

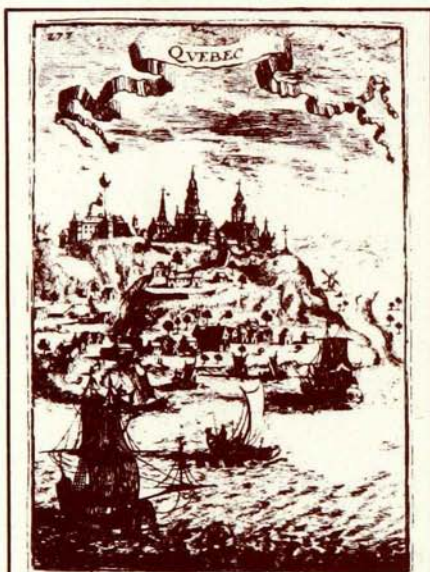
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SERVICE DU TOURISME
QUÉBEC, CANADA

The Provincial Publicity Bureau Tourist Branch, located at 106 Grande-Allée, will always be happy to assist tourists in any way possible, and will gladly outline trips for those interested in journeying from place to place, and also supply information regarding train, bus, steamer and plane connections throughout Canada and the United States.

The Provincial Publicity Bureau Tourist Branch, operates a similar Bureau in New York, at 48 Rockefeller Plaza, and in Montréal, at 1013 Dominion Square.

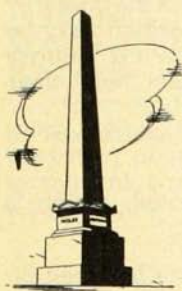


On leaving Place d'Armes, opposite Château Frontenac, make your way towards the monument dedicated to Samuel de Champlain, founder of Québec. This monument, which was unveiled in 1898, is one of the finest in the city. It is the work of the French sculptor Paul Chevré and of the French architect Paul LeCardonel. The steps are of granite from the Vosges in France, while the stone for the pedestal came from Château-Landon, in France also, the same place from whence was quarried the stone for the Arc de Triomphe and the Basilique du Sacré-Coeur de Montmartre, in Paris.

The long boardwalk stretching before you is the Dufferin Terrace. It dates back to 1838, when Lord Durham, following the fire which destroyed the château of which Champlain had laid the cornerstone in 1620, had the ruins razed and ordered a terrace 160 feet long, and with a wooden balustrade, built on part of the foundations of the ruined château. The cornerstone of the new terrace was laid by Lord Dufferin on October 18, 1878, and on the following June 9, the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, officially opened it under the name of the Dufferin Terrace.



The present Château Frontenac dates back to 1892 (For more details, see appendix No. 1.)



The little park west of the Château Frontenac is known as the Governor's Garden. A dependency of the Château St-Louis for over 200 years, it was transformed into a playground for pupils of the Normal School in 1857, and in 1892 was established as a public park.

In the Governor's Garden may be seen the Montcalm-Wolfe monument, the first evidence of the «entente cordiale» in Canada. This monument was the initiative of Lord Dalhousie, and is an obelisk 50 feet high. On the cenotaph is the outstanding inscription, composed by Dr John Carlton Fisher, director of the Quebec Gazette: **Mortem virtus comunem, famam historia, monumentum posteritas dedit.** (Their courage gave them the same fate; history the same fame; posterity the same monument). This monument was restored in 1869.

Make your way down Haldimand Hill as far as St-Louis Street. On the right is to be seen the oldest existing house in Québec, the Kent House. It dates back to 1636 in so far as the two lower floors are concerned. In 1759, the year of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, de Ramesay, in the absence of Governor de Vaudreuil, received supreme command of the

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French forces. He occupied this house as his quarters, and it was there that he signed the capitulation of Québec.

From 1791 to 1794 it was occupied by the Duke of Kent, who later became father of Queen Victoria. The building has been recently restored with great taste.

The tiny house you see on the left, bearing the name of « Montcalm's Headquarters », was built between the years 1674 and 1677. Its style is that in vogue in Normandy.



Turn left on St-Louis Street. A few feet away may be seen Du Parloir Street, leading to the Ursuline Convent. (For historical notes, see appendix No. 2.) A number of valuable paintings by Old World masters, such as Philippe de Champagne, Flemish painter who died in 1674, J. Prudhomme, 1737, etc . . . , may be seen in the chapel.

