

# WALKING TOUR OF VIEUX MONTRÉAL

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*Walking Tour: Friday afternoon beginning at a time and place to be announced*



**CHAPEL OF NOTRE DAME DE BONSECOURS  
*RUE BONSECOURS***

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**Purpose:** Montréal emerged as Canada's primate city in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, retained that role at the end of World War II, but then faced the problems of an older industrial metropolis. It was a major manufacturing center and seaport so, similar to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other east coast cities, it faced the challenge of coping with an aging infrastructure, old housing and rapidly changing employment. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 diminished the importance of this city. Montréal's leaders, however, have been extraordinarily successful in bringing the city and metropolis through a massive industrial and demographic transition.

The Vieux Montréal area that we will visit contains the oldest buildings in the city, along with the financial institutions that gave Montréal its dominant role in Canada's commerce from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 1960s. After World War II, many buildings in Vieux Montréal were sliding into decay and serious plans were developed for a riverfront expressway that would have wiped out much of the decaying area. Instead of razing structures, preservationists, developers and civic boosters saved most of Vieux Montréal, turning it into a dynamic area now containing the four overlapping components that we will see: condos in historic buildings toward the east, financial institutions along rue Notre Dame Ouest, a judicial-administrative center at Champs-de-Mars and a lively tourist center near Place Jacques-Cartier. Vieux Montréal is one of the most convincing examples of how a 19<sup>th</sup> century neighborhoods at the precipice of decay might be revived to serve as a stimulating heart of a 21<sup>st</sup> century metropolis.

## Key Dates in Montréal's History:

- October 2, 1535.** While exploring the St. Lawrence, Jacques Cartier arrived at today's Montréal. The small settlement of Indians was called Hochelaga, but Cartier gave the name Mount Royal to the summit that rises in downtown Montréal. Frederick Law Olmstead created this nation's finest urban park to surround it.
- 1613.** Samuel de Champlain mapped the area around Montréal.
- 1615 to 1700.** Small French settlements were located in Québec but were frequently under siege by the Iroquois and other Indians. The French military attempted to beat back the Indians, but often without much success. By 1700, the Iroquois were forced into submission, freeing Québec for additional French settlers.
- 1642.** The Counter Reformation movement in France motivated the Société de Notre-Dame in Paris to send 40 men, four women and some children to Montréal to evangelize the Indians by building a hospital and schools. Led by Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance, a nurse, they arrived in spring of that year to create a type of utopian village in the wilderness intending to bring French Christianity to the Indians. Just a few buildings survive from the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1660.** Europeans did not realize that Indians were unlikely to settle in a permanent site and, by 1763, the missionary effort was failing. Montréal was becoming a trading post where French merchants bartered with Indians for furs. At this time, walls were built to create a fortified settlement protecting the habitants from Indians and then later from the English who contested French control of North America.
- Shortly after 1700.** Montréal became a key military outpost in the fierce and long battle between the French. A few of the buildings we will see were erected during the French colonial era.
- September 8, 1760.** In the spring and summer of 1760, French forces lost battles to the British in Québec, and the British defeated the French navy in Europe. Montréal—the last French military post in Québec—was attacked by the British. The French surrendered Montréal on this date, ending French colonialism in North America except for St. Pierre and Miquelon. The 1763 Treaty of Paris formalized the French defeat and British representatives came to Québec to assert their control. They prohibited immigration from France, so the ancestors of the francophone population of today's Québec can be traced to persons who arrived before 1760.
- September, 1775.** American revolutionary armies sought to expel the British from Montréal and Québec City. This military campaign failed, but the American revolutionary forces briefly occupied the city in late 1775.
- 1791.** The British issued a Constitutional Act in this year dividing Canada into Upper Canada—an English speaking area roughly corresponding to today's Ontario—and Lower Canada—a Francophone area corresponding to today's Québec. Elected assemblies were permitted, but the British retained the authority to accept or reject the decisions of those bodies.
- Early 1880.** Facing no threat from French forces, the US military or Indians, the walls surrounding Vieux Montréal were removed. At this time, British merchants began to make Montreal the major port for shipping Canadian products to the England and for importing continental products to Canada. Most of the buildings in Vieux Montréal were built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century for commercial and residential purposes.
- 1820s and 1830s.** Immigration from the British Isles—including Ireland—stimulated population growth in Montréal. The importance of Montréal as an international port also increased as rail lines connected the city with the hinterland. From about the mid 1820s to the 1870s, Montréal was numerically dominated by English speakers. When employment boomed late in the 1800s, migrants from rural Québec filled Montréal jobs, giving French speakers the numerical dominance that they continue to enjoy today. Montréal is now the world's second largest French-speaking metropolis.

**1834.** Louis-Joseph Papineau led the Parti Patriote, a rebellious movement in Quebec. Rather than seeking complete independence, they demanded that British administrators not overturn decisions of the elected Québec assembly. In a military confrontation with the British Army at Oka, Québec about 100 *patriotes* were killed.

**1867.** After years of deliberation and numerous conferences, the British colonies in Upper and Lower Canada joined to create the modern Canadian nation. John Macdonald from Upper Canada and George-Étienne Cartier from Montréal are recognized as fathers of the present country. Following Confederation, a nation building process led to formation of the world's second largest country.

**1870s and later.** Montréal grew rapidly as an industrial metropolis and international port, thanks to growing importance of Canadian products in world trade and to the city's comprehensive rail links to Canada and the northern half of the US. Similar to east coast cities in the US, Montréal attracted thousands of migrants from Eastern and Southern Europe, although few came from France. A major source of Montréal's population growth was rural Québec. Thanks to its importance as a center of commerce, financial institutions developed here making Montréal Canada's primate city. We will see impressive buildings constructed in this era for Canada's leading fiscal firms.

**World Wars I and II.** In both wars, Canada fought with Britain, supplying thousands of troops and many armaments. The port of Montréal was key for supplying the British and the Allies.

**After World War II.** Montréal began to lose its financial dominance in Canada for a variety of reasons, including increased trade with Asia through Vancouver, the rise of fiscal institutions in Toronto, the aging of the many manufacturing industries located in Montréal, the St. Lawrence Seaway and mechanization on the docks.

**1960s.** This decade witnessed the "Quiet Revolution." Since the 1870s, Canada had been a bilingual country and all school children studied at least some French and English. But, in Montréal and elsewhere in Canada, there were substantial differences between the Anglophone and Francophone populations. English-speakers dominated at the upper ranks of most all organizations—in business, in the universities and in Canada's national government. Independence movements throughout the world in this decade ended colonialism. Many Québécois advocated independence, but others favored a continuation of the Canadian confederation but with much more equal opportunities and outcomes for the nation's large French speaking population. Twice Québec residents had the option of voting for independence. Both times it was rejected. The federal government adopted a variety of programs to make Canada a truly bilingual country. In Montréal, the informal barriers that confined French-speakers to the lower occupational ranks were, for the most part, removed and linguistic differences in social and economic outcomes appear to be smaller now than in the past.

