

Notes and Comments

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Notes et commentaires

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Institute of Urban Studies University of Winnipeg

The Institute of Urban Studies was created in 1969, shortly after United College achieved independent university status as the University of Winnipeg. The downtown university perceived a need to reach out to the community, to meet the needs and concerns of the inner city. From the outset the institute's mandate provided for a dual role, unusual for a university-based centre. The institute was to be both an academic research centre and an innovative, action-oriented community resource.

For the first five years of its operation, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), aware of the need for innovative research, was prepared to finance a centre whose research would be problem solving and policy oriented. Institute staff embarked on implementing a mandate that emphasized the institute's role in acting as a catalyst for change. The institute's research was associated with tangible projects such as the People's Committee for a Better Neighbourhood, Kinew Housing, the Winnipeg Home Improvement Project, Community Television and St. Andrew's Place.

Now in its fourteenth year of operation, the Institute of Urban Studies continues to defy skeptics who had predicted the early demise of an organization with often dichotomous objectives. The key to the institute's longevity and effectiveness has been its ability to maintain a healthy balance among its three main functions: research, teaching and community involvement. This balance has been harder to maintain since the initial five-year funding agreement with CMHC ended. Community resource work is more and more dependent on revenue raised by specific research projects. However, despite funding realities, the institute has continued to emphasize the importance of its community role and the need for the Institute to be an objective commentator on local issues of topical interest. A research centre such as the institute, with its downtown location and long track record in policy analysis and policy-oriented research, can help to define urban needs and can comment on appropriate policy options and action taken in response to these needs and issues.

One of the institute's recent initiatives is its *Newsletter*. Begun in the spring of 1982, the *Newsletter*, published six times a year, is intended to be a vehicle for comment, interface and interpretation. To be placed on the mailing list, or to obtain further information concerning the pro-

grammes and publications of the institute, write: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 2E9

Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada

The Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada (SSAC) was founded in 1974 to encourage the study and understanding of Canadian architecture. Included in this study is an examination of both the historical and cultural influences that have shaped our built environment and contemporary issues affecting the future of buildings, streetscapes, towns and countrysides.

Membership is open to individuals, organizations and corporations interested in Canadian architecture. Society members include practising architects, architectural historians, heritage conservationists, planners, cultural geographers, folklorists, librarians and archivists. But the society also includes people from all parts of the country who have a personal interest in the appreciation of Canadian architecture. The society fosters communication between members of this architectural community; it encourages the collection and preservation of architectural records, stimulates scholarly publication and supports building conservation and public awareness about the built environment.

Each year the SSAC meets in a different region of the country to discuss a wide range of subjects, to share ideas and information and to tour sites of interest. Past meetings have covered topics such as transportation, building materials, housing, urban design, settlement, archival collections, photography, architectural practice, art and architecture, as well as period and vernacular architecture, both from a regional national perspective. The SSAC publishes selections of papers presented at the annual meeting.

The society's bi-monthly newsletter, the *Bulletin*, informs members of research in progress, current books, employment opportunities and activities across the country and acts as a forum for the exchange of information and regional viewpoints. Members receive discounts on architectural books and reduced rates on selected periodicals, as well as other special offers. For information, write: SSAC, Box 3935, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario. K1P 5W9.

La Société pour l'étude de l'architecture au Canada

La Société pour l'étude de l'architecture au Canada (SEAC) fut fondée en 1974 pour favoriser l'étude et la compréhension de l'architecture canadienne. Cette étude porte à la fois sur les influences historiques et culturelles qui ont contribué à la formation de notre environnement et sur les problèmes actuels qui pourront influencer dans le futur l'aspect des constructions, des voies urbaines, des villes et des campagnes.

