The Westmount Historian

HERITAGE SITES

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
Heritage in Westmount

In this February 2014 issue of THE WESTMOUNT HISTORIAN we are presenting information about several of Westmount's most significant heritage sites as featured by the speakers in our Fall 2013 Lecture Series.

Mehdi Ghafouri, architect and educator, writes an overview of the various ways heritage sites are identified and protected. He also explains recommendations outlined in Bill 82, the new Quebec Cultural Heritage Act of October 19, 2012. Accompanying his article are photographs of the Heritage Sites that are at present designated within Westmount's borders. The area of the City of Westmount that was awarded Heritage Status in 2011 by Parks Canada can be seen on the cover.

Ruth Allan-Rigby, Caroline Breslaw, John Fretz and I have written about the heritage value of four specific sites that are familiar to most residents and that we feel should also be awarded the honour of official heritage recognition. In addition, Caroline Breslaw has researched three of our oldest homes, all built in the 1800s on Côte St. Antoine Road.

Myriam Cloutier, the Director of Heritage Programs for the Mount Royal Cemetery, outlines the heritage nature of the Cemetery and gives us the names of many Westmounters who rest there.

The WHA is looking at issues of heritage now because we care about built and living history. We conduct research into our community's past, so that we can respect it today and plan for the future. DOREEN LINDSAY

WHA Spring 2014 Lecture Series
WESTMOUNT FIRSTS

Thursday, February 20, 2014
GLEN POWER STATION: first to produce electricity by burning garbage. 1906.
Speaker: Benoit Hurtubise, Director Hydro Westmount

Thursday, March 20, 2014
DIRECTOR GENERAL POSITION: first in Canada. 1913
Speaker: Duncan Campbell, Director General of Westmount.

Thursday, April 17, 2014 (Meet in Armory at 4625 Ste. Catherine St. West)
ROYAL MONTREAL REGIMENT: first officially bilingual unit in Canada.
Speaker: Colin Robinson, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel

Thursday, May 15, 2014
FIRST TWO UNDERGROUND HOCKEY RINKS. 2013
Speaker: Patrick Martin, Westmount City Councillor,
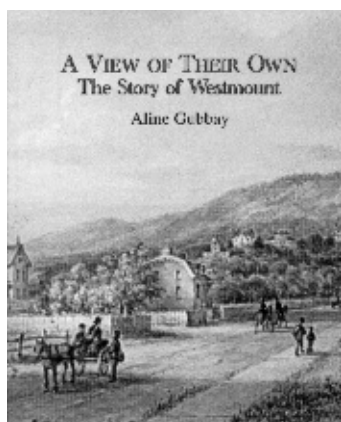Commissioner of Public Works.

All talks 7 pm to 9 pm
Westmount Public Library, 4574 Sherbrooke St. West
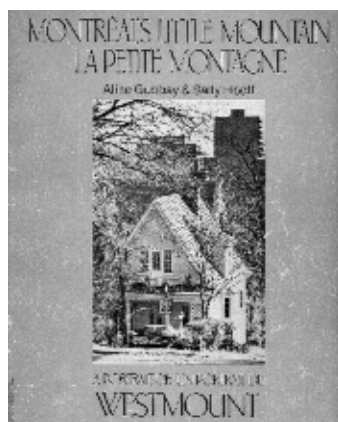Series prepared by Doreen Lindsay
Admission free for members – non-members $5 at the door
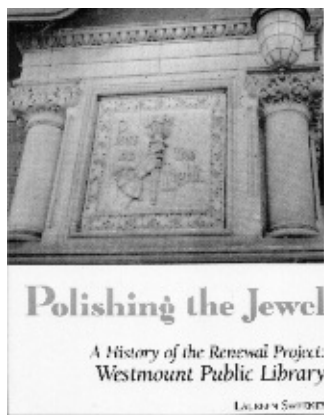
PUBLICATIONS ABOUT WESTMOUNT

Since December 2013 four books about Westmount Heritage have been scanned by the City of Westmount and put on their web site. www.westmount.org.
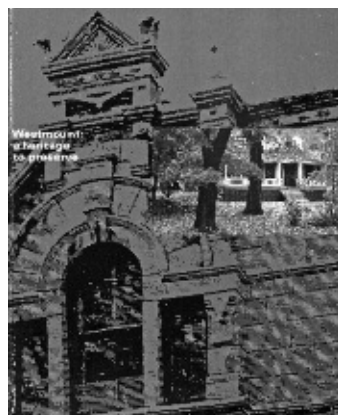
A View Of Their Own:
The Story of Westmount
by Aline Gubbay

Montreal's Little Mountain/
La petite montagne
by Aline Gubbay and
Sally Hooff

Polishing the Jewel:
A History of the Renewal
Project: Westmount Public
Library by Laureen Sweeney

Westmount a Heritage
to Preserve
an introduction to Heritage
within Westmount

WHA WISHES TO THANK

THE DONORS of 2013 who assisted in making it possible to provide eight lectures & two newsletters for our membership. We thank you.