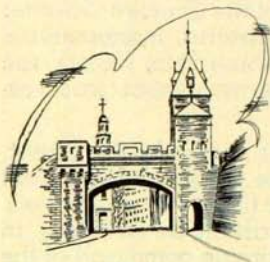
Visitors are admitted to the chapel.

Proceed on St-Louis Street.

At first there were no houses between the Castle and the Cape and St-Louis Street was merely a military road. The stone building on your left, bearing No. 59½, was formerly occupied as quarters for those officers of the garrison who did not reside in the Citadel. In the rear was the spacious mess-room of the officers of the 79th Highlanders. On the East, and in the rear of the officers' quarters, at the end of a court or avenue leading out of St-Louis Street, are the remains of the Old Military Hospital. Bearing No. 87 St-Louis Street, may be seen a stone house of rather austere appearance. The facade of this three storey building is apparently of no special interest, but the curiosity of the passerby is aroused by the sight of an iron-encircled ground, behind which may be seen a few ancient cannons and round shot which impart to it a military aspect. It was under its roof that the Executive Council held their meetings, under the presidency of Judge Jonathan Sewell.

During the 1823-1832 period the Government purchased a part of this building to construct the present walls of the Citadel.

Please refer to appendix No. 3 for sketch about the Citadel, which is a never to be forgotten historical spot.



The level space which extends between St-Louis and Kent Gates is the Esplanade. Here were mounted the several guards on duty at the Citadel and other public buildings, each forenoon, except Sunday, at eleven o'clock; and occasional parades of the garrison took place here, particularly on the King's birthday. The muster of the City Militia was also annually held here.

Prior to construction of the walls, the esplanade was a grazing ground for cattle belonging

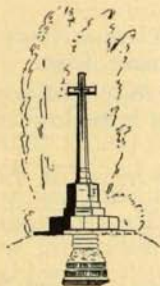
to the Ursuline Convent. It was the starting point in 1899 for the Canadian contingent to the Boer War. The monument that has been erected at the end of the Esplanade is in honor of Quebecers who lost their lives during the South African campaign. It is the work of the sculptor Hamilton McCarthy.

The St-Louis Gate was built in 1692 by the Comte de Frontenac. It was demolished in 1721 and rebuilt. The present gate dates from 1873.



On the west side of the St-Louis Gate, to the left, may be seen the Cross of Sacrifice. Located at the entrance to the National Battlefields Park, it is a replica of all Crosses

erected in various Canadian cities, to honor the memory of those who fell on the field of battle in Flanders and Northern France during the war of 1914-18. Beneath the Cross a few handfuls of earth from Vimy, where so many Canadians fell, have been placed.



The Cross was inaugurated on July 1, 1924, by the late Baron Byng of Vimy, when he was Governor General of Canada. It was erected by a group of citizens headed by General Turner, V.C., Québec. Each year, on November 11, memorial military services are celebrated at the foot of the Cross.

Facing the Cross of Sacrifice may be seen the monument to F.-X. Garneau, national historian who wrote the « Histoire du Canada », one of the finest documents ever published on behalf of Canada.

Garneau lived from 1809 to 1866. His monument, which was executed by Chevré, is a fine specimen of work, with his features lifelike. The monument was presented by the late Hon. G.-E. Amyot.



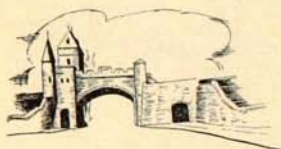
The monument immediately below the Parliament Buildings is that of Honoré Mercier (1840-1895), Prime Minister of the Province of Québec from 1887 to 1892, a man who has left a strong imprint in his compatriots' souls.

Executed by Chevré, the base of the pedestal is surrounded by hauts-reliefs, and has an inscription reading « Cease our fratricidal quarrels. Let us be united ». This is an extract from one of Mercier's speeches.



Notes concerning the Parliament Buildings will be found in appendix No. 4.

Starting at the Cross of Sacrifice, make your way down Dufferin Avenue until you reach St-Jean Street. The stone building on the right is the Palais Montcalm, a municipal building containing Theatre and Concert Hall, swimming pool. Facing it, are the Y. M. C. A. and the Capitol Theatre.



