

CANADIAN JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES



Canadian Jewish Community Series

NUMBER 4

A STUDY OF THE GROWTH AND CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION OF MONTREAL

BY

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BUREAU OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH • CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS
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PREFACE



The purpose of this study is to trace the growth of the Jewish population in the metropolitan area of Montreal during the period of one hundred years from 1851 to 1951, and the changes which have occurred in the geographical distribution of the Jewish population during that period and particularly during the two decades from 1931 to 1951.

In conducting this study and presenting the information therein, due regard has been given to the ethnic and religious composition of the surrounding population and the geographic factors which have influenced the growth of the Jewish community of Montreal, but no attempt has been made to include any detailed history of the Jewish community in Montreal, its religious, cultural and social welfare institutions, and economic development.

A similar study of the growth and changes in the geographical distribution of the Jewish population in Metropolitan Toronto was published in June 1954, and studies of the Jewish population in Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc. are contemplated. Studies of the sex, age and occupational distribution and family structure of the Jewish population in Montreal, and in other Jewish communities in Canada are planned for early publication.

While it is hoped that the information presented in this and subsequent studies will be found interesting and useful by sociologists and all interested in the development of Jewish life in its various aspects, the series of Canadian Jewish population studies of which this study forms a part is primarily intended for the use and guidance of those interested and actually engaged in the development and efficient operation of Jewish religious, educational, recreational and other community services in those communities.

The statistics in this study are not estimates, the results of isolated and unco-ordinated surveys made by unofficial bodies, or of more or less successful sampling procedures, but are based on the official Canadian census records from 1851 to 1951. For the analysis and interpretation of this statistical information we accept full responsibility.

Statistics of the Jewish population of Montreal prior to 1901, except where otherwise stated, are for Jews by religion, and for the period from 1901 to 1941 inclusive are for Jews by ethnic origin, who number slightly more than those recorded as Jews by religion in those years. Because of confusion resulting from a change in the instructions given to census enumerators in 1951, the census statistics of Jews by origin were less accurate than those of Jews by religion in that census year, and the number of Jews reported as Jews by religion in 1951 is accepted in this study as being for all practical purposes the total Jewish population.

We welcome this opportunity of acknowledging the cooperation and assistance extended to us at all times by Mr. Herbert Marshall, the Dominion Statistician; Dr. O. A. Lemieux, Chief of the Census Branch; Mr. A. H. LeNeveu, Chief of the Social Analysis Branch, and all departments of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Montreal, March, 1955.

L.R.

CONTENTS

	Page	
Chapter 1	Growth	1
2	Natural increase	5
3	Jewish population estimate, 1955	6
4	Geographic distribution by wards	8
5	Geographic distribution by census tracts	18
6	Areas of concentration	20
7	Neighbourhood areas	23
8	Location of Jewish community institutions	27
9	Summary	28
	Bibliography	30
Appendix	Statistical tables	31

TABLES

Table 1	Percentage of Jewish population of Canada resident in Montreal in each census year from 1851 to 1951	2
2	Comparative percentage of total urban population of main ethnic groups in Canada resident in Metropolitan Montreal in the census years 1901 to 1951 inclusive	2
3	Total population and population of main ethnic groups in Montreal in the census years 1851 to 1951 inclusive	3
4	Numerical increase of total population and of main ethnic groups in Montreal in decennial census periods, 1851 to 1951	3
5	Percentage increase in population of main ethnic origins in the city of Montreal in each decade from 1851 to 1881 and in the periods from 1881 to 1901, and 1851 to 1901	4
6	Percentage increase in population of main ethnic origins in Metropolitan Montreal in each decade from 1901 to 1951	4
7	Comparative crude birth and death rates, and rate of natural increase of French, Anglo-Celtic and Jewish population of Montreal in each of the census years from 1911 to 1951 inclusive	5
8	Geographic distribution of the Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal into four broad geographic areas in the census years 1861 to 1951 inclusive	14
9	Percentage distribution of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal into four broad geographic areas in the census years 1861 to 1951 inclusive	15
10	Types of Jewish neighbourhood areas in Metropolitan Montreal	26
11	Distribution of Jewish population of Montreal by municipal wards in the census years 1861 to 1951 inclusive	31
12	Distribution of Jewish population of Greater Montreal among the various cities, towns, villages and parishes in the metropolitan area in the decennial census years 1901 to 1951	32

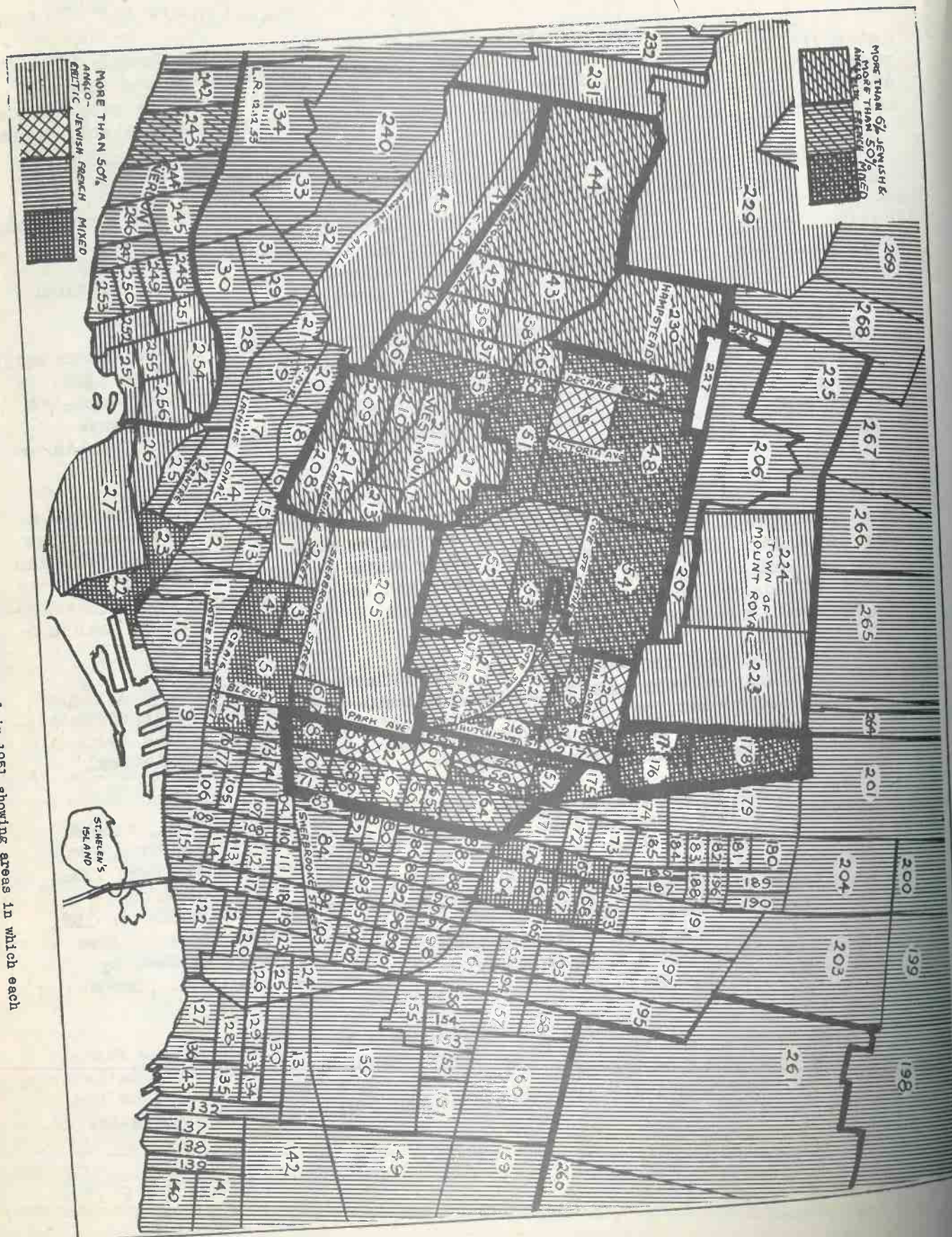


Fig. 1. Map of Census Tracts in Metropolitan Montreal in 1951 showing areas in which each of the French, Anglo-Celtic, and Jewish ethnic groups predominate.

	<u>Page</u>
Table 13 Comparative proportion of total Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal living in each city ward in the decennial census years 1861 to 1951	33
14 Proportion of total Jewish population in Greater Montreal living in the city of Montreal proper, and in each of its satellite urban centres in each of the decennial census years from 1901 to 1951	34
15 Proportion of Jews to total population of all origins in each municipal ward in Montreal in the decennial census years 1861 to 1951	35
16 Proportion of Jews to total population of all origins in each city, town, village and parish in the Metropolitan area of Montreal in the decennial census years 1901 to 1951	36
17 Total and Jewish population in each of the census tracts in Montreal, Outremont and Westmount, and the percentage of Jews, Catholics and Protestants; and persons of French and Anglo-Celtic population among the total population in each census tract in 1951	37
18 Location of Jewish community institutions in Montreal	47

MAPS

Fig. 1 Map of census tracts in Metropolitan Montreal in 1951, showing areas in which the French, Anglo-Celtic and Jewish ethnic groups predominate	11
2 Area of Jewish settlement in Montreal prior to 1901 showing sites of early synagogues and other community buildings	7
3 Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards of Montreal in a) 1861, b) 1871, c) 1881, d) 1891	7
4 Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal, 1901 census	9
5 Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal, 1911 census	9
6 Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal, 1921 census	11
7 Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal, 1931 census	11
8 Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal, 1941 census	13

	<u>Page</u>
Fig. 9 Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal, 1951 census	13
10 Outremont and the area between Hutchison and St. Denis Streets; synagogues and Jewish schools and other Jewish community facilities, 1951	17
11 Percentage of Jewish to total population in each of the census tracts in Outremont and the area between Hutchison and St. Denis Streets, 1951	19
12 Percentage of Jewish to total population in each of the census tracts in the western residential areas of Montreal, 1951	21

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF MONTREAL

The history of Montreal has been described* as "a Tale of Two Cities ... a dual civilization with two main racial origins, two mentalities, two main languages, two main religions. It is the story of two dominant races growing up side by side under the same flag, jealously preserving their identities, at the same time mistrusting one another, but on the whole living in marvelous harmony, though not always in unison, except on certain well-defined common grounds of devotion to Canada ... and of the desire of maintaining the noble traditions and the steady progress of their city."

The adjective "marvelous" used to describe the harmonious relationship between the two major ethnic and religious groups in the city may be somewhat of an overstatement, but the description on the whole is reasonably accurate, and could indeed be expanded to include the Jewish population, which although much smaller in numbers, forms the third largest ethnic and religious group amongst the population of Montreal, and whose historic connection with the largest city in Canada dates as far back at least as that of the Protestant and Anglo-Saxon element in its population.

The Jewish community in Montreal is the oldest and largest in Canada, and is the second largest Jewish community in the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in size only by that of London, England.

In size it comes within the same group as Cleveland, Baltimore and Detroit, and among cities on the North American continent is exceeded only by the Jewish communities of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston and Philadelphia. It is the fifth oldest Jewish community on the North American continent being preceded only by New York, Newport in Rhode Island, Savannah in Georgia, and Charleston in South Carolina.

Jews first came to Montreal in 1760 as officers in the British Army under General Amherst, and after the surrender of the city to the British on September 8, 1760, several of them settled in Montreal as merchants and furnishers of supplies to the army, and were joined soon after by relatives and friends from England and the other British colonies in North America.

In December 1768 there were sufficient permanent Jewish residents in Montreal to form the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation "Shearith Israel," which worshipped in a room on St. James Street until 1777, when the first synagogue in Canada was erected at the junction of Notre Dame Street with St. James Street.

GROWTH

The Jewish population of Montreal is estimated to have ranged from 25 in 1771 to approximately 35 in 1801, and when the first official census in which Jews are mentioned was taken in 1831 there were 52 Jews recorded as living in Montreal, a number which had increased to 112 in 1844.

As will be seen from Table 1, the Jewish population of Montreal has increased from 181 in 1851 to 80,829 in 1951. In 1851 the Jewish population of Montreal, small though it was, formed 39.9 percent of the total Jewish population of Canada. This percentage decreased to an all-time low of 30.7 percent in 1871, and then it increased to an all-time high of 42.5 percent in 1901, from which it decreased to 36.3 percent in 1921. By 1951 it had increased

* Dr. William H. Atherton, "Montreal 1535-1914."

again to 39.5 percent of the total Jewish population of Canada.

Table 1. Percentage of Jewish Population of Canada Resident in Montreal in each Census Year from 1851 to 1951

Census Year	Jewish Population		Percent in Montreal
	Canada	Montreal	
		181	39.9%
a) 1851	454	403	34.0
a) 1861	1,186	409	30.7
a) 1871	1,333	811	33.2
a) 1881	2,443	2,460	33.8
a) 1891	6,501	6,975*	42.5
a) 1901	16,401	28,838*	38.1
1911	75,681	45,846*	36.3
1921	126,196	58,032*	37.0
1931	156,726	63,937*	37.6
1941	170,241	80,829*	39.5
a) 1951	204,836		

Since the Jewish population of Canada is largely urban, the percentage of the total urban population of the main ethnic groups in Canada resident in the metropolitan area of Montreal in each of the census years from 1901 to 1951, as given in Table 2, permits of some comparison of the extent to which the various ethnic groups in Canada have concentrated in Canada's largest city.

In 1931 the percentage of the total urban population of Canada who lived in the metropolitan area of Montreal reached a peak of 18.3 percent, from which it dropped to 16.2 percent in 1951. Among the various ethnic groups in Canada, Jews rank highest in percentage of total urban population resident in Montreal, followed by those of French and Italian origin. Of the total urban Jewish population of Canada, the percentage living in Montreal was 40.0 percent in 1951 as compared with 45.9 percent in 1901, while of the total urban population of French origin in Canada the percentage living in Montreal was 34.8 percent in 1951 as compared with 38.4 percent in 1901.

Table 2. Comparative Percentage of Total Urban Population of Main Ethnic Groups in Canada Resident in Metropolitan Montreal in the Census Years 1901 to 1951 Inclusive.

Ethnic Group	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Jewish	45.9%	40.2%	37.9%	38.4%	39.1%	40.0%
French	38.4	40.9	38.2	32.5	37.3	34.8
Italian	28.1	23.9	27.6	27.8	27.8	22.9
All origins	16.9	16.9	16.9	18.3	18.2	16.2
Russian	14.6	12.0	8.5	11.6	10.0	14.5
Czech & Slovak	?	?	2.1	23.7	16.9	10.0
Polish	?	17.4	10.9	11.5	9.6	9.9
Anglo-Celtic	8.2	7.7	7.8	8.8	8.5	7.0
Ukrainian	?	3.9	5.2	5.7	6.3	5.6
Chinese	8.5	7.6	6.6	5.8	6.9	4.4
German	3.2	2.2	2.1	4.2	3.0	2.7
Scandinavian	6.1	3.1	3.0	4.4	3.5	2.6

a) Jews by religion. All other census years, Jews by ethnic origin.
* Metropolitan Montreal.

Jews formed 5.79 percent of the total population of Metropolitan Montreal in 1951 as compared with 5.98 percent of the total population of Metropolitan Toronto and 5.23 percent in Metropolitan Winnipeg. In Montreal Jews form the third largest ethnic group in the city, while in Toronto Jews form the second largest group, and in Winnipeg they form the fifth largest ethnic group, being exceeded by those of Anglo-Celtic, Ukrainian, French and German origin.

Information on the numerical and percentage increase of the Jewish and other ethnic groups in Montreal during the period from 1851 to 1901, and in Metropolitan Montreal from 1901 to 1951 will be found in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6. From these tables it will be seen that the Jewish population has formed the third largest ethnic group in Montreal for more than a century, and during the decade from 1911 to 1921 the Jewish population exceeded the total population of all other ethnic groups who were not of French or Anglo-Celtic origin.

Table 3. Total Population & Population of Main Ethnic Groups in Montreal in the Census Years 1851 to 1951 Inclusive

Census Year	Total All Origins	French	Anglo-Celtic	Jewish	Italian	Polish	All Others
1851	57,715	26,153	31,381	181	-	?	224
1861	90,323	43,679	45,573	403	61	?	607
1871	107,225	56,856	48,221	409	91	?	1,648
1881	140,747	78,684	58,010	811	345	?	2,897
1901	307,296	195,032	91,778	6,849	1,775	?	11,862
1901*	341,329	214,317	105,252	6,975	1,988	?	12,797
1911*	553,915	345,144	154,105	28,838	7,694	2,667	15,467
1921*	736,259	446,359	202,923	45,846	14,600	2,650	23,881
1931*	1,020,601	614,153	271,180	58,032	22,246	7,808	47,182
1941*	1,139,921	713,522	281,875	63,937	25,351	7,947	55,236
1951*	1,395,400	900,825	307,236	80,829	30,722	13,663	62,135

Table 4. Numerical Increase of Total Population and of Main Ethnic Groups in Montreal in Decennial Census Periods, 1851 to 1951

Inter-Censal Period	All Origins	French	Anglo-Celtic	Jewish	Italian	Polish	All Others
1851-1861	32,608	17,526	14,192	222	61	?	383
1861-1871	16,902	13,177	2,648	6	30	?	1,041
1871-1881	33,522	21,828	9,789	402	254	?	849
1881-1901	166,549	116,348	33,768	6,038	1,430	?	8,965
1901-1911*	212,586	130,827	48,853	21,863	5,706	?	2,670
1911-1921*	182,344	102,215	48,818	17,008	6,906	?	7,397
1921-1931*	284,342	167,794	68,257	12,186	7,646	4,158	23,301
1931-1941*	119,320	99,369	10,695	5,905	3,105	139	8,054
1941-1951*	255,479	187,303	25,361	16,892	5,431	5,616	6,899

* Metropolitan Montreal

The largest numerical increase in the Jewish population of Montreal in any decade was in the period from 1901 to 1911, and the numerical and percentage increase of the Jewish population in the decade from 1941 to 1951 was the largest decennial increase since 1921.

Table 5.
Percentage Increase in Population of Main Ethnic Origins in the City of Montreal in each Decade from 1851 to 1881 & in the Periods from 1881 to 1901 & 1851 to 1901

Ethnic Origin	1851-61	1861-71	1871-81	1881-1901	1851-1901
Jewish	122.6%	1.5%	98.3%	744.5%	3,683.9%
Italian	u	49.1	279.1	414.5	2,809.8
French	67.0	30.2	38.4	147.8	645.7
Anglo-Celtic	45.2	5.1	20.3	58.2	192.4
All origins	56.5	18.7	31.3	118.3	605.7

Table 6. Percentage Increase in Population of Main Ethnic Origins in Metropolitan Montreal in each Decade from 1901 to 1951

Ethnic Origin	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51
Polish	u	-0.6%	194.3%	1.8%	71.2%
Ukrainian	275.2	148.7	246.2	74.4	69.2
French	61.0	29.3	37.3	16.2	26.5
Jewish	313.4	59.0	24.4	10.2	26.4
Italian	287.5	90.0	52.2	13.9	21.2
Anglo-Celtic	46.4	31.7	33.6	3.9	9.0
All origins	62.3	32.9	38.6	11.7	22.4

During the first half of the twentieth century the ethnic group which has shown the largest percentage increase in Metropolitan Montreal has been that of Ukrainian origin, followed in percentage increase by those of Italian, Jewish, Polish, Scandinavian and French origin. The percentage increase of those of Anglo-Celtic origin during the same period has been lower than that of the total population of all origins.

The percentage increase during the decade from 1941 to 1951 was 71.2 percent among those of Polish origin and 69.2 percent among those of Ukrainian origin, while the percentage increase of the population of French and Jewish origin during the same decade has been approximately 26.5 percent, followed closely by the percentage increase of the population of Italian origin. The marked increase in the population of Italian, Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish origin has been due mainly to the influx of immigrants and refugees during the post-war period since 1946, while the increase in the population of French origin has been due in large part to migration from the rural areas of Quebec, in addition to the natural increase.

