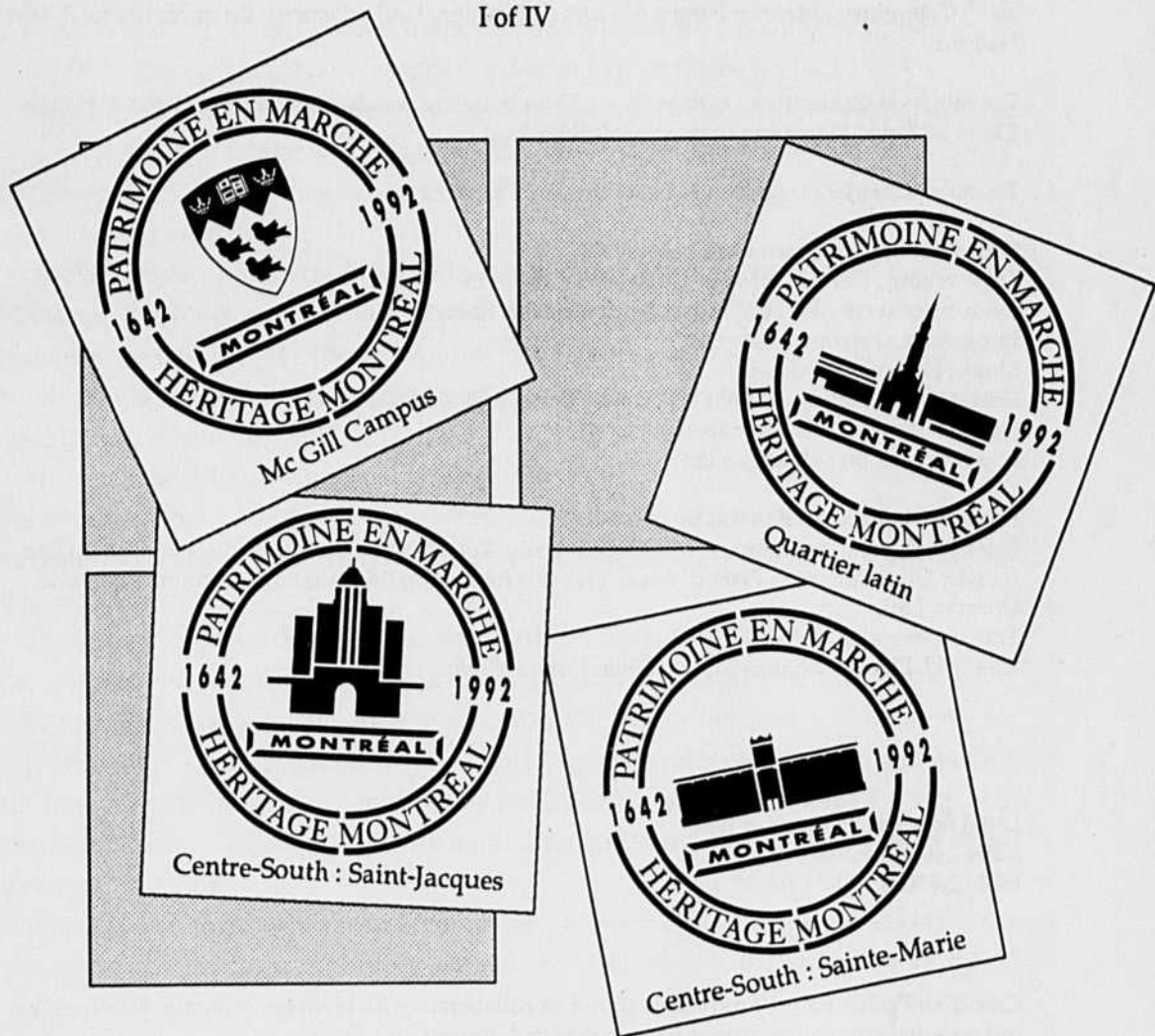


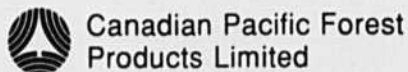
HERITAGE MONTREAL

STEPS IN TIME

I of IV



350 ANS



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Steps in Time is an integral part of the official programme of events of Montreal's 350th Anniversary Celebrations.

STEPS IN TIME

On the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the founding of Montreal, Heritage Montreal has devised the **Steps in Time** program for both Montrealers and visitors to the city. A series of 16 self-guided trails, **Steps in Time** allows people the opportunity to explore different neighbourhoods of the city on foot, at their own pace.

Each trail is marked by temporary signs painted on the sidewalk which indicate sites of either heritage or historical interest. These signs point towards noteworthy buildings, monuments, squares or rowhouses. The trails provide a snapshot of life in each different neighbourhood.

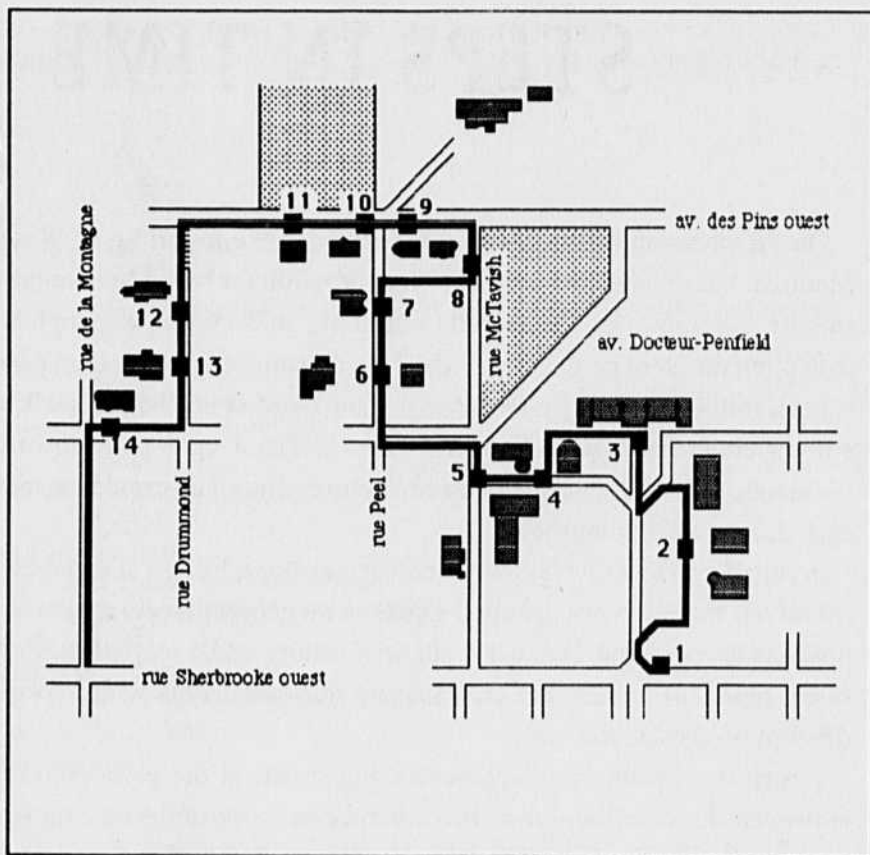
In collaboration with neighbourhood associations, historical societies and the City of Montreal, the trails are grouped together by geographical regions in four different booklets like this one. For each trail, brief history and a map illustrate the neighbourhood; points of interest are indicated by numbered dots which correspond to brief descriptions beside the map.

