuelle.

NOMINATIONS FOR 1976 ANNUAL MEETING

The Nominating Committee for the 1976 Annual Meeting comprised of SSAC Board Member Michael McMordie, Chairman and SSAC Members Susan Buggie and Denis St. Louis have proposed the following nominations for election to the Board of Directors:

Vice-President: Lynne DiStefano, Brescia College, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Secretary (one year): Diane Bodner, Historic Sites, Department of Culture, Edmonton, Alberta.

Treasurer: Christina Southam, Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, Ottawa, Ontario.

Preservation Chairperson: Frederick Netherton, Fort Steele Historic Park, British Columbia.

Photograph Chairperson:

Library Chairperson: Shane O'Dea, Department of English, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Communication: William Thompson, Faculty of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Member-at-Large: Yves Laliberté, Département d'histoire, Université Laval, Québec, Québec.

Member-at-Large: Stuart Smith, Department of History, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Member-at-Large: Irene Rogers, Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Member-at-Large: Donald Kerr, Department of English, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Members who wish to make further nominations may do so by presenting the SSAC Secretary, Reesa Greenberg, with the proposed nomination signed by four members of the Society and the nominee. The Secretary will accept nominations up to forty-eight hours prior to the Annual Business Meeting.

SSAC ARCHIVES COMMITTEE PRESENTATION TO
THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

At the conclusion of the 1975 seminar on architectural records conducted by the Archives Committee of the Society, it was decided that the Society would carry out pilot projects in Alberta and New Brunswick to evaluate the scope of architectural records that survive in architects' offices and to determine the type of questions that the architects raised concerning the preservation of their material. The pilot projects were to be carried out by Roger Nason of the New Brunswick Archives and of the University of Calgary Library. The results of this work and a proposal for further action is to be presented by Jim Knight, Archives Committee Chairman, to the members of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada at their Annual Meeting, May 17-20, 1976 in Ottawa.

As a means to dramatize the need to preserve architectural records the Society and Heritage Ottawa will co-sponsor a special opening of the exhibit on W. E. Noffke at the Heritage Ottawa Gallery on May 18 for the members of the RAIC and the Ottawa Association of Architects. The opening ceremony will include presentation of a Noffke watercolour drawing of the Grey Nun's Convent in Ottawa to the Public Archives of Canada.

W. E. NOFFKE EXHIBIT

Heritage Ottawa will hold an exhibit on W. E. Noffke, FRAIC (1878-1964) in the Heritage Ottawa Gallery, Fraser School House, 62 John Street, from May 16 - June 20, 1976. The exhibit, which was researched, prepared and mounted by SSAC members Joan Mackie and Harold Kalman, will consider the entire range of Noffke's work through the exhibit of original drawings and photographs of existing structures.

Werner Ernest Noffke was born in Stolp, Germany, in 1878, and as a child came to Ottawa with his family. After receiving his architectural education at the Ontario School of Art, he opened an office in Ottawa in January 1901. During sixty years as an active architect, Noffke carried out an extensive and distinguished practice. He numbered among his clients the federal government, for whom he designed the Post Office at Sparks and Elgin Streets and many departmental buildings; and the Lutheran Church, for whom he did numerous churches across Ontario. His commercial structures include the Blackburn Building and the Medical Arts Building, and he designed fine houses for many of Ottawa's business and social elite. He was a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and a president of the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects. Noffke retired from practice in 1961, and died three years later.

ASSOCIATION POUR L'ETUDE DE L'ARCHITECTURE
AU CANADA PRESENTATION DU COMITE DES ARCHIVES
A L'INSTITUT ROYAL D'ARCHITECTURE DU CANADA

Au terme de la semaine d'étude tenue en 1975 le comité d'archives de l'association a décidé de poursuivre des projets pilotes en Alberta et au Nouveau-Brunswick. Le but de ces projets est d'évaluer l'inventaire des plans architecturaux qui se trouvent dans les firmes privées ainsi que pour déterminer le type de questions qu'les architectes pourraient demander quant à la préservation de leur documents.

