John S. Archibald

and His Associates: a Guide to the Archive
et ses associés: guide du fonds

Canadian Architecture Collection, McGill University
Collection d'architecture canadienne, Université McGill

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD
and His Associates: Guide to the Archive
et ses associés: guide du fonds

Irena Murray
General Editor / Directrice

Canadian Architecture Collection /
Collection d'architecture canadienne
Blackader-Lauterman Library of Architecture and Art
McGill University
Montreal
1990

Dépot légal:4e trimestre 1990
Bibliothèque national du Québec

Legal deposit 4th quarter 1990
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

Dépot légal:4e trimestre 1990
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Legal deposit 4th quarter 1990
National Library of Canada

Donnés de catalogage avant publication (Canada)

Bibliothèque Blackader-Lauterman d'architecture et d'art. Collection d'architecture canadienne.

John S. Archibald and his Associates : guide to the archive = John S. Archibald et ses associés : guide du fonds.

Texte en anglais et en français.
Comprend des références bibliographiques.
ISBN 0-7717-0222-1

1. Archibald, John S., 1872-1934--Archives--Catalogues. 2. Architecture--Québec (Province)--Dessins et plans--Bibliographie--Catalogues. 3. Bibliothèque Blackader-Lauterman d'architecture et d'art. Collection d'architecture canadienne--Catalogues. I. Murray, Irena, 1946- II. Titre. III. Titre: John S. Archibald et ses associés : guide du fonds.

CD3649.M6B43 1990 016.72'092 C90-090468-2F

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Blackader-Lauterman Library of Architecture and Art. Canadian Architecture Collection.

John S. Archibald and His Associates : guide to the archive = John S. Archibald et ses associés : guide du fonds.

Text in English and French
Includes bibliographical references
ISBN 0-7717-0222-1

1. Archibald, John S., 1872-1934--Archives--Catalogs. 2. Architecture--Quebec (Province)--Designs and plans--Bibliography--Catalogs. 3. Blackader-Lauterman Library of Architecture and Art. Canadian Architecture Collection--Catalogs. I. Murray, Irena, 1946- II. Title. III. Title: John S. Archibald : guide du fonds.

CD3649.M6B43 1990 016.72'092 C90-090468-2E

Cover / Couverture: Instructional Communication Centre // Printing / Impression: McGill Printing Service // Copyright 1990 McGill University Libraries

General Editor / Directrice
Irena Murray

Editor / Rédactrice
Cindy Campbell

Assistant Editor / Rédactrice adjointe
Kiki Etingin

Contributors / Collaborateurs(trices)

Kiriaki Athanassiadis
John Bland
H.P. Illsley
Irene Puchalski

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Illustrations / Liste des illustrations vii

Acknowledgements / Remerciements
Irena Murray, Head, Blackader-Lauterman Library of Architecture and Art / Bibliothécaire en chef, Bibliothèque Blackader-Lauterman d'architecture et d'art ix

Preface / Préface
Dr. Eric Ormsby, Director of Libraries, McGill University / Directeur des bibliothèques, Université McGill xiii

Key to Abbreviations / Abbréviations xv

Historical Introduction / Introduction historique
John Bland, McGill University / Université McGill 3

The Work of John S. Archibald and His Associates 13

Methodology and Guide to the Use of the Inventory
a. General arrangement of the inventory 25
b. Project descriptions 25
c. Chronology 26
d. Indexes 26
e. Accession system 26
f. Filing system 27

Méthodologie et guide d'utilisation de l'inventaire
a. Organisation générale de l'inventaire 29
b. Description des projets 29
c. Chronologie 30
d. Index 30
e. Système d'accès 30
f. Système de classement 31

The Inventory

1. Architectural projects of John S. Archibald and His Associates 35

2. Papers of John S. Archibald and His Associates / Documents de John S. Archibald et ses associés 53

Primary and Secondary Sources

1. Published works of John S. Archibald 61

2. Published secondary works on John S. Archibald 61

2a. Published secondary works on John S. Archibald's projects 62

2b. Published secondary works on Saxe and Archibald's projects 63

3. Published drawings by John S. Archibald 63

3a. Published drawings by Saxe and Archibald 65

4. Published photographs of projects by John S. Archibald 66

4a. Published photographs of projects by Saxe and Archibald 72

Chronology of the Projects in the Canadian Architecture Collection 77

Indexes

1. Project title index 81
2. Client and project title index 83
3. Geographical index 85
4. Typological index 87

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS /LISTE DES ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover: Masonic Memorial Temple,
Montreal, [Sherbrooke St.] and [St. Marc St.]
(front elevation)

Residence for T.A. McGinnis,
Ontario, Kingston (ground floor plan) 34

House for N.A. Timmins,
Westmount, Belvedere Pl. (North elevation) 37

House for N.A. Timmins,
Westmount, Belvedere Pl. (East & West elevations) 38

Masonic Memorial Temple,
Montreal, [Sherbrooke St.] and [St. Marc St.] (cross section) 41

École Technique de Montréal,
Montréal, Sherbrooke St. (elevation of main entrance) 45

École Technique de Montréal,
Montréal, Sherbrooke St.
(heating & ventilation plan - ground floor) 46

École Technique de Montréal,
Montréal, Sherbrooke St. (section) 47

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archive of John S. Archibald and his associates is part of the Canadian Architecture Collection of the Blackader-Lauterman Library of Architecture and Art, a repository of more than 50 000 plans and drawings, 20 000 photographs, as well as related business and personal papers of Canadian architects of the 19th and 20th centuries. The Archibald guide is the fourth in a series of Canadian Architecture Collection (CAC) inventories produced to facilitate access to the collection by architectural historians, practicing architects, students and researchers. The preceding guides to the archives included, in chronological order, Percy Erskine Nobbs and His Associates (1986); Edward & W.S. Maxwell (1986); and Ramsay Traquair and his Successors (1987). These three guides, considerably larger in scope than the present work, had been sponsored by a series of grants under the Canadian Research Tools Program of the Social Sciences and Humanities Council of Canada. The Archibald guide, on the other hand, is the first compiled and produced entirely by the Blackader staff and volunteers, in co-operation with the professional and research community of Montreal.

My thanks go first and foremost to the Curatorial Assistant of the Canadian Architecture Collection, librarian and archivist Cindy Campbell, and to library MATCH volunteer, Kiki Etingin, who together collaborated on the description of drawings and compiled the inventory. Cindy's contribution is particularly valuable as she continued to provide excellent reference service in the CAC while working on the inventory and the manuscript.

Librarian Irene Puchalski, a graduate student in architectural history at Concordia University, contributed an extensive bibliography on Archibald whose work is the subject of her thesis. Her knowledgeable assistance has been appreciated at every stage of the project.

To architect H.P. (Peter) Illsley, a partner of John Archibald's son, Ian T. Archibald, we are grateful for the initial donation of the Archibald drawings and for the lists of commissions of John S. Archibald; Archibald & Saxe; Archibald & Illsley; and Archibald, Illsley & Templeton.

For their reference assistance regarding the biographical facts on John S. Archibald and Charles J. Saxe, I am grateful to the staff of the Reference Department of the Social Sciences and Humanities Library, McGill University, and to the reference librarians of the Canadian Centre for Architecture who permitted us to consult the CCA biographical files.

To Emeritus Professor John Bland, I am profoundly grateful for the patience and enthusiasm with which he guided our work and for his commitment to the goals of the Canadian Architecture Collection. His biographical introduction to the work of Archibald and Saxe has greatly enhanced our understanding of the contribution they made to the architecture and development of Montreal.

To architectural historians Susan Wagg and Robert Lemire, I would like to offer thanks for their continuing interest in the CAC activities and for their helpful comments concerning the historical introduction to the Archibald guide. Their loyalty and support have been invaluable to us throughout our work.

Acknowledgements

Last, but not least, I would like to thank the professional staff of the Blackader Lauterman Library, Marilyn Berger and Jewel Lowenstein, for their assistance at both the compilation and production stage of the present guide. Their involvement helped us to finish our work on schedule and with a sense of team work.

It is only thanks to the extensive collaboration of the many diverse talents represented by the librarians, archivists, historians and architects involved in this project that the new guide to the CAC holdings of John S. Archibald has been made possible. Subsequent guides will provide access to the projects of other architects active in Montreal, such as A.T. Galt Durnford, Robert Findlay, Alexander Hutchinson, and others. New archives representing aspects of work by outstanding graduates of the McGill School of Architecture such as Raymond Affleck, Arthur Erickson and others are being added to the CAC collections at this time and they too will become subjects of future inventories. It is my hope that in preparation of all of these publications we will continue to enjoy the support and cooperation that has characterised our work on John S. Archibald and His Associates.

Irena Murray
Head, Blackader-Lauterman Library
of Architecture and Art

REMERCIEMENTS

Le fonds John S. Archibald et de ses associés fait partie de la Collection d'architecture canadienne de la Bibliothèque Blackader-Lauterman d'architecture et d'art (CAC). Il constitue une mine de plus de 50 000 plans et dessins ainsi que de 20 000 photographies. Il contient en outre des papiers personnels et d'affaires d'architectes canadiens des 19e et 20e siècles. Ce guide est le quatrième d'une série d'inventaires de la Collection d'architecture canadienne (CAC) édités pour faciliter l'accès de la collection aux historiens de l'architecture, architectes en exercice, étudiants et chercheurs. Les guides précédents comprenaient, par ordre chronologique, Percy Erskine Nobbs et ses associés (1986), Edward et W.S. Maxwell (1986) ainsi que Ramsay Traquair et ses successeurs (1987). Ces trois guides, d'une toute autre ampleur que le présent ouvrage, ont bénéficié d'une série de subventions dans le cadre du Programme d'aide pour les outils de recherche et études canadiennes du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada. Le guide Archibald, pour sa part, est le premier à être entièrement rédigé et réalisé par le personnel et les bénévoles de la Bibliothèque Blackader, en collaboration avec des architectes et des chercheurs de Montréal.

Je tiens d'abord et avant tout à remercier la bibliothécaire et archiviste Cindy Campbell, conservatrice adjointe de la Collection d'architecture canadienne, ainsi que Kiki Etingin, bénévole de la bibliothèque. Toutes deux ont collaboré à la description des dessins et ont dressé l'inventaire. Le travail de Cindy est particulièrement précieux, car elle a continué à fournir un excellent service de référence à la Collection d'architecture canadienne tout en travaillant à l'inventaire et au manuscrit.

La bibliothécaire Irene Puchalski, étudiante diplômée d'histoire de l'architecture de l'Université Concordia, a collaboré en fournissant une ample bibliographie sur Archibald, dont l'oeuvre constituait le sujet de sa thèse. Son aide éclairée a été appréciée à tous les stades du projet.

Nous sommes reconnaissants à l'architecte H.P. (Peter) Illsley, associé d'Ian Archibald, fils de John Archibald, d'avoir effectué le premier don de dessins d'Archibald et d'avoir fourni la liste des travaux commandés aux bureaux de John S. Archibald, d'Archibald et Saxe, d'Archibald et Illsley ainsi que d'Archibald, Illsley et Templeton.

Je remercie le personnel du service de référence de la Bibliothèque des sciences humaines et sociales de l'Université McGill et les bibliothécaires de référence du Centre Canadien d'Architecture qui nous ont permis de consulter les fichiers bibliographiques du CCA.

Je suis profondément reconnaissante au professeur émérite John Bland pour la patience et l'enthousiasme avec lesquels il a dirigé nos travaux et pour la façon dont il a pris à coeur les objectifs de la Collection d'architecture canadienne. Son introduction biographique à l'oeuvre d'Archibald et de Saxe a grandement amélioré notre compréhension de leur apport à l'architecture et à l'aménagement de Montréal.

Je tiens à remercier Susan Wagg et Robert Lemire, historiens de l'architecture, qui ont fait constamment preuve d'intérêt pour les activités du CAC et qui nous ont fait des remarques fort utiles pour l'introduction historique du Guide Archibald. Leur fidélité et leur soutien se sont

révélés inestimables pour nous pendant nos travaux.

Enfin et surtout, je désire remercier Marilyn Berger et Jewel Lowenstein, qui font partie du personnel de la Bibliothèque Blackader-Lauterman et qui nous ont assistés pour compiler et éditer le présent guide. Leur participation nous a aidés à respecter notre échéancier et à travailler dans un esprit d'équipe.

Le nouveau guide de la CAC sur le fonds John S. Archibald a pu voir le jour uniquement grâce au concours des talents nombreux et divers des bibliothécaires, archivistes, historiens et architectes qui ont participé activement au projet. Les guides qui suivront donneront accès aux projets d'autres architectes comme A.T. Galt Durnford, Robert Findlay, Alexander Hutchinson et autres, qui ont exercé à Montréal. La Collection d'architecture canadienne s'enrichit actuellement de nouveaux fonds constitués de travaux effectués par des diplômés hors pair de l'École d'architecture de McGill, comme Raymond Affleck, Arthur Erickson et autres, fonds qui feront à leur tour l'objet de futurs inventaires. J'espère que, lors de la préparation de toutes ces publications, nous continuerons à bénéficier du soutien et de la collaboration qui a caractérisé notre travail sur John S. Archibald et ses associés.

Irena Murray
bibliothécaire en chef,
Bibliothèque Blackader-Lauterman
d'architecture et d'art

PREFACE

It is a great pleasure to present the Canadian Architecture Collection's guide to the work of John S. Archibald and Associates. This is the fourth guide in the series, following upon the extensive and well-received volumes devoted to the work of Percy Nobbs, Edward and W.S. Maxwell, and Ramsay Traquair. Like its predecessors, the present guide describes and catalogues a significant collection of architectural drawings which should prove of unusual interest and importance to historians. There is, moreover, an inherent continuity in that John S. Archibald at one time worked for Edward Maxwell, as did his associate Charles Jewett Saxe. The Guide, therefore, will make it possible to trace affinities and mutual influences among an exceptionally gifted generation of architects. For Montrealers, the Guide should have a particular resonance since many much-loved local landmarks, such as the imposing Masonic Temple on Sherbrooke Street, are John S. Archibald's creation.

Many talented individuals have collaborated to bring this new Guide to completion, as Ms. Irena Murray, the General Editor, notes in her Acknowledgements, and I wish to add my own expression of appreciation to those scholars and librarians who contributed to this superb work. Ms. Murray herself, however, deserves a particular note of thanks. The present Guide, like earlier volumes, is imbued with her own expertise, and its excellence owes much to her initiative and vision.

Dr. Eric Ormsby
Director of Libraries
McGill University

PRÉFACE

J'ai grand plaisir à présenter l'oeuvre de John S. Archibald et de ses associés dans le cadre du guide de la Collection d'architecture canadienne. Il s'agit là du quatrième de la série, qui fait suite aux volumes très bien accueillis qui traitaient de l'oeuvre de Percy Nobbs, d'Edward et W.S. Maxwell ainsi que de Ramsay Traquair. À l'image des guides précédents, celui-ci décrit et répertorie une intéressante collection de dessins d'architecture qui, en raison de son importance, devrait susciter chez les historiens un intérêt exceptionnel. Qui plus est, il y a là une continuité naturelle, étant donné que John S. Archibald a travaillé à une époque pour Edward Maxwell, ainsi d'ailleurs que son associé Charles Jewett Saxe. Le Guide permettra donc de retrouver les affinités et influences mutuelles qui prévalurent parmi cette génération d'architectes exceptionnellement doués. Pour les Montréalais, le Guide aura un retentissement tout particulier, car de nombreux bâtiments marquants, comme l'imposant Temple maçonnique de la rue Sherbrooke, sont des créations de John S. Archibald.

De nombreuses personnes de talent ont contribué à la réalisation de ce Guide, comme l'indique dans ses remerciements Madame Irena Murray, directrice du projet. Je tiens quant à moi à dire combien je suis sensible à la contribution des érudits et bibliothécaires à ce magnifique travail. Cependant, c'est à juste titre que Madame Murray mérite des remerciements particuliers. Le présent Guide, comme les précédents est imprégné de son savoir remarquable. L'excellence du Guide, comme de toute la série, doit beaucoup à le perspicacité de Mme Murray, et à ses initiatives.

