

ATWATER, Avenue

3635
3493 à 3600



archives
municipales

VOUS NOUS OBLIGERIEZ EN NOUS RETOURNANT

LE DOSSIER DANS LE PLUS BREF DÉLAI.

CE DOSSIER
CONTIENT
DES
DOCUMENTS ORIGINAUX.

ILS SONT CONSERVÉS DANS
LE FONDS DU SERVICE DU
GREFFE (VM6)

The Linton, 1509 Sherbrooke St. W. was built in 1906-07 and still has its tall porte cochere for the carriage trade.

Reminiscent of one of the stately homes of England, it is "veddy British" in atmosphere and was built in the gardens of the Linton family estate by the Smith Construction Co.

A solid building of greystone and brick, it boasts an antique-furnished reception room on the ground floor and patios on the roof.

The 96 apartments range in size from three to eight rooms. The fireplaces, unfortunately, were fueled by gas and cut off in 1948.

A co-operative since 1953, The Linton is popular with retired couples and widows.

The Chateau, 1321 Sherbrooke St. W., aptly described by its name, is a bit of Camelot in downtown Montreal. It's not hard to imagine princes and fair maidens living beneath its copper-roofed turrets or frolicking in the courtyard.

The Chateau was built in 1925 by Sen. Pamphile du Tremblay on the ruins of A.F. Gault's Victorian mansion, Rokeby. The chief architect had the delightful name of H.L. Fetherstonhaugh and evidently an equally delightful imagination.

It cost just under \$2 million to build, a figure that today would be at least 12 times greater.

Privacy is a key word here. The 134 apartments are divided into six blocks. When the wood panelled elevator opens at a floor, there are only two apartment doors to choose from.

There are a few three-room apartments, only one with 14 rooms. In between are eight, 10 and 12-rooms.

The building is managed by the owners of The Trafalgar. It was bought several years ago by Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., which has made some major renovations.

About the only thing lacking is a garage. But if you live in a castle, who needs it?

Acadia Apartments, 1227 Sherbrooke St. W. Brilliantly polished brass and a royal blue awning set this building apart from others in Montreal.

Built about 1926, it was named Acadia because the property was owned by Sen. Nathaniel Curry, a native of Nova Scotia.

Architect David R. Brown liked his own building enough to live there.

Intricate stone carvings decorate the dark brick exterior, which is undistinguished in style but topped by marble columns and the crest of Nova Scotia.

The 56 apartments are eight and nine rooms in the front, five and six rooms in the back. There is one duplex.

A co-operative since 1950, the building has an air of "peace and tranquility," says one tenant. Through its stately marble lobby have passed some of the more prominent names in Montreal.

The late John Bassett was a resident and used to awe and delight onlookers by being chauffeured across the street to the Ritz.

Habitat '67, Cité du Havre. Thousands of words have been written about Moshe Safdie's experiment on the St. Lawrence.

When the "pile of building blocks" was first opened for public occupancy after Expo '67, there weren't many takers.

Critics cited rats, distance from the city centre and high rents.

Now there just aren't enough apartments to go around. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation manages the 158-apartment complex and the waiting list is a long one.

The private terraces and magnificent setting are two main reasons why Montrealers want to live there.

Where do you go after Habitat? asks one resident.

*These places
aren't so bad
either . . .*

Your building didn't make the top ten? Here are a few runner-up apartments around Montreal.

Atwater Apartments, 3493 Atwater Ave. Elegant red and cream brick with a terraced courtyard, this 1928 structure overlooks the Sulpician grounds.

Sixteen large apartments, 16 one and two-room furnished ones.

Haddon Hall, 2150-2174 Sherbrooke St. W. A 1926 grey stone classic in the English mode. The 206 units were threatened with demolition a few years ago when former owner Gerald Bronfman sold to Italian interests.

All's clear now, however. Large apartments here have sunrooms. Smaller ones tend to be dark.

—Donna Gabeline



**CE DOSSIER CONTIENT
PLUSIEURS DOCUMENTS
ILLISIBLES**

Casernes nouvelles idéalement situées

Une ancienne résidence de repos des Messieurs de
Saint-Sulpice, se prête merveilleusement à l'ins-
tallation des membres du C.A.F.C.

Le Pressé — 22 août 1942

Les jeunes filles en service dans
l'Armée canadienne sont vraiment
privilegiées. Leurs officiers cher-
chent à leur procurer tout le com-
fort possible. Il est d'ailleurs facile
de s'en rendre compte lorsqu'on
visite les nouvelles casernes Saint-
Sulpice, situées à 3530 rue Atwater,
près de Sherbrooke.

C'est un édifice spacieux, au
style sobre mais de bon goût, dis-
tribué dans un tas de verdure;
des arbres séculaires entourent les
allées qui conduisent à cette rési-
dence, autrefois occupée par des
religieux qui y trouvaient le calme
et le repos.

Cette atmosphère paisible, les
jeunes filles, dans les files empila-
nées la salle de récréation aux
moments de détente, le retrouvent
le soir venu, quand après une jour-
née de labeur elles ne désirent
qu'une chose: se reposer afin de
représenter, toujours avec le sourire,
le travail de leur unité.

Tout y convie

Se reposer! Mais rien de plus
facile quand les chambres confort-
tables, bien aérées, il y a parfois
jusqu'à trois fenêtres dans la
meille chambre, vous invitent au
sommeil. Comme... et à ce que
l'on voit dans certains tableaux, les
jeunes filles couchent deux, quatre

ou six par chambre, dans des lit-
s deux étages, qu'elles préparent
elles-mêmes chaque soir. Toutes
les chambres sont pourvues de
mitrons, car les militaires tout com-
me les civils aiment bien jeter
un oeil sur leur tenue et "faire
leur beauté". Deux des trois étages
de la maison sont réservés aux
chambres à coucher; il n'y a pas
de dortoir. Certaines chambres
sont pourvues de lavabos. De plus,
sur chaque étage, on a installé des
douches et des baignoires des plus
modernes à l'usage de toutes les
jeunes filles, simples soldats, comme
officiers.

Actuellement 74 jeunes filles logent
aux casernes Saint-Sulpice,
où il y a place pour 100. Le plupart
travaillent à l'extérieur, soit au Dé-
pôt des magazines militaires à la
Longue Pointe, aux parages de l'ar-
mée, rue Hillside, à Westmount, ou
au garage du centre de recrute-
ment, rue Saint-Jacques ouest, ou
encore dans les bureaux des quar-
tiers généraux du district. Ces jeu-
nes filles quittent les casernes le
matin, après le déjeuner; plusieurs
d'entre elles y prennent le dîner
mais celles qui restent à une dis-
tance trop éloignée emportent des
sandwiches et un dessert préparés
à la cuisine des casernes. Tout le
monde rentre le soir pour le souper,
servi à 6 h. 30, par des jeunes filles

du C.F.A.C. dans une vaste salle à
manger aux tables recouvertes de
nappe d'une blancheur impeccable.

Méridionale en charge

Les menus sont préparés avec
grand soin par une méridionale et
servis par la commandante des caser-
nes, le lieutenant Kathleen Kelly-
cher. Deux cuisinières, la cana-
dienne Dorothy Kellavan, de Montréal, et
le soldat Madeleine Caron, de Kempt-
ville, qui est au service de l'armée
depuis 5 mois, vont à préparer les
menus en consultation avec des offi-
ciers de première qualité. Et elles
réussissent à merveille. Le menu
est très varié et procure de toutes
les commodités imaginables. Outre
les gros pains de fente et l'omelette
blanche, elle comprend un pain
d'orge et les légumes sont bien
cuits et l'assaisonnement est plus
d'une variété. Le réfectoire est
renfermé des quatre côtés de vitres
françaises qu'on "boudière" de l'ar-
mée, le soldat Gaby Moncault, de
Ville Saint-Pierre, membre du C.F.A.C.
depuis 4 mois, fait habilement
et de façon économique.

Elle est passant que les offi-
ciers, notamment au nombre de
deux et les sergents reçoivent le
même traitement que les simples
soldats. Le commandant Kathleen
Kellycher est assistée de lieutenant
Eileen Lester et du lieutenant Do-
rothea Tink. Cette dernière, malgré son
jeune âge, possède une expérience de
une Canadienne française.

Les méthodes mangent

Après le déjeuner, c'est le
calme à manger et la cuisine. On
a organisé des bureaux pour le
lieutenant Kathleen Kellycher, en
charge des casernes, ainsi que
pour ses assistantes. Une salle de
réception, qui est plutôt un vaste
vestibule, est très convenablement
décorée de divans, de fauteuils
confortables, de petites tables, de
lampes, de miroirs, etc. Les per-
sonnes qui peuvent aller voir les
divers articles, tout près de com-
mencer avec le major Bernard
Langford, directeur des Services
Auxiliaires de district, militaire
No 4, Maison 100, local 111.

Au deuxième étage, il y a une
salle de réunions où se trouvent
les jeunes filles pour bavarder avec
tous qu'elles désirent autre et
contacter les conseils utiles et pré-
cieux que leur Commandant leur
conferme.

Ce qui est à signaler, c'est la
propreté et l'hygiène qui sont
de ces casernes. Les murs sont
fréquemment peints et en blanc
pâle et vert-clair. On y compte
environ 100 fenêtres, ce qui veut
dire que toutes les pièces sont bien
aérées et lumineuses. Le sol est
en carreaux de ciment. On y trouve
aussi à disposition des toilettes
pour permettre un nettoyage régulier
de la salle et de la cuisine. Les
officiers et sergents ont des
chambres séparées, avec le confort
d'une chambre civile. Le tout est
entouré de murs et d'un jardin
bien. Non prévue dans l'édifice
une petite courbe devant l'édifice
d'une physique pour les jeunes
militaires.

Après une visite aux casernes
Saint-Sulpice on a l'impression
d'être perché dans un endroit
très agréable, surtout si l'on est
général de l'armée. Si possible, on
eux échappant au froid et au
de la ville. Toutes les jeunes filles
qui arrivent rejoignent celles qui
sont déjà là et qui ont
membres du Corps Canadien de l'Ar-
mée canadienne. Au 3530 rue
Atwater, la Commandante Kathleen
Kellycher, avec l'aide de ses
assistantes, M. G. C. de l'Ar-
mée canadienne, et les autres
de la caserne de l'Ar-
mée canadienne, les jeunes
filles qui travaillent dans les
casernes de l'Ar-
mée canadienne.



Une vue de l'édifice de l'ancienne résidence des Messieurs de Saint-Sulpice, qui sera transformée en nouvelle maison 3530 rue Atwater. L'édifice est à l'angle de cette résidence qui porte le nom de l'ancien Saint-Sulpice. Comme on peut le constater, cette caserne est dotée par de nombreuses fenêtres. Sur le toit on peut voir les cheminées. Les cuisinières Kathleen Kellycher, qui a la direction de ces casernes et sa Commandante M. G. C. de l'Ar-
mée canadienne de l'Ar-
mée canadienne, et les autres
de la caserne de l'Ar-
mée canadienne.

Les femmes et l'armée

Le 25 août
Aux casernes 1942

Saint-Sulpice

Tout est organisé pour le confort
des femmes soldats

Les jeunes filles en service dans l'Armée canadienne sont vraiment privilégiées. Leurs officiers cherchent à leur procurer tout le confort possible. Il est d'ailleurs facile de s'en rendre compte lorsqu'on visite les nouvelles casernes Saint-Sulpice, situées à 3530 rue Atwater, près de Sherbrooke.

C'est un édifice spacieux, au style sobre mais de bon goût, dissimulé dans un nid de verdure: des arbres séculaires ombragent les allées qui conduisent à cette résidence, autrefois occupée par des religieux qui allaient y chercher le calme et le repos.

Cette atmosphère paisible, les jeunes filles, dont les rires emplissent la salle de récréation aux moments de détente, la retrouvent le soir venu quand, après une journée de labeur, elles ne désirent qu'une chose: se reposer afin de reprendre, toujours avec le sourire, le travail du lendemain.

Se reposer? Mais rien de plus facile quand des chambres confortables, bien aérées (il y a parfois jusqu'à trois fenêtres dans la même chambre) vous invitent au sommeil. Contrairement à ce que l'on croit dans certains milieux, les jeunes filles couchent deux, quatre ou six par chambre, dans des lits à deux étages, qu'elles préparent elles-mêmes chaque soir. Toutes les chambres sont pourvues de miroirs car les jeunes filles militaires tout comme les civiles aiment bien jeter un oeil sur leur tenue et "faire leur beauté". Deux des trois étages de la maison sont consacrés aux chambres à coucher: il n'y a pas de dortoir. Certaines chambres sont munies de lavabos. De plus sur chaque étage, on a installé des douches et des baignoires des plus modernes; elles sont à l'usage de toutes les jeunes filles. Chacune y a accès, simple soldat ou officier.