St. John's Gate, which lies slightly to the right, was erected during the course of 1938 and 1939 by the Department of National Defense. The first gate, built in 1692, was demolished and rebuilt several times. It was altered in 1897 in order to permit of tramway circulation.

St-Jean Street is the main shopping thoroughfare of the Upper Town, while St-Joseph Street constitutes the shopping center of Lower Town.

Turn to the right and walk down St-Jean Street until you reach Palace Hill, so called because it formerly led to the Palace of the Intendant of New France.

The statue which may be seen on the 3rd storey of the house at the corner of St-Jean Street and Palace Hill is one of Wolfe, by the Chaullette Brothers. It was removed in 1838 by a group of sailors, and sailed with them to Bermuda, later being brought back here.

Palace Hill was formerly known as the « rue des Pauvres » (Street of the Poor) because it traversed the land whose revenue was devoted to the poor of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital.

Near what is now the Victoria Theatre, on Palace Hill, lies what was known as the « Cimetière des Pauvres » (Cemetery of the Poor), which was closed in 1867.

The Hôtel-Dieu du Précieux Sang, to be seen to the right, was founded by the Duchesse d'Aiguillon, Cardinal Richelieu's niece, on August 16, 1639.

Until 1640 nursing sisters operated a temporary hospital in the Lower Town and cared for Indians. They later founded a monastery and hospital at Sillery, and definitely established themselves on Palace Hill in 1644. The oldest parts of the northern section of this building date from that time.



Registers of the convent are complete from 1639 down to the present day, and they contain the names of all patients there since 1689. A number of age-old relics, cherished because of their very antiquity, are to be found in the Hôtel-Dieu, among them being 3,500 Seventeenth Century volumes, while part of the skull of Canada's martyred missionary, Rev. Father de Brébeuf, is conserved in a massive silver bust of the

missionary. Ancient paintings by Stella, Le Sueur, Zurbaran, etc . . . , are to be found there, as well as antique pieces of furniture, among them chairs having belonged to the Duchesse d'Aiguillon, and Seventeenth Century silverware.

At the foot of Palace Hill, on the spot now occupied by Boswell's Brewery, America's first brewery was erected. At the time it was known as Talon's Brewery, and the vaults of the original building still exist. They have been restored, so as to be of interest to visitors. The brewery was converted into the Intendant's Palace in 1686, and was occupied by the Sovereign Council until 1775.



Walk around the Hôtel-Dieu, and follow Des Remparts Street.

From the earliest times, Québec may be said to have been a fortified town. The city was defended on every side, except the south-west, by its natural elevation and almost inaccessible crags, of great height. All that was necessary therefore was to erect defensive works extending from Cap-aux-Diamants on the south to St-Charles River on the north, and facing towards the west. These, doubtless, supplied the original outline and design of every subsequent defense, and of the elaborate works and ramparts which now surround the city on that side. The first defences were very imperfect as fortifications, consisting most probably of palisades, with an embankment of earth and stone. It has been shown that in 1629 Champlain had no means of defense against the English; nor is it probable that the works extended beyond the site of the fort. Afterwards it was found necessary to enclose the various charitable and monastic institutions with a rampart, in order to protect them against the sudden inroads of the Iroquois; thus the city gradually improved in sufficient means of defence, until Québec was made the seat of the Royal Government in 1663.

Improvements were made to the fortifications in 1690, 1703, 1720, 1759, 1775, etc.

In the distance one can see the Côte de Beaupré, the Isle d'Orléans and admire the Laurentian mountains in the background.



Follow the Ramparts until you reach Dambourgès Hill. A few feet from the hill, at No. 49 Des Remparts, may be found the residence of General Montcalm.

Descend Dambourgès Hill, and turn to the right, along St-Paul Street, and further right, St-Pierre Street. At the bottom of Dambourgès Hill you will see the entrance to Sous-le-Cap Street.

St-Pierre Street is the centre of Québec's financial activities. See the historic tablet at the corner of Côte de la Montagne (Mountain Hill), on the wall of the Chinic establishment.

Turn right on Côte de la Montagne and left on to Notre-Dame Street, which was formerly the city's main artery. This street leads to Notre-Dame-des-Victoires Church.



