



ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMITTEE

NEWSLETTER

Vol.X No.2 July 1989



FROM THE EDITOR

We welcome you to the annual Western edition of the ICOMOS newsletter. As always, it is behind schedule due to the work pressures of the contributors and the editor.

We trust that you will find this edition informative. It is designed to introduce ICOMOS members to preservation activities in the western sector of the country. The Crowsnest Pass Ecomuseum, the first in the English speaking part of the country, is introduced by Helen Tremaine; the Cowichan and Chemainus Valleys Ecomuseum is discussed by Wilma Wood; Lynn Cartwright looks at the The Prince of Wales Tea House on the EP Ranch; and Wayne Zelmer introduces us to some of the heritage resource development work in Saskatchewan.

I wish to thank the contributors and Robyn Gyorgy and Robert Ellis, graduate students in the Faculty of Environmental Design, for their significant production assistance.

Happy Trails!

Walter Jamieson, Ph.D., M.C.I.P.



PRESERVATION IN THE PROVINCES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COWICHAN AND CHEMAINUS VALLEYS ECOMUSEUM

University of Victoria geography professor Peter E. Murphy calls the new kind of emphasis on "personal geography" the result of the 1980's movement to decentralize to the community level. Communities are using "personal geography" as a means of diversifying and enhancing their local economy.

The Cowichan and Chemainus Valleys Ecomuseum is a manifestation of both the emphasis and movement that Peter Murphy describes.

The Cowichan and Chemainus Valleys Ecomuseum came about mainly through the efforts of Alderman Jean Brown of Lake Cowichan, a village in the heart of the forest industry on Vancouver Island. She convinced fellow politicians in her region, including MLA Graham Bruce, that an Ecomuseum potentially could develop cultural tourism, ultimately enhancing the roller-coaster resource economy. At the same time the unique qualities of local heritage would be preserved.

Heritage Canada Foundation, British Columbia Heritage Trust, and all local levels of government — municipal, village, city and regional district — agreed to fund a three-year kick-start for an Ecomuseum. Staff hired early in 1988 and the development process defined by Heritage Canada and B.C. Heritage Trust began.

The project essentially has operational funding. It counts on volunteers from the community to do the basic work such as making and assessing a heritage inventory, developing a marketing plan and strategy for "tourism packages" made up from the best in the inventory, and then selling and promoting to the tourism industry.

The focus theme of the project is the "forest legacy". The residents have interpreted this a variety of ways, but they have consistently

confirmed that the geography of their area, of which they are justly very proud, has shaped their lives. Indeed, it first brought settlers to farm, then aristocracy came from Britain to settle here, then came the lumber industry. The Cowichan and Chemainus Valleys have seen the longest established forest industry in British Columbia, because the geography is right.

The amount of rainfall combined with a moderate mediterranean climate guarantees an excellent annual tree growth. The rivers, lakes, and the deep water sea ports on the coast of the area are attractive geographical features for milling lumber.

Indeed, the whole story of the tree, from seedling to manufactured product can be told in the Valleys.

More importantly, however, is the story of the people who have been affected by the forest, the lakes, the rivers and the ocean, which combine ecologically to create a beautiful living space, if a somewhat erratic way of life dependent upon a natural resource.

The project is unique in its scope in Canada, so there are few precedents to guide us in the development of the concept, which depends upon the local volunteers to make the decisions for the project on behalf of the community.

