



English-Speaking Committee

NEWSLETTER

December 1984 Vol:V No:2

Heritage for Tomorrow



Parks Canada

100 YEARS OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION

In 1885, the federal government reserved an area of 26 km² surrounding a newly discovered hot springs in the Rocky Mountains. That land, "set apart as a public park and pleasure ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Canada", grew to become Banff National Park, Alberta. That was the beginning of the Canadian National Parks system. Today there are 29 national parks, more than 70 national historic parks and sites, and nine heritage canals across Canada.

1985 IS THE YEAR OF THE NATIONAL PARKS CENTENNIAL. Parks Canada is taking the opportunity to invite everyone to join in a year-long, country-wide celebration of "100 years of conservation of heritage places in Canada".

Until recently, the emphasis has been on stimulating the awareness of agencies and organizations which could both contribute to, and profit from, a Centennial partnership. These range from community committees to national organizations involved in conservation, tourism and recreation, to other federal departments. For instance, the National Parks Centennial Citizens' Committee has been inviting interested groups and individuals in each province or territory to submit proposals for heritage projects, to be implemented at a local or at a national level. Veterans Affairs has started work on a project to erect cairns and commemorative plaques in selected national parks. Tourism Canada has agreed to theme 1985 as CANADIAN HERITAGE YEAR. The Royal Canadian Mint

will launch a \$100.00 gold coin and a \$1.00 commemorative silver coin. Canada Post will produce a series of stamps depicting various aspects of our national heritage. Parks Canada and the National Film Board are producing four one-hour films for presentation on prime-time television. Major magazines and trade journals have expressed their willingness to salute the Centennial.

Mass media involvement will be encouraged starting in late 1984 and throughout 1985. Special travelling exhibits will be displayed across the country; the national exhibit is scheduled for its first appearance at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. Centennial theme merchandise, consisting of posters, decals, buttons, balloons and special publications will be sold in the Canadian marketplace.

Activities for the general public will tend to stimulate awareness through grass-roots community participation. The 1985 calendar of events outlines an array of all season get-togethers, contests, parades and ceremonies across the country to which millions of Canadians and foreign visitors will be exposed.

For information about special events scheduled in various regions of the country, contact:



The Centennial Task Force
Parks Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2
(819) 994-1985

ICOMOS CANADA PARTICIPATION

Halifax - A six-part lecture series on the topic "Historic Sites of the World", will be presented free of charge at the Nova Scotia Technical University, beginning in January, 1985. The series is being organized by Board member Kent Hurley.

Ottawa - A series of eight lectures on the topic "Museums of the World" has been organized by Board members Gouhar Shemdin and Paul Stumes, in cooperation with a number of cultural agencies and foreign embassies. The series begins in early January, 1985.

Toronto - During the summer, a Centennial Exhibit will be displayed in cooperation with Parks Canada Ontario Region, in the Toronto Harbour Area. Presentations from the World Heritage Lecture Series will be made available for public viewing, in conjunction with the exhibit.◆



MUSEUMS OF THE WORLD

A series of eight lectures, on the occasion of the Centennial of Heritage Conservation in Canada, sponsored by:

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MONUMENTS AND SITES (ICOMOS)

In co-operation with the FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY, CANADIAN COMMISSION FOR UNESCO, PARKS CANADA, INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUMS, ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY, HERITAGE CANADA FOUNDATION and the EMBASSIES of several participating countries.

Internationally recognized experts will present films and illustrated lectures, introducing many of the world's most unique museums:

AUSTRIA, BRASIL, BRITAIN, CANADA, CHINA, EAST GERMANY, INDIA, JAPAN, KENYA, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UGANDA, U.S.A., YUGOSLAVIA and others.

Tuesday evenings, 7:30 - 10:00 p.m.
Jan. 8 to Feb. 26, 1985 (8 sessions)
Auditorium of the Department of External Affairs,
Lester B. Pearson Building,
Sussex Drive, Ottawa. (Free Parking)

Admission by subscription: \$40.00 for 8 sessions (\$32.00 TAX DEDUCTIBLE)
Senior citizens and Students: \$32.00 (ALL TAX DEDUCTIBLE)

Tickets may be obtained by sending cheque or money order (do not send cash):

MUSEUMS OF THE WORLD
Box 2487, Station D
Ottawa, ONT K1P 5W6

There has not yet been an international meeting specifically geared to the needs of our world's interpreters and presenters of heritage. It has therefore been determined that in celebration of the Centennial, the first World Congress on Heritage Presentation and Interpretation will be held in Banff, Alberta, in the late summer of 1985. Designed primarily for the planners, the program managers and the decision makers, the Congress - thematically titled "Interpreting Our Heritage" - will concentrate on presentation and interpretation throughout the world, their changing roles in education and research, and the particular challenges offered by their concerns with marketing, volunteerism, cross-cultural presentation, and limited budgets. Close attention will be paid to the establishment of mechanisms whereby successful experiences may be shared by participating jurisdictions on a continuing basis.

Dr. John Lunn
President

The Society to Promote the First World Congress
on Heritage Presentation and Interpretation
Old St. Stephen's College
8820 - 112 Street
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA T6G 2P8

First World Congress

HERITAGE
PRESENTATION and
INTERPRETATION

Banff National Park, Canada
September 30 to October 4, 1985

ERRATA

- The previous issue of the Newsletter was:
June 1984 Vol: IV No: 1
- Page: 7. Batoche National Park is located in Saskatchewan, not in Manitoba as stated.

Activities Report

Following the APT meeting in Toronto, Dr. Stephan Tschudi-Madsen, Director General of Monuments for Norway and his wife Elizabeth, drove to Ottawa in the company of Herb Stovel and Judy Oberlander. Their route covered a number of Southern Ontario's historic sites, including Port Hope, Kingston, Homewood Museum near Maitland, and Upper Canada Village. On September 24th, Dr. Tschudi-Madsen delivered a public lecture in Ottawa, on the topic of "Iconography of Art Nouveau".

John Sales, Horticulturalist and Garden Advisor to the National Trust of Great Britain, lectured in Ottawa on September 25th, on the "Conservation of Historic Gardens owned by the National Trust". Mr. Sales visited the Ottawa Valley with Linda Fardin and was accompanied by Gilles Roy on a tour of the Montreal area. In Winnipeg, Mr. Sales was hosted by Susan Bugey.

Board Meeting of the English-Speaking Committee, Ottawa, September 28th, 1984.

