

advanced country encountering a host of ecological problems. And Canadians are making serious efforts to redress the situation.

Architecture also tells this tale.

Conquest: (to 1867)

When the first Europeans arrived in North America, that vast continent was populated by the Inuit (Eskimos) and Indians. Each had a lifestyle and culture that enabled its people to live in harmony with nature while continuing the physical struggle to survive in a harsh environment. Courage, self-reliance and communal effort were essential. The European newcomers showed a missionary zeal in their determination to subjugate the land. In clearing the wilderness and exploiting codfish, fur and lumber resources, they made the new world a vital part of an international trading system.

The settlers did not follow indigenous construction methods. Inuit igloos and Indian tepees were excellent solutions to the needs of nomadic life, and permanent dwellings, such as the long-house, suited these native peoples who depended on agriculture, hunting or fishing for their livelihood, but the Europeans had different implements and construction ideas.

With a few basic tools, including sharp axes, the pioneers erected simple homes, churches and trading posts of wood, stone, or sod. They also constructed wood and stone forts to cope with rivalries in the fur trade and wars engendered by European politics and the pressures caused by colonization and settlement. The first crude shelters which provided a defence against man and nature gradually gave way to more sophisticated structures. The builders unmistakably expressed national preferences in