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NATURAL INCREASE

Montreal is the only city in Canada, Great Britain or the United States for which official statistics on births and deaths among the Jewish population are available. Since the majority of the population in Montreal is French by ethnic origin and language, and Catholic by religion, but more than eleven percent of the population is Anglo-Celtic by origin, English by language and Protestant by religion, the statistics recorded and published by the Vital Statistics Branch of the Department of Health of the City of Montreal have for many years been classified by origin into three major ethnic groups: French, Anglo-Celtic and Jewish. It is therefore possible to compare the birth and death rates and the rate of natural increase of the French, Anglo-Celtic and Jewish population in Montreal.

From Table 7 it will be seen that the crude birth rate of the Jewish population in Montreal fell from 24.9 per 1,000 in 1911 to 17.1 per 1,000 in 1941, and rose again to 27.0 per 1,000 in 1951. Prior to 1931 the crude Jewish birth rate in Montreal ranged from 37 to 44 percent lower than among the population of French origin, and from 3 to 15 percent lower than among the population of Anglo-Celtic origin. From 1931 to 1941 inclusive the crude Jewish birth rate ranged from 36 to 27 percent lower than among those of French origin, and from 5 to 11 percent higher than among those of Anglo-Celtic origin. In 1951, however, the crude Jewish birth rate in Montreal had increased until it was almost 3 percent higher than that among the population of French origin and almost 60 percent higher than among the population of Anglo-Celtic origin. The outstanding change is that while the crude birth rate of the Montreal population has decreased by 66.4 percent amongst those of French origin in the period from 1911 to 1951, and by 65.5 percent among the population of Anglo-Celtic origin, the crude Jewish birth rate has actually increased by 8.4 percent during the same period.

Table 7.
Comparative Crude Birth and Death Rates, and Rate of Natural Increase of French, Anglo-Celtic and Jewish Population of Montreal in each of the Census Years from 1911 to 1951 Inclusive

Year	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000			Crude Death Rate per 1,000			Rate of Natural Increase per 1,000		
	French	Anglo-Celtic	Jews	French	Anglo-Celtic	Jews	French	Anglo-Celtic	Jews
1911	39.6%	25.8%	24.9%	22.2%	16.5%	9.2%	17.4%	9.3%	15.7%
1921	37.4	24.3	21.1	17.3	13.8	6.4	20.1	10.5	14.7
1931	29.3	17.8	18.8	13.7	10.9	7.6	15.6	6.9	11.2
1941	23.4	15.4	17.1	11.1	11.3	7.6	12.3	4.1	9.5
1951	26.3	16.9	27.0	9.7	11.3	8.3	16.6	5.6	18.7

The crude Jewish death rate in Montreal has always been lower than the crude death rate among the population of French or of Anglo-Celtic origin, and among the Jewish population, as among those of French and Anglo-Celtic origin the crude death rate in 1951 was lower than in 1911, but while in 1911 the crude Jewish death rate was 59 percent lower than the death rate of the population of French origin and 44 percent lower than among the population of Anglo-Celtic origin, in 1951 the crude Jewish death rate was only 13 percent lower than the rate among the French ethnic group, and 26 percent lower than among the Anglo-Celtic group.

The changes in the crude birth and death rates have resulted in a decrease in the natural rate of increase during the period from 1911 to 1951 inclusive of approximately 5 percent among the population of French origin, and as much as 40 percent among the population of Anglo-Celtic origin; and an increase of approximately 19 percent among the Jewish population. In each of the census years from 1911 to 1941 inclusive the natural rate of increase of the Jewish population has been lower than that of the population of Anglo-Celtic origin. In 1951, however, the natural rate of increase of the Jewish population of Montreal was not only higher than that of the population of Anglo-Celtic origin, but for the first time was higher than among the population of French origin.

JEWISH POPULATION ESTIMATE, 1955

Our estimate of the Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal in June 1955 is 94, 500. This estimate of course can only be an approximation, for although we know the natural rate of increase of the Jewish population in Montreal for each of the years 1951 to 1953, as furnished by the Vital Statistics Department of the Montreal Department of Health, and the natural rate of increase will remain approximately the same in 1954; and we may safely assume that practically all Jewish immigrants who entered Canada in the period between June 1951 and June 1955, and who gave the Province of Quebec as their destination, settled in Montreal, we have no information as to the number of Jews from other Canadian provinces who may have moved to Montreal during that period, or the number of Montreal Jewish residents who may have left Montreal to live elsewhere.

If we assume the estimated Jewish population of Montreal in 1955 to be 94,500 the increase in the Jewish population during the four years from 1951 to 1955 has been 13,671, of which 5,520 may be attributed to the natural increase, or excess of births over deaths, and 8,151 may be attributed to Jews who have settled in Montreal during that period. The annual increase of the Jewish population in Montreal has decreased from 6.6 percent in 1952 to 4.4 percent in 1953, 2.9 percent in 1954 and 2.0 percent in 1955.

If Jewish immigration to Canada -- which has already decreased greatly since its post-war peak in 1949 -- continues at its present rate, then we may expect the Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal in 1961 to reach approximately 104,300. On the other hand, if we base our estimate on the Jewish rate of natural increase alone, assuming that migration into Montreal will be balanced by the departure of some of Montreal's population to other parts of Canada, then we may expect the Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal to reach approximately 102,200. We would suggest an intermediate estimate of 103,000 Jews in Metropolitan Montreal in 1961.

In any case, there can be little doubt that the rate of increase of the Jewish population of Montreal in the future will be lower than that among the total population of all origins, since both the natural rate of increase and the percentage increase by immigration among Jews is much lower than among the non-Jewish population.

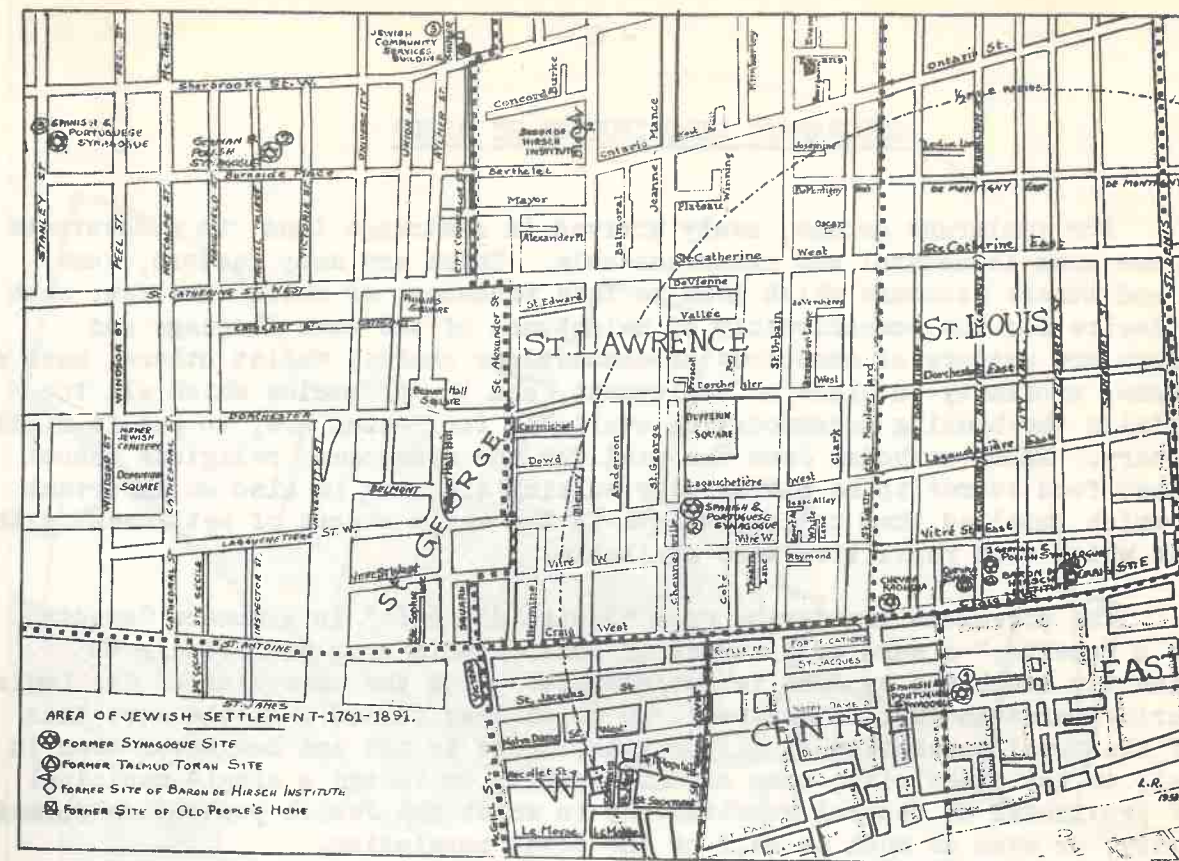


Fig. 2. Area of Jewish settlement in Montreal prior to 1901 showing sites of early synagogues and other community buildings.

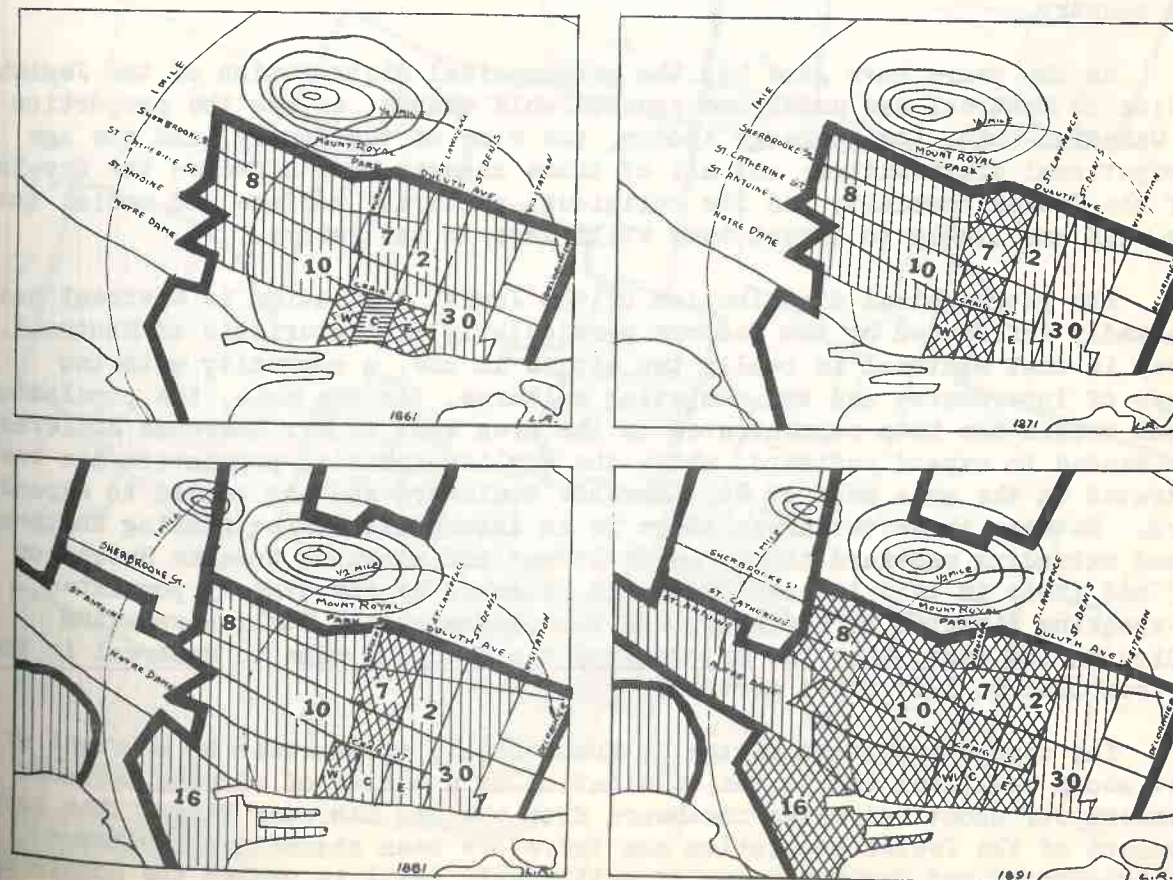


Fig. 3. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards of Montreal in a) 1861, b) 1871, c) 1881, d) 1891.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION BY WARDS

For immigrant groups, newly arrived in a strange land, to concentrate within one area is natural and understandable. There are many factors, some social and others economic which lead to this tendency; of which some few, such as the desire for the companionship of neighbours of the same language and traditions are matters of conscious or unconscious choice; whilst others, such as low income, proximity to place of employment, and the prejudice which all too often limits the housing accommodation available for rental are, to put it mildly, involuntary. Among orthodox Jews the need for the synagogue, religious school and kosher food stores to be within easy walking distance is also an important factor which impelled them to concentrate in the early stages of settlement within areas in which such facilities were available.

The prevalent impression of a "Jewish district" in a modern Canadian city as a "ghetto," a ward or district of considerable area exclusively or predominantly inhabited by Jews is not correct. With the exception of St. Louis and Laurier wards in 1931 in Montreal, in which Jews formed a little more than half of the total population of all origins, there is not and has never been in Montreal, or any other city, town or municipality in Canada a single municipal ward or provincial or federal constituency in which the Jewish population formed a majority, or even as much as half of the total population.

Nor has the density of the Jewish population in any particular area tended to increase continually. On the contrary, the tendency in Montreal as in other cities has been towards wider dispersion throughout the city, as the Jewish population becomes increasingly integrated in the economic and cultural life of the new country.

As the years have gone by, the geographical distribution of the Jewish population in Montreal has undergone considerable change, as has the proportion of the Canadian-born, the language spoken, the size of the family, and the age and occupational distribution; and all of those changes have affected the development of the Jewish community and its religious, cultural, welfare and social institutions, and are likely to affect them still more in the future.

The geographical distribution of the Jewish population in Montreal has also been markedly influenced by two factors particularly characteristic of Montreal. The first is that Montreal is really two cities in one, a community with two languages of intercourse and two competing cultures. In the main, the population of French origin has been concentrated in the area east of St. Lawrence Boulevard and has tended to expand eastward, while the English-speaking population has been concentrated in the area west of St. Lawrence Boulevard and has tended to expand westward. Between these two areas there is an interstitial area running north and south and extending eastward to St. Denis Street and westward towards Hutchison Street, and it is in this interstitial area, flanked by the densely populated French-speaking district on the east, and the predominantly English-speaking population on the west, that the majority of the Jews who came to Montreal in the period from 1881 to 1931 first settled.

The second important factor is Mount Royal, which rises to a height of 900 feet above sea level and is the culmination of a series of sloping terraces which extend for about two miles northward from the St. Lawrence River. The growth and movement of the Jewish population has therefore been channelled northward between the French and English areas of settlement, until it passed the mountain,

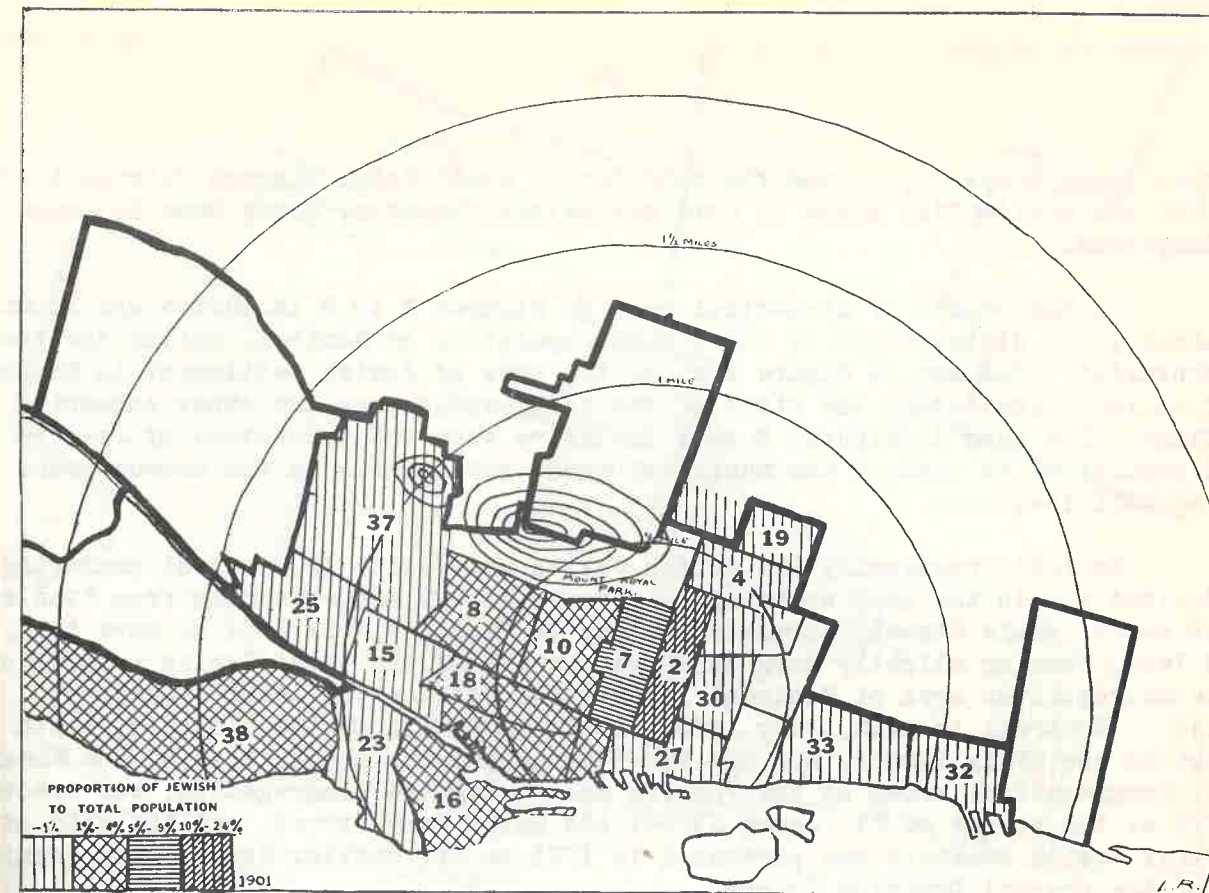


Fig. 4. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal. 1901 Census.

