

the Department of Public Works, Government of the North West Territories.

Susan Algie commended Don Lovell on the excellent work he has been doing as **Bulletin** Editor. She noted that traditionally the publication location of the **Bulletin** has been moved on a periodic basis to encourage membership involvement in different regions: Ottawa, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Nanaimo, Yellowknife. She enquired if there are any plans to move the place of publication.

Douglas Franklin responded that an ad hoc committee has been established to consider ways and means of reducing the cost of publication while retaining a high level of quality. The place of publication is one factor being considered. Currently there are no plans to move the place of publication.

3. Election of Officers

Douglas Franklin noted that members should have received the report of the Nomination Committee comprised of Christina Cameron, George Kapelos and Michael McMordie presenting the following names for election to the Executive and Board of Directors:

Nova Scotia	Richard Mackinnon, University College of Cape Breton
New Brunswick	Allen Doiron, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
Quebec	Howard Shubert, Canadian Centre for Architecture
Ontario	Mark Fram, Ontario Heritage Foundation
British Columbia	Ted Mills, Environment Canada - Parks
Secretary	Neil Einarson, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation

It was noted by Susan Algie that the term of Douglas Carlyle as Provincial Representative for Alberta was also completed. Therefore, it was moved by Christina Cameron, seconded by Susan Algie, that if Douglas Carlyle wished to serve a second term, he could continue to sit as a pro tem Board Member, and his membership be ratified at the next Board of Directors meeting. If he is not able to serve a second term, an alternative Alberta member could sit as pro tem member and the position be ratified at the next Board of Directors meeting.

It was moved by Susan Algie, seconded by Marc de Caraffe, that the report of the Nomination Committee be accepted and the nominees be elected to the Society's Board. Carried.

4. New Business

a) SSAC Slide Sets

Douglas Franklin noted that the SSAC slide set on Manitoba architecture has proved very popular with steady sales. Some of the Alberta members will be preparing a set of slides on Alberta architecture. Stuart Lazear will be co-ordinating this project.

b) Student Awards

Douglas Franklin reported that the Society will be introducing a student award for research in Canadian architecture. The first award will be offered in 1988. Susan Algie who has agreed to serve as co-ordinator was thanked for her work to date in developing the award program.

Students will submit their essays to Susan Algie and the Editorial Board for selection. The winner will be invited to the Annual Conference to present their paper.

c) Acknowledgements of Gratitude

It was moved by Dana Johnson, seconded by Christina Cameron that the President of the Society write letters expressing the Society's appreciation for the support, financial and spiritual, to the following:

- The Principal of University College for his hospitality;
- Professor Richard Alway, Warden of Hart House and Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation;
- Anna Young, Chairman, Architectural Conservation Committee, Ontario Heritage Foundation;
- R. Scott James, Toronto Historical Board;
- Arthur Eggleton, Mayor of the City of Toronto;
- Hazel Farley of the Protocol Office;
- George Kapelos, representing the Bureau of Urbanism and Architecture;
- Mark Fram, Chairman of the local organizing committee;

- Professor Douglas Richardson of the University of Toronto, a long standing member and supporter of the SSAC, for dealing with a thousand critical details and for being Douglas Richardson.