Wherever possible, we suggest crossing streets at the places shown on the maps. However, as there may be construction work underway on some streets, we strongly recommend that visitors exercise caution and use pedestrian crosswalks where available.

Heritage Montreal is a private foundation created in 1975 to encourage the development of our urban heritage as a part of daily life. In 1988, the 1500 members of the organisation responded with enthusiasm to the call for ideas for a 350th anniversary project for Heritage Montreal. As a result, a major undertaking was launched in the autumn of 1988 to give Montrealers a means of knowing and understanding their city better. From these ideas and with the efforts of many volunteers, **Steps in Time** was brought to life.

We hope that these walks may become for you, your family and your neighbours a pleasant way to discover the history and culture of the neighbourhoods of Montreal.

Happy Trails!



MCGILL CAMPUS

Founded in 1821, McGill University comprises two campuses: the Macdonald campus in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue west of Montreal, and the main downtown campus. Despite being surrounded by skyscrapers in the heart of the city, McGill's main campus on the flank of Mount Royal includes a number of historic mansions as well as green lawns, playing fields, and a variety of buildings dating from the 1830s to the 1970s.

Working in these beautiful historic buildings is a privilege which McGill values greatly, partly because they add colour, depth and a sense of the past to the university's *raison d'être*. This means that no repair or maintenance job can be considered routine. Thus, McGill's Physical Plant department has the daunting task of figuring out how to introduce twentieth-century features such as air-conditioning and fire-protection, while respecting the individual heritage of each mansion.

These mansions were given to or acquired by McGill over many years. Their donors were citizens of Montreal who cared about the quality of public life for the common good; McGill accepts and protects this trust. During business hours, visitors may enter some of these buildings, their hours are posted in the entrance.

*Exhibition
Mansions of McGill
presented by the
Blackader-Lauterman
Library
McLennan Library lobby
through October 31st
1992 and at the
Redpath Library
from August 1 -31, 1992*

Information : 398-4743

- 1 Roddick Gates**
Inaugurated in 1925, this colonnade designed by Grattan D. Thompson marks the entry to the beautiful pre-lined campus of McGill University.

*Start of circuit :
McGill metro station*

Distance : 3.8 km

Avenue McGill College

First laid out in the 1840's on the property bequeathed by James McGill, this avenue was the prestigious hub of a large residential development whose revenues supported the university. In 1935, the French urbanist Jacques Gréber proposed a boulevard which was ultimately realised in 1988 as a result of a City competition held amidst much controversy.

2 Macdonald-Harrington Building

Built in 1898 by Sir Andrew Taylor for the Department of Chemistry, the building was renovated in 1986 to house the schools of architecture and urban planning.

MacDonald Engineering Building

The original 1893 building burned down in 1907 and was rebuilt by Percy E. Nobbs in 1909 of non-combustible materials.

MacDonald Physics Building

Built in 1893 by Taylor, Hogle & Davis, the original physics building's fully rounded arches and squat tower are neo-romanesque in style.

3 Arts Building (original McGill College)

John Ostell, architect and surveyor, built this neo-classical building and its adjoining wing in 1839-43, symbolically establishing the University. The portico, first built in wood in 1860 was rebuilt in stone in 1926. The west wing dates from 1863.

4 Redpath Museum

The gift of Peter Redpath, son of the industrialist John Redpath who built the first sugar refinery in Canada, the museum was built in 1882 by Hutchison and Steel in the image of a classical temple. The first building built in Canada specifically as a museum. It houses a natural history and anthropology collection.

Morrice Hall

This neo-gothic structure was erected in 1882 by John James Brown as an annex to the Presbyterian Theological College (1873) demolished in 1962. In 1983, it was converted for use as a library.

Redpath Library

Built in 1891 by Taylor and Gordon and enlarged two different times, the library was a gift from Peter Redpath.

5 Alfred Friedrich Moritz Baumgarten House, 3450 rue McTavish

Born in Dresden, Alfred Baumgarten was a chemist who founded St. Lawrence Sugar. In 1887, he built this house whose austere exterior contrasts starkly with a sumptuous interior. In 1927, the University bought the house for the Principal and converted it in 1935 to the Faculty Club.

6 James Ross House, 3644 rue Peel

The need to accommodate large receptions for the elite of the Square Mile led James Ross, an engineer responsible for construction of part of the main CP rail line, to twice enlarge the house built for him in 1892 by the New York architect Bruce Price. Those additions, in 1898 and 1902 were realised by the Maxwell brothers, Edward and William, in a style consistent with the original French Chateau style. The house was bequeathed to McGill in 1948 and is now known as Chancellor Day Hall.

John Kenneth Leveson Ross House, 3647 rue Peel

Built in 1910 by the Maxwell brothers for the son of James Ross, this house differs from the senior Ross's in its classical composition. In 1976, McGill bought the residence from Marianopolis College which had housed it since 1946.



James Ross house.
Source:
Blackader-Lauterman Library.

7 Elspeth Hudson Angus and Duncan McIntyre Houses, 3674-3690 rue Peel
These two houses, built in 1894 by Edward Maxwell, were twinned to create the impression of a single, imposing structure. Now known as Angus House, they are in the same Château style which characterized the James Ross house and many others in the Square Mile.

8 Orrin Squire Wood House, 3724 rue McTavish
One of the oldest houses in the area, this Gothic revival residence was built in 1862 by Andrew B. Taft. Despite the diminution of some of the characteristic ornamentation, it preserves its picturesque character. George Herrick Duggan bequeathed the house to the University in 1944.

9 Mortimer Barnett Davis House, 1020 avenue des Pins Ouest
Robert Findlay, Scottish-born architect designed this house for Mortimer B. Davis, the founder of Imperial Tobacco in 1907. Of note on the Peel side are the green house, the service entry and the carriage house which housed Arthur Purvis's widow after he left the house to McGill in 1942.

10 Isabella Brenda Allan (Meredith House) or Henry Vincent Meredith, 1110 avenue des Pins Ouest
A superb example of Victorian eclecticism, Lady Meredith house was built in 1894 for the banker Henry Vincent Meredith by the Maxwell brothers who later enlarged it in 1914. In 1941, it was bequeathed to Royal Victoria Hospital. Damaged by arson in 1990, the residence has been restored completely, including the interior woodwork.



Hugh Allan House.
Source:
Blackader-Lauterman Library.

Hugh Allan House (Ravenscrag), 1025 avenue des Pins Ouest
The hub of Square Mile society when it was built in 1861, Ravenscrag resembles a Tuscan villa, built on the slopes of Mount Royal to overlook the city. Originally designed by Victor Roy for the magnate Sir Hugh Allan, the house was added on to many times but still maintains its picturesque character with its asymmetrical composition, its tower and porter's lodge. In 1942, the University acquired the mansion and adapted it for use as a psychiatric institute.