Notre-Dame Square is the oldest corner of Québec. It was there that the Company of One Hundred Associates had their quarters. An ancient house may be seen, No. 5½, which formerly belonged to Juchereau des Chatelets, a great benefactor and protector for the Ursuline Sisters. The Sisters lived in this house for two or three years, following their arrival in Québec in 1639. It was also in this house that Mme de Champlain taught Indian children. (See the historic tablet on the wall of the hotel facing Notre-Dame-des-Victoires).

In 1689 Bochart de Champigny, Intendant, had a bust of Louis XIV erected in the middle of Notre-Dame Square. This bust disappeared in 1690, but a new bust, a gift by France to Québec, was placed on the same site a few years ago.

The Notre-Dame-des-Victoires church dates back to 1688, and was erected by Mgr de St-Vallier, second Bishop of Québec. You are invited to enter and read the inscriptions which outline its history, as well as to admire the remarkable paintings found there. Its style is also of particular interest.



Continue along Notre-Dame Street and turn into Sous-le-Fort Street, so named because Fort St-Louis stood immediately above it, on the cliff. At the foot of the elevator, near the last few steps of the stairs, is the approximate site of the first chapel, erected by Champlain in 1615. An historical tablet, placed at the corner of Champlain and Sous-le-Fort Streets, recalls this event. The elevator starts from the house of Louis Joliet, discoverer of the Mississippi river: That house has been restored in 1946.

Go up the breakneck steps which were originally made of wood and constituted the most ancient way to the Lower Town and was the one made by Champlain. The path, afterwards called Côte de la Montagne, was also made by Champlain after building the first Fort. It must be remembered that at the time of the landing of Champlain, the tide

usually rose nearly to the base of the rock; and that the first buildings were of necessity on the high grounds. Afterwards, and during the time of Champlain, a space was reclaimed from the water, and elevated above the inundation of the tide, on which store houses, and also a battery, level with the water, were erected, having a passage of steps between it and the fort, on the site of the present Côte de la Montagne, which was first used in 1623.



At the corner of Côte de la Montagne will be noticed an historic plaque, marking the site of the first cemetery in Québec. On the left, the Upper Town Post Office, built in 1872, occupies the site of the ancient «Chien d'Or» (Golden Dog) hotel. When the hotel was demolished, its sign was preserved and placed above the entrance to the Post Office.

The ancient house was sold to Nicolas Philibert by T. Roussel, in 1734. Philibert had it enlarged and added the «Chien d'Or» plaque. The merchant was hated by «La Friponne», a corporation of Bigot and his friends. The latter persuaded Le Gardeur de Repentigny to assassinate Philibert in 1748. These romantic facts are contained in «The Golden Dog» by William Kirby.

The monument erected in front of the Post Office is in honour of Mgr. de Laval, whose jurisdiction extended over the whole of Catholic North America, as far south as the Mississippi. The monument was unveiled on June 23, 1908. It is by Philippe Hébert.



Montmorency Park, on the right, has an area of 75,000 feet. It was the first piece of land in the country to be farmed (by Louis Hébert, first seigneur of New France.) Canada's first Parliament Buildings were erected on this spot in 1834. Burned in 1854, they were re-

built, to again fall prey to flames in 1883. The monument in the Park is in honour of Sir Georges-Étienne Cartier, and was unveiled in September, 1920.



Facing Montmorency Park may be seen the Archbishop's Palace. The rudiments of civil and criminal procedure were first



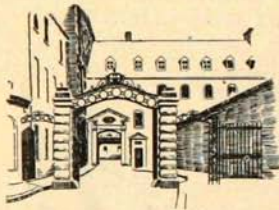
elaborated there, by Denis Joseph Ruelle d'Auteuil, around 1663.



Next to the Archbishop's Palace stands Laval University, founded in 1852 by the Québec Seminary and solely maintained for a long time by the same community. Its array of paintings is remarkable for the number of Old Masters it contains while its numismatic collection numbers over 12,000 items. There are in excess of 250,000 volumes in the University Library.

Follow Buade Street, left of the Archbishop's Palace.

