NOUVELLES/NEWS

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SOCIETE POUR L'ÉTUDE DE L'ARCHITECTURE AU CANADA

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Le groupe de recherche en patrimoine (GRP), constitué en 1970, vous offre les services de sa documentalisation spécialisée, de son local, et de ses animateurs.

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Si vous êtes en quête de conseils professionnels ou disciplinaires, de débouchés sur le marché du travail, d'idées en vue de la formulation de projets de recherche ou d'intervention, nous vous invitons à venir nous rencontrer.

Vous prendrez connaissance à la même occasion de projets d'étude sur le patrimoine dans des champs d'activité aussi diversifiés et vivants que le tourisme culturel, les méthodes d'animation et de mise en valeur, les mentalités.et les institutions, l'administration des biens culturels, le commerce de l'art, l'intégration des arts dans l'habitat québécois, etc.

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HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN CANADA BULLETIN

The HSTC Bulletin is a quarterly Newsletter for the History of Science and Technology in Canada. It was founded two years ago by its two editors Professor Richard Jarrell, York University, and Norman R. Ball, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, as an informal and unaffiliated forum for exchanging ideas and

information amongst those interested in any aspects of the history of Canadian science and technology. The editors invite queries, archival and research notes, suggestions, news of all kinds and anything else readers might wish to contribute, including money.

To date the HSTC Bulletin has been financed by personal donations from subscribers, and the editors hope to keep it that way. Six issues have been produced. New subscribers wishing to start with Number 1 should enclose at least $2.00. All other subscriptions will start with Number 5.

All correspondence regarding donations or subscriptions should be addressed to:

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Downsview, Ontario
M3J 2R7

Please make cheques payable to HSTC Bulletin. Other material might be sent to either Professor Jarrell or

Normal R. Ball
Science and Engineering Archivist
Manuscript Division
Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

MUSEOLOGY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

One of the newest organizations on the cultural affairs scene is the Museology Students' Association, based in Toronto. On March 4, 1978, it had its second annual reunion at the University of Toronto. The organization began as an annual get-together of students and graduates of the University of Toronto's and the Royal Ontario Museum's Masters of Museology Programme, but as evidenced by the current meeting, it promises to become a vital force in the field of cultural affairs.

Three speakers highlighted Saturday's reunion and workshop. Michael Ault gave a lively coverage of the new Human Biology Exhibit recently completed at the South Kensington Museum in London, England. Norman Ball,

of the Public Archives of Canada, presented a persuasive case for preservation in the field of Industrial Archaeology. He pointed out the important role that workers in local museums can play in interpreting and preserving the industrial archaeological heritage of their communities. George Kapelos of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation outlined his ministry's involvement in Ontario's Architectural Heritage. He stressed the need to interpret architecture on a local level, and the need to "re-cycle" old buildings for practical purposes, not just as show pieces, or as new museums. Future activities of this new association are something to watch out for.

Membership is not limited strictly to graduates of the Museology Programme. For further information, contact:

Ms. Susan Wilson
c/o Conservation Department
Royal Ontario Museum
100 Queen's Park Crescent
Toronto, Ontario

ICOMOS CANADA

The Canadian National Committee for ICOMOS (ICOMOS Canada) is organized to support the activities and programs of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), which was established in 1965 to promote the study and conservation of historic monuments, buildings, and districts, and to cultivate the interest of the people of every country in the protection of their cultural heritage. ICOMOS is composed of 56 national committees and maintains a central secretariat at the Hôtel Saint Aignan, 75 rue du Temple, 75003, Paris.

ICOMOS Canada was incorporated in 1977 in Ottawa under the laws of Canada as a national non-profit tax-exempt organization. The purposes and objectives of ICOMOS Canada are:

- to promote the study and preservation of monuments, sites and districts;

- to cultivate the interest of authorities and people in their monuments and sites and in their cultural heritage;

- to co-operate in the establishment and development of documentation centres;

- to co-operate in the publication of inventories, directories and other materials relating to monuments and sites;

- to study and spread information and techniques for the preservation, restoration, and development of monuments and sites;

- to arrange colloquiums, symposiums, and meetings on subjects relating to the preservation of the cultural heritage;

- to represent national, provincial and local organizations, government agencies, institutions and individuals at ICOMOS meetings and act as contact with ICOMOS National Committees in other countries;

- to disseminate in Canada general and technical heritage conservation information received from ICOMOS and other ICOMOS National Committees.

ICOMOS Canada membership is open to individuals, institutions, organizations and government agencies actively concerned with the preservation and conservation of the cultural architectural heritage.