The following items were presented at the meeting: a financial report by Treasurer Gouhar Shemdin, a report on ICOMOS Canada's status as a charitable organization, reports from International Committee chairmen, and the results of the election to the Board of Directors. The following officers have been approved to serve for a two-year term, which will end in the fall of 1986:

Herb Stovel	- Ottawa	- Chairman
Walter Jamieson	- Calgary	- Vice-Chairman
Paul Stumes	- Ottawa	- Vice-Chairman
Gouhar Shemdin	- Ottawa	- Treasurer
Richard Kilstrom	- Ottawa	- Secretary
Allen Penney	- Halifax	
Guy Masson	- Winnipeg	
Martin Segger	- Victoria	
Hal Kalman	- Ottawa	
Kent Hurley	- Halifax	
Jacques Dalibard	- Ottawa	
François Leblanc	- Ottawa	
Robert Lemon	- Vancouver	
Peter John Stokes	- Niagara-on-the-Lake	
Judy Oberlander	- Ottawa	

In the evening, a reception was held for ICOMOS Canada members and friends who have supported the organization over the years. Olga Jurgens of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO and A. T. Davidson, Assistant Deputy Minister of Parks Canada, were among the guests.

ICOMOS Canada Board Meeting, Ottawa, September 29th, 1984.

A joint meeting of the English-Speaking and the French-Speaking Committees, constituting a Canadian General Assembly, was held to deal with the following items of business:

- Election of officers
The approved slate:
 - President - Jacques Dalibard
 - Vice-presidents - Herb Stovel
- Yvan Fortier
 - Secretary-Treasurer - François Leblanc
- Proposed by-law changes
- Procedures for updating membership lists
- The appointment of a committee to manage the allotment of the Parks Canada subvention
- Canada's involvement in the 1987 ICOMOS General Assembly in Washington, D.C.

An informal dinner, that same evening, provided an opportunity for ICOMOS Canada members to meet and discuss current activities. Live entertainment was provided by Judy Oberlander, in the form of a slide presentation which featured her visit to GDR on the occasion of the recent ICOMOS General Assembly. François Leblanc

closed the proceedings with a hilarious narrative on his role in the evolution of the Rostock-Dresden Declaration. ♦

THE CHAIRMAN CONFIDES

Herb Stovel

A collection of thoughts this time-

In September, the members of ICOMOS Canada's English-Speaking Committee confirmed the existing Board, augmented with several new names, for a further two-year period. I expected a good deal of flak for this and I got it. Comments included:

"What gives? A board of Directors perpetuating itself? Talk about a closed shop."
"Oh, the same old Ottawa bunch again. Why don't they let someone in from the rest of the country?"
"I didn't know ICOMOS was an oligarchy "

I feel it is important for members to understand how ICOMOS Canada's English-Speaking Committee works. The Ottawa secretariat consists of a spartan office at 306 Metcalfe Street in Ottawa (lent to us by Heritage Canada), a file cabinet full of files, and a computer in François Leblanc's basement (again, on loan) but - and please note - no paid employees. All of ICOMOS' administrative work - be it answering letters, depositing cheques, preparing mailings, assembling a newsletter - is carried out by Board members, assisted by local friends and volunteers cajoled into giving up their weekends. Board meetings depend for success on our ability to attract a quorum of eligible members to one spot. We do not have funds to subsidize Board travel; without a majority of Board members within reasonable driving distance of Ottawa, the Board could not legally meet.

At this stage then, in ICOMOS' development, a corps of clustered members is essential to the organization's survival. Why Ottawa? Because ICOMOS Canada's bylaws place the organization's headquarters in the nation's capital. Obviously, bylaws can be changed; but any other city chosen would need to match the enthusiastic support available here.

The Board now provides good representation across the country: members in British Columbia (2), Alberta, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia (2). These Board members are responsible for generating ICOMOS Canada support and activities on a regional basis, so that ICOMOS members outside the central orbit may develop identities independently of the Ottawa office. If you live beyond the bounds of the Ottawa preservation scene, please don't harass head office: why not harass the regional Board member closest to you, and work with that individual to achieve some ICOMOS activity in your area?

As for the crime of perpetuating the same old gang; guilty as charged. But I'd ask you to accept that the term previously being served was an abbreviated one, and that the need to maintain momentum during an important period of rebuilding demanding continuity among working Board members.

Next time 'round - fall 1986 - elections will be wide open and we'll be looking for nominations, especially in Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, P.E.I. and New Brunswick. But the Ottawa pull is hard to resist: within days of completing the nominations list last September, two proposed Board members (yours truly, and Richard Kilstrom) had succumbed, and moved to Ottawa! ♦



Portrait of Chairman Stovel by
Stephane Boyadjier, of Bulgaria.

THE APPLETON CHARTER

In early August, 1983, a group of Canadian preservationists met in Appleton, Ontario. Following two days of intensive discussion and debate, the Appleton Charter was developed. This is a made-in-Canada restoration charter, intended to provide made-in-Canada problems with made-in-Canada solutions. The draft version of the Charter has been circulated to a variety of individuals and bodies for review and comment: provincial governments, the CCHR (Canadian Conference on Historic Resources), Parks Canada, etc.

It is our intention to incorporate relevant changes during the upcoming revision of the Charter. We'd very much appreciate receipt of your comments, in our ongoing efforts to improve the Appleton Charter. (A copy was included with your last ICOMOS Canada Newsletter; additional copies are available on request).

The following comments were sent to Board member Martin Segger, of British Columbia:

"The only puzzling part for me in the policy document is the paragraph on page 5 on "patina". I recall all the endless discussions and polarization, including long exchanges in the Burlington Magazine back in the 1940s and 50s on the subject of patina of earlier paintings. I am not sure what is meant by patina in the architectural field. I am sure this is open to very wide interpretation and may cause many architectural historians and restorers much grief in interpretation.

I see no reason not to adopt this document, with the understanding that matters such as patina and other contentious issues be re-evaluated further on."

Dr. N. Stolow
Senior Curator, Conservation
Australian National Gallery

Herb Stovel replies:

Patina can have two meanings. The first, denoting physical change to a stone surface following from working at the quarry, tooling,

and from exposure to the atmosphere: a characteristic finish and an attribute to be maintained in repair. More commonly, patina is used to suggest the quality of aging present in all historic buildings - a quality that speaks through decay and slow deterioration, to the passage of time - a quality very difficult to sustain during conservation.

