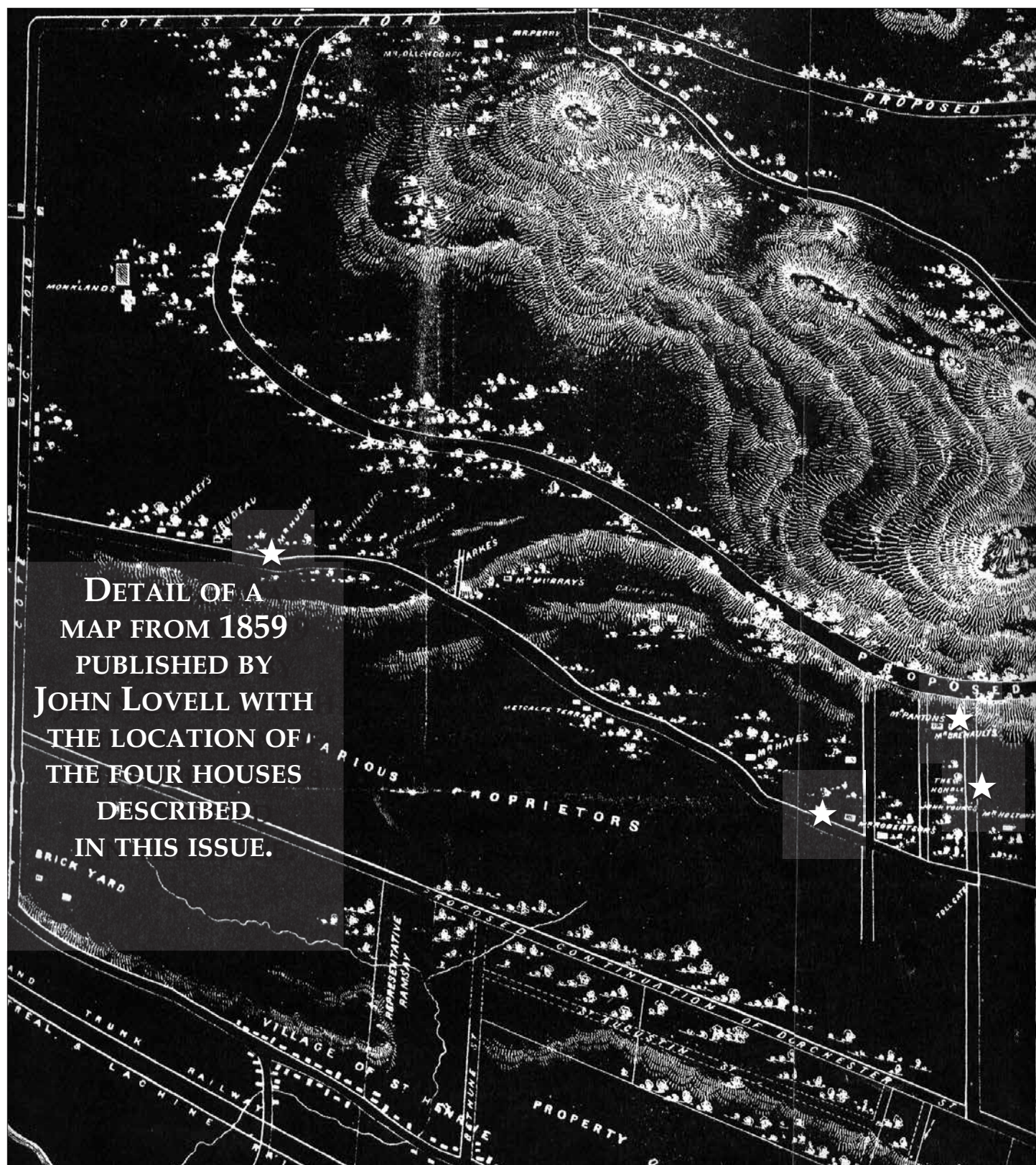


# *The Westmount Historian*

NEWSLETTER OF THE WESTMOUNT HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 9 NUMBER 1

SEPTEMBER 2008





## *The Westmount Historian*

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HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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All photos: WHA Archives

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## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

I urge you to preserve our wonderful original houses so that they may become part of our future. This newsletter brings you four case histories, which will, I hope, inspire other owners to preserve their homes.

From 1985 to 88 the house and gardens of 513-515 Côte St. Antoine Road were completely renovated with love and understanding by the owners Pauline and Philip Ronchetti. The original red brick house had been built in 1847 by the enterprising Ville-Marie merchant Ephrem Hudon for he and his wife Justine-Solomée Hurtubise on her father's farmland along the old Côte Road.

