

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE

CHRISTIE BLOCK

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
March 2015

This building embodies the following heritage values as described in the *Historical Resources By-law*, 55/2014 (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

(a) This retail/residential block was built in 1906, adding to the supply of modern space needed in the growing downtown of Winnipeg in the early 20th century;

(b) It was associated for many decades with local real estate firm W.J. Christie and Company;

(c) It was designed by its original owners, William J. Christie, real estate agent and barrister Frank H. Phippen;

(d) It is built of brick on a stone foundation;

(e) It is located on the outskirts of Winnipeg's warehouse district, an area that developed in the pre-World War I era with office buildings, apartment blocks and retail shops; and

(f) Some of the building's exterior elements are unaltered.

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK

The development of Winnipeg's Notre Dame Avenue in downtown Winnipeg began in the fur trade era with the creation of Main Street and Portage Avenue. The former, known variously as the King's Highway, the Garry Road, Garry Street and finally, within Winnipeg, as Main Street, had its beginnings as a trail linking the Hudson's Bay Company's two main forts, Upper and Lower Fort Garry in the 1803s. Portage Avenue, original Portage Trail, was the main east-west route from Fort Garry to the posts strung out across the western prairies.

It would be well into the 1860s before these trails were little more than "a country route with sparse or non-existent roadside development."[1] Notre Dame Avenue originally ran from the Red River, crossing both Main Street and the Portage Avenue (Plate 1) on an angle defined by the river lot boundaries. By the late 1870s, the entire area was beginning to develop, resulting in the surveying and re-organization of many of the rights-of-way. Notre Dame faced a major change as old buildings were removed to allow for the widening of Portage Avenue. By the 1880s, Notre Dame Avenue ended on the north side of Portage Avenue (Plate 2), and began again east of Main Street – referred to as Notre Dame West and East.[2]

Development along Notre Dame Avenue mirrored much of the downtown, early residential development was replaced in the 19th century by commercial structures and warehouses and office high-rises in the 20th century (Plates 3-5). The Queen's Hotel, built in 1879, wrapped around the corner of Portage Avenue and Notre Dame Avenue (Plate 6), it stood until the construction of the Bank of Toronto (later Toronto-Dominion Bank) in 1951-1952 (Plate 7). The Lindsay Building, 228 Notre Dame Avenue (completed 1912), the Electric Railway Chambers, 213 Notre Dame Avenue (1912) and the St. Charles Hotel, 235 Notre Dame Avenue (1913) were all important pre-World War I developments at the east end of the street (Plates 9 and 10).

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1 R.R. Rostecki, "Portage and Main. A Short History," report for the Historical Buildings Committee, 2003, p. 1.

2 Ibid., p. 5. Notre Dame Avenue East was renamed Pioneer Avenue in 1959.

In 1906, another large, albeit plain, building was added to the growing stock of buildings lining both sides of Notre Dame Avenue. The Christie Block was built on the northeast corner of Arthur Street.

STYLE

This is another example of the type of mixed retail/office/residential structure built in the Exchange District after 1900 as demand for this type of space grew. Unadorned and economically built, this block was built to the property lines and offered its tenants modern, comfortable space and its investors a steady return.

Stylistically, it was built as a Two-Part Commercial structure, very common throughout the downtown regions of most North American cities. Especially popular after 1900, the design was used to reflect the varied activities housed in the different areas of the building. The ground floor held the retail spaces, often with recessed entrances and large display windows. A metal cornice or similar feature was often used to visually separate the ground floor from the upper floors, which included banks of large windows to light the office and/or residential space. Access to this upper floor was usually provided by an ornate entrance on the front façade.

Beyond this basic layout, this type of block saw a tremendous variation in materials and ornamentation. They could be small, simple wooden structures or large, multi-storey brick and stone buildings with a wealth of ornamental elements, often depending on the neighbourhood in which they were located and the amount of money available to the developer. The Christie Block was a reduced example of the style.

CONSTRUCTION

Two storeys in height, this solid brick block rests on a rubblestone foundation wall, although only a surface foundation at the front (south) wall (see Appendix I for construction information). The

building measures 35.4 metres along Notre Dame Avenue and is 24.4 metres wide.[3] Cost of construction was $30,000.[4]

DESIGN

The exterior of this building has undergone numerous changes over the years. No drawing or photographs have been found to date to show the original layout of the front (south) façade. The ground floor, because of the retail use of the floor, would have included a number of entrances as well as large display windows. The residential/office space of the second floor would have required numerous windows, in this case, square headed and plain.

It is known that the second storey exterior brick walls of the front façade were first stuccoed in 1935[5] (Plate 11) and the ground floor was refaced (date unknown).

Today, the front façade features dark brick cladding, six entrances and large display windows on the ground floor and square headed windows with lug sills and heads on the second floor (Plate 12). In ca.2005, the stucco of the upper floor was painted to resemble limestone including classical ornamentation and lettering (Plate 13). A wide corrugated metal band separates the two floors and is used for signage. The east side was stuccoed over and has also been recently painted to resemble a building (Plate 14). An entrance is found in the angled southwest corner (Plate 15) and the west side, with painted exposed brick, includes square headed windows on both floors, separated vertically by modest brick pilaster (Plate 16). The roof line is embellished with corbelled brick. The rear (north) façade is unadorned, the original brick has been painted with a ground floor featuring numerous entrances and windows and plain, square headed windows on the second floor (Plate 17).

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3 City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #1873/1906; and City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 600240-12-2, PC 33.

