

The Growth of Architectural History in British Columbia

by Alastair Kerr

For the December 1972 issue of the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* Harold Kalman wrote an article entitled "Recent Literature on the History of Canadian Architecture".¹ His stated purpose was to bring to the attention of a wider public all books and a number of articles published on Canadian architectural history since about 1960, because many had gone relatively unnoticed. After reading the article two observations are readily apparent. First, Kalman is able to review most of the major contributions to the architectural history of Canada in an article that is only eight pages in length, which demonstrates the paucity of published material before 1972. Second, architectural history was virtually non-existent in western Canada. Kalman states that it was just reaching adolescence in Quebec and Ontario, at its infancy in the maritimes, but still in "the delivery room out West".²

Since that time Canadian architectural history has progressed considerably, although it has a long way to go before it can be considered truly mature. To attempt to update Kalman's article for 1985 would be a much more ambitious undertaking, with requirements for Ontario or Quebec alone probably surpassing the length of the 1972 articles. In the West, it may be said to be now well into its infancy with some encouraging signs of early adolescence.

What this article hopes to give is a brief overview of the growth of architectural history in British Columbia since its first real stirrings with the 1958 Provincial Centennial. Like Kalman's, the focus will be on published works, both books and articles, scholarly and popular, and it also endeavours to acquaint a wider audience of a literature which may be largely unknown. Pamphlets, commissioned building histories, conservation reports and unpublished works such as theses have been omitted. Here, however, lies a vast corpus of material which hopefully will be the grist for the next generation of architectural history in British Columbia.

PRE-1972

Architectural history in British Columbia may be said to have begun with the Province's 1958 Centennial. Like so many centennials this one showed the people of the Province that it had a distinctive and unique history worth studying, preserving and celebrating. Margaret Ormsby wrote *British Columbia: A History*³ for the occasion and the Provincial Government began its major restoration of Barkerville, a nineteenth century gold rush town. Ormsby's *British Columbia* became a standard text for the history of the province, although it said virtually nothing about its architecture other than as a description of what communities looked like at different times. The restoration of Barkerville, however, did make a statement that no matter how humble and crude the buildings, the province's architecture had a merit of its own worthy of attention.

The Centennial, of course, did give rise to a few publications on architectural history. Madge Wolfenden, formerly an Assistant Provincial Archivist, wrote an article for *Western Homes and Living* entitled "The Early Architects of British Columbia".⁴ Although it was written for a mass audience, it is the first attempt to chronicle the careers of the early architects in the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Earlier in the year *Western Homes and Living* had published a somewhat different article entitled "One Hundred Years of B.C. Living".⁵ If Wolfenden's article can be cited as an early example of historical writing on British architecture and architects, this second article can be referred to as a formative attempt at stylistic analysis. It discusses styles which pre-date the expansion of western civilization to the Pacific Coast, such as Georgian, to the International style, in an attempt to put the province's architecture into some kind of historic design context. These two approaches, historical and stylistic, have come to characterize the majority of writing on architectural history in the province. Comparatively, it is only fairly recently that writers have attempted to see British Columbia's architecture in a broader historical matrix such as within the social function of the arts, architecture as metaphor or architecture

as cultural expression. A special British Columbia Centennial issue of the *Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Journal*⁶ in 1958 is a case in point. There are good articles on early town planning under Colonel Moody and the Royal Engineers, and architects Samuel Maclure and F. M. Rattenbury, but the approaches are historical and stylistic.

Between 1958 and Kalman's review depressingly little was published. Only three entries are given by Kalman specifically written about British Columbia,⁷ although a number of publications prepared for a national focus include valuable information pertaining to British Columbia.⁸ One additional work which should be considered, however, is Martin Segger's *Arts of the Forgotten Pioneers*.⁹ Although it was written as a catalogue for an exhibition of Arts and Crafts decorative arts in the University of Victoria's Maltwood collection, Segger is very careful to put these objects into their correct historical and architectural setting of British Columbia at the turn of the century. It merits consideration as perhaps the first attempt to describe British Columbia's architecture as cultural expression in a publication devoted to local concerns.

