Granby United Church – 1830 – Present

Originally organized in 1830 as First Congregational Church, in 1925, the congregation joined the new union of Methodist, Congregational and some Presbyterian churches to become known as the Granby United Church. A wooden church building was built in 1841 but was destroyed by fire in 1879. A new brick building was erected on the same site in 1881 and today stands proudly on the Main Street of Granby. Over the years the congregation grew steadily and additions to accommodate the growing Sunday school were made in 1905 and again in 1961. An extension of the church building was also made in 1916 to house the new two manual Casavant Organ which is still the pride and joy of the congregation.

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Congregationalism

Phyllis Hamilton

Congregationalism originated in England during the religious ferment that occurred about the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. The first Congregational church was established in London, in 1567. At that time in England, there were, apart from the Roman Catholics, three distinct religious bodies: the Church of England, the Church of Scotland or the Presbyterians, and the third group of people who sympathized with the Presbyterians but were opposed to national churches. This group believed that 'a church' was simply a local body of Christians united in fellowship by a covenant, which elected its own ministers and administered its own discipline by popular vote with no interference from other ecclesiastical bodies. These people became known as 'Independents'. Robert Browne, a dissident Puritan, was one of the early leaders of the Independents. He led a sect, sometimes called 'Brownists', that followed the tenets of Swiss Anabaptists and Calvinists who broke away from the Church of England in the reign of James I.

Some other well-known Independents were the poet Milton, Cromwell, who brought about the Puritan revolution in England, and the Pilgrims who crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower to settle in the British North American colonies proposing to found "a civilization based on these principles". Known as radical reformers, these people were some of the founders of Congregationalism and the Baptist tradition among others.

Although recognized by law, Independents, or Dissenters as they were also known, were persecuted -- for example, they were forbidden to hold positions in the British government and civil service or teach at British academic institutions. It was not until the 1850s that a Dissenter could obtain a valid university degree. As a result, they formed their own special schools, or 'Dissenting Academies', which stressed mainly science and technology. Graduates of these schools were largely responsible for starting the Industrial Revolution in England. In the U.S., Harvard and Yale Universities were started and controlled for a long time by Congregationalists.

Congregationalism has played an important role in both the civil and religious history of Canada. The first 'Dissenting Church' in Canada was Congregationalist, established in Halifax in 1750. It posed a challenge to the existing Catholic and Anglican churches, and tested the civil and religious laws of the time. Just a few years later, in 1758, the Governor of Nova Scotia, where the established church was the Church of England, invited New Englanders, many of whom had Dissenter connections or Puritan and Congregationalist backgrounds, to settle on the land of the expelled Acadians. They came on the condition that they be allowed freedom of worship. These new immigrants settled around Minas Basin and Chignecto Bay in the Maritimes and within a few years many Congregational churches were established.

In Quebec, (Lower Canada), the Congregationalists were not well received because the Church
of England, the established church at that time, was concerned that "religious independency" would interfere with their rights. The first Congregational minister in Quebec was Rev. Clark Bentom, who was sent to Quebec City in 1801 by the London Missionary Society, an interdenominational organization formed by the Congregationalists in England. The success of Mr. Bentom's work stirred opposition, and the official register, which had initially been granted to him by the civil authorities, was withdrawn.

Bishop Jacob Mountain also refused him access to the Protestant burial ground, which meant he could no longer conduct burials. From New York, Bentom published a tract defending himself and attacking the bishop with such biblical passages as: "Fear not thou worm Jacob, thou shall thresh the Mountains and beat them small." For this, he was convicted of libel and sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of £50.

Problems such as debt, continued hostility from the local government, and lack of financial aid from the London Missionary Society forced this Quebec City church to close in 1829. The Rev. Bentom was so discouraged that he left the ministry and went back to his former occupation of medicine. The majority of his congregation joined the Presbyterians.

In the Eastern Townships, American missionaries, either independently or sent by missionary societies, began to visit the scattered settlements early on. There is a record of the Rev. John Toplin visiting his brother and conducting a service in Stanstead, in 1796. Many of the new settlers in the area were from New England and had previously been associated with the Congregational denomination, so it was only natural that they would be eager to establish Congregational churches. The first of these churches were started at Eaton in 1815, Stanstead in 1816, and Philipsburg in 1826. These congregations lasted only a few years, but many that were established later were more stable and permanent.

In 1827, a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Christmas, helped to organize the Canada Education and Home Missionary Society of Montreal, whose purpose was to provide Congregational, Presbyterian and Baptist ministers to outlying settlements. The first missionary they sent to the Eastern Townships was the Rev. Ammi C. Parker who travelled extensively and visited settlements that had not seen a minister in years. He settled in the Danville area and organized several churches in the St. Francis River valley.

In the district of Bedford, about which this volume is written, the first Congregationalist that we have a record of was the Rev. John Jackson who arrived in the area in 1815, and preached in the vicinity of Brome and Stukely. He was denied a legal register, but seems to have kept his own records of births and deaths. When the Rev. Jackson died in 1844, the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilkes, known as the Father of Modern Congregationalism in Canada, and the Rev. D. Connell, who founded the Congregational churches in Brome in 1842 and Cowansville in 1845, conducted his funeral. He is buried in a little cemetery beside the old Congregational church in Brome Village.

In Montreal, in October 1831, a small group gathered together to begin worshipping as Congregationalists and this grew into Zion Congregational Church. First organized as a mission on St. Maurice Street, it became a church in July 1832, with the Rev. Richard Miles, as pastor. In 1836, Mr. Miles left Montreal to work permanently in the Townships where he felt "that he could do more good proceeding into the country and thus introduce the Gospel into more extensive districts than the city afforded." He settled in Abbotsford, started a congregation, and served there for the next 17 years. The Rev. Miles' preaching excited great interest and he
helped to develop other Congregational meetings in the area. Mr. Miles was succeeded at Zion Church by the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilkes who remained with that congregation for 34 years. Among his many initiatives was the inauguration of missionary work among French Canadians and Indians. In 1875, Zion Congregational disbanded and Emmanuel and Calvary Congregational churches were formed from it. Today, these churches have become part of the Westmount Park United Church.

Although American Congregational preachers had been actively involved in the early days of settlement in Canada, after the War of 1812-14, the influence of the American church waned and the connection was severed. Thereafter, Canadian Congregationalism had few ties with the strong American Congregational tradition. Instead, it was closely associated with the London Missionary Society, which provided financial assistance and most of its preachers until the mid 1860s. In 1925, the strengths of the Congregational Church organization were incorporated into the union which became the United Church of Canada.


Rev. Ammi J. Parker

J.I. Little
Reverend Ammi J. Parker was born on 24 July 1802 in Cornwall, Vermont. He was the son of Reverend James Parker who made missionary tours in Northern Vermont and in the border towns of Canada where he founded several churches. In 1816, Ammi J. Parker served as an apprentice and store clerk in a mercantile house at St. Albans, Vermont. Four years later, he decided to become a minister. He studied theology in New Haven and was ordained in 1828. The same year, he preached his first sermon in Stanstead. In 1829, after prospecting tours into the Eastern Townships, he was invited to stay and received aid from the Canadian Missionary Society. He organized the Danville Congregational Church in 1832, where he remained pastor for 40 years. In 1832, he married Eveline Squire from Vermont; he died on 29 October 1877 - see;

http://www.etrc.ca/fonds/uc077-ammi-parker-fonds.html

Rev. Henry Wilkes
Dictionary of Canadian Biography

Rev. David Connell
Memoir of Henry Wilkes by John Wood

A special thank you for those who helped me and their expertise and to those who wrote exceptional journals, books, articles on the Congregationalists in Quebec; Beverly Anderson Levine, Judy Antle, Doug Armstrong, Joan Benoit, Phyllis Hamilton, Jean-Louis Lalonde, J.I. Little, Pennie Redmile, René Péron, Jody Robinson
Abbotsford - Rouville
A Loyalist region - Also referred to as Yamaska Mountain and first settled about 1803 and located northwest of Granby and southwest of Roxton Pond and west of Mawcook – The town has since been renamed St-Paul d'Abbotsford - Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford on modern maps

Rouville County - Organized in 1860, it is bounded on the northeast by the County of Saint-Hyacinthe, on the southeast by the Counties of Shefford and Missisquoi, on the southwest and on the northwest by the Richelieu River. The primary towns of Rouville County are Marieville, Abbotsford (Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford), Saint-Hilaire, Saint-Césaire, L'Ange-Gardien


1840 - Methodist - Congregational - Anglican Cemetery - QFHS cemetery binders


Ayer's Cliff - Stanstead
A Loyalist region - First settled in 1797. First referred to as Longmaid's Flat and located on the shores of Lake Massawippi and west of the village of Hatley - The earliest settlers were a Mr. Longmaid and Thomas Ayer - Ayer's Cliff on modern maps

Stanstead County – From 1793, settlements were established on the eastern shores of Lake Memphremagog at Judd's Point, Magog Outlet, Georgeville, Lake Shore, Stanstead Plain, Rock Island, East Hatley, in addition to Bolton and Potton, on it's western shores. – From 1802, Barford, Stanstead Village, Hatley, Barnston were added – At a later time period the county was divided into: Stanstead South, Stanstead East, Stanstead Southeast, Stanstead North East and as such, certain church documents will contain these descriptive regions of the county.

