

ASSEMBLÉE
NATIONALE
DU QUÉBEC

MAGNIFICENT

IN EVERY WAY



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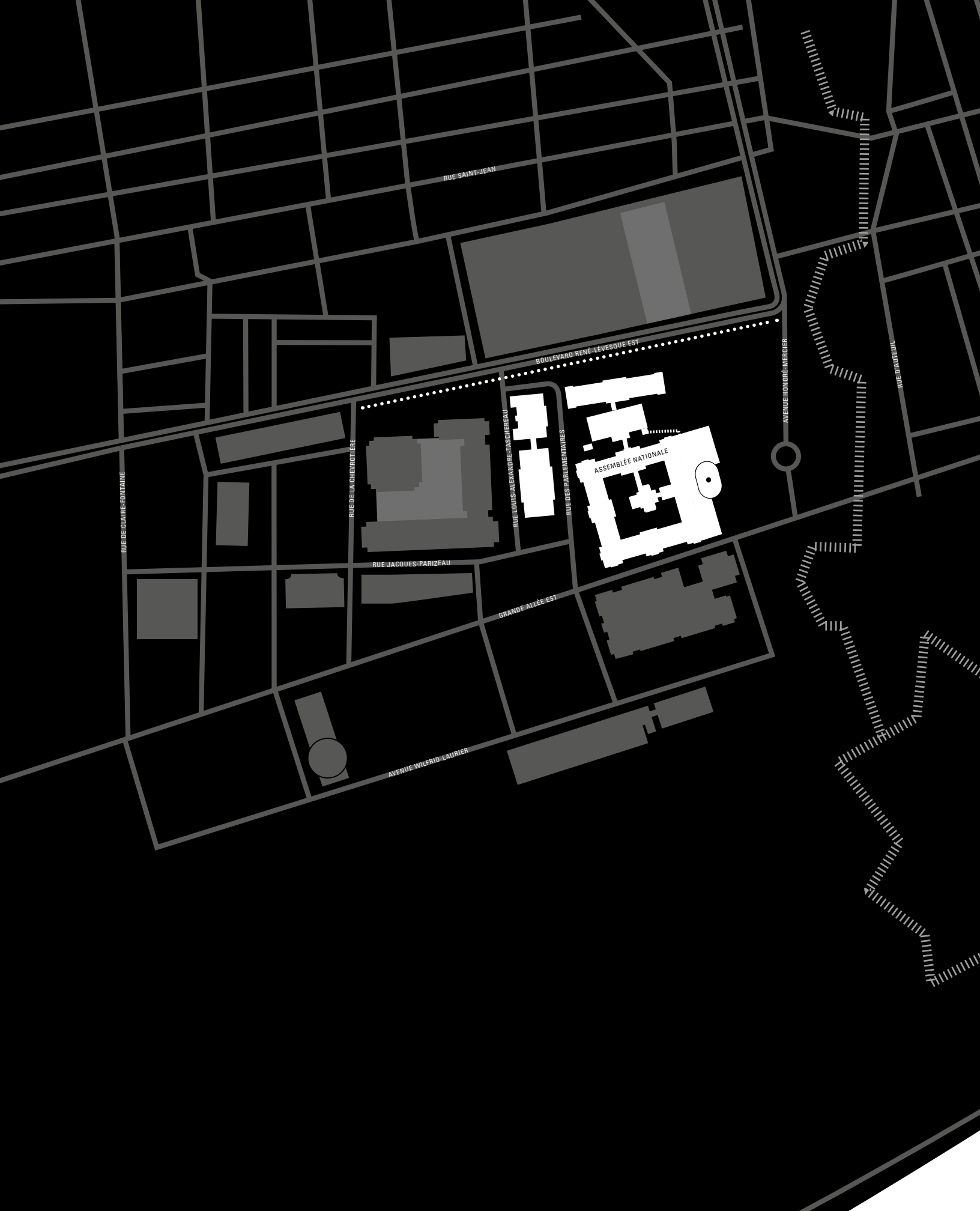


FOREWORD

The Assemblée nationale du Québec holds a special place in the lives of the people of Québec. As the nation's foremost institution and premier forum for major societal debates, the heart of our democracy has been housed for more than a century in buildings—primarily the Hôtel du Parlement—that bear witness to its high and noble functions.

This finely illustrated publication invites you to discover these splendid venues where Québec's destinies are shaped. Each one has a distinct personality, specific to its role, and the whole is rich in surprising dualities, often contrasting, but harmoniously combining heritage and modernity, tradition and audacity.

Thanks to the 8th art, this priceless national treasure reveals to you across the pages the outstanding features of its emblematic character.



