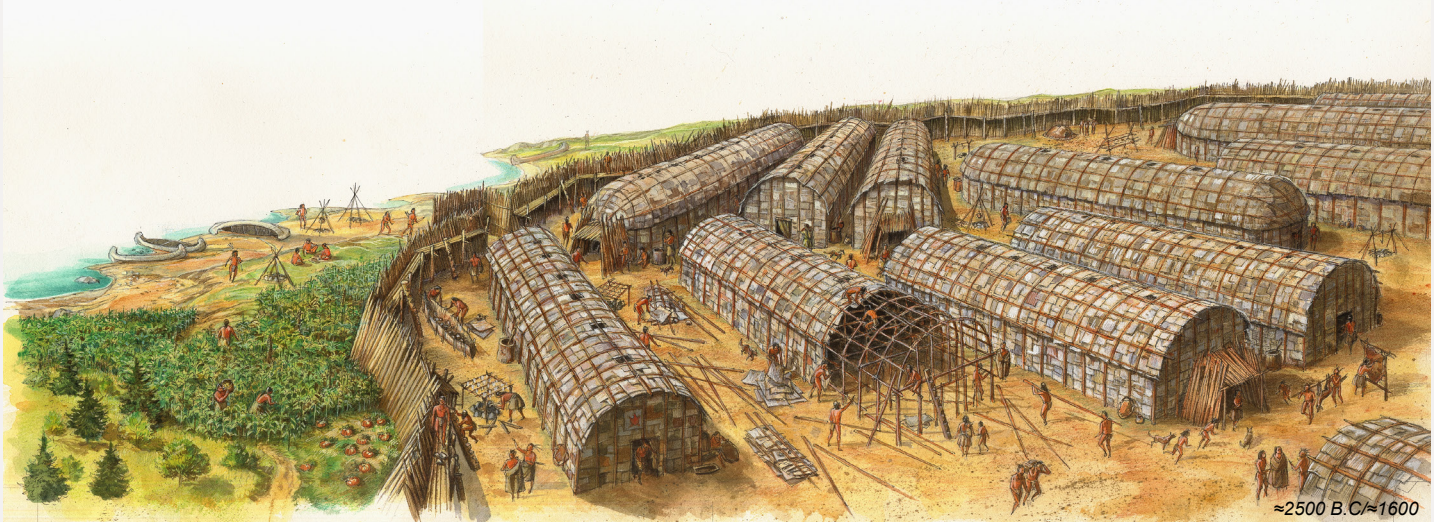


A WELCOMING LAND





Drawing by Sister Alexandrine Paré, rhsjm, End of 19th century

Portrait of Miss Jeanne Mance,
Religious Hospitallers of Saint Joseph collection

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From left to right: Joanne Burgess, Renaud Béland, Charles Bénard and Véronika Brandl-Mouton

Joanne Burgess, Professor, History Department, and Director, Laboratoire d'histoire et de patrimoine de Montréal, UQAM, worked together with and supervised the research work of four students : Renaud Béland, Charles Bénard, Véronika Brandl-Mouton and Audrey St-Arnault.

UQAM

Département d'histoire

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES HUMAINES
Université du Québec à Montréal

A WELCOMING LAND

Each year the Corporation d'habitation Jeanne-Mance organizes a large community celebration. To mark Montreal's 375th birthday as well as Canada's 150th birthday, the organizers decided this year to pay homage to some of the people who played an important role in the early days of the colony of Ville-Marie, as Montreal was then called. They include Jeanne Mance, after whom our community is named, Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Angélique Faure de Bullion, for whom the two streets that bisect our community are named, and Marguerite Bourgeois, after whom the elementary school in the neighbourhood is named. These individuals who played a prominent role in the founding of Montreal will accompany us on this journey as we celebrate our community.

We go back in time and see how this land was used prior to the construction of the Habitations Jeanne-Mance. Who once lived on this land ? Who provided assistance to its residents ? With the help of Joanne Burgess, a History Professor at UQAM, and four students, we found many answers to these questions and thus emerged a backstory to the major events that shaped the history of Montréal.

This brochure is the end result of this collaborative effort.

Enjoy your journey of discovery!

Honouring the Visionary Founders of Montreal

Montreal exists because of the exceptional courage and spirit of self-sacrifice of a number of individuals who were guided by their faith and their desire to evangelize the Native people living on this continent. The cofounders of Ville-Marie, Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance arrived in 1642. De Maisonneuve, a career soldier, supervised the construction of buildings and a small fort, while Jeanne Mance managed the colony's finances.

Thanks to the generous financial support of Angélique Faure de Bullion, Jeanne Mance left France and founded

a hospital in Ville-Marie. Marguerite Bourgeois arrived in 1653, along with a number of new colonists brought from France to consolidate the young settlement, and she established its first school. She was also in charge of the Filles du Roy, respectable young women sent by the King of France to build families. Both women worked closely with Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve to ensure that colonists survived the harsh winters and the constant attacks of the Iroquois who were then fighting the French and aboriginal nations allied with them.

Each of these three courageous individuals made a number of round trips to France at a time when journeys by sailing ship took many weeks, in extremely difficult conditions. These brave travellers deserve our admiration!