4 BP #1873/1906.

5 Winnipeg Free Press, September 21, 1935, p. 29; and BP #3980/1935.

INTERIOR

The interior was originally used as retail space on the ground floor with over 20 residential suites on the upper floor. These were apparently converted into office space in the mid-1950s.

Today, the building's interior has remained office space (Plates 18-20).

INTEGRITY

This building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. The entire exterior has been painted.

STREETSCAPE

The Christie Block stands on a corner lot and as such, defines and is an integral part of two separate streetscapes – Notre Dame Avenue and Arthur Street (Plates 21 and 22). This structure, along with the other buildings in the district, has been recognized as a National Historic District by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. All buildings in the Exchange District are an essential part of the historic streetscape and as such, the Historical Buildings Committee has given them 60 points.

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

The block's original owners, Christie and Phippen, are named in the City of Winnipeg Building Permit as the architects. The contractors are Kelly Brothers and Company, a successful local contracting firm founded in the early 1880s by Irish immigrants Thomas (1855-1939) and Michael (1844-1923) Kelly (see Appendix II for biographies).[6]

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[6] Biographical information on Thomas Kelly and his brothers compiled from F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba (Winnipeg: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1913), Vol. III, pp. 135-36; G. Bryce, The History of Manitoba (Toronto: The Canada History Company, 1906), p. 407; Manitoba Free Press, January 30, 1923, p. 2; Winnipeg Tribune, January 30, 1923, p. 1; Manitoba Free Press, August 3, 1925, p. 1; Winnipeg Tribune, August 3, 1925, p. 1; Winnipeg Free Press, March 21, 1939, p. 1; and Winnipeg Tribune, March 21, 1939, p. 3.

This is the first Kelly Brothers and Company building evaluated by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

PERSON/INSTITUTION

William J. Christie, real estate agent and barrister Frank H. Phippen were listed as the original owners of this property, maintaining this ownership until 1936.[7]

Christie was born in London, Ontario in 1858, studying construction and architecture in college before coming to Winnipeg in 1884. Working for the federal government, he resigned in 1897 to form a real estate company, first on his own and then with Frederick William Heubach (1859-1914) – Plate 23). The partnership only lasted until early 1906[8] but was responsible for the development of several large tracks of land in Winnipeg and southern Alberta (Plate 24) and Christie was one of the original founders of the Winnipeg Real Estate Board in 1903.[9] He built an impressive mansion at 365 Wellington Crescent (demolished) in 1910.[10]

Christie then formed W.J. Christie and Company, a business that still operates today, which continued to own 245 Notre Dame Avenue until 1953 and occupy space in it until the 1990s (Plate 25).[11] Christie died in May 1942.[12]

The other original owner, F.H. Phippen (1863-1932) was a well-known local lawyer who had become a partner in the influential firm of Macdonald (Sir Hugh John), Tupper (Charles),

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7 City of Winnipeg Assessment Roll, Roll No. 600240-12-2, 1900-1960; and Henderson's Directory, 1910-2000.

8 Manitoba Free Press, February 17, 1906, p. 3.

9 "Christie, William John," Manitoba Historical Society website (www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/christie_wj.shtml), 2011.

10 BP #1576/1910 and #2117/1910 (dwelling). Total cost of construction was $26,000.

11 City of Winnipeg Assessment Roll, Roll No. 600240-12-2 (below as ARo), 1900-1960; and Henderson's Directory, 1910-2000.

12 Winnipeg Free Press, May 15, 1942, p. 4.

Phippen and Tupper in 1885.[13] He was appointed to the Manitoba Court of Appeal in 1907, resigning in 1911 to become special counsel for the Canadian Northern Railway at Toronto, ON. He became a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners in 1918 and died in Toronto in 1932.[14]

In 1954, representatives of the late W.J. Christie sold the building to Elizabeth Bowness (wife of W.D. Bowness) and Margaret C. Davis, the pair owning the property into the 1990s.[15]

EVENT

There is no known significant historic event connected with this building.

CONTEXT

This mixed-use retail/office/residential block was built as Winnipeg's downtown and warehouse district began is massive expansion period from 1900-1915. Streets and avenues began to fill with modern structures for use by both expanding local companies and relocating national and international firms seeking to take advantage of the economic growth in Winnipeg and Western Canada.

LANDMARK

The Christie Block is located on a busy intersection in the heart of downtown, on the southern edge of the Exchange District National Historic Site. The block would be known in the neighbourhood.

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13 H.J. Guest, "The Old Man's Son: Sir Hugh John Macdonald," Manitoba Historical Society Transactions, Series 3, 20 February 1973.

14 "Phippen, Frand Hedley," Manitoba Historical Society website (www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/phippen_fh.shtml), 2011.