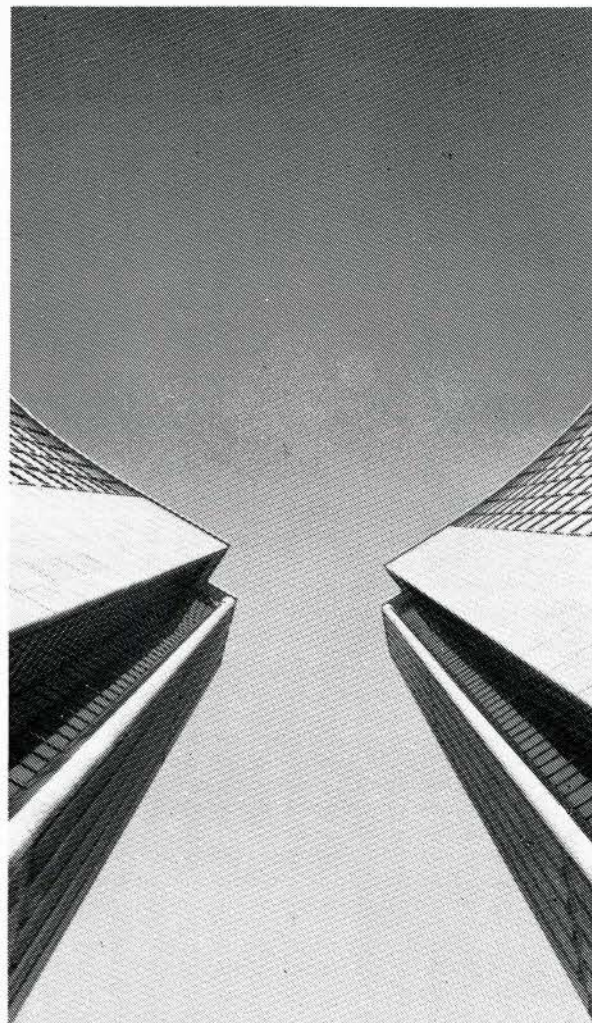
The Society would also like to give a vote of thanks to Rob Michael and Michael McClelland of the Toronto Historical Board and to Marlyn Taylor of the Protocol Office for their aid. Carried.

5. Adjournment

It was moved by Dana Johnson, seconded by Alastair Kerr, that the meeting be adjourned. Carried.

Douglas Franklin
President

Neil Einarson
Secretary



BOOK REVIEWS

Toronto Modern Architecture: 1945-1965 by the Bureau for Architecture and Urbanism (The Coach House Press, Toronto, 1987) ISBN 0-88010-340-2.

On a recent trip to Boston I visited the house Walter Gropius built (with Marcel Breuer) for himself in 1937 in nearby Lincoln, Massachusetts. Imagine my surprise when, upon entering the driveway, I noticed a sign informing me that Gropius's flat-roofed, Modernist box was protected by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. This same Society, no doubt, also holds under its wing examples of the very nineteenth-century architecture that Gropius rebelled against. Poor Walter would probably roll over in his grave to think of his house as an antique. But why not? By designating Gropius's house an historic landmark, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities was merely recognizing that one's architectural heritage does not only begin one hundred or two hundred years ago but is also being built today.

This was the premise of the symposium **Toronto Modern Reconsidered**, held May 30, 1987, and of the exhibition and catalogue that accompanied it, **Toronto Modern Architecture: 1945-1965**, organized and written by a group of concerned Toronto architects and urban planners who established the Bureau for Architecture and Urbanism (BAU). Formed in 1985 "to advocate public awareness of Toronto's modern architecture", BAU's founders were spurred to action by the 1985 destruction of the Bulova Tower on the CNE grounds in Toronto to make way for a race track. The symposium, organized in conjunction with the SSAC and coinciding with our Toronto conference, was held in the council chamber of the Toronto City Hall (one of the buildings chosen for inclusion in the show). Several hundred people attended and were treated to presentations by Kurt Forster, Donald McKay and Colin Vaughn. This trio was then joined by George Baird and George Kapelos, all of whom participated in a panel discussion moderated by Barbara Frum. In spite of Ms. Frum's attempts to stir up some controversy there was noticeably little in evidence. The only sparks flew between still-confirmed Modernists, such as Mr. Vaughn, and those members of the audience who disagreed with the aims (or perhaps the results) of that movement. But the most enlightening feature of this conference had nothing to do with anything that was said, rather it resulted from the conference having taken place at all. The support of the City of Toronto was duly noted by the panelists and the city administration ought to be commended for their openness to such a dialogue. (As a Montrealer I am only too aware that a similar symposium—held in the seat of civic power—would have been unthinkable as recently as two years ago.)