Les projets pilotes seraient sous la direction de monsieur Roger Nason, attaché aux Archives du Nouveau-Brunswick ainsi qu'à la bibliothèque de l'université de Calgary. Le résultat de ce travail ainsi que les propositions afin d'améliorer le programme seront présentés par Jim Knight, président du comité d'archives, aux membres de l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada à leur réunion annuelle du 17-20 mai 1976 à Ottawa.

W.E. NOFFKE

Du 16 au 20 juin, Héritage Ottawa présentera une exposition sur W.E. Noffke (1878-1964) à leur galerie de l'ancienne école Fraser, sise au 62 de la rue John. L'exposition a été préparée par les membres (AEAC) Joan Mackie et Harold Kalman. Des dessins originaux ainsi que des photographies des travaux de Noffke seront exposés.

Werner Ernest Noffke est né à Stolp, en Allemagne, en 1878. Etant encore enfant, sa famille, vient s'établir à Ottawa. En 1901, après avoir fréquenté l'Ecole d'art de l'Ontario il ouvre un bureau à Ottawa. Durant soixante ans, il y poursuit une carrière des plus active. Parmi ses clients on retrouve le gouvernement fédéral pour qui il a conçu les plans du Bureau de poste situé à l'angle de la rue Sparks et Elgin ainsi que beaucoup d'autres édifices gouvernementaux. On compte parmi ses structures commerciales, l'édifice Blackburn, l'édifice de l'Art médical ainsi que plusieurs très belles maisons d'Ottawa.

Noffke s'est retiré de la pratique en 1961 et est décédé trois ans plus tard.

ARCHITECTURE AND THE MEDIA

The Society will hold a five day meeting "Architecture and the Media" a conference toward the improvement of public knowledge of building. The conference, which will be held at Stanley House, New Richmond, Quebec in mid-summer, is made available by the Canadian Commission for Unesco who provide the facilities of the conference centre and travel grants for all participants. The development of the meeting and the following proposal was prepared by the Communications Committee under the direction of Committee Chairperson William R. Thompson:

Problem:

Very few of the major newspapers or television or radio stations have regular features on architecture. This is especially distressing since architecture represents an enormous investment of public and private funds in a product that has both social (as art and institution) and environmental influence of the first order.

The standards of comment about architecture in the public media vary considerably in quality. There are a few items of good sense and solid information, but there is a great amount of material that lacks any amount of critical sophistication.

A key difficulty in comment about architecture in the public media is that much of it is from a very narrow viewpoint. Items in the business pages focus on the cost and practical usefulness of building; articles in the arts and leisure pages are often descriptions of the client and the visual quality of a design. Often both ignore environmental impact that is discussed in articles on building of industrial or northern settlement projects. Articles about buildings of historic importance often show little understanding of the legal and economic difficulties of maintaining these buildings.

There is weak and fragmented provision of practical information about house construction, repair and maintenance.

There is an astounding lack of programs or features for children on the social, economic, psychological, or cultural significance of architecture, or, how buildings are made.

Purpose:

To plan strategies for extending, integrating and upgrading the standards of public information about architecture.

To bring together a small group (about 12) who collectively represent the chief disciplines concerned with making architecture and those providing information to the public about it.

L'ARCHITECTURE ET LES MEDIA

L'association tiendra une conférence de 5 jours ayant pour thème principal "l'Architecture et les media" c'est-à-dire une meilleure information du public sur les bâtiments. Grâce au concours de la délégation canadienne pour Unesco, cette conférence sera tenue vers la mi-juillet à "Stanley House", New Richmond, au Québec. La conférence ainsi que les propositions en vue d'une action ont été préparées par le comité de communications sous la direction de son président William R. Thompson.

Problème

Très peu des média d'information s'intéressent à l'architecture. Il est malheureux que cette situation subsiste quand on pense au fait que l'architecture représente un des investissements les plus importants des fonds publics et privés, et quand on pense aussi à l'influence que peut avoir l'architecture au point de vue social et au point de vue environnement.

