La Promenade Fleuve-Montagne
The River–Mountain Walkway

Montréal 375

375 Legacy Projects

The Promenade Fleuve-Montagne is a 3.8 km pedestrian walkway that offers Montrealers and visitors the chance to discover Montréal's emblematic sites.

As you walk the course of the *Promenade Fleuve-Montagne*, you will see in a new light the great architectural, historical and artistic initiatives that shaped the city. More than 100 points of interest, grouped under four themes, allow you to discover the **Urban Landscape**, the **Memory of Places**, the **Built Heritage**, and **Public Art** that mark the course.

Urban Landscapes

01 — Jeanne Mance, Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve and the birthplace of Montréal

It was at the junction of the Petite rivière Saint-Pierre and the St. Lawrence River that Jeanne Mance and Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve founded Montréal in 1642. However, they were not the first ones there!

02 — The Rivière Saint-Pierre and the William Collector

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Rivière Saint-Pierre was no longer the waterway that Samuel de Champlain had favourably described in his writings. It was an open sewer, a true conduit for epidemics.

03 — Pointe-à-Callière and Fort Ville-Marie

Pointe-à-Callière, as indicated by its name, was, at the time, a perfect spit of land for boats to dock.

04 — The Lachine Canal and the locks

With the opening of the Lachine Canal in 1825, ships could now bypass the rapids bearing the same name, which transformed Montréal into a hub of industrial development in North America.

05 — The creation of the Old Port

The creation of the Old Port is a legacy of Montréal's 350th anniversary. This large urban park, rooted in the history of area, was born of the public's desire to reclaim the river.

06 — Rue de la Commune and the transformation of natural riverbanks

In 1651, Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve conceded a strip of land along the river to Jean de Saint-Père, which was then used for grazing animals. This is where Rue de la Commune is located today.

07 — Blanche Lemco van Ginkel and the survival of Old Montréal

Architect and pioneer Blanche Lemco van Ginkel was actively involved in the preservation of the historic site of Old Montréal. In fact, it was thanks to her efforts that Autoroute Ville-Marie was not built on Rue de la Commune.

08 — The commissioners' plan and Rue McGill

In 1799, Parliament introduced a resolution to demolish the fortifications surrounding the city, since Montréal was no longer a military post. They then mandated commissioners to establish a city plan.

09 — The cobblestones of Old Montréal

In Old Montréal, the sound of horses trotting on cobblestone streets transports us to a bygone era. However, it should be noted that the streets in that neighbourhood were not always paved with cobblestone.

10 — Place D'Youville and the *Monument-aux-pionniers*

Place D'Youville is located along the former Petite rivière Saint-Pierre, in the axis of Fort Ville-Marie. For a long time, this informal area hosted public markets and the parliament of Canada.

11 — The fortifications and the door of the Récollets

Between 1685 and 1804, Montréal was surrounded by fortifications first made of wood, then stone. Their dismantling at the beginning of the 19th century promoted the development of the city.

12 — The harbour commission and the great flood of 1886

The Montréal Harbour Commission was established in 1830. The first improvements made to the port dealt with the construction of masonry docks. The great flood of 1886 contributed to the modernization of the port.

13 — The picturesque climb of Côte du Beaver Hall and the terraces between the river and mountain

At the beginning of the 19th century, people reached Vauxhall, a popular recreation area, by taking the picturesque climb on the south side of Mount Royal. Frobisher Street (Côte du Beaver Hall) was among the first streets to be built up the mountainside.

14 — The view of Saint-Jacques Cathedral from Rue Belmont

Rue Belmont carried its name well. Located at the summit of the hill, it once offered "beautiful views" of the urban landscape and surrounding countryside, an incarnation of the opulence of Côte du Beaver Hall.

15 — The urban development plans of New Town

The development of New Town (1840–1860), headed by a small group of landowners involved in business and politics, confirmed the British elite's success, status and desire for distinction.

16 — Square Beaver Hall and Square Phillips, centres of upscale lifestyles

Square Phillips and Square Beaver Hall, derived from the Phillips plan for the establishment of New Town, contributed to the development of the city and demonstrated the alliance between the public and private sectors.

17 — The prestigious Rue Sherbrooke and the Roddick Gates

In the early 1860s, several large and opulent homes were built on Rue Sherbrooke Ouest, contributing to the street's prestigious status.

18 — The creation of a view of Avenue McGill College

Many projects and debates in the 1980s created a new heritage awareness, one which showcased and protected a view of Mount Royal from downtown.

19 — The "American-style" campus of McGill University

The McGill University campus is enhanced by the landscape scenery of its main entrance, its wooded promenades and its predominantly Victorian architecture.

20 — The McTavish reservoir and pumping station

What looks like a castle straight out of the Renaissance is really a modern engineering work: a drinking water pumping station and its reservoir.

