

NOUVELLES/NEWS

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

Editor/Rédacteur Leslie Maitland

Co-editor/Co-rédacteur Marthe Lacombe, 1175 Avenue du Parc, Apt. 1, Québec,
Québec G1S 2W6

Co-editor/Co-rédacteur Trevor Boddy, Faculty of Environmental Design, Calgary,
Alberta.

Co-editor/Co-rédacteur Martin Segger, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.

Tome/Volume 4

Number/Numéro 4

juillet/July 1978

SSAC ANNUAL CONFERENCE, LONDON, ONTARIO

This year's SSAC conference was a successful three-and-a-half days of lectures, tours and social events. Twenty-two papers given were on the theme of Canadian Architects and Builders, ranging from the eighteenth century to the 1970's, from the Maritimes to B.C. The Maritimes and Quebec were much better represented at this year's conference, both in terms of the papers given, and delegates present. The general quality of the papers themselves was high. The major tour for the conference was of the small towns in Huron County. Next year's conference will be in Saskatoon.

The University of Western Ontario had a lot to offer to participants: live theatre, buffets, phys. ed. facilities, restaurants, a lovely campus and excellent accommodation.

Monday, May 22

Reception at the Ridout Street Restoration

Registration was followed by a reception courtesy of John Labatt Ltd. Their corporate offices are in a renovated nineteenth century house. The house had undergone major alterations, with the facade and the two front rooms retaining the character of the original period. We were shown a slide presentation of the Labatts' restoration of the Laura Secord house.



TOWN SQUARE, CLINTON, ONTARIO

Afterwards we were treated to some of Labatts' "wares", and wine and cheese.

Tuesday, May 23

Morning Opening Remarks - A gracious welcome and introduction to the conference were given by George Kapelos (Heritage Administration Branch, Ministry of Culture and Recreation), and by Lynne diStefano (Professor, Brescia College, University of Western Ontario). George and Lynne gave a run-down on planned events, services available at the University and answered members' questions.

Session I: Chairperson, Shane O'Dea (Memorial University of Newfoundland) introduced the topic of Canadian Builders to the conference.

John and Ebenezer Doan. John McIntyre (Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology) traced the family history and works of the Doan Brothers. Coming from a family of New England builders, John and Ebenezer emigrated to Upper Canada in the first decade of the nineteenth century. After building the Yonge Street Quaker Meeting House they turned their skills towards the construction of Sharon Temple, the religious structure built to serve the Children of Peace, a sect of the Quakers, newly-established by David Wilson. McIntyre illustrated the use of architecture for religious symbolism in features such as the use of 12 internal columns to represent the 12 apostles. The Doans brought to Sharon Temple the craftsmanship and delicacy of detail and scale that characterized their work as cabinet-makers. Many of their pieces survive in the local community, and stylistic parallels may be drawn between the furniture pieces and the Temple.

Arthur McClean. Stephen Otto (Heritage Conservation Division, Ministry of Culture and Recreation). Arthur McClean came from a protestant Irish family in Ulster. He had been a builder in Ireland for some number of years, having received his training (probably) at the Royal Dublin Society (founded 1731) which had established a School for Drawing and Architecture in the 1750's. He arrived in Brockville, Ontario around 1825 where he operated an inn. To him can be ascribed a number of local churches. These churches are basic rectangular meeting houses with a combination of Gothic and classical detail. St. Peter's Anglican in Brockville exhibits this combination of Georgian rectangular plan with a classical pediment and Gothic detail in the tower and windows.

George Lang. Susan Buggey (Research Division, Parks Canada). Lang was a Scottish mason born ca. 1821, who had worked on the Scott Monument in Edinburgh. He seems to have arrived first in St. John's, Newfoundland where he worked on the Cathedral. In 1851 he moved to New Brunswick, but a great amount of his work was done in Halifax. Lang worked on the Halifax Court House to designs developed by the Toronto architectural firm of William Thomas. He worked

on the Palace Building warehouses, the Prince of Wales Building, stores on Grenville Street, and a Gothic church. In partnership with Halifax architect David Sterling he did the masonry for the Halifax Club and Keith Hall. His most notable piece is the monument in Halifax commemorating Haligonians who died at Sebastopol during the Crimean War. The superb lion that caps this monument was used as a personal trademark by Lang on his subsequent buildings.

Southcott. Shane O'Dea (Memorial University of Newfoundland). John and James Southcott were two brothers, both carpenters and builders, who were born in England in the early 1820's. They arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland in the 1830's with a wave of other people trained in the building arts. This sizable immigration of builders, carpenters and so forth was stimulated by the rebuilding needed for St. John's after a disastrous fire. John and James worked in various homes and telegraph offices throughout the century. Their work was widespread and to them may be accredited the popularity of the second Empire style in Newfoundland.

Dawson City. Margaret Carter (CIHB, Parks Canada). Margaret Carter dealt with the 1897-1903 period in Dawson's construction history. Within this period are two phases of building, the earliest (1897-1897) characterized by simple shelter construction erected by builders and miners alike. Few permanent dwellings were put up during this time, as people were waiting to see how reliable the gold production would be. The second period of construction (1900-1903) saw the development of fire regulations, the arrival of families, of trained architects. Among these early architects were Ewart and Fuller, sent north by the Department of Public Works to superintend construction of Federal buildings. Cut off from efficient communication with Ottawa, Fuller acted as his own contractor as well as architect. Carter examined the type of housing done in this period citing the Ladies Home Journal as a source for designs. There were a number of questions raised afterwards on the problems encountered in restoring Dawson. Carter and Martin Weil (Restoration Services, Parks Canada) explained steps taken to deal with permafrost.

J.H. Cadham. Leonard K. Eaton (University of Michigan). This talk began with an outline of the early development of Manitoba. Little building was done in the earliest settlement era when the economy was still based primarily on hunting and trapping and the only access routes were the Red River and overland to Saint Paul, Minnesota. The first boom came with the railway. The population doubled and industry began, but development slowed when the trans-continental was finished. The second boom came in the '90's with massive immigration from around the world.

J.H. Cadham moved west and advertised himself first as a contractor, later as an architect. His work in the warehouse district of Winnipeg is outstanding. He built the Wood Warehouse, Stobard and Sons Warehouse, Ashdown Hardware Wholesale Warehouse, and others. Cadham's work shows a kinship with other western wholesale centres such as Chicago and St. Paul, Minnesota. His work set the style for the warehouse area of Winnipeg.

Tuesday, May 23, afternoon

Session II: Chairperson, Douglas Richardson, University of Toronto, introduced the topic of Architects to the Conference.

John Plaw. Irene Rodgers (Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation). John Plaw (1746-1820) was the author of a number of pattern books on architecture. These books provided designs for the newly-affluent middle class in the eighteenth century, and in the body the works published, Plaw's were particularly popular, and hence influential. Plaw's influence in Canada came not just through his pattern books, for Plaw himself went to the Maritimes to take advantage of the need for public buildings in the colonies. The P.E.I. Courthouse and Assembly were erected to Plaw's designs. He drew unexecuted plans for Admiralty House in Halifax, built a round market house, and taught geometry and architecture to P.E.I. carpenters. The books he brought with him to P.E.I. included works by Vitruvius, Campbell, Chambers, Pozzo, Britton and Stuart and Revett.

