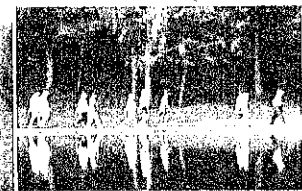


Walking TOUR OF Laval

33

*walks that reveal
Laval's heritage
and cultural diversity*



QT
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W355
2006
V.A.

1st EDITION

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CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION
MONTREAL

A Walking
TOUR OF
Laval

FOREWORD

This guide stems from a lengthy process involving research, updating, revision and correction. If, despite the considerable care we have taken, there are errors, readers are invited to contact the Service de la culture, des loisirs et de la vie communautaire so that such errors can be corrected in future editions.



0.5.30
PREVENTION COMBINATION
LAVAL



Ville de Laval

A new edition of the guide entitled **A Walking Tour of Laval** proposes 33 walks in the city.

The guide enables Laval residents to take possession of their city in a tangible way and to discover and be enriched by the city's cultural diversity and heritage.

Many of you have already used this unique tool. I encourage all past users of the guide to repeat the experience. I would like to launch a stimulating challenge to those of you who have not yet had the experience. The guide is readily accessible and the rest is up to you.

Gilles Vaillancourt
Mayor



Direction de santé publique de Laval

It is with great pleasure that the Direction de santé publique de Laval joins with Ville de Laval and the Conférence régionale des élus de Laval to distribute **A Walking Tour of Laval**. This third edition superbly combines the area's attractions and the promotion of physical activity through walking.

The guide reflects our decision to promote sound living habits under the 0•5•30 Program: **A smoke-free environment • Five fruits and vegetables a day • 30 minutes of physical activity a day**. We want Laval residents to discover how easy and natural it is to make healthy choices every day, especially when such choices involve pleasure.

Dr. Nicole Damestoy
Director

Service de la vie communautaire, de la culture et des communications, Ville de Laval



History is everywhere, culture is fascinating and nature delights us. Good health enables us to take advantage for a long time of these facets of life. In my capacity as Director of the Service de la vie communautaire, de la culture et des communications, I, too, am delighted that **A Walking Tour of Laval** encompasses all of these elements.

Indeed, this project fully reflects our desire to offer municipal services that directly reach city residents and enable them to develop. It also fosters a feeling of belonging to their environment among Laval residents. To engage in physical activity, regardless of its nature, is a significant gesture. Such activity has added value in that it heightens awareness of our environment. Stimulated by these discoveries, we will become better ambassadors for our city and will seek to inform others of its appeal.

Since its first edition, this guide has resulted from collaboration between the former Régie régionale de la santé et des services sociaux de Laval, now the Agence de la santé et des services sociaux de Laval, and Ville de Laval. The same is true of the new edition. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to thank all those who continue to help us keep the information in **A Walking Tour of Laval** up to date, i.e. the Direction de santé publique de Laval, the Service de l'urbanisme and the Service des communications of Ville de Laval. I would like to acknowledge the special contribution made by volunteer Élise Chartrand, who collaborated on the first edition of the guide. On several occasions, she enthusiastically criss-crossed the streets of Laval's neighbourhoods in order to reveal to city residents the treasures to be discovered there. Over the years, a number of walkers have shared her enthusiasm.

The movement is already under way. I hope that this new edition of the guide will sustain the pace and spread this enthusiasm among Laval residents.

Paul Lemay
Director



Early history

The history of what would become Ville de Laval began on January 15, 1636, when the Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France granted by resolution to the Jesuits the island that was to be called Île De Jésus. In his Relation of 1637, Father Paul Le Jeune, undoubtedly in order to please the new governor Charles Huault de Montmagny, named the island "isle de Montmagny." The Jesuits failed to satisfy the requirements of the ordinance of July 26, 1667, and on November 7, 1672 relinquished the island to Berthelot, an advisor to the king, who never set foot in the country and ceded the island to Mgr de Laval, in 1675, in exchange for Île d'Orléans. In 1680, Mgr de Laval donated his property to the Séminaire de Québec, which thus became the fourth and last seigneur of Île Jésus.

Laval's history has been marked by a series of subdivisions, detachments, annexations and mergers of parish municipalities, villages, towns and cities, and changes of status and name. It can be divided into four main periods:

- **1636 to 1760:** the island's colonization began and the first parishes were established;
- **1760 to 1900:** the island developed westward;
- **1900 to 1950:** parishes were subdivided and new municipalities were established;
- **1950 to 1965:** various cities merged and Ville de Laval was created.

This is the history that we invite you to discover on foot.



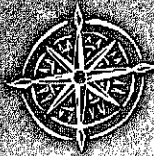
Starting point



Geographical mark



End of the walk



Sector 1

SECTOR 1

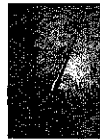
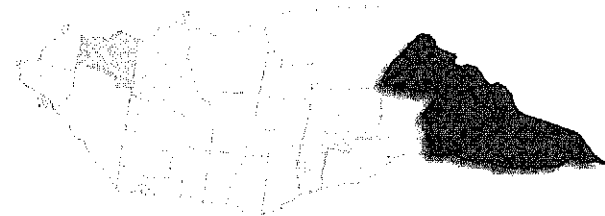
Sector 1 is located at the eastern tip of Île Jésus at the confluence of the Rivière des Mille-Îles and the Rivière des Prairies and extends westward to autoroute 19 and boulevard Sainte-Marie. It comprises three community units:

- Saint-François/Duvernay-Est
- Saint-Vincent-de-Paul
- Duvernay/Val-des-Brises



THE SAINT-FRANÇOIS/DUVERNAY-EST COMMUNITY UNIT

The Saint-François/Duvernay-Est community unit covers the entire eastern tip of Île Jésus and its western boundaries adjoin the Saint-Vincent-de-Paul and Auteuil community units. It is the most extensive community unit. To reach it, take autoroute 25 north, exit 20 eastbound, boulevard des Mille-Îles.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Saint-François-de-Sales, the first parish on Île Jésus, was erected canonically in 1721 and civilly in 1722, thus marking the beginning of the island's religious and civil organization.

Despite the inauguration of a chapel in 1685 and the construction in 1706 of a stone church on the eastern tip of the island on the south side of the seigneurial property, the priest from Lachenaie continued to serve the parishioners.

They waited until 1721 for the canonical erection of the Saint-François-de-Sales parish, which then had a permanent parish priest. The church burned down in 1709 and in 1721. It was demolished in 1807, when worship was interrupted because of the limited number of parishioners. It was rebuilt in 1844. In 1847, the construction began of a new church on the north side of the island on a lot transferred by the Séminaire de Québec on the site of the existing church.

In 1855, Saint-François-de-Sales became a parish municipality at the same time as three other parishes on the island. Throughout the 19th century, the municipality's economy depended on agriculture and a hundred stonemasons also worked in its quarries. Around 1873, a wooden toll bridge built by Joseph Masson, the seigneur de Terrebonne and a prosperous Montréal merchant, linked Saint-François-de-Sales to Terrebonne. Now known as the Terrebonne bridge, it bore the name Préfontaine-Prévost at the beginning of the century.

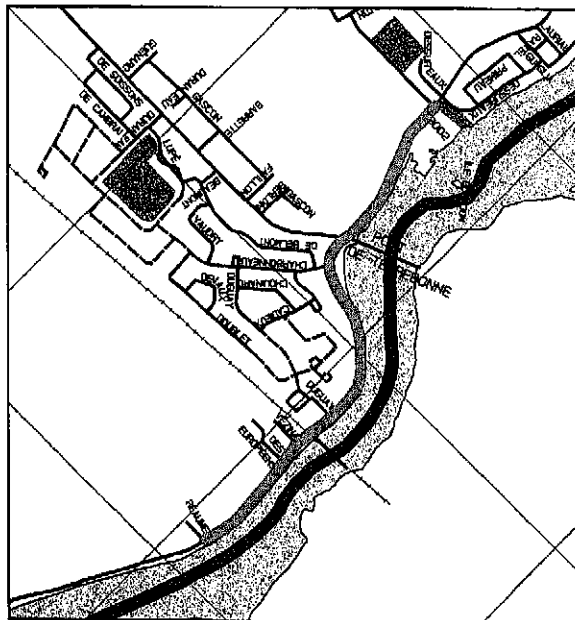
In 1958, Saint-François-de-Sales obtained town status.

WALKS

Two walks are proposed to enable the public to discover this community unit. The first one allows strollers to explore the area's architectural heritage in the public square and to admire certain ancestral dwellings along the river. To reach the public square, take autoroute A-25, exit 20 east, boulevard des Mille-Îles. The second walk covers the southern portion of the community unit, at the junction of boulevard Lévesque and montée du Moulin.



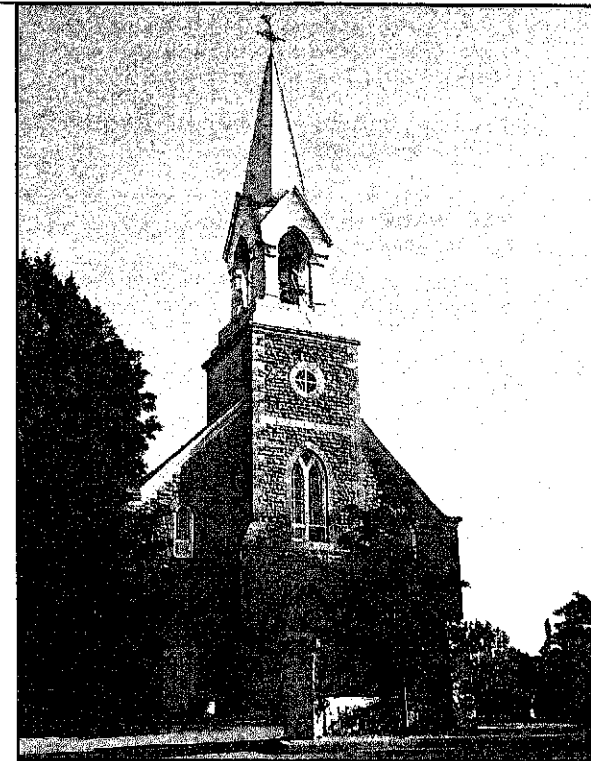
WALK 1: 5.8 km
Starting point: in front of the church



Boulevard des Mille-Îles
Église Saint-François-de-Sales

The second Saint-François-de-Sales church, built between 1847 and 1851, is located on the south side of the Chemin du Roi, now boulevard des Mille-Îles. Saint-François-de-Sales parish is the oldest parish on Île Jésus. Mgr Ignace Bourget authorized the church's construction in response to a request from parishioners, who complained about the toll on the Terrebonne bridge and treacherous boat crossings during storms and high winds. Starting in 1807, parishioners had to travel to Terrebonne, Lachenaie or Rivière-des-Prairies in order to worship.

Église
 Saint-François-de-Sales



The church walls are made of quarry stone* [see the glossary for a definition of terms marked with an asterisk] and the façade of dressed stone.* The stained-glass windows date from 1917, the Casavant organ from 1918 and the lanterns in the nave, from 1950. The church's current decoration dates from 1968. Various artists produced the works that ornament the church: Toussaint-X.

Renaud designed the ornamentation and the stained-glass windows; Philippe Liébert sculpted in 1820 the Louis-XV-style altar that resembles a Roman tomb; J.-Olindo Gratton sculpted in oak in 1929 the crucifix (photo: Église Saint-François-de-Sales) transferred from a demolished Montréal church; and Louis Métivier produced the imitation marble columns in 1857.

The cemetery extends behind the church and the presbytery.

**7070, boulevard des Mille-Îles
Presbytery of Saint-François-de-Sales parish**

The presbytery, set back behind the church, has occupied this site since 1846 and was built of dressed stone.* The second storey was added in the early 20th century and the gallery along the front dates from 1932.

The community hall behind the presbytery was built in 1917 and renovated in 1980.

**7080, boulevard des Mille-Îles
Maison Gingras**

The façade of this single-family dwelling faces the church square and looks eastward. The lot on which it is built was granted in 1701 to Jean-Baptiste Leclerc, sold to Simon-Augustin Cardinal in 1833, then to Louis Gingras, mandatary of the seigneurie of Île Jésus. This priest from the Séminaire de Québec planned the establishment of a small group of villagers and decided on the location of the church, the presbytery, the cemetery and several houses.



**7060, boulevard des Mille-Îles
Maison Villeneuve**

The façade of this single-family dwelling faces the church square. Fabien Villeneuve, a merchant, built the house around 1850, then sold it to Antoine Crépeau, a cobbler. The house's new cladding compromised its heritage value. Since 1995, it has served as a home for the elderly.

Centre communautaire Boileau

The building was originally a school directed, starting in 1952, by the Surs des Saints-Curs de Jésus et de Marie, who arrived in the parish in 1931. Located near the church, it has served since 1979 as a community centre. The elementary school is now located on rue Paré.

7010, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This dwelling built in the early 20th century used to house the post office.

6780, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This North American-style house has a central gable roof* from the period 1850-1910. The roof has two sloping surfaces* with dormer windows. The chimneys are integrated into the gables* of the side walls and the roof drip mouldings* are straight.

6637, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This house in the unitary-plan style, with a summer kitchen or outbuilding, was built in the 17th, 18th and early 20th centuries. The gable roof has 40° to 45° sloping surfaces. The house has a single door and a single window, and the façade and walls are made of stone.

6633, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This small garretted, hipped-roof house is typical of dwellings erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

6526, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This small French-style house dates from the early 19th century. The two surfaces of the gable roof have 45° slope and its drip mouldings* are slightly curved.* The single chimney is integrated into the gable of the central wall. The side walls and unornamented façade are made of stone.

6390, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This house typifies the American vernacular style between 1850 and 1910. The roof slopes at 30° and 45° and has straight drip moulding.* The single chimney is integrated into the gable wall.

6340, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This house, in the 18th-century monumental mansard style, has twin doors on the gable wall, which is rather rare. The gable roof* features dormer windows and double chimneys are integrated into the gable wall. The façade and the walls are covered in a levelling plaster coat.*



CROSS THE BOULEVARD

From this vantage point, old Terrebonne is visible in the distance and to the west, Île du Moulin linked to Terrebonne by a small bridge, and Île Saint-Jean, linked to Laval by the Mathieu bridge, in 1965. Opposite Île Saint-Jean was located, around 1850, the Turgeon mill, later nicknamed the "Jews' mill." It was demolished in 1920.



**RETURN TO THE ROAD LEADING TO THE CHURCH
(3.3 km)**

**ONCE AT THE CHURCH, HEAD EAST TO CONTINUE
THE WALK**

7190, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This Québec-style house dates from the period 1820-1880. The gable roof* with curved drip moulding* has two small dormer windows. The chimneys are integrated into the gable roof.* The doors and windows are arranged perfectly symmetrically, which is typical of Québec houses.



7300, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This house is built in the style of French houses of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The gable roof* is covered in sheet metal with rods and features dormer windows. The chimneys are integrated into the gable walls and the entrance is off centre.

7370, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This house with a small attic and a curved, sloped roof is typical of houses built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The chimney is integrated into the gable wall.



7570, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This house, built in the style of French houses of the 17th, 18th and early 20th centuries, belonged to three generations of the Forget family.

7630, boulevard des Mille-Îles

This house is built in the style of French houses of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The gable roof has a 45° angle and the drip moulding* is slightly curved. The façade and side walls are made of stone and are anchored with cross-shaped S-irons.* The entrance is clearly off centre.



**YOU CAN END THE WALK BY RETURNING TO THE
CHURCH: 2.5 km**

**OR CONTINUE TO THE MAISON THERRIEN, DECLARED
A HISTORIC MONUMENT**

(This may prove to be a long walk.)



**9770, boulevard des Mille-Îles
Maison Therrien**

"This house is typical of 18th-century rural architecture. It is on the strength of an old photograph that shows the house before it was covered in 1934 with roughcast* with dummy joints and following a visit to the house that it becomes apparent that the house was only altered in appearance at that time. On the list of Québec sites that have been declared historic monuments, the Maison Therrien is included among structures that warrant the mention 'potential to be explored.' Historic research and the building's restoration would provide information on its age, occupants and place in the history of architecture."

(Drawn from architectural historian Luc Noppen's notes.)

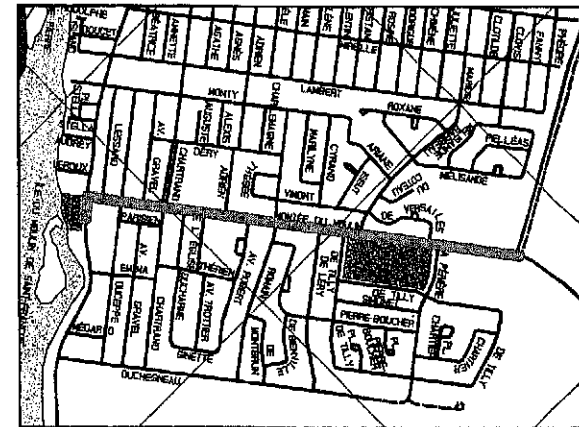


END OF THE WALK

WALK 2: 3.5 km



**Starting point: the parking lot on the bank of the
Vieux-Moulin**



The bank of the Vieux-Moulin

Opposite the bank on the other side of the Rivière des Prairies is located Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rivière-des-Prairies parish, one of the parishes where parishioners had to go to attend church service when public worship was suspended and the first Église de Saint-François-de-Sales was demolished.

As you leave the rest area at the corner of boulevard Lévesque and montée du Moulin, you can see the wayside cross erected in 1947 by the Paradis family.

The cross commemorating the first church is located at the tip of the island, at 10550, boulevard Lévesque. The parish council of Saint-François-de-Sales parish erected it in 1950 to replace the cross put up in 1847 on the site of the former church. The stone church built in 1706 was located on the northeastern tip of the island, south of the seigneurial estate.

The wayside crosses, of which many remain on Île Jésus, were built by the parish priest or the parishioners themselves to foster religious practice. The pastor met his flock there and prayed with them.



FOLLOW BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE WESTWARD

**8230, boulevard Lévesque Est
Paquette wayside cross**

This cross, erected on the Gravel family's land and moved several times, was restored in 1991 by Mr. and Mrs. Paquette-Beaulne.



TAKE BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE EASTWARD

**8555, boulevard Lévesque Est
Centre communautaire Saint-Noël-Chabanel**



TAKE MONTÉE DU MOULIN

455, montée du Moulin

This is the former site of the Bibliothèque publique Marius-Barbeau, part of the network of Laval libraries, established in 1972. Since 1998, the building has housed the Centre Défi Jeunesse de Saint-François, a meeting place for young people. The library was relocated at 1245, montée du Moulin.

**8560, rue de l'Église
Church and presbytery of Saint-Noël-Chabanel parish**

This parish, established in 1956, was an offshoot of Saint-François-de-Sales parish and the 17th parish on Île Jésus.

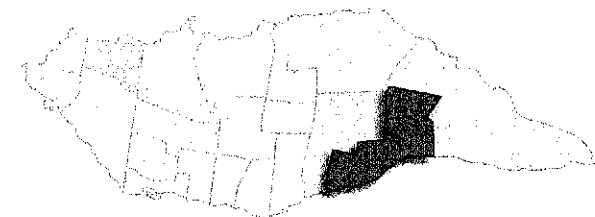


END OF THE WALK



THE SAINT-VINCENT-DE-PAUL COMMUNITY UNIT

The Saint-Vincent-de-Paul community unit is located east of Autoroute 25, along Rivière des Prairies. To reach the area, take boulevard de la Concorde and boulevard Lévesque eastward.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

On March 16, 1740, in response to a request from the eligible voters on the north shore, Intendant Gilles Hocquart decreed the civil erection of Sainte-Rose-de-Lima and Saint-Vincent-de-Paul parishes, although eligible voters on the south shore were not complaining about the remoteness of the Église Saint-François-de-Sales and were not part of the request. However, they changed their minds and promptly approached the newly arrived bishop, Mgr de Pontbriand, in January 1743, to obtain the erection of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul parish. Mgr Pontbriand issued the canonical decree covering the erection of this parish, which became the third religious parish on Île Jésus, on February 4 of the same year.

The construction of bridges on the Rivière des Prairies and the Rivière des Mille-Îles in the 1850s facilitated settlement in Saint-Vincent-de-Paul parish. The abolition in 1854 of the seigneurial regime promoted the establishment of local governments and urban development throughout the territory.

In July 1855, following the coming into force of the Acte des municipalités et des chemins du Bas-Canada, which established parish municipalities according to the boundaries of existing religious and civil parishes, several parish municipalities were created on Île Jésus, including the parish municipality of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul.

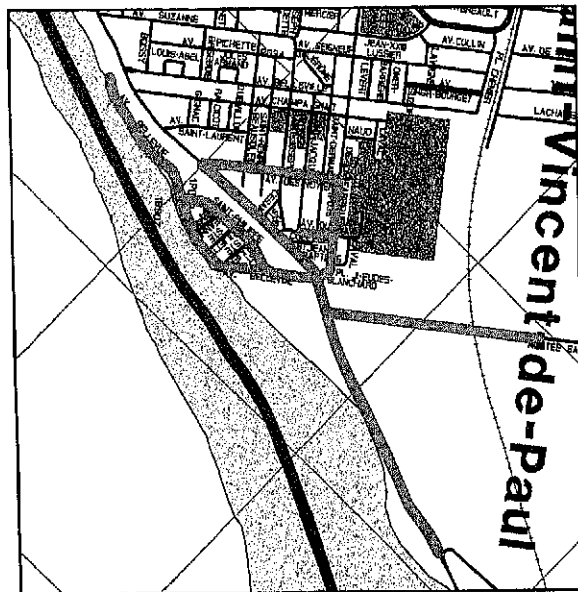
On three occasions, the parish municipality of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul was divided, thus allowing for the creation of other parish municipalities, the first one in 1904, to establish the parish municipality of Saint-Elzéar; the second one in 1926, when the municipality of Pont-Viau was incorporated, detached from Saint-Vincent-de-Paul parish; and the third one in 1952, when the southern part of the parish was detached to form the city of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, while the remaining territory became the city of Duvernay, in 1958.

WALK: 6 km

Three loops form the route of the historic walk in the community unit, located between rue Desnoyers and montée Masson, i.e. part of the old town, the prison sector, and the bank of the Rivière des Prairies.

**Starting point: the church square**

Before you set off on the walk, take a moment to admire the scenery: in the distance to the west lies Sault-au-Récollet, where a ferry used to link the two banks; to the right, along boulevard Lévesque, is the town; opposite is the Centre Fernand-Larocque, formerly the Couvent de la Providence; behind is the prison and to the left, boulevard Lévesque leading to the Saint-François/Duvernay-Est community unit.

**Église Saint-Vincent-de-Paul**

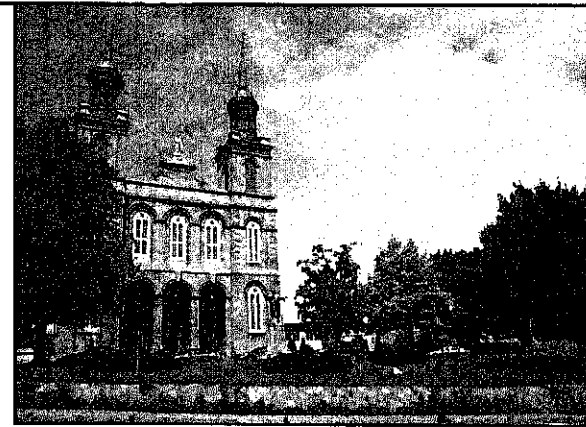
Construction of the Église Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, the second church in the parish, began north of boulevard Lévesque in 1854 with the authorization of Mgr Bourget. It was erected on a lot belonging to Dr. Amélia Merckell, notary Jean-Baptiste Constantin and Marie-Christine Constantin, the first schoolteacher, all of them generous donors. A portion of the former cemetery was also used for the church's construction. Architect Victor Bourgeau designed the magnificent building, built with wood and other materials from the first church. The façade covered in dressed stone* and the side walls, in quarry stone*.

The interior is decorated in the Roman style. Joseph Chartrand, who did the woodworking in the sacristy, and Louis-Amable Quevillon, a sculptor who produced the paschal candelabra, were Saint-Vincent-de-Paul residents. Two bas-reliefs, vestiges of the 1744 church, were placed above the side altar on the right side. The current organ dates from 1946. The church possesses three bells consecrated in 1890 and electrified in 1959.

The church was modernized between 1957 and 1965 in order to satisfy the requirements of liturgical revival. The bell towers were rebuilt in the late 1990s. A statue of the Sacred heart erected on the church lot in 1931 was a gift of L.-E. Lemoyne and his wife, Hectorine Lussier. A cenotaph was also erected on the site, a tribute from Saint-Vincent-de-Paul residents to the soldiers who fought in the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 wars.