Dr Eric Ormsby
Directeur des bibliothèques
Université McGill

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS / ABBRÉVIATIONS

Architectural Record (Arch Rec)
The Canadian Architect and Builder (CAB)
The Journal, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (JRAIC)

n.p.	no page
p.	page
pl.	plate
pp.	pages

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION / INTRODUCTION HISTORIQUE

John S. Archibald: Biography/biographie

Charles J. Saxe: Biography/biographie

JOHN SMITH ARCHIBALD: BIOGRAPHY

John Smith Archibald was born 14 December 1872, in Inverness, Scotland, the son of David Archibald and Mary (Fettes) Archibald of Brechin, Forfarshire. He attended local public and high schools and began training in the architectural office of William MacIntosh of Inverness. In May 1893 he came to Canada and immediately found employment with Edward Maxwell, who at that time was beginning a practice that would become notable in Canada in the first quarter of the 20th century. Maxwell had trained in the office of A.F. Dunlop in Montreal and later in the office of Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, H.H. Richardson's successors, in Boston. He returned to Montreal in 1890 to supervise the construction of the Montreal Board of Trade Building, which his employers had won in a competition. The prominence of this work, coupled with his American training and local origin, soon brought young Maxwell many important clients even before the Board of Trade building was completed. As one of Maxwell's first assistants, Archibald very likely worked on the following Montreal projects: the H.A. Allan house (for which he did studies for the brick work), the Merchants Bank of Halifax building and the Bell Telephone Company building in 1894; a store and office building for R.J. Tooke in 1895; a Westmount public school in 1896; the Weredale Park subdivision in Montreal, a station and office building for the C.P.R. in Vancouver, and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club in Dorval in 1897. After 1902 Edward Maxwell, practising with his brother William, was responsible for major works across Canada. Their commissions included houses, hotels, hospitals, schools, public institutions, and railway stations and may well have been a model for Archibald's own practice. William Maxwell remembered Archibald's talents to have been along constructional, administrative, and business lines and believed that Archibald had had a very sound training.[1] Archibald left Maxwell's office in 1897 with an office colleague, Charles Saxe, to found a partnership that continued until 1915. Their work consisted of important houses, but in addition they designed the Montefiore Club (1907), the Emmanuel Congregational Church (1906), the Montreal Technical School (1909-11), and the Sauvegarde Insurance Company Building (1913). Their last work appears to have been a handsome house on Dorchester Street in Westmount for Archibald himself.

After 1915 Archibald practised alone, building and extending stations and hotels for the Canadian National Railway. The hotels became places of social gathering and architectural significance for a great many people throughout Canada. These commissions included major additions to the Queen's and Windsor Hotels, Montreal (1925); an extensive addition to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa (1928); the General Brock Hotel, Niagara (1928); Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay (1928); the Halifax Hotel, Halifax (1928); the Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon (1930-32); and the Hotel Vancouver (1928-39). Archibald designed several sports facilities including the Montreal Forum (1924), the Montreal Baseball Stadium (1927), and a number of new school buildings including Baron Byng High School, Montreal (1921); Elizabeth Ballantyne School, Notre Dame de Grâce (1921); Connaught School, Montreal (1923); Heroes Memorial School at Cowansville (1923); and Woodlands School, Verdun (1931). The Masonic Memorial Temple in Montreal was designed by Archibald in 1928. Its impressive classical cut-stone façade must be among the last of its type in Canada.

Archibald's residential designs include the McGinnis house and Etherington house, both in Kingston (1924) and the splendid Noah Timmins house in Westmount (1929), whose centre section was later demolished so that the remaining parts might serve as two separate residences. In Kingston he designed the Queen's University Gymnasium and Swimming Pool (1930). Among

his last buildings were the Royal Edward Institute, the Montreal Convalescent Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, all in Montreal (1931). Besides the buildings listed above there were numerous warehouses, garages, office and industrial buildings, indicating John S. Archibald was an exceedingly busy architect. After his death on 2 March 1934, his practice was resumed by his son Ian T. Archibald (1903-1971) and Hugh Percival (Peter) Illsley (b.1896) and later continued with Francis Orr Templeton (1904-1972) as Archibald, Illsley, and Templeton until 1950. It was Peter Illsley who gave the Archibald archive to the Canadian Architecture Collection.[2]

John Archibald became a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects in 1898 and served as its president in 1905. From 1906 until his death he was a member of the International Congress of Architects. He was president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada from 1924 to 1925 and was made a Fellow in 1930.

Archibald appears a culminating figure in the pre-modern phase of Canadian architecture as evidenced by the Hotel Vancouver and the Noah Timmins house. Both buildings exemplified old-fashioned design standards combined with the best materials and craftsmanship obtainable. It was a transitional time when new structural, mechanical, and organizational systems were beginning to dominate buildings which otherwise had traditional architectural values. For example, major rooms in buildings such as these still had windows. Although not required for light and ventilation, they were pleasant interior features and could be seen from the outside, playing an important role in the design of façades. In the Hotel Vancouver, the form and treatment of its major rooms depended upon their use, which resulted in an interesting variety of well-proportioned spaces to fit various purposes. This was before the advent of sliding partitions, designed to provide flexible floor areas, without regard to proportion and unhindered by windows. The Hotel Vancouver was the last of its type and should be compared to the modernist Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal to be fully appreciated. Similarly, Archibald's Montreal Convalescent Hospital can be compared with more recent styles in hospital design to support the contention that he was the last of his sort.

CHARLES JEWETT SAXE: BIOGRAPHY

Charles Jewett Saxe was born in 1870 in St. Albans, Vermont, the son of James Saxe and Sarah (Sollis) Saxe. He was educated in Montreal public schools and at the High School of Montreal. He is said to have articled with Fowler & Bowe in Montreal for five years. Alex G. Fowler had practised in Montreal for many years, first as Fowler & Roy and from 1885 as Fowler & Bowe. Neither appear in architecural registers after 1890. Saxe appears to have been one of Edward Maxwell's original assistants. W.S. Maxwell, writing in 1934, remembered him as one of the budding architects in the group with talents tending strongly in the artistic direction.[3] In 1897 he left Maxwell with John S. Archibald (1872-1934) to begin an independent practice. He was accepted into the PQAA 5 July 1898. Saxe and Archibald opened their office at 107 St. James Street, but from 1904-1914 they occupied premises at 59 Beaver Hall Hill. During this period they were responsible for the Bellevue Apartments on Metcalfe Street, Montreal, an early high-rise demolished with others for the Dominion Square Building; the Cavendish Apartments, Sherbrooke Street West; the Emmanuel Church, Drummond Street; Montefiore Club, Guy Street; Bishop Court Apartments, Bishop Street (a classified monument); the Montreal Technical School, Sherbrooke Street; an extension to the St. James the Apostle Church; la Sauvegarde Building; and houses for C. Manhire, F.H. Anson, G.W. Badgley, Alex Falconer, J.M. Wilson, Shirley

Ogilvie, C.I. De Sola, Geo. Rabinovitch, and J.S. Archibald, among others. In 1907 Saxe and Archibald made a submission to the competition for the Departmental and Justice Building, Ottawa, for which they received third prize. In 1913 Saxe and Archibald submitted a scheme in a new competition for a Departmental and Court Building in Ottawa, on the site of the present Supreme Court Building. Their proposal was among six chosen for a final competition which was postponed due to the ensuing war and later abandoned. The war brought their practice to a close. Subsequently, the two architects practised separately. In 1920 Saxe opened an office at 364 Dorchester Street West. Perhaps because his scheme for the Ottawa Court Building was remembered, he was selected with Ernest Cormier to design the new Court House in Montreal, possibly the city's greatest Beaux-Arts monument. Although Saxe was the senior, Cormier had won the Prix de Rome, was a graduate of the École des Beaux-Arts, and an Architecte diplomé par le Gouvernment Français, so the design for the Court House is usually attributed to him. From 1922 to 1927, Charles Saxe and John Melville Miller practised from the same address, but they appeared to be independent except for the design of the new club house for the Royal Montreal Golf Club at Dorval (1922). In the late twenties, Saxe designed houses for F.H. Booth in Ottawa; for Hayter Reed at St. Andrews, N.B.; for F.C. Shorey at St. Andrew's. Que.; E.G.M. Cape at Ste. Agathe, Que.; and for Mrs. Nancy Dawes in Senneville, Que.[4] He retired in 1931 and died 5 February 1943.

John Bland
Professor Emeritus of Architecture

1. W.S. Maxwell, "John S. Archibald 1872-1934," JRAIC 11 (March 1934): 44.

2. Daily Commercial News and Building Record (Toronto), 5 June 1934.

3. W.S. Maxwell, "John S. Archibald 1872-1934," JRAIC 11 (March 1934): 44.

4. Christina Cameron, Index of Houses Featured in Canadian Homes and Gardens from 1925 to 1944 ([Ottawa]: Parks Canada, 1980): 57.

BIOGRAPHIE DE JOHN SMITH ARCHIBALD

John Smith Archibald, fils de David Archibald et de Mary (Fettes) Archibald de Brechin Forfarshire, naît à Inverness (Écosse) en décembre 1872. Il y suit les cours d'un collège privé et d'un lycée, puis commence sa formation dans le cabinet de l'architecte William MacIntosh à Inverness. En 1893, il vient au Canada et trouve immédiatement du travail chez Edward Maxwell. C'est l'époque où Maxwell démarre un cabinet qui va être fort connu au Canada au cours du premier quart du 20ème siècle. Né à Montréal en 1867, Edward Maxwell reçoit sa formation première dans le bureau d'A.F. Dunlop à Montréal. Il travaille par la suite à Boston, chez Shepley, Rutan et Coolidge, successeurs de H.H. Richardson. En 1890, Maxwell revient à Montréal pour superviser la construction de l'immeuble du Bureau de commerce de Montréal dont ses employeurs ont obtenu l'adjudication par concours. L'ampleur des travaux, conjuguée à sa formation américaine et à ses origines montréalaises, lui apporte de nombreux clients avant même que le bâtiment soit terminé. John S. Archibald est l'un de ses premiers assistants et participe vraisemblablement à la conception des édifices suivants de Montréal : la bijouterie Henry Birks, la Banque des Marchands d'Halifax en 1893, les maisons Angus et McIntyre, les maisons Clouston, Crathern Learmont et Meredith en 1894, l'édifice de la compagnie de téléphone Bell, un magasin et un immeuble à bureaux pour R.J. Tooke ainsi qu'une école privée à Westmount en 1896, la subdivision du parc Weredale à Montréal, une gare et un édifice à bureaux pour le Canadien Pacifique à Vancouver et le Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club à Dorval en 1897. Après 1902, Edward Maxwell s'associe à son frère, W.S. Maxwell. Au Canada, tous deux conçoivent des oeuvres importantes d'un océan à l'autre. Il s'agit de maisons, d'hôtels, d'hôpitaux, d'écoles, d'édifices publics et de gares de chemin de fer qui ont fort probablement servi de modèles à Archibald pour ses propres réalisations. W.S. Maxwell se souvenait qu'Archibald faisait preuve de talents dans le domaine de la construction, de l'administration et des affaires. Il était convaincu que celui-ci avait reçu une formation très solide.[1] En 1897, Archibald quitte Maxwell avec son collègue Charles Saxe. Ensemble, ils forment un cabinet qui fonctionnera jusqu'à l'interruption causée par la Première guerre mondiale. Ils se consacrent à la conception de maisons importantes, mais font également les plans du Club Montefiore (1907), de l'église de la Congrégation d'Emmanuel (1906), de l'École technique de Montréal (1908-1912), et l'édifice de la compagnie d'assurances La Sauvegarde. Leur dernière oeuvre semble avoir été une belle maison pour Archibald lui-même dans Westmount, rue Dorchester.

Après la guerre, Archibald travaille seul. Tout d'abord, il construit et agrandit des gares et des hôtels pour le Canadien National. Ces derniers, lieux de rencontres sociales pour nombre de gens au Canada, prennent une importance architecturale. Il s'agit d'améliorations substantielles aux hôtels Queen's et Windsor de Montréal (1925) et de la construction du Château Laurier à Ottawa (1928), du General Brock Hotel à Niagara (1928), du Manoir Richelieu à Murray Bay (1928), de l'Hôtel Halifax à Halifax (1928), du Bessborough Hotel de Saskatoon (1930) et de l'Hôtel Vancouver (1932-1939). Archibald fait les plans de nombreuses infrastructures sportives, notamment le Forum de Montréal (1924) et le Stade de baseball de Montréal (1927) ainsi qu'un certain nombre de nouvelles écoles dont la Baron Byng High School de Montréal (1921), l'école Elizabeth Ballantyne de Notre-Dame-de-Grâce (1921), l'école Connaught de Montréal (1923), la Heroes Memorial School de Cowansville (1923), l'école Woodlands de Verdun (1931) et la Monkland High School de Montréal (1946). En 1928, Archibald dessine les plans du Temple maçonnique de Montréal. Son impressionnante façade en pierre de taille doit être la dernière de ce type au Canada.

Au nombre des plans qu'il a conçus pour des maisons particulières, on compte : les résidences McGinnis et Etherington à Kingston (1924), la splendide résidence N.A. Timmins à Westmount (1929), dont on a ultérieurement démoli la partie centrale pour faire deux maisons séparées. À Kingston, il dessine les plans du gymnase et de la piscine de l'Université Queen's (1930). Parmi les derniers édifices conçus par Archibald, il faut citer le Royal Edward Institute, le Centre hospitalier des convalescents de Montréal et l'hôpital St. Mary's. Ils sont tous situés à Montréal et datent de 1931. Outre les bâtiments susmentionnés, un grand nombre d'entrepôts, de garages, d'édifices à bureaux et industriels indiquent que John S. Archibald était un architecte extrêmement occupé. Après sa mort, le 2 mars 1934, son fils Ian T. Archibald (1903-1971) prend la relève avec Hugh Percival (Peter) Illsley (1896). Par la suite, ils s'adjoignent Francis Orr Templeton (1904-1972) et leur cabinet fonctionne jusqu'en 1950 sous le nom d'Archibald, Illsley et Templeton. C'est Peter Illsley qui a fait don à McGill des documents Archibald de la Collection d'architecture canadienne.[2]

En 1898, John Archibald devient membre de l'Ordre des architectes du Québec. Il en sera président en 1905. De 1906 à sa mort, il est membre du Congrès international des architectes. En 1924-1925, il est président de l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada et en est membre associé en 1930.

Archibald est une figure dominante de la phase pré-moderniste de l'architecture canadienne, comme en font foi l'Hôtel Vancouver et la maison N.K. Timmins. Les deux bâtiments font étalage de normes de conception à l'ancienne ainsi que des meilleurs matériaux et de la plus grande habileté manuelle que l'on pouvait alors se procurer. C'était une époque de transition au cours de laquelle les nouveaux systèmes de répartition de l'espace, de mécaniques et de structures commençaient à dominer dans des bâtiments qui avaient autrement des valeurs architecturales traditionnelles. Une époque où les pièces principales dans de tels bâtiments avaient encore des fenêtres, bien qu'elles ne fussent pas nécessaires pour l'éclairage ni la ventilation. Ces dernières constituaient des aménagements intérieurs agréables, qui pouvaient être vus de l'extérieur et jouaient un rôle important dans l'aménagement des façades. Dans le plan de l'Hôtel Vancouver, la forme et le traitement des pièces importantes étaient fonction de leur utilisation, ce qui se traduisait par une intéressante variété d'espaces bien proportionnés pour servir à divers usages. Cela se passait avant l'existence des cloisons coulissantes conçues pour dégager toute une surface de plancher, sans considération des proportions et sans l'obstacle que constituaient les fenêtres. L'Hôtel Vancouver est le dernier de sa catégorie; pour l'apprécier pleinement, on doit le comparer à l'Hôtel Reine Elizabeth de Montréal. De même, on doit comparer le Centre hospitalier des convalescents de Montréal fait par Archibald avec les hôpitaux de conception plus récente pour soutenir qu'il s'agissait du dernier du genre.

