

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD, ARCHITECT (1872-1934)

John Smith Archibald played a vital role in the creation of many of Montréal's landmarks. His buildings contributed to all facets of life in the city he chose as his home. The son of David and Mary Fettes (Smith) Archibald, he was born in Inverness, Scotland on 14 December 1872.¹ So far as is known, John Archibald was educated at the public schools and High School of Inverness, and from 1887 to 1893 he apprenticed in the Inverness architectural office of William MacIntosh.² Well into the nineteenth century, British architectural education depended largely upon articulated pupilage, and may have been supplemented by formal lectures at university colleges and travel abroad.³ Unfortunately, there is no documentation to substantiate any other formal training beyond Archibald's apprenticeship.⁴ Archibald arrived in Canada on 4 May 1893. His Canadian career began in the office of Edward Maxwell in Montréal, where Archibald was employed as a draughtsman and assistant.⁵ William S. Maxwell, Edward's younger brother, was also one of the firm's draughtsmen.

When Charles Jewett Saxe and John Archibald started their own practice in 1897 under the name of Saxe & Archibald, they formed a well-equipped and well-balanced team. Archibald's talents were administrative, while those of his partner were more artistic.⁶ The buildings that exemplified the solid design and construction associated with their work included schools, large residences, apartment buildings and office buildings. Early commissions included the F.H. Anson residence, 466 Cote St. Antoine, Westmount (1904); the Joseph Marcellin Wilson residence, 3501 Ave. du Musée, in the Golden Square Mile area (1909-12); the Bishop Court Apartments (now part of Concordia University), 1463-1465 Bishop St. (1904); the Montefiore Club, 1195 Guy St. (1905); Montreal Technical School, 200 Sherbrooke St. W. (1909); Emmanuel Congregational Church, 2085 Drummond St. (1906); La Sauvegarde Insurance Co., 152 Notre Dame St. (1912-13) and several additions to the Queen's Hotel, 700 Peel St. (1909, 1910-12, 1912-13)(demolished 1988).

In addition to his design work, Archibald took part in the affairs of his profession. He was elected a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects in 1898, and a member of its council from 1898 to 1909 and was elected President in 1905. From the following year until his death in 1934, Archibald was a member of the Permanent Committee of the International

Congress of Architects. At a meeting of this body in July 1906 Archibald put forward the resolution favouring statutory qualification for architects.⁷

We act from a sincere desire to perform our duty in the public interests; to protect the good name of the profession against incompetency; to set up a standard which we faintly would hope will eventually reflect itself in improved conditions of environment; and to advance our art in our province. If, by setting up a statutory qualification, such desires may be attained we seek for no further justification.⁸

He was elected President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1924 and 1925, and a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1930, the highest award given to a Canadian architect.

Archibald's Presidential Address to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1925 gives insight into his method of architectural practice. Here he stated that:

The Architect of today is...an organizer...the most successful Architectural firms are a combination of outstanding leaders in Art, Science, and Business. It is an utter impossibility to expect that successful results, either artistic or practical can emanate from the brain and control of a single individual. It is a common cry: 'Architects are not business men.' This may have been true in the past, but less so now. ...The artistic side of the profession is undoubtedly pre-eminent, but its roots are laid in the practical and economic and is, in fact, governed by them. The true solution of the every-day architectural problem lies in artistic envelopment of the practical problem, governed by financial exigencies and limitation of material. In the training of our students, more stress should be laid on this branch of our profession.⁹

Recognized as the first architect to apply modern methods in estimating building costs,¹⁰ Archibald stressed that future teaching in the field had to be more practical, dealing with every-day problems, not only of design, but also of economics. He believed strongly that architectural building economics should be a vital part of the curriculum of architectural schools if the profession was to retain control of building design and operation. He felt the architect had to be more familiar with his "materials" and to be able to get the best results at the minimum cost. He hoped that "the day of vulgar and ostentatious display of wealth in the shape of barbaric ornamentation in design is beyond the horizon."¹¹

One of the first men to erect a steel building in this part of Canada, Archibald was also a pioneer in devising a way to calculate precisely all the steelwork in order to provide the steel companies with accurate information. His methods and figures were used as a basis for teaching the young architects of the Dominion.¹² In his article entitled "Present Day Method of Tendering,"

Archibald hoped "to remove the present system of more or less gambling on cost of labour and material."¹³ He believed that the contractor had to be assured of a decent profit for services rendered and not be penalized in a rising market; on the other hand, the owner deserved to derive the benefit from a falling market.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada held in Lucerne, Qué. in 1931, Archibald spoke on the need of architectural students to have a more complete knowledge of economics in relation to architecture. This resulted in the compilation of twelve articles on the subject.¹⁴ Insight into Archibald's character and his sincerity in contributing to the architectural profession is provided when, at this same meeting, in a discussion on scholarship funds for students of architecture, Archibald asked "why should we go to the Government and ask them to do it [provide money], if we have not enough courage, or generosity to do it ourselves?"¹⁵ These discussions resulted in the announcement that Archibald and the firm of Ross and Macdonald (active in Montréal from 1913 until 1942), had agreed to contribute one thousand dollars each towards the establishment of a scholarship fund with the objective of introducing architectural economics in the curricula of the architectural schools.¹⁶

The firm of Saxe & Archibald was dissolved in 1915. No reasons have been provided in the documentation. It was at this time that Archibald established a practice under his own name. Known for his administrative ability and expertise in construction methods,¹⁷ Archibald's architectural practice included a great deal of consulting work.¹⁸ Among his achievements were Baron Byng High School, 4251 St. Urbain St. (1921); the Masonic Memorial Temple, 2295 St. Marc corner of Sherbrooke St. W. (1928); N.A. Timmins residence, presently 55 & 65 Belvedere Place, Westmount (1929); St. Mary's Memorial Hospital, 3830 Lacombe St. (1932); the original Forum, St. Catherine St. (1924) (demolished); the Craig Street Terminal Building (1925); and the Baseball Stadium, de Lorimier Ave. (1927) (demolished). Archibald was commissioned to do the interior work on the Ballroom and Long Gallery of the Windsor Hotel, 1170 Peel St. (1922-25), and to build an extension to the Queen's Hotel (1925/6), the hotel was demolished in 1988; only the façade of the extension still stands. During the 1920's the CNR commissioned him to design a chain of hotels across Canada which included the Vancouver Hotel (1928-38); the Halifax Hotel and Station (1928); the Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon (1931); and a major extension to the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa (1928). For Canada Steamship Lines, Archibald built the new Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Qué. (1928-29).