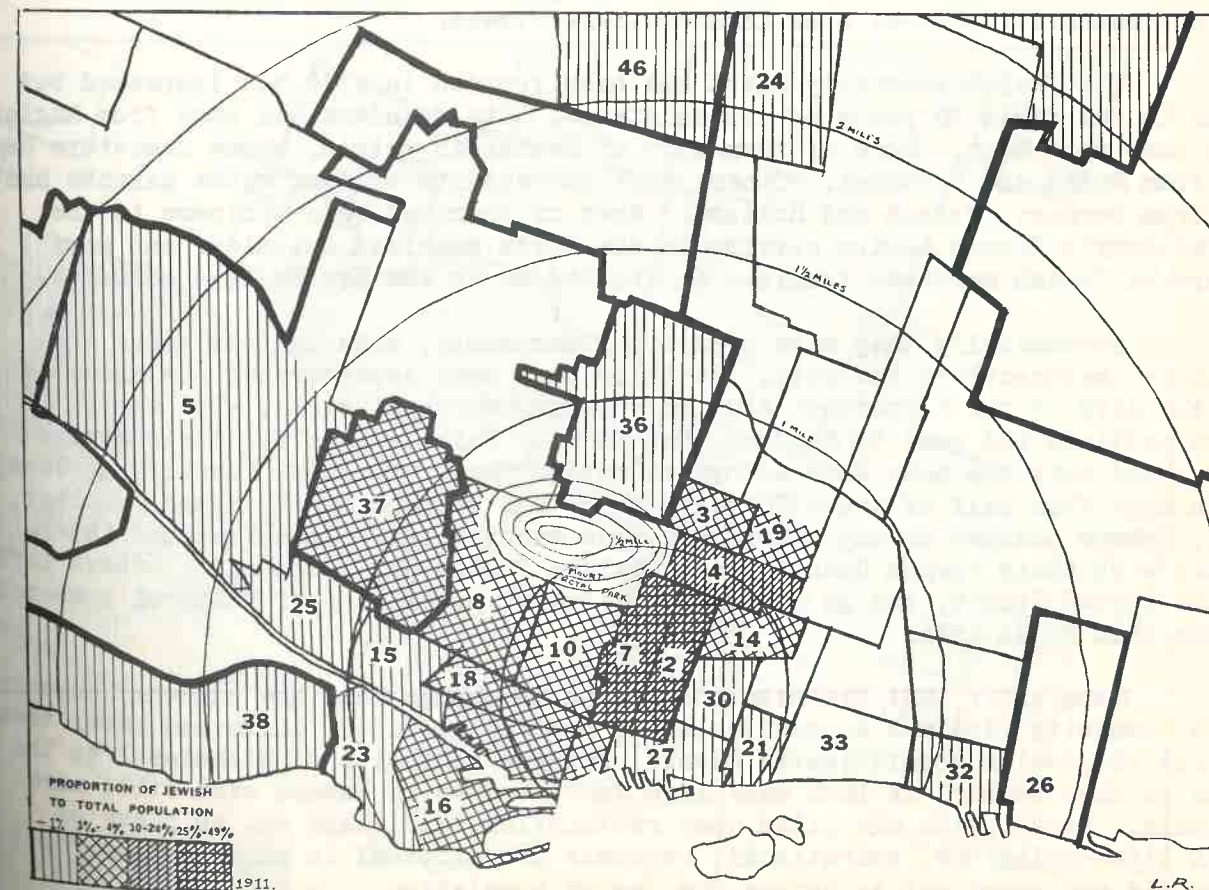


Fig. 5. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal. 1911 Census.

and then swung westward, around the shoulder of Mount Royal through Outremont and into the new residential areas of Cote des Neiges, Snowdon, Notre Dame de Grace and Hampstead.

In the series of historical maps in Figures 2 to 9 inclusive are shown graphically the distribution of the Jewish population of Montreal during the past two centuries. The map in Figure 2 shows the area of Jewish settlement in Montreal prior to 1901, indicating the sites of the early synagogues and other community buildings. The maps in Figures 3 to 9 inclusive show the percentage of Jews to the total population in each of the municipal wards and suburbs in the census years 1861 to 1951 inclusive.

In 1891 practically the entire Jewish population of Montreal numbering 2,473 lived within the area south of Sherbrooke Street and extending from Stanley Street to St. Denis Street, shown in the map in Figure 2. In 1951 no more than 1,000 Jews, forming slightly more than one percent of the total Jewish population in the metropolitan area of Montreal lived within that area. When Jews first settled in Montreal in 1760, they lived within the walls of the old city, south of what is now Craig Street, and the first synagogue in Canada, that of the Shearith Israel Congregation, known as the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, was erected in 1777 at the corner of St. James Street and Notre Dame Street, and the site of the first Jewish cemetery was purchased in 1775 on St. Janvier Street, now forming part of the present Dominion Square.

As the city grew, its Jewish population moved northward and westward onto the higher ground towards Dorchester Street and what is now McGill College Avenue; and the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation erected a new synagogue in 1838 on Chenneville Street near Lagachetiere Street.

The Jewish community which had been founded in 1760 had increased but little in the first 70 years of its existence. Its founders had come from England, where they were born. Some of them were of Sephardic origin, whose ancestors had come from Spain and Portugal. Others were descendants of Jews whose parents had come from Germany, Poland and Holland. Most of them had been officers in the British Army's German Legion serving in the North American Colonies, and were members of Jewish merchant families in England or in the New England colonies.

Economically they were prosperous merchants, although not among the wealthiest merchants in the city. Socially they were acculturated and accepted into the life of the Protestant English-speaking merchant class. The early Jewish settlers had gone to England, New York or Philadelphia for their Jewish brides, and many had made some effort to retain their religious identity as Jews, but in more than half of those 70 years there had been no rabbi, hazan, shokhet, mohel, Hebrew teacher or any other religious functionary. Some Jews had intermarried with their French Catholic and English Protestant neighbours; others left for the United States, and as a result the Jewish population of Montreal numbered no more than 52 in 1831.

Soon after 1831 the situation began to change, and the somewhat anaemic Jewish community received a transfusion of new Jewish blood. Life had never been easy for the Jewish population in Russia, but the accession of Nicholas I to the throne of that country in 1825 made life for the Jews in Russia even still more difficult. Restriction was piled upon restriction, and there was no phase of Jewish life, religious, educational, economic or political in which the Czar's orders did not reach out to harass the Jewish population.

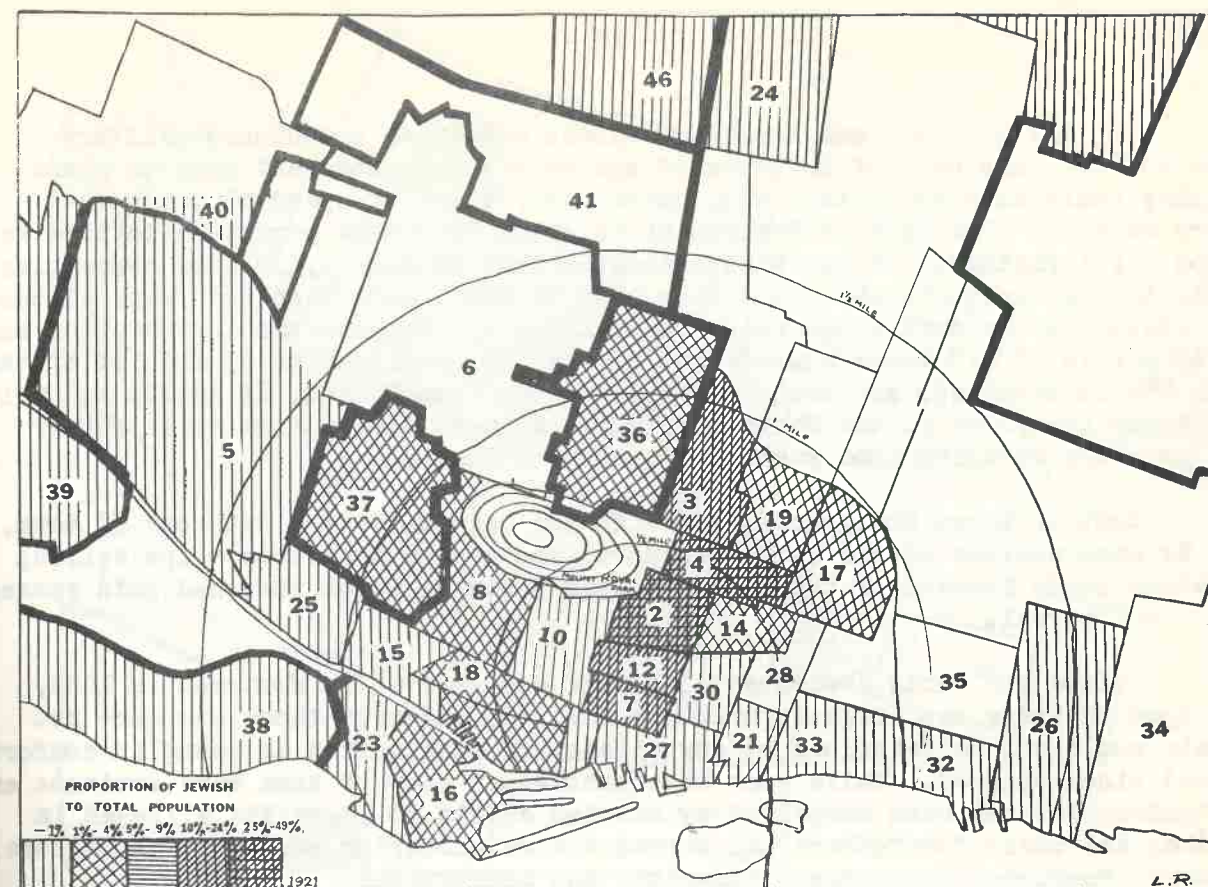


Fig. 6. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal. 1921 Census.

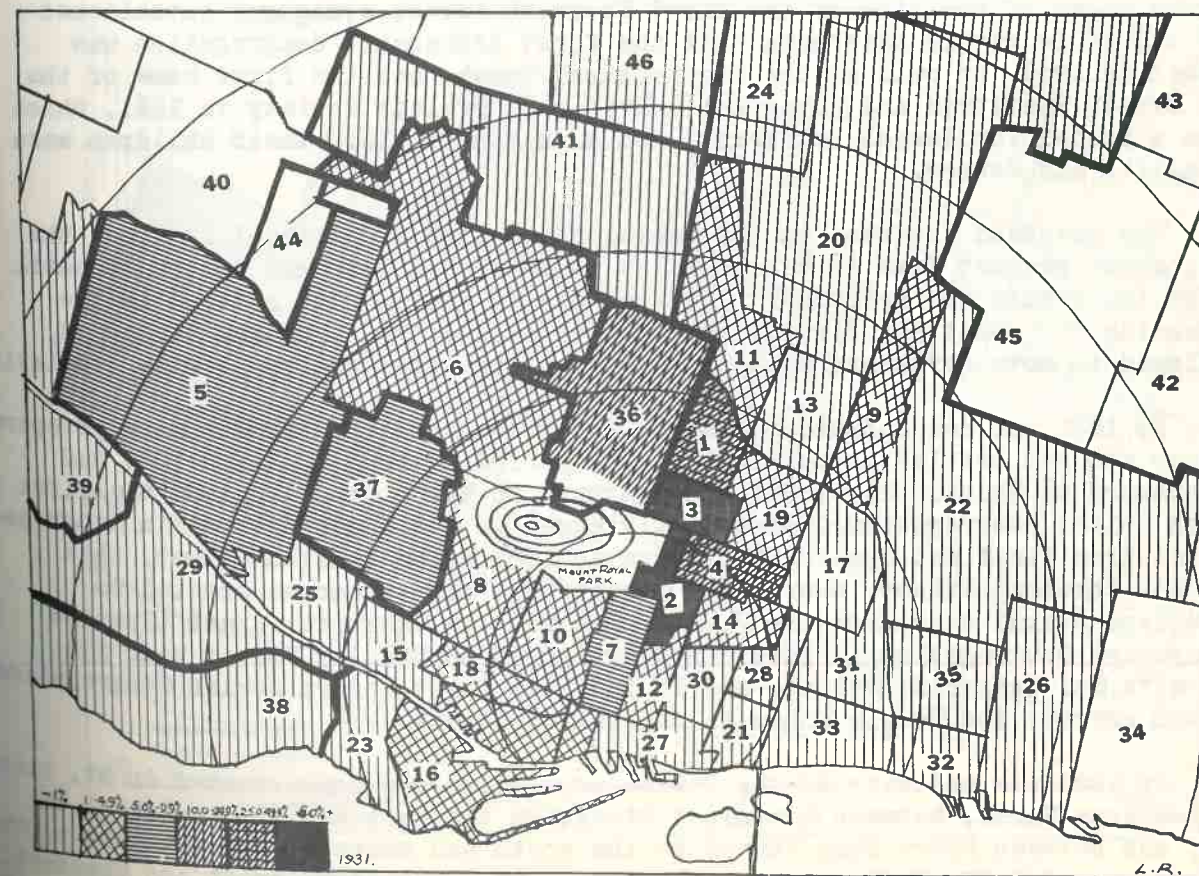


Fig. 7. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal. 1931 Census.

In 1827 an order was issued in Russia extending compulsory military service to Jews, and boys of 12 years of age were seized and sent away to places where they could have no contact with other Jews, there to spend 25 years in military service. The Pale of Settlement in which Jews were permitted to live was narrowed still further. It has been estimated that of some 1,200 laws concerning Jews enacted in Russia in the years from 1649 to 1881, more than half were placed on the statute books during the reign of Nicholas I. Despite the intervention and visit to Russia of Sir Moses Montefiore in 1846, no amelioration of the lot of the Jews in Russia resulted, and small numbers of Jews from Poland, Lithuania and White Russia began to arrive on the North American continent direct from their former homes, or after spending some years in Germany or England.

Most of these immigrants landed in the United States, but some of them, misled by unscrupulous agents in German ports who placed them upon ships sailing to Canadian ports instead of the United States ports to which they had paid passage, arrived in Montreal.

Unlike the early Jewish settlers who had arrived in Montreal in 1760, few or none of these new arrivals knew any English, and even those who were not destitute could not be described by any stretch of imagination as being in comfortable financial circumstances. While some were merchants, many of them were artisans and petty traders who had been compelled by Russian edicts to leave the villages in which they and their forefathers had served the neighbouring peasantry as tailors, shoemakers, furriers, carpenters, tinsmiths and blacksmiths.

By 1851 the Jewish population of Montreal had increased to 181, and the new immigrants had settled down in the area immediately north of Craig Street, between Sanguinet Street on the east and St. Urbain Street on the west, only three city blocks north of the site of the first Shearith Israel synagogue established in 1768; and it is within this area that the first Ashkenazic congregation was established in 1859, as well as the first Talmud Torah, and the first home of the Baron de Hirsch Institute and Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society in 1891, which served as a hostel for Jewish immigrants and as a school where their children were taught English and Hebrew.

The greatest increase in the Jewish population of Montreal followed the wave of pogroms against Jews in Russia which commenced in 1882 and continued until 1914. The immigrants who arrived in Montreal during that period settled in the area extending for about six city blocks on each side of St. Lawrence Boulevard, and continued to move northward with the growth of the city and its Jewish population.

By 1891 the descendants of the early Jewish settlers and the more prosperous among those who had settled in Montreal in the period between 1841 and 1881 had moved northward to Sherbrooke Street and westward to Westmount. In 1886 the first German and Polish congregation, subsequently known as the Shaar Hashomayim Congregation moved from its first synagogue erected in 1860 on De Bullion Street, then known as St. Constant Street, near Craig Street to a new synagogue erected on McGill College Avenue near Burnside Place. In 1890 the Shearith Israel (Spanish and Portuguese) Congregation erected a new synagogue on Stanley Street near its junction with St. Catherine Street, and in 1892 the first Reform Jewish Congregation in Montreal erected its Temple Emanu-El on Stanley Street.

In 1901 the majority of the Jewish population was concentrated in St. Louis and St. Lawrence Wards, between Sanguinet Street on the east and Bleury Street on the west, and between Notre Dame Street to the south and Ontario Street to the north, and centred around Dufferin Square, at the corner of Dorchester Street and Chenneville Street. By 1941 there was not even one Jewish synagogue or Jewish school left in the area south of Sherbrooke Street and east of Wood Street.

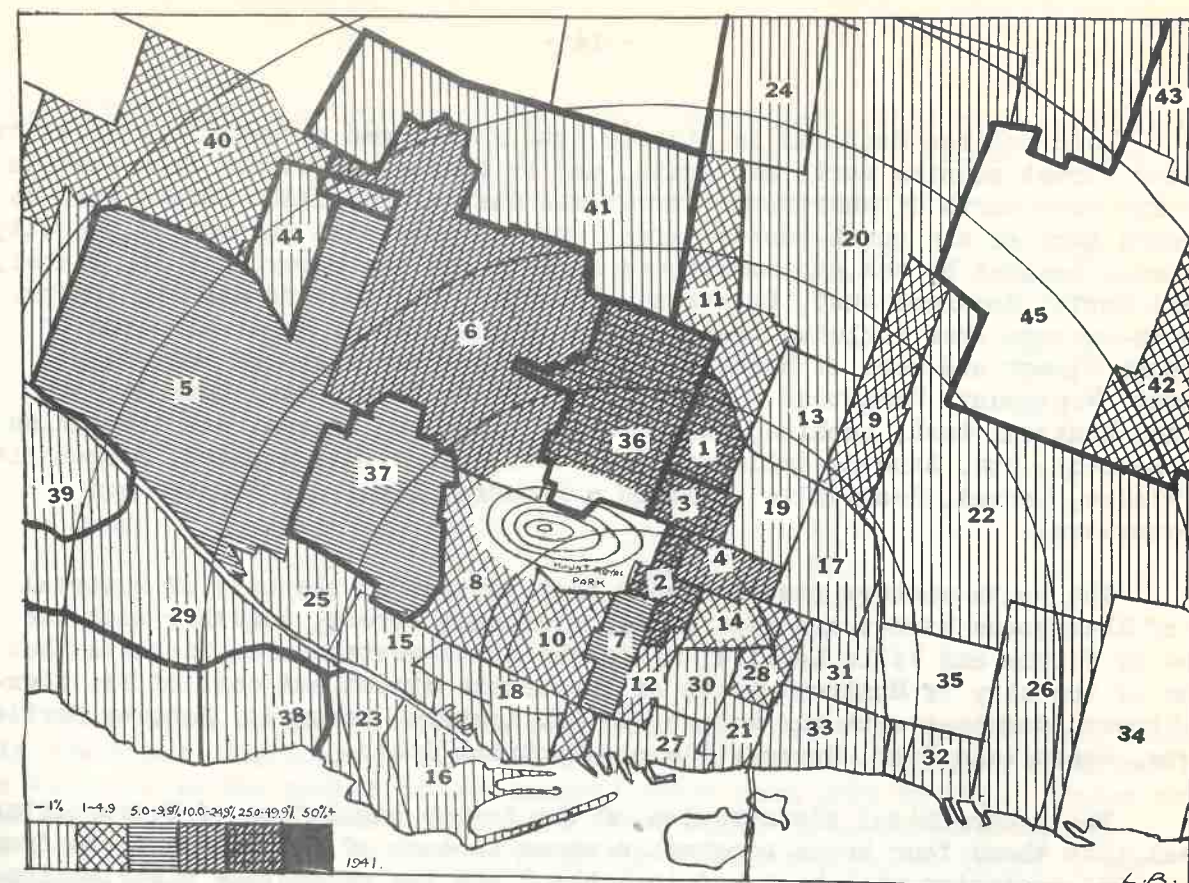


Fig. 8. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal. 1941 Census.

