

Notes and Comments

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Notes et Commentaires

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NOTES AND COMMENTS/NOTES ET COMMENTAIRES

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Articles appearing in this journal are indexed and abstracted in *URBAN CANADA/CANADA URBAIN*; *GEO ABSTRACTS*; *HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS*; and *AMERICA: HISTORY AND LIFE*.

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH

Inauguration of the Sebastopol Monument, St. Paul's Cemetery, Halifax, 17 July 1860. Photo reproduced courtesy of the Nova Scotia Museum.

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The issues published to date are listed below. Please note that in 1979 the *Urban History Review* adopted a new numbering system.

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Vol. VIII, n° 3 (février 1980)

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Il y a aussi un index gratuit des années 1972 à 1977. Pour commander, veuillez indiquer: *Index de la Revue d'histoire urbaine (1972-1977)* (Ottawa - Musée national de l'Homme - collection Mercure, Division de l'histoire, dossier n° 24, 1978).

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PLANNERS IN SEARCH OF POLITICS

An independent collective of planners and planning students in Toronto organized a week-end conference (January 25-27, 1980) to provide progressive planners and community workers in Canada with an opportunity to discuss the political implications of their experiences in downtown neighbourhoods, one industry towns, sparsely populated northern areas, and even in resort communities. The University of Toronto's Department of Urban and Regional Planning provided facilities and 150 people showed up.

The conference included panel discussions on regional underdevelopment, the environment, and neighbourhood planning; workshops organized around topics defined by participants; and two special interest presentations - one on popular planning in Mozambique, the other on the work of the Toronto Social Housing Coalition.

The context of the conference was established in an address by Harold Chorney on "Canadian Political Culture and Its Implications for Progressive Planning." In setting out some contradictory themes in Canadian political development, he illustrated why Canadians have had difficulty separating "common sense" from "good sense" (Gramsci) in order to act in their own interests. How, it was asked, could planners act effectively in this context?

Conference participants felt that the first step in their search for politics was to be able to provide the communities in which they work with as clear a picture as possible of the way these

communities are influenced by political and economic forces. Canadian political culture, they agreed, is not conducive to helping produce the analysis they need. Planners and community workers in bureaucracies were regarded as being situated in an atmosphere particularly hostile to clear thinking. Those in universities were seen as producing theory, but theory not sufficiently articulated to help understand the relationship between politics and the economy in specific concrete situations or to identify progressive, or "least bad," courses for intervention.

This problem was illustrated, for example, by the difficulty of using the theory from a paper, which tried to explain the active role of the state in resource towns, to understand why the state rejected a DREE proposal for a sparsely populated region in northern Manitoba. In the first case large corporations want the freedom to leave resource towns if international market conditions make operation elsewhere more attractive. They are, therefore, unwilling to invest in the infrastructure necessary to attract qualified labour (housing, schools, etc.). So the Canadian people through the state pay for the required infrastructure (or, to use the theoretical terms from the paper, the state collectivizes the costs of reproducing the labour force). State support of developmental ventures is, of course, an old theme in Canadian history. In the second case planners had shown how some healthy DREE pump-priming could have assured the survival of communities in northern Manitoba, but in these instances the state refused to accept their proposals. The conference was told that the two situations were related. In the

Manitoba case since there were no corporate interests to be served, the general appeal for fiscal restraint (politically supported by business) could be invoked and state support denied. The analysis showed that only the corporate model of development could mobilize state action. Most of the conference participants worked for the state at one level or another, so this reality presented them with a dilemma. It was frequently implied that to be progressive meant rejecting the kind of society created by the corporate model of development. But how?

There are plans for future conferences devoted to building analyses out of Canadian reality and discussing strategies for change. Planners and community workers at the conference may not have found the politics for which they are searching collectively, but individually they have important experiences to share. So there are plans to set up a newsletter to help do this. Responsibility for assembling and distributing the newsletter will be rotated across the country. Anyone who wishes to participate in the exchange should write to Alex Kowaluk, 5431 Duquette Avenue, Montreal.

