



Historical
**INTERPRETIVE
TOURS**

➤
**WHAT TO DO
IN ROUYN-NORANDA!**



UNE MINE UNE VILLE




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ONE MINE, ONE CITY

1. A Historic Interpretive Tour of Old Noranda

The historic interpretive tour “One Mine, One City” (Une mine, une ville) introduces you to the main heritage buildings and sites of one of the oldest neighbourhoods in Rouyn-Noranda: Old Noranda.

The tour was created in 1995 by the Comité du Vieux-Noranda and restored in 2019 by the City of Rouyn-Noranda. It comprises 28 interpretation panels installed at 13 key stations.

1936 The Horne mine and the city of Noranda.

2. The Youville Hospital

The Youville hospital was inaugurated on September 14, 1930. The building, which was built on property ceded by Noranda Mines Limited, replaced the Saints-Anges hospital (hôpital des Saints-Anges) that had been erected on Perreault Street in Rouyn in 1926. In 1948, two wings were added to the building.

Until 1968, the Youville hospital was administered by the Congregation of the Grey Nuns of the Cross. The hospital served the population of the Rouyn-Noranda township until the opening of the Centre hospitalier Rouyn-Noranda in 1973. The building of the former Youville hospital is now known as the Youville pavilion.

1950 The Youville hospital in the early 1950s.

1930 The Youville hospital in the early 1930s.

3A. The Horne Mining Camp

In 1911, Edmund Horne, an experienced prospector from Northern Ontario, located interesting mineralization on the shores of Lake Osisko, then known as Lake Tremoy. The prospector returned in 1914 and 1917 to explore the rock outcrop along Lake Osisko. In 1920, Edmund Horne staked a mining property on the north shore of the lake for the Lake Tremoy Syndicate, which was a small mining syndicate established in Haileybury, Ontario. An exploration camp was then built near Lake Osisko.

1920 Edmund Horne, the prospector who discovered the Horne mine.

1923 The Horne mining camp built on the shore of Lake Osisko.

3B. How Noranda Came To Be

In 1925, Noranda Mines Limited, founded in 1922 to develop the Horne deposit, decided to build a mine, a copper smelter and a town on the north shore of Lake Osisko. The town of Noranda was established on March 1, 1926, by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. At that time, the territory of the town of Noranda coincided with the boundaries of the mining property owned by Noranda Mines Limited. The first district developed between Lake Osisko and the Horne mine is now known as Old Noranda.

1929 The Horne mine and the city of Noranda in the late 1940s.

1936 Tremoy Road built along Lake Osisko.



3C. Lake Osisko

In the early 1920s, the Horne camp and other mining camps in the Rouyn-Noranda township received supplies by land (pioneer roads) and waterway. Starting in 1926, the towns of Noranda and Rouyn developed around the lake, which was the heart of community life used for swimming and boating in the summer and skating in the winter.

1923 Part of the town of Rouyn seen from Tremoy Park.

1924 Pleasure boating on Lake Osisko.

1938 Skating on Lake Osisko in the late 1930s.

3D. Noranda and Rouyn, the Twin Towns

When Noranda was founded in 1926, Rouyn was already a small village of more than 600 inhabitants established on the south shore of Lake Osisko. While Noranda grew slowly due to a land use plan that limited the town's commercial development, Rouyn, on the other hand, developed haphazardly and quickly became a large commercial town with a much larger population than its twin. In 1986, the two cities were merged to form Rouyn-Noranda.

Map: **Rouyn and Noranda In 1926**

1923 Part of the town of Rouyn seen from Tremoy Park in Noranda.

1954 Aerial view of the cities of Rouyn and Noranda.

3C



4. A Cosmopolitan City: the Churches

Immigrants of European descent and English Canadians made up a significant portion of the Noranda population until the early 1960s. The population's great diversity was also reflected in the number of places of worship. In 1950, Noranda had two Catholic churches, one Anglican church, one Baptist church, one Protestant church (United Church) and one Jewish synagogue.