15 ARo, 1950-1993.

TABLE 1 – TENANCY AT 245-255 NOTRE DAME AVENUE, 1909-1998[16]

YEAR	TENANTS
1909	245- Wingold Stove Co., E.B. Plewes, manufacturers' agent; 247- Stanbridge Realty Co., Smith Fess Agency, Winnipeg Real Estate and Rental Agency, James H. Daly, real estate; 249- Brydges Engineering and Supply Co.; 249½- Second floor rooms 1-30, all residential, waiters, clerks, labourers, real estate agents, etc.; 251- Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Co., Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Co.; 253- Remington Typewriter Co.; 255- Brown Clarke Agency
1919	245- McFarlane & Cairns, tailors; 247- Wray's Music Store; 249- Cecil Gilmer, barber; 249½- Christie Block, residential tenants not listed; 251- Modern Office Appliances Co.; 253- Big Bicycle Store (Tom Sharpe); 255- Quebec Restaurant
1925	245- C.R. McFarlane & Co., civil and military tailors; 247- Modern Office Appliances Co.; 249- Ingram's Drug Store; 249½- Christie Block, 21 suites, no vacancies; 251- Gustave Andrews, confectioner; 253- Capital Coal Co., Tom Sharpe, bicycle dealer; 255- Quebec Café
1935	245- C.R. McFarlane & Co., civil and military tailors; 247- McKinney and Co., wholesale jewellers; 249- Manitoba Watch and Jewellery, George Noble, locksmith, Charles Gamble and Co., electrical contractors; 249½- Christie Block, 12 suites, no vacancies; 251- Hanks Barber Shop; 253- G. Kilshaw, auctioneer; 255- Quebec Café
1945	245- Martins Tailors; 247- Bicycle Sales, Canadian Bait Manufacturing; 249- Manitoba Watch and Jewellery, George Noble, locksmith; 249½- Christie Block, 28 suites, no vacancies; 251- Hanks Barber Shop, Leona's Beauty Shop (Mrs. Leona Schmaing); 253- Rovatzos Flower Shop; 255- W.J. Christie & Co., real estate
1955	245- Martins Tailors; 247- Canadian Bait Manufacturing; 249- George Noble, locksmith, C. Gamble & Co., electricians; 249½- Christie Block, Rm. 105- Leslie Cooney, trustee, Rm. 111- Jessop's Photo Studio, Rm. 112- William C. Trimlett, janitor; 251- Argosy Barber Shop, Daniel Davidson; 253- Rovatzos Flower Shop; 255- W.J. Christie & Co., real estate
1969	245- Canadian PDM Services Ltd., employment agency; 247- Goofy's Bazaar, novelties; 249- C. Gamble Electric, Noble Locksmiths Ltd.; 249½- Christie Block- office and rooms; 251- Midland School & Office Supply Ltd., Premier Fastener; 253- Bill Fowlers Bric-A-Brac, Coin & Stamp Shop; 255- Belge-Canadian Real Estate Co., W.J. Christie & Co., Main Port Investments Ltd.

[16] Henderson's Directory, 1909-1998.

YEAR	TENANTS
1979	245- Western Distributors, wholesale novelties; 247- Goofy's Bazaar; 249 – C. Gamble Electric, Noble Locksmith Ltd.; 249½- Christie Building- offices, rooms; 251- Midland School & Office Supply Ltd., Premier Fastener; 253- Bill Fowler's Brick-A-Brac, Coin & Stamp Shop; 255- Belge-Canadian Real Estate Co., W.J. Christie & Co.
1989	247- Goofy's Bazaar, novelties; 249 – Noble Locksmith; 249½- Christie Building- offices & rooms; 251- Midland School & Office Supply Ltd.; 253- Premier Fastener Ltd., manufacturers agents; 255- W.J. Christie & Co., Mainport Investments Limited
1998	245- Listowel Trophies (Man) Ltd.; 247-249- Noble Locksmiths Ltd.; 249½- Christie Building- office and rooms, West Can Telecommunications Inc.; 251- West Can Cellular Inc.; 253- Hollywood Toyland Poster Co.; 255- W.J. Christie & Co., Mainport Investments Ltd.

Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report
Assessment Record

Building Address: 249 Notre Dame Avenue (245-255) Building Name: Christie Block

Original Use: retail/offices and apartments Current Use: retail/offices and apartments

Roll No. (Old): 600240 (9694) Municipality: 12 Ward: 2 Property or Occupancy Code: 33

Legal Description: 5 St. John, Plan 13, Lot 14; 5/6 St. John, Plan 33006, Lots 12:13 (Original: 5 St. John, Plan 13, W 23' Lot 12, 13:14: W 116' Lot 15)

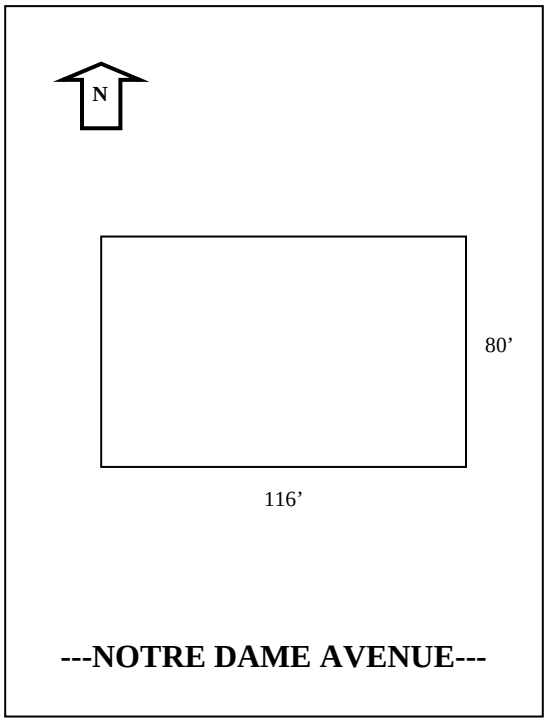
Location: northeast corner Arthur Street

