

similar programmes are being carried out elsewhere. For these reasons, then, we consider ourselves to be an Ontario-based organization which has some national interests, but we do not pretend to be equipped to involve ourselves in matters that are best handled in other regions.

The Society welcomes suggestions, comments, and advice on all aspects of our work. Membership is open to all interested parties and our Annual Report is available on request: The Osgoode Society, Osgoode Hall, 130 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2N6.

## *The Law Society of Upper Canada Archives*

by **ROY SHAEFFER**

In September 1983, the Law Society of Upper Canada formally established an archives programme at its offices in Osgoode Hall, Toronto. The programme, which includes a records management component, is dedicated to meeting certain of the information needs of the organization and preserving one significant element of the documentary heritage of the legal profession. It reflects a growing awareness in the profession of its history and traditions and the central role it has occupied in the social and economic development of Canada.

Founded in 1797, the Law Society is the governing body of the legal profession in Ontario and the oldest organization of its kind in North America. Among its duties remain the initial ones of education in the law, admissions to the bar, the establishment of rules, and the maintenance of high standards of professional conduct. However, the responsibilities of the Society have grown with the profession and now extend to insurance, active public information services, and the administration of the Ontario Legal Aid Plan.

The archives houses a relatively complete record of the programmes and activities of the Society from its first days at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The minutes and reports of Convocation (the board of directors elected by the members) and the Standing Committees provide a detailed account of the development of the Society and its response to changing conditions and demands. The extensive files of numerous special committees reflect the professional and public concerns of the members in fields such as education, legislation, and the administration of justice. There are also records tracing the growth of the Great Library of Osgoode Hall, established in 1832, and the system of county law libraries in Ontario. These documents, along with the rolls of solicitors, executive correspondence, ledgers, and financial statements, represent the core of the holdings and the most complete runs of material.

Significant, however, are the records relating to associated institutions and organizations involved in legal education. These include the early nineteenth-century journals of the Juvenile Advocates Society, the first club of students-at-law, and the twentieth-century files of the Osgoode Hall Legal and Literary Society. A wide range of material relating to the Osgoode Hall Law School, prior to its move to York University in 1968, is also maintained. These include student registers, exams, lecture notes, year books, and a short run of the files of *Obiter Dicta*, the student newspaper.

The private manuscript holdings, though not extensive, include a significant collection of the correspondence of Lt. Gov. John Graves Simcoe, correspondence of William Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and various items relating to the later career of the early nineteenth-century reformer and propagandist, Robert Gourlay. The Law Society archives is also the repository of the records of the Lawyers' Club, a Toronto solicitors' association formed in 1925.

The archives maintains a small collection of photographs of prominent professionals, plans of Osgoode Hall (primarily twentieth century), along with booklets, brochures, and other educational publications produced by the Law Society.

The records are currently being inventoried and arranged and it is hoped that the facility will be fully operational by the fall of 1984. There are no restrictions on research use of the private manuscript holdings. Access to the administrative and operational records of the Law Society is by permission of the Secretary.

## *Architecture and Photography*

*Photography and Architecture: 1839-1939* is the first major presentation of works from the photographic collection of the Centre canadien d'architecture/Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montreal. The exhibition opened at the Kunthaus Lempertz in Cologne during Photokina on 15 September 1982. It also will be seen at four museums: the Art Institute of Chicago, 9 May-26 June 1983; the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, New York, 26 July-16 October 1983; the Musée national d'art moderne of Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris, 22 February-8 April 1984; and The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, 13 September-11 November 1984. The exhibition shows aspects of the history of architecture through photography and the history of photography through architecture. It brings to prominence this previously unheralded aspect of the history of photography.

From the announcements of Daguerre and Talbot in 1839, photographers chose to make the photography of architecture an important part of their work. One hundred and forty-eight master photographs from the collection of the Canadian Centre for Architecture have been selected to demonstrate the unexplored riches of the subject. Included are works from the origins of photography in Britain and France, the pioneering expeditions accompanied by photographers who recorded the monuments of the world from the Mediterranean to the Far East, and the great surveys of the nineteenth century: studies of India, Burma, Jerusalem, and the Western United States. Individual images document the expansion of the United States and the growth of American cities. Urban renewal is seen in works from the Second Empire in France and the 1880s in England and Scotland. Works from American photography of the 1920s and 1930s explore aspects of the modern vertical city. The final section of the exhibition is devoted to works that reflect the new movements in architecture then developing in Germany. Many of the most celebrated photographers are included in the exhibition. Among them are Talbot, Hill and Adamson, Fenton, and F.H. Evans in Britain; Le Gray, Baldus, Le Secq, and Atget in France; Macpherson, Gérard, and Ponti in Italy; Salzmann in Jerusalem; Du Camp and Frith in Egypt; Charnay in Mexico; Thomson in China; Beato in India and Japan; Watkins, O'Sullivan, Stieglitz, Abbott, Steichen, and W. Evans in the United States; and in Germany, Renger-Patzsch, Sander, and Mantz.