

“For in the end we will save only what we love, we will love only what we understand, and we will understand only what we are taught.” -- Baba Dioum



# Ville de Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

- located on the western tip of the Montreal Island
- established as a community in the early 1700s
- Incorporated as a municipality in 1878
- Encompassing approx. 1400 hectares (almost one-third of the land being owned by McGill University)
- Population of 5400 (made up of approximately 50% English and 50% French)







1761













1815

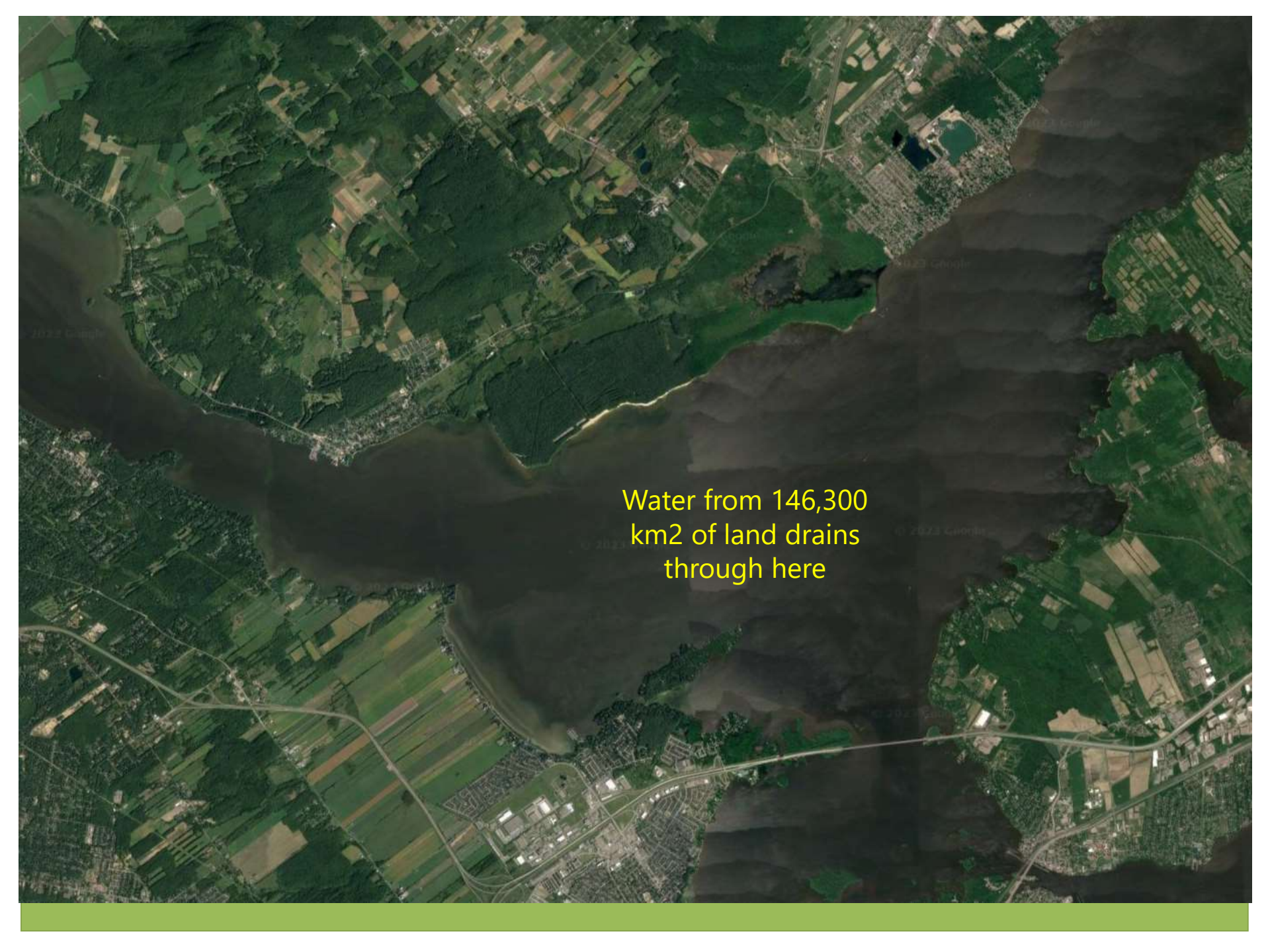




1831





An aerial photograph showing a large, dark, winding body of water, likely a river or estuary, flowing through a landscape of green fields and some urban areas. The water is the central focus, with a text overlay in yellow. The surrounding land is a patchwork of green and brown, indicating agricultural fields and some built-up areas. The text is centered over the water.

