

justifications théoriques, d'un architecte recherchant une autonomie par rapport à la pratique traditionnelle basée sur l'imitation des modèles. Elles nous rappellent également le caractère international de l'idéologie architecturale qui, à partir du dix-septième siècle et surtout au dix-huitième et dix-neuvième siècles, s'installe au Québec. Ce qui doit nous amener à déborder les frontières de l'interprétation régionaliste (ou, à l'opposé, strictement colonialiste) de l'architecture du Québec.

VICTOR BOURGEOU, ARCHITECTE, 1809-1888

En architecture à Montréal, le nom de Victor Bourgeois domine toute la deuxième moitié du XIXe siècle. Architecte de plus de deux cents édifices au Québec dont une cinquantaine d'églises, il est le symbole de la réaffirmation de la présence des francophones dans le milieu des bâtisseurs.

A travers son oeuvre, le film nous révèle l'artisan habile mais illettré qui devient vite apprenti architecte et ne tarde pas

à se qualifier parmi les architectes les plus en vue de la région de Montréal. Un documentaire sur un personnage à découvrir, un film qui explore le patrimoine religieux et qui nous permet de mieux apprécier l'héritage architectural de cette époque.

Réalisation: François Brault, Yvon Provost, *Recherche et scénarisation:* Yvon Provost, *en collaboration avec:* Danielle Pigeon, *Images:* François Brault, *Assistant à la caméra:* Séraphin Bouchard, *Preneur de son:* Yves Gendron, *Régisseur:* Louis Ricard, *Montage:* Babalou Hamelin, *Montage sonore:* Babalou Hamelin, Lucien Marleau, *Mixage:* Jean-Pierre Joutel, *Textes:* Yvon Provost, Danielle Pigeon, Michel Garneau, *Narration:* Michel Garneau, *Administration:* Nicole Côté, *Producteur exécutif:* Jean Dansereau.

Une production de l'Office national du film du Canada en collaboration avec la Société Radio-Canada.

Une distribution de l'Office national du film du Canada.
16 mm couleurs—durée: 27 minutes 13 secondes.

BOOKS

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. (revised, 1983)

The Department of the Interior has defined rehabilitation as, "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and feature of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural and cultural values." These Standards were developed to evaluate whether or not the historic character of a building is preserved in the process of rehabilitation and have been adopted by local planning commissions as well as federal and state authorities concerned with historic preservation projects, across the U.S.

The *Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* are meant to be used in conjunction with the Standards, providing general design and technical recommendations. Initially developed in 1977, they have recently been greatly expanded and revised. The Guidelines pertain to historic buildings of all sizes, materials, occupancy, and construction types and apply to exterior and interior work as well as new exterior additions. Those approaches, treatments and techniques which are consistent with the *Standards for Rehabilitation* are listed in the "recommended" column. Those which might adversely affect a building's historic qualities are recorded under "not recommended." The "recommended" courses of action in each section are presented in an hierarchical format so that identification, retention, and preservation of materials and features that are important in defining historic character are always listed first.

The publication provides clear, sound guidance to all practitioners involved in the decision making processes of rehabilitation projects.

Michelle Laing

Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture. Wells, Camille, Editor. Annapolis, Maryland: Vernacular Architecture Forum, 1982. illus. 237 pp.

A volume of proceedings, there are twenty-two abstracts and papers from the 1980 and 1981 meetings of the Vernacular Architecture Forum included. The five that appear as abstracts were published elsewhere. Notes on the Contributors

list the qualifications and affiliations of the authors. Edited by Camille Wells, the illustrated papers cover an extraordinary range of topics from barns in Massachusetts, winter tent shelters of Civil War soldiers, houses with attached farm buildings in England and Wales, black settlements in Ohio, to school houses in Montana.

Only two papers are specifically Canadian in content: Shane O'Dea's "The Tilt: Vertical Log Construction in Newfoundland" and Gerald L. Pocius's "Architecture on Newfoundland's Southern Shore: Diversity and the Emergence of New World Forms." The latter was also published in the *SSAC Bulletin* (June, 1983). A third paper does include some Canadian examples, William Tishler's "Stovewood Construction in the Upper Midwest and Canada: A Regional Vernacular Architecture Tradition." Tishler's paper reveals one of the major problems encountered in vernacular architecture, the lack of definitive source material. For example, American references to stovewood construction suggest a Canadian origin and Canadian references claim American influence. Scandinavian sources make cross-references between Norway and Sweden with the latter being finally decided upon.

The common thread that runs through all of these papers is that the building types under study were considered so ordinary that documents are either completely lacking or incomplete. The authors have used field studies, comparisons and oral information to compile their papers. Despite the great geographical span provided by these particular examples, the methods of investigation could be adapted by researchers anywhere.

