

As the Quebec "quiet revolution" developed and grew into the myopic nationalism of the Parti Quebecois government, Montreal's anglophone architects suffered an erosion of work, with some companies deciding to give all their jobs to the French firms, and with government-supported institutions being more or less obliged to follow a similar policy. Our firm's volume of work shrank and with it our staff. As a precaution we decided to open a branch office in Kingston, where we continued a program of a dozen or so buildings and extensions for the University, and managed to get a few jobs for the City and for the Army. (After the war we had been engaged by the government to do plans & specifications for a series of prototype buildings for the Army - barracks and mess-buildings and different sized hospitals: we even built a new barracks block inside - and in the style of - the Quebec Citadel.) And fortunately the Montreal office managed to hold its own, at least as well as any of its English competition (until a couple of firms like *enrop* and *Sobie* grew into the picture).

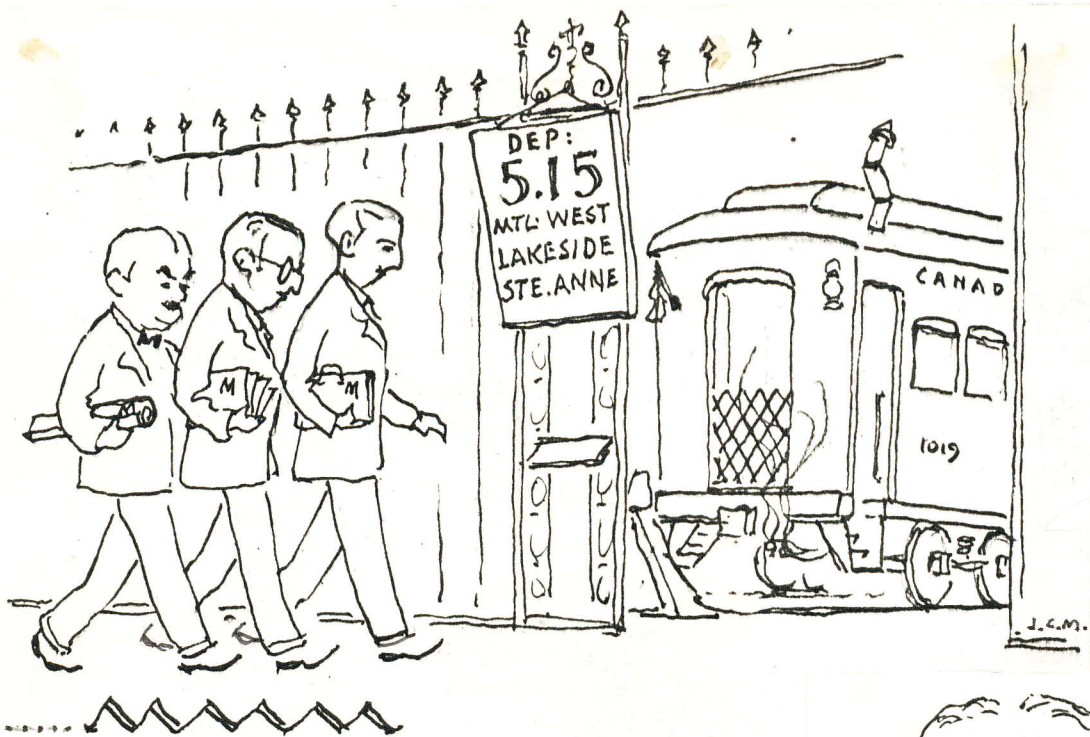
1

But the partnership itself was changing. Montgomery had died back in 1957. E.I.B. followed his son Peter to join a French firm, both dying soon after. Various disagreements led to our abandoning the Kingston office to the two we had put in charge of it. Then Marshall retired and I was left with two younger partners, one incompatible, at a time when because of the Quebec situation there was insufficient work to support all three (in the accustomed manner!). At that point my chief client was the Royal Victoria - continuous remodelling in the old buildings, and also endless studies, reports and debates concerning major new development, with little prospect of any of it occurring thanks both to Quebec's restrictions and internal conflict within the Hospital. All this seemed sufficient reason for me to retire, which I did in the spring of 1977.

