

The architectural and historical research staff of the CIHB annually prepares about 25 research papers on buildings under consideration for national commemoration by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Wider studies are also conducted into the history of functional types of buildings such as court houses and town halls, the definition of Canadian architectural style and the analysis of Canadian construction technology.

In order to complete these short and long term projects CHIB's architectural historians and analysts must draw from a number of locations including local, municipal, provincial and federal offices, museums and archives and from records held by private companies and citizens. The principal sources required for building research already available from these repositories include municipal and county records, building contracts and specifications, Public Works and/or Chief Architects' records in federal and provincial governments, business and private papers of architects and contractors, magazines, newspapers, city directories and visual documentation including building plans and elevations, maps, both historical and modern, photographs, prints, birds' eye views and fire insurance atlases.

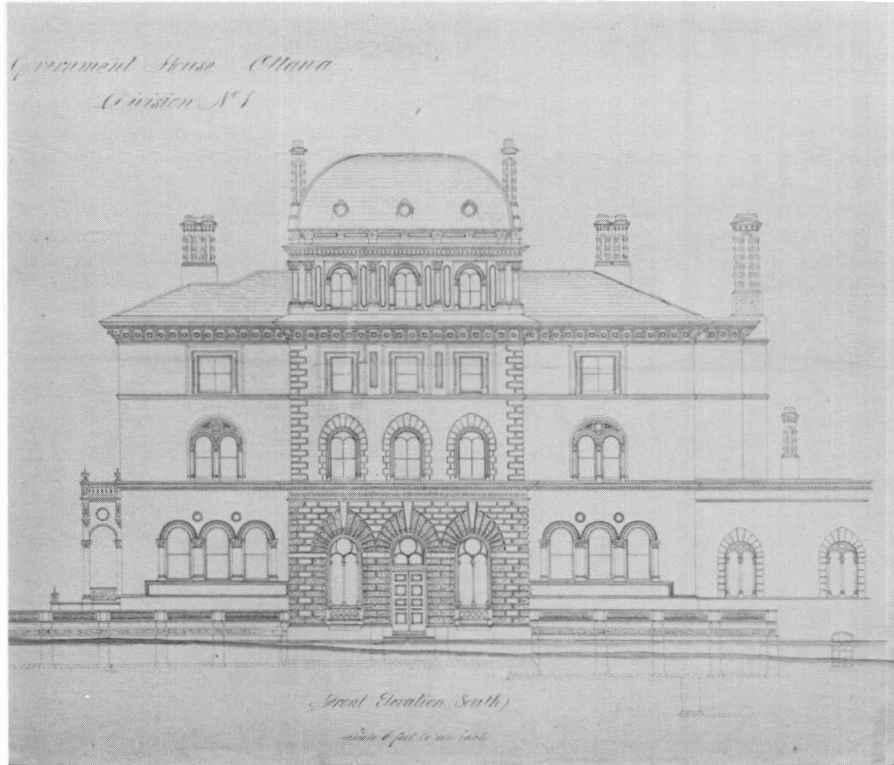
While these sources are far from exhaustive (or exhausted), Canadian archives must radically increase their acquisition of other material if the future needs of architectural research are to be met. Besides ferreting out papers of architects, builders, contractors and craftsmen, archives should establish contact with existing companies and individuals to emphasize the value of record preservation. The "how to" world of historical trade journals, building supply catalogues, construction pamphlets, architectural pattern books and carpenters', engineers' and mechanics' handbooks also deserves further attention by archivists. More private letters, diaries, trade bills and account books dealing with buildings under construction should be preserved. Finally, visual records on which architectural studies so greatly depend must be expanded to include private as well as government building plans, and aerial photographs, the latter including demolition as well as construction views.

Undoubtedly the greatest archival challenge for Canadian architectural studies will be to increase access to and use of resources so diverse in nature and geographic location. CHIB and the National Architectural Archives of the Public Archives of Canada have taken an important first step in the co-ordinating of their architectural collections by jointly devising a survey form for a national catalogue of architectural records. Further activities could usefully take the form of the designation and identification of other archives specializing in architectural subject areas. Standardization of indexing procedures is another measure which would remove impediments to research. Given its mandate to provide sources for a national perspective on Canadian building, the CHIB sees the co-ordination and expansion of archival resources as a first priority for promoting architectural scholarship.