Water from 146,300  
km<sup>2</sup> of land drains  
through here



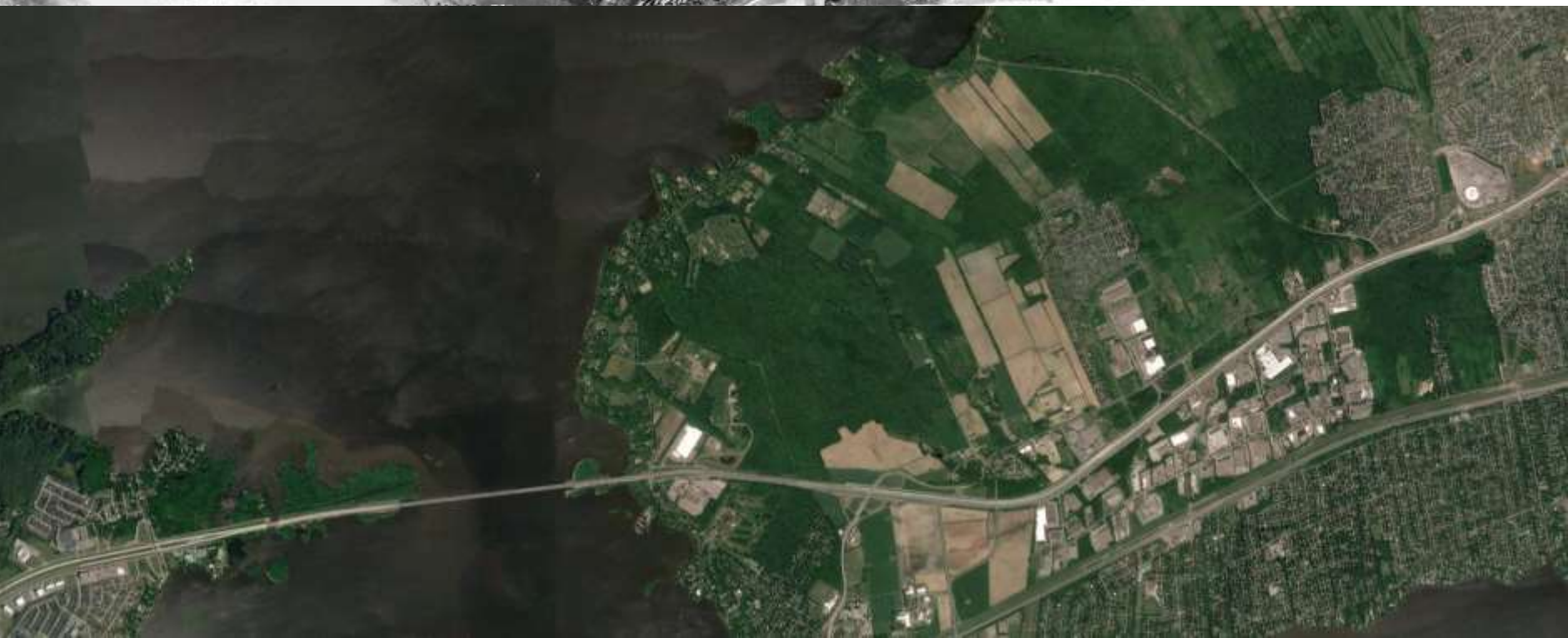




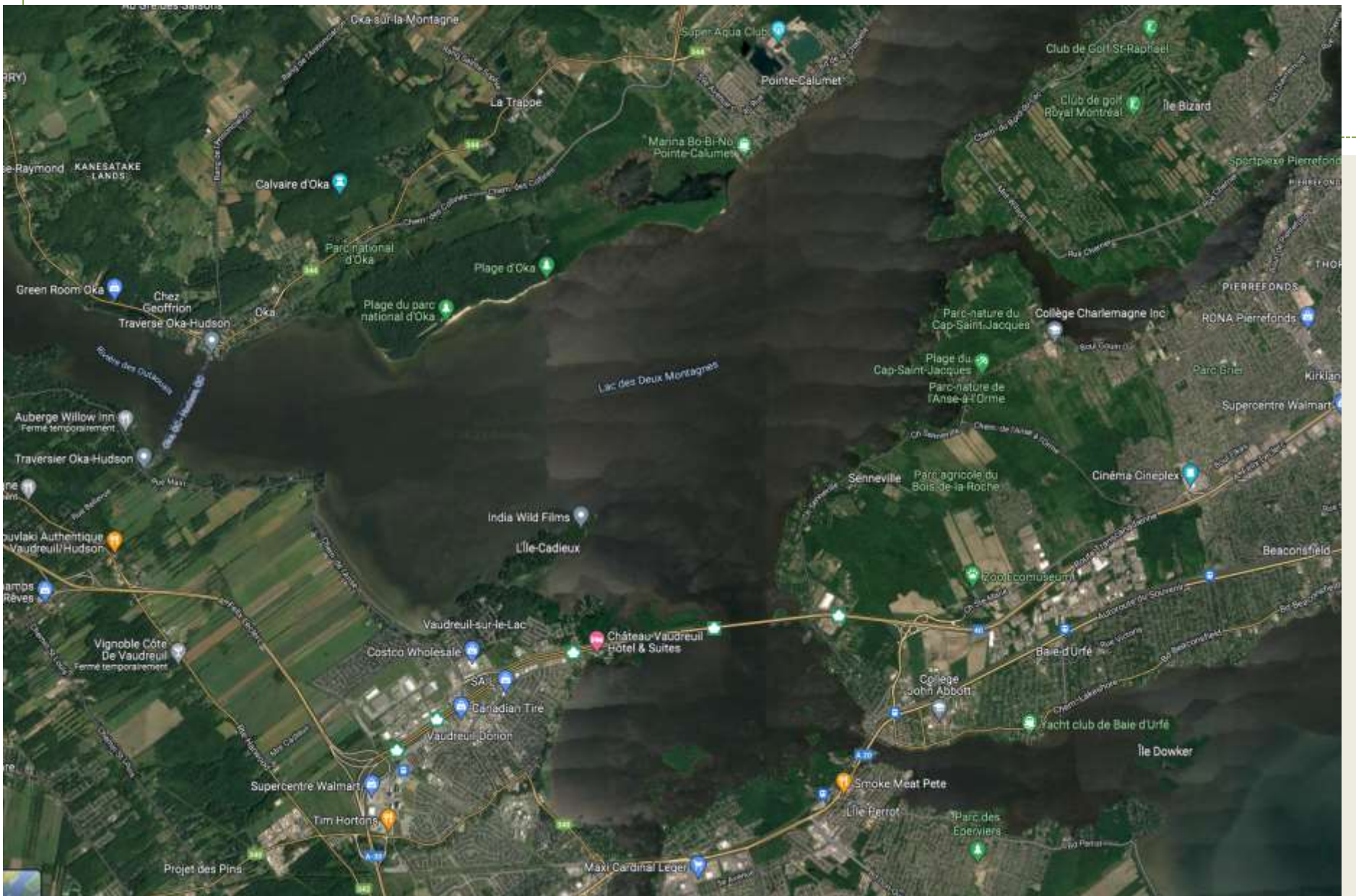




1930















Collection d'objets du site archéologique de l'île-aux-Tourtes









Collection d'objets du site archéologique de l'Île-aux-Tourtes





Site archéologique de l'Île-aux-Tourtes. Église dégagée durant les fouilles





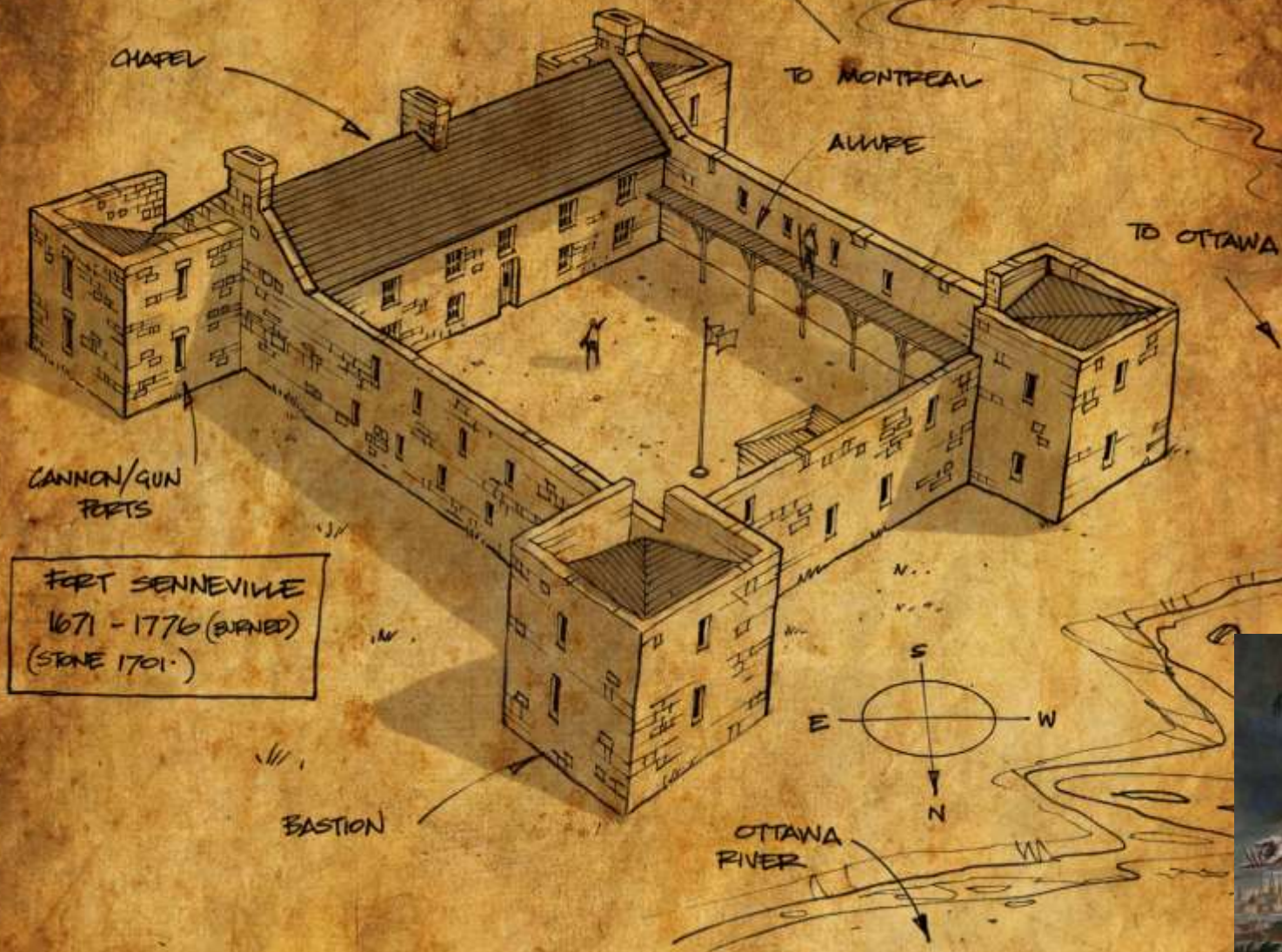
Passenger Pigeon  
La Tourte voyageuse ou Pigeon  
migrateur  
(*Ectopistes migratorius*)  
Now extinct



*Drawing of a passenger pigeon shoot in Northern Louisiana by Smith Bennett, c. 1875, accessed*



The fort was burned down by Mohawks in 1691. It was rebuilt in 1702–1703 to protect the nearby fur trading post. With extensive cannons and swiveling wall guns, it was the "most substantial castle-like fort" near Montreal. It was eventually destroyed in 1776 by Benedict Arnold, under American military control.













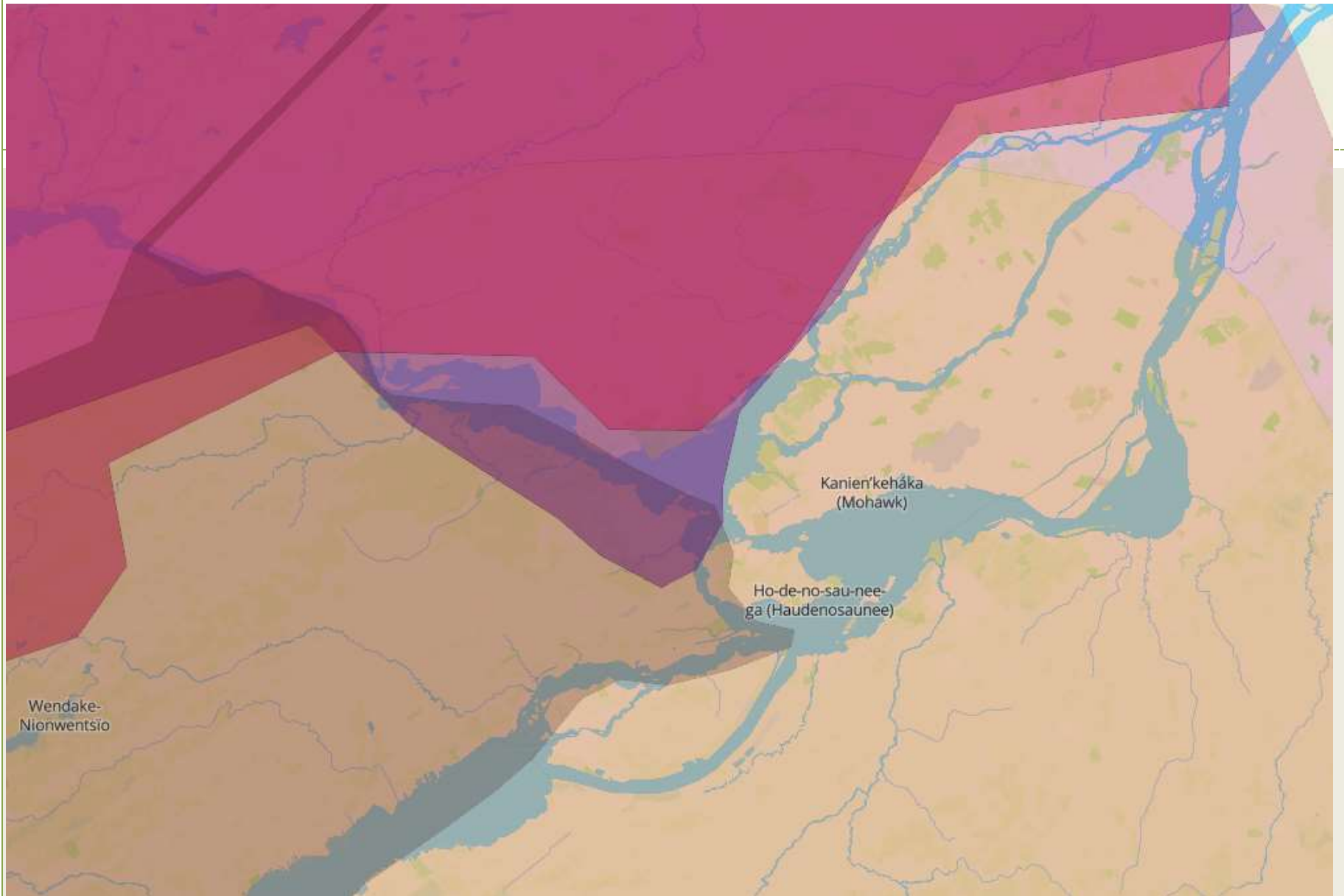
Peinture (Vrai Portrait de Marguerite Bourgeoys)