P. Vervoort

Charlottetown: The Life in Its Buildings, by Irene L. Rogers. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island Museum and Heritage Foundation, 1983, 343 pages, illustrations, paper, \$14.95 ISBN 0-92043-11-8.

Francis Rattenbury and British Columbia: Architecture and Challenge in the Imperial Age. Anthony A. Barrett & Rhodri Windsor Liscombe. 391 pages, over 200 illustrations, photograph, plans, sections, bibliography, index, 24cm, 1983 \$29.95

A critical study which follows the development of Rattenbury's professional career and gives an account of the buildings erected in British Columbia between 1867 and 1935.

Detailed descriptions are given of more prominent projects such as the Empress Hotel in Victoria.

A Heritage Conservation Primer. Conserving Architecture and History With the Ontario Heritage Act. Government of Ontario, 20 pp., 1983, \$1.00. ISBN 0-7743-9083-2.

Discusses the evaluation, designation process, care of and alteration of heritage properties. Available by mail from MGS Publications Services, 5th Floor, 880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1N8.

More Stately Mansions: Churches of Nova Scotia, 1830-1910, by Elizabeth Pacey, with George Rogers and Allan Duffus, Hantsport; Lancelot Press, 1983, 192 pages, illustrations, paper, \$10.00. ISBN 0-88999-210-X.

Mississauga City Hall: A Canadian Competition. Compiled and Edited by Peter Arnell and Ted Bickford, 120 pages. 378 illus., 16 colour, 6 3/4" x 9 3/8". 0-8478-0516-6 \$20.95 pb May.

This volume, the third in a series documenting architectural competitions is the first to focus on a government center. This national competition for a new city hall was sponsored by the city of Mississauga (located southwest of Toronto). All Canadian registered Architects were invited to participate, resulting in 627 registrants and, ultimately, 240 Canadian registrants. This comprehensive book briefly covers all entrants' works, focusing on the seven finalists, including the winning design by J. Michael Kirkland and Edward Jones, which incorporates a number of Ontario architectural traditions. Among the finalists were Barton Myers Associates, the Thom Partnership, A. J. Diamond Associates and the Davies/Leggett Partnership. Among the illustrious jury members were George Baird (professional advisor and chairman), Phyllis Lambert, James Stirling and Jerome Markson, whose comments are included.

RECENT GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM:

Supply and Services Canada,
Canadian Government Publishing Centre,
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0S9

By Federal Design: The Chief Architect's Branch of The Department of Public Works, 1881-1914. R61-2-9-7E Paperbound \$4.50. Endnotes, bibliography. ISBN 0-660-1146-9. 55pp. 18.5 cm x 24 cm 1983.

Parks Canada. This examination of the process of architectural design in the federal government concerns itself more with the organization and operation of a design agency than with architectural drawings and public buildings, its end products. From 1881 to 1914 Chief Architects Thomas Fuller and David Ewart made almost exclusive use of staff designs for public buildings. A closer study of that period has exposed the essential workings of the departmental design process and offers a more precise understanding of the heretofore amorphous term "departmental design" applied to most of Canada's federal architecture of the period. Black and white photographs.

History and Archaeology No. 51A and 51B. R64-81-1981-51 Paperbound \$21.75 (2 volumes). 330 pp. 21.5 cm x 28 cm 1982. Illustrations, Index, Bilingual.

Parks Canada. Inventory of Buildings constructed between 1919 and 1959 in Old Montréal, and in Saint-Georges and Saint-André Wards.

Without Our Past? SU31-29-1976 Paperbound \$5.00. Appendices. Bibliography. ISBN 0-8020-6298-9. 242 pp. 15 cm x 22.5 cm. 1977.

Co-published in association with the University of Toronto Press and the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs. **A handbook for the preservation of Canada's Architectural Heritage.** Ann Falkner, the author of this book, had two goals in mind: first, to heighten awareness, to make more and more Canadians conscious of their architectural heritage and of the values of conservation across Canada in small towns and large cities; second, for the increasing number of people who concern themselves with preservation, to provide some guidance in assessment procedures and the evaluation of buildings, and some suggestions for acquisitions and contemporary uses. She seeks to answer the questions: where do we begin, how do we determine what is of value, how do we save it, how do we enhance and use buildings, what are the handicaps of preservation, are their sources of guidance and assistance? Black and white photos.

Liaison: Saskatchewan Heritage Review

Liaison is published quarterly by the Saskatchewan Museum Association. Volume 1, Issue 2 features an article on the preservation of Saskatchewan's oldest known structure, the Stanley Mission church (1853). Subscription to *Liaison* is available for \$2.50 per issue by writing:
Saskatchewan Museum Association
1870 Lorne Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2L7

NOTICE

Parks Canada and the Museum of Man are happy to announce the release of the following publication.

AJH RICHARDSON et al *Quebec City: Architects, Artisans and Builders.* Ottawa, National Museum of Man, Mercury Series #37-1984.

This volume is printed in limited number and is available from:

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