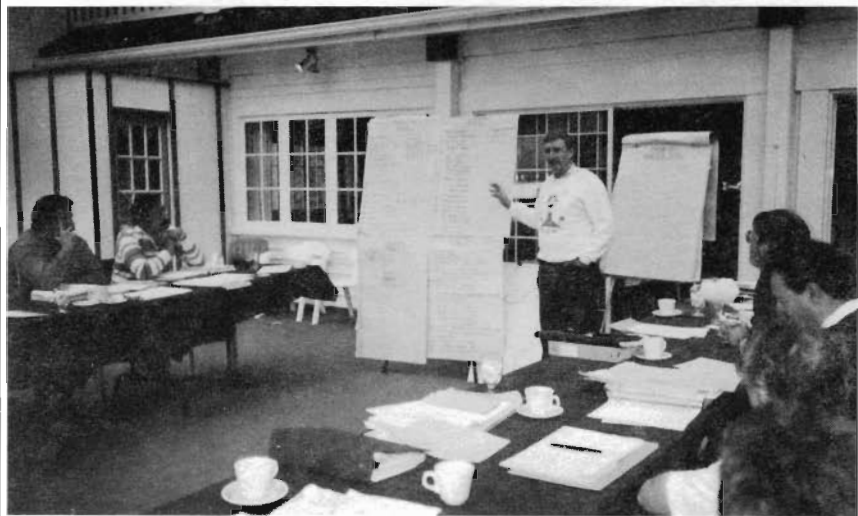
An administration centre was opened in downtown Duncan. This storefront opera-

tion houses the offices of the Ecomuseum Society and various assorted cultural heritage groups such as the Arts Council, the Naturalists' Society, Genealogical Society, Camera Club, and Intercultural and Immigrant Aid Society. The building includes a combination meeting room and gallery which offers rotating displays related to the heritage of the Valleys from various local organizations.

An advertising campaign with the theme "You'll go down in history" invited local residents and groups to submit their own ideas of what would be interesting for visitors to the region. A Heritage Experience Committee was formed to hear these submissions from the public. The committee was composed of a cross-section of the population, including heritage, union, business and forestry representatives.

When all the submissions were in, the committee "retreated" for a weekend to consider the merits and the feasibility of the submissions for their inclusion in the overall concept of a heritage experience a visitor would enjoy in the Valleys.

The next stage was the formation of a marketing committee to prepare a marketing plan, investigating the most effective ways to market the region as a visitor destination for unique heritage experiences. A "selling" committee was formed as well to sell the "experience packages" to targeted areas. As well, a committee to look into ways of preserving and protecting the heritage of the



Chairman of the Heritage Experience Committee, Ken McEwan focuses upon the available heritage experiences in the Cowichan and Chemainus Valleys at the retreat.

Credit: Wilma Wood



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Valleys on a long term basis was formed.

A training project was created to ensure that local persons were trained in heritage management in order to create first-class exhibits and programs from well-cared-for cultural collections.

Volunteer programs were organized to recruit and train volunteers to staff the central

cultural heritage office as tour guides and as "animateurs" to build through workshops in the community pride and understanding of the meaning of heritage.

The objective of the project is to have a viable, fully operational and well-publicized cultural tourism industry in the Valleys by 1990. It is a national and provincial demonstration project in the value of de-

centralizing decision-making and in creating a new resource called cultural tourism relating to the splendid beauty of the forest and the heritage of the residents.

Wilma Wood

Executive Director

Cowichan & Chemainus Ecomuseum

ALBERTA

Crowsnest Pass Ecomuseum

The Crowsnest Pass Ecomuseum has become the first Historic District in Alberta. This is a new program administered through the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation. It supports heritage preservation activities as a tool to overall community development and enhancement. In January 1989 we received \$500 000 in lottery funding from the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation through Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism to preserve, maintain, improve and interpret historic resources within the Pass. The Crowsnest Pass Ecomuseum, as the program's first funding recipient will lead the way for other Alberta communities to explore cultural tourism development.

Crowsnest Pass is located in Southwest Alberta, along Highway #3. One of the three major passes through the Canadian Rockies, it connects Alberta with British Columbia.

The history of the Pass is essentially one of coal mining. Construction of the railway in 1897 made possible viable coal mining activity and several mines and associated communities were established. The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass was created by the amalgamation of all the towns, villages and hamlets into one unified government on January 1, 1979.