Allan & Judith Aiken
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Rene LeClere
Toby Morantz
Ramona Randall
Soryl Rosenberg
Sharyn Scott
Anita Shapiro
Dusty Solomon
Adele Turgeon Smith
Michel Vachon
Nancy Walkling

DAVID FREEMAN RETIRES IN 2013

After serving for 31 years as treasurer of the Westmount Historical Association, David Freeman retired this year. David came to us via England from Sea Point, Cape Town in South Africa where he was born in 1932. Growing up near Cape Town Harbour, he developed a life-long interest in ships. David was educated at Christian Brothers' College followed by studies in the University of Cape Town, South Africa. He qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1955 as well as a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales.
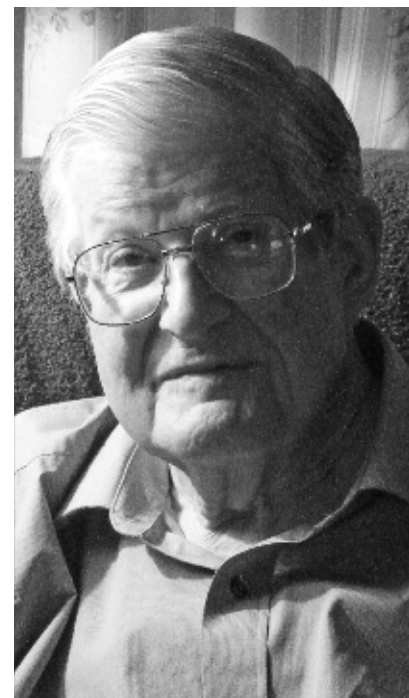
On graduation, the urge to travel the world led David to board the ship "*Royal Carnarvon Castle*" and sail from Cape Town to Southampton. In London, England he worked as an accountant in the winter and toured Europe in the summer. In the fall of 1959 David met Betty Lemaistre from the Gaspésie, Quebec, who was also traveling in England. In 1960, after four years in London, David immigrated to Canada. He worked for the Canadian National Railways for five years, and then joined the Queen Elizabeth Hospital of Montreal as Director of Finance. During his 24 years with the Hospital, he was a member of the Board and acted as Director General for most of the year 1992.

As well as being treasurer and Board Member of the Westmount Historical Association since 1981, David has been treasurer of the Contactivity Seniors Centre located in the United Church on De Maisonneuve Boulevard in Westmount since 1993 and treasurer of the Montreal Branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society of Canada from 1982 to 1997.

David Freeman was presented with *La Médaille du lieutenant-gouverneur du Québec* on May 5, 2013 for remarkable volunteer work within the Westmount Community.

All WHA members past and present thank David for his support and his dedicated control of our financial life over the years.

RECOGNIZING AND PROTECTING OUR HERITAGE

By Mehdi Ghafouri

The built environment is the most important resource that a municipality can exploit to improve the quality of life of its citizens. The built environment includes the natural, built, tangible and intangible heritage. Recognition and protection of this heritage is one of the means to assure that it continues to play a vital role in contributing to everyone's quality of life.

In France in 1830 F. Guizot presented his famous report, *Rapport au Roi sur la création d'une inspection général des monuments historique,* and in England in 1877, William Morris, published the *Manifesto of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings*. William Morris pleaded for the recognition and protection of heritage in stating " If, .., it be asked us to specify what kind and amount of art, style, or other interest in building, makes worth protecting, we answer, anything which can be looked on as artistic, picturesque, historical, antique, …"

During the 20th century the search for reasons and means for recognition and tools for their protection continued from local to international levels, as indicated by the following acts and agreements: Quebec Historic Monuments Act, 1922, (the ancestor of Quebec Cultural Heritage Act that was passed in 2012); Athens Charter, 1931; Venice Charter, 1964; UNESCO Cultural Heritage Convention, 1972; recognizing and encouraging protecting world heritage that includes Quebec City and cultural landscape of Grand Pré in Canada.

The Federal government, through Parks Canada and Historic Sites and Monuments, has recognized Canadian heritage sites, albeit essentially symbolically, and offering no legal protection. In Westmount the sites include Trafalgar Lodge, 1848; Monklands/Villa Maria, 1844-49; Westmount Train Station, 1907; Saint-Léon-de-Westmount Church, 1901; Atwater Library, 1920. In 2011, a major portion of Westmount was recognized by Parks Canada as a National Heritage Site for the quality and historic significance of its built environment.

In 2012, the Quebec government intervened more actively in recognizing and protecting Quebec heritage with Cultural Heritage Act, Bill 82. A number of sites are classified in Westmount including Braemar House, 1847; Hurtubise House, 1739; and Westmount Woods as part of the Cultural Landscape of Mount Royal created in 2005. Bill 82 also gives legal authority to municipalities, following the advice of its local Heritage Council, to recognize and protect its intangible heritage, exterior and interior of heritage buildings and create heritage cultural landscapes.

In Westmount, concerns for recognition and protection of the built environment goes back to the 1890s, when a Côte Saint-Antoine Improvement Committee was created. Westmount Park and Westmount Public Library were two initiatives of this committee. The Westmount Charter Architectural Commission was first created in 1916 to supervise, regulate and control the height, form and design of buildings before erection, modification, conversion or extension. This commission is the ancestor of today's Planning and Architectural Commission (PAC).

Following a heritage study by the architectural firm Beaupré Michaud in 1988, Westmount territory is managed based on general principals and standards that establish the definitions and principles of historical and architectural significant and preservation as well as standards to follow in all intervention on the built environment. The study also recognized and protected buildings in creating three categories based on their architectural significance. Finally, Westmount territory is divided into Character Areas to ensure the protection of the quality and character of contexts in which buildings, parks, and ensembles are located.