Canadian architecture was influenced by trends in England, France and the United States. Archibald was successful because he kept pace with the

mood of the public. Montréal was a conservative city where traditional styles were in demand. While his buildings express a sensitivity to the client's taste, Archibald also adapted these traditional styles to local conditions. They are simple and dignified, restrained in ornamentation, and the exteriors are built of local material, usually stone or brick. His buildings express harmony of style from the exterior through to the interior, revealing an attention to detail that is evident in the stone carvings, bronze grilles, interior woodwork and choice of interior fixtures.

Atherton described Archibald as "an architect holding to the highest professional standards. ...He has carefully cultivated the powers and talents with which nature endowed him and thus has gained more than local recognition as a capable architect, well versed in the science of his profession."¹⁹ Archibald's distinctions from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada included First Award in Domestic Interiors for the living room of the N.A. Timmins Residence. His Masonic Memorial Temple received a First Award in the category of monumental buildings.

Despite his client's interest in traditional styles Archibald was a modern architect who kept abreast of technological developments. His commissions are evidence of his keen business sense. John Bland, Professor Emeritus of Architecture at McGill University writes, "Archibald appears a culminating figure in the premodern phase of Canadian architecture. ...It was a transitional time when new structural, mechanical, and organizational systems were beginning to dominate buildings which otherwise had traditional values."²⁰ The quality of John S. Archibald's buildings rank him with the prominent architects of his time: Robert Findlay (1859-1951), J.-Omer Marchand (1872-1936), Edward (1868-1923) and William Sutherland (1874-1952) Maxwell, and Percy Erskine Nobbs (1875-1963).

Archibald was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, of England. A diligent reader, he studied all matters relating to architecture, and was also interested in history, biography and politics.²¹ His administrative and business abilities also received recognition in other fields and he was active in Montréal civic organizations. He was a member of the Board of Trade; and, when the Montreal Tramways Commission was organized in 1918, Archibald was appointed a member and was its vice-chairman from 1927 until his death.²² He also served as a director of the Windsor Hotel and a director of the Province of Quebec Fish and Game Association.²³ Active in social groups, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, which he joined in 1906, and a member of the Royal Albert Lodge and the Scottish Rite.²⁴ *La Presse* described Archibald as "Sportsman bien connu, il faisait partie des clubs Saint James, de Reforme, Saint Denis et du Shawinigan Fish and Game Club."²⁵ An entry in *The Storied Province of Quebec* stated, "his favourite recreational pursuits, in

which he indulges to a considerable extent when his professional duties are not too great, are fishing, hunting and outdoor activities."²⁶ Commissions were often based on social contacts and it is evident that in his professional and social life Archibald enjoyed a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. "In all of these different groups, he has proven himself a man of ability and talent; and his contribution to his city and his profession has been outstanding."²⁷ W.S. Maxwell, a fellow architect, described Archibald as "possessing unusual social gifts, a capacity for forming friendships and holding them, and an ability to express his opinions in clear cut forceful language,"²⁸ qualities which served him well throughout his career.

Archibald died in Montréal on 2 March 1934,²⁹ bringing to a close an active life in which he participated extensively in the development of his adopted country. His obituary in the *Montreal Daily Star* read,

Mr. Archibald was known as one of the most prominent architects of this country. We owe to his highly recognized professional ability the erection of a great number of our principal and most artistic buildings. His sense of business prompted many large enterprises to seek his advice. A man of sound judgement, firm in his decisions, he could always, with his good nature, cope with a difficult situation in a most tactful manner.³⁰

The architectural firm of the late John S. Archibald was continued by Ian T. Archibald, his eldest son, and Hugh P. Illsley and John A. Currie, who had been associated with the elder Archibald for twelve years.³¹ In 1937 the name of the firm of John S. Archibald Associates was changed to Archibald and Illsley, the principles of the new organization.

What must be appreciated in the architecture of the early 1900's, is its diversity, solidity and endurance, and its humane, urbane quality.³² It expressed the ideas, values and changing tastes of our civilization. Not all the traditional architecture of the years 1900-1930 need be rejected, even if the standards by which it is judged must be those of the nineteenth rather than the twentieth century.³³ Without the contributions of turn of the century architects such as John S. Archibald, whose buildings form a significant part of the urban fabric of Montréal, our cityscapes would be much the poorer.

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Notes

- 1 Col. William WOOD, et al., eds., *The Storied Province of Quebec: Past and Present IV* (Toronto: Dominion Publishing Company, 1931), 494.
- 2 W.S. MAXWELL, "John S. Archibald 1872-1934," *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* 11 no.3 (March 1934): 44.
- 3 John WILTON-ELY, "The Rise of the Professional Architect in England" in Spiro KOSTOF, ed., *The Architect* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1977), 197. The subject of pupillage is also discussed in Barrington KAYE, *The Development of the Architectural Profession in Britain* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1960).
- 4 Enquiries have been made at the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland and the Royal Institute of British Architects.
- 5 *Prominent People of the Province of Quebec 1923-24* (Montréal: Biographical Society of Canada, [1924]).
- 6 MAXWELL, "John S. Archibald," 44.
- 7 William Henry ATHERTON, *Montreal from 1535 to 1914*, vol. 3 (Montréal: S.J. Clarke, 1914), 488.
- 8 John S. ARCHIBALD, "A Statutory Qualification for Architects," *Canadian Architect and Builder* 19 (1906): 140.
- 9 John S. ARCHIBALD, "The President's Address," *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* 3 (March-April 1926): 73.
- 10 *National Encyclopedia of Canadian Biography* (Toronto: Dominion Publishing Company, 1937), 75.
- 11 ARCHIBALD, "The President's Address," 74.
- 12 *National Encyclopedia of Canadian Biography*, 75.
- 13 John S. ARCHIBALD, "Present Day Method of Tendering," *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* 4 (March 1927): 97-8.
- 14 MAXWELL, "John S. Archibald," 44.
- 15 "Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada," *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* 8 (March 1931): 111.
- 16 "Notes on the Convention," *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* 8 (March 1931): 122.
- 17 Robert LEMIRE, "Archibald, John Smith," *The Canadian Encyclopedia* (Edmonton: Hurtig, 1985), 75.
- 18 WOOD, *The Storied Province of Quebec*, 494.
- 19 ATHERTON, *Montreal from 1535 to 1914*, 488.
- 20 *John S. Archibald and His Associates: a Guide to the Archive* (Montréal: McGill University, 1990), 4.
- 21 *National Encyclopedia of Canadian Biography*, 75.
- 22 MAXWELL, "John S. Archibald," 44.
- 23 *Prominent People of the Province of Quebec 1923-24* (Montréal: Biographical Society of Canada, [1924]).
- 24 "John S. Archibald, Architect is Dead," *The Gazette*, Montréal, 3 March 1934, p.5.