**1960s to the present.** In this era, a series of key decisions gradually transformed Montréal into a leading international center. These include:

- successfully shifting employment from manufacturing and shipping into financial services, education and medical services
- the dynamic leadership of Mayor Jean Drapeau in the 1960s and 1970s
- creating a world fair—Expo '67—that attracted 500,000 or more from around the world
- Pierre Elliott Trudeau's emergence as one of the most charismatic and eloquent leaders of a free world nation
- attracting the 1976 Olympics, an event that stimulated a massive building boom
- continued high rates of economic growth for Canada
- continued allocation of substantial federal funds to Québec, perhaps to mute the independence movement
- the development of a modern transportation system for metropolitan Montréal using subways, rail and buses giving the working class, the middle class and the rich numerous residential opportunities

- the revival of Vieux Montréal as a key component of the city’s development plan
- the successful marketing of Montréal in the US, Canada and Europe as an interesting tourist, convention and entertainment destination
- Changes in Canadian and Québec immigration policies to stimulate population growth by selectively attracting highly educated migrants from around the world. As recently as the late 1940s, rural Québec had one of the highest birth rates in the European cultural area. Perhaps no major area experienced as rapid a drop in fertility as Québec and this province now has birth rates well below replacement levels
- Canadian and provincial policies that provide good health care and extensive child support, meaning that child poverty rate are low in this nation.

### Canada: A Bilingual Nation?

English and French have been Canada’s official languages since the 1870s. The Official Languages Act of 1969 promoted bilingualism and sought to insure that all Canadians had access to federal governmental services in either French or English. Quinquennial Canadian censuses ask: “*Can this person speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation?*” Findings from Census 2001 are shown below:

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|                         | <b>Metropolitan<br/>Montréal</b> | <b>Québec<br/>Outside Montréal</b> | <b>Canada<br/>Outside Québec</b> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total Population (000)  | 3,381                            | 3,745                              | 22,515                           |
| English Only            | 8%                               | 2%                                 | 87%                              |
| French Only             | 38%                              | 68%                                | 1%                               |
| Both French and English | 53%                              | 30%                                | 10%                              |
| Neither                 | 1%                               | <1%                                | 2%                               |
| Total                   | 100%                             | 100%                               | 100%                             |

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## Walking Tour

**NOTE:** This itinerary lists the names of many of the buildings that we will see. I tried to show the names in **bold black** while the name of the architect and approximate date of construction are in **red**. Many of the structures we will see were the homes, shops and warehouses of business people who prospered as Montréal became an important world port in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. I have listed the occupation of the original owner of the building in **blue**. For extensive detailed information about buildings in Vieux Montréal, see:

<http://www.vieux.montreal.qc.ca/inventaire/hall.htm>

- EXIT PALAIS DES CONGRÈS DE MONTRÉAL AT THE SOUTH DOORS LEADING TO RUE SAINT-ANTOINE
- AT THE CORNER OF RUE SAINT-ANTOINE AND RUE SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER, ENTER RUE SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER AND WALK SOUTH TOWARD FLEUVE SAINT-LAURENT.
- CONTINUE WALKING SOUTH CROSSING RUE SAINT-JACQUES
  - At the corner of rue Saint-François-Xavier and rue Saint-Jacques is the **1959 Banque de Montréal** building—a 14 story structure designed by **Barett, Marshall, Merett and Barott**. It illustrates the continuing importance of Vieux Montréal to the nation's commerce and symbolizes the post-World War II employment changes occurring here.
  - At the northwest corner of rue Saint-François-Xavier and rue Saint-Jacques is the **Édifice Dominion Express**, a classical style office building adorned with much sculpture designed by **Edward and William Maxwell** for a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific conglomerate and completed in **1912**.
- CONTINUE WALKING SOUTH CROSSING RUE NOTRE-DAME OUEST
  - To the right on rue Saint-François-Xavier between rue Saint-Jacques and rue Notre Dame Ouest, is the 32-story **Banque Canadienne Nationale Tower**. Built in **1965** in the “functional international” style then popular, it was designed by **David, Barrot and Boulva**. A number of old buildings on the site had to be razed. Would today's preservationists permit this? Predecessors of this bank have been located on this site since 1875.
- CONTINUE WALKING SOUTH THROUGH THE INTERSECTION OF RUE SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER AND BOTH RUE LE L'HÔPITAL AND RUE DU SAINT-SACRAMENT.
  - At 453-457 rue Saint François-Xavier is the **1905 Édifice de la Bourse** – the Montréal Stock Exchange. Designed by **Edward and William Maxwell** with assistance from George Post who designed the stock exchange in NewYork, this classical style building illustrates Montréal's leadership in the triumph of Canadian capitalism. In 1966, La Bourse de Montréal moved to a new structure at square Victoria and this building became a cultural center, **Le theater du Centaur**. In the 1970s, the Toronto Stock Exchange replaced Montréal's as the nation's dominant one reflecting a shift in the Canada's primate financial city.
  - **Maison-magasin** (residence-store) **Frédéric-Auguste-Quesnel**, **lawyer and deputy**, **1842**, 436-440 rue Saint-François-Xavier
  - **Maison-magasin James Hutchinson**, **merchant**, (**1842**), 430-434 rue Saint-François-Xavier
  - **Édifice Montréal Telegraph** (**1874**, **Hopkins & Wily**), 422-424 rue Saint-François-Xavier
  - **Magasin-Entrepôt** (residence-warehouse) **Harrison Stephens**, **US businessman**, **1860**. North-east corner of rue Saint-François-Xavier and rue St. Paul Ouest.

- CONTINUE WALKING SOUTH ON SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER ACROSS RUE SAINT-PAUL OUEST
  - **Immeuble (building) Benjamin-Berthlet, doctor, Jean-Baptist Soubre, 1835.** 363 rue Saint-François-Xavier
  - **Maison Pierre-Berthlet, merchant, 1809,** Northeast corner of Place D'Youville and rue Saint-François-Xavier
  
- AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER AND PLACE D'YOUVILLE, PLEASE TURN LEFT ONTO PLACE D'YOUVILLE AND WALK EAST TOWARD PLACE ROYALE. IN THIS BLOCK, WE WILL WALK BY:
  - **Maison Joseph-Athanase-Normandeau, Vital Gibault & Louis Tribot, 1827;** 181 Place D'Youville
  - **Station de Pompage, Stuart Howard, 1913.** 173 Place D'Youville.
  - **Montréal Sailors' Institute, C. R. Titley, 1954;** 165-169 Place D'Youville
  
- AT PLACE ROYALE, WE WILL SEE:
  - **Pointe-à-Callière Musée d'archéologie et d'histoire de Montréal.**(aka Eperon Building). **Dan Hanganu, 1992;** 350 place Royale.
  - **Maison de la Douane**(customs house), **John Ostell, 1838.** This Palladian style building was constructed in response to the growing importance of Montréal as Lower Canada's leading port. 150 rue St. Paul Ouest.

