

**4. Administration building for the Congregation of Notre-Dame**

2330 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

It originally served as the Normal School of Notre-Dame, the first school reserved for girls. The school was designed in 1912 by Jean-Omer Marchand. He used the same construction materials as the Mother House to harmonize with it. Since 1973, the building housed the administration of the Congregation and an English language Secretarial School.

**5. Somerset Apartments**

2054-2090 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

The Prudential Realty and Investment Co. Ltd acquired these lots from the Sulpician reserve in 1926 and had ten "four story" houses constructed in 1928, which had 145 apartments. In the 70's, the owner wanted to demolish the Somerset apartments but Save Montreal, an organization dedicated to the preservation of historical sites, urged tenants to form a coop and buy the building. Save Montreal had the two remaining towers of the fort classified as historical monuments, creating a 500 feet zone of protection around them, thus protecting the Somerset apartments.

**6. The Seminary of Montréal**

2065 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

Two of the four towers of the original fort built in 1694 by the Sulpicians remain. The Seminary was built in 1854 and designed by John Ostell, who was also the architect of the first McGill Arts building. The chapel has been renovated and concerts are currently held on Sundays. Tours are available by calling the Seminary.

**7. Collège de Montréal**

1931 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

The College was founded in 1767. The construction on Sherbrooke Street took from 1868 to 1871 to build. Architect Henri-Maurice Perreault was instructed to build the College extension respecting the architecture of the Seminary by John Ostell.

**8. Masonic Temple**

2295 SAINT-MARC STREET (facade on Sherbrooke Street)

Built in 1929, it remained closed to the public until recently. The Architect John S. Archibald, associate of Edward Maxwell, was inspired by Greek temples of Antiquity in designing this temple in the Beaux-Arts style.

**9. Grosvenor Apartments**

1608 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

Built in 1905 by architects Finley and Spence. In 1970, the owner tried to evict the tenants by raising the rents in order to replace the building with a high-rise. The tenants united against eviction and even collected money to landscape the courtyard.

**10. Bank of Montréal**

1601 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

Neo-Classical, designed by Barott & Blakader in 1929. The bank's coat of arms was identical to that of the City.

**11. Robert Stanley Bagg's House**

1541 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

Built in 1891, victim of a fire in 1982, it was restored in 1985-86. Robert Stanley Bagg (1848-1912) was the only son of Notary Stanley Clark Bagg (1820-1873) and the grandson of Stanley Bagg (1786-1853). Robert Bagg managed the numerous family properties during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He was the largest landowner after the Fathers of Saint-Sulpice.

**12. Medical Arts building**

1538 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

Built in 1922-23, the Medical Arts Building was the first office building in Canada to be dedicated specifically for doctors and other health professionals. At one time, it even had rooms for patients who had had a surgery.

**13. Concordia University's Engineering and Visual Arts Buildings**

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF SAINTE-CATHERINE AND GUY STREETS

Concordia University currently has 45,000 students and staff.

**14. Toronto Dominion Bank**

1601 SAINTE-CATHERINE STREET WEST

Built in 1908, neo-classical style survived cleaning in 1977. We had avoided removing the soot that covered the building believing that its removal might break down the stone. Concordia University recently purchased the building and has promised to preserve it.

**15. Terrace row housing on the east side of Pierce Street**

These houses were built in 1889 thanks to a grant from the Presbyterian Church. Architects were Archibald & Saxe.

**16. Station 25**

1445 SAINT-MATHIEU STREET

This fire station was built in the Art Deco style in 1931. Formerly, it also housed the police station.

**17. Victoria School**

1822 DE MAISONNEUVE BOULEVARD WEST

Protestant School built in 1887. It is now owned by the Montreal School Commission and will become the School of Tourism and Hotel Management.

**18. Royal Montreal Curling club**

1850 DE MAISONNEUVE BOULEVARD WEST

The Montreal Curling Club was founded in 1807 and became the Royal Montreal Curling

Club in 1924. The club was established at this location in 1889.