Francis Back, illustrator

Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve welcoming the first Religious Hospitallers of Saint Joseph with Jeanne Mance



Ozias Leduc (1864-1955), painter, Wikimedia Commons

Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve,
Cofounder of Montreal



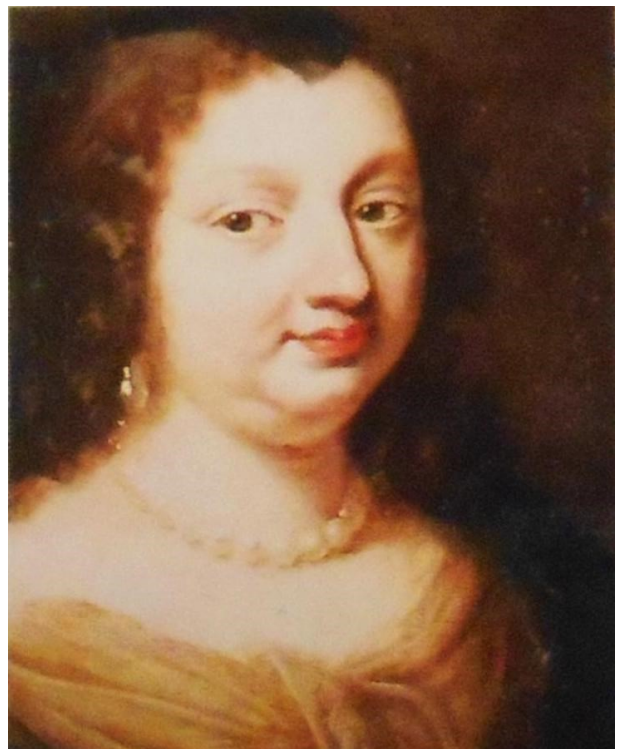
Montreal City Archives

Marguerite Bourgeois,
Montreal's first school teacher



L. Dugardin, painter, Wikimedia Commons

Jeanne Mance,
Cofounder of Montreal and founder of the city's
Hôtel-Dieu hospital



Unknown painter, Archives of the Musée de l'assistance
publique de Paris

Angélique Faure de Bullion

≈2500 B.C./≈1600

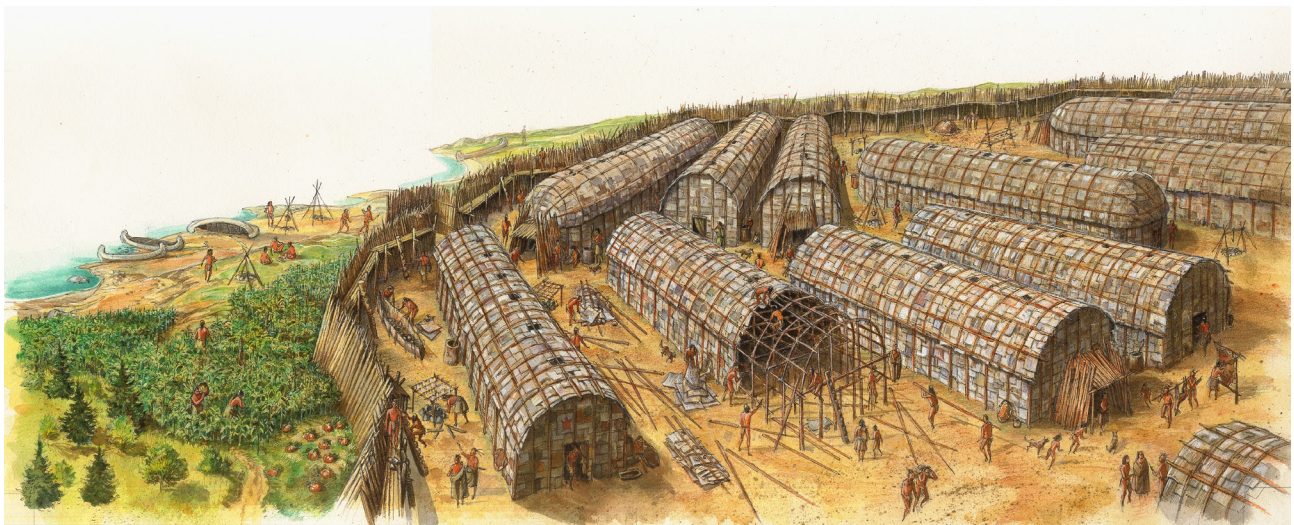
The St. Lawrence Iroquoians

The St. Lawrence Iroquoians were Aboriginal people who lived on the Island of Montreal. They occupied territory around Montreal for nearly 4,000 years. Living a nomadic life around 2500 BC, they switched to more permanent settlements near 1000 AD. They were the people encountered by Jacques Cartier at Hochelaga near Mont Royal. At the time, they lived in settlements of up to 2,000 persons enclosed by wooden palisades. Their longhouses of up to thirty metres in length sheltered upwards of ten families. The Iroquoians grew between 70% and 80% of their food. The most important crops, referred to as “the three sisters”, were corn, squash and beans, eaten either cooked or boiled or baked in bread. Fishing and hunting supplemented their diet.



Marc Holmes, illustrator, Pointe-à-Callière
Montréal Archaeology and History Complex

Squash, corn and beans



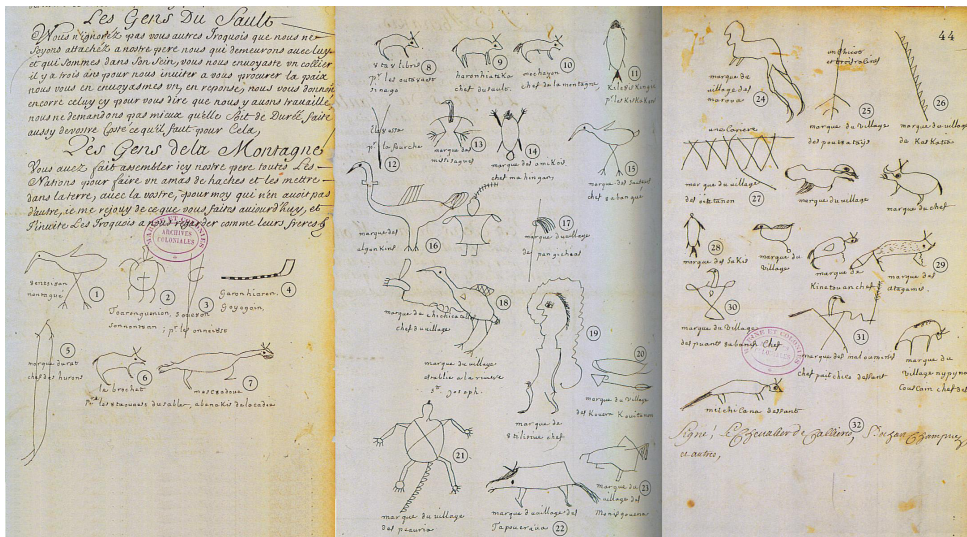
Francis Back, illustrator, Pointe-à-Callière Montréal Archaeology and History Complex

Iroquoian village

The Great Peace of Montreal Treaty

In 1701, after years of sporadic wars with the French who had arrived to found the colony of Montreal in 1642, 39 first nations signed the Great Peace of Montreal

Treaty with the Governor of New France, Louis-Hector de Callière.