ICOMOS Canada members are associate members of ICOMOS and receive a variety of ICOMOS publications including the magazine MONUMENT, the ICOMOS Newsletter, the ICOMOS Bulletin, and the ICOMOS Annual Report.

ICOMOS Canada also provides members with the opportunity to participate in a wide range of international preservation activities such as seminars, symposiums, study trips, and other specialized activities.

ICOMOS Canada invites your support and participation. Please complete the membership application, and mail to 400 Stewart Street, #2211, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6L2

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THREE RESEARCH PROJECTS: METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY OF LOCAL ARCHITECTURE BY COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

During the summers of 1976 and 1977 Heritage Ottawa sponsored three projects which furthered the knowledge of Ottawa's architectural resources, employed students from the local university and technical college and utilized federal and provincial funding programs. Each of these projects could be carried out in other areas of Canada by local organizations.

Before proceeding with a description of each project it would be useful to note those aspects of the work which were common to each of the programmes. All of the projects were sponsored by Heritage Ottawa as summer programmes to utilize the services of architecture, architectural technology and history of architecture students in the Ottawa area. Funds for projects were made available through various federal and provincial programmes that provide work opportunities to students. In addition, supplementary funds, services, facilities and materials were supplied by local organizations, institutions and government agencies. This assistance was valuable in a material sense as well as being an indication of community support. This sort of backing is looked upon most favorably by granting agencies.

Each project was supervised by a volunteer member whose professional skills were in keeping with the

specific project. This provided the students with the opportunity to learn from a professional in their field while they work, insured that the work would be carried out in a professional manner and indicated to the granting agency that Heritage Ottawa had the competence to carry out the proposal. The results of each project have been placed in a local archival institution in a manner that the material can be used by the public.

The Architectural Inventory Group (AIG) was created to carry out an inventory of architectural plans, drawings, specifications, correspondence and other architectural records produced in Ottawa prior to 1950 which reside in the collections of individuals, architectural firms, school boards, religous institutions, archival institutions, the Department of Public Works, the National Gallery of Canada and the City of Ottawa.

The project was funded by the Ontario Heritage Foundation with additional assistance provided by Carleton University, the Public Archives of Canada, the Ottawa Association of Architects and the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada. The team included Nancy Burgoyne, David Rankin and Lynda White, History of Architecture, and Stanislas Laba, Architecture, Carleton University working under the direction of Dr. Harold Kalman, Architectural Historian. The work was carried out during a sixteen week period in the summer of 1976.

As the result of their work over 1100 architectural projects were catalogued, an inventory form was created and a file index system was designed which allows a researcher to retrieve information from the inventory by architect/firm, project type and location.

In addition, the group compiled a list of 231 architects and architectural firms who worked in Ottawa. This work was based on research carried out previously by Peter Arends with further information obtained from the membership list of the Ontario Association of Architects.

Copies of the inventory sheets, reference files, Inventory Index Manual and a copy of the report

Survey of Architectural Records in Ottawa were deposited in the Ontario Provincial Archives and the Architectural Records Section of the Public Archives of Canada.

The project was most effective in making architectural firms and individuals aware of the historical and cultural value of architectural records and the necessity for their preservation and conservation. As the result of the inventory, two major collections of architectural records were deposited in the Public Archives of Canada. The architectural records of W.E. Noffke, who worked in Ottawa from 1901-1964, were donated by architect Brian Pye, whose firm had succeeded Noffke's practice while the daughter of F.J. Alexander gave her father's architectural records. F.J. Alexander worked in Ottawa from 1886-1906.

The latest result of the project is a forthcoming manual which will explain how to set up a programme for making an inventory of architectural records. The publication is being prepared by Dorothy Ahlgren, Architectural Records Section, Public Archives of Canada.

Rideau Study: Analyses of Architectural Details Associated with Stone Houses in the Rideau Corridor. The purpose of this project was to photograph and prepare measured drawings of doorways and windows in 1½ storey stone houses in the Rideau Corridor.

By examining and recording a particular group of architectural elements which display common design and construction characteristics, the objects themselves are used to document one aspect of the architectural patrimony of an area. It is a form of research, which is required in areas where other forms of documentary evidence may be scarce or non-existent. The result of this type of research provides a form of documentation which can be preserved in an archive even though the structures may be altered or disappear.

This project utilized the skills and knowledge of students who were being trained to become restoration technologists. It called upon their ability to identify and evaluate architectural details of a specific period and to record them accurately

through photographs and measured drawings.

The project was funded by the Parks Awareness Program of Parks Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs with assistance from Algonquin College. The team included Debbie Hassack and Phillip Gerrard, Restoration Technology, Algonquin College working under the supervision of Gerry White, instructor, Algonquin College.