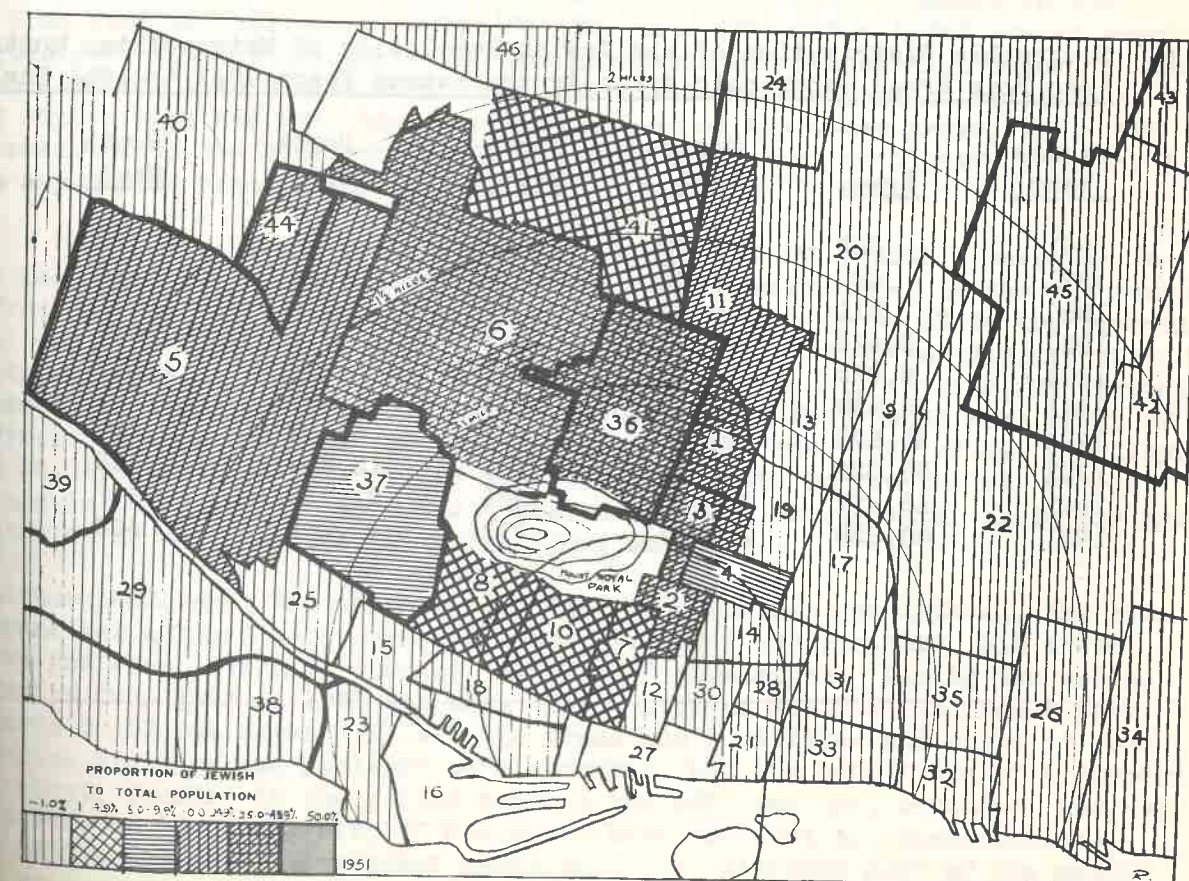


Fig. 9. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Montreal. 1951 Census.

Metropolitan Montreal is divided into four broad geographical areas by Hutchison Street running north and south, and by Sherbrooke Street from east to west. The area north of Sherbrooke Street and east of Hutchison Street will be designated here as the north-eastern area, and includes that portion of the city of Montreal bounded by the aforementioned streets and the suburbs of St. Michel, Montreal North, Montreal East, Pointe aux Trembles, St. Leonard and St. Joseph. The north-western area includes that portion of the city of Montreal north of Sherbrooke Street and west of Hutchison Street, together with the suburbs of Outremont, Westmount, Hampstead, Cote St. Luc, Mount Royal, Ste. Anne de Bout de l'île, Montreal West, Lachine, Baie d'Urfe, Ville St. Laurent and the parish of St. Laurent, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Ville St. Pierre, St. Raphael, Beaconsfield, Point Claire, Dorval, Senneville, L'Abord a Plouffe, Laval des Rapides and Ste. Genevieve.

The south-western area includes that portion of the city of Montreal south of Sherbrooke Street and west of St. Alexander Street, together with the suburbs of Verdun and Ville Lasalle; while the south-eastern area includes that portion of the city of Montreal south of Sherbrooke Street and east of St. Alexander Street, together with the suburbs of St. Lambert, Longueuil, Jacques Cartier, Le Moyne, Greenfield Park, Mackayville and Montreal South.

The geographical distribution of the Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal into those four broad geographic areas in each of the census years from 1861 to 1951 inclusive will be found in Table 8 and the percentage distribution of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal living within these areas, in Table 9.

Table 8. Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population of Metropolitan Montreal into Four Broad Geographic Areas in the Census Years 1861 to 1951 Inclusive.

Census Year	Total	North-East	South-East	North-West	South-West
1861	403	173	180	-	50
1871	409	227	70	-	112
1881	811	424	56	-	331
1891	2,473	1,342	219	92	912
1901	6,975	5,161	375	1,627	1,347
1911	28,838	24,890	614	4,122	1,707
1921	45,845	39,551	633	13,899	1,539
1931	58,032	42,107	990	21,713	1,036
1941	63,937	40,851	476	48,282	897
1951	80,829	31,647	297		603

Table 9. Percentage Distribution of the Total Jewish Population of Metropolitan Montreal into Four Broad Geographic Areas in the Census Years 1861 to 1951 inclusive

Census Year	Total	North-East	South-East	North-West	South-West
1861	100.0%	42.9%	44.7%	-	12.4%
1871	100.0	55.5	17.1	-	27.4
1881	100.0	51.9	6.9	-	41.2
1891	100.0	54.3	8.9	-	36.8
1901	100.0	74.0	5.4	1.2	19.4
1911	100.0	86.3	2.2	5.6	5.9
1921	100.0	86.3	1.4	8.9	3.4
1931	100.0	72.5	1.8	23.9	1.8
1941	100.0	63.9	0.7	34.0	1.4
1951	100.0	39.1	0.5	59.7	0.7

From those tables it will be seen that the following changes have taken place in the broad geographical distribution of the Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal in the period of one hundred years from 1851 to 1951. Prior to 1871 the majority of the Jewish population lived south of Sherbrooke Street. From 1871 to 1941 inclusive the majority of the Jewish population lived in the north-eastern area, and the percentage of the total Jewish population living in that area increased until it reached a peak of 86.3 percent in 1911 and 1921.

The shift in Jewish population distribution was most marked in the period from 1941 to 1951, so that by 1951 the majority of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal lived in the new north-western residential area. In 1951 there were 48,282 Jews resident in the newer north-western area of settlement, a greater number than had ever been resident in any of the other areas, while the number resident in the older north-eastern area had fallen to 31,647, a number less than in any period since 1911.

The numerical and percentage distribution of the Jewish population in each of the municipal wards and suburbs of Metropolitan Montreal in the ten census years from 1861 to 1951 inclusive will be found in Tables 10 to 13 in the Appendix. Montreal was first incorporated as a city in 1832, and in 1865 was divided into nine city wards: East, Centre, West, St. Anne, St. James, St. Antoine, St. Lawrence, St. Louis and St. Marie. Of these the East, Centre and West Wards were south of Craig Street, within the area formerly enclosed within the walls of the old city. In 1906 St. Antoine ward was divided into St. James, St. Andrew and St. George wards, and in 1916 the West ward was combined with St. George ward, while the East and Centre wards were combined with St. James ward.

Since 1883, when the neighbouring town of Hochelaga was annexed, the city of Montreal has annexed many suburban towns, villages and parishes, but there were very few Jews living in them at the time of annexation. During the period of expansion from 1883 to 1931 the area of the city of Montreal increased from 6,299 acres to 32,264 acres. In all, 15 towns and 7 villages and parts of some neighbouring villages and parishes were absorbed, but the two cities of Westmount and Outremont, founded in the period between the 1871 and 1881 censuses, and now entirely surrounded by the city of Montreal, have resisted all blandishments, and in 1955 were still independent municipalities, although part of the metropolitan area of Montreal.

In none of the wards in the city of Montreal or any of the suburban areas was there ever concentrated as much as half of the total Jewish population in the entire metropolitan area. In 1861 the largest numerical concentration of Jews in any one ward was in the St. Louis Ward, in which 27.5 percent of the total Jewish population of Montreal lived. In 1871 the ward with the largest number of Jews was St. Lawrence Ward in which 32.8 percent of all Montreal Jews lived. By 1891 the largest number of Jews living in any ward were in St. Louis Ward, and this ward had the largest Jewish population of any ward in Montreal in the four census years from 1891 to 1921 inclusive. The greatest concentration of Jews in any one ward was in 1901, when 41.6 percent of the entire Jewish population lived in St. Louis Ward. That ward remained the ward with the largest number of Jews resident within it until 1931, when St. Jean Baptiste Ward became the ward with the largest number of Jews, but the Jewish population by that time had become more dispersed and even in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, the Jewish residents formed no more than 18.7 percent of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal.

By 1941 the Jewish population had moved further northward, and the ward with the largest number of Jews living in it was St. Michael Ward, between Laurier Avenue and the Canadian Pacific Railway branch line to the north, in which 19.9 percent of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal were resident. By 1951 the Jewish population had moved further west, and the ward with the largest number of Jews living in it was Mount Royal Ward, in which 25.7 percent of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal were resident.

There were 35 municipal wards in Montreal and Jews were resident in every one of them in 1951. There were also 49 cities, towns, villages and parishes in the suburban area which forms the area known as Metropolitan Montreal, and 31 of these suburban municipalities had some Jewish residents in 1951.

The Jewish population has increased numerically in 17 of these suburban areas, decreased in 15 of them and remained stationary in 2 of them. The percentage of the total Jewish population resident in any suburban area has increased, however, in only 6 of these suburban communities. The Jewish population of the suburban city of Outremont has increased numerically but not in percentage of the total Jewish population of the Metropolitan area in the period from 1941 to 1951. The greatest percentage increase in Jewish population has taken place in the towns of Mount Royal, Hampstead, and Ville St. Laurent during the same period. The Jewish population of the city of Westmount, which reached a peak of 1,780 in 1931 and decreased to 1,625 in 1941, increased slightly to 1,675 in 1951, while the Jewish population of Lachine, which reached a peak of 536 in 1921 has decreased in each following decade until it reached a low point of only 69 Jews in 1951, and the Jewish population of the city of Verdun, which reached a peak of 471 in 1941 decreased slightly to 465 in 1951. In general, the Jewish population of the industrial suburbs has tended to decrease, while the Jewish population in the newer residential suburbs in the north-west of the metropolitan area of Montreal has tended to increase.

The percentage of Jews among the total population in all the municipal wards and suburbs of Metropolitan Montreal in each of the census years 1861 to 1951 inclusive will be found in Tables 14 and 15 in the Appendix. Prior to 1911 there was no ward or suburb of Montreal in which Jews formed as much as 11 percent of the total population. In the period from 1901 to 1931 inclusive, the largest percentage of Jews among the total population of all origins was found in St. Louis Ward. The percentage of the population in St. Louis Ward which was Jewish increased from 10.8 percent in 1901 to 54.9 percent in 1931, and fell to 35.2 percent in 1951. In 1941 Laurier Ward had the largest percentage of Jews among its population of any

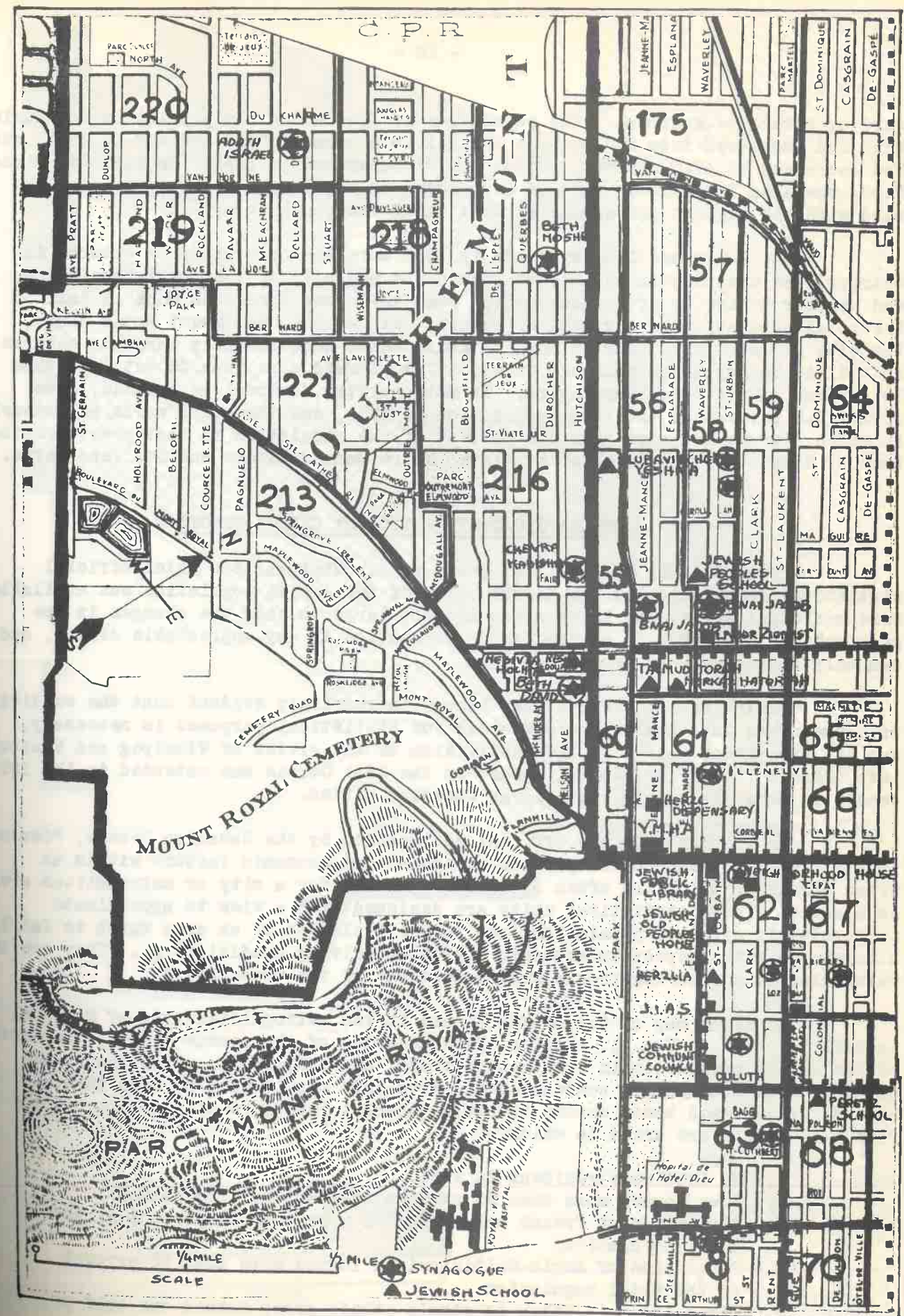


Fig. 10. Outremont and the area between Hutchison and St. Denis Streets. Synagogues and Jewish schools and other Jewish community facilities. 1951.

St. Louis and Laurier Wards in 1931 were the only wards or suburbs in Metropolitan Montreal in which Jews formed the majority of the total population, and neither before or after that census year have Jews formed as much as half of the total population in any ward or suburb. St. Michael and Mount Royal Wards, the city of Outremont, Laurier and St. Louis Wards were the only wards or suburbs in 1951 in Metropolitan Montreal in which Jews formed more than 30 but less than 50 percent of the total population. In Metropolitan Montreal as a whole, Jews formed 5.8 percent of the total population in 1951, and the other wards and suburbs in which Jews formed more than 5.8 percent of the population in that year were the town of Hampstead, and St. Jean Baptiste, Notre Dame de Grace and St. Jean Wards.

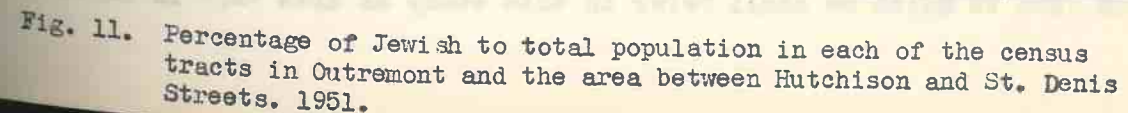
Prior to 1951 the smallest areas within Montreal for which official statistical information on the distribution of the Jewish population was available were municipal wards, and these areas are too large to show the changes in the geographical distribution of the Jewish population in any appreciable detail, and can only indicate broad trends.

During recent years it has become increasingly evident that the subdivision of large urban into smaller census areas for statistical purposes is necessary, and the experiment made with the subdivision of the cities of Winnipeg and Vancouver into "Census Tracts" or "Social Areas" in the 1941 Census was extended in the 1951 census to Montreal and 13 other large Canadian cities.

As described in the official designation by the Canadian Census, "Census tracts provide a means of comparison of social and economic factors within an urban community which are often obscured in totals for a city or metropolitan area as a whole. These statistical units are designed with a view to approximate uniformity in size and population, and to the inclusion of an area which is fairly homogeneous with respect to economic status and living conditions ... They are of value also in disclosing trends within sections of the community."

An index map of the census tracts in the metropolitan area of Montreal in 1951 is given in Fig. 1, showing the boundaries of the census tracts, the density of the Jewish population in each census tract, and the area in which the Jewish population of Montreal is concentrated. From this map it will be seen that we have differentiated these census tracts by shading into five main groups. These five main groups are areas in which

1. No Jews were resident in 1951.
2. Jews formed more than 50 percent of the total population.
3. Population of French origin formed more than 50 percent of the total population.
4. Population of Anglo-Celtic origin formed more than 50 percent of the total population.
5. Mixed areas in which no single ethnic group formed one half or more of the population.



In addition we have distinguished three sub-areas in which 6 percent or more of the total population is Jewish, although the majority of the population is non-Jewish, by shading those census tracts on the map by lines running from north-east to south-west.

Since the Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal formed 5.8 percent of the total population in that area in 1951, we have outlined with a heavy line the area in which Jews form 6 percent or more of the total population, and it will be seen from the map that this area resembles a hand in shape, with its wrist extending to the western boundary of Hampstead and Notre Dame de Grace, its palm consisting of Outremont, Cote des Neiges, Snowdon and Westmount, and its thumb sticking up northward into Park Extension.

Excluding the outlying suburban villages and parishes which have not been divided into smaller census tracts, the metropolitan area of Montreal is divided for census purposes into 272 census tracts, of which 222 are situated in the cities of Montreal, Outremont and Westmount. There were Jews resident in 1951 in all 12 of the census tracts in Westmount and Outremont and in 219 of the 260 census tracts in the city of Montreal. Out of the 41 census tracts in which no Jews in 1951 were resident, 20 were in the deteriorated housing areas now largely industrial and commercial, south of Sherbrooke Street and extending southward to the St. Lawrence River; and the remaining 21 census tracts were in the area east of St. Denis Street in which the overwhelming majority were French-speaking.

In Table 16 in the Appendix will be found a description of the boundaries in each of the census tracts in the cities of Montreal, Westmount and Outremont; and the total and Jewish population and the percentage of people of French and Anglo-Celtic origin and of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religion in each census tract.

The census tract with the largest number of Jews amongst its residents is not within the old area of settlement east of Hutchison Street but is census tract No. 48 in that portion of Mount Royal Ward north of Cote St. Catherine Road, and extending westward from Cote des Neiges Road to Decarie Boulevard, in which 8,278 Jews were resident in 1951, forming 40.6 percent of the total population of all origins within that area.

AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

There are three areas in Metropolitan Montreal in which Jews formed the majority of the population in 1951, one of which is in the older area of settlement east of Hutchison Street, the second in Outremont and the third in the area known as the Snowdon district. The one in the older area of settlement consists of census tracts 56, 58, 60, 61, 62 and 63 extending from St. Lawrence Boulevard west to Esplanade Avenue between Pine Avenue and Duluth Street; from St. Lawrence Boulevard west to Hutchison Street from Duluth Street to Laurier Avenue; and from St. Urbain Street west to Park Avenue from Laurier Avenue to Bernard Avenue. This area, to which we shall refer in this study as Area "A," has one peripheral area extending eastward from St. Lawrence Boulevard to City Hall Avenue and between Pine Avenue and Rachel Street; and another extending westward from Esplanade Avenue to Outremont Avenue between Bernard Avenue and Cote St. Catherine Road, in which from 30 to 49 percent of the total population is Jewish.