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THE CONFERENCE ON THE DYNAMICS OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL CITIES: A REPORT

More than fifty scholars from the United States and Europe gathered at the University of Connecticut on September 28 and 29, 1979 to examine *The Dynamics of*

*Modern Industrial Cities: Comparative Perspectives on Order and Disorder.** The conference brought together urbanists from many different disciplines, including history, sociology, economics, geography, architecture, and urban planning, and policy-makers in an effort to assess the state of current scholarship on the modern industrial city and outline the areas for future research and policy decisions. Each of the first three sessions had two research papers that were distributed to participants beforehand. Each reader was urged to limit his presentation to a brief summary of the paper so as to allow sufficient time for commentary by panel members and for audience participation. The panel members of the fourth session tried to integrate all the papers and commentary and, with the audience joining in an open forum, to direct the discussion towards an assessment of the "Survival of Industrial Cities."

The first session was devoted to *The Role of Family and Neighborhood* and was chaired by John Bracey (University of Massachusetts). Papers were given by John Modell (University of Minnesota), "Suburbanization, Schooling, and Fertility in Philadelphia, 1880-1920: Towards an Ecology of Family Decisions," and by François Bedarida (C.N.R.S. Paris) and Anthony Sutcliffe (University of Sheffield), "The Streets in Paris and London."

*The conference was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, University of Connecticut Research Foundation, and Aetna Life and Casualty Foundation and held in Cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development (HUD).

Comments were delivered by Martin Katzman (University of Texas) and David Goldfield (Stockholm University). Modell presented a creative use of cliometrics to study the problems of suburbanization and family decision making, but as Katzman noted, ethnic or religious factors were not fully integrated in the paper and the essence of what constitutes suburbanization was not made sufficiently clear. Bedarida and Sutcliffe gave a joint paper and slide presentation on the evolution of the Parisian and London street. Each showed how the modern street emerged in the nineteenth century and how such factors as density and cultural attitudes affected the use of the street. Goldfield's commentary noted that too much attention is often paid to ecology or space and that scholars must be aware of the dangers of environmental determinism in assessing how the pattern of streets are organized. Goldfield stressed that cultural attitudes are often more decisive in explaining how space is ordered. Others from the audience drew the distinction between consumer and producer cities and the general importance of economic factors to understand the different patterns of streets.

The second session on *Class Tension and the Mechanisms of Social Control - The Housing Experience* was chaired by Michael Katz (University of Pennsylvania). Kenneth Jackson (Columbia University) presented a paper on "The Spatial Dimensions of Social Control: Race, Ethnicity and Government Housing Policy in the United States, 1918-1968;" and Lutz Niethammer (University of Essen) discussed "European Housing Reform, 1840-World War I: From Slum Clearance to Homes for Heroes."

The commentators were Christine Rosen (Berkeley) and Peter Marcuse (Columbia University).

Jackson gave the documentary evidence of FHA ethnic and racial discriminatory policies that often resulted in the abandonment of large sections of the older industrial cities. While Jackson emphasized policy decisions, Niethammer tried to provide a theoretical framework that stressed the cultural and mental attitudes of European reformers and the enormous gulf that separated the mentality of the bourgeoisie from the poor. Rosen drew upon her own research on Chicago to test the working hypotheses of Jackson and Niethammer. Marcuse noted that Jackson's work on governmental housing policy and Niethammer's paper on cultural attitudes highlighted the difficulties that scholars often have in trying to link the intentions, mental attitudes, and biases of reformers to specific policy decisions. This, in turn, raised a general discussion by the audience on how to assess historical causality in governmental urban policy.

The third session concerned *The Economy of Cities*. Emiliana Noether (University of Connecticut) chaired the session. Brian Berry (Harvard University) delivered a paper on "Inner City Futures: An American Dilemma Revisited," and Stephan Jonas (University of Strasbourg) contributed a paper on "The Future Urban Organization of the European Industrial City: New Theories for Urban Alternatives." John Sharpless (University of Wisconsin) and Seymour Mandelbaum (University of Pennsylvania) were the commentators.