A plaque on the wall of the west tower of the church commemorates the presence in the parish of the former workshop-school of sculptor Louis-Amable Quevillon. A second plaque on the west wall of the façade commemorates the 250th anniversary in 1993 of the canonical erection of the parish.

Église
Saint-Vincent-de-Paul

**5443, boulevard Lévesque Est
Presbytery of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul parish**

The current presbytery dates from 1964-1965. It was built after the demolition of the second presbytery, erected in 1862 and demolished in 1963. The first presbytery, built between 1743 and 1747, was located south of the chemin du Roi, roughly 200 m from Rivière des Prairies. In 1861-1862 it housed the Sisters of Providence, and was demolished in 1891 after 110 years of occupation.



**CROSS BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE AND FOLLOW
AVENUE BELLEVUE**

Southeast corner

The small parking lot is the site of the first school where Marie-Christine Constantin taught in 1842. In 1854, verger Pierre Hogue lived in the wood cabin.



TURN RIGHT ON RUE SAINT-PHILIPPE, CONTINUE TO THE END OF THE STREET, THEN TAKE AVENUE BELLEVUE

107, avenue Bellevue

To the right, a stone wall, also called Écran de pierre, borders Les Écores.* Beside the house bearing the street number 107, a staircase with 125 steps leads to boulevard Lévesque.

149, avenue Bellevue

This house is the former residence of the Sigouin family, which owned in 1739 the ferry linking Saint-Vincent-de-Paul to Sault-au-Récollet. The crossing point was just below the family's house. The role of ferryman was passed down from father to son in the family during the 18th and 19th centuries. Residents of Montréal, of the eastern end of Île Jésus and of the area northeast of the Rivière des Mille-Îles used this means of transportation, which opened a communication channel between the two banks. Pierre Rocan, also known as Bastien, operated another ferry between 1736 and 1781. With the advent in 1878 of the railway, ferry transportation became less essential, although it continued to operate until roughly the 1950s, when the last crossings occurred.

231, avenue Bellevue

This house is the former residence of Robert Jobin, a construction painter and well-known personality in Saint-Vincent-de-Paul.

261, avenue Bellevue

This house is the former family residence of Cardinal Jean-Claude Turcotte.

371, avenue Bellevue

This building dates from 1838 and was known successively as a hospice, terrace, residence and the Hôpital Auclair.



Before you leave avenue Bellevue, take time to admire the scenery and appreciate the charm of this peaceful oasis.

**GO BACK UP THE HILLSIDE AND HEAD WEST ALONG BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE**

The division into lots of the hillside began around 1819, along the chemin des Écores.* When boulevard Lévesque was paved, it cost 10¢ to travel on it, otherwise it was necessary to make a detour on rue de la Fabrique.

5395, boulevard Lévesque Est

This traditional house displays neoclassical influences and is the only one of its kind listed on Île Jésus. In 1867, it was the residence of Dr. Amélia Merckell.

5376, boulevard Lévesque Est

This house is the former residence of Dr. Coron, whose wife headed the first parish library, then housed in the sacristy of the church.

5367-5369, boulevard Lévesque Est

This Mansard-style house with a balcony upstairs dates from the period 1860-1900. The roof has four sloping surfaces* and covers the entrance to the balcony. The mansard roof* has two sloping surfaces* and includes a dormer window. The symmetrical arrangement of the openings, the pretty entrance door and the ornamentation, inspired by Second Empire style, lend a charming air to the house. It was the former home of Amable Christin, also known as Saint-Amour, then notary Césaire Germain, the first mayor of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, in 1855.

5312, boulevard Lévesque Est

This house has a flat roof and an off-centre turret covered by a dome. The exterior cladding is brick, the veranda is covered with a lean-to roof* and the façade has a semicircular pediment.* Between 1935 and 1940, the dwelling housed the Auberge des Écores* or Amable Clermont's hotel.

5313, boulevard Lévesque Est

The parking lot of this building was the site of the Banque d'Hochelaga, opened in 1914 and demolished in 1957 to make way for the National Bank building that still occupies the site.

5260-5258, boulevard Lévesque Est

The roof of this house is covered with embossed sheet metal bearing a maple leaf pattern.

5132, boulevard Lévesque Est

According to its owner, this Québec house is between 140 and 150 years old.

5119, boulevard Lévesque Est

This house is the former Magasin général Cousineau.

**AT RUE DESNOYERS, TURN RIGHT AND CONTINUE ALONG THE STREET TO THE LAVAL COLISEUM****Laval Coliseum**

The 3609-seat arena, built in 1954 by the Marist Brothers, is the biggest such facility in Laval. Hockey players Michael Bossy and Mario Lemieux played there for the Laval Titans of the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League.

**GO PAST THE COLISEUM AND TURN RIGHT IN THE PARKING LOT**

Rue Norbert, also called rue Sainte-Zoé, which passed here, no longer exists.

**275, rue de Laval
Collège Laval**

This building constructed with quarry stone from the Auclair quarry, was erected on a lot donated by notary Césaire Germain, the first mayor of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul. The Clerics of Saint Viator administered the college, established in 1855-1856, from 1866 to 1884. The Marist Brothers acquired it in 1888 and expanded it in 1896, when they named it the Collège commercial de Laval. The college now serves as a secondary school. It is an important institution in Laval and is the alma mater of many key figures, including hockey players Toe Blake and Maurice "Rocket" Richard and his brother Henri.

**TURN RIGHT ON AVENUE DU COLLÈGE****At the corner of rue du Collège and rue de la Fabrique****Le Vieux Saint-Vincent**

This theatre, now more than a decade old, is devoted to young audiences. It presents performances from July to December and creation workshops the rest of the year.

**TURN LEFT ON RUE DE LA FABRIQUE AND CONTINUE TO PLACE JEAN-EUDES-BLANCHARD****1111, place Jean-Eudes-Blanchard**

This building erected in 1922 was designed by architect Damase Favreau. It possesses a sort of parapet added to the roof in order to increase the building's volume, and a balcony with a wood balustrade. It originally served as the church hall, then was used for municipal council meetings starting in 1931. Between 1965 and 1989, it housed the police and fire departments. A seniors citizens' club now occupies the premises.

1100, place Jean-Eudes-Blanchard

The Caisse populaire Desjardins has been located here since 1956. Upon its foundation in 1949, the Caisse populaire was housed in the sacristy of the parish church, then was transferred to the basement of the presbytery. The first dwelling that housed the Caisse populaire was altered in 1964, renovated in 1974, and then demolished to make way for the present-day building.

1086, place Jean-Eudes-Blanchard

This house belongs to Collège Laval.

**CROSS BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE AND GO EAST****5436, boulevard Lévesque Est**

The Couvent de la Providence, designed by Victor Bourgeau, was built in 1862. It was considerably expanded in 1893 and in 1935 and, with the church and municipal hall, formed a sort of public square. In 1892, it housed a boarding school for orphans and also lodged the elderly. In 1995, it became the Résidence Fernand-Larocque, a public residential and long-term care centre.

**5486, boulevard Lévesque Est
Correctional Service of Canada
Regional training unit**

This stone house designed by architect Victor Bourgeau reflects late-19th-century architectural style, influenced by Second Empire style. It was used as a residence by prison wardens and directors. It is now occupied by the administrative staff of the college located at 5500, boulevard Lévesque Est.

**5500, boulevard Lévesque Est
Correctional Service of Canada
Prison staff college**

The college was built in 1966 to train prison staff. In front of the building, on the site of the flagpole, was located the Chenet house, destroyed in 1937, which served as the prison chaplain's residence.

**6099, boulevard Lévesque Est
Federal Training Centre**

Opposite the Federal Training Centre, a first hamlet was established between 1742 and 1761 at the mouth of the Ruisseau de la Pinière. In 1750, Basile Bélanger built two stone houses there for his sons, who later sold the land to the first merchants: Jean-Paul Depocas, in 1752, P.-G. Langlois, in 1763, and Joseph Mercier, in 1766. Two other merchants settled on the future site of the De Bleury manor house, i.e. C. Normand, in 1745, and Joseph-H. Lacroix, in 1834. Several arpents from the church were located five solid houses over a distance of roughly 150 m. Simon Hogue, Louis-Amable Quevillon, Joseph Pépin, Amable Charron, René Saint-James and Paul Rollin made their homes there.

In the early 19th century, subdivider Simon Hogue promoted the faubourg's development. In 1795, he purchased the Langlois house and resold it in 1805 to Louis-Amable Quevillon, who taught sculpture, painting, gilding and architecture there without altering the house. Several of his students distinguished themselves, including Joseph Pépin, Paul Rollin, René Saint-James, also known as Beauvais, Vincent Chartrand, Pierre Salomon, Benoît, also known as Marquette, Jean-Baptiste Baret, Joseph Turcot, Louis-T. Berlinquet and Jean-Baptiste Brien, also known as Desrochers.

In 1834, Charles-Clément Sabrevois de Bleury, a member of the landed gentry, build his manor house on the site of the former home of Joseph-H. Lacroix, the owner of 415 arpents along the Rivière des Prairies. Tancrede Bouthillier purchased the entire estate in 1862 and in 1865, Hector Lussier, a member of the landed gentry, became the property-holder. The federal government acquired the estate in 1930 with a view to building a new prison there. Fire destroyed the manor house in 1957.



CONTINUE TO MONTÉE MASSON

The Rouge bridge crosses the Ruisseau de la Pinière, which flows gently into the Rivière des Prairies. Built in 1732, it facilitates communication between the two development hubs of the lower and upper town.

Montée Masson is the last royal road opened on Île Jésus. It was laid out on the order of the Séminaire de Québec, the last seigneur of Île Jésus. It started in Terrebonne and crossed land in Saint-Vincent-de-Paul and continued on to Montréal.

**6175, boulevard Lévesque Est,
at the corner of montée Masson**

This old stone house is well preserved.



**RETURN TO BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE AND HEAD
WESTWARD TO MONTÉE SAINT-FRANÇOIS**

Montée Saint-François

(roughly 30 m from boulevard Lévesque) In 1845-1846, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart built on this site a convent for the young daughters of middle-class Montréal families. Girls from Saint-Vincent-de-Paul were admitted free of charge to the convent. When the Sisters of the Sacred Heart left in 1858, the Sisters of Providence took over the convent. In 1861, the federal government purchased the convent and converted it into a reformatory. Fire devastated the building in 1864. It was rebuilt and continued to serve as a reformatory until 1872, when it was replaced by the prison located at 250, montée Saint-François. The old prison finally closed its doors in 1988 and the public was allowed to visit it during the summers of 1989 and 1990.

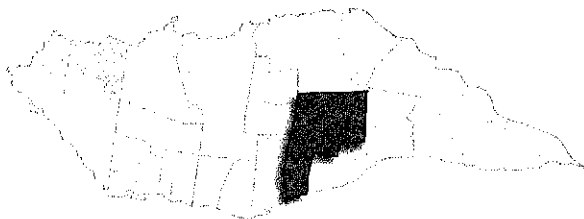
Behind the training centre was located the Saint-Vincent-de-Paul railway station operated by Canadian Pacific and demolished in 1974. On montée Saint-François, to the right of the Hôtel Central, was located, in 1921, the Club des 4 tours, a meeting place for prison guards and inmates' families. It was demolished in 1968. To the right of the slope was also located the inmates' cemetery. A single gravestone remains bearing the inscription "In Memoriam" and the prison role numbers of some of the prisoners.



END OF THE WALK

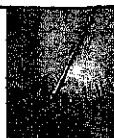
THE DUVERNAY/VAL-DES-BRISSES COMMUNITY UNIT

The Duvernay/Val-des-Brisses community unit is located in the western part of sector 1. To reach it, take autoroute Papineau (A-19), boulevard Saint-Martin Est exit.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

To understand the history of the Duvernay/Val-des-Brisses community unit, we must refer to the history of the municipality of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul parish. In January 1952, the urbanized south central part of this municipality was separated to form the city of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, which was surrounded by the largely rural parish municipality. Notre-Dame-des-Écores parish was established in 1956, when the church and presbytery were erected on rue Roland-Forget.



The territory of this parish municipality, which was then the biggest one on the island, quickly became urbanized. In 1957, the municipality named itself Duvernay, and became a city in 1958, at which time it expanded rapidly, especially to the west of the city of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul. Notre-Dame-des-Écores parish was divided several years later to create, in 1964, Saint-Yves-de-Duvernay parish on avenue Saguenay.

The majority of Duvernay residents at that time were not native to Île Jésus. The population was made up of a social class that was better off than the Québec average. Some 95% of city residents were homeowners and 76% were professionals or businesspeople.

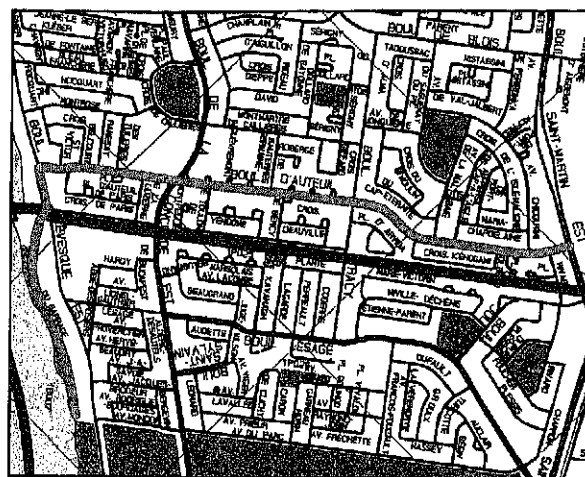


WALK: 6.1 km

The route suggested starts at the Rivière des Prairies hydroelectric power plant and first explores the southern portion of the community unit, along the Rivière des Prairies, then moves north on boulevard d'Auteuil to the Centre communautaire Bois-Papineau. To reach the hydroelectric power plant, take boulevard Lévesque, then at rue Joly take rue du Barrage, which descends to the river.



Starting point: at the corner of boulevard Lévesque Est and rue du Barrage



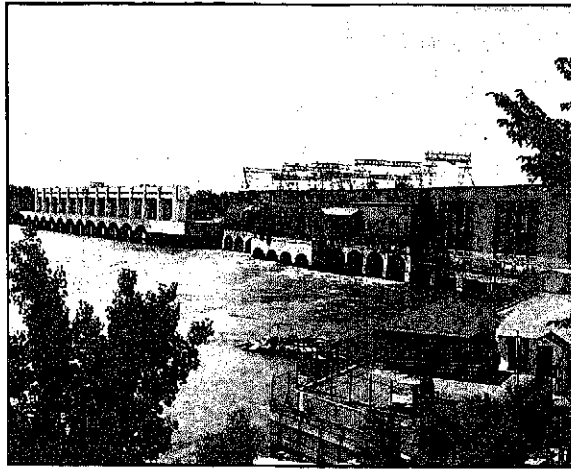
**Rue du Barrage
Rivière-des-Prairies hydroelectric power plant**

The Montreal Island Power Company launched the construction of this power plant in 1928. Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated took over the company in 1929, then was nationalized in 1944 and became Hydro-Québec.

The facility ranks 38th among Hydro-Québec's 78 power plants. It was built between 1928 and 1932 at a cost of \$14 million and required the installation of a funicular railway and a railway line to transport construction materials. The dam's erection led to the disappearance of Île Sergent in the Rivière des Prairies, the island's mill, and the two bridges linking the town of Sault-au-Récollet to the island and to the western part of the town of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, now Duvernay.

The power plant is connected to the Sainte-Rose substation and supplies electricity to between 3000 and 3500 homes.

The plant's architecture is art deco style, featured at the Exposition internationale des arts décoratifs et industriels modernes de Paris held in 1925. Visits to the power plant and the spillway can be arranged by appointment.



Rivière-des-Prairies hydroelectric power plant

Berge de l'Alose **The Berge de l'Alose runs along rue du Barrage**

The allis shad is a tasty fish that spawns from mid-May to mid-June in the Rivière des Prairies. The fish do not always use the fish passage built to the right of the dam and, when they cannot lay their eggs in the spawning ground, they return to the sea by way of the Rivière des Prairies or the Rivière des Mille-Îles. The fish is very fragile once out of the water and for this reason cannot be transported.

As early as 1798, documents describe fishing for allis shad at Gros-Sault as a good source of income for the lords of Île Jésus. Among other things, catches of 26 241 allis shad were reported in 1809 alone. In addition to allis shad, fishermen also catch yellow sturgeon, which produces caviar, in the Rivière des Prairies. The abundance of fish at this spot explains the presence of fishermen near the dam, especially in the spring.

Pie-IX bridge

The Pie-IX bridge, built in 1937, is visible to the east from the Berge de l'Alose. It was called the Laval bridge at the time of its inauguration, then was renamed the Le Caron bridge in 1941-1942 in honour of the Jesuit priest. Its current name dates from 1943.

Papineau-Leblanc bridge

The Papineau-Leblanc bridge is also visible, to the west, from the Berge de l'Alose. Built in 1969 by Laval Gendron-Lefebvre et associés, an engineering firm, the bridge crosses the Rivière des Prairies and links Laval to Montréal.



GO BACK UP RUE DU BARRAGE AND TURN LEFT ON BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE

TAKE BOULEVARD D'AUTEUIL, TO THE RIGHT, TO BOULEVARD SAINT-MARTIN AND CROSS THE BOULEVARD ON THE NORTH SIDE

3235, boulevard Saint-Martin Est
Pavillon du Bois-Papineau - Community centre

PARC DU BOIS-PAPINEAU
See the "Parks" section

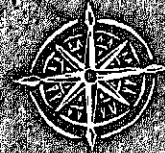
3245, boulevard Saint-Martin Est
Villa Val-des-Arbres

This is a private residential and long-term care centre.



END OF THE WALK





Sector 2

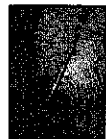
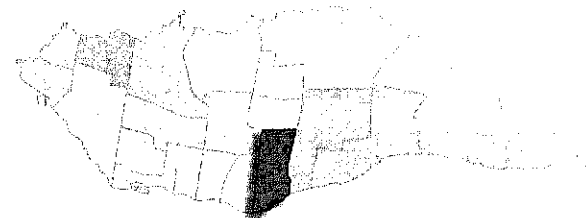
Sector 2 is located in the south central part of Île Jésus, between autoroute Papineau (A-19) to the east and autoroute des Laurentides (A-15) to the west, Rivière des Prairies to the south, and autoroute Laval (A-440) and the Hydro-Québec easement to the north. It comprises four community units:

- Pont-Viau
- Laval-des-Rapides Est
- Laval-des-Rapides Ouest
- Renaud-Coursol



THE PONT-VIAU COMMUNITY UNIT

The Pont-Viau community unit is located in the southeastern part of sector 2, along Rivière des Prairies. Any of the major traffic arteries that demarcate its territory, i.e. boulevard des Laurentides, autoroute Laval (A-440) or autoroute Papineau (A-19) lead to it.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

While the colonization of this part of Île Jésus began around 1730, in the 19th century there were only a few farmers between the Saint-Vincent-de-Paul pine forest and the Du Crochet mill at Laval-des-Rapides. This initial pocket of development stemmed from the traffic carried by a ferry raft, replaced in 1847 by a wooden toll bridge. The bridge reached Île Jésus to the west of the parish municipality of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, down the middle of modern-day rue Saint-Hubert. A number of stores appeared near the bridge around 1880: a bakery and the first general store opened by Jean-Baptiste A. Primeau, Eugène Hamel's carter businesses and other businesses that were established there in the subsequent years. The road that was later called rue Saint-Hubert became at that time a commercial zone.

Starting in 1896, Eulalie Côté taught children in grades 1, 2 and 3 in Mr. Legault's house, located at the corner of rue Lahaie and boulevard Lévesque. A second school, run by Mrs. Armand Dagenais, was opened at 23, rue Lahaie, followed by the construction of the École Saint-Albert on the same street.

The growing number of families in this sector led to the establishment of Saint-Christophe parish in 1915. In 1930, the Sisters of the Presentation of Mary settled in the parish, where they ran the École élémentaire Saint-Christophe starting in 1947. In 1926, Pont-Viau became a village municipality and it gradually expanded to become a town in 1947 and a city in 1958, when Hector Hamel became the first mayor.

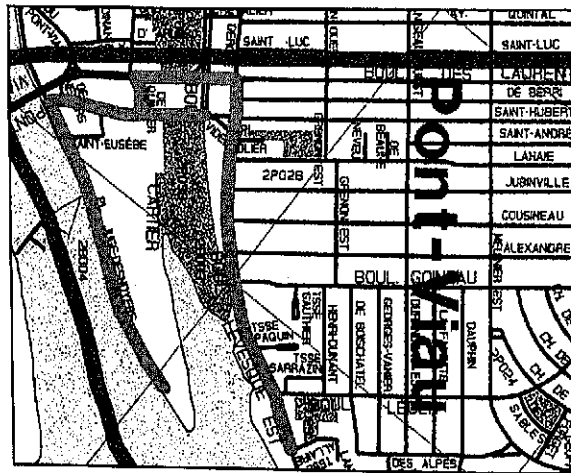
The former city and bridge are named after Christophe Veau, who settled in 1823 on land in the still unincorporated village of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, thus making him a pioneer. His first name was given to the first parish of Pont-Viau, Saint-Christophe parish, and his patronymic to the bridge linking Île Jésus and Montréal Island. However, official acts altered the spelling of his patronymic, which then became and remained Viau.

WALK: 5 km

The proposed walk lies mainly to the east of Viau bridge, in what was the first nucleus of the village and extends to the Commodore marina. The community unit can be reached by boulevard des Laurentides and boulevard Lévesque Est.



Starting point: in front of Église Saint-Christophe



38, boulevard Lévesque Est Église Saint-Christophe

Saint-Christophe parish, the eighth parish on Île Jésus, was established in 1915 and Jean-Baptiste Latour was its first priest. The first church, sacristy and presbytery were built in 1916 on a lot offered by Pont-Viau Limitée. A church hall was added in 1936 and the presbytery was extended in 1947. A proposal was put forward in early 1950 to build a new church and, in the spring of that year, the trustees were authorized to transport the old church to the northern edge of the parish council on rue Saint-Florent. The church hall was transferred at that time to neighbouring Saint-Louis-Grignon-de-Montfort parish. However, the project was never completed. Instead, a second church was built on the site of the first one, which Mgr Paul-Emile Léger consecrated in 1952.



**TAKE BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE WESTWARD TO
BOULEVARD DES LAURENTIDES AND TURN LEFT**

**34, boulevard Lévesque
Presbytery of Saint-Christophe parish**

**53, boulevard des Laurentides
Fire department
Fire station No. 1**

**55, boulevard des Laurentides
Office of the municipal court
Former Pont-Viau city hall**

The lot on which were built fire station No. 1 and the office of the municipal court were formerly part of the swamp formed by the Ruisseau du Marigot and the Rivière des Prairies. The land was backfilled for several years prior to the construction of Pont-Viau city hall in 1962-1963.



**TAKE RUE DE QUIMPER TO THE LEFT AND GO TO RUE
SAINT-HUBERT**

**45, rue Saint-Hubert
Water treatment plant**

Built in 1952 and modified in 1992, this plant treats drinking water. The pumping station is now located on the plant site.

Parc du Marigot

Following backfilling, the formerly swampy terrain was turned into a park crossed by a cycle path.



GO BACK DOWN RUE SAINT-HUBERT TO PLACE DU JUGE-DESNOYERS

1 and 3, rue Saint-Hubert

This heritage sector dating from the second half of the 19th century containing old houses covers part of rue Saint-Hubert, rue Labelle, rue Saint-Eusèbe, montée Major and boulevard des Prairies. Unfortunately, the preservation of a number of houses has failed to take into account the original architecture or materials.

Viau bridge

Since it was originally named Viau bridge, the structure has changed names several times. It was renamed Des Roches bridge in 1862, then Viau bridge once again, then Ahuntsic bridge before reverting to its current name. Around 1826, Pascal Persillier also known as Lachapelle, senior, built a wooden bridge to replace the ferry raft between the village of Sault-au-Récollet and Île Sergent, in order to operate a flour mill there. Two years later, he added a second segment that went as far as Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, now Duvernay. The bridge was called the Petit pont des Anges. It was submerged when the hydroelectric dam was built on Rivière des Prairies in 1930.

In 1887, Dominion Bridge was put in charge of replacing the wooden bridge built in 1847 with a metal structure. The current concrete bridge was opened to traffic in 1930. Marius Dufresne was in charge of its construction, which included shifting the bridge in line with rue Lajeunesse in Montréal and boulevard des Laurentides in Pont-Viau. The bridge's foundations sit on four pillars that extend 10 m below the water and two pours of concrete set in the rock. The pillars and pourings are covered with white granite to a height of 2 m to protect the bridge from ice.