The second area of concentration, in which Jews form the majority of the population, and to which we shall refer in this study as Area "B," is in the city

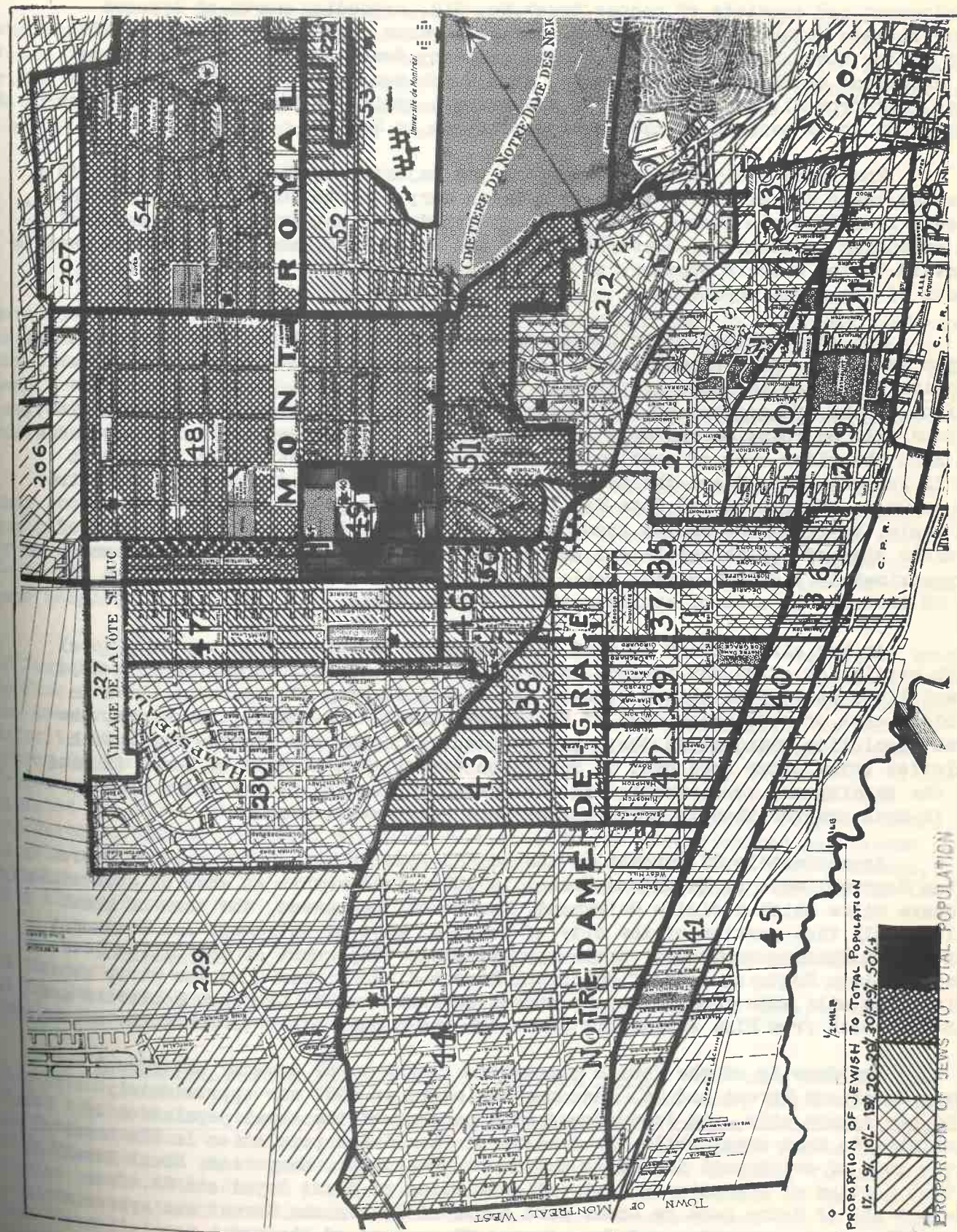


Fig. 12. Percentage of Jewish to total population in each of the census tracts in the western residential areas of Montreal, 1951.

of Outremont and consists of census tract No. 217, extending north of Bernard Avenue between Hutchison Street and Bloomfield Avenue, and census tract No. 220 north of Van Horne Avenue, between Stuart and Vimy Avenues. It has a peripheral area extending south to Bernard Avenue, from Hutchison Street east to Jean Mance Street, and from Bloomfield Avenue to the western limits of the city of Outremont; in which 30 to 49 percent of the total population is Jewish.

The third area in which Jews form the majority of the population consists of census tract 49, extending north from Queen Mary Road to Cote St. Catherine Road, and west from Victoria Avenue to Decarie Boulevard; and has an adjoining marginal area extending northward to Courtrai Avenue and Bates Road, and eastward from Decarie Boulevard to the western boundary of Outremont in which Jews form from 30 to 49 percent of the total population.

The geographical distribution of the Jewish population, and the percentage of Jews among the total population in each of the census tracts in the main areas of Jewish residence is shown graphically in the maps in Figs. 11 and 12, and the location of the synagogues and Jewish schools, social service and recreational institutions will be found on the maps in Figs. 10 and 11. The map in Fig. 11 includes Area A in the older area of settlement and Area B in Outremont, while the map in Fig. 12 includes Area C and the newer residential areas including Westmount, Notre Dame de Grace, Hampstead and Cote St. Luc. These two maps are not drawn on the same scale, but from the scales shown on each map it will be seen that the map of the older area of Jewish settlement and of Outremont in Fig. 11 includes an area of approximately 3 square miles, while the map of the newer residential areas in Fig. 12 includes an area of approximately 8 square miles.

As has already been pointed out elsewhere in this study, out of a total Jewish population of 80,829 in 1951 in Metropolitan Montreal, 48,885 forming 60.4 percent lived west of Hutchison Street, and 31,944 forming 39.6 percent lived in the older area of settlement east of Hutchison Street. In number, therefore, the Jewish population resident in the newer residential areas now exceeds the Jewish population in the older area east of Hutchison Street, but it must be borne in mind that the density and concentration of the Jewish population in the older eastern area is much greater than in the newer western residential area.

Approximately 86 percent of the 48,885 Jews in the entire area of Metropolitan Montreal west of Hutchison Street in 1951 lived within an area of approximately 11 square miles which includes Outremont, Westmount, Hampstead, the town of Mount Royal and all that portion of the city of Montreal west of Outremont and Westmount and north of Sherbrooke Street; while approximately 70 percent of the 31,944 Jews in Metropolitan Montreal east of Hutchison Street lived within a narrow strip about a third of a mile wide from Hutchison Street eastward to St. Lawrence Boulevard and extending north from Pine Avenue for about one and a half miles to Van Horne Avenue.

The density of the Jewish population in the older area of settlement between Hutchison Street and St. Lawrence Boulevard in 1951 was approximately 45,000 per square mile, and Jews formed 58.8 percent of the total population of all origins in that area; while the density of the Jewish population in the newer western area of settlement including Outremont, Westmount, Hampstead, Mount Royal and that portion of the city of Montreal consisting of Mount Royal and St. Jean wards and all of Notre Dame de Grace ward north of Sherbrooke Street was approximately 4,200 per square mile, and Jews formed 29 percent of the total population in that area.

In the newer residential areas west of Hutchison Street and extending westward into Hampstead and Cote St. Luc and northward into Mount Royal and Ville St. Laurent the trend among the Jewish population is toward continued increase, wider dispersion and thinner density; while in the older area of settlement east of Hutchison Street the Jewish population continues to decrease but is still characterized by greater concentration and density.

NEIGHBOURHOOD AREAS

The trend to wider dispersion of the Jewish population into newly-developed residential areas has now become so widespread that no religious, cultural or recreational institution in any one area can adequately and conveniently serve the entire Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal. Jewish group activities now tend to develop on a neighbourhood basis, and at least nine such neighbourhood areas have already developed, of which four were divided into ten sub-areas, which were in various stages of development at the time this study was in progress.

The districts described as neighbourhood areas may include more or less than one municipal ward or suburb, and generally include an area within a radius of one mile, consisting of a number of adjacent census tracts which because of period of development, proximity, kind of housing accommodation, and average income of residents appear to have sufficient in common to warrant their grouping within the same neighbourhood area.

1) The St. Lawrence - St. George Area. This is the first and oldest area of Jewish settlement in Montreal, and extends northward from the St. Lawrence River to Pine Avenue, and eastward from Stanley Street to St. Hubert Street, and includes the area within a mile radius of Dufferin Square. In the period prior to 1911 the majority of the Jewish population of Montreal lived in this area, which includes census tracts 5 to 9; 70 to 77; and 104 to 109; but in 1951 only two percent of the Jewish population of Montreal lived within this neighbourhood. Here were once situated the first synagogues, Jewish religious schools, Jewish Old People's Home, and Baron de Hirsch Institute building; but in 1951 the neighbourhood had become largely a commercial and industrial area, in which only 1,756 Jews were resident, a number smaller than in any year since 1881, and they lived mostly within the few city blocks between Pine Avenue and Sherbrooke Street.

2) The Lachine Area. The Jewish population in this area increased rapidly in the period between 1901 and 1921, and reached a peak of 536 in 1921, since when it has decreased until in 1951 only 69 Jews were resident in this area, a number smaller than in any previous census year since 1901.

3) The St. Louis - St. Michael & Outremont Area. This area extends from Pine Avenue northward to the Canadian Pacific Railway branch line, and from St. Denis Street to the western boundary of Outremont, within a mile radius of Laurier Avenue and Hutchison Street, and includes the city of Outremont and census tracts 55 to 69 in Montreal, in which a total of 29,282 Jews were resident in 1951, forming 36.2 percent of the total Jewish population of Montreal, and 40.6 percent of the total population of all origins in the neighbourhood. This neighbourhood can be divided into three distinct sub-areas; the first including all that area south of Mount Royal Avenue and east of Hutchison Street; the second including the rest of the area east of Hutchison Street, but north of Mount Royal Avenue; and third including the city of Outremont.

The sub-area south of Mount Royal Avenue including census tracts 62 and 63, and 67 to 69, centered on St. Lawrence Boulevard and Rachel Street, formed the second area of Jewish settlement in period of development, and was at its peak in size and density of Jewish population in 1921. The Jewish population in this area in 1951 was less than it was at any time since 1911, and numbered 9,911, forming 38.3 percent of the total population in the neighbourhood.

The sub-area north of Mount Royal Avenue and east of Hutchison Street was the third area of Jewish settlement in period of development and was still the largest in 1951 in size and in density of Jewish population, as it has been since 1931; although it has decreased slightly from its peak in 1941. It includes census tracts 55 to 61 and 64 to 66; it centres on Esplanade Avenue at St. Viateur Street, and its Jewish population in 1951 was 19,371, the largest in any one neighbourhood or sub-area in Montreal, and formed 41.8 percent of the total population of all origins in that area.

The sub-area of Outremont consists of the city of Outremont with the exception of that portion west of Bellingham Road. There were 11,331 Jews living within this area in 1951, the second largest in any sub-area in Metropolitan Montreal; and they formed 39.1 percent of the population of all origins and the largest English-speaking group in this sub-area.

4) The Westmount Area. This area includes the city of Westmount and all those adjoining portions of the city of Montreal lying within a radius of one mile from the corner of Kensington Avenue and Cote St. Antoine Road consisting of census tracts 35, 36 and 205. There were 3,138 Jews living within this area in 1951, forming 7.2 percent of the total population of all origins.

5) The Snowdon - Cote des Neiges Area. This district is one of the new areas of Jewish settlement, largely a product of the decade from 1941 to 1951, and extends from the western boundary of Outremont to Decarie Boulevard, and from the northern boundary of Westmount to the northern boundary of the city of Montreal, within a radius of one mile from Van Horne Avenue and Cote des Neiges Road, in which the Jewish population increased from 3,610 in 1941 to 21,767 in 1951, forming 36.6 percent of the total population of all origins in that area.

This neighbourhood can be divided into three distinct sub-areas; the first including all that area south of Cote St. Catherine Road; the second including that area north of Cote St. Catherine Road and west of Cote des Neiges Road, and the third including the rest of the area north of Cote St. Catherine Road and lying east of Cote des Neiges Road.

The sub-area south of Cote St. Catherine Road includes census tracts 49 to 53, the southern portion of census tract 48 and census tract 222 in Outremont, and is usually known as the Snowdon district. The Jewish population in this area in 1951 numbered 11,294 and formed 33.7 percent of the total population of all origins.

The sub-area north of Cote St. Catherine Road and west of Cote des Neiges Road includes all that portion of census tract 48 north of Cote St. Catherine Road, and development of this area in 1941 was limited to the southern fringe on Cote St. Catherine Road. Development of this area proceeded rapidly in the post-war period since 1945, and its Jewish population in 1951 was 5,518, forming 40.6 percent of the total population of all origins in this district.

The sub-area east of Cote des Neiges Road and north of Cote St. Catherine Road consists of census tract 54. Its Jewish population in 1951 was 4,944, forming 41.8 percent of the total population of all origins in this sub-area.

6) The Verdun Area. This neighbourhood includes the city of Verdun in an area within a radius of one mile in which the Jewish population reached 471 in 1941 and decreased slightly to 465 in 1951.

7) Notre Dame de Grace - Hampstead. This area includes the town of Hampstead, the village of Cote St. Luc and the major portion of Notre Dame de Grace Ward, consisting of census tracts 37 to 47. There were 7,536 Jews living in this neighbourhood in 1951, forming 12.5 percent of the total population of all origins. This neighbourhood can be divided into two sub-areas; the first including Hampstead and that portion of Notre Dame de Grace Ward east of Grand Boulevard, and the second including the village of Cote St. Luc and that portion of Notre Dame de Grace Ward west of Grand Boulevard.

The sub-area east of Grand Boulevard includes Hampstead and census tracts 37 to 40, 42 and 43, and 46 and 47 in Notre Dame de Grace. The Jewish population in this sub-area was 6,303 in 1951, forming 16.4 percent of the total population in this district.

The sub-area west of Grand Boulevard includes Cote St. Luc and census tracts 41 and 44 in Notre Dame de Grace, in which 1,771 Jews were resident in 1951, forming 6.8 percent of the total population in this district.

8) Park Extension. This neighbourhood consists of census tracts 176, 177 and 178 in St. Jean Ward, within a radius of one mile centering on Blair Avenue, and is one of the newer areas of Jewish settlement. The Jewish population numbered 415 in 1931 and was 2,708 in 1951, forming 15.9 percent of the total population in the area.

9) The Mount Royal - Ville St. Laurent Area. This area includes the towns of Mount Royal and Ville St. Laurent, and the adjoining portion of the city of Montreal north of the Canadian Pacific Railway branch line. There were very few Jewish residents in this area prior to 1946, and the growth of the Jewish population is the result of the post-war development and erection of new homes in Ville St. Laurent and the western portion of the town of Mount Royal. There were 313 Jews resident in the town of Mount Royal in 1951, and 102 in Ville St. Laurent, but their Jewish population has increased rapidly in the period since 1951. The trend appears to be toward the development of two distinct sub-areas, one in the town of Mount Royal and the other in Ville St. Laurent.

The 9 neighbourhood areas and 10 sub-areas of Jewish residence in Metropolitan Montreal may be divided into three broad categories, and will be found classified into those categories in Table 10 as a) dwindling, b) matured, and c) fluid.

Table 10.

Types of Jewish Neighbourhood Areas in Metropolitan Montreal

<u>Neighbourhood Areas</u>	<u>Jewish Population 1951</u>	<u>Percent Jews to Total 1951</u>
a) DWINDLING		
1. St. Lawrence - St. George	1,756	2.1
2. Lachine	69	0.2
Total	1,825	1.6
b) MATURED		
3a. St. Louis	9,911	38.3
3b. Laurier - St. Michael	19,371	41.8
3c. Outremont	11,331	39.1
4. Westmount	3,138	7.2
5a. Snowdon	11,294	33.7
6. Verdun	465	0.6
7a. Notre Dame de Grace East	6,303	16.4
Total	61,813	21.0
c) FLUID		
5b. Cote des Neiges East	4,944	41.8
5c. Cote des Neiges West	5,518	40.6
7b. Notre Dame de Grace West	1,771	6.8
8. Park Extension	2,732	15.9
9a. Town of Mount Royal	313	2.6
9b. Ville St. Laurent	102	0.5
Total	15,380	13.7

The two neighbourhood areas in which the Jewish population has dwindled are the first area of Jewish settlement, south of Pine Avenue, which is designated in this study as the St. Lawrence - St. George area, and the Lachine area. In the St. Lawrence - St. George area the Jewish population has decreased by more than 93 percent since 1911, while in the Lachine area it has decreased by more than 87 percent since 1921.

Of the seven Jewish neighbourhood areas and sub-areas designated as matured, the St. Louis sub-area and the Laurier - St. Michael sub-area, with a combined Jewish population of 29,282 in 1951 are in the old area of settlement east of Hutchison Street. They have shown a slight decrease in Jewish population since 1941, but appear likely to retain the majority of their Jewish population for at least another generation, although the centre of gravity of the Jewish population in those areas has moved northwards from Mount Royal Avenue to Fairmount Avenue. Many of the Jews who moved out of this area into the newer western residential areas during the past decade have been replaced by others who have moved

in from the adjoining older area of settlement and from overseas, but there is little likelihood of any increase in the Jewish population in these neighbourhoods in the future.

The Jewish population in the five other neighbourhood areas characterized as matured, has increased during the past decade and has become stable. There were 32, 531 Jews in these five areas in 1951. A large percentage of the Jewish families in this area are home owners rather than tenants; most of the vacant lots have now been built upon, and the movement of the Jewish population is now towards the newer residential areas on the northern and western fringe of Metropolitan Montreal which are in process of development. Any increase in the Jewish population in these matured areas during the coming decade is likely to be slight, and is not likely to exceed ten percent during the next decade.

There were few, if any, Jews in the neighbourhood areas designated as fluid prior to 1951. The building of new homes in these new areas has proceeded rapidly since 1946 and although many Jews have moved in and made new homes in some of these areas during the past few years, there is still much building activity in these neighbourhoods, and the extent to which the Jewish population in these new fluid areas of settlement will grow still further can be known only when these areas have been built up. The areas north of Cote St. Catherine Road and east and west of Cote des Neiges Road already have a large Jewish population, and the number of Jewish families in these areas is likely to increase appreciably during the decade from 1951 to 1961, and a similar trend has developed in the Notre Dame de Grace area west of Grand Boulevard.

There has been a very considerable increase in the Jewish population of the towns of Hampstead, Mount Royal, St. Laurent and the village of Cote St. Luc since 1951, and this increase may be expected to continue as the new housing developments in these areas are completed, but it does not appear likely that the Jewish population in these suburbs will ever exceed or even equal the Jewish population of Outremont or the Snowdon area. All of them are what may be termed "dormitory" suburbs of Montreal, on its northern and western fringes, whose residents are engaged in business or in some profession in Montreal. Practically all of these suburbs are too far from existing synagogues, Jewish schools and other community facilities, even in the newer residential areas of Snowdon and Cote des Neiges to make use of them conveniently.

LOCATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

A key to the location of Jewish community institutions of various types will be found in Table 18, giving the neighbourhood area, the type of institution, the address, and the number of the census tract in which it is situated.

From that table it will be seen that of the 50 synagogues in 1955 in Metropolitan Montreal, 28 were in the older area of Jewish settlement east of Hutchison Street, while 22 were in the newer residential areas; while 14 of the 27 Jewish schools were in the residential areas west of Hutchison Street. Of the 6 youth and group work agencies, one, the Snowdon branch of the Y.M.H.A. is situated in the new residential area in the west and the other five are situated in the older area of Jewish settlement east of Hutchison Street.

The Jewish General Hospital is situated in the new western residential area, while the Herzl Health Service Centre is situated in the heart of the old area of Jewish settlement, east of Hutchison Street. All of the Jewish social service agencies are situated in the older area of Jewish settlement east of Hutchison Street, as are all of the administrative offices of the national and local Jewish organizations, most of which are in the downtown commercial area between Pine Avenue and St. Catherine Street.

SUMMARY

The Jewish community in Montreal is the oldest and largest in Canada, and the second largest in the British Commonwealth. It dates back to the British conquest of Canada in 1760, and Shearith Israel, its first congregation, founded in 1768, is the fifth oldest Jewish congregation on the North American continent, being preceded only by the congregations in New York, Newport in Rhode Island, Savannah in Georgia, and Charleston in South Carolina.