11 Charles Meredith House, 1130 avenue des Pins Ouest
Charles Meredith built his house next door to his brother's in 1905. Designed by the Maxwells, it is more classical in style than its neighbour. In the 1940's, the house served as the nurses' residence for Royal Victoria Hospital. McGill acquired it in 1975 and it now houses the School of Occupational Health.

12 James Thomas Davis House, 3654 rue Drummond
Built in 1908-10 by the Maxwell brothers for the engineer and canal builder (who likely requested the concrete framework), the house is based on an Elizabethan manor. The exterior detailing evokes a Tudor style, while the interior is truly Beaux-Arts and boasts some of the best craftsmanship of the Square Mile.

13 Charles Rudolph Hosmer House, 3630 rue Drummond
Businessman Charles R. Hosmer retained Edward Maxwell to design his house in 1901. Its profuse ornamentation – almost pompous in character – on a strictly symmetrical organization characterize Edward's most audacious application of Beaux-Arts classicism. Hosmer House was acquired by the University in 1969.

14 Alice Graham House, 3605 rue de la Montagne
Robert and Frank Findlay in 1925, created a simple house for the Hallward family than its excessive Beaux-Arts neighbour. This more sober approach, characteristic of the Arts and Crafts movement, is typical of later Square Mile houses in the time before the Depression. In 1965, McGill purchases the house for the Graduates' Society and is now known as Martlet House.

*Finish of circuit :
Peel metro station*

*Dinu Bumarbu, Héritage Montréal
Translation By Nancy H. Dunton*

LET'S CELEBRATE MONTREALERS!

*The Centre d'histoire de Montréal presents
an exhibition featuring
men and women
who have helped shape Montreal's history
through November 9th, 1992
Here are a few of the people who have left their mark on
the neighbourhood of
MCGILL CAMPUS*

JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON
(1820-1899)
Scientist

A native of Nova Scotia, the young William avidly reads everything about geology and natural history that he can find. Towards 1850, his work in fossils is already earning him an enviable reputation. He comes to Montreal in 1855 on being named principal of McGill College. Over the next 38 years, he builds McGill into a university of world renown.

HUGH ALLAN
(1810-1882)
Businessman

Hugh Allan is a good example of the diverse interests which characterize the great men of business of 19th century Montreal. Born in Scotland, he lands in Montreal in 1826. He becomes involved in business as well as shipping; he is the owner of the famous Allan Line. He founds the Merchants' Bank in 1861 and builds, in 1874, the Academy of Music Theatre on Victoria St.

SIMON McTAVISH
(1750-1804)

*Fur merchant, militia officer, civil servant, landowner,
seigneur and businessman*

Born in Scotland, he establishes himself in Montreal in 1774, after a stay of ten years in the New-York area. He founds, with other Montrealers of the era such as the Frobisher brothers, James McGill and Isaac Todd, the North West Company which will have a monopoly for many years in the fur trade. This company also becomes the largest employer in Montreal; voyageurs, interpreters, hunters, clerks - all are certain to work for the company at one time.

If you would like to learn more about Montréal's history, the Centre d'histoire de Montréal welcomes you year round at 335, Place d'Youville, Old Montréal.

Information: 872-3207



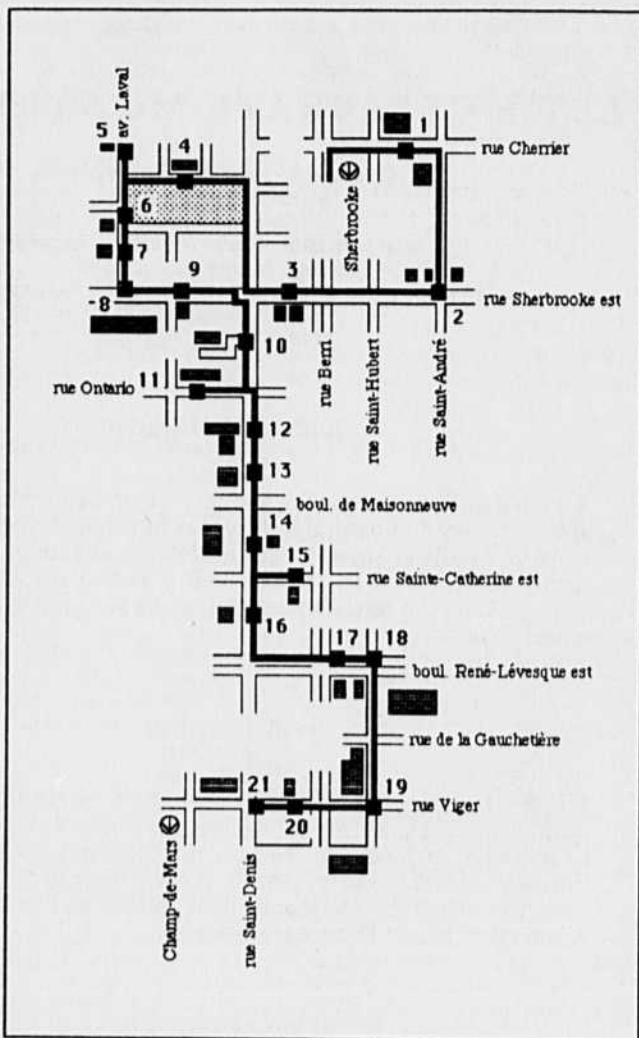
When one thinks of the Quartier Latin, it is the Université du Québec (UQAM) which comes to mind. The heart of this district, however, dates back almost two centuries before the university's construction in 1979.

The beginning of the 19th century saw the opening of Rue Saint-Denis, straddling the Saint-Martin creek (antecedent of the Ville-Marie expressway), and allowing Montreal's franco-phone population to spill out of what is now "Old Montreal". In the areas around Saint-Jacques church, Viger and Saint-Louis squares, those who ventured forth found an environment where the issues of the day were hotly debated.

A branch of Laval University was opened in 1876, rewarding Mgr. Bourget's 26 years of petitioning for a French university in Montreal. The Université de Montréal gained its autonomy in 1919. During the 1940's it moved to the campus it now occupies, designed by architect Ernest Cormier, bringing with it the community it had created. The Quartier Latin then entered a sleepy era, from which, 30 years later, it was roused by UQAM and propelled towards renewal.

Apart from this evolution, the district suffered major disasters, like the fire of July 8, 1852 which claimed 9000 victims and forced reconstruction. Modern development projects have also brought about the construction of threatening structures, like the high-rises which surround the Sherbrooke metro station.

This district's history parallels that of Montreal society generally. The trail shows it, from the bourgeois homes of writers and businessmen to the area's commercial institutions, as a stage to the great movements for social reform and cultural development of the time.



QUARTIER LATIN

1 **Palestre nationale**, 840 rue Cherrier
Built between 1914 and 1918, this sports center has recently become home to the Agora de la Danse.