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass extends from Burmis to the east to Crowsnest Lake to the west. Everything between these two areas represents our uniqueness - the people, the attitudes, the coal mining sites, the geology, the recreational areas, the natural envi-

ronment and the archaeological history. The Crowsnest Pass is the home of the worst mine disaster in Canada, the Frank Slide, labour confrontations, industrial technology and innovation, prohibition-era bootleggers, train robberies, shoot-outs and hangings. Add to this the mountains which offer superb hiking, biking, snowmobiling and crosscountry skiing trails. The Pass and surrounding environs also contains the province's richest flora and fauna and serves as a vast natural laboratory for naturalists, and amateur botanists. Because of its rich human, natural, industrial and recreational resources, the Crowsnest Pass provides an ideal setting for an ecomuseum.

From the early 1800s Scandinavian and western European countries were interested in the preservation of buildings in their original locations and in open-air museums. These inspired the concept of the ecomuseum in France after the second World War. G.H. Riviere, creator of the Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions in Paris, undertook a major study of rural architecture which shaped the ecomuseum idea. Peter Heron, University of Alberta states: "It soon became clear that this heritage included whole villages as clusters of buildings and the traditions and lifestyles of the inhabitants." "An ecomuseum", said Riviere, "is something conceived, built and run by citizens and local authorities. It is a mirror used by the local population to reflect on its own life. It is also a mirror held up to visitors to help them understand themselves better. It is a museum of humankind and nature."

Following the development of the concept in France, ecomuseums, as living heritage areas, have been established throughout the world as local development programs, as designated areas, in inner cities as well as in rural regions.

An ecomuseum, according to Alberta Culture, "views the material and social features of a culture within its natural environment in a defined geographical area. As well, the ecomuseum seeks to link past and present by involving the residents within the area in the discovery and development of the cultural resources found there.

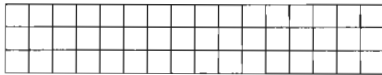
Heron describes an ecomuseum as "a broad planning and development concept", the application of which "to any particular situation will be individualistic according to the history, culture, government, economics and people of a particular country or area.

The basic characteristics of the ecomuseum concept are:

- to preserve and restore the historic, natural and cultural environment
- to benefit residents and visitors educationally, emotionally, economically and otherwise
- to nurture community commitment and support,
- to clearly define a historic area, and
- to involve the residents who are the local researchers and interpreters of their heritage.

The Crowsnest Pass Ecomuseum Trust was established in 1986 to revitalize the involvement of the community in its history and identity by working closely with the community to develop this historic coal mining corridor. Many excellent, informative studies have been made of the Crowsnest Pass since 1980 including studies by Alberta Culture and Walter Jamieson. These and other existing studies and proposals were used extensively in producing our ten-year Development Plan.

The development of the Ecomuseum concept requires more than the identification of individual sites and resources. There is also a need to link these locations together in a format which further heightens interest



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within the community and within the tourism market. In developing a new tourism destination area, an "image" of that area must be presented to the visitor. That image must be true to the character of the Crowsnest Pass and help bind the area together. The framework which will knit these resources together is the coal mining theme.

Three development options were considered by the Ecomuseum to achieve its purpose to promote the phased development of restoration and interpretation of the historic and coal mining corridor of Crowsnest Pass and to show a continuing economic growth in tourism and related industries.

Option 1. Large-scale, immediate development and investment in restored and relocated attractions. The aim would be to create a centralized tourist centre which would have a high level of visitation within two years through aggressive promotion. Visitor tours would be highly organized and all would have admission fees. This option would create a high economic impact on the community through high visitation and there would be a high level of interpretation as well as high level of promotion and marketing.

Option 2. Stabilize all sites and develop self-guided tours and interpretive panels for each site. The promotional material would include information panels at Leitch Collieries and Sentinel with more information available at the Court House in Blairmore. The aim would be to keep development of sites and staff to a minimum. Visitors would choose their own tours and routes. This option would have a low impact on the economy of the community, low level of interpretation, low visitation and a low level of promotion and marketing.

Option 3. A combination of the above options. The aim is to restore and interpret key sites, from stabilization to a high level of interpretation in order to present the scale and complexity of the coal mining theme as well as to offer the visitor an opportunity to enjoy the vast natural and recreational resources available in the Pass. Phased high, medium and low development would give the visitor a variety of experiences; mine tours, hands-on activities, walking tours to historic and architectural sites as well as geological and natural hikes and guided

tours. Increased visitor services and interpretive facilities would be required.