Actuellement 78 jeunes filles logent aux casernes Saint-Sulpice mais il y a place pour 160. La plupart travaillent à l'extérieur soit au dépôt des magasins militaires à La Longue-Pointe, aux garages de l'armée, rue Hillside, à Westmount, ou au garage du centre de recrutement, rue Saint-Jacques ouest, ou encore dans les bureaux des quartiers généraux du district. Ces jeunes filles quittent les casernes le matin, après le déjeuner; plusieurs d'entre elles prennent le dîner aux casernes mais celles qui travaillent à une distance trop éloignée apportent des sandwiches et un dessert préparés à la cuisine des casernes. Mais tout le monde rentre le soir pour le souper, à six heures et demie, servi par des jeunes filles du C.F.A.C. dans une vaste salle à manger à des tables recouvertes de nappes d'une blancheur impeccable.

Les menus sont préparés avec grand soin par une diététicienne et revus par la commandante des casernes, le lieutenant Kathleen Belcher. Deux cuisinières, le soldat Dorothy Kellewan, de Montréal, et le soldat Madeleine Caron, de Beauceville qui est au service

de l'armée depuis 5 mois, veillent à préparer les repas en conséquence avec des aliments de première qualité. Et elles réussissent à merveille. La cuisine est très propre et pourvue de toutes les commodités nécessaires. Outre les gros poêles en fonte et l'aménagement, elle comprend un garde-manger dont les tablettes sont bien garnies et feraient l'envie de nombre de ménagères. Le réfrigérateur renferme des quartiers de viande fraîche qu'un boucher de l'armée, le soldat Gaby Huneault, de Ville St-Pierre, membre du C.A.P.C. depuis 4 mois, taille habilement et de façon économique.

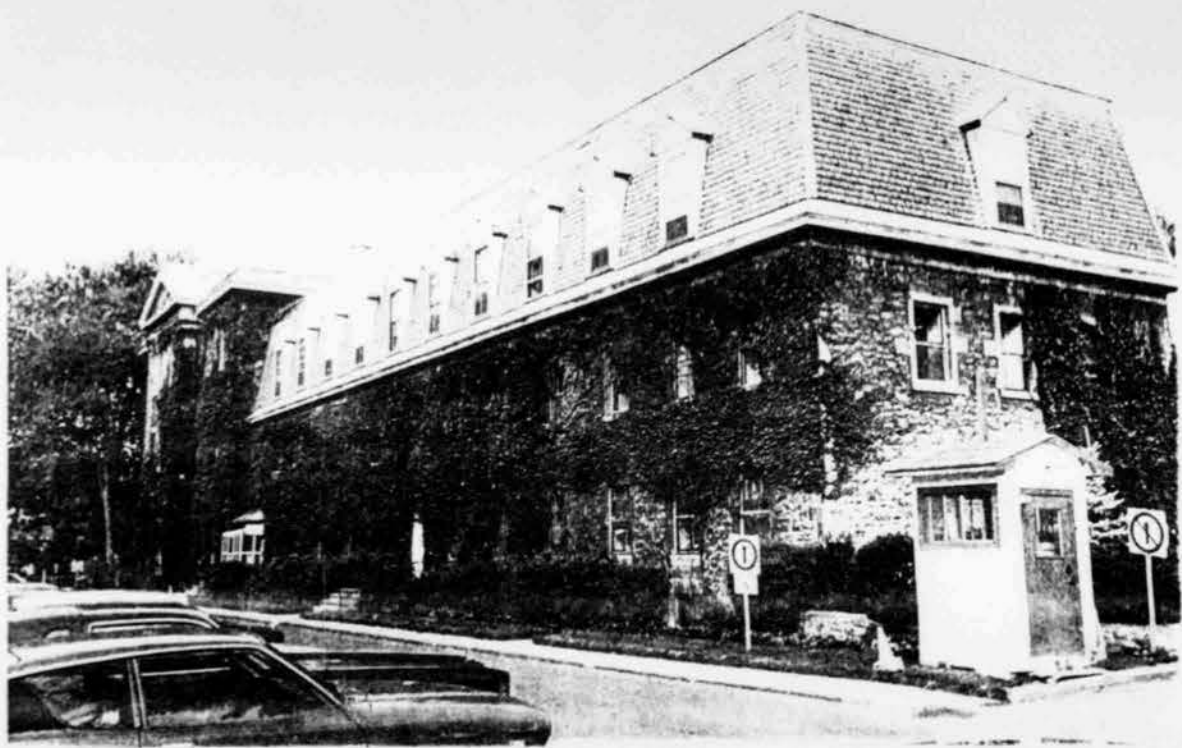
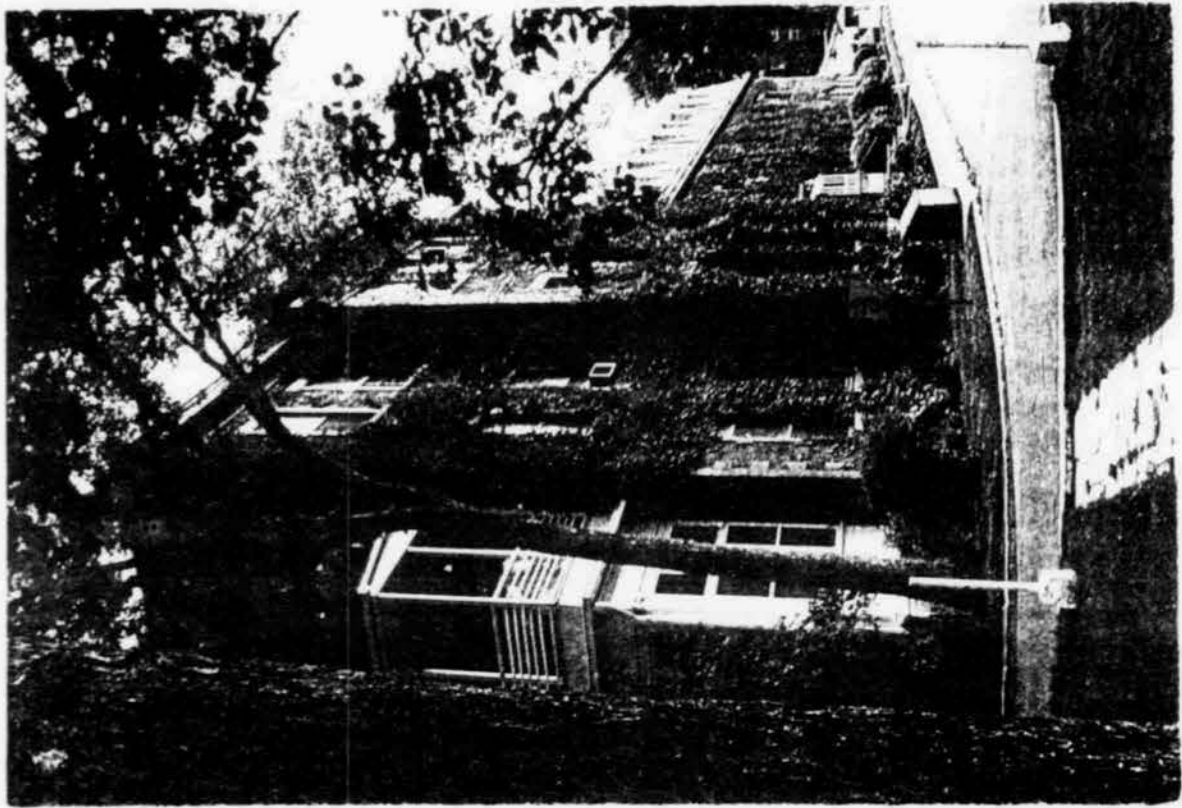
Disons en passant que les officiers au nombre de trois actuellement et les sergents reçoivent la même nourriture que les simples soldats. Le commandant Kathleen Belcher est assistée du lieutenant Eileen Baxter et du lieutenant Irène Fink. Cette dernière, malgré son nom de consonance étrangère, est une Canadienne française.

Au rez-de-chaussée, outre les salles à manger et la cuisine, on a aménagé des bureaux pour le lieutenant en charge des casernes, Kathleen Belcher, ainsi que pour ses assistantes. Une salle de récréations, qui est plutôt un vaste vivier, est malheureusement dépourvue de divans, de fauteuils confortables, de petites tables, de lampes, de cendriers, etc.; les personnes qui peuvent disposer de ces divers articles sont priées de communiquer avec le major Bernard Languedoc, directeur des services auxiliaires du district militaire no 4, Plateau 3981, local 311.

Au deuxième étage, il y a une salle de réunions où se groupent les jeunes filles pour assister aux cours qu'elles doivent suivre et écouter les conseils utiles et pratiques que leur donne leur commandante.

Ce qui est à signaler, c'est la propreté et l'aménagement bien féminin de ces casernes. Les murs sont fraîchement peints en jaune pâle et vert clair. Il y a environ 150 fenêtres dans cette résidence. Ce qui veut dire qu'toutes les pièces sont bien éclairées et aérées: le soleil y entre à profusion. De plus, cela permet d'admirer un paysage vraiment magnifique et reposant: en jetant un oeil au dehors, on voit des arbres énormes dont les feuilles sont doucement agitées par la brise et tout à côté des arbustes sauvages. Le terrain disponible autour de la maison s'étend assez loin. On projette d'en utiliser une partie comme terrain d'exercices physiques pour les femmes militaires.

Après une visite aux casernes Saint-Sulpice, on a l'impression d'avoir pénétré dans un endroit infiniment reposant où il doit être agréable de vivre. Et pourtant ce coin charmant est au centre de la ville. Et toutes les jeunes filles qui aimeraient rejoindre celles qui y sont déjà n'ont qu'une chose à faire, c'est de devenir membres du corps féminin de l'Armée canadienne, en s'adressant au capitaine Madeleine Saint-Laurent, commandante de la compagnie "G" du C.F.A.C., aux casernes Shaughnessy, 3547, rue Peel, entre Sherbrooke et avenue des Pins.



Ancien quartier général Armée
3530 Atwater, coin Picquet

CUM - Planification
Film #59 Août 1975

3530 rue Atwater,

Apparaît au Rôle d'évaluation pour la première fois
en 1934,

Cadastre: P-1720

Angle rue Breslay.



SECRETARIAT MUNICIPAL
DIVISION DES ARCHIVES

No compte: 2029

Renseignements extraits des rôles d'évaluation:

ADRESSE: 3530, RUE ATWATER (Angle Breslay)

CADASTRE: 12-P 1720 (Quartier St-André)
Paroisse St-Antoine de Montréal

PROPRIETAIRE: Les Ecclésiastiques du Séminaire de St-Sulpice de Montréal (Les Sulpiciens)

<u>EVALUATION:</u> Année (s)	<u>Terrain</u>	<u>Bâtisse</u>	<u>Total</u>
DATE DE CONSTRUCTION: 1933-34			
1934	\$ 323,250.	\$ 24,750.	\$ 348,000.

Date: 9 Juillet 1971

par: Paul Bryson



Fort de la montagne condo wins design award

The controversial Fort de la Montagne housing project has been awarded the prize for the best new high-rise housing project in Canada.

The award will be presented this Wednesday by the Canada Housing Design Council, a government agency which has been making such awards for the last 14 years.

"This was judged the highest quality new high-rise project in Canada", says Christine Smith of the design council. "The judges found the common areas, the corridors and the elevator cabs to be outstanding."

Smith said the judges were also impressed by the integration of brick and pre-cast building fabrics of the facade, and by the balconies, windows and roof lines.

They deemed the project to have taken advantage of an exceptional site. The decision was reached after

visits to all the projects under consideration.

The site was the source of controversy back when the Fort de la Montagne plans were initially announced almost three years ago. At that time, several urban protection groups massed opposition to the

construction of the condo claiming that it would destroy one of the finest natural sites left in downtown, the hill which backed on the Sulpician properties bordering Atwater.

But past controversies did not weigh on the

judges' minds.

"This award indicates that the design is outstanding and there are not too many interesting high-rise designs these days", said Smith. "It maintains Montreal's time-honoured tradition of designing exceptional buildings."

AN EXERCISE IN EXCESS

By DAN BURKE
of The Express

As a certain real estate agent tells it, the promoter was planning one very ostentatious bash to christen his new high-rise condominium development.

Rolls Royces to bring in the journalists. A carpet of flowers covering the walkway to the building. Champagne. And, as the plan went, when all guests were assembled a helicopter would come hovering over the project and gently lower The Creator of Le Chatelaine at 450 Sherbrooke St. W. into the gathering.