Research Staff
CIHB

An Architectural Chronicle, 1829-1964

From basement, garage and barn, fire-singed, torn, caked in dirt and ravaged by dampness and insects, a most remarkable collection of records has finally reached archival haven. On 9 March 1979, the Archives of Ontario took formal possession of over ten thousand architectural drawings, designed by fifty-five architects over one hundred and thirty-five years and representing some twelve hundred buildings — mostly in Toronto and in southern Ontario.

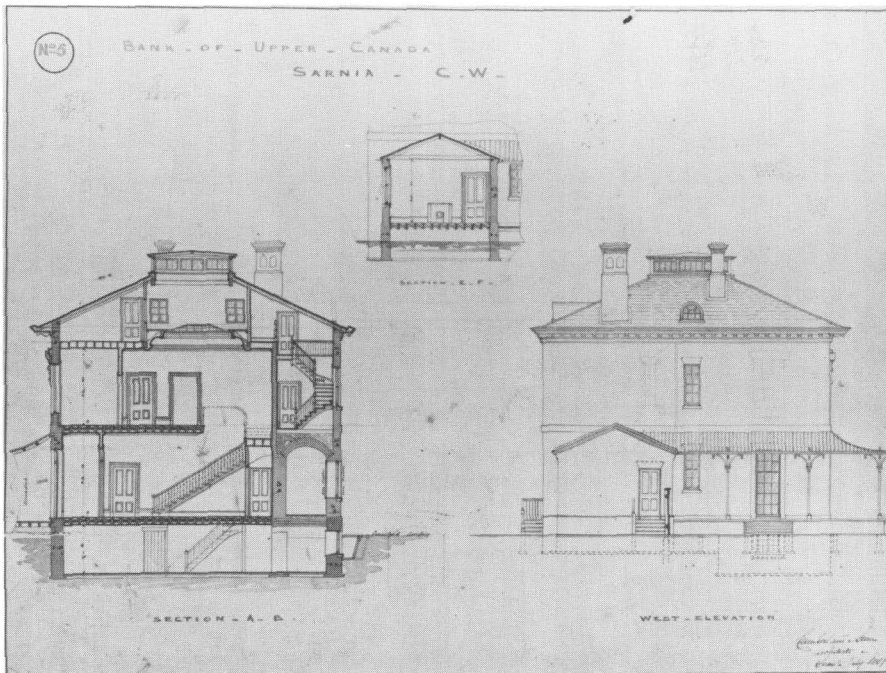


Front elevation of proposed Government House, Ottawa. Competition drawing by Cumberland and Storm, 1860. (Archives of Ontario)

The *Horwood Collection* was donated to the Province of Ontario by Eric Horwood, senior partner in the firm of Horwood & White for thirty of his fifty years in architectural practice. Eric Horwood had inherited the practice from his father, John Charles Batestone Horwood (1864-1938), who had begun his career in 1882 as a student in the offices of the prestigious firm of Langley, Langley & Burke. J.C.B. Horwood had then gone on in 1894 to become a partner with Edmund Burke (1850-1919). Burke had withdrawn from the Langley practice in 1892 to assume the clients and practice of the firm of W.G. Storm at his death. Storm (1826-1892), for his part, had until 1867 been partner with Frederic Cumberland (1820-1881) who had arrived in Canada from England in 1847. The Burke & Horwood firm, in 1901, further absorbed the practice of David B. Dick (1846-1925) on his return to England after a quarter century's work in Toronto. Thus, through partnership, retirement or death, the records of successive firms of architects came together to form the collection which was ultimately garnered by Eric Horwood at his retirement in 1969. In this sense, it is hardly a collection at all for the drawings represent a natural and logical evolution of business activity which, on account of its archival rarity alone, deserves special notice.

The range of buildings covered in the *Collection* is equally notable. Charles Fowler's scheme for a proposed university (King's College) at York, Upper Canada, in 1829 is the earliest set of drawings. Other buildings designed for various educational uses include Cumberland & Storm's plans and written specifications for University College, Toronto