POST 1972

Over the last decade there has been a significant increase in the number of books and articles published on British Columbia's architectural history. The reasons include a variety of centennial years which constantly re-sensitized the populace to its own sense of history; the appearance of such government programs in the province as the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building; an increased sense of scholarly legitimacy for the study of Canadian architecture and local history; and perhaps most of all, the emergence of the heritage conservation movement as an important social force. The scholar, professional and layman became aware of his or her historic built environment as never before and the appetite for increased knowledge created a demand for a variety of publications on historic architecture. They include articles in magazines and journals not usually devoted to architectural history, popular and educationally oriented books to teach a lay readership the elements and diversity of historic architectural design, biographies and monographs on individual architects, monographs on individual buildings, articles and books on building types, guidebooks and governmental sponsored research studies. Each of these seven loosely defined categories are described below to illustrate the kinds of writings which have been published in recent years.

1. Articles in Magazines and Journals

A strict demarcation between popular, professional and academic writing is not always easy to make. Often writing for a popular audience is well researched, perceptive and articulate. Moreover, such publications have added substantially to the total knowledge of a subject and can provide a fitting context for later in-depth scholarly research, which in turn, may refine our perceptions. Much of British Columbia's fledgling architectural history is still in this quasi-popular vein.

The better articles have appeared in journals and magazines related to the arts or antiquities and hence are directed at a more sophisticated audience. For example the 1981, spring issue of *West Coast Review*,¹⁰ self described as a magazine of the arts for the West Coast, devoted the entire issue to British Columbian architectural history and criticism. It contains eight essays on a variety of topics introducing both newly published material and some rewording of previously published ideas. Notable for architectural history are Martin Segger's article on Samuel Maclure and Cecil Crocker Fox,¹¹ David Lai's on the architecture of Victoria's Chinatown,¹² John Fleming's on the Duncan Public School of 1913,¹³ and Douglas Franklin's on the competition for the design of the University of British Columbia.¹⁴

Somewhat earlier the *Canadian Collector* had published a series of special issues devoted to each province's cultural heritage. For the British Columbia issue,¹⁵ nine out of twenty-five articles deal with aspects of the province's historic architecture, architects, architectural art, interiors and even the restoration and conservation of some of its historic buildings.¹⁶ It was the first time that many of these findings had ever been published and a number of the articles are precursors to major works which followed.

At a much more popular level newspaper supplements, life style magazines and popularized histories included sections of varying and often dubious quality on different aspects of the province's historic buildings. The majority tend to be sketchy local histories with a weak sense of historical interpretation, but a fair number of general essays on stylistic identification also have made an appearance. Some of the better quality articles in this category are to be found in *Western Living*, a magazine devoted to the fashionable, but middle class West Coast lifestyle. In particular a series of articles which it commissioned Carolyn Smyly to write are worth considering.¹⁷ Although popular in tone and lacking documentation, her articles still contribute further to the scope of the study of architecture in British Columbia. For instance, Smyly's first two articles are on Indian house forms (Salish and Haida), the study of which is still considered to be the province of archaeology and ethnology, not history or architectural history. She also discusses frontier technology, the availability of materials and the nature of the environment as significant factors which shaped some building forms, factors which a number of other writers have not fully recognized.

2. Popular Educational Books

Along with magazine articles there have appeared a number of books and articles in anthologies aimed at improving the general visual literacy of the public toward architecture. The best is Gerald Formosa's *The Pleasure of Seeing: Architectural Sculpture and Decorative Art in Vancouver*¹⁸ with an introduction by Edward Gibson. As an art teacher, Formosa's primary concern is teaching people to see and his book contains excellent black and white photographs on little known or appreciated details of many of Vancouver's buildings. Gibson's introduction provides a good architectural historical context for the photo essay and gives depth to an otherwise attractive picture book.