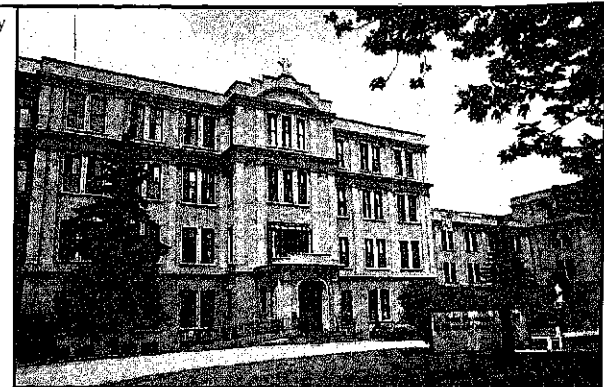
Marigot peninsula

To the east of Viau bridge the Rivière des Prairies forms a peninsula with a lowland fed by the Ruisseau du Marigot, which gives its name to the peninsula. Nearly all of this land belonged to Judge Jean-Marie Desnoyers. According to some sources, the first missionaries from France travelling to the West camped near this peninsula. It was also apparently at the foot of the cliff, opposite Sault-au-Récollet, that Father Nicolas Viel and his disciple Ahuntsic drowned.

100, place du Juge-Desnoyers Convent of the Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception

In 1924, the Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception settled on the banks of the Rivière des Prairies, on a lot adjacent to that of the Canadian seminary of the Prêtres des Missions étrangères. The two religious orders were the first Canadian foundations dedicated solely to foreign missions. The bishops who founded the Séminaire canadien des Missions étrangères gave the Missionary Sisters the land. The building, initially a noviciate, was expanded several times and the façade was touched up in 1926. A fourth floor was added to the two initial buildings in 1929. A four-storey wing with a walkway linking it to the preceding building was erected in 1932, followed by the infirmary in 1975, the Val-Marie and Délia-Tétreault wings in 1980 and 1985, respectively, and the employee cafeteria in 1992. Retired nuns now occupy the convent and one of the buildings serves as an infirmary for the Missionary Sisters.

Convent of the Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception



180, place du Juge-Desnoyers Motherhouse of the Prêtres des Missions étrangères

The bishops of the Province of Québec built this seminary to train missionaries sent to evangelize China, a field of evangelism that Rome assigned to the religious order. Mgr Gauthier established the Société des Missions étrangères de la province de Québec as an institute of secular clerics in 1925.

In 1922, the Société de l'Épiscopat purchased a 20-arpent lot belonging to Judge Jean-Baptiste Desnoyers, on which the existing building was erected (it was expanded in 1952).

200 and 300, place du Juge-Desnoyers Oasis de Laval

The two properties are residences for autonomous seniors.

The berge du Marigot

The developed portion of the berge du Marigot extends from rue Saint-Hubert to the far side of place du Juge-Desnoyers. Two lookouts provide a view of the river, benches allow visitors to rest, and shoreline trees provide cool shade and birdsong, another restful spot for Laval residents.



RETURN TO RUE SAINT-HUBERT AND GO EASTWARD TO BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE

333, boulevard Lévesque Est Marina du Commodore

Between boulevard Léger and rue Jean-Jacques-Joubert is located the Marina du Commodore. The existing building is over 70 years old. Mr. Archambault, the current owner, has administered the marina since 1961.



Prior to 1928, when construction began on the dam and hydroelectric power plant on Rivière des Prairies, there was a beach on the site of the marina where vacationers swam.

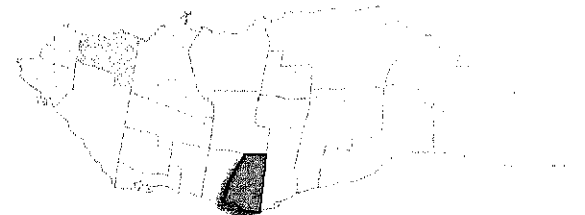


END OF THE WALK



THE LAVAL-DES-RAPIDES-EST COMMUNITY UNIT

The Laval-des-Rapides-Est community unit is located west of the Pont-Viau community unit, along the river. It is accessible by boulevard des Laurentides and boulevard des Prairies westbound.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The history of the Laval-des-Rapides-Est community unit is closely linked to that of the Du Crochet mill (see "Suggested walk, Parc Gagné").

In 1912, a section of the municipality of Saint-Martin parish was incorporated under the name Ville de Laval-des-Rapides, whose first mayor was François Souillard. The city was subsequently divided into districts, i.e. Quartier-Est, Quartier-Centre and Quartier-Ouest. Quartier-Est corresponds to the Laval-des-Rapides-Est community unit.

At that time, the city still maintained the aura of a village. Its rustic calm attracted vacationers, who built summer homes on farmland divided into lots and subsequently settled there permanently. The city quickly became urbanized starting in the 1950s, when numerous promoters were active, e.g. Rosario Goineau, a lumber merchant, Léon Guilbeault, a farmer, Conrad Labelle, Lucien Corbeil and several others after whom many streets are named. Laval-des-Rapides' residential vocation peaked between 1950 and 1960.

In 1962, Laval-des-Rapides became a city. It is mainly residential and has no accommodations or restaurants and very few businesses, which explains its reputation as a bedroom community.

WALKS

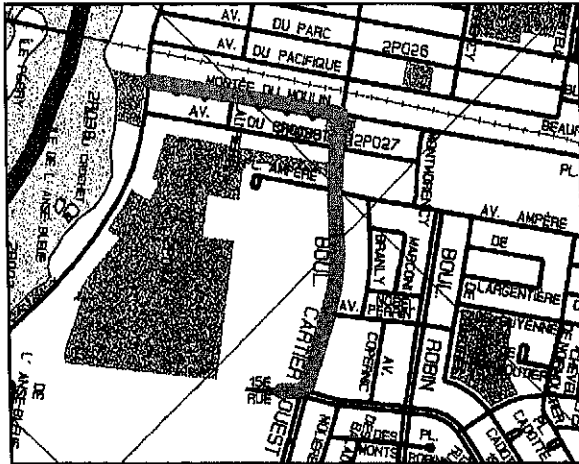
Two walks are suggested in this community unit.

The first walk reveals the sector's origins by starting at Parc Gagné, located along the Rivière des Prairies, east of the Canadian Pacific railway line. The second walk focuses on a number of important institutions in the sector, starting at the Parc des Prairies, located between boulevard Cartier, to the north, and boulevard des Prairies, to the south. The starting point of the first walk is accessible on boulevard des Laurentides and boulevard des Prairies, and the second walk on boulevard des Laurentides and boulevard Cartier Ouest.



WALK 1: 3.1 km

Starting point: the Parc Gagné



Parc Gagné, Moulin du Crochet

Several metres from Parc Gagné was located at the outset of the colonization of Île Jésus the Du Crochet mill, built in 1770 by the Séminaire de Québec, on an islet opposite the rapids of the Rivière des Prairies, called the Gros-Sault rapids. The mill owes its name to the hook-shaped cove at the site.

The mill replaced the one mentioned in the Séminaire's 1732 inventory. It faced the Rivière des Prairies over a width of three arpents and extended to the middle of the islet. Favoured by its central location, the mill played a key role in rural life and the island's economic activities, of which it quickly became the biggest mill. It was expanded for the first time in 1816, when a carding mill and a sawmill were added to the grinding mill. In 1832, the Séminaire built a new manor house adjacent to the mill for the administrators of the seigneurie.

The manor house was the second and last manor house of the seigneurie. The new building increased activity in the sector, which then became the new centre of the seigneurie.

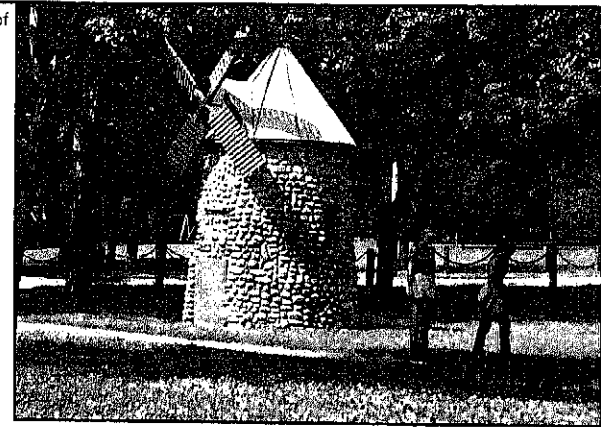
However, around 1860, the mill faltered: the water-driven mill became outmoded, it experienced mechanical problems and became less profitable. Moreover, as the Viau bridge had become a toll bridge, the cost of transportation reduced access to and reliance on the mill. In 1890, the Séminaire sold the mill to François Lavoie, who then sold the mill, the manor house and the 200-arpent farm to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in 1895. In 1896, the nuns established a reform school there called the Maison de Lorette. Parishioners from the surrounding area worshipped in the manor house chapel.

On the site of present-day Parc Gagné was located the École du Bord-de-l'Eau. Built of wood, it was the first school in this part of the parish and grades 1 to 4 were taught there.

The construction between 1928 and 1932 of a dam and a hydroelectric power plant on the river to the east of the present-day Papineau bridge altered the appearance of the river and riparian land in Laval-des-Rapides. The significant rise in the water level of the river led to the disappearance of the Gros-Sault rapids and periodically causes flooding. In 1930, the manor house was demolished and, consequently, the Maison de Lorette was relocated.

Parc Gagné is named after Claude Gagné, mayor of Laval-des-Rapides from 1959 to 1965, whose administration carried out numerous projects, including the erection in Parc Gagné of a mill to commemorate the old Du Crochet mill. Unfortunately, a windmill was built by mistake (the Du Crochet mill was a watermill). A marina with space for 36 boats was also built on the shore of the park, of which only the boat-launching ramp remains.

Commemorative mill of Moulin du Crochet





AT THE PARK EXIT, CROSS BOULEVARD DES PRAIRIES AND PROCEED TO MONTÉE DU MOULIN

Montée du Moulin

Montée du Moulin was built in 1774 to facilitate access to the Du Crochet mill. Although Laval-des-Rapides was originally residential, around 1950 this road was the centre of a small industrial sector, developed on the initiative of Mgr Joseph-Cyprien Bonhomme, a former African bishop.

Mgr Bonhomme wished to pursue his missionary efforts in Québec and set up the Manufacture de bois de Laval, a non-profit company that supplied 20 African dioceses with construction lumber. The sawmill began operations on montée du Moulin, along the railway track. A service road was built to facilitate the reception and shipping of wood. Operations began around 1943 and 36 men were hired, although the mill only operated for 18 months.

The Will and Baumer Candle Company purchased the plant. Other companies set up operations on montée du Moulin: a door and window factory, Laval Cold Storage, a refrigerated warehouse belonging to the Prudhomme family, in 1955, and a woodlot in subsequent years.



TURN RIGHT ON RUE LAURIER AND FOLLOW RUE DU CROCHET EASTWARD TO BOULEVARD CARTIER

**304, boulevard Cartier Ouest
Complexe Sainte-Domitille and the motherhouse of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd**

When the Sisters of the Good Shepherd purchased the Du Crochet mill and its outbuildings in 1895, they also acquired the 200-arpent farm. In 1915, the nuns moved to the Couvent du Bon-Pasteur, a building better suited to their works.

**306-310, boulevard Cartier Ouest
Centre jeunesse de Laval**

On the eastern side of their land, on the site of the Maison de Lorette, the nuns built in 1930 the Maison Sainte-Domitille to house underprivileged children.

In 1940, they opened on their land the Maison Notre-Dame-de-Laval, to house girls with behavioural problems. The institution is now called the Centre jeunesse de Laval and comprises two rehabilitation centres, one for adolescent girls (the Centre Notre-Dame-de-Laval) and the other for boys (the Centre Cartier). The ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux administers the Centre jeunesse de Laval.



RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT BY WAY OF THE PEDESTRIAN PATH IN PARC DES PRAIRIES TO THE CORNER OF BOULEVARD CARTIER AND 15e AVENUE

**PARC DES PRAIRIES,
See the "Parks" section**

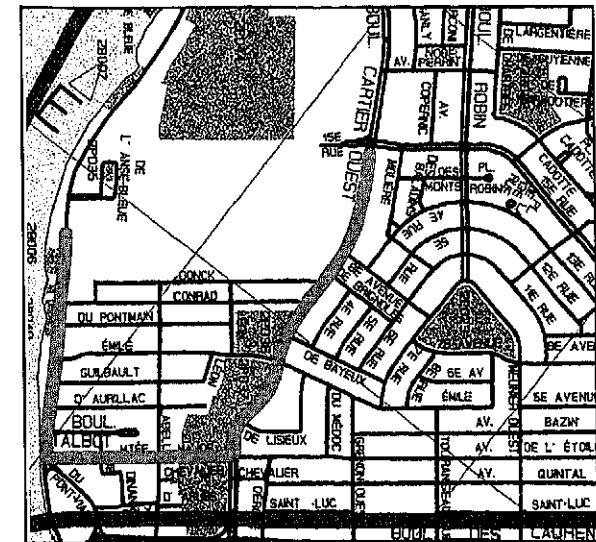


END OF THE WALK

WALK 2: 3.2 km



Starting point: the Parc des Prairies parking lot at the corner of boulevard Cartier and 15e Avenue



TAKE BOULEVARD CARTIER EASTWARD TO MONTÉE MAJOR

**250, boulevard Cartier Ouest
CLSC du Marigot and the Centre d'hébergement
Idola-Saint-Jean**

**133, boulevard Cartier Ouest
École primaire Léon-Gullbault**

Parc Émile

This park has an outdoor swimming pool.

**DESCEND MONTÉE MAJOR TO BOULEVARD DES PRAIRIES****Parc Cartier and 100, montée Major
Aréna Cartier**

Parc Cartier extends along boulevard Cartier, from rue Émilie to montée Major. The Aréna Cartier, an outdoor swimming pool and a running track are found in the park.

**AT BOULEVARD DES PRAIRIES, HEAD WEST****123, boulevard des Prairies
Église Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain**

This parish was established in 1954 from part of Saint-Christophe parish to the east and Bon-Pasteur parish to the west at a time when Laval-des-Rapides underwent its most extensive development as a residential area. It was the 15th parish on Île Jésus.

**125, boulevard des Prairies
Mont-de-La Salle**

In 1914 the Brothers of the Christian Schools purchased the Nelson farm, a property adjoining that of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, in order to build the Mont-de-La Salle, an educational and training institution, where they established themselves in 1917. In 1932, the Christian Brothers also took over the running of the École Saint-Jean-Eudes located on boulevard des Prairies, where they offered grade 12 starting in 1950.

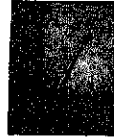
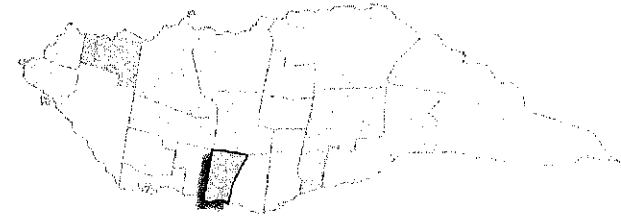
In 1954, after subdividing their land into building lots, the Brothers of the Christian Schools and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd sold the land to the city of Laval-des-Rapides for housing developments.

The berge du Crochet

Opposite the Église Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain is located the berge du Crochet, where benches are installed facing the Rivière des Prairies. A monument commemorates the possession by Mgr François de Montmorency Laval, beatified in 1981 by Pope John Paul II, of the seigneurie of the Île Jésus. The monument, erected in collaboration with the ministère des Affaires culturelles, the Ville de Laval and the Knights of Columbus, dates from 1990.

**RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT BY WAY OF THE
PARC DES PRAIRIES CYCLE PATH****END OF THE WALK****THE LAVAL-DES-RAPIDES-OUEST COMMUNITY UNIT**

The Laval-des-Rapides-Ouest community unit covers the sector known as Parc Laval. To reach it, take autoroute des Laurentides (A-15), exit 7, boulevard des Prairies Est, or by boulevard des Laurentides westbound to boulevard des Prairies.

**HISTORIC OVERVIEW**

When Saint-Martin parish was founded in 1774, all of the land to the east and west of the Du Crochet mill within the boundaries of the future city of Laval-des-Rapides was already conceded and in use. The lots were established perpendicular to the river and the houses built at the end of the lots were on the river bank. The pastureland and extensive fallow land in the western sector of the Du Crochet mill earned them the name Parc Laval, which became one of the island's first residential areas. This sector corresponds in part to the Laval-des-Rapides-Ouest community unit.

Like the sector located east of the Du Crochet mill, Parc Laval benefited from economic activity engendered by the mill. Similarly, when, in 1875, Canadian Pacific built a railway and pedestrian bridge across the Rivière des Prairies, the entire town core located both east and west of the Du Crochet mill developed.

Parc Laval's geographic location and links with Montréal by means of the railway bridge and the Viau bridge, rebuilt in 1887, gradually altered its agricultural potential. Farmers sold their land divided into lots for the construction of summer homes, where the owners ultimately settled permanently. On the initiative of one such owner, Napoléon Rochon, a proposal to incorporate Parc Laval, starting with the municipality of Saint-Martin parish, was submitted to Québec City. Despite opposition from the municipality's first inhabitants, the city of Laval-des-Rapides was established in 1912. From then on, the city's development accelerated. For political reasons, it was divided into separate districts, i.e. east, centre and west.

The main municipal buildings were located in the centre district, the most populous of the three, which corresponds to the Laval-des-Rapides-Ouest community unit.

A new Bon-Pasteur parish was erected canonically in 1915. In 1947, Sylvio Clermont subdivided his land and submitted plans for the opening of streets to link rue Clermont and the streets cutting across rue Sauriol. In 1950, the Société Immobilière de Laval limitée submitted plans to develop the area around the church. It donated a three-acre lot for a park with a playground, administered by religious authorities through the Oeuvre des Loisirs. In 1954, the Surs des Saints-Curs de Jésus et de Marie and the Eudist Fathers sold part of their land to the city of Laval-des-Rapides. The land, extending from boulevard des Prairies to the northern boundary of the city between rue Desmarceaux and rue Giroux, made it possible to open several streets, i.e. De Ségur, Mariale, Breton, Dussault and Lavoisier.

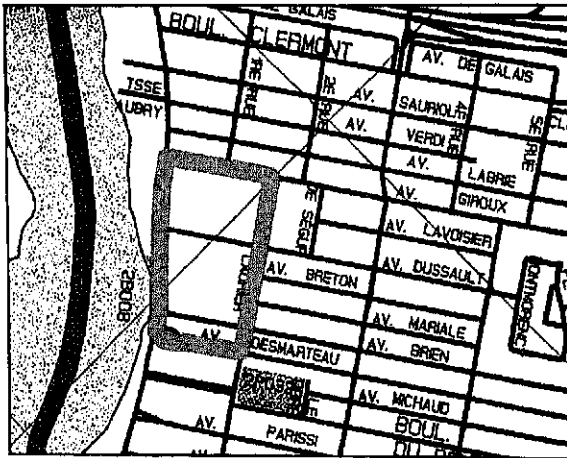
Laval-des-Rapides-Ouest's residential sector experienced rapid development between 1954 and 1959. At that time, the construction of bungalows declined and was replaced by the erection of multiple family units. Two other transportation corridors were built: the autoroute des Laurentides (A-15) in 1955, and later, the viaduct linking boulevard Cartier from east to west.

WALK: 1.1 km (western sector)

To reach the starting point, take boulevard des Laurentides and boulevard des Prairies to avenue Dussault.



Starting point: at the corner of rue Dussault and rue Laurier



400, rue Laurier Church and presbytery of Bon-Pasteur parish

In response to a request from parishioners and following incorporation in 1912, Bon-Pasteur parish was founded in 1915. The first church built in 1918 was located on boulevard des Prairies. It served as a church hall before being demolished after the construction of the new church.

This second church located on avenue Dussault was built in 1957. The Eudist Fathers have always been responsible for the parish.



DESCEND AVENUE GIROUX

397, boulevard des Prairies Armenian church and community centre

In 1927, Emmanuel Le Bouter, the parish priest, asked the Surs des Saints Curs de Jésus et de Marie to run the École Saint-Jean-Eudes. Three years later, the nuns also took over the École Saint-François-Xavier and in 1932 opened a boarding and day school. The building served as their provincial headquarters and housed a reception centre for autonomous seniors. The Armenian community now uses the building.

The nuns left Laval-des-Rapides in 1998.

393, boulevard des Prairies Maison Saint-Jean-Eudes

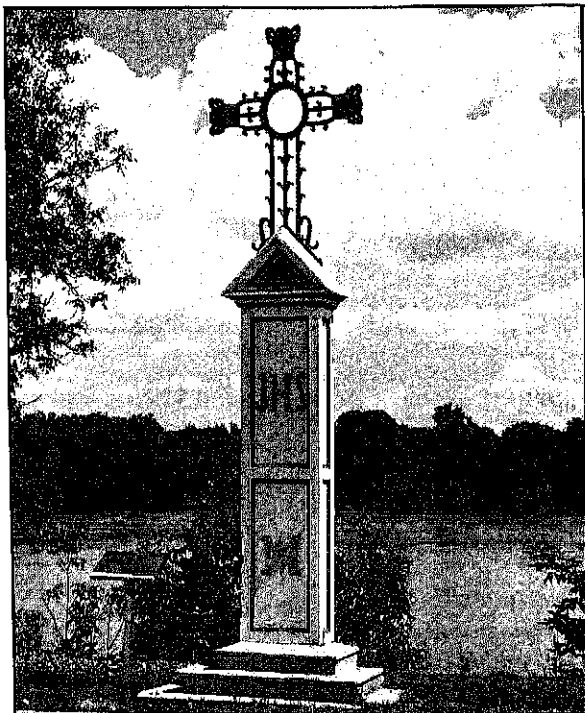
Built in 1926, this house was the site starting in 1927 of the Académie Saint-Jean-Eudes for children from the Laval-des-Rapides centre and west districts. The École Saint-François-Xavier was opened for children in the Laval-des-Rapides east district. The building later served as the provincial headquarters of the Eudist Fathers and a residence for their missionaries. In 1998, the house was converted into a home-care centre called the Jardin des saules for autonomous individuals or individuals experiencing a loss of autonomy.

387, boulevard des Prairies

This building was a school in 1930 and now houses the Centre communautaire Laval-des-Rapides, formerly known as the Centre de loisirs Lester B. Pearson.

Face au 387, boulevard des Prairies Berge des Eudistes

This lot formerly belonged to the Eudist Fathers, who installed a quay and wooden benches for the rest and relaxation of the fathers.



Vanier wayside
cross

Vanier wayside cross

The Vanier wayside cross, an exact copy of a cross erected in Sainte-Rose in 1902, was erected in 1923 by David Vanier, mayor of Laval-des-Rapides for over 10 years, who died in 1925 while still in office.



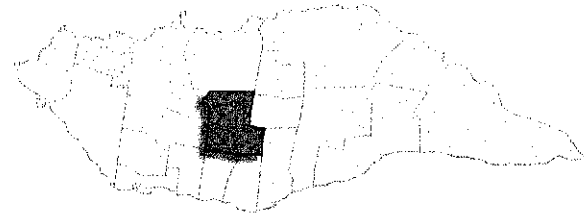
RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT ON AVENUE BRIEN



END OF THE WALK

THE RENAUD-COURSOL COMMUNITY UNIT

The Renaud-Coursol community unit is located in the heart of Laval. The western sector of the community unit is accessible by the autoroute des Laurentides (A-15), exit 8, boulevard Saint-Martin to boulevard Le Corbusier or boulevard Industriel Nord. To reach the eastern sector, continue to boulevard des Laurentides on boulevard Saint-Martin.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The history of the Renaud-Coursol community unit goes back to the development of the place called Cap Saint-Martin, which began mainly in the early 20th century, in the wake of the construction of the railway and the operation of the quarries.

In 1953, a provincial statute accorded city status to part of Saint-Martin. The other part remained a parish municipality, which became the city of Renaud in 1959. The 1950s and 1960s witnessed rural settlement from which stemmed a number of urban development projects, mainly along or close to boulevard des Laurentides. However, at that time, urban development covered only roughly 2% of the territory and did not follow any master plan or zoning plan.

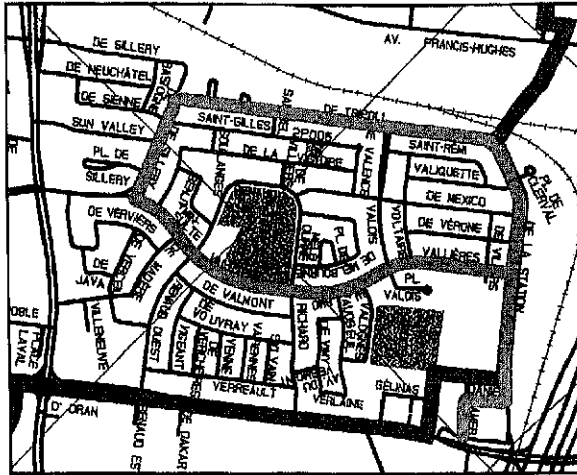
The sparse population reflected this development and was engaged in a rural economy. Very few factories were set up there. From an architectural standpoint, a number of representative buildings are found along rue de la Station and boulevard des Laurentides, which reflect a now outmoded construction technique. This community unit is named after Joseph Renaud, MNA for Laval riding (1919-1931), and Clodomir Coursol, the parish priest in Saint-Martin parish (1928-1947).