William Thomas par Marion Macrae (Toronto). La communication sur William Thomas, né en Angleterre en 1800, émigré à Toronto en 1843 et

décédé en 1860 comprit un résumé de ses activités comme architecte tant en Europe qu'en Amérique. De nombreuses illustrations des édifices subsistants traçaient la carrière de Thomas à Leamington Spa, Angleterre où il empruntait les styles néo-classique et néo gothique pour construire des maisons en rangée (telles que Landsdowne Crescent et Landsdowne Circus), des villas et des églises. Mme. Macrae nota la présence de balcons en fer forgé et de têtes sculptées qui caractérisent aussi l'oeuvre de Thomas au Canada.

Des photographies et des gravures illustèrent les réalisations et les principaux projets de William Thomas pour l'Ontario. Des exemples de l'architecture publique (palais des justice de Chatham et de Niagara-on-the-Lake, l'hôtel de ville de Guelph, le St. Lawrence Hall à Toronto), religieuse (les église St. Michael à Toronto, St. Paul à London, Christ Church à Hamilton) et domestique furent montrés. Les styles divers de ces édifices démontrent que l'architecte suivait les tendances eclectiques de l'époque.

Mme. Macrae mentionna aussi la formation de Thomas, ses liens professionnels et familiaux avec l'Angleterre, son rôle d'auteur ("Designs for Monuments and Chimney Pieces") et fit la comparaison avec William Tutin Thomas, auteur de quelques édifices au Québec. Selon elle, ce dernier n'avait pas le talent de son père.

On se demanda pourquoi un architecte si respecté à Leamington Spa dut émigrer? Douglas Richardson émit l'hypothèse que sa banque fit faillite. Bde F.

Frederic William Cumberland. Shirley G. Morris (Toronto). Cumberland was an Englishman who had worked extensively in Britain as an engineer on railway fortifications, government buildings and naval dockyards before emigrating to Canada in 1847. By 1850 Cumberland had offices in Hamilton and Toronto, and a successful practice. His outstanding commission was St. James Cathedral in Toronto, where he built a magnificent church that replaced an 1831 classical church by Thomas Rodgers, destroyed by fire in the 1840's. Cumberland's Gothic revival essay showed the influence of English Theoretician, John Ruskin. The church remains today largely

unaltered, except for the removal of the galleries in the late 19th C.

John and Joseph Power. Margaret Angus (Kingston). John (b. 1816 Devonshire, England, d. 1882, Kingston, Ontario) and Joseph (b. 1849, d. 1925, Kingston, Ontario) respectively father and son were prominent 19th century Kingston builders. The elder Power arrived in Kingston in 1846 and later in partnership with his son, they built churches for the various denominations. The Orange Hall, alterations to St. George's, various schools, including Kingston Collegiate, warehouses, the Firehall, Frontenac Hotel, Barnstable Terrace and Victoria Terrace are all Power works. Margaret Angus examined their work as evidence of social history, rather than as architectural history.

John H. Billing. B. Napier Simpson Jr. (Architect, member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada). Billing was born in Somerset, England. He arrived in Canada in the 1870's and worked as a mason on St. James Cathedral steeple, and on small local churches in the Thornhill area. The speaker concentrated on the home Billing constructed for himself, acquired by the speaker for his own home. Many of the original furnishings remain in the house, making it a fairly intact essay on late 19th C domestic life.

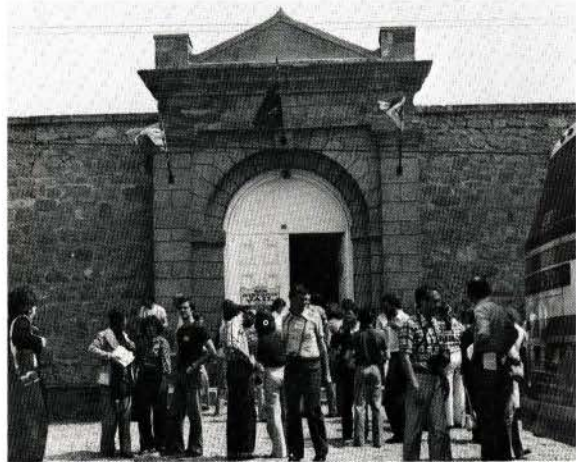
William Thomas, Architect of St. Paul's Cathedral. William S. Hart (University of Western Ontario). St. Paul's Cathedral in London, Ontario was built by Toronto architect William Thomas, to replace an earlier wooden church which had burned in 1844. Professor Hart showed a great number of good slides of the fabric of the church. It incorporates well-executed examples of Gothic revival detail in its sculpture, polychromatic floor tiles, and ceiling. The stained glass includes some examples of the Louis Tiffany company.

Tuesday evening

A Reception was held at the Centennial Museum on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition entitled The Architecture of George F. Durand (1850-1889). This travelling exhibit was the work of Lynne diStefano, who brought together a comprehensive collection of Durand's architectural drawings. Durand was an architect of considerable local importance. The

drawings show the work he did on homes and schools in London. The drawings exhibit very well the state of the art of architectural draughtsmanship at this time.

The SSAC annual dinner was held in Cronyn Hall at St. Paul's Cathedral. The meal was catered by the House Committee of St. Paul's Cathedral and music was provided by the London String Quartet. This evening was thoroughly delightful, an excellent opportunity to meet people working in the field all across the country.



SSAC MEMBERS OUTSIDE THE JAIL IN GODERICH, ONTARIO.

Wednesday, May 24

Tour of Huron County

Two busloads of people toured Huron County visiting several small towns and seeing the countryside. Anthony Adamson and George Kapelos conducted the en route talks, giving excellent information about the things we were seeing. George described the building history of the University (celebrating its 100th anniversary); he summarized the geographic, economic and historic aspects of the region.

Exeter - After a brief tour of the town we assembled in the town hall for a welcome and introduction given by Mr. Nick Hill, President, Huron County Branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. He outlined the early economy and settlement patterns of the area.

Anthony Adamson gave a talk on Ontario Town Halls. Their origin was in the meeting places of early years: homes, ballrooms inns, and finally public halls. The United Empire Loyalists brought with them the custom of town meetings. The buildings themselves evolved from basic vernacular boxes to larger more elaborate structures incorporating police, clerk and fire services. Markets out at the back were common. Many were built in the 1850's and then again in the 1880's but construction declined after the end of the railway boom. Adamson showed slides of the town halls in Kingston, Adolphustown, Guelph, Niagara-on-the-Lake, St. Catharines, Cobourg, Caledonia, Perth, Yorkville, Paris, Galt, Acton, Petrolia, Toronto, St. Mary's, Stratford, St. Thomas and Carleton Place.

Van Egmond House, Egmondville, Ontario. This brief stop was to tour the restoration of an 1846 two storey stone house built by Constantin Louis Van Egmond (1808-1884). It will eventually be a museum and teaching centre for pioneer skills.

Seaforth. Here we were met by the LACAC committee, members of which conducted a brief tour of the village. The highlight was a nineteenth century theatre with its original paint, backdrops, painted curtain and furniture.

Clinton. A member of the LACAC committee described the variety of buildings surrounding the town park. Clinton has some good well-preserved examples of main street architecture. A radar screen from the defunct armed forces base stands as a memorial in the centre of town.

Goderich. Goderich possesses some of the most interesting buildings in Western Ontario. The octagonal jail exhibits the prison reform concepts of Jeremy Bentham, a reknown humanitarian. Its small scale, large exercise yards and good repair make it seem humanitarian even by today's standards.