During the thirteen week program the team surveyed numerous residences in the Rideau Corridor and ultimately photographed and prepared measured drawings of exterior doors and windows in fifty structures. The recordings include elevations, sections, detail drawings and photographs.

A publication is now being prepared which will present the measured drawings and photographs in published form.

Building Ottawa Research Project.
This project was carried out during the summer of 1977 by Stanislas Laba, architecture, and David Rankin and Lynda White, history of architecture, Carleton University under the direction of Martin Eli Weil. The project, which lasted fourteen weeks, was funded by the Canada Works Program with assistance from Carleton University and members of Heritage Ottawa who provided typing services.

The purpose of the project was to review newspapers published in Ottawa from 1836 to 1895 and extract all information relating to the built environment in the city.

The group surveyed thirty-nine journals starting with the Gazette and City of Ottawa Advertiser (1836-1861) and the Independent and Farmer Advocate (1836). While numerous short-lived papers provided some information the Citizen, founded in 1865, and the Journal, began in 1885, provided the richest source of material.

The project dealt with all aspects of the man-made environment. Information was gathered on buildings, feats of engineering such as bridges, waterworks, and streets; landscaping, monuments, building materials, architects, engineers, planners, landscape architects, contractors, builders and craftsmen.

In order to form as comprehensive coverage as possible, articles, advertisements, notices and obituaries were included in the documentation. The material was copied exactly as it appeared in print, including grammatical, spelling errors and typographical errors. While most material was copied by hand, certain lengthy articles were photocopied. The material was then typed on a file card(s) along with the name, date and page number of the journal.

The cards have been filed under five main categories: Structures, Building materials, Architects and engineers, Contractors and builders, and Trades. Each of the categories is then subdivided into more specific areas. The material has then been cross-referenced since a variety of information is available from each entry.

The files which contain over 6,000 entries have been placed in the City of Ottawa Archives where they are available for public use.

Martin Eli Weil
President
Heritage Ottawa
1974-1977

OTTAWA ARCHITECTS

During the summer of 1976 the Architectural Inventory Group sponsored by Heritage Ottawa compiled a list of individual architects and architectural firms working in Ottawa prior to 1950. This list was based on the work of Peter Arends, Algonquin College, Ottawa. Additional information was gathered from the Ontario Association of Architects membership list by the members of AIG.

Adam, James - 1937-1956
Alcan, Felix - 1875
Alexander, F.J. - 1886-1901
Architectural & Engineering Co of
  Canada - 1904-05
Architectural Planning & Engineering
  Consultants - 1946-1949
Armstrong, Alan H. - 1947
Arnoldi & Calderon - 1889-1896
Arnoldi & Ewart - 1896-1904
Arnoldi, King McCord - 1866-1888

Balharrie, Watson - 1945
Ball, Henry B. - 1901
Ballantyne, Henry E. - 1908-1920
  1924-33
Band, Burritt & Meredith - 1898-1903
Barclay, Arthur J. - 1912

Barker, Kent - 1942
Bayly, G.H. - 1892-1904
Bayly & Huber - 1904-1908
Beattie, William C. - 1934-1945
Beckett, W.J. - 1890-1891
Belcourt & Blair - 1948-1964
Belcourt, Victor P. - 1936-41
Belfrey, Frank E. - 1922
Berry, T.D. - 1935
Berton, V.F.R. - 1931
Billings, Braddish - 1970-1875
Blair, Donald L. - 1947
Black, Henry K. - 1943
Blanchet, Alex E. - 1922-23
Boncorps, F. - 1875
Bonhomme, J. Euclide - 1909
Bounsall, R.H. & Co. - 1947-48
Bowes, John R. - 1868-80, 1886-89
Brault, C. Gustave - 1933
Brisley, Ross (Dept. Public Works) -
    1943
Brodeur, Charles - 1931-34
Brodeur & Pilon - 1924-30
Brooks, Charles H. - 1942
Brown, J. Hodge - 1911
Brown, Robert & Son - 1947-48
Brown, W. Grayson - 1943
Brunet, Fabien E. - 1924-27
Buck, Charles (Dept. Mines &
    Resources) - 1940
Burgess, Cecil - 1927-33, 1947-51
Burgess & Co. - 1910
Burgess, Eric L. - 1947
Burritt, Clarence J. - 1907-22,
    28-33, 37-39
Burritt & Hazelgrove - 1926-27
Burritt & Horwood - 1935-36
Burritt & Kingston - 1923-25