BIOGRAPHIE DE CHARLES JEWETT SAXE

Charles Jewett Saxe, fils de James Saxe et de Sarah (Sollis) Saxe, naît en 1870 à St. Albans dans le Vermont. Il fait ses études dans le système public et à la High School of Montreal. On dit qu'il a été placé comme élève pendant cinq ans chez Fowler et Bowe à Montréal. Alex G. Fowler a exercé à Montréal pendant de nombreuses années, en 1865 sous le nom de Fowler et Roy et en 1885 sous celui de Fowler et Bowe : aucun des deux cabinets n'est mentionné dans les annuaires d'architectes après 1890. Saxe semble avoir été l'un des premiers assistants d'Edward Maxwell. W.S. Maxwell, lorsqu'il écrit en 1934, s'en souvenait comme l'un

des architectes prometteurs du groupe, qui faisait preuve de grands talents dans la direction artistique.[3] En 1897, il quitte Maxwell avec John S. Archibald (1872-1934) et tous deux fondent leur propre cabinet. Il est admis à l'Ordre des architectes du Québec le 5 juillet 1898. Saxe et Archibald ouvrent un cabinet au 107 rue Saint-Jacques, mais de 1904 à 1914, leurs bureaux se trouvent au 59, Beaver Hall Hill. Au cours de cette période, ils construisent l'édifice Bellevue Apartments, rue Metcalfe à Montréal. C'était l'un des premiers gratte-ciel qui fit partie des bâtiments démolis pour construire le Dominion Square Building. Ils signent également le Cavendish Apartments rue Sherbrooke ouest, l'église Emmanuel rue Drummond, le Club Montefiore rue Guy, le Bishop Court Apartments rue Bishop (qui est un monument classé), l'école technique de Montréal rue Sherbrooke, un agrandissement de l'église de l'apôtre Saint-Jacques, l'édifice de La Sauvegarde ainsi que des maisons pour C. Manhire, F.H. Anson, G.W. Badgley, Alex Falconer, J.M. Wilson, E.G.M. Cape, Shirley Ogilvie, C.I. De Sola, Geo Rabinovitch et J.S. Archibald, entre autres. En 1907, Saxe et Archibald soumissionnent pour le Departmental & Justice Building d'Ottawa et obtiennent un troisième prix. En 1913, Saxe et Archibald soumettent un plan dans le cadre d'un nouveau concours pour un ministère et un Palais de justice à Ottawa sur le site de l'actuel bâtiment de la Cour suprême. Leur projet est au nombre des six retenus pour le concours final qui fut renvoyé à cause de la guerre de 14-18, puis abandonné. La guerre provoque la fermeture de leur cabinet. Par la suite, Saxe et Archibald exercent séparément. En 1920, Charles Saxe ouvre un bureau au 364, rue Dorchester ouest. Il semble que l'on se souvenait de son plan pour le Palais de justice d'Ottawa, car il fut choisi avec Ernest Cormier pour concevoir le nouveau Palais de justice de Montréal, qui constitue probablement le plus grand monument «Beaux-Arts» de la ville. Bien que Saxe fut l'aîné, Cormier était lauréat du Prix de Rome, diplômé de l'École des Beaux-Arts et architecte diplômé par le gouvernement français, c'est pourquoi on lui attribue généralement la conception du Palais de justice. De 1922 à 1927, Charles Saxe et John Melville Miller exercent à la même adresse mais semblent l'avoir fait sans être associés, sauf pour la conception des nouveaux locaux du Royal Montreal Golf Club de Dorval en 1922. À la fin des années vingt, Saxe conçoit des maisons pour F.H. Booth à Ottawa, Hayter Reed à St. Andrews au Nouveau-Brunswick, pour F.C. Shorey à St. Andrew's, Québec, pour E.G.M. Cape à Sainte-Agathe et pour Mme Nancy Dawes à Senneville.[4] Il prend sa retraite et 1931 et meurt le 5 septembre 1943.

John Bland
Professor émérite d'architecture

1. W.S. Maxwell. "John S. Archibald 1872-1934." JRAIC 11 (mars 1934): 44.

2. Daily Commercial News and Building Record. Toronto: Canada, mardi 5 juin 1934.

3. W.S. Maxwell. "John S. Archibald 1872-1934." JRAIC 11 (mars 1934): 44.

4. Christina Cameron, Index of Houses Featured in Canadian Homes and Gardens from 1925 to 1944 (Index des maisons présentées dans Canadian Homes and Gardens de 1925 à 1944 (Ottawa: Parcs Canada, 1980): 57.

THE WORK OF JOHN S. ARCHIBALD AND HIS ASSOCIATES

THE WORK OF JOHN S. ARCHIBALD AND HIS ASSOCIATES

The following lists of the works by Saxe & Archibald, John S. Archibald, Charles J. Saxe, Archibald & Illsley, and Archibald, Illsley & Templeton were furnished by H.P. Illsley in September 1976, at Professor John Bland's request. For the most part, the lists have been reprinted as given. In some instances, the lists have been reorganized for clarity and a few obvious errors have been corrected. Additions have also been made to the lists. These corrections and additions appear in square brackets.

WORKS BY SAXE & ARCHIBALD

Queen's Hotel Peel St., Montreal, Que.	- 1909, addition & interior decoration
[Montefiore Club Guy St., Montreal, Que.	- 1907]
Engineers' Club Beaver Hall Hill & Dorchester Blvd. Montreal, Que.	- 1912, additions to the East side of the building
Dominion Bridge Company Limited Office Building, Lachine, Que.	- 1911, original office building
Yorkshire Building St. Jacques St., Montreal, Que.	- 1911, built for the Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited
La [Sauvegarde] Insurance Company Office Building, Notre Dame St. E. Montreal, Que.	- 1913
[École Technique de Montréal] Sherbrooke St. W. Montreal, Que.	- 1909-1911, Alphonse Venne, consulting architect
[Church of St. James the Apostle] Bishop & St. Catherine Sts. Montreal, Que.	- 1914, extension to nave and entrance tower
Belleview Apartments Metcalfe St., Montreal, Que.	- 1901, later demolished
[Cavendish Apartments Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.]	

[Emmanuel Congregational Church
Drummond St., Montreal, Que. - 1906, Frank Darling consulting architect; the building was purchased by the Salvation Army in 1948.]

[Residence for Francis Charles Manhire
Grosvenor Ave., Westmount, Que. - 1898-1899]

[T.A. Lynch House
Grosvenor Ave., Westmount, Que. - 1898]

[Residence for M.L. Davis
Côte-Saint-Antoine Rd., Westmount, Que. - 1902]

[Bishop Court Apartments
Bishop St. & de Maisonneuve Blvd.
Montreal, Que. - 1904, now part of Concordia University]

[F.H. Anson House
Côte-Saint-Antoine Rd., Westmount, Que. - 1904]

[Residence for W. Saint-Pierre
Côte-Saint-Catherine Rd.
Outremont, Que. - 1907]

[Residence for A. Woods
Côte-des-Neiges Rd.
Montreal, Que. - 1908]

[A. Falconer House
Forden Ave., Westmount, Que. - 1908]

[Residence for A.K. Fisk
Milton St., Montreal, Que. - 1908-1909]

[Residence for G.W. Badgley
Pine Ave. W., Montreal, Que. - 1909]

Shirley Ogilvie Residence
McGregor St. & Côte-des-Neiges Rd.
Montreal, Que. - 1909, later demolished

[Residence for H.B. Walker
McGregor Ave., Montreal, Que. - 1910]

Residence for Senator J.M. Wilson
3501 Avenue du Musée
Montreal, Que. - 1910-1912

[De Sola Residence
1374 Pine Ave. W.
Montreal, Que. - 1913]

[Residence for G. Rabinovitch
Roslyn Ave., Westmount, Que. - 1913]

[A. MacFarlane House
Cedar Ave., Montreal, Que. - 1913]

[H.M. Lamb House
Westmount Ave., Westmount, Que. - 1913]

WORKS BY CHARLES J. SAXE

[Residence for E.G.M. Cape
Redpath Crescent, Montreal, Que. - 1913]

Royal Montreal Golf Club
[100 Bouchard], Dorval, Que. - [1922, now Queen of Angels Academy]

[Palais de Justice]
Notre Dame St. E., Montreal, Que. - [1922-1925], then known as The New Court House; [with L.A. Amos & Ernest Cormier]

Hayter Reed Residence
St. Andrews, N.B.

[F.C. Shorey Residence
St. Andrew's, Que.]

[E.G.M. Cape Residence
Ste. Agathe, Que.]

[Mrs. Nancy Dawes
Senneville, Que.]

[F.H. Booth Residence
Ottawa, Ont.]

WORKS BY JOHN S. ARCHIBALD

<u>Hotels and Railway Stations</u>

[Terminal Building for the Montreal
Tramways Company
Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que. - 1921, project]

[Craig Street Terminal Station
St. Antoine St., Montreal, Que. - 1925, for the Montreal Tramways Company]

Queen's Hotel
[Peel St.], Montreal, Que. - [1925], addition on Windsor Street

Hotel Vancouver
Vancouver, B.C. - [1928-39], with J. Schofield for C.N.R.

General Brock Hotel
Brockville, Ont. - 1928

Manoir Richelieu
Murray Bay, Que. - 1928, for Canada Steamship [Lines]

[Hotel Saskatoon
Saskatoon, Sask. - 1929]

Bessborough Hotel
Saskatoon, Sask. - [1930-1932], for C.N.R.

Windsor Hotel
Montreal, Que. - [1922-1925], interior work, ballroom, long gallery

Chateau Laurier
Ottawa, Ont. - 1928, alterations and major extension for C.N.R

Halifax Hotel and Station
Halifax, N.S. - [1928], the original building for C.N.R.

Canadian National Railways Station
Dorchester Blvd. W.
Montreal, Que. - [1927-1932], in association with Hugh G. Jones - scheme abandoned

Hospitals

Royal Edward Institute
St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que - 1931, dispensary and school

Montreal Convalescent Hospital
Kent Ave., Montreal, Que. - 1931, original building

St. Mary's Hospital
Lacombe Ave., Montreal, Que. - 1931, E.J. Turcotte, associate architect

Church

[Church of St. James the Apostle]
Bishop & St. Catherine Sts.
Montreal, Que. - [1924], school house extension

Fraternal Organization Buildings

Masonic Memorial Temple
Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. - 1928

Schools

Baron Byng High School
St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. - 1921

Elizabeth Ballantyne School
Montreal West, Que. - 1921

[École Technique de Montréal
Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que. - 1922, addition of a cloakroom]

Connaught School
Montreal, Que. - 1923

[Heroes Memorial] School
Cowansville, Que. - 1923

Woodlands School
Verdun, Que. - 1931

Office Buildings

[Quebec Liquor Commission Warehouse
de Lorimier Ave., Montreal, Que. - 1922]

Williams & Thomas Company
[St. Lawrence Blvd.], Montreal, Que. - 1925

Dominion Engineering Limited
Lachine, Que. - 1929, original office building

Dominion Bridge Company Limited
Lachine, Que. - 1929, extension to 1911 office building

[Smith Brothers Building
Bleury St., Montreal, Que. - 1929]

Post Office
Huntington, Que. - 1931

Arenas and other Sports Facilities

The Montreal Forum
St. Catherine St. & Atwater Ave.
Westmount, Que. - 1924, original building (Interior columns and supporting roof structure demolished, together with exterior elevations)

Queen's University Gymnasium & Swimming Pool
Kingston, Ont. - 1930

Montreal Baseball Stadium
[de Lorimier] Ave., Montreal, Que. - [1927]

Houses

[J.F. McLean House
Connaught Ave., Montreal, Que. - 1922]

[J.S. Archibald House
Dorchester St., Westmount, Que. - 1915]

N.A. Timmins Residence
Belvedere Rd., Westmount, Que. - 1929-1930

McGinnis Residence
Kingston, Ont. - [1924]

Etherington Residence
Kingston, Ont. - [1924]

Garages

Arena Garage
St. Catherine St., Westmount, Que. - 1919

Quebec Liquor Board Garage
Notre Dame St. & [de Lorimier Ave.]
Montreal, Que. - 1922, former Montreal [jail]

WORKS BY ARCHIBALD & ILLSLEY &/OR ARCHIBALD, ILLSLEY & TEMPLETON

Office and Commercial Buildings

Ralston Purina Co., Inc. Montreal, Que.	- 1937, food plant
O'Neill European Machine Co. Montreal, Que.	- 1937, office and shop
Colon[ial] Coach Terminal Kingston, Ont.	- 1938, passenger terminal
Macy's Drug Store Victoria Ave. & Sherbrooke St. Westmount, Que.	- 1938, restaurant dining room and drug store
Dominion Engineering Limited Lachine, Que.	- 1941, extension to main office building - 1946, extension to main office building
Shawinigan Water & Power Company Dorchester Blvd. & Beaver Hall Hill Montreal, Que.	- 1945-1948, in association with A. Leslie Perry
Postal Station 'B' & Office Building University & Cathcart Sts. Montreal, Que.	- 1946-1948
Dominion Bridge Company Limited, Lachine, Que.	- 1946, extension to main office building - 1956, extension to main office building
Bell Canada L'Abord [à] Plouffe, Que.	- 1950, exchange building
Callard & Company Limited de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. Montreal, Que.	- 1952, office and warehouse
Construction Industry Joint Committee of the Region of Montreal 3530 Jean Talon W. Montreal, Que.	- 1956, office building - 1965, extension to office building

Hospital and Medical Centre

Montreal Convalescent Hospital Kent Ave., Montreal, Que.	- 1937, new wing - 1950, extension to building

Ormstown Medical Centre Ormstown, Que.	- 1955
<u>Schools</u>	
Protestant School Board of Montreal	- 1946, West Hill High School and swimming pool, Somerled & Draper Ave., Montreal, Que. - 1956, West Hill High School extension - 1963, Glencoe Elementary - 1966, Glencoe Elementary extension
<u>Social Service Building</u>	
Unity Boys' Club Greene Ave., Westmount, Que.	- 1944
Children's Service Centre Weredale Park, Westmount, Que.	- 1959
<u>Church Hall</u>	
St. Georges Church Parish Hall Stanley St., Montreal, Que.	- 1945, in association with Fetherstonhaugh & Durnford
<u>Hotel & Motels</u>	
Chateau Bonne Entente Ste-Foy, Que.	- 1955 - 1966, hotel and motel development
<u>Defence Services Building</u>	
R.C.A.F. St. Hubert, Que.	- 1951, armament building
<u>Sport and Recreation Buildings</u>	
The Montreal Forum	- 1936, various minor additions
Cornwall Community Hockey Rink Cornwall, Ont.	- 1936
R.C.O.C. Depôt Longue Pointe, Que.	- 1944, swimming pool & recreation building

Unity Boys' Club
1090 Greene Ave., Westmount, Que. - 1944

Exhibition Building

Ceylon Pavilion
Ile Nôtre Dame, Que. - 1966-1967, Expo '67 - Man and His World

Banks

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- 1965, bank premises building, 5945 Côte de Liesse Rd., Montreal, Que.
- 1971, bank premises building, Lacolle, Que.
- 1975, bank premises building, Val d'Or, Que.

Airport Buildings

Montreal International Airport
Dorval, Que. - 1954-1976, passenger terminal & electrical substation (in association with Larose & Larose)

Housing

Wartime Housing
St. Paul l'Hermit, Que. - 1941

Quebec Legion Memorial Housing
"Vetville" Chateauguay, Que. - 1956

Houses

Residence for W.F. Carsley
1582 Pine Ave. W.
Montreal, Que. - 1935

Residence for T.D. Archibald
809 Upper Belmont Ave.
Westmount, Que. - 1940

Residence for Henri Gagné
2862 Hill Park Circle
Montreal, Que. - 1949

Residence for J.W. Weir
Choisy, Que. - 1959

METHODOLOGY AND GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE INVENTORY
MÉTHODOLOGIE ET GUIDE D'UTILISATION DE L'INVENTAIRE

METHODOLOGY AND GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE INVENTORY

A. General arrangement of the inventory

The purpose of this inventory is to provide a comprehensive listing of the drawings by John S. Archibald and his associates.