The next feature of architectural importance in Goderich is the town square, a multi-sided place with Court House in the centre. The original concept called for an 8-sided opening with streets coming in at the angles. This was done. Unfortunately nothing appropriate to the plan was done with the surrounding buildings, they are a series of unremarkable late nineteenth century commercial buildings that correspond little to the setting.

Bayfield. LACAC members met us here and gave an introduction to the town. This was followed by a nineteenth century dinner, well prepared, in the Little Inn.

Participating groups on this tour were:

ACO Huron Branch
Bayfield LACAC
Clinton LACAC
Exeter and District Heritage Foundation
Seaforth LACAC
Van Egmond Foundation
Bill Ritcey, Ministry of Culture and Recreation

We would like to extend a special thanks to these organizations for making our tour of Huron County so enjoyable and informative.

Thursday, May 25, Morning

Session III: Canadian Architects,
Part II Chairman: George Kapelos,
Ministry of Culture and Recreation,
Province of Ontario

Thomas Seaton Scott par Janet Wright,
ICBH, Parcs Canada.

Janet Wright analysa la carrière de Thomas Seaton Scott (1826-1895), d'origine anglaise, comme architecte et comme administrateur. Son oeuvre entant qu'architecte fut analysé par l'entremise de photographies de deux églises modestes dans le style neo-gothique, la maison James Major à Montréal, et l'addition à l'aile ouest du Parlement à Ottawa. Ces oeuvres nous montrent un architecte compétent dans le neo-gothique de l'époque, mais moins à l'aise dans la manipulation d'autres styles. Son talent supérieur n'est évident que dans son plan pour le Parlement (1875).

La carrière d'administrateur de Scott débuta en 1871 quand il fut nommé architecte en chef du gouvernement fédéral à Ottawa. Son note, à partir de 1811 jusqu'à sa démission en 1881 consista à mettre en vigueur un style "fédéral" empruntant des motifs second empire; ce style fut importé via les Etats-Unis et inauguré par le Ministère des Postes dans les plans de leur bureau à Toronto quelque mois avant la nomination de Scott. Un échantillonnage de bureaux de poste et de douanes construits pendant cette décennie à Ottawa, St. John, Fredericton, Saint-Jean et Guelph illustre comment Scott dirigea l'équipe qui devait interpréter ce mandat. Cette

partie de la communication nous fournissait des informations sur le fonctionnement de l'administration gouvernementale à la fin du XIX^e siècle. Tout ce problème est d'autant plus intéressant parce que les faits concernant la formation de Scott en Angleterre et les circonstances entourant son arrivée au Canada, sa nomination comme architecte en chef, sa démission, et ses connections alléguées avec le Grand Tronc et George-Etienne Cartier ne sont pas connus avec certitude. B. de F.

Thomas Fuller. Christopher A. Thomas (Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Government of Ontario). Thomas Fuller had worked extensively in England before arriving in Canada to pursue a successful career here. He brought with him a mature understanding of the latest developments in architectural theory as it related to gothic revival architecture. His St. Stepano's in the Fields (Toronto) was modelled on St. Nicholl's Stanton, Cambridgeshire, and his All Saints, Ottawa, took its open beam ceiling from medieval precedent. Fuller's work, however, was not imitative but interpretive; bolder, more angular designs, with more polychromatic effects characterize these churches. His work culminates in the 1859-66 design for the Parliament Buildings. Here Fuller and Jones produced a mature essay in eclectic medievalism. The Flemish, English, Italian and French sources are integrated into a new original style.

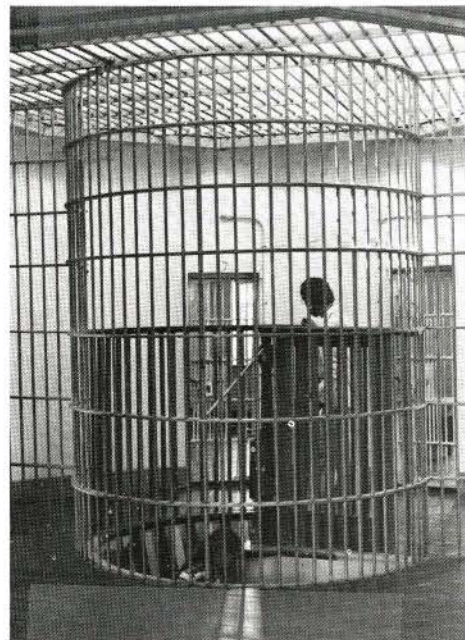
After a brief stay in the United States, Fuller returned to become the Dominion Chief Architect in 1881. One hundred and forty buildings were done under his supervision, furthering the stamp of the Federal presence throughout the country.

Samuel Maclure, a West Coast Arts and Crafts Architect. Martin Segger (University of Victoria). Born in 1860, Samuel Maclure first studied as a painter in the United States, but thereafter turned to architecture. He first practiced in association with another architect and by 1900 he had set up his own office. Maclure's work was within the tradition of William Morris and the Arts and Crafts Movement, an approach to building that was particularly appropriate to the climate, vegetation and scenery of the West Coast. Planning his other works, he adapted the local bungalow type to his own repertoire, popularizing his version of this house to the point that it became known as the Maclure

Bungalow. Maclure's work was stylistically flexible, moving through the Victorian stick style, chalet, rustic, Tudor and English Gothic. He died in 1929.

Percy Erskine Nobbs par Susan Wagg, Université Concordia.

La communication sur cet architecte d'origine écossaise (1875-1964), chef de l'Ecole d'Architecture de l'Université McGill à partir de 1903, portait sur deux édifices montréalais: le McGill Student Union, aujourd'hui le Musée McCord (1906) et la Pathological Institute (1924). Par l'entremise de dessins et plans originaux, un projet non réalisé et de nombreuses photographies des deux bâtiments, Madame Wagg démontra les éléments de la formation et les intérêts de Percy Nobbs. On y voit son apprentissage sous l'architecte Lormer, dans la restauration d'édifices médiévaux et neo-classiques, son intérêt dans le mouvement "arts and crafts", par ses préoccupations de respect pour l'environnement, la tradition, les matériaux et la technologie locaux, et son admiration pour R.N. Shaw.



INTERIOR OF THE TOP STOREY, JAIL IN GODERICH.

W.E. Noffke. Harold Kalman and Joan Mackie (Consultants, Ottawa). Noffke's work spans decades of Ottawa building, his work surviving in great numbers all over the city. His early work includes a porch for Laurier House, the Fat Stock and Cattle Barn on the Exhibition grounds, Ottawa Car Garage, the Blackburn and Hope Buildings on Sparks Street, and a great number of houses. He was involved in the development of the Clemow estate (1908-13) in the Glebe, including his own home built there. Influences from California and the Prairie School are constant features of Noffke's work, especially in the use of stucco and tile. This interest was pursued during a trip Noffke made to California in the 20's. After the crash he turned to the construction of more modest homes and more institutional work, including the Sparks Street Post Office a number of churches, warehouses, a hospital and the Soviet Embassy. He died in 1964.

Thursday, May 25, Afternoon

Session IV: Canadian Architects
Part III. Chairperson, Claude Bergeron (Université Laval)

Gérard Morisset par Jacques Robert, Université Laval.

Gérard Morisset (1898-1968) entant qu'architecte et non comme historien de l'art québécois fut le sujet de cette conférence. Sa carrière fut mouvementée: ayant reçu une formation de notaire, il devient, sous l'impulsion de l'abbé J-Thomas Nadeau et malgré l'Ordre des architectes, critique de l'architecture religieuse puis dessinateur de plans d'églises. Plus tard, ses activités liées à la Commission des Monuments historiques l'amènent à entreprendre, avec André Robitaille, la restauration de plusieurs édifices anciens.

