

purchase the concrete cylinders, they still stand today as a testament to the agricultural past of the Sudbury area.

**8. Junction Creek (East of Notre Dame Ave. along Junction Creek Waterway Park)**

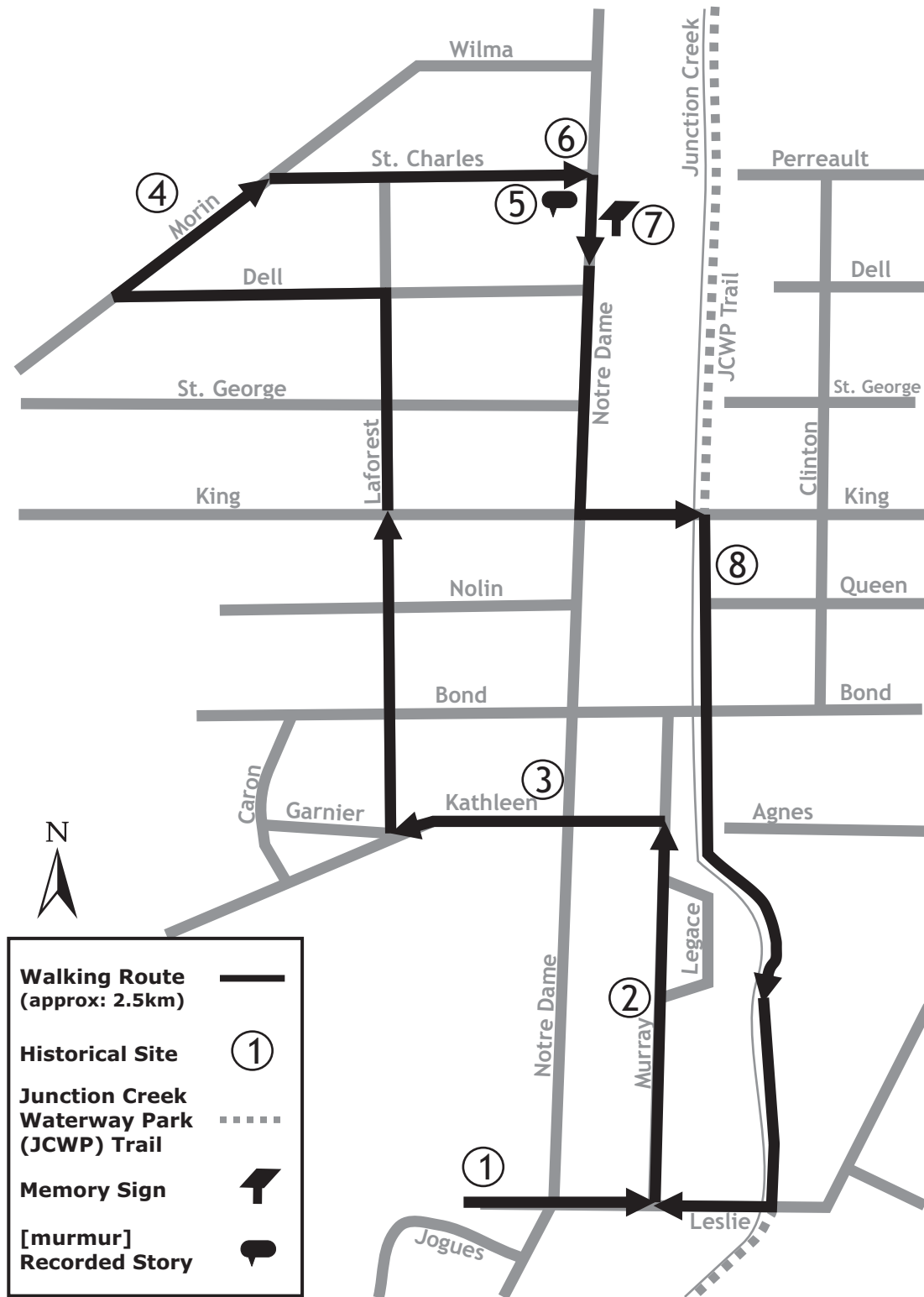


The waters of Junction Creek have caused many problems for the residents of the Flour Mill. Perhaps the most significant issue was the frequent incidences of drowning. The first recorded death was a 50 year old man and his horse, but the majority of those who drowned were children. On top of this, spring flooding caused numerous problems for residents. For example, in 1937 the overflowing banks were combined with a devastating storm that caused cars to become submerged, forcing residents to employ row boats to traverse the streets (see photo above). In 1972, over 300 people marched into a city council meeting to protest the lack of initiative on the part of city officials to improve the safety of Junction Creek. This action helped inform future decisions about the creek including the city purchase of railway land to create the linear Junction Creek Waterway Park (JCWP).

Visit [www.rainbowroutes.com](http://www.rainbowroutes.com) for:

- 1) History Hikes of Downtown, McNaughton Subdivision, Copper Cliff, Capreol
- 2) Descriptions of the historical photos
- 3) Acknowledgments & Bibliography

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**HISTORY HIKES: FLOUR MILL**

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### 1. College Sacre Coeur (261 Notre Dame Ave.)