**19. James Johnson House**

2005 SAINT-MARC STREET

Built in 1889 by Architect Alexander Cowper. The niece of the great Scottish poet Robert Burns lived in this house. Her image is portrayed in the stained glass situated on the de Maisonneuve Boulevard façade.

**20. 1945-1949 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West**

Louis Roch Pontbriand drafted in 1909 this group of houses which originally had eight large seven-room apartments originally. The houses were subsequently subdivided into several smaller apartments.

**21. 2069-2087 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West**

Brothers Zéphirin and Joseph St-Pierre built this apartment complex in 1911. The St-Pierre brothers were the developers who had acquired the largest part of the Sulpicians reserve situated between Sherbrooke, de Maisonneuve, Atwater and du Fort streets. They built residences for resale. In certain contracts, for example for the apartments at 2010 to 2030 du Fort Street as well as 2061 de Maisonneuve Boulevard, the Sulpicians required that the façades of the buildings be built of stone. The Sulpician quarry was situated on the other side of the street.

**22. Théâtre Séville**

2153-2159 SAINTE-CATHERINE STREET

Built in 1928 by Architect Cajetan L. Dufort, the decorations were by the great cinema interior decorator Emmanuel Briffa. This cinema closed its doors in the 1980's and has remained vacant since.

**Return to square cabot: end of the tour.**

These tours were presented by:

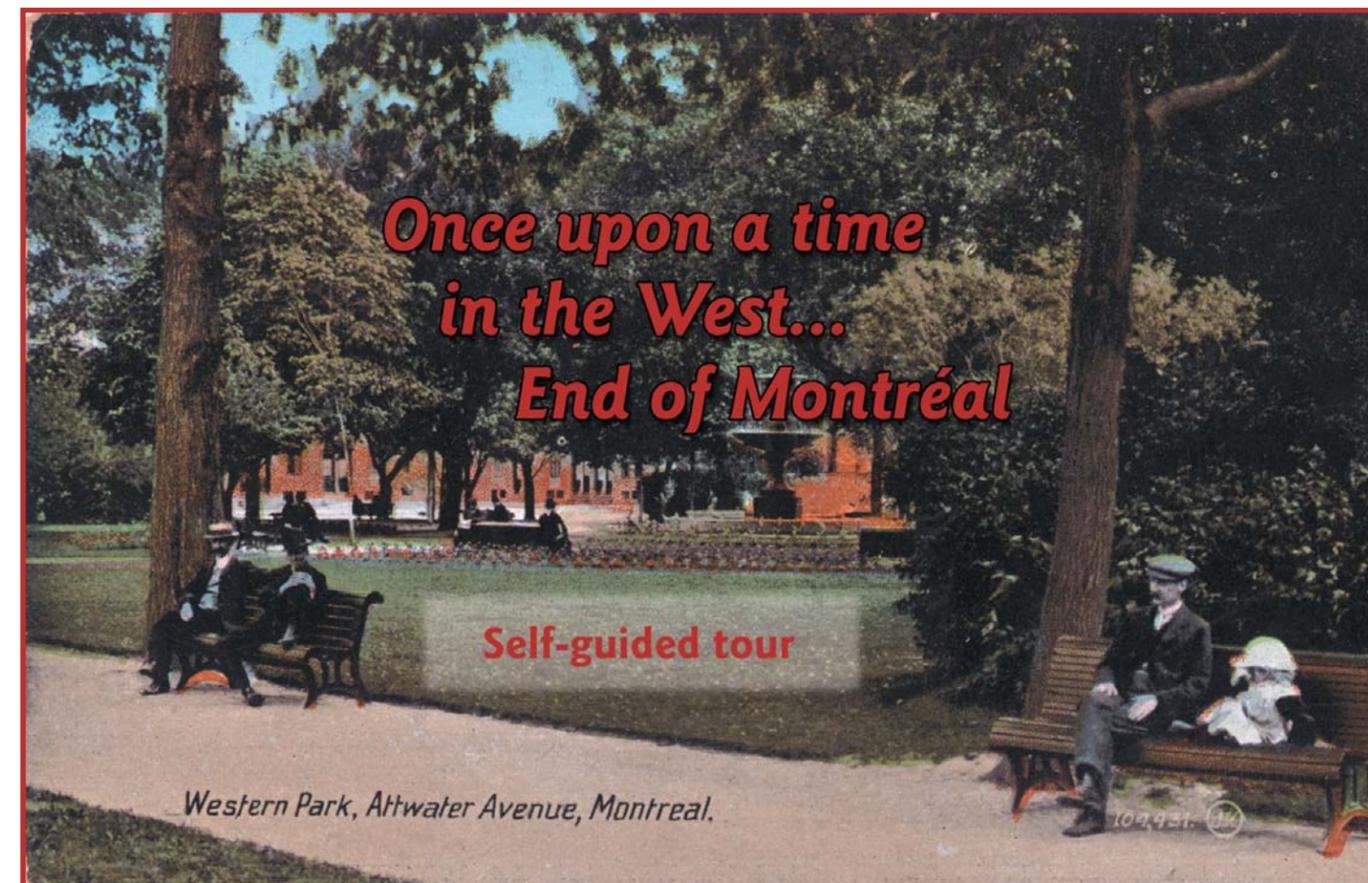
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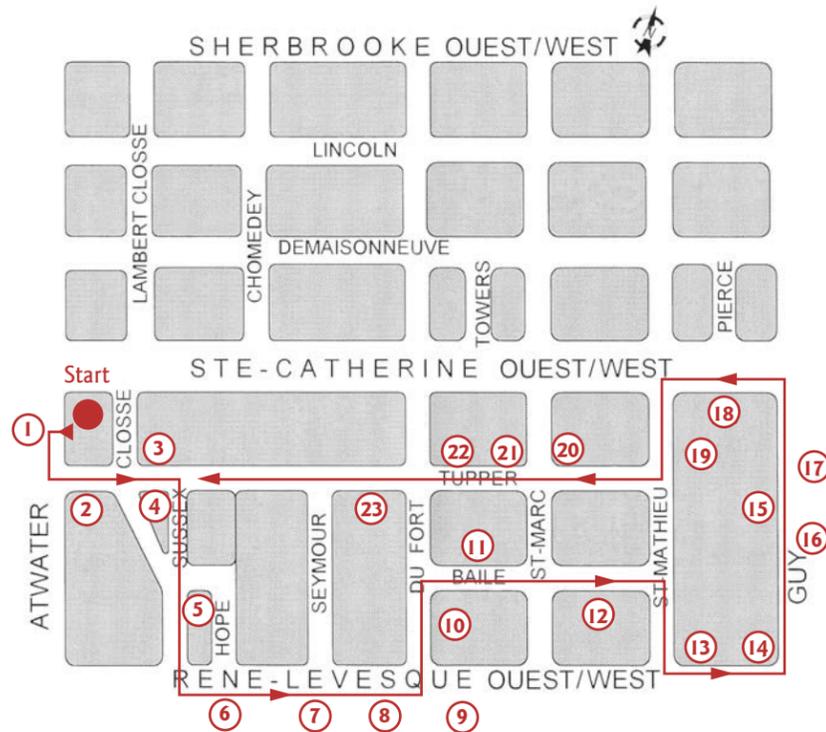
**Discover the secrets and hidden treasures of the Old West End**

This area was originally the Sulpician Mission which was officially founded in 1676. "Le domaine de la Montagne", owned by the Fathers of St-Sulpice, experienced a late residential development. This land which had been purchased by the Company of a Hundred Associates in 1663 had practically no occupation. It was not until the 1870's that the subdivision and lot sales began, leading to the construction of residences. Unlike areas situated more to the east and south of the area covered by this tour, the houses are original. Certainly, this neighbourhood experienced house demolitions in the 1960's to make room for apartment towers, but the large majority of the existing buildings were the first to have been built on these lots.