2

2

check? 10/2/79

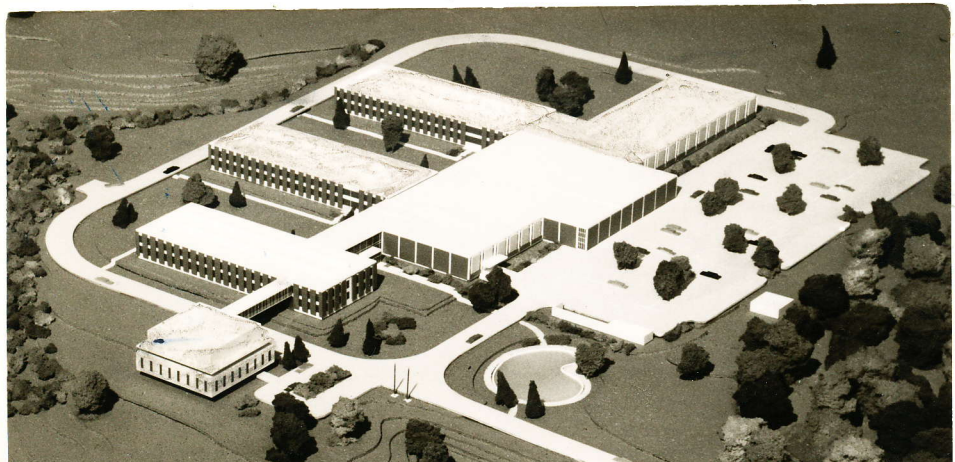
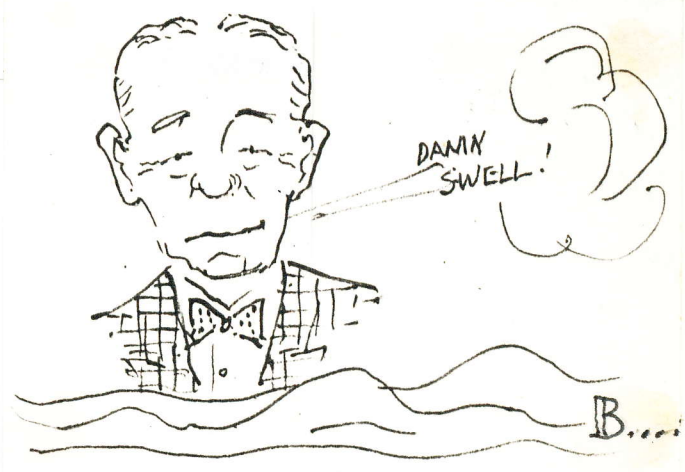


From 1946 to 1957 the Firm name was "Barott, Marshall Montgomery & Merrett" - "BMMM" (interpreted by Montgomery as "Buildings.. - M.M.M.")

During most of those years Marshall lived in Lakeside; Montgomery in Montreal West, and I, J.C.M., in Senneville (via Ste. Anne de Bellevue). Normally we all caught the 5.15 train at Windsor Station, and when we felt in a playful mood we would occasionally march in lock-step across the concourse to the gate. This sketch was done for Marshall's 75th birthday party, by request.. along with... E.I. Barott's expression of approval of a design



Moonlighting Period : W.R. Drysdale's ski-lodge near St. Sauveur, Que., circa 1938 (CNR days)



DOMTAR RESEARCH LABORATORIES, SENNEVILLE, QUE.



↑ MODEL OF Pin.C. Des. TOTAL PROJECT
 ← AS BUILT J.C.M.
 → PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND Des. Pin.C. MONTREAL



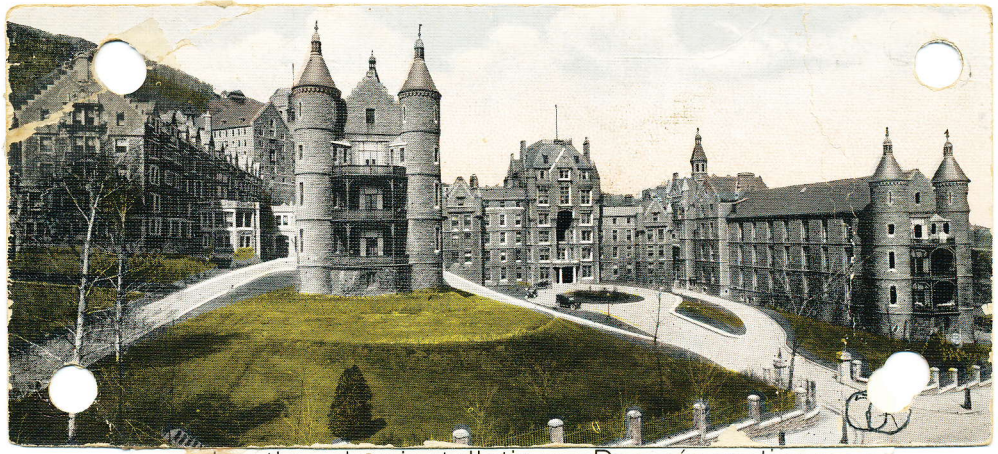
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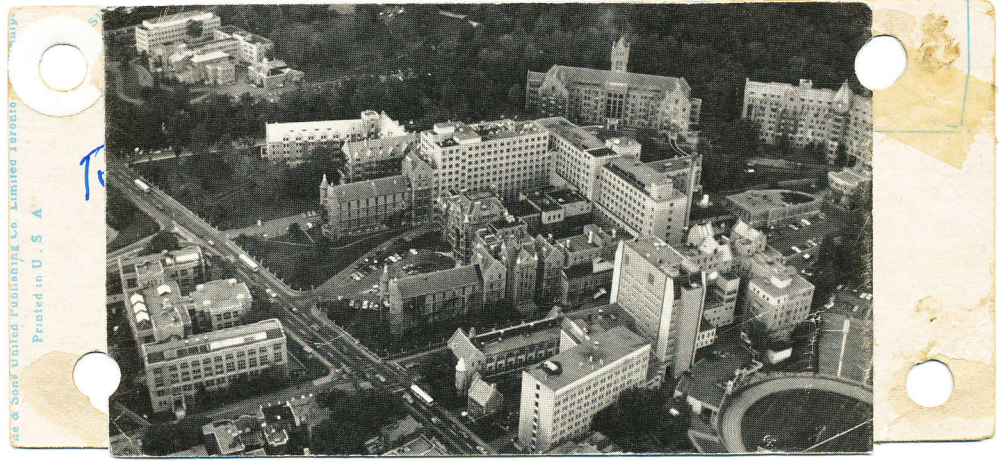