[Wikimedia Commons](#)

The Great Peace of Montreal Treaty



Francis Back, illustrator

Negotiations between first nations and the French with a view to the signing of the Great Peace of Montreal Treaty

1725

A past rooted in agriculture

In 1717 the Sulpicians, seigneurs of the island of Montreal, opened up Saint-Laurent Road. As this city plan shows, the road cut through a predominantly agricultural swath of land and extended north to Sault-au-Récollet. The area to

the east of Saint-Laurent Road, where the Habitations Jeanne-Mance now stand, had been divided in 1664 into two parcels of land, the fief Closse and the fief Lagauchetiere.



Chaussegros de Léry, Archives nationales d'outre-mer, France

Plan of the City of Montreal, 1725

As can be seen on the plan, it was common practice for people to build their houses close to their orchards, gardens and farm buildings like barns and chicken coops, or next to a road or waterway. A variety of vegetables and fruits such as carrots, turnips and

melons were grown in gardens in the 18th century, while wheat was the main field crop. The two most common farm animals were hogs, raised for their hardiness and meat, and sheep, valued for their wool.



Chaussegros de Léry, Archives nationales d'outre-mer, France

Farm buildings and orchard near the present-day René-Lévesque Boulevard, west of Saint-Laurent Boulevard, and farmland on the site of Habitations Jeanne-Mance.

1763/1850

The British Conquest and New Immigration Patterns

In 1760, the Governor of New France, Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, negotiated the surrender of Montreal to British General Jeffrey Amherst. In 1763, the Treaty of Paris marked the end of seven years of war as well as the end of New France. The “Canadiens” became subjects of the King of England.

English, Scottish and Irish immigrants began to arrive, followed by Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution. Immigration increased dramatically between 1815 and 1850 owing to profound economic changes occurring in Great Britain and Ireland.



Unknown artist, Virtual Museum of Canada, Wikimedia Commons

The surrender of New France to the British, Montreal, 1760

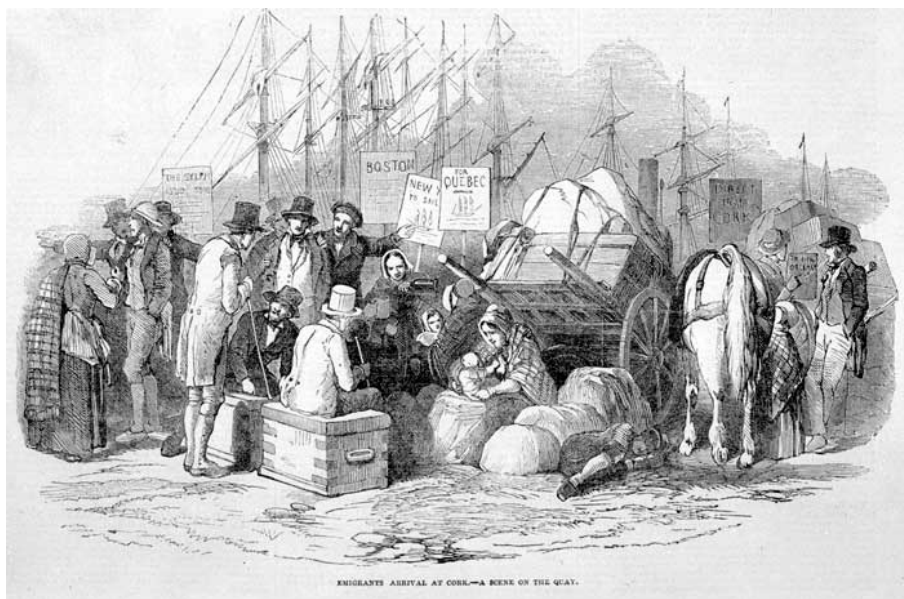
The changing face of the population living in the area now occupied by the Habitations Jeanne-Mance, between 1760 and 1850, reflected these many waves of immigrants. Their presence

enriched Canada and transformed what had been a French-Canadian neighbourhood into one that was ethnically diverse.



Wikimédia Commons

Montreal's first Saint Patrick's Day parade took place in 1824. This photograph was taken during the 2016 parade.



Illustrated London News,
May 1851, Library and Archives
Canada

Entire families sailed from Ireland for North America in 1851.

1848

Various species of fruit trees ranging from apples like the “pomme grise de Montréal” to cherries flourished in the area



*Detail of an illustration by
Jos. Bouchette jr, Montreal
City Archives*

Montreal orchards

In 1848, two orchards were situated on either side of Saint-Dominique near De Maisonneuve and Sainte-Catherine streets. Apple orchards dominated the

landscape at the time, although cherry and plum trees were also commonly found.



David Monniaux, photographer, Wikimedia Commons

The variety known as “pomme grise de Montréal” which originated in France is no longer around today. This photograph shows the Reinette Grise du Canada, an English cultivar very similar to the Pomme Grise.



Habitations Jeanne-Mance, 2017.

An orchard with 19 varieties of fruit trees now flourishes on the site of HJM.

The Great Fire of 1852 and the rebuilding of the neighbourhood

[illegible]

Plan showing the neighbourhood ravaged by the 1852 fire.



Persons displaced by the 1852 fire were sheltered in tents.

The streets to the east of Saint-Laurent were mainly residential in the 1860s and 1870s. The newly built dwellings became home to people of different backgrounds - mainly French Canadians, but also to people of British and German descent. Heads of households held various occupations.