The high quality of built environment in general, and recognition and protection of the heritage, including buildings, sites and cultural landscapes are essential to the quality of life of any city. Heritage recognition and protection contribute to the identity of the city as well as to sustainable development.

Recognizing and protecting our heritage in Westmount plays an important role in making the City of Westmount a likeable, walkable, healthy and sustainable City.
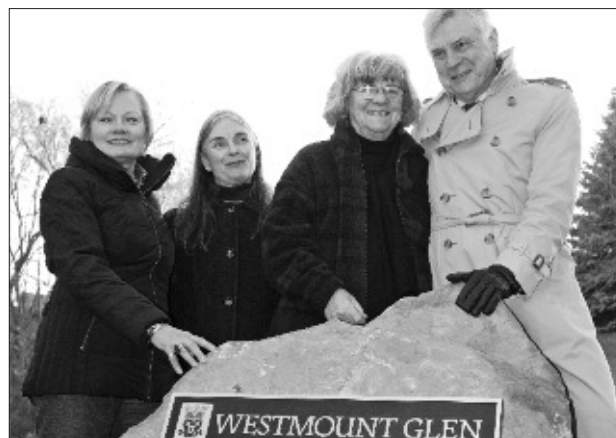
The WHA installed a commemorative plaque in the GLEN on November 21, 2012. l. to r. Jane Martin, Caroline Breslaw, Doreen Lindsay, Mayor Peter Trent.

PARKS CANADA: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Monklands / Villa Maria, 1804
Designated in 1951
A two-story Neo-Palladian mansion that served as the official residence of Governors General of Canada from 1844 to 1849.

Trafalgar Lodge, 1848
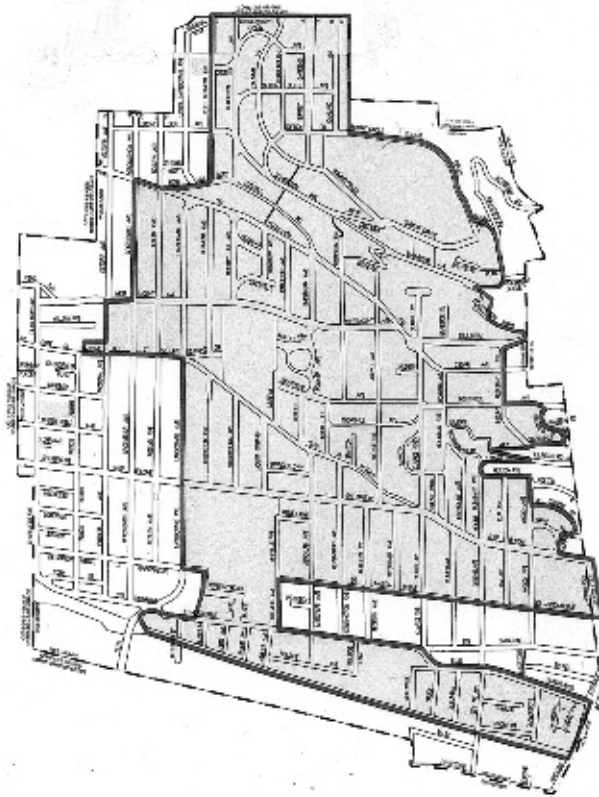**Designated in 1990.**
An asymmetrical one-and-half storey brick villa: a rare example of a Gothic Revival villa in Quebec.

Westmount Train Station, 1907
Recognized as an Heritage Railway Station in 1994.

Church of Saint-Léon-de-Westmount, 1901
Designated a National Historical site in 1997

City of Westmount, incorporated 1874
Designated as a National Historic site in 2011
The historic district of Westmount which epitomizes the architectural styles and trends in landscape architecture of 1890 to 1930; reflects the efforts of local citizens who, from the early 20th century onwards, sought to protect the diversity and historic integrity of the district's built environment.

Atwater Library of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal, 1920
Designated a National Historic site in 2005
The home of the first Mechanics' Institute in Canada (established 1828), and the oldest subscription library in Canada; the last Mechanics' Institute building in Canada serving its original purposes.

PROVINCIAL DESIGNATION
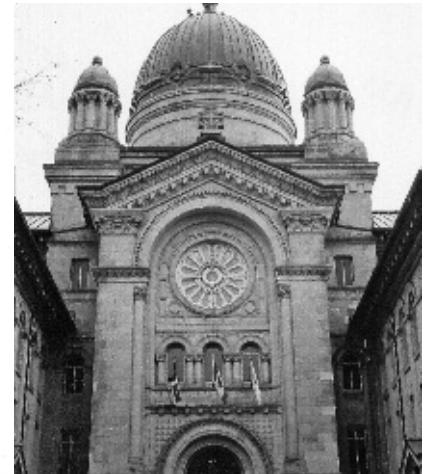
Motherhouse of the Congrégation de Notre-Dame, 1906-08
Designated an Historical Site in 1977

Braemar House, 1847 – Recognized as an Historic Monument in 1984

Hurtubise House, 1739
Classified as an Historic Monument and Site in 2004

Summit Woods is part of the Mount Royal Heritage Site Designated as a Natural and Historic District Arrondissement of Mount Royal in 2005

MAN AND NATURE DEVELOPED THE GLEN

Woman being photographed in the Glen beside the stream in the 400 ft. wide picturesque valley cutting through the escarpment that separates Westmount and St. Henri. Photo in Ward Family Photo Album, WHA archives.