*Start of the circuit :
métro Sherbrooke*

Distance : 3.4 km

Cherrier school, 811 rue Cherrier
Sober but elegant, this school replaced the previously demolished Saints-Noms-de-Jésus-et-de-Marie in 1931.

2 **Dansereau house**, 901 rue Sherbrooke Est
In 1910, the manufacturer Hercule Dansereau ordered construction of this house, remarkable for its finely worked copper turret.

Deguisse house, 853 rue Sherbrooke Est
This residence constructed by the banker Deguisse in 1908 was home, between 1926 and 1978, to the Fédération nationale Saint-Jean-Baptiste, a feminist organization founded in 1907.

Préfontaine house, 839 rue Sherbrooke Est
Prominent businessman and president of the Hautes Études Commerciales, Isaïe Préfontaine had this home built in 1910.

3 **Dubuc house**, 438 rue Sherbrooke Est
This picturesque residence was built by the entrepreneur Arthur Dubuc in 1894 according to plans drawn up by Alphonse Raza. In 1912 it became home to Rosemont builder Ucal Dandurand, followed in 1926 by the Canadian Club in 1926.

De Martigny house, 430 rue Sherbrooke Est
In 1910 the surgeon François De Martigny built this residence in the French style. Between 1941 and 1969 it opened its doors to Catholic student youth.

4 **Saint-Louis Square**
The square was created in 1880 and named after the Saint-Louis brothers, two entrepreneurs who lived there. In 1894 the fountain was installed, followed in 1906 by a monument to the poet Octave Crémazie which was moved in 1971 to the Crémazie traffic circle.

5 **Nelligan house**, 3688 avenue Laval
The family home of the poet Émile Nelligan (1879-1941) is typical of the community around Saint-Louis Square.

6 **De Rosay house**, 3500-3504 avenue Laval
Built in 1896, this residence stands out from the row housing around the square with its Queen Anne styling.

7 **Desforges house**, 3470 avenue Laval
This remarkable home was built by judge and businessman Pierre Desforges in 1901, according to plans drawn up by A. Ménard and J.A. Godin.

8 **Mont Saint-Louis**, 244 rue Sherbrooke Est
This classical college was built, without the dome, in 1888 by J.Z. Resther for the Frères des Ecoles Chrésiennes. It later housed a Cégep, and in 1989 was converted to apartments.

9 **Fréchette house**, 300-306 rue Sherbrooke Est
This Second Empire residence housed the poet, Member of parliament and journalist Louis Fréchette (1839-1908), and hosted Sarah Bernhardt during her stay in Montréal.

10 **Terrasse Saint-Denis**, 2100 rue Saint-Denis
This street was nicknamed "Montée du zouave" in 1867, after the Catholic volunteers who set off to defend the Papal States. These apartments were the gathering places for literary circles, like the one the poet Nelligan belonged to.

11 **Terrasse Emma**, 307-349 rue Ontario Est
Built in 1868, this greystone grouping is typical of urban developments after 1840 in which entrepreneurs were inspired by Scottish terraces.

12 **Saint-Jacques Apartments**, 1710-1744 rue Saint-Denis
In this building constructed in 1914, we sense the daring temperament of architect-entrepreneur Joseph-Arthur Godin through the architectural forms and use of concrete, both unusual for their time.

Bibliothèque nationale, 1700, rue Saint-Denis
Eugène Payette was chosen through competition in 1912 to build what was first called the Bibliothèque de Saint-Sulpice after the Sulpicians who founded it.



Saint-Jacques church and presbytery, 1965.
Source: Ville de Montréal.

13 Théâtre Saint-Denis, 1594 rue Saint-Denis
The theater was built in 1915 and marks the transformation of Rue Saint-Denis into an artery for the Quartier Latin. From a distance the original building is visible behind the entrance, which was modernized in 1989.

14 École Polytechnique, 1430 rue Saint-Denis
Founded in 1873, the École Polytechnique occupied this building by J.-Émile Vanier from 1905 to 1958, then moved closer to the Université de Montréal.

Saint-Jacques Church tower, 1455 rue Saint-Denis
Saint-Jacques Church was the bishop's seat up until the fire of 1852, which prodded Mgr. Bourget into building the present cathedral on Dorchester Square. Constructed in 1880 by Victor Bourgeau, the church tower was the highest on the island. It was classified as a historical monument in 1973, and integrated with the buildings of UQAM.

15 Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Chapel, 430 rue Sainte-Catherine Est
Built in 1876, this richly decorated chapel was the work of artist-architect Napoléon Bourassa. It evokes the institutional grouping that surrounds Saint-Jacques Church.

16 Site of the Université de Montréal
Now home to UQAM, this site was once occupied by the former Université Laval, renamed "de Montréal" before the move to its current campus.

Bourassa house, 1242 rue Saint-Denis
Napoléon Bourassa built his house on land belonging to his father-in-law, Louis-Joseph Papineau, whose bust is to the left of the allegory of the arts and industry, which overhangs the entrance.

17 Académie Marchand, 500 boulevard René-Lévesque est
Built in 1910 by Marchand and Haskell, the academy housed, among others, schools for furniture-making, the "École du meuble", and for women trades, the "École des métiers féminins".

18 Masson house, 1098 rue Saint-Hubert
Marc-Damase Masson, grocer, banker, and president of the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste, had this villa built in 1860. It is now occupied by the Maison du Père, caring for the homeless.

Hôpital de la Miséricorde, 1051 rue Saint-Hubert
Built in 1853, on the outskirts of the workers' neighborhoods, this hospital cared for abandoned women.

19 École des Hautes-Études-Commerciales, 1020-1030 rue Saint-Hubert
This school was founded in 1907 by the Chambre de Commerce, and in 1910 moved into this magnificent Beaux-arts structure, the work of Gauthier and Daoust. It includes a superb cast-iron atrium that resisted numerous renovations of the building.

Viger Square
Denis-B. Viger surrendered parts of his land starting in 1818, but the square bearing his name was not inaugurated until 1860. In 1984, after the Ville-Marie expressway was put through, three artists were commissioned in an attempt to renew the diminished square.

Viger station, 700 rue Saint-Antoine Est
This station-hotel was inspired by the Châteaux of the Loire. It was built in 1898 by the New York architect Bruce Price who also built Windsor Station and the Château Frontenac, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

20 Sincennes house, 429 rue Viger
Built in 1867 for a merchant fleet owner, this building was once home to Alphonse Desjardins and has belonged to the Union nationale française since 1909.

21 Saint-Sauveur Church, 1010 rue Saint-Denis
Built in 1865, the former Anglican Holy Trinity Church now serves the Syrian Catholic community.

*Finish of circuit :
Champ-de-Mars metro
station*

*Dinu Bumbaru, Héritage Montréal
Translating by Sharon Gubbay Helfer*

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QUARTIER LATIN*

JOSEPH-NAZAIRE DUPUIS (1844-1876)

*Businessman, founder of the first Dupuis store, forerunner to Dupuis et Frères
(closed in 1978), today Place Dupuis.*

When he arrived in Montréal in 1868, Joseph-Nazaire Dupuis opened his first novelties store on Sainte-Catherine street near Montcalm. In 1870 he moved to more spacious premises on Sainte-Catherine at Amherst. After initiating his brothers into the business, Dupuis continued to develop his business, travelling to Europe in search of new products to satisfy his clientele. Popular across Québec, the name Dupuis quickly became known as "the department store", where one had to do one's shopping in Montreal.