Three hundred people gathered when the cornerstone of College Sacre Coeur was laid in 1913. Although the college offered bilingual instruction during its

initial years, classes were offered exclusively in French after 1916. Secondary school classes were taught at the college until 1967 and then again beginning in 1978 after the oldest part of the building was demolished. The building received another significant facelift before it was reopened again in 2003. During these gaps in secondary school teaching, the college played a founding role in bringing post-secondary education to Sudbury. The college had been allowed degree-granting powers since 1914, however, it was not until the 1950's that the college offered university-level degrees and eventually established the University of Sudbury. Cambrian College courses were offered at Sacre Coeur from 1966 to 1972 and College Boreal used the space from 1995 to 1997 while their new facility was being constructed. As an interesting aside, the Lasalle Cemetery once sat in front of the college after it was relocated from the St. Joseph's Hospital property.

### 2. The Founding of the Flour Mill (305 Murray St.)

The house at 305 Murray St. is reported to be the first house in the Flour Mill and was one of only two or three houses on the street at that time. The majority of early development in the area occurred on four streets: St. Charles, King, Laforest and Notre Dame; however, even in 1910 the area was relatively small with approximately ten households. The origin of the neighbourhood is traced back to 1894 when the local Francophone community began to branch northward from downtown onto the Jesuit-owned land. The area was called O'Connor Park after Sudbury mayor Larry O'Connor, but was later changed to the "Flour Mill" by local residents in recognition of the neighbourhood's trademark Ontario and Manitoba Flour Mill Company silos.

### 3. Saint-Jean-de-Brebeuf Church (272 Kathleen St.)



Saint-Jean-de-Brebeuf church was established in 1930 to accommodate the large number of Francophone Canadians who settled in the area during the late 1920's.

Previously, many of the parishioners belonged to Ste-Anne-des-Pins, however, the congregation was becoming much too large to be contained in that building. Brebeuf was the first Canadian church to be placed under the patronage of one of the eight Jesuit martyrs tortured to death during their missions to Canada. Despite its creation in 1930, parishioners had to wait 27 years to attend services in a completed church. Because of the depression and the Second World War there were only enough funds to construct the basement and steeple. The above picture shows the presbytery on the left and the church basement at centre.

### 4. Former Site of Laberge Lumber (Flour Mill Industrial Park)

Now occupied by the Flour Mill Industrial Park, this location was once the site of Laberge Lumber. When the Laberge Lumber mill opened in 1890 it was the largest industry in the Flour Mill and employed the majority of local men. Laberge Lumber built many of Sudbury's early landmarks including St. Joseph's Hospital, a portion of Sacred Heart College and Sudbury's original courthouse.

### 5. Flour Mill Museum (245 St. Charles St.)



The Flour Mill Museum opened in 1974 and is comprised of three main structures. The Heritage House was built in 1902 by a foreman at Evans Lumber and sold to the Ontario and Manitoba Flour Mill Company in 1910 to house the company's foreman, a purpose it served until the mill closed in 1917. It was one of a series of houses built for mill workers and originally located between the silos and Junction Creek. The house contains a parlour exhibit depicting the room where inhabitants would have entertained their guests. The Log Cabin was built in 1983 in

celebration of Sudbury's Centennial and contains a series of exhibits depicting the Flour Mill's significant events and activities. The third structure is a pumping station built after the First World War which sits beside the log cabin.

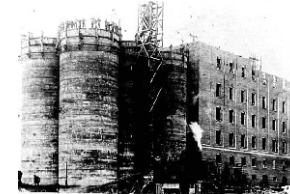
### 6. Former Site of Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway Car Barns (St. Charles St. at Notre Dame Ave.)



The Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway (SCCSER) provided streetcar service in the Sudbury area for 35 years, from 1915 to 1950. Beginning

at the car barns on the corner of St. Charles St. and Notre Dame Ave., the route travelled south through downtown, forking west to Copper Cliff or southeast to Bell Park. Because the streetcar service provided reliable transportation between Sudbury and Copper Cliff, the city became more of a residential community for workers across the region, thus facilitating the expansion of the Flour Mill. However, as the automobile and public bus service became more common, the streetcar lost popularity and the need for the service dwindled. Service to the Flour Mill ended in 1948.

### 7. Flour Mill Silos (Notre Dame Ave.)



The Flour Mill silos are one of the most distinct historical sites in the City of Greater Sudbury. Built in 1911 by the Ontario and Manitoba Flour Mill Company, the six silos

stood adjacent to a seven-storey brick flour mill building. Nearby agricultural communities would send grain to the operation to be milled and then stored in the concrete silos. However, a variety of factors, including stiff competition from milling companies in Thunder Bay and the fact that local farmers sold their land and switched from farming to mining, led to the company's demise in 1917 and the demolition of the mill in 1920. The silos remained standing because they were too expensive to demolish. Despite some effort in the 1950's to remove the silos, in the 1970's there was strong community support to preserve them as a heritage landmark. Because the community raised most of the money required for the city to