The third option was chosen by the Board as the best means to develop the extensive historic, cultural and natural resources of the Pass, to involve each community in individual projects and to diversify the economy of the Municipality. Our goals of preservation and conservation as well as the revitalization of economic growth through tourism development will be achieved through careful management and planning.

To give some indication of the priorities for development, the key resources have been identified. Priorities have been determined on the basis of criteria and an analysis of a wide range of possible opportunities.

The criteria for analysis of resources are:

1. Significance to the Goals of the Ecomuseum. The existence in the Pass of buildings and structures in their original location and landscape allow historic, cultural and natural interpretation of the distinct social and economic character of the Pass which is dominated by coal mining.

2. Importance to the Community. In many cases the amount of citizen support for development of a resource can make the difference between its success and failure. Groups in each community have proposed projects which have been considered by the Board and included in the plan if they are applicable. Each of those proposals will be developed cooperatively by the Ecomuseum and the local groups. The Ecomuseum will offer assistance in securing expertise and funding to develop the projects. Public opinion has been sought through a series of studies and strategy plans of the Crowsnest Pass, through direct representation of the community on the Board of the Trust, from the input of elected municipal representatives on the Board and direct, personal communication with the community.

3. Physical Condition and Location of the Resource. It should be physically feasible to develop the resource. The cultural significance of the resource is a strong factor.

4. The Feasibility of Developing the Resource. In many cases, the identified

resources are privately owned or have a number of different private and provincial owners. It is important to identify the resources which can be developed in the short or long term.

5. The Level of Development. Each project was considered according to its historic, natural and cultural significance, its location and condition, to determine the level of development and interpretation (eg. Greenhill), some will be stabilized and have a low level of interpretation (Hillcrest Collieries) and some will have an intermediate degree of stabilization, development and interpretation (West Canadian Collieries).

6. Potential to Attract Provincial, National and International Markets. Certain types of tourism opportunities are capable of attracting travellers from the province as a whole, the rest of Canada or from other countries. This criterion gives some indication of the ability of a specific resource to attract these much larger markets.

The challenge for the Trust, the community, as well as the public and private sector, will be to initiate a strategy to enable us to work together in a cooperative and collaborative manner to develop this new Historic District in Alberta.

Helen Tremaine
Executive Director
Crowsnest Pass Ecomuseum



EP Ranch The Prince of Wales Teahouse



Majestic rockies, rolling foothills, chinook winds, cattle country; Alberta's ranch lands. Into this beautiful setting there is an intangible romance which captures the hearts of people the world over. This is cowboy country.

The challenge of ranching so stirred the imagination of Mrs. Agnes Bedingfeld and her young son Francis that in 1886 they laid claim to a homestead along the banks of Pekisko Creek, seventy miles south-west of Fort Calgary. The next thirty-three years saw



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many changes. Francis married and had one daughter, Josephine. Mrs. Bedingfeld returned to England to spend her last days and the ranch grew. Horses were an important part of the ranch and the army was a major customer during the war years. After two years of military service overseas, Francis returned to the ranch his wife had been managing. In 1919 he sold out, taking his wife and daughter back to England for the benefit of Josephine's education.

It was in that year, 1919, that HRH Edward, Prince of Wales, made his first visit to Canada. His tour was an overwhelming success. The special attention he gave to veterans of WWI endeared him to all Canadians.

Upon reaching the western city of Calgary, it was only natural that His Royal Highness should be entertained by the prominent ranchers of the area and that he should visit one of the biggest outfits. He was taken to the Bar U just three miles down the creek from the Bedingfeld Ranch. Even English Princes can succumb to the mystique of the cowboy. HRH purchased four thousand acres of Bedingfeld land, thus creating the "EP" Ranch. The Quarter Circle EP was the brand chosen for both cattle and horses.

