

POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE

FAVOURITES! OUR COLLECTIONS ON DISPLAY

UNTIL JANUARY 7, 2024



POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE
Montréal Archaeology
and History Complex



Montréal

DISCOVERING MONTRÉAL, FROM YESTERDAY TO *TODAY!*



Known for its archaeological remains and treasures, Pointe-à-Callière preserves and showcases an ethnohistorical collection comprised of over 40,000 pieces. Just turning thirty years old, the Museum continues to steadily enrich this collection, focusing its acquisitions on the Montréal of yesterday and today.

The exhibition *Favourites! Our Collections on Display* reveals the vast diversity of the Museum's collections for the very first time. Each of the objects presented bears witness to the city's uniqueness.

8,600 OBJECTS

1,729 PHOTOGRAPHS

1,067 RARE BOOKS

135 WORKS OF ART

30,000 POSTERS, PRINTS,

AND POSTCARDS

Expo 67, the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge, and the 1976 Olympic Games are some of the events we remember, here at home and across the country. Achievements made here in Montréal—whether architectural, technical, or sports-related—have etched themselves in our collective memory and shaped the Montréal landscape, leaving behind a few emblems that have become part of our legacy.

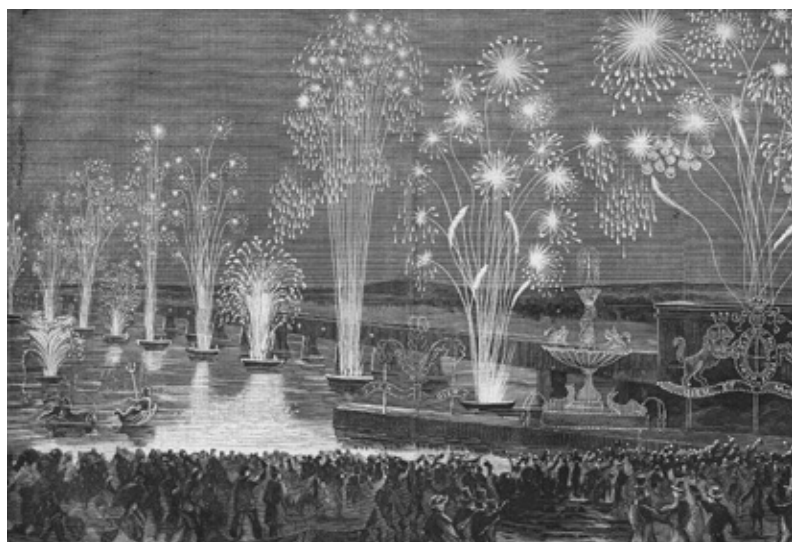
EXPO 67, ONE OF THE LARGEST UNIVERSAL EXPOSITIONS IN HISTORY

Bringing together over 62 countries and welcoming 50 million visitors, the universal exposition of 1967 gave Montréal and all of Québec an unprecedented view of the world! Like Buckminster Fuller's Biosphere, Alexander Calder's monumental stabile, or the La Ronde amusement park, certain structures erected for the occasion are today flagship symbols of the city.

Deliberately inspired by the People Tree, the **Montrealers' Tree** creates a dialogue between past and present. On one side, the tree presents material reminders of Expo 67. On the other, it paints a portrait of Montrealers, sharing their story and celebrating the cultural diversity of this unique city.



MAJOR EVENTS THAT SHAPED MONTRÉAL



Grand Finale of the Fire-Works in Honor of the Prince of Wales and the Successful Completion of the Victoria Bridge, Montréal, Canada East, Harper's Weekly, September 1st, 1860

Illustration: G.A. Lilliendahl

Pointe-à-Callière Collection

THE INAUGURATION OF THE "EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD"

Construction of this huge steel structure—one of the longest railway bridges in the world—began in 1854 and employed 3,000 workers over a five-year period. On August 25, 1860, the finale of a fireworks display celebrated the Prince of Wales' inauguration of the Victoria Bridge in grand fashion. Ever since, celebrations have been part of the city's DNA!