B. Project descriptions

All information noted on the project and drawing description sheets designed for inventory purposes has been compiled from the drawings. The terms used to define project types were derived from the Time Saver Standards of Building Types (1973). The components of a standard entry in the inventory are:

1. **Record number:** The unique reference number which identifies each project.

2. **Architect's name:** the name is supplied on the first line of the description.

3. **Project title:** Based as closely as possible on the drawings, but edited and standardized for clarity and consistency.

4. **Place:** The city, street, and address are given where possible, as is the province. In cases where the project was executed in Quebec, the province name was omitted, since these constitute the majority of the projects.
   Street names and numbers have been included as found, since verification is beyond the scope of this inventory. Square brackets denote altered street names or information derived from sources other than the drawings.

5. **Client:** as supplied by the drawings. Names are given in the most complete version and standardized for clarity.

6. **Project number:** a reference assigned to each project by the CAC recorders to facilitate access to the project description files. The architects did not use a consistent numbering system; consequently, an artificial system was devised to conveniently arrange the drawings.

7. **Date:** months and years during which a project was carried out as indicated on the drawings.

8. **Building type:** a general designation indicating the nature of a project.

9. **Drawing description:** the number of drawings, and their medium and support.

10. **Drawing inventory:** listed in hierarchical order according to the sequence in which drawings are produced in standard architectural practice, i.e., survey, measured, sketch, presentation, development, working, detail, shop, consultant and record.

11. **Related papers:** clippings associated with the project.

12. **Comment:** important supplementary information which adds to the understanding of a project.

C. Chronology

A chronology of projects based on dates from the drawings was compiled to enable an understanding of the development of the practice. Since some projects could not be dated, the list is incomplete, but nonetheless provides useful information.

D. Indexes

Four separate indexes were created to facilitate access to the inventory: the Project Title Index, Client and Project Title Index, Geographical Index, and the Typological Index. In many instances titles had to be inverted in order to be sorted alphabetically (e.g. 'Timmins, N.A. - House' not 'House for N.A. Timmins'). Corporate and building names remain unaltered. It should be noted that the numbers given in the indexes refer to the record, not the project numbers.

E. Accession System

For the Maxwell and successive inventories a new accession and filing system has been in effect. Each archive in the collection (corresponding to a specific architect) is given a number. For example, the number assigned John S. Archibald is CAC4. His associations with other architects are represented by a decimal number:

CAC4.01 = Saxe & Archibald
CAC4.02 = Archibald, Illsley & Templeton
CAC4.03 = Archibald & Illsley

Supplementary numbers are then added, giving the researcher additional information about the original contained in the archive, the order of the file in the container and the order of the item in the file.

CAC4.01/002003/ 1 would stand for:

CAC = Canadian Architecture Collection
4 = John S. Archibald
.01 = & Saxe
002 = 2nd original container
003 = 3rd file in the container
1 = 1st item in the file

Each item was assigned such an accession number so that the original order would not be lost.

F. Filing System

For conservation reasons, drawings in the CAC are grouped and stored separately. An artificial system has been imposed on these items; however, for the remaining material the objective has been to keep the original order intact whenever possible. Series are analysed and identified or, if necessary, created artificially. Each container has a call number representing this intellectual structure. For example:

CAC = Canadian Architecture Collection
4 = John S. Archibald
B = B Series: Postcards
3 = Box #3
.3 = 3rd item in the box

MÉTHODOLOGIE ET GUIDE DE L'UTILISATION DE L'INVENTAIRE

A. Organisation générale de l'inventaire

Le but de cet inventaire est de fournir une liste complète des dessins de John S. Archibald et ses associés.

B. Description des projets

Toutes les données qui figurent sur les feuilles de description des projets et dessins conçues pour les besoins de l'inventaire ont été recueillies à partir des dessins. Les termes utilisés pour définir les types de projet sont tirés du Time Saver Standards of Building Types (1973). Voici les différents éléments qui composent un paramètre standard de l'inventaire:

1. **Numéro de dossier :** Le numéro de référence qui identifie chaque projet.

2. **Nom de l'architecte :** Le nom est indiqué à la première ligne de la description.

3. **Titre du projet :** S'inspire de très près des dessins et archives de bureau, mais est édité et normalisé par souci de clarté et d'homogénéité.

4. **Lieu :** Si possible, la ville, la rue et l'adresse ainsi que la province sont mentionnées. Pour les projets réalisés au Québec, soit la majorité des cas, on a omis le nom de la province. Les noms et numéros de rues ont été transcrits tels quels car leur vérification dépasse le cadre du présent inventaire. Les crochets indiquent que le nom de rue a été changé ou que l'information provient de sources autres que les dessins.

5. **Client :** Tel qu'il apparaît sur les dessins. Les noms sont donnés dans leur version la plus complète et sont uniformisés par souci de clarté.

6. **Numéro de projet :** Il s'agit du numéro de référence assigné à chaque projet par les personnes qui consignent les données et qui facilite l'accès aux dossiers de description du projet. Étant donné que les architectes n'ont pas utilisé un système de numérotation uniforme, nous avons donc mis au point un système artificiel afin de pouvoir classer les dessins de façon pratique.

7. **Date :** Mois et années durant lesquels le projet a été réalisé, comme cela est indiqué sur les dessins.

8. **Type d'édifice :** Désignation générale indiquant la nature d'un projet.

9. **Description des dessins :** Le nombre de dessins, la technique et le support.

10. **Inventaire des dessins :** Énuméré par ordre hiérarchique selon l'ordre où les dessins sont produits dans une agence d'architectes normale, c'est-à-dire, dessin d'arpentage, relevé, esquisse, dessin de présentation, étude, dessin d'exécution, détail, dessin d'atelier, dessin de consultant et dessin à publier.

11. **Écrits connexes :** Coupures de presse ayant trait au projet.

12. **Remarques :** Importants renseignements complémentaires qui ajoutent à la compréhension d'un projet.

C. Chronologie

On a établi une chronologie du projet en fonction des dates indiquées sur les dessins afin de permettre de comprendre le développement du cabinet. La liste est incomplète car nous n'avons pas pu dater certains projets, mais elle fournit néanmoins des renseignements utiles.

D. Index

Quatre index séparés ont été créés pour faciliter l'accès à l'inventaire : l'index des titres de projets, l'index des clients et des intitulés de projets, l'index géographique et l'index typologique. Dans bien des cas, certains titres ont été inversés afin d'être triés par ordre alphabétique (par exemple : "Timmins, N.A. - maison" et non pas "Maison pour N.A. Timmins"). Les noms de sociétés et d'édifices demeurent inchangés. L'on remarquera que les numéros donnés dans les index renvoient aux numéros de dossier et non aux numéros de classement de projet.

E. Système d'accès

Un nouveau système d'accès et de classement est en vigueur pour l'inventaire Maxwell et ceux qui suivent. On attribue un numéro à chaque fonds de la collection (qui correspond à un architecte précis). Par exemple, le numéro attribué à John S. Archibald est CAC4. Ses associations avec d'autres architectes sont représentées par un nombre décimal:

CAC4.01 = Saxe et Archibald
CAC4.02 = Archibald, Illsley et Templeton
CAC4.03 = Archibald et Illsley

On ajoute alors des nombres supplémentaires pour donner au chercheur davantage de renseignements sur l'original qui se trouve dans le fonds, sur l'ordre du dossier dans le contenant et sur l'ordre du document dans le dossier.

CAC4.01/002003/ 1 signifierait :

CAC = Collection d'architecture canadienne
4 = John S. Archibald
.01 = et Saxe
002 = 2ème contenant original
003 = 3ème dossier du contenant
1 = 1er document du dossier

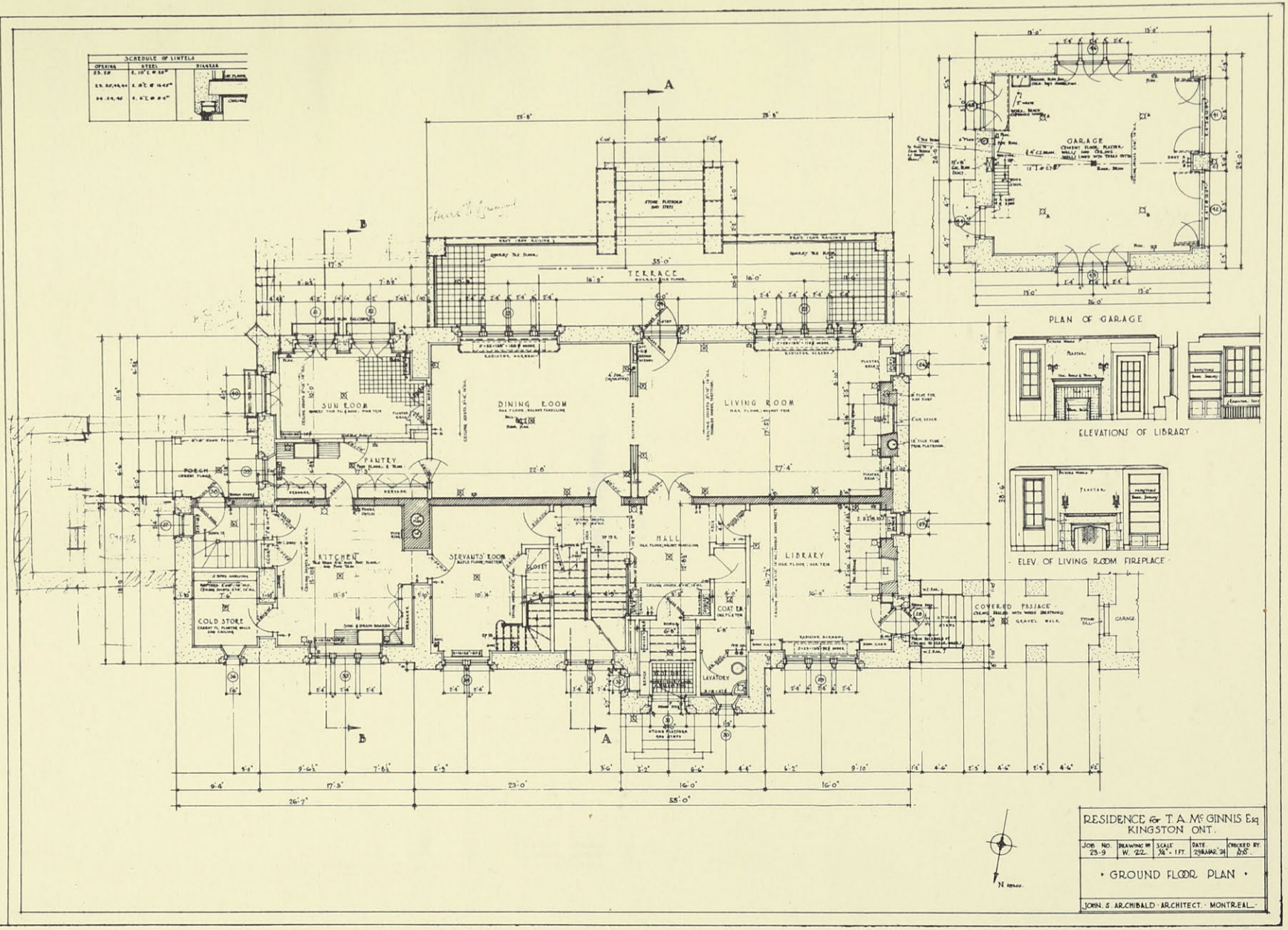
On a attribué à chaque document un numéro d'accès de façon à ne pas perdre l'ordre originel.

F. Système de classement

Pour des raisons de conservation, les dessins de la Collection canadienne d'architecture sont groupés et conservés séparément. On a dû avoir recours à un système artificiel; cependant, pour le reste des documents, on s'est efforcé de conserver l'ordre originel chaque fois que cela était possible. Les séries sont analysées et identifiées ou, si nécessaire, créées artificiellement. Chaque contenant a un numéro de référence qui représente cette structure. Par exemple :

CAC = Collection d'architecture canadienne
4 = John S. Archibald
B = Série B : cartes postales
3 = Boîte nº 3
.3 = 3ème document de la boîte

INVENTORY


SCHEDULE OF LINTELS
OPENING
STEEL
DIAGRAM
TERRACE
SUN ROOM
DINING ROOM
LIVING ROOM
PANTRY
PORCH
KITCHEN
SERVANTS' ROOM
HALL
LIBRARY
COLD STORE
COAT RM
LAVATORY
COVERED PASSAGE
GARAGE
PLAN OF GARAGE
ELEVATIONS OF LIBRARY
ELEV. OF LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE
RESIDENCE for T. A. McGINNIS Esq
KINGSTON ONT.
JOB NO. 23-9
DRAWING No W. 22.
SCALE 1/4" = 1 FT.
DATE 29th MAR '24
CHECKED BY
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
JOHN. S. ARCHIBALD · ARCHITECT · MONTREAL

1. **John S. Archibald**
Additions and Alterations to the Chateau Laurier
Ontario, Ottawa, Connaught Pl. and Mackenzie Ave.
Canadian National Railway Company

1.0
8/1927 - 7/1929

Commercial
Hotel

24 Drawings: 23 ink on linen; 1 watercolour on paper

1 perspective; 1 plan; 22 details: tea garden, swimming pool and therapeutic institute, windows, turrets, porte cochère, main tower, old and new building junction, special suites: 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors, restaurant, gallery, grill room, lobbies, hotel room, telephone room, passage, ballroom, exterior details.

Comment: John Schofield, Associate Architect.

2. **John S. Archibald**
Residence for T.A. McGinnis
Ontario, Kingston
T.A. McGinnis

2.0
3/1924

Residential
Urban House

8 Drawings: 8 ink on linen

4 plans; 3 elevations; 1 section; details: garage, library, fireplaces, schedule, chimney, and main hall.

3. **John S. Archibald**
House for N.A. Timmins
Westmount, Belvedere Pl.
N.A. Timmins

3.0
6/1929

Residential
Urban House

12 Drawings: 12 ink on linen

3 plans; 3 elevations; 2 sections; 2 plan/elev./sect.; 2 details: hall, main hall and library, eaves, garage and chauffeur's quarters.

Comment: The house was partially demolished and made into two separate houses in 1962 - S. Shenkman and N. Hersen were the architects of these two new houses.

4. **John S. Archibald**
Masonic Memorial Temple
Montreal, [Sherbrooke St.] and [St. Marc St.]
Masonic Memorial Temple Corporation

4.0
8/1928

Cultural
Club

33 Drawings: 19 ink on linen; 14 blueprints

22 plans; 3 elevations; 3 sections; 5 details: schedules, memorial hall and exterior details.