The neighbourhood was home to small merchants, clerks and skilled tradesmen as well as to professionals and even artists. Around 1870, many prominent individuals lived on Hôtel-de-Ville Avenue, which at the time was called rue des Allemands. These included renowned artists William Raphael and Otto Reinhold Jacobi, as well as architect William Footner, the designer of Bonsecours Market.



John Henry Walker, painter, McCord Museum

Montrealers gaze at the ruins of Saint-Jacques Cathedral on Saint-Denis Street in 1852.

Around 1870

Famous Painters and a Respected Architect

Around 1870, Montreal was known for its dynamic economy and its rich cultural life. In those days, the neighbourhood where the Habitations Jeanne-Mance now stand was home to a respected architect and to famous artists. Painters William Raphael and Otto Reinhold Jacobi both lived on Hôtel-de-Ville Avenue, near Ontario Street. Both men were born in Prussia, a

region of Germany, and received their artistic training there. They were two of Montreal's most prominent artists, much admired for their portraits and landscapes. One of their neighbours was also quite famous: architect William Footner designed Bonsecours Market and contributed to the rebuilding of Saint-Jacques church after the great fire of 1852.



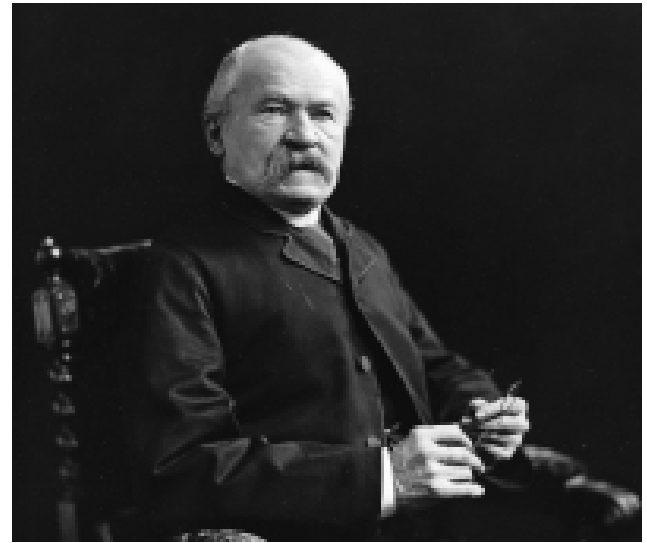
*Bibliothèque et archives nationales
du Québec*

William Footner, architect,
Bonsecours Market, 1937



McCord Museum

William Raphael, artist, *Behind
Bonsecours Market*, Montreal,
1866



[Wikimedia Commons](#)

Portrait of Otto Reinhold Jacobi

[Wikimedia Commons](#)

Portrait of William Raphael



[Wikimedia Commons](#)

Otto Reinhold Jacobi, painter, *Canadian Autumn*, 1870

Immigration and diversity at the dawn of the 20th century

At the turn of the 20th century, the present-day site of HJM was located in the heart of the francophone neighbourhood of Saint-Louis. A multicultural hub was emerging nearby along Saint-Laurent Boulevard.

Between 1870 and 1880, Montreal's small Jewish community grew with the influx of Eastern European Jews. The Jewish population totalled over 30,000 in 1911, with virtually the entire community residing on Saint-Laurent Boulevard. They represented the largest immigrant group in Montreal at the time.

By 1890, the first Chinese immigrants had begun to operate businesses and reside east of Saint-Laurent Boulevard on either side of De La Gauchetière. Initially the area was home primarily to labourers. The area was referred to as "Chinatown" as of 1902.

This wave of new immigrants to Montreal brought with it commercial and cultural growth which benefitted the residents of Saint-Louis.



Mrs Gagné, McCord Museum

Photograph of Mrs. Wing Sing and her son taken in the late 19th century (1890-1895). Mrs. Gagné's studio was located on Saint-Laurent, between René-Lévesque and Sainte-Catherine.



PLAN : Jewish and Chinese shops, located in the western portion of the Habitations Jeanne-Mance site. (PAGES 44 and 45)



William James Topley, photographer, Library and Archives Canada

Group of immigrants



William James Topley, photographer, Library and Archives Canada

Most of the Jews who immigrated to Montreal in the early 20th century came from Eastern Europe and spoke Yiddish. This photograph taken in 1911 in Quebec City shows a newly arrived family of Russian Jews.

1917

Horses in the city

A century ago, the stables of the daily newspaper La Patrie were located on the site of the HJM. During this era, newspapers were delivered by horse-drawn carts. In all, the stables housed 13 horses in 1917. *(See the plan on page 45)*



Unknown photographer, McCord Museum

Carts and electric trams share the road at the corner of Saint-Laurent Boulevard and Sainte-Catherine Street circa 1905.

+ PLAN : Present-day location of 200 Ontario Street East (PAGE 45)



Unknown photographer, McCord Museum

Milk delivery wagon, circa 1910



Neurdein Brothers, McCord Museum

The building housing the offices of the daily newspaper La Patrie officially opened in 1905 and was located at 120 Sainte-Catherine East, at the corner of Hôtel-de-Ville.

1910

The Jewish community

In 1910, a Jewish school and synagogue were located at 414 Hôtel-de-Ville, the present-day site of the tower at 200 Ontario Street. The congregation was led by Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Cohen who was highly regarded by the Jewish community in Montreal and in Canada. Rabbi Cohen was the grandfather of poet and singer Leonard Cohen.



Alex Dworkin Canadian Jewish Archives

Rabbi Zvi Hirsh Cohen, circa 1926.



Wikimedia.com

Leonard Cohen



Jewish Public Library Archives

Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Cohen with Montreal Mayor Camilien Houde and a member of the clergy.

+ PLANS : Site of the Jewish school in 1914 (PAGE 45)
Location of the synagogue (PAGE 49)

1940

The Slovak Community

The Czechoslovakian community had a significant presence in the Latin Quarter. Nearly one in five students attending École Saint-Jacques in 1938 were of Czechoslovakian descent. The Slovak Club located at the corner of de Bullion and Ontario streets, the present-day site of 130 Ontario Street, was also evidence of their standing in the community.