Three of these churches were built in the same sector on properties ceded by Noranda Mines Limited: the All Saints' Anglican Church in 1928, the Notre-Dame-de-Protection church in 1932 and the Noranda-Rouyn United Church in 1937.

1942 The churches of the town of Noranda and the Horne mine in the background.

1951 The All Saints' Anglican Church.

1945 The Noranda-Rouyn United Church in the mid 1940s. Located at 25 7th Street.

1952 Religious ceremony at the Notre-Dame-de-Protection church.

1945 Notre-Dame-de-Protection church and presbytery on the corner of 7th Street and Murdoch Avenue.

5. The Noranda Recreation Centre

In the early 1930s, Noranda's first arena was built on the corner of 9th Street and Murdoch Avenue, where we now find the municipal building housing Rouyn-Noranda's Fire and Public Safety Department. A new recreation centre was built by Noranda Mines Limited and inaugurated on January 27, 1951.

On May 1, 1978, Noranda Mines Limited transferred the recreation centre to the City of Noranda for the nominal amount of one dollar. In October 1989, the recreation centre was named the Dave Keon Arena after a local National Hockey League player.

1952 Bingo night at the Noranda recreation centre.

1951 Hockey game at the recreation centre.

6. The Noranda Hotel

The main commercial and public buildings of Noranda were built in the city's first district developed between Lake Osisko and the Horne mine. In 1928, Noranda Mines Limited erected a prestigious hotel on the corner of Murdoch Avenue and 6th Street. The mining company owned the Noranda Hotel until 1964.

1929 The Noranda Hotel in the late 1920s.

1953 The Noranda Hotel at the corner of Murdoch Avenue and 6th Street.

1948 The Noranda Hotel and the Horne mine in the late 1940s.

1932 The Noranda Hotel in the early 1930s.



7. A Cosmopolitan City: the Schools

The ethnic diversity of Noranda's population was reflected in the town's school system. In 1929, the Notre-Dame-de-Protection school, Noranda's first school, was built on the corner of Murdoch Avenue and Tremoy Road. This Catholic school provided education in both French and English.

In 1932, Carmichael School, an English Protestant school, was built on the opposite side of Tremoy Road. In 1939, the Catholic and Protestant school boards exchanged buildings, which also changed their names. The Notre-Dame-de-Protection school was expanded in 1964.

1970 The Notre-Dame-de-Protection school in the early 1970s.

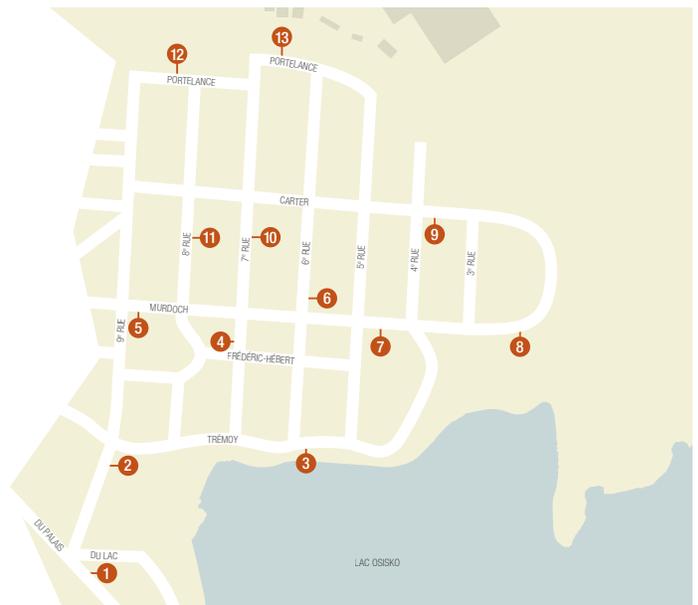
1950 Aerial view of the Notre-Dame-de-Protection and Carmichael schools in the early 1950s.