Graeme Chalmers and Frances Moorcroft's *British Columbia Houses: Guide to the Styles of Domestic Architecture in British Columbia*¹⁹ is a workbook for secondary school art and home economics students, as its subtitle notes. It is literally a workbook for students to look at and to analyze architectural styles through a variety of projects. It is a good introduction for secondary students although style is cut adrift from historical processes.

R. A. J. Phillips and Alan Gowans' *Up the Streets of British Columbia*²⁰ is a rather whimsical look at the streets of British Columbia's communities as museums which reflect the growth and development of such towns. It is very popular in level and tone and provides another stylistic breakdown of the types of buildings to be found. Given Gowans' extensive writing on the social function of the arts elsewhere (and which is missing here), the book is somewhat of a disappointment.

Finally, an amusing book which contains some articles in this popular educational vein is Chuck Davis' *The Vancouver Book*.²¹ Described as "an urban almanac" it provides the reader almost anything he ever wanted to know about Vancouver in twenty words or less. Topics range from history to neighbourhoods, environment, city administration, ethnic groups, housing, education, health care, the arts, recreation and culture. Included are three sketches on Vancouver's architecture which are written within the established and generally accepted historical or stylistic approaches.

3. Biographies and Monographs on Individual Architects

Significant biographies and monographs on individual architects are still rare and considerable work needs to be done in this field. Of British Columbia's two most famous historic architects, Samuel

Maclure and Francis Mawson Rattenbury, only the latter has been extensively written about. Rattenbury certainly had the higher profile as an architect, developer and entrepreneur and, if for nothing else, he will always be remembered as the architect of British Columbia's Legislative Buildings and the Empress Hotel in Victoria. In life he was a controversial figure, his murder in Bournemouth, England, was equally controversial, and so too have people's opinion of him proven to be long after his death. Controversy makes a good story and Terry Reksten's 1978 biography, *Rattenbury*²² provides the first detailed look at the man. A very readable book, Reksten pieces together a credible character study, portraying his strengths and weaknesses. Unfortunately she defers a detailed analysis of his architecture to someone more capable than herself and much is left unsaid. The gap is largely filled by Anthony Barrett and Rhodri Liscombe's detailed study *Francis Rattenbury and British Columbia: Architecture and Challenge in the Imperial Age*.²³ The book is a well documented, profusely illustrated biography and architectural analysis. The authors have gathered together a previously unknown collection of letters written by Rattenbury to his relatives in England between 1893 and 1931 for their re-interpretation. Their presentation of Rattenbury is in a more favourable light than Reksten's and his architecture is seen in the context of the monumental traditions of the late Victorian and Edwardian eras.

The only other significant monographs on a British Columbian architect are two on Arthur Erikson. The first is Erikson's own book entitled *The Architecture of Arthur Erikson*.²⁴ It is a very personal description of his work and is useful in understanding his ideas. The second is Edith Iglauer's *Seven Stones: A Portrait of Arthur Erikson*.²⁵ Iglauer spent thirteen years studying Erikson's work and her book provides a much more comprehensive and objective analysis. Its focus is on what the architect has attempted to achieve and there is still room for a book relating Erikson to the broader context of Late-Modern and Post-Modern architecture elsewhere, and to the role of regional cultural expression found in his work.

4. Monographs on Individual Buildings

Similar to the books available on architects, there are very few monographs on individual buildings. One of the earliest published attempts to portray a single building from a multi-faceted point of view is the *Crystal Gardens, West Coast Pleasure Palace*²⁶ published by the Crystal Gardens Preservation Society in a bid to save the building from demolition. It contains articles on the building's history and social role, its two architects, F. M. Rattenbury and P. L. James and its technology within the Victorian glass and iron buildings tradition. In addition it presents a wealth of photographs never before published in one volume.

On the other hand, *The British Columbia Parliament Buildings*²⁷ edited by Martin Segger, was published in response to a multi-million dollar rehabilitation and selective restoration of the provincial Legislature. The book deals with the history of its construction, contemporaneous newspaper accounts, another brief biography on Rattenbury, the craftsman and the restoration.