WALKS

The community unit is divided both by the railway and boulevard Industriel and two walks are proposed, one in the eastern sector and the other in the western sector of the community unit.

**WALK 1: 4.3 km (eastern sector)**

Starting point: on the west side of boulevard des Laurentides opposite 1487, boulevard des Laurentides, south of autoroute 440

**Pavillon des Charmilles**

In 1833, this residence was part of a vast farm belonging to Basile Saumur and his wife Marie Meilleur. The property was sold around 1850 to Mgr Jacques-Janvier Vinet, who had built nearby in 1860 a barn, a cowshed, a stable and a shed. In 1879, the house and surrounding land were donated to the Corporation du collège Sainte-Marie de Montréal, with the obligation to convert the house into a chapel or to build a church there. The Corporation instead used the residence as a country house for the priests and students at the college. Failure to comply with the conditions governing the donation meant that the entire property was sold in 1906 to Isaié Desormeault, an entrepreneur from Saint-Martin parish municipality. The land was subsequently subdivided.

The house had several owners, including the Eberly family, who converted it into an inn (1937-1948). It was abandoned for several years then, in 1953, Joseph Moulin purchased it and founded there the Domaine du Cap, a children's home.

Starting in 1962, the residence was converted into a reception centre for seniors. Mr. Moulin managed the centre and, upon his death, his daughter Marie-Christine took over and named the centre Résidence Marie-Christine. The residence is now a private convalescent centre for patients of all ages and is called the Résidence des Charmilles.



TAKE RUE LAMER AND RUE DANIEL TO RUE DE LA STATION



**Rue de la Station
Factory sector**



TAKE RUE DE TRIPOLI SOUTH

Rue de Tripoli

This street runs along the Canadian Pacific railway line and to the south becomes rue Fleetwood, where a commuter train station is located on a line that takes passengers to Jean-Talon station in Montréal. This street is a pleasant residential sector.



TURN LEFT ON RUE DE SILLERY AND TAKE RUE VALLIÈRES NORTH AND RUE RENAUD WEST

**Rue Renaud
Centre commercial de la Place Renaud**

Parc du Curé-Coursol

The park has a children's play space.

**350, rue Richard
École Coursol**

This elementary school is located on a lot adjacent to Parc Curé-Coursol.



CONTINUE ON RUE RICHARD TO RUE VALLIÈRES AND RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT

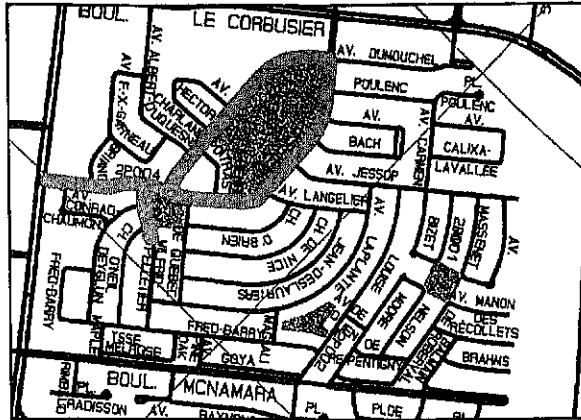


END OF THE WALK

WALK 2: 2 km (western sector)



Starting point: take boulevard Saint-Martin northward to boulevard Tessier, then turn right on rue Wilfred-Pelletier



1610, rue Wilfrid-Pelletier

This private home served as the chapel and presbytery of Saint-Urbain parish, established in 1964, the 29th parish on Île Jésus. It is made up of part of Saint-Martin parish.

Parc Wilfrid-Pelletier



CONTINUE TO THE LEFT ON RUE DUMOUCHEL



Renaud community centre

Parc Chopin

This park has an outdoor swimming pool.

**1755, rue Dumouchel
École Simon-Vanier**

This elementary school is located adjacent to Parc Chopin.

1855, rue Dumouchel

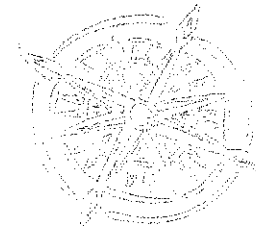
Centre communautaire Renaud



TAKE BOULEVARD TESSIER SOUTH TO RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT



END OF THE WALK





Sector 3

Sector 3, which runs along the Rivière des Prairies, is circumscribed by three autoroutes: autoroute Chomedey (A-13), autoroute Laval (440) and autoroute des Laurentides (A-15). It comprises four community units:

- Chomedey-Est
- Chomedey-Sud
- Chomedey-Ouest
- Chomedey-Nord

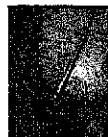
The sector is made up of three former municipalities, L'Abord-à-Plouffe, Saint-Martin and Renaud, amalgamated in 1961 to form the city of Chomedey. This amalgamation was the impetus for the amalgamation of the other towns and cities on Île Jésus.

SECTOR 3



THE CHOMEDEY-EST COMMUNITY UNIT

To reach the Chomedey-Est community unit, take autoroute des Laurentides (A-15), exit 7, boulevard Cartier to boulevard Lévesque westbound, by boulevard Clermont.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

(see also "Chomedey-Sud: Historic overview")

To relate the origins of this sector of Île Jésus, we must examine the history of one of the three cities that made up the former city of Chomedey, the city of L'Abord-à-Plouffe, of which the Chomedey-Est community unit occupies part of the territory.

Before the residents of this portion of the Saint-Martin parish municipality obtained in 1915 the incorporation as a village municipality of L'Abord-à-Plouffe, they had submitted to local authorities several requests, the first one in 1878.

Despite having waited 37 years, they had to wait another 13 years before the first parish in the town, called Saint-Maxime, was established.

Just as the construction of the Viau bridge led to the city's rapid development, the construction of the Lachapelle bridge spurred the growth of L'Abord-à-Plouffe, thus fostering links between Montréal and Île Jésus and allowing farmers easier access to Montréal markets to sell their produce. The bridge also furthered the initial expansion of Montréal toward Île Jésus. In 1947 the town became the city of L'Abord-à-Plouffe and underwent considerable growth. It became the most populous and urbanized city and the one whose municipal administration was the best organized of the three cities that would make up the future city of Chomedey.

WALK: 1.6 km

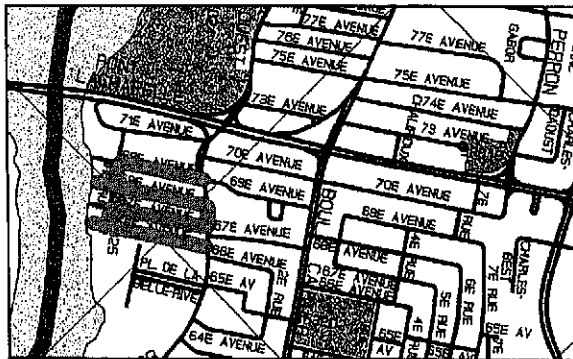
To reach the Chomedey-Est community unit, take boulevard Curé-Labelle or boulevard Daniel-Johnson to boulevard Lévesque Ouest.

The walk follows various avenues in this part of the community unit and focuses, in particular, on the architecture of the homes. It also takes advantage of the proximity of the Rivière des Prairies.

A number of houses warrant special attention.



Starting point: 66e Avenue



Old house at 56, 67e Avenue

Old houses at 1 and 88, 68e Avenue

Old houses at 41, 64 and 67, 69e Avenue

Old house at No. 48

Benches have been installed at the ends of certain of these avenues to enable the public to rest facing the river. At the corner of 1re Rue and 68e Avenue is located a small park in which a monument to Joan of Arc was erected in 1916. It bears a threefold dedication: a tribute to the ancestors of Wilfrid Lorrain, justice of the peace, mayor and reeve of L'Abord-à-Plouffe, in 1917, after whom the park is named; the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the incorporation of L'Abord-à-Plouffe, obtained in 1947 through Joan of Arc's intercession; and a tribute to the Canadians who died in France during the 1914-1918 war.



CONTINUE THE WALK WITH A VISIT TO THE MUSÉE ARMAND-FRAPPIER AND A STROLL THROUGH THE PARC SCIENTIFIQUE ET DE HAUTE TECHNOLOGIE

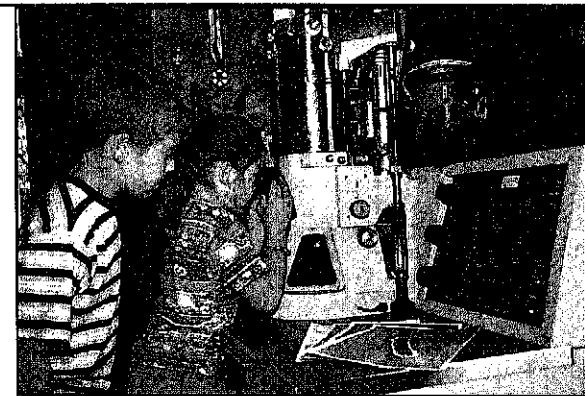


GO BACK TOWARD BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE THEN TAKE THE BOULEVARD EASTWARD TO BOULEVARD ARMAND-FRAPPIER

**531, boulevard des Prairies
Musée Armand-Frapplier**

This science museum is devoted to the work of Dr. Armand Frappier (1904-1991), a physician, microbiologist, builder and proponent of preventive medicine. The permanent exhibition reflects the 50 years that Dr. Frappier devoted to fighting infectious diseases, especially through his research on tuberculosis and its prevention through B.C.G. (Calmette-Guérin bacillus) vaccine.

Musée Armand-Frapplier



The museum seeks to arouse an interest in the sciences among young people. It offers children 10 to 15 years of age a week-long day camp designed to initiate them to the world of the infinitely small.

Parc scientifique et de haute technologie

See the "Parks" section



END OF THE WALK

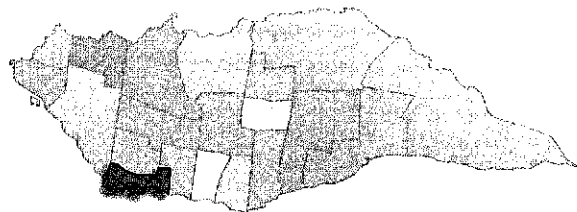
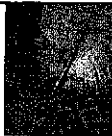
THE CHOMEDEY-SUD COMMUNITY UNIT

To reach the Chomedey-Sud community unit, take either autoroute Chomedey (A-13), exit 12, boulevard Notre-Dame Est, or boulevard Curé-Labelle westward to boulevard Lévesque.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Chomedey-Sud community unit covers most of the former city of L'Abord-à-Plouffe, including land to the west of its territory annexed in 1957, which adjoined the municipality of the town of Sainte-Dorothée.



To retrace the origin of the city's name, we must go back to its earliest history, when a family of five brothers settled upstream and downstream from the Lachapelle bridge (their ancestor settled around 1740 on the bank of the river opposite Cartierville). Starting in 1806, from spring onward and as long as the water level of the river was high enough, riverside residents saw great floating rafts loaded with logs descend the river, headed for Québec City and thence to England. The rafts were called timber rafts and those who boarded them, raftsmen.

The raftsmen were lumberjacks who worked during the long winter months in the forests of the Outaouais region. They felled trees and hauled the timber to the river. In the spring, they became log drivers who drove the logs to the sawmills. The floated logs were made into rafts by stacking and attaching the logs with ties and wooden pegs.

The rafts were then lashed together and loaded with logs, thus becoming timber rafts.

The raftsmen stopped upstream from the Gros-Sault rapids opposite the Du Crochet mill and touched land on the property belonging to one of the Plouffe families. The approach was quickly named L'Abord-à-Plouffe. The stop allowed the raftsmen to prepare to cross the rapids. They divided up the rafts to make smaller ones. The timber rafts detached at L'Abord-à-Plouffe were reboarded at Saint-Vincent-de-Paul. With the arrival in 1892 of the railway, fewer and fewer timber rafts were driven on the river. The last one passed in 1908 to commemorate the tercentenary of Québec City and the centenary of log driving.

Thus, the history of L'Abord-à-Plouffe was linked to the prosperous era of the raftsmen of Philémon Wright, an American from Boston who, with other English merchants, controlled in the 19th century the lucrative timber trade. Some of the raftsmen achieved fame the world over because of their reputation as strong men, e.g. Louis Cyr, Hector Décarie, Anthime Charbonneau, Noël Fauteux and Joe Montferrand, who became legendary characters. While the area east of 83e Avenue is working class, with modest duplexes and bungalows and extensive commercial activity, the western sector is largely residential, with more numerous multiple-family dwellings and bungalows dating from the 1960s and 1970s.

Three key figures stand out in the history of L'Abord-à-Plouffe. Venance Lemay was an inn-keeper, carter and merchant and also the first teacher in the town's only school. His hotel was located at the intersection of what are now 83e Avenue and boulevard Lévesque, formerly montée de l'Abord-à-Plouffe, the assembly point for raftsmen and navigators. Each year, he made as many as 22 carts available to them and for a modest sum transported the raftsmen and navigators between L'Abord-à-Plouffe and Saint-Vincent-de-Paul. Venance Lemay displayed a proverbial charity. Upon his death in 1883, he was interred in the crypt of the Église de Saint-Martin.

Wilfrid Lorrain succeeded Martin Plouffe, Jr., the first mayor of L'Abord-à-Plouffe. He owned a tomato canning plant established by his father Eusèbe Lorrain in 1891, which employed 75 workers and whose average annual output stood at 13 000 tins, equivalent to roughly 150 000 tons of tomatoes.

He was a member of numerous societies, an insurer and a real estate agent who was appointed a justice of the peace in 1917, reeve of Laval county in 1917-1918, school board secretary, and mayor of Saint-Martin. He assumed many other responsibilities that rightly earned him the reputation of an active, resourceful man.

Hugh Paton (see "Walk 2: Île Paton")

WALK

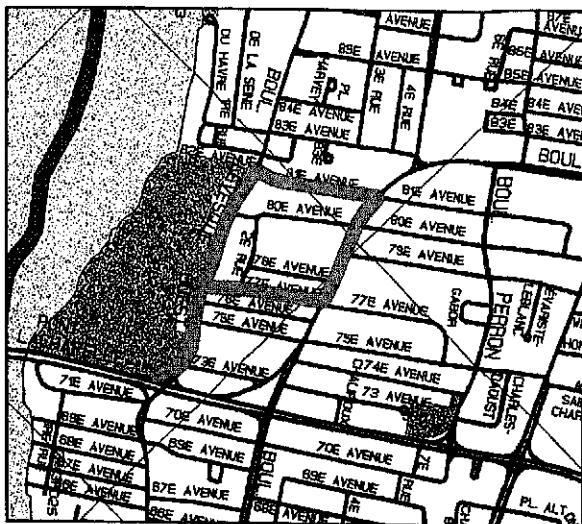
To reach the Chomedey-Sud community unit, take boulevard Curé-Labelle and boulevard Lévesque Ouest. Two walks are proposed, one along boulevard Lévesque and the other one on Île Paton.



WALK 1: 2.4 km



Starting point: Église Saint-Maxime, between 77e and 80e Avenue



Église Saint-Maxime

Saint-Maxime parish, formed from Saint-Martin parish, was established in 1928, more than 10 years after the establishment of the village municipality of L'Abord-à-Plouffe. Prior to the church's construction in 1958, religious services were celebrated in the first École Saint-Maxime, located at 3781, boulevard Lévesque, now the Centre Jean-Paul-Campeau.

Dr. François-Xavier Plouffe donated the altar, candelabra and the balustrade, E.-H. Lemay, the silver chalice, Élodie Boucher, flowers, and Hugh Paton, the harmonium.

**3700, boulevard Lévesque Ouest
Presbytery of Saint-Maxime parish**



CONTINUE EASTWARD ON BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE

3685, boulevard Lévesque Ouest

This old house, set back from the road, is hidden by its high hedge.

**3680, boulevard Lévesque Ouest
École secondaire Saint-Maxime
Parc Saint-Maxime and berge des Cageux**

Parc St-Maxime



The park, which is adjacent to the secondary school, has a running track and a cycle path. There is a boat-launching ramp on the bank, along with benches and picnic tables. The bank is accessible through the parking lot behind the École Saint-Maxime.

**3650, boulevard Lévesque Ouest
Centre d'études de l'Université du Québec à
Montréal**

The Centre is the former Institut familial opened by the Sisters of Holy Cross in the 1950s.

**3550, boulevard Lévesque Ouest
Infirmary of the Brothers of Holy Cross**

This house, called the Grand Saint-Joseph, has belonged to the Brothers of Holy Cross since 1952. Formerly Villa Saint-Martin, it was built by the Jesuit fathers in 1912 on a lot donated by Martin Plouffe, Sr., who died in 1914. The villa was given the name chosen by its generous donor. It is a vast red brick house surrounded by a veranda. Inside, there is a common room, 40-odd rooms, refectories and a chapel.

Lachapelle bridge

The present-day metal Lachapelle bridge dates from 1890 and was doubled in size in 1977 after undergoing extensive modifications in 1940. The first bridge that linked the banks of Montréal and Île Jésus was built of wood around 1848 and replaced the ferry that brought travellers from Cartierville to L'Abord-à-Plouffe. It was called the Cartierville bridge for a long time, then was named after its builder, Persiller also known as Lachapelle, Jr., through the intervention of the Compagnie des Chemins, the bridge's owner.



GO BACK WEST ON BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE TO 77e AVENUE, TURN RIGHT AND CONTINUE TO BOULEVARD CURÉ-LABELLE

435, boulevard Curé-Labelle Place des Aînés

Founded in 1994 on the initiative of the administration of mayor Gilles Vaillancourt, the Place des Aînés is a meeting place for Laval residents 60 and over, where they can engage in sports and participate in the activities, courses and creativity workshops offered there.



COME BACK WESTWARD TOWARD BOULEVARD LÉVESQUE BY DESCENDING 80e AVENUE

On 2e Rue, not far from 80e Avenue

The Clermont wayside cross was erected in 1968 by teachers from the former school.

3781, boulevard Lévesque Centre communautaire Jean-Campeau

Starting in 1922 and until the first parish church was built in 1928, Sunday religious services were celebrated in this building, which at the time was the first École Saint-Maxime. The present-day facility is both a community and sports centre.

3810, boulevard Lévesque Drinking-water plant

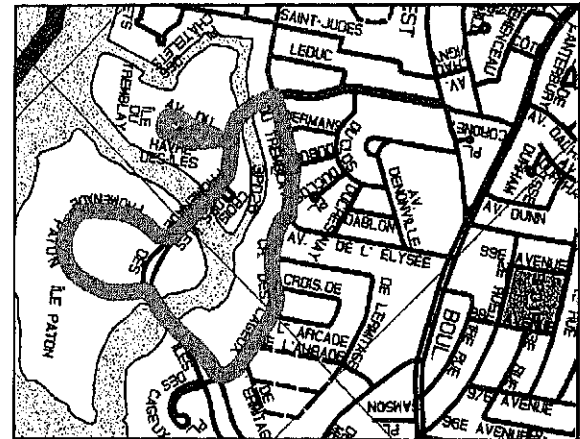
This plant was built in 1927 and has, over the years, been frequently expanded and undergone major changes to meet residents' needs, especially in the 1990s. It now produces drinking water and is equipped with leading-edge ozonation and chlorine dioxide systems that produce water of outstanding quality.

The plant, which has a daily output of 180 000 m³ of water and a pumping capacity of 300 000 m³, supplies 49% of Laval.



END OF THE WALK

WALK 2: 2.5 km



Île Paton

This island, which is part of the Chomedey-Sud community unit, is located south of boulevard Lévesque, west of Parc Berthiaume-Du-Tremblay. To reach it, take the Promenade des Îles southbound.

In 1871, Olivier Rapidieu also known as Lamer sold the island, which had previously belonged to several generations of the Boudreau family, to Hugh Paton, a Montréal businessman of Scottish origin. Mr. Paton had built there a summer home that he occupied year round. With the purchase of additional land on the island, his estate totalled 300 hectares in the territory of L'Abord-à-Plouffe. Moreover, he had built a bridge to link the island to dry land.

The Paton estate included, aside from its princely residence, a golf course, a greenhouse, stables and a magnificent park where, for 20 years, members of the Montréal Hunt Club came to hunt with hounds.

Mr. Paton fitted in with the residents of L'Abord-à-Plouffe and was liked by the residents of Île Jésus, toward whom he displayed exemplary generosity. He offered his support and assistance every time an improvement became necessary in the region and encouraged school students by giving them prizes.

Moreover, the maintenance of his estate provided employment for several residents of L'Abord-à-Plouffe.

The island that bears his name is now occupied by numerous upscale condominiums. Three small bridges link Île Paton and Île Du Tremblay to each other and to dry land.



Starting point: the municipal parking lot on Île Paton

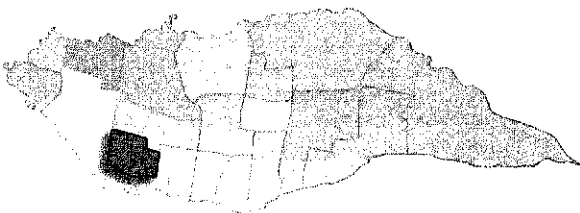
You can stroll along the streets on these islands and discover the housing developments and the scenery. Or, follow this itinerary: Turn left on promenade Paton and right on promenade des Îles, then left again on chemin des Cageux and continue to rue Du Tremblay, which joins promenade des Îles. Turn left on this street and right on avenue du Havre-des-Îles. Return to promenade des Îles, to the right, and continue to the parking lot on promenade Paton, to the right.



END OF THE WALK

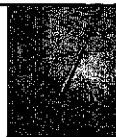
THE CHOMEDEY-OUEST COMMUNITY UNIT

The Chomedey-Ouest community unit is readily accessible by autoroute Chomedey (A-13), exit 12, eastbound towards boulevard Saint-Martin.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Chomedey-Ouest community unit covers the western portion of the territory of Saint-Martin parish municipality, from which several parish municipalities were created. The first one was Sainte-Dorothée parish municipality, established in 1869, in the western part of Saint-Martin parish municipality. The religious parish of Sainte-Dorothée was created at the same time.



On August 8, 1901, a sixth religious parish, Saint-Elzéar, was erected canonically, followed by the creation of the parish municipality bearing the same name in 1904, comprising the segments of territory drawn from the Sainte-Rose, Saint-Vincent-de-Paul and Saint-Martin parish municipalities. In 1912, the Parc-Laval sector (see "Sector 2") was separated from Saint-Martin parish to become the city of Laval-des-Rapides. In 1915, L'Abord-à-Plouffe separated from Saint-Martin parish to become a village.

Before Saint-Martin parish municipality changed status to become the city of Renaud in 1959, another segment of it, the most urbanized sector of the parish municipality, became the city of Saint-Martin in 1953. In 1961, the city of Chomedey was established through the amalgamation of L'Abord-à-Plouffe, Renaud and Saint-Martin.

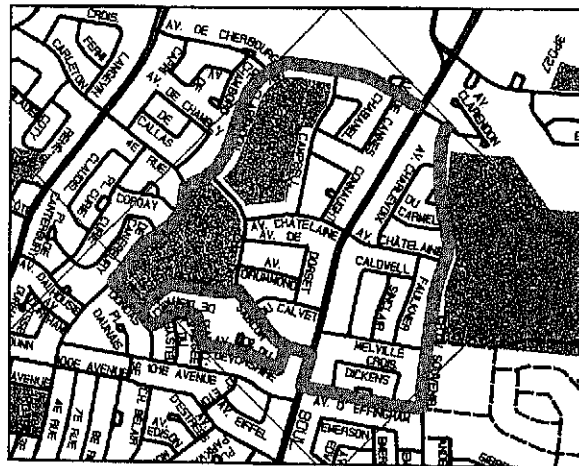


WALK: 3.2 km

To reach the Chomedey-Ouest community unit, take boulevard Labelle and boulevard du Souvenir westbound, to the end, at the corner of avenue Clarendon, or autoroute Chomedey (A-13), exit 12, to boulevard Notre-Dame Est, which crosses avenue Clarendon.



Starting point: Near the Western Laval High School park-school at the corner of chemin du Souvenir and avenue Clarendon



Western Laval High School park-school

A cycle path crosses the park.

**5075, boulevard du Souvenir
Western Laval High School**

This high school is part of the English-language Sir Wilfrid Laurier School Board.

**4949, chemin du Souvenir
Church of Jesus-Christ of Latter-Day Saints**

**4885, chemin du Souvenir
École Souvenir and park-school**

This elementary school is part of the English-language Sir Wilfrid Laurier School Board.