1958 Third grade students at Carmichael School.

1935 Carmichael School in the mid-1930s.

1951 A group of students at Carmichael School.

1943 Eleventh grade teachers and graduates at Notre-Dame-de-Protection school.





8. The Managers' District

Between 1926 and 1930, Noranda Mines Limited built several homes at the east end of the town of Noranda to accommodate the Horne mine managers. The company's guest house and the mine managers' house were the most prestigious of these homes. The mine managers' house, also known as the Roscoe house, has housed the Centre musical *En sol mineur* since 1982.

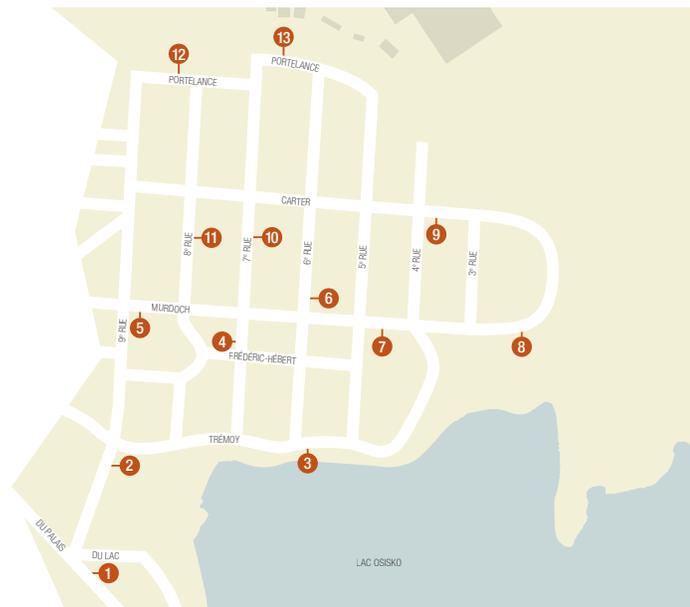
1930 The Horne mine guest house in the late 1930s.

1948 The Horne mine managers' house in the late 1940s.

1933 The Horne mine managers' house and, to its left, the Notre-Dame-de-Protection school at its original location.

1930 The Horne mine guest house in the early 1930s.

1951 The Horne mine guest house in the early 1950s.



9A. The Miners' District

Noranda Mines Limited built several types of housing to accommodate the first workers at the Horne mine. The small houses along 4th Street and Carter Avenue are characteristic of houses built in the early phases of the Old Noranda district. The mining company later built this type of house in other parts of Noranda.

1947 Houses similar to those in Old Noranda built on MacDonald Avenue in the late 1940s.

1948 A drilling team in a gallery of the Horne mine in the late 1940s.

1942 Miners in a gallery of the Horne mine in the early 1940s.

9B.

1950 Photomontage of miners working in the various mines of the Rouyn-Noranda region around 1950.

10. 7th Street

In 1926, Noranda Mines Limited began to develop the first district in Noranda. The district, located between Lake Osisko and the Horne mine, was where most of the municipality's commercial buildings were erected. 7th Street, which leads to the main entrance of the Horne mine, became one of Noranda's major commercial arteries.

1935 The Murdoch Avenue and 7th Street intersection in the mid-1930s.

1952 The Noranda Flower Shop located on the corner of 7th Street and Carter Avenue.

1946 The Murdoch Avenue and 7th Street intersection in the mid-1940s.

1927 Houses under construction on 7th Street near the Horne mine.

1927 Construction of commercial buildings on Murdoch Avenue and 7th Street.

1944 Goldland Fruit Market located at 144 7th Street.

11. 8th Street

Most of Noranda's commercial buildings were built in the first district of Noranda between Lake Osisko and the Horne mine. By the early 1930s, 8th Street was the city's commercial centre.

1940 8th Street between Murdoch Avenue and Carter Avenue in the early 1940s.

1929 8th Street between Murdoch Avenue and the Horne mine in the late 1920s.