So much for that. Last fall officials of the Bank of Montreal had their own meeting on the 25-story, grey concrete tower and decided to repossess the misbegotten project, halting construction before the building was complete. Le Chatelaine's luxury condo units, priced somewhere in the vicinity of \$150,000, weren't selling.

'I think he (developer Normand Gagnon) sold two,' said Montreal Trust agent Claudette Limoges. 'Now his house is up for sale.'

High priced condos for upscale people: metropolitan Montreal is full of them but buyers are few. About two years ago builders saturated the

market and what has happened, said Bank of Montreal official Ben Gonthier, 'is simple — the market has completely collapsed.'

Not quite, but close. A few blocks west of the lifeless Le Chatelaine at 900 Sherbrooke St. W. stands Chateau Nasso, an old hotel transformed into 42 luxury condo units with the help of \$500,000 in City of Montreal subsidies.

The building's facade is plastered with signs begging for buyers. But even though some \$60,000 has been slashed from the original unit price (\$187,000 average), the building's only apparent occupants after over a year are commercial tenants on the first floor.

Other failed or not entirely successful projects include:

Le Pentfield at 1515 Dr. Pentfield Ave. With less than half the of its high-priced units sold, the project has been repossessed by a chartered bank. The building's security guard, asked who could be contacted to discuss buying a unit, said there is currently a freeze on sales.

Le Jordache at Dorchester Blvd. and St. Mathieu St. Construction on the half-finished structure, a project that would contain upwards of 50 units, was abandoned a couple of years ago and hasn't been resumed.

Le Huit at 1804 Tupper St. A relatively small conversion project completed a year ago, its six units range from \$91,000 to \$144,000. Three have been sold. The project's agent, Gerard Paquin, said the builder is a



Photo: by Aussie Whiting

Chateau Nasso: Nobody's home.

friend, which is the only reason he continues to handle the project. High-priced condos are 'too difficult to sell,' he said. Le Chancelliese at 435 Notre Dame St. E. Completed in May 1983, the project has 52 units rang-

ing in price from \$100,000 to \$300,000. About 35 per cent remain unsold, said the project's developer, architect Gilles Parent. 'It didn't work out the way we'd hoped,' he said.

Le Fort de la Montagne on Atwater Ave. north of Sherbrooke St. While an employee of the project said roughly 55 of 171 units are occupied, project manager Helena Miller says about 70 per cent of the units, priced between \$200,000 and \$700,000, are sold. 'We're one of the only ones

downtown who did well,' she argued.

'Behind every luxury condominium you see that isn't selling there's a different reason why,' said Bernard Girard, general manager of Truete Generale.

Le Chatelaine, said Girard, failed because the units were too small and many of the apartments' views were blocked by neighboring skyscrapers.

Chateau Nasso, he said, just 'isn't that sophisticated' for the price. (Italian film producer Rocco Nasso did not return *The Express*' phone calls.)

If many projects were ill-conceived, Girard said it could be that developers were, in the late 1970s and early 1980s, in a big hurry to put luxury condominium units on the market.

The success of projects built in the mid-1970s such as La Pyramide on Nun's Island and Le Port Royale on Sherbrooke St. W. created a stampede into the market.

'People wanted to get rich too fast. They wanted to do one or two and retire,' said Girard.

'There were a lot of profits to be made,' said Anh Trinh, a Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp. market researcher. 'You could build units at \$50,000 or \$60,000 and sell them for more than double.'

Now, however, with a surplus of units on the market and the effects of 1982's unbearable interest rates still lingering (many of the projects were financed during the recession), Trinh says profits have been replaced by 'misery.'

The excesses of the luxury condominium mar-

ket are not limited to the quantity of units that have been built by developers. Take for instance, the penthouses of Les jardins d'archipelle, a 200-unit, year-old condo complex on Nun's Island where the cheapest units cost \$145,000.

One penthouse is priced at \$80,000, while another is going for \$1.5 million. They haven't been sold, a sales agent said.

Fort de la Montagne, which includes a full-blown health club, has three entrances with round the clock guards. With such frills, residents' monthly condo service fees are set at \$17 per unit sq. ft. — \$340 for the average unit.

Chartered accountant Richard Wise has been trying to sell his two bedroom unit at Fort de la Montagne, which he bought as an investment, for two months. He has cut the price \$20,000 to \$279,500, but still no takers.

'It's just a matter of time,' said Wise. 'I'm happy with the my investment. There's a good roster of people living in the building.'

Wise said he believes there is also a large enough roster of wealthy Montrealers to eventually take-up the surplus of upper-crust condo units in the city.

'All those sales signs you see on the homes in upper Westmount: those people are the potential customers. It's just that they can't afford to carry two houses at the same time,' said Wise.

One condominium project that isn't waiting for its customers is Le Sanctuaire in Town of Mount Royal. Despite the general market condition,

construction of the project's third phase is underway with a quarter of the units 137 units already sold.

Of the 244 units in Le Sanctuaire two pyramidal complexes already built, only four remain to be sold, said project developer Rene Lepine Jr. Prices range from \$99,500 to \$250,000. Success has been simple, said Lepine: 'Good product planning. We took our time. In this market, you can't get away with building bad units.'

Leo Kupsik agrees. The 40-year-old mechanical engineer converted a sturdy, 19th century Victorian brownstone at 1501 Dr. Pentfield Ave into a four-unit condominium.

Kupsik said he paid close attention to detail in renovating the former home of the German consulate into what is now called the L'Ambassade.

'I've got gold-plated faucets in the bathrooms, noiseless toilets, 24-karat gold plated chandeliers from Spain. I spent over \$100,000 on red oak for the mouldings, baseboards and door frames,' said Kupsik.

After a month Kupsik said he has already sold two units.

ROY'S LUXURY CONDO MARKET COLLAPSES

ARCHITECTURE

New 'sky-rise villa' lacks attributes of predecessors

By RICARDO L. CASTRO
Special to The Gazette

What is your blood type? What make of car do you drive? What type of missiles are being used in war X? What brand of toothpaste or deodorant do you use?

These and other relevant or banal questions have become part of our everyday language. They all indicate a preoccupation for classifying objects, actions, people. Type means thinking in groups. The use of typologies has become a common activity, which is also applicable to architecture.

Think of Montreal's "skyrise villas." It is a type of apartment complex which became fashionable at the turn of the century and had its heyday between the two great wars, superseding the luxurious villas built until then.

Good examples of this type of skyrise building are two complexes located on the south slope of Côte des Neiges: the Trafalgar at The Boulevard, and the Gleneagles immediately below it.

They were built in 1929 and 1930 respectively, and both buildings reveal some common features which

are characteristic of the type in question.

SITING: The first feature deals with the siting of the buildings. They are both placed on a difficult terrain, practically perched on a steep slope. This permits a commanding view of the townscape, while simultaneously allowing the buildings to be seen from most directions.

The second characteristic consists of the picturesque arrangement of the various volumes which form the buildings. This gives from a distance an impression of observing an old castle, complete with crenellations, towers and bastions.

ACCESS: Entrances to the buildings, as in grand hotels, have been carefully thought out. In both cases the entrances lead through "porte-cochères" to an interior court. In the Gleneagles the exit is through another "porte-cochère." Both entrances lead to semi-enclosed areas open to the sky. From there one proceeds to the various apartments.

Characteristic of the era, the use of materials is superb. The same applies to the utilization, at the time of construction, of what was considered to be the most advanced

technology such as air conditioning, heating, plumbing, electricity and elevators. All this guaranteed the same level of comfort which prevailed in the villa.

The Trafalgar and the Gleneagles are not the only "skyrise villas" or "châteaux" in Montreal. There are many other buildings of this type in the city: the Acadia, the Linton and the Château are all residential examples.

LE FORT DE LA MONTAGNE: The recently completed Fort de la Montagne, by Montreal architects Rosen, Caruso and Vecsei, demonstrates that the type is still in vogue.

This new complex is located on a controversial site on Atwater Ave., overlooking and partly occupying the Sulpician property north of Sherbrooke. The siting of the buildings in "skyrise" fashion has the advantage of screening the rest of the property from the traffic noise generated on Atwater Ave.

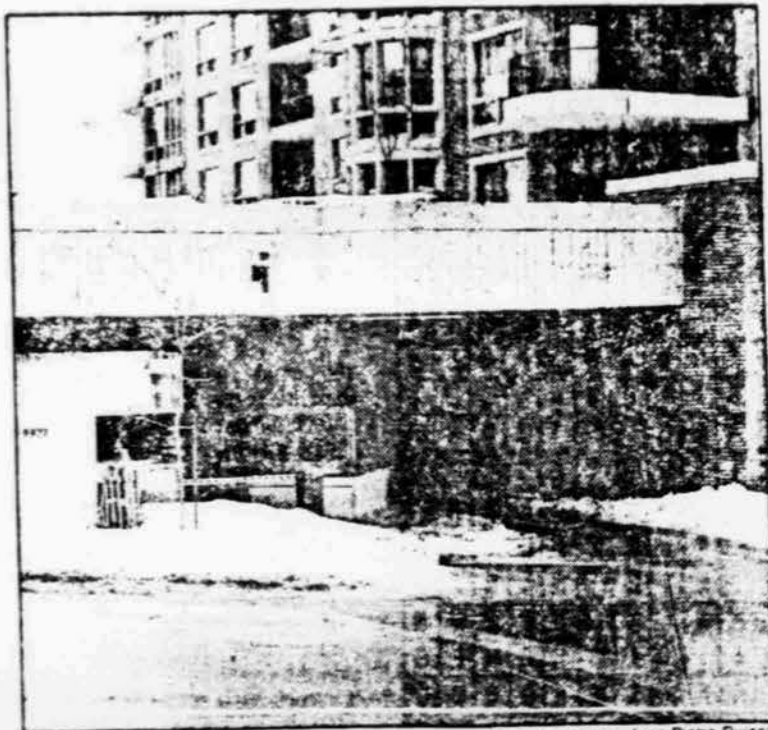
Although not as visible as its predecessors of the 1920s, the new complex overlooks the townscape in a similar manner.

On Atwater the buildings present facades of 10 stories. On the south side the buildings follow the topography and have additional stories at their base.

Unlike its predecessors, Le Fort de la Montagne does not show the same picturesque manipulation of volumes. This results in a more restrained overall appearance. This shortcoming is compensated for by a subtle manipulation of materials on the facades.

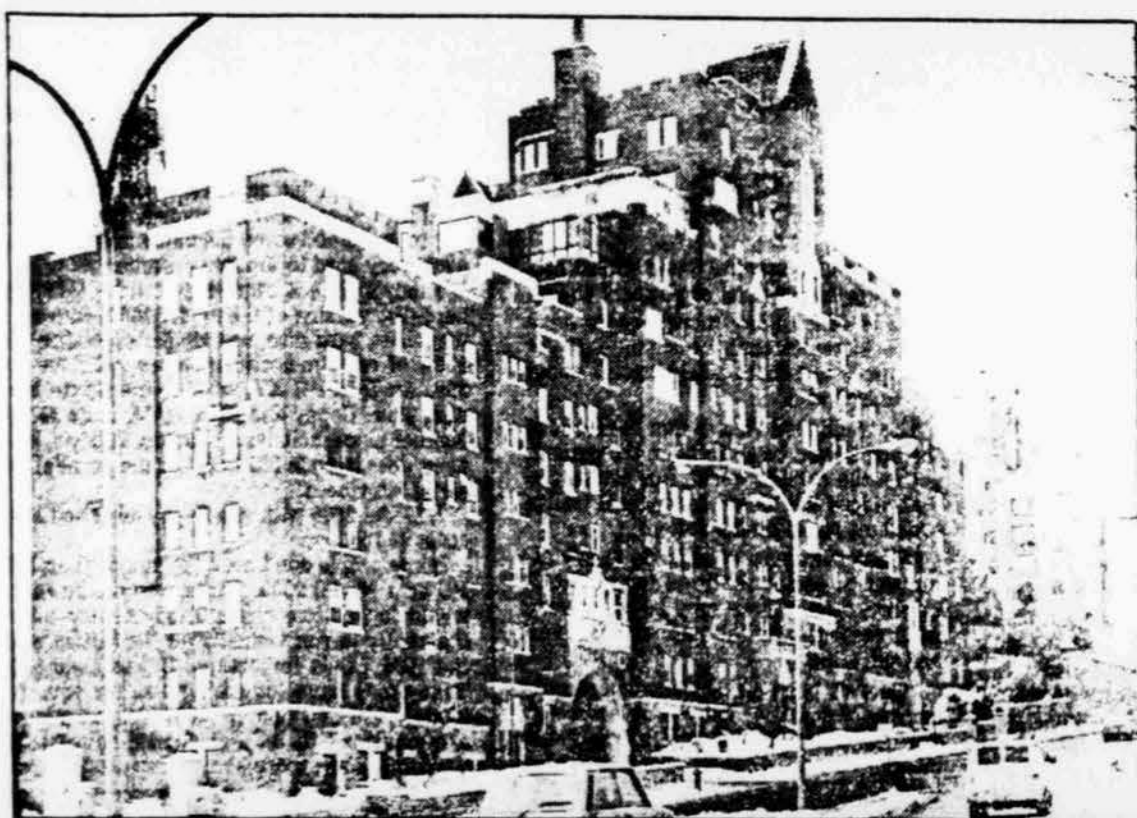
The architects of Le Fort de la Montagne would have been well advised to follow the precedents mentioned above more closely in two areas: the entrance, and the provision of privacy. The entrance to the building is very disappointing as it seems to have been designed solely as a parking garage entrance. Equally atypical is the lack of privacy suffered by the residents of the lower residential floors.