Berry tried to demonstrate why some cities experience private

market revitalization and others do not. Analyzing such factors as demography and employment shifts, income, housing market dynamics, tax incentives, etc., Berry was pessimistic that private market revitalization can be sustained unless the cities develop a post-industrial high technology or service activity base. Berry emphasized that a complete restructuring of incentives, as had occurred after World War II, would be necessary to usher in a full programme of inner city revitalization but that this would probably not happen until there first occurred a major crisis to compel innovative programmes. Jonas complemented Berry's analysis by also stressing that the contemporary European city was at a crossroads, which he saw as a crisis of growth and cultural identity. He noted the important political and ideological factors that attended urban growth and that modern reformers often mistakenly used space as though it were politically neutral. Much of the trend in modern European urban thought was a retreat from massive growth, which he termed "gigantism." Mandelbaum drew attention to the problems of language and terminology that often separate European from American scholars and noted that such terms as "gigantism" are no part of the American lexicon. Such terms, which are imbedded in political and ideological constructs, make it difficult for Americans and Europeans to understand one another and to evaluate fully each others work. He suggested that perhaps the greatest difficulty is that Europeans and Americans have very different understandings of the historical process. Sharpless brought some general criticisms to those who so abstract their research and base them on

mathematical formulae that they lose sight of the historical context. The very organization of an urban problem, such as private market revitalization, already suggests a certain perceptual bias, and historically some cities always seem to undergo revitalization and others do not. Regentrification should be analyzed historically as affecting part of a professional service elite and thus as a process that touches very few people. Sharpless also noted that the major problems of the 1980s may be suburban slums and limits on the ability of today's successful cities to adjust to the economic changes of the next decade. In any case cities as they exist now are not "complete," and they should be viewed in the historical sense of "in becoming," with various aspects of the city in growth or decay. If not viewed historically, then the city is taken out of time and space and one constructs ideal types that are devoid of people. The audience raised a number of policy problems facing mayors and urban planners, and some Europeans noted that Americans tended to think in terms of tax incentives for policy and ignored the role that the state could play.

The fourth session was an open discussion on the *Survival of Industrial Cities*. The moderator was Bruce Stave (University of Connecticut) and opening remarks were made by a panel composed of Charles Tilly (University of Michigan), Giorgio Piccinato (University of Venice), Sam Bass Warner (Boston University), and Eric Lampard (SUNY, Stony Brook). Lampard made the important economic observation that the city today simply no longer serves the same functions, particularly in its relationship to the countryside, that the nineteenth century city

did. Urbanization was no longer a major economic factor, and thus one should not be surprised by the new roles and problems that face the city today. It may be that the city is now epilogue and even hindrance to further economic development. Piccinato articulated what many in the conference perhaps subconsciously felt; namely, that Americans tended to see European scholars as too idealogical, that Europeans saw Americans as being tied to social science methodology without important theoretical groundings, and that each saw the other as "naive," especially where policy decisions were concerned. Piccinato drew the distinction between consumer and producer cities and their effect on urban development, asserting that European, and indeed the general pattern of urban history today, is towards the growth of small cities rather than great metropolitan centres. Piccinato also stressed that one of the major problems facing urban reforms in Europe is to end the bourgeois approach to urban space as private and individualistic and to replace it with the collective reappropriation of urban space.

Tilly stressed the importance of the state, especially in European history, in allocating space and the basic power struggles and economic factors that underlay urban history. Governing coalitions, scales of production (which determined the character of nineteenth century Paris and London), and the external political environments are as important as urban planning. Lastly, Warner commented that the entire conference seemed to be like many past reformers who studied urban problems but were not part of the power structure to affect major change. Today's urban reformers

and scholars are in general hostile to such concepts as class struggle, and, instead of being part of a political process, they affect a posture of expertise and stress technological change. Many urban historians carry middle class values which they would like to see preserved in the urban environment. But too often urban analysts are surprised by urban events and developments - the ability to forecast should be connected with a concern for issues of equity and a desire to make the process of change less painful.

In the open audience discussion, some noted that many seemed to take for granted that the city was in crisis and dying while, in fact, the city historically had always had an agrarian backdrop, with the exception of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in which the city triumphed over the countryside. Corinne Gilb (Director of the Planning in Detroit) pointed out that the conference avoided what she saw as major revolutions involving the media and computers and the enormous impact that these changes had for future city planning.

While the conference did not fully delineate all of the basic problems confronting urban scholarship, it was agreed that important exchanges of views were made and an important step had been taken in bringing together scholars of various disciplines to talk to one another and to appreciate each others distinctive approach to similar research problems. History's potential as a policy science was probed more implicitly than explicitly through consideration of topics such as gentrification, street design, and government housing policy, although spirited debate did occur at the

conclusion of the meeting concerning the policy relevance of the sessions.