- 25 "Un nouveau deuil pour la Commission des Tramways," *La Presse*, Montréal, 2 mars 1934, sec 2, p.13.
- 26 WOOD, *The Storied Province of Quebec*, 495.
- 27 *Ibid.*
- 28 MAXWELL, "John S. Archibald," 44.
- 29 John S. Archibald file, Ordre des architectes du Québec Archives, Montréal.
- 30 "Funeral is arranged for noted architect," *The Montreal Daily Star*, 3 March 1934, p.3.
- 31 "Archibald office to be continued," *Daily Commercial News and Building Record*, Toronto, Canada, 5 June 1934.
- 32 Gavin STAMP, ed., AD Profiles 13 "London 1900" *Architectural Design* 48 no.5/6 (1978): 321.
- 33 Henry-Russell HITCHCOCK, *Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin, 1983), 533

Résumé

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Arrivé au Canada le 4 mai 1893, John S. Archibald entreprend une carrière d'architecte dont les réalisations contribuent à tous les aspects de la vie de la ville où il a choisi de s'établir. Pour les amateurs de sports, il construit le stade de base-ball et le premier Forum de Montréal, pour le système de transports en commun, le terminus Craig, et, pour les congrégationalistes, l'église *Emmanuel Congregational*. On lui doit aussi le temple maçonique *Memorial*, ainsi que des maisons d'éducation telles l'École technique de Montréal, le *Baron Byng High School*, et des écoles élémentaires pour la Commission des écoles protestantes. Il construit aussi des tours à bureaux pour des sociétés dont la *Dominion Bridge Company*, la *Steel Company of Canada* et la société d'assurance La Sauvegarde. En plus de l'intérieur de l'hôtel Windsor, d'annexes à l'hôtel Queen et au Château Laurier d'Ottawa et d'un hôtel à Brockville, Archibald construit des hôtels pour la compagnie de chemins de fer *Canadian National Railway* à Halifax, Saskatoon et Vancouver. La *Canada Steamship Lines* lui commande le Manoir Richelieu à la Malbaie. Parmi les résidences particulières qu'on lui doit, la plus remarquable est celle de Noah A. Timmins à Montréal. L'hôpital Saint Mary de Montréal, son dernier projet, est complété après sa mort par E. J. Turcotte.

De 1897 à 1915, il s'occupe surtout, avec son associé Charles Saxe, de rénovations et de plans de résidences privées. Parmi ces demeures imposantes, on note celles de F. H. Anson, de Charles de Sola, de Joseph Marcelin Wilson et de E.G.M. Cape. Les deux associés construisent aussi plusieurs petits immeubles à logements, dont le *Bellevue*, le *Bishop Court* et les appartements Cavendish, deux bains

publics pour la ville de Montréal, plusieurs usines et écuries, le *Montefiore Club* et une annexe à l'*Engineer's Club*.

Installé à son compte en 1915, John S. Archibald continue à recevoir des commandes grâce aux recommandations de clients satisfaits, à la réalisation de projets d'un certain type d'immeubles, à des amitiés et à des relations d'affaires. Sauf de rares exceptions, il délaisse l'architecture résidentielle pour se consacrer aux édifices publics: écoles, installations sportives et hôpitaux. Du milieu des années vingt au début des années trente, on lui commande huit hôtels, dont quatre de style «château» pour le *Canadian National Railway*.

Son oeuvre a valu à Archibald de nombreux honneurs du *Royal Architectural Institute of Canada*, dont un premier prix dans la catégorie des intérieurs résidentiels, pour le salon de la résidence N.A. Timmins, et un premier prix dans la catégorie des édifices publics, pour le temple maçonnique *Memorial*. Reconnu comme étant le premier architecte à avoir employé des méthodes modernes d'évaluation des coûts de construction, Archibald était convaincu que l'aspect économique de l'architecture devait être un élément essentiel du cursus des écoles d'architecture. L'un des premiers à ériger un immeuble en acier dans cette partie du Canada, Archibald fut aussi un pionnier dans la façon de calculer avec précision la quantité d'acier requise afin de donner aux aciéries des renseignements exacts. Ses méthodes et calculs ont servi de modèle pour l'enseignement de l'architecture de ce pays.

Sans la contribution, au tournant du siècle, d'architectes comme John Smith Archibald, dont les réalisations forment un élément important du tissu urbain de Montréal, le panorama de nos villes serait sûrement moins intéressant.