Catto, Ronald W. - 1945
Calderone, Alfred M. - 1896-1902
Cameron, Merrill - 1942
Carter, Harold - 1943
Carroll, Cyril J. - 1939
Cauchon, J.E. Jr. (Dept. Public
    Works) - 1907
Chalmers, William C. (Dept. Public
    Works) - 1920
Champagne, Maurice H. - 1926-28
Chadwick, Bryan - 1945
Charron, Louis - 1886-87
Chesterton, Walter - 1873-80,
    1904-08
Connor, J.V. - 1943
Corrigal, D.J. (Dept. Public
    Works) - 1910

Davidson, Jocelyn - 1943
Davis, William G. - 1914
Davison, Arthur W. - 1947
Devore, Samuel - 1942
Dixon, Michael D. - 1947
Drewitt, Colin M. - 1924-25
Drury, J.H. - 1949
Dudley, J.E. - 1945

Edey, Moses C. - 1891-1918
Everett, Arthur J. (Dept. National
    Defense) - 1940
Ewart, David (Dept. Public Works) -
    1875-1887
Ewart, J. Albert - 1906-1961

Fawcett, W.L. (Dept. Public Works) -
    1935
Findlay, C.A. - 1911
Findlay, John T. - 1942
Ferguson, J.A. - 1933
Foulis, James - 1908
Fripp, Sydney B. - 1863-1870
Fuller, Thomas - 1866-67
Fuller, T.W. (Dept. Public Works) -
    1933
Fuller & Jones - 1863

Gardner, E.A. - 1929-33
Garland, Henry - 1940
George, Herbert W. - 1909-1917
Gilbert, B.L. - 1909 New York
Billeland, William - 1938
Gitterman, S.A. - 1943
Glackmeyer, George - 1861-62
Grant, Wilma K. - 1944
Gravel, Anasthase - 1934
Gravel & Desrosier - 1932
Gregg & Gregg - 1894-96 Toronto
Grist, John - 1870-75, 1880-99

Harvey, Adam - 1889-94
Haycock, Samuel H. (Civil
    Engineer) - 1866-71
Hazelgrove, Albert J. - 1828-35, 1945
Hazelgrove & Lithwick - 1948-55
Hazelgrove, Lithwick & Cameron -
    1946-47
Hazelgrove & Mills - 1936-42
Hewitt & MacLaren - 1898-1899
Hodder, Stafford M. (Dept. National
    Defense) - 1943
Hodgins, W. - 1867
Hodgson, William - 1874-88, 1893-1904
Hornsby, John T. - 1945
Horsey, Henry H. - 1863-70, 1975-97
Horsey & Sheard - 1871-75
Horwood, Alan W. - 1921-23, 1934-36
Horwood, Edgar L. - 1895-1906,
    1936-37
Horwood & Taylor - 1907-09
Horwood, Taylor & Horwood - 1910-14
Huber, William (Dept. Public
    Works) - 1933
Hughes, Gordon H. - 1938-39
Hughes, J. - 1875
Hughes & Templeton - 1940
Humphreys, Miss B.A. - 1945
Humphreys, Wilma Kay - 1944
Hutchison, George M. (Dept. Public
    Works) - 1933

Jenkins, W. Stuart - 1942
Jonsson, Douglas W. - 1947

Kaminker, B. - 1942
Keefer, Allan - 1911-14
Keefer, Thomas Coltrane (Civil
    Engineer) - 1872-74
Killaly, John (Civil Engineer) -
    1866-70
Kingston, John L. - 1919-23, 1947-61
Kitchen, John M. - 1926

Lambert, Martin - 1949
Langley, J.B. - 1944
Lasarre, Frederic - 1943
Laver, Augustus - 1866-70
Lawson, J. Irving - 1947
Leblanc, Lucien - 1931-55
LeCourt, Joseph P.M. - 1866-70, 1901
Lefort, Jean-Serge - 1945-49, 1953-68
Lennox, Edgar - 1949
Lephrohon, E.A. - 1891-92
Little, H.B. - 1925
Lithwick, Sydney - 1944
Long, Harle B. - 1949

Mchado & Weeks - 1907
MacLaren, J.P. - 1899-1941
Manning, Nelson - 1944
Mara, Ed. A. - 1866-75
Martineau, Auguste - 1942-46, 1948-64
Martineau & Talbot - 1947
Mather, James - 1873-1924
McIntyre, H.A. - 1945
McKinstry, David G. - 1931
McLaughlin, H.M. - 1936
McQuire, Harry L. - 1947-51
Meredith. Colborne P. - 1906-14,
    1916-19
Meredith & Belfrey - 1921
Meredith, Findlay & Hazelgrove - 1915
Merrill, H.W. - 1934
Mills, Andrew K. - 1930-35
Millson, Richard H. - 1918
Millson & Burgess - 1915-22, 1925-26
Millson, Burgess & Hazelgrove -
    1923-24
Morin, Henry J. - 1931-41
Murray, William G. - 1943
Muirhead, T.E. - 1944