Montreal's Jewish population has increased from 181 in 1851 to 80,829 in 1951, and is estimated to number 94,500 in 1955, forming 39.5 percent of the total Jewish population in Canada, and 5.8 percent of the total population of all origins in Metropolitan Montreal.

The decennial increase of the Jewish population in Metropolitan Montreal was 59.0 percent in 1911-1921, decreased to 24.4 percent in 1921-1931, reached an all-time low of 10.2 percent in 1931-1941, and increased to 26.4 percent in the decade between 1941 and 1951. Since the post-war stream of Jewish immigration to Canada has subsided, the decennial increase in 1951-1961 is likely to decline again to a level approximating that which took place in 1931-1941.

The Jewish community has been the third largest ethnic group in Montreal for more than a century, and in 1911 was larger than all the non-French and non-Anglo-Celtic groups combined, but there has been a very substantial increase in the population of Italian, Polish and Ukrainian origin in Montreal since 1921, and most markedly in the post-war period since 1946.

The crude birth rate in Montreal among Jews has generally been lower than that among the population of French origin and higher than among the population of Anglo-Celtic origin, while the crude death rate has always been lower than among the population of French or Anglo-Celtic origin.

The natural rate of increase has decreased among the population of French origin in Montreal from 20.1 per 1,000 in 1921 to 16.6 per 1,000 in 1951, and among the population of Anglo-Celtic origin from 10.5 per 1,000 in 1921 to 5.6 per 1,000 in 1951, while although among the Jewish population it decreased from 14.7 per 1,000 to 9.5 per 1,000 in 1941, it has increased to 18.7 per 1,000 in 1951, the first time it has exceeded that among the population of French origin.

Prior to 1871 the majority of the Jewish population in Montreal lived south of Sherbrooke Street. From 1871 to 1941 inclusive the majority of the Jewish population lived in the north-eastern area north of Sherbrooke Street and east of Hutchison Street, and the percentage of the total Jewish population living in that area increased until it reached a peak of 86.3 percent in 1911 and 1921.

The shift in Jewish population distribution was most marked in the period from 1941 to 1951, so that by 1951 the majority of the total Jewish population

of Montreal lived in the new north-western residential area. In 1951 there were 48,282 Jews resident in the north-western area of the city, a number greater than had ever been resident in any other area of Montreal, while the number resident in the older north-eastern area was less than in any previous year since 1911.

In none of the wards or suburbs of Montreal has there ever been concentrated as much as half of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Montreal, and only in 1931 did Jews form the majority of the total population in any ward or suburb. In that year 54.9 percent of the total population in St. Louis Ward and 51.0 percent in Laurier Ward were Jews. In none of the wards or suburbs before 1931 or since 1931 have Jews formed the majority of the population.

The migration of the Jewish population has been northward and then westward, and in the newer residential areas west of Hutchison Street the trend among the Jewish population is toward continued increase, wider dispersion and thinner density, while in the older residential areas east of Hutchison Street the Jewish population tends to decrease, but is still characterized by greater concentration and density.

There are 35 municipal wards in Montreal, and Jews were resident in every one of them in 1951. There are also 49 cities, towns, villages and parishes in the suburban area of Montreal, and 31 of these suburban municipalities had some Jewish residents in 1951. In general, the Jewish population has decreased in the industrial suburbs and in the older residential areas and has increased in the newly-developed residential areas.

There were Jews resident in 1951 in 219 out of the 260 census tracts in the city of Montreal, and in all of the 12 census tracts in Outremont and Westmount. Out of the 41 census tracts in Montreal in which no Jews in 1951 were resident, 20 were in the deteriorated areas now largely industrial and commercial, lying between Sherbrooke Street and the St. Lawrence River; and the remaining 21 census tracts were in the almost solidly French-speaking section east of St. Denis Street.

There were three areas in Metropolitan Montreal in which Jews formed the majority of the population in 1951, one of which was in the older area of settlement, extending from Hutchison Street east to St. Lawrence Boulevard, and from Pine Avenue north to Bernard Avenue. Another was in the city of Outremont, extending north of Van Horne Avenue from Hutchison Street west to Vimy Avenue, and from Bernard Avenue northward between Hutchison Street and Bloomfield Avenue; while the third was in the Snowdon district, from Queen Mary Road northward to Cote St. Catherine Road, between Victoria Avenue and Decarie Boulevard.

Of the 231 census tracts in the cities of Montreal, Outremont and Westmount in which Jews were resident in 1951, there were 28 in which more than 1,000 Jews were resident, and of these 11 were in the old residential areas east of Hutchison Street, and 17 were in the new residential areas west of Hutchison Street. Census tract No. 48 in Mount Royal Ward had the largest number of Jewish residents in 1951, while census tract No. 61 in Laurier Ward had the largest percentage of Jews among its population.

The trend toward wider dispersion of the Jewish population into newly-developing residential areas has become so widespread that no religious, cultural or recreational institution situated in any one area can adequately serve the entire Jewish population of Montreal, and Jewish group activities now tend to develop on a neighbourhood area basis.

There are nine such neighbourhood areas in Metropolitan Montreal, of which four may be divided into ten sub-areas, and of these 15 neighbourhood areas and sub-areas, two may be classified as dwindling areas, seven are matured areas, and the remaining six are fluid areas, still in the process of development.

The development of new synagogues and Jewish educational and recreational facilities has rapidly followed the spread of the Jewish population into the newer residential areas, and all of the areas and sub-areas now have synagogues erected or planned for early completion, and most of them have been provided with facilities for Jewish education during the past few years. Further development will depend largely upon the future growth of the Jewish population within the next few years in the neighbourhoods and sub-areas described as fluid.

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Table 11.

Distribution of Jewish Population of Montreal by Municipal Wards, in the Census Years 1861 to 1951 inclusive.

Key No.	Ward	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
1	St. Michael	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,871	12,749	12,444
2	St. Louis	111	93	177	723	2,899	11,523	12,224	9,671	10,481	7,498
3	Laurier	-	-	-	-	-	1,211	7,289	8,198	10,188	6,827
4	St. Jean Baptiste	-	-	-	-	124	2,991	11,712	10,828	5,073	3,076
5	Notre Dame de Grace	-	-	-	-	-	4	449	3,299	4,267	9,114
6	Mount Royal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	3,610	20,681
7	St. Lawrence	62	134	247	619	2,131	7,733	5,342	1,360	1,127	681
a)	St. Antoine	11	95	257	621	868	-	-	-	-	-
8	St. Andrew	-	-	-	-	-	379	505	649	776	910
9	Montcalm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	771	564	355
10	St. George	-	-	-	-	-	436	358	307	478	482
b)	West	32	13	32	-	7	8	-	-	-	-
11	St. Jean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	327	2,732
12	Cremazie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	194	176
13	St. Edouard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	193	93
14	Lafontaine	-	-	-	-	-	408	567	342	109	41
15	St. Cunegonde	-	-	-	4	23	102	-	158	106	17
16	Ste. Anne	7	4	42	275	384	905	511	212	95	36
17	Delorimier	-	-	-	-	-	3	506	64	91	73
18	St. Joseph	-	-	-	-	-	504	502	150	89	23
19	St. Denis	-	-	-	-	6	1,019	1,574	310	79	34
20	Villeray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	63	239
21	Papineau	-	-	-	-	-	306	224	77	49	12
22	Rosemount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	62	92
23	St. Gabriel	-	-	-	3	28	56	166	81	62	17
24	Ahuntsic	-	-	-	-	-	1	330	104	37	42
25	St. Henri	-	-	-	9	15	50	202	42	34	21
26	Maisonneuve	-	-	-	-	-	57	52	26	34	11
27	Ville Marie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	31	3
28	Bourget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	30	11
29	St. Paul	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	33	27	15
c)	Centre	76	20	7	8	25	-	-	-	-	-
30	St. James	65	24	22	162	226	140	99	22	27	9
c)	East	36	25	26	35	18	1	-	-	-	-
31	St. Eusebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23	19
32	Hochelaga	-	-	-	-	14	51	57	33	22	7
33	Ste. Marie	3	1	1	14	81	51	147	59	21	5
34	Mercier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	114
35	Prefontaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	8
	Total	403	409	811	2,473	6,849	27,954	42,816	48,724	51,132	65,918

- a) Divided into St. James, St. Andrew and St. George Wards in 1906
- b) Combined with St. George Ward in 1916
- c) Combined with St. James Ward in 1916

Table 12.

Distribution of Jewish Population of Greater Montreal among the Various Cities, Towns, Villages and Parishes in the Metropolitan Area in the Decennial Census Years 1901 to 1951.

	C E N S U S Y E A R S					
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
<u>Montreal Island</u>						
Montreal (city)	6,849	27,954	42,816	48,724	51,132	65,918
Outremont (city)	-	41	1,195	6,783	10,338	11,566
Westmount (city)	65	381	1,002	1,780	1,625	1,675
Hampstead (town)	-	-	-	-	56	538
Verdun (city)	22	67	149	344	471	465
Mount Royal (town)	-	-	1	4	12	298
St. Laurent (town)	-	-	-	-	4	99
Lachine (city)	26	342	536	266	155	69
Cote St. Luc (village)	-	-	10	-	13	34
Montreal West (town)	-	-	25	15	18	25
St. Anne du Bout de l'Ile (parish)	-	8	2	4	-	21
Montreal North (town)	-	-	-	-	9	13
Beaconsfield (town)	-	2	6	-	-	12
St. Michel de Laval (town)	-	-	-	-	1	11
Lasalle (town)	-	-	-	-	13	9
St. Raphael (parish)	-	-	-	-	-	7
Baie d'Urfe (town)	-	-	-	-	1	6
Senneville (village)	-	-	-	-	-	5
St. Anne de Bellevue (town)	-	9	1	5	1	4
Dorval (town)	-	11	4	20	17	3
Pointe Claire (town)	-	-	18	12	-	3
St. Laurent (parish)	-	9	3	9	-	3
Pointe aux Trembles (town)	-	1	5	-	13	1
Asile St. Jean de Dieu (parish)	1	-	2	1	2	1
St. Leonard de Port Maurice (parish)	-	-	-	-	1	-
St. Joseph de la Riviere (parish)	-	-	-	-	2	-
St. Genevieve (village)	1	-	-	4	-	-
Montreal East (town)	-	-	-	2	-	-
St. Pierre (town)	-	5	7	7	4	2
<u>Jesus Island</u>						
L'Abord a Plouffe (village)	-	-	-	-	9	5
Laval des Rapides (town)	-	-	-	-	2	-
<u>Chambly County</u>						
St. Lambert (city)	11	-	-	15	5	14
Longueuil (city)	-	8	40	21	23	7
Jacques Cartier (town)	-	-	-	-	-	5
Le Moynes (town)	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mackayville (town)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Montreal South (town)	-	-	14	-	10	-
Greenfield Park (town)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Metropolitan Montreal	6,975	28,838	45,845	58,032	63,937	80,829

Table 13.

Comparative Proportion of Total Jewish Population of Metropolitan Montreal Living in each City Ward in the Decennial Census Years 1861 to 1951.

Ward	C E N S U S Y E A R S									
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Mount Royal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	5.65	25.69
St. Michel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.01	19.94	15.40
Notre Dame de Grace	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.98	5.68	6.67	11.28
St. Louis	27.54	22.74	21.82	29.24	41.56	39.96	26.66	16.67	16.39	9.28
Laurier	-	-	-	-	-	4.20	15.90	14.13	15.93	8.44
St. Jean Baptiste	-	-	-	-	1.78	10.37	25.55	18.66	7.94	3.80
St. Jean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.51	3.38
1) St. Antoine	2.73	23.23	31.69	25.12	12.44	-	-	-	-	-
St. Andrew	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	1.10	1.12	1.21	1.13
St. Lawrence	15.38	32.76	30.46	25.03	30.55	26.82	11.65	2.34	1.76	0.84
St. George	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	0.78	0.53	0.75	0.60
2) West	7.94	3.18	3.95	-	0.10	0.03	-	-	-	-
Montcalm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	0.88	0.44
Villeray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.10	0.29
Cremazie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.05	0.30	0.22
Mercier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	0.01	0.13
St. Edouard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	0.30	0.12
Rosemount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.10	0.11
Delorimier	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	1.10	0.11	0.14	0.09
Ahuntsic	-	-	-	-	-	*	0.72	0.18	0.06	0.06
Lafontaine	-	-	-	-	-	1.42	1.24	0.59	0.17	0.06
St. Anne	1.74	0.98	5.18	11.12	5.50	3.14	1.11	0.37	0.15	0.04
St. Denis	-	-	-	-	0.09	3.53	3.43	0.53	0.12	0.04
St. Joseph	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	1.10	0.26	0.14	0.03
St. Henri	-	-	-	0.36	0.22	0.17	0.44	0.07	0.05	0.03
St. Eusebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.05	0.02
St. Gabriel	-	-	-	0.12	0.40	0.19	0.36	0.14	0.10	0.02
St. Cunegonde	-	-	-	0.16	0.33	0.35	-	0.27	0.17	0.02
St. Paul	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.06	0.04	0.02
Papineau	-	-	-	-	-	1.06	0.49	0.13	0.08	0.01
Bourget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.05	0.01
Maisonneuve	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.01
3) East	8.93	6.11	3.21	1.42	0.26	-	-	-	-	-
St. James	16.13	5.87	2.71	6.55	3.24	0.49	0.22	0.04	0.04	0.01
1) Centre	18.86	4.89	0.86	0.32	0.36	-	-	-	-	-
Prefontaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.01
Rochelaga	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.18	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.01
St. Marie	0.75	0.24	0.12	0.56	1.16	0.18	0.32	0.10	0.03	0.01
Ville Marie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.05	*
Total, City of Montreal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.19	96.94	93.39	83.96	79.97	81.55

1) Divided into St. James, St. Andrew and St. George Wards in 1906

2) Combined with St. George Ward in 1916

3) Combined with St. James Ward in 1916

* Less than 0.01%

Table 14.

Proportion of Total Jewish Population in Greater Montreal Living in the City of Montreal Proper & in Each of Its Satellite Urban Centres in Each of the Decennial Census Years from 1901 to 1951.

		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
<u>Montreal Island</u>							
Montreal	(city)	98.19%	96.94%	93.39%	83.96%	79.97%	81.57%
Outremont	(city)	-	0.14	2.61	11.68	16.17	14.31
Westmount	(city)	0.93	1.32	2.19	3.07	2.54	2.07
Verdun	(city)	0.32	0.23	0.32	0.59	0.74	0.58
Lachine	(city)	0.38	1.19	1.17	0.46	0.24	0.09
Montreal West	(town)	-	-	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
Dorval	(town)	-	-	0.01	0.03	0.03	*
Lasalle	(town)	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Cote St. Luc	(village)	-	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.04
Pointe aux Trembles	(town)	-	*	0.01	-	0.02	*
Mount Royal	(town)	-	-	*	0.01	0.02	0.37
Hampstead	(town)	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.86
Montreal North	(town)	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
St. Laurent	(town)	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.12
St. Pierre	(town)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	*
Asile St. Jean de Dieu	(parish)	0.01	0.01	*	*	*	*
St. Joseph de la Riviere	(parish)	-	-	-	-	*	0.01
Baie d'Urfe	(town)	-	-	-	-	*	*
St. Anne de Bellevue	(town)	-	0.04	*	0.01	*	*
St. Leonard de Port Maurice	(parish)	-	-	-	-	*	0.01
St. Michel de Laval	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Beaconsfield	(town)	-	0.01	0.01	*	-	0.01
Montreal East	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	*
Pointe Claire	(town)	-	-	0.04	0.02	-	0.03
Ste. Anne de Bout de L'Ile	(parish)	-	0.03	*	0.01	-	0.01
Ste. Genevieve	(village)	-	-	-	0.01	-	*
St. Laurent	(parish)	-	0.04	0.01	0.02	-	0.01
St. Raphael	(parish)	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Senneville	(village)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Jesus Island</u>							
L'Abord a Plouffe	(village)	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Laval des Rapides	(town)	-	-	-	-	*	-
<u>Chambly County</u>							
Longueuil	(city)	-	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.01
Greenfield Park	(town)	-	-	0.03	-	0.02	-
St. Lambert	(city)	0.16	-	-	0.03	0.01	0.02
Jacques Cartier	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Le Moyne	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	*
Mackayville	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	*
Montreal South	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Metropolitan Montreal		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* Less than 0.01%

Table 15.

Proportion of Jews to Total Population of all Origins in each Municipal Ward in Montreal in the Decennial Census Years 1861 to 1951

Ward	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Laurier	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	13.2	51.0	47.8	36.5
St. Michael	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.0	46.2	49.0
St. Louis	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.9	10.8	37.4	40.8	54.9	46.1	35.2
Mount Royal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	18.2	39.2
St. Jean Baptiste	-	-	-	-	0.5	14.0	30.0	34.3	17.1	11.5
Notre Dame de Grace	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.2	7.0	7.0	11.2
St. Jean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.2	8.0
a) St. Antoine	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	-	-	-	-	-
St. Andrew	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2
St. Lawrence	0.5	1.0	1.7	3.5	9.7	30.9	24.0	6.6	5.5	3.4
St. George	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.6
b) West	1.4	1.0	3.8	-	1.6	3.5	-	-	-	-
Montcalm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	2.7	1.1
Cremazie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	1.0	1.0
Lafontaine	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.2	3.5	1.0	0.4
St. Joseph	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.2
Mercier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	0.3
St. Edouard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.6	0.3
Villeray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.3
St. Denis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.3	0.1
St. Anne	*	*	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.6	0.3
Ahuntsic	-	-	-	-	1.8	4.3	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.2
Delorimier	-	-	-	-	-	*	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Rosemount	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
St. Eusebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ste. Cunegonde	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ste. Marie	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1
St. Gabriel	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	*
Papineau	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Hochelaga	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maisonneuve	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Bourget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	*
Prefontaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	*	*
Ville Marie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	*
St. Paul	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	*
St. James	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	*
c) East	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
c) Centre	5.3	1.8	0.8	1.2	2.3	-	-	-	-	-
Total, City of Montreal	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.2	5.9	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.5

a) Divided into St. James, St. Andrew and St. George Wards in 1906
b) Combined with St. George Ward in 1916
c) Combined with St. James Ward in 1916

* Less than 0.1%

Table 16.

Proportion of Jews to Total Population of all Origins in each City, Town, Village & Parish in the Metropolitan Area of Montreal in the Decennial Census Years 1901 to 1951

		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Outremont	(city)	-	0.9	9.0	23.7	33.6	38.5
Hampstead	(city)	-	-	-	-	2.8	16.5
Westmount	(city)	0.1	2.6	5.7	7.3	6.2	6.6
Montreal	(city)	2.2	5.9	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.5
Cote St. Luc	(village)	-	-	2.7	-	1.7	3.2
Mount Royal	(town)	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.6
Ste. Anne de Bout de l'Isle	(parish)	-	5.3	0.2	0.4	-	1.3
Baie d'Urfe	(town)	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.8
Montreal West	(town)	-	-	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
St. Raphael	(parish)	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Verdun	(city)	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Beaconsfield	(town)	-	1.6	0.1	-	-	0.6
Senneville	(village)	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Dorval	(town)	-	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6
Ville St. Laurent	(town)	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.5
Lachine	(city)	0.5	3.2	3.5	1.4	0.8	0.2
St. Laurent	(parish)	-	1.8	0.2	0.7	-	0.2
St. Lambert	(city)	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.2
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	(town)	-	7.1	*	0.2	*	0.1
Longueuil	(city)	-	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1
Lasalle	(town)	-	-	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1
St. Michel de Laval	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Montreal North	(town)	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Le Moyne	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Mackayville	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Montreal South	(town)	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1
L'Abord a Plouffe	(village)	-	-	-	-	-	*
Pointe Claire	(town)	-	-	0.7	0.3	-	*
St. Pierre	(town)	-	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	*
Asile St Jean de Dieu	(parish)	*	-	*	*	*	*
Pointe aux Trembles	(town)	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.3	*
Jacques Cartier	(town)	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Leonard de Port Maurice	(parish)	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
St. Joseph de la Riviere	(parish)	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
St. Genevieve	(village)	-	-	-	0.8	-	-
Montreal East	(town)	-	-	-	*	-	-
Greenfield Park	(town)	-	-	1.3	-	0.5	-
Metropolitan Montreal		2.0	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.8

* Less than 0.1%

Table 17.