Dans la plupart des villes, les recherches sur l'architecture de la fin du XIX^e et du début du XX^e siècle commencent par l'examen des registres de permis de construction qui contiennent la date, le type de construction, l'emplacement et le nom de l'architecte. À Montréal, et ce jusqu'en 1905, l'association des architectes de la province de Québec s'élevait contre le fait que le conseil de ville de Montréal ne tienne pas de registres appropriés d'inspection des bâtiments. De plus, en 1922, tous les registres municipaux furent détruits dans l'incendie de l'hôtel de ville. Pour les immeubles construits après 1922, on ne peut consulter les registres sans avoir obtenu la permission du propriétaire. La liste des ouvrages conçus par l'atelier de John Archibald, la plus complète à ce jour, a été compilée à partir de son registre de travaux, dont l'architecte Hugh P. Illsley a fait don aux archives de l'université Concordia, de la liste provenant des archives du Centre Canadien d'Architecture, de dessins préliminaires faisant partie de la collection d'architecture canadienne de l'université McGill, et de la revue *Le Prix Courant*, hebdomadaire qui, jusqu'en septembre 1930, donnait la liste des permis de construction émis principalement dans la région de Montréal, liste plus ou moins détaillée d'une année à l'autre.

Traduction: Élise Bonnette

LIST OF WORKS

In most cities research into late nineteenth and early twentieth-century architecture begins by examining the Permits Department records, which contain the date, type of construction, location and architect. In Montréal, as late as 1905, the Province of Quebec Association of Architects protested that the Montreal City Council did not maintain proper Building Inspection records.¹ In addition, in 1922, a fire at Montreal City Hall destroyed all civic records. As a result, it is necessary to seek other sources of information for these buildings. For buildings dating after 1922, the owner's permission is required in order to consult the records.

The following list of works executed by John Archibald's practice is the most thorough list to date. It was compiled from Archibald's Job Ledger which was donated by architect Hugh P. Illsley to Concordia University Archives; lists of works from the Canadian Centre for Architecture Library; working drawings in the Canadian Architecture Collection, McGill University; and from *Le Prix Courant*, a weekly which until September 1930, listed construction permits granted primarily in the Montréal area. The completeness of the entries varied from year to year. The content of the following entries is based entirely on these sources and inconsistencies within the citations reflect the discrepancies in the archival documents.

Notes

1 Julia GERSOVITZ, "Architects 1870-1914," (Unpublished paper, Columbia University, 1980), 3.

ABBREVIATIONS

CAC Canadian Architecture Collection, McGill University, Montréal, John S. Archibald Archives, CAC4, CAC4.01.

CCA Canadian Centre for Architecture Library, Montréal, Dossier CEDAM, John S. Archibald.

CUA Concordia University, Montréal, H.P. Illsley Fonds, P-012, "Building Statistics" [Job Ledger], 1908-1942.

Projects are in the Montréal area, unless otherwise indicated.

SAXE & ARCHIBALD 1897-1915

1898

Lynch, Thomas A.

- residence
- brick
- 530 Grosvenor Ave., Westmount
- CCA

Manhire, Charles

- 2 residences
- stone, brick
- 492-494 Grosvenor Ave., Westmount
- CCA

1899

Foley, S.

- apartment house = 27 apartments and shops
- 107' x 32'
- 8 storeys
- brick; roof of asphalt and gravel
- Metcalf between St. Catherine St. and Dominion Square
- \$80,000 (estimated cost)
- Le Prix Courant* vol.24 no.13 (30 juin 1899): 1081

1900

City of Montréal

- public bath
- 114' x 42'
- 1 storey
- brick
- Wellington St.
- \$6,400 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 83
- Masonry & Carpentry: A. Gravel
- Le Prix Courant* vol.29 no.2 (13 juillet 1900): 165

Garch, R.W.

- house
- 25' x 72'
- stone, brick; roof of slate
- 99 Crescent St.
- \$5,000 (estimated cost)
- Masonry: Gray & Wighton
- Carpentry: D.M. Long
- Bricks: E. Gauthier
- Le Prix Courant* vol.28 no.12 (22 juin

1900): 991

U. Pauzé & Fils

- 2 houses = 4 apartments
- 44' x 48'
- 2 storeys
- wood, stone; roof of asphalt & gravel
- St. Andre St.
- \$2,400 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 86
- Masonry & Carpentry: U. Pauzé & Fils
- Le Prix Courant* vol.29 no.2 (13 juillet 1900): 165

1901

Bartholomew, R.H.

- house-alterations
- 137 Mansfield St.
- \$1,500 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 1013
- Contractor: J.C. Hague
- Le Prix Courant* vol.32 no.25 (20 décembre 1901): 1138

Foley, M.S.

- apartment house = 21 apartments (Bellevue Apartments)
- 32' x 64'
- 8 storeys
- brick, stone; roof of asphalt & gravel
- 2352 & 2354 St. Catherine St.
- \$450,000 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 530
- Masonry & Brick: Amos Cowan
- Carpentry: D.M. Long
- Ironwork: Dominion Bridge Co.
- Roofing: Geo. W. Reed
- Le Prix Courant* vol.31 no.22 (31 mai 1901): 850
- Le Prix Courant* vol.31 no.23 (7 juin 1901): 875

Foley, M.S.

- apartment house - additions
- corner St. Catherine & Metcalfe St.
- Le Prix Courant* vol.31 no.17 (26 avril 1901): 645

Fraser, W.M.

- house - alterations & repairs
- 2057 St. Catherine St.
- \$1,150 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 378
- Carpentry: D.M. Long
- Le Prix Courant* vol.31 no.15 (12 avril

1901): 566
Fraser, W.M.
-store - alterations
-2097 St. Catherine St.
Contractor: D.M. Long
Le Prix Courant vol.31 no.17 (26 avril
1901): 645

Gardner, Robert
-factory
-104' x 32'
-3 storeys
-brick; roof of asphalt & gravel
-Dalhousie St.
-\$6,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 545
Contractor: O. Deguise
Le Prix Courant vol.31 no.19 (10 mai
1901): 715
Le Prix Courant vol.31 no.22 (31 mai
1901): 850
Le Prix Courant vol.31 no.23 (7 juin
1901): 875

Shoemaker, M.
-factory
-Chambly, Québec
Le Prix Courant vol.31 no.21 (24 mai
1901): 795

Wright, Mrs. Jas.
-house - alterations & repairs
-643 Sherbrooke St.
-\$3,500 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 447
Masonry, Carpentry, Roofing, Bricks:
L.Paton & Son
Plumbing & Heating: Jas. Atcheson
Painting & Windows: Alex Craig
Le Prix Courant vol.31 no.17 (26 avril
1901): 645
Le Prix Courant vol.31 no.18 (3 mai
1901): 690