ÉMILE NELLIGAN (1879-1941)

Celebrated poet. Nelligan family house at 3688 Laval street.

Starting in 1897, Émile Nelligan presented his poems to the public at readings organized by the Château Ramezay and the Monument national, with the support of the École littéraire de Montréal. His success was short-lived, as the poet suffered from disorders and discomforts related to schizophrenia (an illness unknown at the time). His parents sent him to the retreat at Saint-Benoît in 1899 and to the Saint-Jean-de-Dieu hospital in 1925. Nelligan remained isolated until his death, and his friends took it upon themselves to make known his highly original work, which evokes both love and controversy to this day.

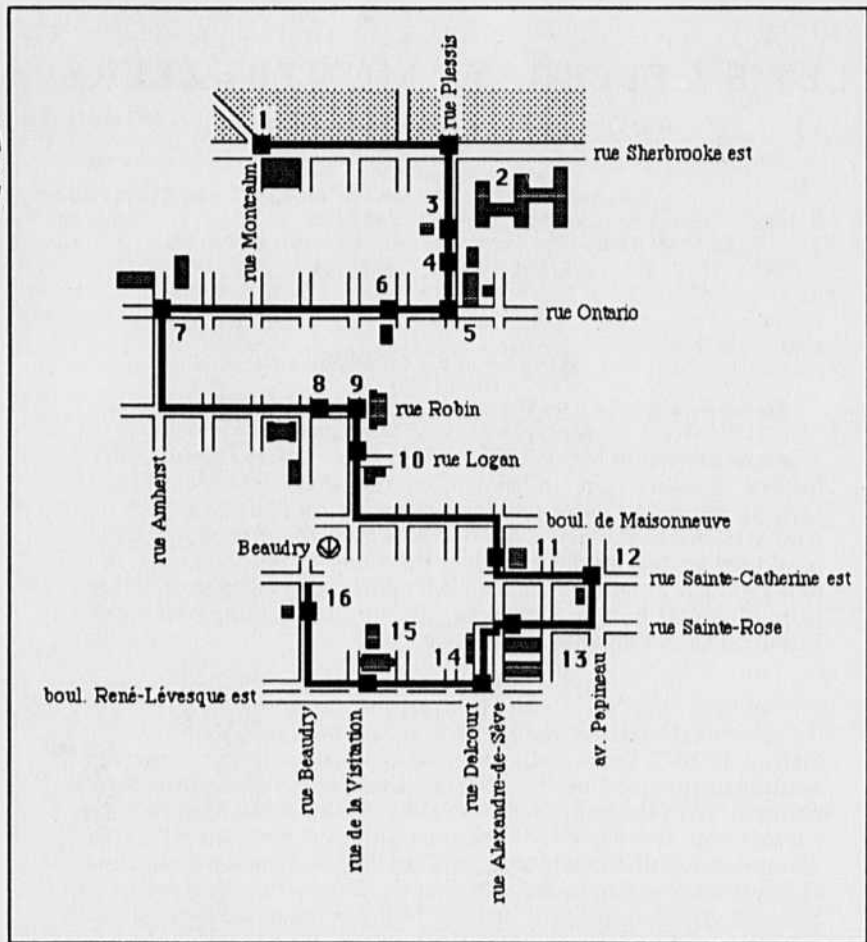
LOUIS-PHILIPPE HÉBERT (1850-1917)

*Sculptor. Religiously-inspired sculptures in wood from 1879 to 1887.
After that, commemorative monuments, bronzes and busts.*

Louis-Philippe Hébert began his prodigious career as an associate of the architect Napoleon Bourassa. Here in 1873 he began by heading a team of decorators for the Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes chapel at 430 Sainte-Catherine Street East. Notable among other religious works were the statues surrounding the Sacré-Coeur pulpit and altar at Montréal's Notre-Dame church. In addition, many commemorative monuments, bronzes and busts around Montréal bear witness to the worldwide fame of Louis-Philippe Hébert. Among them are the monuments to Mgr Bourget in front of the Cathédrale, to Jeanne Mance (Hôtel-Dieu hospital) and to Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve (Place d'Armes).

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Information: 872-3207



CENTRE-SOUTH: SAINT-JACQUES

Montreal's Centre-South district includes the neighbourhoods of Saint-Jacques (to the west) and Sainte-Marie (to the east). According to the 1986 census, Centre-South has 35,290 inhabitants. Its history began in the early 19th century, when it was a sparsely populated agricultural area. Located immediately outside the city walls, the area was then known as Faubourg Québec.

Beginning at mid-century, industrialization stimulated development of the district. Saint-Jacques developed around Molson's Brewery which has been located on the same site since 1786. After 1850, other factory owners were attracted by the location of the neighbourhood and began industrial development along the river. The resident population increased quickly. The Saint-Jacques neighbourhood, the western portion of Centre-South, is next to downtown. As a result, the physical appearance of the district greatly changed after the Second World War (1939-1945) as the downtown business district expanded. The widening of Dorchester Boulevard (now René-Lévesque) in 1955, the extension of the Ville-Marie autoroute (1970) and the construction of the CBC building (1973) each had a drastic impact on the neighbourhood.

Today Saint-Jacques includes a variety of urban land uses. There are many telecommunication companies, other industries, housing as well as related services. The neighbourhood is dynamic and captivating.

1 Lafontaine Park

The park was part of James Logan's farm until its purchase by the colonial government in 1845 for use in military training. In 1888, the city of Montreal acquired the land and converted it into a public park. It has always been one of the city's favourite green spaces.

Bibliothèque municipale, 1210 rue Sherbrooke Est

Designed by Eugène Payette, the City of Montreal library was inaugurated in 1916 by mayor Médéric Martin. The interior is worth a visit for the exquisite stained glass windows and the genealogical reference room, Salle Gagnon.

2 Notre-Dame Hospital, 1560 rue Sherbrooke Est

The first Notre-Dame hospital was erected in 1880 on Notre-Dame near Berri. The move to the current site occurred in 1924. Since then, several buildings have been added, making this the largest French-language hospital in the country.

3 Logan House, 2144 rue Plessis

This is the only building remaining from the time of James Logan. His farm extended from rue Lafontaine northward to avenue du Mont-Royal. Originally, this building was a cottage surrounded by fields.

4 Plessis School, 2075 rue Plessis

When this school opened in 1878, its directors, the Frères des écoles chrétiennes, lived on the upper floor. The building is now used by the Compagnons du Devoir du Tour de France, an artisan's guild based in France, which has brought traditional building techniques to Montreal.

5 Sacré-Coeur Church and its presbytery, 1495 rue Ontario Est

The parish of Sacré-Coeur was founded in 1874. Initially, the chapel was housed in a mill. A church was consecrated in 1887, only to be gutted by fire in 1922. Architects Joseph and Émile Venne preserved the walls and constructed a new interior, but did not rebuild the spire.