21 — The emergence of the concept of "window on the river" and "view of Mount Royal"

True icons of Montréal's landscape, the St. Lawrence River and Mount Royal have been showcased since the 1980s through bold development projects and a new urban planning by-law.

Memory of Places

22 — The historic site of Mount Royal

Mount Royal is an iconic place, recognized internationally since 2005. Pressure from real estate investments that threatened the integrity of the Mountain led to citizen and government initiatives to have the site be given proper recognition.

23 — Montréal's first public square

During a short stopover in the St. Lawrence Valley in 1611, Samuel de Champlain chose a campsite on the shores of the St. Lawrence River, cleared the trees, and founded Place Royale.

24 — Place des Commissaires and the Marché-à-Foin (Haymarket)

Founded in 1785 by Joseph Frobisher, the "ostentatious baron," the Beaver Club originally included traders who spent their winters in the Upper Country (west of the Great Lakes).

25 — Working conditions and labour strikes by canal and port workers and longshoremen

The Old Port and the Lachine Canal are now tourism and recreation centres. But it wasn't long ago that people worked very hard at these locations.

26 — Marguerite d'Youville and the Grey Nuns of Montréal

In 1737, a young widow and her companions took a secret vow to care for the poor. Thus, Marguerite d'Youville founded the Sisters of Charity of Montréal, also called the Grey Nuns.

27 — Historical winter activities on the river's ice

In the 19th century, when winter arrived, the St. Lawrence River was transformed into a giant playground for Montrealers.

28 — Allegiance to Queen Victoria

A bridge, a square, an avenue, three streets, two monuments and a metro station all pay tribute to Queen Victoria. Under her reign, the metropolis experienced a major period of expansion and growth.

29 — The buildings and career of businessman Jesse Joseph

Businessman and consul Jesse Joseph, considered as one of the founders of Canada's merchant marine, was also one of the most renowned real estate developers of Old Montréal in the 19th century.

30 — The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada is a pioneer of the North American network of railways. A British company incorporated in 1852, it elected to set up its head office in Montréal.

31 — Place des Commissaires and the Marché-à-Foin (Haymarket)

In 1809, the commissioners who were tasked with demolishing fortifications acquired land outside the walls to open a public square that would be named Place des Commissaires. It would later be enlarged and take the name of Square Victoria.

32 — Allegiance to Queen Victoria

For a century, from 1850 to 1950, Saint-Jacques was known as the heart of Montréal's financial district, the "Wall Street" of Canada.

33 — Rue Saint-Jacques, Canada's Wall Street

For a century, from 1850 to 1950, opulent homes were built on Rue Sherbrooke Ouest, contributing to the street's prestigious status.

34 — The Quartier international de Montréal

The Quartier international de Montréal (QIM) is a sector of the business quarter that groups the head offices of many international organizations within a prestigious urban setting.

35 — The Tour de la Bourse and ties with the Vatican

Tour de la Bourse, Place Victoria was erected in 1964. Financed by a company that possessed considerable funds from the Vatican, this work was designed by an Italian architect Luigi Moretti and a famous Italian engineer Pier Luigi Nervi.

36 — The Gavazzi Riots: a tragic confrontation over corruption in Rome

The Beaver Hall Group was a group of artists who helped modernize Canadian painting in the 1920s. They painted many scenes of Montréal's urban landscape.

37 — The "Church Corner" and the postcard view

Around 1850, four churches were built at the corner of Côte du Beaver Hall and Rue De La Gauchetière. The area was called Church Corner. Such an increase in church steeples punctuated the skyline and marked the strong presence held by religion in the city.

38 — Montréal Vauxhall, a grand amusement centre

Montréal Vauxhall, opened in 1781, was the first amusement park in the city.

39 — The North West Company and the "Beaver Club" of Joseph Frobisher

Founded in 1785 by Joseph Frobisher, the "ostentatious baron," the Beaver Club originally included traders who spent their winters in the Upper Country (west of the Great Lakes).

40 — Works by the Grey Nuns and the Saint Patrick parish

The Grey Nuns are intimately linked to the history of the church and the Saint Patrick parish. Many charitable and educational institutions came to be under their responsibility for over a century.

41 — The Sulpicians and the strategic establishment of Saint Patrick's Basilica

In order to meet the needs of the Irish community, and spread the influence of the Catholic religion, the Sulpicians constructed Saint Patrick's Basilica between 1843 and 1847.

42 — The Commerce House

Unveiled in 1967, Commerce House (1080 Côte du Beaver Hall) expressed the ambitions of modern Montréal and the shared desire of francophone and anglophone businessmen to create prestigious headquarters.

