

and Ontario before 1794) and the general lack of organization in the material (a geographic or chronological structure would be preferable to the seeming random ordering of the buildings). The authors should have also stayed away from detailed (and repetitive) explanations of styles or construction technology unless better versed on these topics.

The photography is often very good though it does not always live up to the promise of the jacket photo of a cottage shown wonderfully in its modern context. More unfortunately, foliage and shadows often obscure details and undefined roof ridges blend into the winter sky. Black and white film could have been used to advantage for many shots. The varying image size makes comparison difficult and occasionally the pictures are simply too small.

The accompanying text would have been more useful if the buildings were precisely located and if a greater effort had been made to provide at least an approximate date. Also, building elements referenced in the text would have been clarified by the consistent provision of detailed photographs.

Surprisingly for a popular publication, the book's salvation is its uncommonly complete bibliography. The bibliography would have been better arranged by separating the architectural topics from the local histories. Commendably, relatively obscure items such as Eric Arthur's 1938 monography *Early Buildings of Ontario* are referenced though notable omissions are contemporary material such as Barbara Humphrey's "The Architectural Heritage of the Rideau Corridor" (*Canadian Historic Sites Occasional Paper 10*), *Rural Ontario* by Blake and Greenhill (UTP 1969) and Tom Ritchie's centennial book *Canada Builds 1867 - 1967*. (Consideration of the Ritchie book might have assisted the authors in understanding masonry techniques as it contains a seminal description of Ontario stone cottage construction.)

Stone Houses is a pretty book and to the degree that it attracts and directs the reader to more accurate works; it serves a useful purpose. □

By Norman R. Allan

Norman Allan is a graduate architect who currently manages the building heritage program of Canada Post Corporation. The topic of his undergraduate thesis was "Lanark County Stone Georgian Vernacular."

Regional News Report From Saskatchewan

by Stuart Lazear

Regina - Bill Henderson, Regina's Heritage Planner, reports that a proposal to reuse the Old Firehall No. 1 as a theatre is being reviewed by the City. This municipally-designated landmark was designed by Regina architects Clemesha and Portnall on the eastern fringe of the Central Business District. Clemesha and Portnall incorporated part of an earlier Market Building into the 1921 firehall, making the firehall one of Regina's earliest adaptive reuse projects.

The process to preserve the municipally-designated Albert Memorial Bridge will be described in the May issue of *Canadian Heritage* in an article by Regina author Margaret Hryniuk. The terra-cotta and concrete bridge provides an entrance to the prestigious Old Lakeview subdivision and the Saskatchewan Legislature. The Albert Memorial Bridge is the second landmark bridge to be designated by the City of Regina.

Walking Tours of Regina have been reprinted. For further information please write to: Mr. Bill Henderson, Heritage Planner, Planning Department, 9th Floor City Hall, Queen Elizabeth II Court, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Saskatoon - Saskatoon's Heritage Officer, Jacqueline Bliss, reports that the Saskatoon Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee has established an annual Heritage Awards programme in conjunction with the Meewasin Valley Authority. The city is currently conducting a heritage inventory of its downtown buildings and is developing strategies for municipal incentives to encourage designation. Eight sketches of Saskatoon landmarks have been commissioned by the Heritage Advisory Committee. A limited edition of 200 prints will be made of each to be used for promotions and awards.

The 50th anniversary of the opening of Saskatoon's Chateau-Style hotel, The Bessborough, was celebrated on December 10. Over 300 people attended a tea at the hotel.

The Saskatoon Heritage Society has published a walking tour of the Broadway Avenue commercial district entitled "Through Boom and Bust and Back Again". This project was directed by Peggy Sargent and architect Elaine de Corsi who supervised 40 volunteers. Each volunteer was assigned one building to research.

Moose Jaw - Moose Jaw's landmark commercial structure, *The Elk Block* on Main Street, may be preserved through ongoing efforts by Lydia Lewicky of the Main Street Office and the Wakamow Valley Authority.

This year's Heritage Awards presentation by the Moose Jaw Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee saw an award for public service go to SSAC Saskatchewan representative Stuart Lazear.

Beneath the rich commercial heritage of Moose Jaw's River street lies a hidden network of underground tunnels which once connected several of the older hotels. Work is being carried out to discover more about the tunnels.

Efforts by the City of Moose Jaw to negotiate a deal for the recycling of the Union Station as a multi-model terminus have been stalled due to excessive financial demands by CP Rail.

Province-wide - Frank Korvemaker, supervisor of the Heritage Resources Branch of Saskatchewan Culture and Recreation reports that several interesting projects are underway. The CBC will be co-sponsoring with the Heritage Branch a series of twelve, 1-minute vignettes on heritage properties in Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Department of Education will be producing shows on two provincial heritage sites, Stanley Mission and the Doukhobor Prayer Home at Verigin.

HALIFAX

The following article was printed in the February 19, 1986, *The Mail-Star* and was submitted by Gary Shutlak of Halifax:

Takes 'preservation' route Churchill named to heritage post by Bill Power City Hall Reporter

The law can only "buy time" for heritage buildings and cannot guarantee their preservation and continued use in the community, newly-appointed city heritage co-ordinator A.W. (Dooley) Churchill said Tuesday.

Existing provincial legislation helps municipalities preserve the best of what previous developers constructed, but the process can only be effective when modern-day developers understand the value of the "heritage preservation" approach, the heritage co-ordinator said.

Mr. Churchill, whose appointment was announced Tuesday by Mayor Ron Wallace as part of National Heritage Week, said a large part of the job involves clearing up misconceptions about heritage designation in general.

"Such a designation by no means implies a developer's hands are tied," he said.

Consulting with city heritage advisors about the architectural significance of an old building, before embarking on extensive renovations, can very often help increase the value of that building, he said.

"Heritage legislation provides for one year of protection for heritage buildings and this is basically a matter of buying time so municipal authorities and the developer can sort the situation out," Mr. Churchill said.

Mayor Wallace said council approved the heritage co-ordinator appointment in response to growing public appreciation of the richness of the city's heritage resources, and the value of these resources in both economic and environmental terms.

Mr. Churchill was formerly supervisor of the city's real estate division.

Since the Heritage Property Act came into effect in 1980, about 300 buildings and sites have been included in the Halifax registry of Heritage Properties.

THE FRIENDS OF BARKERVILLE HERITAGE SOCIETY is a registered non-profit charitable group with the express purpose of contributing to the ongoing research, preservation, interpretation and development of the historic Caribb Goldfields as a significant Canadian heritage resource.

The Friends of Barkerville Heritage Society are primarily concerned with the preservation, enhancement and development of those heritage resources which lie in the watersheds of Antler, Williams, Lowhee, Jack O' Clubs and Lightning Creeks, (1858 to 1885), and which are relevant to the Cariboo Gold Rush.

The Society are also concerned with the preservation, enhancement and development of those heritage resources which

- date from the pre-1858 period,
- date from the period 1885 to the present,
- lie within the larger area currently known as the Cariboo, in the watersheds of the Bowron, Willow and Quesnel Rivers, bounded by the Horsefly to 150 Mile House road to the south, the Milk River to the east, and the Fraser River to the north and the west.

Membership costs are \$15.00 for individuals and \$25.00 for families per year. Further details are available from: Jennifer Iredale, Barkerville Historic Park, Barkerville, B.C. V0K 1B0.