Le genre de critique à propos de l'architecture varie considérablement. On retrouve parfois de la bonne information mais bien souvent la critique n'est pas sérieuse.

Le problème majeur est qu'on présente l'architecture que d'un point de vue. Dans la section affaire d'un journal on ne porte l'attention que sur le prix et l'utilité de l'édifice; dans la section art et loisir on ne s'intéresse qu'au client et à l'effet visuel du design. On ignore trop souvent l'impact de l'environnement quand on discute de construire des industries ou des projets d'aménagement dans le nord du pays. Pour ce qui est de la protection des édifices historiques, on montre souvent très peu de compréhension quant aux problèmes légaux et économiques qu'ils engendrent. Il y a un manque d'information pratique concernant la construction, la réparation et l'entretien de ces maisons.

Dans les émissions pour enfants on ignore l'aspect pratique social, économique, psychologique ou la signification culturelle de l'architecture.

But proposé

Planifier des stratégies afin d'intégrer et améliorer le sort de l'architecture dans l'information publique.

Grouper des représentants des principales disciplines concernant l'architecture et sa diffusion.

Ce groupe préparera une stratégie qui sera la base de l'action entreprise par les gens concernés afin d'améliorer l'éducation du gouvernement, des organismes privées et des associations.

The group will prepare a strategy paper that will be the basis for practical action by concerned education, government, and private organizations and associations.

Issues:

What is the most feasible means of encouraging media organizations to provide a more extensive and higher quality of presentation of architectural matters.

To what extent is there need for special sorts of education to promote better coverage of architecture.

Are available channels of information adequate in providing data on building in a form usable to public media practitioners.

How can the aid of the building professions, manufacturers, and organizations be enlisted in providing better public education about architecture.

Participants:

It is proposed that the following groups be represented.

Free Press news syndicate
Southam Publications
Building Trade Publications
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Canadian Television System (CTV)
National Film Board
Canadian School of Journalism
Society for the Study of Architecture
in Canada (SSAC)
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
Canadian Home Building Industry
Consumers Association
University Schools of Architecture and
Environmental Studies

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY COURSE ON ARCHITECTURAL
PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION IN CANADA

Professor Kent Hurley, Nova Scotia College of Technology, has prepared the following university course on preservation and restoration in Canada as a prototype course that could be proposed to departments of architecture for inclusion in their program. The Communications Committee encourages members to comment on the proposal and suggest bibliographic references. Correspondence should be sent to Professor William P. Thompson, Faculty of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2.

Proposed lecture course in Architectural Preservation/Restoration in Canada.

Duration: 14 weeks with 3-one hour lectures per week.

Conclusions

Quel est le meilleur moyen d'encourager les média d'information à améliorer la qualité de présentation des problèmes rencontrés dans l'architecture.

Jusqu'à quel point a-t-on besoin d'éduquer les communicateurs pour promouvoir une meilleure information concernant l'architecture.

Participants: Il a été proposé que les groupes suivants soient représentés

Syndicat de la presse libre
Publications Southam
Revue techniques dans le domaine de la construction
Société canadienne de radiodiffusion
Réseau de télévision canadien
Office national du film
Ecoles canadiennes de journalisme
Association pour l'étude de l'architecture au Canada
Institut royal d'architecture du Canada
Industrie de la construction domiciliaire au Canada
Association des consommateurs
Ecoles d'architecture et de l'étude de l'environnement des différentes universités

COURS PROPOSE POUR LA PRESERVATION ET LA
RESTAURATION DE L'ARCHITECTURE AU CANADA
NIVEAU UNIVERSITAIRE

Le professeur Kent Hurley du collège de technologie de la Nouvelle-Ecosse a préparé le cours suivant pour la préservation et la restauration au Canada de l'architecture. Ce cours de niveau universitaire pourrait être inclus dans les programmes d'études des différentes écoles d'architecture. Le comité de communications encourage fortement les membres à donner leurs opinions sur les propositions émises.