Even when support for Modern architecture within sensitive governments can be counted upon (never a sure bet in any case) the sympathy of the general public is far from certain. At another Toronto conference on public housing it was asserted "that if a certain Le Corbusier had become a dentist instead of an architect, the world would be in far better shape." This statement is bad enough but much worse is the fact that only one person contested it (according to Adele Freedman who reported on the conference in the **Toronto Globe & Mail**, 3 October 1987, C5.). In London, Prince Charles was widely quoted, from an address to a gathering of architects and planners, for his statement that the German blitzkrieg had been kinder to the City of London than had the city's architects because the Germans left rubble rather than Modern buildings. If such remarks may be taken as characteristic of the untutored opinion of the general public then preservationists, and the architectural community at large, ought to beware. **Toronto Modern Reconsidered** may have fired the first salvo in the battle for the preservation of Modern architecture in Canada (or perhaps the second, the first being the destruction of the Bulova Tower).

Toronto Modern Architecture: 1945-1965, the catalogue that accompanies this exhibition, is equally well-intentioned. In the introduction, the authors express their aim "to uncover the qualities in Toronto's Modern architecture that distinguish it from architecture of other historical periods and to identify characteristics that are worthy of attention and preservation." This goal is not consistently met in the essays that follow and I suspect that the authors did not fully appreciate the difficulty of the task they set themselves. Bruno Zevi attempted to codify the underlying principles, the planar and spatial characteristics of Modern architecture in **The Modern Language of Architecture** published in 1978. This was Zevi's answer to John Summerson's much earlier book and radio broadcast **The Classical Language of Architecture**. Zevi's theoretical analysis, a process of negative opposition—what Classicism is, Modernism is not—was often abstract and always dogmatic. (The difficulty of establishing what are the underlying principles and characteristics of Modern architecture, as opposed to those of Renaissance or Baroque architecture, is directly related to our distance from the buildings in time. This factor in turn is endemic to the problem of trying to garner support for preserving Modern architecture.) While the essayists of **Toronto Modern Architecture** do offer a positive analysis of Modernism the essays frequently suffer under the dual task of having to elucidate the qualities of both Modern architecture and of Toronto's version of Modern architecture. Those essays dealing with specific Toronto buildings lack the corroborative illustrations that would enable the reader to follow the visual analysis. It is difficult enough to analyze the spatial qualities of a building but trying to understand such an analysis without the benefit of plans and sections makes it near impossible at times.

Brigitte Shim's essay is most successful in achieving the goals established by the authors at the outset, perhaps because it deals with only one monument, the plan of Don Mills. Ms. Shim tells her story in a clear and concise manner, setting out the history of the town, presenting its planning concepts and analyzing examples of three crucial building types: the suburban headquarters, the shopping centre and the split-level row house. The selection of issues to be analyzed enunciates the Modern characteristics of this town plan. By the end of her essay we understand what is significant about Don Mills and why it was selected for inclusion in this show. (Certainly a longer study of Don Mills and its architecture would be a welcome addition to the literature.)

A great deal of thought and discussion must have gone into choosing the ten buildings represented in the exhibition and catalogue, for this is the strongest part of the catalogue and the authors' selection will stand as a significant legacy of the exhibition, the context against which Modern buildings in Canada may be evaluated in the future. The authors specify in their introduction that their selection does not represent a "ten best" list. This is clever for they not only side-step any criticism of their choices but also make clear in this way that the principles and characteristics of Modern architecture do not appear necessarily in a single "great" work, but may be studied more often in less auspicious examples or through a survey of representative works. Their selection encompasses a variety of building types, planning concepts, materials, urban versus suburban sitings and architectural heritages. Looking through this survey of Toronto's Modern architecture sensitizes the viewer to how untrue and unfair is the simple and much abused equation of Modernism with the glass and steel tower. Of the buildings selected only the Toronto-Dominion Centre falls into this category and it is a masterpiece of this genre, its only sin being that it has been so often and so poorly copied. Other buildings represented, from the Mechanical Engineering Building and Massey College to Toronto City Hall, display a sensitivity to siting and public use, a variety of materials and textures and an inventive manipulation of spatial volumes.

The design of this catalogue makes it terribly annoying to use. Illustrations are either too small or run across the gutter. Large margins are left on the outsides of the pages so that the text is cramped towards the centre. Opening the book far enough to read the text or see the illustrations threatens to crack the binding. Illustrations within the Timeline section sometimes appear capriciously. Mahatma Gandhi's death is reported on page 85 but his photograph appears on the following page, next to news of the first edition of Dr. Spock's **Baby & Child Care** and of the USSR's first atomic bomb test. Entries on the ten buildings chosen for inclusion in the show feature titles and dates that are printed top to bottom, captions that run bottom to top and text that read left to right. One needs a lazy-susan to read this catalogue.