1964 The front window of the Noranda Shoe Store located at 95 8th Street.

1947 Paul's Drug Sundries located at 123 8th Street.

1935 The Murdoch Avenue and 8th Street intersection in the mid-1930s.





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12. The Noranda Station

The construction of the Horne mine and smelter attract the Canadian National Railway (CNR) and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (TNOR) to the Rouyn-Noranda mining area. Between 1925 and 1927, the CNR built a spur track between Taschereau and the twin towns, while TNOR built a railway line that connected the towns to Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

The TNOR built a station in Rouyn and another in Noranda near the Horne mine, which was inaugurated in 1927. The railway company, which became Ontario Northland Railway (ONR) in 1946, ended passenger transport in 1979. The Noranda station was then used as an administrative office until the ONR ceded the building to the City of Rouyn-Noranda in 1997.

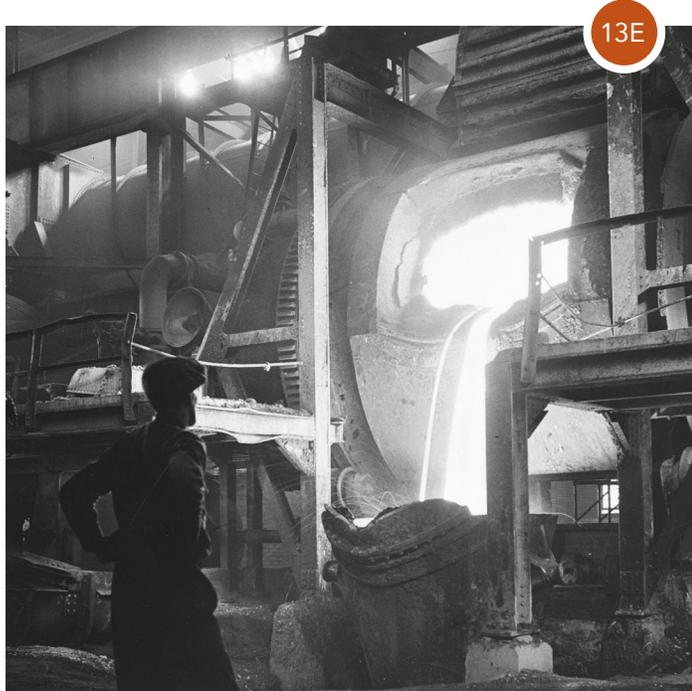
1933 The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway station in Noranda.

1940 Citizens gathered at the Noranda train station and awaiting the arrival of a coffin in the early 1940s.

1944 Aerial view of the Noranda station in the mid-1940s.

1952 The Noranda station and the Horne mine.

Map: **The railway network in Abitibi-Témiscamingue in 1960**



13E

13A. The Horne Mine and Smelter

1933 Aerial view of the mine installations and the Horne smelter.

1945 The Horne mine and smelter in the mid-1940s.

13B.

In 1925, Noranda Mines Limited decided to build a mine to develop the copper and gold deposit discovered by Edmund Horne on the shores of Lake Osisko. Construction of the mine and copper smelter began in May 1926 and was completed in December 1927.

As the first producing mine in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the Horne mine became the largest mine in Quebec and one of the largest in the world. In 1937, it ranked second and third in the world for copper and gold production respectively. Mining operations ceased at the Horne mine in 1976. However, the smelter remained in operation. By that time, the mine had produced more than 59 million tonnes of copper, gold and silver ore.

1925 The headframe for the second exploration shaft of the Horne mine.

Technical drawing: **Isometric projection of deposits, updated in 1934**

13C.

1927 Construction of the main building of the Horne smelter.

1927 Construction of the first smokestack.

1927 Construction of the headframe for the third shaft of the Horne mine.

Plan: **Layout of the Horne mine in 1927**

13D.

1958 The Horne mine and smelter seen from the south shore of Lake Osisko.

1935 The Horne smelter in the mid-1930s.

1947 The administrative building and main entrance to the Horne mine.

13E.