Also in 1847, William Footner, the architect of the Bonsecour Market in Old Montreal, designed two identical houses (Braemar and Clairview) higher up on the mountainside. The present owner, Mr. Gerald Benjamin has been maintaining this Regency style Villa since he purchased it in 1980.

A conservation strategy was prepared by architect/owner Rosanne Moss when she began to make changes to the heritage house (1892) at the top of Mount Pleasant Avenue that she and her husband purchased in 1983. We can all benefit from her assertion that "new work must be physically and visually compatible with and subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic."

Five years later, the renowned architect Edward Maxwell was asked to design the semi-detached stone houses at the juncture of Côte St. Antoine Road and Sherbrooke Street. This most recent of the preservations presented here was undertaken only last year by the new owners Edith Zorychta and her husband based on original Maxwell plans obtained from McGill University.

Sincerely,

DOREEN LINDSAY, PRESIDENT, 2008

## WHA Lecture Series – Fall 2008 *Education in Westmount: 4 Schools*

Thursday, September 18, 2008

**MARIANOPOLIS COLLEGE; CELEBRATING ITS CENTENNIAL**

Speaker: Françoise Boisvert CND, Director General of Marianopolis College

Thursday, October 16, 2008

**L'ECOLE D'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPERIEUR  
and THE CND MOTHER HOUSE 1908-1988**

Speaker: Joyce Roberts CND, Marguerite Bourgeoys Museum

Thursday, November 20, 2008

**DAWSON COLLEGE: LOOKING BACK 40 YEARS**

Speaker: Sally Nelson

English teacher at Dawson for 39 years.

Thursday, December 18, 2008

**CENTENARY OF ROSLYN SCHOOL – 1908**

Presentation of the history of Roslyn School by

Dramatis Personae, Westmount's Community Theatre.

Talks will take place in WESTMOUNT PUBLIC LIBRARY

4574 Sherbrooke Street West – 7 to 9 pm

Admission free for members. Non-members \$5:00 at the door.

**514-925-1404 or 514-932-6688**

## RIVERVIEW OR THE JUSTINE-SOLOMÉE HURTUBISE HOUSE, 1847



*This house at 513-515 Côte St. Antoine was preserved by owners Philip and Pauline Ronchetti between 1985 and 1988 The house we see today developed around an original 1847 red brick house built by Ephrem Hudon after he married Justine-Solomée Hurtubise.*

The original red brick house was built in 1847 by Ephrem Hudon for himself and his wife Justine-Solomée Hurtubise on land that was to be given to her from her father's farm. The Hurtubise family had owned and farmed land along Côte Saint-Antoine Road since 1699. Their family stone farm house was built in 1739.

Today Justine-Solomée's house still sits within its treed garden at the northeast corner of Côte Saint-Antoine and Victoria Avenue. It is numbered

513 and 515. Over the one hundred and sixty years the house has been standing on that corner, it has evolved from the original simple red brick country house into a more elaborate manor house, then into a duplex and today it is contemporary condominiums.

The additions over the years began when Mr Hudon added a kitchen at the back. Then, after Mr. William Simpson, a banker, bought the house from the Hudons in 1876, he added a second floor above the kitchen, and

raised the roof to provide a full second floor and a third floor attic. He also added the central tower featuring a decorative wrought iron railing of sunflowers around the top.

Over the years the house has been home to many wonderful people. In 1892, James A. Thomson, a banker, bought it from Mr. Simpson, then sold it quickly in the same year to James Elliott, a bank manager. Elliot willed it to his sister Annie Elliot in 1913 and after living there for twenty-nine years, Ms. Elliot sold the property to her nephew Frank Jarvis in 1942. Laurette Payette bought it in 1970, and sold it two years later, to Jacques Languirand, Québec author and radio personality.

Philip and Pauline Ronchetti bought the property from Languirand in July 1985 and began an exemplary restoration and preservation programme. Since the inside structure of the house had deteriorated considerably, they had to open up walls, close others, change stairwells, repair cornices and ceilings and lay new floors. To unify the look of the exterior, they painted the wide wooden veranda in the same colours as the original roof slates on the roof which were discovered under layers of gray paint.

Riverview has a 1A classification in Westmount and received a Montreal Heritage Emeritus Award in 2005.

