

# Course and attractions of the Grand Prix Cycliste de Québec



**1 Grande Allée**  
The street that never sleeps! Day or night its sidewalks are always teeming with people, from families out for a stroll to party-goers enjoying a night on the town. It is home to a host of restaurants, bars, and buildings with stunning architectural appeal.



**2 Voltigeurs de Québec Armoury**  
This national architectural treasure was destroyed by a terrible fire in April 2008. It was built in 1885 based on plans by Eugène-Étienne Taché, the same architect who designed the Parliament Building.



**3 Place George-V**  
Located in front of the remains of the Armoury, Place George-V was named in 1917 in honour of the British king of the time. It features three monuments: the Short Wallick Memorial (unveiled in 1891), the Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Regiment Monument, and the Voltigeurs de Québec Monument.



**4 Parc de la Francophonie**  
On March 21, 1995, the "Pigeonnier" (or "pigeon loft") was officially renamed Parc de la Francophonie. This 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> oasis of greenery and water harbours beautiful tree specimens. A sign lists the 49 member countries and governments of the international organization, La Francophonie.



**13 Anse Brown**  
This cove played a central role in the history of Québec City's port. Today it is a place for residents to stop and admire the river landscape. An interpretive centre on the site relates the history of the cove, which was first called Anse des Mères in honour of the previous owners, the Ursuline and Augustine nuns.



**14 Petit-Champlain District**  
After Québec's founding in 1608, this part of town grew into a small portside village comprising fur trading posts and elegant homes. Today it resembles a quaint riverside village with narrow streets lined with unique shops and bistros. Its legendary appeal makes it one of the most popular attractions in town.



**15 Québec City-Lévis Ferry**  
Passengers can take this ferry between Québec City and Lévis for a small fee to enjoy a breathtaking view of the Château and old town. In the evening, the rocky cliff of Cape Diamond is illuminated from the Citadel to Dufferin Terrace.



**16 Maison Chevalier Urban Life Interpretive Centre**  
This home, which dates back to the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, reflects the classical French architecture prevalent in urban settings in New France at the time.



**5 Battlefields Park**  
Created in 1908, Battlefields Park was commemorating the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Battle of Sainte-Foy in 2010. Once the site of clashes between the armies of Wolfe and Montcalm (1759) and Murray and Lévis (1760), the Plains of Abraham are now recognized as one of the world's largest and most prestigious urban parks.



**6 Martello Tower 2**  
The Martello Towers are unique vestiges of Québec's military history. Of the 196 such towers built around the world, 4 were erected in Québec City. Three of these still remain, with two on the Plains of Abraham (numbers 1 and 2) and one in the Saint-Jean District (number 4).



**7 Joan of Arc Garden**  
Created in 1938 by landscape architect Louis Perron, this garden has its own special style: rectangular in shape and slightly recessed, it combines classical French plate-bande gardening with British-style beds. Visitors can admire over 150 species that bloom here from April to November.



**8 Major Events Site**  
A main venue for the Summer Festival, Winter Carnival, and other events, where thousands of festival-goers gather each year.



**17 Royal Battery**  
The Royal Battery (1691) was one of the links in the city's defences during the French Regime. Designed by architect Claude Baillif and engineer Franquelin, this structure was used to protect the city during the siege of 1759. Interpretive panels and historical re-enactments onsite.



**18 Place de Paris**  
This place is home to the sculpture, Dialogue, a gift from Paris to the City of Québec. The square features striking architectural features, including pretty shutters, roofs typical of different historical periods, and the rooftop ladders once used by chimney sweeps but now used by snow removal teams in winter.



**19 The Great Québec Fresco**  
A giant trompe-l'oeil mural at the bottom of Côte de la Montagne in Parc de la Cetière depicts 400 years of Québec history. An interpretive panel identifies the 15 historical figures represented in the mural. Shows and plays are staged here in the summer and during the Christmas holidays.



**20 Place-Royale**  
In 1608 Samuel de Champlain began construction of the first permanent settlement in New France—a small fort at the foot of Cape Diamant. In 1686 after a bust of the "Sun King" Louis XIV was erected, the public square on the site became known as Place Royale. It is one of the oldest neighbourhoods in North America, with architecture reflecting four centuries of history.