5. **Saxe & Archibald**
Alterations to the Masonic Temple
Montreal, Dorchester St.
[Masonic Memorial Temple Corporation]

5.0
7/1908

Cultural
Club

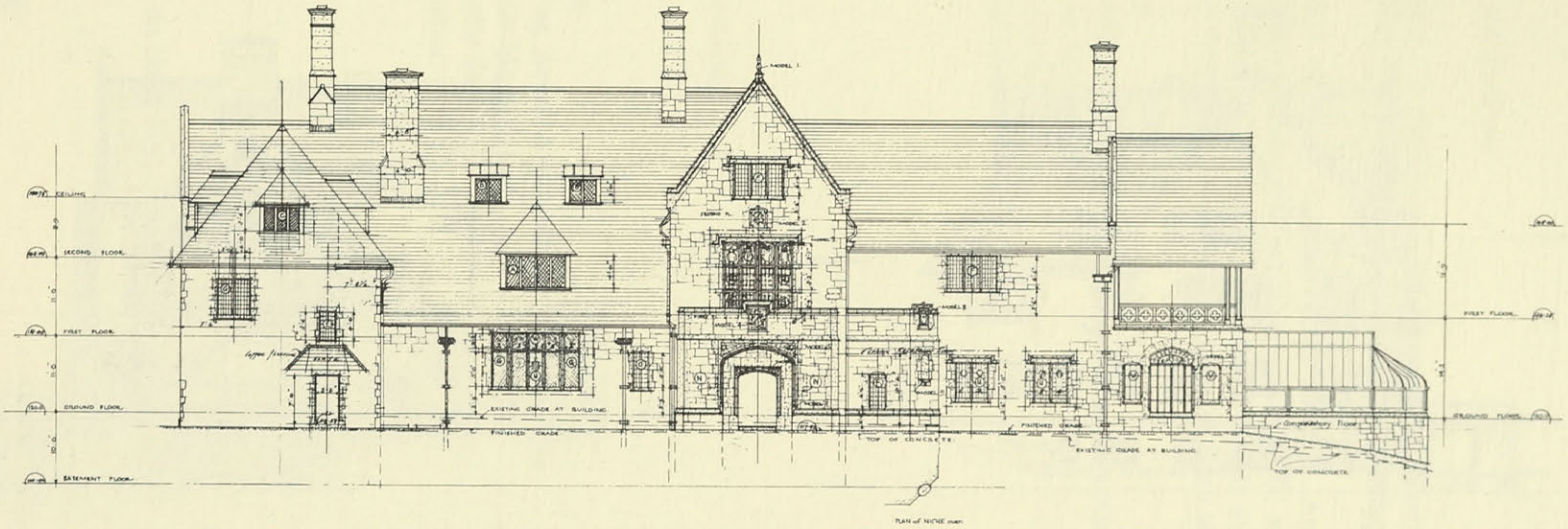
2 Drawings: 2 ink on linen

1 plan; 1 detail: coat room.

6. **Saxe & Archibald**
École Technique de Montréal
Montreal, Sherbrooke St.
Government of Quebec

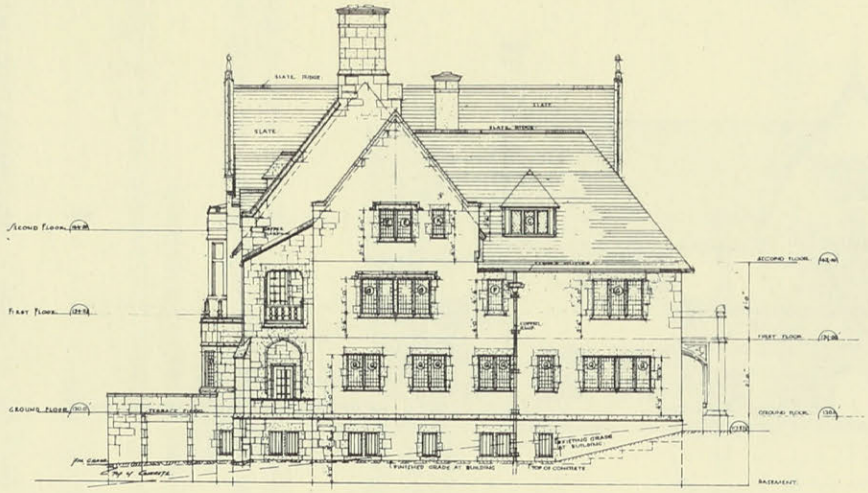
6.0
[1909-1911]

Educational

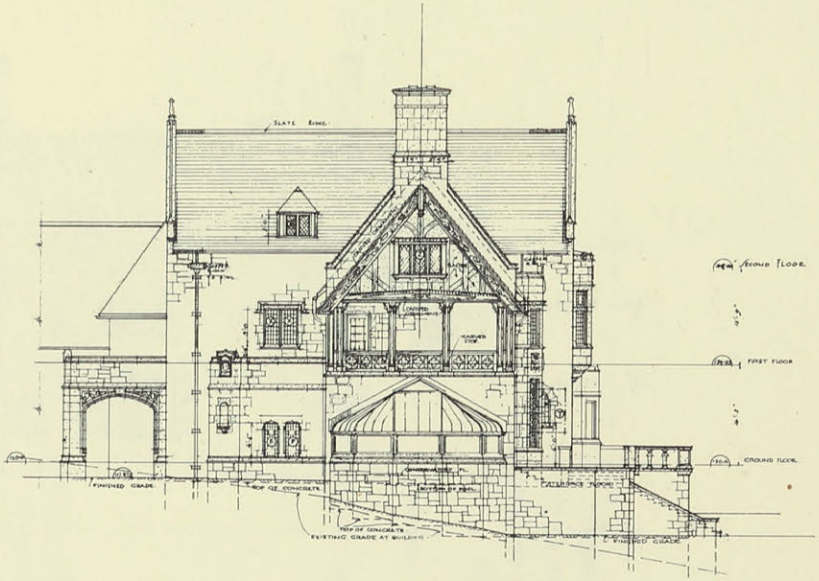


NORTH ELEVATION

REVISION "A" 8/4/30 Shows types for Leaded Glass Company	RESIDENCE BELVEDERE PLACE WESTMOUNT for N. A. TIMMINS Esq.
	NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8"=1'0" DATE 10-6-29 DRAWN BY C.M.A. CHK'D BY J.S.	JOHN S. ARCHIBALD ARCHITECT KEEFER BLDG MONTREAL



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

REVISION 'A' 11/4/30
Shows Types for Leaded Glass.
Contract.

RESIDENCE BELVEDERE PLACE
WESTMOUNT
for N. A. TIMMINS Esq.

EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS

SCALE 1/8 - 1'0	JOHN S. ARCHIBALD	DRAWING NO. A J-8
DATE 10-6-29	ARCHITECT	
DRAWN BY G.N.M.	KEEFER BLDG.	
CHECKED BY D.J.	MONTREAL	JOB NO. 29-6

Technical School

17 Drawings: 17 ink on linen

5 plans; 2 elevations; 2 sections; 7 details: elevation/section, elevations, sections, soffit of cornice, plan, reflected ceiling plan; 1 other: heating and ventilation.

Comment: Undated drawings include 14 by John S. Archibald and M. Perrault, Associate Architects; 1 by Saxe and Archibald, Architects; and 2 by John S. Archibald with A. Venne, Consulting Architect. Maurice Perrault died in 1909. From 1902-1913/14, Archibald frequently practiced with Charles Saxe as Saxe & Archibald.

7. **John S. Archibald**
Plan Showing Location of New Automotive Shop, also New Door - École Technique de Montréal
Montreal, Sherbrooke St.
Government of Quebec

6.1
4/1917

Educational
Technical School

1 Drawing: 1 ink on linen

1 plan

8. **John S. Archibald**
Block Plan Showing Areas Available for Additions to École Technique de Montréal
Montreal, Sherbrooke St.
Government of Quebec

6.2
4/1923

Educational
Technical School

1 Drawing: 1 ink on linen

1 plan

9. **John S. Archibald**
Windsor Hotel
Montreal, Windsor St. [Peel St.] and Dorchester St.
Windsor Hotel

7.0
12/1926

Commercial
Hotel

15 Drawings: 15 ink on linen

15 plans

Comment: The plans are measured drawings showing the alterations executed in 1922.

10. **John S. Archibald**
Proposed New Windsor Hotel
Montreal, Windsor St. [Peel St.]
Windsor Hotel

7.1
4/1929

Commercial
Hotel

7 Drawings: 7 pencil on paper

6 plans; 1 section.

11. **John S. Archibald**
Additions and Alterations to Windsor Hotel
Montreal, Windsor St. [Peel St.]
Windsor Hotel

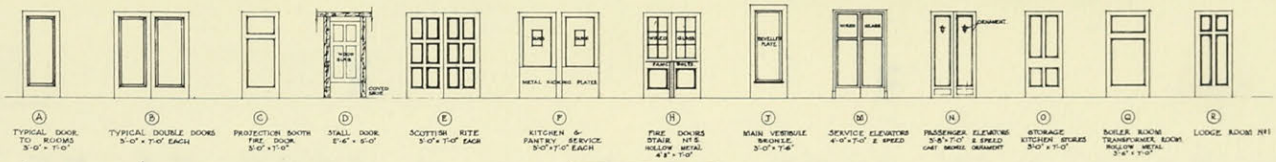
7.2
5/1922 - 11/1925

Commercial
Hotel

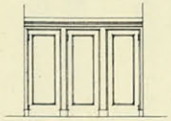
21 Drawings: 21 ink on linen

2 plans; 1 section; 1 plan/elev./sect.; 17 details: rose room and concourse, lady ordinary, green room, Prince of Wales salon, Windsor hall, rotunda, doors, stairs, plans, bar and barber shop, new bedroom wing, new coffee room, long gallery, new store fronts, entrance.

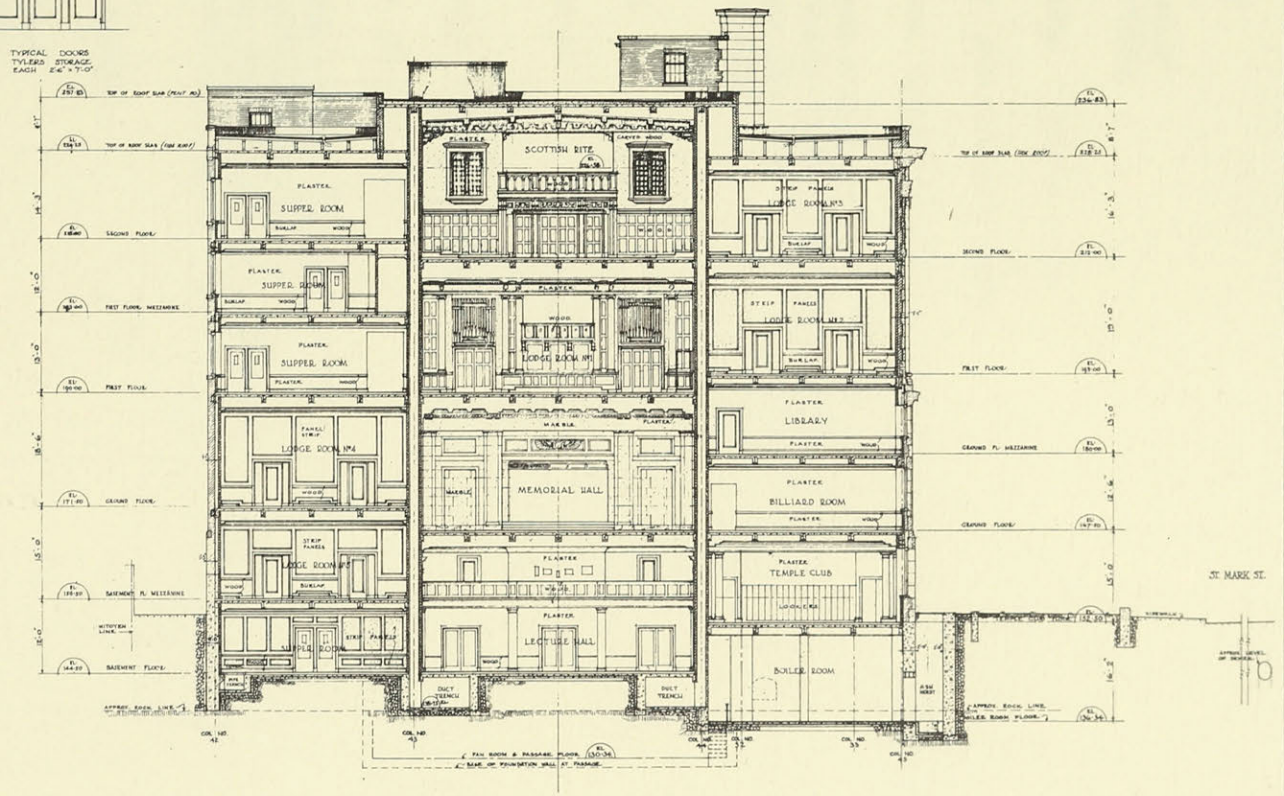
Comment: Addition; 5 floor bedroom wing, store fronts; alterations: lobby, entry, Windsor Hall and rotunda. Includes 5 measured drawings.



DOOR SCHEDULE
SCALE ¼" = 1 FT.



TYPICAL DOORS TYLERS STORAGE EACH 2'-6" × 7'-0"



CROSS SECTION 'A-A'

MATERIAL INDEX
STONE
MARBLE
BRICK
TERRA-COTTA
CONCRETE

MASONIC MEMORIAL TEMPLE
MONTREAL
FOR THE
MASONIC MEMORIAL TEMPLE CORPORATION

CROSS SECTION 'A-A'

SCALE ⅛" = 1 FT.	JOHN S. ARCHIBALD ARCHITECT 1134 BEAVER HALL HILL MONTREAL	DRAWING NO. 343
DATE JUNE 1928		
DRAWN BY M.R.T.		JOB NO. 234

12. **Archibald, Illsley & Templeton**
Proposed Alterations to Windsor Hotel for [Airline] Office
Montreal, Windsor St. [Peel St.]
-

7.3
3/1956

Commercial
Airline Office

1 Drawing: 1 pencil on paper

1 detail: plan, elevation, section.

Comment: Partner, Archibald, is Ian Thurston Archibald, son of John S.

13. **Archibald & Illsley**
The Windsor - Alterations and Additions to Embassy
Montreal, [Peel St.]
Windsor Hotel

7.4
10/1941

Commercial
-

1 Drawing: 1 pencil on paper

1 detail: plan, elevation.

14. **Archibald, Illsley & Templeton**
Monklands High School
Montreal, Somerled Ave. and Draper Ave.
Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal

8.0
4/1948-12/1949

Educational
High School

26 Drawings: 26 ink on linen

15 plans; 2 elevations; 1 section; 2 plan/elev./sect.; 6 details: sections, interior sections, schedules, doors, stairs, finishes, entrance and incinerator.

Comment: Partner, Archibald, is Ian Thurston Archibald, son of John S. Monklands High School was later renamed West Hill High School (see also project 8.1). A. Leslie Perry was Associate Architect.

15. **Archibald, Illsley & Templeton**
Addition to West Hill High School
Montreal, Somerled Ave. and Draper Ave.
Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal

8.1
9/1957

Educational
High School

13 Drawings: 9 pencil on paper; 4 copies

6 plans; 3 elevations; 1 plan/elev./sect.; 2 details: finishes, windows, class room, stone work.

Comment: Partner, Archibald, is Ian Thurston Archibald, son of John S. West Hill High School was previously named Monklands High School (see also project 8.0).

16. **Archibald, Illsley & Templeton**
Office Building to Accommodate Postal Station B
Montreal, University St. and Cathcart St.
Dept. of Public Works Canada

9.0
2/1949

Government
Office Building

34 Drawings: 16 ink on linen, 9 pencil on paper, 8 pencil on sepia and 1 watercolour on board.

1 perspective; 21 plans; 1 section; 3 elevations; 1 plan/elev./sect.; 7 details: stone, marble, night lobby, sub-basement, rear counter, lettering, window, lavatories, penthouse, exterior walls, stair landings, elevator lobby, schedules, floors 3 - 10, furnace stack.

Comment: Partner is Ian Thurston Archibald, son of John S. Gustave Beault, F.R.A.I.C., Chief Architect, Dept. of Public Works Canada, was Associate Architect. Includes working and detail drawings for a two-storey building on the same site and with the same floor plans. The building was possibly completed in two phases.

