



Québec



la province de
See



la province de
Québec

Where The New World's Tempo Blends with Old
World Traditions



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Québec is a province animated by the youthful vigor and tempo of the New World, yet mellowed with the grace and maturity of the Old World. It is colorful, steeped in tradition . . . a place where the life of today blends with the legend of yesterday.

Here is contrast—a modern society flourishing in a culture inherited from seventeenth-century Normandy and Brittany. It is sensed in the lively Latin throngs of busy towns and cities. It permeates the solitude of rural villages.

This contrast is a result of Gallic traditions. Everywhere the tongue of early soldiers, explorers, missionaries, voyageurs and farmers is spoken. It is heard in centres of learning, like *l'Université de Montréal* and *l'Université Laval*, guardians of French-Canadian culture. It appears in a press which publishes the largest French-language daily newspaper in North America. It is preached from the pulpits of churches, where the faith first taught by missionaries is preserved. Its accents ring out in the Parliament Buildings at Québec City, the continent's only French-speaking Legislature.

Yet, much of Québec's charm springs from its bilingual status; English is the other language. It started when British soldiers settled here after the fall

of New France. Today, their descendants and thousands of English-speaking Canadians from other provinces make Québec their home. In this meeting of two great cultures is much of Québec's appeal.

Many old buildings and monuments are revered as symbols of this province's proud history. *Place d'Armes* and *le Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice* in Montréal; the stone cross where Jacques Cartier first came ashore on the Gaspé coast; the labyrinthine *basse-ville* (Lower Town) and the

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fateful *Plaines d'Abraham* in Québec City. They are only a few reminders of French-Canada's cherished traditions.

Once its folk lived close to the soil. They farmed along the St. Lawrence River, built neat towns on its banks and fished the waters around Gaspé.

But now many are moving to factories and offices in the cities. In new mines, men burrow deep for rich ores; hydro-power stations transform the energy of rushing rivers into electricity; paper mills process the timber harvest of thick forests for shipment to world markets. The tremors of surging industrial growth are felt in every level of Québec society.

But the beguiling character remains . . . the romance of four centuries clings about her modern exterior and quickens her happy, hospitable people. Come to Québec and see. Any Canadian National agent will tell you how to plan a visit to this half-way haven between the Old World and the New.

montréal

Founded as a trading centre and fortress in 1642 by the soldier Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, Montréal is an island at the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. It takes its name from the mountain in its centre called Mount Royal, on top of which an illuminated cross glows at night. The mountain, which includes a public park, is an extinct volcano. Over the years Montréal grew as a commercial centre and this metropolis now has the continent's second largest harbor . . . 800 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is also the second largest French-speaking city of the world.

Montréal is rich in historical attractions. There is the Maisonneuve monument in *Place d'Armes*, where its founder defeated the Iroquois in 1644; Notre-Dame Church built in 1824 to replace one dating from 1672; the *Château de Ramezay* erected in 1705; *le Séminaire de Saint-Sulpice* built in 1680 and the sailors' church of Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, partly dating back to 1657.

In other sectors of Montréal are *l'Université de Montréal*, McGill University, the Botanical Gardens, the Wax Museum, St. Joseph's Oratory and the Art Gallery. The city has fine shops and large department stores; modern restaurants, many of which feature French cuisine; theatres and night clubs. In the heart of Montréal, is Canadian National's 1216-room hotel, The Queen Elizabeth — *Le Reine Elizabeth*. It is one of the newest and finest hotels in the country.

There are many recreation areas like Lafontaine Park and St. Helen's Island and visitors will find a wide variety of ample accommodations within easy reach of all points of interest.