RUE SAINT-JEAN

BOULEVARD RENÉ-LÉVESQUE EST

AVENUE HONORÉ-MERCIER

RUE D'AUTREAU

RUE DE CLAIRE-FONTAINE

RUE DE LA CHEVROTIERE

RUE LOUIS-ALEXANDRE DE GASCHEREAU

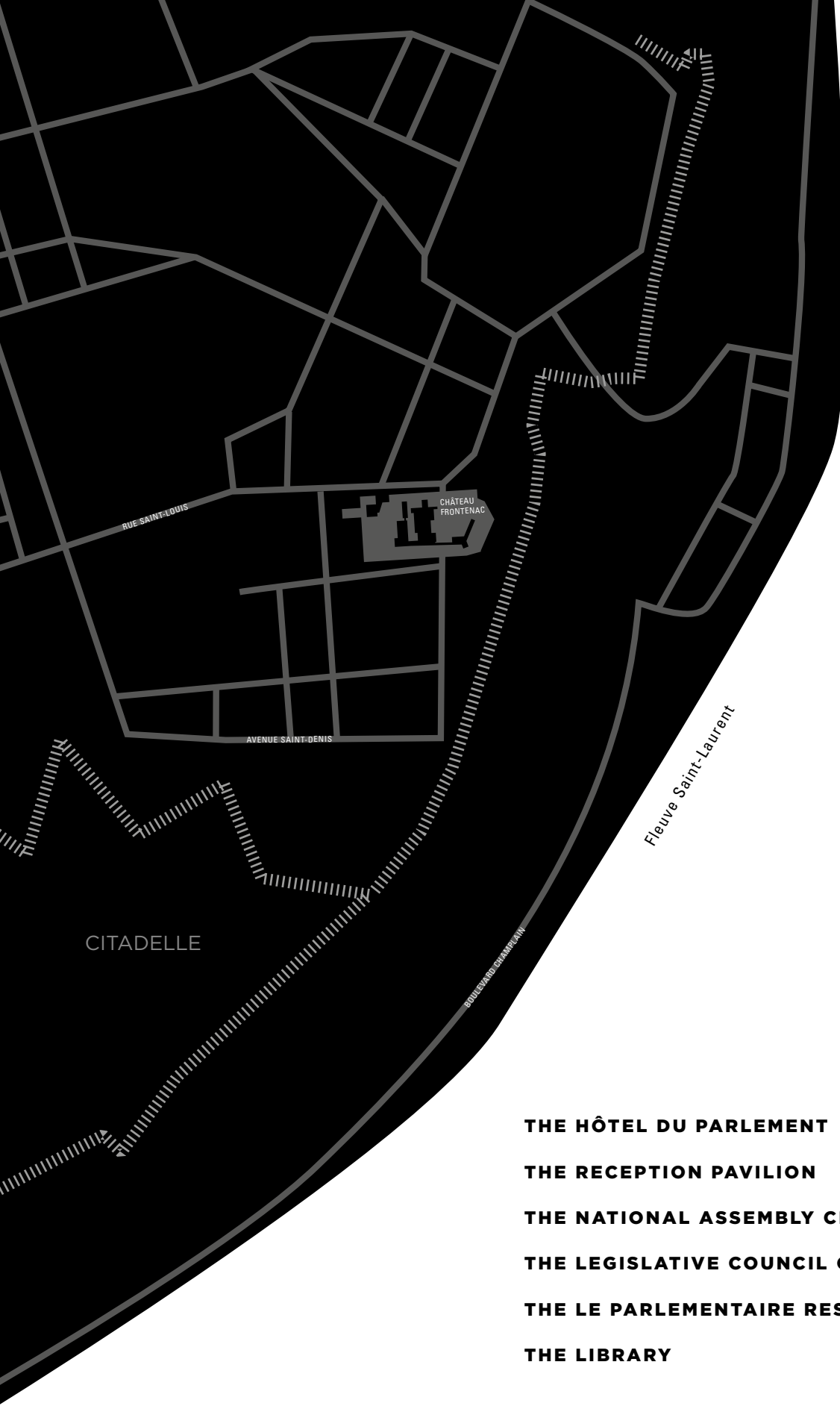
RUE DES PARLEMENTAIRES

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

RUE JACQUES-PARIZEAU

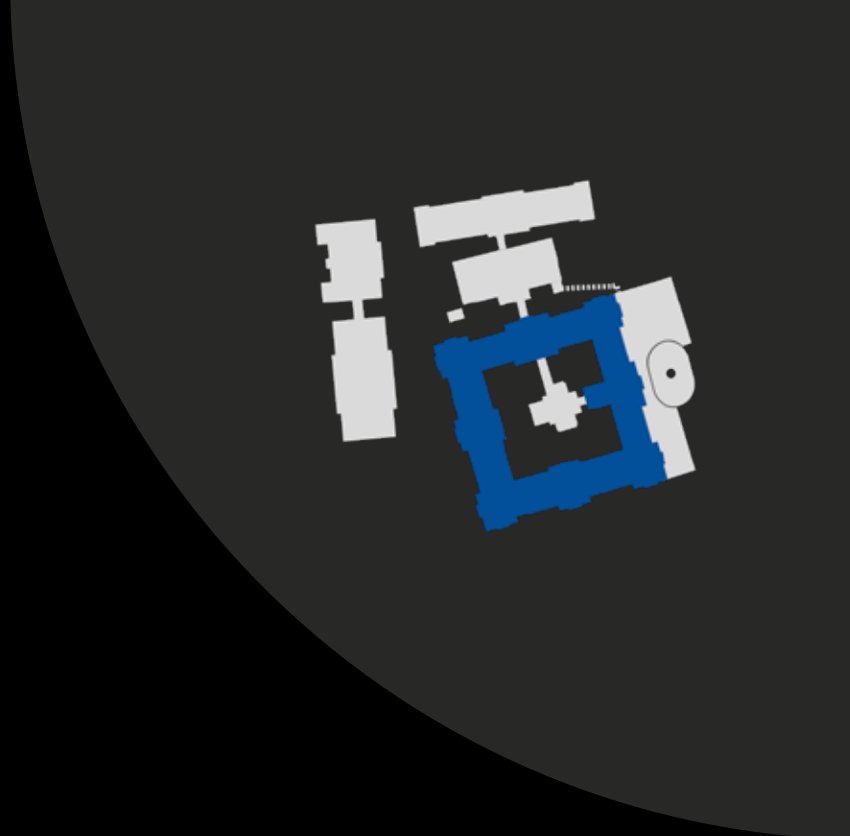
GRANDE ALLÉE EST

AVENUE WILFRID-LAURIER



THE HÔTEL DU PARLEMENT	6
THE RECEPTION PAVILION	24
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER	42
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER	56
THE LE PARLEMENTAIRE RESTAURANT	66
THE LIBRARY	80





**THE HÔTEL
DU PARLEMENT**

Since 1608, Québec has been the capital of a territory that has evolved through a succession of political regimes. The tenacious desire to inhabit the area overlooking the river has been a long-standing feature, making it a unique landmark that guides and brings people together.

This deeply rooted attachment was further affirmed by the desire to provide the city of Champlain, after the creation of a federated Canada (1867), with a Parliament worthy of North America's only French-speaking State.





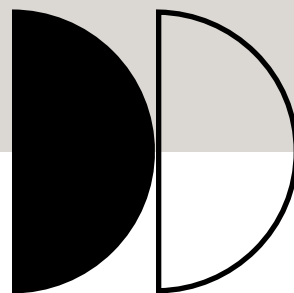
THE HÔTEL DU PARLEMENT



EVERY SEASON, THE FAÇADE OF
THE HÔTEL DU PARLEMENT AND THE EXTENSIVE
GROUNDS OFFER A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.
BETWEEN THE STAIRWAYS, IN THE CENTRE,
THE ENTRANCE TO THE RECEPTION PAVILION.

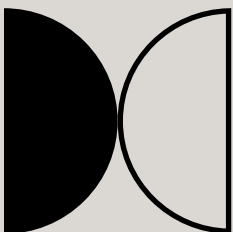


The building born of these aspirations is the long-matured result of the vision of one man, Eugène-Étienne Taché. An admirer of France, where he had deepened his architectural knowledge, Taché was given a large-scale mandate by the Québec Government in 1875: to design the plans for a parliament building whose appearance and magnitude would enhance the prestige of the State.





THE MAIN HALL AND THE GRAND STAIRCASE LEADING TO THE RESTAURANT, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.



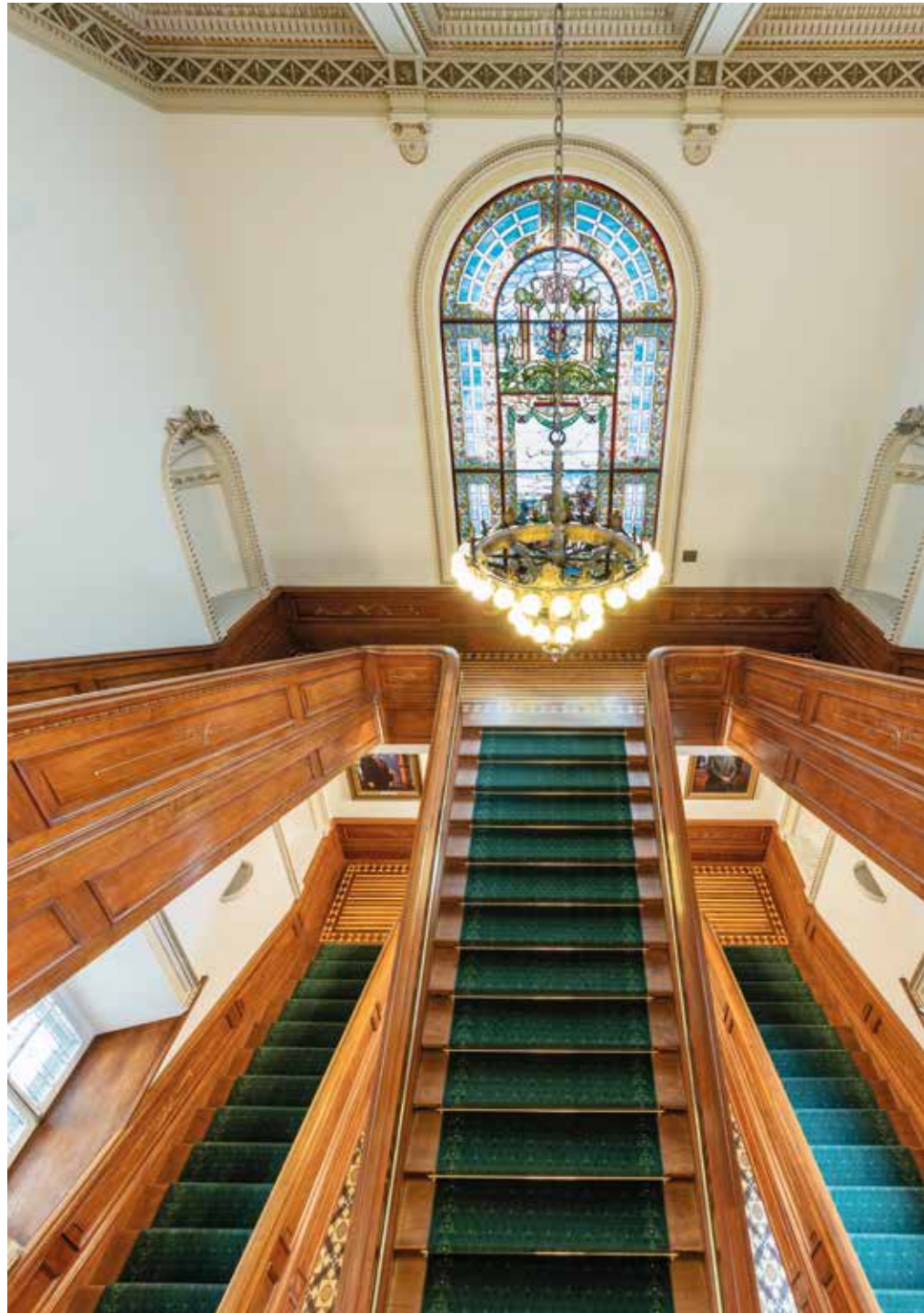


EUGÈNE-ÉTIENNE TACHÉ (1836-1912),
TRAINED AS A SURVEYOR, CAREER SENIOR
CIVIL SERVANT AND DESIGNER OF
THE HÔTEL DU PARLEMENT.

It was from Paris, the cultural capital of the Western world, that emerged the trend for the Second Empire style of architecture, characteristic of the reign of Emperor Napoleon III from 1852 to 1870. Both in Europe and in America, this style projected an image of modernism, dynamism and prestige on the nations that adopted it.