6 Poste de Pompiers No. 11, 1212-1216 rue Ontario Est

This fire station was completed in 1876. Intégration Jeunesse, a professional training group for adolescents, now occupies the building.

7 Saint-Jacques Market, 1125 rue Ontario Est

There has been a market on this site since 1872. The present building was designed by Z. Trudel and J.A. Karch and completed in 1932. Beyond offering fresh produce for sale, this building was traditionally an important meeting place for the neighbourhood. Its upper floor has been the scene of sporting contests and political meetings.

Bain Généreux, 2050 rue Amherst

J.O. Marchand designed this building which opened in 1931, a time when many dwellings did not have baths or showers. It was named for local alderman Damase Généreux and is still used as a public swimming pool.

8 Comité Social Centre-Sud, 1710 rue Beaudry

Like École Plessis (#4), this building was originally a school staffed by the Christian Brothers. École Salaberry, as it was then known, was built in 1909. The Comité Social Centre-Sud, a public education body, has used the building since 1978.

Coopérative de Notre Quartier, 1644-1656 rue Beaudry

At the corner of Robin and Beaudry is the first housing cooperative in Centre-Sud, founded in 1978. Non-profit housing cooperatives have permitted the renovation of many buildings for affordable housing.

9 CLSC Centre-Sud, 1705 rue de la Visitation

École Garneau was under a secular administration, a rarity in Montreal in 1911. Although the school closed in 1981, its name was transferred to the former École Souart, on Papineau. The local community services clinic moved into this building in 1986.

*Start of circuit :
Sherbrooke metro
station, bus #10
Sherbrooke*



Parc Lafontaine



Sacré-Coeur Church, 1899.
Source: Bibliothèque nationale du Québec,
Massicotte Collection.

10 **L'Archevêque House**, 1647 rue de la Visitation
This was the home of Camilien Houde (1889-1958), who was elected mayor of Montreal five times between 1928 and 1950. Montreal city council cited the building as a historic landmark in 1989.

11 **Arcade Theatre**, 1425 rue Alexandre-De Sève
Télé-Métropole television network occupies this former playhouse which dates from the time when Sainte-Catherine was considered the "Broadway of Montreal". Its glazed terra-cotta facing is a rarity in the city.

12 **Bank of Montreal**, 1700 rue Sainte-Catherine Est
The ornate decoration and magnificent colonnade of this bank suggest how prestigious an address this was at the time of its construction in 1904.

13 **Résidence Sainte-Brigide**, 1125 rue Alexandre-De Sève
Constructed as a school in 1895, it was converted into a children's daycare centre, and later a senior citizen's residence.

Sainte-Brigide Church, 1153 rue Alexandre-De Sève
Founded in 1867, the Sainte-Brigide parish is celebrating its 125th anniversary this year, although its church dates from 1878. Note its magnificent spire.

14 **Houses**, 1192-1194 rue Dalcourt
Although simple in appearance, these small brick houses are fine examples of late 19th century workers' homes.

Maison Radio-Canada, 1400 boulevard René-Lévesque Est
The 1973 construction of this tower to house the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation meant the demolition of 678 dwellings (occupied by 5 000 people). Its construction profoundly altered the neighbourhood.

15 **Saint-Pierre-Apôtre Church**, 1323 boulevard René-Lévesque Est
Victor Bourgeau was the architect of this exquisite Gothic Revival church. Note the pointed arches pinnacles and flying buttresses which are characteristic of this style.

Résidence Saint-Pierre-Apôtre, 1201 rue de la Visitation
The buildings on the block located between René-Lévesque, de la Visitation, Sainte-Rose and Panet are architectural landmarks from which the Oblats de Marie-Immaculée provided services to Centre-Sud. The Centre Saint-Pierre-Apôtre (Panet Street) is still a community centre.

16 **Houses**, 1270-1296 rue Beaudry
Unlike its neighbours, the house at 1270-1280 Beaudry is faced in its neighbours, the house at 1270-1280 Beaudry is faced in greystone. Note the dormer windows and the porte-cochère entrance. Originally, this opening provided access for horses to the rear yard.

*Finish of circuit :
Beaudry metro station*

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

Uniroyal, 1840 rue Notre-Dame Est

Founded in 1854, this rubber factory was originally known as Canadian Rubber. The building closed in 1984 and has been recycled for use by Cité de l'image, a collection of artistic and cultural groups.

Molson's Brewery, 1650 rue Notre-Dame Est

Founded in 1786, John Molson's brewery stimulated the industrial development of the Saint-Jacques neighbourhood. Active in a wide range of commercial activity, in 1809, he launched the Accommodation, the first steamship to sail the St. Lawrence.

Post Office, 1450 rue Sainte-Catherine Est

Designed in 1911 by Joseph Perrault. After its closure in the late 1970s, this Second Renaissance Style building with its imposing clock tower has been used by a succession of the theatre troupes.

*René Binette, Écomusée de la maison du fier monde
Translation by Joshua Wolfe*

LET'S CELEBRATE MONTREALERS!

*The Centre d'histoire de Montréal presents
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men and women
who have helped shape Montreal's history
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Here are a few of the people who have left their mark on
the district of
SAINT-JACQUES*

RAOUL DANDURAND

(1861-1942)

*Lawyer, senator, corporation manager, pioneer of Canadian diplomacy
at the League of Nations.*

Senator Raoul Dandurand was a highly cultured man, a liberal and a democrat, interested in all the cultural, social and political movements of the era. He defended the public's right to have access to cultural and educational resources. Starting in 1908 he intervened to support construction of the municipal library of Montreal, working against censorship and the opposition of the clergy. The municipal library was inaugurated in 1917, and still welcomes Montreal readers at 1210 Sherbrooke street East.

ERNEST OUIMET

(1877-1973)

*Projectionist, film-maker, owner-founder of the Ouimetoscope,
pioneer of the film industry in Montréal.*

In January of 1906 Ernest Ouimet rented a room on Sainte-Catherine street to show films. In August of 1907, having bought the premises and constructed a new building, Ouimet opened the Ouimetoscope. Richly decorated, this 1200-seat room was the first facility in Montreal to be devoted exclusively to cinema. At 10 cents for regular seats and 50 cents for reserved boxes, it proved highly successful with cinema fans. The Ouimetoscope still exists today at 1206 Ste-Catherine street East in Montréal.

JOHN MOLSON Sr.