This comment was addressed to Martin Segger, B.C.:

"I think the idea of setting down broad criteria or guidelines is a good one though the tone of this document is rather stiff and uncompromising. Perhaps, too, the language is convoluted enough to put off a busy engineer, architect, maintenance person, or city council - who are presumably the people this document is intended to reach. The use of phrases like "intervention within the built environment" instead of something like "construction" can be counted on to set their hair on end".

David Maley
Fort Steele, B.C.

Herb Stovel replies:

"Intervention within the built environment" is chosen as a phrase quite deliberately because we are hoping to deal with far more than "construction". Landscape conservation, building repair, painting, refacing, new building, reconstruction, maintenance, etc. - all are embraced within the phrase noted. James Marston Fitch (from whom we have appropriated the phrase) couldn't have said it more concisely.

I feel it is important to maintain clarity and precision of language within the charter, and that we have done - delineated a complex conception in five spare words. The "leavening" that Mr. Maley seeks can and should be supplied however; perhaps in a commentary, perhaps through introductory definitions. ♦

GDR 1984

"lectures, receptions, site visits, wurst and beer, historic churches, simultaneous translation, cameras, trains and busses... are but some of the things which come to mind. From Rostock in the north, to Dresden in the south, 500 delegates from around the world participated in conference activities which lasted six days."

Judy Oberlander

THE 1984 ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY May 12-18

The 7th ICOMOS General Assembly, held in Rostock and Dresden, German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.), saw Canadians participate to a greater extent than in any previous General Assembly:

- . Nine Canadians were present; this compared very favourably with attendees present from other countries outside Europe.
- . 99 papers were submitted in advance for consideration by the General Assembly Screening Committee; of these, ten were submitted by Canadians.
- . Judy Oberlander and Herb Stovel both presented papers which were well received.
- . The keynote address by Rapporteur-General Palsson, of Sweden, highlighted only one paper of those submitted - Herb Stovel's. (Stovel's ego was constrained by his discovery that Mr. Palsson had introduced the paper so as to disagree with the views it presented).

. Jacques Dalibard completed his three-year term as ICOMOS Treasurer-General and presented the organization's financial report to the Assembly.

. François Leblanc was elected to the ICOMOS Executive Committee for a three-year term.

. François was also appointed to the Committee for the "Declaration of Rostock-Dresden". His account of trial-by-fire, sleepless nights and conversations in seven languages can be found elsewhere in these pages.

These accomplishments should give Canadians something to be proud of and something to aim for in 1987, in Washington. ♦

Herb Stovel



"Many highlights still linger - the spectacular medieval town of Bautzen, the weaving village of Obercunnersdorf with its unusual log houses - but the strongest of these is the image of the final evening: a reception on the grounds of the baroque castle in the town of Moritzburg. ...the castle surrounded by visible rain showers - a mile distant, but never closer - rainbows at twilight, opera on the terrace, a dancing bear and a folk troupe, a multi-national smorgasbord with wine served in utensils of locally-crafted pottery, a tightrope walker (working overhead, without nets), vistas of soft, rain-freshened landscapes... a fitting finale to a remarkable week."

Herb Stovel

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ROSTOCK-DRESDEN DECLARATION

(The text of the Declaration was published in the July Special Issue of the ICOMOS Newsletter from Paris).

Readers may have wondered about the importance of such a Declaration and how it would have originated. The person best qualified to respond is François Leblanc who, immediately upon arrival in Rostock, found himself nominated to a special Declaration Committee. The following is François's story on the birth of the Declaration.

"Actually, the whole process began long before the GDR meeting: A GDR Organizing Committee was established following the last General Assembly in Rome, in 1981. Their proposals were reviewed by the ICOMOS Bureau in Paris until the proposed theme achieved consensus among the various interests and countries involved. This was no simple matter: the GDR Organizing Committee sought to formulate a charter, aspiring, naturally, to the highest level of expression for the meeting they were to host, while the western countries did not support the need for any formal expression at all. The result? A compromise: a Declaration!

Two years prior to the GDR Assembly, input was sought from all National Committee Chairmen and a draft document was formulated from these responses.

In Rostock, I found myself nominated to the newly formed Declaration Committee, and thereby, effectively removed from mainstream conference activities for the rest of the week. (Watch out for friends in high places; their idea of a favor may not be yours!)

The Committee met, reviewed the draft document, and tore it apart. A new Sub-Committee was struck: Ludwig Deiters (our GDR host), Roberto Di Stefano (Italy) and myself. Four days of intensive discussions ensued - days that lasted until 3 am or 4 am - as we worked the document towards consensus. Not an easy job: Di Stefano thinks in Italian and expresses himself in French; Deiters thinks in German and expresses himself in English, through an interpreter; I interpreted Roberto and the interpreter...

By the end of the week, we had a Declaration. The process was as exhausting and demanding as anything I have known. Was it worth it?

I think so. This Declaration is a statement in time, an agreement reached by professionals of diverse backgrounds and cultures. It will tell future generations - and remind us - what we felt about the subject of cultural identity in 1984. It gives all of us tools to use in our work, to nudge an unwilling government in one direction or another, to rally public support, to provide an example for countries without our collective experience and who can't afford to learn the hard way.

If you doubt me, come to Washington in 1987. Perhaps I can get you nominated to a Declaration Committee"! ♦

PREVIEW: 8TH ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 8th ICOMOS General Assembly and International Symposium will be held in Washington D.C., in 1987, under the sponsorship of the US/ICOMOS Committee and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The theme of the Assembly is : "Old Cultures in New Worlds".

So that everyone can fully understand the theme, the following explanation was prepared by Ann Webster Smith, Secretary, US/ICOMOS.

"Old Cultures in New Worlds" means, for example: Russian vernacular architecture in Alaska; British Colonial architecture in India; Dutch Colonial architecture in Indonesia; Roman monuments in Southern France. But it also means, for example: the Parthenon in the midst of air pollution; African vernacular architecture confronted by the press of urban developments; monuments anywhere that are affected by traffic vibrations or by programs for cultural tourism; historic towns with gaps left by destruction, where standards call for prefabricated buildings rather than sensitive infill design.