**9 Citadelle/Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Regiment Museum**  
The star-shaped Citadelle de Québec is an actual part of the city's walls. Its layout is typical of fortifications designed by Vauban. Construction began in 1820 and lasted over 30 years. Its military tradition is on proud display during the summer season with special military ceremonies.



**10 Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec**  
Québec City's fine arts museum is located right on the Plains of Abraham. It presents Québec art of yesterday and today as well as major international art events.



**11 Côte Gilmour**  
This road has been called Côte Gilmour since the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, in honour of Scotsman John Gilmour (1812–1877), a lumber merchant and shipbuilder from 1860 to 1870. James Wolfe and his troops climbed this hill in the wee hours of September 13, 1759, to face the French on the Plains of Abraham.



**12 Boulevard Champlain**  
Built between 1960 and 1970. To mark Québec City's 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2008 and give the population access to the St. Lawrence River shoreline, the Québec government created the Promenade Samuel-De Champlain, which runs for 2.5 kilometres along the St. Lawrence River and the boulevard.



**21 Breakneck Stairs**  
The Breakneck Stairs (59 steps) linking Côte de la Montagne to Rue du Petit-Champlain were built in 1635, making this the city's oldest stairway. Local residents named it Breakneck because of its steep incline.



**22 Porte Prescott (gate)**  
The British built this gate in 1797 to control traffic between Lower and Upper Town. Soldiers were stationed in a guardhouse on top. It was named in honour of Canada's governor general of the time. The gate was demolished in 1871 and has been replaced by a pedestrian walkway over Côte de la Montagne.



**23 Frontenac Stairway**  
This monumental stairway built in 1978 offers a spectacular shortcut between Dufferin Terrace and Côte de la Montagne. No fewer than four stairways serve this unique thoroughfare, which is not only steep, but also steeped in history.



**24 Parc Montmorency**  
This park is named in honour of Monseigneur François de Laval who was long wrongly referred to as François de Montmorency-Laval. Memorials to George-Étienne Cartier, one of the founding Fathers of Confederation, and to Louis-Hébert, Canada's first farmer, who arrived in 1617, are found here.



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**25 Séminaire de Québec (Seminary)**  
Between 1675 and 1932, many buildings were built to accommodate priests, seminarians and students. They now host the Musée de l'Amérique française (museum) and a high school. This whole combination of buildings was proclaimed Historic Monument in 1968.



**26 Port of Québec**  
The port, located at the confluence of the Saint-Charles and St. Lawrence Rivers, covers an area 33 hectares in size and boasts a rich maritime and shipping history. The marina at Bassin Louise owes its existence to a lock that keeps the water level constant.



**27 Place d'Youville**  
This public square had a farmer's market until 1931. In winter, an outdoor rink is popular with the public, who skate to the sound of music. In front of Palais Montcalm is a work of art by Alfred Laliberté called "Les Muses", representing the goddesses of the arts in Greek mythology.



**28 Le Capitole de Québec**  
This magnificent theatre has hosted nearly a century's worth of entertainment. The architectural splendour of the building makes it a prime attraction in Old Québec. The theatre, cabaret, three lounges, and hotel in this multipurpose complex are perfect for making great events even grander.



**37 UNESCO Monument**  
This monument commemorates the UNESCO proclamation of Old Québec as a World Heritage Site in December 1985. Québec City, the cradle of French civilization in North America and the only walled city north of Mexico, is the first North American urban centre to be added to this prestigious list.



**38 Champlain Monument**  
The Samuel de Champlain Monument in honour of the founder of Québec is a work by Paul Chevré inaugurated in 1898.



**39 Dufferin Terrace**  
Champlain built Fort Saint-Louis on this site. His successor, Montmagny, then erected a castle there that was destroyed by fire in 1834. Four years later, the governor Lord Durham, had a promenade built, which was named after Lord Dufferin. It provides magnificent views of the river and surrounding area.