DOREEN LINDSAY, BASED ON RESEARCH  
FOR 20 MARCH 2008 LECTURE





## 474 MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE C. 1892



*This Queen Anne Revival style house was built by J.K.Ward's family as a wedding present for John Ward when he married Elizabeth Reekie in 1892. Her family donated the land. Photo is from the James Kewley Ward Album in the WHA Archives. House & grounds are being preserved by Rosanne Moss.*

In 1892 the newly weds John Ward and Lily Reekie moved into their home at 474 Mount Pleasant Avenue in the Town of Côte St. Antoine. The house was a wedding present from their families – Robert Reekie's had donated the land; James Ward's had built the three story home. It nestled on a hillside of the winding road in a countrylike setting with views of the river to the south. Built in the Queen Anne Revival style popular during the Victorian era, the house was asymmetrical with a steeply pitched roof, a large verandah, a corner turret, clapboard siding, and bay windows. After Lily's death in 1906, John Ward sold the house.

Restoration architect Rosanne Moss and her husband Bill Brender purchased the property in 1983. Over the years, they have undertaken a series of restoration and renovation projects, following a Conservation Strategy

which she had developed for their home. It was essential that the existing house be respected by retaining the original architectural elements. New additions would have to be visually compatible, but subordinate, to the original which is a Category 1A building in the Westmount Heritage Study carried out by Beaupré et Michaud.

Initially, interior renovations were undertaken, including new plumbing and wiring. On the ground floor, consisting of a living room, dining room, day parlour, kitchen, central hall, and staircase, the day parlour and dining room changed places and the rudimentary kitchen was redone. The two fireplaces, plaster cornices, window casings, and cornices were restored. Radiator cases, picture rails, and friezes were added. The upper floor with a master bedroom and dressing room, a den, a sunporch, two smaller bedrooms, and a bathroom with sepa-

rate wc was reconfigured. The attic space which had earlier been accessed by ladder became a large room reached by a staircase matching the original.

The wooden exterior was repainted in the colour palate of the period. New windows were installed and the verandah was rebuilt with lacy trelliswork. The roof was redone in high-profile asphalt shingles with copper edging, details, and cresting and its turret was restored. When the rear sheds were removed, an extension matching the house was added to incorporate missing services.

Throughout the interventions, great care was taken to ensure a treatment consistent with the period and the palette of this heritage home. In 2002, Rosanne Moss was awarded the Patrimoine architectural Montréal prize for a residence in Westmount.

CAROLINE BRESLAW



## TWO PROMINENT FATHERS PROVIDE DOWER HOME FOR CHILDREN

### Robert James Reekie (1810-1881)

Robert Reekie was an important Montreal businessman, an engineer, and railway builder. He was involved in the construction of the Victoria Bridge and the Grand Trunk Railway. He was a president of the Kingston Locomotive Works which built the first locomotive for the Grand Trunk.



**Robert Reekie (1810-1881)**

*Successful Montreal businessman, real-estate developer, engineer and railway builder. He purchased the*

*Hon. John Young's estate Rosemount in 1861 and 1872. His original house at #5 Rosemount Avenue still stands today.*

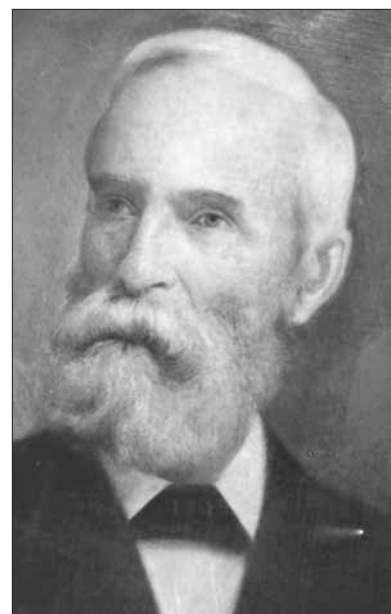
Reekie had business ties with Donald Smith, Sir Hugh Allan and Andrew Allan, and the Hon. John Young. A major real estate developer, he held property with Sir Hugh Allan on the Lachine Canal and in St. Henri, both potential sites for manufacturing expansion. He also had important land holdings in Westmount. Robert Reekie purchased the Hon. John Young's estate 'Rosemount' in two parcels over a 10-year period – the first in 1861, when he acquired the southern portion just above Côte St. Antoine; the second in 1872, when he bought the remainder of the property from the bankrupt Young. The architect T.S. Scott built two villas for him on the east side of Rosemount Avenue which had been the private drive of the estate – 5 and 27 were originally identical. According to the *Storied Province of Quebec*, Reekie “took great pride in his house and the spacious grounds around it, having been a lover of flowers and nature.” In 1890 the Reekies moved up the street to #13. Reekies original home at 5 Rosemount Avenue still exists.