43 — The artists of the Beaver Hall group

The Beaver Hall Group was a group of artists who helped modernize Canadian painting in the 1920s. They painted many scenes of Montréal's urban landscape.

44 — The "Church Corner" and the postcard view

In 1982, Square Beaver Hall was renamed Place du Frère-André to honour the memory of the founder of Saint Joseph's Oratory, beatified by Pope John Paul II on May 23 of that same year.

45 — The Tailors in Place Phillips

The oldest building of the development known as the Philips Plan (1178–1184 Place Phillips) was occupied for decades by Charles Johnson & Son, a tailor who specialized in Scottish kilts.

46 — Krausmann's Lorraine Café and Grill

The Dubrûlé Building, built by the famous architect Ernest Cormier, housed Krausmann's Lorraine Café and Grill, one of the city's most renowned restaurants in the 1920s and 1930s.

47 — The tragedy of the Blue Bird - Wagon Wheel

On September 1, 1972, arson at the Blue Bird café-restaurant and the Wagon Wheel bar (1127 Avenue Union) killed 37 people.

48 — The pastry shop of Alfred Joyce, a pioneer of the commercialization of downtown

In 1861, confectioner Alfred Joyce moved his shop onto Rue Sainte-Catherine at the northeast corner of Square Phillips, which marked the shift of the commercial heart of Montréal from Downtown (Old Montréal) to the new Uptown (current downtown area).

49 — Victory Square and the World Wars

In the first half of the 20th century, Square Phillips hosted several celebrations and events commemorating Canadian participation in the two world wars.

50 — A friendly agreement and controversy around the *Monument à Édouard VII*

The *Monument à Édouard VII* occupies a prominent position in Square Phillips. It bears witness to Canadians' patriotic enthusiasm, particularly English-speaking Canadians, during World War I.

51 — From Morgan's to the Hudson's Bay Company

In 1850, brothers Henry and James Morgan founded the Henry Morgan & Company and set up shop in Square Victoria. Impacted by the great flood of 1886, Morgan's moved to Square Phillips in 1891.

52 — The studio of photographer William Notman

William Notman (1826–1891) is one of Montréal's most famous photographers. Two of his studios were located in the Square Phillips area.

53 — Wild nights on Rue Sainte-Catherine

Concert halls, theatres, cinemas, restaurants and taverns proliferated on Rue Sainte-Catherine, which was already well-known as a shopping paradise in the early 1920s.

54 — Rue Sainte-Catherine: a shopping paradise

Originally, Rue Sainte-Catherine was a quiet street that ran through New Town (current downtown area) residential development. At the turn of the 20th century, it became a destination of choice for shopping.

55 — The parades and magic of Christmas on Rue Sainte-Catherine

Each year, several parades run along Rue Sainte-Catherine, including the Christmas parade and the Saint Patrick parade, both of which have been taking place since 1824.

56 — James McGill and the birth of McGill University

McGill University was the first institution to be established on the mountain.

57 — Simon McTavish and downtown land holdings

At the end of the 18th century, Simon McTavish ran the North West Company and was the most prominent Montréal merchant at that time. He, along with a few associates and other notables, established themselves in the area that became New Town (current downtown area).

58 — Grain Silo No. 5 and the grain transfers system

Built at the very beginning of the 20th century on the artificial pier at Pointe-du-Moulin, Grain Silo No. 5 stored grain that arrived by rail and barges before loading them on transatlantic ships.

59 — The Customs House

The Customs House (105 Rue McGill) is a nine-storey monument built in two phases (1912–1916 and 1934–1936) by the Government of Canada for the receipt and customs clearance of goods.

60 — The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Buildings

The Grand Trunk Building (360 Rue McGill), completed in 1902, is an excellent example of eclectic classicism (a mix of styles), while CP's Shaughnessy Building (401–407 Rue McGill), built in 1912, heralded the arrival of early 20th century.

61 — John Young and the architecture of warehouse stores

John Young (1811–1873) was a businessman and president of the Montréal Harbour Commission. In 1853, he acquired land bordered by the streets McGill, William and Gray Nun to build a few warehouse stores.

62 — The narrow restaurant on Rue McGill

The narrow building on 444 Rue McGill arouses curiosity. Built in 1955 on a thin strip of land along Rue Saint-Maurice, it has always housed a restaurant.

63 — The modernism of the former Toronto-Dominion Bank building

The Toronto-Dominion Bank building (500 Rue Saint-Jacques Ouest) with its international style, it illustrated the architectural transition between the classicism of older bank buildings and the modernism of office towers.

64 — The World Trade Centre Montréal and the Ruelle des Fortifications

Built between 1988 and 1991, the World Trade Centre Montréal (747 Square Victoria) is a unique real estate project which combines heritage and contemporary architecture.