Par des citations tirées des livres et articles publiés par Morisset, Jacques Robert démontra que ses théories sur l'architecture et la restauration des bâtiments historiques sont inspirées de Viollet le Duc. Morisset y recommande une architecture "honnête" et une intervention minimale pour conserver les édifices anciens. Des photographies de l'église Notre-Dame de Grâce à Québec nous montrèrent que Morisset le praticien a suivi assez bien ses propres conseils sur l'architecture religieuse moderne; par

contre, la restauration de l'église Saint-Jean l'Île d'Orléans et surtout les diapositives montrant la maison Chevalier avant et après sa restauration illustrent une divergence assez remarquable entre sa théorie et sa pratique. L'influence de ce dernier exemple peut être appréciée en examinant les restaurations subséquentes à la Place Royale. B. de F.

Session chaired by Claude Bergeron, Université Laval. The papers presented in the afternoon session concerned recent Canadian architecture and offered two intriguing and equally viable means of dealing with modern architecture and architects. In André Cloutier's paper on Robert Blatter and Bruce Kuwabara's paper on Barton Myers, the works of individual architects were investigated critically and historically (or a-historically if one drops one's slides). André Cloutier's study is an especially needed link in the story of how International Style modern architecture of Europe in the twenties spread in Canada. Blatter borrowed liberally and intelligently from the Dutch and French architecture of the heroic phase of modern architecture and adapted them artfully to the materials, clients and locales of Quebec for the next three decades. Cloutier's presentation was remarkable for its clarity and superb illustration as well as balancing 'explication' with 'interpretation'.

Bruce Kuwabara's paper on Toronto architect Barton Myers grew out of articles he has written for City Magazine and The Canadian Architect. He enthusiastically presented the evolution of aesthetic, social and technical ideas in Myers' work from the Yorkville Square and O.M.A. projects to the recent Calgary Citadel Theatre. From sources in the work of Charles Eames and Louis Kahn through to the recent articulations of a formal architectural language Kuwabara had many intriguing things to say about the work of one of Canada's most important young architects. Like Mr. Cloutier, Kuwabara managed to provide both information on the evolution of Myers' architecture and to editorialize on it; a double accomplishment considering Mr. Kuwabara works for the man.

Another means of approaching recent Canadian architecture was evident in Anthony Jackson's papers on Raymond Moriyama, and Christopher Riopelle's paper on Indigenous Canadian Architecture. Both addressed themselves

to the thorny but all important question of meaning and purpose in recent Canadian building. The historians litany of dates, styles and buildings is particularly unsuited for explicating modern architecture - and may be for any architecture. Messrs. Jackson and Riopelle are to be complimented for their talks which were rich in scholarship and architectural allusion.

Anthony Jackson, an instructor at Nova Scotia Technical College, used the work of Toronto architect Raymond Moriyama as a focus for the broader examination of 'significance' in modern architecture. Mr. Jackson was particularly intrigued by the critical failure yet popular success of Moriyama's public buildings. He examined the wider issues of the role of allusion (apparent in Japanese motifs in Moriyama's Ontario Science Centre) and of conscious symbolic factors in building in general. Jackson made a comparison of the portico/rotunda dichotomy in the Pantheon with the inside/outside dichotomy present in many of Moriyama's work.

Chris Riopelle opened up a multi-fronted assault on meaning in modern architecture by looking for a role for tradition. Riopelle's paper gave evidence of a rich if somewhat baroque scholarship. However, Mr. Riopelle parachuted down from the airy heights of abstraction with a cogent examination of some recent Toronto buildings. His comparison of the lions on the steps of the New York City Library with the entrance of Moriyama's Toronto Public Library was particularly good and evoked an eager response from his audience.

The 1978 meeting concluded with a highly stimulating session on twentieth century Canadian architects, which presented a hint of one of the areas of greatest need and potential for our small but growing organization. There is frighteningly little our said or published about buildings erected in Canada in this century. While architecture may have once been, and in some places still is, the mother of the arts, in Canada recently it is the forgotten bastard son. There is only one regular periodical in this country dealing with architecture, and it is all too often little more than a glossy wrap for building product advertisements. Arts Canada and the Canadian Forum have made brave voyages into the

vacuum of scholarship, history and criticism concerning recent Canadian architecture, but something more regular and ongoing is needed.

Thus the present challenge for the SSAC, and to a lesser extent its newsletter and other future publications, is to begin to fill this vacuum with balanced scholarship, meaningful history and reasoned criticism about the architects and buildings which increasingly change our cities and our lives.

Conference summary by/summaire des conférences par:

Barbara de Friedberg
Trevor Boddy
Leslie Maitland

STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

In attendance at this year's SSAC Annual Meeting in London, Ontario were six students, recipients of the SSAC Student Scholarship. These were:

Ms. Susan Algie
School of Architecture
Carleton University

Ms. Christine Boyanoski
Department of Fine Art
University of Toronto

Mr. Christopher Christou
Faculty of Environmental Design
University of Calgary

Ms. Marybeth McTeague
Department of Fine Art
University of Toronto

Mr. David Stone
School of Architecture
University of Toronto

Mr. Edward Tooke
Department of Fine Art
University of Toronto

SSAC MEETING - SASKATOON - 1979

The Society will be meeting again with the Learned Societies in 1979 in Saskatoon at the University of Saskatchewan. The meeting chairperson is George Kapelos, and Donald Kerr of the University of Saskatoon will act as local chairperson.

The theme for next year's meeting has not been decided. It has been suggested that the Society hold sessions around specific topics. Those proposed include:

- architecture of agriculture/resource exploitation
- research resources
- contemporary architecture
- building materials
- decorative arts
- architecture in the Prairies

In addition, it is proposed that one open session be held.

The above topic areas are preliminary. Final details will be available in the next Newsletter.

Members who have thoughts regarding the 1979 meeting, including proposals for papers, suggested speakers or chairpeople or general organization of the meeting are asked to send them to:

George Kapelos
Chair, 1979 SSAC Meeting
95 Hazelton Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2E4
(416) 922-4013

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS/BIENVENUE AUX NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

Keith Bantock
London, Ontario

Christine Boyanoski
Brampton, Ontario

Nina Crapple
Dundas, Ontario

Liz Cook
Ottawa, Ontario

Barbara deFriedberg
Ste. Foy, Quebec

Dr. Thomas Howarth
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario

Michael Piette
Mississauga, Ontario

William Ritcey
Ottawa, Ontario

Alexander J. Thomas
Ottawa, Ontario

Canadian Museums Association
Ottawa, Ontario

Departmental Library
Public Works Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Robert Hill
Toronto, Ontario

E. Ingles
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta

John Lutman
London, Ontario

John McIntyre
Seneca College
Aurora, Ontario

Jacques Robert
Quebec, Quebec

Ginette Saint-Cyr
Ottawa, Ontario

Ronald Sims
Waterloo, Ontario

Prudence Tracy
University of Toronto Press
Toronto, Ontario

Patricia Vervoort
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Julian Smith
Ottawa, Ontario

David Chambers
Bond Mead, Ontario

Fred Mitchell
Cincinnati, Ohio

Michael Kearney
St. John's, Newfoundland

Village Historique Acadien
Caraquet, Nouveau-Brunswick

Trevor Boddy
Faculty of Environmental Design
Calgary, Alberta

Portia Leggat
Toronto, Ontario

Edward Tooke
Toronto, Ontario

J. Brian Beattie
Toronto, Ontario

Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Peter Anthony
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mrs. E. Catherine Smale
Simcoe, Ontario