Nicholls, Frank W. - 1947
Noffke, Werner E. - 1908-21, 1936-54
Noffke & Sylvester - 1922-30
Northwood & Noffke - 1901-07

Ogilvie, Robert M. (Dept. Indian
    Affairs) - 1890
O'Hanley, J. (Civil Engineer) -
    1869-71
Orr, R. Gurney (Dept. Public Works) -
    1921
Owen, John - 1933

Paquet, F.X. (Dept. Public Works) -
    1895
Parry, B. Evan - 1920
Pearson, John A. - 1922-24
Perreault, Jean Julien - 1941
Perry, George H. (Civil Engineer) -
    1866-71

Porter, John (Civil Engineer) -
    1868-71
Prack, Alvin - 1943
Pritchard, Gordon B. - 1949

Ramsay, W.A. - 1942
Rankin, T.D. (Dept. Public Works) -
    1933
Reynolds, A.W. (Dept. Public Works) -
    1933
Richards & Abra - 1914-46
Rieder, A. Carl - 1933-41
Robertson, Hugh D. - 1943
Roper, John B. - 1933-41
Rouleau, L. - 1934
Routhier - J.S. - 1890-93, 1904
Rubidge, Fred B. (Civil Engineer) -
    1864-73

Sarra-Bournet, Lucien - 1939-43
Schlein, Wilfrid - 1942
Scott, Thomas S. - 1868-85
Shore, L.E. - 1943
Simpson, D.C. - 1943
Sims, Henry A. - 1863-67
Size, Hazen - 1947
Sproule, Wallace C. - 1946-70
Stalker, G.F. - 1885-96
Starke, D. (Civil Engineer) - 1869-71
Stent, Thomas - 1866-67
Stent & Laver - 1863-69
Steele, Robert (Dept. Public Works) -
    1933
Strickland, W.H. - 1875
Sullivan, Francis C. - 1911-1916
Surtees, Robert - 1865-74
Sutherland, Charles (Dept. Public
    Works) - 1935
Sylvester, W.C. - 1936-59

Tambling, Howard - 1943
Taylor, L. Fennings - 1921-38
Taylor & Horwood - 1915-20
Temple, Eric E. - 1916
Templeton, Francis O. - 1940
Thomas, F.T. - 1883-1906
Thorton, Robert - 1949
Tomlinson, George - 1898-1919
Tracy, Alban - 1903-12

Viau & Venne - 1933 Montreal

Walsh, W.J. - 1942
Ward, Joseph - 1866-70
Watson, A.E. - 1940
Watts, John W.H. - 1898-1917
Weeks, A. le B. - 1911-13
Weeks & Burgess - 1914
Weeks & Keefer - 1908-10
Wilkes, F. Hilton - 1926
Wilson, J. Ratray - 1926-27
Winter, Ronald (Dept. Public Works) -
    1922
Woolfson, J.M. - 1942
Wright, R. Cotsman - 1907
Wright, Sherman Wilkes - 1942

BOOK REVIEW

Peter N. Moogk. Building a House in New France. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1977, 144 pp.

One must admire the ease with which Peter Moogk has incorporated so much research data into a flowing narrative account of building practices in New France. He draws principally on the civil records - notarial acts, registers of the conseil souverain/ supérieur and the Prévôté, the ordinances of the Intendants - to document buildings and builders from the founding of the colony in Quebec and Louisbourg to the demise of the regime in 1760.

In separate chapters Moogk traces the evolution of the rural farmhouse and the urban dwelling. He accounts for changes in the house of New France by a variety of factors including climate, the nature and availability of materials, craftsmen, economic conditions, and legislation as it affected construction. One of the author's strengths is his ability to describe detailed architectural components and building techniques in clearly understood terms.

Of special interest to architectural historians is his emphasis on building codes and their effect on actual con-struction. Aimed chiefly at the urban centres of New France, these codes originated with the Coûtume de Paris, a 16th-century French civil law which regulated all aspects of construction. Government control then grew through numerous laws and ordinances to prevent fire hazards and ensure public safety. Moogk explains such regulations in detail and demonstrates how certain characteristic features of urban houses are direct responses to this legislation.

Throughout the book, one gains insight into the day-to-day life of artisans in New France. Indeed, the book is subtitled: An Account of the Perplexities of Client and Craftsmen in Early Canada. Moogk's well-documented observations range from the role of each artisan in the building process to the budding entrepreneurship of some 18th-century builders to the mutual responsibilities of client and craftsman before the law.

By suplementing earlier more general accounts of building practices in New France with a vast array of detailed primary research, Moogk has created a stimulating and vivid picture of builders and buildings in New France. It is hardly surprising that this manuscript was awarded the Sainte-Marie Prize in History for 1975.