The members of BAU are to be congratulated for taking the initiative to address a problem that will remain with us unless there is continued education and awareness. With their thoughtful selection of monuments they have helped dispel the myth that Modern architecture consists solely of "boring" glass and steel towers. Furthermore, they have illustrated that buildings of the period 1945-1965 form a part of our architectural heritage and are worthy of our attention and preservation.

Reviewed by Howard Shubert
Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montreal

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du 8 au 11 septembre 1988

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Fortification in Canada: a Guide for Reading

by Roger Sarty
Directorate of History
National Defence Headquarters

The hundreds of fortifications that dot our seacoasts and border with the United States are the most visible reminders of the great impact that war, and the fear of war, have had on Canada's history. The sites are extremely diverse: earth mounds that mark the position of ancient batteries and encampments, elaborately restored masonry walls and ramparts, and abandoned concrete and steel bunkers on desolate shores. Broadly speaking, these works date from three periods, each with distinctive design characteristics. 'Classical' fortifications built prior to 1860 were laid out on complex geometrical plans. The more heavily constructed forts of the 1860s-80s described simple polygons. Camouflage increasingly took priority over geometry when the concrete works of the 1890s-1940s were built.

There was no distinctly Canadian style of permanent fortification. French and then British military engineers adapted European designs. Engineers struggled against unique difficulties created by the devastating effect of the repeated freeze-thaw cycle of the Canadian winter on masonry and steep earthworks, (Parks Canada engineers restoring eighteenth and nineteenth century works have developed heartfelt sympathy with their forebears). When the Canadian army embarked on its first major permanent fortification programme on the coasts in the late 1930s, it relied on British army 'type drawings'.

The best place to begin in studying Canada's forts, therefore, is the literature on the British and European experience. Several excellent and very readable titles have been published in the last fifteen years. The best, and most entertaining, are: Christopher Duffy's **Fire and Stone: The Science of Fortress Warfare 1660-1860** (New York, 1975) and **Siege Warfare: The Fortress in the Early Modern World 1494-1660** (London, 1979); Quentin Hughes, **Military Architecture** (London, 1974) and Ian V. Hogg, **Coast Defences of England and Wales 1856-1956** (London, 1974).

The largest forts of the pre-confederation era were built in Nova Scotia and on the St. Lawrence River. These were the strategic keys to the northern half of North America when the survival of New France and then the British Colonies depended upon seaborne support from the mother countries. The French, as befitted their great continental military tradition, developed Canada's only two completely fortified towns—Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island and Quebec City—during the first half of the 1700s. The British, whose strength rested more upon naval supremacy rather than land forces, built modest fortifications, as with the rough log stockades and earth coast batteries at Halifax, founded in 1749 to counter Louisbourg.

After the conquest, the British levelled Louisbourg, but adapted the French fortifications at Quebec City and elsewhere. The American Revolution, the French and Napoleonic Wars, and war with the United States in 1812-14 brought further construction, much of it in timber and earth, and including a new system of modest frontier forts on the Great Lakes front such as Fort George on the Niagara River and Fort Malden on the Detroit River. In the wake of the War of 1812 the British finally built large, continental style masonry forts. The Halifax and Quebec citadels, Fort Lennox south of Montreal and Fort Henry at Kingston are examples of major fortifications.

There is now a sizeable literature on the classical French and British forts in Canada, much of it the result of research undertaken by Parks Canada for reconstruction and restoration programmes. J.S. McLennan's classic **Louisbourg from its Foundation to its Fall 1713-1758** (London, 1918) has been reprinted by the Fortress Press of Sydney, Nova Scotia. Much fuller description and analysis of the fortifications is now available in Frederick J. Thorpe, **Remparts Lointains: La politique française des travaux publics à Terre-Neuve et à L'île Royale 1695-1758** (Ottawa, 1980) and Bruce W. Fry, "An appearance of strength" **The Fortifications of Louisbourg; Studies in Archaeology Architecture and History** (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1984). Both the French and British fortifications at Quebec receive comprehensive treatment in Andre Charbonneau, Yvon Desloges and Marc Lafrance, **Quebec the Fortified City: From the 17th to the 19th Century** (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1982).