**Starting and ending point: Cabot square**

This square was named after Giovanni Caboto, Italian Explorer. The square has always existed since the original plans by the Sulpicians. Note that in 1906, the Montreal Board of Trade made a request to extend the park up to Sherbrooke Street, which was at that time a vacant field. In 1955, the Montreal Transport Commission built bus shelters on three sides of the square which was then named Western Park. The terminus of the Metro was added in 1967. Renovations in 1997 removed the ring of bus shelters.

# TOUR 1



## 1. Atwater Library

1200 ATWATER STREET

This Library was built in 1920 for the Mechanic's Institute and designed by Hutchison, Wood & Miller. The Mechanic's Institute was founded in 1828 with the objective of "Instructing its members in the arts and in the diverse branches of science and useful knowledge".

## 2. Montreal Children's Hospital

2300 TUPPER STREET

The Western Hospital, established in 1874, became the Montreal General Hospital (Western division) in 1924 before finally becoming the Montreal Children's Hospital in 1956. The actual hospital was built in 1928 by J.Cecil McDougall, and expanded many times. Note the decorative and thematic panels on the Tupper Street facade.

## 3. Evangel Pentecostal Church

1235 LAMBERT-CLOSSE STREET

This church was built in 1954. The Church also runs an outreach program and a service for homeless people.

## 4. Henri-Dunant Park

CORNER OF SUSSEX AND TUPPER STREETS

This park was named after the founder of the Red Cross (1863). Lambert-Closse Street was named after one of the founders of Montreal and companion of Chomedey de Maisonneuve.

## 5. Hector-Toe-Blake Park

CORNER OF SUSSEX AND RENÉ-LÉVESQUE STREETS

The park was named in memory of the Montreal Canadiens hockey coach. He was

also owner of a tavern which was situated at the corner of Guy and Ste-Catherine. A statue of Simon Bolivar, unveiled in 1997, adorns the park.

## 6. 2080 René-Lévesque Boulevard West

This is a Baroque style house built in 1851 for Joseph-Wilfrid-Antoine-Raymond Masson, from Terrebonne. The architect was Pierre-Louis Morin. In 1866 it was crowned with a Second Empire style floor. John Hope lived here many years and Hope Street is named after him.

## 7. Franciscan Monastery

2010 RENÉ-LÉVESQUE BOULEVARD WEST

Built between 1894 and 1901, according to plans of Jean-Baptiste Resther. This was the last of the three Religious Orders that are still in the sector to buy land in this area (the other two being Congrégation Notre-Dame and the Grey Nuns).

## 8. Judah House

1980 RENÉ-LÉVESQUE BOULEVARD WEST

This is the Judah House, built in 1874-75 for Frederick Thomas Judah, lawyer. The house was also known as the "Villa Rosa" which designated already in 1850 a vast property belonging to John Donegany and then to Charles Wilson. The Judah family owned it until 1949 at which time it was donated to the Franciscans.

## 9. Sculpture Garden

On the south side of René Levesque Boulevard across from the Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA), stands the Sculpture Garden designed by Melvin Charney. It was designed to partially reflect the CCA. There are also ten totems with a view toward the south.

## 10. Shaughnessy Mansion

1921 RENÉ-LÉVESQUE OUEST BOULEVARD WEST

This Victorian gem was built in 1874 as designed by William Tutin Thomas. It was a duplex whose first occupants were Duncan MacIntyre, Vice-President of Canadian Pacific Railways, and Robert Brown, a wood merchant. Thomas Shaughnessy, the third President of CP Rail, owned the East house from 1892 to 1923. From 1924 to 1934, it was owned by St. Mary's Hospital, and then the Catholic Women's League.