PINE AVE.

1961

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL: For 30 years I was involved in design and construction of additions and almost continuous "upgrading" of all buildings - those (above) north of Pine Ave. and west of University St.





Appendix D

from R.M. Fowler's
report as Chairman
RVH Development Committee
circa 1970

Acknowledgments

We have many debts to acknowledge to many people for assistance and advice in the preparation of this report.

Reference is made in the body of this report to the enlistment of more than a hundred members of the professional and administrative staffs for advice and assistance. We cannot list all the individuals who provided valuable help but we are greatly indebted to each one of them. The more formal help of members of our numerous sub-committees can be acknowledged by name and we have listed the members of the sub-committees in Appendix B. We are deeply indebted to each one of them.

One of our earliest actions was to obtain the services of Dr. D.D. Munro, on a part time basis, as Coordinator of the Committee. He undertook the continuing responsibility of "planning the planning", defining the many studies on different aspects of the hospital's operations, establishing and obtaining the services of members of a dozen sub-committees and then guiding their investigations and pressing them to a conclusion. Later, when the Governors approved the engagement of outside consultants, Dr. Munro kept close and continuing contacts with Dr. Friedman and Miss Coleman and with the Hospital's architect, Mr. J. Campbell Merrett, in the development of their report. He coordinated their studies and contacts with the Committee and with sub-committees and numerous members of the professional and administrative staffs. In the result, the Consultants' Report became a joint effort by everyone engaged in this large and complicated investigation. There is no doubt that many people deserve credit for their contributions to the final result, but primary credit should go to Dr. Munro for his coordination of the whole effort.

We were fortunate in our choice of consultants. Dr. Friedman and Miss Coleman brought to the study an extensive experience in the problems of hospital planning in North America. They also brought to it a broad concept of their task - a willingness to delve into the particular problems of the Royal Victoria in the context of Montreal and Quebec, an open-mindedness in search of practical solutions, and an insistence on the importance of defining the philosophy, aims and purposes of the hospital to meet the changing needs of the society in which we live. They raised our sights as to the scope of the investigation.

Throughout the entire investigation, Mr. Campbell Merrett, the hospital's architect, has been a constant source of professional advice and wise guidance to the Committee. He has an extensive and intensive knowledge of the physical problems of the hospital and its unique but difficult site. He has also a sound appreciation of future trends in health care in Quebec and a flexible approach to meeting future needs. His assistance has

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To acknowledge the help of the Development Committee and its subcommittees would be inappropriate: they are as much responsible for most of the conclusions and recommendations of this report as we are. We can only observe, out of a long experience in working with hospital trustees, medical staff and administration, that there is a willingness to work selflessly for the RVH that is not paralleled in other hospitals. Perhaps that is why the Royal Victoria Hospital is what she is.

In the preparation of the demographic material we had the able assistance of Mr. Marvin Roth, Director of the Statistical Division of the Health and Hospital Planning Council of Southern New York.

* From the beginning, Mr. J. Campbell Merrett, of the firm of Marshall & Merrett; Stahl, Elliott & Mill, who was the architect of the Surgical and Medical Buildings, worked with us very closely. He was assisted in the early stages of the evolution of the architectural master plan by Mr. J. Armand Burgun, A.I.A. As the work progressed there grew between Mr. Merrett and the consultants a highly productive professional harmony. The extent and worth of his contribution to this report cannot be exaggerated.

We are also indebted to Dr. J. Gilbert Turner, who was Executive Director when we undertook this assignment, and to his successor, Mr. Douglas J. MacDonald, as well as to members of their staffs--particularly to Mr. Raymond S. Clark, Mr. Paul D. Shannon, Miss G. Margaret Clark, Miss Louise MacFarlane, Mr. Gordon T. MacKay and Mr. John V. Briscoe.

Our greatest debt is to Dr. D. D. Munro who, in his unfamiliar role of planning coordinator, proved that his talents are not limited to surgery.