For a blend of good humour and precise research in the Christopher Duffy tradition see John Joseph Greenough, **The Halifax Citadel, 1825-60: A Narrative and Structural History**; Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History 17 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1977). Excellent treatment of two special and widely used types of works

is in Ivan J. Saunders, **A History of Martello Towers in the Defence of British North America, 1796-1871**; Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History 15 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1976) and Richard J. Young, **Blockhouses in Canada, 1749-1841: A Comparative Report and Catalogue**; Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History 23 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1980).

The large British forts were obsolete almost as soon as the last of them was completed in the 1850s. Their relatively thin masonry and earth ramparts were extremely vulnerable to the powerful, long-range rifled artillery that replaced smooth bore cannon in the 1860s. The complex geometrical traces of the classical forts were therefore replaced with simple polygonal designs (rectangles and pentagons) that featured massive earth banks covering heavy stone construction that in some places incorporated thick wrought iron shields. Three forts of this type were built on the south shore of the St. Lawrence to cover the overland approaches to Quebec City from the United States. Their story is told in Charbonneau et al **Quebec the Fortified City**. One of them, Fort No. 1 near Lauzon, has been restored.

In the face of growing American strength, Great Britain withdrew their garrisons from central Canada in 1871, and all of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes forts came under the charge of the Canadian militia. Sensibly, the Canadian government spent money on railway development instead of modernizing these works. Halifax, whose defences remained in British hands, was now the principal fortress in Canada. The Imperial government built six coast defence versions of the new forts here in the 1860s-70s. Fascinating remnants of the works, including massive 18-ton rifled muzzle-loading cannon, can be seen at Point Pleasant, York Redoubt, and Ives Point on McNabs Island. Fort Charlotte, on Georges Island, the most impressive of them all, is virtually intact. Little restoration or interpretive work has been done at any of these sites, however. A fairly full history and illustrations will be found in A.J.B. Johnston, **Defending Halifax: Ordnance, 1825-1906**; History and Archaeology 46 (Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1981).

In 1888-1906 the British army modernized the Halifax defences with concrete works mounting breech-loading coast artillery with effective ranges of five miles and more. Additional sites, further seaward, like Fort McNab on McNabs Island, were developed. Fresh gun emplacements were also installed over top of older works in the forts of the 1860s-70s, as can be clearly seen at Point Pleasant and other sites. For infantry defence, the classical masonry walled ditches that had still figured in the 1860s-70s construction, now gave way to shallow earth ditches with iron fences (and later, barbed wire) that could be swept by machine guns. Johnston, **Defending Halifax**, contains a brief account of these developments. The British army, with financial help from the Canadian government, also built batteries of the new type at the Royal Navy base at Esquimalt on Vancouver Island. One of these, Fort Rodd Hill, has been stabilized by Parks Canada, but little has been done at the more numerous sites at Halifax.

In 1904-06 the British forces withdrew from Halifax and Esquimalt to concentrate in the United Kingdom and European waters. The Canadian militia took over both fortresses and manned them, along with three newly completed concrete batteries covering the river approaches to Quebec City, during the First World War. Esquimalt carried on with its traditional task of supporting Royal Navy operations in the eastern Pacific, but Halifax and Quebec had an entirely new role. They were no longer the gateways for British assistance in the defence of Canada against the United States, but terminals for the shipment of Canadian troops and North American supplies to support the Allied war effort against Germany. Almost nothing has been published about Canadian forts during the First World War, however. The outline of the story can be gleaned from the present writer's "Connaught Battery and the Defence of the Atlantic Coast, 1906-1941", compiled with the assistance of Bruce Ellis, which appeared in the **Canadian Defence Quarterly** (Spring, 1986).