Total & Jewish Population in each of the Census Tracts in Metropolitan Montreal & the Percentage of Jewish, Protestant, & Catholic Religion; & of French and Anglo-Celtic Ethnic Origin in those Census Tracts, 1951.

Boundaries of Census Tracts	POPULATION		PERCENTAGE				
	All Origins	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo-Celtic	French
1 Westmount boundary to Guy St. Catherine to C.P.R.	7,522	129	1.7	39.7	58.6	49.6	36.2
2 Westmount boundary to Guy Sherbrooke to St. Catherine	6,190	246	3.9	51.9	44.2	58.6	25.1
3 Guy to Peel Sherbrooke to St. Catherine	4,179	185	4.4	47.5	48.1	49.1	29.1
4 Guy to Windsor St. Catherine to C.P.R.	3,966	112	2.8	41.8	55.4	46.8	34.8
5 Peel to Bleury Sherbrooke to Craig	6,385	142	2.2	32.6	65.2	45.9	41.5
6 University to Durocher Pine to Sherbrooke	4,080	144	3.5	45.0	51.5	47.5	34.5
7 Durocher to Park Pine to Sherbrooke	3,651	184	5.0	34.2	60.8	42.2	41.4
8 Park to St. Lawrence Pine to Sherbrooke	6,128	378	6.2	30.5	63.3	30.7	39.3
9 McGill to Berri Craig to docks	2,863	-	-	6.0	94.0	8.6	87.6
10 McGill to McCord Notre Dame to Wellington	4,509	3	0.1	9.0	90.9	32.9	60.3
11 McGill to Guy Craig to Notre Dame & canal	5,304	23	0.4	22.2	77.4	32.5	51.2
12 Guy to Canning CNR tracks to canal	4,158	20	0.5	9.8	89.7	15.8	77.6
13 Guy to Canning CPR tracks to canal	4,208	4	0.1	31.6	68.3	43.5	38.3
14 Canning to Atwater CNR tracks to canal	6,809	15	0.2	3.2	96.6	6.0	90.7
15 Canning to Atwater CPR to CNR tracks	6,206	2	*	18.0	82.0	36.4	55.2
16 Atwater to Bourget Westmount boundary to CNR	2,212	7	0.3	26.9	72.8	34.0	59.1
17 Atwater to St. Marguerite CNR tracks to canal	9,564	3	*	1.2	98.8	3.1	95.7
18 Bourget to Ste. Marguerite Westmount boundary to CNR	6,634	1	*	6.6	93.4	11.8	86.8
19 Ste. Marguerite to St. Remi CNR tracks to canal	8,283	1	*	0.7	99.3	2.1	96.9
20 Ste. Marguerite to St. Remi Westmount boundary to CNR	4,428	5	0.1	5.4	94.6	7.0	83.7
21 St. Remi to Cote St. Paul CNR tracks to canal	4,077	4	0.1	2.5	97.5	3.5	90.4
22 Canal to Bridge St. Wellington to river	1,643	-	-	16.5	83.5	44.9	18.4
23 McCord to Shear Canal to CNR tracks	2,918	9	0.3	14.0	85.7	37.7	39.7

* Less than 0.1%

Table 17 (Cont'd)

Boundaries of Census Tracts	POPULATION		PERCENTAGE				
	All	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo-Celtic	French
24 Shear Rd. to CNR tracks Canal to Centre St.	5,165	10	0.2	3.9	95.9	8.7	79.1
25 Shear Rd. to CNR tracks Centre St. to CNR tracks	5,542	5	0.1	0.4	99.5	12.0	79.1
26 Richmond St. to Verdun boundary	7,213	2	*	29.1	60.9	53.1	39.1
27 CNR tracks to Wellington Bridge St. to Verdun boundary	4,563	-	-	53.7	46.3	73.0	21.9
28 Wellington St. to river CNR tracks to de la Eglise	2,635	-	-	12.1	87.9	13.3	83.8
29 Canal to Verdun boundary De la Eglise to Jacques Hertel	4,087	2	*	6.6	93.4	10.9	85.3
30 Monk Blvd. to Laurendeau De la Eglise to Desmarchais	4,759	-	-	21.1	78.9	28.3	66.7
31 Laurendeau to Verdun boundary Jacques Hertel to Desmarchais	5,621	-	-	12.6	87.4	15.4	74.1
32 Monk Blvd. to Laurendeau Canal to Springland	5,120	-	-	10.8	89.2	12.1	76.1
33 Monk to city boundary Springland to Allard	5,509	3	0.1	12.1	87.8	14.0	67.3
34 Monk to city limits Desmarchais to city limits	7,002	10	0.1	20.3	79.6	24.3	60.3
35 City limits to Verdun boundary Westmount to Decarie Blvd.	4,898	485	9.9	36.0	54.1	44.2	38.9
36 Cote St. Luc to Sherbrooke Westmount to Girouard	5,091	544	10.7	58.7	30.6	53.7	30.5
37 CPR to Sherbrooke St. Decarie to Girouard	3,807	362	9.8	6.9	83.3	53.7	30.5
38 Cote St. Luc to Sherbrooke Girouard to Melrose	3,731	150	4.0	54.7	41.3	67.2	19.8
39 Monkland to Cote St. Luc Girouard to Melrose	4,983	1,135	22.8	37.9	39.3	52.7	19.0
40 Monkland to Sherbrooke Girouard to Melrose	3,317	121	3.6	48.8	47.6	65.3	14.5
41 CPR to Sherbrooke St. Melrose to city limits	5,357	116	2.2	57.7	40.1	72.0	17.4
42 Melrose to Grand Blvd. Sherbrooke St. to Monkland	2,950	133	4.5	62.9	32.6	66.2	14.7
43 Melrose Ave. to Grand Blvd. Monkland Ave. to Cote St. Luc	5,119	1,107	21.2	53.7	25.1	56.3	12.5
44 Grand Blvd. to city limits Sherbrooke to Cote St. Luc	16,480	1,083	6.6	60.7	32.7	70.0	12.6
45 Westmount to city limits CPR to Lachine canal	6,570	30	0.5	41.1	58.4	52.5	27.1
46 Decarie Blvd. to MacDonald Cote St. Luc to Queen Mary	4,339	1,057	24.4	41.2	34.4	50.6	19.2
47 Decarie to MacDonald City limits to Queen Mary	6,979	1,700	24.4	36.8	38.8	47.0	17.6

* Less than 0.1%

Table 17 (Cont'd)

Boundaries of Census Tracts	POPULATION		PERCENTAGE				
	All	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo-Celtic	French
48 Cote des Neiges & Victoria to Decarie Blvd.	20,409	8,278	40.6	15.4	44.0	27.9	22.6
49 CPR to Queen Mary Rd. & Cote Ste. Catherine Rd.	6,331	3,613	57.1	20.0	22.9	23.9	13.5
50 Victoria to Decarie Blvd. Cote Ste. Catherine to Queen Mary	3,243	1,091	33.6	36.0	30.4	41.5	19.6
51 Circle Rd. to Decarie Blvd. Queen Mary to Cote St. Luc	7,552	2,099	27.8	41.8	30.4	46.1	19.2
52 Cote des Neiges to Circle Rd. Queen Mary Rd. to Westmount	6,276	471	7.5	22.5	74.0	26.3	62.3
53 Northmount to Cote des Neiges St. Catherine to Northmount	3,282	1,261	38.4	11.9	49.7	15.4	40.2
54 City limits to Northmount St. Catherine to Maplewood	11,839	4,944	41.8	18.3	39.9	22.1	28.8
55 City limits to Cote des Neiges CPR to Ste. Catherine Rd.	3,986	1,927	48.3	12.5	39.2	21.6	26.3
56 Hutchison to Park CPR to Edouard Charles	4,835	3,190	66.0	8.3	25.7	12.8	18.1
57 Park to Esplanade Bernard to St. Joseph	5,467	1,597	29.3	19.0	51.8	33.3	33.3
58 Park to St. Lawrence CPR to Bernard	4,459	2,780	62.3	6.5	31.2	13.9	20.4
59 Esplanade to St. Urbain Bernard to St. Joseph	4,373	2,153	46.9	8.2	44.9	9.9	36.9
60 St. Urbain to St. Lawrence Bernard to St. Joseph	2,181	1,574	72.2	5.9	22.0	8.1	14.6
61 Hutchison to Park Edouard Charles to Mt. Royal	5,848	4,424	75.7	4.0	20.3	4.3	16.9
62 Park to St. Lawrence Laurier to Mount Royal	4,130	3,263	79.0	6.2	14.8	3.7	7.3
63 Park to St. Lawrence Mount Royal to Duluth	2,751	1,444	52.5	12.2	35.3	7.9	27.0
64 Park to St. Lawrence Duluth to Pine	7,326	797	10.9	4.1	85.0	11.8	77.9
65 St. Lawrence to St. Denis CPR to Fairmount	3,145	355	8.1	3.8	88.1	4.7	82.8
66 St. Lawrence to St. Denis Laurier to St. Joseph	4,528	574	12.7	3.7	83.6	4.5	77.4
67 St. Lawrence to St. Denis Villeneuve to Mount Royal	7,437	1,999	28.9	12.3	52.3	4.4	59.2
68 Mount Royal to Rachel St. Lawrence to City Hall	6,892	2,439	35.4	12.3	52.3	3.8	32.8
69 Rachel to Pine City Hall to St. Denis	4,697	766	16.3	7.0	76.7	5.8	62.7
70 Rachel to Pine St. Lawrence to City Hall	5,486	601	11.0	20.2	68.8	6.1	35.4

Table 17 (Cont'd)		POPULATION		PERCENTAGE				
Boundaries of Census Tracts		All Origins	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo- Celtic	French
71	City Hall to St. Denis Pine to Sherbrooke	2,000	128	6.4	8.2	85.4	4.2	72.3
72	Bleury to St. Lawrence Sherbrooke to St. Catherine	4,147	92	2.2	24.6	73.2	23.8	51.6
73	St. Lawrence to City Hall Sherbrooke to St. Catherine	4,094	15	0.4	10.5	89.1	4.3	63.8
74	City Hall to St. Denis Sherbrooke to St. Catherine	4,367	15	0.3	7.3	92.4	4.4	73.9
75	Bleury to St. Lawrence St. Catherine to Craig	4,608	27	0.6	46.4	53.0	19.4	47.7
76	St. Lawrence to City Hall St. Catherine to Craig	2,957	14	0.5	16.9	82.6	13.4	74.3
77	City Hall to St. Denis St. Catherine to Craig	5,043	4	0.1	5.8	94.1	3.9	88.3
78	St. Denis to St. Hubert CPR tracks to Laurier	3,325	6	0.2	3.0	96.8	4.1	92.4
79	St. Denis to St. Hubert Laurier to Mount Royal	3,470	6	0.2	3.4	96.4	3.7	93.0
80	St. Denis to Amherst Mount Royal to Marie Anne	3,613	11	0.3	1.3	98.4	1.9	95.0
81	St. Denis to Amherst Marie Anne to Rachel	3,853	17	0.4	1.2	98.4	3.1	93.8
82	St. Denis to Amherst Rachel to Duluth	3,463	34	1.0	1.6	97.4	3.3	93.0
83	St. Denis to St. Hubert Duluth to Sherbrooke	4,379	39	0.9	4.5	94.6	5.7	86.4
84	St. Hubert to Papineau Duluth & Rachel to Sherbrooke	5,619	2	*	3.3	96.7	4.9	91.6
85	Amherst to de la Naudiere Mount Royal to Rachel	4,208	-	-	1.2	98.8	2.4	95.4
86	St. Hubert to Chris. Columbus Laurier to Mount Royal	4,251	3	0.1	4.3	95.6	4.0	93.0
87	St. Hubert to Chris. Columbus CPR tracks to Laurier	2,926	19	0.6	6.2	93.2	6.5	88.1
88	Chris. Columbus to de la Naudiere	3,269	-	-	1.7	98.3	3.1	95.2
89	CPR tracks to Laurier Chris. Columbus to de la Naudiere	4,189	-	-	1.5	98.5	2.5	95.2
90	Laurier to Mount Royal De la Naudiere to Fabre	3,247	3	-	3.3	96.7	4.3	93.9
91	CPR tracks to Laurier Fabre to Papineau	3,400	4	0.1	5.0	94.9	7.2	90.6
92	CPR tracks to Laurier De la Naudiere to Papineau	4,425	-	-	2.4	97.6	3.2	95.7
93	Laurier to Mount Royal De la Naudiere to Papineau	5,074	-	-	1.0	99.0	2.3	95.7
	Mount Royal to Rachel							

* Less than 0.1%

Table 17. (Cont'd)		POPULATION		PERCENTAGE				
Boundaries of Census Tracts		All Origins	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo- Celtic	French
94	Papineau to Delorimier Rachel to Sherbrooke	5,334	5	0.1	3.1	96.8	4.8	93.1
95	Papineau to Delorimier Mount Royal to Rachel	2,458	-	-	2.7	97.3	6.3	91.1
96	Papineau to Delorimier Laurier to Mount Royal	4,049	53	1.2	4.0	94.8	7.9	87.5
97	Papineau to Chabot CPR tracks to Laurier	2,849	6	0.2	10.9	88.9	15.7	81.5
98	Chabot to CPR tracks CPR tracks to Laurier	5,234	3	0.1	7.4	92.5	13.1	84.6
99	Delorimier to Fullum Laurier to Mount Royal	3,348	-	-	5.6	94.4	14.6	83.0
100	Delorimier to Fullum Mount Royal to Rachel	3,990	-	-	4.0	96.0	7.6	89.5
101	Fullum to Frontenac Laurier to Mount Royal	1,106	-	-	2.5	97.5	6.2	82.6
102	Fullum to Frontenac Mount Royal to Rachel	3,060	4	0.1	5.3	94.7	8.0	84.3
103	Delorimier to Iberville Rachel to Sherbrooke	2,894	3	0.1	6.3	93.6	6.6	90.2
104	St. Denis to Amherst Sherbrooke to Ontario & St. Catherine	4,977	7	0.1	1.6	98.3	3.0	92.2
105	St. Denis to Amherst St. Catherine to Dorchester	3,743	-	-	1.3	98.7	2.3	94.1
106	St. Denis to Amherst Dorchester to docks	4,343	1	*	2.2	97.8	3.3	91.8
107	St. Hubert to Amherst Ontario to St. Catherine	4,919	1	*	1.1	98.9	2.2	93.3
108	Amherst to Visitation Ontario to St. Catherine	5,844	1	*	1.1	98.9	1.5	91.4
109	Amherst to Visitation St. Catherine to docks	4,974	2	*	0.7	99.3	2.4	95.0
110	Amherst to Visitation Sherbrooke to Dorchester	2,357	-	-	1.6	98.4	2.0	96.7
111	Visitation to Papineau Sherbrooke to Ontario	4,392	3	0.1	0.7	99.2	3.3	94.7
112	Visitation to Papineau Ontario to Logan	5,723	-	-	1.1	98.9	2.4	95.8
113	Visitation to Papineau Logan to St. Catherine	4,309	1	*	1.0	99.0	2.5	94.5
114	Visitation to Papineau St. Catherine to Dorchester	3,111	2	0.1	1.6	98.3	3.5	92.2
115	Visitation to Papineau Dorchester to the river	4,006	6	0.1	1.6	98.3	6.2	91.5
116	Papineau to Delorimier Logan to the river	4,589	3	0.1	1.7	98.2	4.7	92.9

* Less than 0.1%

Table 17. (Cont'd)

Boundaries of Census Tracts		POPULATION		PERCENTAGE				
		All	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo-Celtic	French
117	Papineau to Delorimier	2,656	2	0.1	0.8	99.1	1.5	97.1
	Ontario to Logan							
118	Papineau to Delorimier	5,531	1	*	1.8	98.2	3.7	94.5
	Sherbrooke to Ontario							
119	Delorimier to Fullum	2,668	1	*	2.5	97.5	4.7	93.1
	Sherbrooke to Ontario							
120	Delorimier to CPR tracks	4,934	-	-	1.8	98.2	3.0	93.1
	Ontario to Lafontaine							
121	Delorimier to Frontenac	4,227	1	*	2.1	97.9	3.2	95.2
	Lafontaine to De Montigny							
122	Delorimier to Frontenac							
	& Berri	5,693	4	0.1	1.2	98.7	6.0	92.5
	De Montigny to the river							
123	Fullum to Iberville	4,566	-	-	1.6	98.4	2.9	94.9
	Sherbrooke to Ontario							
124	Iberville to CPR tracks	3,263	7	0.2	5.3	94.5	4.9	78.8
	Laurier to Hochelaga							
125	Iberville to CPR tracks	3,570	3	0.1	2.7	97.2	3.3	81.7
	Hochelaga to Rouen							
126	Iberville to CMA tracks	4,604	5	0.1	4.5	95.4	2.8	73.9
	Rouen to Ontario							
127	CNR tracks to Darling	3,846	3	0.1	1.7	98.2	1.5	68.0
	Adam to the river							
128	CNR tracks to Aylwin	5,299	-	-	1.7	98.3	1.5	65.0
	Ontario to Adam							
129	CNP tracks to Davidson	4,441	1	*	2.6	97.4	4.2	93.2
	Rouen to Ontario							
130	CNA tracks to Orleans	4,967	-	-	5.1	94.9	5.7	89.9
	Hochelaga to Rouen							
131	CNR tracks to Pie IX Blvd.	4,900	7	0.1	7.3	92.6	8.1	84.9
	Sherbrooke to Hochelaga							
132	Valois to Orleans	5,093	1	*	4.2	95.8	7.4	89.2
	Hochelaga to the river							
133	Davidson to Valois	4,060	-	-	1.9	98.1	3.7	93.8
	Rouen to Ontario							
134	Valois to Orleans	3,670	-	-	1.6	98.4	3.2	95.3
	Rouen to Ontario							
135	Aylwin to Orleans	4,075	1	*	2.0	98.0	5.5	92.8
	Ontario to Adam							
136	Darling to Aylwin	4,009	2	*	1.9	98.1	2.6	96.2
	Adam to the river							
137	Orleans to Pie IX Blvd.	5,640	-	-	4.6	95.4	7.2	88.1
	Ontario to the river							
138	Pie IX Blvd. to de la Salle	4,636	7	0.2	12.5	87.3	19.1	80.3
	Ontario to the river							
139	De la Salle to Bennett	4,398	-	-	21.6	78.4	25.4	70.3
	Ontario to the river							
140	Bennett to Viau	5,328	2	*	27.2	72.8	33.2	63.9
	Adam to the river							

* Less than 0.1%

Table 17. (Cont'd)