* NOTE: I was not "the architect of these buildings; the firm was. Bob Montgomery was, with Ernest Barott, "partner in charge" of the Surgical Wing, with our staff member Alec Klinklaw doing most of the planning. After Monty's death, ⁽¹⁾ then Barott's ⁽²⁾ I inherited the Medical Wing and all the following multitude of ongoing upgrading, renovations, & alterations in all the RVH. Sigmund Friedman
Ann Coleman
Consultants.
± 1970

Complex of buildings, including the Allan Memorial and its Research Building, and all the continuous development & master plan studies until 1977 & later.

⁽¹⁾ RAM's Death 1957 - ⁽²⁾ E.I.B.'s retirement * 1962. (he died 1966). aged 82+.

This I sent to all those portrayed as a Christmas Card, 1969.

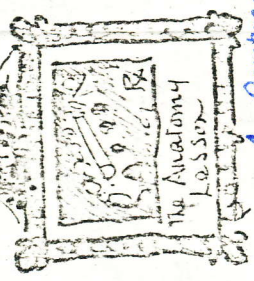
A Very Merry Christmas to all Concerned

Hurry it up
I'm busy

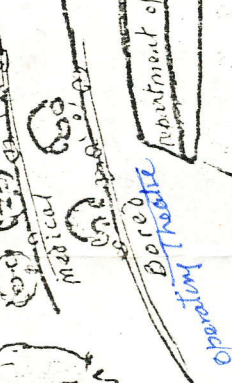
Bob Fowler, Hospital
Member, Board of Governors,
Chairman
Building Dev't
Committee.

Dr. Dag
Munro
M.D.
(Thoracic
Surgeon)
Planning
Committee
Chairman

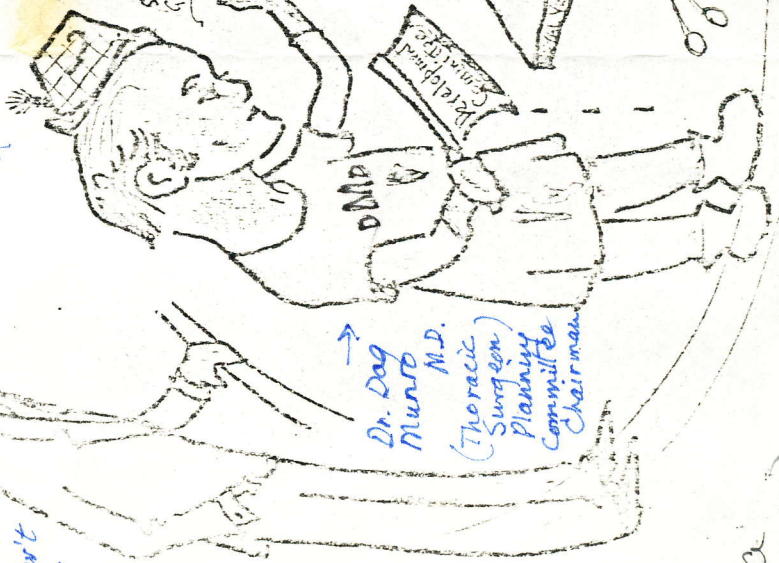
and a
Happy one
Non-Mean



Rembrandt's
Famous Painting



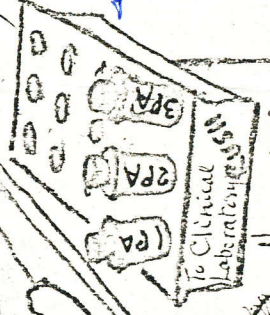
Department of Thoracic Surgery
Operative Table



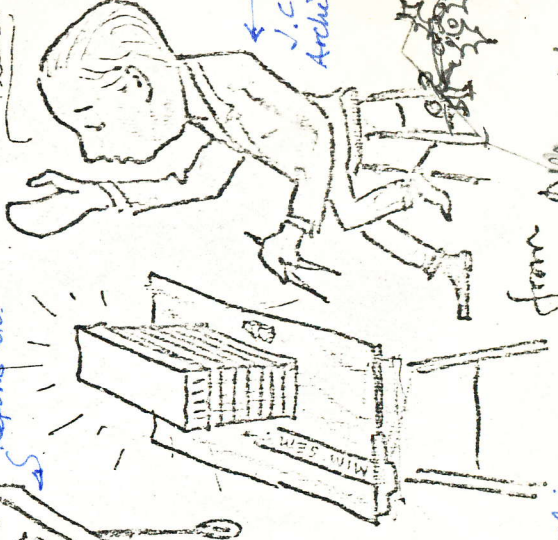
Ray Clark
Assistant
Director,
R.V.H.