By Doreen Lindsay

The Glen was named by wealthy Scottish businessmen who bought land in the 1800s and built large family homes on the sunny fertile south side of Mount Royal called Côte Saint Antoine (changing its name to Westmount in 1895). They found the Glen to be a picturesque area in which to picnic and photograph each other. They also walked through the Glen to the Grand Trunk railway station in Saint-Henri. Over thousands of years, the streams from the many springs on the hillside, combined with melting snow and rainwater running down the slopes (from what was designated Westmount Park in the 1890s, had gradually cut through rock creating a ravine. Because the Glen is one of the few gaps in the escarpment, it has always provided a north-south transportation route.

Before the Scots settled here, the French habitant farmers who lived higher up on Côte St. Antoine Road followed the pathway beside the stream to transport their produce to *Lac aux Loutre* below the escarpment. It flowed into *la riviére Saint-Pierre* in St. Henri and then on to the market place in Ville Marie (today's Pointe à Calliére). A water trough still stands in the Glen at the northeast corner of Lansdowne and Ste. Catherine Street, a reminder of the days of horse drawn wagons.

Even before the habitant farmers followed the stream, native peoples had developed a walking pathway beside the stream to go south to the St. Lawrence River.

Travelling in the east-west direction developed when the men who owned C.P.R. Railway decided to expand westward to Lachine. They built a wooden trestle bridge in 1885 to carry their trains across the ravine and the rail tracks became an important east-west link to Western Canada.

In 1906 Westmount City Council built an Electrical Power Plant in the Glen for burning local garbage to produce electricity for residents. This was a first in Canada.

SUMMIT WOODS, A LEGACY OF SIR WILLIAM MacDONALD

The legacy of tobacco magnate Sir William Macdonald endures to the present day as a heritage site.

By John Fretz

In their landmark book from 1998, *Montreal's Little Mountain,* authors Aline Gubbay and Sally Hooff describe the beauty of this urban forest that "consists of several undulating hills and marshy hollows in a woodland so dense that one can feel isolated from the surrounding hum of the city". Ministerial approval is now required to fell any tree not requiring emergency removal.

Westmount's summit rises to an elevation of 700 feet, and provides an unimpeded view south towards the St. Lawrence River and north to the Laurentians. It is one of three low "monadnocks" (steep-sided, isolated hills) forming greater Mount Royal. In 2005, the Quebec government designated this parkland as the Mount Royal Historic and Natural District.

Summit Woods, an area of 47 hectares, which caps Westmount's summit, was the legendary gift of Sir William Macdonald (1831-1917), knighted by Queen Victoria in 1898. She dubbed him "the greatest philanthropist in education in the British Empire".

Developers had been eyeing Westmount's superb upper slopes and Macdonald moved dexterously to acquire six parcels of land on the crown rising above today's Summit Circle Road. In 1895, he donated the mostly pristine woods to the botany department of the Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning, now known as McGill University. His stated wish was for the woods to become an arboretum, but that dream never materialized. However, in1934, Summit Park as it was then known, was designated as a Bird and Wild Flower Sanctuary.

McGill used the summit to anchor its meridian telescope onto huge cement blocks. It determined Dominion time until 1928. These blocks are still there in the underbrush. Journalist Andy Dodge has wryly called them 'Canada's Stonehenge'.

In 1922, McGill permitted the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to build a platform (which also still exists) as the foundation for a small transmission tower that enabled CFCF, North America's first radio station, to broadcast.

During the depression years, a cash-strapped McGill

Westmount has owned Summit Woods since 1940, when it purchased the 47 hectares of urban wilderness from McGill University. The cement blocks installed by McGill to anchor their Meridian telescopes for student use are still in place. The land has been designated a Bird and Wildflower Sanctuary since 1934 and continues to be inviting to a diversity of users.

wanted to unload this priceless acquisition, but wouldn't sell Macdonald's legacy to eager developers. The obvious solution was for Westmount to acquire it, and in 1940, after six years of negotiation, the princely sum of $300,000 ($19,200,000 in today's currency) garnered for the community this little patch of urban wilderness, the last of such woods in proximity to the downtown core.

The more dignified name of Summit Woods was decreed by Westmount in 2010. Carelessness and over-use threaten this habitat – a marvel of immediate urban escape, thrilling us with the serene beauty of winter, the gorgeous colours of autumn, the joys of springtime warblers and trilliums that blossom every year on cue for Mothers' Day, and respite from the summer heat.

CÔTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD AS A HERITAGE SITE

#178 Côte St. Antoine Road is the second oldest home in Westmount. Both the interior and exterior have been preserved with great care by the owners over the years. The original woodwork, central fireplace, stairs and basement kitchen are intact.
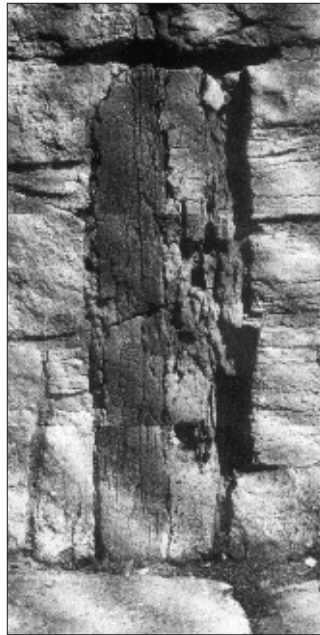
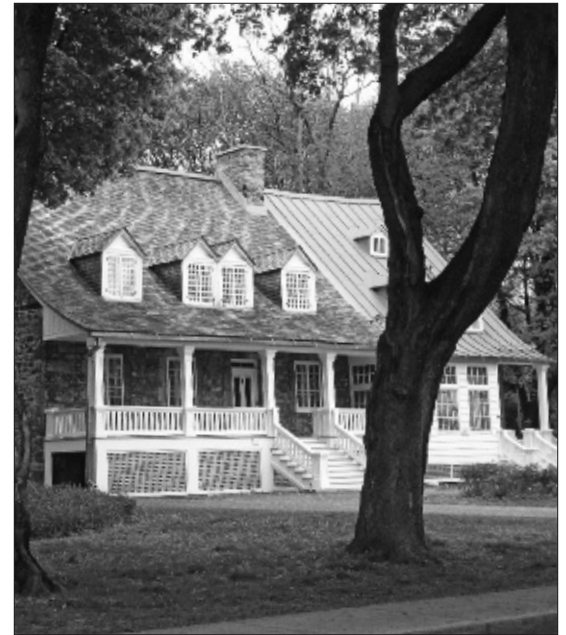*The milestone indicating the distance from their fort was erected by the Sulpician seigneurs of the island and is enclosed within a stone wall on the Côte St. Antoine Road.*

The Hurtubise family house is the oldest house in Westmount. It was constructed in 1739 for the Hurtubise family. Mr. Leopold Hurtubise, the last of six generations of his family, died in the house in 1955. Since then, the land and building have been owned by "The Canadian Heritage of Quebec" who maintain it.

By Caroline Breslaw

Côte St. Antoine Road encapsulates the history of Westmount from its beginnings. It merits classification as a heritage site because of the history of the roadway itself, and the architectural and heritage significance of the buildings and sites that line it.

The Côte is the oldest road in Westmount, constructed by the Sulpicians at the end of the 1690s, following the path of an Amerindian trail. A milestone remains from the Sulpician period. The present street grid on both sides of the Côte reflects the long, narrow lots granted to the early French farmers. During British rule, the Côte served as a link between the government in Old Montreal and the Governor's residence at Monklands (today's Villa Maria). Until the westward extension of Sherbrooke Street in 1893, it was the area's main east-west artery.

Three green spaces, now all municipally owned, remain along the road. Garden Point was farmed until the beginning of the 1900s, and is now the site of the Cenotaph erected in 1922. Westmount Lawnbowling Club has existed here since 1902. King George Park (Murray Park) was part of the Murray estate of 'West Mount' until the 1920s.

The buildings lining the Côte are reminders of the phases of Westmount's history and form part of its rich architectural heritage. Houses stand which date from the 1700s to the present. Two farmhouses of the French period from the 1700s remain (the Hurtubise House & Decarie House). The two surviving Metcalfe Terrace cottages date from 1840; #178 retains most of the original features and has the only surviving railroad picket fence on the Côte. There are a number of country houses from the end of the 1800s.

Municipal, religious, and educational buildings are still concentrated at the eastern end of the road, as they were from the early days of the English community. A great diversity of architectural styles is represented in these buildings and residences. Many were designed by prominent architects, such as Robert Findlay, J. Omer Marchand, the Maxwell brothers, Archibald & Saxe, Hutchison, Miller & Wood, and Percy Erskine Nobbs.

VICTORIA AVENUE AS A HERITAGE SITE

Victoria Avenue has undergone significant transformations over the past three centuries.

By Ruth Allan-Rigby

From the early 1700s, the French farmers on Côte Saint-Antoine Road transported their produce down the original Hurtubise Lane to market in Ville Marie. The land along this lane was sold for building lots in the late 1870s, but housing only developed in the 1890s. As a larger English speaking population arose, Hurtubise Lane was renamed Victoria Avenue to honour Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897.

The CPR built a train station at the base of Victoria Avenue in 1907, providing a commuter service to downtown. This CPR rail development spurred land speculation and development in the southwest sector. The Westmount Train Station, which ceased operation in 1985, was designated by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as a heritage railway station in 1994: it is now owned by the City of Westmount.

In the late 1900s new small cottages and larger grey stone

▲ *These five small family cottages on the east side of Victoria Avenue #321 to #329 were constructed in 1896 of stone with slate roofs. The owner was Jos. Brousseau. Over the years, the owners have kept the original details but painted the facades in bright colours.*

row houses were built, along with the first department store (now the Visual Arts Centre), and new apartment buildings. All are now historic buildings on the Avenue. The Dent Harrison & Sons Bakery (demolished) one street west on Prince Albert was part of the neighbourhood.

Currently this sector of Westmount is considered as a village with mixed-use buildings. Earlier shops and banks opened near the tram stops on the corner of Sherbrooke and Victoria. The area continues to be a commercial centre.