Over the next forty-three years, the ranch provided Alberta with quality imported livestock; horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Prince Edward became King Edward VIII and then HRH, The Duke of Windsor. He visited his Alberta ranch very seldom but kept an accurate set of records and correspondence which is now preserved in the Glenbow Archives. Guests were always welcome at the "EP" to view or purchase livestock or relax and picnic along Pekisko Creek.

The ranch was never a great financial success so partially for that reason, and partially because no oil was ever found on the property, and partially because of pressure from the Duchess of Windsor, His Royal Highness put the ranch up for sale in 1962.

During all those years, from 1889 to 1962, to the west of the "EP" another ranch had been growing. John Thorp came from Ellingham, England in 1888 and in '89 he purchased a cabin nine miles west of the Bar U buildings. By 1909 John Thorp and Aubrey Cartwright had become full part-

ners with the purchase of three hundred head of cows and the "D" brand. Thorp never married, so the ranch passed to Aubrey's second son Jim. It was Jim Cartwright who purchased the "EP" from the Duke of Windsor in 1962. This increased his land holdings to a size which could accommodate both of his own sons in the cattle industry. As the owner before him, Jim made the public welcome on his ranch by providing camp grounds and picnic spots. He allowed trailriding, hiking, fishing and hunting and asked only that the public treat his land with care and respect.

The "EP" is now owned by John Cartwright, the third generation. His children, Ryan (16); and Holly (13) are learning the skills of herd and range management by being part of the working ranch. Today's children must be as adept with computer technology as they are with lariat and stock horse. Those of us living in the foothills consider our children to be among the privileged few. They can enjoy the hustle, bustle and sophistication of the city but within minutes they can saddle up and ride into the tranquility of their great-grandfather's time.

Into this community along Pekisko Creek comes another intrusion of modern times. It is referred to in our specialized language as "Cultural Tourism". Over the many years since 1919 people from all over the world have found their way to the "EP" Ranch. The development of some form of tourist activity was for years taken in jest by the Cartwright family. In 1984 we decided to make a serious attempt at creating a small tourist business for the summer months. With the support of all, the remaining part of the ranch house used by HRH was cleaned, polished and opened to the public. Much discussion went into the name because we did not want to mislead the public in its' expectations. The Prince of Wales Teahouse seemed to fit the needs. It made it clear which Alberta ranch was extending an invitation to visit and "teahouse" indicated a light afternoon visit over a cup of tea.

What an eye opening experience! As a facility so far from an urban centre, we thought there might be a limited interest which would give me, personally, a small business but would not take away from my children or family life. The seating capacity was about thirty-five. I gathered together old photos to put into an album for people

interested in past history. I spent just over one hundred dollars on local advertising and was covered by one small but excellent article in the Calgary Herald. I bought enough material for some homemade tableclothes to brighten up the somber brown of the house. With family and friends to help, I baked cakes and cookies and put together an odd assortment of cups, saucers and serving dishes. We were prepared!

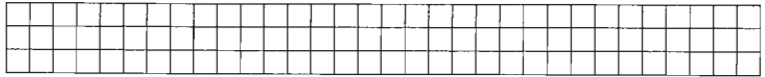
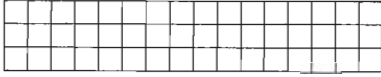
Then the unexpected happened. The "Teahouse" was a success. In three afternoons we hosted about five hundred people. We stayed up nights baking, washing tableclothes and trying to figure out how to deal with the unexpected. It's fun to look back on it now and laugh about the confusion, but it was not fun at the time.

The teahouse has just completed its fifth season. The changes have been many, but the basic aims are still the same. Visitors want to know about the ranching industry, the families, and the history. I want to share this knowledge and information but in a time-frame and method I can handle.