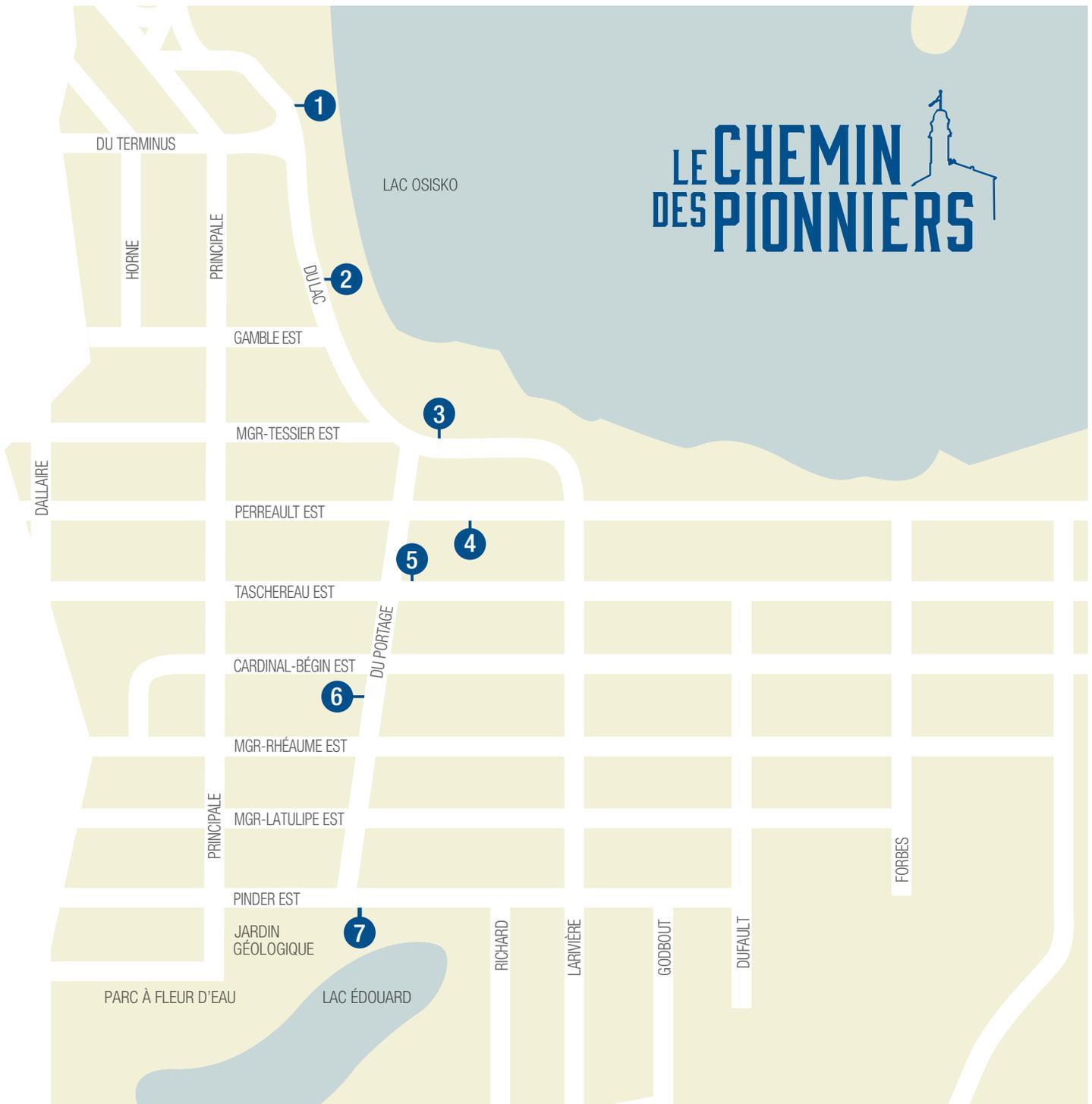
1955 Transportation of copper anodes at the Horne smelter.