The British forts of the 1890s-1900s at Halifax and Esquimalt were obsolescent by the 1930s. As war loomed on the horizon again, the Canadian government undertook an ambitious new coast fortifications programme—utilizing British designs and largely mounting British armament—which continued until 1945. Modern forts were constructed at Vancouver, Victoria-Esquimalt and Prince Rupert, B.C., Gaspe, P.Q., Saint John, N.B. Shelburne, Halifax and Sydney, N.S., and St. John's and Botwood, Nfld. To meet the threat of plunging long range naval gunfire and air attack, these works featured massive concrete and steel construction and extensive underground works as much as 30 feet below the surface. Armament included light guns that could fire up to 60 rounds per minute and heavy guns that could shoot accurately to ranges of 15 miles and more. Good accounts are C.P. Stacey, **Six Years of War: The Army in Canada, Britain and the Pacific** (Ottawa, 1955), chapter 5 and G.W.L. Nicholson, **The Gunners of Canada: Vol. II, 1919-1967** (Toronto, 1972), chapter 12. Peter N. Moogk, **Vancouver Defended: A History of the Men and Guns of the Lower Mainland Defences, 1859-1949** Surrey, B.C.,

1978) is a fine record of a minor defended port that focusses on the Second World War.

The last of the modern coast forts were taken out of service in 1955-60. With improved ships and maritime patrol aircraft, the navy and the air force took full responsibility for coast defence. Some Second World War works that we constructed at older sites now under the control of Parks Canada have been preserved. Fort Rodd Hill, York Redoubt and the Carleton Martello Tower at Saint John, N.B., for example, include structures from 1939-45.

Most of the main batteries have been abandoned, however, and must be sought out at their remote headland sites. Wear heavy boots and carry a flashlight!

Endnote.

I have cited only a few personal favourites from among the many titles of high quality on fortification that have been published by Parks Canada. For a complete list write to Research Publications, Parks Canada, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1G2. In addition, Parks Canada has deposited copies of its unpublished Manuscript Report Series, which now runs to over 400 volumes, in the National Library, Ottawa and at provincial archives.

A Military History of Canada. Desmond Morton. Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1985. xviii, 205 pp, index. \$19.95.

Anyone hoping to learn something about Canadian military architecture—or even military architecture in Canada—will need to look elsewhere. A number of forts—from Beausejour in the east to Garry in the west, but not Rodd Hill, even further west—earn perfunctory mention for their strategic values. Fortifications are only discussed briefly in terms of economic cost or military significance. Professor Morton is concerned with policies, strategies, operations and tactics, and students of military architecture will have to continue to rely on the specialized studies put out from time to time by Parks Canada in their **Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History** series.

More than thirty years ago, G.F.G. Stanley recounted the history of **Canada's Soldiers** (translated by Serge Bernier and published in French by Editions de l'Homme as **Nos Soldats** in 1980). Now Morton has updated Stanley's work and broadened it to cover the story of Canada's sailors and airmen as well. There is more critical commentary and judgement in Morton's book than in Stanley's earlier study. Morton's survey is commendable for its balance, but many details are wrong and some judgements are warped in a fashion which, for the knowledgeable, detracts from the credibility of his larger picture.

Reviewed by Brereton Greenhous
Historian
Department of National Defence

Publications of Note

Gwen Dowsett, "On the Other Side of the Mountain". The Negrychs of Venlaw, Manitoba, **Manitoba History** No. 12 (Fall 1986): 17-24. An interesting article relating to pioneer Ukrainian architecture. Excellent interior shots of pioneer homes.

Submitted by John Lehr

Canadian Heritage Preservation - by Lone Pine Publishing and Eric P. Jokinen 1987, Edmonton Alberta. This book concerns design techniques, structural techniques, residential construction, applications and innovative solutions with regard to heritage preservation in Canada. Is there an SSAC member who would review this recent book.