Despite these flaws Le Fort de la Montagne is a quality building complex and a revival of a type which has a long and honorable history in the city of Montreal.



Gazette photos, Jean Pierre Rivest

Fort's entrance lacks character of old 'porte-cochères.'



Two châteaux on Côte des Neiges: the Gleneagles (foreground) and the Trafalgar.



Fort de la Montagne on Atwater Ave. is not as visible as predecessors from 1920s.





Maison
3600 Atwater, coin St-Sulpice

CUM - Planification
Film #60 Août 1975

City House Marks 100th Anniversary

The Sacred Heart "City House" — school and retreat house for thousands of Montreal women since 1861 — will celebrate its 100th anniversary April 11-17, it was announced yesterday.

Paul-Emile Cardinal Leger and Governor-General and Madame Vanier are scheduled to be among those taking part.

The house has changed its location six times and was established at its present Atwater avenue site on the southern slope of Mount Royal in 1928.

Since 1955 it has also been the provincial Mother-house of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, exercising jurisdiction over all five convents of the order in Canada.

The others are in Montreal's north-end district of Sault au Recollet, Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The Montreal "City House" was founded when the order decided it needed a convent downtown to supplement the teaching activities of the Sault au Recollet Convent, on the north shore of the island.

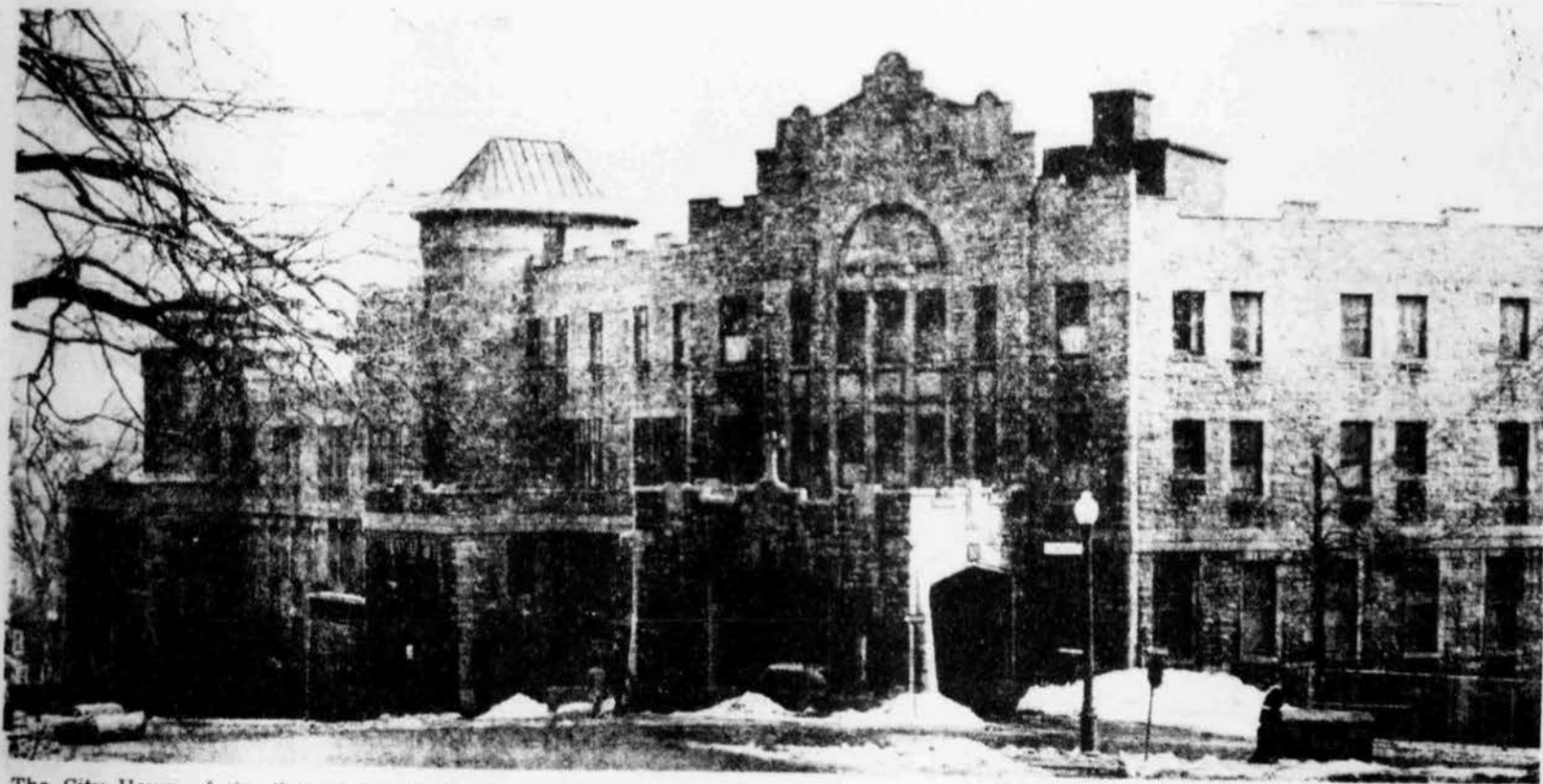
It started with three nuns from the north-end convent and a handful of pupils.

Today there are 44 nuns teaching 360 pupils from kindergarten to university-entrance level in both French and English.

During school holidays and on weekends women come to the house as individuals or in groups to make retreats.

STAR

10 FEV 1961



The City House of the Community of the Sacred Heart which will mark its centenary from April 11-17. More than 5,000 invitations have been issued by the Convent of the Sacred Heart to former

pupils and friends all over the world to attend the celebration. On Old Pupils' Day, Thursday, April 13, the Governor-General and Madame Vanier will be guests of honor.

4 MAR 1961

STAR



Fourteen nationalities are represented in this group of pupils attending the Sacred Heart Convent. Front row, left to right, Barbara Wasek, Poland; Pauline Davis, Ireland; Elizabeth Dobrenzsky, Czechoslovakia; Marie Selye, Hungary; Loa Love, Iceland; second row, Capinetta Nordio, Italy; Elena Liffey, United States; Alice Thyssen,

the Netherlands; Elizabeth Behrens, Norway; Fatima de Barata, Portugal; third row, Dominique Roederer, France; Fiona MacLeod, England; Gabrielle Frenkel, Israel and Eleanora Vittoria, the Argentine. Mother Whitehead, right, Provincial Superior, photographed at her desk at the convent.

MAR 1961

STAR



Dominique Rolland and Eileen Purtill, left, who are fifth generation pupils attending Sacred Heart Convent, look at a page from THE MONTREAL STAR of November 21, 1900, which featured the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Order in France. Dominique's mother was the former Marie de Lorimier; Eileen's, the former Eileen Hingston. The children's grandmothers, great-grandmothers and great-great grandmothers were pupils of Sacred Heart. Right, the 1961



graduating class at the City House photographed with Mother Fillon, their teacher. First row, left to right, Carole Mill, Vicki Tansey, Sandra Johnson; second row, Susan Casey, Edith Mattyasovsky, Donna MacNeil, Patsy Slattery; third row, Anne Mellhone, Mary Bonar, Linda Grant, Mary Eileen White; fourth row, Helen Bahr, Ann Heaton; fifth row, Jo-Ann Graham, Cathy Hospodarewski; standing, left to right, Sheila Mason, Ann Bucher, Clara Delany and Cassie Quinlan.

Comments
Sacred Heart

First Nuns Had Arduous Journey

Sacred Heart Centennial Planned for April 11-17 Recalls Order's History

The first members of the teaching Order of the Sacred Heart arrived in Montreal in 1842, but it was not until 1861 that the City House, celebrating its centennial April 11 to 17, was established here.

The Society of the Sacred Heart has 185 convents in far-flung countries all over the world including Canada, the United States, Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Chili, Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine in South America, as well as France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, England, Ireland, Scotland, Malta, India, Egypt, Japan, Korea, Formosa, the Congo

By ETHEL TIFFIN

Republic, Australia, New Zealand, the Canary Islands and the Antilles.

Mother Labrecque, assistant superior of the Sacred Heart Convent on Atwater avenue, in an interview with THE MONTREAL STAR where most of the centenary festivities will take place, said the City House was first located in a small dwelling on St. Hubert street, staffed by four nuns. From St. Hubert the convent moved to Berri street and later to Lagachetiere street where it remained until 1872.

"Lagachetiere street was considered an educational centre in those days" Mother

Labrecque said. "One of McGill University's faculties was near our convent, so was Plateau Academy, the School for Design and the city's botanical garden. There was a riding school nearby."

Fees Were Low

Mother Labrecque looking back into 'the Society's archives quoted boarding school fees for City House in the late 1870's. Eleven weeks was quoted at \$10 "for big girls;" \$7.30 for "les moyennes" (early teens) and \$4.50 "for the little girls."

From Lagachetiere street, Sacred Heart Convent, constantly enlarging its premises and increasing the number of its pupils, moved to St. Catherine and Bleury streets, then to St. Alexander street. The convent remained on St. Alexander from 1894 to 1928 when it was transferred to its present site.

The St. Alexander street convent was originally a combination of boarding school and free school, Mother Labrecque said. The opportunity for free education filled a great need since there was no municipal, provincial or federal aid available to poor families long ago. Night classes augmented the curriculum and gave those who worked in the daytime a chance to improve their formal education.

"The district (St. Alexander) was becoming very commercial and noisy," Mother Labrecque said, "and the move to our present city house was deemed advisable."

Founded in France

Founded in France in 1779 by Sainte Madeleine-Sophie Barat, members of the Community of the Sacred Heart were established in the United States before coming to Canada. The nuns came to Montreal from New York state in 1842 at the request of the second Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, Msgr. Bourget and the hardships they endured as they travelled mainly by boat add up to an unusually dramatic true story.

The weather was cold and hazardous and ice in the waterways prevented the craft making much headway. The captain decided to turn back. They just couldn't go on, he said. It was best to return to New York. But the members of the Sacred Heart thought differently. Apart from their bitter disappointment they felt it was their inexorable duty to fulfill their mission. They suggested the captain leave them on the shore and they would make their way somehow to Montreal.

The nuns managed to hire a small boat and travelling at a snail's pace, enduring the cold and its attendant miseries, the makeshift trip was finally accomplished. A great part of it had been portaging since the boat was carried frequently by the small crew with the nuns tackling their share of the load. But the brave newcomers to Montreal were to face another disappointment.

Bishop Bourget had not expected them until Spring and no arrangements had been made in Montreal to find a home for them.

Nuns Welcomed

"The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame made them most welcome," Mother Labrecque said, "rolled out the red carpet and accorded them the royal treatment."

But the members of the Society of the Sacred Heart were not yet to remain in Montreal. The parish of St. Jacques l'Achigan, 36 miles from Montreal, built a convent for them and at the Bishop's request they established their first Canadian teaching post there. In 1858 the community bought a property in Sault au Recollet, a boarding school located in beautiful grounds on the Back River, where pupils have the opportunity to indulge in winter and summer sports.

A copy of THE MONTREAL STAR dated November 21, 1900, loaned to the Mothers of the Sacred Heart by a former pupil featured a full page spread on the Centennial of the founding of the Community of the Sacred Heart. A portrait of Mother Madeleine-Sophie Barat centered the page and the article dealt with the founder of "this noted teaching community" and "her daughters" who followed in her footsteps.