La SEAC accueille parmi ses membres les individus, organismes ou corporations qui partagent un intérêt pour l'architecture canadienne; ce sont pour la plupart des architectes, historiens de l'architecture, conservateurs, urbanistes, spécialistes en géographie urbaine, folkloristes, bibliothécaires et archivistes. La liste des membres de la Société n'inclue pas uniquement des professionnels travaillant à l'évaluation et l'interprétation de l'architecture. En effet la Société compte aussi dans ses rangs des personnes de toutes les parties du pays qui ont un intérêt pour l'architecture canadienne. La Société facilite la communication entre ses membres, encourage la collection et la préservation d'archives concernant l'architecture, encourage également la publication d'études spécialisées et favorise la sensibilisation à l'environnement et à la conservation du patrimoine.

Chaque année, la SEAC se réunit dans une région différente du pays afin de discuter, d'échanger des idées et de visiter le patrimoine local. Lors de réunions précédentes, divers sujets ont été abordés: le transport, les matériaux de construction, l'habitation, l'aménagement urbain, le développement, les collections d'archives, la photographie, la pratique de l'architecture, les liens entre l'art et l'architecture ainsi que l'architecture vernaculaire. Ces sujets furent discutés dans des perspectives régionales et nationales.

À la suite de chacune de ces réunions annuelles, la Société publie une sélection de textes. Par son feuillet bimensuel, le *Bulletin*, la Société informe les membres sur les recherches en cours, les publications récentes, les possibilités d'emploi et les diverses activités à travers le pays. Le *Bulletin* sert de forum et permet aux membres d'échanger des informations et de présenter des points de vue régionaux.

Les membres peuvent bénéficier de rabais sur les livres d'architecture et sur les abonnements à certaines revues, ainsi que de prix réduits lors d'offres spéciales.

Pour de plus amples informations, veuillez vous adresser à: SEAC, C.P. 2935, Succursale D, Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 5W9.

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950: A Progress Report

Research and manuscript preparation are continuing on the *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950*. Begun in 1976, it is expected that this work will be ready for publication in early 1984. The purpose of this progress report is to inform scholars, historians, librarians, architects and students about the research conducted to date and to describe the research and writing to be completed during the next year.

The work is being edited and compiled by Robert G. Hill, an honours graduate of the School of Architecture at the University of Toronto (1972), and at present on leave of absence from his position as a practising architect in Toronto. Interested individuals and contributors to the dictionary who wish to provide information on architects in Canada who have practised during the study period from 1800 to 1950 are invited to write to Robert G. Hill, Editor, *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada*, Box 1066, Station A, 17 Front St. West, Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1G6.

Nature of the Work

Architects who qualify for an entry in the dictionary are those who are known as, or who called themselves "architect," and who, either as an amateur or a professional, made architectural designs for buildings in Canada during the period 1800-1950. Those architects whose career ended before 1800 or began after 1950 are excluded, as are those who are best known in another profession or trade, such as builder, contractor, engineer, carpenter, mason or surveyor. For the purposes of the Dictionary, an "architect in Canada" includes those resident and practising architecture in this country at one time or another, as well as those who have lived and practised outside Canada and who have made a contribution to the architectural development of this country, either through completion of built works or by preparation of unrealized projects. Thus more than one hundred American, British and European architects are included.

Source Material

Typical entries in the dictionary will be based on a careful examination of primary source material including unpublished papers and records that are frequently obtained from relatives of the architects. In addition, a detailed search is in progress in libraries and archives in each provincial capital across the country and in many smaller regional centres in each province, as well as in centres such as New York City, Washington, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle and London, England.

More than seventy North American and British architectural periodicals are being indexed, and hundreds of related books and general subject periodicals have been located and noted as references for specific architects. Dozens of daily and weekly newspapers from Canadian towns and cities are being reviewed for data on tender calls, competitions, building construction reports, as well as for biographical and obituary information on specific architects.

Financing

The project has received a major grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. This is supplemented by smaller grants from the Ontario Heritage Foundation of Toronto and from the Samuel and Saidye Bronfman Family Foundation of Montreal, administered with the cooperation of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada.

Typical Entries and Format

To date, more than 1,300 architects practising during the study period have been identified for inclusion in the Dictionary. The alphabetical entries will vary in length from a few lines to several pages and will focus primarily on the architectural background and career of the individual. Sources of information will be cited.