RCS
Unofficial

Dr. Munro's
Secretary

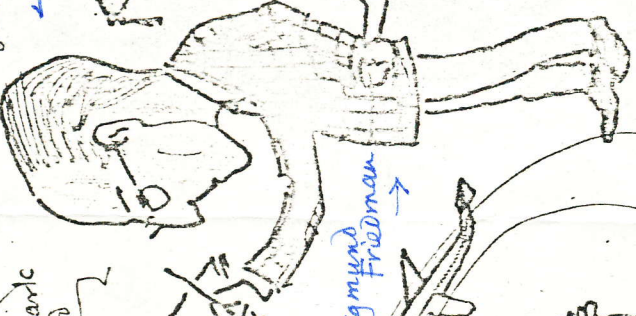


Development
Committee
Reports etc.



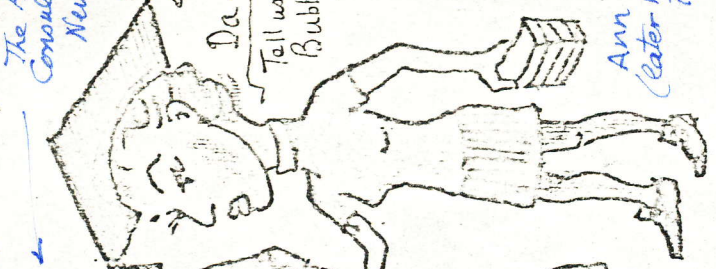
J.C.M.
Architect

More Blacks
Please



Dr. Sigmund
Friedman

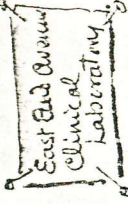
Ann Coleman
(later Mrs. Ann
Friedman)



Tell us about
Bubble Durham?

The Hospital
Consultant, from
New York

Consultants
lived on East End
Avenue



East End Avenue
Clinical
Laboratory

A Fowler remark
I never heard

Dr. Munro
made trips
to consult with
Friedman
Coleman in
N.Y.

Sore?