1902

Perkins, F.F.
-house - alterations
-284 University St.
-\$1,400 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 1492
Contractor: J.T. Henderson
Le Prix Courant vol.34 no.4 (25 juillet
1902): 42

Wright, Mrs. Dora T.
-house - alterations
-645 Sherbrooke St.
-\$5,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 1226
Contractor: D.M. Long
Le Prix Courant vol.33 no.17 (25 avril
1902): 62

1903

La Corporation de Montréal
-public bath
-44' x 100'
-1 storey
-wood, brick
-corner Hibernia St. & Grand Trunk
-\$7,400 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 559
Contractor: A. Gravel
Le Prix Courant vol.36 no.3 (17 juillet
1903): 53

Lilley & Cameron
-stable
-142' x 30'
-2 storeys
-brick
-97 Colborne St.
-\$5,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 900
Contractor: Riordon Bros.
Le Prix Courant vol.35 no.12 (20 mars
1903): 39

Mackay, Barbara
-apartment house = 14 apartments - addi
tion of 2 floors measuring 50' x 64'
-718 Sherbrooke St.
-\$30,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 641
Contractor: Geo. Nicholson
Le Prix Courant vol.36 no.7 (14 août
1903): 49

Mount Royal Foundry Co.
-factory - alterations
-112 Anne St.
-\$950 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 634
Contractor: James Shearer Co.
Le Prix Courant vol.36 no.7 (14 août
1903): 49

Wilson, F.C.
-house - alterations

-374 de la Montagne
-\$1,500 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 740
Contractor: P.A. Browne
Le Prix Courant vol.35 no.11 (13 mars 1903): 47

1904

Alliance Insurance Co.
-house - alterations
-107 St. Jacques St.
-\$400 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 194
Contractor: John Quinlan & Co.
Le Prix Courant semaine no.16 (1904): 53

Anson, F.H.
-residence
-466 Côte St. Antoine Rd., Westmount
CCA

Estate of Wm. Drake
-house - alterations
-59 Beaver Hall Hill
-\$1,500 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 371
Contractor: Heggie & Stewart
Le Prix courant semaine no.19 (1904): 42

Neville, jr., Robert
-apartment house = 18 apartments
(Bishop Court Apartments)
-98.9' x 99'
-3 storeys
-stone, brick
-1463 Bishop St.
-\$50,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 1033
Contractor: J.B. Delormier
Le Prix Courant semaine no.39 (1904): 57

1905

Booth, Evangeline C.
-house - partial reconstruction
-25 University St.
-\$7,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 693
Contractor: E. Gauthier
Le Prix Courant semaine no.22 (1905): 60

Burns, S.
-house - alterations
-175 St. Laurent

-\$1,500 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 184
Contractor: Laird Patton & Son
Le Prix Courant semaine no.13 (1905): 53

E.P. Charlton & Co.
-residence with shop & offices
-2289 to 2295 St. Catherine St.
-55' x 120'
-2 storeys
-stone, brick
-\$35,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 892
Contractor: Manny & Rondeau
Le Prix Courant semaine no.26 (1905): 54

Kerry, J.G.
-apartment house = 6 apartments
-60.6' x 34.6'
-3 storeys
-stone, brick
-Hutchison near Prince Arthur St.
-\$12,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 327
Contractor: E. Gauthier
Le Prix Courant semaine no.15 (1905): 58

Montefiore Club
-club
-46.6' x 50'
-3 storeys
-stone, brick
-Guy St. near Dorchester Blvd.
-\$17,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 919
Contractor: James Young
Le Prix Courant semaine no.26 (1905): 55

Patton, Dr. H.
-house - alterations
-51 Metcalfe St.
-\$5,200 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 1354
Contractor: Thos. Forde
Le Prix Courant semaine no.39 (1905): 16

Robertson, Mrs. G.E.
-house
-24' x 69'
-2 storeys
-stone, brick
-94 Crescent St.
-\$7,000 (estimated cost)
Permit #: 345
Contractor: H. Huberdeau
Le Prix Courant semaine no.16 (1905): 52

- Slack, W. Geo.
 -2 houses
 -72' x 28'
 -2 storeys
 -brick
 -Guy St. near Cedar Ave.
 -\$10,000 (estimated cost)
 Permit #: 1095-1096
 Contractor: Riordan Bros.
Le Prix Courant semaine no.32 (1905): 60
- Winch, C.
 -house - alterations
 -26 McGill College Ave.
 -\$2,000 (estimated cost)
 Permit #: 142
Le Prix Courant semaine no.11 (1905): 55
- 1906
- Bentham, Wm.
 -apartment house = 19 apartments
 -120' x 145'
 -3 storeys
 -brick, stone
 -720 Sherbrooke St.
 -\$80,000 (estimated cost)
 Permit #: 1026
 Contractor: Shearer Brown & Wills.
Le Prix Courant semaine no.26 (1906): 50
- Briggar, W.H.
 -house
 -42' x 51'
 -2 storeys
 -brick
 -Pine Ave. near Côte des Neiges Rd.
 -\$12,000 (estimated cost)
 Permit #: 278
 Contractor: G.W. Nicholson
Le Prix Courant semaine no.13 (1906): 44
- Emmanuel Congregation
 -church
 -72' front: 130' x 175'
 -2 storeys
 -brick, stone
 -196 & 171 Drummond St.
 -\$77,000 (estimated cost)
 Permit #: 1022
 Contractor: Peter Lyall & Sons
Le Prix Courant semaine no. 26 (1906): 50
- Garrow, A.E.
 -house - alterations
 -289 de la Montagne
 -\$3,000 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 201
 Contractor: Thos. Wand
Le Prix Courant semaine no.11 (1906): 50
- J. Robinson & Co.
 -residence with shop
 -48' x 100'
 -3 storeys
 -brick, stone
 -2683 St. Catherine St.
 -\$30,500 (total cost)
 Permit #: 163
 Contractor: L. Ebakin
Le Prix Courant semaine no.10 (1906): 46; CUA
- 1907
- Ogilvie, Shirley
 -house
 -44' x 113'
 -3 storeys
 -brick, stone; roof of tile
 -Mac Gregor Ave. (now Dr. Penfield)
 near Guy St.
 -\$60,000 (estimated cost)
 Permit #: 745
 Contractor: P. Lyall & Sons
Le Prix Courant semaine no.21 (1907): 38
- Paul, Walter
 -house - alterations
 -corner Burnside and University St.
 -\$4,000 (estimated cost)
 Permit #: 1026
 Contractor: John Allan
Le Prix Courant semaine no. 25 (1907): 42
- Wilson, J.R.
 -house - alterations
 -St. Pierre St.
 -\$1,800 (estimated cost)
 Permit #: 915
 Contractor: C.E. Deakin
Le Prix Courant semaine no.23 (1907): 44
- Wilson, James Reid
 -house - alterations
 -St. Catherine near Stanley St.
 -\$20,000 (estimated cost)
 Permit #: 1493
 Contractor: Thos. Wand
Le Prix Courant semaine no.37 (1907): 44