**PLACE ROYAL AND THE POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE MUSÉE MARK THE LOCATION OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS IN MONTRÉAL.**

**\*\*RESTROOMS ARE LOCATED IN OR NEAR POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE MUSÉE\*\***

- PLEASE WALK SOUTHWEST FROM PLACE ROYALE ALONG THE RUE DE LA COMMUNE OUEST.



**HARBOR COMMISSIONERS BUILDING**  
**357 RUE DE LA COMMUNE OUEST AT PLACE ROYALE**

Early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Montréal became the nation's leading port as ships from around the world took grain from the Prairies to all corners of the world. The port was lined with grain elevators served by busy rail lines. After 1959, the Saint Lawrence Seaway diminished Montréal's importance as a grain port. Most of the elevators were torn down, but Grain Elevator No. 5 still stands to remind us of the city's history. The waterfront at Vieux Montréal was renovated into the pleasant location that you see in hopes of attracting tourists, residents and local citizens.



The first step in Montréal's evolution from a small trading post in the wilderness to a modern metropolis occurred in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Until 1959, large vessels could sail no further inland than Montréal. Canadian products—one of the first was potash—were brought to Montréal and then shipped to Europe, while European products were imported at Montréal. British, Canadian and US merchants capitalized upon the transshipment opportunities Montréal provided. The western section of Vieux Montréal contains dozens of buildings erected to serve as warehouses, residences and stores, sometimes simultaneously. As you will see, they were substantial buildings constructed with local limestone and designed to withstand harsh Québec winters. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was much less need for these warehouses, so many of them were converted to light manufacturing. After World War II, manufacturing technology shifted so some of these buildings fell into disrepair. By the 1970s, preservationists and developers were restoring them into the attractive—and commercially successful—buildings we now see.



**ALLEN BUILDING**  
333 RUE DE LA COMMUNE OUEST

**NOTE:** *Many Vieux Montréal buildings and rues appear to look as they probably did 125 years ago. Many, perhaps most, of these buildings have been restored to resemble their original condition. If you look at pictures from the 1950s or 1960s, you would be surprised by how unattractive Vieux Montréal was.*

➤ AS WE WALK ALONG THE WATERFRONT AWAY FROM THE POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE MUSÉE, WE WILL SEE:

- **Entrepôt Pierre-Beaudry** (merchant), (mason Louis Comte, 1828), 201-207 rue de la Commune Ouest
- **Entrepôt Robert Gillespie** (London merchant), (William Footner, 1842). Three distinct buildings. 211 to 221 rue de la Commune Ouest. Please compare the Gillespie building, designed by an architect, with the adjoining rental warehouses constructed by carpenter John Try.
- **Entrepôt John Try.** (carpenter John Try, 1831) Four distinct buildings. These were built to be rental units. 295 to 323 rue de la Commune Ouest.



**ROBERT GILLESPIE WAREHOUSE**  
215-217 RUE DE LA COMMUNE OUEST

➤ AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE DE LA COMMUNE OUEST AND RUE SAINT-PIERRE, WE SEE:

- **Monument to John Young**, the father of the modern port of Montréal.

- **Édifice Edmonstone Allan & Company.** (John Hopkins, 1859) This served as the head office of Allan's Ocean Steamship Company. 333 rue de la Commune Ouest
- **Édifice des Commissaires,** (John Hopkins, Wily and Alexander Hutchinson, 1878). This is a spectacularly attractive building that dominated a very active port when constructed. 357 rue de la Commune Ouest.

➤ AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE DE LA COMMUNE AND RUE SAINT-PIERRE, PLEASE TURN RIGHT ONTO RUE SAINT-PIERRE. AS WE WALK NORTH ON RUE SAINT PIERRE TOWARD PLACE D'YOUVILLE, WE WILL SEE THE BUILDINGS OF THE GREY SISTERS ON EITHER SIDE.

Marguerite D'Youville, born in Montréal in 1701, married but was widowed at age 29. Her husband left her with many debts and 6 children. Nevertheless, she devoted herself to the care of the poor, widows and the homeless in Montréal. She founded the Sisters of Charity, an order also known as the Grey Sisters. Since the mid-1700s, they have played an important role in ministering to the needy. The order has been in this neighborhood since their beginning. In 1810, they announced plans for major commercial developments, presumably to obtain funds for their charities. The numerous buildings we see have been restored utilizing, perhaps, foundations and structures that date from the 1700s.

- **Magasin et entrepôt des soeurs grises.**(Michel Laurent, 1873) 329 rue de la Commune Ouest
- **Magasin et entrepôt des soeurs grises.**(Michel Laurent, 1870) Northwest corner of rue de la Commune Ouest and rue Saint-Pierre
- **Catholic Sailors Club,** (1927), 117 rue Saint-Pierre
- **Coopérative d'Habitation Louis-Hector-de-Callière.** (Maurice Desnoyers, 1982). How's this for an in-fill structure? This new building was designed to complement the architectural integrity of the area and capitalizes upon the demand for condos resulting from demographic shifts. 119-125 rue Saint-Pierre
- **Ancien Hôpital Général.** Montréal merchant François Charon de la Barre donated funds for an institutions for the sick, crippled and aged. Construction began in 1692 making this the second oldest surviving building in Montréal. He also help establish a religious organization of brothers so this was the Hôpital des Frères Charon but this order abandoned the facility and the Grey Nuns took it over in 1747. 138-146 rue Saint-Pierre

- **Maison de Mère-D'Youville**
- **Chapelle de Père Éternel**
- **Magasin des Soeurs Grises** (Michel Laurent, 1874). Southwest and southeast corners of rue Saint-Pierre & Place D'Youville.



**CENTRE D'HISTOIRE DE MONTRÉAL**  
335 PLACE D'YOUVILLET

If urban planners are to successfully revive an abandoned and downtrodden area, they need to attract visitors. Museums may accomplish this. At the intersection of rue Saint-Pierre and Place D'Youville, we see the **Centre d'histoire du Montréal** (Simon Lesage & Joseph Perrault, 1904) which was built as a fire station. At this intersection please turn right onto Place D'Youville.