1825 - McConnell Cemetery - see: Eastern Townships Cemeteries - Stanstead County on RootsWeb.com, see also Interment.net under Stanstead County

1872 - Ayer's Cliff Cemetery - see Eastern Townships Cemeteries - Stanstead County on RootsWeb.com or on Interment.net under Stanstead County


**Ayer's Flat** - Stanstead
A loyalist region - First settled in the early 1800s and located south of Lake Massawippi in the northern central portion of the county

1813 - **Ayer's Flat Pioneer Memorial Cemetery** - see Eastern Townships Cemeteries - Stanstead County on [RootsWeb.com](http://rootsweb.com) or see [Interment.net](http://interment.net) under Stanstead County


**Belle Rivière (Tomifobia River)** - Stanstead
Commonly known as Tomifobia River - Tomifobia, a village within Hatley township, first settled about the 1830s and located north of Stanstead Plain, a region along the Vermont border - Tomifobia on modern maps


**Birchton** - Compton
A Loyalist region - A village within Eaton township and located south of Sandhill, east of Johnville, west of Cookshire, north of Eaton - Eaton on modern maps
Compton County – 1853-1896 – In 1853, the County of Compton was established, having been previously formed from part of Sherbrooke County – In 1853, Compton was bordered to the east by Beauce, on the southeast by the limits of the Province at the US border, on the northwest by the counties of Wolfe and Sherbrooke and the town of Sherbrooke, and on the southwest by the western and southern limits of the township of Compton, and the western limits of the township of Hereford – In 1853 Compton County included the following townships; Compton, Westbury, Eaton, Clifton, Hereford, Bury, Newport, Auckland, Lingwick, Hampden, Ditton, Winslow, Whitten, Marston, Chesham, part of Clinton.


Borough’s Falls - Stanstead
A Loyalist region - A village also known as Massawippi or West Hatley in the region of Lake Massawippi in the central region of the county - The region was first settled in the early 1800s -Lake Massawippi on modern maps

1827 - Sherbrooke-Stanstead-Hatley Congregationalist Missionaries in Massawippi - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville - http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html -


**Boynont** - Stanstead
A hamlet near Brown's Hill, Cassville, Coburn in the Georgeville region - Georgeville on modern maps

**Brigham** - Brome
A loyalist region - Within Farnham Township on the banks of the Yamaska River about 7 miles west of Cowansville and 12 miles east of Farnham - East Farnham on modern maps - see; Phyllis Hamilton, With Heart, and Hands and Voices (MHSA) - see also; The Townships Trail - [http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf](http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf) - see also; [http://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out](http://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out)

**Brome County** – The county was formed in 1855 from parts of Stanstead, Shefford and Missisquoi counties – The region was first settled between 1790 and 1795

1871 – **Brigham Congregational Chapel** – Rev. C.P. Watson, presiding in 1871 - source: Phyllis Hamilton - The congregation was eventually amalgamated with Farnham Centre Presbyterian, Brigham United, Emmanuel United of Cowansville - Eastern Townships
1870s - Brigham Protestant Cemetery - Located on College Road in Brigham - compiler: not reported - QFHS Cemetery Binders


Brome Village - Brome
A Loyalist region - Brome Village is located southwest of Brome Lake and the village of Knowlton, southeast of Brome Centre, north of Sutton Junction. The pioneer days' Old Magog Road or Stage (Coach) Road passed through the village of Brome. source: Rev. E.M. Taylor - see; Phyllis Hamilton, With Heart and Hands and Voices - see also; The Townships Trail - http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_BromeAND.pdf - see also; http://uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out


1821 - Brome Congregational Church Cemetery - Brome - Opened in 1821 - QFHS CL-153.4 - 17 pages - compiler: Rolfe Ladd

1842 - Brome Congregationalist Church – Organized by Rev. David Connell and Rev. John Jackson about 1815. In 1842 or 1843 the Congregational Church in Brome was erected under the ministry of Rev. David Connell - Pastor Connell was associated with First Congregational Church of Montreal, also known at the time as Zion Congregational Church of St. Maurice Street, the latter under the leadership of Rev. Henry Wilkes - source: Phyllis
Hamilton and Harry Shufelt - Also from the book Along the Old Roads, historian Harry Shufelt writes that (early) church records did not survive, perhaps the church registers in Montreal might contain Brome County families - BAnQ films (1842-1854 & 1842-1852 & 1853-1879) - Quebec Records (1842-1854) - Ancestry.ca (1842-1854) - BAnQ book #1523 (1843-1879 marriages) - QFHS films (1843-1852 & 1853-1879 & 1842-1854) - Missisquoi Historical Society (1853-1879) http://www.museemissisquoi.ca/index.html

Brome Corner - Brome
A Loyalist region - Brome Corner is situated at the junction of the Old Magog stage route where the roads from Coldbrook (Knowlton) and Sutton - see; Phyllis Hamilton, With Heart and Hands and Voices, see also; The Townships Trail - http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf - see also; http://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out

1817 - Brome Corner Congregational Stone Church Cemetery - BAnQ book (1817-1940) - QFHS cemetery binders under Brome - compilers: Betty Cowan & Nancy Boyce & QFHS REF CL-153.4 - 3 pages - compiler: Rolfe Ladd

1842 – Brome Congregational Stone Church with preaching points in Brome Corner, Brome Township - Rev. Mr. Connell, a Scottish-born minister spread the Congregational message in the Brome and Cowansville areas - Rev. Connell, was a member of First Congregational Church of Montreal (Zion Congregational) and had been sent to the Brome and Cowansville area in order to spread the Congregational message - source: Phyllis Hamilton - see also under 1831 as part of the Montreal Protestant compilation under First Congregational Church for surviving church registers from 1834 - BAnQ films (1842-1854 & 1843-1852 Brome Congregational & 1853-1869 & 1870-1879 Brome-Cowansville Congregational & 1845-1862 Philipsburg Congregational & 1855 Cowansville Congregational & 1845-1862 & 1845-1853 Philipsburg Congregational) - Quebec Records (1842-1854 & 1855 & 1845-1862 & 1845-1853) - Ancestry.ca (1842-1854 & 1855 & 1845-1862 & 1845-1853) - QFHS (1842-1854 & 1855 & 1845-1862 & 1845-1853) - Missisquoi Historical Society (1853-1879) http://www.museemissisquoi.ca/index.html - FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers - (1843-1858) https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561

Brome Township - Brome
A Loyalist region - Brome Township is an area of 10 square miles bounded on the north by Shefford Township and part of Granby, on the east by Bolton Township, on the south by Sutton Township and on the west by East Farnham and part of Dunham townships - see; Phyllis Hamilton - With Heart and Hands and Voices - see also: The Townships Trail http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf - see also; http://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out

1842 – Congregationalist Churches of Abbotsford, Brome Township, Cowansville, Philipsburg - Rev. Mr. Connell, a Scottish-born minister who had been sent by Rev. Dr. Henry Wilkes of the Zion Congregational Church of Montreal, spread the Congregational message in the Brome and Cowansville areas. source: Phyllis Hamilton - see also 1831 under the Montreal Protestant compilation under First Congregational Zion Church for surviving church registers from 1834 - BAnQ films under Brome, Cowansville, Philipsburg

Chateauguay - Chateauguay
The largest city in South West Québec, located on the eastern shores of Lake St. Louis – The city is an amalgamation of Chateauguay Basin, Chateauguay Heights, Chateauguay Centre – Chateauguay was incorporated in 1845

Chateauguay County – First established in the 1670s as the Seigniory of Chateauguay, the latter located between the Seignories of Beauharnois, Sault Saint-Louis, Lasalle, Longueuil – In 1850 or about it became Chateauguay County


Cowansville - Missisquoi
A Loyalist region - First named Nelsonville and first settled in 1798, at a later time period, the town would change name to Cowansville - Located south of Granby, west of Brome Lake, north of Dunham, east of Farnham - see: http://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out - see; Phyllis Hamilton - With Heart and Hands and Voices

Missisquoi County – Bounded entirely to the south by the American border, to the east by Brome county and to the northwest by Rouville county and to the west by Iberville county and the Richelieu river – The county of St-Jean is on the other side of the Richelieu river – The northernmost point of the county is also the junction of the borders of Missisquoi, Rouville, Iberville counties – The westernmost point of the county is on the Richelieu River – The county is divided into four townships; Farnham in the north, Dunham in the east, Stanbridge in the west and St. Armand along the US border