Submitted by Richard Kilstrom

Town Halls of Canada - A collection of Essays on Pre-1930 Town Hall Buildings by M. de Caraffe, C. Hale, D. Johnson, G.E. Mills, with an introduction by Margaret Carter. Price: \$21.95 Cdn. 343 pages, in separate English and separate French edition. Illus with plans, photos in b&w. Pub 1987 Pruchase from: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply & Service Canada, Hull, Que. K1A 0S9

Submitted by Robert G. Hill

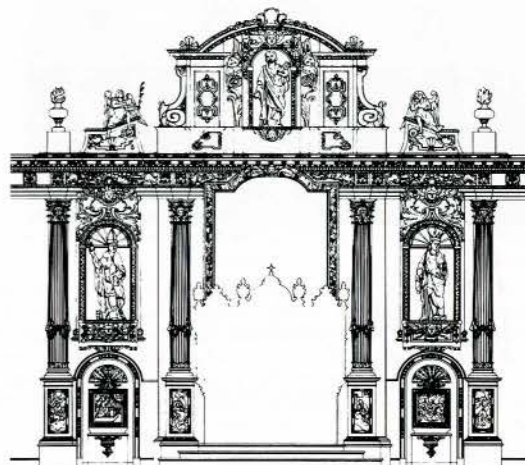
Quebec's Parliament Building - Witness to History. This is an admirable architectural history written by Prof. Luc Noppen at Laval Univ. in Quebec, and gives a thorough and informed history (in English) of the Legislative Buildings in Quebec City as designed by Eugene E. Tache between 1877 and 1886. The information on the book is:

Pub. 1987, Price \$34.95, Hardcover edition in English, with a separate French edition. 10" x 12", 204 pages, with many colour plates, plans, and b&w illus. Pub. by Les Publications de Quebec, Distributed by Editions de Pelican, Box 1182, Quebec City, Que. G1K 7C3

Submitted by Robert G. Hill

Ramsay Traquair

and His Successors: a Guide to the Archive
et ses successeurs: guide du fonds



Cover: *The Canadian Architecture Collection*, McGill University has recently published a two volume guide to the Ramsay Traquair collection.

Ramsay Traquair and His Successors: A Guide to the Archive. McGill University has now published the last in the series of three archival Guides to the extensive collection of drawings held in the Canadian Architecture Collection in Montreal. This two volume guide contains detailed chapters on the Traquair archive of drawings and photographs which document 16th to 19th century architecture in Canada and the United States, with emphasis on the province of Quebec.

Two volumes, each 8¼" wide and 10¾" high, softcover, full text in both English and French. Available for a nominal printing price from the Office of the Director of Libraries, McGill University, 3459 McTavish St., Montreal, Que. H3A 1Y1.

Volume 1: introduction and biographies of Ramsay Traquair, John Bland and Gordon A. Neilson; full chronology and biography of TRAQUAIR, with list of lectures and secondary works and published articles by and about TRAQUAIR. Volume 1 is 185 pages.

Volume 2: 400 pages including introduction, containing complete inventory of drawings, photographs, and personal and professional papers from TRAQUAIR with full index to name of person, place and subject.

Submitted by Robert G. Hill

Partimone Estrie Newsletter on Architectural Heritage Vol. 1-No. 1 Juin-juillet-Août 1987.

A bilingual newsletter for the Estrie region of Quebec. The feature article in this, the first issue, dealt with the Granada Theatre at Sherbrooke (1929). This newsletter is published by the Fonds du patrimoine estrien at 92 rue Wellington Nord, Sherbrooke, Quebec, J1H 5B8.

Submitted by Howard Shubert

1985 The Year Past. Annual report by the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee. A 64 page summary of the Committee's activities in 1985, including research outlines of selected buildings considered for designation. Copies of the book are available from: The City of Winnipeg, Department of Environmental Planning, Planning Library, 3rd Floor, 395 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 3E1.

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF SASKATCHEWAN



Historic Architecture of Saskatchewan. This book provides extensive photographic coverage of nearly twenty building types in the province of Saskatchewan, from vernacular log huts to major public, institutional and ecclesiastical structures. Chapters of text give data on the evolution of building types in the province, and captions give data on buildings illustrated and, where known, the architects responsible for the design.

Submitted by Robert G. Hill

9" high x 12½" wide, hardcover, 184 pages, with extensive use of colour images and few black & white images; with chapter on architectural styles in Saskatchewan. Price: \$42.95 plus \$2.50 postage (total \$45.45 per copy). Available from the Saskatchewan Assoc. of Architects, 326 - 11th St. East, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0E7 and from Focus Publishing, 1170 - 8th Ave., Regina, Sask. S4R 1C9. Pub. 1986 ISBN No. 0 919781 13-6 English text only.