Perhaps the most long awaited publication and a potentially early milestone in Canadian architectural historiography, if it had been published when it was written, is Peter Cotton's *Vice Regal Mansions of British Columbia*²⁸ on the various homes for the Governors of the Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia and for the Lieutenant-Governors of the Province. Commenced in 1958, it was published posthumously in 1981. A very well researched, documented and illustrated book, it provides an illuminating look at the kinds of houses and their social functions which have been required for the institutions of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in British Columbia.

The last monograph of note is *The Courthouse of New Westminster*²⁹ prepared by the Heritage Preservation Foundation of New Westminster. The book falls largely into the local history tradition of architectural writing, although the chapter on G. W. Grant who was also the architect for the majority of historic business blocks in New Westminster, is particularly valuable since little has been written about him elsewhere.

5. Books or Articles on Types or Classes of Buildings

A number of publications have also appeared dealing with different genres and buildings erected for specific groups. Because such structures fall within readily identifiable classes, most publications attempt to give some reason for the specific building forms adopted and their roles within society.

Since churches and other religious buildings are often the most visually and socially distinctive forms of architecture in a community, especially in small ones, it is not surprising that two major works have been written on the province's ecclesiastical buildings. John Veillette and Gary White's *Early Indian Churches: Wooden Frontier Architecture in British Columbia*³⁰ is an outstanding example of a carefully researched and well written book, accessible to a wide audience, introducing a chapter of British Columbia's historic architecture which had been little acknowledged before. The work began as a study for all early churches in the province, but the authors soon discovered that the Indian mission churches are the best preserved and offer a distinctive class of buildings worthy of study by themselves. The book also contains three excellent introductory essays on the background to the Indian missions, mission church architecture on the Industrial Frontier and the villages and churches today.

The second major work is Barry Downs's *Sacred Places, British Columbia's Early Churches*.³¹ A beautifully illustrated book, Downs presents a panorama of ecclesiastical architecture from pre-Christian, traditional Indian structures to mission churches and churches in urban and white settlements. Throughout, the author is conscious of the social role of architecture in its historical setting and he recognizes that "it was the church—usually a social as well as a religious centre—that best represented the cultural values of the period."³²

Another highly visible building type is the railway station. J. Edward Martin's *The Railway Stations of Western Canada, An Architectural History*,³³ begins to trace the evolution of its form in western Canada from 1875, to the present. The book is derived from Martin's master's thesis and provides a good survey of the stylistic development of rail stations.

Taking a slightly different approach is Deryck Holdsworth's article "House and Home in Vancouver: Images of West Coast Urbanism, 1886-1929".³⁴ The author endeavours to show the role of the single family, detached dwelling as the aspiration for middle class suburban home ownership. By looking historically at the social role of such houses Holdsworth suggests that a function of style is to reinforce the values of these beliefs which in turn have produced a distinctive cultural landscape.

Another distinctive form of architecture in the province is the building and structures erected by various ethnic communities. The present reviewer has written two articles on the topic, one in conjunction with J. Bugslag,³⁵ which attempts to identify the nature of the evolution of Chinese architecture in British Columbia. A number of excellent articles have been written by David Lai on the geography and society of the province's Chinatowns, but they are beyond the scope of this review. However, Lai, also has written an introductory article on the architecture of Victoria's Chinatown³⁶ which is worth comparing with the two articles cited above, and an excellent small monograph on historic arches in British Columbia, particularly those erected by the Chinese community.³⁷

6. Guide Books

A variety of historic and architectural tour guides and pamphlets have been produced over the last few years. The only two reviewed here are Harold Kalman's *Exploring Vancouver*³⁸ and Martin Segger and Douglas Franklin's *Victoria: A Primer for Regional History in Architecture 1843-1929*.³⁹ Kalman's includes six walking tours and four driving tours, each prefaced with a brief introduction and area map. Descriptions on individual buildings are only a paragraph in length and the book works very well as an architectural guide book with a good balance between historical facts and interpretation and stylistic analysis.