STAR

4 MAR 1961

Du 11 au 17 avril, célébration d'un centenaire

Au demi-pensionnat du Sacré-Coeur

par Marie BOURBONNAIS

Au coin de l'avenue McGregor et de la rue Atwater, une imposante façade avec des tourelles moyen-âgeuses et une porte cochère : deux civilisations évoquées par le demi-pensionnat du Sacré-Coeur qui fut construit en 1928. L'architecte a trouvé son inspiration devant un château de l'enceinte fortifiée de Carcassonne. C'est dans ce couvent qu'on célébrera du 11 au 17 avril prochain, les fêtes du centenaire de la première maison ouverte par les religieuses du Sacré-Coeur, dans Montréal même.

Arrivées au pays en 1842, les Filles de sainte Madeleine Sophie Barat s'établissaient d'abord à St-Jacques de l'Achigan, puis à St-Vincent de Paul en 1846 et enfin au Sault-au-Récollet, en 1858.

Le 12 août 1861, Mère Bran-gier avec l'aide de plusieurs compagnes ouvrait une maison provisoire dans notre métropole. Puis on déménagea rue Berri coin Dorchester pour repartir de nouveau en 1863 vers le numéro 347 rue Lagache-tière, face à la rue Côté (auj. rue Côté) ancienne demeure de la famille Laroque. Il y avait là un pensionnat, un externat et une école publique. Dix ans plus tard, le progrès aidant, la communauté va s'installer rues Ste-Catherine et Bleury. Le local devenu trop étroit, on construit en 1894, rue St-Alexan-dre, où pendant 34 ans bon nombre de religieuses venues de France font partie du personnel enseignant assurant aux élèves le bienfait de la culture française. Une figure transcen-dante fut celle de la R. M. Du-long de Rosnay qui, de 1905 à 1937, assumait la fonction de di-rectrice.

De la maison de la rue Atwa-ter, la juridiction provinciale s'étend aux cinq maisons du Canada : 42 religieuses y dis-pensent l'enseignement du cours primaire et secondaire (jus-qu'en versification) à 360 élè-ves, de langue française et de langue anglaise à proportions égales. A noter qu'à partir de l'an prochain, les élèves du cours classique (section fran-çaise) seront dirigées vers le collège Sophie Barat, boulevard Gouin.

En prévision des fêtes du centenaire, 2.600 invitations sont présentement envoyées aux an-ciennes parmi lesquelles figure Mme Georges P. Vanier qui, avec son mari, Son Exc. le gouverneur général du Canada, présidera la journée du jeudi, le 13 avril. Lady Jette, lady Hingston, Mmes Henry Hamil-ton et Albert Dupuis, aujour-d'hui disparues, ont fréquenté l'institution des religieuses dont la communauté fut fondée en France en 1800. La Société du Sacré-Coeur est établie au Ja-pon, aux Indes, en Chine et au Congo sans oublier les deux Amériques.

La fondatrice, la Mère Barat, n'avait jamais rêvé d'un ordre religieux voué à l'éducation de la jeunesse : enfant, elle desi-rerait être carmélite et cette préférence pour la vie contem-plative marque encore "la petite Société" d'un sceau de vie intérieure et de prière. Il imprime toutes les activités des 6.968 religieuses appartenant à 46 nations et réparties dans 184 maisons de 30 pays, dans les cinq parties du monde.

Outre l'enseignement aux élèves qui portent un seyant uniforme composé d'une tuni-que bleu Dior et d'une blouse bleu pâle, une vie d'apostolat intense rayonne du couvent qui est le centre d'un ouvroir, de l'Oeuvre des Tabernacles, de retraites fermées, de cours de théologie, de cercles d'études,

toutes oeuvres qui font de la maison une ruche active. Il arrive souvent qu'en fin d'après-midi, le vendredi, alors que les élèves quittent pour la fin de semaine, des 7 h le même soir, la maison est remplie de retrai-tantes.

De mère en fille

Les anciennes s'accordent à reconnaître la grande spiritualité des religieuses et on les sent très attachées à leur Alma Mater. A tel point qu'on s'y succède de mère en fille depuis parfois cinq générations. Et Mère Labrecque, assistante-su-périeure et coordonnatrice des fêtes du centenaire, insiste sur le grand esprit de famille qui regne tant parmi la Société du Sacré-Coeur que parmi les an-ciennes, formées en associa-tion ayant comme présidente Mme Jean St Germain, pour la section française. On s'attend donc à un grand ralliement qui groupera selon les jours de la semaine du 11 avril, les élèves, le clergé et les communautés religieuses, les parents et les

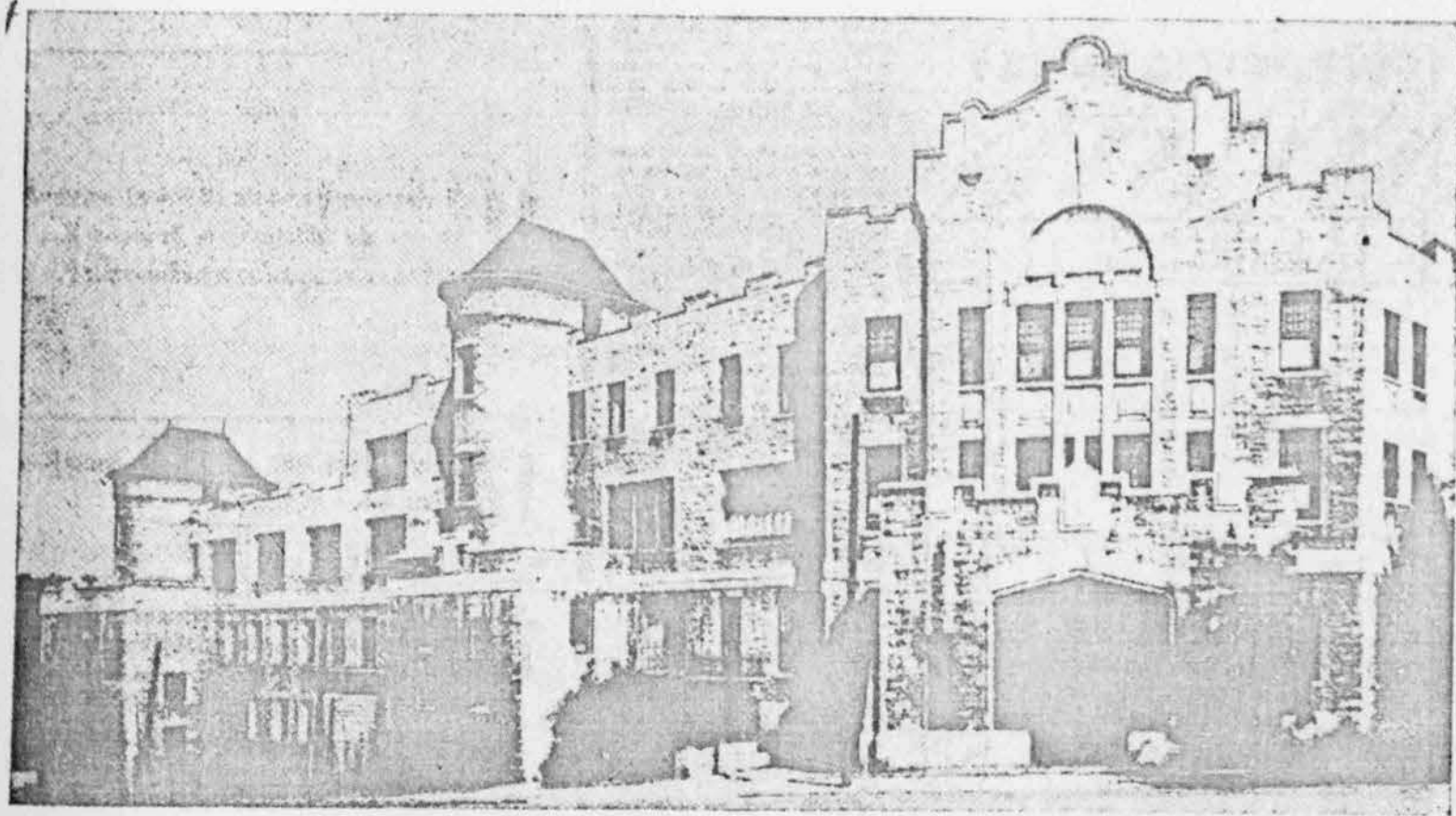
amis de la communauté. Son Em. le cardinal P.-E. Léger présidera la journée du 12.

En nous rappelant que la maison mère est à Rome, Mme J. A. A. Brodeur, qui s'est occu-pée de la documentation histo-rique, nous cite le nom de plu-sieurs grandes figures qui ont formé un beau cortège d'hon-neur à leur fondatrice canoni-sée, par exemple :

La Bienheureuse Philippina Duchesne (1769-1852), première missionnaire de la Société du Sacré-Coeur, fondatrice des maisons d'Amérique du Nord ; la R. Mère du Rousier (1806-1880), fondatrice des maisons d'Amérique du Sud ; la R. Mère Janet Stuart (1857-1914), 6e supérieure générale de la Société du Sacré-Coeur, auteur d'ouvrages pédagogiques ; en-fin Soeur Josefa Menéndez (1890-1923), qui reçut à Poitiers, de 1920 à 1923, les confidences du Cœur de Jésus avec mis-sion de transmettre au monde un message d'amour et de misé-ricorde.

LAPRESSE

18 MAR 1961



UN CHATEAU? NON, UNE INSTITUTION: — Demi-pensionnat du Sacré-Coeur, rue McGregor, où se dérouleront bientôt les fêtes d'un centenaire. Pour la construction en 1928, l'architecte est

allé sur place s'inspirer des plans d'un château de l'enceinte fortifiée de Carcassonne.

18 MAR 1967

LA PRESSE

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ALL OUR YESTERDAYS

By EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART

The Convent of the Sacred Heart, at the top of Atwater Avenue, will mark its 100th anniversary with a series of events, to begin next Tuesday and to continue until April 17.

It was in 1861 that the Convent was first established in Montreal. It is a story of enterprise in faith. And in telling this story here today I am much indebted to Mrs. Victor Soucis of Montreal, who has made available to me the results of her researches in the archives of the convent, of the City of Montreal, and elsewhere.

The founding of the convent in Montreal a century ago has a background of still earlier history. The need for such a teaching order was realized by Bishop Bourget of Montreal (whose bronze monument stands in front of the Cathedral-Basilica by Dominion Square). In 1841 he had gone to France to seek the assistance of religious orders there in his work in his Montreal diocese. On this visit he had called upon Reverend Mother Madeleine-Sophie Barat (who is today revered as St. Madeleine-Sophie).

She had been born in 1779 in the village of Joigny in Burgundy, the daughter of a wine cooper, who owned a small vineyard. Her home had been a simple cottage, with a garden behind it and the cobbled Rue Davier in front. She had known the anxieties of the French Revolution when her brother, a priest, was imprisoned for two years and was in danger of being sent to the guillotine.

Following the Revolution, Roman Catholic education was at a low ebb in France, and she, with a small group of young women, took part in founding a new teaching order for the special purpose of educating the impoverished nobility. The order was consecrated to the Sacred Heart, and Mother Barat was elected Superior.

Her extraordinary ability to organize and administer was seen almost at once. She entered upon the work of founding one convent after another.

When Bishop Bourget called upon her in 1841, it was at the motherhouse in the Rue de Varenne in Paris. There she lived in austerity. The room in which she received him, her office, was barely furnished. She had been seen sweeping the floor; and she gave orders that all the candle-ends were to be saved for her; these only would she use, never new candles.

She received Bishop Bourget with much courtesy, and listened with sympathy to his plea that a convent of the Sacred Heart might be established in his Canadian diocese. But convents of the order had previously been established in the United States, and she referred him, with every assistance, to the convent of the Sacred Heart in New York.

There his appeal was accepted, and on December 11, 1842 Mother Sallion, with four nuns, set out from New York for Montreal. The first part of the journey was made up the Hudson River by steamboat. Scarcely had the nuns fallen asleep in their cabin, however, when they were startled by a noise of grinding and crunching. The boat had run into a barrier of ice. The captain gave them the choice of returning to New York with him, or being placed on shore, where they might continue their journey as best they could.

Mother Sallion chose to be put ashore. She and the four nuns with her made their way through a blizzard to a post-office. There, on hard wooden benches, before a log fire, they spent the night. Next morning they took the stage-coach. It was eight days before they reached Laprairie.

There they found shelter at a Jesuit mission. After mass and holy communion, they were given breakfast. But now they faced the problem of crossing the St. Lawrence.

No bridge then connected Montreal with the South Shore, and in December those attempting to cross had to make their way by canoe or row-boat among masses of drifting ice. But Mother Sallion insisted on crossing, and at last persuaded the boatmen to take them over, though a wild wind was blowing.

When they reached Montreal they went to the Bishop's Palace. He had not expected them until the spring; he had gone

for the day. As soon as he returned he welcomed and blessed them, and served them tea. They were then taken to the convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, where they were shown every kindness.