Toute correspondance devrait être adressée au professeur William P. Thompson, Faculté d'architecture, Université du Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2.

Cours proposé: Préservation et restauration de l'architecture au Canada.

Durée: 14 semaines de 3 cours par semaine à raison d'une heure par cours.

1ère semaine: Dans l'ordre chronologique les facteurs sociaux et pratiques qui ont influencés la construction au Canada colonisation, origine des immigrants, besoin de la construction, disponibilité des matériaux etc. utilisation de livres, apport étranger d'architectes professionnels.

Week 1: Three one-hour lectures with a chronological base, outlining social and practical factors in Canadian construction: settlement patterns, origins of immigration, building needs, availability of materials, availability of expertise, use of pattern books; importation of professional architects.

Week 2: a) Tools by which construction was carried out, and its relationship to the products produced.
b) The technology of manufactured materials, e.g. plaster, nails, screws, etc.
c) The technology of natural materials - masonry techniques, timber cuts and joints, waterproofing, etc.

Week 3: Methods of construction: the combining of tools and technology into construction systems.

Week 4: Servicing before electricity and other technological innovations: heating, lighting, waste disposal.

Week 5, 6: Architectural built form and its relationship to materials: wood, stone, brick.

Week 7, 8: Interior finishes and concepts of interior design: hardware and fixtures; stairs, fireplaces, mantels, doors, panels, floors, ceiling and wall finishes, cupboarding, manufacture of detailed trim mouldings; furniture.

Week 9: Site visits.

Week 10: Landscape and concepts of exterior space; relationships of buildings to one another, to their site, and to the general environment.

Week 11: Settlement patterns and urban context; arrangements of individual farm buildings; land patterns and relationship to transportation grids, sitings.

Week 12: The establishment of architectural schools in Canada, the rise of a profession endowed with legal powers; the influence of the schools and the profession on Canadian architecture.

2e semaine: a) Outils d'autrefois utilisés dans la construction, sa relation au produit fini.
b) La technologie des matériaux manufacturés exemples: plâtre, clous, vis, etc.
c) La technologie des matériaux naturels techniques de maçonnerie, coupes et joints, bois de construction, imperméabilisation.

3e semaine: Méthode de construction.

4e semaine: Chauffage, éclairage avant les innovations technologiques, l'électricité.

5-6e semaine: L'architecture et sa relation avec les matériaux.

7-8 semaine: Concepts de design intérieur.

9e semaine: Visite d'un site.

10e semaine: Architecture de paysage - espace extérieur - environnement.

11e semaine: modèle de colonisation et le contexte urbain, arrangements des fermes.

12e semaine: établissement des écoles d'architecture au Canada et leur influence.

13e-14e semaine: Etude de cas:
a) préservation des édifices possédant un contenu original.
b) modification d'édifices historiques pour une nouvelle utilisation
c) reconstruction d'édifices qui n'existe plus - quand la documentation est possible mais aussi quand toute trace de documentation a disparu.

TOURS

Victorian Architecture in East Anglia and the Dukeries will be the subject of the Victorian Society Anglo-American Study Tour, July 9-18, 1976. Jane Fawcett, MBE, Hon. FRIBA, Secretary of the Victorian Society in England will direct the week-long tour of Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. The cost of the tour, covering lectures, reading lists, architectural notes transportation, entrance fees, accommodation and all meals will be \$320.00. This does not include travel to and from the tour. Registration and a deposit of \$50.00 must be received prior to June 25, 1976 by The Victorian Society, 1 Priory Gardens, Bedford Park, London, W4, 1TT, England.

Week 13, 14: Case studies: type a) the continued renewal and preservation of buildings that retain most of their original fabric; type b) the alteration of historical buildings for new uses; type c) the reconstruction of buildings that no longer exist where documentation exists and, also, where it does not exist.

PUBLICATIONS

Preservation and Building Codes, Papers from the National Trust Conference on Preservation and Building Codes, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1975, 96 pages, \$4.00. The book includes case histories of preservation-within-the-codes, definitions of historic structures and districts, the work of national and state code officials, insurance problems, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, special regulations for historic districts, National Park Service safety standards and proposals for future action. The book can be ordered from the National Trust, 740-748 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, D.C.