Peinture (L'éducation de la Vierge)







Wendake-  
Nionwentsio

Kanien'keháka  
(Mohawk)

Ho-de-no-sau-nee-  
ga (Haudenosaunee)



# Joseph Onasakenrat in around 1870



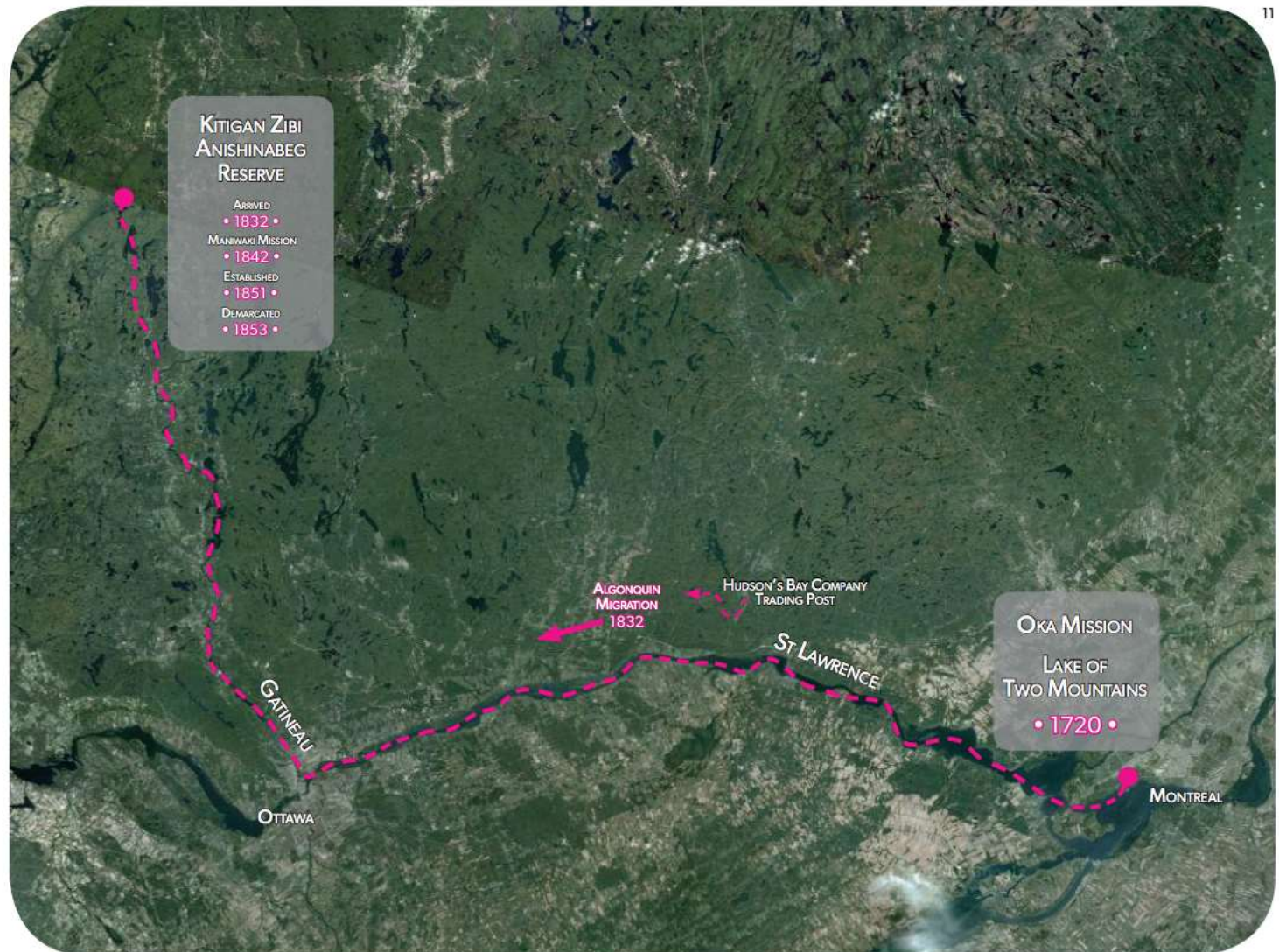
## MAP

### ALGONQUIN MIGRATION

Formation of Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg

Map outlining the travel made by the Algonquin population, later forming the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg reserve.

<https://maps.google.com/maps?ll=45.45,-74&spn=0.25,0.25&t=h&q=45.45,-74>







Grandfather William Commanda passed over into spirit on Wednesday, August 3, 2011. He was 97 years old. The elder passed just 2 days before the start of his annual spiritual gathering in Maniwaki, Quebec, so this year travelers will be gathering to mourn the loss of a great spiritual leader and inspiration, as well as to celebrate his spirit, life and vision of "A circle of all nations, a culture of peace." This Musings column from Sept/Oct 2002 was inspired after my return from the annual retreat that year. Read a news account memorializing William Commanda's life at [APTN](#). – Editor, Carol Bedrosian

**He was born on Nov. 11, 1913, and named Ojigkwanong.**

**He was the great-grandson of Pakinawatik, a hereditary Algonquin chief from the mid-1800s who lead his people from Oka and Lake of Two Mountains to settle in their current territory by Maniwaki, Que.**

**Commanda was the former chief of Kitigan Zibi and he held the position from 1951 to 1970.**



"CONTINENTAL"  
COCKED HAT.  
(1776)



"NAVY"  
COCKED HAT.  
(1800)



CLERICAL.  
(Eighteenth Century)



ARMY. (1837)



(THE WELLINGTON.)  
(1812)



(THE PARIS DEAU.)  
(1812)