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2. M. Gurstein, *Urbanization and
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from Program Reference Centre,
Indian and Northern Affairs,
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière,
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SPECIAL ISSUE OF URBAN HISTORY
REVIEW

The Editorial Board of *Urban
History Review* and the History
Division of the National Museum of
Man is pleased to announce the
publication of *Urbanization in the*

Americas: The Background in Comparative Perspective. Edited by Woodrow Borah, University of California, Berkeley; Jorgé Hardoy, International Institute for Environment and Development, London and C.E.U.R., Buenos Aires; and Gilbert Stelter, University of Guelph, *Urbanization in the Americas* presents an extensive selection of papers elaborating the theme "The Process of Urbanization." Each contribution was delivered by a leading scholar from North or South America or Europe at symposium VII of the Congress of Americanists during their meetings held in Vancouver in August, 1979. *Urbanization in the Americas* is the official proceedings of these meetings, and the fifteen papers presented in it will not appear in their entirety elsewhere. Although *Urbanization in the Americas* is a special issue of the *U.H.R.*, it is sold separately. For further details write:

History Division
National Museum of Man
Ottawa, Ontario
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UN NUMÉRO SPECIAL DE LA REVUE
D'HISTOIRE URBAINE

Le Comité de rédaction de la *Revue d'histoire urbaine* et la Division de l'Histoire du Musée national de l'Homme ont le plaisir d'annoncer la parution de *Urbanization in the Americas: The Background in Comparative Perspective.* Edité par Woodrow Bora, Université de Californie, Berkeley; Jorgé Hardoy, Institut international pour l'environnement et le développement, Londres et C.E.U.R., Buenos Aires; et Gilbert Stelter, Université de Guelph,

Urbanization in the Americas est un recueil très complet d'articles ayant pour thème "le processus d'urbanisation." Ces articles, rédigés par d'éminents spécialistes d'Amérique du Nord, d'Amérique du Sud et d'Europe, sont les textes d'exposés présentés au VII^e symposium du Congrès des américanistes, tenu à Vancouver en août 1979. *Urbanization in the Americas* présente les actes de cette conférence; les quinze articles qui la composent ne seront disponibles nulle part ailleurs en version intégrale. Bien qu'il s'agisse en fait d'un numéro spécial de la *Revue d'histoire urbaine*, cette publication, se vendra séparément. Si vous désirez des éclaircissements ou des renseignements sur les commandes en bloc pour fins d'enseignement, veuillez vous adresser à:

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*TOWN AND CITY
ASPECTS OF WESTERN CANADIAN URBAN
DEVELOPMENT*

A volume containing fifteen original papers will be published early in 1981 by the Canadian Plains Research Center. It is *Town and City: Aspects of Western Canadian Urban Development*. The volume is edited by Alan F.J. Artibise and contains the following articles:

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

PART ONE: The Economic Framework

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1. Paul Phillips, "The Prairie Urban System, 1911-1961: Specialization and Change".
2. Robert A.J. McDonald, "Victoria, Vancouver and the Evolution of British Columbia's Economic System, 1886-1914"

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15. Patricia E. Roy, "Vancouver: 'The Mecca of the Unemployed,' 1907-1929"

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

More details on the volume can be obtained by writing:

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NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE ARCHIVES

For many years the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada has been

collecting architectural plans and records. In 1970 this activity became a formal programme.

The National Architectural Archives programme of the National Map Collection was devised to acquire, preserve, and make available for research, collections of architectural records of national importance.

There are several criteria used in collecting and preserving these records: their value in illustrating the development of architecture in Canada, in documenting the work of Canadian architects and architectural firms in Canada and abroad, in recording architectural achievements or competitions of national importance, or in contributing to the architectural heritage of the country.

Architectural records are not limited to plans and drawings. Specifications, correspondence, account ledgers, photographs, and other documents are all records which complement the drawings and facilitate a reconstruction of the past. Drawings and other papers created in the process of designing a building are often as important as the structure itself. As well as providing the information necessary for the physical restoration of historic buildings, they reveal a complete history of building, including techniques, and materials used in construction, costs, and function.

Many architectural firms have long histories, and the documents created by early members of the firms are often retained by their successors. Usually the records have historical value to the city or town in which the architect worked or in which a building was

built. They may be of provincial or national importance, or they may provide the only existing documentation of the work of a particular architect. Apart from the information they contain, certain drawings are valuable as works of art. All the records, when brought together, are a rich source for the study of architecture.