The convent of the Sacred Heart moved several times within the first few years, before a suitable site was found at Sault au Recollet. There it grew and prospered, and the centenary of the Sault au Recollet convent was celebrated a few years ago.

But a further step was considered necessary, if the full scope of the work was to be accomplished: a convent should be established in Montreal itself. Bishop Bourget gave the suggestion careful consideration. One morning in 1860, while taking breakfast at the Sault following an ordination ceremony, he was being served at the table by some of the pupils. He approved of their manners and their simple dress.

"I see that the crinoline is banned here," he remarked. "Yes, it is," Mother Tricano replied. "Well," said the Bishop, "I wish you would come and teach in Montreal. I give you full permission."

A house was rented on St. Hubert Street, and early on an August morning in 1861 a little band of nuns with Mother Brangier as Superior set out from Sault au Recollet to begin the work of the convent in Montreal. They travelled to Montreal in a carriage, with a wagon following them with their household necessities.

When they arrived, they set to work at once to put everything in place. Then they discovered, by six o'clock, that somehow no bread had been packed among their provisions. But neighbors helped. A Madame Masson came forward with bread and a Madame Demers came forward with cakes and jam, so that, by the end

GAZETTE

8 AVR 1961

(suite: The convent of the sacred heart)

of the day, it was found that the expenses of the move to Montreal had amounted only to ten cents.

The setting up the convent in Montreal was part of a larger growth of the order. By 1864 there were five houses of the Sacred Heart—those at The Sault, Montreal, London (Ontario), Halifax and St. John's (New Brunswick). A Canadian vicariate was then established, separate from that in New York. And the first Superior Vicar was Reverend Mother Tricano.

The need for the work in Montreal was soon proved, for the rented house on St. Hubert Street became too small. Larger quarters were purchased on LaGauchetière Street in 1873. The work proved so successful that another move had to be made. This time the convent

At this building of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Montreal, Bishop Bourget celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He recalled the day, back in the early 1840s, when he had called on Mother Barat in Paris, asking her to send some of her nuns to the Diocese of Montreal. Gifts were made to him at the Montreal convent by the nuns, the pupils and the sodality of former pupils, The Children of Mary; and these gifts were used to help build the cathedral.

Continued growth made necessary still another move. A large building was erected on St. Alexander Street in 1894. Here, in 1919, the Convent was host to many of the prelates who visited Montreal to attend the Eucharistic Congress. His Eminence the Cardinal Legate Vincent Vanutelli was there, and Mgr. Bourne, the Archbishop of Westminster, and Mgr. Glennon, the Archbishop of St. Louis, Mgr. Blencke, the Archbishop of New Orleans, and many others.

Fifteen altars were erected in the convent, with linen, candlesticks, chalices and other furnishings, for the use of 150 of the visiting priests. "The splendors of the Eucharistic Congress itself cannot be described here," says the Journal of the City House, "but Mothers and pupils enjoyed intensely these glorious days."

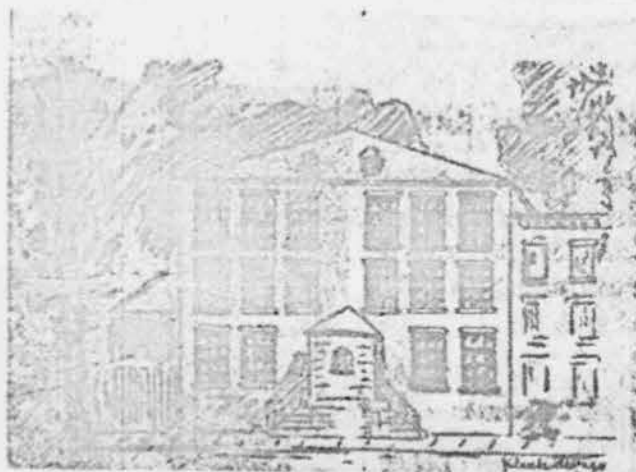
Changes in the city gradually made the site on St. Alexander street unsuitable. Finally, in 1928, the Convent of the Sacred Heart made its move to its present site on Atwater Avenue.

This too is historic property, uniquely suited to its purpose. It is part of the original donation that the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice received through the favor of the Company of Associates of Montreal and of New France in 1663, the grant being confirmed by letters patent from Louis XIV in 1667. In more than 260 years the property had not changed ownership, until it came into the

possession of the Society of the Sacred Heart.

Next Tuesday will begin the commemoration of the coming to Montreal from The Sault of the nuns of the Order in 1861, to found the Montreal house. Today, the Montreal Convent of the Sacred Heart has nearly 400 pupils. All classes are given through the primary and secondary grades, and in the next school year senior matriculation will be added for the English-speaking pupils.

And those who visit the convent at the head of Atwater Avenue will have a magnificent view over the St. Lawrence — the river that Mother Sallion, and the nuns with her, crossed through the drifting ice on that stormy December day, when they first came to set up the work of the Order in the Diocese of Montreal.



Old Sacred Heart Convent on LaGauchetière St., occupied in 1873

was located at the corner of St. Catherine and Bleury Streets.

Three houses stood on this property. The largest was altered and used as the Academy, while the two smaller ones were used by the religious community. There was also a garden, and this garden gains significance from an entry in the Journal of the City House. This entry reads:

"On the 10th of September a magnificent present from The Sault: a beautiful cow! We had prayed for it and gave the cow a fine reception, but often in the days that followed one of our postulants had to bring her back when she had left the enclosures, from St. Catherine Street where she had ambled along to take the air."

GAZETTE

8 AVR 1961

Centenaire du pensionnat du Sacré-Coeur à Montréal

Inauguration des fêtes sous la présidence d'honneur de Son Exc. Mgr Blais, auxiliaire à Montréal — Les anciennes disparues qui se sont distinguées dans les oeuvres — Journées des élèves actuelles du pensionnat et du collège Sophie Barat

C'est aujourd'hui que débute les fêtes commémoratives du centenaire chez les religieuses du Sacré-Coeur, à leur couvent de la rue Atwater qui a formé tant de générations d'élèves catholiques de langue anglaise comme de langue française.

Mais il y a plus de cent ans que cette communauté travaille à l'instruction des jeunes Canadiennes puisque c'est en 1842 qu'elles arrivaient pour la première fois sur le sol québécois à la demande de Mgr Ignace Bourget.

Les filles de Sainte Madeleine Sophie Barat s'établirent d'abord à S. Jacques-de l'Acadian, puis à S. Vincent-de Paul, en 1846, et au Sault au Récollet, en 1858. Mais elle devaient bientôt, en 1861, ouvrir une maison au centre de la ville pour la conduite des élèves et de leurs parents qui devaient les visiter au parloir.

Depuis sa fondation jusqu'à nos jours, la maison de Montréal a fidèlement accompli le programme qu'elle s'était tracé. Outre l'enseignement aux élèves régulières de leur couvent, les religieuses du Sacré-Coeur ont fondé des oeuvres tout au bénéfice de la population montréalaise: école gratuite pour filles, cours du soir pour dames et jeunes filles, école dominicale pour petits enfants fréquentant des écoles protestantes, retraites individuelles et collectives, cours pour l'instruction religieuse des nouveaux convertis, séries de conférences, cercles d'étude, cours de théologie, bibliothèque pour laïcs, etc. Chaque semaine, l'Oeuvre des Tabernacles et un ouvroir reçoivent les membres de la Congrégation Mariale et leurs amies désireuses de secourir les missions et les malheureux.

Parmi les anciennes élèves qui se sont distinguées sur le plan des oeuvres sociales ou charitables ou d'apostolat, et qui sont décédées, on mentionne: Mme Henry Hamilton, fondatrice de l'Assistance maternelle et de clinique B.C.G.; médaille "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice", avec mention "Bene Merenti" et "Officier de l'Empire Britannique".

Mme Jules Tessier, mêmes décorations pour la fondation à Québec de l'Assistance maternelle et du Service de la Goutte de lait.

Mlle Alice Sharp, une convertie qui s'est donnée au travail missionnaire: Médaille décernée par Sa Sainteté Pie XII, avec mention "Bene Merenti".

Mme Rosaire Thibaudeau: "Dame de Grâce de l'Ordre de S. Jean de Jérusalem" pour son

travail à l'hôpital Notre-Dame à la Croix-Rouge et aux oeuvres de secours pendant la guerre.

Mme Albert Dupuis, "Dame de Grâce de l'Ordre souverain et militaire de Malte: Institution des Sourdes-Muettes, Fédération N.S.J.B. et oeuvres de secours pendant la guerre.

Mme J. T. Ostell, pendant 38 ans, présidente de l'Orphelinat catholique de Montréal, première oeuvre laïque du diocèse, fondée en 1832, s'est dévouée aussi aux oeuvres de guerre.

Mlle Amélie Rouer Roy s'est dévouée aux oeuvres de la Congrégation mariale du Sacré-Coeur et de la colonie italienne. Mme Albert Hébert: oeuvres de Marie-Réparatrice. Lady Hingston: oeuvres triandaises catholiques.

real Convalescent Home; Lady Jetté, épouse du Lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec: oeuvres paroissiales et missionnaires, Adoration diurne à la paroisse S. Jacques, chapelle à Spencer-Wood; son fils unique, Louis, missionnaire de la Compagnie de Jésus est mort en Alaska; présidente pendant 17 ans de la Congrégation mariale du Sacré-Coeur.

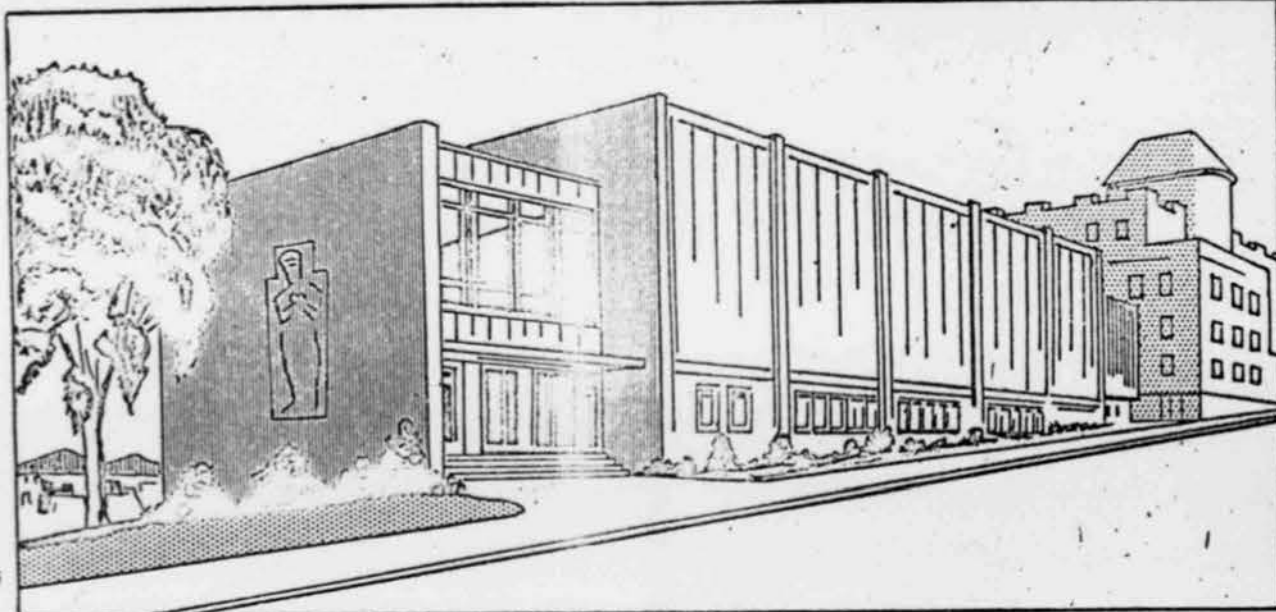
L'inauguration des fêtes a lieu aujourd'hui sous la présidence d'honneur de S. Exc. Mgr Léo Blais, évêque auxiliaire à Montréal.

Les invitées du jour sont les élèves du pensionnat et du Collège Sophie Barat. Il y aura jeu scénique à 2 h.; messe pontificale et instruction à 3 h. 30 et réception à 5 h.

LE DEVOIR

11 AVR 1961

① Collège de Sacre-Coeur



Architect's drawing of proposed new addition to the Convent of The Sacred Heart on McGregor street. The

cost of this new wing which will house a gymnasium and additional classrooms, is estimated at \$500,000.