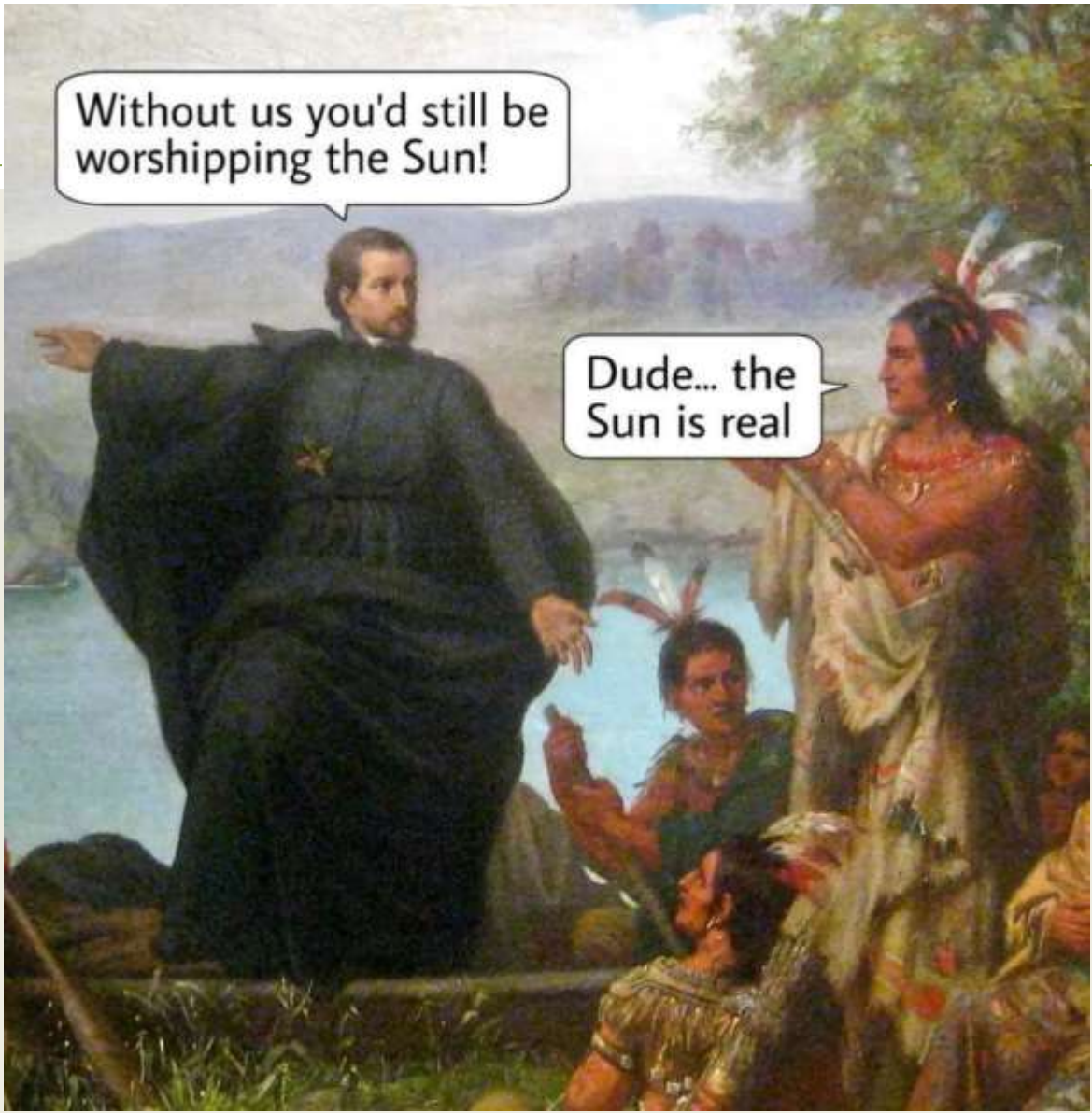


(THE D'ORSAY.)  
(1830)



(THE REGENT.)  
(1830)





Without us you'd still be worshipping the Sun!

Dude... the Sun is real



Pawnee 3.





SAUVAGE NEPISINGUE EN CANADA 1717

## 18th Century

1701-  
Great  
Peace of  
Montreal

- 1702-1713** — **Queen Anne's War**  
The North American front in the War of the Spanish Succession sees French and British forces battle for control of Atlantic colonies on the east coast of North America.
- JULY 13, 1713** — **British take Atlantic Canada**  
The signing of the Treaty of Utrecht ends Queen Anne's War. France cedes the island of Newfoundland, the colony of Acadia, and its settlements on Hudson's Bay territory to England.
- 1755** — **Expulsion of the Acadians**  
British expel French settlers from Acadia.
- SEP. 14, 1752** — **Calendar switch**  
Colonies of the British Empire begin using the Gregorian calendar, abandoning the old Julian calendar.
- 1756-1763** — **French and Indian War**  
The North American front in the Seven Years War sees France and England battle for control of New France.
- SEP. 13, 1759** — **Victory on the Plains of Abrahams**  
The decisive Battle of the Plains of Abraham results in British victory in the French and Indian War.
- FEB. 10, 1763** — **British conquest of New France**  
Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years War. France surrenders New France, now known as Quebec, to Britain.
- OCT. 7, 1763** — **Royal Proclamation on Indians**  
A Royal Proclamation by Britain's King George III establishes general procedures for obtaining British control of aboriginal land.
- JUNE 22, 1774** — **Quebec Act**  
Britain passes the Quebec Act, which permits the the continuation of the French language, legal system and Catholic religion in the former New France.
- JULY 4, 1776** — **Founding of the United States**  
13 British colonies in eastern North America revolt against colonial rule and form an independent country known as the United States of America. Loyalists flee to Quebec and Britain's Atlantic colonies.
- DEC. 26, 1791** — **Establishment of Upper and Lower Canada**  
Britain passes Constitution Act, dividing Quebec into two colonies: Upper Canada (English) and Lower Canada (French).

1709 - slavery  
legalized in New  
France

1721 –  
Kanehsatake is  
established

Invasion of Quebec in  
1775 including  
occupation of Montreal



## 19th Century

- 1805** — **British settle the west**  
British explorer Simon Fraser founds the Rocky Mountain settlement of Fort McLeod (in modern-day British Columbia) as the region's first permanent white settlement.
- 1812-1815** — **War of 1812**  
War of 1812: Britain and the United States battle for control of eastern North America.
- DEC. 24, 1814** — **U.S. and Britain make peace**  
The Treaty of Ghent ends the War of 1812. Both Britain and the United States agree to re-establish the "status quo ante bellum" and return to the pre-1812 state of affairs.
- MARCH 6, 1834** — **Toronto founded**  
The City of Toronto is incorporated.
- AUG. 1, 1834** — **Slavery abolished**  
Britain's Slavery Abolition Act takes effect, emancipating all slaves within the British Empire.
- FEB. 4, 1839** — **Durham Report**  
In response to growing unrest in the Canadian colonies, Governor Lord Durham releases a report recommending the merging of Upper and Lower Canada.
- FEB. 10, 1841** — **Upper and Lower Canada reunited**  
Britain passes an Act of Union unites Upper and Lower Canada into the United Province of Canada with a single parliamentary-style government.
- FEB. 19, 1858** — **Founding of British Columbia**  
The British Crown Colony of British Columbia is established on the Pacific coast.
- SEP. 1, 1864** — **Confederation talks**  
Charlottetown Conference sees politicians from the United Province of Canada and Britain's Maritime colonies begin talks over a possible political union.
- JULY 1, 1867** — **Dominion of Canada established**  
The British North America Act takes effect, uniting the former United Province of Canada (now split into Quebec and Ontario) with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and forming a new self-governing colony, the Dominion of Canada. The modern constitution of Canada takes effect.

1813- Battle of Chateauguay

1837 rebellion

Indian act - 1876  
Residential  
Schools - 1883





The Canal, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.



Entrance of Ste Anne de Bellevue Canal



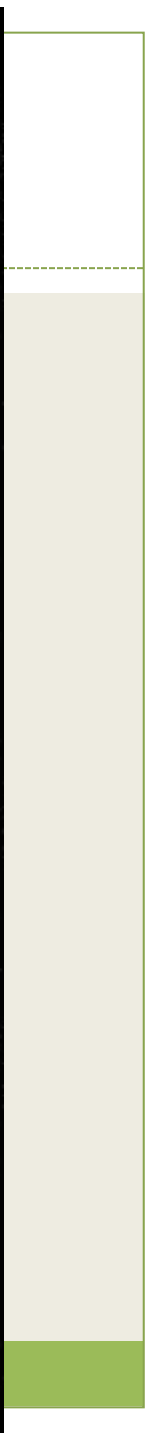
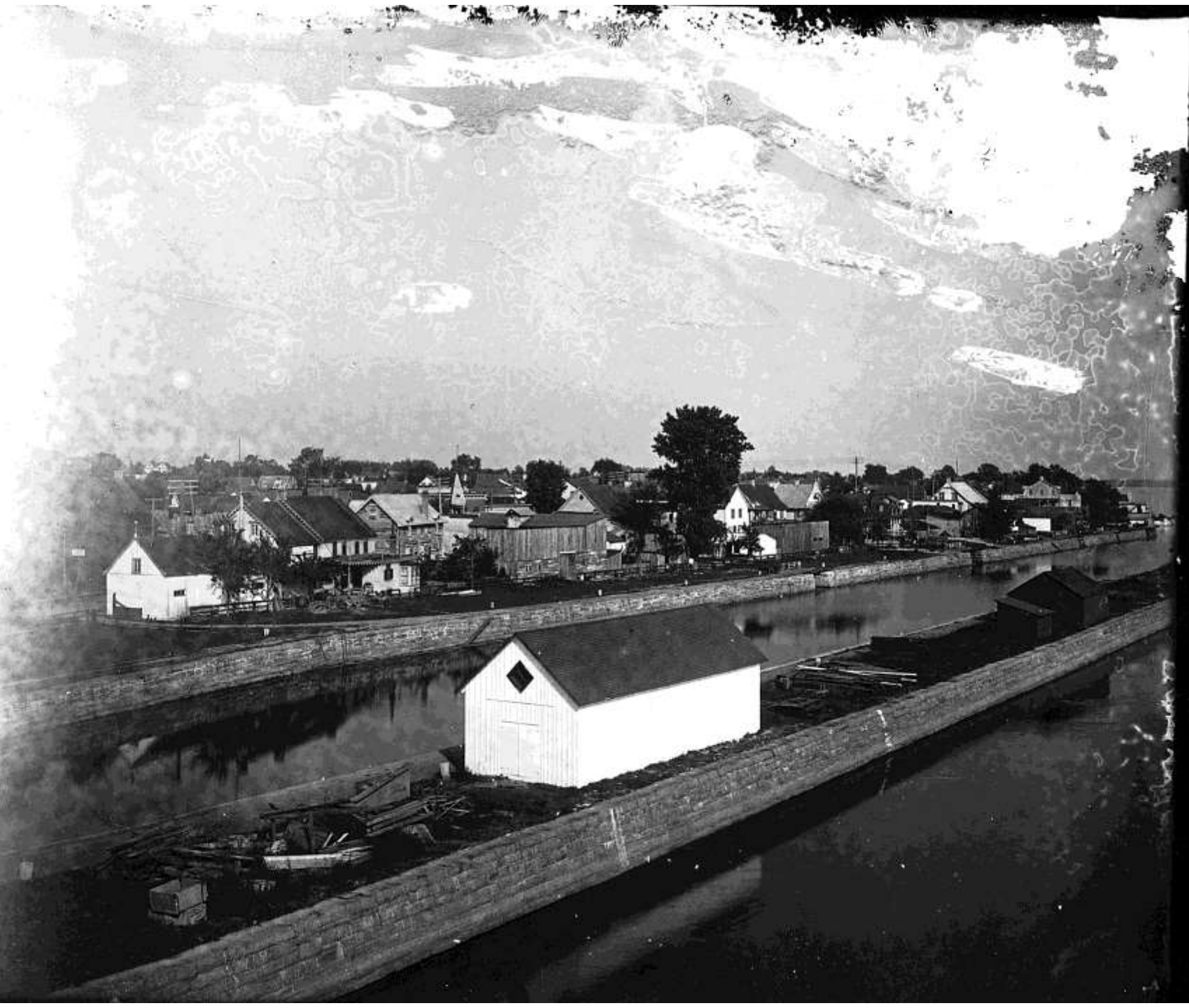
Ste Anne de Bellevue P. Q.