Virtually any records created prior to 1945 are worthy of preservation, and all created prior to 1900 are important. So few of the past century survive that those which do remain take on a special significance. Virtually everyone in society is affected by the architect, and it is in everyone's interest that the records of the profession endure.

Anyone who has occasion to remove old files, such as when moving an architect's office or disposing of personal papers, has a unique opportunity to serve the community and possibly the nation. He is invited to contact the National Architectural Archives regarding the potential value of the records.

Any person or firm possessing architectural records which may be of historical interest is also invited to contact:

National Architectural Archives
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3
Telephone (613) 995-1077

ARCHIVES ARCHITECTURALES NATIONALES

Depuis bon nombre d'années, la Collection nationale de cartes et plans, aux Archives publiques du Canada, recueille des plans et des documents architecturaux. Cette activité devint un programme

officiel en 1970 et ce programme d'archives architecturales nationales a pour but d'acquérir, de préserver et de rendre accessibles aux chercheurs divers documents architecturaux d'importance nationale.

On doit considérer plusieurs critères avant de procéder à l'archivage de ces documents: il faut d'abord voir dans quelle mesure ils nous renseignent sur l'évolution de l'architecture au Canada; établir s'ils sont représentatifs de l'oeuvre d'architectes ou de cabinets d'architectes, au Canada comme à l'étranger; déterminer leur valeur dans le cadre de réalisations ou de concours architecturaux d'intérêt national; et enfin évaluer leur apport au patrimoine architectural du pays.

Par documents architecturaux, on entend non seulement les plans et les dessins, mais également les normes, la correspondance, les registres de comptabilité, les photographies et tout genre de document susceptible de compléter les dessins et de faciliter la reconstitution du passé. Ces dessins ou autres documents qui permettent la conception d'un immeuble sont bien souvent aussi importants que l'oeuvre elle-même. Ils fournissent en effet d'intéressants renseignements pour la restauration d'édifices historiques, en retraçant les différentes étapes de leur construction, les techniques et matériaux utilisés, les coûts et la destination.

Bon nombre de cabinets d'architectes existent depuis fort longtemps et les documents créés par les premiers architectes sont très souvent conservés par leurs successeurs. Revêtant

habituellement une valeur historique pour la ville même de l'architecte ou celle dans laquelle l'immeuble a été construit, ces documents peuvent aussi intéresser la province ou le pays tout entier; ils représentent parfois même l'unique documentation qui existe sur l'oeuvre d'un architecte en particulier. Outre les renseignements qu'on y trouve, certains dessins constituent également des oeuvres d'art. Une fois réunis, tous les documents deviennent une source indispensable à l'étude de l'architecture.

Presque tous les documents antérieurs à 1945 méritent d'être préservés et les quelques pièces qui ont pu survivre au siècle dernier revêtent évidemment une importance toute particulière. Chacun de nous est virtuellement touché par le travail de l'architecte; aussi y va-t-il de l'intérêt de tous que ces dossiers soient conservés.

Ainsi, toute personne appelée à déplacer de vieux dossiers, en procédant au déménagement d'un cabinet d'architectes ou en se départissant de papiers personnels, a l'occasion rêvée de servir la communauté et peut-être la nation. Nous l'invitons donc à communiquer avec les Archives architecturales nationales à propos des divers documents qui pourraient voir une certaine valeur historique.

Les personnes ou sociétés dont les documents architecturaux peuvent comporter une valeur historique sont aussi priées de communiquer avec l'organisme suivant:

Archives architecturales nationales
Archives publiques du Canada
Ottawa (Canada)
K1A 0N3 (613) 995-1077

*BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF
CANADIAN ARCHITECTS, 1800-1950*

Research and manuscript preparation are continuing on a *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada* for the period 1800 to 1950. Begun in 1976, it is expected that this work will be ready for publication in late 1983. 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 a practicing architect in Toronto. Interested individuals who can provide additional information on architects in this country practicing during the study period are invited to write the editor at:

The Biographical Dictionary of
Architects in Canada
Box 1066, Station A
17 Front St. West,
Toronto, Ont. M5W 1G6

Nature of the Work

Architects who qualify for entry in the dictionary are those known as, or who have called themselves "architect," and who, either as an amateur or as a professional, have made architectural designs for buildings in Canada during the study period. Anyone whose career ended before 1800, or commenced after 1950 is excluded from the work, as are those who are best known in other professions or trades, such as "builder" "contractor," "engineer," "carpenter," or "surveyor." An architect in Canada includes those resident and practicing architecture in this country at one time or another, as well as those living and practicing outside the country who have made a contribution to the architectural

development of Canada, either through built works or unrealized projects. This includes several American, British and European architects.