In 1974, developers planned to demolish the then vacant building, and pleadings by conservationists were unheeded. Phyllis Bronfman Lambert, founder of the Canadian Centre for Architecture, saved the house from demolition by buying it for \$700,000. With Peter Rose, she planned the renovation and construction of the Canadian Centre for Architecture with its entrance on Baile Street.

## 11. Canadian Centre for architecture

1920 BAILE STREET

The Canadian Center for Architecture (CCA) opened in 1987. Phyllis Bronfman Lambert built this building to house her collection of architectural drawings, photos, models, and toys. It is the only Architectural Museum in Canada.

## 12. 1850 Baile Street

Built in 1889, this house was a wedding gift from Thomas Ford to his daughter. Thomas Ford (living at 1860 Baile Street) was an entrepreneur and possibly built both houses himself. Please note the decorative slate roof tiles which cover the attic of the house located at 1860 Baile Street and built in 1882.

## 13. Grey Nuns' Chapel

DE MAISONNEUVE BOULEVARD WEST, BETWEEN ST-MATHIEU AND GUY STREETS

The Chapel was built in 1874. The steeple, including a 12 feet tall 900 lb cross, required the addition of 4 steel beams through the chapel. There is a crypt in the basement. In 1974, it was at risk of demolition but was classified as historical monument. The entrance door contains no nails.

## 14. Grey Nuns' Convent

1190-1200 GUY STREET

The Sisters of Charity Congregation, known as the Grey Nuns, was founded by Mother Marguerite d'Youville in 1737. Mother Superior believed the Convent, then at pointe à Callière, should be moved to higher ground due to frequent flooding. She arranged to purchase this land at 10c per sq.ft. for a total of 13,000c from the Sulpicians in 1861. Architect Victor Bourgeau led the construction of the convent between 1869 to 1874. Then convent also housed the General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, an orphanage, a refuge and a school for homemaking. In 1871, there were 214 teaching nurses, 146 poor, 41 orphans, 113 children abandoned of which 92 were babies.

## 15. Red Cross

CORNER OF GUY AND RENÉ-LÉVESQUE BOULEVARD WEST

This land is known as the "Land of the Red Cross" due to the wooden Red Cross which marks the 1752 burial place of Belisle who murdered Favre and his wife who owned a small house where the chapel now stands. Belisle had killed them for the money Favre had made at market.

The northeast corner of Guy Street and René-Levesque Boulevard, where the Maritime Hotel currently stands, was originally the site of the Olivet Baptist Church.

## 16. Guy Street

Guy Street was named after notary Etienne Guy, who donated to the city in 1817 the land on which the road is built today.

## 17. Fulford House

1221 GUY STREET

Built in 1859 for John Major, Inspector of Potash. The dining room could seat 60. It was purchased in 1890 by the Anglican Church as a home for elderly ladies. Originally, new

members were required to bring their tea sets. The house was built in several phases: the north wing in 1919, the elevators in 1936, and additions at the back and south side in 1956.

## 18. Le Faubourg Sainte-Catherine

1616 SAINTE-CATHERINE STREET WEST

This building, designed by Ross & MacDonald, was built as a car showroom in 1925. The 3rd floor was added in 1950. In 1985, Desnoyers and Mercure Architects, converted it to a festival market. The building is located within 500 feet of the Grey Nun's Steeple that was classified as a protected historical monument. Any changes, therefore, require authorization from the Quebec Ministry of Culture.

## 19. Habitant Houses

BEHIND LE FAUBOURG SAINTE-CATHERINE

These stone rowhouses were built before 1861. They housed the workmen who built the Grey Nuns Convent.

## 20. 1245-1251 Saint-Marc Street

The Marbridge and the Claridge were both built in 1913 for Pamphile-Réal Tremblay who once owned the newspaper *La Presse*. The windows

casements are made of copper and are unique in Montreal.