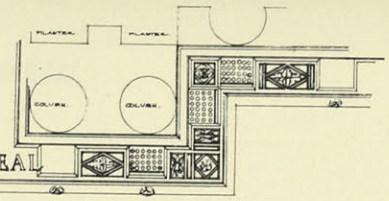
ECOLE TECHNIQVE DE MONTREAL
BATIMENT PRINCIPAL

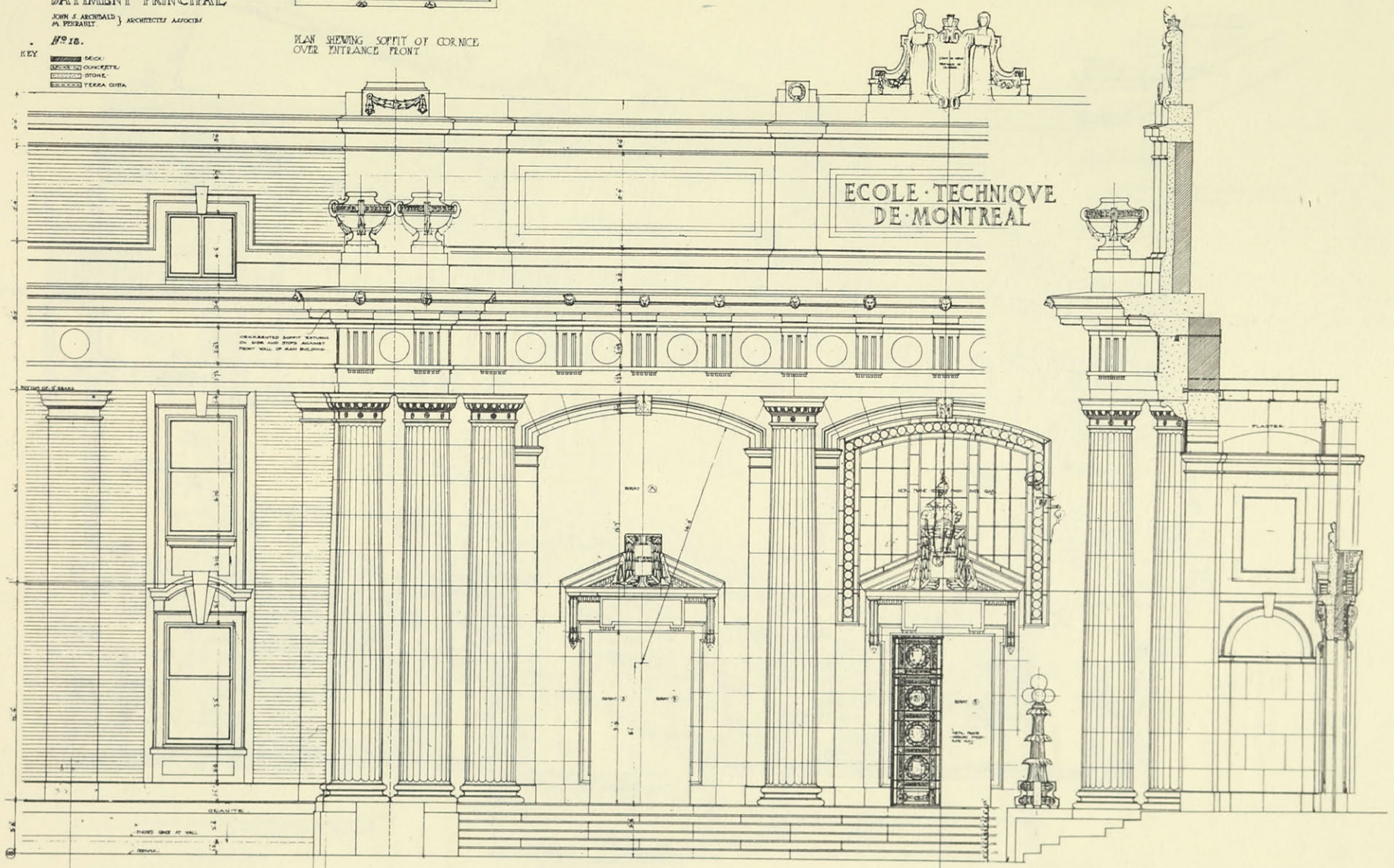
JOHN S. ARCHIBALD
M. PERRAULT } ARCHITECTES ASSOCIES

No 18.

KEY
BRICK
CONCRETE
STONE
TERRA COTTA

PLAN SHEWING SOFFIT OF CORNICE OVER ENTRANCE FRONT





ELEVATION · OF · ONE · BAY

ELEVATION · OF · ONE · HALF · OF · MAIN · ENTRANCE · FRONT

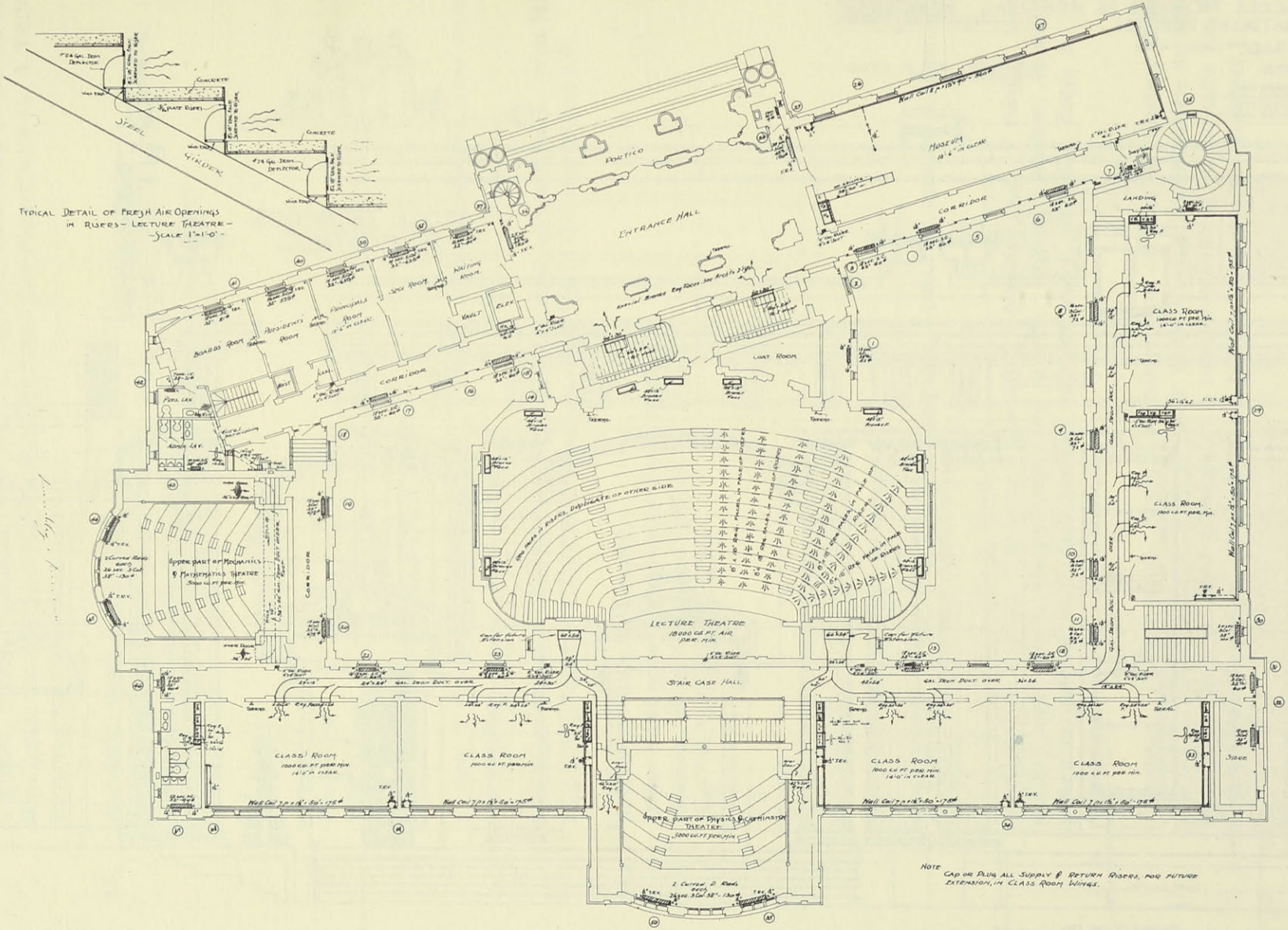
SECTION · THRO · PORTICO ·

HEATING & VENTILATING

ECOLE TECHNIQUE DE MONTREAL
BATIMENT PRINCIPAL

JOHN J. ARCHIBALD ARCHITECT
A. VENNE CONSULTING ARCHITECT
Nº 65

TYPICAL DETAIL OF FRESH AIR OPENINGS IN RISERS - LECTURE THEATRE -
SCALE 1"=1'-0"



NOTE
CAP OR PLUG ALL SUPPLY & RETURN RISERS, FOR FUTURE EXTENSION, IN CLASS ROOM WINGS.

- GROUND FLOOR -

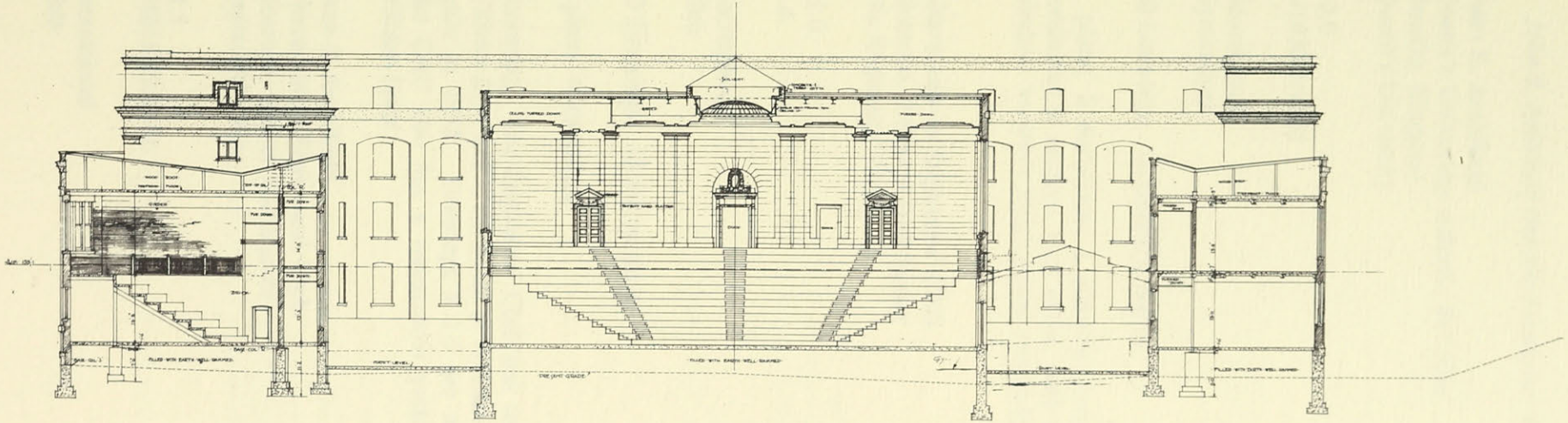
- SCALE 1/8"=1'-0" - HEIGHT IN CLEAR - 18'-6" & 14'-0"

ECOLE TECHNIQUE DE MONTREAL
BATIMENT PRINCIPAL

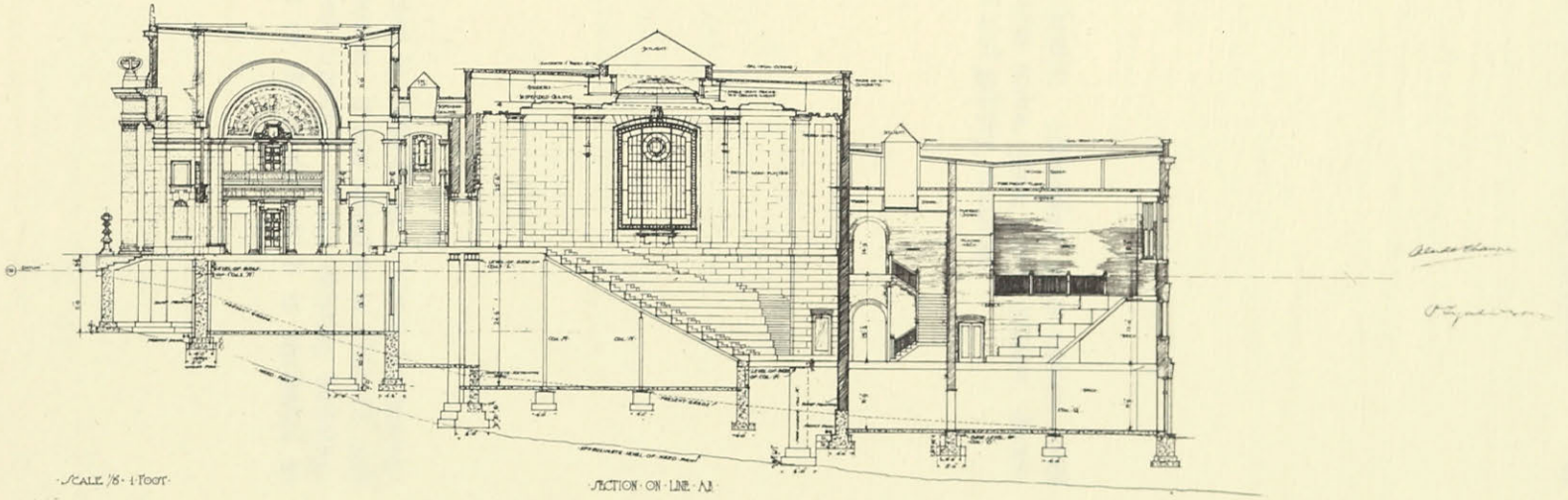
JOHN S. ARCHIBALD
M. PERRAULT
} ARCHITECTES ASSOCIES

No 15.

KEY
- BRICK
- CONCRETE
- STONE
- TERRA-COTTA



SECTION ON LINE C D



SCALE 1/8 - 1 FOOT

SECTION ON LINE A B

17. **John S. Archibald**
Queen's University Athletic Building
Ontario, Kingston
Queen's University

10.0
3/1930-4/1930

Educational
Gymnasium

10 Drawings: 10 blueprint copies

4 plans; 2 elevations; 1 plan/elev./sect.; 3 details: schedules, pipe trench, wall conditions at column, roof eaves, wall at circular stairs, plan, track, plaster, doors, window, women's locker room, swimming pool and gallery, sections.

18. -
Alterations to Engineers' Club
Montreal, 9 Beaver Hall Square
The Engineers' Club

11.0
n.d.

Recreational
Club

13 Drawings: 13 ink on linen

9 plans; 4 elevations.

Comment: The Engineers' Club was constructed in 1860-62 as a house for brewer William Dow and is attributed to William T. Thomas. It was added to in 1911-12, and again in 1933. Drawings # 1-5 are measured drawings of the existing building. The CAC also has a watercolour perspective of the house which is attributed to William Spier.

19. **Saxe & Archibald**
Alteration to Engineers' Club
Montreal, Beaver Hall Square
Engineers' Club

11.1
5/1911-12/1912

Recreational
Club

57 Drawings: 56 ink on linen; 1 pencil on paper

10 plans; 8 elevations; 2 sections; 16 details: ladies' dining room, billiard room, corridors, dining room, entrance hall and vestibule, writing room, ladies' reception room, private dining room, ladies' stair, staircase, panels for billiard markers; 13 consultant drawings: heating and ventilation, food preparation and storage.

Comment: The Engineers' Club was constructed in 1860-62 as a house for brewer William Dow and is attributed to William T. Thomas. It was added to in 1911-12 and again in 1933. The CAC also has a watercolour perspective of the house which is attributed to William Spier. The Canadian Domestic Engineering Co. Limited produced the 13 consultant drawings dated 3/1911-12/1912.

20. **Charles J. Saxe**
[Pitcher House]
-
-

12.0
-

9 Drawings: 8 ink on linen; 1 blueprint

3 plans; 2 elevations; 4 plan/elev./sect.

21. **Charles J. Saxe & J. Melville Miller**
Club House for the Royal Montreal Golf Club
Dixie [Dorval], Que.
Royal Montreal Golf Club

12.0
2/1921-12/1921

Recreational
Club

24 Drawings: 24 blueprints

8 plans; 1 elevation; 2 sections; 2 plan/elev./sect.; 11 details: Mr. Murray's Shop, caddies' shelter, professional shop, men's lounge, men's grill room & billiard room, dining room, common lounge, common entrance hall, card room, writing room, locker room halls, ladies' sitting room, ladies' corridor, boiler room, kitchen, fireplace, eaves, roof, doors and windows.