Submitted by Robert G. Hill

Books Available to SSAC Members for Review

Contact: Norman Allan
10 Findlay Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 2T9

1. Benoit, M et M. Gratton., "**Vers le bout de l'île**" Collection Pignon sur rue. no 12, Ville de Montreal, c 1986. 24 feuilles, carnet.
2. ———. "**La Cote-Saint Paul**" Collection Pignon sur rue. no 13, Ville de Montreal, c 1986. 16 feuilles, carnet.
3. Bergeron, Claude. **Index des périodiques d'architecture canadiens/Canadian architectural periodicals index 1940-1980** Les presses de Laval: Quebec, 1986. 518 pages, hardcover.
4. Bingham, Janet. **Samuel Maclure Architect.** Horstal & Schubert: Ganges, 1985. 164, paper.
5. Canadian Centre for Architecture. **Guide de fonds Ernest Isbell Barott/Inventory of the Archive of Ernest Isbell Barott.** CCA: Montreal, 1985. 273 pages, paper.
6. Cruickshank, Dan. **A Guide to the Georgian Buildings of Britain and Ireland.** Rizzoli: NY, 1985. 320 pages, hardcover.
7. de Caraffe, Marc et al., **Town Halls of Canada.** Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History, Parks Canada: Ottawa, 1987. 343 pages, paper.
8. De Long, David G, et al. **American Architecture, Innovations and Tradition.** Rizzoli: NY, 1986. 270 pages, hardcover.
9. Hinds, A, Leone. **Pioneer Inns and Taverns of Guelph.** Boston Mills: Erin, nd. 52 pages, booklet.
10. Lee Valley Tools Ltd., **The Victorian Design Book** Firefly Books: Scarborough, 1984 (reprint) 1904). 416 pages, paper.
11. Schade, Helmut W. **A Gateway to Canadian Architecture.** Scholastic Slide Services: Ottawa, 1984. 185 pages, paper.
12. Smith, H.M. Scott. **The Historic Churches of Prince Edward Island.** Boston Mills: Erin, 1986. 119 pages, paper.

13. Upton, Dell (ed.), **America's Architectural Roots** National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Press: Washington, 1986. 193 pages, paper.
14. von Baeyer, Edwinna. **A selected Bibliography for Garden History in Canada.** Parks Canada: Ottawa, 1987. 62 pages, booklet.
15. Wagg, Susan. **Ernest Isbell Barott, architect/Ernest Isbell Barott,** Architect. CCA:Montreal, 1985. 52 pages, paper.

MIMAR - International Architectural Magazine. The following MIMAR issues are available for review by SSAC members. Contact Christine Derouin, Executive Secretary, SSAC to have a copy forwarded to you.

ISSUES

- 1- MIMAR 11. 1984 - Hotels in Asia - 5-star lifestyle
- 2- MIMAR 12. 1985 - Adaptive Reuse - Jafar Tukan of Jordan - the Cultural Object
- 3- MIMAR 13. 1984 - Rethinking Colonial Architecture - Bektas Workshop Turkey - Traditional Kuwaiti Houses
- 4- MIMAR 14. 1984 - Health Care Facilities - Architects of the Gulf States - Cairo Guide
- 5- MIMAR 15. 1985 - Ways of Shopping - Charles Boccara of Morocco Contemporary Kuwaiti Houses
- 6- MIMAR 16. APR - JUNE 1985 - Interiors of Public Use - Contemporary Arab Architecture - Khanquah of Shah Hamadan
- 7- MIMAR 17. JULY - SEPT 1985 - Low Income Urban Housing - Results of the Mimar Competition III - The Indigenous Architecture of Chitral
- 8- MIMAR 18. OCT - DEC 1985 - Spaces for Industry - Shibam and the Wadi Hadramaut - Engineers India House
- 9- MIMAR 19. JAN - MAR 1986 - Regionalism and Architectural Identity - Geoffrey Bawa of Sri Lanka - Beijing Guide
- 10- MIMAR 20. APR - JUNE 1986 - Educational Buildings in Asia - Architecture in South-East Asia: Thailand the Baltit Fort
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Proposed New Buildings. Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Québec.
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