The first stone in the Notre-Dame Basilica, which may be seen on the right, was laid on September 24, 1647. Near the site now occupied by the main altar there was formerly a chapel dedicated to Notre-Dame-de-la-Recouvrance (Our Lady of Recovery), and in this chapel Montmagny, second Governor of New France, had erected a monument to Champlain, who died on December 25, 1635. This chapel was destroyed by fire in 1640 and Champlain's monument was never found.



The Québec Seminary, founded by Mgr. de Laval in 1663, lies beside Notre-Dame Basilica. It was destroyed by fire in 1701, rebuilt in 1702, destroyed again in 1705 and rebuilt and enlarged. The walls nearest the Basilica date back to the days of Mgr. de Laval, as well as the old portion of the building inside the courtyard.

A tiny chapel, called Mgr. de Laval's chapel, still exists inside the Seminary. Another interior chapel is dedicated to the memory of Mgr. Briand. There are over one thousand pupils attending the Québec Seminary or college.

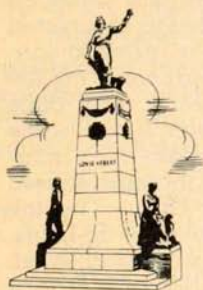
The monument in honour of Canada's first Cardinal is situated on the Basilica Square. It is the work of the French sculptor Vermare, and is gilded along the lines of the Lions on the Bridge of Alexandre III in Paris. The pedestal is the work of the French architect Maxime Roisin. There are some fine bas-reliefs surrounding the monument, while the statue itself is remarkable for its truthness to life.

The City Hall, which lies ahead, was built in 1900. It occupies the site where formerly stood the Jesuit College, first institution of its kind in America (1635).

The College of the Jesuits formed a considerable square, and was surrounded by a garden planted with lofty and umbrageous



trees extending from Ste-Anne to St-Jean Streets. It was long occupied by the King's troops under the name of the Jesuits' Barracks. This edifice was of stone, three stories high. The Jesuits' Barracks were occupied as the quarters of a distinguished Regiment, the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders, under the command of Colonel Duncan MacDougall.



Facing the western entrance to the City Hall may be seen the monument to Louis Hébert, «the first head of a family, residing in the country, who lives on what he grows» (Champlain). The statue, by Alfred Laliberté, represents Hébert offering the Almighty the first sheaf of wheat harvested on Canadian soil. The statue is 8½ feet high. At the base is a family group, consisting of Marie Rollet, Hébert's wife, with their three children, and a statue of Guillaume Couillard, his son-in-law, who is holding the handles of a plough.

Turn left on Rue des Jardins (Garden Street), so called because of the gardens of the Jesuits' College and of the Récollets convent, which formerly adjoined it.

Turn left again, to Ste-Anne Street.

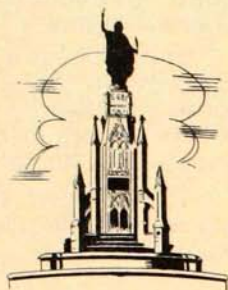
The Récollets, who arrived in Québec in 1615, took possession of their new convent and church in the Upper Town, situated at the place where today stands the Anglican Church and the Court House. Their first monastery was erected on the ground now occupied by the General Hospital, near the St-Charles River.

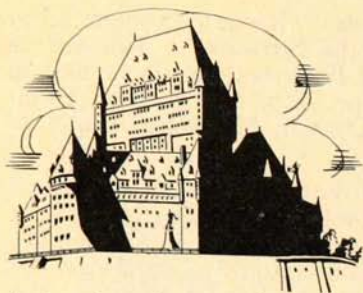
Many Governors of New France were buried in the crypt of the Récollets church, presently the Anglican church, Frontenac being among them.

It was in this same church that the Catholic authorities permitted Protestants to celebrate their religious offices, this being after the conquest, between 1760 and 1796.

In 1778, part of the Récollets monastery was used as a prison and, following the fire which destroyed their church in 1796, the Government took over the Recollets property and constructed an Anglican church, in 1804. This was the first Anglican church built outside the British Isles. (See the historic tablet on the Cathedral wall).