1908

Castle Blend Co.

- residence with 2 shops
- 35' front; 50' x 90'
- 1 storey
- brick, stone
- 382 St. Jacques
- \$7,000 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 1559
- Contractor: Thos. Wand
- Le Prix Courant* semaine no.43 (1908): 44

Coombe, T. Gorton

- stable & residence
- \$57,408.92 (total cost)
- CUA

Falconer, Alex.

- residence
- 9 Forden Ave. Westmount
- \$13,206.80 (total cost)
- CUA

Fisk, A.K.

- house
- 25' x 68'
- 3 storeys
- brick, stone
- Milton near University St.
- \$10,000 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 1233
- Contractor: E.G.M. Cape
- Le Prix Courant* semaine no.35 (1908): 40

Williamson, John

- 2 houses
- 60' x 62'
- 3 storeys
- brick, stone
- 810 Sherbrooke St. W.
- \$17,000 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 1019-1020
- Contractor: Jas. H. Maher
- Le Prix courant* semaine no.30 (1908): 42

Woods, Mrs. Alex

- house
- 76' x 28'
- 4 storeys
- brick, stone
- corner Pine Ave. & Côte des Neiges Road
- \$17,000 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 963
- Contractor: John Allan
- Le Prix Courant* semaine no.28 (1908): 46

1908-10

Wilson, Jas. Reid

- sundry
- CUA

1909

Laidlow & Co.

- house - alterations
- 69 St. Francois-Xavier
- \$1,900 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 145
- Contractor: John Allan
- Le Prix Courant* semaine no.9 (1909): 44

Lamb, H.M.

- house
- 36' x 27'
- 2 storeys
- brick
- Westmount Ave., Westmount
- \$10,000 (total cost)
- Permit #: 1241
- Contractor: Sparrow & McNeil
- Le Prix Courant* semaine no.27 (1909): 76; CUA

Montefiore Club

- club - alterations
- 399 Guy St.
- \$2,000 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 2091
- Le Prix Courant* semaine no.43 (1909): 46

Montreal Technical School

- school
- Sherbrooke St. W. corner Jeanne Mance St.
- \$556,462.90 (total cost)
- Permit #: 978
- Le Prix Courant* semaine no.22 (1909): 78; CUA; CAC

Nordheimer Co.

- house - alterations
- 612 St. Catherine St. W.
- \$1,500 (estimated cost)
- Permit #: 2411
- Contractor: J. Allan
- Le Prix Courant* semaine no.51 (1909): 40

Putnam, H.L.

- house
- 27' x 54'
- 2 storeys
- brick
- Trafalgar near Côte des Neiges Road
- \$9,000 (estimated cost)

Permit #: 396 Contractor: J.H. Maher <i>Le Prix Courant</i> semaine no.15 (1909): 40	Morrice, A. -residence -\$19,020.53 (total cost) CUA
Queen's Hotel -hotel - addition & interior decoration -60' x 30' -6 storeys -brick, stone -Windsor St. near St. Jacques -\$49,570.62 (total cost) Permit #: 1541 Contractor: Lyall & Sons <i>Le Prix Courant</i> semaine no.33 (1909): 44; CUA	1909-12 Wilson, J.M. -residence -3501 Ontario Ave. (now Ave. du Musée) -\$75,359.50 (total cost) CUA
St. George's Society -house - alterations -corner de la Gauchetière & Mansfield St. -\$7,500 (estimated cost) Permit #: 1862 Contractor: G.W. Nicholson <i>Le Prix Courant</i> semaine no.39 (1909): 42	1910 Dominion Bridge Co. -office building -steel & concrete -Lachine, Québec -\$87,500 (total cost) CUA
Slack, G. -house - alterations -163 Côte des Neiges Road -\$2,000 (estimated cost) Permit #: 1226 Contractor: G.W.T. Nicholson <i>Le Prix Courant</i> semaine no.27 (1909): 76	Howell -house - alterations -12 University St. -\$2,500 (estimated cost) Permit #: 339 <i>Le Prix Courant</i> semaine no.12 (1910): 44
T. Robertson & Co. -house - alterations -136 Craig St. W. -\$10,000 (estimated cost) Permit #: 1875 Contractor: T. Wand <i>Le Prix Courant</i> semaine no.40 (1909): 72	Roussin, A. -house -23' x 32' -2 storeys -brick, stone -425 Guy St. -\$6,500 (estimated cost) Permit #: 293 Contractor: Thos. Wand <i>Le Prix Courant</i> semaine no.12 (1910): 42
1909-10 Wilson, F.C. -residence -\$17,248.68 (total cost) CUA	1910-11 Ayer, A.A. -residence -\$18,464.79 (total cost) CUA
1909-11 Hathaway, J.D. -residence -\$15,563.82 (total cost) CUA	Fortier, J.M. -factory -\$6,036.21 (total cost) CUA
Mac Farlane, A. -residence -1754 Cedar Ave. -\$14,207.14 (total cost) CUA	Walsh, J.C. -residence CUA