"Old Cultures" for example, can mean building types, architectural styles, inventory systems, life styles or cultural patterns. "New Worlds" for example, can be geographic (for colonial areas); can be environmental (created by air and water pollution); can result from economic development (changes in land use patterns); can be technological or technical (new method of treating stone, new methods of recording inventories involving the use of computers); changes in attitudes toward uses of historic properties (rehabilitation of industrial or church complexes for cultural and community centers or elderly housing.) ♦



An impression of a Canadian preservationist, from the pen of Nicholas Moutsopoulos, of Greece.

Committee News

INTERNATIONAL VERNACULAR COMMITTEE Herb Stovel

Report: 1984 Symposium, October 10-16, Bulgaria

The International Vernacular Committee maintained its well-earned reputation as the most active of International ICOMOS Committees, with a successful week-long conference. This Committee has met every year since its formation in 1977, and in some years, twice.

At present, the Committee comprises 13 permanent members and 14 associate members, 17 of whom were present at this year's meeting. Sessions were held primarily in French, with occasional eruptions in English, Russian and 12th century Greek, as frustrated participants sought refuge in their native tongues to punctuate discussions.

The Symposium was based in the region of Blagoevgrad, in the southwest corner of the country, adjacent to Greece and Yugoslavia. This area is particularly rich in historic interest. Our daily tours took us to restored 19th century houses in Bansko (where we examined philosophical and technical issues in the conservation of isolated vernacular structures), to the spectacular Balkan border village of Melnik (where we examined the difficulties inherent in large scale restorations intended to stimulate tourism - without destroying the physical or social fabric of the town), to the Monastery of Roghen and its nearby village. Most afternoons were devoted to business sessions and meetings, in settings chosen for their architectural qualities, in Melnik, in Roghen and in the well-known Rila Monastery, one of the Bulgarian sites on the World Heritage List.

The most important item of business was the Committee's proposal to create a vernacular charter. A draft charter was presented by the Committee's Chairwoman, Mme Anguelova. Though the draft was detailed and comprehensive, achieving consensus on a definition of vernacular proved impossible in the time available. One sentence in particular, "La notion de monument de l'architecture vernaculaire implique... de l'époque pré-industrielle" caused a minor uproar, with strong dissenting voices from Finland, Belgium and Canada. I attempted to define vernacular in terms of process rather than product - a concept that would include the traditional European rural settlements and hamlets, as well as our contemporary North American vernacular. Those present were asked to provide written views on definitions and other contentious points in the charter by

year-end, to assist in the formulation of a new draft.

Future conferences now in the planning stages:

- . May/June 1985 Sardinia (tentative)
- . October 1985 Bulgaria, in conjunction with the Wood Committee.
- . Summer 1986 Poland, in conjunction with the European Association of Open Air Museums.
- . Fall 1987 U.S.S.R., possibly again, in conjunction with the Wood Committee. ♦

CANADIAN VERNACULAR COMMITTEE

As the Canadian delegate to the 1984 Symposium in Bulgaria, I received an excellent introduction to the Vernacular Committee. It has provided me with a good understanding of the scope and nature of the Committee's interests and activities - and thus, a strong sense of how Canadians can contribute.

Given the ephemeral nature of the vernacular, often the only feasible approach to conservation will involve the recording of threatened and slowly deteriorating structures. To that end, I plan to establish a vernacular documentation/reference center where records of our uniquely Canadian indigenous past can be consulted. Two collections are already available to be deposited: The research files, notes, and collected black and white photographs of Jack Rempel, author of "Building with Wood" and those of Hugh Valentine, an architect with a deep interest in historic buildings, who has practiced for 40 years in the province of Quebec. ICOMOS Canada members would be encouraged to add to this collection, so that it could become genuinely useful as a starting point to those interested in the field.

Whatever one's definition of the vernacular, its conservation is all about maintaining differences: differences linked in the pre-industrial world to variations in climate, siting, materials and skills, and in the post-industrial period, to variations in siting and relative proximity to transportation routes, supply sources and ideas.

Our efforts to preserve these differences are often misguided. Pioneer villages and private contractors alike rob our countryside of early buildings to serve purposes which seldom include conservation. I would hope that Canadian supporters of ICOMOS can be encouraged to promote awareness of these differences and their contribution to our diverse cultural identity:

As a practical means to discuss and implement the above, I would propose to hold a Canadian symposium on the subject during next fall's ICOMOS Canada General Assembly. A discussion agenda would include:

1. How do we define vernacular in Canada?
2. Documentation opportunities and procedures.
3. Appropriate conservation of the vernacular.

If the conservation of the vernacular is one of your special interests, I'd like to hear from you. You may be interested in reading the draft charter on the Vernacular and commenting; you may be interested in names and addresses of members of the International Vernacular Committee; you may wish to draw my attention to Canadian needs or ideas. Whatever your interest, please let me know. ♦

Herb Stovel
Chairman, ICOMOS Canada Vernacular Committee.
c/o ICOMOS Canada

RECORDING AND DOCUMENTATION COMMITTEE (R&DC)

One of the main objectives of the Recording and Documentation Committee, which were defined in the June 1984 ICOMOS Canada Newsletter, is to increase awareness of the importance of properly recording/documenting all steps of the conservation process for historic resources.

At the recent APT Conference, held in Toronto, the speakers and chairperson of the Documentation Session agreed to use this objective as a theme by which session dynamics would be increased. As a result of this initiative, the following definitions and conservation process were adopted before the conference, to clarify incompatibilities in recording and documentation terminology, and to resolve differences in perceptions related to the conservation process.

Definitions

1. The Conservation Process consists, ideally, of undertaking systematically the seven steps listed in the following section, to ensure proper documentation, effective research and analysis, and high standard design results.
2. Recording (or surveying) consists of describing through oral, written, graphic and photographic means, the existing (or "as found") configuration and condition of a historic resource.
3. Documenting (or documentation) consists of compiling all pertinent written, graphic and photographic information (past and present) about a historic resource.
4. A Project Dossier is a common reference file containing the documentation from all specialists involved in the conservation process for a historic resource.