Victoria Avenue holds considerable cultural heritage value, playing a central role in the evolution of the landscape and the development of the area.

Victoria Avenue was not included in Parks Canada recognition of the City of Westmount as a National Historical Site in 2012. The City of Westmount now has the power to take action and designate Victoria Avenue as a heritage site according to Bill 82, the Quebec Cultural Heritage Act passed last year. This new law gives municipalities greater opportunities to designate sites within their own boundaries.

▲ *These six greystone buildings on the west side of Victoria Avenue #320 to #330 were constructed in 1897 of stone with flat roofs. The owner was J.B. Brouillette and the architects were Gamelin & Huot. Originally built as private homes they have been converted into commercial use over the years.*

#178 CÔTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD, 1840s

By Caroline Breslaw

Facing the Côte Road just to the west of Metcalfe Avenue are two Regency-style cottages, known as Metcalfe Terrace, which are the second oldest buildings in Westmount. They are the survivors of four identical rental properties built about 1840 by Moses Judah Hays. The western house remains in almost original condition. It is two storeys high with a four-slope roof with a wide overhang and a chimney in the centre. It retains neoclassical elements, such as the portico, wooden corner pilasters, and decorative window lintels. The stucco was removed from the house's facade in 1967, revealing the fieldstone exterior walls. By the roadway there is still a green railroad picket fence, like those found along the Côte in the late 1800s. Until 2010 the carriage house and the stable, topped with a ventilation tower, were still standing. The property has a very deep garden with several wells; once the land reached to Sherbrooke Street.

The Goode family has lived at #178 for 130 years. John

▲ *The house at #178 Côte St. Antoine Road is the second oldest house in Westmount. It was constructed by Moses Judah Hays in the 1840s, as one of four identical houses that he named Metcalfe Terrace. Two have been demolished and two remain. This photo by J.B. Goode dates from 1892 and shows the exterior walls covered with the original white crépi (stucco).*

▲ *In the late 1800s, the houses on the Côte Road had tall picket fences in front. Today, the only remaining picket fence is at #178, maintained by the owner and painted green.*

▲ In 1967 the white crépi (stucco) was removed from the exterior of 178 Côte St.Antoine Road because it was crumbling and falling. Since then the original fieldstone walls have been exposed. Photo: Aline Gubbay, 1970s

Browning Goode, a hardware agent from Birmingham, purchased the property from John Macfarlane; the final payment was made in 1882. J.B. Goode went back to England that same year and married Harriet Ellen Short. They settled in the Metcalfe Terrace house where they brought up their two sons. J.B. Goode was extremely interested in horticulture; he imported gingko trees from China and created a garden with raised beds and a border of cement fleurs de lys. He was an accomplished photographer; many existing images of the Village of Côte St.Antoine from the end of the 1800s were taken by him. He died in 1929 at the age of 95.

After his death, his widow continued to live in the home. Her grandsons, John Dudley and Lawrence (Larry), were often there with her. Her two unmarried granddaughters lived in the house after her death. Larry Goode is once again in the family home. He has an extensive knowledge of the history of Metcalfe Terrace and early Westmount.

The Goode House has remained essentially the way it always was. The kitchen is in the basement (which is at ground level because of the slope) and the dumbwaiter accesses it from the butler's pantry above. The separate living and dining rooms share a double-sided soapstone fireplace. The entry on the west side reflects the house's 'side hall plan'. The stairway has a handsome 'cannon barrel' newel post integrated into the delicate handrail.

The Goode House merits heritage status. It has not undergone the extensive exterior and interior alterations of its sister house at #168. The exterior is intact, aside from the removal of the stucco. The original floor plan has been maintained. The large garden and railroad picket fence are unique features that were once prevalent along the Côte. Undoubtedly the fact that one family, the Goodes, has owned this home since the 1880s has been an important factor in its conservation.

#333 CÔTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD, 1894

◄ The imposing sandstone house at #333 Côte St. Antoine Road was constructed on a triangle of land where "Braeside Cottage" had been built in the mid 1800s on a part of the original St Germain farm.

▼ A photograph from the City of Westmount archives shows the house as it looked in 1929.

By Caroline Breslaw

The residence at 333 Côte St. Antoine Road stands on land that was once part of the St. Germain farm. In the mid 1800s Braeside Cottage was built on a small triangle-shaped lot fronting on the Côte that had been part of the farm. It lay directly to the west of 'West Mount', the Murray estate. Its owner was Mrs. Maria Starke, the Scottish-born widow of James Starke. Mrs. Starke lived in the cottage with her five offspring. Her eldest son, Richard Griffin, was the president of Dominion Type Founding Co. and a published poet. About 1894 he demolished Braeside Cottage. In its place a sandstone residence in the Richardsonian Romanesque style was constructed with large window openings and a four-slope roof with a large and smaller gable added on to the front. This style of architecture was in vogue at the time. The architect of the house is not known.

After their brothers' deaths, the Starke sisters continued to live in the house. They sold three lots on CSA Road between 1909 and 1911, retaining an arm of land with a unique private gateway to the Murray estate next door. The last family member passed away in 1919 and the house was sold. Subsequent owners divided up the northern part of the property on Belmont Crescent. By 1929 there were seven houses on the triangular piece of land where once only Braeside Cottage had stood.