1830s - The History of Cowansville - QFHS HG-152.01 F4 145 pages by Alice McClure Fulford

1837 - Vail Cemetery - Corner Vail & Fitchett Roads - QFHS cemetery binders - compilers: Pennie Redmile & Suzanne LeRossignol

1840 - Dunham Township Vail Cemetery - Located 2 miles south of Cowansville - QFHS cemetery binders - compiler: Norman Beach
1844 – **Emmanuel Congregationalist & Methodist Church** with preaching points Abbotsford, Brome, Cowansville - In 1842 or 1844, Rev. David Connell, a Scottish-born minister associated with First Congregational Church of Montreal (Zion Congregational), the latter under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Henry Wilkes was assigned the ministerial endeavours in the Brome and Cowansville areas. source: Phyllis Hamilton - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville #UC-031 (1856-1960)  
http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html

1840s - **Cowansville Emmanuel Congregational Cemetery** - QFHS cemetery binders - compilers: Missisquoi History Society

1852 - **Cowansville Congregational Church** - Rev. David Connell was assigned the pastorship of the original church in 1852, in 1854 Rev. Richard Miles was assigned leadership - source: Phyllis Hamilton - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - Lennoxville #UC031 (1856-1960 fonds also contain Methodist & United parish registers)  

1861 - **Cowansville Union Cemetery** - Winchester Cemetery - QFHS cemetery binders - 24 pages - compilers: Marlene Simmons, Pennie Redmile, Suzanne LeRossignol

1926 – **Cowansville Emmanual United Church** - Under the ministry of Rev. Dr. S.W. Boyd, Emmanuel United was formed with the union of the Congregational and Methodist churches in Cowansville - source: Phyllis Hamilton - From 1930 to 1932, church registers from Cowansville appear to have been placed with those of Brigham United or vice-versa - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville #UC-082 (1926-1960) & #UC-083 (1968-1993)  

**Danville** - Richmond

A town first established about 1802 located east of Shipton near the northern border with Drummond county at the town of Asbestos - Trinity United Church in Danville-Asbestos, initially of Congregational denomination, was organized in 1832 by Rev. Ammi Parker. It was the first Congregational Church established in the Eastern Townships. The first church was built around 1836 and was replaced by a new one in 1875. In 1912, the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches in Danville decided to unite and form a Federated Church. The Methodist Church, established in 1860, work closely with the Federated Church. In 1925, when the United of Canada was founded, the Federated and the Methodist Churches in Danville joined the Union to form Trinity United Church

**Richmond County** – A large county just north and east of Sherbrooke, west of Wolfe, southeast of Drummond and east of Shefford counties – The county was first settled in 1805 and contains the townships of Brompton, Cleveland, Melbourne, Richmond, Shipton, Stoke,
Windsor


1834-1950)


**Durham - Drummond**

A small village first settled in 1805, located within Cleveland township and west of the city of Richmond and located between Acton Vale and Melbourne.

**Drummond County** – One of the first settlement on the southshore of the St. Lawrence between Montréal and Québec City during the British mandate – Scottish and British soldiers and officers were the first to settle the region


**East Farnham - Missisquoi**

A Loyalist region - Located within Brome county today, Allen's Corners was the original name for this town. First settled in 1798 and located 5 km north of Cowansville - see also Allen's Corners - see; [http://www.uelac.org/UELAC/history/Branching-Out] - see also; Phyllis Hamilton - With Heart and Hands and Voices

1800's - **East Farnham Township Cemetery Index** - QFHS REF #CL-153.4 R5 under Brome County - compiler: Lorna Rhicard


1836 - **Farnham East Riverside Cemetery** - Also referred to as Mansfield Burying Ground and located about 2 km southwest of the village of East Farnham or just northeast of
1843 – **East Farnham Union Church** – Organized in 1843 by the Free Will Baptists, the Vermont Baptist Society, the Wesleyan Canadian New Connexion Methodists, the Anglicans and the Congregationalist Society - Some of the congregations would be incorporated with or into the Cowansville Methodist Circuit, the East Farnham Methodist Church, the East Farnham United Church - Some of the preachers who served in this church were: Rev. Aaron Vilas, Rev. John S. Orr, Rev. Charles Kirby - source in part: Phyllis Hamilton - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville #UC070 - [http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html](http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html) - BAnQ films (1855 & 1857-1879 & 1877-1899 & 1880-1899 Cowansville Congregational) - Quebec Records (1855 Cowansville Congregational) - Ancestry.ca (1855 Cowansville Congregational) - Missisquoi Historical Society film (1880-1899 Cowansville Congregational) - [http://www.museemissisquoi.ca/index.html](http://www.museemissisquoi.ca/index.html) - BAnQ Online Parish Registers (1900-1912 Brigham Farnham Congregational) - [http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/](http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/)

**Eaton Township - Compton**

A Loyalist region - A region first settled in 1793 and located south of Westbury, west of Newport, north of Clifton and east of Ascot

1793 - **The Early Days of Eaton** - A book by Waymer S. Laberee about the pioneer families of Eaton - QFHS book #GS-153.01 L3


1836 – **Congregationalist Missionary Society** – Church building was started in 1836 and completed in 1841 - This was a very strong church until an exodus of families about 1900 forced the church to close. The congregation would become in 1863 the Congregationalist Church of Eaton and at a later time period, would join the ranks of Eaton Township United - The church building is now occupied by the Compton County Museum - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville (1838-1901) - [http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html](http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html) - BAnQ film (1838-1901) - Quebec Records (1838-1901) - Ancestry.ca (1838-1901) - BAnQ books of indexes of marriages, baptisms, deaths (1838-1871) - QFHS films (1838-1901) - St. Francis District Protestant Families (1815-1879) - #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages - [http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm](http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm)
FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers (1838-1872)
https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561 - BAnQ Online Parish Registers (1838-1901) http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/


Fitch Bay - Stanstead
A village located along the eastern banks of Lake Memphremagog at a place by a bay with the name of Fitch Bay, southeast of Georgeville - The region was first settled in 1792


1811 - Fitch Bay Hilltop Cemetery - see: Eastern Townships Cemeteries - Stanstead County on RootsWeb.com or on Interment.net Stanstead County

1812 - Fitch Bay Brookside Cemetery - see: RootsWeb.com and Interment.com under Stanstead County

1832 - Fitch Bay Bodwell Cemetery - see Eastern Township Cemeteries - Stanstead County on RootsWeb.com


1925 – Fitch Bay United – Due to a dimishing congregation, the church was obliged to close in 1992 - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville, #UC034 (1925-1992 under Fitch Bay United Church and 1854-1925 under Fitch Bay Congregational) - The congregation would later join Saint Paul's United of Magog – BAnQ film (1928-1942) - Quebec Records (1928-1942) - Ancestry.ca (1928-1942) - QFHS films (1928-1942) - Stanstead County Protestant Families (1845-1963) http://www.colbycurtis.ca/shs/archives.php

Franklin Centre - Huntingdon
A town within Franklin township – It was previously referred to as Russelltown Settlement - Franklin on modern maps

Huntingdon County – Established in 1792 including lands west of the Richelieu river, south of the St. Lawrence river and south of Kent county, the latter became Chambly county at a later time period.

1843 - Franklin Centre Congregational Church Cemetery - QFHS REF #CL-152.3

Georgeville - Stanstead
A Loyalist region - First settled about 1797 by American settlers and located south of Magog, east of Lake Memphremagog and north of Fitch Bay - The town was first named Copp’s Ferry


1870 - Georgeville Hill Cemetery - see: Eastern Townships Cemeteries - Stanstead County on RootsWeb.com or on Interment.net Stanstead County


Granby - Shefford
A Loyalist region - The only city in the county of Shefford and the only city between Magog-Sherbrooke and St-Jean-sur-Richelieu (St. Johns) - see; The Townships Trail - http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf - see also; http://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out

Shefford County – The county is shaped like a trapezoid, it is bounded in the south by Brome, in the north and northwest by Bagot, in the east by Richmond and Sherbrooke, to the south by Brome and to the west by Rouville counties. – The county is divided into seven townships: Ely, Roxton, Milton, Stukely, Shefford, Granby, Upton.