Each entry will be followed by a chronological list of significant buildings, specifying location, year of construction, client, publication sources and whether the work is extant or demolished. Where appropriate or necessary, subjective comment will be offered on the nature of the work, but the emphasis will be on objective, factual information. A detailed index is proposed for the Dictionary of the name of building owners (the clients) and building locations (by street and town or city).

Twentieth-Century Architects

More than 800 twentieth-century architects will be described in the Dictionary. With the growth of the architectural profession in Canada in the early part of this century there were, by 1950, more than 1,600 practising architects across the country. The Dictionary will include entries only on those who made a significant and notable contribution to Canadian architecture up to the year 1950.

Parks Canada Research Reports

A recent publication of Parks Canada is *Bibliography: Manuscript Report Series, Nos. 1-430, Unedited Manuscripts*

of the Parks Canada Research Division/Bibliographie. Travaux inédits nos 1-430. Manuscrits inédits des Divisions de recherche de Parcs Canada, 83 p., in June 1982. As explained in a previous note in the *Urban History Review* (June 1979, p.121), Parks Canada research reports are made available in three separate formats. *Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History/Lieux historiques canadiens: cahiers d'archéologie et d'histoire* and *History and Archaeology/Histoire et archéologie* are publications containing one or more research reports sold by government bookstores and Supply and Services Canada. The manuscript Report Series/Travail inédit (MRS) is not a publication; copies are deposited with the National Library and Public Archives of Canada and with each of the provincial and territorial archives, where they may be consulted by the public.

The 1982 *Bibliography* lists 430 reports, compared with 259 to the end of 1978. It also notes which manuscript reports have subsequently been published in *Canadian Historic Sites* or *History and Archaeology*. For a full subject index of Manuscript Report Numbers 1 to 341, see C.J. Taylor, "Parks Canada's Manuscript Report Series," *Archivaria*, Vol. 12 (Summer 1981), pp.65-119.

Of the reports and publications which have appeared during the past six years, the following have interest for urban historians:

MRS No.

- 324 Richard Stuart
The Bank of British North America, Dawson, Yukon, 1898-1968; A Use and Structural History (1979).
- 331 Christian Rioux
La présence du régiment Royal Artillery à Québec de 1759 à 1871: organisation, effectifs, fonctions (1979).
- 339 Jean-Pierre Proulx
Histoire de St-John's et de Signal Hill/History of St. John's and Signal Hill (1978).
- 354 G.F. Mills
Architectural Trends in Victoria, British Columbia, 1850-1914. 2 volumes (1976).
- 373 Peter DeLottinville
A History of the Smiths Falls Lock Stations, 1827-1978. 2 volumes (1979).
- 375 David Michel
Architecture et incendie: l'exemple de Québec (1978).

- Michel DeLormier
Inventaire descriptif d'anciens bâtiments de Québec
(1976).
- 383 Richard G. Stuart
Dawson City: Three Structural Histories (1980).
- 385 Sheila Grover
Reports on Selected Buildings in Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan (1977).
- 389 Ivan J. Saunders, R.R. Rostecki and Selwyn
Carrington
Early Building in Winnipeg. 7 volumes (1974-77).
- 390 Susan Algie
Reports on Selected Buildings in Ontario (1979).
- 391 Janice Dicken McGinnies and Frank Donnelly
Reports on Selected Buildings in Calgary, Alberta
(1974-76).
- 397 Compiled by Lila Lazore, intro. by Robert J. Burns
Artifacts, Consumer Goods and Services Advertised
in Kingston Newspapers, 1840-50: A Resource Tool
for Material History Research (1980).
- 405 Edward Mills and Warren Sommer
Vancouver Architecture, 1886-1914. 2 volumes
(1975).
- 413 Richard Tatley
Kingston Mills (1977).
- 418 Christian Rioux
L'armée britannique à Québec au XVIII^e siècle:
organisation et effectifs (1980).
- 420 Michel Lafrenière
Québec, côte du Palais: recherche des vestiges de la
maison de John Ross, 1973-1975 (1979).
- 421 Annette Viel
Étude de la maison de la douane de Québec (1979).
- 423 Richard Tatley
Industries and Industrialists of Merrickville, 1792-
1979. 3 volumes (1979).
- 426 Ronald Lovatt
A History of the Defence of Victoria and Esquimalt,
1846-1893 (1980).
- 428 Robert Coutts
The Palace Grand Theatre, Dawson City, Y.T.: An
Interpretive History (1981).