Reekie and his wife Isabella MacNaughton, both Scottish Presbyterians, had six children. Their daughter Elizabeth, known as Lily, was born on January 15, 1863. Reekie died while on a trip to Britain in 1881. To celebrate the marriage of Lily to John Ward, the Reekie family presented the land on lot 374-7 which had been part of the 'Rosemount' estate, as the site of their new home.

### Hon. James K. Ward (1819-1910)

James Ward was originally from the Isle of Man. He had apprenticed to an architect and builder in Douglas. In Canada, he became very wealthy as one of the country's largest exporters of timber. He moved to the area of today's Westmount. His home stood at 18 Rosemount Avenue on

land subdivided by Robert Reekie from the John Young estate. It was named 'Mona' after the Mona Saw Mills on the Isle of Man; Ward also owned a Mona Saw Mills in Lachine. The Ward home no longer stands. To quote from the *Westmount News*: “At that time (June, 1872), within the present boundary of Westmount, there was neither school, church, nor stores. The district then formed part of the municipality of St. Henri, but subsequently became a separate community, under the name of Notre Dame de Grace, and Mr. Ward was one of its first councillors.” When the first school was established, Mr.



**Hon. James K. Ward (1819-1910)**

*Eight years as Mayor of the Village of Notre-Dame-de-Grace; Nine years as councillor in the Village of Côte St. Antoine; Twenty years as the Chairman of the Westmount School Commissioners.*

Ward was appointed chairman of the School Commissioners, a position he held for 20 years, and he remained a board member for many more. He served as Mayor of Notre Dame de Grace from 1875 to 1883 and then became a councillor of the newly created Village of Côte St. Antoine for another nine. He was appointed a life member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec.

James Ward was married twice and had 15 children. After the death of this first wife, he married Lydia Trenholme. John (John James Cuthbert Ward), a child from this second marriage, was born on December 4, 1862. For the marriage of his son to Lily Reekie in 1892, J.K. Ward built the wooden dower house at 474 Mount Pleasant Avenue.

CAROLINE BRESLAW  
BASED ON RESEARCH FOR  
15 MAY 2008 LECTURE.



## 37 CÔTE SAINT-ANTOINE ROAD, 1897



*This house at 37 Côte St-Antoine Road is being preserved by the current owners Edyth Zorychta and John Richardson. One of two semi-detached Anglo-Norman style sandstone homes designed by architect Edward Maxwell in 1897 for Thomas Samuel who owned the land as well as the Decarie House to the west on Côte St. Antoine Road.*

In 1897 Thomas Samuel engaged Edward Maxwell to design two semi-detached houses beside his own home at 39 Côte St. Antoine Road. The three-story houses at 35 and 37 were mirror images except for the front entrances. They were built of sandstone in the Anglo-Norman style, with half-timbering, turrets, and ornate chimneys.

The western house at 37 retains its leaded windows, the original woodwork in many types of wood (magnolia, cherry, oak, maple), window seats, the original door hardware, fireplaces and three skylights. The inlaid floors, a magnificent main staircase, and built-in furniture are virtually intact. The main floor features a small vestibule leading into a reception room, a conservatory with glass roof off the drawing room, an octagonal dining room

with leaded glass windows, a main staircase and back staircase, a powder room with geometric tiles, and a kitchen at the rear.

Upstairs there are bedrooms with large closets, a gallery at the back that has been closed-in since 1912, and three bathrooms. The house was heated by a large coal furnace in the basement. The top floor consists of a small room with built-in cupboards and a huge room with oak paneling, bookcases with leaded glass doors, and built-in window seats. From this floor and the leaded glass windows on the main floor there is a beautiful view of the Decarie farmhouse and City Hall. Originally the back yard was shared with the Decarie house and the two homes attached to it on Argyle. After 1900, the large garden was sold as part of the Argyle properties.

Extensive restoration has been done to the house since 2006. On the outside, woodwork was copied, outside windows matching the originals manufactured, new skylights similar to the old ones installed, and roof repairs carried out on the copper, slate and chimneys.

Inside, the house was totally rewired, the plumbing redone, a high efficiency furnace installed, insulation sprayed in, the plasterwork repaired, and the woodwork and floors refurbished. The kitchen was rebuilt in the spirit of the original, but with light and functionality as integral elements of the design. The current owners, Edith Zorychta and John Richardson, have carried out a meticulous restoration of 37 Côte St. Antoine Road since purchasing this Maxwell house.

CAROLINE BRESLAW

BASED ON RESEARCH FOR  
17 APRIL 2008 LECTURE.