1799 - Congregational Union of Lower Canada 1799-1851 - BAnQ film (1842-1879)

1879) -

1835 - **Granby Pinewood Cemetery** - BAnQ book of burials (1835-1989)

1839 - **Cowie Street Granby Congregational Church Cemetery** - QFHS cemetery binders under Shefford County


1855 - **Granby & Eastern Townships Newspaper Extracts** - BAnQ book of marriage, birth, death extracts (1855-1910 with 1857-1859, 1861, 1878-1890 missing) Newspapers included in said book: Eastern Townships Gazette and Shefford County Advertiser (November 1855-December 1864), Eastern Townships Gazette and District of Bedford Advertiser (December 1864-May 1866), Granby Gazette & Shefford County Advertiser (June 1866-December 1868), Granby Gazette (April 1869-January 1877), Granby Leader & Shefford County Record (September 1891), The Mail (September 1896-December 1899), Granby Leader & Eastern Townships Record (March 1892-January 1901), Granby Mail (January 1900-December 1910), Granby Leader-Mail and Eastern Townships Record

1870 - **Pinewood Granby Cemetery** - QFHS cemetery binders under Shefford County

1926 - **Granby Drummond Street United** was formed in 1926 with the amalgamation of Trinity United and Drummond Street United - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville #UC-008 & #UC-012 (1857-1925) [http://www.etrc.ca/fonds/uc012-drummond-street-united-church-granby-fonds.html](http://www.etrc.ca/fonds/uc012-drummond-street-united-church-granby-fonds.html) - BAnQ films (1926-1935 & 1936-1942) - Quebec Records (1926-1942) - Ancestry.ca (1926-1942) - QFHS films (1926-1942)

**Grenville - Argenteuil**

Grenville and Hawkesbury are twinned communities on the Ottawa River. Throughout their history, there has been constant social and commercial interaction between the two towns and their communities. The Ottawa River was a major conduit for bringing timber down from the backcountry forestry operations. Because of the dangerous rapids on the river, a series of canals were necessary for military and commercial purposes. The beginnings of Grenville are closely connected to the building of the Grenville and the other nearby canals. A major presence in the community throughout the 1820's was the Royal Staff Corps which was composed of regular British military personnel and other British and Canadian employees. Some of these men and their families stayed on after their employment with the Corps had come to an end. The first acknowledged settler was Archibald McMillan from Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland; he arrived with a group of clansmen in 1808. Edwin Pridham was a London born English merchant; he and his wife, Elizabeth McKercher arrived around 1820
and were prominent in the settlement for their entire lives. The Cooke family were UEL's from upstate New York; the Cookes were raftsmen, river pilots and farmers. The Cushings of nearby Chatham were also Americans. David Williamson was from County Down. The Clarks came from Scotland. In early times, the majority of emigrants were Scottish. The composition of the community in 1852 can be determined by looking at the census. The numbers given here, reflects the origin of the heads of the households for the area around Grenville: French Canadians 78; Irish Protestants 68; Irish Catholics 50; Scottish 46; English 30; English speaking Canadian born 23; Americans 2. For the area known as Augmentation of Grenville, origin of the heads of households was as follows: Irish Protestants 16; Irish Catholics 9; Scots 8; French Canadians 7; Anglo Canadians 4; English 2; USA 1. The vast majority of the Irish in the area arrived before the famine. In 1852, only 11 families had children under 10 years old born in Ireland. There may well have been others who arrived after 1845 with older children. Most of the Irish seem to have arrived in the late 1820's and the 1830's. One of the difficulties of researching this piece was the fragmentary nature of the history; the English and French historians pay very little attention to the other community. The Quebec and Ontario writers similarly ignore each other's existence. Whereas in reality, it seemed that Grenville and Hawkesbury were very much interconnected. People and commerce moved across and up and down the river all the time. - Author: Doug Armstrong, QFHS member.


Hatley - Stanstead
A Loyalist region - Hatley was first settled in 1792 and first named Charleston, a town located along the borders with Compton and Sherbrooke counties, more specifically south of Waterville, east of Massawippi, north of Kingcroft, west of Compton Station


1850's - Hatley United Church Cemetery in East Hatley - see: Eastern Townships Cemeteries - Stanstead County on RootsWeb, see also on Interment.net Stanstead County

1862 – Hatley Congregational Church - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennozville http://www.etrcaarchives.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html - BAnQ film (1862-1900) - Quebec Records (1862-1900) - Ancestry.ca (1862-1900) - BAnQ books of indexes of marriages, baptisms, deaths (1862-1879) - QFHS films (1862-1900) - St. Francis District Protestant Families (1815-1879) - #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm - Stanstead County Protestant Families (1845-1963)

http://www.colbycurtis.ca/shs/archives.php

1927 – United Church - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennozville http://www.etrcaarchives.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html -
Hillhurst - Compton
A hamlet located in the border region of Compton and Stanstead counties, more specifically 5 miles from Compton village and west of Moe's River, north of North Coaticook, east of Kingcroft, south of Compton station


1836 - Bowen Corners Cemetery - Located 5 miles from Compton village and a mile and a half from Bowen Corner - QFHS cemetery binders

Inverness - Frontenac
First settled in 1802 and located east of Halifax, south of Somerset, south-west of Leeds, west of Thetford, north-west of Coleraine, and north of Wolfestown - Irlande or Thetford on modern maps

Frontenac County – Located south of Thetford township, west of Tring township and Beauce county, south of Wolfe county and east of Compton county – All of the above counties are located east of Sherbrooke county and southwest of Québec City. Frontenac county was the last to be incorporated, it’s boundaries were formed from portions of Beauce, Compton, Wolfe, Lotbinière, Mégantic counties and perhaps Arthabaska county.


1849 - Inverness Congregational Chapel Cemetery - QFHS cemeteries

Landmaid's Flat - Stanstead
A Loyalist region - Also known as Ayer's Cliff

1879 - Ayer's Flats Union Meeting House - Congregationalist - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville - see Ayer's Flats for fonds under Congregational Church of Beulah - http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html - BAnQ films (1892-1922 & 1923-1926 Congregational Church of Beulah in Ayer's Flat) - Quebec Records (1892-1926 Congregational Church of Beulah in Ayer's Flat) - Ancestry.ca (1892-1926 Congregational Church of Beulah in Ayer's Flat) - QFHS films
(1892-1926 Congregational Church of Beulah in Ayer's Flat) - St. Francis District

Lennoxville - Sherbrooke
A Loyalist region - First settled about 1800. The city of Lennoxville is home to Bishop's University, the Anglican Archives, the United Church Archives, Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network.

Sherbrooke County – 1829-1853 – In 1829 Sherbrooke County was created with the townships of Garthby, Hatford, Whitton, Marston, Clinton, Woburn, Stanhope, Croyden, Chesham, Adstock, Lingwick, Weedon, Dudswell, Bury, Hampden, Ditton, Emberton, Drayton, Auckland, Newport, Westbury, Stoke, Ascot, Eaton, Hereford, Compton, Clifton, Windsor, Brompton, Shipton, Melbourne, Oxford – In reality all of the preceding townships comprised the future counties of Richmond, Wolfe, Sherbrooke, Compton – All of these townships in 1829 were part of the District of Three Rivers (Trois-Rivières) with the exception of Croyden and Whitton which were within that time frame part of the Inferior St. Francis District.


1869 - Lennoxville Malvern Cemetery - see: Interment.net under Sherbrooke County


Louiseville - Rivière-du-Loup-en-Haut - Maskinongé -
A region along the northshore of the St. Lawrence, west of Trois-Rivières (Three Rivers) also referred to in early days as Rivière du Loup (not to be confused with the city of Rivière-du-Loup, the latter located in the Lower St. Lawrence region) – Please note, the region of Louiseville including surrounding hamlets, was selected by Governor Frederic Haldimand as a refuge and relocation centre for incoming Loyalists – see also nearby Machiche (Yamachiche) - Louiseville on modern maps

Maskinongé County – A region north of Berthier and Louiseville in which a number of
Loyalist and Irish families settled into - Maskinongé on modern maps


**Magog** - Stanstead
The fourth largest city in the Eastern Townships, after Sherbrooke, Granby, Bromont and located at the northern tip of Lake Memphremagog, the town was first settled about 1793 by American settlers from New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine

1800 - **Magog Pine Hill Cemetery**, opened in the early 1800's, see: Eastern Townships Cemeteries - Stanstead County on RootsWeb.com or on Interment.net under Stanstead County


**Mansonville** - Brome
Mansonville is bounded to the north by Bolton Township, on the east by Lake Memphremagog, on the south by Vermont and on the west by Sutton Township. The area comprises Potton Township, in which Mansonville is located. Settlers first arrived in the region in 1792 - source: Phyllis Hamilton and others - see; The Townships Trail - [http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf](http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf)

1815 - **Mansonville Protestant Cemetery** - located on Bolton Pass Road at the entrance of Mansonville - [www.interment.net](http://www.interment.net) - compilers: Marilyn Davis, Marjorie-Anne Smith

1817 - **Mansonville Congregational Chapel** - In 1817, Rev. Levi Parsons, a Congregational Itinerant Circuit Rider from the Troy Congregational Church of Vermont came to Potton and following several conversions, he organized a small church in Potton. However, the congregation does not appear to have survived for very long as there are few records referring to it - source: Phyllis Hamilton - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville #UC053 (1873-2002) [http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html](http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html)
resources/archival-collection.html

1819 - Mansonville Miltimore Road Cemetery - QFHS cemetery binders - 2 pages - compilers: Marlene Simmons, Graeme Miltimore & www.interment.net - compiler: Joan Cruickshank