Commission scolaire de Montréal Archives

Slovak Catholic Union Band of École
Saint-Jacques



Montreal City Archives, 1950s

The Slovak National Home,
another Czechoslovakian
institution located at 1646
de Bullion

✚ PLAN : Location of the Slovak Club (PAGE 49)

1930/1957

A residential neighbourhood in the heart of the red-light district

Saint-Louis was one of the few residential neighbourhoods located in the downtown core in the 20th century. The growth of the neighbourhood mirrored the expansion of major arterials such as Sainte-Catherine and Saint-Laurent. During the first half of the century, the population was made up mainly of working-class families and small merchants.

In the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s the neighbourhood would undergo a complete transformation at night. Once shops and businesses closed their doors, cabarets, nightclubs and gaming rooms filled up with customers in search of adult entertainment. The mafia and organized crime which controlled illegal activities such as prostitution also flourished. The neighbourhood became known as the red-light district.

The 1950s would, however, also be a turning point for the neighbourhood. Public pressure mounted to eradicate slums and put an end to corruption and public immorality. Discussions were initiated on ways to modernize the downtown core. Part of the red-light district was subsequently demolished to make way for the construction of the Habitations Jeanne-Mance social housing complex.



The Standard, August 2, 1947, Library and Archives Canada

Rooming houses in the red-light district were popular with lovers as well as with prostitutes and their clients.



The Standard, August 2, 1947, Library and Archives Canada

Illegal dice game



Unknown photographer, Montreal City Archives

In the 1950s, the majority of Saint-Louis residents were French Canadian. In 1956, 72% of the families that qualified for housing in the HJM complex were French Canadian.



Unknown photographer, Montreal City Archives

Aerial view of the neighbourhood, 1957. Note the neighbourhood's residential character. The vast majority of families were tenants

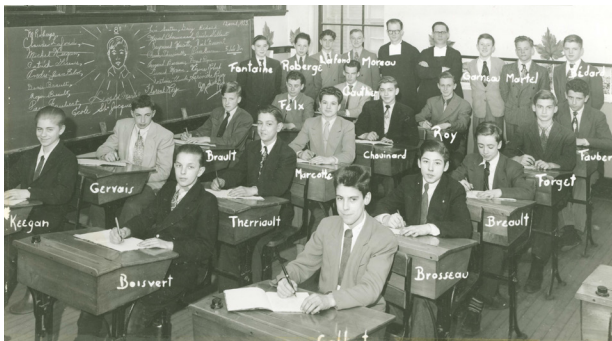
Brothers of the Christian Schools and the Congrégation de Notre-Dame

Two legendary religious organizations were dedicated to the education of young girls and boys in the neighbourhood that today is home to Montreal's Latin Quarter. The Brothers of the Christian Schools had been involved in the education of young boys in the parish of Saint-Jacques for over a century. They taught initially at a school located at the corner of Saint-Denis and Sainte-Catherine streets, then later at a school built in 1921 at the corner of Sanguinet and de Montigny streets. École Jeanne-Mance for girls was run by the Sisters of the Congrégation de Notre-Dame from 1923 to 1968. Today the school nearest to HJM bears the name of Marguerite Bourgeois who founded the Congrégation de Notre-Dame.



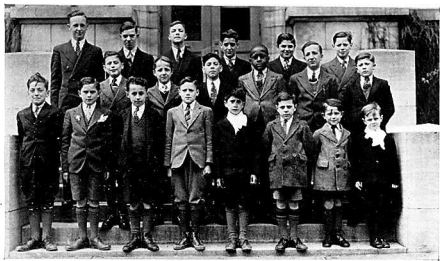
Collection JuanFran Escamilla

Brother André Charbonneau, running a sport competition with Habitations Jeanne-Mance's children, 1970s



Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools Archives

Class led by the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Saint-Jacques School, 1952-1953



De gauche à droite: Rangée du bas: Gavryluk, Jean-Paul, Ukrainien. Chandes, Frank, Hongrois. Truba, Stefan, Tchèque. Marshall, Ernest, Écossais. Azar, Paul, Syrien. Rebmann, Gérard, Allemand. Fillikes, Eugène, Hollandais. Guttinger, Jean, Suisse. Rangée du milieu: Grégoire, Jean, Belge. Dégoillions, Maurice, Français. Sickini, Jules, Autrichien. Gertain, Henri, Africain. Caplan, Aléric, Anglais. Michalovich, Mike, Slovaque. Rangée du haut: Rouleau, Robert, Canadien-français. Michalsky, Jean, Polonais. Turp, Georges, Canadien-anglais. Lore, Paul-Alin, Indien (descendant). Laporte, Philippe, Italien. Haywood, John, Irlandais.

Group of students from Saint-Jacques School, unknown year

A number of Christian Schools brothers lived on Saint-Norbert Street and were involved in the operation of the Collège Mont-Saint-Louis on Sherbrooke Street until 1969. When responsibility for running the college was transferred to the CECM, today known as the CSDM, they opted to maintain their involvement in the neighbourhood.

In 1968, Brother Yvon Larente contacted Loisirs St-Jacques and put forward a plan to organize activities to prevent juvenile delinquency. Brother André Charbonneau followed in his footsteps and for many years was a strong advocate for the residents of HJM, promoting food and youth programs.



Congrégation de
Notre-Dame Archives

Celebration inside
Jeanne-Mance school,
1950s

Meeting of former
students and teachers of
Jeanne-Mance school,
1935

The Little Sisters of the Assumption

The Little Sisters of the Assumption arrived in Canada in 1933, establishing a house in the Hochelaga neighbourhood. In 1942 they relocated close by to 1640 Saint-Hubert, only to return later in 1965 to Hochelaga. However several sisters who had grown attached to the neighbourhood moved back in 1967. That year, four members of the congregation moved to the 8th floor of the HJM tower at 250 Ontario Street. They worked as visiting homemakers, nurses and community outreach workers. Later they were joined by a social worker. They forged ties with the community and were actively involved

in a number of projects, one of which involved ministering to the sick at home, working in collaboration with Dr. Han Hauet. They went on to work with the University of Montreal's mental health centre, providing services to parents, single women and senior citizens. Working with Saint-Jacques parish, they organized in-home celebrations for the elderly and the disabled. Along with the Société Saint-Vincent de Paul, they instituted a small loans program for people in need. Their presence at HJM declined slowly and the last sister, Berthe Marcotte, left in 2016.