65 — Édifice Jacques-Parizeau – Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec

The Édifice Jacques-Parizeau (1000 Place Jean-Paul-Riopelle), home to the Caisse de dépôt et placement Québec, is a true icon of Montréal's contemporary architecture and a major financial hub in Québec.

66 — Bell Telephone headquarters

In 1929, the Bell Telephone company built its new headquarters on Côte du Beaver Hall. The building became the new landmark between the old and new towns.

67 — Saint Patrick's Basilica

Inaugurated in 1847, Saint Patrick's Basilica is the oldest English-speaking Roman Catholic church in the city. It is the main symbol and religious masterpiece of the Irish community.

68 — Paper Hill, the press district

Nestled between Rue Saint-Antoine, Boulevard René-Lévesque Ouest, Côte du Beaver Hall and Rue Bleury, Paper Hill was once an collection of buildings related to the printing industry.

69 — The Henry Birks stores

In 1894, Henry Birks and Sons left Rue Saint-Jacques and inaugurated the largest jewellery store in North America in Square Phillips.

70 — Former urinals

Urinals (public toilets) were installed in several Montréal squares during the 1930s in the context of the economic crisis and "unemployment work" started by then Montréal Mayor Camillien Houde.

71 — Christ Church Cathedral

The Anglican Christ Church Cathedral (635 Rue Sainte-Catherine Ouest) is home to the oldest English-speaking congregation in Montréal and offers a remarkable example of ornamented neo-Gothic architecture.

72 — The city in the 1920s

In the 1920s and 1930s, Côte du Beaver Hall and Square Phillips became a prestigious hub testifying to Montréal's status as a North American metropolis.

73 — Crystal Palace of Montréal

The Crystal Palace of Montréal, an exhibition hall inspired by the one in London, was the work of architect John William Hopkins. It was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales in 1860 in the heart of the New Town.

74 — The big ambitions of Canadian National (CN)

From 1910 to 1960, railway companies, eventually nationalized under the name of the Canadian National (CN), imagined rail development on an international scale, which would contribute to redefining the city centre and a modern Montréal.

75 — Place Ville Marie, the centre of modernity

Place Ville Marie, a construction project led by the American promoter William Zeckendorf on the request of Canadian National (CN), has been, since 1962, the symbol of Montréal's modernity, the heart of the city centre and its underground city.

76 — Avenue McGill College post-modernist skyscrapers

Avenue McGill College has about ten postmodern buildings and skyscrapers, architecture that typical of the 1980s and 1990s, that mark the economic revival of the city centre.

77 — Peter Rose's Eaton Centre and the revival of the city centre

Construction of the Eaton Centre (705 Rue Sainte-Catherine Ouest) was part of a strategy, around the 1990s, to revitalize retail business in Montréal's city centre. Each year, it receives around 30 million visitors.

78 — Place Mercantile and the evolution in heritage thinking

The Place Mercantile (770 Rue Sherbrooke Ouest) project in 1982 was a key moment in the protection of built heritage. Rather than demolish the buildings, the tendency since then has been to integrate them into new structures, and in this case, into a modern tower.

79 — McGill University's Morrice and Redpath halls

Morrice Hall (3485 Rue McTavish) and the Redpath Hall (3459 Rue McTavish) are among the most architecturally expressive of all McGill University's campus buildings.

80 — The mansions of Golden Square Mile and Ravenscrag

Golden Square Mile, an expression coined by writer Hugh MacLennan, describes a thousand square mile residential sector on the southern slope of Mount Royal where large mansions were built between 1850 and 1930.

81 — McCord Museum: Montréal's social history museum

David Ross McCord left his personal collection of objects, images and documents to McGill University in 1919, which would lead to the founding of the McCord National Museum two years later.

Built Heritage

82 — *Cortège*, Projet EVA

Cortège, 2017
Projet EVA (Etienne Grenier & Simon Laroche)
Digital Works
All along Promenade Fleuve-Montagne (River-Mountain Walkway)

83 — *Les éléments*, Alexandre David

Les éléments, 2018
Alexandre David
Installation (concrete)
All along Promenade Fleuve-Montagne (River-Mountain Walkway)

84 — *Entre nous*, Andrew Dutkewych

Entre nous, 1992
Andrew Dutkewych
Sculpture (bronze, calcaire)
350 Place Royale,
Montréal, QC H2Y 3Y5

85 — *La peur*, Gilles Mihalcean

La peur, 1993
Gilles Mihalcean
Installation (aluminum, steel, granite, limestone, marble, sandstone)
Centre d'histoire de Montréal
306 Place D'Youville,
Montréal, QC H2Y 2B6

86 — *Monument à John Young*, Louis-Philippe Hébert

Louis-Philippe Hébert
Sculpture (bronze, granite)
Montréal public art collection
335 Rue de la Commune Ouest,
Montréal, QC H2Y 2E2