1820s - Mansonville Chapel Hill Cemetery - QFHS cemetery binders - 2 pages - compilers: Marlene Simmons, Graeme Miltimore & www.interment.net - compiler: Joan Cruickshank

1820s - Mansonville Orcutt Cemetery - On route 243 north at Missisquoi Valley route - QFHS cemetery binders - 2 pages - compilers: Marlene Simmons, Paul Jennings & www.interment.net - compiler: Joan Cruickshank


Massawippi - Hillhurst Village - Stanstead
A town, a lake, a region in the central portion of the county, south of Hatley and west of Coaticook - It was also referred to in early church documents as West Hatley, the latter was also known as Borough's Falls


1827 - Massawippi Cemetery - see: Eastern Townships Cemeteries - Stanstead County on RootsWeb.com, or on Interment.net under Stanstead County

Melbourne - Richmond
First settled about 1802, Melbourne is the twin city of Richmond – The region is basically a distant suburb of Sherbrooke today – Melbourne on modern maps


1837 - Melbourne Congregational - Organized in 1837 - BAnQ films (1837-1849 & 1853-1857 & 1858-1879 & 1880-1882 & 1885-1899) - Quebec Records (1837-1925) -
Ancestry.ca (1837-1925) - St. Francis District Protestant Families (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages
http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm - Richmond County Protestant Families (1820-1925)
Indexes of baptisms, marriages, deaths
http://sgce.whc.ca/rep29.htm - FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers (1837-1879)
https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561 - BAnQ Online Parish Registers (1837-1908) http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/

Minton - Stanstead
A region which was part of North Hatley Township, it is now part of the city of Magog

- Stanstead County Protestant Families (1845-1963) http://www.colbycurtis.ca/shs/archives.php


Montréal -
1831 - Congregationalist Zion Society or Zion Congregational – Old Montréal - Rev. J.J. Carruthers (1831), Rev. Henry H. Wilkes (1836) presiding - First located on Ste-Hélène Street at St-Joseph Street near Place d’Armes in Old Montréal. In 1835, the church had moved to the “Mansion House” on College Street in Old Montréal - In 1846, the church was located on St-Maurice Street near St-Antoine Street – Prior to 1866, the congregation had moved to Radegonde (Beaver Hall Hill) Street near the Hay Market – Between 1867 and 1882, the same church or a branch of this parish was located on Grey Nun Street in Griffintown – In 1889, the main church had moved to Jeanne Mance and Milton Streets – At a later date, the parish would move to Cartier Street near Laurier Avenue in South East Central Montréal – Church closed in 1920 – Some of the members of the congregation would join Westminster Presbyterian, date unknown - BAnQ films (1834-1842 & 1834-1847 & 1848-1899 & 1834-1920) - Quebec Records (1834-1920) - Ancestry.ca (1834-1920) – FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers (1834-1875 & 1876-1882)
https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561

1834 - Congregationalist United Free Society or St. Maurice Street Congregational or United Free Congregational in Griffintown - Revs. Henry Wilkes, Henry B. Buckham, presiding – Was located on St-Maurice Street, south of Notre Dame Street, west of McGill
Street in Old Montréal near Griffintown - BAnQ films (1836-1837 & 1884-1887) - Quebec Records (1836-1837 & 1884-1887) - Ancestry.ca (1836-1837 & 1884-1887) - FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers (1836-1837)
https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561

1843 – Congregational Free Church or 2nd Congregationalist or Gosford Street Congregational - Old Montréal – Rev. J.J. Carruthers, presiding in 1843 – Rev. Henry Wilkes, presiding in 1858 - First organized as Congregational Free Church in the church building previously occupied by the Anglican Cathedral Congregation in Old Montréal (see 1831-1834) – This parish was also known as Second Congregational Church and Gosford Street Congregational - BAnQ films (1843-1846 & 1849-1857 & 1843-1857) - Quebec Records (1843-1857) - Ancestry.ca (1843-1857) - FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers (1843-1857)
https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561

1845 - Congregational Évangélique Française or Evangelical French Congregational - BAnQ films (1845-1863 & 1865-1875 & 1845-1877) - Quebec Records (1845-1877) - Ancestry.ca (1845-1877)

1869 – Eastern Congregational Church – Quebec Suburb - Rev. John Fraser, presiding – Located on Amherst Street at the corner of Craig Street in South East Montréal near today’s CBC - Radio Canada building, the latter on René-Lévesque east between the Archives nationales du Québec and Jacques Cartier bridge - BAnQ films (1869-1875 & 1869-1877) - Quebec Records (1869-1877) - Ancestry.ca (1869-1877) - FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers (1876-1877)
https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561

1875 - Emmanuel Congregational Church – Montréal Central & Westmount - Rev. J.F. Stevenson, presiding – First organized at the corner of Ste-Catherine Street west (1463) and Stanley Street – In 1889, the congregation had moved to 2431 St. Catherine Street west - BAnQ films (1875-1899 & 1875-1925) - Quebec Records (1875-1925) - Ancestry.ca (1875-1925) - FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers (1876-1882)
https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561 - BAnQ Online Parish Registers (1900-1912)
http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/

https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561 - BAnQ Online Parish Registers (1900-1912)
http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/

1884 – Congregationalist Free Church of Point St. Charles & United Free Congregational – Montréal – Rev. Thomas Hall, presiding - Located at 185 Congregation Street – BAnQ films (1884-1887 & 1891-1899 & 1891-1925) - Quebec Records (1884-1887 & 1891-1925) - Ancestry.ca (1884-1887 & 1891-1925) - The church would be amalgamated with Gosford Street Congregational, Crystal Springs Congregational
1891 – **Amherst Park Congregational** – Located at the corner of Christophe Colomb and Daniel Streets in northeast Montréal – See 1900

1891 - **Point St. Charles Congregational** - Montréal – Rev. A.W. Main, presiding - Located at 185 Congregation Street in the Point – Church became known at a later date as Main Memorial, in honor of their first Pastor. - BAnQ films (1891-1899 & 1891-1925) - Quebec Records (1891-1925) - Ancestry.ca (1891-1925) - BAnQ Online Parish Registers (1900-1912) [http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/](http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/)

1896 – **Bethlehem Congregational** in Westmount – Rev. Robert Hopkin, presiding – Located at the corner of Western (de Maisonneuve) and Clarke Avenue in Westmount – The church building is now home to a Pentecostal Church - BAnQ films (1896-1899 & 1896-1911) - Quebec Records (1896-1911) - Ancestry.ca (1896-1911) - BAnQ Online Parish Registers (1900-1911) [http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/](http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/)

1900 – **Amherst Park Congregational** – Rev. Herbert Moule, presiding – Located on de Valier between St-Zothique and Daniel Streets - BAnQ film (1900-1925) - Quebec Records (1900-1925) - Ancestry.ca (1900-1925)


1910 – **City Mission Congregational** – St. Lawrence Market Square – Rev. Dr. Ducker, presiding – Located on Cadieux Street near the Old Brewery Mission - BAnQ film (1910-1921) - Quebec Records (1910-1921) - Ancestry.ca (1910-1921)

1911 – **Calvary Congregational of Westmount** – Rev. Thomas Bassett, Rev. T.W. Jones, presiding – Located at the corner of Dorchester (1206) and Greene – In 1961, Calvary Congregational amalgamated with Westmount Park United, the latter located at the northeast corner of Lansdowne Avenue and de Maisonneuve boulevard. – BAnQ film (1878-1910 Montreal Calvary Congregational & 1911-1925 Westmount Calvary Congregational) - Quebec Records (1878-1910 Montreal Calvary Congregational & 1911-1925 Westmount Calvary Congregational) - Ancestry.ca (1878-1910 Montreal Calvary Congregational & Westmount Calvary Congregational)


1918 – **Christian Workers Congregational** – Might have been associated with Point St. Charles Congregational on Wellington Street at Hibernia or with Union Congregational on Délisle Street in St-Henri - BAnQ film (1918-1924) - Quebec Records (1918-1924) - Ancestry.ca (1918-1924)

**Newport Township** - Stanstead
A Loyalist region - Established in 1801, a township located south of Westbury, east of Clifton and Eaton, north of Auckland and Ditton, west of Hampden

North Plain - Stanstead
A Loyalist region - A region located north of Stanstead Plain

1816 – Congregationalist Missionaries of North Plain, Rock Island, Stanstead South – Organized in 1816 by American Congregationalist Missionaries – The church was also known as Stanstead South Congregational – From 1817 to 1827, the Congregationalists worshipped with the Methodists, Episcopalians and the Baptists in the Union Meeting House in North Plain - The earliest church registers dealing with marriages and births of the Congregational churches in Stanstead County might be available at the Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html - St. Francis District Protestant Families (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm

1816 – North Plain - Stanstead South Union Meeting House with the participation of the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopalian, Methodist missionaries - The Congregational congregation would later become Stanstead South Congregational - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html - BAnQ films (1838-1907 Stanstead Congregational) - Quebec Records (1838-1907 Stanstead Congregational) - Ancestry.ca (1838-1907 Stanstead Congregational) - QFHS films (1838-1907 Stanstead Congregational) - St. Francis District Protestant Families (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm


North Stanstead - Stanstead
A region which appears to have been referred to as North Stanstead in pioneer days and today it is referred to as Fitch Bay.
1871 – **Fitch Bay Congregational Church** in North Stanstead - First organized in 1871 as Fitch Bay Congregational and in 1926, the congregation joined the ranks of Fitch Bay United
- Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville

1928 - **Fitch Bay United Church** in North Stanstead - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html - BAnQ film (1928-1942 Fitch Bay United) - Quebec Records (1928-1942 Fitch Bay United) - Ancestry.ca (1928-1942 Fitch Bay United) - QFHS films (1928-1942 Fitch Bay United) - Stanstead County Protestant Families (1845-1963) http://www.colbycurtis.ca/shs/archives.php

**Philipsburg - St. Armand West - Missisquoi**
A Loyalist region - Originally known as St. Armand West and located next to St. Armand, slightly north of the Vermont border on the shores of Bay Missisquoi (Lake Champlain) - In 1784 the first known settlers arrived from the U.S.A. - source in part: Phyllis Hamilton - see; http://www.uelac.org/UELAC/history/Branching-Out


1799 - **Missisquoi Bay (Philipsburg)** - QFHS book #HG-152.01 M6 - 132 pages by George H. Montgomery

1826 – **Philipsburg First Congregational Chapel** – Organized in 1826 by Rev. John Jackson and Rev. Mr. Connell, both were associated with the First Congregational Church of Montreal, the latter also referred to as Zion Church of St. Maurice Street. see 1831 under Montreal. Prior to his arrival in Montreal, Rev. John Jackson was originally from Massachusetts and later associated with the Congregational Church of Montreal, the latter also referred to as Zion Congregational Church of St. Maurice Street - Rev. J. Fisk was appointed in 1847 or about - see also: Phyllis Hamilton, With Heart and Hands and Voices - BAnQ films (1845-1862 & 1845-1853) - Quebec Records (1845-1862) - Ancestry.ca (1845-1862) - QFHS films (1845-1862) - Missisquoi Historical Society film (1845-1862) http://www.museemissisquoi.ca/

1845 – **Second Congregational Church** - BAnQ films (1845-1862 & 1845-1853) - Quebec Records (1845-1862) - Ancestry.ca (1845-1862) - BAnQ book of marriages #1523 (1845-1862) - QFHS (1845-1862) - Missisquoi Historical Society film (1845-1862) - http://www.museemissisquoi.ca/index.html - FamilySearch.org Online Parish

Québec City

http://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561

1801 – St. John's Congregationalist or Saint John’s Chapel or Congregational Church – First organized in 1801, location unknown, most likely within the walls of the Chapel of the Jesuit Fathers, or the Chapel of the Récollet Fathers or the Chapel of the Ursulines – On Monday June 24th 1816, the Freemasons assisted in laying the corner stone of St. John's Congregational on St. Francis Street, now known as Ferland Street at the corner of Couillard Street, not far from Ste-Famille Street, a small two level stone building was opened the following year - In 1817, Rev. George Spratt was the first pastor and was succeeded in 1821 by Rev. Henry D. Purkis of England and later by Rev. Timothy Atkinson. Others who served were: John Parkham, James Drummond, Henry Wilkes - It was originally independent in its constitution, but was for years supplied by a minister from the United States. In 1829, this Congregation resolved to connect themselves with the Church of Scotland. The Presbyterian wing of the congregation under the guidance of Rev. John Clugston would continue until 1854 – A portion of the members of the original church of Saint John’s Congregational would continue as a Congregationalist church. In 1848, we find this parish being presided by Rev. J. Drummond - A second Congregational Church would have opened in the city of Québec. The Congregationalists , who for some time also worshipped in the old Haymarket theatre building, built another church at the corner of Palace and McMahon Streets, on the site of an old hotel known as the Mansion House, the headquarters of the Salvation Army in 1919, the corner stone having been laid July 28, 1840. For some years previous to being closed Rev. Mr. Purkis was the pastor of the church - QFHS book HG-156.9 G3 "Historic Tales of Old Quebec" - Chalmers Wesley United - Québec City (1801-1829 civil registers under St. John's Congregational) & (1860-1873 church membership under Quebec Congregational) - http://www.chalmerswesley.org/en/aboutus.php - BAnQ films (1838-1875 &1838-1861 & 1862-1881 & 1875-1881) - Quebec Records (1838-1881) - Ancestry.ca (1838-1881) - FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers (1800-1802 & 1862-1880) 

https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561

1831 - In that year, the population of Québec City stood at 24,169, of whom 17,893 were Catholics and 6,276 were Protestants. From that period on, hundreds upon thousands of immigrants from the British Isles would arrive in the port city of Québec. All were fleeing European poverty, famine, overpopulation and misery caused by long periods of unemployment. Even though the majority would continue westward, quite a fair number
would choose to remain in the city. Confronted with a sudden growth in population, authorities would encourage the opening of new townships, which eventually gave rise to a series of British settlements both north and south of Québec.

1838 – **Société Missionnaire de Londres & Congregational Church in Québec City** – Second French Missionary Church organized in Québec by Huguenot Pastors from Switzerland – Location unknown, most likely on Ferland Street - see 1801 under St. John's Congregational Church - Church appears to have closed in 1881 - **Chalmers Wesley United Church**: (1841-1881 civil registers under Quebec Congregational) & (1860-1873 church membership under Quebec Congregational)


1848-1904 - **Register of interments in Mount Hermon Cemetery** - Between 1848 and 1883, 6,164 entries, half of the deceased were members of the Anglican Church (2,991), Presbyterian Church (1,117), Methodist Church (583) - In 1860 the Protestant Cemetery on rue St-Jean, next to Saint Matthew's Church closed, within months the Presbyterians and Methodists also closed their own cemeteries - QFHS (Quebec Family History Society) has recently been approved as a selling point of said book, 380 pages, 60 pages of persons index, 7 different categories.

1861, in that year the population of Québec City was 51,109, of whom, 41,477 were Catholics, 5,740 were Anglicans, 1,253 were Presbyterians, 859 were Free Church, over a 1,000 were Methodists and 30% of the total population of 51,109 were Irish Catholics or approximately 15,000 to 16,000.

Congregationalists - Although few in numbers, some of their church records survived and are available mainly from Chalmers-Wesley Pastoral Charge in Quebec City - [www.chalmerswesley.org/en/aboutus.php](http://www.chalmerswesley.org/en/aboutus.php)

**Rivière-du-Loup-en-Haut** - Maskinongé
see Louiseville - A region along the northshore of the St. Lawrence, west of Trois-Rivières (Three Rivers) also referred to in early days as Rivière du Loup (not to be confused with the city of Rivière-du-Loup, the latter located in the Lower St. Lawrence region) – Please note, the region of Louiseville including surrounding hamlets, was selected by Governor Frederic Haldimand as a refuge and relocation centre for incoming Loyalists – see also nearby Machiche (Yamachiche) - Louiseville on modern maps

**Rock Island** - Stanstead
A Loyalist region - Also referred to as Stanstead South. A small community located on the Vermont border across the town of Derby Line, Vermont - Rock Island on modern maps.

1816 – **Union Meeting House** - Congregationalist Missionaries of North Plain, Rock Island, Stanstead South – Organized in 1816 by American Congregationalist Missionaries – The church was also known as Stanstead South Congregational – From 1817 to 1827, the Congregationalists worshipped with the Methodists, Episcopalians and the Baptists at the Union Meeting House in North Plain - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville #UC-039 [http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html](http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html) - BAnQ films (1838-1907 Stanstead Congregational &
1871-1884 & 1880-1942 Rock Island Congregational) - Quebec Records (1838-1907 Stanstead Congregational & 1880-1942 Rock Island Congregational) - Ancestry.ca (1838-1907 Stanstead Congregational & 1880-1942 Rock Island Congregational) - QFHS films (1838-1907 Stanstead Congregational) - St. Francis District Protestant Families (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages


Russeltown Flats - Chateauguay
Russeltown Flats is part of the municipality of St-Chrysostome in the southwest corner of Québec - A village originally part of the Seigniory of Beauharnois near the hamlets of English River, South Georgetown, Jamestown and Hemmingford township - Russeltown on old maps


Sherbrooke - Sherbrooke
A Loyalist region - The largest city in the Eastern Townships

1790s - Prospect Street Cemetery - see Interment.net under Sherbrooke County
1790s - **Westbury Cemetery** - see Interment.net under Sherbrooke County