**\*\*RESTROOMS AVAILABLE IN CENTRE D'HISTOIRE DU MONTRÉAL\*\***

- **Entrepôt Bouthillier** (three buildings. (masons **Thomas McCoy & John Redpath, 1828**). 296-306 Place D'Youville. Bouthillier earned his fortune exporting Canadian potash and importing British textiles.
- **Entrepôt Howe & McIntyre** (**MacVicar & Heriot, 1906**). (wholesale foods) 311-315 Place D'Youville
- **Immeuble Henry-Stroud** (**John James Brown, 1904**) (wholesale tea & coffee). 296 rue Saint-Paul Ouest
- **Immeuble Seybold** (**Robert Findlay, 1902**). (wholesale hardware) 294 rue Saint-Paul Ouest
- **Immeuble Lyman** (**Mitchell & Creighton, 1909**). (wholesale pharmaceuticals). 286 rue Saint-Paul Ouest



**JEAN BOUTHILLIER ENTREPÔT  
298-306 PLACE D'YOUVILLE**

- AT THE INTERSECTION OF PLACE D'YOUVILLE AND RUE SAINT-NICHOLAS, PLEASE TURN LEFT ONTO RUE SAINT-NICHOLAS.
- CONTINUE WALKING NORTH ON RUE SAINT-NICHOLAS ACROSS RUE SAINT-PAUL OUEST
  - **Immeuble Coistine** (**Howard Colton Stone, 1907**) (**furrier**) Northwest corner of rue Saint-Nicholas & rue Saint-Paul Ouest
  - **Immeuble & magasin Harrison-Stephens** (**George Browne, 1848**) (**merchant**). 409-411 rue Saint-Nicholas
  - **Immeuble John Lowell & Sons.** (**1884**) (**publishers of text books, periodicals & directories**) 423 rue Saint-Nicholas
- AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE SAINT-NICHOLAS AND RUE DU SAINT-SACRAMENT, PLEASE TURN LEFT ONTO RUE DE SAINT-SACRAMENT.
  - **Robert Hampson & Son Office Building.** (**Hutchinson & Wood, 1926**). (**insurance agents**) 451 rue Saint-Jean
  - **Corn Exchange Building** (**Original building: J. W. Hopkins, 1866**.) What you see is a major revision of the original building carried out in 1909 and involving the addition of floors. 261 rue du Saint-Sacrament
  - **Montréal Board of Trade Building.** (**Boston architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, 1903**) 300 rue du Saint-Sacrament
  - **Furness Withy Office Building** (**1921**) (**British maritime firm**) 315 rue du Saint-Sacrament
- AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE DE SAINT-SACRAMENT AND RUE SAINT-PIERRE, PLEASE TURN RIGHT ONTO RUE SAINT-PIERRE.

You will notice that the store-warehouses in this area are much larger and more elegant than those along the waterfront. As Canada and Montréal prospered in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, more expensive products were imported and a wholesale trade developed. Retail merchants from Canada and the northern US came to Montréal to purchase goods. Many of the warehouse-story you will see have large windows and find architectural styling.

- **Magasin-entrepôt Corse.** (four buildings along rue Saint-Pierre & rue des Récollets) (**William Spier, 1858**). (spirit & cigar importers). 438-440 rue Saint-Pierre
- **Caverhill Warehouse-Stores** (three buildings). (**Cyrus & William Thomas, 1866**) (wholesale hardware)

**NOTE THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE STYLE WITH LARGE WINDOWS ON EVERY LEVEL.**

➤ AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE SAINT-PIERRE AND RUE DES RÉCOLLETS, PLEASE TURN LEFT ONTO RUE DES RÉCOLLETS.

- **Magasin-entrepôt Hugh Thompson** (**John James Brown, 1861**) (dry good importer). 335 rue des Récollets at rue Saint-Pierre.
- **Magasin-entrepôt Moss.** (**John James Brown, 1860**). 359 rue des Récollets
- **Édifice Shaw** (**John William Hopkins, 1869**) 361-363 rue des Récollets
- **Édifice Gault Brothers** (**John James Browne, 1871**). (wholesale importers). This is a marvelous example of Second Empire style architecture. Note the impressive mansard roof. 447-449 rue Saint-Hélène.

➤ AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE DES RÉCOLLETS AND RUE SAINT-HÉLÈNE, PLEASE TURN RIGHT ONTO RUE SAINT-HÉLÈNE.

- **Magasin-entrepôt Rcollet House II** (**Cyrus Thomas, 1868**). 367 rue des Récollets at rue Saint-Hélène.
- **Magasin-entrepôt Johnston** (**Alexander Hutchinson, 1868**) (wholesale dry goods) 411 rue des des Récollets at rue Saint- Hélène.
- **Magasin-entrepôt Recollet House I** (**Cyrus Thomas, 1868**). 455 rue Saint-Hélène at rue Notre-Dame Ouest
- **Maison-magasin James-Ferrier** (**1842**) (businessman & politician). 400 rue Notre-Dame Ouest at rue Saint-Hélène

➤ PLEASE CROSS RUE NOTRE-DAME OUEST AND PROCEED NORTH ON RUE DOLLARD.

- **Édifice Alexander-Murphy** (**Joseph Tiffin, 1872**) (tissue merchant). 387-389 rue Notre-Dame Ouest
- **Annexe de la Banque Royal du Canada** (**Alfred Lapierre, 1905**) Façade dates from 1966. 381-383 rue Notre-Dame Ouest.

➤ AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE DOLLARD AND RUE NOTRE-DAME OUEST, PLEASE TURN RIGHT ONTO RUE SAINT-JACQUES.



**ROYAL BANK BUILDING**  
360 RUE SAINT-JACQUES

- **Édifice Savage & Lyman (William Thomas, 1866) (jewelry)** 383-384 rue Saint-Jacques
- **Centre de Commerce Mondial de Montréal (Several firms, 1991)** 359-413 rue Saint Jacques. This modern building symbolizes the continued importance of Montréal in international trade and finance.
- Some Montréalaise feared that the Quiet Revolution of the 1960s might shift almost all of the nation's financial activities to Toronto. While Toronto became the nation's primate city, Montréal's retains its role as an important international financial center.
- **Édifice Nordheimer (John James Brown, 1888) (musical instruments)**. 363 rue Saint-Jacques
- **Merchants Bank (Hopkins & Wily, 1873)**. 355 rue Saint-Jacques
- **Banque Royal (York & Sawyer, 1928)** 360 rue Saint-Jacques. This building symbolized the Royal Bank's successful efforts to become Canada's largest financial institution and also symbolized Montréal's role as both

Canada's financial center and a leading international financial location. The interior provides a glorious illustration of the bank's prosperity just one year before the Great Depression.

➤ CONTINUE WALKING EAST ON RUE SAINT JACQUES ACROSS RUE SAINT-PIERRE, RUE SAINT-JEAN AND RUE SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER.