## THE ENVIRONS OF 35-37 CÔTE SAINT-ANTOINE IN 1897

**I**n 1893 Sherbrooke Street, which had ended at Greene Avenue, was extended westwards into the Town of Côte St-Antoine, as Westmount was then known. A streetcar loop line was begun along the new roadway. This opened the land south of Côte St-Antoine to development and suburbanization. At this time the area was mainly farmland. Some important estates and villas, such as 'Rosemount', 'Forden', 'West Mount', 'Braemar', and the four houses of Metcalfe Terrace were found along the Côte Road.

**Stanton Street was the municipal centre.** The old Stanton Street School housed the town hall and police and fire departments. Shopping was done on Greene Avenue.

**In 1895 the name of the municipality was changed from Côte St-Antoine to Westmount,** reflecting a change in the demographics from a largely francophone, farming population to one of prosperous anglophone businessmen. **Westmount Academy was built.** It was a large red brick building and was located where Selwyn House School is today.

**The first church in the community was St. Matthias.** The white clapboard Anglican Church was built in 1876 on the southeast corner of the 'Forden' estate on land donated for the purpose by Miss Raynes.

**Melville Presbyterian Church** on the northwest corner of Côte St-Antoine and Stanton St. was constructed after 1886.

**Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897** was celebrated by the creation of Victoria Jubilee Park (today's Westmount Park) and the construction of a municipal library and a community centre in it.

**The Decarie farmhouse** (today 39) was **the oldest building** standing at the beginning of the Côte Road. It had a barn and daughter's home attached at the rear. The house was extensively renovated in 1897 by architect Edward Maxwell in the Regency style with a trellised gallery, mansard roof, and stucco exterior. The house's owner, Samuel Thomas, also hired Maxwell to design the semidetached homes at 35 and 37 Côte St-Antoine just east of his own home on land he owned.

**In 1898,** the Catholic boys' school, **St. Paul's Academy,** was built at the northwest corner of Clarke Avenue. Around this time Clarke Avenue was used as a ski run down to Sherbrooke.

The high concentration of public buildings that stand today at the confluence of Côte St-Antoine Road and Sherbrooke Street did not exist. The Lawn bowling Club arrived later in 1901; Westmount City Hall, the War Memorial, and Shaar Hashomayim were all built in 1922.

From **the year 1893 when Sherbrooke Street** was extended, this area known for its fields and farms, would gradually develop into building lots.

CAROLINE BRESLAW

### *Municipal Status*

Village of Notre Dame de Grace 1874

Village of Côte St-Antoine 1879

Town of Côte St-Antoine 1890

Town of Westmount 1895

City of Westmount 1908

### *Mayors from 1874 to 1897*

Hon. E. Prudhomme 1874

James K. Ward 1875-1883

Alexander C. Hutchison 1884-86

Thomas Patton 1887-89

John Mac Farlane 1890

Matthew Hutchison 1891-93

James Henry Redfern 1894-95

Fred W. Evans 1896-97

## THE BRAEMAR VILLA, 1847 – 3219 THE BOULEVARD



*The present owner, Mr. Gerald Benjamin, has been continuously preserving this house at 3219 The Boulevard since he bought it in 1980. It was designed in the Regency Style in 1847 by the architect William Footner as one of two situated on Westmount Mountain overlooking the St. Lawrence River.*

**T**he Braemar Villa has fascinated Westmounters for 161 years. Built half way up the slopes of the mountain to take advantage of the view across the St. Lawrence River, its address today is 3219 The Boulevard. *Braemar* was built as a twin house with *Clairvue* to the west in 1847. *Clairvue* does not exist today, but *Braemar* with its wide white galleries surrounded by columns on all four sides is a reminder of the elegance of living at the time. The house plans are attributed to the architect William Footner who designed the Bonsecours Market in Old Montreal in 1844. The name BRAEMAR was given by Eliza Jane Ross when she bought the house in 1866. BRAE meaning upper slope of a hill

and MAR meaning beauty and harmony.

### Alterations and additions in the 50's

Peter Alfred THOMPSON of Nesbitt Thomson and Power Corporation owned the property for 44 years (1924 to 1968) During his ownership; he made many alterations and additions. He moved the location of the entrance from the south side of the house to the east side but kept all the pilasters and huge windows. He moved the large stairway from the centre of the house to the east side over the new front doorway. The ground floor plan is the most interesting with the dining room, the library, and the entrance hall all having fireplaces and all situated around the large central living room.

The Thomsons sold *Braemar* to ACADÉMIE MICHELLE Prévost. This

private school was in the house for only three years from February 1968 to December 1970. They found it difficult to operate a school and sold to a Consulting Company who then sold to Mr. Thomka-Gazdik.