1799 - **Lower Canada Congregational Union** – United Church Archives ETRC Lennoxville (1799-1851) [http://www.etrca/Archives-Department/Online-Resources/Archival-Collection.html](http://www.etrca/Archives-Department/Online-Resources/Archival-Collection.html) - St. Francis District Protestant Families (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages [http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm](http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm)

1810 - **Sherbrooke Union Cemetery** - see Elmwood Cemetery - see Interment.net under Sherbrooke

1827 – **Congregationalist Missionary Society** - **Plymouth Trinity** – First located on Dufferin road, the church would be renamed Plymouth-Trinity United of Sherbrooke – Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville #UC-001 & #UC-002 & #UC-004 (1829-1879) [http://www.etrca/Archives-Department/Online-Resources/Archival-Collection.html](http://www.etrca/Archives-Department/Online-Resources/Archival-Collection.html) - BAnQ films (1838-1885 & 1838-1869 & 1870-1879 & 1880-1899 & 1885-1925) - Quebec Records (1838-1925) - Ancestry.ca (1838-1925) - BAnQ books of indexes of marriages, baptisms, deaths (1829-1879) - St. Francis District Protestant Families (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages [http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm](http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm)

1832 - **Sherbrooke Gazette** - Marriages, births, deaths - BAnQ book (1832-1839)

1835 – **Plymouth Road Congregationalist Church** – The Congregational church of Sherbrooke was organized in December of 1835. Rev. James Robertson originally from Scotland was installed pastor in 1837 followed by Rev. A. Duff - This congregation was subsequently amalgamated with Trinity Methodist, Agnes Methodist into Sangster Memorial United and Plymouth Trinity United - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville #UC-001 (1837-1925) [http://www.etrca/Archives-Department/Online-Resources/Archival-Collection.html](http://www.etrca/Archives-Department/Online-Resources/Archival-Collection.html) - BAnQ films (1838-1885 & 1838-1869 & 1870-1879 & 1880-1899 & 1885-1925) - Quebec Records (1838-1925) - Ancestry.ca (1838-1925) - BAnQ books of indexes of marriages, baptisms, deaths (1838-1879) - QFHS films (1838-1925) - St. Francis District Protestant Families (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages [http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm](http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm) - Stanstead County Protestant Families (1845-1963) [http://www.colbycurtis.ca/shs/archives.php](http://www.colbycurtis.ca/shs/archives.php)


Shipton Township - Richmond
Located northeast of Cleveland, west of Wotton, north of Windsor - First settled as a region in 1801. One of the earliest township to be settled east of Sherbrooke - Shipton on modern day maps


Sorel - Richelieu
An early military post for both the French Regiments and the Imperial Forces - Located at the mouth of the Richelieu river with the St. Lawrence river - Some of the earliest Protestant church documents are found in Sorel - Sorel is the second largest city on the Richelieu River

Richelieu County – British and Scottish soldiers were present in the county since the conquest in towns and cities such as: Sorel, Tracy, William Henry - A few years later, the Loyalists and Americans arrived - A few years later the Irish arrived – The county is located on the banks of the Richelieu river, south of the St. Lawrence between Yamaska and Verchères counties

1839 – **Sorel St. Francis Congregationalist** - BAnQ film (1839-1865) - QFHS film (1839-1865) - BAnQ book of marriages (1784-1966 Protestants) - BAnQ Online Parish Registers (1839-1865) [http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/](http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/civil/)


**Stanstead** - Stsanstead

A Loyalist region - A town located near the Vermont border, north of Newport, west of Coaticook, south of Lennoxville and east of Lake Memphremagog.

1796 – **Congregational Union of Lower Canada – Stanstead** – First Congregational church service held in Canada - **St. Francis District Protestant Families** (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages - [http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm](http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm)

1823 - **Stanstead British Colonist and St. Francis Gazette marriages, baptisms and deaths** - BAnQ book (1823-1829 marriages, baptisms, deaths) - **St. Francis District Protestant Families** (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages - [http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm](http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm)

1830 - **Stanstead Crystal Lake Cemetery** - see: Eastern Townships Cemeteries - Stanstead County on [RootsWeb.com](http://rootsweb.com) or on: [Interment.net](http://interment.net) under Stanstead County.


**Stanstead South - Stanstead Southwest Missions** - Stanstead

A Loyalist region

1816 – **Union Meeting House** - **Congregationalist Missionaries of North Plain, Rock Island, Stanstead South** – Organized in 1816 by American Congregationalist Missionaries – The church was also known as Stanstead South Congregational – From 1817 to 1827, the Congregationalists worshipped with the Baptists, Episcopalians and Methodists in the Union.
St. Andrews - St. Andrews was the first place in what would become County Argenteuil to be settled by Europeans. It was fairly easily accessible from Montreal and Ste-Anne’s via the Ottawa River. The land was suitable for agriculture and fairly flat. Many of the earliest arrivals were Americans. Sir John Johnson and the LeRois were UEL’s. Other Americans, such as Peter Benedict, Benjamin Wales, John Harrington, Elton Lee, G.A. Hooker, the Davises, Guy Richards, the De Hertels came as businessmen and farmers. Among the Loyalists were a few “Hessian Mercenaries” who had been in the employ of the British forces during the American War of Independence; Henry Allbright was one of these.

Highland Scots began to arrive around 1800; prominent names among them were McPhee, Dewar, Douglas, Cameron. The area of Rivière Rouge was almost exclusively Scotch. Fur traders from both the Northwest Company and the Hudson’s Bay Company used St. Andrews as their base before heading westward. From the 1820’s the Anglican Church of St. Andrews, first under Rev. Joseph Abbott and then under his brother Rev. William Abbott, acted as though it were indeed the established church in the area. The Presbyterian church under the long pastorate of Rev. Archibald Henderson principally served the Scottish farmers of the Rivière Rouge area and the Scottish settlers in and around Lachute (which was definitely a Scotch town) until a Presbyterian church was built at lachute in the 1830’s -

Author: Doug Armstrong, QFHS member.

St. Andrew’s East - Argenteuil

St. Andrews - St. Andrews was the first place in what would become County Argenteuil to be settled by Europeans. It was fairly easily accessible from Montreal and Ste-Anne’s via the Ottawa River. The land was suitable for agriculture and fairly flat. Many of the earliest arrivals were Americans. Sir John Johnson and the LeRois were UEL’s. Other Americans, such as Peter Benedict, Benjamin Wales, John Harrington, Elton Lee, G.A. Hooker, the Davises, Guy Richards, the De Hertels came as businessmen and farmers. Among the Loyalists were a few “Hessian Mercenaries” who had been in the employ of the British forces during the American War of Independence; Henry Allbright was one of these.

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Author: Doug Armstrong, QFHS member.

1843 - Saint Andrew’s East Eastern Congregational - United Church Archives -
Montréal (1846-1877 & 1900-1911) - BAnQ film (1846-1899) - QFHS films (1846-1852 & 1857-1868 & 1846-1899) - BAnQ Online Parish Registers (Registre de l’état civil) (1900-1911) - FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers
St. Armand West - Philipsburg - Missisquoi
A Loyalist region - Originally known as St. Armand West and located next to St. Armand, slightly north of the Vermont border on the shores of Bay Missisquoi (Lake Champlain) - In 1784 the first known settlers arrived from the U.S.A. - source in part: Phyllis Hamilton - see; 
http://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out


1799 - Missisquoi Bay (Philipsburg) - QFHS #HG-152.01 M6 - 132 pages by George H. Montgomery

1826 – Philipsburg First Congregational Chapel – Organized in 1826 by Rev. John Jackson and Rev. Mr. Connell, both were associated with the First Congregational Church of Montreal, the latter also referred to as Zion Church of St. Maurice Street. Prior to his arrival in Montreal, Rev. John Jackson was originally from Massachusetts. and later from the Congregational Church of Montreal, the latter also referred to as Zion Congregational Church of St. Maurice Street.