- **Molson's Bank. (George & John James Browne, 1866)**. This looks like the Second Empire mansions you would find in Paris or on Park Avenue in New York. The architects used buff-colored sandstone from Ohio rather than the gray Montréal limestone used in most buildings. Note the mansard roof and the impressive sculpture at the roofline. Exactly what message about this bank did the architects intend to convey?
- **Insurance Exchange Building (David Spence, 1924)**. When opened, this was the largest office building in the nation. 272-276 rue Saint-Jacques.
- **Canada Life Building (Richard Waite, 1895)**. You could argue that this was the nation's first skyscraper. Using techniques that Sullivan and Burnham were developing in Chicago, the architect made the steel frame bear the load of the building. Prior to this the external stones bore the building's weight. Electric elevators also made tall building possible at this time. Henry Beaumont was the sculptor who invoked classical and Renaissance themes in his elaborate decorations. 275 rue Saint-Jacques
- **Montréal City and District Savings Bank Building (Michel Laurent, 1871)**. 262-266 rue Saint-Jacques.
- **Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building (Darling & Pearson, 1909)**. The architects effectively used the idea of a Greek temple to suggest the trustworthiness of this bank. It is a beautiful building but challenging to appreciate on this narrow street. 265 rue Saint-Jacques.
- **Metropolitan Bank Building (Finley & Spence, 1904)** 261 rue Saint-Jacques
- **Hanson Brothers Building (Harold Featherstonehaugh, 1928) (brokers of financial instruments)** You do not have to go to South Beach to see Art Deco architecture. The Art Deco influence came to Montréal. The contrast of Art Deco to Victorian and classical architecture is impressive, isn't it? 255 rue Saint-Jacques.

- **Édifice Jones-Heward.** (Original building completed in 1864 but substantial revisions in 1904 and 1929). (brokers of financial instruments) 249-251 rue Saint-Jacques



**GUARDIAN TRUST BUILDING**  
240 RUE SAINT-JACQUES

- **London and Lancashire Life Insurance Building.** (Edward Maxwell, 1898). The Boston architect who designed this building studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Paris so this was the first Montréal building to reflect that school with its emphasis on clarity and its eschewing sculpture. 244 rue Saint-Jacques.
- **Guardian Trust Building (Finley & Spence, 1902).** Note the classical imagery in this building, the architectural decorations and the interesting mansard cooper roof that is hardly visible from the street. Why did mansard roofs disappear from the architect's design book? 240 rue Saint-Jacques.
- **Montréal Star Building I (Alexander Dunlop, 1900).** (newspaper publishing) 231-235 rue Saint-Jacques
- **Montréal Star Building II (Ross & MacDonald, 1929).** 225 rue Saint-Jacques

- **Yorkshire Insurance Building (Saxe & Archibald, 1911).** 210-212 rue Saint-Jacques. It is difficult to appreciate the original building because of the many renovations, including those that converted this office building to condos.
- **Kaplan Building (1954).** 200 rue Saint-Jacques

➤ CONTINUE WALKING EAST ON RUE SAINT-JACQUES AND; AFTER CROSSING RUE SAINT-FRANÇOIS-XAVIER, WE COME TO PLACE D'ARMES.

There is a long history of urban planning in French cities. Apparently plans for streets and land use in Montréal were issued as early as 1685. François Dollier de Casson, who headed the Sulpician priests who had been given control of Montréal by the crown, was active in planning the city in the late 1600s. Were he to return tomorrow, quite likely he would recognize the street names and their layouts. His maps show Place d'Armes. Apparently it was used as a local market.

- **Bank of Montréal (modern building),** 129-155 rue Saint-Jacques (Marshall, Merett and Barrott, 1959). You see lots of buildings that look like this in the downtowns of this nation and the USA
- **Bank of Montréal (classical building),** 119 rue Saint-Jacque (John Wells, 1847). Founded in 1817, by the 1840s this bank capitalized upon Montréal's trade with Europe and amassed the funds to erect this marvelous structure; one that conveys the image of safety and security to depositors. The architect used classical themes since the Victorian style and Second Empire styles had not yet become popular. This bank played a key role in the financial development of Montréal before and after confederation. The building has been substantially rebuilt several times. Apparently an original dome was removed in 1859 when Scottish artist sculptured 20 figures for the tympanum representing Québec's history. Sanford White of the McKim, Mead & White firm led the 1903 remodeling of this building, an endeavor that added a new dome and renovated the interior.



- **Royal Trust Building** (New York architects McKim, Mead & White, 1913). These architects formed, arguably, the most accomplished US firm in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They designed Grand Central Station in New York and Michigan Central Station in Detroit. This is, I believe, their only Montréal building. You will observe both classical influences such as the columns surrounding the windows at the upper level and Beaux-Arts influences. This illustrates very clearly the architectural style used for many offices buildings in the large cities of the United States and Canada in this era of first generation skyscrapers.
- **Great Scottish Life Association Building** (Hopkins & Wily, 1870 but with many subsequent changes). Although designed for the offices of an insurance firm, the architects created an elegant building that well fits its present use as a hotel. How impressive it must be to arrive at this hotel after a long VIA Rail ride from Vancouver or Churchill.



**ROYAL TRUST BUILDING**  
105-107 RUE SAINT-JACQUES



**NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING**  
PLACE D'ARMS

- **Monument** commemorating **Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve** who, along with Jeanne Mance, founded Montréal in 1642. This is an impressive sculpture but the plaques provide much information as do those of the outside of the Notre Dame basilica. (Louis-Phillippe Hébert, 1895)
- **New York Life Building**, 511 place d'Armes (New York architects Babb, Cook and Willard, 1889 with decorative sculpture by Henry Beaumont and grillwork by the Chanteloup foundry here in Montreal. This was the first tall office building constructed in the city. The architects selected red sandstone from Scotland, clearly distinguishing their creation from those near it. In some sense, this is not a modern skyscraper because the exterior stones bear weight. The decorations are outstanding.
- **Aldred Building**, 501-507 place d'Armes (Barrott & Blackader, 1931).(financial services & utilities) For a very brief period just before the Depression of 1929 put architects out of work, Art Deco themes inspired innovative designers. This is the biggest example of Art Deco in the city. If the Depression had not curtailed new construction, would we now see more Art Deco skyscrapers? .

- **Duluth Building**, 84-44 rue Notre Dame Ouest (**Hutchinson, Wood & Miller, 1912**). (**office building**) This building was as tall as the fire laws of its era permitted. Similar to other first generation office skyscrapers, it is basically a vertical box. The architects made it interesting and appealing by sheathing it was stone and adding decorative elements borrowed from classical buildings including columns with their bases, shafts and capitals.

- **Basilique Notre-Dame**, 100 rue Notre Dame Ouest (**New York architect James O'Donnell, 1824**). The Sulpician order played a lead role in Montréal Catholicism since the 1760s. Perhaps to remind others of this including the Rome-appointed bishop of Montréal, they decided to build this huge church. It was much larger than the cathedral that the Bishop of Montréal could build. This church was designed for 8,000 worshipers making it the largest church in the Americas in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. O'Donnell borrowed from the English and French Gothic traditions in his design. I believe that this is the first or one of the first Gothic church built in the New World but, shortly thereafter, Gothic became the modal style of churches for prosperous Christian congregations. This church continues to be the icon of Vieux Montréal and may be the most visited and photographed site in the city. A lack of funds delayed the construction of the two impressive towers. They were designed by John Ostell and installed in the 1840s. The remarkable interior was designed by Victor Bourgeau and completed in the 1870s.