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The restoration and expansion project of the Louvre Palace, then underway, was one of the jewels of this style. Revived to its original splendour by modern restorers who combined reminiscence of the past with innovative technologies, the Louvre was cited as an example throughout Europe by the imperial government. Highly impressed, Taché drew inspiration from it to give the Parliament he designed a more sober style, but one that was unquestionably influenced by the French model. The authorities were seduced by the explicit reference to French architecture, which was original and new to the city of Québec.

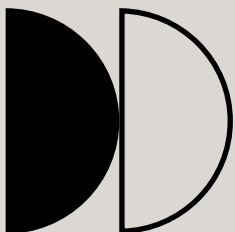




LA HALTE DANS LA FORÊT (A HALT IN THE FOREST), THE WORK OF SCULPTOR LOUIS-PHILIPPE HÉBERT, OCCUPIES A PLACE OF HONOUR IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING, THUS PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST PEOPLES OF THE TERRITORY.



The Hôtel du Parlement, through its remarkable construction, quickly won unanimous approval and became the symbol of progress and change in the capital. It was a splendid venue for the parliamentary institution and also provided a functional setting for its deliberations. But this building is in reality much more than that: its rich ornamentation, designed by Taché, makes it a veritable pantheon dedicated to the glory of the women and men who have marked the history of Québec and of French America. Since 1877, the Parliament has represented a true collective artistic endeavour affirming the existence of a French-speaking nation, well aware of its origins.





INSTALLED IN 1888, THE CLOCK IN THE CENTRAL TOWER OVERLOOKS THE HISTORICAL FIGURES OF MARIE DE L'INCARNATION AND MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS.



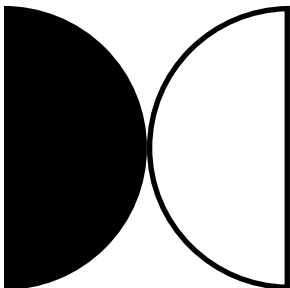
MARIE DE
L'INCARNATION

MARGUERITE
BOURGEOYS



THE SPIRAL STAIRCASE LEADING TO THE CLOCK
IN THE CENTRAL TOWER WAS DESIGNED
BY THE FOUNDRY CARRIER ET LAINÉ.

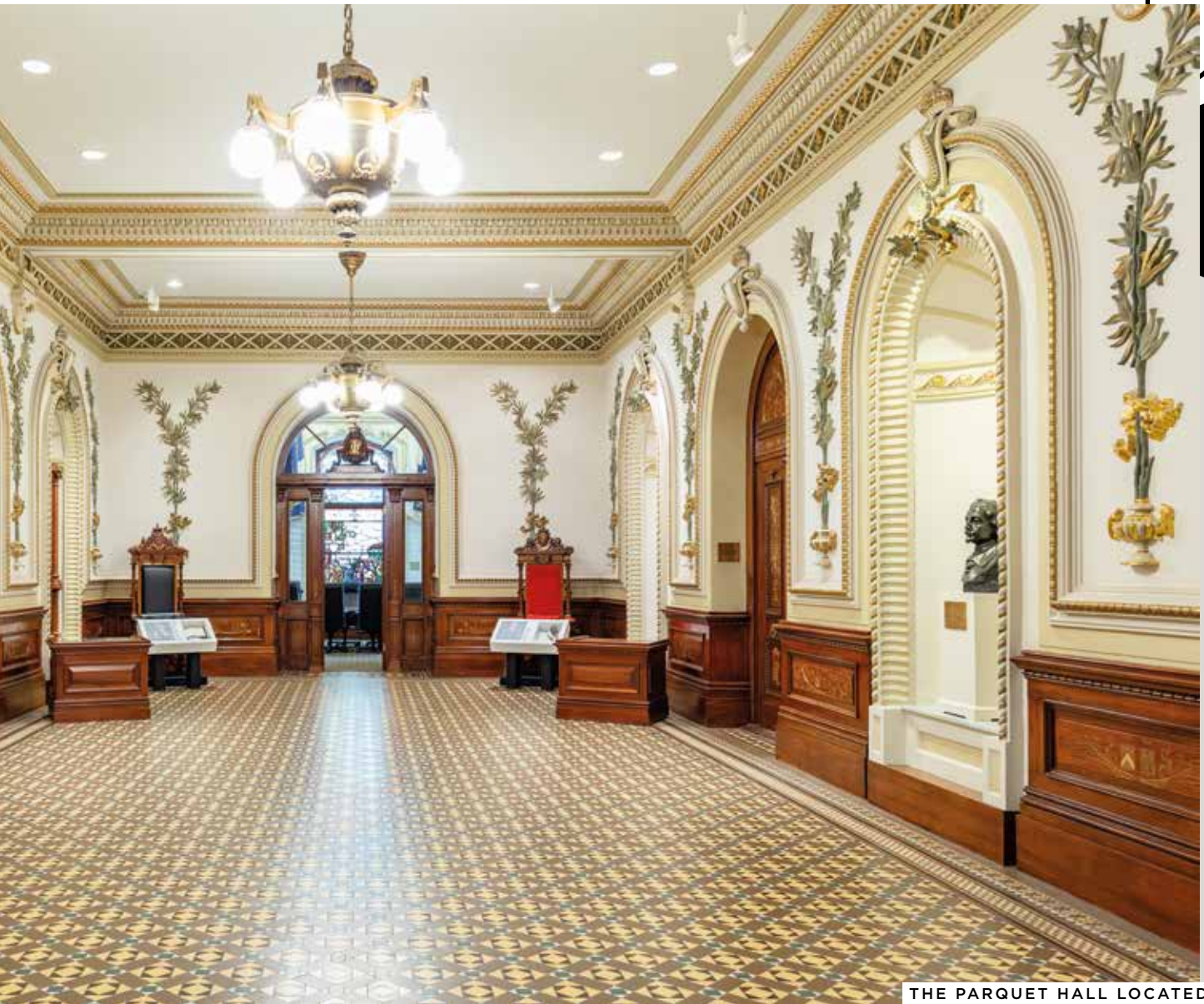
IN THE BACKGROUND,
THE CLOCK MECHANISM
OF THE CENTRAL TOWER.



In keeping with this spirit, generations of creative artists have left their legacy through the expression of their art: painting, cabinetmaking, sculpture, ironwork, glasswork, goldsmithing and statuary. Free spaces are preserved in the building so that the artists of tomorrow can in turn leave their mark. The result is striking: current and past symbols intertwine as threads of a national history that are continuously being woven, forming a collective narrative of profound and moving significance.



Of course, all ancestral buildings change over time, and the Taché monument building is no exception. The primary challenge since 1886 has been to ensure the harmonious evolution of its two constituent dimensions: to preserve and enhance a unique architectural heritage, and to adapt it to the changing needs of a dynamic Parliament.



THE PARQUET HALL LOCATED
BETWEEN THE TWO DELIBERATION
CHAMBERS.

The custodians of this national treasure reconcile this apparent paradox through a careful, informed and creative approach that allows for both the preservation of the original decor and the integration of modern technologies. This sensitivity is essential to protect the image conveyed by the building that houses Québec's first institution.



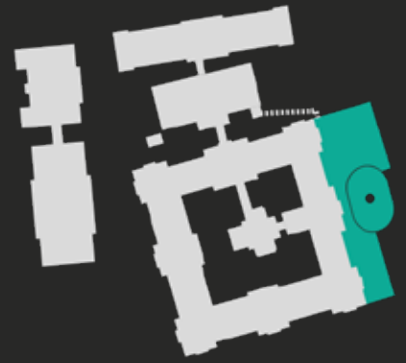
The city of Québec, the capital and seat of power, is a focal point anchored in the Québec political arena and in the collective imagination. The same is true of the Hôtel du Parlement and the Assemblée nationale, the guardians and very heart of democracy, which bring together parliamentarians, and attract the media and the public who come to express their opinions.

Contemporary and dynamic, the institution is also the bearer of the ideal expressed by Québec's motto, *Je me souviens* (I remember), proudly engraved on the pediment over the main entrance of its building. The Assemblée nationale thus assumes its duty of memory, continuity and loyalty in order to distinguish, in the midst of transient events and debates, what belongs to time and history.