Date of Construction: 1906 Storeys: 2 Construction Type: Brick – ordinary

HERITAGE STATUS: ON NOMINATED LIST

Building Permits (Plans available: **[CS]** City Storage):
-1873/1906 $30,000 (original); 3980/1935 $300 (stucco exterior); 656/1936 $100 (garage); 1639/1943 $200 (addition); 4601/1947 $100 (repairs); 10298/1953 **[CS]** (construct – not found in Ledger books, 1950-1954); 1774/1954 **[CS]** $3,000 (alts); 7264/1954 $10,000 (alterations); 3470/1955 $2,500 (alterations); 271/1959 $1,000 (alterations); 539/1959 **[CS]** $2,500 (alterations); 713/1960 **[CS]** $3,000 (alterations); 431/1961 **[CS]** $3,000 (new front #251); 864/1962 $7,000 (alterations to #253 & #255); 636/1965 $1,000 (alterations); 2973/1969 $3,000 (fire repairs); 2177/1995 **[CS]** (alterations); 3147/1995 **[CS]**

Information:
- 80 x 116 x 26+ = 259,168 cu. ft.
- Front - stucco
- Wall Thickness – 9" Brick partitions
- Basement – Rubble stone – surface foundation under front, end walls and brick partitions
- 1941 Inspection – Ext. walls fair. Cracks at SE & SW corners.
- 1947 – Repair front and install fluorescent lighting.
- 1949 – Redecorated after fire
- Permits 1774, 7264/1954 – all partitions, plaster walls and ceiling removed. New office partitions – some wiring.
- Permit 3470/1955 – New Store front, interior decorating
- Permit 431/1961 – New store front at 251. Cond. generally good.
- 1965 – Building in "good condition"
- 06/30/69 – Fire damage ground floor beauty parlour. Restoration to portion of ceiling and 2nd floor offices
- Permit 2703/1973 – repair unit 253 after fire



ARCHITECT: CHRISTIE & PHIPPEN (OWNERS)

CONTRACTOR: KELLY BROTHERS & COMPANY

APPENDIX II

Kelly Brothers and Company

Kelly Brothers and Company began as Kelly Brothers, a successful local contracting firm founded in the early 1880s by Irish immigrants Thomas (1855-1939) and Michael (1844-1923) Kelly (see Appendix II for biographies).[1] The company quickly moved to the fore of the brick manufacturing sector from their St. Boniface factory and in 1884 the name was changed to Kelly Brothers and Company with the addition of a third brother, Martin (1855-1925). Early contracts included a hotel on Queen Street (1882 – demolished), Clarendon Hotel,[2] 311 Portage Avenue (1883 – demolished); Woods/Dryden Bag Company Building, 148 Alexander Avenue (1884 – demolished) and Utility Building (Grain Exchange Building No. 1), 164 Princess Street (1892); Grain Exchange Building No. 2, 160 Princess Street (1898); and Isbister School, 310 Vaughan Street (1898).[3]

In 1903, the company joined with nine other local contracting firms to form the Manitoba Construction Company – the only way to provide enough manpower and materials to complete the Canadian Pacific Railway's Weston Shops and Yards in northwest Winnipeg.[4] This conglomeration bid on and was awarded a number of other large contracts during and after the completion of the Weston Shops in late 1904, including:[5] Manitoba Cold Storage Building, 151 Higgins Avenue (1903 – demolished); Robinson Little & Company Warehouse, 54 Arthur Street

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1 Biographical information on Thomas Kelly and his brothers compiled from F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba (Winnipeg: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1913), Vol. III, pp. 135-36; G. Bryce, The History of Manitoba (Toronto: The Canada History Company, 1906), p. 407; Manitoba Free Press, January 30, 1923, p. 2; Winnipeg Tribune, January 30, 1923, p. 1; Manitoba Free Press, August 3, 1925, p. 1; Winnipeg Tribune, August 3, 1925, p. 1; Winnipeg Free Press, March 21, 1939, p. 1; and Winnipeg Tribune, March 21, 1939, p. 3.

2 F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba (Winnipeg: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1913), Vol. III, p. 135. It was said that Kelly discovered an excellent deposit of clay when excavating the foundation for the hotel. He set up a temporary kiln and produced brick for the superstructure on site.

3 Author's files; and Manitoba Free Press, June 27, 1882, p. 8.

4 Manitoba Free Press, August 21, 1903, p. 17, October 21, 1903, p. 12 and November 21, 1904, p. 20. One article estimated the cost of the Weston Shops to be $1.5 million. The firms included were: Edward Cass, Kelly Brothers, Thomas Sharpe, George A. Mitchell, William H. Rourke, D.D. Wood, W. Colledge and George Alsip.

5 Author's files; and Manitoba Free Press, August 21, 1905, p. 8 and February 21, 1916, p. 3. The Manitoba Construction Company was "dissolved by mutual consent" in 1905 and under the Provincial "Winding-up Act" officially ceased operations in 1916.

(1903); Land Titles Building, 433 Broadway (1903-1904); Manitoba Free Press Building, 240 Portage Avenue (1904 – demolished); Dominion Immigration Hall, 83 Maple Street (1904 – demolished); and the Crump Block, 846 Main Street (1905). The firm was also credited with laying down Winnipeg's first asphalt surface (on McDermot Avenue).