**DULUTH BUILDING**  
**84-88 RUE NOTRE-DAME OUEST**

- **Vieux Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice**. This is the oldest building in the city. Consistent with practices in the Ancien Regime, the Sulpician Order was given authority over the village of Montréal in the 1660s. They began building a church in 1663 and a seminary the next year. The main component—the central building as seen from rue Notre-Dame Ouest—was designed by the leader of the Sulpician Order in Montréal, **François Dollier de Casson**. Between 1704 and 1713, the wings you see to the right and left of the main hall were added designed by **Jacques Lavasseur de Néré**, **Gedéon de Catalogne** and **François Vachon de Belmont**. There has been much rebuilding over the last 300 years so what you see now may not be exactly what was on this property in 1704.

- DEPART FROM PLACE D'ARMES WALKING SOUTH ON RUE SAINT-SULPICE TOWARD FLEUVE SAINT-LAURENT.
- AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE SAINT-SULPICE AND RUE DE ROYER, PLEASE TURN LEFT ONTO RUE LE ROYER.

- **Magasins de l'Hôtel-Dieu** (**Victor Borgeau, Michel Laurent & Henri-Maurice Perrault, 1861 to 1875**). This large commercial complex was built by the Religieuses Hospitalières de Saint-Joseph. I believe the complex eventually included 33 building. We may see at least 6 of them as we walk along rue le Royer from rue Saint-Sulpice to boulevard Saint-Laurent. Capitalizing upon the growing importance of Montréal as a port and trade center for an increasingly prosperous population of consumers, these buildings typically had stores on the ground level than space for warehousing or manufacturing on the upper levels. If you wish to revive a downtrodden neighborhood, it helps to attract high income residents. This is a very effective example of how older commercial buildings may be converted to residences that appeal today's households in the



upper quarter of the income distribution. A similar process of reuse has gentrified Manhattan south of Houston and the necklace that surrounds Chicago's Loop.

➤ AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE LE ROYER AND BOULEVARD SAINT-LAURENT, PLEASE TURN LEFT ONTO BOULEVARD SAINT-LAURENT.

- **Édifice Salada** (tea company), 2 rue le Royer (Alphonse Piché, 1917)
- **480 boulevard Saint-Laurent** (office building) (Jacques Bétique, 1992)
- **Maison Cuvillier** (broker) –Ostell (architect). This is an 1836 remodeling of a residence built in 1803. 4 rue Notre Dame Ouest



**CUVILLIER STORE-RESIDENCE**  
**4 RUE NOTRE-DAME OUEST**

➤ AT THE INTERSECTION OF BOULEVARD SAINT-LAURENT AND RUE NOTRE DAME, PLEASE TURN RIGHT ONTO RUE NOTRE DAME EST.

- **Palais de Justice Moderne** (David & Boulva, 1971). Someone with more inspiration than I have may find beauty in this structure. It well represents the type of functional design that dominated the design of office buildings in the 1960s and 1970s. 1 rue Notre Dame est
- **Metropolitan Building** (Howard Colton Stone, 1904; Frank Foster, 1929). The Bank of Ottawa built a ten-story building on rue Saint-Sulpice in 1904. In 1926, this structure was torn down to make room for the Royal Bank Building. Rather than sending the component parts of the Bank of Ottawa Building to the detritus yards, three speculators or entrepreneurs purchased the component parts and had the architect Frank Foster reassemble the Bank of Ottawa Building on this site.
- You have heard about moving homes. How about taking apart a 10-story building and then putting it back together again a mile away? 4 rue Notre Dame est
- **10 rue Notre Dame est** (office building) (Emmanuel-Arthur Doucet, 1947)
- **Maison-Magasin Lawrence-Kidd** (merchant) The original building dates from 1830 but there was a major reconstruction in 1875 and then another in 1990. Presumably the latter brought the building back closer to its original construction.
- **Immeuble Joseph-Moïse-Valois** (bookseller & notary) (1896). 32-36 rue Notre Dame est



**ERNEST CORMIER BUILDING**  
**100 RUE NOTRE-DAME EST**

building served other purposes. From 1974 to 1987 it housed the archives of Québec, then was a center for music and the arts. Now it is the home of the Cour d'appel du Québec à Montréal.

- **Édifice Ernest-Cormier.** (Louis-Augusté Amos, Charles Saxe & Ernest Cormier, 1926). Important buildings designed for Montréal prior to 1860 often used classical themes, but then the Victorian style dominated to be followed by the Beaux Arts style. After an absence of 75 years, Ernest-Cormier reintroduced classical design to the city in this structure intended to serve as the city's courthouse. With the opening of the Palais de Justice Moderne, this

Cormier was one of the most accomplished and original Québecois architects of the last century so this building bears his name.

- **Vieux Palais de Justice de Montréal.** (Original structure: John Ostell, 1857; Substantially modified with additional stories and a dome in 1894 by Maurice Perrault.) Perhaps Thomas Jefferson is responsible for the idea that important governmental buildings should look like they were designed by architects once employed in Athens or Rome. The Greeks and Romans gave us the ideas of governance that became popular after the American and French revolutions. Throughout much of the United States and in Canada, from the early 1800s until well into the 1900s, many important governmental buildings were designed in the classical style. This is a Montréal example Jefferson's image of what an important governmental building should look like.



**VIEUX PALAIS DE JUSTICE DE MONTRÉAL**  
*155 RUE NOTRE-DAME EST*

➤ CONTINUE WALKING EAST ON RUE NOTRE-DAME EST.



**ANTOINE MALARD RESIDENCE**  
*174-176 RUE NOTRE-DAME EST*

Montréal since it is the tourist office. 174-176 rue Notre-Dame Est.

- **Hôtel de Montréal** (city hall). (Alexander Hutchinson & Henri-Maurice Perrault, 1870s; Louis Parent & Jean-Omer Marchand, 1920s). Construction on this municipal building began in the early 1870s when Montréal had clearly emerged as the leading mercantile and industrial city of Lower Canada, while Québec City retained its role as the administrative capital. This hôtel de ville resembles city halls in Boston and Philadelphia built at the same time. Second Empire style architecture—inspired by the Renaissance, by ancient Rome and by late

- **Maison Antoine-Mallard** (candlemaker). (architect Louis Charland, mason Nicholas Morin, 1811). During the French colonial era, settlers often constructed their homes using readily available rough stone. After the British arrived and Montréal became more prosperous, there was a gradual shift to use of the more expensive cut or smooth stone. Rough cut stone buildings in Vieux Montréal are generally older and more likely to date from the French era than are smooth stone buildings. This residence shows the new style of construction using cut stone and is one of the most visited locations in Vieux



**HOTEL DE VILLE**  
*275 RUE NOTRE-DAME EST*

medieval French architecture—was chosen in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as the most appropriate style for major governmental buildings. As you look at this building, you will see immensely detailed sculpturing on the outside symbolizing the history of the city and Lower Canada.