There have been both benefits and drawbacks in trying to preserve the original part of the "EP" building site and in trying to interpret for the public. The enthusiasm for ranch preservation by the public is wonderful and encouraging. It was good to discover the wealth of professional people who can help in the preservation and to find that these people are as enthused about a ranching project as we in the industry are. It is also easy to see how a good interpretive program can enhance the image of the beef industry and in so doing, help to save these larger economic units. Pressure from an expanding population is always a threat to the big ranches. There are difficulties offering to open a working ranch to the public. There must not be any interference with the work which has to be done, and safety is always a major concern. There are tremendous financial considerations to be met and justified. In theory, sharing one's life style with the public is good. In reality, the balance is delicate. Can it be done? I really don't know. I'm still trying to figure it out!

Lynn Cartwright





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SASKATCHEWAN

Heritage Resource Development in Saskatchewan has evolved over the past decade to encompass over 450 sites designated under the Heritage Property Act. The Architectural Program of the province's Heritage Branch deals with everything from mud huts to multi-storey buildings. Recent successes with architectural media projects have resulted in a broadening of the scope of influence throughout and beyond the Province. Some television work has received national broadcast and media shows have included everything from helicopter airlifts to buffalo jumps.

The material that follows will outline some of the accomplishments that could have happened elsewhere but in this case happened, "Only in Saskatchewan, eh!"

HELICOPTER AIRLIFT: SPIRE - HOLY TRINITY ANGLICAN CHURCH, STANLEY MISSION, SASKATCHEWAN

Holy Trinity Anglican Church, built at Stanley Mission in 1854, is the oldest extant structure in Saskatchewan. Its site on the Churchill River is a left-over from times past when Western Canada's river systems provided transportation to fur traders and explorers. Now, the church remains as the lone reminder of an original Indian settlement that has since moved across the river. For the past seven years the church has been the subject of a joint phased restoration by Parks Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan. The spire installation follows stained glass restoration and foundation stabilization.

We awoke at 3:30 AM in Red's Camp, Laronge to prepare for the drive north to our rendezvous at Stanley Mission. At 6 AM the helicopter would arrive to airlift a replica steeple over the Churchill River and onto the church tower. It had been another drought year and forest fires were raging along the horizon. All available helicopters



The replica spire was airlifted into place.

were taken into service until the fires could be brought under control. However, a helicopter was freed for a few hours on the morning of June 22, 1988 to be used for this restoration project. Afterwards, it headed directly back to the fire zone.

The tower had been readied with bracing and scaffolding to anticipate the tremendous winds that would be generated by the helicopter as it hovered within 3 metres of the steeple top. As the helicopter lifted the 1700 lb steeple, the noise overwhelmed any attempts at conversation. Those of us gathered at the shore and watching from canoes

on the river yelled to have our comments heard. Video tapes we took that day show the navigator leaning out the side of the cargo bay as he directed the pilot and contacted the ground crew via walkie-talkie.

The three men on the tower prepared to grab the spire as it swung towards them. Tethered to the helicopter by a single line, the spire snagged on the corner of the scaffolding about 15 metres above ground. Hard hats flew off and fell into the trees below as they bent with the rush of the wind. Unable to properly align the spire, the helicopter slowly withdrew dragging its tethered load through the air. After landing in the cemetery behind the church, the pilot shortened the tether to enable more control. Returning to the church, the helicopter would now hover less than two metres above the scaffolding and successfully lower the steeple into place.

TELEVISION AND MEDIA PROJECTS

CBC Television and Saskatchewan Parks Recreation and Culture have worked together over the past few years to produce a series of television vignettes, and a science program on the historic and vernacular architecture found in this province of climatic and geographic extremes. Eccentrics, pioneers and rugged individuals have created works of architecture that collectively exemplify



Indian people from the Stanley Mission reserve restoring heavy timber frames.



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Vignettes produced include Taylorton industrial ghost town.

the spirit of a Saskatchewan personality.

Vignettes cover ghost towns, as well as residential and commercial buildings. Also included are natural landforms revered for spiritual reasons and cliffs used as buffalo kill sites.

NATIONAL DOUKHOBOUR PRAYER HOME: VEREGIN, SASKATCHEWAN

The Doukhobour Prayer Home built in 1917 at Veregin, Saskatchewan is a notable example of Russian folk architecture in Canada. Its two-storey wrap-around veranda with elaborate metalwork is reminiscent of mid 19th century structures in Russia. The restoration of this building has been an ongoing project of the Doukhobour people for the past decade.