Don M.

THE G. T. R. BRIDGE, STE. ANNE, P. Q. 9-5-91

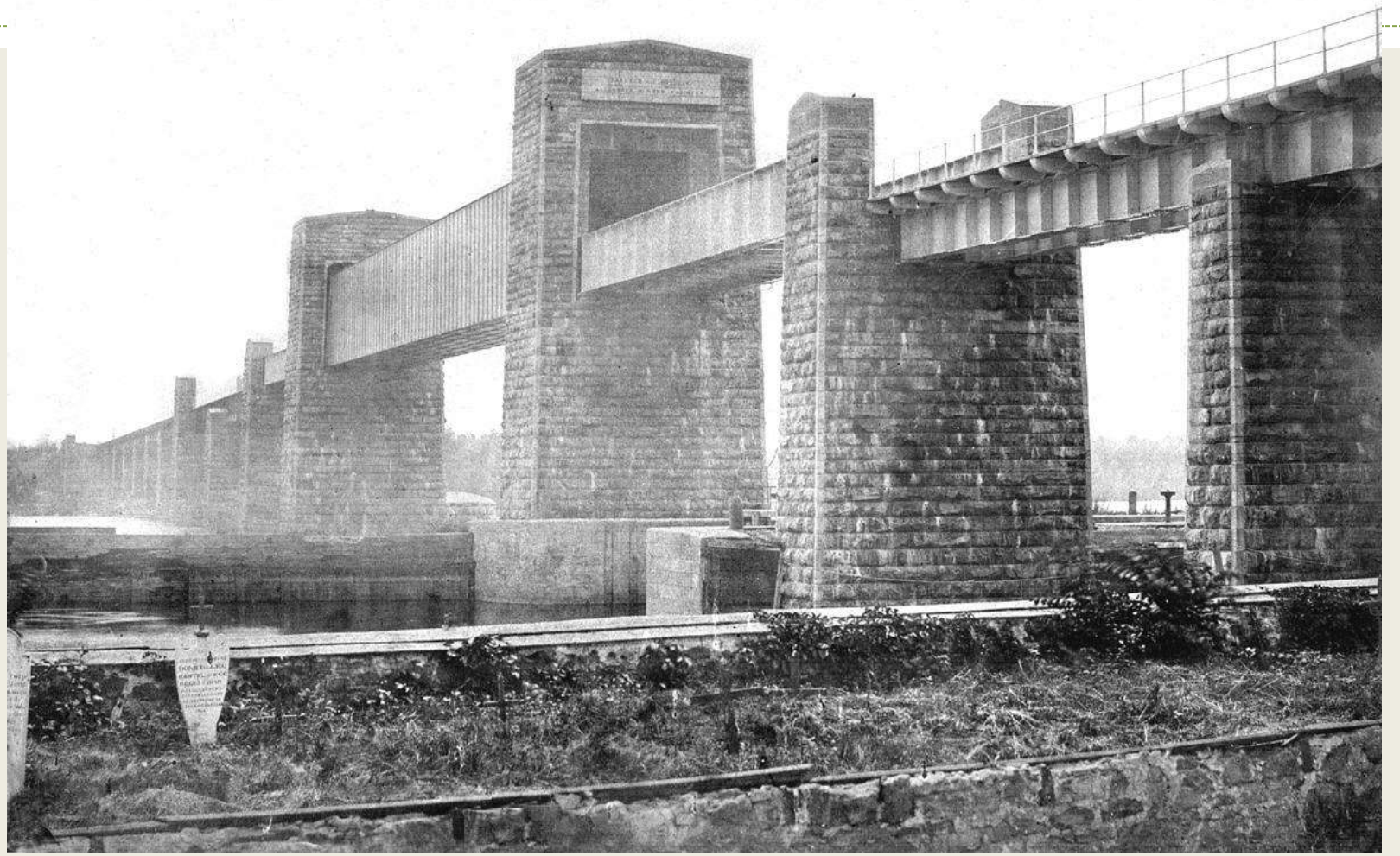




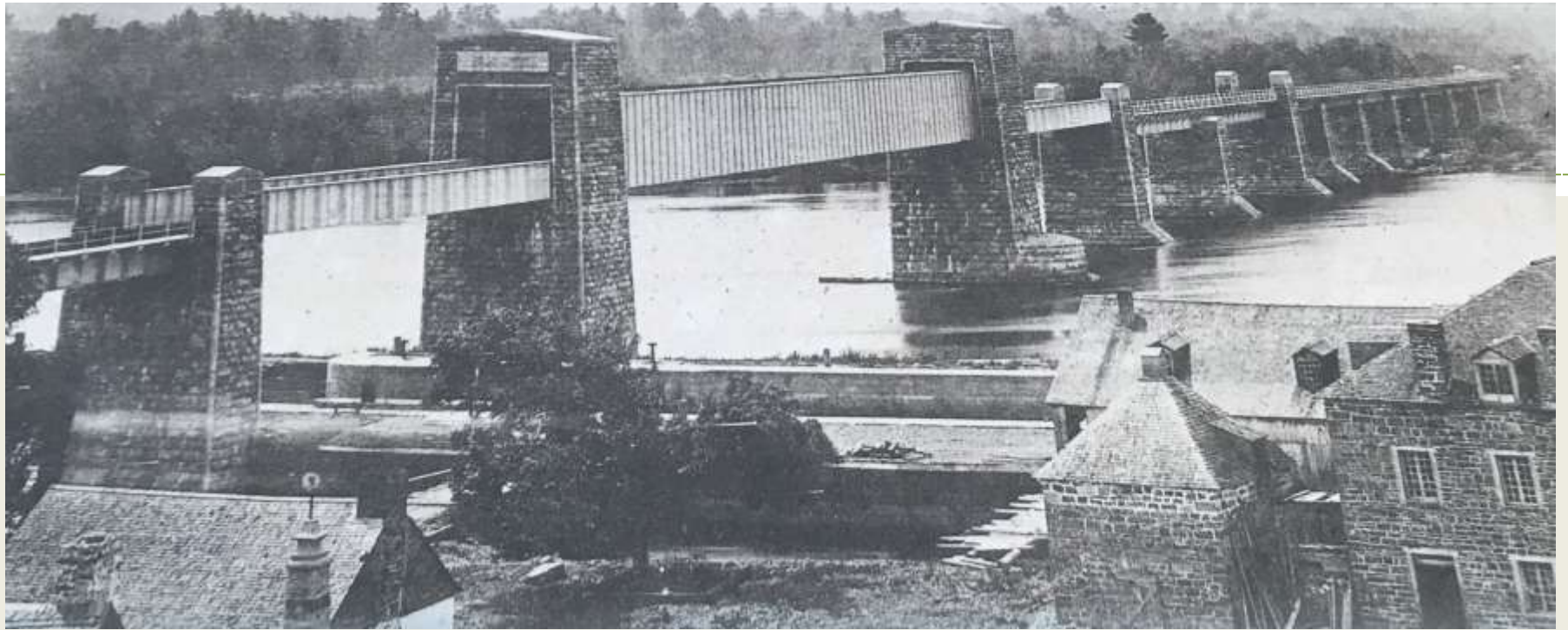








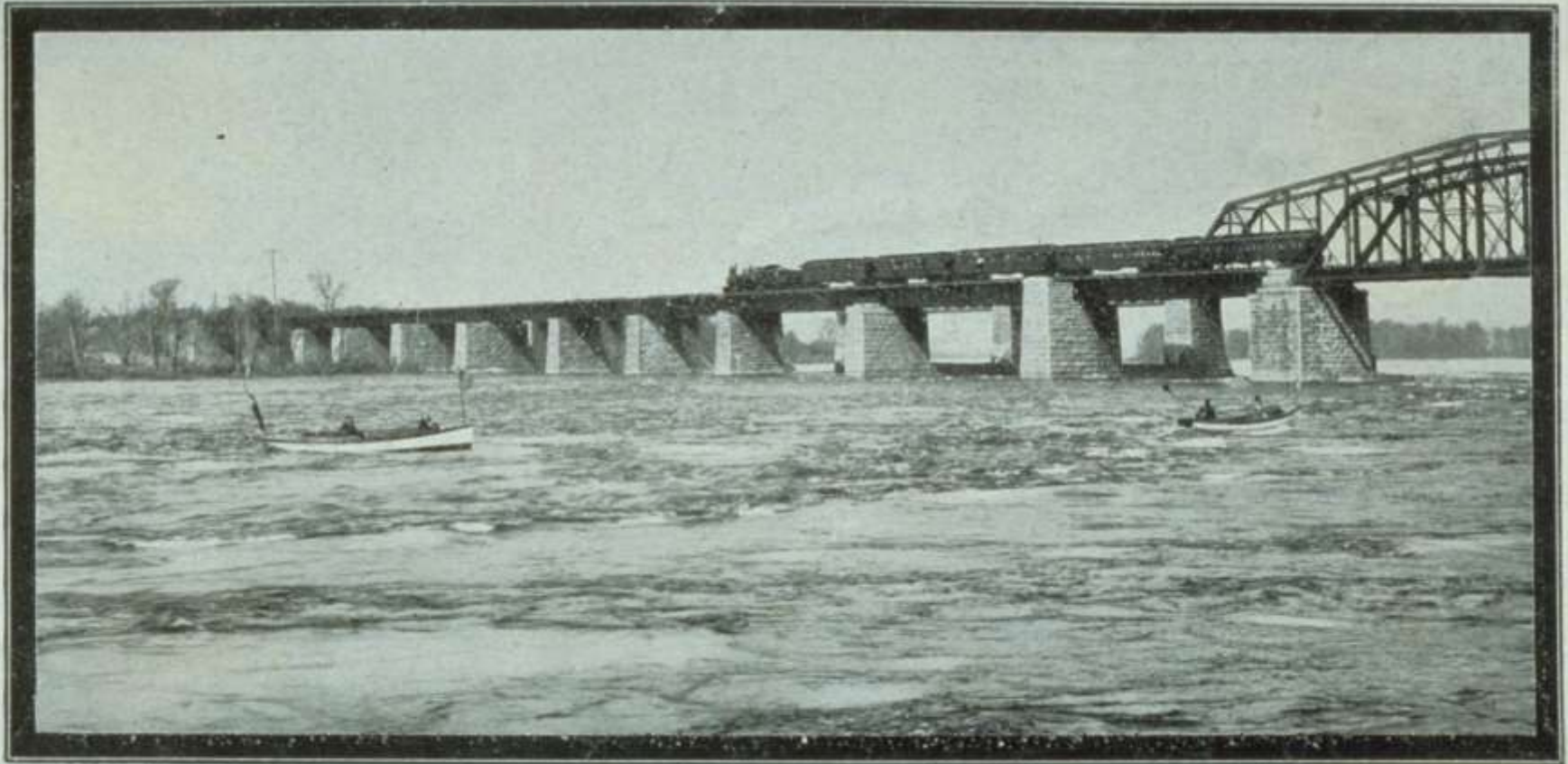






RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER RAPIDS OF STANES.





GRAND TRUNK "INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" CROSSING THE BRIDGE OVER THE OTTAWA AT STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE







293

No VI

Ancienne église de St Anne de Bellevue où  
fut baptisé l'abbé Proulx.