Christopher Christou
Faculty of Environmental Design
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta

Douglas Frankson
Vancouver, British Columbia

Université de Montréal
Montréal, Québec

P.F. Graham
Jaanichton, British Columbia

Hartill Art Associates
London, Ontario

Elise Parker
Boston, Massachusetts

A.J.H. Richardson
Ottawa, Ontario

Annalise K. Walker
Calgary, Alberta

Eha Einola
London, Ontario

CALGARY SYMPOSIUM ON CONSERVATION EDUCATION

A Symposium on Conservation Education, held at the Faculty of Environmental Design at the University of Calgary from the ninth to the twelfth of May, brought together leading educators and practitioners from across Canada and the United States. A major object of the Symposium was to discuss the form and content of a conservation programme which could respond quickly to the rapid growth of work on older buildings in Canada. The participants concluded that a form of training accessible to established professionals and craftsmen would have the most immediate impact. The curriculum devised during the Symposium could be offered in concentrated blocks to meet this need, while in its entirety constituting a full postgraduate programme for restoration architects.

The Symposium was organized, and the proceedings are being edited by Professor Walter Jamieson of the Faculty of Environmental Design.

RACAR

An illustrated summary report of the papers delivered at the annual meeting will be published in RACAR: Revue d'art canadienne/Canadian Art Review, V:2, which will appear in the fall of 1978. A report of the 1977 meeting of the SSAC was carried in RACAR, IV:2 (1977), pp. 95-98.

RACAR is interested in receiving manuscripts concerned with any aspect of

the history of architecture from SSAC members. To submit a manuscript for consideration, or to order a subscription (\$8.00 per year for two issues), write to RACAR, P.O. Box 4148, Station "E", Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B2.

APT CONFERENCE

The Association for Preservation Technology will celebrate its tenth anniversary at the Annual Conference, September 20-24, 1978 in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

The theme of the conference is Conservation of Sites and Structures - State of the Art in 1978. Papers will be presented by American and Canadian conservation specialists in the fields of structures, feats of engineering, historic landscapes, marine artifacts and the decorative arts. International speakers include Dr. John Ashurst, Director of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, Department of the Environment, England; M. Yves Boiret, president de la compagnie des architectes en chef des monuments historiques de la France; Mr. Bernard Fielden, Director, International Centre for Conservation, Rome; and Dr. Kyoshi Kaneta, Professor of Engineering, Kyoto University, Japan.

Tours will be offered to the Canadian Conservation Institute Laboratory, Parks Canada Laboratory, National Museum Workshops, the Rideau Canal, Upper Canada Village and heritage sites and structures in Ottawa.

Prior to the Annual Meeting, APT will present two technical conservation courses: Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering for Conservators of Historic Structures, September 18-20, 1978, organized by Dr. D.H. Shields, University of Ottawa. Cost is \$325.00 for members and \$345.00 for non-members; and The Conservation of Wood in Historic Buildings: II, September 18-20, 1978, organized by Richard O. Byrne and Martin E. Weaver, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, costs as above.

Information and registration materials for the conference and courses may be obtained from:

APT Executive Secretary
Ann Falkner
P.O. Box 2487, Station "D"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5W6 Canada

CONSERVING ONTARIO'S MAIN STREETS
A Heritage Conference
Trent University
Peterborough
August 24-27, 1978

Theme: Directed towards the interests of Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees, downtown business representatives, municipal officials and heritage conservationists, the conference will develop an awareness of options and solutions available to encourage economic viability in our downtowns while at the same time conserving Ontario's architectural heritage. This event will offer constructive approaches and solutions to Main Street conservation.

Registration for this 2½ day conference will be limited to 400 persons. As the theme of the conference deals with complex issues involving many groups in the community, it is the intent that participants representing all these groups will attend, to promote a productive exchange of ideas and a cohesive approach to conservation. The registration fees are as follows:

LACAC's (and their invited representatives)	\$30.00
Others	\$45.00
Peterborough residents (limited number of places)	\$12.00
Students (limited number of places)	\$12.00

Accommodation: Trent University has residences which will accommodate all participants. The cost of room and all meals for the conference will be approximately \$55.00. Applications will be considered on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Conference Programme

Thursday, August 24

- 4:00- 7:00 p.m. Registration at Trent University
- 7:00- 9:30 p.m. Tour including architectural displays at Peterborough Square and a reception at the Centennial Museum

Friday, August 25

- 9:00-10:15 a.m. Historical development of Main Street - What we have
- 10:45-12:30 p.m. Problems of the core - What has been happening.

- 1:00- 2:15 p.m. Lunch Speaker: Hon. Robert Welch, Minister of Culture and Recreation
- 2:30- 4:30 p.m. The aims of downtown architectural conservation - What we ought to be doing
- 6:30 p.m. Dinner and Keynote Speaker
- 8:00 p.m. Discussion groups and media presentations

Saturday, August 26

- 9:00-12:30 p.m. Workshops on specific heritage topics and case studies - What we are doing
- 12:45- 1:45 p.m. Lunch
- 1:45- 3:00 p.m. Workshops and case studies continue
- 3:00 p.m. Conference summary - Where do we go from here
- 3:30- 6:00 p.m. Tours of Peterborough and area
- 6:15 p.m. Evening at leisure - Barbeque and cash bar

Sunday, August 27

- 10:00 a.m. Post conference tours of Peterborough and vicinity including lunch

Sponsored by The Ontario Heritage Foundation.

Endorsed by: Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Association of Counties and Regions of Ontario; Heritage Canada; Ministry of Housing; Ontario Chamber of Commerce; Ontario Historical Society.

For registration information please contact:

Conserving Ontario's Main Streets
a Heritage Conference
77 Bloor Street West, 7th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9
(416) 965-4021

COLLEGE OF EUROPE
INSTITUTE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
CENTRE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
HISTORIC TOWNS AND BUILDINGS

Established in 1976, the Centre aims to introduce architects, engineers and planners to various aspects of the conservation and rehabilitation of

the urban and rural architectural heritage and to give them the basis for specialisation in this sphere. The course is a response to an urgent need of our age to preserve our historic monuments and urban heritage and integrate them into the framework of contemporary life.

The Centre is a part of the College of Europe (founded in 1949) where each year some 130 students of more than twenty nationalities specialise in the study of European affairs.

Following this basis, the teaching at the Centre is principally based on aspects of conservation in Europe.

The study programme of the Centre includes lecture courses, seminars, practical exercises, conferences, visits and professional practice periods. The Professors are chosen from among the best specialists in Europe.

The President of the Centre is M. Raymond Lemaire, Professor at the University of Louvain and President of the International Council for Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

A detailed brochure dealing with the College can be obtained from:

College of Europe
Dyver 10-11
8000 Bruges
Belgium

COLLEGE D'EUROPE
INSTITUT D'ETUDES POSTUNIVERSITAIRES
CENTRE D'ETUDES SUR LA CONSERVATION
DU PATRIMOINE ARCHITECTURAL ET URBAIN

Créé en 1976, le Centre a pour but d'initier les architectes, les ingénieurs et urbanistes aux diverses disciplines touchant à la sauvegarde et la la réhabilitation du patrimoine architectural, urbain et rural, et de leur donner les bases d'une formation spécialisée. Il répond de ce fait à un besoin important de notre époque: préserver et intégrer dans le cadre de vie d'aujourd'hui, l'héritage monumental et urbanistique des siècles passés.