Christina Cameron

ONTARIO TOPOGRAPHICAL TOWNSCAPES TO 1860
David Q. O'Brien

For the period before the advent of engraving for magazine and book illustration, and of photography, our visual record of the physical appearance of our cities and towns is primarily in the form of topographical drawings and paintings. What group or groups in early Ontario were responsible for their production, and what do the townscapes tell us of the character of our towns and cities in their infancy? Can we assess their accuracy by comparing them with contemporary accounts?

Topography may be defined as a portrait of some specific location.[1] It is distinguished from landscape painting in its self-conscious striving for accuracy rather than for pleasing composition, and its

L'ILLUSTRATION TOPOGRAPHIQUE DES VILLES ONTARIENNES JUSQU'A 1860

David Q. O'Brien

Avant l'avènement de la gravure pour illustrer magazines et livres et de la photographie, ce fut d'abord par le dessin et la peinture que l'on décrivit la physionomie de nos agglomérations urbaines. Qui produisit ces illustrations en Ontario, et que nous montrent-elles du caractère de nos villes à leurs débuts? Leur exactitude se vérifie-t-elle d'après les documents contemporains?

On peut définir la topographie comme le portrait d'un lieu spécifique.[1] On la distingue du tableau de paysage par sa recherche consciencieuse de précision, plutôt que de la composition visuelle agréable; toute expression d'état d'âme en est

general exclusion of expressive qualities such as mood. Most often it is a coloured drawing rather than a painting per se. Topography falls within the bounds of illustration, as it often accompanies or replaces a written text; its role includes both description and documentation.[2]

Up to about 1830 our topographic views were produced almost exclusively by British army officers stationed in Canada. These men were given a solid grounding in both drawing and painting at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and also had available to them such distinguished artists as Paul Sandby for both formal classes and for private instruction. Around 1830 an increasing number of amateur watercolourists appears among those who settled here, including British-trained architects, engineers and surveyors. Few professional painters were present before 1850 as painting was not the sort of profession that would provide an adequate income in a colony.

The townscapes contain a wealth of detail about our cities in their infancy. Although they may be used to document the development of specific localities, I shall here consider only a few of the general characteristics of early Ontario towns as revealed in these views, and note how closely they parallel the written record.

généralement exclue. Ce sont en général des croquis coloriés plutôt que des peintures ou aquarelles. La topographie fait partie de l'illustration en ce qu'elle accompagne ou remplace souvent un texte écrit; elle joue un rôle à la fois descriptif et documentaire.[2]

Jusque vers 1830, nos croquis topographiques furent produits presque exclusivement par des officiers de l'armée britannique postés au Canada. Ces hommes avaient reçu une solide formation en peinture et en dessin à l'académie militaire royale de Woolwich, et des artistes de marque tels que Paul Sandby étaient à leur disposition comme professeurs ou précepteurs. Vers 1830, de plus en plus d'aquarellistes amateurs apparaissent parmi les gens qui s'installèrent au pays, entre autres des architectes, ingénieurs ou arpenteurs-géomètres formés en Grande-Bretagne. Les peintres professionels demeurent rares avant 1850, la peinture n'étant pas une profession très rentable dans une colonie.

Ces croquis contiennent une profusion de détails sur les débuts de nos villes. Même si on peut les utiliser pour se renseigner sur le développement de certaines localités, je ne considérerai ici que quelques-unes des caractéristiques des premières villes ontariennes qui nous y sont révélées, et noterai leur concordance avec les documents écrits.
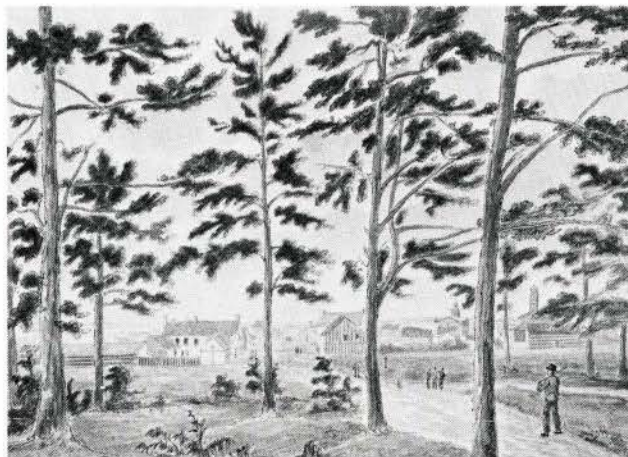
1) Cockburn, James Pattison.
Kingston from a Group of Trees.
1829 PAC