cloud #

back
and
forth



Medical
Dorsal

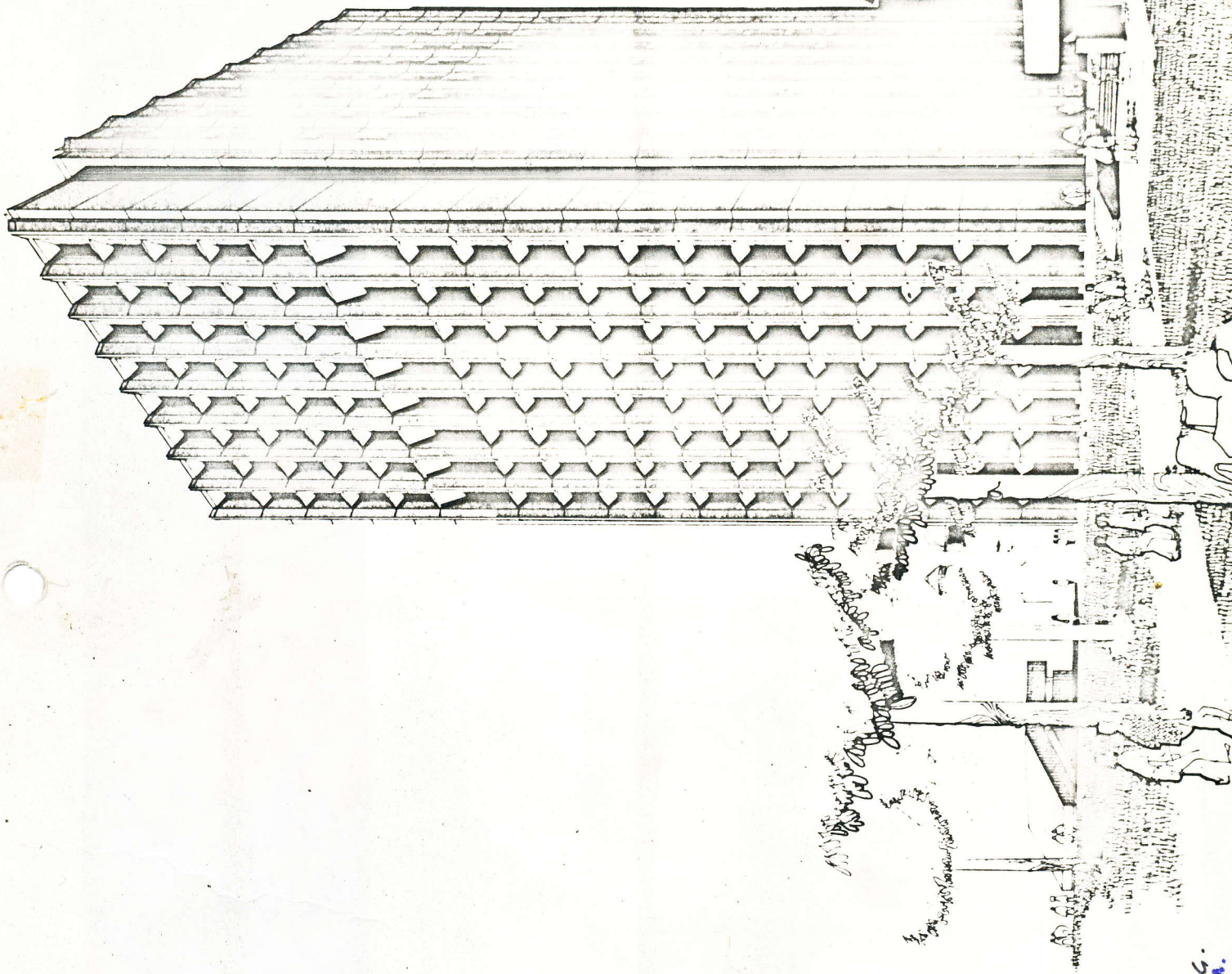
Swift is
Swift is
Swift

Original in

from

Munro's

70



McGILL'S "BURNSIDE HALL" Pencil
J.C.M.

BAROTT, MARSHALL, MERRETT & BAROTT

ARCHITECTS

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J. CAMPBELL MERRETT, M.R.A.I.C.

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275 Ontario Street
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K7K 2X5
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ARCHITECTS

J. Campbell Merrett
MRAIC, MTPIC

Ernest Barott

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. today at the Jos. C. Wray & Bro. Chapel, 1234 Mountain St., for Ernest Barott, well-known Canadian architect who died here Wednesday. He was 83.

Mr. Barott designed several important buildings in Montreal, including the head office and Toll Exchange Buildings of the Bell Telephone Company, the head office buildings of the Canada Cement Company and the Montreal Life Insurance Company, and the Aldred Building.

Among other structures in Canada, he also designed the Hudson Bay Company store in Winnipeg; the main Ottawa office of the Bank of Montreal, for which he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; plus residences and residential developments, including Chelsea Place and Summerhill Terrace in Montreal.

A native of Canastota, N.Y., Mr. Barott studied architecture at Syracuse University and abroad, and upon completion of his studies joined the New York firm of McKim, Mead and White. In 1912 he came to Montreal and formed a partnership with Gordon Blacklader under the name of Barott and Blacklader.

This firm was responsible for the design of the CPR's Algonquin Hotel in St. Andrews, N.B., the Chateau Lake Louise in Alberta, and the Vancouver Station and offices.

In 1946, the firm became Barott, Marshall, Montgomery and Merrett.

Mr. Barott was a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was a member of the Mount Royal and St. James's Clubs, a past president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, and had received from Syracuse University the honorary degree of Doctor of Fine Arts. He assisted on the advisory committees of the schools of architecture at both McGill and Syracuse Universities.

He was predeceased by his wife, the former Mable Murray, of New York; and his son Temple Murray, who died in 1964.

He is survived by his daughter, Chella, now Mrs. H. G. Thornton.



St. George's Church
Ste. Anne de Bellevue
1954
J.C.M.



SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

- 1927-1930 Summer jobs office of Ernest I. Barott, Architect: miscellaneous minor involvements in: Hudson's Bay Store, Winnipeg; Bell Telephone Head office Building; Aldred Building, Place d'Armes; Bank of Montreal branch Guy & Sherbrooke Sts.; a few city and country houses, etc.
- 1931-1934 Study in Europe: England, Scotland, Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium; Architectural Association School; University of London Town Planning Cert.; Office of Sir Aston Webb.
- 1934-1936 Montreal: Architectural Offices of Fetherstonhaugh & Durnford; Ross & Macdonald (miscellaneous projects); some periods of unemployment.
- 1937-1941 Architectural Office of Canadian National Railways (John Scholfield, Chief Architect); design of: Superstructure Montreal Central Station, including Main Concourse; Public Rooms & C.B.C. radio studio in the Vancouver Hotel; miscellaneous buildings, offices, hangars, etc for C.N.R. and T.C.A. (Air Canada); also railway overpass bridges, passenger car interiors, and 1939 Royal Train exterior colour, CN & C.P.
- 1941-1944 Department of Munitions & Supply, Ottawa, as Chief Assistant to the Controller of Construction, assessing applications for civil construction permits across the country - materials conservation.
- 1944-1945 Director of Town Planning, City of Saint John, N.B., preparing Master Plan for City and County, including basic surveys, and public education (lectures, exhibitions); zoning by-laws, overall land use planning and report.
- 1946-1977 Partnership: Barott, Marshall, Montgomery & Merrett, & successors, to Merrett, Stahl, Elliott: client relations, planning, design, and/or job inspection, contractor relations, engineer co-ordination, etc: major roles in projects including
- plus 3 years consulting
- Aluminium Co. of Canada, Research Labs, Pilot Plant at Arvida, Que.
 - Montreal Standard Rotogravure Plant, Town of Mount Royal.
 - Montreal Star Publishing Plant & Offices (now "Gazette") Craig - St. James Sts.
 - Canadian Car & Foundry Co. 2 office buildings, Ville Lasalle
 - Prudential Assurance Co. of England, Dorchester Blvd. (Bvd. René Lavoisier)
 - Domtar Research Labs & Pilot Plant, Senneville.
 - Sherwin-Williams Paints - Research Labs, Centre St.
 - St. George's Church, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.
 - Greenfield Park Polyvalent High School.
 - Queen's University Mathematics Building, Kingston.
 - Queen's University Chemical Engineering Building "
 - Kingston Police Headquarters.
 - McGill University: Dawson Hall (Admin. rebuilt); Burnside Hall.
 - Royal Victoria Hospital Complex (inc. Allan Memorial Institute) new buildings, ongoing remodelling, development planning.
 - Various Town, Subdivision, Campus planning & consultation, (Pointe Claire zoning), and a few small houses, etc.