Le Centre fait partie du Collège d'Europe, fondé en 1949, où chaque année quelque 130 étudiants d'une vingtaine de nationalités reçoivent une formation spécialisée en matière européenne.

Se plaçant dans la même perspective, l'enseignement du Centre est principalement axé sur les aspects spécifiques de la conservation monumentale européenne.

Le programme d'études du Centre comprend des cours, des séminaires, des exercices pratiques, des conférences, des visites et des stages. Le corps professoral est constitué d'enseignants choisis parmi les meilleurs spécialistes européens.

La présidence du Centre est assurée par M. Raymond Lemaire, Professeur à l'Université Catholique de Louvain et Président du Conseil International des Monuments et des Sites (ICOMOS).

Une brochure détaillée sur le Collège peut être obtenue au:

College d'Europe
Dyver 10-11
800 Bruges
Belgique

NEWS FROM THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF
CANADA

Researchers of Canadian architectural history will be pleased to hear of a recent Public Archives of Canada publication. Fire Insurance Plans in the National Map Collection by Robert J. Hayward is a listing of the large-scale fire insurance plans, published from 1875 to 1975, which are held by the Archives.

The most prolific producer of fire insurance plans in Canada was the Charles E. Goad Company, which began work in 1875. In 1930 the company was taken over by the Underwriters' Survey Bureau, which ceased production of these plans in 1975. A large proportion of the 29,000 sheets held by the National Map Collection were produced by the Goad Company.

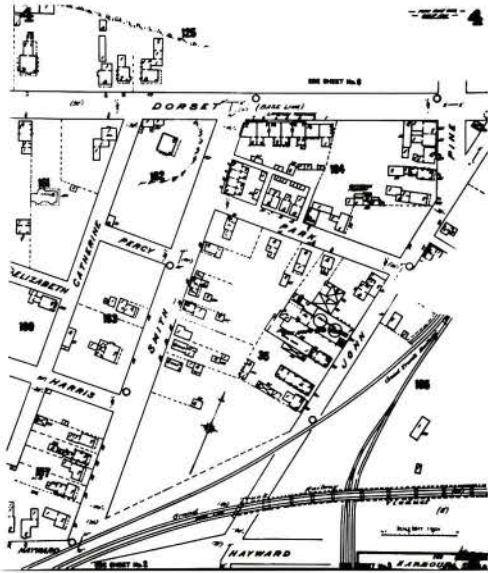
Fire insurance plans show through colour and symbol the character of the interior and exterior construction of buildings, locations of fire walls and openings in walls, as well as building height. The use of the building, or the name of the occupant, often appears. Street widths, property lines and fire protection services such as water hydrants are also shown. Their value to urban historical research is great, and because they contain such specific

information about buildings they are extremely useful to the architectural historian.

Copies of this publication are available from Information Services Division, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0N3.

Ottawa: National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1977, (c) Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1978. ISBN 0-662-01609-2.

Dorothy Ahlgren



Insurance Plan of Port Hope, Durham County, Ontario, 1904 (1901).

TO BE REVIEWED: LOCAL SERVICE PRICING POLICIES AND THEIR EFFECT ON URBAN SPATIAL STRUCTURE

Edited by Paul B. Downing

Of particular interest to urban geographers, economists, and planners, this book revolves around the argument that when urban users are charged an average price for such services as water supply, sanitary sewage, storm sewage, and refuse disposal, the inner city effectively subsidizes the suburbs and encourages urban "sprawl", or "leapfrog" development. The answer, the argument continues, is to charge users the full marginal costs of providing the services in question and thereby encourage a more efficient density and distribution of urban development.

This argument is subject to considerable criticism, and the essays in this volume present and explore in detail the evidence for and against its accuracy, the issues and problems connected with instituting user cost pricing, and such alternative proposals as a betterment tax, which also claims to offer solutions to the problem of cross subsidization.

Paul B. Downing is associate professor of economics at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Approx. 462 pages, 6 x 9, December 1976, graphs and tables.

ISBN 0-7748-0056-9
cloth, \$19.95
ISBN 0-7748-0057-7
paper, \$9.94

Please contact the editor if you are interested in reviewing this book for the Newsletter.

PARKS CANADA

History and Archaeology, a publication of Parks Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, is designed to permit the rapid dissemination of information gathered for various projects in the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch. Of special interest to the preservation movement are three inventories of architectural records in the Province of Quebec.

Two volumes contain descriptive inventories of all the building contracts or marchés de construction on deposit in the notarial files in the National Archives of Quebec in Quebec City. 1643 contracts have been recorded for the 17th and 18th centuries, 4703 contracts for the period 1800-1870. These detailed contracts between client and builder contain much useful information about buildings including building type, location, materials, dimensions, and sometimes even the name of the architect. Occasionally lengthy devis or specifications handwritten by the architect are attached to the marché de construction. The inventories include geographical and proper name indexes.

Dubé, Doris Drolet et Marthe Lacombe. "Inventaire des marchés de construction des archives nationales à Québec, XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles".

History and Archaeology/Histoire et archéologie, 17 (1977). Ottawa. \$8.00 in Canada; \$9.60 outside Canada.

Bastien, Geneviève G., Doris D. Dubé et Christina Southam. "Inventaire des marchés de construction des archives civiles de Québec, 1800-1870". History and Archaeology/Histoire et archéologie, 1 (1975). 3 vols. Ottawa. \$20.00 in Canada; \$24.00 outside Canada.

The third publication is an inventory of architectural plans and drawings from the National Archives of Quebec in Montreal. The material, subdivided into three volumes by building type, includes whenever possible a description of the plan, location, date, name of architect, material of drawing and dimensions. Although only a selection of plans have been illustrated in the volumes, all have been photographed and the negatives deposited both with the National Archives of Quebec in Montreal and with the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building. This inventory of architectural plans also contains geographic and proper name indexes.

Bédard, Rodrigue, Nicole Cloutier et André Giroux. "Plans de l'architecture domestique inventoriés aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal; Plans de l'architecture commerciale et industrielle inventoriés aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal; Plans de l'architecture publique, de l'architecture religieuse et du génie mécanique inventoriés aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal". History and Archaeology/Histoire et archéologie, 4 (1975). 3 vols. Ottawa. \$11.00 in Canada; \$13.20 outside Canada.

Publications are available by mail from Printing and Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0S9, Canada.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND THE RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

13 Via de San Michele (00153) Rome

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Instructions for purchase: Payments from outside Italy must be made in U.S. dollars - UNESCO bonds are accepted. Price in dollars includes shipment by normal mail.

Achats: sauf pour les commandes en provenance de l'Italie, les paiements doivent être effectués en dollars U.S. - les bons UNESCO sont acceptés. Les prix indiqués en dollars incluent les frais d'expédition par courrier ordinaire.

WORKS AND PUBLICATIONS/TRAVAUX ET PUBLICATIONS

Available from the International Centre for Conservation, Rome:

I Répertoire international des laboratoires de musée et des ateliers de restauration (1960). Lit 1.500 (\$2).

V Synthetic Materials used in the Conservation of Cultural Property (1963). Lit. 1.500 (\$2).

Available from the publisher: Editions Eyrolles, 61 boulevard Saint-Germain, 75240 Paris Cedex 05:

VII J. Iniguez Herrero: Altération des calcaires et des grès utilisés dans la construction (1967). FF. 38,00.