**Boulevard du Souvenir
Greek Orthodox church**



Greek Orthodox church



WALK ALONG BOULEVARD DU SOUVENIR TO AVENUE EFFINGHAM AND DESCEND THE AVENUE TO BOULEVARD NOTRE-DAME

Trees planted several years ago shade this avenue and several other avenues located between boulevard du Souvenir and 4e Rue.



CROSS BOULEVARD NOTRE-DAME AND HEAD WEST TO CHEMIN DU SABLON

**755, CHEMIN DU SABLON
CENTRE DU SABLON
Community, cultural and sports centre**

The Corporation du centre du Sablon is a non-profit organization. The Ville de Laval purchased the building from the Jewish community in 1992. The Centre seeks to satisfy residents' social, recreational and cultural needs by offering a wide range of activities aimed at different age groups. In addition to an indoor pool, gymnasiums of different sizes, rooms suitable for groups and big meetings, the facility offers a reception, telephone reassurance and guidance service that refers individuals to the appropriate community services.



AT CHEMIN DU SABLON, GO TO AVENUE DEVONSHIRE AND DESCEND THE AVENUE

**750, avenue Devonshire
École Crestview**

This elementary school is part of the English-language Sir Wilfrid Laurier School Board.



CONTINUE ALONG AVENUE DEVONSHIRE TO RUE D'ARCY-MC GEE, TO THE RIGHT, AND RUE DISRAËLI TO RUE DUNDAS; BYPASS PARC DU SABLON ON RUE BENNETT OR 4e RUE

Parc du Sablon

This park extends from north to south between rue Campbell and chemin du Sablon and 4e Rue, and from west to east between avenue Clarendon and rue Bennett. It has recreational infrastructure and a pretty grove on the east side.



TO RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT, GO BACK UP AVENUE CLARENDON OR RUE BENNETT AND CHEMIN DU SABLON TO BOULEVARD NOTRE-DAME TO AVENUE CLARENDON TO THE WEST

On boulevard Notre-Dame you will walk past the temples of the Sharr Shalom Congregation and the Communauté Sépharade de Laval.



END OF THE WALK

THE CHOMEDEY-NORD COMMUNITY UNIT

The Chomedey-Nord community unit partly corresponds to the former village of Saint-Martin. To reach it, take autoroute des Laurentides (A-15), exit 9, to boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest, which leads to the church, the starting point for the walk.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

In 1774, Saint-Martin, the fourth parish on Île Jésus, was founded through the separation of part of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul parish. Its territory extends, from south to north, from the Rivière des Prairies to Sainte-Rose-de-Lima parish and, from east to west, from Saint-Vincent-de-Paul parish to Lac des Deux Montagnes.



The settlement of the new parish in the 19th century occurred in three phases. First, following the construction in 1782 of the first church and until the early 19th century, a population core developed along two axes: côte Saint-Martin and montée de l'Abord-à-Plouffe (the latter, a mail road crossing Île Jésus from north to south toward Montréal put the parish in a strategic position). The centre of the population core was located at the intersection of the two roads, where the first institutions such as the church, the convent and the college, were established. Between 1802 and 1837, the village core extended beyond côte Saint-Martin to Trait-Carré. Five streets then appeared, linked to Grande Rue.

From 1838 to 1861, an important hub developed to the east of montée de l'Abord-à-Plouffe. Its population doubled in that time and it became Pont-Viau.

Toward the middle of the 19th century, extensive activity in the village of Saint-Martin spurred the sector's economic development. In addition to the timber sector, which generated the most jobs, manufacturing appeared to supply a big market for carts recognized throughout Lower Canada. The Pariseau brothers' company operated until 1914. During this period, they employed up to 15 carters and their output set records in 1861.

Great diversification was also noted at that time in other economic sectors. In the early 20th century, the village had service shops and a number of factories.

The opening of boulevard Curé-Labelle in 1933 led to the relocation of several businesses on rue Principale on this new thoroughfare and contributed to the acceleration of commercial development in the sector. In 1953, the population core, which developed steadily at the intersection of boulevard Saint-Martin and boulevard Curé-Labelle, was separated from the parish municipality and became a city, then the city of Saint-Martin in 1957. The status and name of the parish municipality changed in 1959 to the city of Renaud.

Two events marked the village's history in the 19th century, the first one being the rebellion of 1837. In May 1836, the Patriotes assembled in Saint-Martin, where they adopted resolutions advocating a separate economic project for the French-speaking people and proposed becoming independent and competing with other peoples in the realms of agriculture and all types of manufacturing. General Colborne invaded the village with 6000 men in 1837.

Two notables from Saint-Martin stood out in the Patriotes movement, i.e. André-Benjamin Papineau, a notary, and Jean-Baptiste-Henri Brien, a physician. Papineau was imprisoned in the old prison from December 1837 to April 1838, then transferred to Au-Pied-du-Courant Prison in Montréal, where he remained from April to July 1838. Brien sought refuge in the United States. The second event was the 1868 fire that in a few hours destroyed 52 buildings, including 12 houses and 40 barns and sheds in the northeastern corner of the village.

Three key figures resided in Saint-Martin: Charles Smallwood (1812-1873), Pierre-Évariste Leblanc (1853-1918) and Léon-Ernest Ouimet (1877-1972). Charles Smallwood, a young immigrant who arrived in Saint-Martin around 1840, was passionately interested in meteorology. He set up an observatory in the yard of his property, which he transferred to McGill University in 1863, where he became the first professor in this discipline. Pierre-Évariste Leblanc was a Conservative member of the legislative assembly from Laval riding (1882-1908), an orator in the legislative assembly, leader of the Conservative Party (1904-1908) and lieutenant-governor of the Province of Québec (1915-1918). He is interred in the parish priests' crypt. Léon-Ernest Ouimet, inventor of the ouimetoscope projector, was in the avant-garde as a filmmaker, producer, designer and distributor of films in Canada. He inaugurated the first public movie house in 1906, which he called the Ouimetoscope.

A park in front on the presbytery, in which some of the trees were planted by Father Maxime Leblanc, a cousin of Pierre-Evariste Leblanc, who administered the parish for 47 years (1881-1928), gives character to the public square.

Cemetery

The L-shaped cemetery of Saint-Martin parish is located behind the church and extends to boulevard du Souvenir. It is the parish's second cemetery. The first one, located behind the present-day Caisse populaire Desjardins, was in use until 1875.

Public square

In villages of old, the public square was, first and foremost, a meeting place and venue for socializing used for political speeches, trade and information. The function of the town crier, who was responsible for transmitting notices, news, statutes and regulations that governed the town's smooth operation, was very important and the auction market assembled the town's population in the public square. It was there, among other things, that the notary André-Benjamin Papineau, the first mayor of Saint-Martin, harangued the crowds after religious services.

The space around the Saint-Martin parish church took shape as the buildings required for the activities of the religious communities were erected.

At the outset, the public square was confined to the area between the parvis and the street. When the third church was built, this space was expanded and, in 1881, the lot was levelled. Starting in 1910, raffles were regularly organized there. In 1914, a wayside cross bearing a bronze figure and a memorial plaque was installed there.

**4114, boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest
Caisse populaire Desjardins**

The savings and credit union was built on the site of the first church of 1785, whose façade was expanded in 1820-1830.

**4055, boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest
Facing the church on the north side
École secondaire Saint-Martin**

This school was built on the lot on which the parish school was already located in 1822. From 1847 to 1881, the Sisters of Holy Cross taught girls there. The institution was then called the Couvent Saint-Martin, dedicated to Saint Michael.

In 1881, the nuns exchanged this convent for the one occupied by the Brothers of Holy Cross on rue du Collège, now rue du Couvent.



**4040, boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest
Maison Papineau-Cléroux**

In the 19th century, this building was used for commercial purposes, among other things as a store during the 1830s. It had several owners and, starting in 1869, it became the office of the notary André-Benjamin Papineau. In 1985, the last occupant, Origène Cléroux, sold it to the CLSC, which was recently named Ruisseau-Papineau. The building is now called the Pavillon Norman-Béthune. This former house was built in the late 19th century. Although it is now empty and boarded up, it nonetheless maintains some of its former features such as the turret, gingerbread trim, conical roof, and Palladian window*, all ornamental details that reflect the sometimes hybrid architecture of the Victorian era and the intention to express the owner's social status.

3987 to 3981, boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest

These houses with gently sloping roofs date from the period 1920 to 1940. The façades are covered in cast stone.

**3910, boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest
Former Hôtel Saint-Martin**



TURN RIGHT ON RUE ROBINSON

Rue Robinson

This street, the first population core in Saint-Martin parish, was formerly called rue Principale, then montée de l'Abord-à-Plouffe. The opening of boulevard Curé-

Labelle in 1933 gradually led to the transfer of businesses in this street to the new commercial thoroughfare.

1632, rue Robinson

This traditional house displays a neoclassical influence and dates from the period 1820 to 1880. Its façade is covered with a levelling plaster coat. The house has been restored.

1631, rue Robinson

This traditional house dates from the early 19th century. Part of its façade is covered with a levelling plaster coat. The house has been restored.



AT THE END OF RUE ROBINSON, TURN RIGHT ON CHEMIN DU SOUVENIR AND GO TO RUE DU COUVENT, THEN RUE SAINT-THOMAS TO THE RIGHT

982, rue Saint-Thomas

This house dates from the 1930s and 1940s. It has an inclined roof and the gable wall faces the street.



TURN LEFT ON RUE GRATTON

1637, rue Gratton

This house has a false mansard roof and an L-shaped gallery.

**1640, rue Gratton
École Notre-Dame-du-Cap**

The school, built in 1954, replaced the second school for girls on rue du Couvent, which became too crowded.

1675, rue Gratton

This house abutting the street has a central gable roof and was built in the first quarter of the 20th century.



HEAD WEST TO BOULEVARD SAINT-MARTIN, THEN TURN LEFT ON RUE DU COUVENT

Rue du Couvent

This grotto was built in 1944 by Georges Barbe and Origène Cléroux.

**1665-1675, rue du Couvent
Former convent of the Sisters of Holy Cross**

The mansard roof of this residence has two sloping planes and the roof is covered in corrugated iron. The façade and side walls are made of dressed stone from Michel Bigras' quarry. Built in 1816, it served as a parish school for boys and, occasionally, to accommodate rural police officers. It was used as a prison during the unrest in 1837-1838.



Starting in 1851, the Brothers of Holy Cross built the chapel and taught boys in the school. When the Brothers left in 1862, lay teachers took over the school.

In 1881, the Sisters of Holy Cross exchanged their convent on boulevard Saint-Martin for this building, which became both the second convent for the nuns and a boarding school for girls. In 1979, the convent was sold to the CLSC du Ruisseau-Papineau. The nuns left the parish after 135 years of unstinting devotion. The building is now called the Pavillon Norman-Béthune.

1653-1655, rue du Couvent

This house reflects the American vernacular style of the period 1850 to 1910. The two-storey building has an off-centre gable roof. The side walls and façade are covered in clapboard.

**Rue du Couvent
Croix de Jacques Cartier**

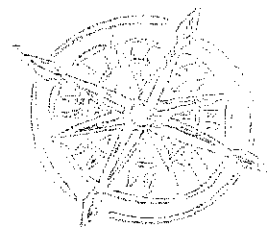
On the grounds of the École Leblanc, the Amicale des anciens de l'école erected a cross in 1941 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's third voyage to Canada. It is ornamented with a coat-of-arms bearing three fleur-de-lis, made of crushed marble cast by Nazaire Lalonde. The subscribers' names were deposited in the cross's pedestal.

**1595, rue du Couvent
École Leblanc**

This elementary school was built in 1928.



END OF THE WALK





Sector 4

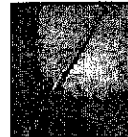
Sector 4 occupies the entire western tip of Île Jésus. To the east, autoroute Chomedey (A-13) crosses it from north to south. It is surrounded by water on its other three boundaries, i.e. to the south by the Rivière des Prairies, to the west by Lac des Deux Montagnes and the Rivière des Mille-Îles, and to the north as well by the Rivière des Mille-Îles. It comprises four community units:

- Sainte-Dorothée
- Laval/Les Îles
- Laval-Ouest
- Fabreville-Ouest



THE SAINTE-DOROTHÉE COMMUNITY UNIT

To reach the Sainte-Dorothée community unit, which covers most of sector 4, take autoroute Chomedey (A-13), exit 15, boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest, then boulevard de l'Hôtel-de-ville, which leads to rue Principale.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

In response to requests from parishioners in 1865, 1867 and 1868, Sainte-Dorothée became, in 1869, the fifth parish on Île Jésus, nearly 100 years after the establishment of Saint-Martin parish municipality, which transferred to it côte du Bord-de-l'eau and the western part of Saint-Martin, called Haut-Saint-Martin, and côte Saint-Antoine.

Montée Gravel, an essential thoroughfare linking the rang du Bord-de-l'eau and Haut-Saint-Martin, determined the location of the church and the village then developed around the church and the public square. However, a village core existed in 1850 at the intersection of montée Champagne and rue Principale, which included a general store, two forges, a hotel and 15 or so houses.

655, rue Principale
Presbytery of Sainte-Dorothée parish

The presbytery, the fourth in the parish, is located west of the church and its parking lot serves as the entrance to the parish cemetery. The first presbytery, built in 1868, was used as a chapel until the church was built. The second presbytery was erected in 1870, while the third one, built in 1905, was destroyed by fire around 1950. The present-day presbytery, built in 1952, was given a facelift in 1994. The brick and cast stone building pavilion roof* with four inclined surfaces is remarkable for the interplay between materials and colours on its three exposed faces. A vast stone balcony decorated with wrought iron columns occupies two-thirds of the façade and extends around the corner.

The cemetery

The cemetery is located behind the church and the presbytery. Some of its burial places are very old, including those against the cedar fence and those leaning against the rear wall of the sacristy. A plaque indicates the names of donors of the land on which the cemetery was established and a grotto dedicated to St. Dorothy was built at the entrance to the cemetery.

Since 1886, the Way of the Cross made of small white stones, donated by Jules Bergeron, has been integrated into the tombstones.

639, rue Principale

This Mansard-style house dating from the late 19th century was the home of the parish verger. The building has housed several businesses since it lost its initial vocation.

632, rue Principale

This French-style house is typical of houses built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The roof has two sloping surfaces, is covered with Canadian sheet metal and has two dormer windows. The doors are paired.

625-627, rue Principale

This formerly Québec-style house is built of bushhammered* dressed stone* with gables and dormer windows. Erected in 1933, it has undergone numerous changes and, since 1995, has served as a funeral home.



TURN RIGHT ON RUE MAURICE

943, 947, 951, rue Maurice

These homes, which abut the street and have off-centre doors, date from the period 1940 to 1945. They have sloping roofs and the façades and walls, formerly clad in clapboard, are now covered with aluminum siding.



TAKE RUE DES ORCHIDÉES TO THE RIGHT TO MONTÉE GRAVEL AND TURN RIGHT

925, montée Gravel

This is the site of the former residence of Alphonse Couvrette, Sainte-Dorothée's first mayor.

960, montée Gravel

This red-brick building dating from 1903 was the village's first school. Around 1878, Clémentine Desroches, from the municipality of Saint-Martin, taught there, then in 1922, the Sisters of Holy Cross took charge of the school. The building is now used as a day care centre.

970, rue Principale

This former post office is now a mail processing plant.



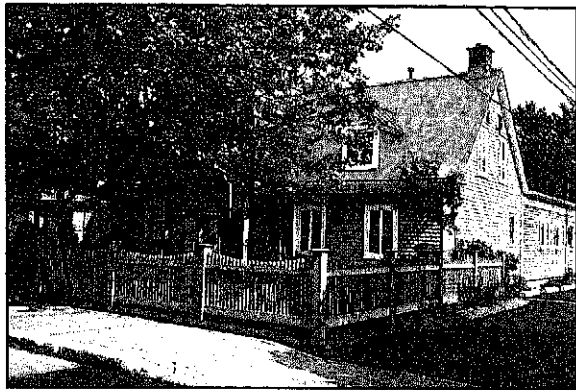
TURN RIGHT ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE

Public square

At the centre of the public square, built in 1973, is a magnificent fountain with a waterfall and pool. It is a pleasant, shady spot in which to rest. A monument commemorates Marcel Gamache, a writer and actor who was a resident of Sainte-Dorothée.

652, place Publique

This traditional house displays neoclassical influences and was built in 1850. The roof has two sloping surfaces with dormer windows. It now houses a reputed upscale restaurant.



652,
place Publique

**670, place Publique
Bibliothèque Yves-Thériault**

This public library, established in 1985, is part of the network of Laval libraries.



RETURN WESTWARD TO RUE PRINCIPALE

673, rue Principale

This is the former residence of mayors Couvrette and Vaillancourt.

683, rue Principale

This is the former Couvrette bakery, which later became the Renaud bakery.

689, rue Principale

This Québec-style home displays American influences and is typical of houses built between 1830 and 1900. The sloping roof is almost straight.

694-96, rue Principale

Formerly in the Québec style, this house has undergone several changes and now houses a restaurant.

722, rue Principale

This house, in the American vernacular style, was built in the early 20th century.



RETURN TO THE CHURCH AND HEAD EAST

600-602, rue Principale

This house abutting the street has a roof with two sloping surfaces and is covered with clapboard. It is located at the back of the lot behind a vegetable stall.

571, rue Principale

This house in the unitary plan style typical of a first house was converted into business premises.

**410, rue Principale
Croix Trépanier**

This commemorative wayside cross sat on top of the spire of the second Église Saint-Martin (1874-1942). It was erected on Pierre Trépanier's lot in 1978.

**391, rue Principale
Lacroix wayside cross**

Alphée Lacroix erected this votive wayside cross in 1952. Sainte-Dorothée joiner M. Lecavalier built the cross, whose extremities are curved, and Carli of Montréal produced the crucifix. A niche attached to the base of the cross shelters a statuette of the Virgin. The cross had to be moved twice when the road was widened.



END OF THE WALK

THE LAVAL/LES ÎLES COMMUNITY UNIT

To reach the Laval/Les îles community, take autoroute Chomedey (A-13), exit 12, then chemin du Bord-de-l'Eau to the south.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Laval/Les îles community unit comprises the territories of the former municipalities of Laval-sur-le-Lac and Îles-Laval.

When, in 1792, land grants ended on côte Saint-Elzéar, the Laval-sur-le-Lac sector had already been entirely conceded for two generations. On January 1, 1915, the western part of the Sainte-Dorothée parish municipality separated and formed, with part of the initial territory of Sainte-Rose, the city of Laval-sur-le-Lac. At that time, it was regarded as a summer resort for the wealthy, frequented by the Montréal elite. By 1941, nearly 95% of the residents were homeowners, 93% were born in Québec and French-speaking, and English-speakers accounted for only about 6% of the residents.

Laval-sur-le-Lac was noteworthy even at that time for its beach, golf course and three public parks. Moreover, the houses satisfied a strict construction code and were surrounded by gardens. Under a special provision in the charter of the Ville de Laval issued when the city was established, Laval-sur-le-Lac's character was protected. The southwestern part of the Laval/Les îles community unit includes five islands: Île Bigras, Île Verte, Île Ronde, Île Pariseau and a fifth unnamed island. Bridges link the islands to each other and to dry land.

In 1941, this group of islands separated from Sainte-Dorothée parish to form the city of Îles-Laval. As is true of the Laval-sur-le-Lac sector, the development of these islands is controlled in order to maintain their essentially residential character.



SECTOR 4

WALK

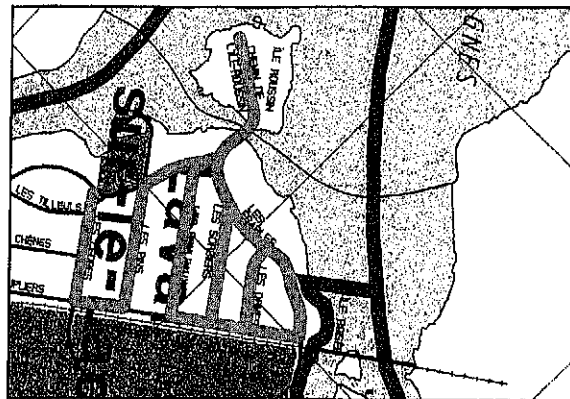


Since the two sectors are some distance from the community unit, the walks proposed focus on each of these sectors, the first one on Île Roussin and the second one on Île Bigras, Île Verte, Île Ronde and Île Pariseau.

WALK 1: 4.5 km LAVAL-SUR-LE-LAC AND ÎLE ROUSSIN



Starting point: the parking lot of the Club de curling de Laval-sur-le-Lac



10, rue les Pins
Curling club



TAKE RUE DES ÉRABLES TO THE LEFT

490, rue des Érables
Église Saint-Jean-Gualbert

The church opened in 1951 and Armand Courtemanche served as its first priest, from 1951 to 1956. The resident priest now serves the Notre-Dame-de-l'Espérance and Saint-Jean-Gualbert parishes, which have been paired since 1991.



TURN LEFT ON CHEMIN DE L'ÎLE ROUSSIN

ÎLE ROUSSIN

This small island is near the shore of Lac des Deux Montagnes, at the junction of the Rivière des Prairies and the Rivière des Mille-Îles.

SECTOR 4

The sculpture visible at the entrance to the island is the work of Trois-Rivières artist Danielle Thilbault and dates from 1990.

4, Île Roussin

This is the residence of industrialist Armand Bibeau, the founder of Argo Construction limitée (1952) and the Compagnie Schokbéton Québec inc. Mr. Bibeau served as mayor of Laval-sur-le-Lac (1963-1965) and founding president of the Laval-sur-le-Lac curling and golf clubs.



GO BACK TO RUE LES ÉRABLES, TURN LEFT AND CONTINUE TO THE RAILWAY



Grand Moulin dam

On this route, to the left, is the Grand Moulin dam, built in the 1980s to control spring floods in Laval-Ouest. The city of Deux-Montagnes is accessible on foot across the dam. The railway line belongs to Canadian National and links Deux-Montagnes and Montréal.



TAKE RUE DES PEUPLIERS TO THE RIGHT

Discover this sector by criss-crossing the rue des Sorbiers, rue des Bouleaux, and rue des Pins to rue Les Cèdres.

Rue Les Cèdres

To the left is visible part of the Laval-sur-le-Lac golf course built in 1917 by French-speaking residents, but also used by English-speakers.



AT THE END OF THE RUE LES CÈDRES, TURN RIGHT AND PROCEED TO THE CURLING CLUB



END OF THE WALK

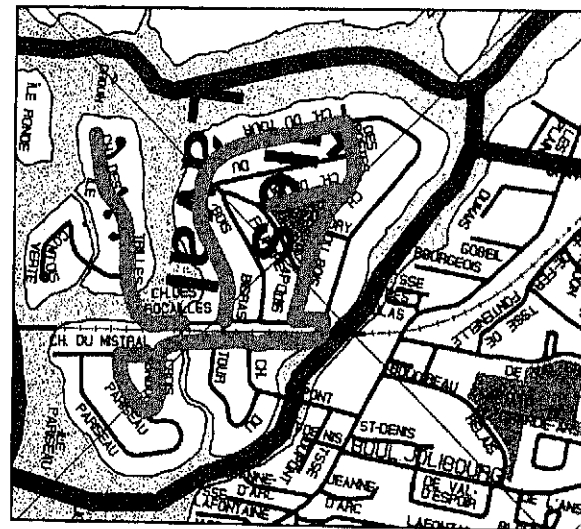
WALK 2: 6.4 km

• Île Bigras: 3 km • Île Verte: 2.5 km • Île Pariseau: 0.9 km

To reach the islands, take chemin du Bord-de-l'Eau in Sainte-Dorothée to rue du Pont. Cross the bridge, turn right, then left on chemin des Rocailles, then take chemin du Bois to the right. The Église Notre-Dame-de-l'Espérance, closed for worship in 1996, is located opposite rue Beaudry.



Starting point: the parking lot of the Église Notre-Dame-de-l'Espérance on Île Bigras



Île Bigras

From the church parking lot, take chemin de la Fourche to the left. At the end of the road, turn right on chemin du Bois, then right on chemin des Rocailles and right again on chemin du Tour. Turn right again on chemin des Rocailles and right on chemin du Bois to return to the parking lot.

Île Verte

From the Île Bigras parking lot, proceed to chemin des Rocailles, cross chemin du Tour and the bridge leading to Île Verte, then take chemin des Trilles and rue Comtois.



Île Pariseau

Cross the railway crossing at the commuter train station and turn right at chemin du Mistral to reach rue Pariseau. Take rue London, from rue Pariseau, to again reach chemin du Mistral, the railway crossing and chemin des Rocailles, which leads to the second junction on chemin du Bois, where the parking lot is located.