Place d'Armes, which fronts the main entrance to the Château Frontenac, is the oldest public place in Upper Town. Hurons sought refuge from pursuing Iroquois there, under the cannons of Fort St-Louis. It was also the «big square» where public meetings and military parades during the French regime occurred. In the centre of the Place d'Armes stands the monument of Faith, which commemorates the evangelical efforts of the Récollets Fathers.





Appendix No. 1: — The present Château Frontenac dates back to 1892. Over two hundred and fifty years earlier, in 1620, Champlain ordered construction on Cap-aux-Diamants, of a residence and fort, to which he gave no name. Work was carried out for six years on this project without its being completed and, in 1626 Champlain, prior to sailing for France, urged that work on the fort be continued. Nothing was done

during his absence, however, and when he returned later in the same year, he ordered that the work be demolished, to be followed by construction of a larger building. This was completed, and Champlain used it as his home from 1632 until he died on December 25, 1635. The following year de Montmagny ordered rebuilt, in stone, the Fort St-Louis, which had originally been constructed of brush, earth, grass and wood. A contract was signed between the Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France and contractors, to surround with walls a bastion at the top of the Mont-Calvaire, a dependency of Fort St-Louis. This road is today known as Mont-Carmel Street.

In 1647 de Montmagny had started erection of the Château St-Louis, in stone, which was to serve as residence for the Governors until 1834. This chateau was erected within the limits of the fort and consisted of a mansard-roofed building. It was erected on the edge of the cliff, where today stands the monument to Champlain. On the site of the old Château Haldimand there was found, in 1784, a stone with a Maltese Cross and the date 1647, which may be seen today firmly set in the gate leading into the courtyard of the Château Frontenac. It represents the arms of the Knights of Malta, of which de Montmagny was a member. In 1685, de Denonville had the « powder storeroom » built. Situated in the heart of Fort St-Louis, and but a short distance from the present des Grisons Street (slightly west of the Château Frontenac) the « powder storeroom » consisted of a huge cave which was used for storing gunpowder; later it was used to store fruits and vegetables for the Normal School. It was demolished in the Spring of 1892.

In 1693 de Denonville had a three-quarter mile wall erected, to encircle the habitations of the little colony, the « powder storeroom » being enclosed in this area; a bastion known as the Bastion du Cap-aux-Diamants was also erected, on the crest of the cape. This was the original Québec Citadel.

Fortifications that had been erected by de Montmagny were ordered razed by de Denonville, to be replaced by a sixteen foot high wall; the house occupied by de Montmagny was razed to make way for a stone building known as the Château St. Louis, which was to be used for balls, levees and official receptions.

In December 1787, the ancient Château St-Louis was converted into offices, with the Governor moving to the Château Haldimand (new wing).

From 1808 to 1811 the people gave the name of Château Neuf (New Chateau) to the ancient building, which had been repaired and given an extra storey, and the name of Vieux Château (Old Chateau) to the building started by General Haldimand.

On May 12, 1857 the Vieux Château was the site of the inauguration of the Laval Normal School, presided over by P.-J.-O. Chauveau, founder of Normal Schools in Lower Canada.

From 1860 to 1865 the Normal School was housed in the present residence of the Jesuits on Dauphine Street. The following year it was transferred back to the Vieux Château, and occupied this building until 1892, when all ruins and buildings which formed the ancient Fort St-Louis were razed, to make way for the Château Frontenac.

The area of the ancient Fort St-Louis was around 70,000 square feet.



Appendix No. 2 : — On August 1, 1639, the Ursuline ladies, a teaching religious community, arrived in Québec. Within a few days they had started education of six Indian girls. They first lived in the Lower Town in the store of the One Hundred Associates.

Construction of their monastery on Du Parloir Street was started in 1641. The building is thus over 300 years old, but the present chapel only dates back to 1901. On the wall of the convent on Du Parloir Street there is a commemorative plaque marking the spot where the house occupied by Madame de la Peltrie, co-founder of the Ursuline convent, originally stood. The chapel contains numerous relics of bygone days, and a votive lamp, first lit in 1717 by Madeleine de Repentigny, burns in front of a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, just above the altar. The lamp was lit by Madeleine de Repentigny in thankfulness for Divine guidance in directing her vocation, following the death of her fiancé. It has never been allowed to go out.