Hamilton: An Illustrated History

The fourth volume in the History of Canadian Cities Series, John Weaver's *Hamilton: An Illustrated History*, has been published by James Lorimer and Company, Toronto, in 1982. Co-published by the National Museum of Man, *Hamilton* joins three previously published volumes: Artibise, *Winnipeg* (1977); Foran, *Calgary* (1978); and Roy, *Vancouver* (1980).

From the arrival of pioneer merchants attracted by its magnificent natural harbour to its modern-day image as Canada's "Steel City," Hamilton's special character has set it apart from other Canadian cities. *Hamilton: An Illustrated History* relates the transition of the industrial city from a railway centre in the 1850s and 1860s, through its zenith as a diversified manufacturing centre in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, to its specialization in metallurgy in the last forty years.

But there is much more to the Hamilton story than commerce. In this first general history of the city, John Weaver focuses on the community as a whole: the way Hamiltonians worked and played, the changing urban landscape and growth of the city and the struggles over social and political power. The text is illustrated with more than 100 photographs, most of them previously unpublished, which depict the city's people, landmarks and major events from the city's origins to the present day.

For further information, contact James Lorimer and Company, 35 Britain Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5A 1R7.

Conference Report

Fourth International Conference on Urban Design Toronto, October 1982

The fourth International Conference on Urban Design was held in Toronto in October 1982, sponsored by the Institute for Urban Design in co-operation with the city and the University of Toronto. It was the first of this annual series, held previously in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Galveston, to be located outside of the United States.

Entitled "Cities on the Move," the objective of the conference was to develop a better understanding of how movement of people through the city in cars, buses, streetcars, subways and on foot shapes the urban form, and conversely how the form defines our daily patterns and in doing so influences our experience of the city as a place. Quite consciously not a conference on transportation as hardware, the conference sought to examine the question

of movement from an urban design perspective, taking advantage of the wide variety of disciplines represented. The 390 delegates, primarily from Canada and the United States, included architects, engineers, planners, landscape architects, developers, city officials and others whose activities converge in the shaping of the public environment.

Reflecting the theme of movement, locations of events over the three-day period included City Hall, the university and Harbourfront, and opportunities were created for delegates to experience at first hand the subway, streetcar, bus and even a boat trip in the harbour. There were as well extensive walking tours in a variety of neighbourhoods. Keynote speakers were former Toronto mayor David Crombie; Bernard Rudofsky, author of *Streets for People* and authority on indigenous architecture; Bernard Ghert, president of the Cadillac-Fairview Corporation; and Jane and Ben Thompson, architects specializing in the revitalization of urban waterfronts.

A series of ten workshops was held using Canadian and American case studies to explore aspects of the overall theme, in particular the special organization of capital cities for ceremonial movement, the role of urban streets as social spaces and organizers of development, the impending transformations of suburbia, large-scale indoor urban rooms generated by movement systems, recreational trails through cities, transit's role as a catalyst to development and the rebirth of urban waterfronts as active public spaces. The concluding session was a public forum in the St. Lawrence Centre at which some of the issues raised in the workshops were discussed.

One compelling question emerged almost at the start. Despite obvious (superficial) similarities, there are immediately perceptible differences in structure, functioning, ambience and attitudes, which distinguish Toronto, and by implication other Canadian cities, from their American counterparts. Why is this so? While it was broadly acknowledged that the source of these differences lay in historical roots, the precise origins remained elusive.