87 — *Monument à notre frère André*, Émile Brunet

Louis-Philippe Hébert
Sculpture (bronze, granite)
Montréal public art collection
335 Rue de la Commune Ouest,
Montréal, QC H2Y 2E2

88 — *Choral*, Maria José Sheriff

Choral, 2006
Maria José Sheriff
Sculpture (aluminum)
Fonderie Darling
745 Rue Ottawa,
Montréal, QC H3C 1R8

89 — *Monument à la reine Victoria*, Marshall Wood

Monument à la reine Victoria, 1869
Marshall Wood
Sculpture (bronze, granite)
Square Victoria
Montréal public art collection

90 — *Entourage Guimard*, Hector Guimard

Entourage Guimard, 1967
Hector Guimard
Architectural element (cast iron, enamel)
Société de transport de Montréal public art collection
Square-Victoria-OACI métro entrance

91 — *Taichi single whip*, Ju Ming

Taichi single whip, 1985
Ju Ming
Private collection
Square Victoria, near Avenue Viger

92 — *June*, Geneviève Cadieux

June, 2003
Geneviève Cadieux
Photography
Property of Industrielle Alliance Financial Group
In front of Tour BNP Paribas, on esplanade McGill
1981 Avenue McGill College,
Montréal, QC H3A 3A8

93 — *La Joute*, Jean-Paul Riopelle

La Joute, 1969–1970
Jean-Paul Riopelle
Sculpture (bronze)
Musée d'art contemporain de Montréal collection
International de Montréal,
Place Jean-Paul-Riopelle
2175 Rue Victoria,
Montréal, QC H3A 2A3

94 — *Monument au frère André*, Émile Brunet

Émile Brunet
Sculpture (bronze, granite)
Montréal public art collection
Place du Frère-André
At the corner of Place Phillips and Boulevard René-Lévesque Ouest

95 — *Monument à Édouard VII*, Louis-Philippe Hébert

Monument à Édouard VII, 1914
Louis-Philippe Hébert
Sculpture (bronze, granite)
Montréal public art collection
Square Phillips

96 — *Place monseigneur Charbonneau*, Patrick Coutu

Place monseigneur Charbonneau, 2005
Patrick Coutu
Sculpture (aluminum, concrete, granite, marble, serpentine, stainless steel)
Property of Ivanhoé Cambridge
Place Ville Marie
Boulevard Robert-Bourassa

97 — *Autoportrait*, Nicolas Baier

Autoportrait, 2012
Nicolas Baier
Installation (glass, stainless steel, concrete, paint)
Property of Ivanhoé Cambridge
Place Ville Marie esplanade
1 Place Ville Marie,
Montréal, QC H3B 2B6

98 — *Female Landscape*, Gerald Gladstone

Female Landscape, 1972
Gerald Gladstone
Fountain-sculpture (bronze, concrete, water equipment)
Property of Ivanhoé Cambridge
1 Place Ville Marie,
Montréal, QC H3B 2B6

99 — *Monument à John F. Kennedy*, Paul Lancz

Monument à John F. Kennedy, 1986
Paul Lancz
Sculpture (bronze, granite)
Montréal public art collection
Square-Victoria-OACI métro entrance

100 — *La Foule illuminée*, Raymond Mason

La Foule illuminée, 1986
Raymond Mason
Sculpture
Property of Industrielle Alliance
1981 Avenue McGill College,
Montréal, QC H3A 3A8

101 — *Totem urbain / Histoire en dentelles*, Pierre Granche

Totem urbain / Histoire en dentelles, 1992
Pierre Granche
Sculpture (aluminum, brass, glass, limestone, silicone)
McCord Museum
2175 Rue Victoria,
Montréal, QC H3A 2A3

102 — *Inukshuk*, Jusipi Nalukturuk

Inukshuk, 1992
Jusipi Nalukturuk
Sculpture (stone, cement)
McCord Museum
690 Rue Sherbrooke Ouest,
Montréal, QC H3A 1E9

Public Art

Animations

A — Strolling about at Pointe-à-Callière

In collaboration with the Pointe-à-Callière museum, Place D'Youville will be pedestrianized and animated for the summer season.
June 8 to September 2, 2017

B — The Marché du Vieux

At the Marché du Vieux, fill your basket with fresh produce and bread, but also with unique crafts designed by local artisans.
July 21 to October 31, 2017

C — Métissage (Exhibition)

The past and the present, the here and away, the self and the other. The lines are blurred to give way to a rich blend of the sculptural displays of Georgia Volpe, Bill Vazan and José Luis Torres. July 7 to October 31, 2017
Exhibition curator: Stéphane Bertrand

D — Collets de survie II (Exhibition)

Twenty years after their first appearance, the *Collets de survie* by Gilbert Boyer will be wrapped around street lights in Faubourgs des Récollets.
August 21, 2017; to June 30, 2018

E — Path of Resilience (Exhibition)

An exhibition in three locations steeped in history, introducing the works of Maria Hupfield, Nadia Myre and Skawennati, three contemporary artists with Aboriginal roots.
July 8 to November 30, 2017
Exhibition curator: Cheryl Sim

F — The musical Square

Square Victoria comes alive with the sounds of jazz musicians and budding artists every Thursday, from July 20 to October 26, 2017, at lunchtime and happy hour.