Typical Entries and Format

To date, more than 900 names of architects practicing in Canada during the study period have been identified. The entries, arranged alphabetically, will vary in length from a few lines to several pages and will focus primarily on the architectural background and career of the individual. Information sources will be cited, including locations of architectural drawings, photographs, books, manuscripts, wills and probate data, journal articles, etc. Each entry will be followed by a chronological list of significant architectural works, with data on location, year of construction, client, publication references, and whether the work is extant or demolished. Where appropriate or necessary, subjective comment will be made on the nature of the work, but the emphasis will be on objective, factual information on the subject architect. The dictionary will be accompanied by an index of persons and places mentioned in the text to permit easy reference to a building owner or location if the architect is unknown.

Source Material

Typical entries in the dictionary will be based on primary source material, including unpublished papers and records, frequently obtained from family relatives and descendants. In addition, a detailed search is in progress in library and archival sources in Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal,

Chicago, New York City, Washington, Los Angeles, Boston, and London, England for relevant data on the career and works of architects in Canada.

More than 50 North American and British architectural periodicals are being indexed, and hundreds of related books and general periodicals have been located and noted as references for individual entries. Dozens of daily and weekly newspapers from Canadian towns and cities are being reviewed for important data on tender calls, competitions, building construction reports, as well as for biographical and obituary information.

*DICTIONNAIRE BIOGRAPHIQUE DES
ARCHITECTES DU CANADA, 1800-1950*

Les recherches et la préparation du manuscrit du *Dictionnaire biographique des architectes du Canada 1800-1950* progressent continuellement. Cette oeuvre, initiée en 1976, sera complétée prête à être publiée vers la fin de 1983. Le responsable du projet est Robert G. Hill, diplômé d'honneur de l'École de l'architecture de l'Université de Toronto (1972), et architecte professionnel à Toronto. Si vous pouvez contribuer des renseignements supplémentaires sur les architectes de la période 1800-1950, prière de communiquer avec:

Robert G. Hill, rédacteur
Le Dictionnaire biographique
des architectes du Canada
C.p. 1066, station 'A'
17 Front St. W.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
M5W 1G6

L'essence du projet

Les architectes choisis pour faire partie de ce dictionnaire sont ceux qui sont connus sous le titre d'architecte, d'abord, et qui, soit en tant qu'amateur ou professionnel, ont été responsable du design d'édifices canadiens au cours de la période étudiée. Sont exclus de ce projet les architectes dont la carrière date d'avant 1800 ou après 1950, ainsi que ces professionnels spécialisés dans le rôle d'entrepreneur, de fournisseur, d'ingénieur, de charpentier ou de géomètre expert. "L'architecte du Canada" comprend les éléments que voici:

- il a vécu et a exercé son rôle professionnel d'architecte au Canada; ou
- il est architecte qui, tout en demeurant et travaillant à l'étranger, a contribué d'une façon importante à l'évolution de l'architecture au Canada, soit avec des projets actuels ou non-réalisés. Nombre d'architectes américains, anglais et européens font partie de cette catégorie.

Exemples des inscriptions et du format

Jusqu'à date, les noms de plus de 900 actifs au Canada dans la période 1800-1950 ont été identifiés. Les inscriptions, données dans l'ordre alphabétique, sont plus ou moins compréhensives, certaines étant quelques lignes de long, à peine; d'autres couvrant plusieurs pages. Elles se concentrent sur la carrière et la vie professionnelle de l'architecte en ce qui a trait à l'architecture principalement. Les sources documentaires sont identifiées, ainsi que les collections où se

trouvent les dessins architecturaux, les photographies, les livres, les manuscrits, les testaments et leurs homologations, les articles de journaux, etc. Chaque inscription est suivie d'une liste ordre chronologique d'oeuvres architecturales importantes, avec les informations pertinentes sur l'endroit, la date de sa construction, le nom du client, les publications, et si l'édifice existe toujours ou s'il a été démolé. Les commentaires personnels sont inclus là où il est jugé propice, mais pour la plupart l'accent est sur une description objective, basée sur les faits. Le dictionnaire offre aussi un catalogue des personnes et des endroits mentionnés dans le text, afin de faciliter les recherches à l'aide du nom du propriétaire ou de l'endroit en question, par exemple, dans le cas où le nom de l'architecte est inconnu.