END OF THE WALK

THE LAVAL-OUEST COMMUNITY UNIT

To reach the Laval-Ouest community unit, which is located northwest of sector 4, take autoroute Chomedey (A-13), exit 17, boulevard Sainte-Rose Ouest, to 55e Avenue.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Prior to the establishment of parishes and villages, the western part of the island was the scene of a historic battle when, in 1689, following the Lachine massacre, the Iroquois crossed Île Jésus to Lachenale. When they returned, 28 coureurs de bois and sieurs DuLuth and de Manthet were waiting for them at Fort Senneville. The French surprised the Iroquois in the territory of Laval-Ouest.



Indeed, the French took advantage of the 4 o'clock sun that blinded the Iroquois, took the canoes broadside and with the first volley of fire, killed 18 Iroquois and then took the prisoners to Ville-Marie.

Like a number of community units in the Ville de Laval, the Laval-Ouest community unit was formed through separations and annexations of territory. We must go back to 1858 to discover the origin of the establishment of Laval-Ouest. At that time, the village and parish municipality of Sainte-Rose-de-Lima were separated. The western portion became the future territory of Laval-Ouest and Fabreville. In 1915, this portion of the parish, called until then upper Sainte-Rose, took the name municipality of Sainte-Rose-Ouest.

In 1926, Noël Dutrisac sold to New York speculators part of his land located east of present-day boulevard Sauvé, on the bank of the Rivière des Mille-Îles. The speculators divided most of the land purchased into small lots, which were subsequently sold for the construction of summer cottages. In 1930, this western part of the municipality of Sainte-Rose-Ouest separated to form the village of Plage-Laval, which quickly became a sought-after vacation resort because of its ideal location on the banks of the Rivière des Mille-Îles. In 1932, the village became a city, of which Albert Beaudoin was the first mayor.

In 1934, the residents of Plage-Laval, whose children attended schools in Sainte-Rose-Ouest, decided to establish their own school board. The first school built by Charles Lauzon on a lot purchased from Noël Dutrisac and was called the École du Christ-Roi. Fire destroyed the single-storey, two-room building in June 1935 and the school was rebuilt. Marguerite Sauriol and Simone and Suzanne Ouimet were among the school's first teachers.

At that time, the priest from Saint-Eustache served Plage-Laval parishioners. In 1947, the archbishop of Montréal granted them a parish dedicated to Saint-Théophile. Father Roger Raymond was the resident priest and administered the parish until 1970. The church was built during his ministry according to Laval-Ouest architect Jacques Vincent's plans by Malo Construction of Joliette. Internationally renowned artist Alfred Pellan produced the stained-glass windows.

A second school was built in 1950 farther to the west on boulevard Sainte-Rose and was given the same name as the first one. The Sisters of Holy Cross taught there until 1964, when they left Laval-Ouest. It was also in 1950 that part of the municipality of Sainte-Rose-Ouest was annexed to the city of Plage-Laval, which took the name Laval-Ouest in 1951. J.-Hugues Laframboise became the city's first mayor.

In this sector of the island are several families of old stock, e.g. the Chartrands, Charbonneaus and Ouimets. The latter family's members include the Honourable Gédéon Ouimet, 26th child of Jean Ouimet and premier of the Province of Québec (1873-1874) and superintendent of schools (1876),

who received honorary doctorates from two universities. André Quimet, a brilliant lawyer, was imprisoned in Au-Pied-du-Courant Prison in Montréal at the time of the Patriotes' insurrection in 1837.

Aldéric Ouimet, was a conservative MP, minister, Superior Court Judge and President of the Montréal City and District Savings Bank, now called Laurentian Bank.

WALK

Two walks are proposed to enable you to discover the Laval-Ouest community unit, the first one on the west side of the unit and the second one on the east side.

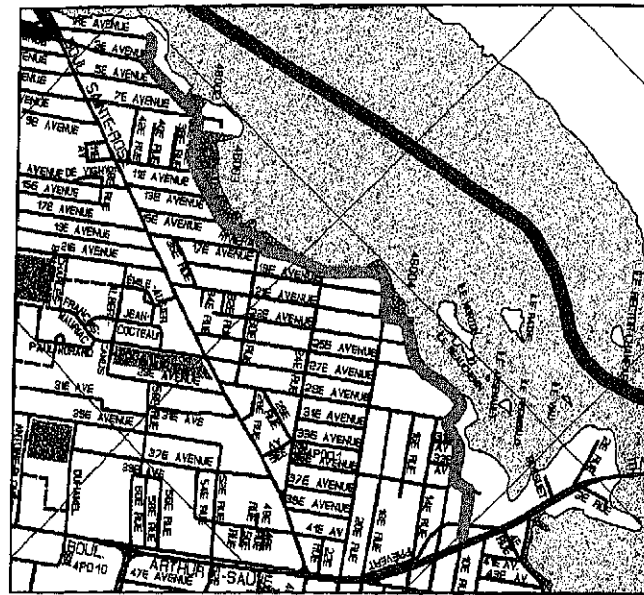
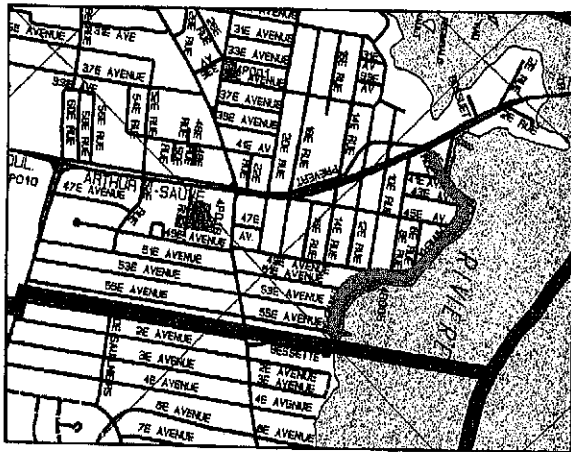


WALK 1: 1.8 km



Starting point: at the corner of 55e Avenue and promenade Riviera

Take boulevard Sainte-Rose westbound to reach 55e Avenue. Follow the cycle path on the promenade Riviera, along the water, from 55e Avenue to boulevard Arthur-Sauvé.



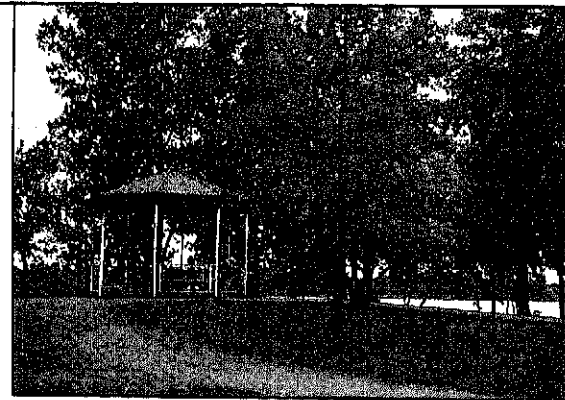
WALK 2: 4.8 km

Starting point: at the corner of 10e Rue and promenade Riviera

Take boulevard Arthur-Sauvé northbound to reach 10e Rue and beyond boulevard Sainte-Rose, take rue Prévert on the left, at the end of which is 10e Rue.

Walk from 10e Rue along the cycle path on promenade Riviera, at the water's edge, to 1re Avenue.

Promenade Riviera



END OF THE WALK



END OF THE WALK

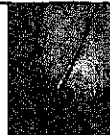
THE FABREVILLE-OUEST COMMUNITY UNIT

To reach the Fabreville-Ouest community unit, take autoroute Chomedey (A-13), exit 17, boulevard Sainte-Rose Ouest. The starting point of the suggested walk is accessible by 18e Avenue.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The history of Fabreville is linked to the establishment of the municipalities on Île Jésus that appeared during the population explosion on the island in the late 1950s. In February 1957, the part of the Sainte-Rose-Ouest parish municipality that was not annexed to the city of Plage-Laval to form Laval-Ouest acquired city status under the name of Fabreville. It was thought that the name change would avoid any suggestion of dependence on the village of Sainte-Rose.



Given Fabreville's advantageous location (it is bounded almost entirely by the Rivière des Mille-Îles and its numerous beaches, i.e. the Des Îles, Lavoie, Barbe, Gravel, Saint-Jude, des Charmes, Saint-Gérard and Roger beaches), its population doubled during the summer, to 8900 inhabitants, according to the 1961 census.

Moreover, the construction of the Vachon bridge across the Rivière des Mille-Îles in anticipation of the passage of autoroute Chomedey (A-13) to Mirabel Airport fostered development both in the western and eastern sectors of Fabreville. Starting in 1963, the city hall was built, the streets were paved and a sewer system was installed.

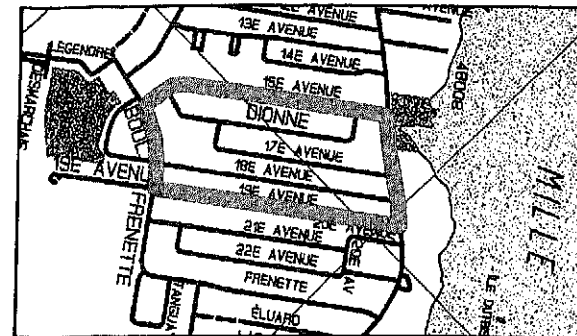
When the first mayor of Fabreville, Lucien Dagenais, completed his second mandate in 1965, he was replaced by Jean Gioso, who was in favour of the amalgamation of the cities.

WALK: 2.1 km

The proposed walk is situated between 18e Avenue and 15e Avenue at boulevard Frenette. To reach this sector, take boulevard Sainte-Rose eastbound to 18e Avenue, then descend the avenue to boulevard Frenette.



Starting point: the parking lot of the Église Saint-Édouard-de-Fabreville, boulevard Frenette

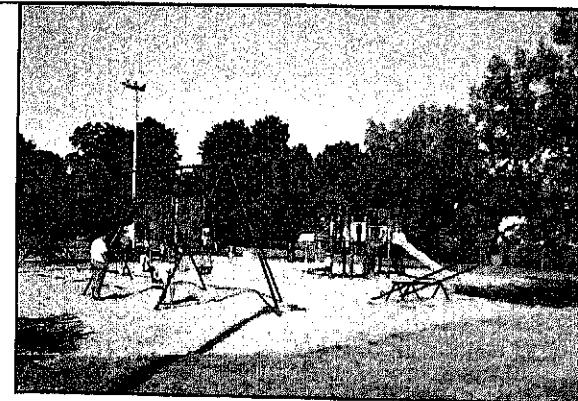


790, 18e Avenue Church and presbytery of Saint-Édouard-de-Fabreville parish

The 20th parish on Île Jésus, Saint-Édouard-de-Fabreville parish was erected canonically by Cardinal Paul-Émile Léger, in June 1957, several months after the city's foundation. Prior to 1954, parishioners went to Saint-Théophile parish in Laval-Ouest. Starting in June 1954, a ministry was established for worshippers in the École Saint-Joseph, now called the École l'Étincelle. While the church was being built, between 1957 and 1961, religious services were conducted in the Théâtre Garden cinema on boulevard Sainte-Rose.

The church and presbytery lots were purchased from René Ouimet and Armand Nadon. The trustees Gordon Ross, Germain Sureau and Edgar Lizotte oversaw the church's construction. The parishioners celebrated midnight mass in the new church in 1961. The presbytery was completed in 1963. The church and presbytery are the same style and the shell is in fieldstone.

Parc
Saint-Édouard



At the end of 18e Avenue
Parc Saint-Édouard



**TAKE BOULEVARD FRENETTE EASTBOUND TO
18e AVENUE**

**4525, boulevard Frenette
École La Source**

Elementary school



GO BACK UP 18e AVENUE TO BOULEVARD SAINTE-ROSE WESTBOUND AND TURN SOUTH AT 15e AVENUE

**1020, 15e Avenue
École l'Étincelle**

Elementary school

**Along part of 15e Avenue
Saint-Théophile parish cemetery**

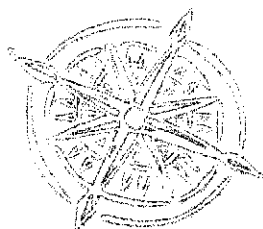
The cemetery possesses a magnificent Way of the Cross.



**RETURN ALONG BOULEVARD FRENETTE TO THE
CHURCH PARKING LOT**



END OF THE WALK



Sector 5

To reach sector 5, take any of the following thoroughfares: autoroute Chomedey (A-13), exit 17, boulevard Dagenais westbound; autoroute des Laurentides (A-15), exit 16, boulevard Sainte-Rose eastbound to Vieux Sainte-Rose.

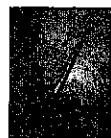
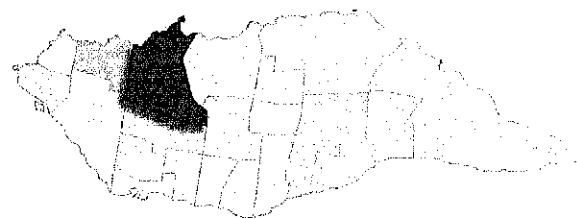
Sector 5 comprises two community units:

- Fabreville-Est
- Sainte-Rose



THE FABREVILLE-EST COMMUNITY UNIT

To reach the Fabreville-Est community unit, take boulevard Dagenais westbound or boulevard Sainte-Rose westbound from autoroute Chomedey or autoroute des Laurentides.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Fabreville-Est community unit is made up of territory separated from the western part of Sainte-Rose-de-Lima parish. In 1915, the western part of the parish became the municipality of Sainte-Rose-Ouest or Haut Sainte-Rose, the western part of which obtained the status of a village, then a city, in 1930, under the name of Plage-Laval. Part of Sainte-Rose-Ouest was annexed to Plage-Laval to form the city of Laval-Ouest in 1951. The other part became the city of Fabreville in 1957, located on either side of autoroute Chomedey (A-13), which explains why it lies in two sectors, i.e. Fabreville-Ouest in sector 4 and Fabreville-Est in sector 5.

Several years after the city was founded, in 1960, Saint-Léopold parish was established. The church, located at 3827, boulevard Sainte-Rose, previously served Sainte-Rose-de-Lima parish.

In 1965, part of Saint-Léopold parish was separated to create a new parish, Saint-Ferdinand. A presbytery, including a chapel, was built at 3250, rue Esther. Prior to the church's construction in 1988, religious services were held in the École Vaillancourt and the École Pépin.

WALK

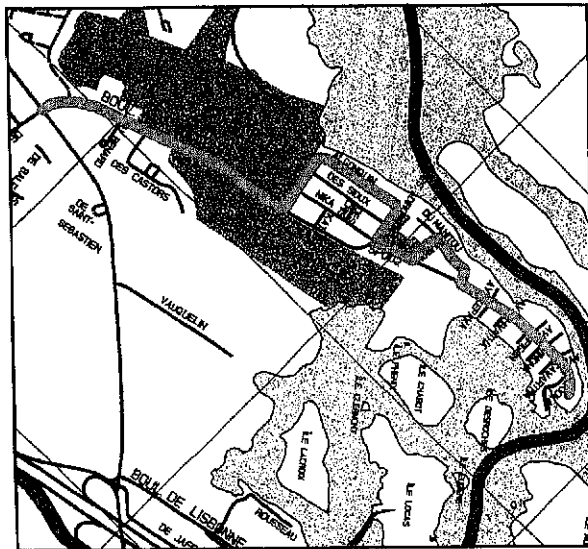
Two walks are proposed in this community unit, the first to Ferme Sainte-Thérèse and the second one in the montée Montrougeau sector.



WALK 1: 4.5 km



Starting point: Sainte-Thérèse farm



When housing was developed on this farm, a by-law obliged future owners to build their houses of roundwood. The by-law was abolished but several of the dwellings remain and enhance this peaceful spot.



To reach Sainte-Thérèse farm, take boulevard Sainte-Rose east of the École secondaire Poly-Jeunesse to boulevard Mattawa.

Follow boulevard Mattawa to rue Yamaska, then take this street to rue des Algonquins. Turn on to rue des Adirondacks and go around Parc de la Ferme-Sainte-Thérèse, then take rue des Hurons to reach rue des Maritoux. Continue on to the end of rue Mattawa.

This walk takes you along the Sainte-Rose golf course on either side of rue Mattawa and reveals a remote, quiet corner of Laval. In several places, the Rivière des Mille-Îles is accessible. Take rue Mattawa to return to the starting point.

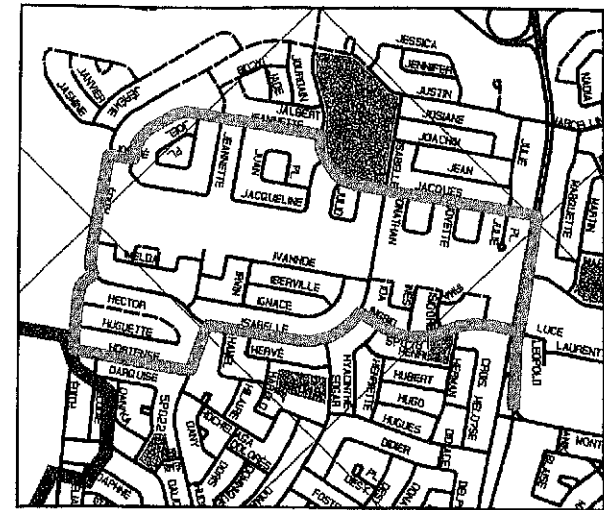


END OF THE WALK

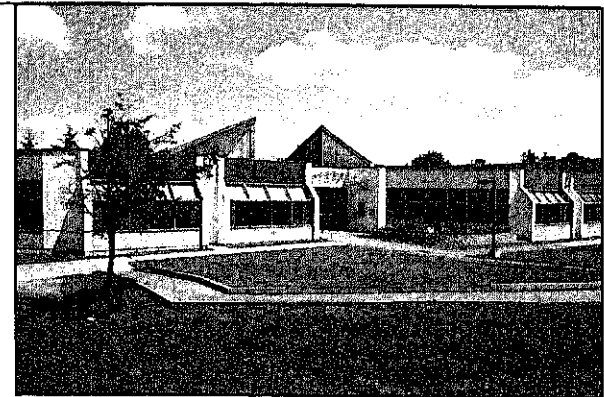
WALK 2: 5 km



**Starting point: Bibliothèque Gabrielle-Roy
3505, boulevard Dagenais**



Bibliothèque
Gabrielle-Roy



Architects Bellill & Hébert designed this library, inaugurated in 1985. The outdoor sculpture is the work of artist Andrew Stonyer. Take boulevard Dagenais westbound to rue Luce. Cross boulevard Dagenais on the south side and take rue Ingrid and rue Isabelle south.

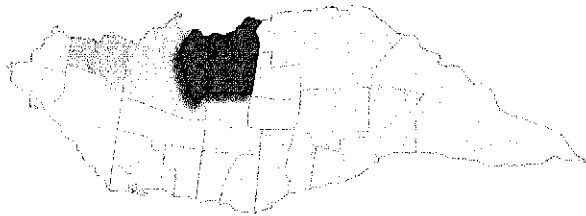
Turn left on rue Hudon and take rue Hortense to the right, then rue Édith, again to the right, to rue Josué. Turn right on rue Josué, then left on rue Jeannette. Go to rue Isabelle, take rue Jacques and return to boulevard Dagenais to reach the starting point.



END OF THE WALK

THE SAINTE-ROSE COMMUNITY UNIT

To reach the Saint-Rose community unit, take autoroute des Laurentides (A-15), exit 16, boulevard Sainte-Rose Est, to the Église Sainte-Rose-de-Lima.

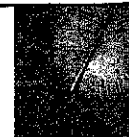


HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Sainte-Rose is part of the first generation of villages to develop on Île Jésus. It was the second parish on the island and was founded at the same time as Saint-Vincent-de-Paul parish because of the remoteness of the Église Saint-François-de-Sales for residents of Sainte-Rose.

Gilles Hocquart, Intendant of New France, decreed the establishment of the two parishes in 1740. Since the episcopal see was vacant, religious services were conducted in the presbytery built in 1741 until the first church was erected in 1746. The canonical erection occurred only a century later.

The first church was built of cedar wood on Julien Malboeuf's land, roughly 6.7 km east of the present-day church, in the territory of the former city of Auteuil. A wayside cross erected in 1933, which has since disappeared, recalled the site of the first church. Several years after the first church was built, neglect and poor maintenance made a new building necessary. A misunderstanding between Mgr Briand and parishioners on the second church's location caused an interruption in worship between 1768 and 1780.



Agreement was finally reached between the opponents and it was decided in 1780 to build a second church on the site chosen by the bishop. The church was erected in 1788 on land donated by Charles-Michel and Jacques-Joseph-François Filiatrault. It was completed 24 years later. This second church was demolished in 1857 and the stone was used to build a new house for the verger and to rebuild the charnel house and cemetery enclosure.

The church became too small over time and was replaced by a third church built in 1856 on the same site as the previous one. The presence of the Porteous bridge (1832-1852) to the east and the Plessis-Bélair bridge (1854-1945) to the west partly explains Sainte-Rose's characteristic development. Indeed, contrary to development in many other villages, it did not occur around the church but in two economic sectors, one located near rue des Patriotes and boulevard Sainte-Rose and the other in the vicinity of boulevard Sainte-Rose and boulevard Curé-Labelle.

In 1858, the village of Sainte-Rose separated from Saint-Rose-de-Lima parish municipality to form a new municipality. In 1915, the western part of Sainte-Rose parish separated to form Sainte-Rose-Ouest parish. In 1918, the village of Sainte-Rose obtained city status. In 1930, the western part of Sainte-Rose-Ouest parish became the village municipality of Plage-Laval. At that time, Sainte-Rose experienced a major economic crisis and a drop in population that was only reversed in the early 1940s.

In 1950, what remained of Sainte-Rose-de-Lima parish municipality took the name of Sainte-Rose-Est, which, in 1961, became the city of Auteuil. As for Sainte-Rose-Ouest parish, it became the city of Fabreville in 1957. In 1960, the city of Sainte-Rose annexed two parts of the territory of the city of Fabreville and part of the territory of Sainte-Rose-Est parish municipality, which became a city in 1964.

WALK: 7.4 km

The walk in the Sainte-Rose community unit focuses on Vieux Sainte-Rose and is centred mainly on boulevard Sainte-Rose rue des Patriotes between rue Archambault and rue Lortie. To reach this sector, take autoroute des Laurentides (A-15), exit 16, boulevard Sainte-Rose Est.



Starting point: the square in front of the Église Sainte-Rose-de-Lima

The chimneys are integrated into the gable walls. A veranda runs along the façade, on which the windows are arranged symmetrically. The doors are not very high, since it was only in the 19th century that doors were made the same height as they are today.

Between 1952 and 1956, the Caisse populaire Desjardins leased a room there and installed a mobile counter. Starting in 1960, a number of businesses were operated on the premises.

216, boulevard Sainte-Rose First village school

This Québec-style house built around 1850 displays French influences from the 17th and 18th centuries. A second storey with a mansard roof was added in 1870 and an extension was built on the west side in 1901.

Over the years, the building served various purposes. From 1856 to 1881, it housed a model school run by the Brothers of Holy Cross and continued to serve as a school until 1910. At different times, it has housed a post office, the Bell Canada telephone exchange, city hall, the police station and the Sainte-Rose fire station. The Ville de Laval owns the building, which has been occupied since 1971 by the Bibliothèque Sylvain-Garneau. The architects Bisson and Hébert restored the building in 1987 under the Revicentre program of the ministère des Affaires culturelles.

The fire station adjacent to the building was erected in 1930. Its tall brick tower was used to dry the fire hoses. The firemen vacated the premises in 1994. Since 1995, La vieille caserne de Rose Art, an art gallery, has occupied the building.

211, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This building erected in 1910 on the site of the former cemetery and expanded in 1935 was originally a college for boys. At the request of the notary Adélaré Léonard, it was run by the Brothers of Saint Gabriel, who arrived in the parish in 1894. The institution was first called Académie Sainte-Rose, then became the École Villemare in 1958. Since the opening in 1963 of the École polyvalente Curé-Antoine-Labelle, it has served as an elementary school.

205, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This house belonged to Sévère Chartrand, who rented it for 10 shillings to the city to hold municipal meetings. The Provincial Bank of Canada subsequently used the lot for many years, but closed its doors when it merged with National Bank.



TURN LEFT ON RUE HOTTE

36 and 38, rue Hotte

These houses with gently sloping roofs date from the period 1900 to 1921. Aluminum siding has replaced the original clapboard.

End of rue Hotte Water treatment plant

This plant produces drinking water for Laval residents. The water treatment process is controlled by computer, requires 16 stages and relies on leading-edge technology that makes it possible to conduct over 500 analyses per day.