Girls' Schools Launch Appeal for \$1,000,000

A campaign for \$1,000,000 to improve and extend facilities of two Montreal girls' schools — Convent of the Sacred Heart on Atwater avenue and Collège Sophie-Barat on Gouin boulevard—was announced by Rev. Mother E. Whitehead, RSJC, superior vicar of the Sacred Heart in Canada.

Rev. Mother Whitehead, in a statement yesterday, noted that

the joint appeal was not only a practical consideration but also in keeping with the tradition of education at the Sacred Heart where "we have worked together for two cultures in two schools for more than 100 years."

Campaign general chairmen are Leonard Hynes, president of Canadian Industries Limited, and Col. J. P. C. Gauthier, vice-president of Lido Biscuits.

It is the first such drive in the society's history.

Rev. Mother Whitehead said the plans call for an adjoining wing to the convent of the Sacred Heart to face on McGregor street. The main feature of the wing will be an auditorium-gymnasium with recreation and practice halls.

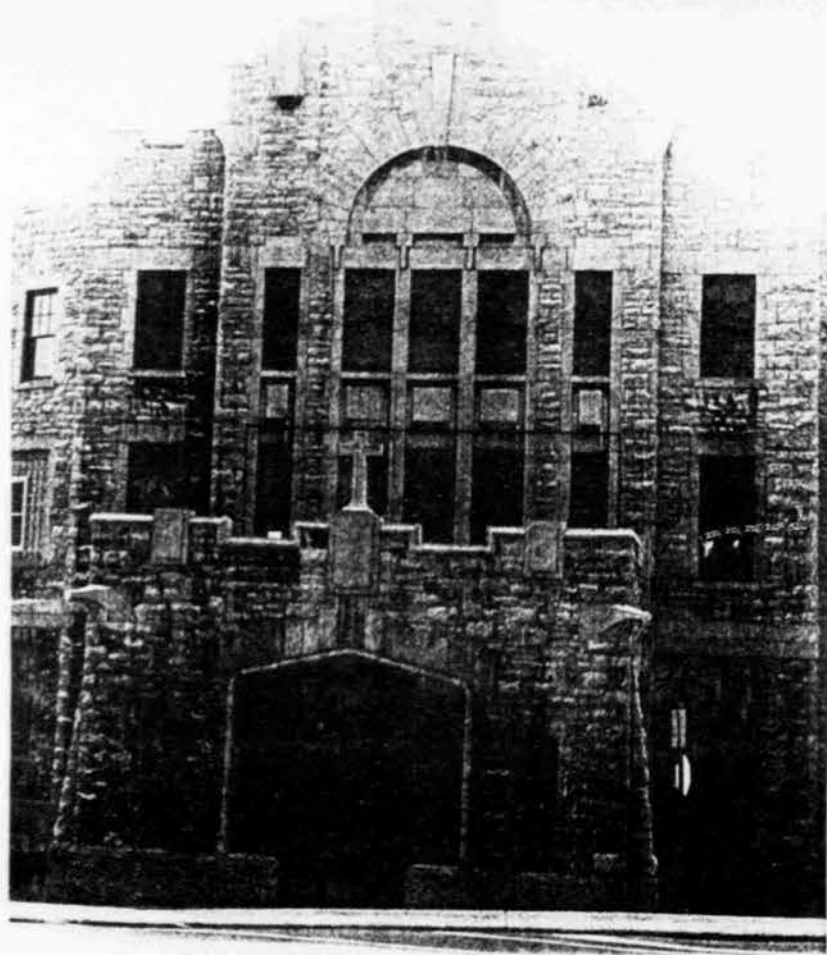
Included with be eight classrooms for the junior school, evenly divided between French- and English-speaking pupils.

Cost of the wing is estimated at \$500,000.

Collège Sophie-Barat, a boarding high school until 1956, now plans for an academic and residence wings for its college students, a new cafeteria, chapel and auditorium for the entire student body.

The costs in this case are estimated at \$1,500,000.

The public is asked to donate \$1,000,000 with the other \$1,000,000 coming from other sources.



Convent of the Sacred Heart CUM film #133
3636 Avenue Atwater

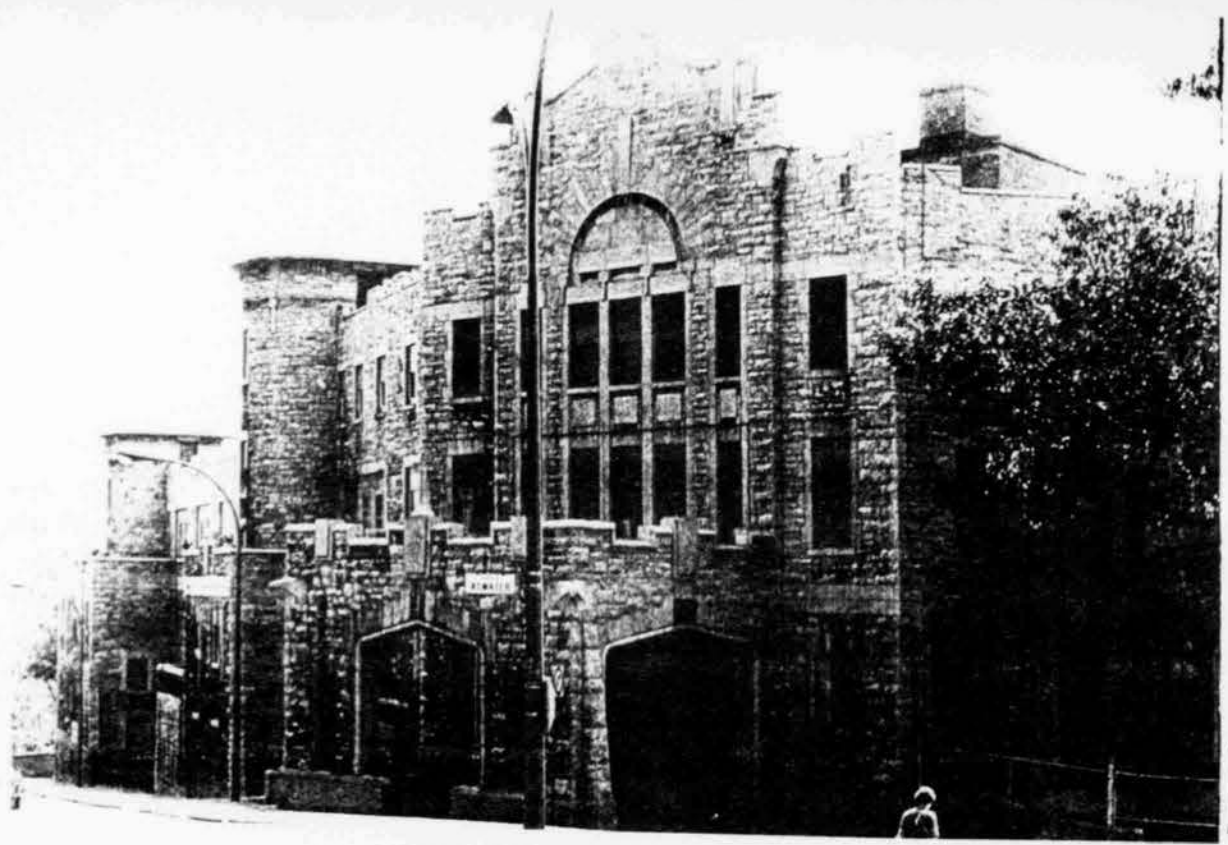
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Convent of The Sacred Heart
3636 Avenue Atwater

CUM film #133

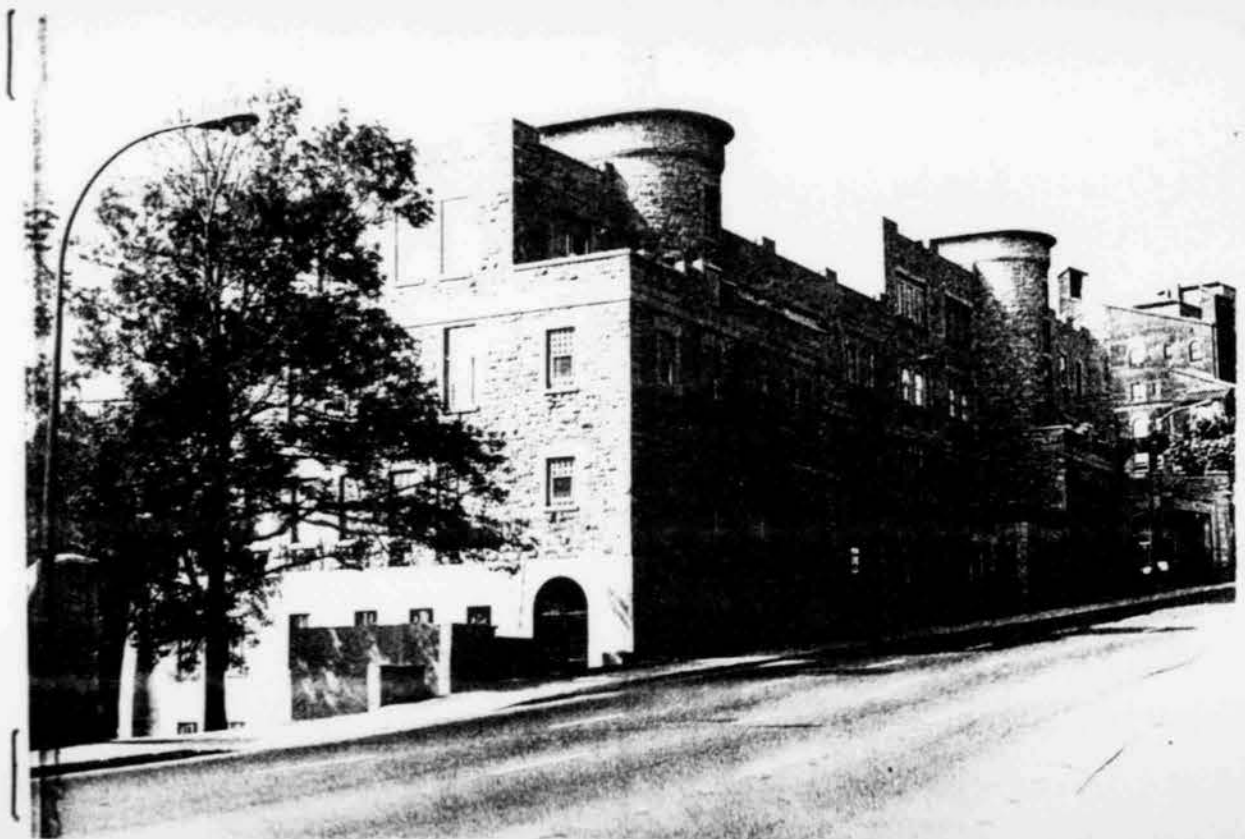
1976



Convent of the Sacred Heart
3636 Avenue Atwater

CUM film #133

1976



Convent of the Sacred Heart
3636 Avenue Atwater

CUM film #133

1976



Edgar Andrew Collard

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS

The old school adopts to modern times

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, in 1861, four nuns set out from the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Sault au Récollet. They rode in a carriage. Following them, laden with furnishings and other supplies, came a cart.

They took the road south from the Rivière des Prairies (the Back River) to Montreal. It was a long slow journey in those days, six miles through farmlands and country villages.

The carriage and the cart drew up before a small building on St. Hubert St. This building was to become an offshoot of the convent at Sault au Récollet, an extension of the work of the sisters of the Sacred Heart. It was named the City House.

When they arrived in St. Hubert St., the four nuns realized they had forgotten something. They had brought no bread. In Montreal they had a good friend, Madame Masson. She hurried over with fresh bread and cakes.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Ignace Bourget, came to welcome their arrival. He made a promise. Every day he would send a priest to the house to celebrate mass. That promise was kept by Bishop Bourget. It has been kept by his successors ever since.

Pleased with opening

Bishop Bourget had a special reason to be pleased with the opening of the City House of the society in Montreal. In 1841 he had visited the founder of the Religious of the Sacred Heart in Paris. She was Mother Madeleine-Sophie Barat, who was to be proclaimed a saint by the Pope in 1925.

The bishop asked her to establish one of her schools for girls in his Montreal diocese. She arranged for four nuns to come to Montreal from the convent of the Sacred Heart in New York. They arrived in December of the same year, after a hard winter journey, which included crossing the St. Lawrence in a wooden canoe amid drifting ice.

These nuns from New York eventually fixed on Sault au Récol-

let as the best site for their Canadian convent. It was opened in 1847. By 1861 they decided the time had come to have a City House in Montreal itself.

The Sacred Heart School, opened in Montreal in 1861, is now celebrating its 125th anniversary. Today it stands at the top of Atwater Ave. — the large stone building, modelled after the Château de Carcassonne in France.