FROM AMATEUR TO PROFESSIONAL: THE 1976 OLYMPIC GAMES

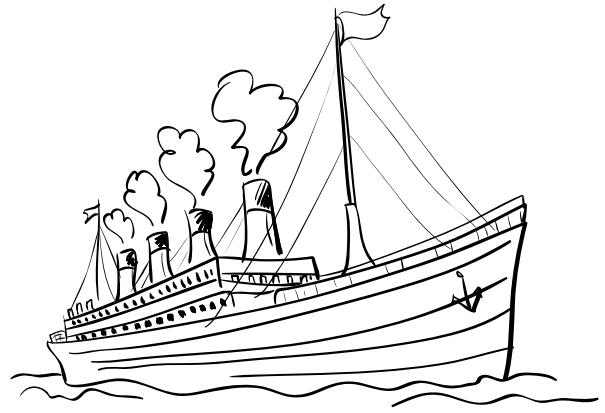
In 1807, Scottish-Canadian Montréal merchants founded Canada's first sports club: the Montréal Curling Club. Through the 19th century, many more clubs were formed, and the first competitions took place. In hosting the 1976 Olympic Games, Montréal proclaimed its love of sports, loud and clear: standing like a beacon in the city, the world's tallest inclined tower adorns its Olympic Stadium.



Olympic torch / Pointe-à-Callière Collection

A CITY

DEVELOPING AT LIGHTNING SPEED



Transportation, navigation, telecommunications, finance... Over the years, technical and technological developments in these various fields have radically changed the face of the city.

SAFE HARBOUR

Built in 1830, the port has been a key player in the history of Montréal. During the second half of the 19th century, it was already the most important port in Canada, before becoming North America's largest grain port in the early 20th century. In addition to merchandise, the port has also seen the arrival of millions of immigrants, and just as many travellers.



ON FOOT, ON HORSEBACK, BY CAR...

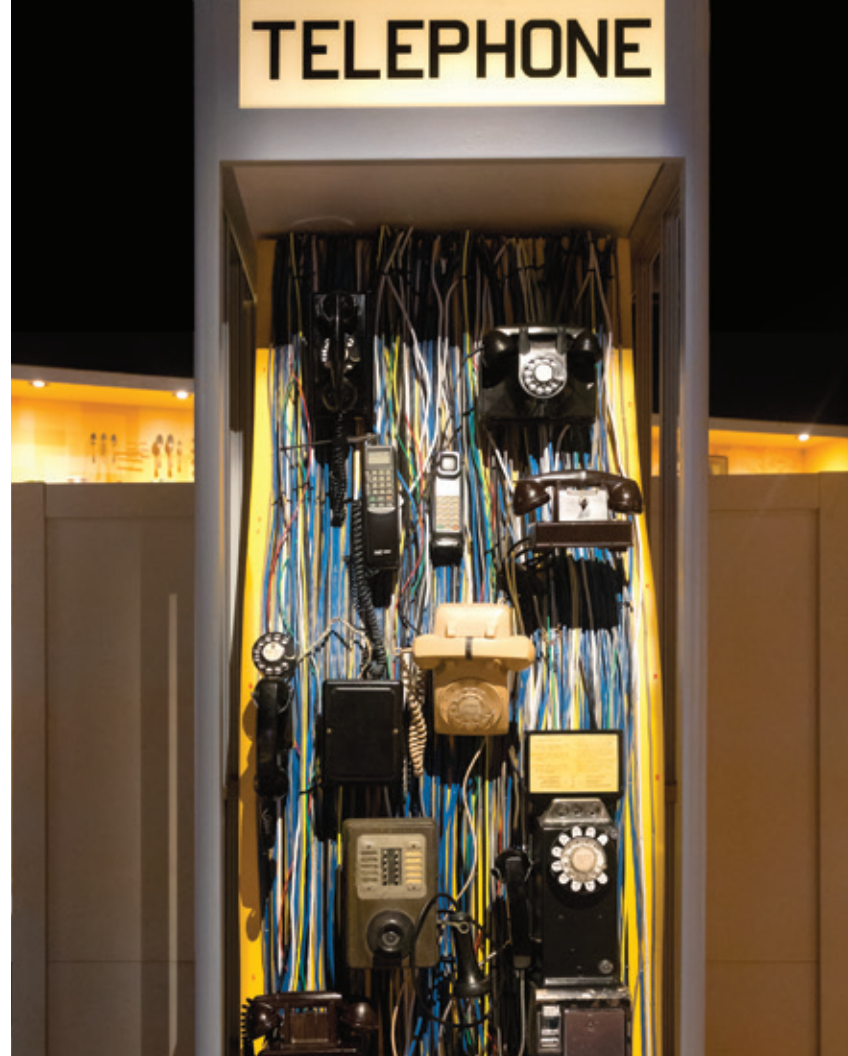
From the days of horse and buggy to the arrival of the metro in 1966, not to mention electric streetcars and the automobile, urban transportation has undergone quite an evolution since the 19th century! Today, environmental concerns make public transit and active transportation—like walking and cycling—preferred ways of getting around.





