

TITLE

**Remembering Bobby Orr,  
A Celebration**

AUTHOR

**Craig MacInnis**

PUBLISHER

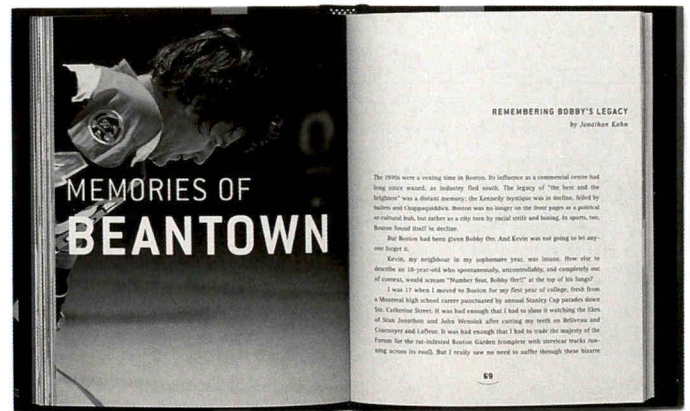
**Stoddart Publishing Co.Ltd.**

DESIGNER

**Bill Douglas @The Bang**

SIZE

**16 X 20 cm**



TITLE

**The Trickster Shift: Humour and Irony in Contemporary Native Art**

AUTHOR

**Allan J. Ryan**

PUBLISHER

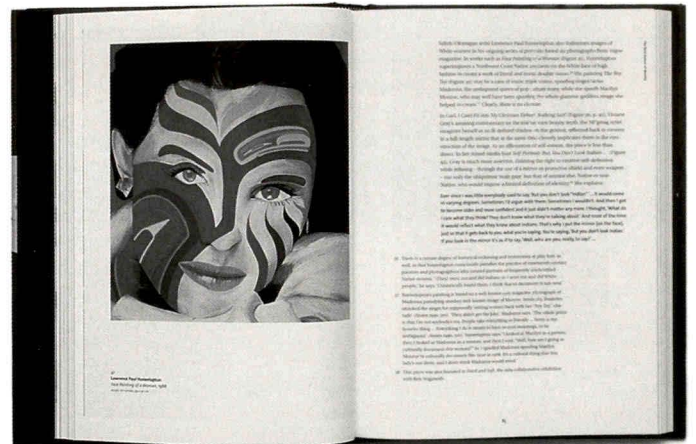
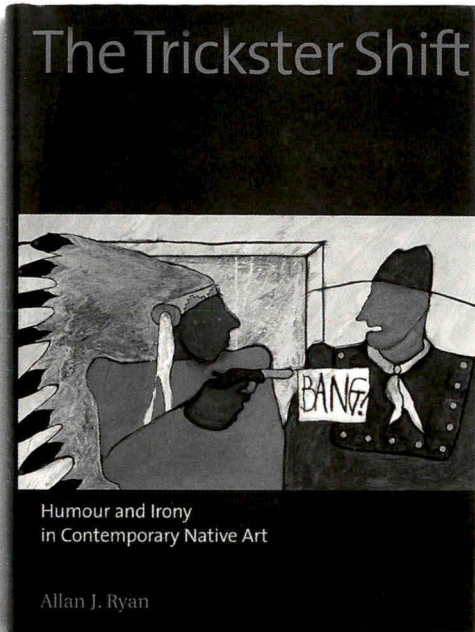
**UBC Press / University of Washington Press**

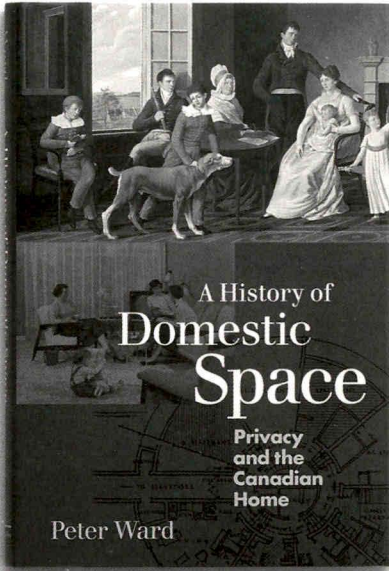
DESIGNER

**George Vaitkunas**

SIZE

**21.5 x 28.5 cm**





TITLE

**A History of Domestic Space:  
Privacy and the Canadian Home**

AUTHOR

**Peter Ward**

PUBLISHER

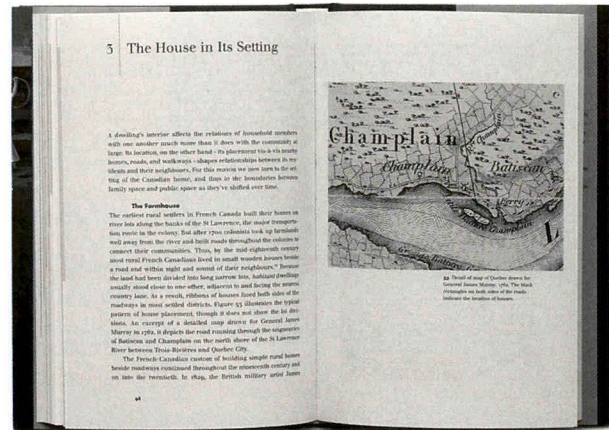
**UBC Press**

DESIGNER

**George Vaitkunas**

SIZE

**16 x 23.5 cm**



5 The House in Its Setting

A dwelling's interior affects the relations of household members with one another much more than it does with the community at large. Its location, on the other hand, is a pleasure in a village setting, a town, and well-kept - always relationships between its streets and their neighbours. For this reason we turn next to the setting of the Canadian home, and then to the boundaries between family space and public space as they've shifted over time.

**The Furhouse**

The earliest rural settlers in French Canada built their homes in rows along the banks of the St. Lawrence, the major transportation route to the colony. But after 1765 colonists took up farmsteads well away from the river and built roads throughout the colony to connect their communities. Thus, by the mid-eighteenth century most rural French Canadians lived in small wooden houses built a trail and within sight and sound of their neighbours. Because the land had been divided into long narrow lots, individual dwellings usually faced onto one other, adjacent to one and facing the same country lane. As a result, although of various form both sides of the mainline we must define distinct. Figure 5 illustrates the typical pattern of house placement, though it does not show the lot divisions. An excerpt of a detailed map drawn for Cardinal Jean de La Roche de Beaumont de la Rivière, the royal surveyor of the Champlain region, shows the layout of the Champlain River between Trois-Rivières and Québec City.

The French-Canadian custom of building single rural houses beside highways remained throughout the nineteenth century and on into the twentieth. In 1860, the British military artist James



54 Detail of map of Québec drawn by Cardinal Jean de La Roche de Beaumont de la Rivière, 1765. The book illustrates the typical pattern of house placement on both sides of the mainline between Trois-Rivières and Québec.