For many years after its opening, the school in downtown Montreal moved to different locations as its work and needs grew. A reminder of the past may be seen today at the Atwater school. It is a portion of the fine iron fence that stood on the property occupied by the school on St. Alexander St., near St. Patrick's Church, from 1894 to 1928.

This fence has an even older history. It had been erected by Hon. James Ferrier, a rich businessman, who was also mayor of Montreal and chancellor of McGill University.

The school had acquired the property on St. Alexander St. from Ferrier's son. When it moved to Atwater Ave., it took this portion of the old fence with it, as a souvenir of its past.

From the lore of the school's early downtown days comes the story of the cow. The sisters had prayed to have a cow, to provide milk for the pupils. Their prayer was answered. The cow was given "a fine reception."

But the cow proved hard to confine. She had a way of escaping from her enclosure in the school grounds. Often she was found on St. Catherine St., "where she had ambled along to take the air."

Decorum was strict in the school. Girls must stand straight with their hands by their sides. Every year a prize was given to the girl with the straightest back. It was a serious offence to slam a door or skid down the glossy floor.

Such rules were intended to instill a sense of order and discipline. But they were combined with a sense of caring. The sisters realized

that while the girls needed to be disciplined, they also needed to have fun.

The school had many special holidays of its own. On some of these holidays, the pupils, within reasonable limits, did what they liked for most of the days.

A feature of holidays was the game of *cache-cache*. The leader was one of the younger nuns, able to run fast. There was "hilarious chasing all over the school as one group tried to locate the other in the specified time."

Some girls, inevitably, made fun for themselves by trying to evade the rules. Notes were passed between girls during classes. Raids were made on the refrigerator during the night. An irate man complained that water, evidently from a pitcher, had come splashing down from an upper window on his fedora.

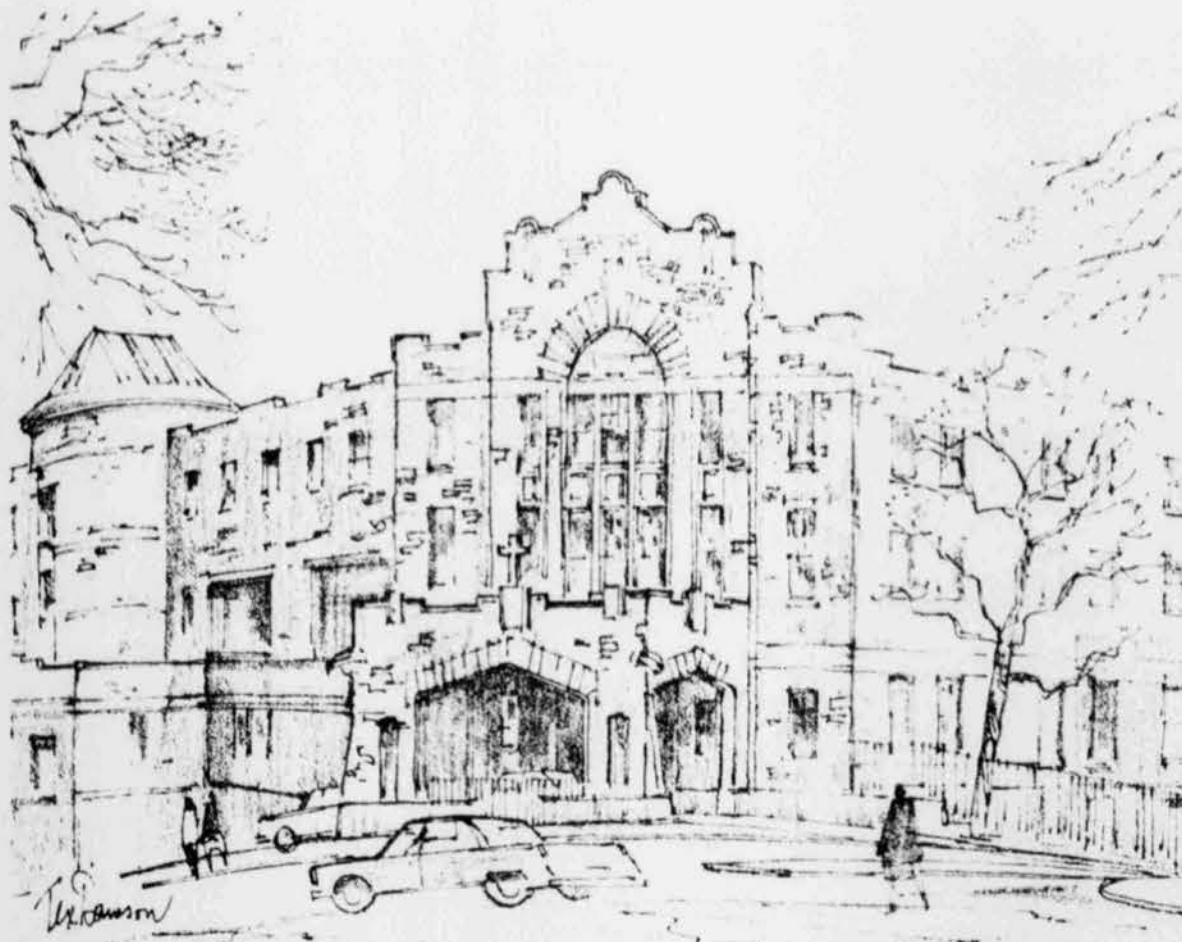
The girls, however, were never sure that they had really got away with their antics. "There was very little," one who was a pupil recalls, "that we did, in or out of school, about which they did not know." And she adds: "We loved them though."

Great changes came in the life of the Sacred Heart School after the end of the Second World War. The world was changing, as it had never changed before. The school adapted itself to the new environment.

On New Year's Day in 1967 the nuns appeared in "the modified habit." In due course "Reverend Mother" became "Headmistress." The curriculum was revised to meet modern needs. There was a new emphasis on computer science and on science generally.

In the changing world, students were changing also. Today's headmistress of the school, Sister Margaret Johnson, says: "The children of the 1980s seem to be freer in themselves and to act more decisively. Their creativity is astonishing, their ambition limitless...."

Students have been given freedom in choosing their own courses. Student self-government has been



'City House' convent on upper Atwater Ave. is celebrating 125th anniversary.

expanded. Encouragement has been given to their international interests.

The new school has become very different from the old. The director of studies, C. Barbara Joy, commented on the comparison:

"Mother Filion was the Mistress of Studies when I was a little girl and in those days when the children met her in the corridor we would stop, curtsy and say a formal 'Good Morning' . . .

"On Friday afternoons the students now call out as they scurry down the stairs, 'Have a nice weekend, Miss Joy. Happy golfing!' . . .

"Although in nostalgic moments I fondly remember the formal atmosphere of the early days of the City House, I can honestly say that I enjoy the changes that have taken place."

Ready for change

The founder of the Society of the Sacred Heart, Madeleine-Sophie Barat, did not intend that her schools should be immune to change. In 1864, when in old age (a time of life when most people are expected to resent change), she was writing:

"We must not be blind to the fact that in these times of activity, demands are made upon us so that certain modifications become indispensable."

• *I wish to express my indebtedness in writing this column to the history by Maude Elliott, RSCJ, and Arunda Mello, written to commemorate the school's 125th anniversary. It is titled: City House Calling: The Sacred Heart School of Montreal 1861-1986*

Sacred Heart School marks its 125th year

By SUSAN SCHWARTZ
of The Gazette

They have come from as far away as England and South America, and from all over the United States and Canada, to attend the 125th anniversary celebrations of the Sacred Heart School of Montreal.

Some 800 alumnae are attending weekend festivities, which include a dinner at a downtown hotel, brunch and open house today and tomorrow at the school, located at the top of Atwater Ave. on the side of Mount Royal.

School memorabilia are being exhibited, and a vine with the name of every student who has attended the school has been hung along the walls, in keeping with the school's anniversary theme, "Rooted — and growing — in love."

In addition, a finely illustrated history and a warm and loving look at the school has been published.

City House Calling (Optimum Publishing International Inc.) — City House is so named because when the Montreal school was established in 1861, there was already a Sacred Heart boarding school in the country, since closed, at Sault au Récollet — includes the reminiscences of people who have been associated with the school over the years.

"As I sit at the kitchen table with my 1-year-old son crawling about on the floor, it seems like a very long time since I left the polished hallways of the City House," writes 1972 graduate Brenda Smith Spiering. "But the memories, like a special friendship, have lasted."

The Montreal school is one of a network of 195 educational institutions operated around the world by



Members of Sacred Heart School's first graduates' class at Atwater Ave. building.

the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

"Each school has its own particular cachet," said Sister Margaret Johnson, a religious of the Society of the Sacred Heart and Headmistress of the Sacred Heart School of Montreal, in a recent interview.

"Here, we combine strong studies, discipline and spiritual values.

"The children are individuals and we are developing the whole person here. It is not a spirit that must be

guarded only by a religious."

In fact, just two of the 34 teachers in the school today are nuns, said Sister Johnson. Ninety of the school's 410 students are non-Roman Catholic.

Among the current crop of students are about 20 who are daughters of former Sacred Heart students, and more have sisters who have attended or now attend the school.

The Sacred Heart School opened its doors in Montreal on St. Hubert

St. in 1861 and moved to new quarters on Berri St. the following year. Less than a year later, the school moved again, this time to Lagauchetière St. — there were 45 students that year — and then again in 1872 to three houses purchased on St. Catherine St.

The school stayed there until a property was bought on St. Alexander St., home to Sacred Heart School in Montreal until 1928, when the school moved to its current home on Atwater Ave.

Sacred Heart graduates demonstrate esprit de corps

Dedicated esprit de corps exists among the graduates of Montreal's Sacred Heart Convent.

More than 650 graduates from far and near attended the reunion banquet held Friday night at the Château Champlain to honor the convent's 125th anniversary.

Several of those present were grandmothers, there with their daughters and granddaughters.

Mrs. Mary Snetsinger O'Reilly was there with four daughters, Bridget O'Reilly, Kathleen Reid and Rosemary Joy, all of Toronto; Susan O'Reilly, of Montreal, and granddaughter, Cynthia Joy, of Montreal; Andrea Hingston Dolan McNally, with daughters, Sandra Dolan, of Yellowknife, N.W.T.; Harriet Stairs, of Toronto, and Daphne Dolan, of Ottawa; Margaret Brenninkmeyer Fruitwagen, and daughters, Catherine, Heidi and Maja, all of Oakville, Ont.; Yvonne Casey, with daughters, Janet Casey and Susan Brown; daughter-in-law, Gail Tansey Casey, and granddaughter, Sara Casey.

Other mothers and daughters among the guests were Juliet Rainville Fortier, with Nicole Fortier Price, and Suzanne Fortier; Suzanne Pinsonnault Bouthillier, with Marie-Josée Pinsonnault Côté; Andrea Loucks Gray-Donald, and daughter, Alice; Cynthia Hingston Vaughan, of Kingston, Ont., with Cornelia Vaughan Molson; Maureen Slattery Durley, with Tara and Carolyn, the late Senator Casgrain's daughter, Renée Casgrain Nadeau, and granddaughter, Michelle Nadeau.

Jubilarians (those who graduated

SOCIAL NOTES

E. J. Gordon

50 years ago,) and who turned out for the celebration were Mrs. C. M. Paradis (Joan Wickham); Mrs. Gerald Keogh (Mary Wickham); Mrs. Loranger Laflèche (Marguerite Robert); Mrs. Pierre Duchastel (Phyllis McKenna); Mrs. Charles Doyle (Alison Stanford), and past jubilarians, Mary Coughlin (1915); Nellie Wood (1916), and Mrs. P. Ford (Dorothy Hughes, 1915).

Balloons in blue and white, the school's colors, decorated the ballroom where dinner was served at tables centred with yellow-and-white daisies and baby's breath.

Among Montrealers enjoying the banquet were Janet Gray-Donald Macklem, Gloria Timmins Gould, Mollo Hampshire Kerrigan, Joan Timmins Fitzpatrick, Yvonne Costello Gould, Anne-Marie Elvidge Usher-Jones, Audrey Williams, Nicole Valiquette Sharp, Joan Wickham Paradis, Louise Mercier Paré.

Sister Margaret Johnson, the convent's headmistress, Sister Anne Leonard, provincial superior, and Barbara Joy, director of studies, were on hand to greet arrivals.

The organizing committee for the massive dinner consisted of Diana Collins Bennett, chairman of the Alumnae weekend; Marie Claire Paré Holland, the Alumnae president, and the dinner co-chairmen, Amile Strathy Nyeste and Hélène Valois.



At alumnae reunion: Audrey Williams, Marie-Claire Holland and Diana Bennett.

Gazette, George Burc