1910-12	Mann, J.A.
Queen's Hotel	-interior work
-decoration & addition	-\$4,000 (total work)
-\$167,673.49 (total cost)	CUA
CUA	
1910-13	1912-13
Engineers Club	Cape, E.G.M.
-club - extension	-residence
-\$117,490.30 (total cost)	-Redpath Crescent
CAC; CUA	-\$250,000 (total cost)
	CUA
1911	Hart, Geo.
Egan, Richard	-residence
-residence	-\$28,067.27 (total cost)
-\$14,900.14 (total cost)	CUA
CUA	Owens, Sen. W.
Fergie, C.	-residence
-house	-\$43,982.69 (total cost)
-3 storeys	CUA
-Redpath near Pine Ave.	Queen's Hotel
-\$26,622.50 (total cost)	-hotel - interior work
Contractor: J.H. Hutchison	-\$17,602.89 (total cost)
<i>Le Prix Courant</i> vol.44 no.18 (29 avril	CUA
1911): 41; CUA	Reed, Hayter
Stevenson, S.W.	-country residence
-residence	-St. Andrews, N.B.
-\$12,468.32 (total cost)	CUA
CUA	La Sauvegarde Insurance Co.
Thorne, R.E.	-office building
-residence	-152 Notre Dame St. E.
-\$13,654.92 (total cost)	-\$245,716.11 (total cost)
CUA	CUA
1911-12	S. Davis & Sons
Hanson, Edwin	-alterations
-country residence	-\$5,054.30 (total cost)
-\$17,933.74 (total cost)	CUA
CUA	1913
1911-13	Anson, F.H.
Kanawaki Club	-residence - addition
-country club	CUA
-Caughnawaga, Québec	Maher, J.H.
-\$20,622.38 (total cost)	-loft building
CUA	-concrete
	-\$192,500 (total cost)
1912	CUA
Brodeur, A.N.	Reform Club
-theatre	-alterations
-\$51,875.66 (total cost)	-\$13,800.09 (total cost)
CUA	CUA

1913-14

Boxer Estate

-alterations
-\$13,250 (total cost)
CUA

Notre Dame de Grace School Commissioners

-school & residence
-\$11,481.50 (total cost)
CUA

Robin, C.B.

-residence
-\$25,063.40 (total cost)
CUA

1914

Melcher Gin Co.

-warehouse
-\$13,889.20 (total cost)
CUA

St. James Apostle Church

-addition & alterations
-St. Catherine corner of Bishop St.
-\$35,124.05 (total cost)
CUA

Stafford, M.

-stable
-\$13,491.45 (total cost)
CUA

Stuart, A.P.

-office & stores
-\$19,400 (total cost)
CUA

Tooke, R.J.

-country residence
-\$7,938.56 (total cost)
CUA

JOHN SMITH ARCHIBALD 1915-1934

1915

Archibald, John S.

-residence
-4278 Dorchester Blvd., Westmount
CCA

1916

Davies, M.

-garage
-Mill St.
-\$7,000 (estimated cost)

Contractor: Reid, McGregor

Le Prix Courant vol.49 no.35 (25 août
1916): 33

Leclerc, R.T.

-house
-Murray Ave., Westmount
-\$20,000 (estimated cost)
Le Prix Courant vol.49 no.49 (1 décembre
1916): 30

MacLean, J.F.

-house
-Cowansville, Québec
-\$10,000 (estimated cost)
Le Prix Courant vol.49 no.49 (1 décembre
1916): 30

Steel Company of Canada

-office
-Notre Dame St.
-\$8,000 (estimated cost)
Le Prix Courant vol.49 no.30 (21 juillet
1916): 28
Le Prix Courant vol.49 no.35 (25 août
1916): 33

Timmins, O.H.

-2 garages
-4 Crescent, Westmount
-\$10,500 (estimated cost)
Contractor: E.D. Carrigan
Le Prix Courant vol.49 no.30 (21 juillet
1916): 29

1917

Hill, S.

-2 garages
-361 Kensington Ave., Westmount
-\$1,400 (estimated cost)
Contractor: S. Marotta
Le Prix Courant vol.50 no.2 (12 janvier
1917): 30

McLean, T.

-house
-Cowansville, Québec
-\$10,000 (estimated cost)
Le Prix Courant vol.50 no.13 (30 mars
1917): 33

Protestant School Commission

-school
-Lajoie Ave., Outremont
Le Prix Courant vol.50 no.13 (30 mars
1917): 33

Williams & Wilson

- stables
- rue des Inspecteurs 80-84A
- \$3,000 (estimated cost)
- Contractor: Williams & Wilson
- Le Prix Courant* vol.50 no.16 (20 avril 1917): 30

1919

Miner Rubber Co.

- factory
- Granby, Québec
- \$35,000 (estimated cost)
- Contractor: Geo. Kent
- Le Prix Courant* vol.52 no.18 (2 mai 1919): 113

Montreal Arena Co.

- public garage
- 2 storeys
- St. Catherine & Wood Ave., Westmount
- \$138,830 (total cost)
- Le Prix Courant* vol.52 no.33 (15 août 1919): 26; CUA

Thorne, R.E.

- house
- alterations and additions
- Côte des Neiges Road
- Contractor: John MacGregor Ltd.
- Le Prix Courant* vol.52 no.18 (2 mai 1919): 113

1921

McKee, J.H.

- 2 semi-detached residences
- brick & hardwood
- \$17,097 (total cost)
- CUA

Protestant School Commission

- Baron Byng High School
- St. Urbain between Rachel & Marie-Anne St.
- \$486,136 (total cost)
- Contractor: J.N.O. McGregor
- Le Prix Courant* vol.54 no.50 (16 décembre 1921): 40; CUA

Protestant School Commission

- Ballantyne School
- Montreal West
- \$100,000 (total cost)
- CUA

1922

Canadian Street Car Advertising

- building converted into office building
- 331 Beaver Hall Hill
- Le Prix Courant* vol.55 no.4 (27 janvier 1922): 70

McLean, W.E.

- residence
- \$12,264 (total cost)
- CUA

Montreal Arena Co.