In 1905, three of the firms/contractors that formed the Manitoba Construction Company announced a new company, Kelly Brothers-Mitchell, Limited[6] which included George Andrews Mitchell (1857-1909) and William H. Rourke and employed 450 workers.[7] As with the Manitoba Construction Company earlier, Kelly Brothers and Company continued to operate separately from the new company, which lasted until 1908. Kelly Brothers-Mitchell was responsible for several major projects: Imperial Bank, 441 Main Street (1906); Bank of Toronto, 456 Main Street (1905-1907); Codville Building, 43 Westbrook Street (1906 – demolished); and Grain Exchange Building, 167 Lombard Avenue (1906-1908).[8]

In the early 20th century, Kelly Brothers and Company built many fine structures in Winnipeg, including: Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company Power House, Assiniboine Avenue (1900 – demolished); Baker Block, 468 Main Street (1901); Gregg Building, 52 Albert Street (1902); Alexander School, Edmonton Street (1902 –demolished); Kilgour Block, 181 Bannatyne Avenue (1904); and Winnipeg Post Office, 236 Portage Avenue (1905 – demolished).[9]

In 1908, Thomas Kelly joined with sons Robert Emmett and Charles B. to create Thomas Kelly and Sons. A third son, Lawrence C., joined in 1912. Of course, the Kelly family's largest and most prestigious contract came in 1912 and the construction of the new Legislative Building on Broadway. As work progressed, rumours of questionable activities surfaced and when it was reported that the builder had received over $800,000 in over-payments, a Royal Commission was struck. Thomas Kelly fled to the United States to avoid prosecution. He was arrested in

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6 City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1910. Kelly Brothers and Mitchell had actually partnered on two 1900 structures: the Leckie Building, 216 McDermot Avenue; and the Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute, Portage Avenue.

7 Manitoba Free Press, August 21, 1905, p. 8.

8 Author's files.

9 Author's files.

Chicago, IL on October 1, 1915 and extradited for "perjury, obtaining money by false pretences, larceny or embezzlement and the obtaining of money, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained."[10]

After a series of inquiries and court cases, a criminal trial found Thomas Kelly guilty and sentenced him to a 2½-year term in Stony Mountain Penitentiary. After his sentence, Kelly moved to the United States, settling in California. He died on March 13, 1939.[11]

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10 "Application re: Extradition of Thomas Kelly," JX RBC, Manitoba Legislative Library, quoted in N. Einarson, "88 Adelaide Avenue," report for the Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch (January 1979), p. 5.

11 Manitoba Free Press, January 30, 1923, p. 2; Winnipeg Tribune, January 30, 1923, p. 1; Manitoba Free Press, August 3, 1925, p. 1; and Winnipeg Tribune, August 3, 1925, p. 1. Michael Kelly died on January 29, 1923 and Martin Kelly died on August 2, 1925.