HOLD THE LINE

In the late 19th century, utility poles and power lines took over the landscape. Later, telephones made their way into our humble dwellings. In the last few decades of the 20th century, the arrival of wireless telecommunication has so radically altered habits that, close to 100 years after entering our homes, the rotary phone has become an object of curiosity!



MILITARY MONTRÉAL

Even though it has never been the target of bombardments, Montréal nevertheless does have a military history. As early as in the 17th century, the city's strategic location, its access to the Great Lakes and to Western Canada, meant it could take on duties relating to communication, provisioning, and the transportation of troops. In the 20th century, it assumed the role of production centre for military equipment in Canada during the two world wars.

BANKS AND PRESTIGE

From 1850 to the early 1960s, Old Montréal was home to the largest financial institutions in the country. Saint-Jacques Street was Canada's equivalent of Wall Street at the time. The Bank of Montréal—the first Canadian bank—came to Old Montréal in 1819, two years after it was founded.



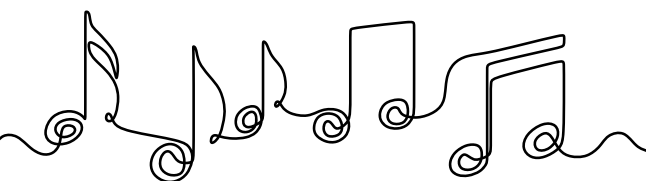
THE *ART* OF MONTREAL LIVING

Both indoors and out, Montrealers lead a one-of-a-kind lifestyle. Its singularity—shaped and enriched down through the centuries by the various communities that make their home here, living side by side—is expressed on a daily basis.

FESTIVE AND CREATIVE MONTRÉAL

Boîtes à chansons, shows, and cinema

A curious and open-minded audience makes for an incredibly rich cultural life in Montréal! Theatre, music, cinema, dance... Over the centuries, Montréal has continued to be a hip and trendy city where culture and entertainment play a prominent role in citizens' daily lives. From the early 20th century on, the city has enjoyed an international reputation, attracting the greatest artists of the American and European stage. Its cinema has brought Québec international acclaim!



INDOOR MONTREAL

From the kitchen to the living room

The history of Québec cuisine is inextricably bound to that of Montréal. Added to local foods and Indigenous know-how were the influences of French gastronomy in the 17th century and English inspirations in the 18th. Over the years, Québec's comforting, familial terroir has been enriched by the contributions of the many cultural communities that have settled in the city, offering new taste experiences. A blend of flavours and savoir-faire that ranks Montréal as one of the world's great gastronomic cities!



What do Gilles Vigneault, Renée Claude, Claude Gauthier, and Clémence Desrochers have in common? They all first took to the stage in a boîte à chansons. In the 1960s and 70s, these coffeehouse-style clubs were extremely popular before falling from favour in the 1980s. The closing of Le 2 Pierrots bar in 2020 sounded the death knell for this type of establishment in Montréal.



SHOPPING IN MONTRÉAL

From general store to department store

Until the end of the 19th century, public markets were the main supply source for fresh food, while general stores and neighbourhood grocers sold other goods that people required. In 1937, Sam Steinberg truly revolutionized the shopping experience by offering self-service for the very first time... the first step towards the advent of the modern supermarket!



Merchant Henry Morgan opened the city's first department store, which he moved onto St. Catherine Street in 1891, before having several other merchants follow in his footsteps. After Carsley, Scroogie, Murphy, Ogilvy, Hamilton, and Goodwin... Dupuis Frères, the first French Canadian department store, opened its doors in 1868.

POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE, 30 YEARS OF HISTORY

A *MUSEUM* AND ITS CITY

Inaugurated in 1992 as part of the celebrations surrounding the city's 350th anniversary, Pointe-à-Callière, Montréal History and Archaeology Complex, is mandated to preserve and showcase Montréal's archaeological and historical heritage. Its mission: to raise awareness and foster an appreciation of this unique city.

Over the past thirty years, Montrealers' concerns, lifestyles, and consumption habits have evolved

considerably. The Museum also gathers collections that reflect the trends, heritage, and issues of contemporary society. These continue to grow, so as to bear witness to the Montréal of yesterday and today for future generations.

Collectors and museum institutions recognize Pointe-à-Callière as a place for the preservation of memory.

POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE FACTS AND FIGURES