G — The green esplanade of the St-Patrick Basilica

A closely hidden secret of neighbouring residents and workers, this haven of greenery is well worth discovering. Guided visits of the Basilica are offered daily.

H — Classical middays at Square Phillips

Classical and baroque musical groups liven up Square Phillips every Wednesday from 5 pm to 7 pm, July 19 to October 25, 2017.

I — The edible link

Urban agriculture comes to life on Côte du Beaver Hall between Victoria and Phillips squares.
July 21 to October 31, 2017

J — Le Diplomate parklets

Faced with the traditional public bench, parklets invite pedestrians to sit, talk and relax for a while in Square Victoria. July 4 to October 31, 2017

K — Le Joyau royal et le Mile doré, Philippe Allard et Justin Duchesneau

Le Joyau royal et le Mile doré, 2017
Philippe Allard and Justin Duchesneau
Sculpture (granite Péribonka, brass and translucent concrete)
At the corner of Rue Sherbrooke Ouest and Rue McTavish Promenade Fleuve-Montagne (River-Mountain Walkway)

L — Lunch hour yoga at McGill

Free yoga downtown at noon every Wednesday, from June 21 to September 13, 2017.

M — McCord Museum Urban Forest

As part of the city's 375th celebrations, the Urban Forest grows back and beyond Rue Victoria.
May 24 to October 1, 2017

N — The terrasse du mitan

Located halfway between the river and the mountain, this long, plant-filled terrace on Avenue McGill College is worthy of a stop.
May 10 to October 31, 2017

O — McTavish public market

A multitude of fresh organic products delivered directly from the farm, available in the heart of downtown, thanks to an initiative of McGill students. Thursdays, from July 6 to October 31, from 12:00 pm to 4:30 pm.

P — Ephemeral library

An ephemeral library for a dose of culture outdoors, right in the centre of Rutherford Park. From Thursday to Sunday, between July 20 and October 31, 2017.

The Promenade Fleuve-Montagne is a pedestrian link between Montréal's two iconic natural features, the St. Lawrence River and Mount Royal. The 3.8 km path provides the public with the unique experience of being guided through Montreal's most emblematic sites.

This legacy of the 375th anniversary of Montréal's founding was designed to improve pedestrians' safety and comfort and provide a space where people can meet or simply take a break. In a landscaped environment that features works of public art, the promenade showcases a myriad of iconic streets and public spaces.

The Promenade Fleuve-Montagne is for both the public at large and lovers of the arts, history and architecture. It will be a part of everyday life for residents and downtown workers as well as a destination of choice for tourists and families.

As part of the festivities for Montréal's 375th anniversary, a festive program of events will bring the walkway to life so that residents and tourists can make it their own. A public market, edible landscaping, gourmet food vendors, educational exhibitions, an outdoor library, musical performances and arts/culture are among the activities on the agenda, in close collaboration with walkway partners.

Visual markers

Visual triangle-shaped markers on lampposts will guide walkers along the path. Upward-pointing triangles lead toward the mountain, while downward-pointing triangles lead toward the river.

Altitude-Measuring Posts

Posts along the path indicate the city's topography and altitude above sea level.

Pedestrian Crosswalks

Pedestrian crosswalks and ground coverings marked with an oscillating pixel pattern recall a meandering path.

Experience the iconic heart of Montréal accompanied by the Promenade Fleuve-Montagne map.

For more information, consult the city's website at ville.montreal.qc.ca/fleuve-montagne/en

