

Parliament Hill

In this district are located many provincial government offices, the Parliament Building, the offices of many businesses and companies, several residential and commercial streets, and a number of parks.

Parc de l'Amérique-Française

Located in front of the Grand Théâtre de Québec, this park is dedicated to all North American French-speaking communities. On the other side of the boulevard stands a monument dedicated to the Acadians.

Marie-Guyart Building

This building (1967-1972), the tallest in Québec City, is where the offices of various provincial ministries are located. It is named after Marie Guyart, who founded the first Ursuline convent and first school for girls in North America in 1639. *Une capitale sur la colline*, an illustrated exhibition on the history and architecture of Parliament Hill is presented in the tunnel linking Place Québec and the Marie-Guyart Building. Fifteen images with detailed descriptions. Open from 6 a.m. to midnight. Near the entrance to this building is a sculpture by Charles Daudelin called *1+1=1* (1996).

Observatoire de la Capitale (observatory)

Édifice Marie-Guyart
1037, De La Chevrotière, 31st floor
418-644-9841 • 1-888-497-4322
www.observatoire-capitale.com

Observatoire de la Capitale offers the highest and best view of Québec City. From your elevated vantage point, admire the winding streets of Québec City, the mighty St. Lawrence River and two mountain ranges. After taking in the incredible sights, explore *Horizons*, a unique discovery experience where visitors of all ages can learn more about the history of the provincial capital and what shaped the spirit of its residents. The first stop on your tour of Québec City! *[Ad p. 15]*

Promenade des Premiers-Ministres

Stretching from avenue Honoré-Mercier to rue De La Chevrotière, this walkway overlooking boulevard René-Lévesque is lined with a series of interpretation panels summarizing the political careers of each of Québec's premiers from Confederation (1867) until 2014.

Honoré-Mercier Building

This building is another example of Beaux-Arts architecture. It houses the Executive Council, Cabinet Room and Premier's Office. The block comprising the Parliament, Pamphile-Le May and Honoré-Mercier Buildings has been designated a Québec heritage site for its historical and symbolic significance.




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Parliament Building

Monument to René-Lévesque

René Lévesque was the 23rd premier of Québec (from 1976 to 1985). Among his notable achievements include the Charter of the French Language and the provincial law on the funding of political parties. The bronze statue is by artist Fabien Pagé.

Monument to Robert-Bourassa

Robert Bourassa, the 22nd premier of Québec (1970 - 1976 and 1985 - 1994), whose government established universal health insurance and made French the official provincial language. The work is by sculptor Jules Lasalle.

L'Inuksuk

Made with stones from Nunavik, this monument (2002) was erected as a sign of friendship between Québec and the Inuit.

Monument to Jean-Lesage

Monument to Jean Lesage, Québec's 19th premier (1960-1966) and the father of the Quiet Revolution. The work is by artist Annick Bourgeau.

Pamphile-Le May Building

This building (1910-1916) is home to the National Assembly Library. It was named in honour of the first parliamentary librarian after Confederation.

Parliament Building



1045, rue des Parlementaires
418-643-7239 • 1-866-337-8837 • www.assnat.qc.ca

Built between 1877 and 1886, the Parliament Building houses the National Assembly (provincial legislature). The façade, with its bronze statues of historical figures of Québec, is illuminated at night.

Architect Eugène-Étienne Taché came up with the motto and incorporated it into the building, as he felt it captured the spirit of its ornamental style. The motto itself was later adopted by the provincial government in 1939, along with the new Québec coat of arms. From the central tower flies the fleurdelisé, Québec's official flag since 1948.

The new underground visitor reception area will help you gain a better understanding of Québec's parliamentary system. Learn more about Québec's history and democratic tradition through interactive displays, artefacts, works of art and redesigned guided tours.

Guided tours in English and French of the reception area and the Parliament Building itself. School workshops. Enjoy a meal at the excellent restaurant Le Parlementaire. Reservations required for groups of 10 or more. [\[Ad p. 37\]](#)

Tourny Fountain

Across from the Parliament Building stands this magnificent fountain, a gift from La Maison Simons (a local family-owned retail store) to the City of Québec for its 400th anniversary. Passers-by often stop to admire the 43 fountain heads and figures adorning this impressive monument, which measures 7 m (21 ft.) high and 4 m (13 ft.) in diameter. In the evening, the fountain is illuminated.

Monument to Honoré-Mercier

Work by Paul Chevré (1912). Honoré Mercier was the ninth premier of Québec (1887 to 1891) and a staunch defender of provincial autonomy within the Canadian Confederation.

Monument to Louis-Hippolyte-La Fontaine

Work by sculptor Henri Hébert (1921), which was reinstalled in 2003. Louis-Hippolyte La Fontaine was a reformist who, along with Robert Baldwin, jointly led the first government of the Province of Canada from 1848 to 1851.

Monument to Louis-Joseph-Papineau

Louis-Joseph Papineau was leader of the Parti canadien, then leader of the Parti patriot and finally speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada from 1815 to 1838. The sculpture is the work of Suzanne Gravel and Yvon Milliard.

Monument to Maurice-Duplessis

Maurice Duplessis, the 16th premier of Québec (1936-1939 and 1944-1959). This sculpture was created by Émile Brunet in 1960 and was inaugurated 17 years later on account of the controversy surrounding this political figure.

Monument to women in politics

Created by sculptor Jules Lasalle, this statue is a tribute to those who played a leading role in demanding and obtaining the right to vote for women in Québec.

Monument to Adélard-Godbout

Adélard Godbout, Québec's 15th premier (1936 and 1939-1944) and the man whose government passed legislation giving women the right to vote in 1940. This statue was created by sculptor Michel Binette (2000).

Parc de la Francophonie

This park pays homage to the international agency fostering cultural and technical co-operation among French-speaking states, now named the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie. A panel bears a map of the states, member governments and observing states belonging to the Francophonie.

Voltigeurs de Québec Drill Hall

The magnificent architecture of this building is recognized as part of the country's national heritage. Built in 1885, it was designed by Eugène-Étienne Taché, the same architect who drew the plans for the Parliament Building. The drill hall was heavily damaged in a terrible fire in April 2008 and has been rebuilt. It reopened in the spring of 2018.

Plains of Abraham Museum 

835, avenue Wilfrid-Laurier, level 0
418-649-6157 • 1-855-649-6157
www.theplainsofabraham.ca

Battles 1759-1760, a multimedia immersive exhibition about the siege of Québec and the battles of the Plains of Abraham. Year-round: exhibition on the battles, exhibition on artifacts, *My Mobile Plains* app and tablet rental. Summer: guided bus tour, exhibition on objects from the New France colony. Winter: guided old-time snowshoe tour, cross-country ski and snowshoe trails and rental. *[Ad p. 14]*

Cross of Sacrifice

This monument was erected near the entrance to the Plains of Abraham in memory of soldiers who died during the First World War. A commemorative ceremony is held every year on November 11, the anniversary of Armistice Day.

Monument to François-Xavier-Garneau

Statue of the country's first French-Canadian historian, François-Xavier Garneau, which was completed in 1912 by Paul Chevré. Garneau wrote his major work, *History of Canada*, from 1845 to 1848.



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