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK

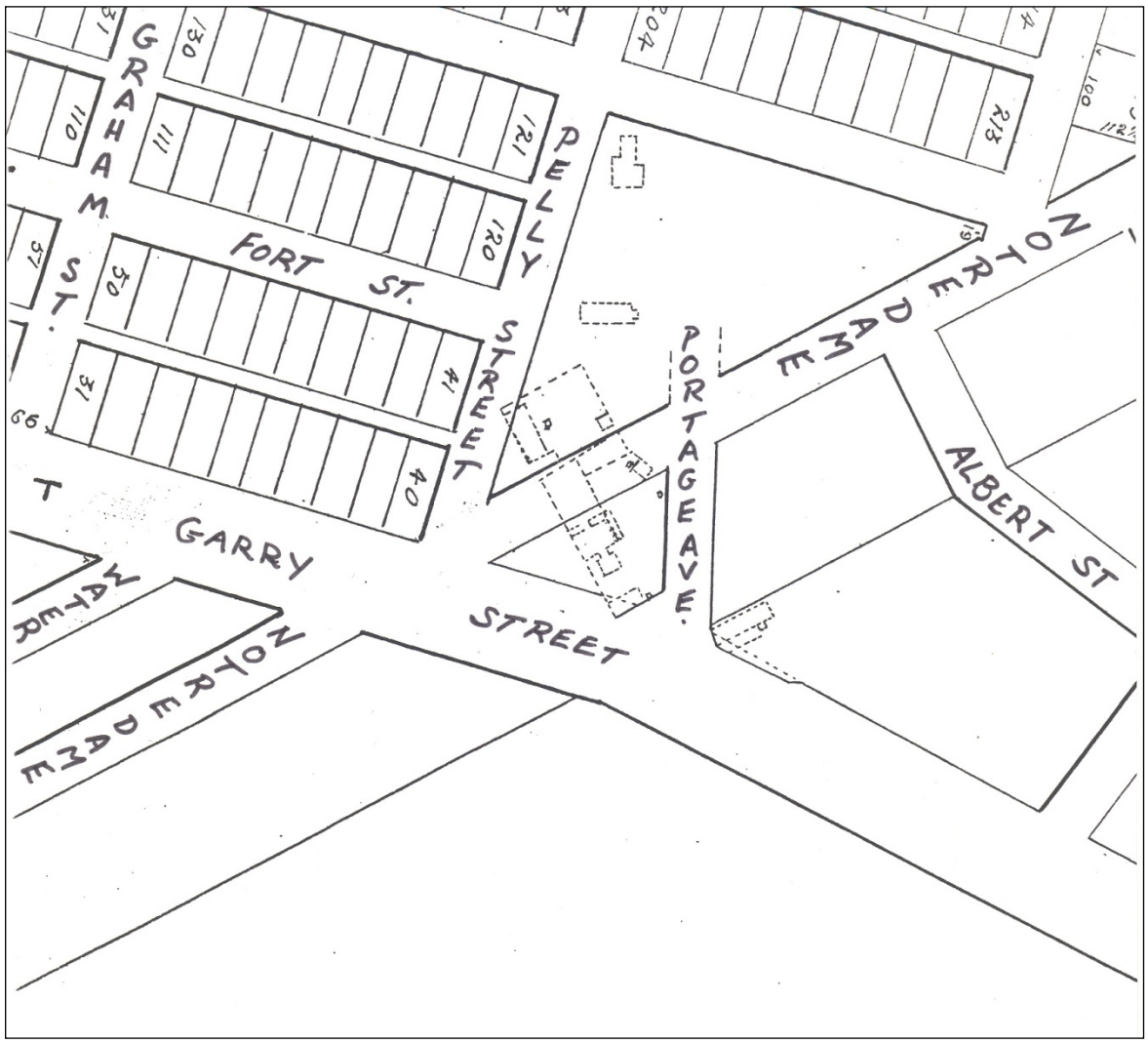

Plate 1 – Detail, Plan 18, showing streets and buildings, southwest corner Main Street and Portage Avenue, 1872. Notre Dame Avenue is shown running across Main Street ("Garry Street") and Portage Avenue, along with a narrow Portage Avenue prior to its widening. (Surveys Branch.)

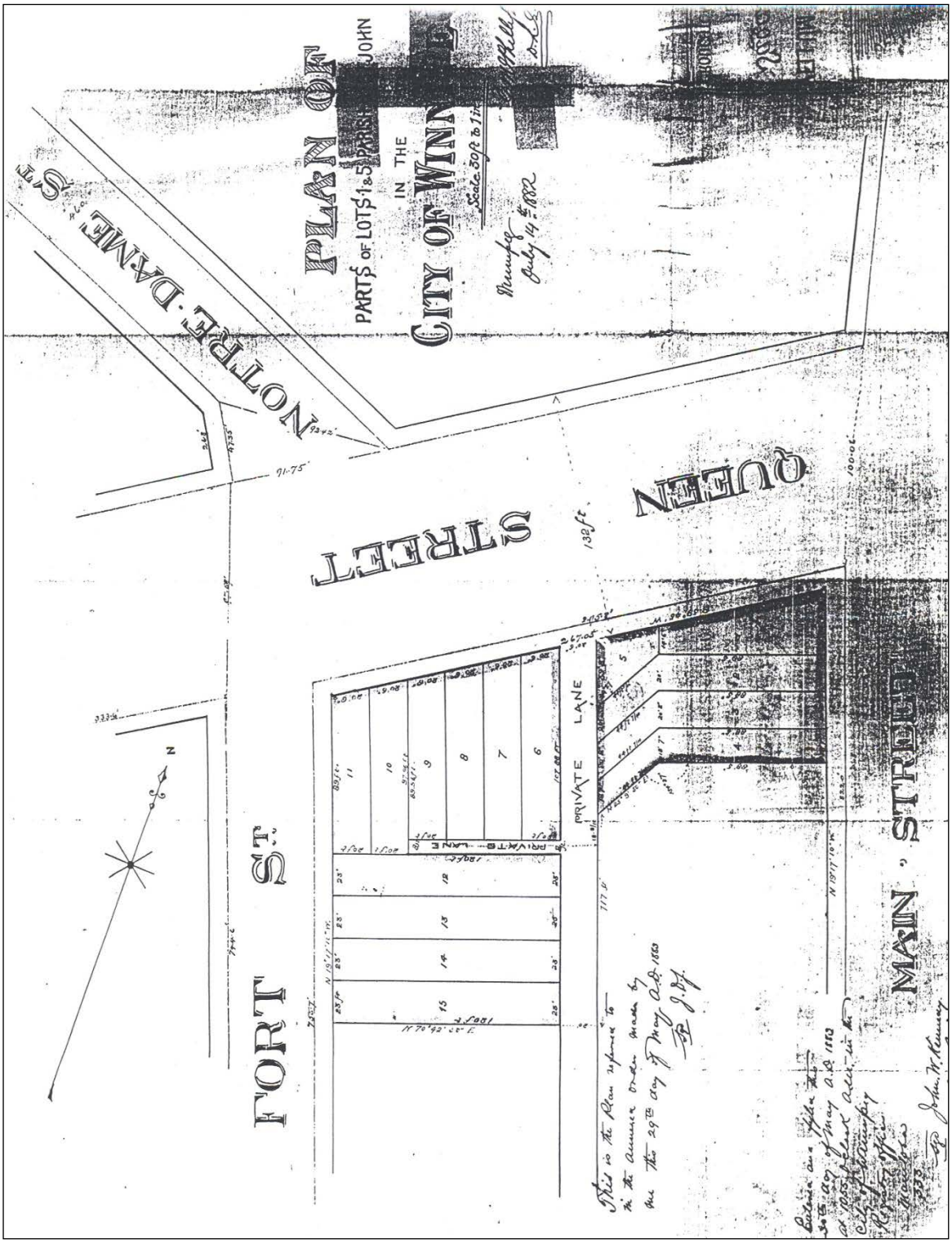

Plate 2 – Plan of Parts of Lots 1 and 5, Parish of St. John in the City of Winnipeg, November 1882 (Plan 333). This plan shows the reorganization of the area, the widening of Portage Avenue ("Queen Street"), the removal of Pelly Street and the ending of Notre Dame Avenue at Portage Avenue. (Surveys Branch.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK

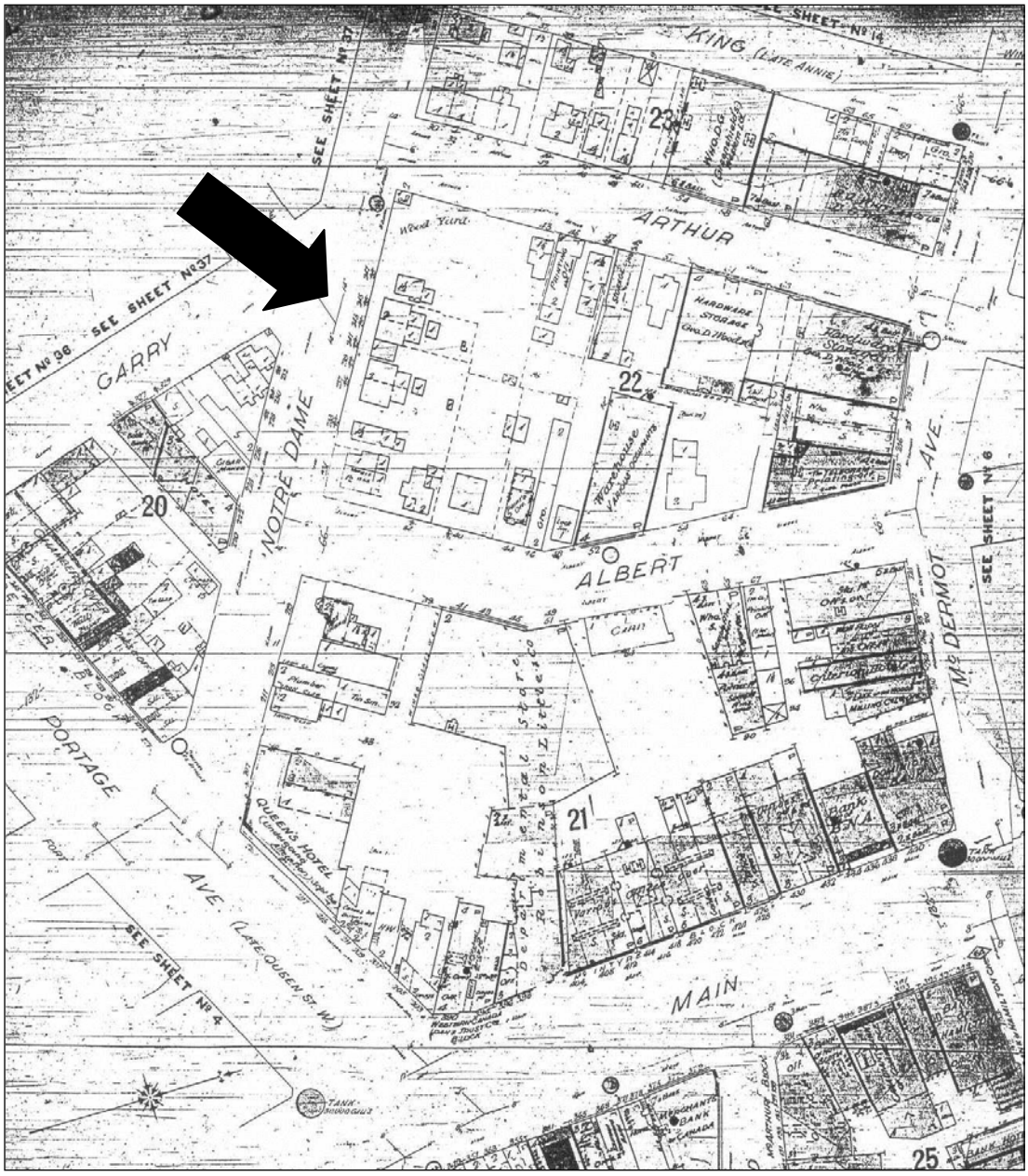

Plate 3 – Charles Goad, Fire Atlas of the City of Winnipeg, Sheet 5, 1895 (revised 1905). The block on the east side between Albert and Arthur streets (arrow) is occupied by single family and duplex residential structures as a "Wood Yard".