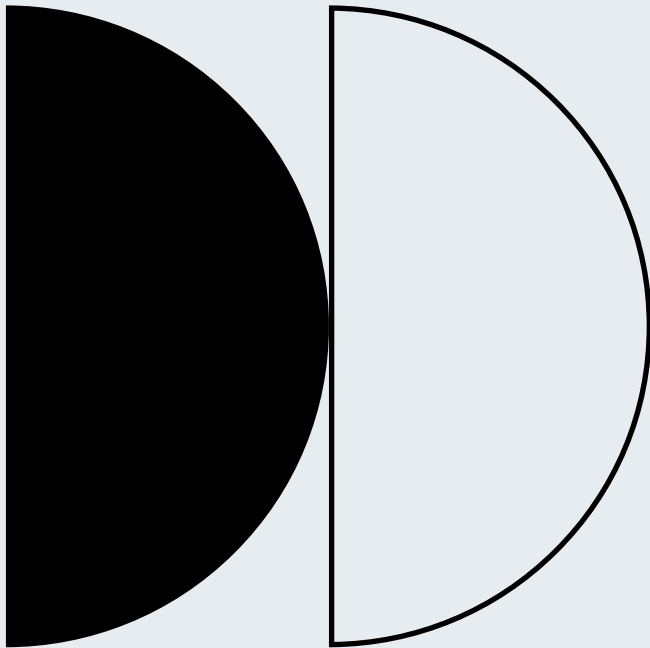
THE RECEPTION PAVILION



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The underground design of the reception pavilion reflects the complex challenge of preserving the heritage character of the Hôtel du Parlement while modernizing it. This promise was fulfilled by the creation of a new, contemporary and discreet central entrance, harmoniously integrated with the magnificent façade of the century-old building.





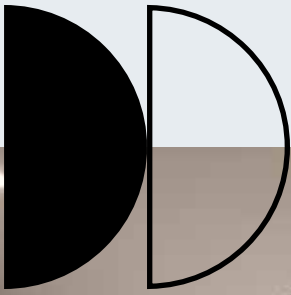
QUÉBEC'S MOTTO,
ENGRAVED IN 1883 ON THE FAÇADE
OF THE HÔTEL DU PARLEMENT
AND REAFFIRMED
IN THE NEW ENTRANCE.



The intention to open the Assemblée nationale to the general public is another fundamental element in the concept of this pavilion, which was inaugurated in 2019. An interior architecture designed to be welcoming and hospitable, in keeping with the ideal of a "people's house", illustrates this objective.





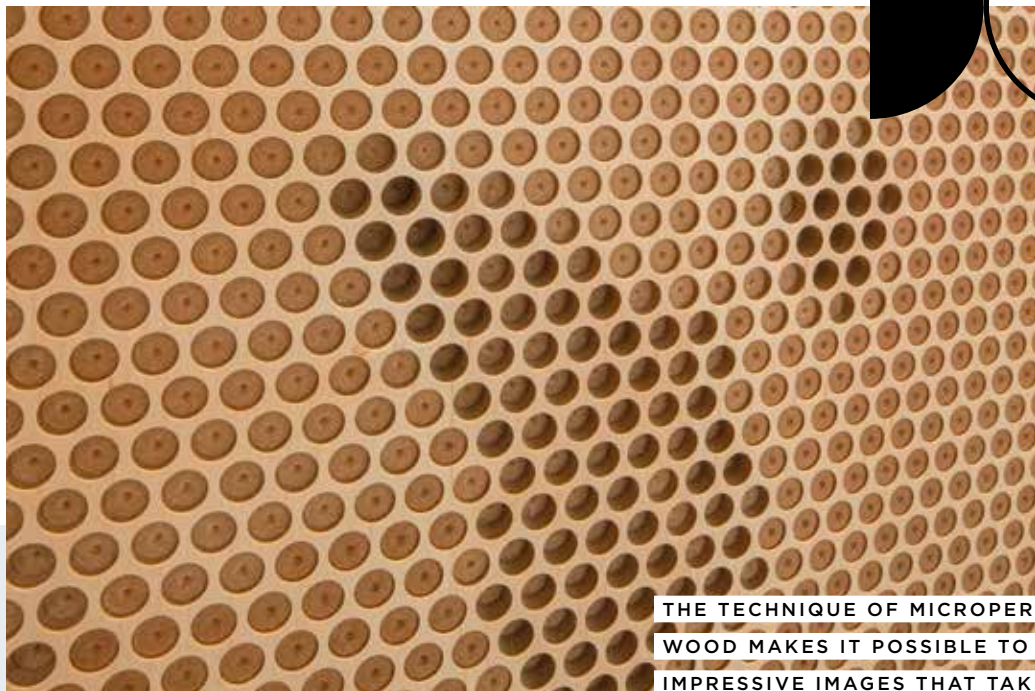


A circular walkway emerged from this desire for openness, thus organizing the environment around a public agora that symbolizes the millennia-old origins of democracy. Natural light is predominant in this area, even though this space is carved out of the rock. It fills the atmosphere through the immense glass oculus in the centre. A remarkable relationship is established between the interior and the exterior thanks to this clear and striking visual ascent to the sky, a junction between two universes, which accentuates the vertiginous axis of the Parliament's central tower.





A WALL COMPOSED OF LARGE WOODEN PANELS ENCIRCLING THE AGORA'S RAMP ILLUSTRATES SIX MAJOR THEMES REPRESENTATIVE OF QUÉBEC SOCIETY. *LA CHASSE-GALERIE* (THE LEGEND OF THE FLYING CANOE), A FOLK LEGEND BY HONORÉ BEAUGRAND, HIGHLIGHTS THE THEME OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND ORIGINS. FIVE OTHER THEMES FOLLOW: OPENNESS AND CULTURE; HOSPITALITY AND DIVERSITY; MODERNITY AND RESOURCES; EQUALITY; NORDICITY AND ABORIGINAL HERITAGE.



THE TECHNIQUE OF MICROPERFORATED WOOD MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO CREATE IMPRESSIVE IMAGES THAT TAKE SHAPE OWING TO THE DIFFERENT DEPTHS OF THE CIRCULAR HOLES.



The stunning contrast is further enhanced by the proximity of the Hôtel du Parlement, which at first glance appears to be the antithesis of the streamlined, contemporary atmosphere of the reception pavilion. In reality, the latter offers a different symbolism, but one that complements that of the Parliament, with new significations that challenge the senses and provoke reflection. This innovative contribution is in keeping with the spirit of Taché's work, who, it should be recalled, invited his successors to leave their own mark within the institution's walls. The reception pavilion thus honours democratic ideals, the territory and important collective values.



IN THIS UNDERGROUND ENVIRONMENT, THE COLOURS SERVE AS VISUAL CUES AND EVOKE THE TWO EMBLEMATIC ROOMS OF THE HÔTEL DU PARLEMENT. THE BLUE, ON THE RIGHT OF THE CENTRAL TOWER, RECALLS THE COLOUR OF THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, LOCATED ON THE SAME SIDE. TO THE LEFT OF THE TOWER, THE RED EVOKES THE HUE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.



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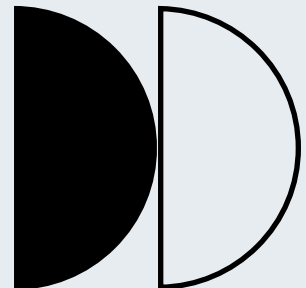
The architectural concept of the pavilion is also characterized by curved lines that contrast with the symmetry of the Hôtel du Parlement. The omnipresence of the circle, for example, is a constant reminder of the agora, the mythical setting of Athenian democracy and the ideal of equality. Since all who stand on its perimeter are equidistant from the centre, the agora from the outset establishes a gathering space where boundaries between individuals become impossible to perceive. This circularity, taken underground, interweaves its roots back to antiquity.



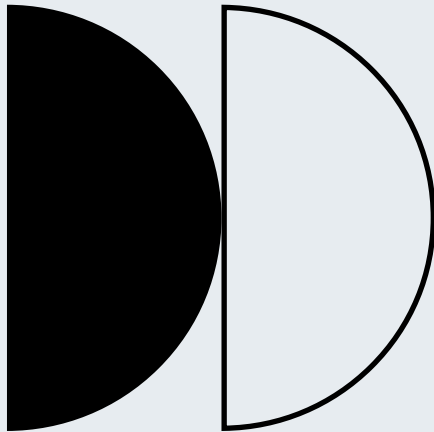




The circle is also intended to be an impartial form, in the image of a parliamentary institution, a concept that is reinforced by the predominance of white that makes no reference to any allegiance. In this environment, architecture cannot be biased; rather, it acts as a mediator instilling a better public awareness of democratic culture.