Montcalm's skull is enshrined in the Ursuline convent, for it was in the chapel there that the great French general was buried. His pine-wood coffin was lowered into a ditch that had been dug by cannon-balls.

Following the capitulation of Québec, the convent was occupied by British soldiers, with a funeral service for Viscount Wolfe being celebrated in the chapel, but a few feet from where Montcalm lay buried. General Murray held courts martial in the convent for three years, and the table around which the officers forming the courts sat is still in the convent.



Appendix No. 3: The Citadel.— Cap-aux-Diamants, on the site of which the Citadel is built, is composed of dark colored slate, in which are found perfectly limpid quartz crystals, in veins, along with crystallized carbonate of lime. From these crystals, which are extremely beautiful and sparkle like diamonds, came the name it bears.

The works upon the summit are nearly complete, according to the most approved laws of fortifications at the time, and will richly repay the visits of those who are admitted to examine them, both as to external beauty and interior excellence. The approach to the Citadel is by a winding road made through the acclivity of the glacis, from St-Louis Gate, and commanded everywhere by the guns of the different bastions. This leads to the outward ditch of the ravelin and thence into the principal ditch of the work, built up on both sides with walls of solid masonry and extending along the whole circumference of the Citadel.

On the Citadel road may be seen an historic plaque, recalling the fact that General Montgomery was buried there on January 4, 1776.

The main entrance is through a massive gate of admirable construction called Dalhousie Gate. Within the arch of the gate are the main Guardrooms for a detachment and an officer, who are relieved every day; and in front of it there is a spacious area or rather an enlargement of the ditch formed by the retiring angles and face of the bastion.

In the face of this bastion are loopholes for the fire of musquetry from within; on the top are embrasures for the cannon. The loopholes served also for the admission of air and light into the casemated barracks within for the troops composing the garrison. On the top of Dalhousie Bastion is an extensive covered way or broad gravel walk, with embrasures for mounting cannon, commanding every part of the ditch and glacis and every avenue of approach to the Citadel. From this elevated spot is obtained a delightful view of the surrounding scenery and the harbour, the whole forming a panorama that has been pronounced by competent judges not inferior in beauty to the celebrated Bay of Naples.

The Citadel and the fortifications as they exist today were started in 1823 and completed in 1832, at the cost of \$35,000,000.

The Citadel is built 360 feet above the level of the St-Lawrence and comprises 25 buildings, among which the most noted are the Vice-Regal quarters, the King's Bastion, the Prince of Wales Bastion, quarters for officers and men, and casemates for soldiers in years gone by, abandoned today.

The ancient prison, situated in front of the Governor General's quarters, gives some idea of the severe penalties meted out in former days.

For 111 years, from 1760 to 1871, Imperial troops were entrusted with the task of defending Québec, but from 1871 this duty has been confided to Canadian soldiers. Inside the Citadel walls may be found the Governor General's residence, which he inhabits for a few weeks each summer. The citadel is now garrisoned by the famous 22^e Régiment Canadien Français.

During the historical Québec Conference, held in Québec City, both Right Honourable Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and President Roosevelt, of the United States.



Appendix No. 4 : The Parliament Buildings.— Before describing the building which is the home of the Province's legislators, and the scene of their annual gatherings, it might not be amiss to outline the various Parliamentary systems that have prevailed since the establishment of Constitutional Government in 1791. These may be divided into three periods:

1st period (1791-1841) — Constitutional Government.

This regime consisted of:

- a) A Legislative Council composed of 12 members named for life by the Imperial Government.
- b) An Assembly composed of 50 members elected by the people.

2nd period: (1841-1867) — The Act of Union and Responsible Government.

The Government was made up of the following:

- a) A Legislative Council named by the Crown.
- b) An Assembly elected by the people.
- c) An Executive Council or Ministry responsible to the Assembly.

3rd period (1867 . . .) — Confederation, which came into being on July 1, 1867.

The Constitution consisted of:

- a) The Sovereign Power, represented by a Governor General named for a period of five years by the King of Great Britain.
- b) The Executive Council or Ministry.
- c) The Legislative Power, which consisted of:
 - 1 — The Senate whose members are named for life by the Executive (96 Senators).
 - 2 — The House of Commons, elected by the people for a period of five years (245 members).