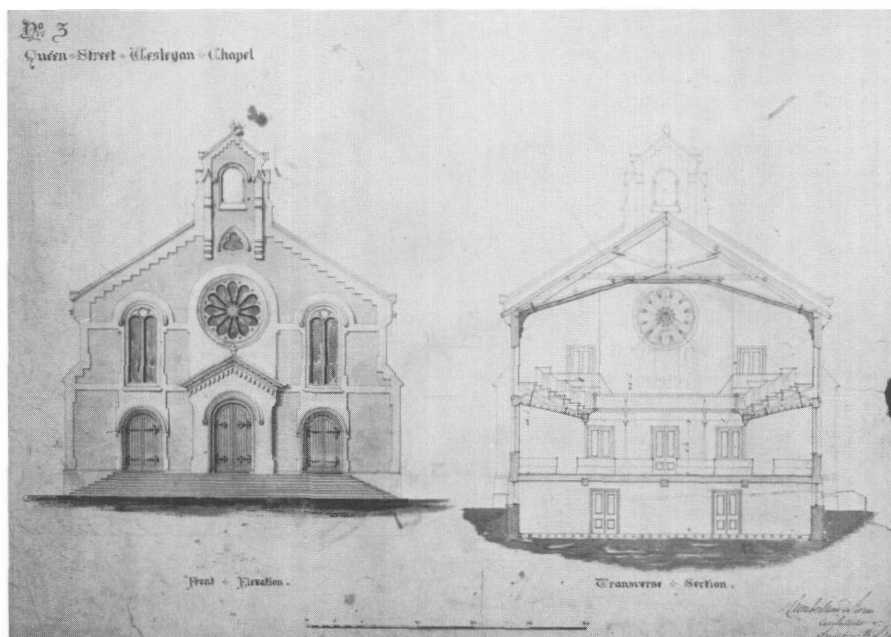
(1856-1859), in addition to their designs for Toronto's Geological Museum and Library and for Osgoode Hall—especially the latter's famous wrought iron enclosing fence. There are further Storm plans for the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico (1885) and designs for Victoria College, Toronto (1889-1892). Upper Canada College and McMaster University's designs for the original Toronto sites are also extant. Later drawings in the educational category include numerous high and grammar schools. Buildings for primarily public use are represented by plans for the Land Registry Office at St. Catharine's (Horsey, 1867), the Perth County Jail (Storm, 1866-1867), the York County Court House (Cumberland & Storm, 1852), The Ontario County Court House at Whitby (1885) and competition drawings executed by Cumberland & Storm under the pseudonym "Odahwah" for the proposed Parliament Buildings in Ottawa (1859), won in the event by Thomas Fuller.



Bank of Upper Canada, Sarnia, Canada West. Sections and elevations by Cumberland and Storm, 1857. (Archives of Ontario)

A large part of the *Collection* contains plans for private residences, from modest nineteenth century brick dwellings to grand Rosedale mansions and summer cottages at Lorne Park or in the Muskoka Lakes district. Cumberland's own house plan "Pendarvis" is there (1860) and drawings for houses of John Ross (1860, 1885), William Hume Blake (1855), Egerton Ryerson (undated) and Sir Casimir Gzowski's "Villa" by Kivas Tully (1854). David Dick's proposed residence for William Mulock (1881) and, ironically, for Casa Loma's flamboyant owner, Henry Pellatt (1885) are included, together with Dick's design for packing baron Sir Joseph Flavelle (1894) and Burke & Horwood's plans for the H.H. Fudger mansion at 40 Maple Avenue in Rosedale (1902-1903), the Storm drawing for Edward Blake's house on Jarvis Street (1879) and William McMaster's house and stables on Bloor Street (1877).

Churches fare very well amongst the designs. Notable Toronto examples are St. Jame's Anglican Cathedral, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the Church of St. James-the-Less, Jarvis Street Baptist Church, St. Peter's Anglican Church, Avenue Road Presbyterian Church and St. Anne's Anglican Church. Outside Toronto there are London South Baptist Church (1891), London's Central Methodist Church (1895, 1900), Knox Presbyterian Church in Woodstock (1896-1897) and even the First Methodist Church in Charlottetown, P.E.I. (1898). Of commercial projects, the *Collection* includes designs for Hudson's Bay Company stores in Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, a Massey Harris warehouse in Quebec City (1918) and Burke & Horwood's plans for the Robert Simpson store in Toronto, Horwood & White's plans for John Northway & Sons, Langley & Burke for Union & Loan Savings Company and even Cumberland & Ridout's 1850 plans for the Canada Company offices.



Queen Street Wesleyan Chapel, Toronto. Front elevation and transverse section by Cumberland and Storm, 1856. (Archives of Ontario)

Conservation of these materials has begun, together with a preliminary arrangement and listing. Since, however, this must inevitably be a prolonged process, the Archives of Ontario will not be able to grant immediate access to the drawings. In the meantime, a preliminary listing is available from the Archives of Ontario, Private Manuscripts Section, 77 Grenville Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 2R9.

David Russell
Archives of Ontario