### Obstruction of view

Thomka-Gazdik sold off the land in sections, split the coach house away from the property, and divided the land in front of the house for residential development. Mr. Benjamin bought the house understanding that there would be 2 houses in front. The owner/developer reorganized the land and built 3 houses. There was a public protest but the three houses were built in front of the Villa and

remain there today. A newspaper article in the *Westmount Examiner* in September 1980 reported that the Westmount Municipal Association and the Historical Association both asked Cultural Affairs to preserve the land and the view.

### Architecture

*Braemar* is an example of the REGENCY STYLE, which was popular between 1810 and 1860. Windows have more importance than doors and often serve as doors. They are as high as the walls giving access to the interior. The effect is remarkable as they provide an exceptional luminosity in the rooms. The large size of the windows also provides an easy view of the exterior. Every part of the room has a relationship with the natural environment outside. The large gallery surrounding the house on all four sides is painted white, as are the exterior walls of the house, which allows sunlight to reflect back through windows into the interior.

The architectural plan of *Braemar* is also similar to the *Plantation House* or *Gallery House* built in the southern United States after 1700 by the Huguenots who were French Protestant settlers. *Braemar* similar to the *Plantation House*, is oriented toward the river, built on a hilltop to provide a view, and has a large sheet metal roof and surrounded by a porch-like gallery.

It was at the request of the current owner of BRAEMAR, Mr. Gerald Benjamin, that the Ministère des Affaires Culturelles du Québec recognized the house as a monument historique in 1984. This splendid Villa still stands proudly on our mountainside but it is hidden behind three other houses, suffocating for lack of space to breath as it once did.

DOREEN LINDSAY based on research for  
21 February 2008 lecture



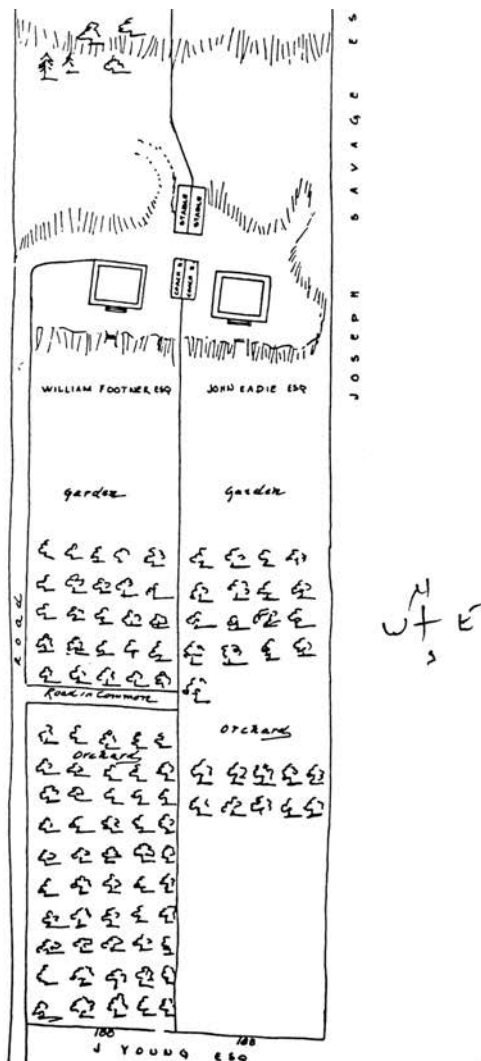
## DEVELOPMENT OF BRAEMAR VILLA LAND

The development of the land began when WILLIAM MCGILLIVRAY a director of the NORTH WEST COMPANY bought land from the Bouchard Family and built the original stone house on it. By 1846, the owner of McGillivray's land was ASA GOODE-NOUGH, owner of the EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE (Montreal's informal Stock Exchange) He sold the top section of land to John Eadie, an actuary with the Savings Bank, AND William Footner, the father. In 1847 he sold the bottom section of land with the stone

house to John Young who then proceeded to demolish the McGillivray house and construct a new stone house, which he called ROSEMOUNT.

In 1848 Eadie and Footner signed a DEED OF DIVISION AND AGREEMENT. Eadie took the northeast portion of land that is BRAEMAR with a 2 story stone house, stone stable and other buildings and Footner took the northwest portion of land with CLAIRVUE. The whole strip of land continued to be referred to as "ROSEMOUNT".

In LOVELLS DIRECTORY of 1847, 1848 and 1849 we find that William Footner, a merchant, not the architect, lived in "Rosemount" or *Clairvue*, and John Eadie lived at "Rosemount" or *Braemar* house. The next year, 1850, John Eadie sold the land to John Redpath and Major W.H. Brehaut, a police magistrate who began to live in *Clairvue*. He continued to live there until 1879 and a street was named after him; Brehaut Hill which became Mountain Avenue.