X Giovanni Massari: Bâtiments humides et insalubres - Pratique de leur assainissement (1971). FF. 150,00.

Technical Notes

Published in Rome. Available at the International Centre for Conservation.

Giovanni Massari: L'umidità nei monumenti (Original version), 1969. Lit. 1.500 (\$2).

Giovanni Massari: Humidity in Monuments (Translated from Italian), 1970. Lit. 1.500 (\$2).

Edgar Schultze: Techniques de conservation et de restauration des monuments - Terrains et fondations (1970), 2nd edition. Lit. 2.800 (\$3.50).

Guglielmo De Angelis d'Ossat: Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of their Deterioration. Guida allo studio metodico dei monumenti e delle loro cause di deterioramento (1972). Lit. 1.500 (\$2).

Hans Foramitti: Mesures de sécurité et d'urgence pour la protection des biens culturels (1972). Lit. 1.500 (\$2).

Hans Foramitti: La photogrammétrie au service des conservateurs (1973). Lit. 2.000 (\$2.50).

Maurice Carbonnell: Quelques aspects du relevé photogrammétrique des monuments et des centres historiques (1974). Bilingual French-English edition. Lit. 2.800 (\$3.50).

Tomislav Marasovic: Methodological Proceedings for the Protection and Revitalization of Historic Sites (Experiences of Split) (1975). Lit. 2.800 (\$3.50).

T. Stambolob - J.R.J. Van Asperen de Boer: The Deterioration and Conservation of Porous Building Materials in Monuments. 2nd edition. Lit. 2.800 (\$3.50).

Separate Series

ICOM, ICOMOS, International Centre for Conservation: The Treatment of Stone - Proceedings of the Meeting of the Joint Committee for the Conservation of Stone (Bologna, October 1-3, 1971). Lit. 4.000 (\$5).

Conservation in the Tropics, Proceedings of the Asia Pacific Conference on Conservation of Cultural Property, 1972; edited by O.P. Agrawal. Lit. 8.500 (\$10).

I. Brock - P. Giuliani - C. Moiescu: The Ancient Centre of Capua - Analytical Methods for Urban Planning. Il centro antico di Capua - Metodi di analisi per la pianificazione architettonico-urbanistica. (Marsilio, Padua, 1973). Lit. 5.000 (\$8).

William J. Murtagh: "Aesthetics and Social Dimensions of Historic Districts"; Giulio C. Argan: "A Policy for the Preservation of Historic Centres"; English-French edition, published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation for the American Committee of the International Centre (1975). Lit. 2.500 (\$3).

Documentation/International Card Index on Training in Conservation of Cultural Property (1975). Lit. 6.500 (\$8).

Supplement Card Index. Lit. 3.000 (\$4).

ICOM Committee for Conservation 4th Triennial Meeting, Venice 13-18 October 1975, Reprints (3 vols.) Lit. 42.000 (\$50).

Centro per la conservazione delle sculture all'aperto. The Conservation of Stone, Proceedings of the International Symposium, Bologna, June 19-21, 1975. Lit. 16.000 (\$22).

BOOKS/LIVRES

Angéline Saint-Pierre, L'Eglise de Saint-Jean-Port-Joli. Québec, Editions Garneau, 1977. 217 p., illus. en noir.

Abondamment illustrée, cette monographie de l'église de Saint-Jean-Port-Joli retrace l'histoire de ce monument remarquable, qui est considéré comme l'un des plus caractéristiques de l'architecture du Canada français des 18^e, 19^e et 20^e siècles. L'intérieur de l'église renferme un nombre imposant d'oeuvres d'art produites par des artistes du pays. Une chronologie de l'église, une description détaillée des différentes parties de l'édifice, une bonne bibliographie complètent cette importante contribution à la description du patrimoine québécois.

In Lower Town, by Norman Levine, photographs by Johanne McDuff, Commoners' Publishing, 64 pages, \$3.95 paper (ISBN 0 88970 026 5).

Touches of Fantasy on Montreal Streets/Les rues de Montréal façades et fantaisie, photographs by Edith Mather, text by René Chicoine, translated from the French by René Chicoine and Sheila Burke, Tundra Books, 96 pages, \$9.95 paper (ISBN 0 88876 038 4).

Winnipeg: An Illustrated History, by Alan Artibise, James Lorimer & Co. in association with National Museums of Canada, 224 pages, \$12.95 cloth (ISBN 0 88862 150 7) and \$8.95 paper (ISBN 0 88862 151 5).

The Yonge Street Story, 1793-1860, by F.R. Berchem, McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 192 pages, \$12.95 cloth (ISBN 0 07082567x).

The Early Furniture of French Canada, Jean Palardy. Over 600 photographs in black and white show in exquisite detail the furniture of early Quebec. MacMillan, \$14.95 paper May.

The Furniture of Old Ontario, Philip Shackleton. This outstanding reference catalogue and guide describes 600 pieces of furniture, each accompanied by a photograph in black and white. MacMillan, \$14.95 paper May.

Ghost Towns of Ontario, Ron Brown. The author examines the history of 200 abandoned settlements in Ontario. MacMillan, \$11.95 cloth, \$5.95 paper May.

Small Rural Schools on Prince Edward Island by Edmonds & Bessai, Square Deal.

The Democratization of Canadian Architecture by Anthony Jackson, Library of Canadian Architecture.

THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF CANADIAN ARCHITECTURE

by Anthony Jackson

Imagism, consumer participation, cultural symbolism; these are some of the sixteen different ways the author shows that architects are using to get closer to people's taste. The first phase of modern architecture produced the rectangular concrete buildings associated with functionalism. Today another generation of modern architects is questioning this approach. The search is now on for a style that supports our way of life. Architecture is no longer just for a minority but is for everyone to enjoy. Architecture is becoming democratized.

THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF CANADIAN ARCHITECTURE illustrates its themes with photographs of 28 buildings from as far apart as Vancouver Island in the west to Prince Edward Island in the east. These include such famous buildings as Scarborough Civic Centre and the University of Lethbridge together with less renowned but equally interesting examples as the Lions Paraplegic Lodge in Vancouver and the Building Block in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Previous books by Anthony Jackson are The Politics of Architecture and A Place Called Home. His articles have appeared extensively in both Canada and abroad.

Tech-Press is the only press solely devoted to publications on architecture in Canada. Under the series

title Library of Canadian Architecture, its publications will appear twice yearly in the spring and fall, and will provide a continuing collection of architectural topics introduced by notable authors.

THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF CANADIAN ARCHITECTURE, 9 x 12, 32 pages, 66 illustrations, \$3.95.

Send orders and cheques to The Editor, Tech-Press, Nova Scotia Technical College, Box 1000, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2X4, Canada.

Halpern, John, New York - New York: An Architectural Portfolio. illus., Dutton Paperbacks, \$11.25 (paper).

Hanks, David A., The Decorative Designs of Frank Lloyd Wright, illus., Dutton Paperbacks. \$21.50 (hardcover), \$12.50 (paper).

Analysis of Wright's interior designs.

Bishop, Robert, How to Know the Antiques, Art and Architecture of Victorian America. illus., Dutton Paperbacks, \$21.50 (hardcover), \$13.75 (paper).

All aspects of the decorative arts, architecture and the art of the Victorian era.

Muse, Curt, Facts and Artifacts of Ancient Middle America: A Glossary of Terms and Words used in the Archaeology and Art History of Pre-Columbian Mexico and Central America. illus., Dutton Paperbacks, \$11.50 paper.