# Edward and Willam Maxwell – Architects



# 1898 Maxwell Brothers











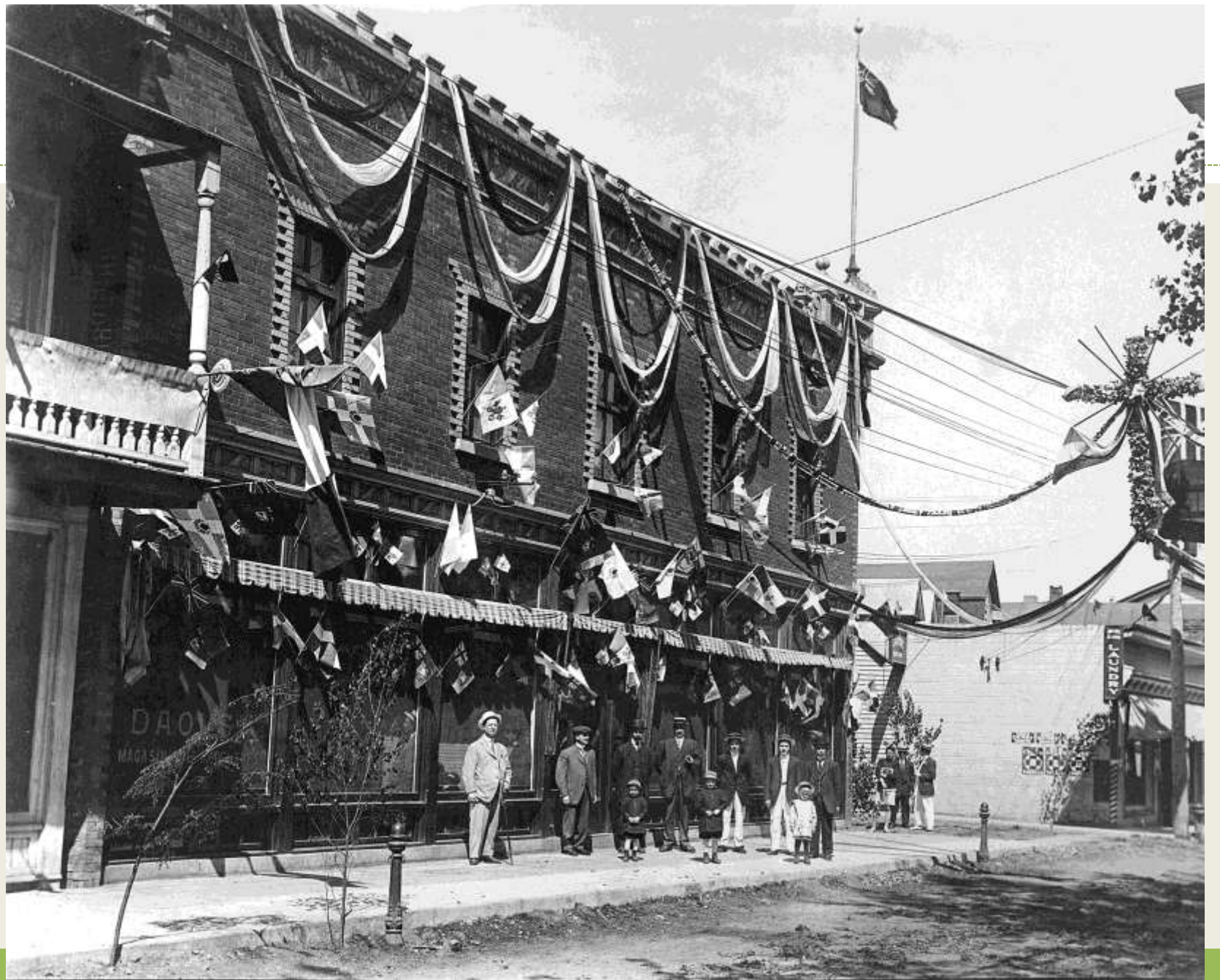




photo 1912 / auto renaud 1912 de Lady Ladouston ou tan (senneville) et mr d'aout

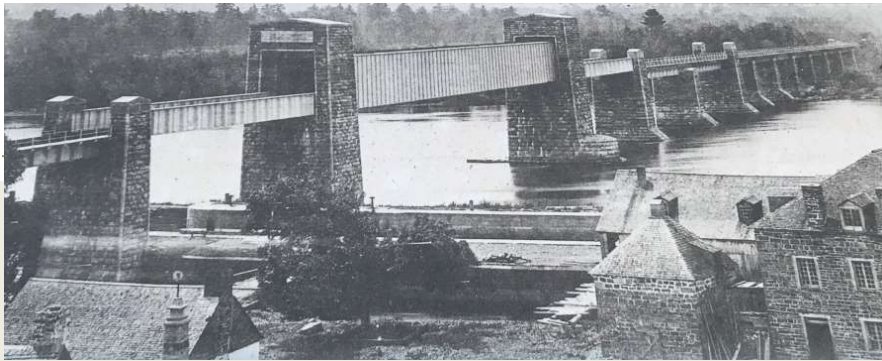




Rue — Ste. Anne — Street,  
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.







Hotel Clarendon    St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.    The New Clarendon Hotel







G.D'Aoust & Cie  
depuis 1900  
L'unique magasin



Rue Principale—Main St., Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—15.



Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Business Section



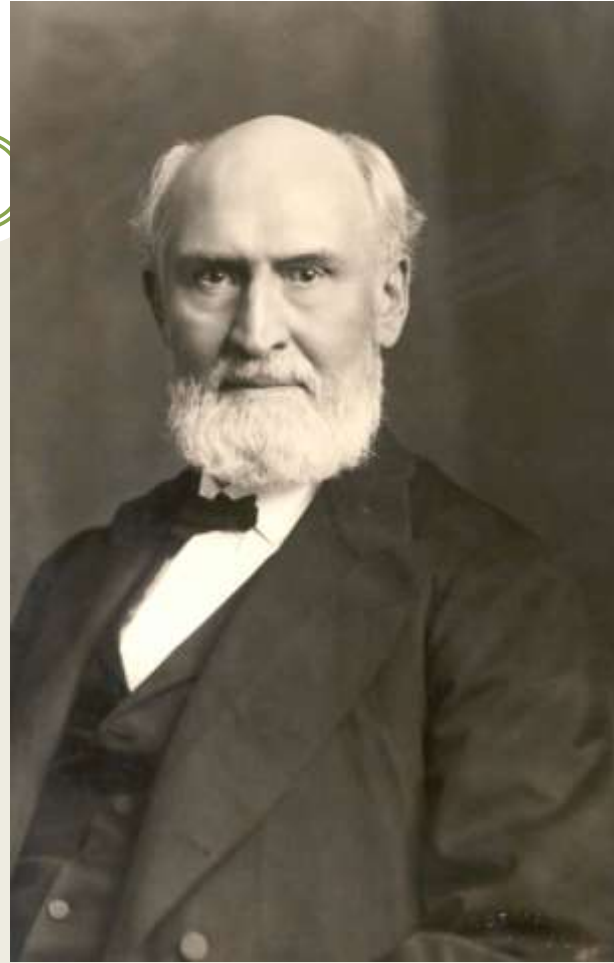
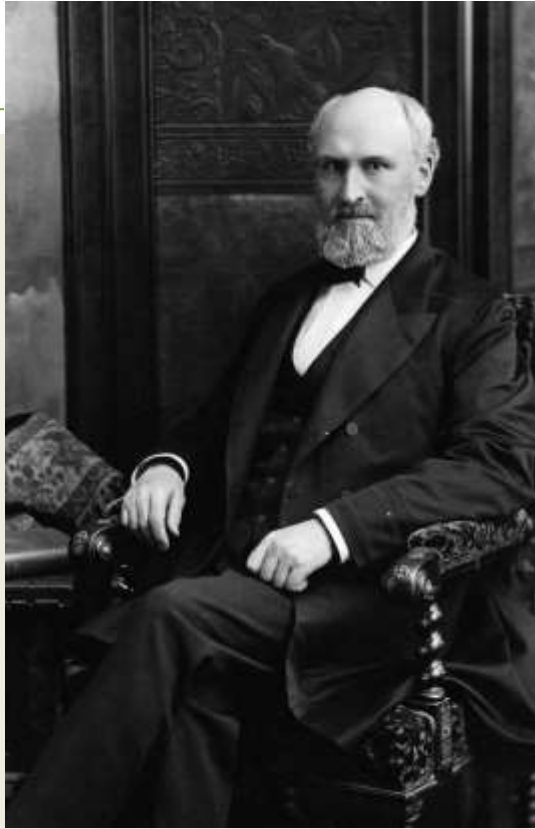






# Old Post Office









# Sir William Macdonald



- Born February 10<sup>th</sup>, 1831 on Prince Edward Island.
- His Catholic father who was a wealthy landlord married his Protestant mother in 1819.
- His parents had 7 children and only one of them married and had children (John Archibald)
- His father wanted him to be well-educated and become a priest, he refused and was punished by his father sending him into the business world. Years later he confessed that he had broken with Catholicism because of “some traumatic experience, apparently during his service as a choirboy or acolyte.”
- In 1848 William went to Boston. In Boston he was exposed to a different culture and the latest in modern technology.
- By 1877 he developed a faith in scientific progress.

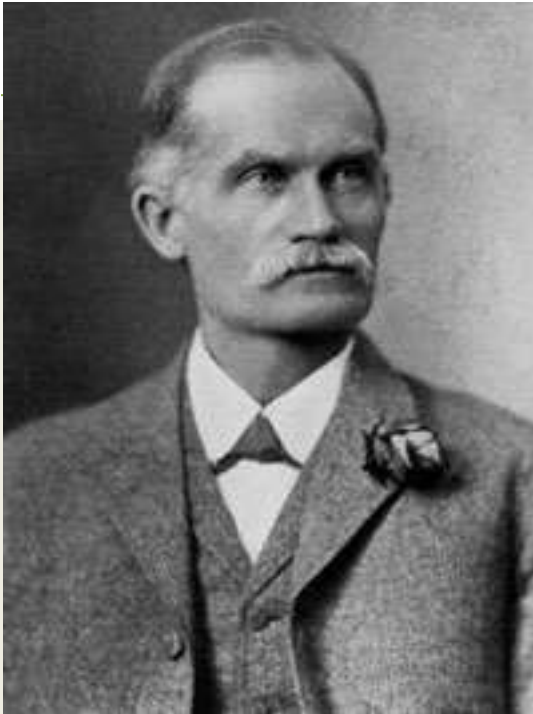


# The Tobacco Giant



- Through his Tobacco company Macdonald became one of the most wealthiest people in Canada
- One of the greatest philanthropists of North America and the British Empire
- Paid his bills immediately and insisted on cash or certified cheques from his customers (never accumulating bad debts)
- His sole proprietorship was the largest in Canada
- Primary product was chewing tobacco and pipe tobacco
- Walter and Howard Stewart inherited the firm.





James W. Robertson was the federal government's commissioner of agriculture and dairying when Macdonald met him in the 1890s. A natural-born showman, the flamboyant Robertson once arranged for a 10-ton chunk of cheese to be displayed at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 to promote Canada's dairy industry.

While Macdonald and Robertson made for an odd couple in many respects, the two men shared a common cause. At the end of the 19th century, rural education was in shambles. Populations were too dispersed, teachers too scarce, and facilities too poorly maintained to effectively educate students.

Robertson presided as principal when the first 215 students started classes in the fall of 1907. He resigned in 1910 over philosophical differences with Macdonald. The founder insisted that the college tend to the agricultural interests of eastern Canada, while Robertson wanted Mac to play a larger role on the national and international stage.



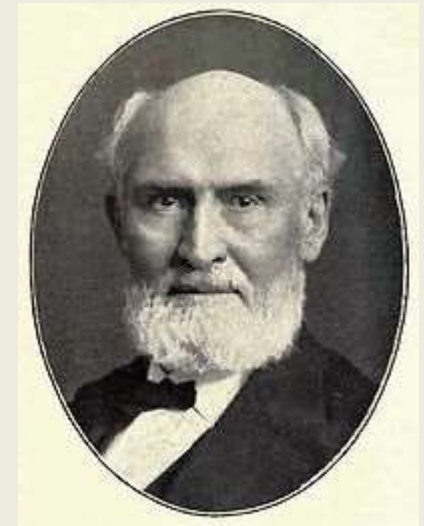
# Macdonald Campus of McGill University



- Founded in 1901
- Planned and funded by Sir William Macdonald
- Designed by Architects Andrew Hutchison and Wood.

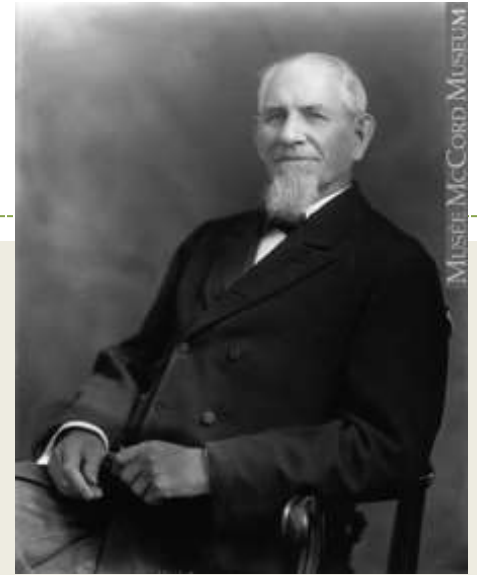


- chief purpose was to train rural leaders and improve agricultural education
- In 1943, John W. McConnell purchased an adjacent 5.6 km<sup>2</sup> farm and donated it to the College
- Took inspiration from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- The college's endowment and donation would total over \$130 million in today's dollars.



## Designed:

Redpath Museum  
Macdonald College  
Montreal City Hall  
Atwater Library  
Macdonald Tobacco Works



Alexander Cowper Hutchison, architect (b at Montréal 2 Apr 1838; d there 1 Jan 1922). One of Victorian Montréal's most prolific and prestigious architects, he epitomized the generation of native-born, self-taught men who shaped the city during the second half of the 19th century. Trained as a stonemason, he supervised the cut-stone work on Montréal's Christ Church Cathedral and the East Block of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, before establishing a private practice in Montréal shortly after 1865. The firm was known until 1890 as Hutchison and Steele, thereafter as Hutchison and Wood.





"COLLEGE-MACDONALD"  
STE. ANNE-DE-BELLEVUE, QUE.-15.







STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE. SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.



Helien came home April 14 1948



Aerial view of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.