The original structure was pretty much destroyed by fire in 1922, but it was rebuilt quickly. The impressive portico and the exterior walls are from the 1870s building, but the architects of the 1920s made major changes and additions in the Beaux-Arts style. As a Keynesian project in the Depression years, the city’s government announced plans for the 30-story Art Deco skyscraper that would abut the Second Empire building that you see. They lacked the funds to erect that building.

The building played a role in another component of this nation’s recent history. During the midst of the Quiet Revolution, Charles de Gaulle came to Montréal, went to the portico, and gave an impressive speech to a huge crowd in 1967. He proclaimed “Vive le Québec libre.” This, of course, greatly pleased Quebecois separatists, but Canadian nationalists condemned the French president for injecting himself into the nation’s most divisive issue. 275 rue Notre-Dame Est



CHÂTEAU RAMEZAY MARKER

- **Musée Château Ramezay.** This may be the second most photographed location in the city. Parisian bureaucrats appointed Claude de Ramezay governor of Montréal in 1704. He arrived and, in 1705 mason **Pierre Couturier** began construction of a small stone residence for the governor who used it for 20 years. It then served the Compagnie des Indes, a royal firm with a monopoly on trading in Montréal. The building burned in 1754 but was rebuilt on a much larger scale by mason **Paul Texier**.

Following the Treaty of Paris of 1763, the building was sold to a British merchant. During the brief period when American revolutionary armies occupied Montréal, this building was used as their headquarters. Through much of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the building was used for various governmental and charitable purposes. With the reconstruction of Vieux Montréal in the 1980s and 1990, Château Ramezay and its impressive gardens were restored and converted into this museum that commemorates the long and varied history of this city.



MUSÉE CHÂTEAU RAMEZAY

- **Édifice Chaussegros-de-Léry I** (office building) (**Dan Hanganu, 1991**). 303 rue Notre-Dame-Est
- **Magasin-Entrepôt Donohue** (clothes merchant & tailor) (**Ovide Mailloux, 1877**). 300-304 rue Notre Dame Est.
- **Édifice Chaussegros-de-Léry II** (office building) (**Dan Hanganu, 1991**). 309-324 rue Notre-Dame-Est.
- **William Maitland Residence** (businessman) (**François-Xavier Davelvy, 1796**). After the Treaty of Paris, British merchants came to Montréal to earn their wealth as traders. Maitland was among the first to be so successful that he could afford to build a large residence apart from his business



location. Apparently, he had the architect design a large neo-classical home but renovations in the last 210 years produced the structure that you see.

➤ WHEN WE WALK EAST ON RUE NOTRE-DAME EST ACROSS RUE BONSECOURS, WE ENTER THE NEIGHBORHOOD KNOWN AS FAUBOURG SAINT-LOUIS TO THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY RESIDENTS OF VIEUX MONTRÉAL.

- **Magasin-Entrepôt Alexandre-Maurice Delise (businessman who built this as a commercial rental property) (1863)** 400-406 rue Notre-Dame Est
- **Habitations Dollier de Casson (Laurent Calme, 1978)** 424-430 rue Notre-Dame Est
- **Residence and Store Mary Grant (Narcisse Larue, 1867).** This widow used her inheritance to enter the real estate business. She had four somewhat similar buildings erected in Vieux Montréal. First floors were rented to shop keepers while the upper levels were rented to apartment seekers. 425 rue Notre Dame Est.
- **Maison-Magasin Jean-Baptiste-Beaudry (merchant) (1847).** 433 rue Notre Dame Est.
- **Maison-Magasin Daniel-Gurrie (brewer) (John Atkinson, 1847)** 435-443 rue Notre Dame Est
- **La Chancellerie du Vieux Montréal (Tetreault, Parent, Languedoc, 1983).** 445-465 rue Notre Dame Est
- **Église Orthodoxe Greque Syrienne Saint Nicholas (Charles Bernier, 1912).** This church was once topped with three elegant towers with their domes and impressive Greek crosses. Fire did great damage to this church in 1931 and, 18 years later, the congregation moved to the suburbs. 452 rue Notre Dame Est.
- **Maison George-Étienne Cartier (1837).** This home was built for Arthur Ross, a Montréal lawyer. From 1848 to 1855, it was owned by Cartier, a businessman, lawyer and politician who was



**SIR GEORGE ÉTIENNE CARTIER HOME**  
*458-460 rue Notre-Dame Est*

one of the founders of Canada. When the idea of uniting several British colonies into the nation of Canada developed in the 1860s, Cartier took the lead in joining the large, prosperous, Catholic and primarily Francophone area then known as Lower Canada with the smaller but primarily Anglophone and Protestant area known as Upper Canada. At that time, the Maritimes had a small population and, to the west of Ontario, there were few European settlers. The Dominion of Canada began with Québec and Ontario and then evolved

into the present nation. This Cartier property is now a national historic site.

➤ AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE NOTRE DAME EST AND RUE BERRI, PLEASE TURN RIGHT ONTO RUE BERRI.

- **Gare Dalhousie (Thomas Sorby, 1884).** This appealing station was built by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to serve Montréal for their trains arriving from eastern Canada. Within 12 years, the railroad completed the much larger and beautiful Victorian Gare Jean Viger, just a quarter mile to the North. With the revival of Vieux Montréal, this building was restored and has been used for several purposes. Indeed, it briefly served as the province's circus college. There was once a hill

at this location but it was leveled and the soil used to fill swamps in an 1818 city planning effort. 514-522 rue Notre Dame Est.



**DALHOUSIE STATION**  
*514-522 RUE NOTRE-DAME EST*

➤ AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE BERRI AND RUE SAINT-PAUL EST, PLEASE TURN RIGHT ONTO RUE SAINT-PAUL EST.

- **Maison du Calvet. (1771).** This is a classic example of the Québec bourgeoisie home of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Persons lacking resources built their homes of wood but there was a considerable risk of fire. Indeed, winds could easily spread the fire and destroy much of the community as occurred in Montréal in 1760, in Detroit in 1806 and in Chicago in 1871. Prosperous individuals used stone. The early French settlers developed a style for homes illustrated here. The foundation rises above the ground. There were two sets of chimneys and gabled walls that extended beyond the roof line to prevent the spread of fire from neighboring buildings. Gray limestone for nearby quarries was the basic material. Cut stone was used to surround windows and doors but rough stone was used elsewhere. To prevent the buckling of walls, tie rods were fastened to interior beams with exposed S-shaped anchors. The roof was steeply pitched both to create upper level space that might be used—note the window to emit light—and to prevent the accumulation of Québec snow. The size of windows decreases from one floor to the next. 401 rue Saint-Paul Est at rue de Bonscours.