1959 A group of miners at the Horne mine.

1935 Casting of copper anodes at the Horne smelter in the mid-1930s.

1950 A group of miners at the Horne mine in the early 1950s.

LE CHEMIN DES PIONNIERS

1. The Pioneer Road: A Historic Interpretive Tour / Lake Osisko
2. Du Lac Avenue / Le Parc des Pionniers (Pioneers' Park)
3. The Foyer Saint-Raphaël (Boarding House) / Noranda Street / The Réal Caouette Building
4. Perreault Street / The Rouyn Post Office / The Caisse Populaire
5. The Town Hall / Rouyn, A Cosmopolitan City
6. The Saint-Michel-Archange Church
7. Lake Édouard / Du Portage Avenue



“THE PIONEER ROAD”

1A. A Historic Interpretive Tour

“The Pioneer Road” introduces you to the main heritage buildings and sites of the first district of the former town of Rouyn, which began to develop along the shores of Lake Osisko in 1926. In 1986, Rouyn and Noranda, the town on the other side of the lake, were merged and became Rouyn-Noranda. The tour was created in 2000 by the Société d’histoire de Rouyn-Noranda and restored in 2019 by the City of Rouyn-Noranda. It comprises 14 interpretation panels installed at 7 key stations.

1926 Jos Dumulon’s general store and family home on the edge of Lake Osisko.

Picture: **The town of Rouyn in 1926.**

Map: **Rouyn and Noranda in 1926**

1B. Lake Osisko

Lake Osisko was at the heart of the lives of those who first settled in Rouyn. It was the site for community activities and, until the 1950s, was also a seaplane base for airlines serving the Rouyn-Noranda area.

1948 The Club Lions park built on the edge of Lake Osisko.

1952 Seaplanes on Lake Osisko.

1938 Panoramic view of Lake Osisko and the cities of Noranda (left) and Rouyn (right).

2A. Du Lac Avenue

Du Lac Avenue was one of the first streets to be built in Rouyn. Initially, this street was no more than a dirt road along the edge of Lake Osisko that allowed inhabitants to reach the neighbouring town of Noranda. In the 1940s, it became one of Rouyn’s main arteries.

1936 Seaplane base of Rouyn near Du Lac Avenue.

1931 Du Lac Avenue in the early 1930s.

1932 Lake Shore Hotel on the corner of Du Lac Avenue and Gamble Street in the early 1930s.

2B. Le Parc des Pionniers (Pioneers’ Park)

In 1951, during Rouyn’s 25th anniversary festivities, a monument was erected in the park by Lake Osisko in honour of the pioneers. From then on, the park was known as the “Parc des Pionniers.” The site was entirely redeveloped by the municipality in the early 1970s in the run-up to the city’s 50th anniversary.

1973 Aerial view of the construction work at the Parc des pionniers.

5A. The Town Hall

Rouyn was incorporated as a village in June 1926 and then incorporated as a town in April 1927. Rouyn obtained the city status in 1948, which was again changed to that of a town in 1982. Rouyn, the town's name, was chosen in memory of Jean-Baptiste de Rouyn, captain of the Royal-Roussillon regiment which fought in New France under Montcalm.

The first town hall was built in 1928 on a small hill dominating the town and Lake Osisko. In 1941, the building was enlarged and lost its tower, a distinctive architectural feature. The town hall was rebuilt in the early 1950s and entirely renovated in 1993.

Image: **The coat of arms of the City of Rouyn.**



5B. Rouyn, A Cosmopolitan City

Until the early 1960s, anglophones and immigrants of European descent made up a significant portion of the Rouyn population. For example, in the 1930s Russian and Ukrainian community centres, St. Bede's Anglican Church and the George Loosemore English Protestant School were located in the Taschereau Street and Portage Avenue area.

1926 A group of students and the school board managers in front of the first English Protestant school in Rouyn.

1942 The George Loosemore School and, in the background, the first Protestant school after its expansion in 1929.

1926 St. Bede's Anglican Church located on Taschereau Street.

1965 St. Bede's Anglican Church was expanded in 1956 and later becomes the Baptiste Emmanuel church.

6. The Saint-Michel-Archange Church

Established in 1927, the Saint-Michel-Archange parish was the first Catholic parish to be founded in Rouyn. The Saint-Michel-Archange church and presbytery were built that same year. The bell tower, however, was not built until 1938. In April 1973, a fire completely destroyed the Saint-Michel-Archange church, but the presbytery was spared. A new, much smaller church was built on the same site in 1975.