The early views show towns as clearings along a shore or in the bush, all but engulfed by dark forest: islands in a sea of green. In J.P. Cockburn's Kingston from a Group of Trees (1829, figure 1) one sees how closely the trees press upon the fringes of the town. The isolation of urban centres was noted by many visitors: John Bigsby wrote in the early 1820's that "On the east side of Kingston you may travel for many miles together without seeing a single human dwelling."[3] However, the settlers attacked the forts with great energy and in 1841 Sir Richard Bonnycastle expressed fear for the few ancient trees that survived upon the ridge surrounding the town:

> ...but the trees in America (Upper Canada) are regarded with a sort of horror and the building spirits of a new town are not likely to spare them.[4]

Sure enough when William Kingston visited Kingston in 1855 he noted that the higher ground surrounding Kingston had a very bare look as all of the trees had been cut down.[5]

As the settlers obliterated trees in order to banish reminders of a recent primitive past one of the odd characteristics of our early towns emerges: that is, while towns were often surrounded by trees they were quite bare within. John Langton

Les villes représentées sur ces anciennes illustrations sont sises dans une clairière le long d'une grève ou au milieu d'un bois, presque englouties par la forêt vierge: des îlots dans une mer de verdure. Dans le croquis de J.P. Cockburn Kingston from a Group of Trees (1929, Ill. 1) on peut voir combien les arbres enserrent la ville. Plusieurs visiteurs notèrent l'isolation des centres urbains: John Bigsby écrivait vers 1820: "De Kingston en allant vers l'est, on peut voyager sans arrêt pendant des milles sans rencontrer une seule habitation."[3] Mais les pionniers s'attaquèrent aux forêts avec tant d'énergie qu'en 1841, Sir Richard Bonnycastle craignit pour le sort des quelques vieux arbres qui restaient encore sur la crête dominant la ville:

> ... en Amérique (Haut Canada), on considère les arbres avec une sorte d'horreur, et l'esprit bâtisseur qui règne dans ces nouvelles villes ne les épargnera sans doute pas.[4]

Et en effet, quand William Kingston visita Kingston en 1855, il remarqua l'aspect dénudé de la crête surplombant la ville: tous les arbres y avaient été abattus.

A mesure que les colons anéantissaient les arbres pour bannir le souvenir d'un passé primitif trop récent, une étrange caractérisque de nos anciennes villes apparaissait: bien qu'elles fussent souvent entourées d'arbres, elle n'en avaient guère en leur sein.

2) Sedley, C.
Wellington Street Near Bank
Street, Ottawa.
1853 PAC

noted the "naked appearance that charactizes new towns in America (Upper Canada.)"[6] (figure 2) Mrs. Moodie suggests that for a Canadian town to have trees is to have it look European.[7]

John Langton remarqua "l'apparence dénudée des nouvelles villes d'Amérique (Haut Canada)".[6] (Ill. 2) Selon Mme Moodie, lorsqu'une ville canadienne a des arbres, elle se donne un air européen.[7]

3) Clegg, William.
Smith's Falls.
1827-32 PAC

Another characteristic of towns in the first phase of development which was noted by several visitors was the lack of specific form. (figure 3) Anne Langton writes of Peterborough in 1837 that

> The houses are numerous but yet seem to form no streets. They appear to be surrounded by the forest and the town has so different an appearance to anything we have been accustomed to that we cannot forget we are in Canada.[8]

Time soon cured this defect and as the towns grew into cities they assumed a very disciplined form composed of rectangular blocks with streets crossing at right angles (figure 4). This feature proved a constant amazement to foreign visitors who were used to the irregular cities which had grown out of medieval towns. One Ontario resident claimed that the new world form of cities made for a more healthy environment.[9]

Une autre caractéristique des premières phases du développement des villes notée par plusieurs visiteurs était l'absence de forme spécifique. (Ill. 3) Anne Langton dit de Peterborough en 1837 que

> Il y a beaucoup de maisons, mais il ne semble pas y avoir de rues. Les habitations sont entourées par la forêt et l'aspect de la ville diffère tellement de tout ce à quoi nous sommes habitués, que personne ne peut oublier être au Canada.[8]

Le temps corrigea vite ce défaut; les petites villes prenant de l'expansion adoptèrent la forme très disciplinée de pâtés de maison rectangulaires, avec des rues se croisant à angle droit. (Ill. 4) Cette particularité fut une source d'étonnement constant pour les visiteurs étrangers habitués aux vieilles rues irrégulières héritées du moyen-âge. Selon un Ontarien de l'époque, la forme des villes de nouveau-monde procurerait un environnement plus sain.[9]

By the 1860's mass produced prints, illustrated magazines and photography began to replace the more personal watercolour view as decoration and visual record. We rely heavily on these sources for our records of early Canadian architecture, but as seen by these few comparisons the early topographical views are remarkably reliable.