Little Sisters of the Assumption Archives

Berthe Marcotte with a HJM family
in 1963



Little Sisters of the Assumption Archives

Visiting homemaker Colette Normandeau with a HJM family, circa 1968



Little Sisters of the Assumption Archives

Helene Bournival at HJM



Little Sisters of the Assumption Archives

Cecile Beaudette at HJM



Little Sisters of the Assumption Archives

Mariette Gagnon on Saint-Hubert Street

1958/1968

Association Sociale Sportive Jeanne-Mance

Initially thought to have been established in 1968, the Loisirs St-Jacques organization was in actual fact founded in 1958 as the Association Sociale Sportive Jeanne-Mance. Many of the activities were held in the basement of Saint-Jacques Church,

including Christmas parties for neighbourhood families. No doubt the Sulpicians of Saint-Jacques parish were involved in the association's founding. Also instrumental were Gerard Dufort and his wife.



Donald Dufort, former resident of HJM.

Broomball team funded by the École de conduite federale located at 1621 Saint-Denis Street.



Donald Dufort, former resident of HJM.

Truck belonging to the Association Sociale Sportive Jeanne-Mance, a gift from the École de conduite federale located at 1621 Saint-Denis Street.



Donald Dufort, former resident of HJM.

From left to right: Lucien Cortège, Gérard Dufort, Mrs. Cortège and Edgar Parent.

Some Exceptional Women

The existence of the Loisirs St-Jacques is the result of the incredible efforts of a number of exceptional women. The contributions of Rollande Lachapelle, Rollande Prieur, Jeanne Dufort, Gilberte Coulombe, Simone Paiement and Germaine Trépanier were truly remarkable. All of these mothers were known for their generosity and their passionate commitment to volunteer work. Today's celebrations provide us with an opportunity to honour them and to thank them for their initiative and their involvement in the Habitations Jeanne-Mance.



Unknown photographer

ROLLANDE PRIEUR, Danielle Prieur, her daughter : « My mother organized and managed a summer camp lasting 15 days every summer. She was fair and equitable with all children, including her own. »



Manon Paiement

SIMONE PAIEMENT, Manon Paiement, her daughter: « My mother was a wonderful cook; there were always many extra people around the table. When there's enough for 5, there's enough for 8. She was strict and fair. She devoted her life to volunteer work. »



Unknown photographer

GERMAINE TRÉPANIÉ, She managed the Loisirs St-Jacques from 1992 to 2001. In this photograph, she is running a bingo game during an event at the Habitations Jeanne-Mance.



NFB film screenshot, *La P'tite Bourgogne*, 1968

JEANNE DUFORT, Donald Dufort, her son: « When my father died in 1969, my mother went out to work and she also did a lot of volunteering. She sat on the Board of the Habitations Jeanne-Mance, the Tenants' association of the HJM as well as the Office municipal d'habitation de Montréal. »



Carmen Coulombe

GILBERTE COULOMBE, Carmen Coulombe, her daughter : « The door to our apartment was never locked; my mother, who had 7 children, sewed for everyone, free of charge; we were all poor, but we helped each other, just like a big family. »



René and Claude Lachapelle

ROLLANDE LACHAPELLE, René Lachapelle, her son : « My mother was the president of the Loisirs St-Jacques for 25 years, until her death. She had 12 children and didn't want us to become juvenile delinquents. She was the only mother who played baseball with young people. »

Recollections of Enzo Della Corte

Enzo Della Corte lived at the Habitations Jeanne-Mance from 1966 to 1988. The map he drew shows the families who lived there and the number of children they had. Here are some of his recollections.

«Hailing from Italy, my parents immigrated to this beautiful country in the 50s. I was the 9th of 10 children. Like many families at that time, my father was not involved. You see, many of us were brought up by a single parent.

I was born and raised downtown, in the Red Light, a place where you learn to fight, a place with lots of crime and sin. Some of us lacked discipline. L'italien! To the French, that was my name. This area had French and English residents. Yes the French and English had their fights; on the whole it wasn't too bad. We had games, activities and outings. French

against English in baseball. There was a lot of shouting. We had bike awareness activities organized by the police; this was their way for us to keep the peace. There was wrestling and movie nights. Puppet shows would be performed in the daytime. Every late summer we would have a corn roast organized by Madame Lachapelle, she was the best. My favourite game in those days was flag; it was somewhat similar to the game of tag.

There were outings, such as to Plattsburgh and to the sugar shack. Wintertime we would skate, playing hockey all day we'd get home late. Some of us should have made the NHL, we would think leaving our hearts out on the rink. We had six parks in a one block area. We had everything except a cafeteria. In the summer we had a swimming pool across

the street. There was Saint-Jacques school; we had Loisirs St-Jacques and the Club Optimiste who even brought us to see a Canadien game once. Bain St-Louis was an indoor pool across the street. We actually had a private clinic in building 200, that was neat in those days.