Industrial Archaeology Package, prepared by the Open University considers the Industrial Revolution in Britain between 1760 and 1830, its causes and consequences, the basic technology, and its influence on related social, economic and political changes. The Package includes: Readers Guide by Ian Donnachie; The "Industrial Revolution" from series: The Age of Revolutions Units 5-6 (Open University Press); "Introduction: Sources, Themes and Projects" from the series: Great Britain 1750-1950: Sources and Histriography. Block 1 Units 1-2 (Open University Press); The Industrial Revolution 1760-1830 by T.S. Ashton (Oxford University Press); Industrial Archaeology in Britain by R.A. Buchanan, Penguin Books. The Package is available for £4.35 from Open University, P.O. Box 81, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AT, England.

Working Places. The Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Buildings, Walter C. Kidney, Society for Industrial Archaeology, Ober Park Associates, Pittsburgh, 1976, hardbound \$13.95, softbound \$7.45. Ober Park Associates, The Old Post Office, One Landmarks Square, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15212.

Revolving Funds for Historic Preservation. A Manual of Practice, Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr., Leopold Adler II, Walter C. Kidney, Ober Park Associates, Pittsburgh, 1975, hardbound \$8.95, softbound \$4.95.

The following books on Canadian canals are available from the American Canal and Transportation Center, Box 842, Shepherdstown, West Virginia 25443:

Canals of Canada, Heisler, 133 pages, \$6.50; Mitchell's Compendium of Canals and Railroads, 1832, 84 pages, \$1.75; Rideau Waterway, Leggett, 249 pages, \$4.50.

Lanark Place, Abernathy, Saskatchewan, Structural History, William Naftel, Manuscript Report Number 164, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The Manuscript Series is available only at the provincial archives.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Architectural Conservation Officer (Restoration Architect). Salary: \$17,200-\$20,900 (under review). The incumbent will participate in most areas of the Architectural Conservation Program, but specialize in restoration architecture. A high degree of competence in such areas as project analysis, and the provision of technical advice, assistance and guidance to local heritage organizations, governmental agencies and professional architectural and planning groups, principally with the respect to the restoration, rehabilitation or recycling of heritage structures. Qualifications: University degree, preferably M.A. level in Architecture and some specialized experience in conservation. Ability to communicate effectively and willingness to travel extensively in Ontario are essential. Closing date: May 31, 1976. Contact: Personnel Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.

Architectural Conservation Officer (Architectural Historian). Salary: \$17,200-\$20,900 (under review). The incumbent will participate in most areas of the Capital Architectural Conservation Programme, specialized in architectural history particularly as it applies to Ontario. High degree of competence is required in the area of research and the assessment of the significance of heritage structures within a local, provincial, or national context. Qualifications: University degree, preferably M.A. in Fine Arts or Canadian History with strong emphasis on architecture related to Ontario, some working experience in the field is desirable. An intimate knowledge of research methodology, an ability to communicate effectively and willingness to travel extensively in Ontario are essential. Closing date: May 31, 1976. Contact: Personnel Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.

HISTOIRE DE L'ART ET LES ETUDIANTS
EN ARCHITECTURE

Ce questionnaire a été envoyé aux départements d'histoire de l'art et d'architecture pour être distribué aux étudiants afin de déterminer leur connaissance en architecture canadienne. Le comité de communications présentera à l'Assemblée annuelle, un rapport sur les résultats obtenus d'après ce questionnaire. Des copies de ce questionnaire peuvent être obtenues du professeur William P. Thompson de la faculté d'architecture, de l'université du Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2.