Documents de recherche de base

Les inscriptions incluses dans le dictionnaire sont basées en général sur des sources originales y compris les documents non publiés transmis aux descendants de l'architecte en question. En plus, des recherches spécialisées dans les bibliothèques et les archives de Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Montréal, Chicago, New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Boston et Londres, en Angleterre assurent que les détails les plus importants sur la vie et l'oeuvre des architectes du Canada sont découverts et soulignés.

Plus de 50 périodiques sur l'architecture publiées en Amérique du nord et en Angleterre sont indexés; des centaines de livres et de périodiques non-spécialisés ont été utilisés et pris en note pour les inscriptions particulières.

Les journaux quotidiens et hebdomadaires canadiens sont étudiés régulièrement et fournissent d'importants renseignements sur la soumission de travaux, les compétitions, les rapports sur la construction en plus d'une documentation biographique et nécrologique.

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*THE POLITICAL-ECONOMY OF
CANADIAN-AMERICAN URBAN DEVELOPMENT:
AN URBAN HISTORY CONFERENCE*

*University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
August 24-28, 1982*

I. *Nature of the Conference*

We invite suggestions for papers for a conference which will focus on the political-economy of urban development in Canada and the United States. We hope to examine the nature of political, economic, and social power at both the theoretical and empirical levels. To what extent do patterns of leadership and control change over time? Where possible, sessions will be set up to deal with those questions in a comparative manner. For example, does the border make a difference?

II. *Tentative Outline and Area Co-Chairman*

We are organizing our topics around four major related categories. Possible areas for sessions are listed under each, but these are by no means definite at this point. Those interested in any particular area should contact one of the co-chairmen listed below. More general suggestions and inquiries should be directed to the conference co-ordinator. Final invitations and official statements regarding possible travel grants for participants will come from the conference co-ordinator.

1. *Economic Growth*

- systems and their evaluation
- industrialization/corporatization
- role of the state/government
- entrepreneurship and urban growth

Larry McCann,
Department of Geography,
Mount Allison University,
SACKVILLE, New Brunswick,
EOA 3C0

Blaine Brownell,
Center for Urban Affairs,
University of Alabama in Birmingham,
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama,
35294.

2. *Social Structure and Action*

- workplace democracy
- neighborhood and other community groups (including ethnic)
- home and housing
- health, education and welfare provision
- local social planning

James Lemon,
Department of Geography,
University of Toronto,
TORONTO, Ontario,
M5S 1A1

John Ingham,
Department of History,
University of Toronto,
TORONTO, Ontario,
M5S 1A1

3. *Form and Spatial Organization*

- internal transportation
- housing
- land development
- morphological change
- architecture
- frontier and resource towns

Jean Weaver,
Department of History,
McMaster University,
HAMILTON, Ontario.
48S 4L9

Michael Conzen,
Department of Geography,
University of Chicago,
5828 South University Ave.,
CHICAGO, Illinois,
60637.

4. *Government and Politics*

- structure and relationship to other levels of government
- who governs?
- reform movements
- services (public and private)

Alan Artibise,
Department of History,
University of Victoria,
VICTORIA, British Columbia,
V8W 2Y2

Michael McCarthy,
Humanities Division,
Gwynedd-Mercy College,
Gwynedd Valley,
Pennsylvania, 19437.

III. *Time and Place*

The location of the conference offers participants the opportunity to experience a variety of urban environments. Guelph is a relatively old and small industrial city in an agricultural setting near several major industrial cities and only an hour's trip from Toronto. Several tours will be directly related to the conference.

August 24: Industry and Urban Development: Tours of Guelph, Kitchener/Waterloo, Hamilton.

August 25-27: The Political-Economy of Canadian-American Urban Development: Conference Sessions at the University of Guelph.

August 28: The Anglo-Canadian Metropolis: Tours of Toronto.

This is the first of several notices concerning the conference.

Gilbert Stelter,
Conference Co-ordinator,
Department of History,
University of Guelph,
GUELPH, Ontario,
N1G 2W1.