A compter de 1860, l'impression en série, les magazines illustrés et la photographie remplacèrent peu à peu dans la décoration et l'illustration les aquarelles moins impersonnelles. Nous nous servons énormément de ces sources pour l'étude de l'architecture canadienne traditionelle, mais comme vous avez pu le constater par ces quelques comparaisons, les croquis topographiques des débuts de la colonie sont remarquablement fiables.
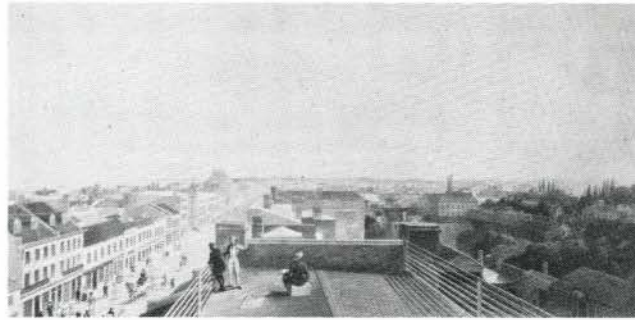
4) Gillespie, John.
   Toronto, West View of the City of
   Toronto in the Province of Canada.
   1842 PAC

Mr. O'Brien is a recent graduate of the University of Toronto. During 1977 he was responsible for producing an exhibition celebrating the University of Toronto's One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary.

M. O'Brien est depuis peu diplômé de l'Université de Toronto. Il fut responsable en 1977 de l'exposition célébrant le cent-cinquantième anniversaire de l'Université de Toronto.

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The Occasional Papers are designed to permit the rapid dissemination of information resulting from the programmes of the Historic Sites Service in the Historical Resources Division of Alberta Culture. They are intended primarily for interested specialists, rather than as popular publications for general readers. In the interests of making information available quickly to these specialists, normal production procedures have been abbreviated.

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3. Archaeological Investigations: Fort Victoria, 1975. T.C. Losey, et. al. Continuing the 1974 report.

4. Archaeological Investigations: Writing-on-Stone N.W.M.P. Post. Adams, Forsman, Minni. The report of excavations at a border outpost on the Milk River.

In Preparation:

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Project Committee on Urban Transportation Planning, Roads and Transportation Association of Canada. Urban Transportation Planning Guide, University of Toronto Press, Toronto and Buffalo, 1977.

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Zevi, Bruno. The Modern Language of Architecture, Bruno Zevi, professor of architectural history at the University of Rome, is the author of numerous books, including Architecture as Space, which has been translated into eleven languages and is a basic text in architectural courses in many countries. The Modern Language of Architecture is translated from two books originally published in Italian. 232 pp., 209 photographs, figures, index, Doublas and McIntyre, $16.95.

Vittori, Dr. Ottavio. Four Golden Horses in the Sun, an account of a strange malady afflicting the Four Golden Horses of the Basilica of San Marco. 101 p., illustrated. Douglas and McIntyre. $9.95.

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Le bulletin du National Arts Club (no. 12, janv. 1978) publie un article sur les Archives nationales américaines; il s'agit d'un programme de conservation en cours dans l'Alabama, la Georgie, Chicago, l'Idaho, le Massachussetts et le New Jersey. Le comité peut aussi fournir des renseignements sur l'architecture américaine. Veuillez écrire à l'adresse suivante:

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Warren, Geoffrey. Vanishing Street Furniture. The development of such public utilities as street lighting, drinking fountains and pillar boxes from earliest times through the golden nineteenth century age of street furniture. 160 p., 107 illus. Douglas, David and Charles. $22.50.

Gilg, Andrew. Countryside Planning. A descriptive and assessment of the aims, methods and techniques employed since 1945, focusing on the British experience in all aspects of countryside planning, and drawing together for the first time all the available information to provide overall coverage for the student and practitioner. 256 p., 107 illus. Douglas, David and Charles. $19.50.

Architecture and Design, 1890-1939.
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Benton. The rise and controversy of
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9 1/4. 60 black and white illustra-
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Architecture of the Gollins Melvin
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the reader needs for designing
around people, designing people in,
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use. An invaluable reference. 160
pp. 9 x 10. Over 300 illustrations.
Tables. $9.95.

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L'auteur explique de développement du
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l'origine un grand cen-re de commerce
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porte le nom de celui qui écrivit
la musique de O Canada, était, connu
autrefois sous le nom de Sainte-
Théodosie. Il contient encore de
nombreux vieux édifices, en bois pour
la plupart. Les photographies de
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