1933 Religious ceremony at the Saint-Michel-Archange church in the early 1930s.

1943 Part of the Saint-Michel-Archange parish seen from the north shore of Lake Osisko.

1927 The Saint-Michel-Archange church under construction.

1928 Part of the Saint-Michel-Archange parish seen from Cardinal-Bégin Street.

1937 Part of the Saint-Michel-Archange parish seen from Larivière Avenue.

1935 The Saint-Michel-Archange church and presbytery in the mid-1930s.

1950 Inside the Saint-Michel-Archange church in the early 1950s.

1964 The Saint-Michel-Archange church and presbytery.

7A. Lake Édouard

Up until 1940, Lake Édouard represented the southern limit of Rouyn's territory. Afterwards, it was completely encircled by urban development. The site at Lake Édouard became a place the residents of the surrounding neighbourhoods used for leisure activities. In 1989, the Corporation du Parc botanique à Fleur d'eau undertook to transform the site into one of Rouyn-Noranda's main green spaces. The geological garden along Pinder Street was developed in 2000.

1941 Sliding at Lake Édouard near Principale Avenue and Pinder Street.

1951 Aerial view of Rouyn and Lake Édouard in the foreground.

1973 Lake Édouard and Charlebois Street in the background.

1941 A baseball team at the Lake Édouard ball field.

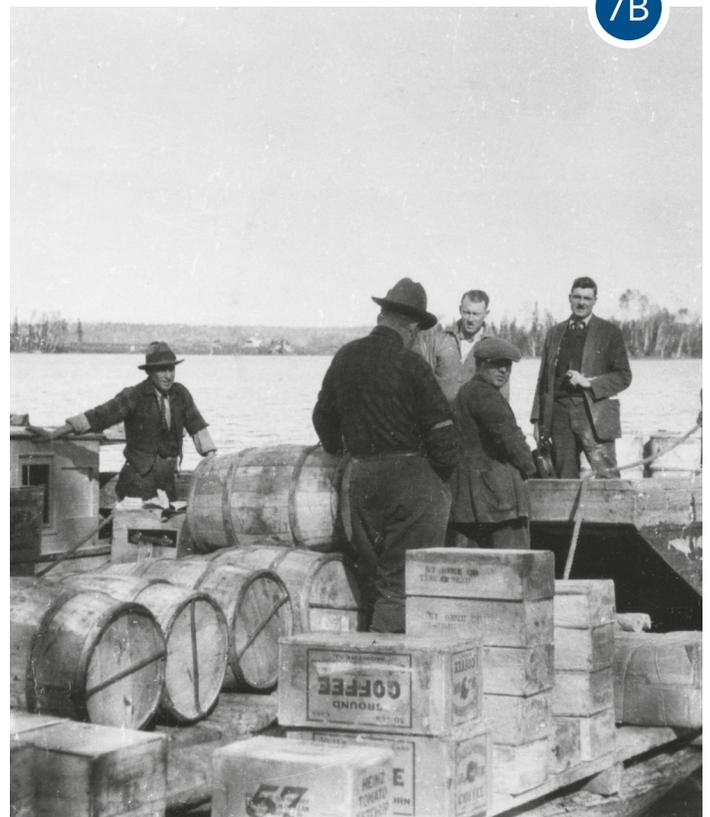
7B. Du Portage Avenue

Up until the late 1920s, the prospectors and first inhabitants of Rouyn had to travel by waterway and transport their luggage and merchandise by means of pioneer roads to reach the region. One of the main pioneer roads leading to Rouyn connected Lake Pelletier to Lake Osisko via Lake Édouard. Du Portage Avenue was developed along this route.

1926 Merchandise arriving on Lake Rouyn and ready to be transported toward Rouyn by means of a pioneer road.

1929 The pioneer road between Lake Édouard and Lake Osisko with the Saint-Michel-Archange church and the town hall in the background.

1926 Boat arriving on Lake Pelletier loaded with goods. Horses were brought to transport the merchandise to Rouyn.



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