1845 – Second Congregational Church - BAnQ films (1845-1862 & 1845-1853) - BAnQ book of marriages (1845-1862) - Quebec Records (1845-1862 & 1845-1853) - Ancestry.ca (1845-1862 &


St. Francis District - Eastern Townships
A judicial district first established by the government of Lower Canada - The Congregationalist Church and other Protestant denominations used the expression to describe their missionary endeavours in the eastern portion of the Eastern Townships, which included Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Compton, Richmond, Drummond counties and perhaps a portion of Megantic and Wolfe - see; 

1839 - St. Francis District Congregational Circuit Ministry (Missions) - Organized in 1839, most likely by Rev. Ammi Parker - Appears to have ceased as a missionary field in 1867 - Eastern Townships Resource Centre - ETRC - Lennoxville (1852-1876) - BAnQ films (1815-1879 & 1839-1865 & 1852-1853 & 1855-1861 & 1865-1867) - BAnQ books of indexes of marriages, baptisms, deaths (1815-1879) - FamilySearch.org Online Parish Registers (1839-1865) https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1929561 - St. Francis
**District Protestant Families** (1815-1879) #9 baptisms 1240 pages #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages - [http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm](http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm) - **Compton County**


**Stanstead County Protestant Families** (1845-1963) [http://www.colbycurtis.ca/shs/archives.php](http://www.colbycurtis.ca/shs/archives.php)

**St-Paul d’Abbotsford** - Rouville
see Abbotsford

**Sweetsburg** - Missisquoi
A Loyalist region - A village just east of Cowansville - The village was annexed to Cowansville in the 1960’s - Churchville was the original name of the hamlet of Sweetsburg [http://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out](http://www.uelac.org/UELAC-history/Branching-Out) - see also; **The Townships Trail** - [http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf](http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf)

1852 - **Congregational Church** - Rev. David Connell, from the Brome Center began to visit Cowansville. In 1852 the Congregational church was built. Rev. Richard Miles took over in 1854 - source: Phyllis Hamilton - **BAnQ** films (1853-1879 & 1857-1879 & 1877-1899 & 1880-1899) - **Quebec Records** (1853-1879) - **Ancestry.ca** (1853-1879) - **QFHS** films (1853-1879)

**Ulverton** - Drummond
1837 - **Ulverton Congregational Church** - Organized in 1837 - In 1925, it became Ulverton United - **QFHS** book #CL-153.4 R5 - Baptisms, marriages, deaths (1837-1925) - **BAnQ** film (1926-1942 Ulverton United) - **Quebec Records** (1926-1942 Ulverton United) - **Ancestry.ca** (1926-1942 Ulverton United) - **St. Francis District Protestant Families** (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages [http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm](http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm)

**Waterloo** - Shefford
First settled in 1796, this village is situated in the southern portion of Shefford, two miles from Frost Village and eight miles from West Shefford see; **The Townships Trail** - [http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf](http://www.chemindescantons.qc.ca/pdf/guide/en/CheminDesCantons_MRC_Brome-MissisquoiANG.pdf)

1813 - **Waterloo Protestant Cemetery** - **BAnQ** book (1813-1989) - [www.interment.net](http://www.interment.net) - compilers: Marilyn Davis, Marjorie-Anne Smith

1832 - **Waterloo Congregational Church** - In 1832, Rev. James Dougherty was ordained minister of the Congregational churches in Granby and Waterloo - In 1834, Rev. John Gleed was assigned to the Waterloo congregation - source: Phyllis Hamilton - Civil registers under Granby Congregational Church - **Eastern Townships Resource Centre** - **ETRC** - Lennoxville #UC-008 (1879-1910 Granby Congregational & 1926-1987 Granby United Church) & (1830-1952 church membership) - **BAnQ** films under Granby & Waterloo
- Quebec Records (1842-1854 Granby Congregational) - Ancestry.ca (1842-1854 Granby Congregational) - BAnQ books Granby Congregational (1842-1879 marriages) & (1842-1879 births & baptisms) & (1828-1987 deaths) & (1842-1854 marriages) - QFHS (1842-1854 & 1857-1879)


Waterville - Compton
A Loyalist region - A village within Compton county, along the borders with Stanstead and Sherbrooke counties, south of Lennoxville, west of Ascot, east of Hatley, north of Compton Station

1823 - McIntosh Cemetery - Located on McVetty road in the village of Waterville - QFHS cemetery binders under Compton County


1898 - Greenwood Cemetery - QFHS cemetery binders


West Brome - Brome
1819 - **Brome West Gilman Cemetery** - Stones were moved in 1959 to Pettes Cemetery - [www.interment.net](http://www.interment.net) - compilers: Marilyn Davis, Joan Westover

1856 - **Brome West Congregational Mission** - As per Cyrus Thomas; "religious meetings have been held in this place for many years". The earliest preachers were Congregational, and their meetings were held in the West Brome Academy - One minister who preached here from time to time between 1856 and 1862, was Rev. R. Duff from the Congregational Church in Nelsonville (Cowansville). source: Phyllis Hamilton - **Eastern Townships Resource Centre** - ETRC - Lennoxville #UC-065 (1888-1925) [http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html](http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html) - **BAnQ** films under Brome, Cowansville, Phillipsburg Congregational Churches (1843-1852 & 1853-1869 & 1870-1879 & 1853-1869 & 1870-1879 & 1845-1862 1845-1862 & 1845-1853 & 1855 & 1842-1854) - **BAnQ** films under Abbotsford Congregational Church (1824-1884 & 1884-1940) - **Quebec Records** (1824-1940) - **Ancestry.ca** (1842-1862 under Brome, Cowansville, Philipsburg Congregational Churches) - **Ancestry.ca** (1824-1940 under Abbotsford Congregational Church) - **QFHS** films (1824-1940)

1891 – **West Brome - Foster Hillhouse Cemetery** - Located on Brill Road in Foster - [www.interment.net](http://www.interment.net) - compilers: Marilyn Davis, Marjorie-Anne Smith

1926 – **Brome West United** - **Eastern Townships Resource Centre** - ETRC - Lennoxville [http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html](http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/online-resources/archival-collection.html) - **BAnQ** films (1926-1928 & 1942) - **Quebec Records** (1926-1928 & 1942) - **QFHS** (1926-1928 & 1942) - **Ancestry.ca** (1926-1928 & 1942) see also Sutton United for additional church registers, see also Brome United for additional church registers for it does appear that church registers of these three churches were intermingled. - The United Church in West Brome closed in 1967 and the church building was sold - source: Phyllis Hamilton - Stanstead

Also referred to as Borough's Falls or as Massawippi Village and located south of Hatley and west of Coaticook

1827 - **Congregationalist Missionaries** - **St. Francis District Protestant Families** (1815-1879) #9 births 1240 pages - #10 marriages 774 pages - #11 deaths 791 pages [http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm](http://sgce.whc.ca/livres.htm)

**William Henry** - Richelieu

Another name for Sorel, an original county of 1792 within Lower Canada - The expression of William Henry can be found among the earliest church registers of Sorel.

1844 – **Congregationalist Mission of William Henry** - **BAnQ** film (1844-1847) - **QFHS** film (1844-1847)

**Repositories in Montréal and Ontario**

**QFHS** - Quebec Family History Society - Pointe Claire - [www.qfhs.ca](http://www.qfhs.ca) - qfhs@bellnet.ca - 514-695-1502

**BAnQ** - Bibliothèque Archives nationales du Québec - Montréal - Located at 535,
please note, a total of 10 branches across Québec including the one in Québec City - The latter plus the one in Montreal are the two with the largest collections - The Archives in Montréal has the largest collections dealing with Anglo Protestants of Lower Canada from 1759 onward, followed by Québec City, Sherbrooke, Gatineau -

BAnQ - Bibliothèque Archives nationales du Québec - Sherbrooke - 225 rue Frontenac, bureau 401, Sherbrooke QC J1H 1K1 819-820-3010 or 1-800-363-9028 - archives.sherbrooke@banq.qc.ca - please note; The Archives in Sherbrooke contains 2276 metres of written texts, 250,000 photos, 10,000 maps. In addition to, this repository contains many of the original documents associated with the Judicial District of St. Francis plus the Notarial Acts of notaries of the region from 1794 onward. Also found within their collections are the fonds dealing with guardianships, curatorships, civil status records, civil marriage contracts, wills, inventory after deaths, closures and judgments. Plus naturally hundreds of microfilms dealing with parish registers, both Protestant and Catholic churches, some of them described within this research guide.

United Church Archives Montreal & Ottawa Conference - Montréal - moarchivessucc@gmail.com - 514-634-7015 #28 - Pastoral Charges under the Montreal & Ottawa Conference http://locator.united-church.ca

ETRC United Church - Eastern Townships Resource Centre ETRC - Lennoxville - Quebec Diocesan Archives - Old Library, 2nd floor, McGreer Hall, 2600 College Street, Bishops University, Lennoxville QC J1M 1Z7 819-822-9600 ext. 2261 etrc2@ubishops.ca - Jody Robinson, archivist - see also: http://www.ubishops.ca/library/old-library/archives-and-special-collections.html#c4864 - see also; http://www.etrc.ca/archives-department/genealogical-resources.html

Quebec Records - Institut Drouin - https://www.genealogiequebec.com/

Library Archives Canada – www.archives.ca

Ancestry.ca - www.ancestry.ca

Eastern Townships Genealogy Societies

Missisquoi Historical Society - www.missisquiomuseum.ca - 2 River Street, Stanbridge East QC J0J 2H0 450-248-3153

Stanstead Historical Society - 535 Dufferin, Stanstead, QC J0B 3E0 - 819-876-7322 - mccrcip@interlinx.qc.ca - Ann Montgomery, president

Recently this society has started to address the Anglo Protestant families of the Richelieu Valley including their churches

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