Boundaries of Census Tracts		POPULATION		PERCENTAGE				
		All	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo-Celtic	French
141	Bennet to Viau	5,416	-	-	17.4	82.6	21.9	75.9
	CNR tracks to Adam							
142	Orleans to Pie IX Blvd.	5,534	2	*	11.7	88.3	16.7	79.2
	Sherbrooke to CNR tracks							
143	Aylwin to Orleans	4,836	-	-	2.2	97.8	8.8	90.0
	Adam to the river							
144	De Boucherville to Mercier	5,624	-	-	1.6	98.4	2.8	96.2
	CNR tracks to Bellerive							
145	Mercier to city limits	4,896	-	-	5.1	94.9	6.6	87.4
	CNR tracks to Bellerive							
146	St. Leonard to city limits	10,866	92	0.9	13.5	85.6	16.8	75.4
	City limits to Souigny Ave.							
147	CNR tracks	5,887	20	0.3	13.7	86.0	15.4	77.1
	St. Leonard to Hochelaga							
148	Viau to St. Jean de Dieu	4,886	2	*	24.8	75.2	28.6	65.9
	Hochelaga to Bellerive							
149	20th Ave. to 37th Ave.	7	-	-	-	100.0	-	57.1
	Rosemount to Armand							
150	9th Ave. to 20th Ave.	8,201	12	0.1	14.8	85.1	16.5	74.7
	Masson to CPR Angus shops							
151	13th Ave. to 20th Ave.	6,888	10	0.1	16.9	83.0	20.4	70.0
	Rosemount to Masson							
152	9th Ave. to 13th Ave.	5,259	4	0.1	29.2	70.7	33.8	55.6
	Rosemount to Masson							
153	6th Ave. to 9th Ave.	4,290	-	-	20.3	79.7	24.1	71.4
	Rosemount to Masson							
154	1st Ave. to 6th Ave.	4,064	-	-	16.4	83.6	19.0	73.2
	Rosemount to Masson							
155	Iberville to 7th & 9th Aves.	5,259	1	-	9.4	90.6	10.9	83.4
	Masson to CPR Angus shops							
156	Iberville to 1st Ave.	4,774	6	0.1	14.4	85.5	16.8	75.0
	Rosemount to Masson							
157	Iberville to 6th Ave.	4,582	-	-	14.8	85.2	15.3	78.0
	Beaubien to Rosemount							
158	Iberville to 6th Ave.	4,858	4	0.1	11.0	88.9	10.4	75.0
	City limits to Beaubien							
159	20th Ave. to 45th Ave.	8,804	6	0.1	15.4	84.5	14.2	78.7
	City limits to Rosemount							
160	6th Ave. to 20th Ave.	6,933	40	0.6	24.1	75.3	28.4	53.7
	City limits to Rosemount							
161	Papineau to Iberville	7,023	5	0.1	6.8	93.1	10.3	86.5
	Rosemount to CPR tracks							
162	Papineau to Des Erables	4,721	40	0.8	3.5	95.7	4.8	87.1
	Beaubien to Rosemount							
163	Papineau to Des Erables	4,917	79	1.6	16.2	82.2	8.1	61.7
	Belanger to Beaubien							
164	St. Hubert to De Lanaudiere	5,430	20	0.4	4.0	95.6	5.4	92.0
	Bellechasse to CPR tracks							
165	De Lanaudiere to Papineau	5,058	188	3.7	10.5	85.8	7.2	69.1
	Belanger to CPR tracks							

* Less than 0.1%

Table 17. (Cont'd)

Boundaries of Census Tracts		POPULATION		PERCENTAGE				
		All	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo-Celtic	French
		Origins						
166	St. Hubert to De Lanaudiere	4,324	-	-	9.5	90.5	10.8	83.2
	Beaubien to Bellechasse							
167	St. Hubert to De Lanaudiere	4,861	63	1.3	8.5	90.2	5.9	86.6
	St. Zotique to Beaubien							
168	St. Hubert to De Lanaudiere	4,991	-	-	3.4	96.6	4.8	90.2
	Belanger to St. Zotique							
169	St. Denis to St. Hubert	3,948	6	0.2	3.8	96.0	3.4	91.9
	Belanger to Beaubien							
170	St. Denis to St. Hubert	5,127	4	0.1	2.8	97.1	4.0	93.8
	Beaubien to CPR tracks							
171	St. Lawrence Blvd. to St. Denis	4,799	8	0.2	1.9	97.9	5.6	90.7
	Beaubien to CPR							
172	St. Lawrence to St. Denis	5,306	7	0.1	1.6	98.3	2.4	89.0
	St. Zotique to Beaubien							
173	St. Lawrence to St. Denis	6,247	9	0.1	5.2	94.7	3.9	65.4
	Jean Talon to Belanger							
174	CPR tracks to St. Lawrence	5,587	82	1.5	7.5	91.0	8.0	64.6
	Jean Talon to Faillon							
175	Hutchison to CPR	983	48	4.9	23.5	71.6	33.6	48.0
	Atlantic to CPR							
176	Bloomfield to CPR	3,756	221	5.9	43.4	50.7	47.3	29.0
	St. Roch to city limits							
177	McEachran to Bloomfield	3,911	396	0.1	42.6	47.3	45.1	25.9
	St. Roch to city limits							
178	McEachran to CPR	8,448	2,043	24.2	36.1	39.7	36.5	17.1
	Cremazie to St. Roch							
179	CPR tracks to St. Lawrence	1,826	21	1.2	2.2	91.6	9.5	68.5
	Cremazie to Jean Talon							
180	St. Lawrence to St. Denis	5,813	1	*	4.8	95.2	7.5	88.4
	Cremazie to Guizot							
181	St. Lawrence to St. Denis	2,860	-	-	2.9	97.1	6.4	89.7
	Guizot to Jarry							
182	St. Lawrence to St. Denis	3,038	4	0.1	3.9	96.0	6.6	87.7
	Jarry to Gounod							
183	St. Lawrence to St. Denis	3,290	5	0.2	7.5	92.3	11.5	77.2
	Gounod to Villeray							
184	St. Lawrence to St. Denis	3,342	-	-	4.3	95.7	9.2	77.8
	Villeray to Faillon							
185	St. Lawrence to St. Denis	4,809	5	0.1	4.5	95.4	7.5	77.6
	Faillon to Jean Talon							
186	St. Denis to Lajeunesse	2,746	4	0.2	4.2	95.6	8.9	79.3
	Villeray to Jean Talon							
187	Lajeunesse to St. Hubert	2,740	1	*	4.0	96.0	2.7	85.9
	Villeray to Jean Talon							
188	St. Denis to St. Hubert	3,989	-	-	3.6	96.4	6.1	89.2
	Gounod to Villeray							
189	St. Denis to Foucher	5,870	25	0.4	3.2	96.4	5.5	90.5
	Cremazie to Jarry							

* Less than 0.1%

Table 17. (Cont'd)

Boundaries of Census Tracts		POPULATION		PERCENTAGE				
		All	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo-Celtic	French
		Origins						
190	Foucher to St. Hubert	3,918	2	0.1	3.1	96.8	5.0	91.8
	Cremazie to Jarry							
191	St. Hubert to De Lanaudiere	1,136	68	0.6	11.7	87.7	12.6	79.6
	Cote St. Michel to Jean Talon							
192	St. Denis to Chris. Columbus	3,129	4	0.1	8.7	91.2	6.8	81.7
	Jean Talon to Mozart							
193	Chris. Columbus to De Lanaudiere	3,233	4	0.1	9.5	90.4	10.2	82.2
	Jean Talon to Mozart							
194	Des Erables to Iberville	3,719	-	-	9.7	90.3	11.3	78.9
	Beaubien to Rosemount							
195	Des Erables to Iberville	9,582	9	0.1	6.1	93.8	6.2	83.6
	Cote St. Michel to Beaubien							
196	St. Denis to St. Hubert	3,063	3	0.1	2.5	97.4	5.1	90.0
	Jarry to Gounod							
197	De Lanaudiere to Des Erables	11,673	43	0.4	10.6	89.0	10.0	71.7
	Cote St. Michel to Belanger							
198	Hamelin to city limits	6,714	2	-	10.1	89.9	7.8	83.1
	Back River to Ville St. Michel							
199	St. Hubert to Hamelin	9,550	3	-	5.4	94.6	8.2	88.7
	Back River to CNR tracks							
200	St. Lawrence to St. Hubert	6,247	-	-	7.1	92.9	8.1	88.2
	Back River to CNR tracks							
201	Filion to St. Lawrence	11,272	26	0.2	8.2	91.6	9.7	83.0
	Back River to Cremazie							
202	City limits to Filion	7,483	11	0.1	19.0	80.9	22.5	73.4
	Back River to Ville St. Laurent							
203	St. Hubert to city limits	54	-	-	-	100.0	-	98.1
	CNR to Cote St. Michel							
204	St. Lawrence to St. Hubert	8,463	10	0.1	4.4	95.5	5.5	90.7
	CNR tracks to Cremazie							
205	Westmount to Park & University	8,418	434	5.2	59.3	35.5	62.2	24.0
	Remembrance Rd. & Pine to Sherbrooke St.							
206	Area north of CPR to city limits east of Cote des Neiges	556	7	1.3	14.0	84.7	12.4	71.9
207	Area north of CPR to city limits west of Cote des Neiges	937	8	0.9	64.5	35.6	65.6	22.8
Total, City of Montreal		1,021,520	65,918	6.5	13.6	78.6	17.7	67.6

Table 17. (Cont'd)

Boundaries of Census Tracts	POPULATION		PERCENTAGE					
	All	Jews	Jews	Prot.	Cath.	Anglo-Celtic	French	
<u>WESTMOUNT</u>								
208 South of St. Catherine to city limits	5,328	67	1.3	55.9	42.8	65.3	24.4	
209 Claremont to Metcalfe	2,864	125	4.4	64.8	30.8	71.4	15.3	
210 Sherbrooke to St. Catherine	4,113	301	7.3	63.7	29.0	70.6	15.0	
211 Grey to Clarke	4,070	586	14.4	59.0	26.6	59.7	14.5	
212 Cote St. Antoine to Sherbrooke	2,324	284	12.2	62.8	25.0	56.3	11.6	
213 Clarke to western boundary	1,811	73	4.0	56.5	39.5	66.6	21.0	
214 The Boulevard to Cote St. Antoine	4,712	239	5.1	44.7	50.2	55.9	30.1	
215 Western to eastern boundary	25,222	1,675	6.6	57.3	36.1	63.5	19.8	
216 Northern boundary to The Boulevard								
217 Clarke to eastern boundary								
218 The Boulevard to Sherbrooke								
219 Metcalfe to eastern boundary								
220 Sherbrooke to St. Catherine								
Total, City of Westmount								
<u>OUTREMONT</u>								
215 South of St. Catherine Rd.	2,475	299	12.1	7.5	80.4	10.8	73.3	
216 Bellingham to Mt. Royal Blvd.	5,649	2,092	37.0	11.6	51.4	17.0	42.6	
217 Stuart & Wiseman to Hutchison	3,947	2,185	55.4	12.9	31.7	18.8	22.2	
218 Bernard to St. Catherine Rd.	4,479	1,637	36.5	12.6	50.9	21.6	39.1	
219 Bloomfield to Hutchison	4,021	1,686	41.9	13.2	44.9	17.1	36.9	
220 CPR to Bernard Ave.	4,872	2,747	56.4	14.5	29.1	19.7	18.8	
221 McEachran to Bloomfield	3,520	685	19.5	12.3	68.2	14.7	60.8	
222 Dalton to McEachran	1,094	235	21.5	16.1	62.4	16.1	53.5	
223 Van Horne to Bernard	30,057	11,566	38.4	22.6	49.0	17.4	40.9	
224 Van Horne to city limits								
225 Dalton to McEachran								
226 Bellingham to Stuart & Wiseman								
227 Bernard to St. Catherine Rd.								
228 South-west of Bellingham								
Total, City of Outremont								

Table 18.

LOCATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS IN MONTREAL

Census Tract Number	Neighbourhood Area
	<u>1. St. Lawrence - St. George Neighbourhood</u>
	<u>SYNAGOGUES</u>
70	Shomrim Laboker, 3675 St. Dominique St.
63	Nusach Ari, 100 Pine Ave.
8	Shaare Tefillah, 29-35 Milton Ave.
	<u>OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>
6	Jewish Community Services Building, 493 Sherbrooke St.W. Combined Jewish Appeal Federation of Jewish Community Services Baron de Hirsch Institute Jewish Child Welfare Bureau Jewish Family Welfare Bureau Jewish Community Camps Jewish Vocational Service Canadian Jewish Congress United Jewish Relief Agencies Jewish Colonization Association National Council of Jewish Women
5	Zionist Organization of Canada, 2025 University St. Jewish National Fund of Canada Hadassah Organization of Canada Canadian Friends of Hebrew University National Conference for Israel & Jewish Rehabilitation Israel Bond Drive Zionist Men's Association of Canada
76	Hebrew Free Loan Association, 2003 St. Lawrence Blvd.
5	Hillel Foundation, 3640 Stanley St.
	<u>2. Lachine</u>
	Beth Israel Synagogue, 120 Ninth Ave.
	<u>3a. St. Louis Neighbourhood</u>
	<u>SYNAGOGUES</u>
62	Stepiner Congregation, 4115 St. Urbain St. Chevra Shass, 4170 St. Urbain St. Chevra Thillim Linath Hatzedek, 4298 St. Urbain St.
63	Adath Yeshurun, 4459 St. Urbain St. Beth Itzhak, 3880 Clark St.

Census Tract
Number

Neighbourhood Area

3a. St. Louis -- Synagogues (Continued)

- 68 Beth Matithyahu, 3996 St. Dominique St.
67 Chevra Mishnayoth, 4232 St. Dominique St.
Kerem Israel, 4335 St. Dominique St.
Machzike Hadass Ohel Abraham, 4189 Colonial Ave.
Kinyan Torah Pinsker, 4259 De Bullion Ave.
Beth Judah, 21 Duluth St.E.
63 Beth Sholom, Bagg Ave. at Clark St.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- 68 Peretz School, 120 Duluth Ave.E.
62 Jewish Public Library, 4499 Esplanade Ave.
Canadian Jewish Teachers' Seminary, 4099 Esplanade Ave.
Herzlia Hebrew High School, 4211 Esplanade Ave.
67 Kerem Israel School, 4335 St. Dominique St.

OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES

- 62 Jewish Community Council, 4099 Esplanade Ave.
Jewish Vocational Service Sheltered Workshop, 4219 Esplanade Ave.
Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, 4221 Esplanade Ave.
Hebrew Old People's & Sheltering Home, 4373 Esplanade Ave.
Hashomer Hatzair, 4250 St. Urbain St.
Neighbourhood House, 4440 Clark St.
67 Hebrew Consumptive Aid Association, 4465 St. Lawrence Blvd.

3b. Laurier - St. Michael Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUES

- 56 Beth Israel u'Shmmel, 5424 Jeanne Mance St.
Zeirei Daath v'Deas, 5457 Jeanne Mance St.
Nusach Ari, 5583 Jeanne Mance St.
Talner Beth Hamidrash, 4817 Esplanade Ave.
58 Anshei Ukraine, 5116 St. Urbain St.
Tifereth Israel, 5390 St. Urbain St.
59 Ahavath Sholom, 5035 Clark St.
Shaar David, 5352 Clark St.
61 Ahavath David, 50 Villeneuve St.W.
58 Kahal Yeshurun, 136 Fairmount St.W.
56 Bnai Jacob, 172 Fairmount St.W.
55 Chevra Kadisha, 5213 Hutchison St.
58 Anshei Ozeroff, 5244 St. Urbain St.

Census Tract
Number

Neighbourhood Area

Laurier - St. Michael Neighbourhood (Continued)

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- 56 Merkaz Hatorah, 201 St. Joseph Blvd. W.
United Talmud Torahs, 269 St. Joseph Blvd.
61 Avrom Raisin Workmen's Circle School, 4848 St. Lawrence Blvd.
55 Maor Hagolah Yeshiva, 5215 Hutchison St.
56 Tomchei Tmimim Lubovicher Yeshiva, 5265 Park Ave.
60 Mesifta Reshith Hochma, 5040 Park Ave.
57 Keren Hatarbuth, 5815 Jeanne Mance St.
58 Jewish People's School, 5210 Waverley St.

OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES

- 55 Mizrachi Organization of Canada, 5402 Park Ave.
B'nai Akiva Youth Organization
Mizrachi Women's Organization
61 Herzl Health Service Centre, 4652 Jeanne Mance St.
56 B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, 5319 Jeanne Mance St.
58 Labour Zionist Centre, 5101 Esplanade Ave.
Poalei Zion Actions Committee
Farband Labour Zionist Order
Pioneer Women's Organization
Habonim Youth Organization
61 Young Judaea, 5329 Waverley St.
Workmen's Circle, 4848 St. Lawrence Blvd.
Young Men's & Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n,
Mortimer Davis Bldg., 265 Mount Royal Ave.W.

3c. Outremont Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUES

- 216 Beth David, 422 St. Joseph Blvd. W.
220 Yavneh, 4690 Hutchison St.
217 Adath Israel, 1540 Ducharme St.
Beth Moisha, 6019 Durocher St.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- 220 Adath Israel Academy & Hebrew School, 1540 Ducharme St.

4. Westmount Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUES

- 210 Shaar Hashomayim, 120 Cote St. Antoine Rd.
214 Temple Emanu-El, 4128 Sherbrooke St.W.

JEWISH SCHOOLS

- 210 Shaar Hashomayim Hebrew School, 450 Kensington Ave.
214 Temple Emanu-El Sunday School, 4128 Sherbrooke St.W.

Census Tract
Number

Neighbourhood Area

5a. Snowdon Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUES

49 Shearith Israel (Spanish & Portuguese) 5471 Lemieux St.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

49 Talmid Torah (Spanish & Portuguese), 5471 Lemieux St.

OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES

48 Jewish General Hospital, 3755 Cote St. Catherine Rd.
49 Young Men's & Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n, 5500 Westbury Ave.

5b. Cote des Neiges East Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUES

54 Young Israel, 6235 Hillsdale Rd.
Shevet Achim, 5829 Cote des Neiges Rd.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

54 Young Israel Hebrew School, 6235 Hillsdale Rd.

5c. Cote des Neiges West Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUES

48 Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 4605 Mackenzie Ave.
Shomrim Laboker, Plamondon St. & Westbury Ave.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

48 Jewish People's Schools, Mountain Sights Ave. at Van Horne Ave.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Talmud Torah, 4605 Mackenzie Ave.

6. Verdun Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUE

Beth Zion, Wellington St.

7a. Notre Dame de Grace East Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUES

46 Shaare Zion, 5575 Cote St. Luc Rd.
47 Shilo Congregation, 5035 Clanranald Ave.
Chevra Kadisha, 5237 Clanranald Ave.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

46 Shaare Zion Hebrew School, 5575 Cote St. Luc Rd.

Census Tract
Number

Neighbourhood Area

7b. Notre Dame de Grace West Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUES

44 Shaarei Zedek, 6805 Chester Ave.
Temple Beth Sholom, Montclair at Terrebonne

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

44 Shaarei Zedek Hebrew School, 6805 Chester Ave.
Temple Beth Sholom Sunday School, Montclair at Terrebonne.

8. Park Extension Neighbourhood

SYNAGOGUES

178 Beth Aaron, 8125 Stuart Ave.
174 Poalei Zedek, 7161 St. Urbain St.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

178 Beth Aaron Talmud Torah, 8125 Stuart Ave.

9a. Town of Mount Royal

SYNAGOGUES

Beth El, Lucerne Rd.

9b. Ville St. Laurent

Ville St. Laurent Congregation

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH
OF THE CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS

CANADA'S JEWS: A Social & Economic Study of the Jews in
Canada, by Louis Rosenberg. 1939. (Out of print)

CANADIAN JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES (First Series)

1. THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF WINNIPEG, by Louis Rosenberg. 1946
2. THE JEWISH POPULATION OF CANADA: A STATISTICAL SUMMARY
FROM 1851 TO 1941, by Louis Rosenberg. 1947.

CANADIAN JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES (Second Series)
CANADIAN JEWISH COMMUNITY SERIES

1. CANADA'S JEWISH COMMUNITY: A Brief Survey of its History,
Growth and Characteristics, by Louis Rosenberg. 1955.
2. A STUDY OF THE CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE
JEWISH POPULATION IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF TORONTO, 1851-1951,
by Louis Rosenberg. 1954.
3. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF TORONTO,
by Louis Rosenberg. 1955.
4. A STUDY OF THE CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE
JEWISH POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN MONTREAL, 1851-1951,
by Louis Rosenberg. 1955.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

An Investigation into the Retail Price of Kosher Meat in the City
of Montreal, by Louis Rosenberg. 1954.