Marshall & Merrett; Stahl, Elliott & Mill
Architects

666
Montreal, P. Q.
Kingston, Ont.

PARTIAL LIST OF PROJECTS

Office Buildings:

Bank of Montreal -

New Head Office Building; restoration
and renovation of original building.
Main Branch Office, Ottawa.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada -

Beaver Hall Building (Head Offices); *Montreal*,
Toll Exchange Building, Montreal;
Main Office, Ottawa; and various, *Montreal*
exchanges.

Cancar and Dosco -

Offices, Ville St. Pierre, (since sold to
others).

Molson's Brewery Limited -

Head Office Building, Montreal.

Montreal Life Insurance Company -

Head Office Building, Montreal.

Montreal Star Company -

Reconstruction of Head Offices,
(see also Industrial Buildings).

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. of England -

Canadian Head Office Building, Montreal.

Texaco Canada Limited -

Head Office Building, Montreal.

Partial List of Projects - continued

Educational Buildings and Hospitals:

McGill University, Montreal -

✓ McIntyre Medical Sciences Building;

✓ Geography, Mathematics, Computer Sciences Building;

✓ Royal Victoria College Extension;

✓ Dawson Hall (Administration Building - reconstruction);

✓ Allan Memorial Institute, Psychiatric Research and Teaching Building.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. -

✓ Engineering Building;

✓ Chemistry Building (Extensions);

✓ Chemical Engineering Building;

✓ Physics Building;

✓ Three Student Residences;

Queen's University/Kingston General Hospital -

✓ Medical Sciences Centre (in consortium proceeding.)

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S. -

All laboratory equipment and technical facilities in Tupper Medical Building.

✓ *Campus Plan*

Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal -

✓ Expansion and re-development program since 1950, including new Surgical and Medical Wings, New Allan Memorial

✓ Psychiatric Hospital, and major extensive

✓ renovations to original buildings, Ross

✓ Pavilion, Women's Pavilion, etc.

✓ Also various elementary, high and polyvalent schools in Quebec and Ontario, and prototype hospitals for Department of National Defense.

Partial List of Projects - continued

Industrial Buildings:

✓ Aluminum Company of Canada -

Research Laboratories and Pilot Plant,
Arvida, P. Q.

Arborite Company (now Domtar Ltd.) -

Plant and Offices, Ville LaSalle, P. Q.

British Petroleum -

Canadian Head Office and Marketing
Office, Montreal, P. Q.

Canadian Pittsburgh Company -

Warehouse and Office, Montreal, P. Q.

✓ Domtar Limited -

Central Research Laboratories,
Senneville, P. Q.

Du Pont of Canada Limited -

Technical Centre (Pilot Plant)
Kingston, Ont.

Foxboro Company -

Plant and Offices, Ville LaSalle, P. Q.

Hoffmann-La Roche Limited -

Pharmaceutical Plant and Administration
Buildings, Vaudreuil, P. Q.

Midland-Ross Engineering Co. -

Plant and Offices, Ville LaSalle, P. Q.

✓ Montreal Star Company -

Newspaper Plant, Montreal, P. Q.

✓ Montreal Standard Publishing Co. Limited -

Rotogravure Plant, Town of Mt. Royal, P. Q.

Murphy Paint Company -

Manufacturing Plant, Windsor, Ont.

Partial List of Projects - continued

Pharma-Research Canada Ltd. -
Animal Facilities Building,
Pointe Claire, P. Q.

Sherwin-Williams of Canada Limited -
Research Laboratories,
Montreal, P. Q.

Simon's Cigar Company -
(Consolidated Cigar Company of America)
Warehouse, Plant and Offices,
Montreal, P. Q.

Sylvania Electrical Company -
Warehouse and Offices,
Montreal, P. Q.

Union Carbide Company -
Technical Building and Offices,
Montreal, P. Q.

R.A.L.C

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL LETTER, THE JOURNAL, JULY, 1948.