1. Pensez-vous que l'architecture canadienne soit caractéristique?
2. Quel design a contribué le plus à donner son caractère à l'architecture canadienne?
3. Qui, d'après vous est l'architecte canadien le plus renommé?
Pour quel projet?
4. Donnez une liste de genre d'architecture ethnique ou régionale qu'on peut retrouver au Canada?
5. Connaissez-vous un type de design canadien qui est distinctif et qui pourrait avoir une certaine valeur pour les étudiants en architecture.
6. Est-ce qu'il vous serait possible de prendre un cours en architecture canadienne? Si oui, quel est le titre du cours?
7. Quels livres avez-vous lus sur l'architecture canadienne?
8. Est-ce que vous connaissez certaines théories ou certains concepts présentés par des architectes canadiens?
Pouvez-vous les décrire?
9. Quel pourcentage de l'architecture canadienne considérez vous comme étant originale?
Quel pourcentage est emprunté d'un autre contexte?
10. D'après l'ordre d'importance dans votre curriculum, quels études ont été le plus stressées

Histoire de l'architecture européenne
Histoire de l'architecture américaine
Histoire de l'architecture canadienne
Histoire de l'architecture britannique
Histoire de l'architecture française

ART HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questionnaire was sent to departments of art history and architecture for distribution to students in order to determine their awareness of Canadian architecture. The Communications Committee will present a report based on the questionnaire to the members at the Annual Meeting. Additional copies of the questionnaire may be obtained from Professor William P. Thompson, Faculty of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2.

1. Do you think there is a distinctive Canadian Architecture?

2. What single design determinant would you say contributes to a Canadian Architectural character?
3. Who do you consider Canada's most famous Architect?

And for what project?

4. List the basic ethnic or regional architectural types found in Canada.
5. Do you know of any distinctive Canadian designs, that would be of value for student study?
6. Do you have access to a course on Canadian Architecture?

If so, what is the course title?

7. What books on Canadian Architecture have you read?
8. Do you know of concepts or theories as presented by Canadian Architect? Can you describe the concept or theory?
9. What percent of Canadian Architecture do you consider to be original? ___%

What percent is borrowed out of context?
___%

11. Identifier les noms suivants:

Gordon Atkins
Etienne Gaboury
Guy Desbarats
A.H. Waisman
Douglas Cardinal
John C. Parkin
Jack Diamond

12. Quel pourcentage de temps a été pris pour travailler à des projets de studio à contenu uniquement canadien?

13. Quel pourcentage de votre intérêt en architecture est pris par:

Généalogie du patrimoine de l'architecture canadienne.

Tendances de l'architecture canadienne.

Tendances de l'architecture internationale

14. A quels périodiques (architecture) êtes vous abonné?

15. En tant qu'étudiant en architecture combien de provinces canadiennes avez-vous visitées?

Avez-vous voyagé aux Etats-Unis?

Si oui, où?

Avez-vous voyagé en Europe?

Si oui, où?

16. Des périodes suivantes, pourriez vous nommer des projets canadiens en architecture
1867-1918 1918-1954 1954-1976

17. Qu'est ce que vous voudriez que l'association fasse pour aider à la compréhension de l'architecture canadienne?

10. In order of importance to your present curriculum, which areas of study receive prime emphasis?

European Architectural History _____
American Architectural History _____
Canadian Architectural History _____
British Architectural History _____
French Architectural History _____

11. Identify the following:

Gordon Atkins _____
Etienne Gaboury _____
Guy Desbarats _____
A.H. Waisman _____
Douglas Cardinal _____
John C. Parkin _____
Jack Diamond _____

12. What percentage of your studio projects involve problems of unique Canadian context? ____%

List one if possible.

13. What percentage of your interest in Architectural education is involved with:

The geneology of Canadian Architectural heritage ____%

Current trends in Canadian Architecture ____%

Current trends in International Architecture ____%

14. What architectural magazines do you subscribe to, please name them.

15. As a student of architecture, how many Canadian provinces have you visited _____. Have you travelled in the U.S.A. _____ (if so, where) _____
Have you travelled in Europe _____. (If so, where) _____

16. Can you name a Canadian project or architect from each period?

1867-1918 _____
1918-1954 _____
1954-1976 _____

17. What would you like to have the Society for the Study of Architecture, do to further your understanding of Canadian Architecture?