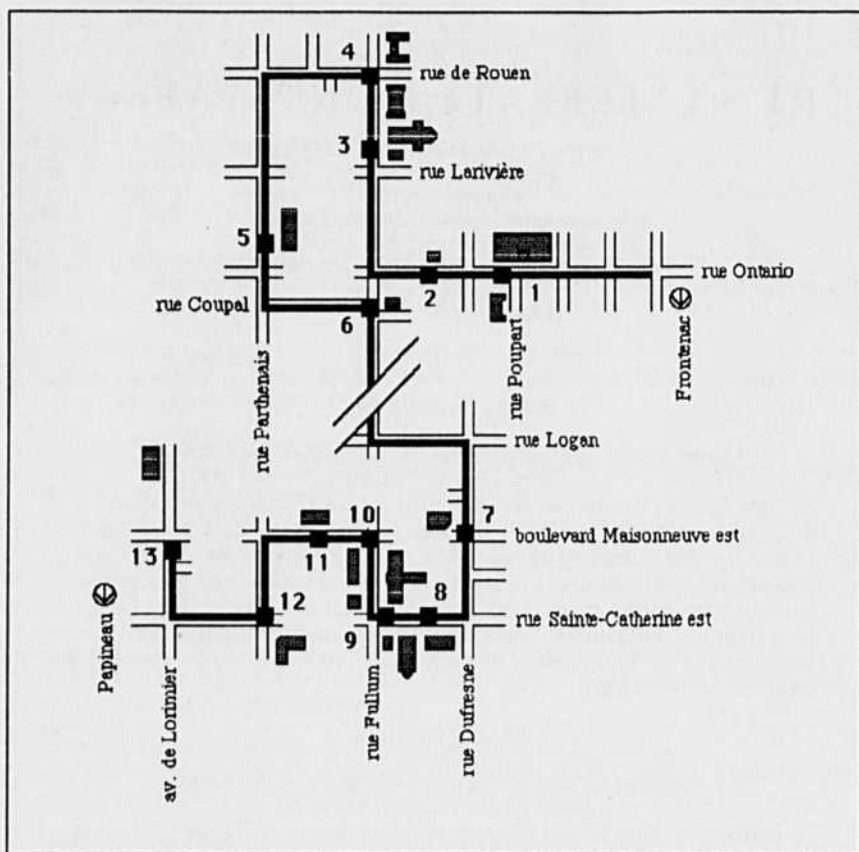
(1763-1836)

Businessman, founder of Molson Breweries.

The first Molson beer was born July 28, 1786. The family business, founded by John Molson and situated on the corner of Papineau and Notre-Dame streets in Montréal, continued to produce well and to make inroads on the market. A dominant figure in the Montreal economy of the era, John Molson invested in many areas (sawmills, distilleries, foundries, real estate, transport) and held many positions (justice of the peace, legal counsellor, chairman of the board of the Bank of Montreal).

If you would like to learn more about Montréal's history, the Centre d'histoire de Montréal welcomes you year round at 335, Place d'Youville, Old Montréal.

Information: 872-3207



CENTRE-SOUTH: SAINTE-MARIE

Montreal's Centre-South district includes the neighbourhoods of Sainte-Marie (to the east) and Saint-Jacques (to the west). According to the 1986 census, Centre-South has 35,290 inhabitants. Its history began in the early 19th century, when it was a sparsely populated agricultural area. Located immediately outside the city walls, the area was known as Faubourg Québec.

Beginning at mid-century, industrialization led to rapid growth of the district. The neighbourhood's location, on the edge of the St. Lawrence River, also and therefore close to port facilities and navigation, stimulated its development. Factories were built there and harbour facilities expanded. This led to the laying of new streets and construction of housing for the families of the industrial workers. Public services and institutions were added as the neighbourhood became more urban. Churches and schools were also constructed. By 1951 the population of Centre-South had reached 100,000.

Although the area has seen significant changes during the last 30 years, a rich industrial and worker heritage is still apparent in the eastern portion of Centre-South. Sainte-Marie is a working class neighbourhood with several active community groups.

1 RJR Macdonald, 2455 rue Ontario Est
When the Sir William Macdonald established a tobacco and cigarette factory here in 1876, the site was immediately outside the city limits. It employed 1,500 people and was a prime influence in the industrialization of Sainte-Marie. A fire in 1895 destroyed the original factory but it was soon rebuilt. This is one of the few major factories still operating in the neighbourhood.

École Gédéon Ouimet, 1960 rue Poupart
Constructed in 1914 as an elementary school under the direction of the Filles de la Sagesse, its name honours a former Quebec premier who was for many years Quebec Superintendent of Education (1876-95). The aging of the neighbourhood's population led to its conversion in 1977 to an adult education centre, an important facility for a population with low education levels.

2 Le Coup de Pouce, 2355 rue Ontario Est
This non-profit organization is a social service centre for the neighbourhood, offering summer camps and training classes.

3 Saint-Eusèbe de Verceil Church and presbytery, 2151 rue Fullum
A modest chapel was built in the year of the establishment of the parish in 1897 to serve 2,789 residents. Construction of the existing church did not begin until 1923, during an era of rapid industrial expansion. By that time, the population had also boomed, to almost 10,000.

4 École Jean-Baptiste Meilleur, 2237 rue Fullum
The Frères du Sacré-Coeur established a school on the site in 1901. After a fire in 1924, they rebuilt the school a year later. The gymnasium on Rouen was added in 1961. Jean-Baptiste Meilleur is one of only five elementary schools still operating in Centre-South today.

École Saint-Eusèbe, 2275 rue Fullum
The Fullum wing of the school was constructed in 1906 while the part on Rouen was built in 1917. The school closed in 1982. The Fullum wing now contains the Voisin-Voisine housing co-operative, while the other side houses the Écomusée de la maison du fier monde, the Carrefour Saint-Eusèbe and the Ki-ri daycare centre.

5 Regent Knitting, 2025 rue Parthenais
This textile factory was constructed in 1920 with a rear enlargement added in 1956. It is still in production, now known as Grover.

6 Coupal Street houses
This row of worker housing features Quebec frame construction and flat roofs. Typical of late 19th century worker houses, they are faced in brick, built without foundations or exterior staircases, and set directly on the sidewalk property-line.

Théâtre Espace Libre, 1945 rue Fullum
Fire Station No. 19 was constructed in 1904. After its closure in 1979 it was converted into a playhouse featuring experimental theatre.

7 Bain Quintal, 1550 rue Dufresne
As baths and showers were rarely included in working class housing in the early 20th century, the city provided public baths in many neighbourhoods. Bain Quintal opened in 1933; it was designed by J.P. Bastien.

8 Accueil Ville-Marie, 2380 rue Sainte-Catherine Est
École Sainte-Catherine was built in 1881. The Soeurs de la Congrégation Notre-Dame welcomed girls of the neighbourhood and provided boarding facilities. The elementary school now houses Relance, a local educational and social aid group.

Saint-Vincent-de-Paul Church and presbytery, 2310 rue Sainte-Catherine Est
Founded in 1867, this was one of the early parishes in the city of Montreal. A 1924 fire destroyed the original church, the current building dates from 1928.

*Start of circuit:
Frontenac metro station*

Distance : 2.8 km



Macdonald Tobacco opening, 1876.
Source : Archives de la Ville de Montréal

9 Merchants Bank, 2277-2281 rue Sainte-Catherine Est
During the 1920s, the Merchants Bank merged with the Bank of Montreal. This building dates from 1905. Note the sumptuous decoration and the elegant dome.