Our rents were pretty cheap, 75\$ for a six and a half. The Plan was a place of fear but mostly laughs. Loisirs St-Jacques was part of the Montreal games. I won two medals, I no longer have them. We were spoiled! »



Unknown photographer, Corporation d'habitation Jeanne-Mance

Townhouse, 1970s

Unknown photographer, Corporation d'habitation Jeanne-Mance

Tower with park, 1970s

Montrealers and their Food, a Brief History

	PREHISTORY (before 1642)	FIRST YEARS OF THE COLONY (1642 to ca. 1660)	THE FRENCH COLONY (ca. 1660 to ca. 1780)	THE BRITISH COLONY (ca. 1660 to ca. 1780)
Historical Periods				
Key Foods	The « three sisters »: Corn, beans and squash  <i>Pixabay</i> Corn	Use of First Nations' foods Maple syrup  <i>Wikimedia Commons</i> Maple sirup  <i>Château Ramezay</i> Trout	French foods and culinary practices Bread, soup (onions, peas, cabbage), beef, root vegetables Spices replaced by herbs No potatoes or tomatoes   <i>Château Ramezay</i> Soup and bread	New British influences Tea and more sugar Potatoes introduced More pork consumed 1st Canadian cookbook  <i>Château Ramezay</i> Tea and potato

Historical
Periods

1880 TO 1930

1930 TO 1967

1967 TO TODAY

Key
Foods

New immigrant influences
(Jewish, Italian, Chinese,
other groups)

New industrial food
products (canned goods,
jams, etc.)

Dairy products more
prevalent (cheese, butter,
pasteurized milk, etc.)

The « hotdog » makes its
appearance

⋮



Pixabay

Jam

⋮



Wikimedia Commons

Spaghetti

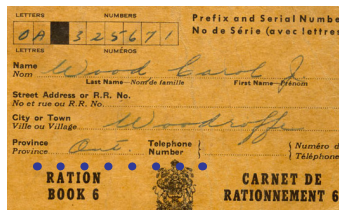
The Great Depression and
World War Two: years of
hardship and rationing

Greater choice of
industrial food products

Development of new
processed, ready-made
and frozen foods

New immigrant influences
(Portuguese, Greek, etc.)

⋮



Bibliothèque et Archives
Canada

Ticket rationing

⋮



Pixabay

Greek salad

Expo 67 and the discovery
of foods from around the
world

A wider range of
immigrant influences
(from the Caribbean,
North Africa, Asia and
elsewhere)

The spread of fast food

An appreciation of
locally-grown and
specialty food products

⋮



Pixabay

Asian meal

Loisirs St-Jacques

The organization known as the Association Sociale Sportive Jeanne-Mance underwent a name change in 1968. It was run by a board of directors elected annually. Comprised of five outstanding women and headed up by Rollande Lachapelle until her death, the board managed operations, spearheaded fundraising events and organized family activities. Germaine Trépanier later took over at the helm of the organization. These women, many of whom were actively involved in the HJM tenants' association, dedicated their lives to ensuring the welfare of families. They welcomed all residents of the neighbourhood with open arms.

In the early years, activities were held at Saint-Jacques Church, with the support of the Sulpicians. After UQAM acquired the church in 1973, programming was moved to Saint-Jacques school at the corner of de Montigny (present-day De Maisonneuve) and Sanguinet streets. Some of the activities open to all comers included bean bag games, youth dances, plays and Christmas parties. During the summer months, there were summer camps and outings both within and outside the city limits. A visit to the sugar bush and corn roasts were popular activities. Loisirs Saint-Jacques relocated when Saint-Jacques school was sold and the passageway at 200 Ontario Street was closed and converted to a community hall.



Lorraine Champagne Collection

Soap box derby, with Daniel Hébert, driver, Sylvio Thibodeau, Ginette Leboeuf, Jacques Lachapelle, Sylvie Thibodeau, Henri Thibodeau, Nathalie Desjardins, Alain Desjardins, Sami Saad and Michel Benoit, circa 1975-1976,

In 1997, Loisirs Saint-Jacques relied solely on the borough of Ville-Marie for funding of its sport and recreational programs. Today it secures its funding from a variety of sources.

For the past 60 years, LSJ has been actively involved in the life of the HJM community, promoting values such as participation, cooperation, respect and inclusiveness.



Serge Genest Collection

A day at the beach, Tropicana campground



Art Taylor, photographer

1972-1973, Sablon Beach, near Valleyfield



JuanFran Escamilla Collection

Outing to La Ronde



Sylvie Thibodeau Collection

Kiss tribute

The Habitations Jeanne-Mance

The HJM is the oldest social housing project in Québec : located in the heart of downtown Montreal, it offers an exceptional living environment which, like the city of Montreal itself, welcomes families and elderly individuals belonging to more than 70 different nationalities. With Toussaint-Louverture and Paul-Dozois parks running through the site, the HJM is a sort of “green lung” in the vibrant Quartier des spectacles. Located close to UQAM and the Vieux-Montreal Cegep, this large residential complex contributes to the diversity of the urban core as well as to its harmonious social development. For many years, the HJM has worked closely with a host of religious as well as community and institutional partners in order to foster the vitality of the downtown.



Corporation d'habitation Jeanne-Mance



Leila Zeli



Lauren Margot



Olivier Bousquet



Corporation d'habitation Jeanne-Mance



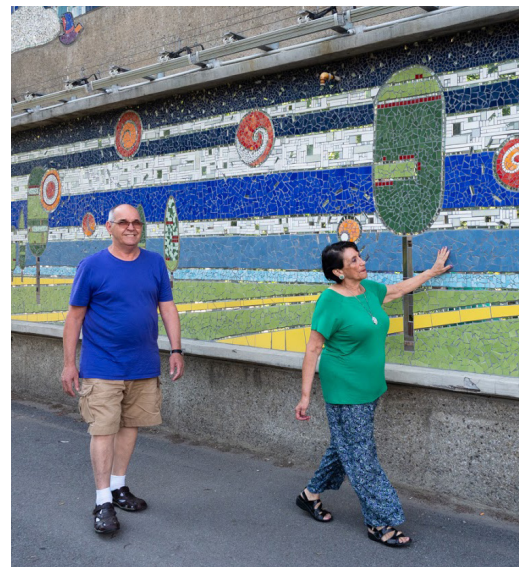
Olivier Bousquet



Corporation d'habitation Jeanne-Mance



Olivier Bousquet



Olivier Bousquet

ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD

ONTARIO W. 3

[illegible]