Montréal, Canada's metropolis, from Mount Royal lookout



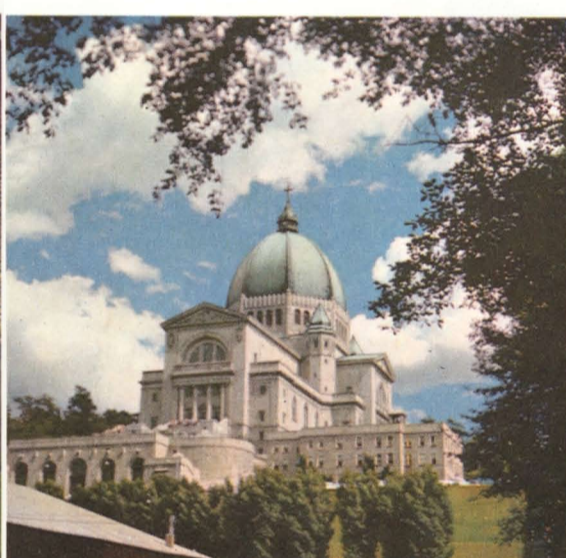
Notre-Dame Church, dating from 1824



Visitors shop and talk in Bonsecours Market



Historic Château de Ramezay attracts many sightseers



Stately religious landmark — St. Joseph's Oratory

There's gaiety galore in Montréal's many night clubs



Montréal's great "White Way"— Ste. Catherine St.



Side by side — a domed Basilica and The Queen Elizabeth



québec city

This oldest walled city in North America was founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain and until its fall in 1759 was Capital of New France. Today it is the provincial Capital. A prominent landmark is The Citadel on *Cap Diamant*, soaring 350 feet above the St. Lawrence River. From this lookout French colonists once watched anxiously for ships from France or the appearance of hostile men-of-war. Nearby are the historic *Plaines d'Abraham*, where the great generals Wolfe and Montcalm died in the battle which resulted in New France passing under British rule.

The city's oldest church is the Basilica of Notre-Dame dating from 1647 . . . three times destroyed by fire. The church of *Notre-Dame des Victoires* on Place Royale was built in 1688. In the churchyard of St. Matthews Anglican Church rest the remains of Thomas Scott, brother of the famed Scottish novelist Sir Walter Scott. Rich in historic associations is the Ursuline Convent, within whose walls General Montcalm was buried. In the picturesque Lower Town are narrow, winding streets, in many cases a throwback to the days when Québec was an outpost of civilization. In this area is *Sous-le-Cap* (Under the Cape), called the narrowest street in North America while *Grande Allée* was so named because it was one of the widest avenues in town. The Provincial Museum, the Legislative Buildings, *la Porte St-Louis* (St. Louis Gate) and *l'Université Laval* are but a few other reminders of Québec City's historic inheritance.



Upper Québec overlooks the storied St. Lawrence



La Porte St-Louis, an historic gateway*



Panoramic view of Québec City*



Typical, centuries-old Québec architecture*



Changing of the guard on The Citadel



Legislative Buildings, seat of provincial government

ste-anne-de-beaupré

Twenty miles from Québec City is the Basilica of Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré, called the 'Lourdes of North America'. Thousands of pilgrims come here each year and many miraculous cures have been reported. The first shrine was built in 1658 by four shipwrecked Breton sailors who vowed to do so after prayers to Sainte-Anne saved them from drowning. A second wooden chapel was built in 1661 and the first stone church was erected in 1675. The first Basilica was constructed in 1876 and burned in 1922.

Best known among the many treasures housed in the present Basilica is the Miraculous Statue. Other features are the Way of the Cross in the mountainside and the *Scala Santa*, a reproduction of the steps Christ climbed to stand in judgment before Pontius Pilate. Many pilgrims also view the Cyclorama of the Holy Land, a circular canvas 360 feet long, considered one of the finest works of its kind in existence.

l'île d'orléans

Lying in the St. Lawrence River near Québec City is romantic *l'Île d'Orléans*. Nowhere is there a better example of the life and art of French Canada than on this quaint island discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1535. It was the great French explorer who first referred to it as the Isle of Bacchus, because of its rich growth of vines. Many of its farms and homes have been in the same families for two and three centuries. As their forefathers did, farmers plow the ancient plots of land; housewives weave the family's woollens at old-fashioned spinning wheels; families pray at roadside shrines.

In the Isle's old houses and churches are many fine works of early woodworkers, goldsmiths and silversmiths. The yellowed pages of parish registers record births, marriages and deaths of families which settled here long generations ago. Every church, cove, house and headland has its legend. Nowhere do past and present contrast so vividly as on *l'Île d'Orléans*.



Montmorency Falls, near Québec City, plunge 274 feet



Skiing is spectacular in Les Laurentides



Percé, typical of Gaspé Peninsula's scenic charm



A trip to remember — a Saguenay cruise (CSL photo)



Where pilgrims pray — Basilica of Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré



Québec's handicrafts reflect quality, skill and imagination

* (Québec Provincial Publicity Bureau — Photo Driscoll)