The berge des baigneurs

In front of the water treatment plant is the berge des Baigneurs, a favourite spot for fishing buffs. A trail runs along the bank to the end, where benches and picnic tables have been installed under the trees. Walkers and cyclists can reach rue Touchette by going over the metal fence. The Marius-Dufresne bridge, formerly called the Louis-Hyppolite-Lafontaine bridge, is visible at this point. In 1946, this bridge replaced the Plessis-Béfair toll bridge built in 1854 and located just to the east of the present-day bridge. The Marius-Dufresne bridge links the cities of Rosemère and Laval. The Canadian Pacific railway bridge to the east was built in 1876. The Sainte-Rose train station, where vacationers who frequented the Boating Club arrived, was demolished in 1983.

The Sainte-Rose, Beaulieu, Venise and Jacques-Cartier beaches were formerly found on the banks of the Rivière des Mille-Îles. Their names were given to certain streets, a reminder of this fine era. At the beginning of the century, the residents who made use of these beaches built themselves shelters mounted on pilings with a canvas bottom, which were installed in the river and linked to the shore by long quays. This old version of the modern swimming pool allowed users to swim away from prying eyes.

Rue Lefort was the entrance to Sainte-Rose beach, one of the most popular beaches. The Louise theatre was located beside the post office.



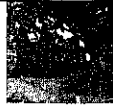
TAKE RUE DES PATRIOTES TO THE LEFT

Rue des Patriotes

This street, formerly called avenue du Parc, is one of the oldest upgrades in Sainte-Rose. It was a very busy thoroughfare between 1832 and 1852 because it led to the James-Porteous bridge, which links Rosemère to pointe Cyr in Sainte-Rose, thus allowing the transportation of residents in the north to Montréal Island.

765-875, rue des Patriotes

The Maison Desjardins is the oldest house on rue des Patriotes and in Sainte-Rose. Its divisions are made of stone.



869, rue des Patriotes, at the corner of rue Touchette

This house is of the turreted villa style typical of the period 1870 to 1921. Note the height of the door opening onto rue des Patriotes.

870-880, rue des Patriotes, at the corner of rue Touchette

This French-style house dates from the second half of the 19th century. The roof has two sloping surfaces with slightly rounded drip moulding. The chimneys are integrated into the gable walls.

970, rue des Patriotes

The chimney of this stone house is integrated into one of the gable walls. The roof has two sloping surfaces. Around 1940, half of the house was demolished, including the dormer windows.



In 1825, the former Auberge Tassé operated here. It was in this inn, in 1837, that André Ouimet, the brother of Gédéon Ouimet, future premier of the Province of Québec, founded Les Filis de la liberté and the Comité des Patriotes assembled clandestinely. They set off from the inn to Saint-Eustache. The house also lodged the soldiers led by Colborne (nicknamed the "Vieux Brûlot"), who headed the military operations against the rebellion.

Corner of boulevard Sainte-Rose and rue des Patriotes (east side)

Le Marché Sainte-Rose, a grocery store, used to be located on the site of the present-day business.

The west side of rue des Patriotes is lined with houses that are typical early homes.

1160, rue des Patriotes

The roof of this Mansard-style house has non-rounded drip moulding and dormer windows. It possesses a central door on the façade and Victorian-style ornamentation (1890-1910).

1225, rue des Patriotes

This former 19th-century house belonged to the Aldéric and Anna Goyer-Chartrand family, a very old Laval family.

1325, rue des Patriotes

This French-style house dates from the 19th century. The roof has two sloping surfaces and the single chimney is integrated into the gable wall.

1865, rue des Patriotes

Opposite this stone house is the cemetery of Sainte-Rose-de-Lima parish, relocated in 1888 on land belonging to Félix David. The cross in the middle of the cemetery dates from 1916 and the Way of the Cross, from 1943.



RETURN TO BOULEVARD SAINTE-ROSE AND TURN EAST

132, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This traditional house displays neoclassical influences and was typical of the period 1820 to 1880. The corrugated iron roof has two sloping surfaces at an angle of 35° to 40° and its drip moulding is slightly rounded. The walls and façade are made of stone and the chimneys are integrated into the gable walls.

129-131, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This French-style house is typical of homes built between 1750 and 1850. The roof has two sloping surfaces. The side walls and the façade are made of stone and openings are arranged asymmetrically.

126, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This Mansard-style house with a central door dates from the period 1860 to 1920. The mansard roof has two sloping surfaces. The façade and the walls were previously covered with clapboard.

111, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This house is a small Québec dwelling typical of the 19th century. The roof has two sloping surfaces with rounded drip moulding and dormer windows. The ornamentation is of neoclassical inspiration.

105 and 109, boulevard Sainte-Rose

These are traditional Québec houses. The roofs have two sloping surfaces at an angle of 40° to 50° that are slightly rounded and dormer windows. A lean-to roof covers the veranda.

99, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This house has a flat roof and no pediment and dates from the period 1935 to 1945.

94, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This single-family dwelling has a false Mansard-style roof with a gentle slope and dormer windows. A restaurant occupies the house.

84 and 88, boulevard Sainte-Rose

These Mansard-style houses with central doors on the façade date from the period 1860 to 1920. The roof has two sloping surfaces.

80, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This North-American-style house is typical of the period 1840 to 1900. The gable roof has two sloping surfaces, with an angle of 40° to 45°. The walls and façade were formerly covered with clapboard.

60, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This Québec-style house displays American influences and dates from the period 1830 to 1900.

55, boulevard Sainte-Rose

The roof of this Mansard-style house, dating from the period 1860 to 1920, has four gently sloping surfaces. The walls and façade are made of stone and a dormer window pierces the lower slope.

3, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This French-style house dates from the period 1820 to 1880. The roof has two sloping, slightly rounded surfaces and the walls are made of stone. A restaurant occupies the house.

**RETURN TO BOULEVARD SAINTE-ROSE WESTBOUND****152-154, boulevard Sainte-Rose**

This French-style house dating from the period 1750 to 1850 has retained its initial splendour. The roof has two sloping surfaces at an angle of 40° to 50°. The façade is covered in clapboard and the walls are made of stone. The doors and windows are arranged in an irregular manner. This house is the former residence and workshop of the cobbler-saddler Vaillancourt and the joiner Jean-Baptiste Joly, who worked on the first church.

166, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This North-American-style house dates from the late 19th century. The doors on the façade are paired. A business operates in the house.

181, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This flat-roofed house dates from the period 1915 to 1925. The façade and walls are brick and the soffit cornice is curved.

184, boulevard Sainte-Rose

Once a home, this building was erected around 1816 and formerly housed the church club.

192, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This two-and-a-half storey Mansard-style house dates from the period 1820 to 1880.

193, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This pretty old house with a shingle roof dates from the period 1820 to 1880.

194, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This house dating from the period 1820 to 1880 was formerly the home of the stonemason François Labelle, who help to build the third Église de Sainte-Rose.

202, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This traditional house displays neoclassical influences and dates from the period 1815 to 1820. It was the residence of mayors Longpré and Ouimet. It was the first site of the Provincial Bank of Canada, in 1913, then of the Caisse populaire Desjardins, from 1952 to 1961.

203, boulevard Sainte-Rose

The façade and walls of this building dating from 1930 are made of red brick. A clock adorns the triangular pediment on the façade and the cornice is moulded. Until 1970, the building housed the old post office. A CPE (childcare centre) now operates there.

224, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This building is the fourth site of the Caisse populaire Desjardins, which has occupied the premises since 1964.

226, boulevard Sainte-Rose

The National Bank building (the bank has been established in Sainte-Rose since 1930).

234, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This is the former Externat Sainte-Rose, built by the Sisters of Holy Cross in 1952. In 1958, it became the École Latour, named after the notary Jean-Baptiste Latour, who chaired by school board for 20 years.

242, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This French-style house dating from the period 1750 to 1850 has been restored. In the 18th century, it belonged to Joseph Filiatrault, the generous donor of the land for the second church. In 1858, it housed the first secretariat of the village of Sainte-Rose.

**243, boulevard Sainte-Rose**

This monumental Québec-style house dates from the period 1820 to 1880. The roof has two sloping surfaces and three small dormer windows pierce the front slope. The chimneys are integrated into the gable walls and a veranda runs the entire width of the façade.

246, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This modest house with a gable roof, which has been entirely altered, was the birth place of Father Antoine Labelle. An inscription indicates the house's origin.

268, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This roof of this Mansard-style house has four sloping surfaces and dates from the period 1860 to 1920. The lower slope of the roof is pierced by windows.

Southeast corner of boulevard Sainte-Rose and boulevard Curé-Labelle

This is the site of the former Hôtel Sainte-Rose or Robert, which became Le Lido in 1968. The building dates from roughly 1900. At the time, this spot enjoyed considerable renown and was a year-round meeting place, but mainly in the summer, when people were drawn by celebrated pianist Billy Munro.

Northwest corner of boulevard Sainte-Rose and boulevard Curé-Labelle

This is the site of the former Château Sainte-Rose, destroyed by fire around 1968, a very popular venue known for its artistic activities, in particular the popular musician Billy Eckstein. The building has undergone alterations.

**CROSS BOULEVARD CURÉ-LABELLE**

The old highway 17, previously nicknamed the "montée des Vaches," was subsequently called montée Béfair, then boulevard Curé-Labelle or highway 117.

**10, rue Thérèse-Casgrain
Manoir Thérèse-Casgrain**

This retirement home is located on the site of the former Boating Club founded in 1889, where very popular regattas were held. The street was formerly called rue Marc-Aurèle-Fortin, a reminder of the painter's summer home. A boulevard in Sainte-Rose now bears his name.

Rue Clarence-Gagnon

This street bears the name of one of Laval's great painters, who lived in the city.

105 and 109, rue Clarence-Gagnon

These dwellings date from the early 20th century.

**RETURN TO BOULEVARD SAINTE-ROSE WESTBOUND**

321, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This French-style house dates from 1757. After the construction of two wood houses, a third house was erected on this site. The façade and walls are made of stone and the roof has two sloping surfaces. This beautiful, well-preserved house is the former concession of François Auber (1732).

328-330, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This North-American-style house has twin doors on the façade and dates from the 1880s. It features finely crafted woodwork. This residence formerly belonged to the family of the painter Clarence Gagnon and is surrounded by a remarkable natural environment.

**339, boulevard Sainte-Rose**

Mayor Félix Labelle owned this house, which he sold to Dr. Plouffe, whose widow sold it to the Hospitaller Order of Saint John of God, which converted it into a health centre for epileptics, called the Institut Saint-Éphrem. It has also served as a sanatorium for tubercular patients.

In 1957, the Fondation des Oeuvres du Cardinal Léger purchased the house during the "grande corvée." It later became the property of the Ville de Laval. Mayor Félix Labelle's fame stems from his ownership of quarries in Laval from which stone was used to build numerous buildings, in particular the convent of the Sisters of Holy Cross in Sainte-Rose, Viger station and the La Presse building in Montréal, the Château Frontenac in Québec City, the Manoir Richelieu in the Charlevoix region, and the Collège Saint-Laurent.

**345, boulevard Sainte-Rose
Centre communautaire Sainte-Rose**

The community centre houses an ecomuseum for biology and taxidermy buffs. The berge du Garrot is located behind the centre and is the starting point for canoe, rabascaw and pedal-boat excursions on the Rivière des Mille-Îles. In the winter, it serves as the starting point for cross-country skiing trails.

PARC DE LA RIVIÈRE-DES MILLE-ÎLES

See the "Parks" section

363, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This French-style house dates from the period 1820 to 1880. The former stone dwelling, which the Arnoldi family purchased in 1891, is enhanced by its planted setting.

**TAKE BOULEVARD SAINTE-ROSE EASTBOUND**

Rue Lortie was formerly called rue Albert.

257, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This is the site of the former and very beautiful Château Normand (Vanier), dating from roughly the 1950s. The manor house, which was well known, was destroyed by fire around 1959.

255, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This house, dating from 1859, is the former residence of Gédéon Ouimet, premier of Québec (1873-1874), a lawyer and the 26th child of a second marriage. It was built by Paul Ouimet, a member of the fifth generation, using stones from the second parish church, demolished in 1857. Several members of different generations of Ouimets have lived there.

This house reflects an ongoing concern to preserve the building's historic character. It is now occupied by a shop selling antiques and dried flours.

235, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This red brick house was built in 1865 and was formerly the residence of Dr. Avila Desrochers.

233, boulevard Sainte-Rose

This building is an example of neoclassical architecture inspired by the Second Empire in Europe. It was built in 1876 according to Victor Bourgeau's plans. The mansard roof, prohibited in 1721 because of fire hazards, came back into fashion in 1850. The façade is made of bushhammered stone* in a series of stones of unequal width. The stone came from the Félix Labelle and Jean-Baptiste Lachapelle quarries.

The back of the building was expanded in 1912, according to the architect Jos Sawyer's plans. Until 1963, the Sisters of Holy Cross ran a boarding school for girls called Pensionnat Saint-Charles, in honour of Mgr Édouard-Charles Fabre, bishop of the diocese of Montréal. When the boarding school was closed, the building became the nuns' retirement home.

**RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT****END OF THE WALK**



Sector 6



Sector 6 extends from the centre to the north of Île Jésus, i.e. from autoroute Laval (A-440), to the south, to the Rivière des Mille-Îles, to the north ; from the Canadian Pacific railway, to the east, to autoroute Papineau (A-19) and its extension, then to boulevard Sainte-Marie, to the west.

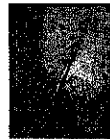
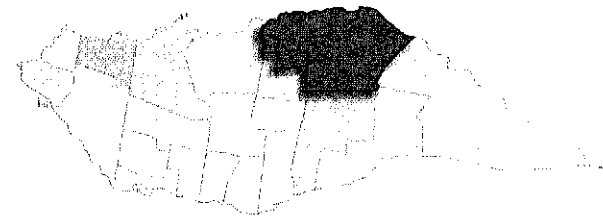
It comprises three community units:

- Auteuil
- Saint-Bruno
- Vimont



THE AUTEUIL COMMUNITY UNIT

To reach the Auteuil community unit, take boulevard des Laurentides (highway 335) northbound, or boulevard Sainte-Rose eastbound, avenue des Terrasses, then boulevard des Mille-Îles. The Auteuil community unit starts at the Canadian Pacific railway, which cuts across avenue des Terrasses.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Auteuil community unit corresponds roughly to the former territory of Sainte-Rose-Est parish. When it was established in 1740, Sainte-Rose-de-Lima parish covered almost the entire northern part of the island. Its first church was located at the eastern boundary of the territory of the city of Auteuil on the bank of the Rivière des Mille-Îles, near rue Descartes and rue Debien.

Fire destroyed the church and worship was interrupted because of a controversy between Mgr Briand and the parishioners concerning the church's location.

It was rebuilt in 1788 and relocated 6.7 km to the west of the former site. On January 1, 1858, the corporation of the village of Sainte-Rose separated and formed a distinct municipality. A second separation occurred in 1914, that of the eastern and western portions of Sainte-Rose, which led to the establishment of the municipality of Sainte-Rose-de-Lima (eastern part), known as Sainte-Rose-Est and Bas Sainte-Rose.

Sainte-Rose-Est, a rural municipality, experienced little population growth until 1953. At that time, the beaches along the Rivière des Mille-Îles, located in Sainte-Rose-Est, attracted Île Jésus and Montréal residents. Provincial Transport, a bus company, organized trips for Montréal residents that took tourists from the Jean-Talon bus station, near the market of the same name, to the Idéale beach, by far the most popular beach. However, there were two other beaches near the Idéale beach, i.e. Mont-Royal and Jacques-Cartier beaches.

The population, which, in 1953, was less than 1000, lived along the Rivière des Mille-Îles. Population growth occurred in Sainte-Rose-Est between 1953 and 1960, at which time Sainte-Rose had a population of 4000 families during the summer season, although its normal population was only 2000 families.

In 1961, Sainte-Rose-Est officially adopted the name of Auteuil and, the same year, Sainte-Béatrice parish was founded.

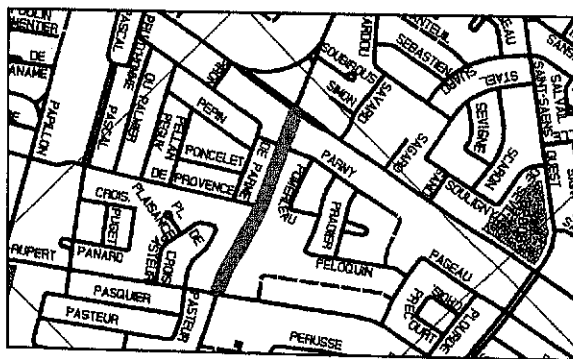
WALK: 1.2 km (round trip)

The proposed walk is along avenue des Perron eastbound, from boulevard des Laurentides to rue Prince-Rupert.

Avenue des Perron is accessible by boulevard des Laurentides (turn right on this street).



Starting point: Avenue des Perron eastbound, starting at boulevard des Laurentides

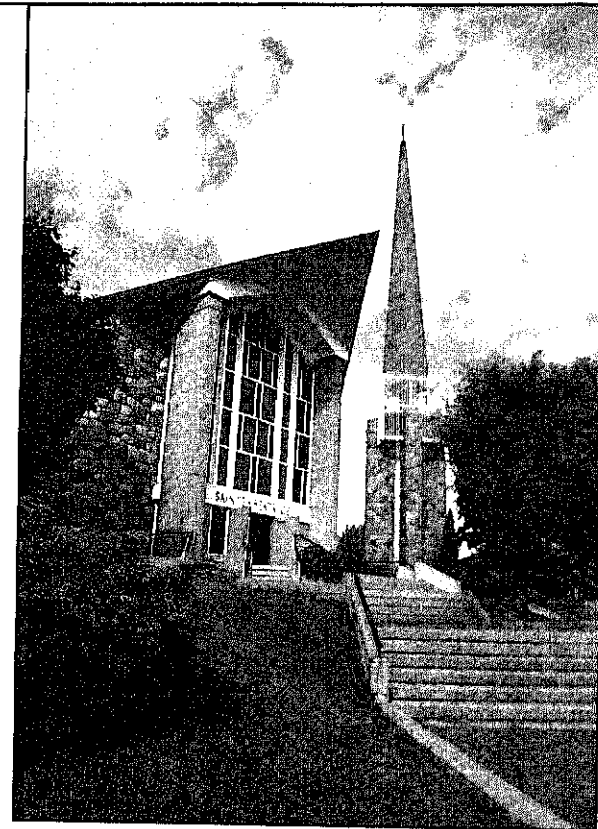


**475, avenue des Perron
Church and presbytery of Sainte-Béatrice parish**

Sainte-Béatrice parish was founded in 1961. It separated from Sainte-Rose and Saint-Elzéar parishes, where Auteuil parishioners had to go for religious services prior to the foundation of their parish.

Until the church and presbytery were built, religious services were conducted at the Pavillon Laurentien, a restaurant belonging to the Brochu family. Services were subsequently held in the École Sainte-Béatrice. The church opened for worship in 1964. Father Ludger Lahaise was the founding priest.

Église Sainte-Béatrice



END OF THE WALK

90, boulevard Bellerose

This is the service outlet of the Centre de réadaptation Normand-Laramée.



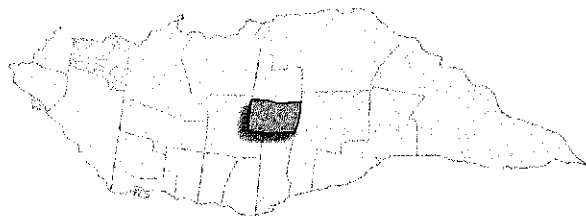
TAKE BOULEVARD BELLEROSE TO RUE DE PALERME, THEN RUE RACHEL ON THE RIGHT, AND RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT ON RUE ALADIN



END OF THE WALK

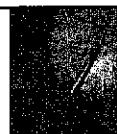
THE VIMONT COMMUNITY UNIT

The Vimont community unit forms an almost perfect rectangle in the centre of Île Jésus. To reach it, take boulevard des Laurentides to the intersection of boulevard Saint-Elzéar eastbound, which brings you to the starting point of the walk.



HISTORIC OVERVIEW

It was only a few years before the establishment of the Ville de Laval that the name of Vimont was given to the former city of Saint-Elzéar, while the latter name continues to designate the original parish.



The concession of land on côte Saint-Elzéar, with one exception, began in 1736 and ended in 1792, which marks the end of the period of colonization of Île Jésus. All that remained to be granted were the several isolated parcels of land and the islands and islets belonging to the seigneurie. The inhabitants of côte Saint-Elzéar lived on the borders of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Sainte-Rose-de-Lima and Saint-Martin parishes, such that those who occupied the centre of côte Saint-Elzéar suffered from the remoteness of religious services regardless of the parish to which they belonged.

Around 1850, Mgr Jacques-Janvier Vinet, the former priest at Sault-au-Récollet, inaugurated private worship in the big stone house built on his land at Cap-Saint-Martin.

The initiative was suspended and he then bequeathed his house to the Jesuits (see the "Historic overview" in the section devoted to the Renaud-Coursol community unit).

After waiting for a century, in 1899 the parishioners obtained from Mgr Bruchési, the archbishop of Montréal, the authorization to build a chapel in Cap-Saint-Martin. However, the chapel was erected in the rang Saint-Elzéar on land belonging to Georges Lavoie, at 35, rang Saint-Elzéar Est, with wood that Onésime Prévost supplied.

Father Joseph Cloutier, the incumbent priest, lived in the home of Amédée Lavoie, at the northeastern corner of the rang Saint-Elzéar and montée Vinet. In 1901, the parishioners requested that the territory served by the chapel be erected as a parish. Their request was accepted and the decree of canonical erection of Saint-Elzéar parish was issued in August of the same year, thus creating the sixth parish on Île Jésus. Father Joseph Cloutier served as the first priest. The establishment of the new parish's territory led to the separation of the outlying sectors of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Sainte-Rose-de-Lima and Saint-Martin parishes.

In 1904, the parish municipality of Saint-Elzéar-de-Laval, the last municipality on Île Jésus to be created in the wake of canonical erection of a parish, was established within the same boundaries.

At that time, the parish municipality comprised three villages and three rangs, i.e. the villages of Canton-Bélanger, Cap-Saint-Martin and Saint-Elzéar and the Grandes-Prairies, Saint-Elzéar and Côte-Sainte-Rose rangs, totalling roughly 180 families. Between 1909 and 1913, a two-storey stone school was built there, which was used until 1952. The Sisters of Holy Cross taught there starting in 1948.

While the village of Saint-Elzéar maintained its agricultural tradition, the residents of the villages of Cap-Saint-Martin and Canton-Bélanger were working-class, employed, in particular in the quarries. Saint-Elzéar-de-Laval's geographic location in the centre of the island attracted very few inhabitants and its population density remained low until the early 1950s.

This trend changed when the parish municipality experienced rapid urbanization. It obtained city status in 1956 and took the name of Vimont in 1962.



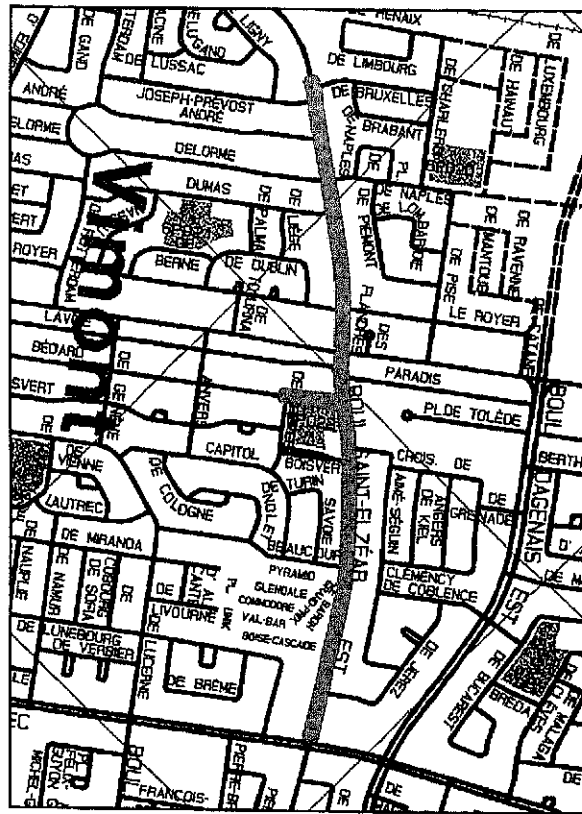
**WALK: 4.6 km
(2 km to the east and 2.6 km to the west)**

The proposed walk focuses on the former rang Saint-Elzéar, now a boulevard, and is partly to the east and partly to the west of boulevard des Laurentides.



Starting point: boulevard Saint-Elzéar Est, at the corner of boulevard des Laurentides

Boulevard Saint-Elzéar was originally called rang Saint-Elzéar and the boulevard des Laurentides was called montée Vinet. The latter was subsequently renamed boulevard Taschereau and, at the end of the 19th century, boulevard des Laurentides.



