Record Nr. UNINA9910780547403321 Autore Barrett Anthony <1941-> Titolo Francis Rattenbury and British Columbia: architecture and challenge in the Imperial Age / / Anthony A. Barrett, Rhodri Windsor Liscombe Vancouver: .: University of British Columbia Press. . 1983 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-283-22660-X 9786613226600 0-7748-5766-8 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (406 pages): illustrations Altri autori (Persone) LiscombeR. W. <1946-> Disciplina 720/.92/4 Architects - British Columbia Soggetti Eclecticism in architecture - British Columbia Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. [377]-381) and index. Nota di contenuto Intro; Contents; Preface; INTRODUCTION; 1. BACKGROUND: 1867-1892; 2. EARLY SUCCESS: 1892-1898; 3. NORTHERN CHALLENGE: 1898-1900; 4. RAILWAY HOTELS & GOVERNMENT HOUSE: 1900-1902; 5. THE EMPRESS: 1902-1905; 6. FURTHER AFIELD: 1906-1907; 7. PROFESSIONAL MATURITY: 1908-1914; 8. FINAL PHASE: 1914-1929; 9. ENGLAND: 1930-1935; Appendix A. List of Architectural Drawings and Designs; Appendix B. The Rattenbury Letters; Appendix C. Drawings for the Grand Trunk Pacific; Notes; Bibliography; Photographic Credits; Index Sommario/riassunto Yorkshire-born Francis Mawson Rattenbury (1867-1935) emigrated to British Columbia as a young architect in 1892. Within months of his arrival in Victoria he launched his brilliant, if abbreviated, career by winning an international competition to design the legislative buildings. While his life was marred by controversy, scandal and, in the end, tragedy. Rattenbury's architecture had an enduring impact on the

Canadian landscape and his commercial ventures were important to the economic development of the West. Richly illustrated with over 200 drawings and photographs, Francis Rattenbury and British Columbia is the first major critical study of a Canadian architect in the context of his times. Using unpublished primary sources, including his recently

discovered private letters, the authors document Rattenbury's professional career and the evolution of his architectural style. Detailed descriptions are given of some of his most famous projects, notably the legislative buildings and the Empress Hotel in Victoria. Besides working on a number of government commissions, Rattenbury became chief architect for the Canadian Pacific Railway and designed "chateau-like" buildings for C.P.R. hotels in the Rockies, Vancouver, and Victoria. Other projects such as the Vancouver and Nanaimo Courthouses and Bank of Montreal branches set the pattern for institutional architecture in British Columbia. His buildings not only drew attention to the growing importance of the province, but also lent dignity and character to its major centres. Filled with the vigour and confidence of the imperial age, Rattenbury initiated a number of commercial ventures. These included the founding of a transportation system to the Yukon goldfields and extensive land speculations. As the authors point out, these investments were perhaps not undertaken solely for monetary gain but reflected Rattenbury's firm belief in the future of British Columbia and his desire to play an active role in its growth. Unfortunately, his entrepreneurial adventures involved heavy financial losses, among which were ruinous lawsuits involving the provincial government. This pioneering work on Western Canadian architecture will serve as a valuable design source for both the specialist and lay reader. It also includes an important account of the part played by major Canadian companies and government patronage in the development of British Columbia. This professional biography reveals new facets of Rattenbury's life and character which have been the subject of both public and literary controversy.