Segger and Franklin's book on the other hand, is a combined formal architectural history and guide book and it is more cumbersome to use as a field guide. Descriptions on individual buildings are generally twice as long, but what is lost by not reading the lengthy texts while on foot is more than gained as a long overdue source book. On page 7, Segger describes it as "an armchair guide to Victoria's architectural history and some of its significant buildings" and in this respect it works very well.

7. Government Publications

The final category dealt with in this review is publications by the Federal Government. Through National Historic Parks and Sites Branch and particularly the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building Division, some of very good reports and articles have been published. Some were written as part of broad national studies to explore architectural trends and developments in the various regions of the country and should be read within this wider context. Of particular note are the reports by Edward Mills on the architectural trends of Victoria (1850-1914)⁴⁰ and Vancouver (1886-1914),⁴¹ the early courthouses of the province,⁴² and Susan Lambeth and Susanne Juene's history of Fisgard Lighthouse.⁴³ An article also published by Mills in conjunction with Deryck Holdsworth entitled "The B.C. Mills Prefabricated System: The Emergence of Ready-made Buildings in Western Canada" in *Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History*⁴⁴ brought to light the role of the buildings prefabricated by the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company in the supply of instant architecture for the new towns of British Columbia and the prairie provinces. It is an often cited article and its impact has been felt in historic preservation circles.

CONCLUSIONS

The appearance in recent years of the publications reviewed is a very encouraging sign for the development of an architectural history for Canada in general and for British Columbia in particular. Such publications also serve to identify gaps in our knowledge. There has yet to be a major work on Samuel Maclure who easily ranks as one of the major North American architects within the Arts and Crafts tradition. Happily, Martin Segger is currently working on such a long overdue publication. Biographies on other major architects are also overdue, as well as more area and period studies and additional monographs on the province's important historic buildings. An ideal format which could be considered to remedy these gaps is the two volume history *Space Style and Structure: Buildings in Northwest America*⁴⁵ published by the Oregon Historical Society which covers a wealth of detail on town planning to architectural design in the northwestern states. Whether or not such a book is ever produced, the mounting information on British Columbia's architectural history should make the next survey book written on Canada's architecture include more than a passing reference to the buildings of the country's most western province.

ENDNOTES

1. Harold Kalman, "Recent Literature on the History of Canadian Architecture", *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, XXX1 No.4 (December, 1972), 315 - 322.
2. *Ibid*, 315.
3. Margaret A. Ormsby, *British Columbia: A History* (MacMillan of Canada, 1958).
4. Madge Wolfenden, "The Early Architects of British Columbia", *Western Homes and Living*, September 1958, 17 - 19
5. "One Hundred Years of B.C. Living", *Western Homes and Living*, January 1958, 35 - 42.
6. See H. Peter Oberlander, "...and in the Beginning...", Ross Lort "Samuel Maclure, M.R.I.A.C., 1860 - 1929", Peter Cotton, "The Stately Capitol", in *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada*, 35, No.4, (1958).