LE SPECTRE DES LUMIÈRES (THE SPECTRUM OF ENLIGHTENMENT), BY ARTIST JONATHAN VILLENEUVE, IS LOCATED IN THE PASSAGEWAY BETWEEN THE RECEPTION PAVILION AND THE HÔTEL DU PARLEMENT. THIS IMMERSIVE AND DYNAMIC WORK REFERS TO THE ENLIGHTENMENT, AN ERA RICH IN SCIENTIFIC, INTELLECTUAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

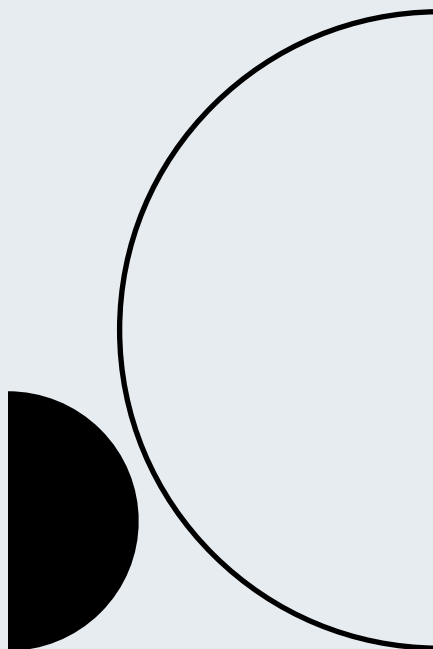


The agora and the surrounding ramp evoke the fluidity of the democratic journey as the ideal of a community. The gentle curves of this chamber reveal a distinctive character that is amongst the most beautiful venues in the parliamentary buildings. A visit immersed by the skylight offers an unparalleled experience of this space. Nearby, an inviting educational walking tour offers citizens a wealth of discoveries. The agora is also a prime location for artistic presentations, exhibitions, conferences and events for the general public.



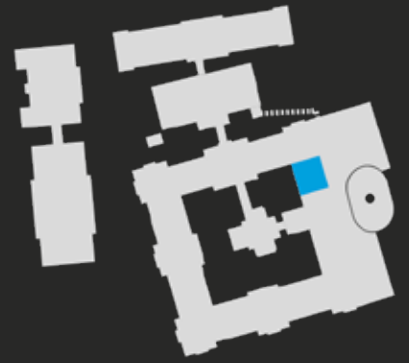






In essence, the reception pavilion allows the Assemblée nationale du Québec to receive visitors befittingly and to assert its personality, which is firmly rooted in both tradition and the 21st century: modern, welcoming, inspiring, versatile, safe, and fully embracing its role as the foundation of Québec democracy.

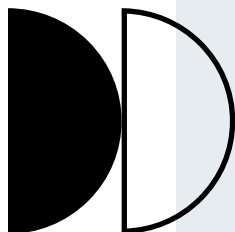




THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER



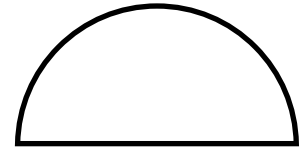
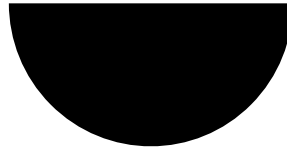
Originally of British inspiration, Québec's political institutions and parliamentary traditions have evolved over more than two centuries, influenced by local considerations, to take on a unique character.







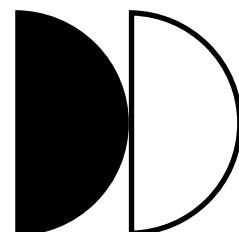
LE DÉBAT SUR LES LANGUES (THE LANGUAGE DEBATE),
BY PAINTER CHARLES HUOT. THIS WORK ILLUSTRATES THE SPEECH
BY MEMBER CHARTIER DE LOTBINIÈRE IN FAVOUR
OF THE EQUALITY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES
IN PARLIAMENT IN 1793. THIS DEFINING MOMENT TAKES PRIDE
OF PLACE IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.



Today, the Assemblée nationale du Québec is the contemporary successor to all the assemblies of inhabitants, notables and citizens that have taken place in the capital since its founding, to which are added the deliberative assemblies held since 1792. By this very fact, the institution symbolizes a living tradition of democracy, one that is mindful of its roots in history.



MADE OF RICHLY CARVED NOBLE WOOD, THE PRESIDENT'S THRONE OVERLOOKS THE CHAMBER AND ALLOWS THE PERSON SEATED THEREON TO MEDIATE DEBATES AND DIRECT PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.



THE UNITED KINGDOM'S COAT OF ARMS SURMOUNTS THE THRONE, FRAMED BY THE QUÉBEC COAT OF ARMS AND FLEURS-DE-LIS. THE ENSEMBLE PERFECTLY ILLUSTRATES THE SYNTHESIS OF QUÉBEC'S FRENCH AND BRITISH PAST.



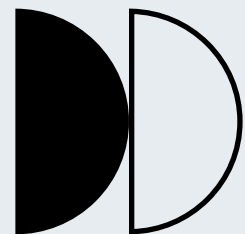
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The National Assembly Chamber is as much the tangible embodiment of those epochs as it is the centre of the debates that animate society today. This centre of the only French-speaking democracy of the Americas has been home to Québec's parliamentarians since 1886. Together, these mandataries of the people pass laws, control the actions of government, and serve as guardians of the historic rights and powers of a distinct community.

THE MACE SYMBOLIZES THE AUTHORITY OF THE ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE AND THE PRESIDENT.



The National Assembly Chamber and its stately decor, the high point of the ceremonial promenade leading to the heart of the Hôtel du Parlement, are deeply rooted in Québec's political culture. Great works of art are constant reminders of the awareness of our origins and the foundational milestones of Québec.





FROM THE PERSPECTIVE
OF THE PRESIDENT,
THE ENTRANCE PORTAL WITH
THE PRESS GALLERY ON EITHER SIDE.
ABOVE, THE PUBLIC GALLERY.

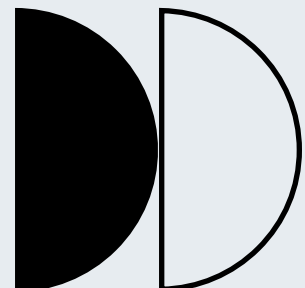
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The magnificent precinct brilliantly expresses the spirit instilled by Eugène-Étienne Taché and which prevails throughout the building's decoration, patiently enhanced by the illustrious designer's successors. The actions of legislators, the holding of major debates, and the impression of timelessness that emanates from the premises all contribute to making it a focal point of national memory. The destiny of Québec continues to be written and embodied in this highly meaningful place.





The decor successfully combines the preservation of a prestigious heritage with the discreet integration of technology to meet the needs of a modern Parliament. This sense of continuity creates a harmonious balance with the dynamic role of the institution in the evolution of society. Permanence and change, heritage and modernity, prudence and boldness, silence and speech; the inverses transcend to combine the past, present and future of the nation.

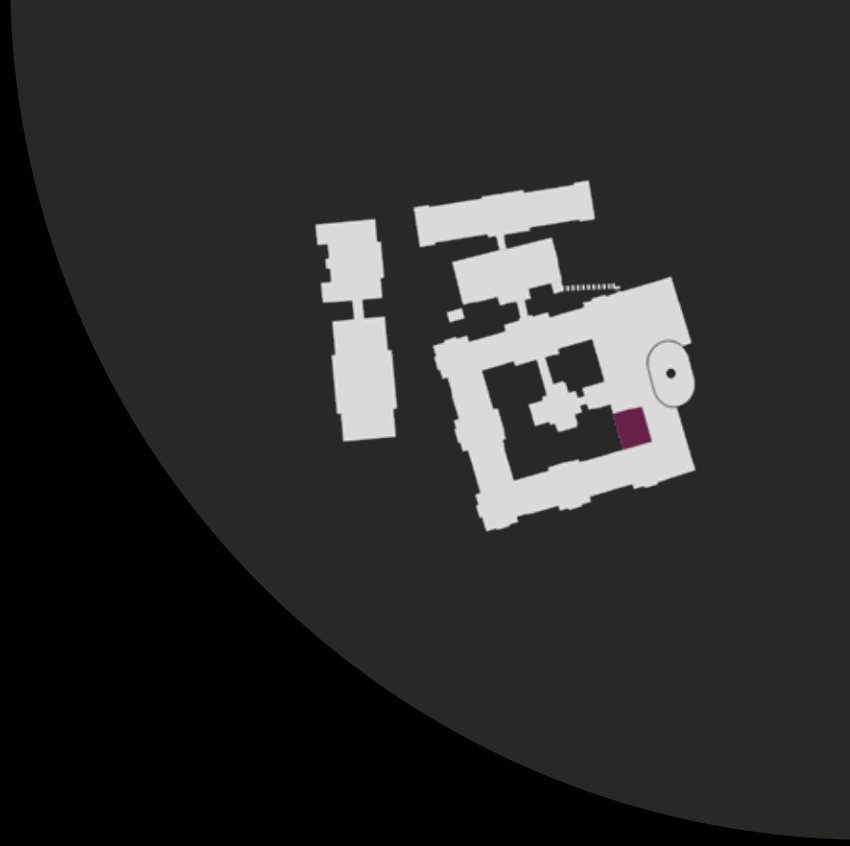




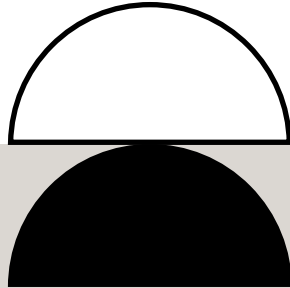
At the close of rousing political clamour, where great figures have shone, a quietude settles in, prompting a moment of recollection. This contemplation is quickly filled with sensations in the face of the apparent calm of a space that remains inhabited, though deserted. A palpable silence emanates from it, infused with an omnipresent energy. A subtle whisper, marked by the delicate crystalline murmuring of the chandeliers, echoes the moments of the past. This rustling also carries the very heart of possibilities pulsing within these walls, giving the impression of touching the soul of the premises, allowing one to savour elusive moments of suspended time.