The Conservation Process for Historic Resources

- Step I * Project Identification and Commitment
- Step II * Initial Studies
 - Establish project dossier
 - Preliminary recording and documentation
 - Interim stabilization and/or maintenance
 - Theme and objectives
- Step III * Property Research and Concept Studies
 - Detailed recording
 - Research and investigation reports by the:
 - Historian
 - Archaeologist
 - Restoration Architect
 - Restoration Engineer
 - Period Landscape Architect
 - Conservator
 - Planner
 - Development concept report
 - "Class D" cost estimates
- Step IV * Site Development Plan
 - "After-stripping" recording
 - Conservation and operations project brief
 - "Class C" cost estimates
- Step V * Project Design and Construction Documents
 - Preliminary and final plans and specifications
 - "Class B and A" cost estimates
- Step VI * Project Implementation

- Construction
- "As-built" recording

Step VII * Site Operation and Maintenance

- Operation and maintenance
- "Maintenance" recording
- Project dossier transmitted to document centre/archives

* Activities during which systematic recording and/or documentation is/are normally required to facilitate and expedite research, analysis and design, and to ensure a quality end product.

Although speakers had to adapt their presentations to the above framework, it was found to be a practical reference tool which led to precise session discussions on subjects such as levels of recording, cost effectiveness, proper documentation and the need for repositories. It also made conservation experts realize that there was a lack of standards and a lack of understanding with respect to terminology, effective recording techniques, and equipment. Finally, an interest was expressed in organizing annual North American symposia/workshops on Recording and Documentation.

In light of the above experience, ICOMOS Canada's Recording and Documentation Committee is seeking memberships, so as to disseminate information as widely as possible on all aspects of recording and documentation. The Committee is in the process of identifying individuals who would like to participate in the development of any of the topics listed on the form below.

Also, any comments on the above definitions and conservation process outline would be appreciated. ♦

Robin Letellier
Chairperson, R & DC

Recording & Documentation Committee
ICOMOS Canada

Those interested in any of the following topics, please fill out this form by checking the appropriate box, and return to:

Chairperson, R&DC, ICOMOS Canada, P.O. Box 1482, Station "B", Hull, Québec, Canada J8X 3Y3

- Recording and documentation standards
- Levels of recording
- Recording techniques and equipment
- Annual symposia/workshops on recording and documentation
- Cost effectiveness in recording
- Recording and documentation systems
- Other topic(s):

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

- I am a member of ICOMOS Canada
- I am interested in receiving information from ICOMOS Canada's R&D Committee
- I am interested in participating in the development of the topic(s) I have identified above.



Photogrammetric drawing of Spadina House, Toronto,
produced by Heritage Recording Services, Parks Canada.

INTERNATIONAL WOOD COMMITTEE

President: Martin E. Weaver
Secretary: Judy Oberlander

P.O. Box 1358
Station B,
Ottawa, Ontario
CANADA K1P 5R4



A major project of the Wood Committee this year has been the production of a bilingual (soon to become trilingual) Newsletter. It is hoped that this promising new publication will encourage the exchange of information on wood conservation around the world. The first issue is now available for distribution to Committee members; however, copies of the Newsletter will also be sent free of charge to ICOMOS Canada members who request that their names be added to the mailing list.

Plans for the 1985 meeting of the Wood Committee are progressing. Mme Anguelova of Bulgaria, president of the International Committee on Vernacular Architecture, has proposed a joint meeting of the Wood and Vernacular Architecture Committees in Bulgaria, in September 1985. Discussions about forthcoming meetings have resulted in proposals to meet in Poland in 1986, and in the Soviet Union in 1987.

The proceedings of the Wood Committee's Vth International Symposium, held in Norway in June 1983, have been published by the Norwegian National Committee of ICOMOS and by the Norwegian Central Office of Historic Monuments, as a 148 page, illustrated paperback volume. The book is most reasonably priced at \$10.00 (Can.), postage paid. Requests for copies should be forwarded to the address above, accompanied by payment in the form of cheque or international money order. ♦

HISTORIC TOWNS COMMITTEE

The Canadian National Committee for Historic Towns has been formally inaugurated with the appointment of Walter Jamieson as Chairman. Mr. Jamieson provides the following introduction to the Committee's activities:

A great deal of work on historic towns - which is essentially a planning function - is carried out by people who would not view themselves as being part of the historic preservation family.

Given this reality, I would like to think of the committee operating on two levels. The first level would be concerned with providing information to planners, historic groups, historic preservationists, architects, etc., on what is being done in the creation of historic districts in other countries. My involvement in western Canada, in this particular area, leaves me to believe that everyone is very busy re-discovering the wheel.

The other area of activity would be in bringing together those with particular interests in historic towns and districts. Given distances, I would suggest that this would become a "network" (a very "in" word at the moment) which would provide an opportunity to exchange information on a professional level. I am particularly concerned that we begin to develop approaches that involve not only practical concerns, i.e. how do you deal with traffic, etc., but that we also consider ethical matters. Another topic that comes to mind is that of interpretation of areas that are not major historical sites. It is hoped that a symposium on the creation of historic districts can be organized in May/June.

If you are interested in working with this committee, please write, indicating the area of work you are involved in, whether it is related to historic towns and also, your interest in historic towns generally. This information will be circulated in order that we can begin the networking phase. Specific research and discussion topics, hopefully, will emerge from that particular discussion. Contact: Dr. Walter Jamieson, Faculty of Environmental Design, The University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 ♦

Across Canada

MAIN STREET PROGRAM EXPANDS

It was announced in August at the Association of Municipalities of Ontario conference, that the Heritage Canada Foundations's Main Street Revitalization Program will be extended to 70 communities across Canada over the next five years.

Seven demonstration projects, launched beginning in 1980, have shown that the trend towards deterioration of downtown business districts can be arrested and successfully reversed. The traditional vitality of main street can be recovered by strengthening and promoting existing community resources such as history, architectural heritage, commercial and social diversity.

The program operates essentially on a "self help" basis. The Foundation's role is to provide a focus in the form of specially trained project coordinators, who take up residence in storefront offices for the three-year duration of the programs. Each coordinator works with local community leaders and merchants, providing free technical support in the fields of marketing, design, merchandising and promotion.

Qualifying municipalities must have a population of between 3,000 and 25,000 and must be willing to contribute up to 30 per cent of an estimated annual budget of \$65,000 for the three years. Forty per cent of the budget would be financed by the province while the remainder would come from other sources, which might include the federal government. The Foundation will assist municipalities in obtaining funding but will not necessarily help out financially. Selection will be based on a number of criteria, including geographical location and the quality of main street's remaining physical resources. ♦

HABITAT CANADA

The Habitat Canada Foundation, a federally - chartered non-profit corporation, was officially inaugurated in February with an initial grant of \$1 million provided by Environment Canada. Its mandate is to promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of wildlife habitat in order to retain the diversity, distribution and abundance of Canadian wildlife; to foster coordination and leadership, and to provide a funding mechanism for supporting these goals. ♦

Prairie Moves

Guy Masson

THE FORKS; 5 HECTARES OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

The junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, referred to as the Forks, played a significant role in the settlement of western Canada. The Forks was also the focal point in the fur trade and in the Hudson Bay and Northwest Company rivalry in the early 1800's. Upper Fort Garry, located near the Forks, has a close association with the Riel Rebellion of 1869-70 and the ensuing formation of the Province of Manitoba.