**AUBERGE PIERRE DU CALVERT**  
*401 RUE SAINT-PAUL*

- **Chapelle Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours. (Original church: mason Joseph Morin and carpenter Pierre Raza, 1670s.; most recent remodeling: Perrault, Mesnard & Venne, 1890s)** Marguerite Bourgeoys was the first teacher in Montréal. She called for the establishment of a church at this site, a church that would be the first Montréal building seen by sailors who had crossed the Atlantic and sailed down the Saint Lawrence. The church was constructed in 1670 but consumed by flames in 1754. Replacing the old church with a new one began in 1771 and then, in the 1850s, another large renovation program was carried out. Shortly thereafter, the Canadian Pacific Railroad proposed razing the church so that a station for their lines from the east could be built here. That idea was rejected and, in the 1890s, another rebuilding of the church was carried. Much of the building we see was constructed in the 1890s using the previous structures that were on the same site. This is also the location of Musée Marguerite-Bourgeoys. 400 rue St. Paul Est at rue de Bonscours.

- AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE SAINT PAUL EST AND RUE DE BONSECOURS, PLEASE TURN LEFT ONTO RUE DE BONSECOURS.
- CONTINUE WALKING TOWARD THE RIVER ON RUE DE BONSECOURS ACROSS RUE DE LA COMMUNE EST AND ACROSS THE RAILROAD TRACK INTO PLACE DES VESTIGES AT THE PROMENADE DE VIEUX PORT.

- **Marché Bonsecours** (John Ostell, William Footner, George Browne and many other architects; original date 1844). This was the first building erected by the Corporation de la Ville de Montréal. It was designed to convey the importance of this city and its commerce. This is a symmetrical, classic building with a dome that was visible to all who sailed into the city's harbor. The portico with its Doric columns facing rue Saint-Paul Est was added when the structure served as the city's hôtel de ville. The upper floors of the building were used for a variety of purposes including as a concert hall. Fires damaged this building in 1891, 1948 and 1954 and, then, in 1964, the city closed the building. With the rise of the preservation movement in the 1990s, this building was restored to its original glory and now provides space for merchants to sell expensive good to tourists who have both good taste and much money. 350 rue Saint-Paul Est.



**MARCHÉ BONSECOURS**  
**350 RUE SAINT-PAUL EST**

- WE WILL REVERSE OUR DIRECTION AND RETRACE OUR STEPS, HEADING NORTH ON RUE DE BONSECOURS AWAY FROM THE RIVER.
- WE CAN ENTER THE EAST DOOR OF MARCHÉ BONSECOURS, WALK THROUGH THE REZ-DE-CHAUSSÉE AND EXIT ONTO RUE DU MARCHÉ BONSECOURS.
- AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE DU MARCHÉ BONSECOURS AND RUE SAINT-PAUL EST, PLEASE TURN LEFT ONTO RUE SAINT-PAUL EST.
  - **Hôtel Rasco** (Thomas McGrath, 1836) 281-295 rue Saint Paul Est
  - **266-272 rue Saint-Paul Est** (William Footner & George Browne, 1845)
  - **Édifice J. Roy** (1860s) 262-264 rue Saint-Paul Est
  - **252-246 rue Saint-Paul Est** (apartments) (Daniel Vely, 1977)
  - **Magasin-entrepôt Thomas Tiffin** (grocer) (William Footner, 1857) 250 rue Saint-Paul Est at Place Jacques-Cartier.
  - **251-259 rue Saint-Paul Est** at Place Jacques-Cartier (Bouteiller & Amiot, 1813)
- AT THE INTERSECTION OF RUE SAINT-PAUL EST AND PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER, PLEASE TURN RIGHT ONTO PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER.





**MAISON-MAGASIN PIERRE VECCHIO**  
*404 PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER*

**Maison-magasin Pierre-Vecchio (masons Allard & Tribot 1906) (merchant).** This is another example of the type of residence-store that prosperous Montréal merchants built for themselves at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Perhaps you can see the attractive mansard roof—to facilitate the removal of snow—and the dormers. This building, of course, has been often in the last score of scores. 404 place Jacques-Cartier.

- **407-413 Place Jacques-Cartier (Amiot & Bouteiller, 1813)**
- **422-430 Place Jacques-Cartier (Gunnar Skjaevestad, 1987)**
- **Maison Vandelac (about 1805) 431-433 place Jacques-Cartier**
- **Hôtel Riendeau (1853) 452-454 place Jacques-Cartier**
- **Maison Antoine-Mallard II (candle maker) (Morin & Perrault, 1811) 456-460 place Jacques-Cartier**
- **Lord Nelson Monument (architect Horatio Nelson, mason William Gilmore, 1809).** This is the first monument ever erected to commemorate Nelson’s achievement. By 1805, Napoleon’s Grand Armée dominated much of Europe. The British defeated the French for control of the North American colonies 45 years earlier, but disputed French control of Europe. On October 21, 1805, Nelson led 27 British ships into battle against a combined French-Spanish fleet of 33 vessels at Cape Trafalgar near Gibraltar. Nelson destroyed the French and Spanish fleets giving the British a domination of the high seas that endured until the German challenge in World War I. While the British controlled lower Canada, they were greatly outnumbered by the feisty Québécois who insisted upon their rights. Did the British governors intend to send a message to Montréal residence when they erected this impressive tribute to the successful leader of the English Navy?



**LORD NELSON MONUMENT**

- AT THE INTERSECTION OF PLACE JACQUES-CARTIER AND RUE NOTRE DAME EST, CONTINUE WALKING NORTH AND ENTER PLACE VAUQUELIN WITH THE HÔTEL DE VILLE ON THE RIGHT AND THE VIEUX PALAIS DE JUSTICE OR ÉDIFICE LUCIEN-SAULNIER ON THE LEFT.
- AFTER PASSING BETWEEN THE TWO BUILDINGS, CONTINUE WALKING NORTH AND ENTER THE CHAMP-DE-MARS. THIS LARGE ESPLANADE WAS CREATED AS PART OF THE CITY PLANNING PROCESS IN ABOUT 1813 TO SERVE AS A PLACE FOR PARADES AND MILITARY DRILLS.

This tour is concluded when we reach rue Saint Antoine. Those who wish to walk to the Palais des congrès de Montréal, should turn left and walk about four blocks. Those who prefer to use Montréal's excellent Metro system, should turn to their right and walk about one block to the Champ de Mar station.



**NOTE:** *Sources of information about the buildings and history of Vieux Montreal are shown below. Some or much of the information presented in this itinerary was obtained from these sources, especially from the website.*

<http://www.vieux.montreal.qc.ca/inventaire/hall.htm>

L'Histoire de Vieux-Montréal à Travers son Patrimoine. Gilles Lauzon & Madeline Forget  
Montréal: Publications du Québec, 2004.