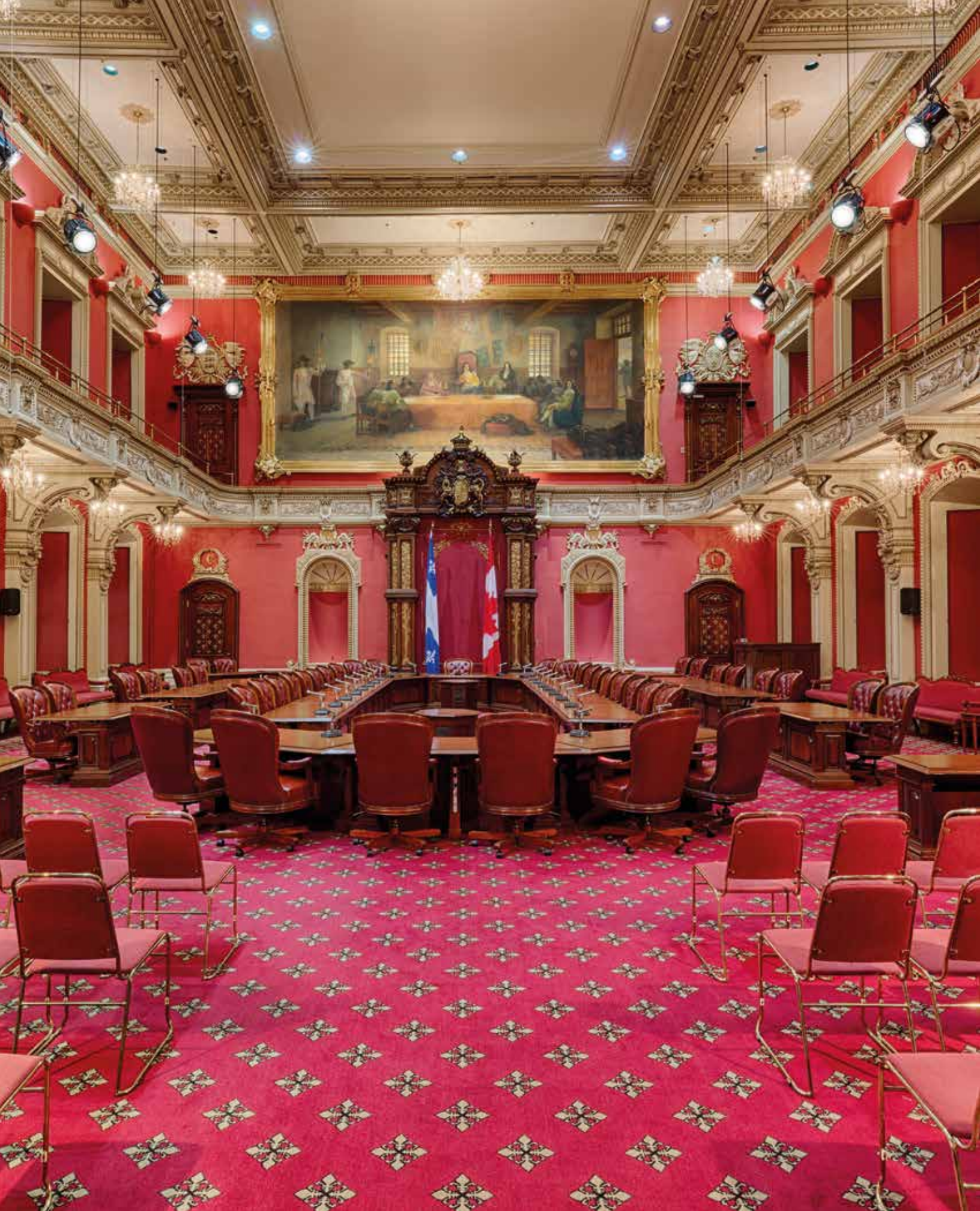


**THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL CHAMBER**

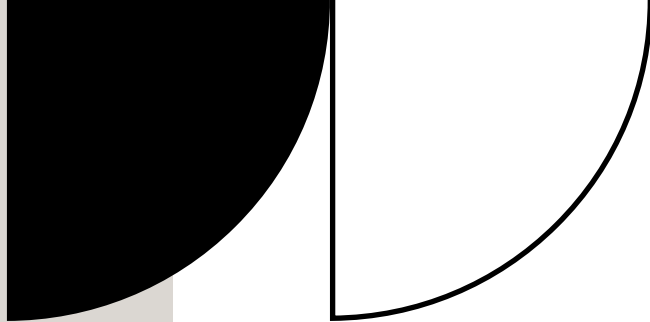


Identical in size to its illustrious neighbour adorned in blue, the Legislative Council Chamber is the room whose spirit is most indicative of the significant British parliamentary heritage in Québec. The red colour of its walls, for example, is in keeping with the upper chambers of British-style parliaments, the House of Lords in Westminster being the reference model.









THE ENTRANCE PORTAL WAS DESIGNED BY THE WORKSHOP
OF SCULPTOR FRANÇOIS-XAVIER BERLINGUET.

THE CLOCK ORIGINATES FROM THE CYRILLE DUQUET FIRM.



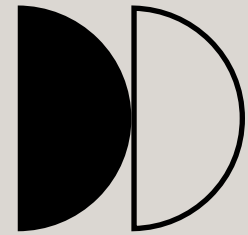
To fully grasp the significance of the venue, it is important to know that the Parliament of Québec was for a long time constituted of two Houses: the first, composed of Members elected by the people, meets in the National Assembly Chamber, and the other, the Legislative Council, composed of men appointed by the Government, sat in this magnificent chamber until its abolition in 1968.

Today, this solemn place is dedicated to functions that are often marked by high emotions: the citizen conviction and courage expressed during parliamentary committees, the excitement and honour surrounding swearing-in ceremonies, the pomp and circumstance of welcoming foreign dignitaries and heads of State, the joy and pride demonstrated during the awarding of distinctions to persons of meritorious conduct, or again, the poignant collective grief that accompanies lying-in-state ceremonies.



**LE CONSEIL SOUVERAIN (THE SOVEREIGN COUNCIL),
BY CHARLES HUOT, PURPOSEFULLY PRESENTS
A FOUNDING INSTITUTION OF NEW FRANCE
IN THE ROOM MOST ASSOCIATED WITH
THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY HERITAGE.**





THE MONOGRAM CL, ENGRAVED
IN THE WOODWORK OF THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL CHAMBER.



This range of sentiments would be incomplete without those provided by the vibrancy of an elected assembly. This was the case for the first time in 1885, when the representatives of the people exceptionally met in this chamber while the construction of the National Assembly Chamber was being completed. This distant precedent has finally become contemporary with the forthcoming restoration of the Blue Room: instead of exiling themselves from the building, the parliamentarians will instead return to debate for a time in the Red Room.

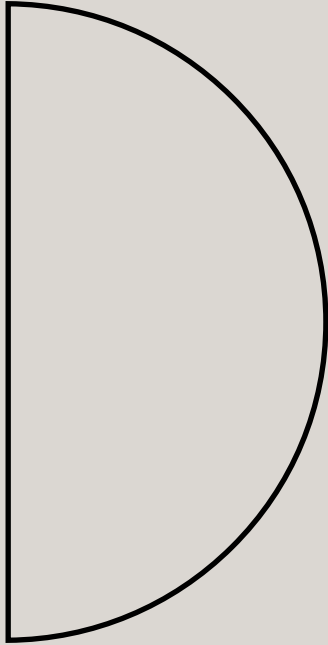
This room, long seen as the sacred relic of a bygone era, will then reveal its true nature: that of a treasure left in reserve, ready to shine again with the brilliance of political life. Like an inseparable twin sister, the Legislative Council Chamber thus allows the presence of Québec's parliamentarians to be perpetuated with nobility and distinction in the very building where they have sat for over 135 years.







**THE LE
PARLEMENTAIRE
RESTAURANT**



At the beginning of the 20th century, the Assemblée nationale du Québec established itself as the focal point of political life in the capital. Parliamentary proceedings, held during the cold season, were the occasion for well-attended gatherings that made it necessary to be able to dine in a reception hall within the walls of Québec's first institution, capable of welcoming foreign heads of State, visiting dignitaries and public figures in a distinguished fashion.