**Halte Saint-Elzéar
Northeast corner of boulevard Saint-Elzéar and boulevard des Laurentides**

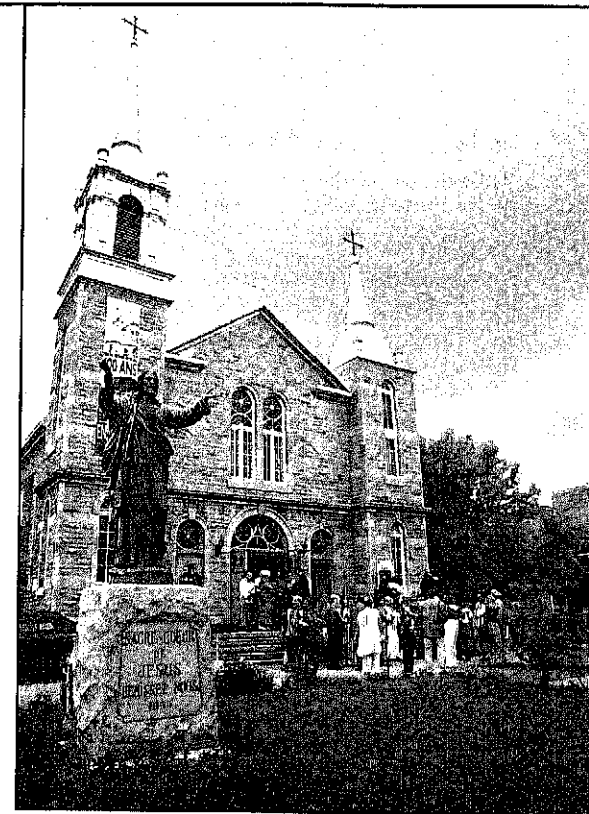
Amédée Lavoie's general store used to be located on this site, which housed the first post office, subsequently transferred to Camille Prévost's general store on the southeast corner of boulevard des Laurentides and boulevard Saint-Elzéar. Camille Prévost occupied this store for 70 years. In 1936, the post office was relocated, at 1898, boulevard des Laurentides, where Hervé Lavoie served as postmaster. The post office then moved to 1880, rue Bédard.



Southeast corner of boulevard Saint-Elzéar and boulevard des Laurentides

The Auberge du Castor was formerly located on this site, next to the church. It was a meeting place, among other things during religious services, when parishioners tethered their horses in the inn's stalls. On the site of the inn's parking lot, the house of Dr. Charette, the village physician between 1910 and 1915, was built facing montée Vinet. Dr. Charette was not replaced and residents had to rely on the services of Dr. Plouffe and Dr. Gagnon from Saint-Martin parish, who made house calls.

Église Saint-Elzéar



**16, boulevard Saint-Elzéar Est
Church and presbytery of Saint-Elzéar parish**

The present-day church, which replaces the chapel erected in 1899, dates from 1917. Its stone steps were added in the 1940s. In 1954, the current system of electronic bells replaced the bell from the first chapel, still hung in its spire but now silent.

A 500-pipe organ with a 25-note set of bells was installed in 1959 and inaugurated by the famous organist Paul Doyon. The organ replaced the harmonium acquired in 1920. Several wrought iron accessories, including chandeliers, the communion table and the painting of Saint-Elzéar that decorated the ogive-shaped sanctuary vault, disappeared when the church was cleaned up in 1972.

During the same period, the statue of the Sacred Heart was installed in the flowerbed in front of the church. The present-day presbytery was built in 1904 and a stone gallery was added in the 1970s. The cemetery located opposite the church on the other side of boulevard Saint-Elzéar on land sold by Osias Lavoie, dates from 1902. It was expanded in the early 1950s. The Way of the Cross was added in 1954 and a grotto was added in 1958.

35, boulevard Saint-Elzéar Est

This is the site of the former home of Georges Lavoie, who owned the land on which the first chapel was built.

Parc-école Les Explorateurs

This is the site of the residence that the school purchased from Camille Lavoie to house the Sisters of Holy Cross, who arrived in the parish in 1948. The residence, then located at 40, boulevard Saint-Elzéar, was moved to 2069, rue Berthiaume and was nicknamed "Le Château."

81, boulevard Saint-Elzéar Est Prévost wayside cross

Several wayside crosses have been installed on this site since 1825. The current cross dates from 1954.

204, boulevard Saint-Elzéar Est

This is the former residence of the Sœurs Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie, who arrived in the parish around 1960.



**RETURN ON BOULEVARD SAINT-ELZÉAR WESTBOUND
TO RUE BÉDARD**

1905, rue Bédard

This residence is adjacent to the École Les Explorateurs, occupied by the Sisters of Holy Cross. After the nuns left in 1957, the school board used the building for offices. Starting in 1973, they installed the Bibliothèque Laure-Conan there, the fifth library in Laval's network of public libraries. This library moved in 1989 to 4660, boulevard des Laurentides and serves sector 6.

1895, rue Bédard École Les Explorateurs

This school was called the École Notre-Dame when it was built in 1952. The Sisters of Holy Cross taught there until they left the parish in 1957. That same year, the École Joseph-Cloutier for boys was added to the École Notre-Dame, and in 1961, the south annex.

1900, rue Bédard Centre communautaire Vimont



**RETURN TO BOULEVARD SAINT-ELZÉAR
AND HEAD WEST**

CROSS BOULEVARD DES LAURENTIDES

82, boulevard Saint-Elzéar

This is the former home of Félix Gravel, who is famous for having won a ploughing match using only one arm.

135, boulevard Saint-Elzéar Ouest

This is the site of the Foyer Nazareth, founded in 1949 by the home's auxiliaries, who cared for children entrusted to them by social welfare.

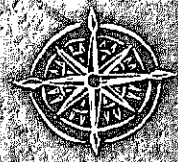


RETURN TO THE STARTING POINT



END OF THE WALK

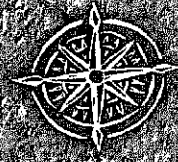
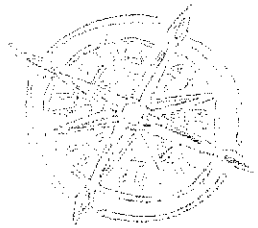




Recent history

We have traced the history of each of the community units up to 1965, when the Ville de Laval was established. Indeed, it was in 1964 that three groups of residents studied the situation of the 14 municipalities that made up Île Jésus, i.e. the Ligue de l'Autonomie Municipale, that advocated preserving the 14 municipalities, the Regroupement Municipal de l'Île Jésus, which called for the municipalities to amalgamate into two big cities, and the Conseil Intermunicipal de l'Île Jésus, which hesitated between two or six municipalities.

The ministère des Affaires municipales gave the Sylvestre Commission a mandate to take a stand on the matter. On August 6, 1965, the Ville de Laval was officially incorporated pursuant to chapter 89 of the Statutes of Québec of 1965. The legislation amalgamated the six towns and seven cities on Île Jésus (14 municipalities all told) into the new, single entity, the Ville de Laval.



Parks

To vary the routes of the walks, you may want to stroll in a natural setting and explore Laval's numerous green spaces, among others, the following parks:

- the Bois-Papineau
- the Centre de la nature
- the Orée-des-Bois
- Parc de la Rivière-des-Mille-Îles
- Parc des Prairies
- Parc scientifique et de haute technologie.



THE BOIS-PAPINEAU

The Bois-Papineau is located in the Duvernay/Val-des-Brises community unit in sector 1. It extends from boulevard Saint-Martin to the south to autoroute Laval (A-440) to the north, from autoroute 19 to the west and to the Hydro-Québec high-tension power line to the east. It has an area of 1 km², about 40% of which belongs to the Ville de Laval.

The Bois-Papineau is open year round. It includes 70 hectares of woodland and 5 hectares of wetland. Two natural streams cross the woods; 3 km of hiking trails and 7 km of cross-country skiing trails have been laid out. Some 20 species of mammals, 220 plant species, 130 bird species, 87 species of trees and shrubs, including rare species such as black maple, cork elm and horse-gentian, have been identified. A 200-year-old beech wood was recently declared a rare forest in that it dates from pre-colonial times and reflects forests prior to European colonization.

The Bois-Papineau is dedicated primarily to the preservation and interpretation of nature. To this end, a pavilion was built in 1990 that is made available to various associations.

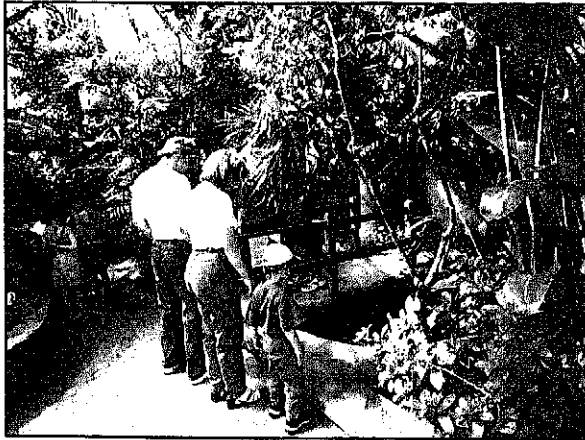


THE CENTRE DE LA NATURE

The Centre de la nature is located in the Duvernay/Val-des-Brises community unit in sector 1. It extends from boulevard de la Concorde to the south, to boulevard Saint-Martin to the north, from avenue du Parc to the west, to autoroute 25 to the east. This major urban park covers an area of more than 50 hectares and is laid out in a former quarry, whose rock faces are a reminder of past excavations. The Centre de la nature offers the million visitors who come to the park each year recreation, relaxation and heightened awareness of nature.

Since Maurice Blain established the centre over 30 years ago, improvements have been made each year both from the standpoint of fittings and landscaping and the activities that take place there. The extensive infrastructure includes a small lake, a pond and a stream, a farm and deer park, a greenhouse, a sculpture garden, an interpretation trail, and an astronomical observatory.

The Centre de la nature is the focal point of Laval residents' celebrations and major gatherings. The Fondation du Centre de la nature diligently ensures that the family orientation is maintained at this special site open to residents year round.



Le Centre de la Nature

THE ORÉE-DES-BOIS

The Orée-des-Bois ecological trail is located in the Fabreville-Ouest community unit in sector 4. It extends from Rivière des Mille-Îles to the north, to rue Séguin to the south, from 35e Avenue to the west, to 37e Avenue to the east. The Ville de Laval owns the 18.6-acre park.

Two distinct forest stands enrich this wooded area, i.e. an ash plantation and a maple grove. The common hackberry, a very rare tree species in Québec, is also found there. Some 1.5 km of sandy trails have been laid out and benches have been installed all along the route.

A panoramic viewpoint overlooks a small marsh. While the woods extend to the Rivière des Mille-Îles, the bank has not been developed, although it is possible to launch a boat there. Visitors can engage in informal recreational activities at the Orée-des-bois, such as walking, bird-watching, the viewing of flora, and so on.

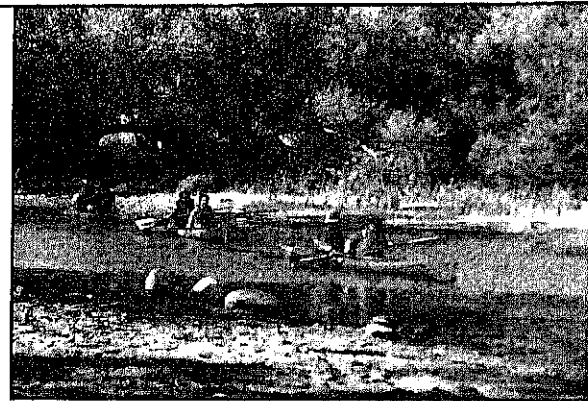


PARC DE LA RIVIÈRE-DES-MILLE-ÎLES

Parc de la Rivière-des-Mille-Îles is located in the Sainte-Rose community unit in sector 5. To reach the park, go to the Centre communautaire Sainte-Rose, at 345, boulevard Sainte-Rose. The park is 2 km wide and 8 km long and includes protected and unprotected zones.

The river, marshes, banks and numerous islands are an integral part of the park. Ten or so of these islands have been recognized as wildlife sanctuaries since 1998, the only one in the Montréal-Laval urbanized area. The river is the habitat, among other species, of the largemouth bass and pike, the marshes are inhabited by the great blue heron and the kingfisher, along with beavers, muskrats, turtles, and so on.

Parc de la Rivière-des-Mille-Îles



The park's bayou is suited to canoe, kayak, pedal-boat, rowboat and rabascaw excursions (all of the craft can be rented on-site). Some 6 km of trails on the islands are accessible by boat and four self-guided tours on the river enable boaters to discover this archipelago. For the less sports-minded, a cruise on the Héron bleu pontoon boat reveals the full beauty of the unspoiled natural setting. The park has hiking trails and 15 km of cross-country skiing trails. During the summer, Les Aventures du Capitaine Dubord, performed on the river (spectators are seated in rabascaws and move among the islands), will delight young and old viewers alike.

The park is managed by Éco-Nature, an agency founded in 1985 dedicated to the protection and development of the Rivière des Mille-Îles. This mission is shared by the 11 riverside municipalities, especially Laval and Rosemère. The park also plays an educational role through its nature centre.

PARC DES PRAIRIES

Parc des Prairies is part of the Laval-des-Rapides-Est community unit in sector 2. It extends along boulevard des Prairies to the south, to the southern end of rue Ampère to the north, from avenue du Crochet to the west, to 15e Avenue to the east. The park may be hard to locate along boulevard des Prairies because of adjacent land that prevents passers-by from identifying it.



Parc des Prairies

The Ville de Laval acquired this vast lot and its woods in 1986 from the congregation of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (the Québec government assumed 50% of the cost). In 1994, Marion Merrell Dow donated trees worth an estimated \$25 000, which were transplanted in the park to beautify it and hide the power lines that cross the western part of the park.

The park has a pond, walkways, play spaces and a cycle path that is a segment of the Route verte that will eventually span the entire province. The visual integration of the two sectors of the park now separated by an access road is one of a number of impending projects.

PARC SCIENTIFIQUE ET DE HAUTE TECHNOLOGIE

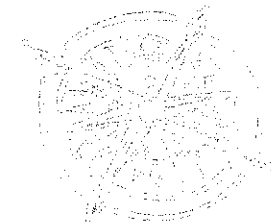
The Parc scientifique et de haute technologie is part of the Chomedey-Est community unit in sector 3. It extends from north to south between boulevard du Souvenir and boulevard de la Concorde and from east to west between boulevard de l'Avenir and boulevard Daniel-Johnson. To reach it, take autoroute des Laurentides (A-15), exit 7, boulevard Cartier Ouest and boulevard Armand-Frappier.



The park was established in 1989 on a magnificently wooded site and offers biotechnology firms an outstanding environment in all respects. It has an area of 1 million m².

The park is noteworthy for the considerable attention paid to the natural environment in the course of its development. Norms governing the establishment of businesses and zoning by-laws require sophisticated layouts that mask less attractive areas such as parking lots and outbuildings. The firms that have set up operations there are sparing no effort to integrate their facilities into the park's natural setting.

A cycle path crosses the park, an underground viaduct has been built under autoroute des Laurentides (A-15) and the street layout preserves the bois Chomedey. Groomed, marked trails in the woods allow visitors to stroll through a small forest.





Glossary

Ambulatory: A covered space surrounding the choir of a church.

Angle of a curbed roof: The lower slope of a gambrel or Mansard roof.

Avant-corps: That part of a building that projects prominently from the main mass.

Backwater: A stagnant pond or the crescent-shaped, often ephemeral body of standing water situated by the side of a stream in the abandoned channel (oxbow) of a meander after the stream formed a neck cut-off and the ends of the original bend were silted up.

Bushhammer: To work with a bushhammer, a compressed-air or electric hammer having a serrated face and containing many pyramid-shaped points that is used to dress a concrete or stone surface.

Crypt: A vault, usually under the main floor of a church, where certain deceased persons are buried.

Dressed stone: Stone that has been squared all round and smoothed or rusticated on the face.

Drip moulding: The curve of the roof that extends beyond the wall.

Drip-shed roof: A roof with flared eaves.

Eaves: The edge of a roof that projects over an exterior wall.

Enfigurage: The arrangement of bays in a wall.

Gable roof: A pitched roof with two inclined planes having equal angles that meet at a peak in the center and terminate at a vertical gable. A gable is the triangular end of an exterior wall from the level of the eaves to the ridge of a double-sloped roof.

Garret: An attic room under a mansard roof, with a sloping wall.

Land subject to quitrent: Land subject to a fixed annual rent.

Lean-to roof: A roof having one slope only that leans against another wall or building and supported by poles.

Levelling plaster coat: Mortar or plaster covering applied to walls to bring a surface to an established plane or level; finish coat.

Log driver: A person who takes part in the process of floating or driving logs.

Mansard roof: A roof with two slopes on each of two sides, the lower steeper than the upper, separated by a roof hip.

Modillion: A horizontal bracket or console, usually in the form of a scroll with acanthus, supporting the corona under a cornice.

Moulding: A raised ornament extending beyond a wall or drip moulding that makes up the cornice.

Oculus: Any of several architectural elements resembling an eye.

Palladian: A revived classic style in architecture based on the works of Andrea Palladio.

Palladian window: An architectural unit consisting of a central window with an arched head and on each side a usually narrower window with a square head.

Pavilion plan: The façade contains a prominent portion, usually central or terminal, identified by projection, height and special roof forms.

Pavilion roof: A hipped roof with four equal sides that meet in a point at the top

Pediment: A low triangular crowning, at the front of a building, and over doors and windows.

Quarry stone: Rough broken stone direct from the quarry.

Raising: The elevation of a building or wall.

Ridgeboard: The horizontal board set on edge, at which the rafters meet. The top or upper portion of the roof timbers.

Roughcast: Mortar that is applied without the use of trowel.

S-iron: An anchor placed at each end of a turnbuckled tie rod between two masonry walls, to prevent them from spreading.

Tongue and groove: A joint made by a tongue on one edge of a board fitting into a corresponding groove on the edge of another board.

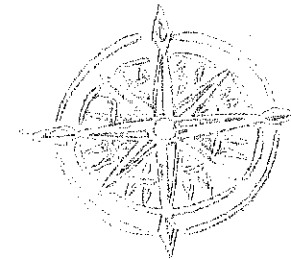


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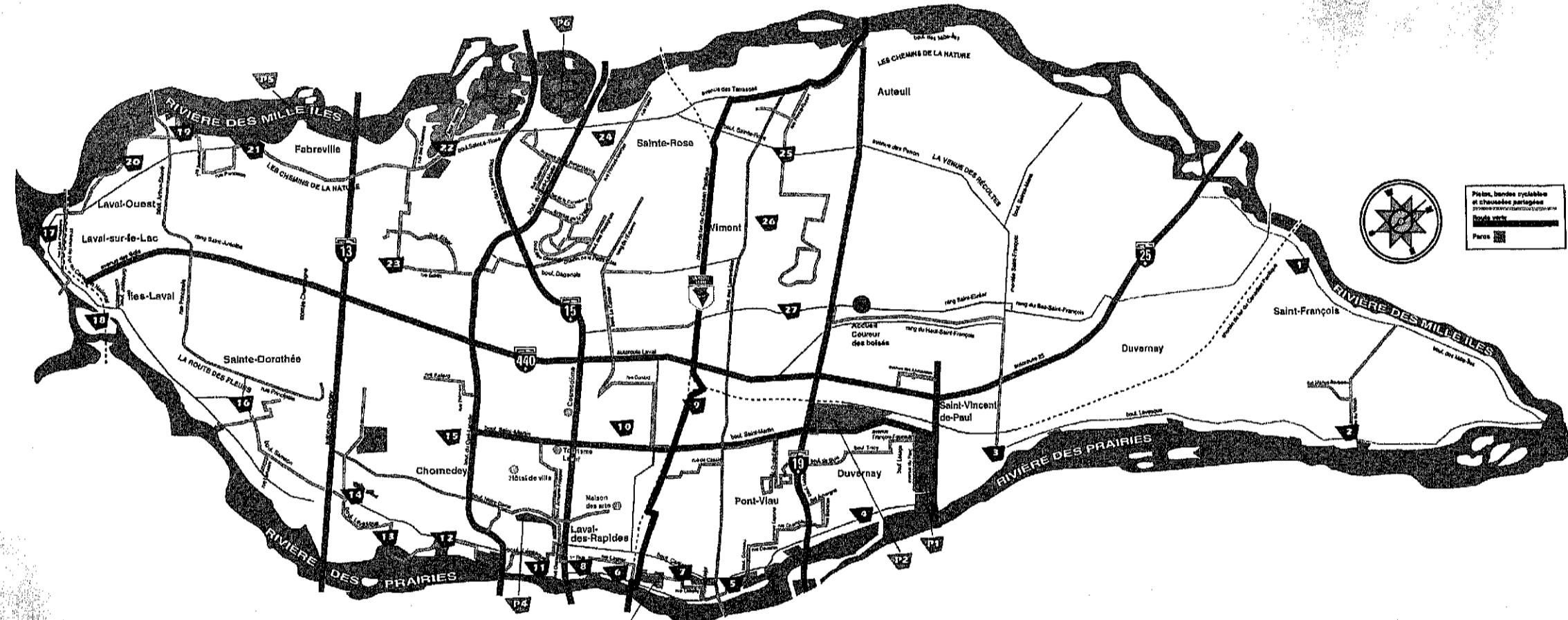
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33 walking tour of Laval



TOURS LIST KM:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Des Mille-Îles • 5,8 km | 9 Bon-Pasteur • 1,1 km | 15 Saint-Martin • 3,5 km | 22 Ferme Sainte-Thérèse • 4,5 km |
| 2 Berge du Vieux-Moulin • 3,5 km | 10 Des Charmilles • 4,3 km | 16 Marcel Gamache • 4,1 km | 23 Gabrielle-Roy • 5 km |
| 3 Saint-Vincent-de-Paul • 6 km | 11 Wilfrid-Pelletier • 2 km | 17 Roussin • 4,5 km | 24 Vieux Sainte-Rose • 7,4 km |
| 4 Barrage • 6,1 km | 12 Armand-Frappier • 1,6 km | 18 Des Îles • 6,4 km | 25 Sainte-Béatrice • 1,2 km |
| 5 Marigot • 5 km | 13 Saint-Maxime • 2,4 km | 19 Riviera Est • 1,8 km | 26 Saint-Bruno • 2,5 km |
| 6 Moulin du Crochet • 3,1 km | 14 Île Paton • 2,5 km | 20 Riviera Ouest • 4,8 km | 27 René-Laennec • 4,6 km |
| 7 Des Prairies • 3,2 km | 15 Du Souvenir • 3,2 km | 21 Berge des Balades • 2,1 km | |

PARKS LIST:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| P 1 • Centre de la Nature | P 4 • Boisé Chomedey |
| P 2 • Bois Papineau | P 5 • Orée des Bois |
| P 3 • Parc des Prairies | P 6 • Parc de la Rivière des Mille-Îles |

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| BML 3 • 978-8903 | BML 6 • 662-4906 |

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of **WALKING CLUBS** of Laval

DISTRICTS NAME CLUB	PERSON IN CHARGE/TEL.	SORT OF WALKING
CHOMEDEY Club de marche du Carrefour	Monique DeGruchy (450) 622-0512	Inside
DUVERNAY Club de marche du Centre de la Nature	Françoise Guay (450) 622-4942	Park, Districts, Walking
FABREVILLE Les Mille-Pattes	Huguette Trahan (450) 622-1904 Rémi Beaulieu (450) 963-9843	Districts, Walking
CATAL	Valérie Lantagne (450) 622-1228	Districts
L.-D.-R. Des Rives	Hélène Paiement (450) 681-6715 Berthe Roy (450) 975-9073	Park, Districts, Walking
Moi, mes souliers	Diane Cyr (450) 663-1582	Park, Districts, Walking
Rendez-vous des aînés	Jean Cooke (450) 667-8836	Districts
SAINT-FRANÇOIS Le Totem	Agathe Carbonneau (450) 665-6647	Districts, Walking
SAINTE-DOROTHÉE L'Orée-des-bois	Loisibourg (450) 689-3332	Districts, Walking
SAINTE-ROSE Champfleury	Suzanne Brodeur (450) 625-7877	Districts, Walking
La marche radieuse	Pauline Desmarais (450) 625-9698	Districts, Walking
VIMONT Coeur des Boisés	Sylvia St-Louis (450) 669-7288 Roland Ladouceur (450) 667-9583	Districts, Walking
AREQ 10J	Cécile Deschênes (450) 973-1438	Districts, Walking

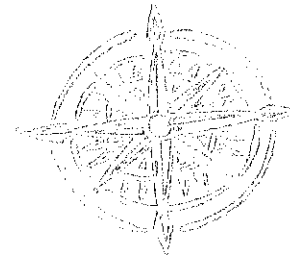
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TOUR OF
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