**40 Château Frontenac**  
This world-famous hôtel was named after Comte de Frontenac, the illustrious governor of New France. The construction was completed in 1924 when a central tower section was added. Two historic conferences were held here in 1943 and 1944, attended by Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill as guests of the Canadian prime minister MacKenzie King.



**29 Palais Montcalm**  
Palais Montcalm is a first-rate concert hall with exceptional acoustics and seating for 979. This centrepiece of Québec City's vibrant cultural scene has a multipurpose café/theatre with seating for 125, a professional recording studio, and a café/bar.



**30 Porte Saint-Jean (gate)**  
This gate, built in 1693 on Rue Saint-Jean, faces west toward Sainte-Foy. For various reasons it has been rebuilt four times. The current gate was built in 1939-1940.



**31 Rue Saint-Jean**  
On Rue Saint-Jean, surprises await you at every turn. The ambience and aromas of its shops, specialty grocery stores, bars, cafés, and friendly little restaurants will fill your senses.



**32 Québec City Hall**  
Québec City did not have a building clearly identified as City Hall until 1896. This building, designed by architect Georges-Émile Tanguay, houses the offices of current mayor Régis La-Beaume.



**41 Rue Saint-Louis**  
Rue Saint-Louis leads directly to the Château Frontenac and to the Dufferin Terrace with its magnificent views of the St. Lawrence River. The street is lined with popular restaurants where the sense of history is as inspiring as the fine meals so proudly served here.



**42 Ursuline Monastery**  
The Ursuline Monastery, founded in 1639 by Marie de l'Incarnation and Madame de la Peltre, houses the oldest school for girls in North America and the new Musée des Ursulines de Québec (museum).



**43 Churchill-Roosevelt Monument**  
The monument commemorating the visit of British prime minister Winston Churchill and American president Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1943 and 1944, the two world leaders discussed Second World War developments at two conferences in the city.



**44 Porte Saint-Louis (gate)**  
This gate was built in 1693 and in 1745 was replaced by another to the west, which was, in turn, demolished and rebuilt in 1878 to improve the flow of traffic between Old Québec and the rest of the city. It marks the spot where British guards once controlled access to the city by shutting the gates each night.



**33 Notre-Dame de Québec Cathedral-Basilica**  
This basilica was built in 1647 and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1664 it became the first parish church in North America. In 1674 the church was made a cathedral after the nomination of Monseigneur de Laval as bishop of the new diocese of Québec.



**34 Holy Trinity Cathedral**  
This church, the first Anglican cathedral built outside the British Isles, dates from 1804 and lies on the site of the Récollet friars' old garden.



**35 Rue du Trésor**  
Lovers of watercolours and drawings will be delighted to stroll this pedestrian street. A true open-air art gallery bustling with activity in summer, it was founded in the sixties by a group of visual arts students who decided to display their works on the adjacent walls in hopes of selling them to locals and tourists.



**36 Musée du Fort (museum)**  
This museum features a sound and light show that reenacts Québec City's military history using an impressive scale model of the city as it was around 1750. Permanent exhibitions with artefacts complete the show.



**45 François-Xavier-Garneau Monument**  
This statue is the work of Paul Chevré (1912); author of an landmark textbook entitled the «History of Canada» (1845-1848). Garneau was the first French Canadian historian. Nearby, Porte Saint-Louis (gate) marks the entrance to Old Québec.



**46 Parliament Building**  
The Parliament Building—the historical site of greatest province-wide significance in Québec City—is an imposing structure built between 1877 and 1886 in the Second Empire style. The building's façade is adorned with 26 bronze statues that pay tribute to the men and women who helped shape Québec society.



**47 Tourny Fountain**  
Tourny fountain in front of the Parliament Building casts a powerful spell. It was a gift from Simons department stores to the City of Québec for its 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary. It was dedicated on July 3, 2007, and has a great source of pride for the people of Québec City.



**48 Cross of Sacrifice**  
At Avenue George-VI and Grande Allée Est, at the entrance to the Plains of Abraham, stands the Cross of Sacrifice, raised in memory of soldiers killed in action during the First World War. A commemoration ceremony is held here each year on November 11<sup>th</sup>, Armistice Day.