In the 1950s substantial changes were made to the exterior. Previously there had been double front doors, a roof over the front porch, doors leading to the porch from the inside, and dormer windows on the front and back. Today the living and dining rooms and the library on the ground floor remain intact. The original light wood staircase leads upstairs. Simple ceiling mouldings and enormous windows with inside shutters probably date from 1895. The present owners, Peter Trent and Kathryn Stephenson, are planning to restore the façade of their imposing heritage home, built the year that the Town of Westmount came into being, to its pre-1929 appearance.

#334 CÔTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD c.1880

The original small house built around 1880 was renovated and greatly enlarged by architect Robert Finlay for Frederick George Gnaedinger the new owner, in 1906. Findlay added a western wing, a new front entrance, and a covered veranda on the east side.

By Caroline Breslaw

The date of construction of the house at 334 Côte St. Antoine Road is not known; it was probably around 1880. The original homestead stands on the east side of the property. It is well set back from the road with a large front garden sloping to the rear. At the front the house is two storeys high; at the back it has three floors with the bottom floor at ground level.

J.B. Goode boarded at the house before his marriage. In 1894 Edward Graves, a florist, moved in. A greenhouse and nursery were at the south end of the property. These lots were sold before 1905. The house was bought by Frederick (Fritz) George Gnaedinger, a furrier, in 1906.

Fritz hired his architect friend Robert Findlay to carry out a major renovation. The interior was gutted. Doors and windows were replaced; new hardwood floors were laid. The reconstruction entailed the addition of a western reverse wing, two different mansard roof treatments, a new front entrance, and a covered veranda on the eastern side. Tiny oval and quarter moon windows were integrated into the front facade with its red brick and white wood trim. After the renovation, the home had 14 rooms. A green picket fence surrounded the property. There were shrubs and flowerbeds along the front and a show of bulbs in the springtime.

In 1914 the Gnaedingers sold the property. In the 1920s a back porch was added outside the kitchen with an enclosed sun porch above it. Today the facade remains otherwise as Robert Findlay designed it. The present owners, Nora Setton and Arie Dahan, removed dark grey paint from the bricks after purchasing the house. The huge casement windows and double front doors inside the entrance porch are original.

Inside, the house has generous rooms with high ceilings, simple mouldings, and very narrow oak flooring. The main staircase is very similar to that across the Côte at #333, as are the windows and ceiling mouldings. Most of the rooms have not been greatly altered, so that Findlay's fine layout and design can be appreciated.

STORIES FROM THE MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY

Mr. J.B. Goode planted a maple tree in one of the oldest sections of the cemetery to mark his family lot. Many members of his family are buried there. In close proximity are members of the Lighthall family who were good friends and neighbours.

By Myriam Cloutier

Founded in 1852, Mount Royal Cemetery is the final resting place of close to 200,000 people. Many former Westmount residents now rest in Mount Royal Cemetery, as well as many famous people who played an important role in the development of Canada. Following are some of the men who played an important part in the development of Westmount and who are buried at Mount Royal:

John Browning Goode lived at 178 Côte St. Antoine in today's second oldest building in Westmount after the Hurtubise House. A member of the Goode family still lives in the house. The Goode Family has a family lot located in a very old section of Mount Royal Cemetery where J.B. Goode planted a maple tree that still stands today.

James Keeley Ward was the Mayor of the area of West-

mount from 1875 to 1883 when it was called the "Village of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce" and "Village of Côte Sainte-Antoine". He was also a member of the Westmount School Commissioners for over 30 years and was chairman of that body for 20 years. He was the owner of numerous sawmills and was in the lumber trade business. He lived on Rosemount Avenue.

Robert Findlay was the architect who designed many municipal buildings in Westmount, including the Public Library built in 1898 and expanded in 1910 and 1924. He was also the architect of the original Victoria Hall in 1899, which included a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a dance floor, a bowling alley and a billiard room. Unfortunately, it was destroyed by fire in 1924. In 1922, Robert Findlay and his son Frank, collaborated in the design for Westmount City Hall

built in the neo-Tudor style. From 1891 to 1936, he also designed more than 30 private homes in Westmount, where he resided for 66 years.

William Murray lived in the area of Côte St. Antoine where he built a large house that he called "West Mount". In 1895 his residence inspired the name given to the area and the Town of Westmount came into being. Nearby are two streets bearing his name: Murray Avenue and Murray Hill Avenue. William Murray was instrumental in the development of The Mount Royal Cemetery Company as he was a founding Trustee and its president from 1858 to 1874. A large section of the Cemetery is called "Mount Murray".

Alexander Cowper Hutchison was a renowned architect who designed the second Victoria Hall, built in 1925. He lived on Kensington Avenue, was involved in municipal politics and was Mayor of the Village of Côte St. Antoine from 1884 to 1886. He deserves credit for many great Canadian buildings such as the Redpath Museum located on the McGill University Campus.

William Douw Lighthall was Mayor of Westmount from 1900 to 1903. During that time, he co-founded the Union of Canadian Municipalities. He was a lawyer, writer, historian, poet and novelist with a keen interest in Canadian history, being active in numerous associations and working hard at preserving an 18th century Montreal building which today is "Château Ramezay".