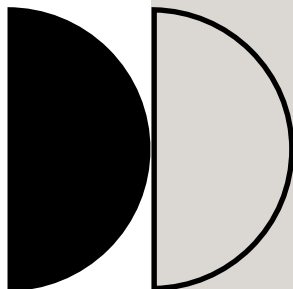








Inaugurated in 1917, the Le Parlementaire restaurant features a majestic Beaux-Arts-inspired decor designed by renowned architects Georges-Émile Tanguay and Jean-Omer Marchand. At the time, this French aesthetic was very popular in North America, and the Québec Government chose it to give the young State its own distinctive institutional architecture. The style of the restaurant is thus in harmony with that of the Hôtel du Parlement, also of French inspiration.

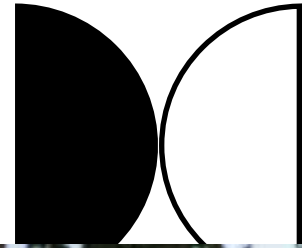


THIS HIGH RELIEF IS A RICH ALLEGORY IN SEVERAL RESPECTS: IN THE CENTRE, THE ARK OF THE COVENANT SYMBOLIZES THE LINKS BETWEEN THE INSTITUTION, THE PARLIAMENTARIANS AND THE POPULATION. THE RAM'S MASK REFERS TO THE LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE AND EMBODIES STRENGTH AND THE QUEST FOR WISDOM. THESE VIRTUES MUST GUIDE THE PARLIAMENTARIANS AND BRING ABOUT FOUNDING LAWS THAT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE COMMON GOOD.



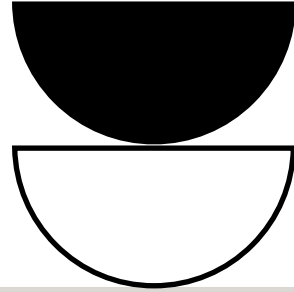
A venue for formal receptions and countless State dinners, this dining room is distinguished by its vast proportions, high ceilings and ornamentation including colonnades, cloister vaults with central coffering and classical motifs. It offers one of the most beautiful Beaux-Arts style environments in the city of Québec, easily rivaling that of the world-famous Château Frontenac.





With its classical forms, the building where Le Parlementaire is housed was designed using innovative techniques and materials at the time. These characteristics make it possible, still today, to harmoniously integrate technological infrastructures to allow for contemporary and multifunctional use.





FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
PRODUCED IN THE INSTITUTION'S
OWN VEGETABLE GARDEN
ON THE PREMISES ENHANCE
THE RESTAURANT'S MENU.

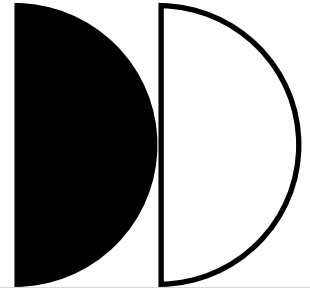


Located in the centre of the parliamentary complex, the restaurant long acted as a special antechamber to which only parliamentarians, journalists and administrative staff had access. Open to the public since 1968, the restaurant continues to bring together politicians and media representatives, revealing its characteristic atmosphere to tourists and the public who frequent it.





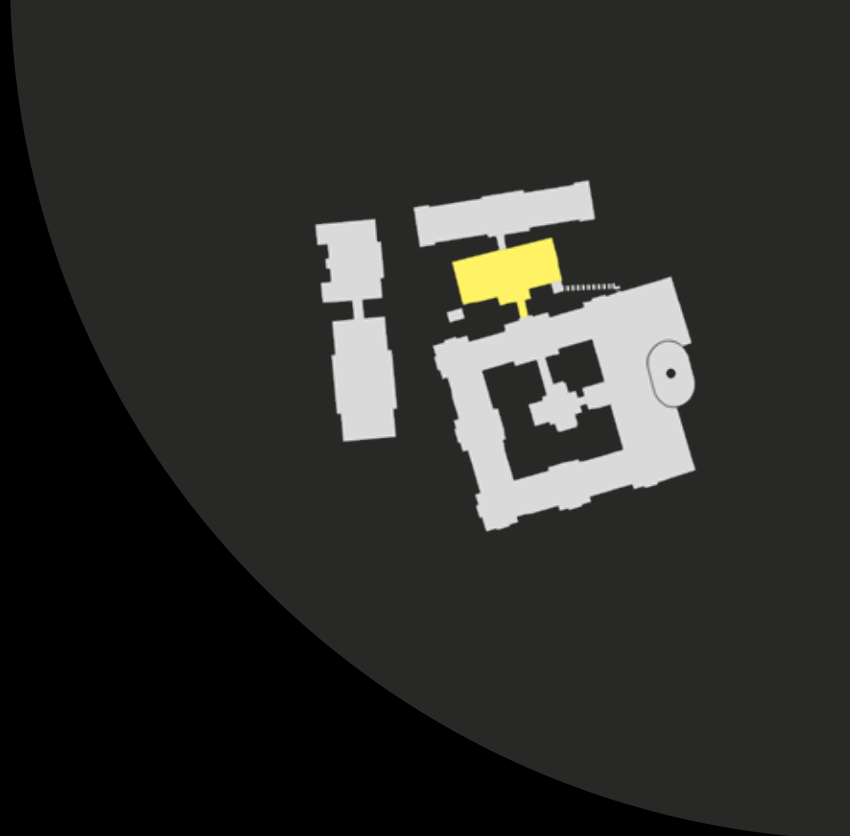
THE MAGNIFICENT STAINED-GLASS WINDOW ILLUMINATING THE ENTRANCE IS THE WORK OF JOSEPH BERNARD, OF THE GAUTHIER ET FRÈRE FIRM IN QUÉBEC.



Undoubtedly, the Assemblée nationale restaurant remains a gathering place, where everything revolves around politics and the pleasures of the table. Its personality sets it apart from the capital's other gastronomic destinations. The establishment is known, among other things, for its selection of local Québec

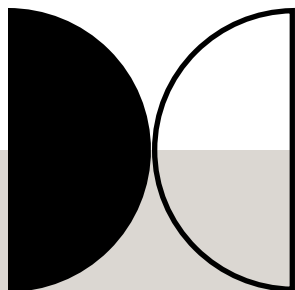
products and the richness of the unparalleled culinary experience it offers. The passage of time has in no way altered the pleasures of the finely prepared dishes and the taste for beauty that this setting denotes, where the many flavours of enchantment are expressed in a renewed fashion.





THE LIBRARY



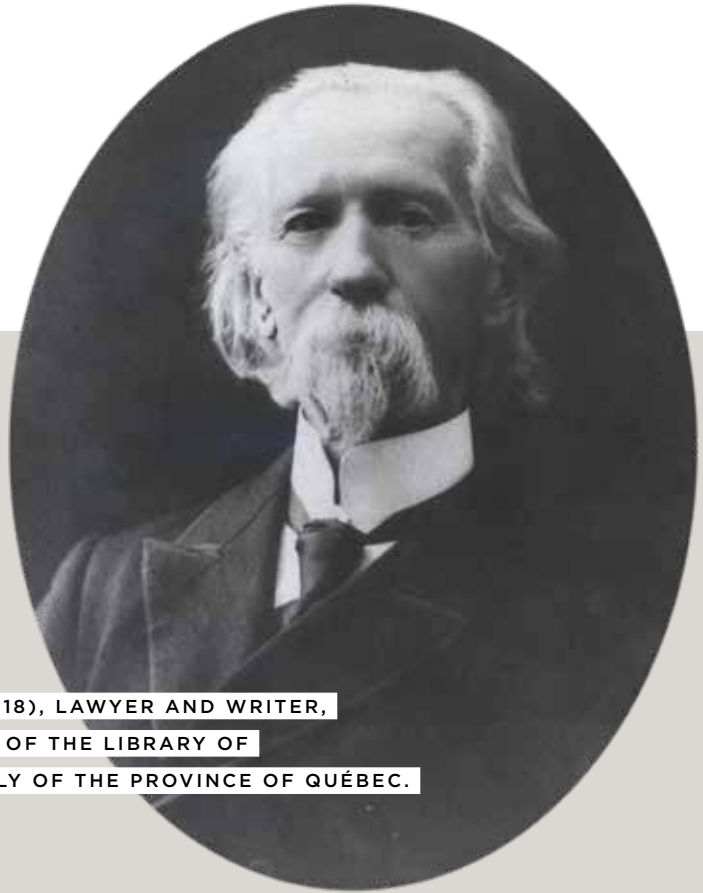
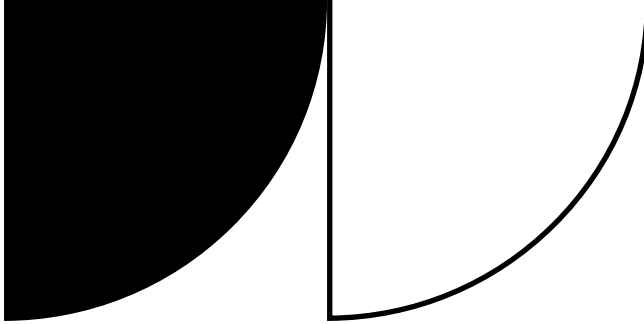


The prestigious character of the Édifice Pamphile-Le May and the institution it houses, the Library, make it a place well worth discovering. Completed during the Great War, this building, in keeping with the Beaux-Arts aesthetic, reflects, through its style and location, the importance of its vocation as the library of the first institution of Québec.