ST
4339
ST

AVE. DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE

SEE SHEET N° 122 VOL. III

Jewish school

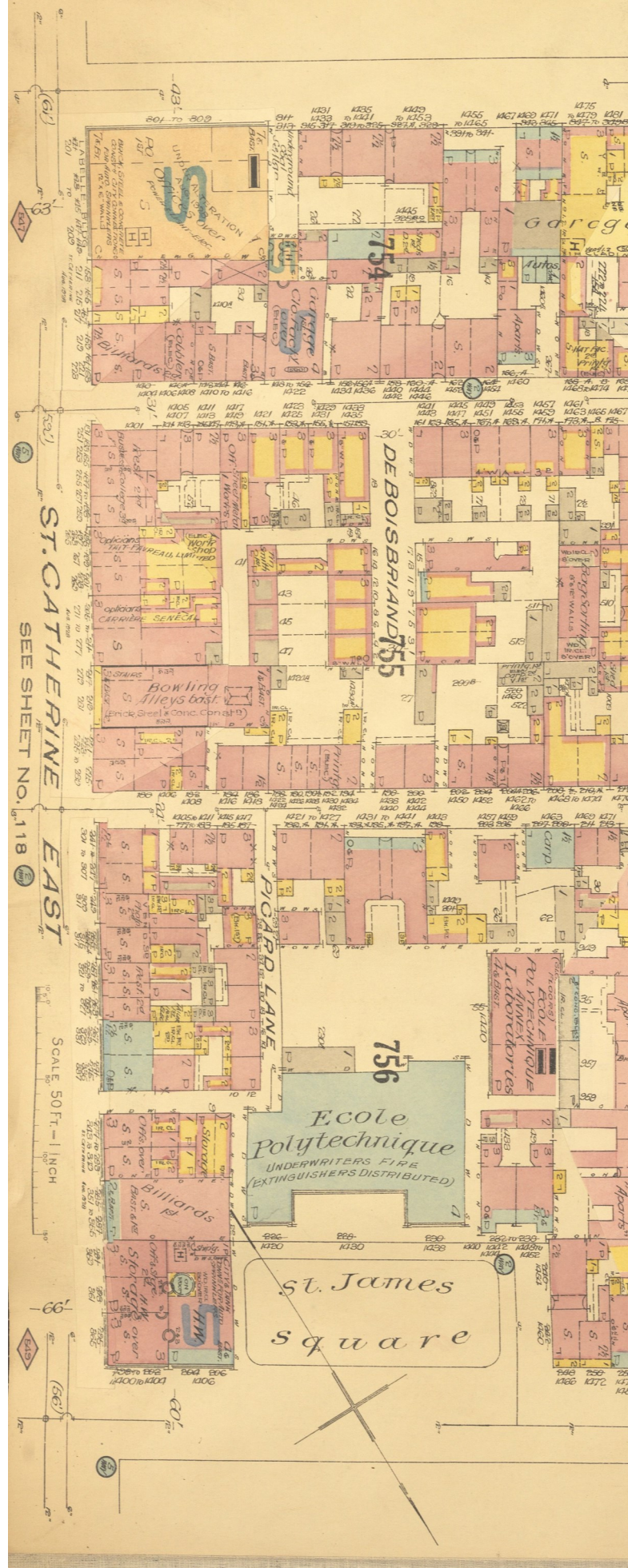
Present-day location of 200 Ontario Street East

East side plan

Brothers of the Christian Schools and
the Congrégation de Notre-Dame -
PAGE 28

Location of Saint-Jacques and Jeanne-
Mance schools

A detail of the following plan: Underwriters' Survey
Bureau, Insurance plan of the City of Montreal 1915
(revised 1926), Volume 3, Plate 122



SEE SHEET No. 19 VOL I

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ONTARIO EAST

SEE SHEET No. 130

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AVE. DEL' HOTEL DEVILLE (CITY HALL AVE.)

SCARABEE LANE

STE. ELIZABETH

GROTHE

SANGUINET

ECOLE SAINT JACQUES (BOYS) (ROMAN CATHOLIC) (WOMEN ALL SIDES)

JEANNE MANCE (GIRLS) (ROMAN CATHOLIC) (WOMEN ALL SIDES)

MARELOUISE AVE.

753

ST. DENIS

ST. DENIS

SEE SHEET No. 123

EMERY

752

JOLY LANE

Library

Auditorium

Bibliothèque Publique de Montréal

SEMINAIRE DE SAINTSULFICE

(Brick, Steel, Concrete & Terra Cotta)

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MONTREAL VOL. III
REPRINTED AUGUST 1926

West side plan

The Jewish community - PAGE 24

Location of the synagogue

The Slovak community - PAGE 25

Location of the Slovak Club



A detail of the following plan: Underwriters' Survey Bureau, Insurance plan of the City of Montreal 1918 (revised 1940), Volume 1, Plate 19

CLARKE

ROSENBERG BLDG
(S.R.D. FILE 1192)

ONTARIO W.

GROTHE BLDG

ST. LAWRENCE

BLVD

ST. DOMINIQUE

GRAUBERT

DE BULLION

AVE. DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE

SE

122 VOL III

19

SEE SHEET NO. 129

VOL III

19

MONTREAL VOL I
MAX 1918
REVISED TO FEB. 1940



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September 9, 2017

A Welcoming Land: A Historic Celebration

On September 9, 2017, a grand celebration took place at the Habitations Jeanne-Mance. It was a memorable gathering of former and current CHJM tenants, representatives of the Religious Hospitallers of Saint Joseph, the Little Sisters of the Assumption, the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, community organizations and public partners of the Habitations Jeanne-Mance.

Many people dressed up in period costumes and immersed themselves in the past.







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Commission Scolaire de Montréal

Little Sisters of the Assumption

Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools

La Congrégation de Notre-Dame

Current and former résidents of the Habitations Jeanne-Mance

The members of the organizing committee: CHJM, Action Centre-Ville, the CPE Fleur de Macadam, the CERF and Loisirs St-Jacques

The financial partners: the Fondation du Grand Montréal, CHJM and the borough of Ville-Marie

From Yesterday to Today