At the time of Confederation Canada consisted of four Provinces. Today there are nine. Each Province is autonomous and administers itself under the powers vested in it by the charter of Confederation.

The political organization of the Province of Québec consists of the following:

- a) A Lieutenant Governor, representing His Majesty the King and appointed for five years by the Federal Cabinet.
- b) An Executive Council, or Ministry.
- c) A Legislative Council whose members, 24 in number, are appointed for life by the Provincial Executive.
- d) A Legislative Assembly presently consisting of 91 members, elected by the people for a period of five years.

HOMES OF PARLIAMENTS

The Parliament of Lower Canada sat, under the constitutional regime:

- In Québec:** 1.— In the Bishop's chapel, constructed by Mgr. de St-Vallier in 1692, on the site of the present Montmorency Park (1792-1833).
- 2.— In the special building erected on the same spot (1834-1840).

The Canadian Parliament, under the Union, has convened in the following cities:

- a) Kingston (1841-1843).
- b) Montréal (1844-1849). Parliament Building burned in 1849.
- c) Toronto (1850-1851).
- d) Québec (1852-1855).
- e) Toronto (1856-1859).
- f) Québec (1860-1866).
- g) Ottawa (since Confederation, in 1867).

Since Confederation, the Parliament of the Province of Québec has convened:

- a) In the Montmorency Park Building (1867-1883).
- b) In the actual Parliament Buildings since 1884.

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Plans for the Parliament Buildings were designed by Eugène-Étienne Taché, civil engineer and former Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests. He was also the author of the plans for the Court House and Drill Hall in Québec.

The land on which the Parliament Buildings stand was formerly part of the fief of Villeray, the original grant of which dates back to March 10, 1646, when the Company of New France granted the fief to Jean Bourdon, under the Government of M. de Montmagny.

It was purchased from the Canadian Government by the Province of Québec on August 14, 1876, by the de Boucherville Government, especially for the erection of the Parliament Buildings. At that time it was known as the Cricket Field. The buildings form a quadrilateral equilateral rectangle with an inner yard. Each of the facades is 300 feet long, but by including the salient angles, projecting parts of the campanile, the exterior contour stretches to 1,405 feet, with the inner contour (around the yard), being 857 feet, less the contour of the restaurant.

Construction of the buildings started in 1877, under the de Boucherville Government and was completed in 1886, under the Ross Government. The date-stone of 1878, which may be seen over the Grande-Allée entrance to the Parliament, represents the year that the stone with this date was placed in position, and not the year work was started.

The general makeup is of Seventeenth Century French Renaissance style. The main façade of the vast square which goes to make up the Parliament Buildings is remarkable for the fine lines of its central tower or campanile, 172 feet high and dedicated to Jacques Cartier. The fore-courts are dedicated to Champlain and Maisonneuve respectively. The elegance of its buildings and its general decorative effect make it one of the finest structures in the Ancient Capital. In the centre of the buildings may be seen the entrance through which the Lieutenant Governor makes his way to the Executive Council chamber, to meet members of the two Houses of the Legislature, at the opening or prorogation of each session. Facing this entrance may be seen an ornamental fountain dedicated to Canada's original inhabitants; its portico, which is Tuscan, portrays a bronze group representing an Indian family. This is the « Halt In The Forest », and is by Philippe Hébert, who exhibited it at the Universal Exposition in Paris, in 1899.

The « Pêcheur à la Nigogue » at the base of the Indian group, in the lower part of the fountain, is by the same artist. It is also called the « Indian Spearfishing ».

The alcoves that dot the facade are ornamented with statues of important figures in the country's history.

From left to right, they are:

- Lafontaine:** Twice Prime Minister, and later Chief Justice. Statue by Philippe Hébert.
- Baldwin:** Lafontaine's faithful collaborator. Statue by Laliberté.
- La Vérendrye:** Discoverer of the Canadian West. Statue by J. Bailleul.
- Boucher:** Governor of Trois-Rivières. Statue by Alfred Laliberté.
- Frontenac:** New France's most illustrious Governor. Statue by Philippe Hébert.
- Elgin:** One of the country's most outstanding Governors. Statue by Philippe Hébert.
- Salaberry:** Hero of the battle of Chateauguay. Statue by Philippe Hébert.

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