1908

1908



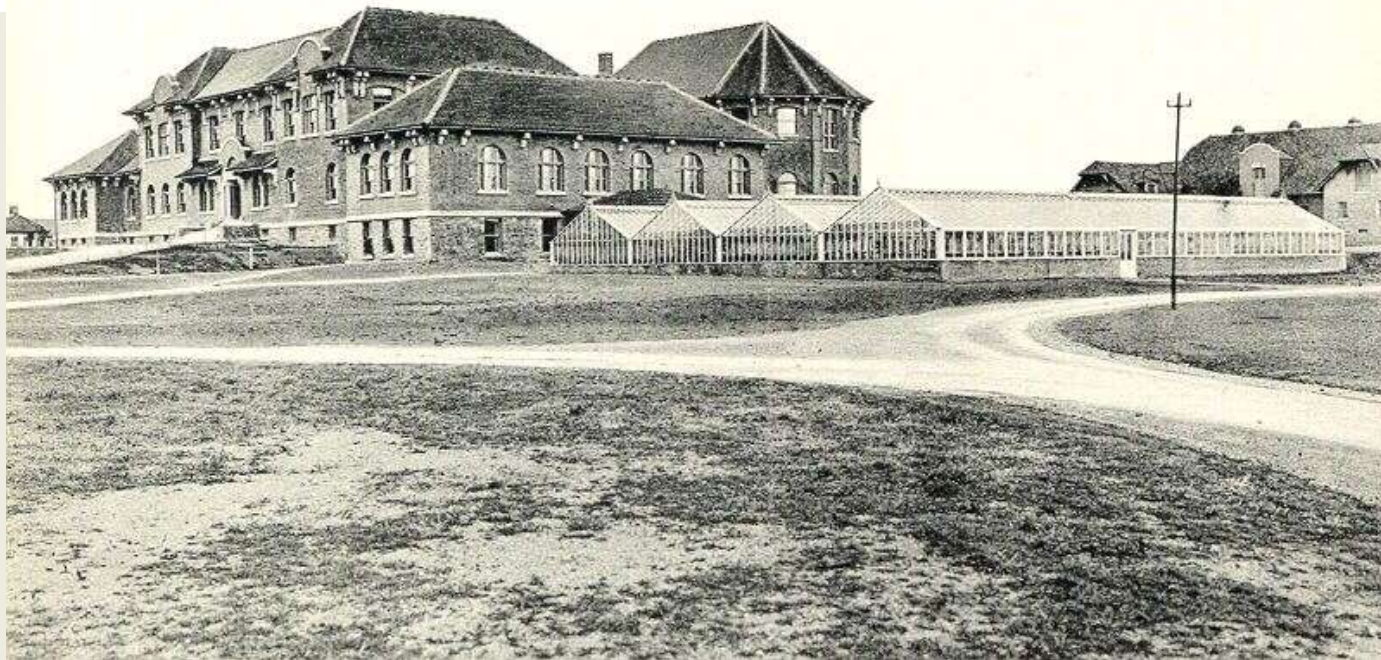


*Day School - Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.*



Macdonald College

Live Stock & Horticulture Building & Green Houses





CITY HALL

STRANNE DE BELLEVUE Q.U.E.





















# John James Harpell



- one of the most influential people for the worker co-operative movement in Canada's history.
- He was the founding father of Garden City Press (1918-1996), a Ste. Anne company that provided publishing, printing and editing services.
- It was built on a model of employee empowerment and community development. In 1945, based on his directive, the company became one of Quebec's first worker-owned co-operatives and continued in that form until 1996 when it was sold into private hands.
- Harpell also promoted what we now call adult education by arranging night courses for his workers. These courses were offered free of charge. They were optional, but it was made clear that this could be a way to advance in the company and that completing the courses would result in small raises in pay.



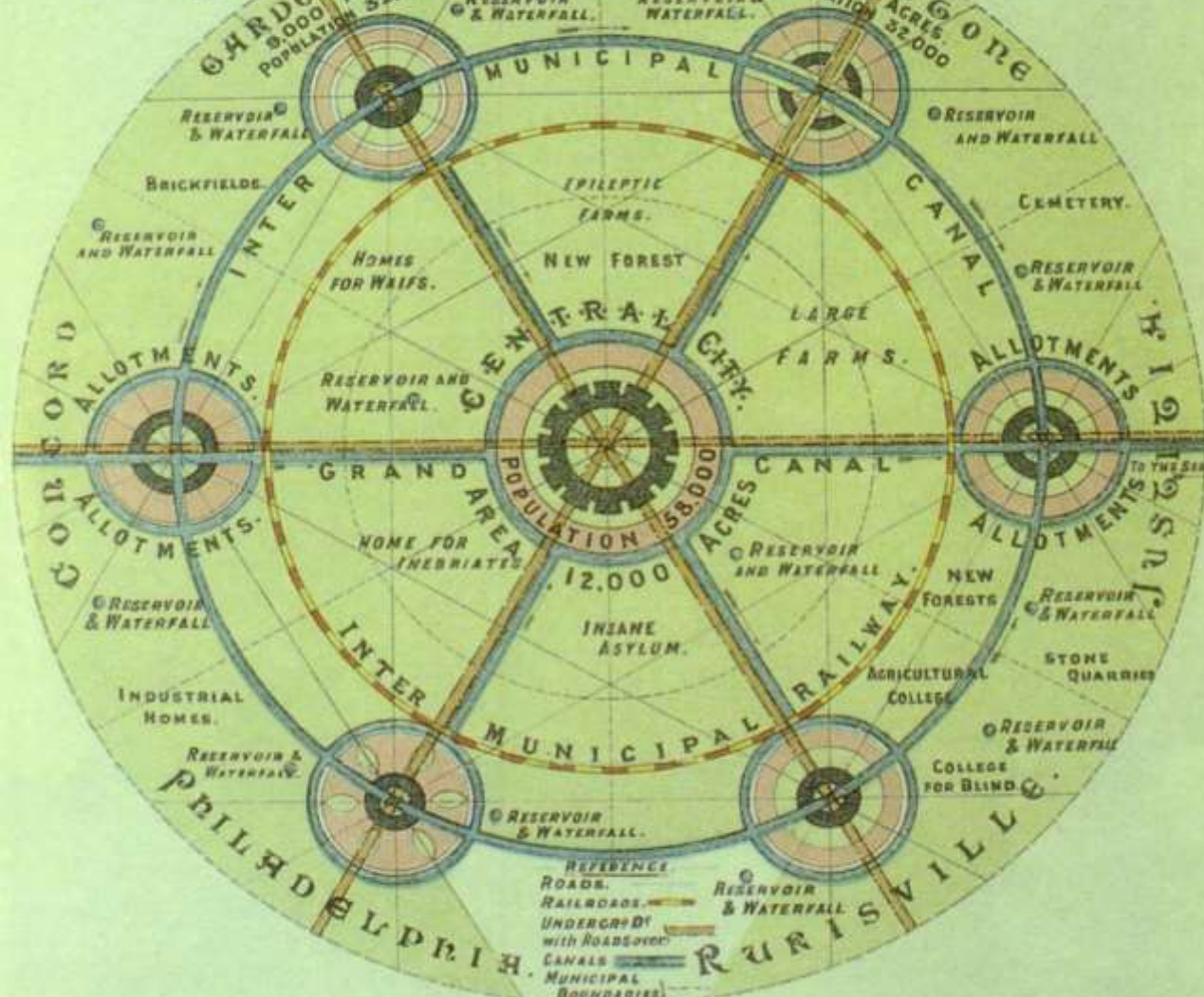
In Ste. Anne, he saw the potential for a "Garden City." The garden city movement was an approach to urban planning that was founded in 1898 by Sir Ebenezer Howard in the U.K. Garden cities were intended to be planned, self-contained communities surrounded by green belts, enjoying the benefits of both town (like opportunity, amusement and high wages) and country (beauty, fresh air and low rents).

By the early 1930s, Harpell had purchased 10 acres of land on which housing, recreational activities and gardens for the employees of his printing press were developed. Thirty-five houses were built for his employees and sold to them at very affordable prices. He also built tennis courts, a large greenhouse, rock gardens, water gardens and donated land and money for the Harpell community centre.



- N<sup>o</sup> 7. -

# GROUP OF SLUMLESS SMOKELESS CITIES.



REFERENCE  
 ROADS. ———  
 RAILROADS. ———  
 UNDERGROUNDS  
 WITH ROADS OVER. ———  
 CANALS. ———  
 MUNICIPAL  
 BOUNDARIES. ———

SCALE

1 MILE 1/2 MILE



In the 1880s Ebenezer Howard wrote *To-morrow: A Peaceful Path to Social Reform*. Not published until 1898, this work was reissued in 1902 as *Garden Cities of To-morrow*. In this book he proposed the founding of “garden cities,” each a self-sufficient entity—not a dormitory suburb—of 30,000 population, and each ringed by an agricultural belt unavailable to builders. Howard was attempting to reverse the large-scale migration of people from rural areas and small towns to cities, which were becoming overpopulated. Howard’s garden cities were intended to provide heretofore rural districts with the economic opportunities and the amenities of large industrial cities. Howard aimed to reduce the alienation of humans and society from nature, and hence advocated garden cities.



Town of  
**Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue**  
P.Q.  
Gout Droit  
INCORPORATED 1855

— James J. Harpell Esq. —

The citizens extend to you and your family their deep appreciation of the gift of the park, and of a generous contribution towards the erection of the **Harpell Memorial Building** in honour of the service and self-sacrifice of those who served in the two World Wars.

As an enterprising industrialist who has created employment for many, as a public-spirited citizen interested in promoting the welfare of youth and the development of good citizenship, you have merited the respect of all, shown true community spirit, and provided an excellent example to everyone.

This tribute is paid to you on behalf of the citizens by the Mayor and the Aldermen of this municipality.



E. S. Deschamps  
Mayor

February 4, 1949









St. George's Church



St. George's Anglican Church, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. 19



**HOTEL  
LARRY MOQUIN  
Ste. Anne de Bellevue  
on the island of  
MONTREAL**











**CENTRE  
D'ARCHIVES**  
de Vaudreuil-Soulanges