10 Centre d'accueil Émilie Gamelin, 1431 rue Fullum
In 1861, the Soeurs de la Providence acquired this property and built their Mother-House. On Dufresne Street, they established the Hospice Gamelin to care for the elderly. This was a time before governments were involved in social services. The nuns helped relieve the misery of working class neighbourhoods.

11 Row houses, 2277-2281 boulevard de Maisonneuve Est
These are fine examples of the typical architecture of the late 19th century.

12 Radio-Québec, 2200 rue Sainte-Catherine Est
The public television network has been located here since 1968. It occupies the offices of Dominion Oil Cloth, which was founded in 1872. The nearby factory produced linoleum products.

13 Pont Jacques-Cartier
In the early 1990s, the only permanent connection between Montreal and the South Shore was the Victoria Bridge. While ferry service linked Centre-Sud to Longueuil, the increase in traffic due to private automobile use meant a new bridge was needed. The Jacques-Cartier Bridge (originally known as the Harbour Bridge) was inaugurated on May 24, 1930, after four years of construction, \$10,000,000, and 30,000 tons of steel.



from Sainte-Hélène Island, 1937.
Source: Archives de la Ville de Montréal

Maison Premier Plan, 1600 avenue de Lormier
This building housed the Barsalou soap factory and, later, the Familex company. Its owner's refusal to permit the building's demolition resulted in a hazardous curve on Jacques-Cartier Bridge.

Bain Laviolette, 1570 avenue de Lormier
The name of this public pool, constructed in 1910, honours a local alderman. The building was modernized in 1957. It is now vacant and the Maison du fier monde hopes to use it for its eco-museum.

*Finish of circuit :
Papineau metro station*

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

Église Sainte-Marguerite-Marie, at the corner of Ontario and de Bordeaux streets

Architect Ernest Cormier designed this church, constructed in 1924-25. It is now called Notre-Dame de la Guadalupe and welcomes Latin-American worshippers.

Prison du Pied-du-Courant, 905 avenue de Lormier

Many Patriots of the 1837-38 Rebellion were held in this prison, which was constructed in 1830. A dozen were executed. Facing the building is a monument by sculptor Alfred Laliberté. The head office of the Société des Alcools du Québec is now located here.

*René Binette, Écomusée de la maison du fier monde
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JEAN-CLAUDE MALÉPART (1938-1989)

*Liberal M.L.A. for Sainte-Marie in Québec from 1973-1976.
Liberal M.P. for Laurier-Sainte-Marie in Ottawa from 1979-1988.*

Jean-Claude Malépart believed that a member of parliament should serve his electors by being present in his riding—and he lived by this belief throughout his mandates in Québec and Ottawa. Recognized as a champion of the disadvantaged, Jean-Claude Malépart led a fight against the de-indexation of old age pensions, reductions to unemployment insurance for those about to retire, plant closings, and the shut-down of the refinery in Montreal's east end. He was very active socially in the district, one of his initiatives being the founding in 1972 of the first center for community information and assistance.

CAMILLIEN HOUDE (1889-1958)

Mayor of Montréal: 1928-1932; 1934-1936; 1939-1940 and 1944-1954.

Camillien Houde was a populist mayor and excellent speaker whose delivery was direct and colorful. He also maintained a very well-structured organization with a real political program. During the economic crisis of the 1930's, he instituted a public works program to put the unemployed to work. In August of 1940, he opposed conscription and was sent to prison for four years: this only increased his popularity as mayor of Montreal. At the beginning of his political career he was the "little guy" from Sainte-Marie. In the end, he was nicknamed Monsieur Montréal.

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER MACDONALD (1831-1917)

Industrialist, founder of W.C. MacDonald Tobacco in 1863 (de la Commune street) later (1876) Macdonald Tobacco (Ontario street).

W.C. MacDonald was a controversial person, a penny-pincher in private life, who employed women and children in his business under gruelling conditions. However, he proved generous in paying for a Montréal-wide campaign of vaccinations against chickenpox (1885) and through his donations to McGill University. In 1974, the profits from the sale of MacDonald Tobacco to R.J. Reynolds went to the creation of the Macdonald Stewart Foundation, thus perpetuating the philanthropic work of William Christopher MacDonald.

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Information: 872-3207

STEPS IN TIME

Brochure I :

McGill Campus; Quartier Latin; Centre-South : Saint-Jacques; Centre-South : Sainte-Marie.

Brochure II :

Pointe-Saint-Charles; Saint-Henri; Notre-Dame-de Grâce; Côte-des-Neiges.

Brochure III :

Hochelaga; Maisonneuve; Rosemont; Sault-au-Récollet.

Brochure IV :

Saint-Louis/Saint-Jean-Baptiste; Plateau Mont-Royal; Saint-Louis-du-Mile End; La Petite Patrie.

Steps in Time brochures are available at the following places :

- Information Center, Marché Bonsecours, 350 rue Saint-Paul Est
- Centre d'histoire de Montréal, 335 place d'Youville
- Héritage Montréal, 406 rue Notre-Dame Est
- The library network and maisons de la Culture of City of Montreal

These brochures are evenly distributed in the following Saturday's papers editions of August 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th 1992 : The Gazette; Le Devoir; Le Journal de Montreal.

HERITAGE MONTREAL

also invites you to discover Montréal with the following trails and events :

- The Old Montréal Walking Tour, available at the Centre d'information touristique (INFO-Touriste) and at Marché Bonsecours. Information : 872-7292.
- Le parcours historique de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, start : Old Mill, Société historique de la Pointe-aux-Trembles, until Octobre 12, 1992, 645-8035.
- L'histoire du Sault-au Récollet, paroisse de l'ancienne seigneurie de l'île de Montréal, guided tours every Sunday, by Société pour la conservation du Sault-au-Récollet, until August 30, 1992, 322-2328.
- The exhibition *Reliefs, pierre et lumière*, a hundred years of Montreal sculptural ornaments explored through photography, Palais de la Civilisation, until septembre.
- Dimanche matin Montréal m'attend, tours of the district of Montreal every Sunday, until August 30, 1992. Information : 872-1992.
- De l'autre côté de la montagne, Association historique des gens d'affaires de la Côte-des-Neiges/Snowdon and Société d'histoire de la Côte-des-Neiges, until October 15, 1992. Information : 488-5643.

HERITAGE MONTREAL'S MISSION

Heritage Montreal is an independent foundation dedicated to the promotion of the built and social heritage in Montreal's neighbourhoods and surrounding communities.

To this end:

- strives for the conservation and revitalisation of existing buildings, neighbourhoods and public spaces, and the protection of the natural environment;
- promotes architecture and planning conceived in the interest of all citizens and based on social and cultural values as well as economic ones;
- assists citizens in their collective and individual efforts to shape the urban environment.

For further information on Heritage Montreal, to share your concerns or to make a suggestion, please send the following informations to **Heritage Montreal**, 406 rue Notre-Dame Est, Montréal, Québec H2Y 1C8

Name:.....

Address :..... Postal code:.....

My suggestions for Heritage Montreal :.....

My concerns for the future of urban heritage :.....

.....

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I wish to get information on joining Heritage Montreal