The deteriorated balconies were dismantled and new wood was inserted to replace areas of rot. The building components were assigned a numeric coding according to placement and compass orientation. This ensured that the structure was assembled correctly with "wear surfaces" facing their original direction.

The site is a major tourist attraction and the need to upgrade fire safety is of great concern. Siting for the building is remote from town and on grassland adjacent to cultivated fields. The nearest fire station is in the

next town. To address these concerns, a fire sprinkler system has been installed; fire alarms are also connected to the homes of key people in town.

ROYAL TOUR: QUEEN ELIZABETH II AND PRINCE PHILIP

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip spent 5 days in Saskatchewan as part of their Canadian tour last year. They spent time visiting sites designated as Provincial Heritage Property and helped in the festivities commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Provincial Legislative Building.

To mark the occasion the Province presented them with a specially commissioned photo album tracing the visits of 44 members of the Royal Family to Saskatchewan over the past century. The album was of special interest from a heritage perspective since the photographs used historic buildings in most cases to present a context of



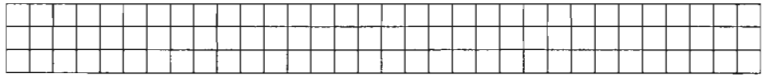
Historic Buildings were used as a backdrop to provide a context of time and place.

place and time. A copy of the Royal Gift is on permanent display in the Legislative Building

Wayne Zelmer



The Doukhobour Prayer Home built in 1917 at Veregin, Saskatchewan, provides a major draw for tourism.



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PUBLICATION: "HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF SASKATCHEWAN"

Sales of the publication "Historic Architecture of Saskatchewan" have almost reached CANADIAN BEST SELLER status. Special goat-skin bound presentation copies of the book have been used as ambassadorial gifts to Japan and this past year it received an award in the PREMIER'S AWARD OF EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN competition.

This joint publication of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, Saskatchewan Parks Recreation and Culture and Focus Publishing was the first undertaking of this kind and magnitude by a Provincial Architectural Association in support of heritage in Canada. It has been extremely well received and a special scholarship fund for the study of Architecture in the Province is being established.



Battleford Court House constructed in 1907.

SYMPOSIUM: RECORDING THE HISTORIC URBAN ENVIRONMENT

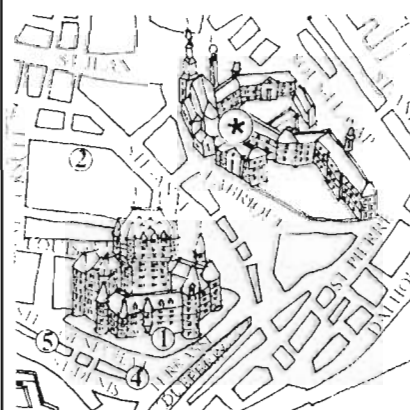
Quebec City, May 15 - 17, 1989

The Symposium, organized by the Historic Area Management and Recording and Documentation Committees of ICOMOS Canada, was extremely successful. The organization and management of the Symposium helps to provide ICOMOS with an excellent image of what the association might be. That is, a truly national group rather than one centred in Ottawa. The organizers working in three cities (Calgary, Ottawa and Quebec) were able to design and manage an event that allowed ICOMOS members and other professional to meet together.

A full report of the Symposium will be published and made available at cost to the

membership. The Symposium attendees participated in the initial formulation of guidelines for recording historic urban areas. The results of these discussions will be developed over the next six months with the initial results presented to the ICOMOS assembly in November.

The Quebec City organizers under the leadership of Michel Bonnette must be thanked for their excellent work.



ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMITTEE

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Annual dues £20.00 payable on 1 January each year. 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. Members will receive the ICOMOS Canada English-Speaking Committee Newsletter, ICOMOS INFORMATION (combined international Newsletter/Journal quarterly), and other UNESCO publications when available.

NEWSLETTER 1989

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