7. Elizabeth O'Kiely, ed., **Gastown Revisited** (Vancouver: Community Arts Council, 1979); Leonard K. Eaton, **The Architecture of Samuel Maclure** (Victoria: The Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, 1971); and Godfrey Holloway, **The Empress of Victoria** (Victoria: Pacifica Productions, 1968). Since these entries have been reviewed by Kalman (p.322) they are not re-reviewed here.
8. See particularly Alan Gowans, **Building Canada: An Architectural History of Canada Life** (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1966); Harold D. Kalman, **The Railway Hotels and the Development of the Chateau Style in Canada**, Maltwood Museum, Studies in Architectural History, No. 1 (Victoria: University of Victoria, 1968).
9. Martin Segger, **Catalogue for an Exhibition: Arts of the Forgotten Pioneers** (Victoria: University of Victoria, 1971).
10. **West Coast Review: Architecture in British Columbia: Heritage and Development**, XV (Spring, 1981).
11. Martin Segger, "The Englishness of Samuel Maclure: An 'In Memoriam' for Cecil Crocker Fox", *Ibid*, 28 - 35.
12. Chuen-Yan David Lai, "The History and Architecture of Victoria's Chinatown", *Ibid*, 36 - 41.
13. John Fleming, "W. T. Whiteway's Design for the Duncan Public School of 1913", *Ibid*, 42 - 48.
14. Douglas Franklin, "The Competition for the Design of the University of British Columbia", *Ibid*, 49 - 58.
15. **Canadian Collector**, 11, No. 3, (May/June, 1976).
16. See particularly: Barry Downs, "The Royal Engineers in British Columbia", 42 - 46; Martin Segger, "The Architecture of Maclure and Rattenbury", 51 - 55; Edmund and Garry Colchester, "Domestic Interiors", 70 - 75; and Gary White and John Veillette, "Mission Churches", 96 - 99.
17. See the following articles in **British Columbia's Western Living** between March, 1977 and June 1978: "The Salish Pit House", (March, 1977); "The Haida House" (April, 1977); "The Wolf Creek Cabin" (May, 1977); "The Keremeos Grist Mill" (June, 1977); "The Trounce House and the Glory of Stone" (September, 1977); "Redwood Houses" (October, 1977); "The American Commercial Influence" (November, 1977); "The Vernacular" (December, 1977); "Victoria Gothic" (January, 1978); "The Victorian Home" (February, 1978); "The Victorians Had Style" (March, 1978); "The Endurance of Brick" (April, 1978); "Roslyn, Victorian Glory on the Gorge" (May, 1978); and "The Maclure Tradition" (June, 1978).
18. Gerald Formosa, **The Pleasure of Seeing: Architectural Sculpture and Decorative Art in Vancouver**, (Vancouver: Skorba Publishers, 1982).
19. Graeme Chalmers and Frances Moorcraft, **British Columbia Houses: Guide to the Styles of Domestic Architecture in British Columbia - A Workbook for Secondary Art and Home Economics Students** (Vancouver: Western Education Development Group, U.B.C., 1981).
20. R. A. J. Phillips and Alan Gowans, **Up the Streets of British Columbia** (Ottawa: Heritage Canada Foundation, 1978).
21. Chuck Davis, ed., **The Vancouver Book** (Vancouver: J. J. Douglas, 1976). See David Spearing, "A Look at Vancouver Architecture", 146; Harold Kalman, "Vancouver Architecture", 146; Harold Kalman, "Vancouver Architecture: A Personal Selection", 147 - 148; and Ron Meyers, "Ten of Vancouver's Oldest Buildings".
22. Terry Reksten, **Rattenbury** (Victoria: Sono Nis Press, 1978).
23. Anthony Barrett and Rhodri Liscombe, **Frans Rattenbury and British Columbia: Architecture and Challenge in the Imperial Age** (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1983).
24. Arthur Erickson, **The Architecture of Arthur Erickson** (Montreal: Tundra Books, 1975).
25. Edith Iglauer, **Seven Stones: A Portrait of Arthur Erickson** (Vancouver and Seattle: Harbour Publishing and the University of Washington Press, 1981).
26. **Crystal Gardens, West Coast Pleasure Palace** (Victoria: Crystal Gardens Preservation Society, 1977). Articles include Pierre Berton, "My Love Affair with the Crystal Gardens", 11 - 13; Carolyn Smyly, "The Crystal Garden", 15 - 39; Terry Reksten, "F. M. Rattenbury: Visionary and Promoter", 67-77; Alastair Kerr, "P. L. James - Architect", 79 - 89; Martin Segger, "Iron and Glass", 101 - 107 and pictorial sections by Stuart Stark and Reynold Knowlton.