This approach, in harmonious continuity with the Second Empire style of the nearby Hôtel du Parlement, is not a matter of chance. Unlike the rest of the country, where American and British models are more common, the Government of Québec chose to erect a new French-style structure like the Hôtel du Parlement, thus reiterating the cultural allegiance espoused by the French-Canadian elite.



CREATED BY GUIDO NINCHERI, THIS STAINED-GLASS WINDOW ILLUSTRATES THE ALLEGORY OF THE INEXHAUSTIBLE KNOWLEDGE OF A LIBRARY, REPRESENTED BY THE CHUTE QUIATCHOUAN IN VAL-JALBERT (SAGUENAY-LAC-SAINT-JEAN).



PAMPHILE LE MAY (1837-1918), LAWYER AND WRITER,
WAS THE FIRST DIRECTOR OF THE LIBRARY OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC.

—

The interior of the premises presents an admirable space in which the hushed atmosphere invites you to linger for long moments. The central aisle, punctuated by huge marble columns and lined with mezzanines, is impressive, as are the countless sources of knowledge, arranged on shelves, that span the ages. Because of these invaluable riches, the Library's motto is *Je puise mais n'épuise* (I draw from the source but never exhaust it).

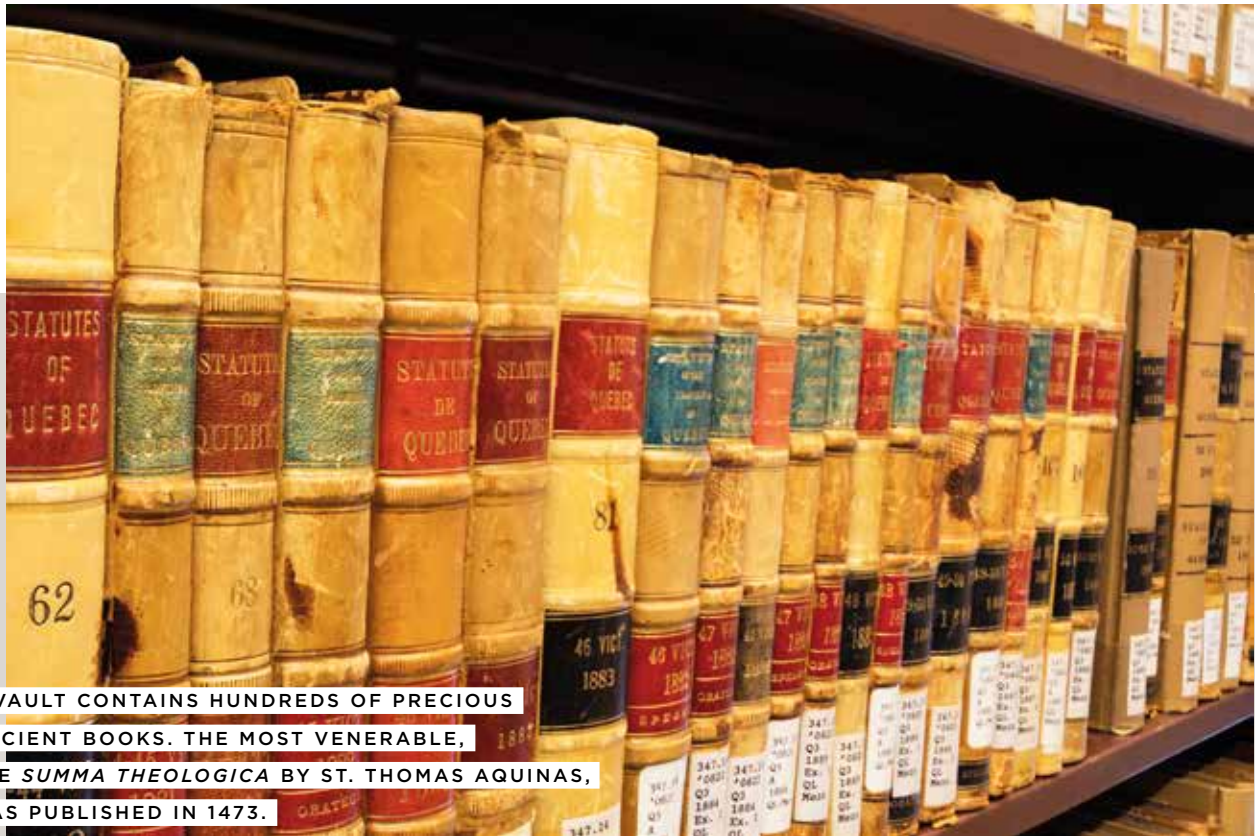




THE MARBLE OF CERTAIN COLUMNS
CONTAINS AMMONITES, FOSSIL MOLLUSCS
DATING BACK SOME 50 MILLION YEARS.



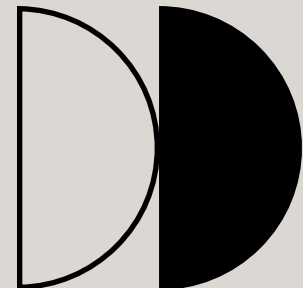
The Library has represented the memory of the parliamentary institution since 1802. The preservation of the centuries-old heritage is combined within its walls with the search for state-of-the-art information that is essential to support parliamentarians in their work. Relevant, innovative and attuned to the needs of its users, the Library takes pride in being at the origin of several historic transformations of the Assemblée nationale. Together, facing towards the river, these two institutions jointly form an estuary where knowledge and power meet.



A VAULT CONTAINS HUNDREDS OF PRECIOUS ANCIENT BOOKS. THE MOST VENERABLE, THE *SUMMA THEOLOGICA* BY ST. THOMAS AQUINAS, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1473.



If the Parliament of Québec is driven by an awareness of its role in opening up the future, this future requires memory, knowledge, international inspiration, citizen ideas and experience in order to be translated into evolution. Dynamic and always attentive, the Library follows the evolution of thought and new currents, taking up the challenge of enlightening the steps of Québec's march towards a democracy that is more aware of itself, its origins and the possibilities to be envisaged.





ANOTHER RARE WORK ENTITLED
THÉÂTRE DES CITÉS DU MONDE
(THEATRE OF THE CITIES OF THE WORLD),
PUBLISHED AROUND 1574.



EPILOGUE

A must-see in the city of Québec, the site of the Assemblée nationale is unique. It is rich in deep political, cultural and historical significance in the life of the people of Québec.

Its presence in the heart of the capital is a source of pride and a call to discover its beauties. Whether admiring the varied aspects of its majestic architecture, its works of art recalling the high points of our history, its illustrious deliberation chambers, or simply walking through its peaceful gardens punctuated by noble monuments, everyone who visits it is charmed by the exceptional character and atmosphere of this environment, which captures the eye and stimulates the imagination at every turn.

As guardian of the past and bearer of the future, the Assemblée nationale du Québec continues to shape our society and its evolution. Like the institution itself, the site where it is located, facing the rising sun, a source of light and inspiration, over time takes on the aspect of our collective actions and decisions.

**THE ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC EXTENDS ITS
THANKS TO THE INSTITUTION AND THE PHOTOGRAPHERS
WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE PROJECT.**

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

Pages: 13, 85, 89.

Christian Chevalier

Pages: 16, 49, 64.

Noémie Cimon-Mattar

Page: 77.

Stéphane Groleau

Pages: 6-7, 8-9, 10-11, 18, 23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, 30-31, 32-33, 33, 34, 35,
36, 37, 40-41, 42-43, 44, 45, 53, 54.

Martin Houde

Pages: 12-13, 14-15, 15, 20, 20-21, 38-39, 65, 78-79.

Danny Kronstrom

Page: 84.

Claude Mathieu

Pages: 2, 19, 31, 46-47, 51, 52, 55, 56-57, 58-59, 60, 62-63, 66-67, 68-69,
70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80-81, 82-83, 88, 90.

François Nadeau

Pages: 22, 50.

Renaud Philippe

Page: 17.

Roch Thérioux

Pages: 48, 86-87.

Jean Tremblay

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