The Agreement for Recreation and Conservation (ARC) program is intended to re-open the land (5 hectares) at the Forks and to make the Forks a gateway to our history and to the scenic and recreation opportunities of the Red River Corridor.

Last summer, Parks Canada undertook a two-month archaeological investigation at the Forks, in downtown Winnipeg. Excavations were concentrated in areas known or suspected to have been the location of two early 19th century fur-trade posts (1810-16 and 1817-35). The results include the exposure of most of a charred floor, limestone chimney base and probable cellar in the area of the earlier fort and the investigation of several cellars in the area of the second fort. The latter area also includes an extensive prehistoric component. Throughout, the site manifests extensive evidence of almost a century of use as a railway yard. How to preserve, conserve, develop, interpret and enhance all resources, findings and opportunities of the Red River Corridor: this will be a long debate to follow. ♦

FUTURE IMPACTS: MANITOBA PROPOSES LEGISLATION

In view of revising the seventeen-year old Historic Sites and Objects Act and formulating a legislation at par with its national and international counterparts, the Government of Manitoba, through its Historic Resources Branch, has recently put out a white paper: "Discussion Paper on New Heritage Legislation for Manitoba". Upcoming public audiences should help authorities set priorities to assure greater protective measures governing heritage sites, buildings and objects. Public participation has been called upon at the planning stages and the same will follow through in the implementation of the new law. Topics to be addressed include: impact assessments, designation of sites, incentive programmes, legislative authority and public awareness. ♦

A NEW TOOL FOR US!

The Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation has announced the establishment of the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service, a joint undertaking of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, and the Winnipeg Art Gallery. The Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service will conserve artifacts of cultural, historical,

artistic and scientific importance, for the appreciation of future Manitobans. The MHCS is profiled on the Canadian Conservation Institute principles. The MHCS is supported by funds from the Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation.

Community based museums, archives and art galleries in all parts of the province will be assisted by the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service, in their work of caring for significant collections and protecting them from deterioration. The conservators and laboratories of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, and the Winnipeg Art Gallery will ensure that the best possible methods of conservation are available to all museums.

For more information contact: Neal Putt at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, 190 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 0N2 tel: (204) 956-2830. ♦

In Person

YUKKA JOKILEHTO - Coordinator of Training, International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Rome, Italy.

Mr. Jokilehto, while in Toronto attending the fall APT conference, discussed the subject matter of the Ph.D thesis which he has been pursuing for nearly six years. He expects the work to be completed and available for consultation in late 1985.

His topic deals with the development of national attitudes on the preservation of historic buildings into modern international guidelines. Although research has been previously carried out into the development of thought in various European countries, a comparative study on this scale has not been attempted before.

Through the detailed analysis of the case histories of five monuments subjected to continuous restoration activity, the evolution of the approaches in their respective countries are defined: The Acropolis in Greece, the Colosseum in Rome, Durham Cathedral in England (Ruskin, and the birth of the scrape/anti-scrape movement), Magdeburg Cathedral in Northern Germany (Schinkel, the Father of German restoration), the Church of the Madeleine in Vezelay, France (the influence of Viollet-le-Duc). The study concludes with reference to the official guidelines which have resulted and exist now. ♦

JOHN ASHURST - Senior Architect in charge of Research, Technical Advisory Services and Training (RTAS) for the Commission for Historic Buildings and Monuments (HBMC), (formerly known as the Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Buildings) in England.

Mr. Ashurst was the principal speaker at the APT Masonry Conservation Workshop held in Toronto, last September. His schedule was hectic; the following revelations were made hastily over a lunch of Welsh rabbit and beer.

His work: The majority of his time is consumed in providing technical advisory services to internal staff and outside agencies, and in the design and operation of training courses for the 480 employees in direct labour at HBMC. Instruction is given in the following areas: raking and repointing, grouting techniques, surface cleaning and treatments, synthetics in structural timber repair, site management.

Field research currently being carried out: comparisons between silane and silicic acid esters, the repair and consolidation of stucco, the cleaning and consolidation of terra cotta, and to find solutions to recurring maintenance problems.

His forthcoming book: THE CONSERVATION OF BUILDING AND DECORATIVE STONE, published in Butterworth's Scientific Series, is to be available by the summer of 1985. Twenty-eight international specialists have contributed chapters to the book. The contents can be broadly outlined as follows: geology and identification of stone, weathering and decay mechanisms, structural remedial work, surface treatment and maintenance, international case studies, comprehensive bibliography.

His latest book: THE CONSERVATION OF MORTARS, PLASTERS AND RENDERS, published in 1983 for the Ecclesiastical Architects and Surveyors Association, is available from:

The RIBA Publications,
Finsbury Mission, Moreland Street,
London, ENGLAND
EC1V 8VB ♦

CANADIAN EXPERTS ABROAD

Canadian architects Daniel Nicastro and John Stewart, both ICCROM alumni with previous experience of Arabic countries, were contracted by ICCROM to teach as guest lecturers at the UNESCO Regional Training Centre, in Baghdad, Iraq. The annual six-week course, dealing with the Conservation of Arabic Islamic Architecture, was held at the end of September 1984. ♦

Training

STUDENT SUMMER PROGRAM

Jean-Claude Fillion, currently working on his final year thesis at McGill University in Montreal, and Caroline Guay, a recent graduate of the Architectural Technology Course at Algonquin College in Ottawa, were the Canadian participants in the US/ICOMOS Student Architectural Documentation Program for the summer of 1984.

The US/ICOMOS program was cosponsored by the United States Information Agency of the Department of State, and the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) of the National Park Service. Ten architectural students between 21-25 years of age, from the 6 Economic Summit countries, were invited to participate. The students joined HABS summer survey teams to document historic structures at National Park Service sites across the United States. Students were salaried for the 12-week duration of the program.