Comment: McDougall, Pease & Friedman, consulting engineers, produced 2 drawings dated 6/1921 & 1/1922.

PAPERS OF JOHN S. ARCHIBALD AND HIS ASSOCIATES
DOCUMENTS DE JOHN S. ARCHIBALD ET SES ASSOCIÉS

PAPERS OF JOHN S. ARCHIBALD AND HIS ASSOCIATES

The Archibald papers in the Canadian Architecture Collection constitute only a very small portion of the architects' professional and/or personal records, since the office records and the private correspondence of John S. Archibald and his associates are not represented in their entirety. The papers, given to the archive by Mr. Hugh Percival (Peter) Illsley, consist primarily of photographic reproductions and postcards of buildings in Europe. Also included with this original material is related information gathered over the years by Professor John Bland, dealing with different aspects of John S. Archibald and Charles J. Saxe's professional activities.

In order to arrange these fragmentary records, an artifical system was devised based on their function. The four categories into which the papers were sorted are: a) photographs b) postcards c) architectural operations and d) biographical files.

Series A Photographs: 21 file folders, 324 photographs of building interiors, exteriors and details in Europe; a photograph of the R.C.M.P. Garage in Montreal, Que.; and 3 photographs of U.S. public buildings.

B Postcards: 8 file folders, 108 postcards of buildings in Europe; these include examples of building exteriors, interiors and details.

C Architectural Operations: clippings related to projects executed by the firms.

D Biographical material: 2 file folders relating to the life and work of John S. Archibald and Charles J. Saxe. These are filed with the other biographical files in filing cabinet #6.

DOCUMENTS DE JOHN S. ARCHIBALD ET SES ASSOCIÉS

Les documents Archibald de la Collection canadienne d'architecture ne constituent qu'une très petite partie des dossiers personnels ou professionnels des architectes, vu que les dossiers du cabinet de John S. Archibald et de ses associés ainsi que leur correspondance privée ne sont pas représentés dans leur intégralité. Les documents, donnés aux archives par M. Hugh Percival (Peter) Illsley consistent essentiellement en reproductions photographiques et cartes postales d'édifices en Europe. Ils comprennent aussi des renseignements connexes rassemblés au fil des ans par le professeur John Bland, et qui portent sur divers aspects des activités professionnelles de John S. Archibald et de Charles J. Saxe.

Afin de classer ces fichiers fragmentaires, nous avons mis au point un système artificiel qui se base sur leurs fonctions. Les documents sont donc classés en quatre catégories comme suit : a) photographies b) cartes postales c) travaux d'architecture et d) dossiers biographiques.

Série	A	Photographies :	21 dossiers, 324 photographies d'intérieurs, d'extérieurs et de détails de bâtiments en Europe; une photographie du garage de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada à Montréal (Québec); et 3 photographies d'édifices publics américains.
	B	Cartes postales :	8 dossiers, 108 cartes postales de bâtiments en Europe, comprenant des exemples d'extérieurs, d'intérieurs et de détails.
	C	Travaux d'architecture :	coupures de presse parlant de projets réalisés par les cabinets d'architecte.
	D	Dossiers biographiques :	au nombre de 2, ils ont trait à la vie et à l'oeuvre de John S. Archibald ainsi qu'à l'oeuvre de Charles J. Saxe. Ils sont gardés avec les autres dossiers biographiques dans le classeur numéro six.

Series	Box	File	Description	Date
A			**Photographs**	
	1	1	Bologna 8 photographs of the exteriors of buildings	
		2	Florence - Exteriors 21 photographs of building exteriors	
		3	Florence - Gardens 5 photographs	
		4	Florence - Interiors 13 photographs of building interiors	
		5	France - Exteriors 2 photographs of building exteriors	
		6	France - Interiors 28 photographs of building interiors	
		7	France - Interiors 30 photographs of building interiors	
		8	Italy 37 photographs of various building interiors & exteriors	
	2	1	Italy 25 photographs of various building interiors & exteriors	
		2	Italy 25 photographs of various building interiors & exteriors	

Series	Box	File	Description	Date
		3	Italy 38 photographs of various building interiors & exteriors	
		4	Italy - Capitals 4 photgraphs	
		5	Italy - Crests 4 photgraphs	
		6	Italy - Details of doors 21 photographs	
	3	1	Italy - Doorways 13 photgraphs	
		2	Italy - Miscellaneous 18 photographs	
		3	Italy - Miscellaneous 17 photographs	
		4	Milan 8 photographs of building interiors & exteriors	
		5	Montreal, Quebec R.C.M.P. Garage 1 photograph	1955
		6	U.S. Public Building Exteriors: Mason Library, Great Barrington, Mass.; Municipal Building, Washington; and Barge Office, U.S. Gov't, The Battery, New York 3 photographs	
		7	Venice 3 photographs of building exteriors	

Series	Box	File	Description	Date
B			**Postcards**	
	3	1	Cherbourg 6 postcards of building exteriors	
		2	France 5 postcards of exteriors	
		3	France - Details 11 postcards	
		4	Italy 22 postcards of building interiors & exteriors	
		5	Italy - Details 15 postcards	
		6	Paris 20 postcards of building interiors & exteriors	
		7	Paris 20 postcards of building interiors & exteriors	
		8	Versailles 9 postcards of interiors & exteriors	
C			**Architectural Operations**	
	3	1	Project 3.0: House for N.A. Timmins, Westmount, Belvedere Pl. - Clippings	
		2	Project 4.0: Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal, [Sherbrooke St.] and [St. Marc St.] - Clippings	

Series	Box	File	Description	Date
		3	Project 6.0: École Technique de Montréal, Montreal, Sherbrooke St. - Clippings	
		4	Project 7.0: Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Windsor St. [Peel St.] and Dorchester St. - Clippings	
		5	Project 11.0: Alterations to Engineers' Club, Montreal, Beaver Hall Square - Clippings	
D			**Biographical Material**	
	Filing Cabinet #6		1. Title - Archibald, John Smith, 1872-1934	
			2. Title - Saxe, Charles Jewett, 1870-1943	

Primary & Secondary Sources

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES

compiled by Irene Puchalski

1. Published works by John S. Archibald

Archibald, John S. "A Message from the Architectural Profession to Contractors and Supply Men." Contract Record and Engineering Review 39 (May 27, 1925): 523.

___. "Present Day Method of Tendering." JRAIC 4 (March 1927): 97-98.

___. "The President's Address." JRAIC 3 (March-April, 1926): 72-75.

___. "A Statutory Qualification for Architects." CAB 19 (September 1906): 138-40. A paper given at the Seventh International Congress of Architects.

2. Published secondary works on John S. Archibald

Atherton, William Henry. Montreal from 1535 to 1914. Vol. 3. Montreal: S.J. Clarke, 1914.

"Biographical Sketches - The Late John Smith Archibald." JRAIC 22 (December 1945): 268-70.

Greene, B.M., ed. Who's Who in Canada 1923-1924. Toronto: International Press, 1924.

Guide to Archival Sources at McGill University. Vol. 3: Private Papers Held at McGill University (Part II). Montreal: McGill University Archives, 1985.

Hamilton, Ross, ed. Prominent Men of Canada 1931-1932. Montreal: National Publishing Company, [1932].

Lemire, Robert. "Archibald, John Smith." The Canadian Encyclopedia. Edmonton: Hurtig, 1985.

___. "Archibald, John Smith." Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects. New York: Free Press, 1982.

Maxwell, W.S. "John S. Archibald 1872-1934." JRAIC 11 (March 1934): 44.

Morgan, Henry James. The Canadian Men and Women of the Time. 2nd ed. Toronto: William Briggs, 1912.

Prominent People of the Province of Quebec 1923-24. Montreal: Biographical Society of Canada, [1924].

Wood, Col. William, ed. in chief. The Storied Province of Quebec: Past and Present. Toronto: Dominion Publishing Company, 1931.

2a. Published secondary works on John S. Archibald's projects

"The Baron Byng High School, Montreal." Construction 15 (December 1922): 370-74.

"Craig Street Terminal, Montreal." Construction 19 (May 1926): 162-64.

"Extension to the Queen's Hotel, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect." Construction 19 (October 1926): 319-24.

"The Forum Building, Montreal." Construction 18 (March 1925): 81-86.

"Hotel Serves Urban Terminal." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 92-94.

"The Manoir Richelieu Finest Summer Hotel in Canada." Contract Record and Engineering Review 43 (August 14, 1929): 945-51.

"The Montreal Stadium." Construction 21 (September 1928): 316-18.

"The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 393-411.

[New Manoir Richelieu] in Dubé, Philippe. Deux cent ans de Villégiature dans Charlevoix. Laval, Québec: Presses Université Laval, 1986.

"The New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q. John S. Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 329-36.

Palmer, E.B. "Typical Schools of the Province of Quebec." JRAIC 4 (September 1927): 327-38.

Sinaiticus. "Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa." Construction 23 (January 1930): 19-22, 25-32.

___. "The Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal." Construction 23 (December 1930): 386-92.

___. "The Nova Scotian Hotel and C.N.R. Station, Halifax, N.S." Construction 24 (May 1931): 163-64, 166-73.

2b. Published secondary works on Saxe and Archibald's projects

"Bishop's Court Apartment Building, Montreal. Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." CAB 18 (June 1905 suppl.): 85.

[Emmanuel Church, Montreal] "Montreal Notes." CAB 19 (March 1906): 41.

"Emmanuel Church, Montreal, Que. Saxe & Archibald, Montreal, Architects." CAB 21 (November 1907): 11-12.

"Our Illustrations. Emmanuel Church, Montreal. Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Architects, Montreal." CAB 19 (October 1906): 149.

"A Town-House of Unique Plan." Construction 2 (September 1909): 55-57.

Turner, Philip J. "Houses at Montreal, Quebec." Construction 8 (June 1915): 265-73.

"Unusual Houses at Montreal." Construction 10 (May 1917): 166.

3. Published drawings by John S. Archibald

"The Baron Byng High School, St. Urbain Street, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect - First Floor Plan; Second Floor Plan." Construction 15 (December 1922): 372.

"The Baron Byng High School, St. Urbain Street, Montreal - Ground Floor Plan." Construction 15 (December 1922): 370.

"Connaught School Montreal, P.Q. John S. Archibald, Architect - Ground Floor Plan; First Floor Plan; Second Floor Plan." JRAIC 4 (September 1927): 328.

"Connaught School Montreal., P.Q. John S. Archibald, Architect - Sections." JRAIC 4 (September 1927): 329.

"Craig Street Terminal Station, Montreal Tramways Company, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect. - Ground Floor Plan." Construction 19 (May 1926): 164.

[Extension to the Queen's Hotel, Montreal] "Ground Floor Plan. John S. Archibald, Architect." Construction 19 (October 1926): 324.

"The Forum Building, Montreal, Que. John S. Archibald, F.R.S.A., Architect - First Floor Plan." Construction 18 (March 1925): 84.

"The Forum Building, Montreal, Que. John S. Archibald, F.R.S.A., - Architect - Ground Floor Plan." Construction 18 (March 1925): 83.

"The Forum Building, Montreal, Que. John S. Archibald, F.R.S.A., - Architect - Seating Plan." Construction 18 (March 1925): 85.

"Heroes Memorial School, Cowansville, P.Q. John S. Archibald, Architect - Basement Floor Plan; Ground Floor Plan; First Floor Plan." JRAIC 4 (September 1927): 334-35.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Basement: Kitchens cover an acre. Building 260 by 187 ft. at grade." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 93.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Ground floor: Broadcasting studio is in what was an exhibit room." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 93.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Typical floor: vertical communication is at intersections of wings." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 93.

"Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q. John S. Archibald, Architect - Main Floor Plan; Typical Bedroom Floor Plan." JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 330.

"Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect - Ground Floor; Second Floor Plan." Construction 23 (December 1930): 392.

"Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect - Longitudinal Section." Construction 23 (December 1930): 392.

[Montreal Convalescent Hospital, Montreal, Quebec. Original building, the late John S. Archibald, Architect. Extension, Archibald and Illsley and Gratton D. Thompson, Associate Architects.] "First Floor Plan; Third Floor Plan." JRAIC 20 (June 1943): 89.

[New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa] "Basement Floor Plan; Ground Floor Plan." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 394.

[New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa] "Typical Bedroom Floor Plan." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 395.

"The Nova Scotian (C.N.R. Hotel) Halifax, N.S. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - Second Floor Plan; Typical Floor Plan." Construction 24 (May 1931): 172.

"Nova Scotian and Canadian National Railways Station, Halifax, N.S. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - Ground Floor Plan of Hotel and Station." Construction 24 (May 1931): 171.

3a. Published drawings by Saxe and Archibald

"Anson Residence - First Floor Plan; Second Floor Plan." Construction 10 (May 1917): 166.

"Bishop's Court Apartment Building, Montreal - Ground Floor Plan. Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." CAB 18 (June 1905 suppl.): frontispiece.

"Bishop's Court Apartment Building, Montreal - Perspective of Front. Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." CAB 18 (June 1905 suppl.): frontispiece.

"Emmanuel Church, Montreal, - Floor Plan. Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Architects, Montreal." CAB 19 (October 1906): supplement.

"Emmanuel Church, Montreal, - Front Elevation. Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Architects, Montreal." CAB 19 (October 1906): supplement.

"Emmanuel Church, Montreal, - Gallery Plan. Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Architects, Montreal." CAB 19 (October 1906): supplement.

"Emmanuel Church, Montreal, - Side Elevation. Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Architects, Montreal." CAB 19 (October 1906): supplement.

"Emmanuel Church, Montreal, Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, Architects, Montreal. Transverse Section." CAB 19 (October 1906): 149.

"House No. II - Ground Floor; First Floor. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." [305 Cote des Neiges] Construction 8 (June 1915): 267.

"House No. III - Basement Floor Plan; Ground Floor Plan. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." [68 Westmount Avenue] Construction 8 (June 1915): 267.

"House No. IV - Ground Floor; First Floor. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." Construction 8 (June 1915): 268.

[Town-House] "Floor plans of residence, corner Cote des Neiges Road and Pine Ave., Montreal... - Basement; Ground Floor; First Floor; Attic Floor. Saxe and Archibald, Architects." Construction 2 (September 1909): 56.

[Town-House] "Front elevation, town residence, corner of Cote des Neiges Road and Pine Avenue, Montreal. Saxe and Archibald, Architects." Construction 2 (September 1909): 57.

4. Published photographs of projects by John S. Archibald

[Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa] "Convention Room." Construction 23 (January 1930): 31.

[Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa] "Counter and Screen Detail." Construction 23 (January 1930): 29.

[Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa] "Elevation Front." Construction 23 (January 1930): 25.

[Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa] "Extension to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa - John S. Archibald." JRAIC 5 (June 1928): 207.

"Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa - The Jasper Room." [2 photos] Construction 23 (January 1930): 32.

"Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - Detail in Ballroom." Construction 23 (January 1930): 21.

"Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - Foyer; Ballroom Lobby." Construction 23 (January 1930): 30.

"Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - Grill Room Gates." Construction 23 (January 1930): 19.

"Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - Music Room in Quebec Suite." Construction 23 (January 1930): 20.

"Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - New Additions: View from South; Grill Room." Construction 23 (January 1930): 27.

"Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - Ballroom; Rotunda." Construction 23 (January 1930): 28.

[Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa] John S. Archibald, F.R.S.A., Architect; John Schofield, Associate Architect. "The swimming pool..." Construction 23 (November 1930): 349.

"Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - View from West." Construction 23 (January 1930): 22.

[Additions to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa] "View Showing New Addition in Background." Construction 23 (January 1930): 26.

[Baron Byng High School] "Corridor View Showing Lockers." Construction 15 (December 1922): 371.

[Baron Byng High School] "Entrance Corridor." Construction 15 (December 1922): 373.

[Baron Byng High School] "Exterior View. John S. Archibald, Architect." Construction 15 (December 1922): 370.