A larger and related argument about the future of cities also developed. One thesis, drawing heavily on the experience of Detroit, postulated that movement and communication technology was rapidly making the dense, traditional city obsolete and saw it giving way to widely dispersed "centreless" regional growth. A counter-thesis, drawing on Toronto's recent experience, postulated a reassertion and densification of the traditional urban structure supported by cultural and economic factors.

An area of tacit agreement, difficult to see at close range but nevertheless a significant departure from previous

thinking, was that no single discipline or approach offered a quick fix or had a monopoly on solutions. In fact, there seemed to be widespread agreement that successful urban design must synthesize a range of physical, social and economic concerns. This balanced approach, coupled with a heightened awareness of the historical evolution of urban form, probably signals as well as anything the retreat from the modern movement's bold and, in retrospect, somewhat empty assertions that it could change the face of cities in the image of a new order.

Ken Greenberg, Architect
Urban Design Group
Toronto

Québec fête sous le thème «À la découverte de la vieille capitale»

Québec, ville d'histoire fondée en 1608, fêtera, en 1983, son 375^e anniversaire de fondation sous le thème: «À la découverte de la vieille capitale». Pour tous les québécois, c'est une invitation à redécouvrir, à l'occasion de ces fêtes, le Québec d'aujourd'hui; les québécois et leur généreuse hospitalité; la ville moderne et son avenir.

Les citoyens de la ville de Québec, de tous âges, de toutes conditions, de tous milieux et de toutes origines, sont invités à s'associer à leurs parents, à leurs amis et à tous les étrangers qui visitent habituellement Québec pour revivre ensemble l'histoire de la ville et fêter dans la joie et la fraternité.

Autour de ces grands thèmes qui nous invitent à la découverte de la capitale et de son histoire, huit sous-thèmes viendront s'y greffer:

Des modes de vie:

Du 1^{er} au 14 mai. C'est le retour du printemps, un regain de vie qui se manifeste aussi bien sur le plan physique que sur le plan communautaire. Une reprise de contact avec la nature qui change notre mode de vie.

Environnement architectural:

Du 15 mai au 28 mai. La ville fait sa toilette du printemps, elle enlève son maquillage d'hiver et se refait une beauté. C'est l'occasion des grandes marches à travers la ville, la découverte de son environnement et de son architecture.

Vie de la capitale:

Du 29 mai au 15 juin. C'est le dernier «sprint» de la vie parlementaire. La session tire à sa fin et les visiteurs étran-

gers commencent à affluer. C'est l'occasion de mettre Québec en valeur dans son rôle de capitale.

Les bâtisseurs:

Du 15 juin au 4 juillet. C'est le moment de rendre hommage à Champlain, premier bâtisseur de Québec. C'est aussi la période qui marque la fête nationale des québécois (le 24 juin) et la fête du Canada (le 1^{er} juillet). L'occasion est belle de témoigner notre reconnaissance aux bâtisseurs de Québec.

La parenté:

Du 4 juillet au 23 juillet. Les nombreuses fêtes nationales qui sont célébrées durant cette période (États-Unis, France, Belgique) fournissent aux québécois l'occasion de manifester leur esprit de fraternité et d'hospitalité. C'est le moment de se rapprocher des autres communautés ethniques et de s'ouvrir au monde.

Québec, capitale des vacanciers:

Du 23 juillet au 6 août. C'est pendant les vacances, le moment de souligner les attraits particuliers de Québec,

comme capitale des vacanciers. C'est une invitation à partir à la découverte des richesses de Québec et de ses environs.

Citoyens de demain:

Du 7 août au 20 août. C'est la fête des enfants, les citoyens de demain. Le retour en classe, la fermeture des terrains de jeux, sont l'occasion de joyeuses festivités où s'exprime en toute liberté la créativité enfantine.

La famille:

Du 21 août au 5 septembre. C'est la fin des vacances, le temps des retrouvailles familiales. Tout le monde retrouve ses habitudes quotidiennes. On va en famille se balader dans les parcs ou s'amuser à Expo-Québec.

Pour renseignements, s'adresser à:
M. Laurent Bélanger à 694-2302