Following a two-day orientation program held in Washington, D.C., Ms. Guay was assigned to a team recording an 1850 rammed-earth church in Stateburg, South Carolina. She welcomed the opportunity to learn HABS documentation techniques and was favorably impressed.

Mr. Fillion was assigned to the "Castillo de San Cristobal" in Puerto Rico, an historic Spanish fortress. He describes the project as unusual and interesting, and the experience of working with preservation professionals, as a valuable introduction to the field.

US/ICOMOS anticipates that the program will be

repeated in 1985, but it cannot be confirmed at time of writing since funding has not yet been made available. Interested students should direct their enquiries to ICOMOS Canada, as of the New Year.

Candidates will be requested to submit portfolios for consideration by the Selection Committee, consisting of a curriculum vitae, work samples, a letter of referral from their professors, and a 500-word essay explaining their interest in restoration and in this program. ♦

HISTORIC DISTRICTS EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The fourth exchange program for specialists in the field of preservation of historic quarters was held September 10 to October 5, 1984.

Every two years since 1978, ICOMOS has organized, with the sponsorship of UNESCO, a training program which allows specialists from Eastern Europe to visit a West European country, and vice versa, under the auspices of the Icomos National Committee of the host country. Participants meet for three days in Paris prior to their departure for a two-week training program in their respective host countries. Subsequently, they all meet again in Paris for three days, to discuss their experiences and assess the methods practiced in various countries.

François Varin, Architect and Town Planner from Quebec City, was the Canadian participant for 1984. Mr. Varin was hosted by the Hungarian National Committee. Unfortunately, the visit of the foreign exchange participant expected by the Canadian National Committee was cancelled because of economic restrictions.

It is uncertain whether the program will be held again in 1986. However, specialists who might wish to be considered as candidates should express their interest by writing to ICOMOS Canada. ♦



CENTRO CAMUNO DI STUDI PREISTORICI
25044 Capo di Ponte,
Valcamonica (BS) ITALY

The Camunian Center for Prehistoric and Ethnological Studies, established in 1964, is the only specialized research institute of its kind in Europe. Its purpose is to study prehistoric and primitive art and related subjects that concern the economic, social and intellectual life of prehistoric and primitive man. The Center trains young scholars and disseminates the understanding of ancient civilizations; it undertakes, elaborates and publishes studies and research. Its scientific laboratories provide documentary and recording services, engage in the restoration and conservation of rock art and artifacts, and carry out research into the causes of rock art deterioration.

Capo di Ponte, where the Center is located, is a small village at the heart of the biggest concentration of rock art in Europe. Participants come from all over the world, to compare their different experiences and partake in practical field-work. The Center practices an apprenticeship method of teaching, and fosters a communal lifestyle meant to encourage scholarly exchange among participants.

During the summer, the Center organizes specialized courses and international archaeological field camps. ♦

ROCK ART OF THE WORLD **A NEW COLLECTION OF SLIDES**

Rock art constitutes one of the most stimulating subjects from our past, and provides precious insight into the origins of imagination, abstraction and the human creative process. It is vital that such a discipline be further expanded by increased interest and involvement at universities and other centers of learning.

In order to promote these aims, the Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici, in cooperation with rock art specialists from various countries, is organizing a collection of slides with descriptive captions that will contribute to teaching and disseminating information in the field of rock art. The series, printed in a limited number of copies and offered at an accessible price, illustrates major sites and masterpieces of rock art throughout the world.

Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici
25044 Capo di Ponte (BS) ITALY

ICCROM - The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property - 13, Via di San Michele, 00153 Rome, ITALY.

1984 marks ICCROM's 25th anniversary. It was founded by UNESCO as an autonomous scientific intergovernmental organization, with the aim of applying its resources to the conservation of cultural property on a world-wide scale. Part of its function is to assist in training research workers and technicians, and raising the standard of restoration work.

Four regular courses are run on the premises in Rome; a fifth course is scheduled to begin in 1985. Three others are held outside of Italy with the cooperation of national agencies. In all cases, admission is limited to professionals with suitable educational backgrounds and practical experience in conservation. Observers with proper qualifications are permitted to attend for limited periods of time.

Regular Annual Courses

- Course I - Architectural Conservation (6 months)
- Course II - Conservation of Mural Paintings (4 months)
- Course III - Scientific Principles of Conservation (4 months)
- Course IV - Preventive Conservation in Museums (18 days)

UNESCO Stone Conservation Course - VEN 85

A nine-week program to be held in Venice, in April-June 1985. The course is given every two years (in odd years), alternating with the recently established Wood Conservation Technology Course, which is held in even years (1986, etc.) The latter course was first held in June-July 1984; in Norway, and lasted six weeks.

Proposed Course on Paper Conservation

Tentatively scheduled to be held in Rome, for eight weeks, in the autumn of 1985.

Proposed Course on Earthquakes and Buildings

A 2-3 week course, scheduled for the summer of 1985, to be held at the Iziis Institute, in Slopje, Yugoslavia. The Institute is a major earthquake research and training center, established in the 1960's. The emphasis of the course will be on appropriate preventive measures for securing historic buildings in susceptible zones, and on suitable methods of repair in the aftermath of an earthquake. ♦



ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION SUMMER SCHOOL West Dean College, Chichester, ENGLAND

INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES

University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 2EP, ENGLAND

The Institute offers an annual programme of short courses, a one-year MA course in Conservation Studies, MA directed programmes of study and the research degrees of MPhil and DPhil. In addition, the Institute houses a Research Section, a centre for the Conservation of Historic Parks and Gardens, a Photogrammetric Unit and a well stocked architectural library.

MA in Conservation Studies

(formerly Diploma in Conservation Studies)

The one-year programme commences in mid-September each year. It involves two terms of intensive seminars on various aspects of building conservation, with the third term devoted to an individual thesis. A minimum of 4 years post qualification experience in an appropriate discipline is a requirement of entry.

The Conservation of Historic Structures

An intensive two-week course which is held annually in late September, and forms the introductory portion of the MA programme mentioned above. Sponsored by the British Council in collaboration with ICCROM, it has drawn participants from well over 50 countries since its inception 15 years ago. It is intended primarily for those professionally concerned with the conservation of historic buildings and monuments. The principle aim is to acquaint them with conservation practice in England and up-to-date information on traditional building materials. Visits are included in the programme.