- 3 storey addition; 3 walls; heating extender
- \$51,822 (total cost)

Quebec Liquor Commission

- garage (boiler installation included)
- Notre Dame St. and de Lorimier Ave.
- \$72,500 (total cost)
- CUA

1922-25

Windsor Hotel

- interior work, Ballroom, Long Gallery
- Dominion Square
- CAC; CCA

1923

Hollinger Co.

- offices and apartments
- \$38,838 (total cost)
- CUA

Protestant School Commission

- Connaught School
- \$290,000 (total cost)
- CUA

Protestant School Commission

- Heroes Memorial High School
- Cowansville, Québec
- \$42,000 (total cost)
- CUA

Quebec Liquor Commission

- [store]
- brick
- Dalhousie St., Québec
- \$200,000 (estimated cost)
- Architects: J.S. Archibald, C.O. Lacroix, O. Beaulé
- Le Prix Courant* vol.56 no.35 (31 août 1923): 82

Quebec Liquor Commission

- warehouse

- corner Notre Dame St. and
de Lorimier Ave.
-\$2,000,000 (estimated cost)
Le Prix Courant vol.56 no.20 (18 mai
1923): 44
- 1924
- Forum
 - arena (the original Montreal Forum
building)
 - reinforced concrete; heating & ventila-
tion
 - corner Atwater Ave. and St. Catherine St.
 - \$686,600 no equipment (total cost)
 - Contractor: Atlas Construction
Co. Ltd.
 - Le Prix Courant* vol.57 no. 27 (4 juillet
1924): 45; CUA; CCA
- McGinnis, T.A.
 - residence
 - Kingston, Ontario
 - CCA
- St. James the Apostle
 - church
 - addition
 - Bishop and St. Catherine St.
 - CCA
- 1925
- Montreal Tramways Co.
 - terminal building
 - Craig St.
 - Construction* vol.19 (May 1926): 162-
164; CCA
- Queen's Hotel
 - addition on Windsor St.
 - 85' x 117'; 2 elevators
 - \$370,000 (total cost)
 - CUA
- Williams-Thomas Co.
 - office building
 - 2 storeys
 - reinforced concrete, steam heat, no
basement or elevator
 - St. Lawrence Blvd.
 - \$62,688 (total cost)
 - Permit #: 2281
 - CUA; CCA
- 1926
- Wilson, J.M.
 - garage
- Ontario Ave. (now Ave. du Musée)
corner McGregor
Ave. (now Dr. Penfield)
Permit #: 768
CCA
- 1927
- Baseball Stadium (demolished)
 - de Lorimier Ave.,
 - Construction* vol. 21 (September 1928):
316-319; CCA
- Montreal Jockey Club
 - extension of large platform at Blue
Bonnetts Raceway
 - [Décarie Blvd.]
 - Le Prix Courant* vol.60 no.7 (18 février
1927): 39
- 1928
- Brockville Hotel Co.
 - hotel
 - 76 rooms
 - steel & concrete
 - \$239,758.53 (total cost)
 - CUA
- Canadian National Railways
 - CNR Station, Halifax, N.S.
 - steel frame, truss joists, 2 1/2" slab,
 - brick & stone facing
 - \$571,939.19 (total cost)
 - CUA
- Halifax Hotel
 - hotel
 - 168 rooms
 - steel & [maissolon]
 - Halifax, N.S.
 - \$1,658,456 (total cost)
 - CUA
- Canadian National Railways
Chateau Laurier (original building by Ross
& Macfarlane)
 - hotel - alterations and major extension
 - Ottawa, Ontario
 - CCA
- Canadian National Railways
Hotel Vancouver
 - Vancouver, B.C.
 - Journal, Royal Architectural Institute
of Canada* vol.8 no.8 (Aug. 1931): 309
 - Architectural Record* vol.88 (July 1940):
92-94; CUA

Masonic Memorial Temple
 -temple
 -115' x 125'
 -steel frame, cut stone 2 sides, 3 elevators
 -Sherbrooke St. W.
 -\$730,000 (total cost)
 Contractor: E.G.M. Cape
Le Prix Courant vol.41 no.50
 (14 décembre 1928): 48; CUA

1928-29

Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.
 Hotel Manoir Richelieu
 -365 rooms
 -monolithic reinforced concrete
 -Murray Bay, Québec
 -\$2,217,944.96 (total cost)
 CUA

1929

Dominion Bridge Company Ltd.
 -office building - extension to 1911
 office building
 -brick, steel framing, concrete slabs
 -Lachine, Québec
 -\$163,577.06 (total cost)
 CUA

Dominion Engineering Works Ltd.
 -office building
 -brick, steel framing, concrete slabs
 -\$204,786.58 (total cost)
 CUA

Smith Bros. Ltd.
 -store & loft
 -brick, reinforced concrete
 -2116-2122 de Bleury St.
 -\$56,835.82 (total cost)
 Permit #: 538
 CUA; CCA

Timmins, N.A.
 -residence
 -Belvedere Place, Westmount
 -\$452,599.74 (total cost)
 CUA

1930

Federal Government
 -Post Office
 -Huntington, Québec
 CUA

Queens University
 -gymnasium and swimming pool
 -Kingston, Ontario
 -brick, stone trim, steel framing,
 concrete slabs
 -\$275,982.41 (total cost)
 CUA; CCA

1931

Department of Public Works
 -public building (includes clock tower)
 -Huntington, Québec
 -\$29,718 (total cost)
 CUA

Canadian National Railways
 Hotel Saskatoon
 -253 bedrooms
 -steel frame, truss joints, 2 1/2 " slab,
 brick with stone trim
 -\$2,568,969 (total cost)
 CUA

Montreal Convalescent Hospital
 -convalescent hospital (original building)
 -100 beds
 -Kent Ave.
 -\$233,830.28 (total cost)
 CUA; CCA

Royal Edward Institute
 -dispensary & school
 -St. Urbain St.
 -\$155,181.20 (total cost)
 CUA; CCA

Verdun Board of School Trustees
 -Woodlands School
 -Verdun, Québec
 -\$231,320 includes work in old and
 new sections (total cost)
 CUA

1932

St. Mary's Hospital
 (E.J. Turcotte, associate architect)
 -218 beds
 -hospital, power house
 -Lacombe Ave.
 -\$890,779 (total cost)
 CUA