Plan of W. Footner and J. Eadie property in 1848 from the Evaluation Patrimoniale Maison Braemar

### Historical events in Montreal

**1800 to 1850** Montréal was the most important city in British North America. The hub of Canada's transportation system of integrated roads, canals, railroads and steamships.

**1824 The Lachine Canal** opened to navigation then expanded in the 1840s. Industrial facilities began to establish along the canal.

**1840 – Province of Canada** was created by the union of Upper and Lower Canada.

**1844 to 1849 – Montreal** was the **capital of Canada**.

**1847 – A typhus epidemic** struck.

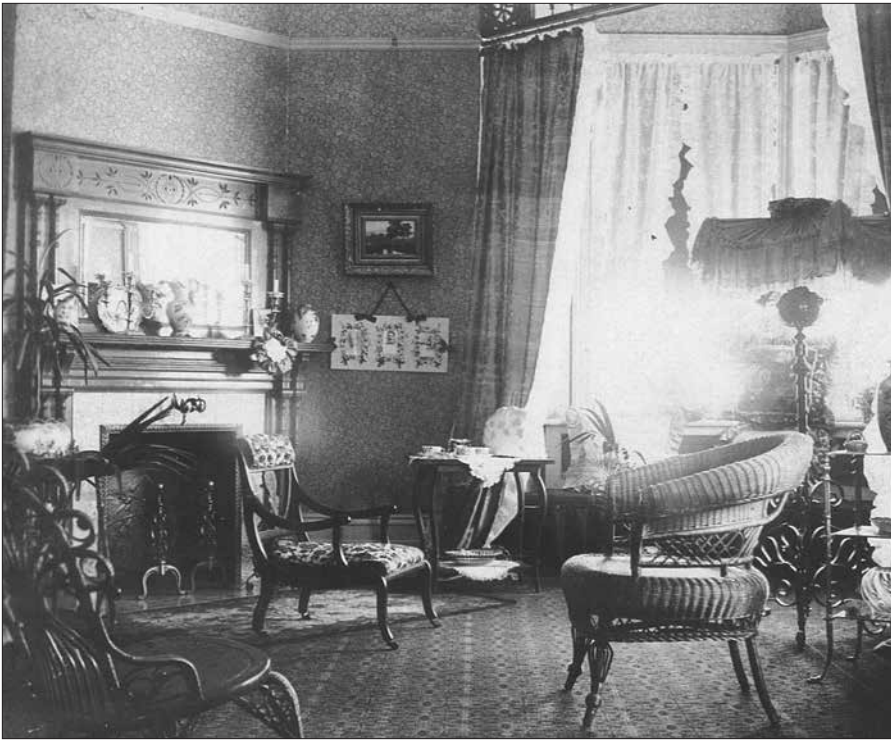
**1847 – The British Government** appointed James Bruce (**Lord Elgin**) as the Governor General of Canada.

**April 25, 1849 – Burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal.** Lord Elgin (James Bruce) drove into Montreal from his residence in *Monklands*, today's Villa Maria High School on Decarie Boulevard, to give royal assent to the bill to compensate victims for losses during the Uprisings of 1837-38. Not everyone agreed. Mobs of people rioted and set fire to the Parliament Buildings which were then in the Sainte-Anne Market building east of McGill street (today called Place d'Youville)

**1844 to 1860 – The Bonsecours Market** was constructed in the Neo-classic style by architects William Footner and George Browne. The Canadian Parliament sat here for the rest of the 1849 session after the riots and burning of the rented parliament buildings at Sainte-Anne Market.

Information selected from *Montreal a City Steeped in History*, A Heritage Guide by Parks Canada 2004