Cost: (incl. accom. and meals) 395.00 Pounds

Short Courses and Seminars

Various parts of the above-mentioned MA programme, ranging from one to five days in duration, are also offered under a Short Course Programme throughout the academic year. The following is a brief sampling of available courses:

- . The Conservation of Traditional Building Materials 11-15 Feb. 1985
Cost: (excl. accom. and meals) 65.00 Pounds
- . The Conservation of Earth Structures 13 Feb. 1985
Cost: (excl. accom. and meals) 30.00 Pounds
- . The Conservation of Lead 17 Feb. 1985
Cost: (excl. accom. and meals) 30.00 Pounds
- . The Conservation of Interiors 25 Feb.-1 Mar. 1985
Cost: (excl. accom. and meals) 80.00 Pounds
- . Church Repairs 4-6 Mar. 1985
Cost: (excl. accom. and meals) 28.00 Pounds

The West Dean Summer School has been arranged annually for the past eight years, bringing together experts and students from around the world, for a refreshing week of activities dealing with the conservation of the built environment. Through an intensive series of seminars, lectures and site visits, participants are introduced to the experience of dealing with England's heritage.

This course dovetails with the Attingham Park (Decorative Arts) Summer Programme, which completes its tour with a week at West Dean.

The 1985 Summer School, 12-19 July, will have a varied programme, featuring more than 20 expert speakers and guides. The emphasis will be on the subject of "THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC INTERIORS AND THEIR RESTORATION"; no less than three days will be devoted to this topic. One full day has been scheduled to deal with "THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPES AND GARDENS". If there is sufficient interest in the latter subject, a further week's programme will be organized from 19-26 July.

The probable cost of the 7 day course will be about 400.00 Pounds inclusive of meals, accommodation, lecture notes and site visits. For details contact:

Miss C. Lacey, or C. Borgal,
16 Eldon Grove, 58 Elgin Ave. E
London, NW3 5PT Goderich, Ontario
ENGLAND N7A 1K2, CANADA

Publications

Mary Kelman

St-Louis, Denis. Maçonnerie traditionnelle: document technique: Régions de Montréal et de Québec. Montréal: Héritage Montréal, 1984. 3 vol. 940p., illus., biblio.

A thorough and important contribution to the study of the history of Canadian masonry technology (18th to early 20th century) and appropriate preservation methods and techniques, this publication consists of three volumes. Volume 1, Origine et caractéristiques des matériaux; Volume 2, Principaux usages dans la construction traditionnelle; Volume 3, Pathologie et traitement. Bibliographies and glossaries are extensive. Available from Héritage Montréal, 406 est. Notre-Dame, Montréal, Québec, H2Y 1C8. (\$60. for 3 volumes or separately: Vol.1 \$12.; Vol.2 \$20.; Vol.3 \$30.) ♦

Butterfield, David K. and Edward M. Ledohowski. Architectural heritage: the MSTW Planning District. Winnipeg: Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1984. 229p., illus., biblio.

This study examines the Morden-Stanley-Thompson-Winkler Planning District of Manitoba. The area contains a large number of architecturally and historically significant buildings, as well as half of Manitoba's 20 surviving Mennonite farm villages. Chapters cover; Southern Ontario farm buildings; Manitoba Mennonite farm buildings; rural, public and commercial buildings; and community buildings. Also included is a selected inventory illustrated with photographs. Available from the Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8 ♦

Carter, Margaret. Early Canadian court houses. Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1983. 258p., illus., biblio.

Examines the early surviving examples of this building type within the context of the court systems they were built to serve, the choice of design and means of construction employed in various parts of the country during its formative years, and the roles the buildings subsequently performed within their respective communities. To this end all extant court houses built before 1914 in the East and before 1930 in northern Ontario and the western provinces have been individually researched. Available from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Québec. (\$13.95) (Also available in French) ♦

Zacharchuk, Walter and Peter J. A. Wakkell. The excavation of the Machault, an 18th-century French frigate. Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1984. 74p., illus., biblio.

The Machault sank in the Restigouche River in July 1760 during the Seven Years' War. Between 1969 and 1972 Parks Canada's Underwater Re-

search Unit investigated the wreck. The authors describe the historical background of the site and then concentrate on the techniques and equipment employed in the underwater archaeological excavation. Available from the Canadian government Publishing Centre, Hull, Québec. (\$4.75) (Available in French also) ♦

PREVIEW

ROBITAILLE, André. Habiter le Québec. Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1985. 200p.

Describes the modifications which occurred to the traditional architecture of the west of France, as it adapted to suit conditions in the St. Lawrence Valley during the first century of settlement, beginning with Jacques Cartier (1535) to Samuel de Champlain (1635). The work is based on four years of archival and field research, and on the analysis of the writings of Champlain. The author is a practicing architect, a professor of architecture at Laval University and secretary of the ICOMOS Canada French-Speaking Committee. ♦

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FULL MEMBERSHIP Annual dues \$15.00 payable on Jan. 1 each year.

Full members of ICOMOS Canada are given an opportunity to directly participate in the activities of the international preservation community through conferences, symposia, the ICOMOS International Committees and in access afforded to work in international missions.

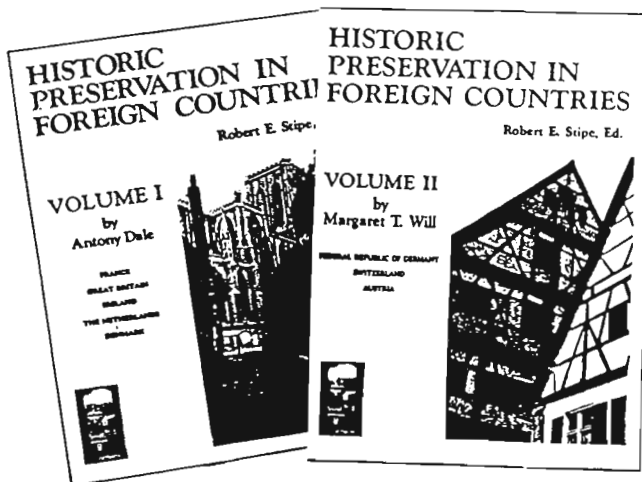
In addition to the above-mentioned ICOMOS/UNESCO publications, full members receive the ICOMOS Canada English-speaking Committee Newsletter twice a year.

ICOMOS CANADA ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMITTEE NEWSLETTER

Editor: Anna Kozlowski
Word processing: Renée Leblanc

Material for publication, letters of opinion, letters to the editor or Board members, requests for information and membership queries should be addressed to:

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