It is often good for one's morale to have a brief look at what is going on in other cities, at first hand, as well as through the pages of the Journal. Always, distant pastures look greener, and it is easy to get the impression that one's colleagues elsewhere are more fortunate in their clients, whose purse strings seem looser and whose architectural tastes appear better developed than those of one's own clientele. It may well be that one's colleagues are more assiduous in gently steering their clients out of the safe old ruts; though there is generally little time, in today's busy offices, for the basic training of laymen in advanced or even contemporary architectural thought. Progress in our art, the occasional building which steps out ahead, comes as often as not from the smaller offices or in slacker times.

Looking over the current activities of any importance, in Montreal, one finds little with any claim to distinction. The several new offices, hotel and commercial structures, under way or recently completed, are changing the face of the central city, but, with the exception of the I C A O building, whose clean uncomplicated framing gives promise of a pleasantly simple mass to come, each of them is well within the tight traditional formulae of the last twenty years. The new industrial buildings in the neighbourhood, with one or two exceptions such as the spacious and airy Turner-Newall factory, again follow a fairly rigid pattern with one of the already trite idioms of contemporary design tried out around the entrances and office bays.

A quick look at Toronto's central area reveals a similar situation, although the indication there is that the clients (or the architects) have adopted a more recent pattern. It would be interesting to know how much salesmanship was required to persuade the University

of Toronto's building committee to accept the massive but "modern" lines of the new Mechanics building, tucked in amongst its Victorian neighbours; or the refreshing little bookshop nearing completion under the trees by Hart House. This latter, especially, gives evidence of openminded clients and of architects anxious for the chance, and must encourage our colleagues in the Queen City to hope that someday some of the fun enjoyed in the schools may find its way into office practice.

It is apparent that today the most progressive architectural thought takes place in the schools. This was not always so, and is not entirely due to the uninhibited conditions of the school draughting rooms. If the students today are using the ideas and formulae of the great international masters, they are at least doing so with a free and adventurous approach which was not always evident in the student days of most of our contemporary practitioners. It is true that most of the students, even after graduation, will always be required to modify a little the more shattering ideas which call for nothing less than a revolution of the building industry as we know it, but it will be a pity indeed if the logic and aesthetic freshness which appears to be the broader basis of the best school work has not come to be accepted by the building public by the time even a few of the coming years' graduates have joined professional ranks.

If we who practice today have a duty to the profession and the conscience (and time) to carry it out, it is to encourage, with every commission, a wider public appreciation of the best of contemporary architecture, and not to buckle under too easily to the reactionary tastes of so many of our Canadian clients. Building codes and techniques are being revised, and public preferences must be also. It is the old story of the merchandiser assuming too readily that the public knows what it wants and thinking it will buy nothing else.

The Journal has planned to produce a special issue consisting of a critical analysis of recent Canadian architecture. ~~This is a fine idea, but~~ Why not also an issue devoted to the best post war buildings (if enough really good ones can be found to fill an issue) with sufficient extra copies printed to distribute it widely, as has been done with previous special issues, amongst representative concerns throughout the country?

One method of familiarizing the public with the best of contemporary architecture would be to repeat, often and widely, an experiment tried out successfully in Montreal several years ago, when the P.Q.A.A. sponsored the ^{*}"Stockholm Builds" exhibition from the Museum of Modern Art, which drew encouraging attendance and comments when displayed at a local department store. Why shouldn't the R.A.I.C. produce a neat, well selected, tersely presented travelling exhibition of good contemporary work, foreign and Canadian, to stimulate the public's interest in the architectural trends which at present it seems to find so hard to swallow?

Jm

** Initiative of Jen !!*

F E D E R A T I O N O F C A N A D I A N A R T I S T S
(M O N T R E A L D I V I S I O N)

AN EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT, DISCUSSION & FILMS
FRIDAY - MARCH 27th - AT 8 P.M. - AT THE
ART ASSOCIATION, MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

P R O G R A M M E

Brief talks in French and in English on the
subject: - " ART IN THE COMMUNITY "

An Architect	J. Campbell Merritt
Two Painters	Rene Chicoine and Harold Goodwin
Craftsman	Pierre Normandeau
An Art Teacher	Arthur Lismer
A Sculptor	Philippe Hébert

A symposium on Federation in the Arts

The audience is invited to join in this discussion

Chairman

Arthur Lismer

Followed by a sound film
"CANADIAN LANDSCAPE"

(in technicolour)

Featuring the Canadian painter - A. Y. JACKSON
Produced by The National Film Board

On view in the Gallery - Exhibition, Canadian Group of Painters

This is the first programme arranged for the newly formed
Montreal section of the Federation, which has now over
eighty members - each member should try to enrol at least
one other artist-member. Entry forms at this meeting.

COME WITH YOUR IDEAS AND YOUR FRIENDS - LEARN MORE ABOUT
THE FEDERATION

NOW IS THE TIME TO JOIN