George William Hill was a professional sculptor who specialized in public monuments. He designed the Cenotaph in Westmount, which was unveiled in front of City Hall in Garden Point Park in 1922. It was built as a tribute to Westmount citizens who died in military service during the First World War. Another of his most renowned works of art is the monument to Sir George-Etienne Cartier erected on the slopes of Mount Royal in 1919.

Percy Erskine Nobbs was the Chair of Architecture at McGill University from 1903 to 1910 and a professor of design until 1940. He was responsible for designing many buildings on the McGill Campus, one of which is today's McCord Museum. Percy Nobbs lived in Westmount on Belvedere Road in a home that he designed in 1914. He was the architect of more than 25 other houses in Westmount, and following World War II, he designed a platform and a parapet as an addition to the original Cenotaph of George William Hill.

**Edwin Atwater** had a street named in his honour in 1871

The William Murray family lot is large enough to accommodate many family members. He was a founding trustee and president of The Mount Royal Cemetery from 1858 to 1874. His house, named West Mount, gave its name to the Town of Westmount. There is also a section of the cemetery called Mount Murray.

to thank him for his devotion to the progress of the city of Montreal during his tenure as city councillor and alderman between 1850 and 1857. Later on, the Atwater Metro Station, the Atwater Library and the Atwater Market were named after the street where they are located.

Sir John William Dawson was the principal of McGill University for 38 years, from 1855 to 1893. Today's Dawson College, which occupies the former motherhouse of the Congrégation de Notre-Dame at the corner of Sherbrooke Street and Atwater Avenue was named in his honour in 1969.
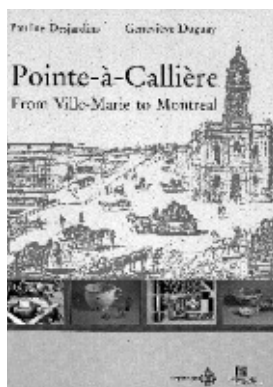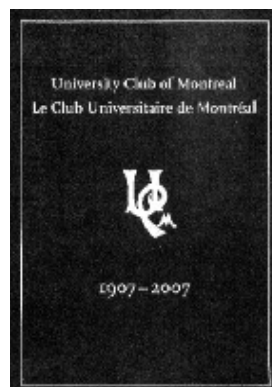
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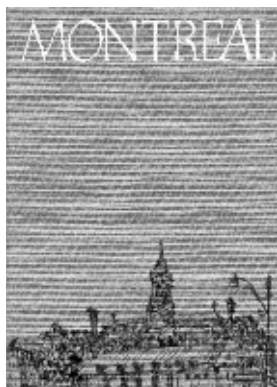
THE LIVING PAST OF MONTREAL, drawn by R.D. Wilson and described by Eric McLean, French text by Paul Roussel, 1964.
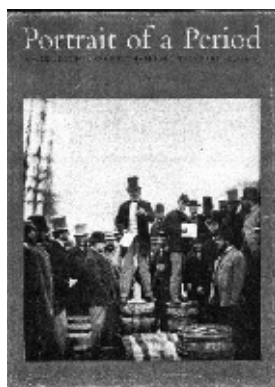
PORTRAIT OF A PERIOD: A Collection of Notman Photographs 1856-1915, edited by J. Russell Harper and Stanley Triggs, 1967.

POINTE-À-CALLIERE: From Ville-Marie to Montreal, by Pauline Desjardins and Geneviève Duguay, 1992.

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MONTREAL: 1907-2007, published by Price Patterson, 2007. *Donated by Jane Martin*

MONTREAL AND VICINITY: Being a history of the old town, a pictorial record of the modern city, its sports and pastimes, and an illustrated description of many charming summer resorts around (The Windsor Guide), by N.M. Hinshelwood, 1903. *Donated by Jennifer Patton*

DVD: "The Identity of English-speaking Quebec in 100 Objects", Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network, 2013.

Original page from *The Dominion Illustrated* of July 11, 1891: "Scenes at Tennis Tournament, Cote St. Antoine, 27th June". *Donated by Peter Trent*

Programme for "An Evening with the Operas", presented by the Westmount Operatic Society, Victoria Hall, 1931.

Silverplate *bookmark* commemorating 1939 Royal Visit to Westmount City Hall. *Donated by A. Levitt, Toronto ON*

"Westmount Golf Links" *Postcard*, ca. 1920s. *Donated by Mary Rankin*

Scrapbook of newspaper clippings from 1930-32, featuring Westmount and Montreal projects for buildings, bridges, tunnels, and other public works projects. Also a photo of house at #343 Metcalfe Ave., 1932. *Donated by Cécile (Mrs. Ted) Reid. Courtesy of Mike Deegan*

Small lapel *badge*: "STOP THE HIGHWAY" (protesting extension of Ville Marie Expressway in late 1960s). *Donated by Sally Hooff*

The WHA is proud of its growing archival collection, which is rich in photographs of our evolving cityscape, and also contains a range of documents, maps, artifacts and memorabilia relevant to the community's long history. We sincerely thank all those who have donated original items to the archives, or published materials for our reference shelves.

To our readers: please contact us if items of local interest come to light as you downsize, or clear out attics or drawers. We seek good quality photographs that show identifiable aspects of life in Westmount over the years, but many other types of memorabilia are also welcomed.

JANE MARTIN, WHA ARCHIVIST