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Mount Royal

St. Lawrence River
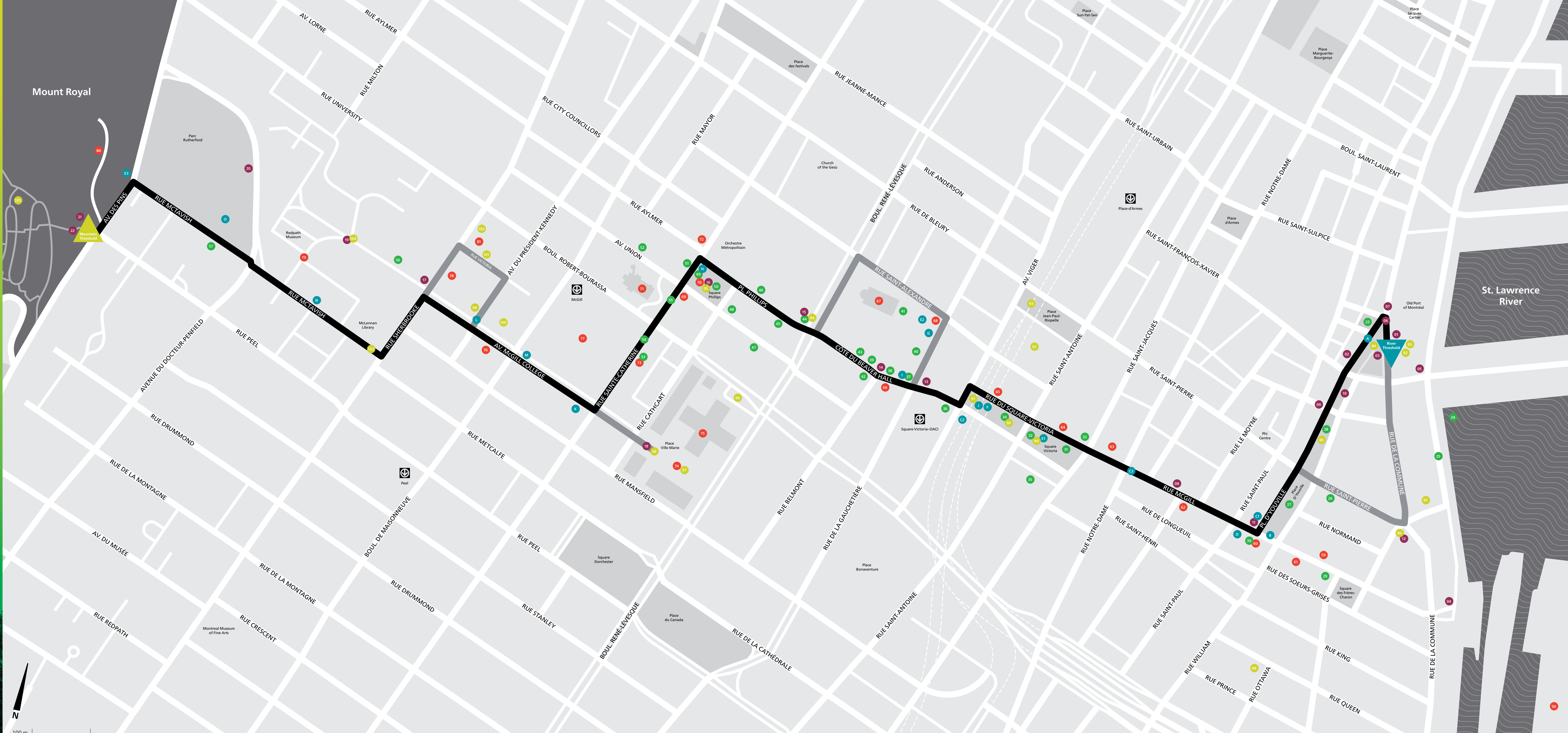
Legend

- Road
- Underground highway
- Promenade Fleuve-Montagne
- Secondary loops
- Parks and Squares
- Metro stations
- Animations
- Urban Landscape
- Memory of Places
- Built Heritage
- Public Works of Art

100 m

N

Urban Landscapes

01 Jeanne Mance, Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve and the birthplace of Montréal
02 The former Rivière Saint-Pierre and the William Collector
03 Pointe-à-Callière and Fort Ville-Marie
04 The Lachine Canal and the locks
05 The creation of the Old Port
06 Rue de la Commune and the transformation of natural riverbanks
07 Blanche Lemco van Ginkel and the survival of Old Montréal
08 The commissioners' plan and Rue McGill
09 The cobblestones of Old Montréal
10 Place D'Youville and the *Monument aux pionniers*
11 The fortifications and the door of the Récollets
12 The harbour commission and the great flood of 1886
13 The picturesque climb of Côte du Beaver Hall and the terraces between the river and mountain
14 The view of Saint-Jacques Cathedral from Rue Belmont
15 The urban development plans of New Town
16 Square Beaver Hall and Square Phillips, centres of upscale lifestyles
17 The prestigious Rue Sherbrooke and the Roddick Gates
18 The creation of a view of Avenue McGill College
19 The "American-style" campus of McGill University
20 The McTavish reservoir and pumping station
21 The emergence of the concept of "window on the river" and "view of Mount Royal"
22 The historic site of Mount Royal