27. Martin Segger, ed., **The British Columbia Parliament Buildings** (North Vancouver: Associated Resource Consultants Ltd., 1979). See Martin Segger and Douglas Franklin, "Introduction: Through Victorian Eyes"; 9 - 15; "A Marble Palace", from the **Victoria Times**, February 10, 1898, 17 - 34; "The Predecessors: Government Buildings in Victoria", 39 - 49; "1892: The Competition", 51 - 53; "The Architect: F. M. Rattenbury", 55 - 63; Robert D. Watt and Martin Segger, "The Craftsmen", 65 - 78; and George Giles "Epilogue: The Restoration", 79 - 81.
28. Peter Cotton, **Vice Regal Mansions of British Columbia** (Victoria: Elgin Publications Ltd., for the British Columbia Heritage Trust, 1981).
29. **The Courthouse of New Westminster** (New Westminster; The Heritage Preservation Foundation of New Westminster and the British Columbia Heritage Trust, 1979).
30. John Veillette and Gary White, **Early Indian Churches: Wooden Frontier Architecture in British Columbia** (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1977).
31. Barry Downs, **Sacred Places: British Columbia's Early Churches** (Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre, 1980).
32. *Ibid*, 7.
33. J. Edward Martin, **The Railway Stations of Western Canada: An Architectural History** (White Rock, B.C.: Studio E. Martin, 1980).
34. Deryck W. Holdsworth, "House and Home in Vancouver: Images of West Coast Urbanism, 1866 - 1929", **The Canadian City** (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Ltd. in association with the Institute of Canadian Studies, 1972), 186 - 211.
35. A. Kerr and J. Bugslag, "Some Basic Observations Concerning the Architecture of the Chinese in British Columbia", **Datum**, 3, No.2 (Spring, 1978) and Alastair Kerr, "The Architecture of Victoria's Chinatown", **Datum** 4, No.1 (Summer, 1979), 8 - 11.
36. See footnote 12.
37. Chuen-yan David Lai, **Arches in British Columbia** (Victoria: Sono Nis Press, 1982).
38. Harold Kalman, **Exploring Vancouver** (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1974). Revised and enlarged as **Exploring Vancouver 2** (1978).
39. Martin Segger and Douglas Franklin, **Victoria: A Primer for Regional History in Architecture, 1843 - 1929** (Watkins, Glen, N.Y.: A Pilgrim Guide to Historic Architecture, The American Life Foundation and Study Institute, 1979).
40. Edward Mills, **Architecture Trends in Victoria, British Columbia**, 2 vols. (Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1976).
41. Edward Mills, **Vancouver Architecture, 1886-1914**, 2 vols. (Ottawa: Environment Canada).
42. Edward Mills, **The Early Court Houses of British Columbia** (Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1977).
43. Susan Lambeth and Susanne Juene, **A History of Fisgard Lighthouse and the West Coast Lighthouse System to 1920**, 2 vols. (Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1980).
44. G. E. Mills and D. W. Holdsworth, "The B.C. Mills Prefabricated System: The Emergence of Ready-made Buildings in Western Canada", **Canadian Historic Sites Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History**, No.14 (Ottawa: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1975), 127 - 169.
45. Thomas Vaughn, ed., **Space, Style and Structure Buildings in Northwest America**, 2 vols. (Portland, Ore., Oregon Historical Society, 1974).

A Glimpse at Canada Place EXPO '86

by D. W. Lovell

Canada Place as designed by the joint venture of Musson Catel & Partners, Downs/Archambault and Zeidler Roberts Partnership/Architects will be the home of the Expo '86 Canadian Pavillion. Subsequent to the exposition Canada Place will be converted into Vancouver's Trade and Convention Centre.

This massive complex, 139,350m² (1.5 million square feet) is well underway with a completion date of April, 1986. The lowest level will provide a loading area for cruise ships and parking for 800 cars. A terminal located above the parking floors can service five cruise ships. The Convention Centre with 9,300m² of display area is above the cruise ship level. A 500 room hotel and 23,225m² World Trade Centre sits atop the Convention Centre.