## 21. 1941-47 Tupper Street

These three houses were built for three sisters, with keyhole windows.

## 22. 1949 Tupper Street

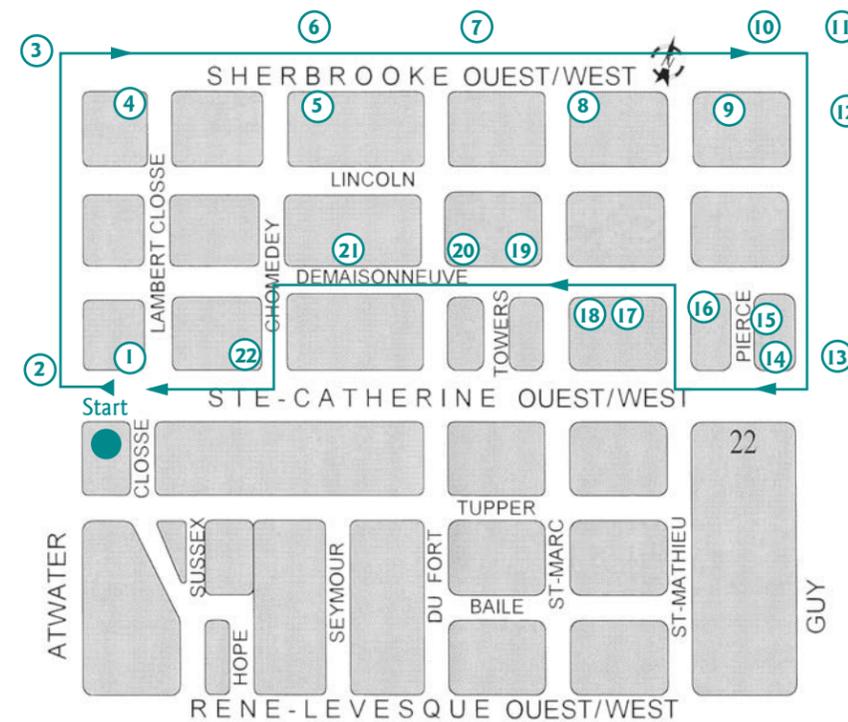
This house was the home of the Mother Superior and had 1 hook for her coat. As with other houses of this era, we find no closets but only a single hook for her (single) coat.

## 23. Shaughnessy Park

CORNER OF DU FORT AND TUPPER STREETS

This lot was left vacant after being repossessed by the city for non-payment of taxes. It remained overgrown with weeds until 1990, when Sandra Piccone-Szirmay of Shaughnessy Village Association planted flowers and convinced the city to remove its concrete barriers. It even has an underground sprinkler system.

# TOUR 2



## 1. Forum Pepsi

2313 SAINTE-CATHERINE STREET WEST

This was the famous Montreal Forum hockey arena, built for the Montreal Maroons who played there from 1924 to 1936. The Forum was also the home of the Montreal Canadiens from 1926 to 1996, where they won 22 Stanley Cups. Open in 1924, it was renovated in 1968 to become an entertainment complex. The Pepsi Forum now has 22 movie theatres, a 300-car parking garage, many restaurants and services. There is a large photo history of the renovation on the main floor of the building.

## 2. Alexis-Nihon Plaza

1500 ATWATER STREET

This corner was originally a baseball and a lacrosse field and then the Winged Wheelers bicycle track. The Alexis-Nihon Plaza, a complex grouping a shopping centre, office spaces and a residential tower, was built in 1967.

## 3. Dawson College

3040 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST

Formerly the Mother House of the Congregation of Notre-Dame. In 1908 the Sisters moved to this building which was also designed by Jean-Omer Marchand. The building was classified as a historic monument in 1977. Dawson college was founded in 1969. The chapel became the library.