Memory of Places

23 Montréal's first public square
24 Historical winter activities on the river's ice
25 Working conditions and labour strikes by canal and port workers and longshoremen
26 Marguerite d'Youville and the Grey Nuns of Montréal
27 Fire at the Parliament and the Rebellion Losses Bill
28 The Great Peace of Montréal
29 The buildings and career of businessman Jesse Joseph
30 The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada
31 Place des Commissaires and the Marché-à-Foin (Haymarket)
32 Allegiance to Queen Victoria
33 Rue Saint-Jacques, Canada's Wall Street
34 The Quartier international de Montréal
35 The Tour de la Bourse and its showcase in downtown Montréal
36 The Gavazzi Riots: a tragic confrontation over corruption in Rome
37 The "Church Corner" and the postcard view
38 Montréal Vauxhall, a grand amusement centre
39 The North West Company and the "Beaver Club" of Joseph Frobisher
40 Works by the Grey Nuns and the Saint Patrick parish
41 The Sulpicians and the strategic establishment of Saint Patrick's Basilica
42 Victory Square and the World Wars
43 The artists of the Beaver Hall group
44 Saint Joseph's Oratory and its showcase in downtown Montréal
45 The Tailors in Place Phillips
46 Krausmann's Lorraine Café and Grill
47 The tragedy of the Blue Bird - Wagon Wheel
48 The pastry shop of Alfred Joyce, a pioneer of the commercialization of downtown
49 A friendly agreement and controversy around the *monument Édouard VII*
50 The studio of photographer William Notman
51 From Morgan's to the Hudson's Bay Company
52 Wild nights on Rue Sainte-Catherine
53 Rue Sainte-Catherine: a shopping paradise
55 The parades and magic of Christmas on Rue Sainte-Catherine
56 James McGill and the birth of McGill University
57 Simon McTavish and downtown land holdings

Built Heritage

58 Grain Silo no. 5 and the grain transfers system
59 The Customs House
60 The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Buildings
61 John Young and the architecture of warehouse stores
62 The narrow restaurant on Rue McGill
63 The modernism of the former Toronto-Dominion Bank building
64 The World Trade Centre Montréal and the Ruelle des Fortifications
65 Édifice Jacques-Parizeau – Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec
66 Bell Telephone headquarters
67 Saint Patrick's Basilica
68 Paper Hill, the press district
69 The Henry Birks stores
70 Former urinals
71 Christ Church Cathedral
72 The city in the 1920s
73 Crystal Palace of Montréal
74 The big ambitions of Canadian National (CN)
75 Place Ville Marie, the centre of modernity
76 Avenue McGill College post-modernist skyscrapers
77 Peter Rose's Eaton Centre and the revival of the city centre
78 Place Mercantile and the evolution in heritage thinking
79 McGill University's Morrice and Redpath halls
80 The mansions of Golden Square Mile and Ravenscrag
81 McCord Museum: Montréal's social history museum

Public Art

82 *Cortège*, Projet EVA
83 *Les éléments*, Alexandre David
84 *Entre nous*, Andrew Dutkewych
85 *La peur*, Gilles Mihalcean
86 *Monument à John Young*, Louis-Philippe Hébert
87 *Nadia ou le saut du tremplin*, Marcel Barbeau
88 *Choral*, Maria José Sheriff
89 *Monument à la reine Victoria*, Marshall Wood
90 *Entourage Guimard*, Hector Guimard
91 *Taichi single whip*, Ju Ming
92 *June*, Geneviève Cadieux
93 *La Joute*, Jean-Paul Riopelle
94 *Monument au frère André*, Émile Brunet
95 *Monument à Édouard VII*, Louis-Philippe Hébert
96 *Place monseigneur Charbonneau*, Patrick Coutu
97 *Autoportrait*, Nicolas Baier
98 *Female Landscape*, Gerald Gladstone
99 *Monument à John F. Kennedy*, Paul Lancz
100 *La Foule illuminée*, Raymond Mason
101 *Totem urbain / Histoire en dentelles*, Pierre Granche
102 *Inukshuk*, Jusipi Nalukturuk
103 *Le Joyau royal et le Mile doré*, Philippe Allard et Justin Duchesneau
104 Public artworks on the McGill Campus
105 *Give Peace a Chance*, Linda Covit

Animations

A Strolling about at Pointe-à-Callière
B *Le Marché du Vieux*
C *Métissage* (Exhibition)
  1 Jose Luis Tores
  2 Bill Vazan
  3 Georgia Volpe
D *Collets de survie II* (Exhibition)
E *Path of Resilience* (Exhibition)
  1 Marie Hugfield
  2 Nadia Myre
  3 Skawennati
F The musical Square
G The green esplanade of the St-Patrick Basilica
H Classical middays at Square Phillips
I The edible link
J *Le Diplomate* parklets
K Lunch hour yoga at McGill
L McCord Museum Urban Forest
M *The terrasse du mitan*
N McTavish public market
O Ephemeral library