Brown, David, Anglo-Saxon England, illus., Bodley Head, \$15.50.

Archaeology over the last century has revealed much about the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain.

Colvin, Howard, A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840, 1056 p., (London, 1978). \$48.00.

This authoritative work of reference for the history of British architecture contains biographies of every significant architect practising in England, Scotland and Wales from the time of Inigo Jones (1573-1652) to that of William Burn (1789-1870) and Sir Charles Barry (1795-1860). As such it supersedes all previous works

of reference, including the "Dictionary of the Architectural Publication Society", the "Dictionary of National Biography", and Howard Colvin's "Biographical Dictionary of English Architects 1660-1840" (1954 and just out of print). For Scotland it is the first publication of its kind, and incorporates the results of much recent research.

The Dictionary lists every building of importance whose architect can be identified, together with such essential details as date of erection and demolition, style and references to published descriptions. It is based on extensive original research and provides much unpublished information, including the names of many architects otherwise unknown and many buildings whose authorship is recorded nowhere else. Every statement of fact is based on adequate historical evidence, and purely stylistic attributions, though not excluded, are carefully controlled. Besides providing an authoritative list of each architect's work in chronological order, the book gives, whenever possible, a brief assessment of his place in British architectural history and some idea of the aesthetic quality of his work. All architectural books published in Britain between 1600 and 1840 are listed and there are full indexes of persons and buildings.

Allsopp, Bruce and Clark, Ursula, Historical Architecture of Northumberland and Newcastle upon Tyne, 120 p., (Oriel Press, 1977), £5.

The historical architecture of Northumberland is unique in many respects and has a range of beauty and interest which could hardly be equalled elsewhere - from Roman frontier stations and defences, medieval strongholds against the Scots, sturdy churches and pele towers to the powerful splendor of Seaton Delaval, gracious country mansions, fine bridges, Georgian villages and the superb classical streets of nineteenth-century Newcastle.

Barnett, Winston, and Winskell, Cyril, A Study in Conservation. 40 p., illus., (Oriel Press, 1977), £3.75.

The European Charter of the Architectural Heritage proclaimed at Amsterdam in 1975 that 'the European Heritage consists not only of our most important monuments: it also

includes the groups of lesser buildings in our old towns and characteristic villages in their natural or man-made settings'. The case against comprehensive redevelopment is now well established, but the modern approach to conservation and the re-use of existing buildings demands great skill, sympathy and intimate knowledge of the particular town or village involved.

Based on the redevelopment of Whitehaven, a small historic town on the north-west coast of England, this detailed study, in three parallel texts - English, French and German - is essentially practical in approach and demonstrates a method of procedure which is generally applicable.

Oriel Guides

Allsopp, Bruce and Clark, Ursula, Architecture of England, 96 p., illus. £2., paperback, £1.25.

Allsopp, Bruce and Clark, Ursula, Architecture of France, 96 p., illus., illus., £1.80, paperback, £1.

Allsopp, Bruce and Clark, Ursula, Architecture of Italy, 96 p., illus., £1.80, paperback, 90 p.

Booton, Harold W., Architecture of Spain, 96 p., illus., paperback, £1.25.

Gloag, John, Enjoying Architecture, 98 p., illus., paperback £1.25.

Bogar, Candace W. Annotated bibliography of published literature on the cataloguing and classification of films, pictures and slides in architecture, city planning and art. Monticello, Illinois, Council of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois, 61856 U.S.A. 17 p., \$1.50.

Dakin, John and Manson-Smith, Pamela. Toronto Urban Planning: A Selected Bibliography 1788-1970. Monticello, Illinois, Council of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois, 61856 U.S.A. 31p., \$3.00.

Ebner, Michael H. The New Urban History: Bibliography on Methodology and Historiography. Monticello, Illinois. Council of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois, 61856, U.S.A. 10 p., \$1.50.

Robinson, Willard B. American Forts: Architecture Form and Function. Urbana: University of Illinois Press (1977) 229 pp., 115 ill.

Turner, George E. Architectural/ Building Programming: an annotated bibliography. Monticello, Illinois. Council of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856 U.S.A. 11 pp., \$1.50. Supplement, 7 pp., \$1.50.

Miller, William C., Factors and forces influential to Architectural design: A Bibliography. Monticello, Illinois. Council of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856, U.S.A. Vol. 1, 22p. \$2.00, Vol. 2, 16 p. \$1.50.

Mujica, Francisco. History of the Skyscraper. 1977 reprint of 1929 edition. 72 pp., 134 plates. New York, DaCapo Press, 227 West 17th Street, New York, New York, 10011, U.S.A.

Orr, Christina. Addison Mizner: Architect of Dreams and Realities (1872-1933) Catalogue. 64 pp., illus., Norton Gallery of Art, 1451 South Olive Avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida 33401 U.S.A.

Lehr, John. Ukrainian Vernacular Architecture in Alberta. Edmonton, Alberta Culture, Historical Resources Division. Historic Sites Service Occasional Paper No. 1, 1976. 43 p., 27 figures. The Bookshop, Provincial Museum, 12845 - 102 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta. \$10.00.

Reid, C.S. Paddy. Mansion in the Wilderness: the Archaeology of the Ermatinger House. Toronto: Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Historical Planning and Research Branch, Research Report 10. 114 pp., figures, tables. (1977) Ontario Government. Free.

Jackson, Alan A. London's Local Railways. This work sets out to survey the backwaters of London's railway system, past and present, paying due regard to their impact and environment, atmosphere and character. Almost 50 lines of varying type and importance are described, and illustrated with maps and photographs, almost all hitherto unpublished. 400 pp., 82 illus. David, Douglas and Charles. \$37.50.

Marshall, John. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. An accompaniment to Marshall's standard three-volume history, this is a pictorial record of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway system which served the great textile industry, ports and coalfields and had one of the most complex passenger networks of any railway. 96 pp., 130 illus. David, Douglas and Charles. \$13.50.

Marshall, John. A Biographical Dictionary of Railway Engineers. 600 biographical entries of leading railway engineers, of Britain, Europe and North America. 208 pp. David, Douglas and Charles. \$29.95.

Biddle, Gordon, and Spence, Geoffrey. The British Railway Station: A Pictorial History. 96 pp., 130 illus. David, Douglas and Charles. \$11.95.

Gordon, D.I. A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain. Vol. 5: Eastern Counties, New Edition. 256 pp., 40 illus. David, Douglas and Charles. \$16.50.

Booker, Frank. The Great Western Railway: A New History. 176 pp., 45 illus. David, Douglas and Charles. \$16.50

Willsher, Betty, and Hunter, Doreen. Stones: 18th Century Scottish Grave-stones. Evidence of a rare folk art, primitive, and sometimes humorous. 160 pp., 115 illus. David, Douglas and Charles. Hardback: \$15.95, Paperback: \$8.50.

Burnett, John. Housing: A Social History 1815-1970. The first account of ordinary housing for working and middle class people in the last century and a half, the author looks at the background factors that determined changes in standards through the years in town and rural housing, in suburban and council housing, and in inter-war speculative housing. 336 pp., 52 illus. David, Douglas and Charles. \$37.50.

Lloyd, David, and Insall, Donald. Railway Station Architecture. Traces the development of railway station architecture from 1825 to 1900, highlighting some of the more fascinating features which are often overlooked by station users. 64 pp., 16 illus. David, Douglas and Charles. \$10.50.