[Baron Byng High School] "Gymnasium." Construction 15 (December 1922): 374.

[Baron Byng High School] "Typical Classroom." Construction 15 (December 1922): 373.

"Baseball Stadium and Exhibition Building, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect." Construction 21 (September 1928): 316.

[Baseball Stadium] "General View Showing Seating." Construction 21 (September 1928): 317.

[Baseball Stadium] "The Montreal Stadium: View from Delorimier and Ontario Streets." Construction 21 (September 1928): 318.

[Baseball Stadium] "Ticket Turnstiles." Construction 21 (September 1928): 318.

"Canadian National Railway Hotel, Saskatoon. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate Architect." JRAIC 7 (August 1930): 285.

"Connaught School, Montreal, P.Q. John S. Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 4 (September 1927): 329.

"Craig Street Terminal Station, Montreal Tramways Company, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect - Concourse; Exterior." Construction 19 (May 1926): 163.

"Craig Street Terminal Station, Montreal Tramways Company, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect - Detail of Colonade." Construction 19 (May 1926): 162.

"Craig Street Terminal Station, Montreal Tramways Company, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect - Track Platform." Construction 19 (May 1926): 164.

[Extension to the] "Queen's Hotel, Montreal, P.Q. - John Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 4 (June 1927): 211.

"Extension to the Queen's Hotel, Montreal. John Archibald, Architect - Banquet Room; Ladies Lounge." Construction 19 (October 1926): 322.

[Extension to the Queen's Hotel, Montreal] "Cafeteria." Construction 19 (October 1926): 323.

"Extension to the Queen's Hotel, Montreal. John Archibald, Architect - Detail of Entrance; Rotunda." Construction 19 (October 1926): 320.

[Extension to the Queen's Hotel, Montreal] "Dining Room." Construction 19 (October 1926): 321.

"Extension to the Queen's Hotel, Montreal." John Archibald, Architect - Entrance Lobby." Construction 19 (October 1926): 319.

[Extension to the Queen's Hotel, Montreal] "Kitchen." Construction 19 (October 1926): 323.

[Forum Building, Montreal] Construction 18 (March 1925): 21.

"The Forum Building, Montreal. John S. Archibald, F.R.S.A., Architect." Construction 18 (March 1925): 82.

[Forum Building, Montreal] "Entrance to Main Foyer." Construction 18 (March 1925): 84.

"The Forum Building, Montreal, Que. John S. Archibald, F.R.S.A., Architect - View Along St. Catherine Street Side." Construction 18 (March 1925): 81.

[Forum Building, Montreal] "View of Arena." Construction 18 (March 1925): 83.

"Heroes Memorial School, Cowansville, P.Q. John S. Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 4 (September 1927): 335.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Café..." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 94.

[Hotel Vancouver - exterior] Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 92.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Lobby contains mural painted by Charles Comfort..." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 93.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Lobby interior..." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 92.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Main-floor elevator lobby." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 93.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Men's Tavern..." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 94.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Model of the Canadian National Hotel, Vancouver, B.C. (Now under construction) John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate Architect." JRAIC 8 (August 1931): 309.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Reception room..." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 93.

[Hotel Vancouver] "Typical bedroom..." Arch Rec 88 (July 1940): 94.

[John S. Archibald Residence] "4278 Dorchester Blvd., 1915, arch. John S. Archibald" in Gubbay, Aline and Sally Hooff. Montreal's Little Mountain. Montreal: Optimum, 1985.

[John S. Archibald Residence] "Sundial on 4278 Dorchester Blvd., 1915, arch. John S. Archibald" in Gubbay, Aline and Sally Hooff. Montreal's Little Mountain. Montreal: Optimum, 1985.

[Masonic] Memorial Temple, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect - Detail of Entrance." Construction 23 (December 1930): 389.

[Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal] "Entrance Detail, Masonic Temple, Montreal." JRAIC 22 (December 1945): 264.

"Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect." [front view] Construction 23 (December 1930): 386.

[Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal] "Memorial Hall from Entrance." Construction 23 (December 1930): 390.

[Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal] "Reception Room." Construction 23 (December 1930): 387.

[Masonic Memorial Temple, Montreal] "Scottish Rite Room." Construction 23 (December 1930): 390.

"Masonic Temple, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect - Entrance Detail." JRAIC 9 (February 1932): 41.

"Masonic Temple, Montreal. John S. Archibald, Architect - First Award - Class I - Monumental Buildings." JRAIC 8 (December 1931): 410.

"Memorial Gymnasium, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario - John S. Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 6 (May 1929): 168.

"Montreal Convalescent Hospital, Montreal, Quebec. Original building, the late John S. Archibald, Architect. Extension, Archibald and Illsley and Gratton D. Thompson - Associate Architects." JRAIC 20 (June 1943): 88.

[N.A. Timmins Residence] "Detail in Living Room, Residence of N.A. Timmins, Esq., Westmount, Que. John S. Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 9 (February 1932): 43.

[N.A. Timmins Residence] "Living Room, Residence of N.A. Timmins, Esq., Westmount, Que. John S. Archibald, Architect. First Award - Class V(c) - Domestic Interiors." JRAIC 8 (December 1931): 420.

[N.A. Timmins Residence] "Modern Garages in Variety...behind the residence of N.A. Timmins, Esq., Westmount, Que. ...John S. Archibald, Architect." Canadian Homes & Gardens 10 (February 1933): 42.

[N.A. Timmins Residence] "65 Belvedere Place, 1929, arch. John S. Archibald" in Gubbay, Aline and Sally Hooff. Montreal's Little Mountain. Montreal: Optimum, 1985.

"The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont. - Ball Room Lobby. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate Architect." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 409.

[The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.] "Convention Hall; Ball Room." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 400.

[The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.] "Detail of Tower in New Wing, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate Architect." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 411.

[The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.] "Drawing Room; Main Lobby." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 397.

"The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont. - Entrance to Ball Room Lobby. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate Architect." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 405.

[The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.] "Jasper Room; Grill Room." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 399.

"The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate Architect; Ross & McFarlane, Architects for Original Building." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 403.

[The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.] "Living Room, Wren Suite; Living Room, Regent Suite." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 401.

[The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.] "Rear View; New Wing." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 396.

[The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.] "Restaurant; Banquet Hall." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 398.

"The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont. - Restaurant Gallery. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate Architect." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 407.

[The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.] "Swimming Pool." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 402.

[The New Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.] "View of the New Chateau Laurier from the Union Station." JRAIC 7 (November 1930): 393.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "L'élégance est de mise" in Dubé, Philippe. Deux cent ans de villégiature dans Charlevoix. Laval, Québec: Presses Université Laval, 1986.

"New Manoir Richelieu." [exterior] Contract Record and Engineering Review 43 (August 14, 1929): 943-51.

[New] "Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Que. - Exterior of Ball Room. John S. Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 325.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "Exterior of Ball Room and Swimming Pool." JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 335.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "Le faste triomphant" in Dubé, Philippe. Deux cent ans de villégiature dans Charlevoix. Laval, Québec: Presses Université Laval, 1986.

[New] "Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Que. - Fireplace in Lounge John S. Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 327.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "Un intérieur paisible" in Dubé, Philippe. Deux cent ans de villégiature dans Charlevoix. Laval, Québec: Presses Université Laval, 1986.

"The New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q. John S. Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 6 (June 1929): 208.

"The New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q. John S. Archibald, F.R.A.I.C., Architect, " JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 329.

[New] "Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Quebec. John S. Archibald, Architect." JRAIC 11 (September 1934): 127.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "Main Dining Room; Lounge." JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 333.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "Main Facade; Swimming Pool." JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 331.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "Men's Lounge; Ladies' Lounge." JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 334.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "A New and Greater Manoir Richelieu." Contract Record and Engineering Review 43 (July 17, 1929): 845.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "Le nouveau Manoir Richelieu" in Dubé, Philippe. Deux cent ans de villégiature dans Charlevoix. Laval, Québec: Presses Université Laval, 1986.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "Rotunda; Dining Room Foyer." JRAIC 7 (September 1930): 332.

[New Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, P.Q.] "The Superb New Manoir Richelieu." Canadian Homes and Gardens 6 (March 1929): 51.

"The Nova Scotian and Canadian National Railways Station, Halifax, N.S. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate." Construction 24 (May 1931): 163.

[Nova Scotian Hotel] "Ballroom." Construction 24 (May 1931): 173.

"The Nova Scotian (C.N.R.) Hotel, Halifax, N.S. - Grille Room." Construction 24 (May 1931): 166.

"The Nova Scotian (C.N.R.) Hotel, Halifax, N.S. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - Main Dining Room." Construction 24 (May 1931): 166.

"The Nova Scotian (C.N.R.) Hotel, Halifax, N.S. John S. Archibald, Architect; John Schofield, Associate - Main Staircase." Construction 24 (May 1931): 164.

[Nova Scotian Hotel] "Drawing Room." Construction 24 (May 1931): 168.

[Nova Scotian Hotel] "Lobby." Construction 24 (May 1931): 168.

[Nova Scotian Hotel] "Mezzanine Lounge." Construction 24 (May 1931): 169.

[Nova Scotian Hotel] "Roof Garden." Construction 24 (May 1931): 167.

4a. Published photographs of projects by Saxe and Archibald

[Anson Residence] "Living Room in Anson Residence." Construction 10 (May 1917): 166.

[Anson Residence] "Residence of F.H. Anson, Montreal. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." Construction 10 (May 1917): 166.

[Anson Residence] "Sun Parlor in Anson Residence." Construction 10 (May 1917): 167.

"Emmanuel Church, Montreal, Que." CAB 21 (November 1907): 11.

"Emmanuel Church, Montreal, Que. - Choir and Organ Loft." CAB 21 (November 1907): 12.

"House No. I, Montreal. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." [128 Cedar Ave.] Construction 8 (June 1915): 265.

"House No. II - Dining Room." [305 Cote des Neiges] Construction 8 (June 1915): 266.

"House No. II - Living Room." [305 Cote des Neiges] Construction 8 (June 1915): 266.

"House No. II. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." [305 Cote des Neiges] Construction 8 (June 1915): 266.

"House No. III. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." [68 Westmount Avenue] Construction 8 (June 1915): 267.

"House No. IV. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." [Sunnyside Road, Westmount] Construction 8 (June 1915): 268.

"Town residence recently erected at the corner of Cote des Neiges Road and Pine Avenue, Montreal. Saxe & Archibald, Architects." Construction 2 (September 1909): 55.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECTS IN THE CANADIAN ARCHITECTURE COLLECTION

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECTS IN THE CAC

1909

École Technique de Montréal 6

1911

Engineers' Club - Alterations 19

1917

École Technique de Montréal - Plan showing new automotive shop and new door 7

1921

Club House for the Royal Montreal Golf Club 21

1922

Windsor Hotel - Additions and alterations 11

1923

École Technique de Montréal - Block plan showing areas available for additions 8

1924

McGinnis, T.A. - House 2

1926

Windsor Hotel 9

1927

Chateau Laurier - Additions and alterations 1

1928

Masonic Memorial Temple 4

1929

Masonic Temple - Alterations 5
Timmins, N.A. - House 3
Windsor Hotel - Proposal for new Windsor Hotel 10

1930

Queen's University Athletic Building 17

1941

Windsor Hotel - Alterations and additions to embassy 13

1948

Monklands High School 14

1949

Office Building to Accommodate Postal Station B 16

1956

Windsor Hotel - Proposed alterations to Windsor Hotel for airline office 12

1957

West Hill High School - Addition 15

INDEXES

PROJECT TITLE INDEX

Canadian National Railway Company - Chateau Laurier
see
Chateau Laurier

Chateau Laurier - Additions and alterations 1

Club House for the Royal Montreal Golf Club 21

Engineers' Club - Alterations 18
Engineers' Club - Alterations 19

École Technique de Montréal 6
École Technique de Montréal - Plan showing new automotive shop and new door 7
École Technique de Montréal - Block plan showing areas available for additions 8

Masonic Memorial Temple 4
Masonic Temple - Alterations 5

McGinnis, T.A. - House 2

Monklands High School 14
see also
West Hill High School

Office Building to Accommodate Postal Station B 16

Public Works Canada, Department of
see
Office Building to Accommodate Postal Station B 16

Queen's University Athletic Building 17

Timmins, N.A. - House 3

West Hill High School - Addition 15

Windsor Hotel 9
Windsor Hotel - Proposal for new Windsor Hotel 10
Windsor Hotel - Additions and alterations 11
Windsor Hotel - Proposed alterations to Windsor Hotel for airline office 12
Windsor Hotel - Alterations and additions to embassy 13

CLIENT AND PROJECT TITLE INDEX

Canadian National Railway Company

Chateau Laurier - Additions and alterations 1

Department of Public Works Canada

Office Building to Accommodate Postal Station B 16

Engineers' Club

Engineers' Club - Alterations 18
Engineers' Club - Alterations 19

Government of Quebec

École Technique de Montréal 6
École Technique de Montréal - Plan showing new automotive shop and new door 7
École Technique de Montréal - Block plan showing areas available for additions 8

Masonic Memorial Temple Corporation

Masonic Memorial Temple 4
Masonic Temple - Alterations 5

McGinnis, T.A.

McGinnis, T.A. - House 2

Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal

Monklands High School 14
West Hill High School - Addition 15

Public Works Canada, Department of
see
Department of Public Works Canada

Queen's University

Queen's University Athletic Building 17

Royal Montreal Golf Club

Club House for the Royal Montreal Golf Club 21

Timmins, N.A.

Timmins, N.A. - House 3

Windsor Hotel

Windsor Hotel 9
Windsor Hotel - Proposal for new Windsor Hotel 10
Windsor Hotel - Additions and alterations 11
Windsor Hotel - Proposed alterations to Windsor Hotel for airline office 12
Windsor Hotel - Alterations and additions to embassy 13

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Ontario, Kingston

McGinnis, T.A. - House 2
Queen's University Athletic Building 17

Ontario, Ottawa

Chateau Laurier - Additions and alterations 1

Quebec, Dixie [Dorval]

Club House for the Royal Montreal Golf Club 21

Quebec, Montreal

Beaver Hall Square, 9
- Engineers' Club - Alterations 18
- Engineers' Club - Alterations 19

Dorchester St.
- Masonic Temple - Alterations 5

Sherbrooke St.
- École Technique de Montréal 6
- École Technique de Montréal - Plan showing location of new automotive shop, also new door 7
- École Technique de Montréal - Block plan showing areas available for additions 8
- Masonic Memorial Temple 4

Somerled Ave.
- Monklands High School 14
- West Hill High School - Addition 15

University St.
- Office building to Accommodate Postal Station B 16

Windsor St. [Peel St.]
- Windsor Hotel 9
- Windsor Hotel - Proposed new hotel 10
- Windsor Hotel - Additions and alterations 11
- Windsor Hotel - Proposed alterations for airline office 12
- Windsor Hotel - Alterations and additions to embassy 13

Quebec, Westmount

Belvedere Place
- Timmins, N.A. - House 3

TYPOLOGICAL INDEX

Commercial

Windsor Hotel- Alterations and additions to embassy 13

Airline Office — Windsor Hotel - Proposed alterations for airline office 12

Hotel — Chateau Laurier 1
Windsor Hotel 9
Windsor Hotel - Proposed new hotel 10
Windsor Hotel - Additions and alterations 11

Cultural

Club — Masonic Memorial Temple 4
Masonic Temple - Alterations 5

Educational

Gymnasium — Queen's University Athletic Building 17

High School — Monklands High School 14
West Hill High School - Addition 15

Technical School — École Technique de Montréal 6
École Technique de Montréal - Plan showing location of new automotive shop, also new door 7
École Technique de Montréal - Block plan showing areas available for additions 8

Government

Office Building — Office Building to Accommodate Postal Station B 16

Recreational

Club — Engineers' Club - Alterations 18
Engineers' Club - Alterations 19
Club House for the Royal Montreal Golf Club 21

Residential

House — Pitcher House 20

Urban House — McGinnis, T.A. - House 2
Timmins, N.A. - House 3