## PHOTOS FROM JAMES KEWLEY WARD ALBUM



*Dining Room*



*Interior of J.J.C. Ward's Residence  
474 Mount Pleasant Avenue.*

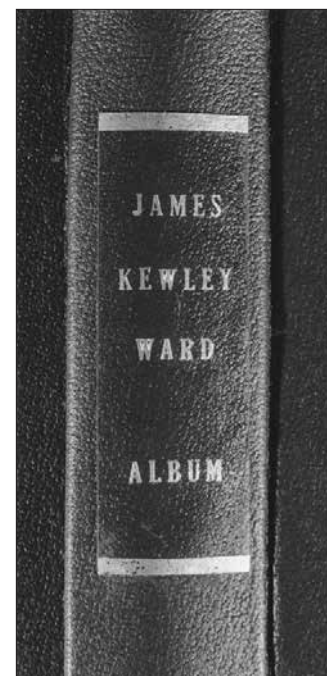


*J.J.C. Ward's 1st wife Lily Reekie*



## FROM THE ARCHIVES

# James Kewley Ward Album



James Kewley Ward was born 1819 in Peel, on the Isle of Man where he lived until reaching the age of twenty-three when he emigrated to the United States. His sea voyage from Liverpool to New York took fifty-three days and he then proceeded to Troy in New York State where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1856 he decided that prospects were better in Canada and moved to Maskinonge for 10 years, then to Trois Rivières for seven years and then in 1873 to Hochelaga, where Westmount now stands. He built a house at 18 Rosemount Avenue and called it Villa Mona. He continued his lumber business in Canada and became a prosperous businessman and leader in his community. James Kewley Ward was the Mayor of the Village of Côte St. Antoine from 1875-1883. Under his leadership a school commission was formed and the village school was located on Stanton Street in a large building which also housed the Council and community events. He continued in political life and was a life member in the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec. He was completely fluent in French, and gave credit for this to his upbringing in Manx Gaelic and English while a child in Peel.

James Kewley Ward never forgot the island of his birth and returned there very often for visits. He gave generously to many municipal causes and buildings in Peel, such as the Hospital and the Peel Poor Fund. He provided the town of Peel with a public clock which was housed in the tower

of St. Peter's Church in the Market Place. His most magnificent donation was in 1905 when he offered one thousand pounds to build a free public library and reading room for Peel. It was located on the site of his old home and in 2007 celebrated its Centenary. The Westmount Historical Association Archives was approached for photographs to add to the exhibits of the Centenary celebration and have been involved in researching certain historical facts for T.A. Bawden who gave a talk to the Peel Heritage Trust on 11th September 2007 entitled "The Life and Times of James Kewley Ward". It is hoped that Mr. Bawden's talk will be published and we look forward to receiving a copy. A draft of this speech is available in the Archives.

The photograph album which is housed in the Archives is a wonderful collection of scenes from the life and times of Westmount and Montreal in the late 19th century. Included are photographs, to name but a few, of the Montreal Ice Palace, the Glen, the Ward house at 18 Rosemount and exterior photos of Rosemount Avenue, 474 Mount Pleasant, another Ward residence, the M.A.A.A. sports events and, of course, many Ward family photos. It is a magnificent legacy for the historians and the curious of today.

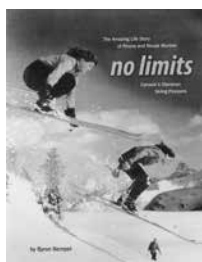
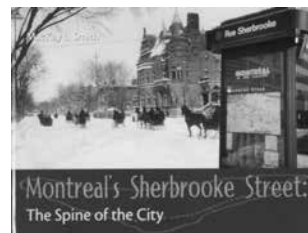
BARBARA COVINGTON, ARCHIVIST  
7 MAY 2008

## NEW ACQUISITIONS



- ◀ **MONTREAL ARCHITECTURE: A GUIDE TO STYLES AND BUILDINGS**, by François Rémillard and Brian Merrett. Translated by Pierre Miville-Deschênes. Sainte-Adèle, QC: Les Editions Café Crème, 2007.

**MONTREAL'S SHERBROOKE STREET: THE SPINE OF THE CITY**, by MacKay L. Smith. Montreal: InfiniteBooks, 2006 *Donated by Doreen Lindsay*



- ◀ **NO LIMITS: THE AMAZING STORY OF RHONA AND RHODA WURTELE CANADA'S OLYMPIAN SKIING PIONEERS**, by Byron Rempel. Twinski Publications, 2007.

## BOOKS & PAMPHLETS DONATED BY LILYAN BOURQUE FROM THE ESTATE OF YVES DÉCARIE

HISTOIRE DE VERDUN, 1665, 1876-1976, by Julien Déziel  
THE FRASER-HICKSON LIBRARY; AN INFORMAL HISTORY,

Edgar Moodey

THE SOCIAL REGISTER OF CANADA. 1st edition

MONTREAL AND MONUMENT AS ART = MONTRÉAL ET L'ART DU MONUMENT

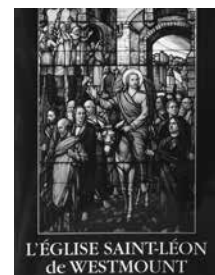
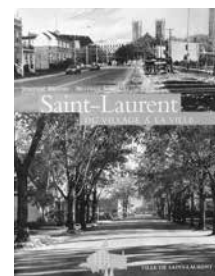
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RACONTE-MOI OUTREMONT ET SES TROIS SIECLE D'HISTOIRE

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