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK

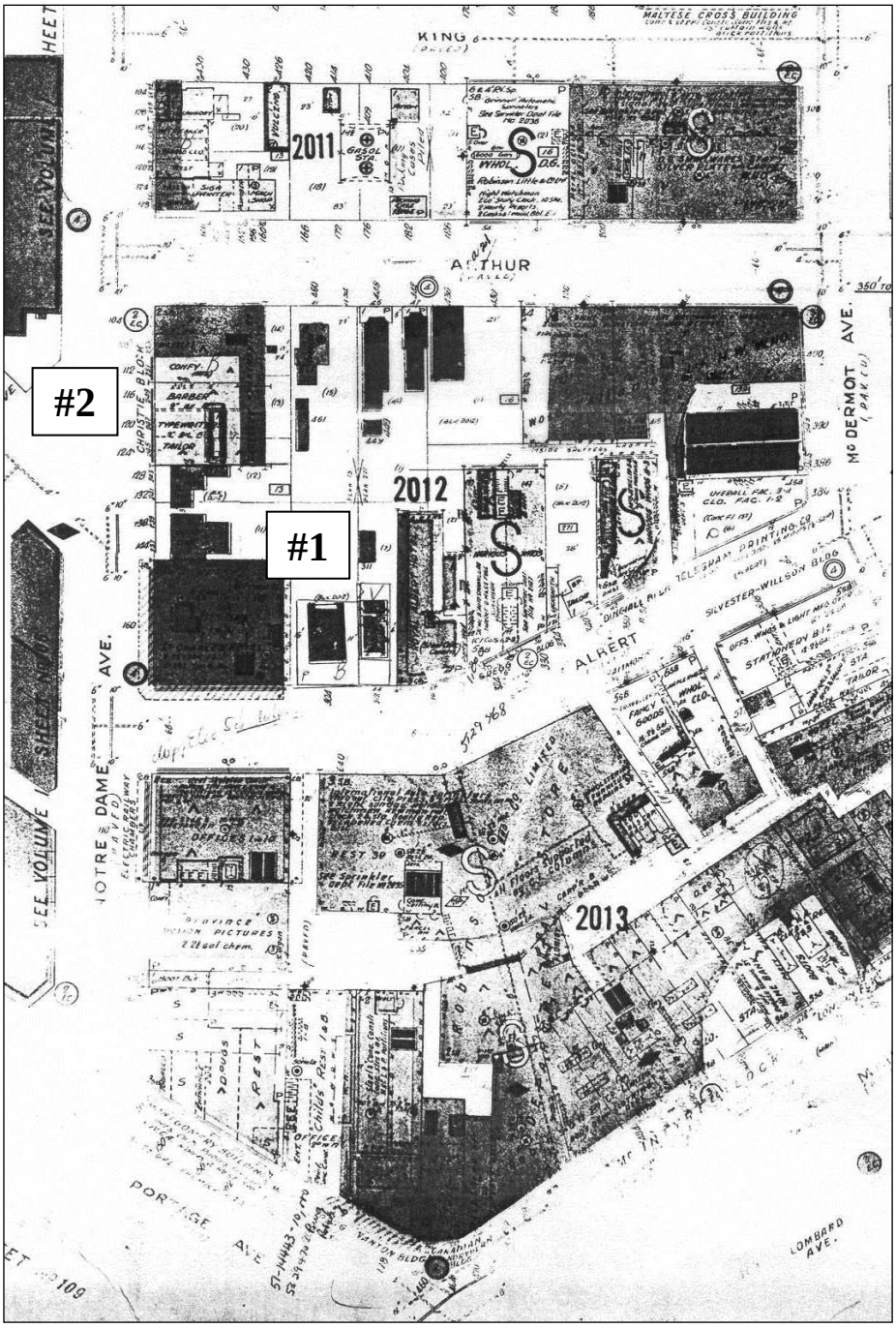

Plate 4 –City of Winnipeg Fire Insurance Atlas, Vol. II, Sheet 201, 1918. The St. Charles Hotel (#1) and the Christie Block (#2) have filled most of the block.

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK

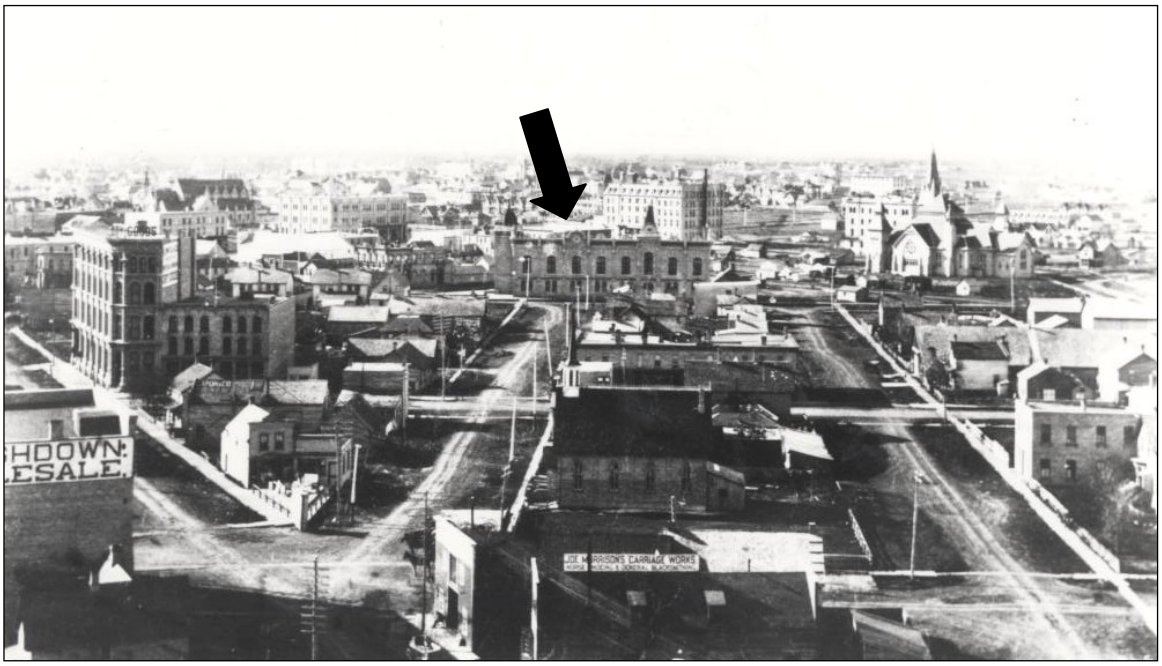

Plate 5 – Looking south from City Hall, ca.1887. Grace Methodist Church (arrow), which was located across Notre Dame Avenue from the Christie Block, dominated the area and was a fitting neighbour to Knox Presbyterian to the right. (Archives of Manitoba.)



Plate 6 – Portage Avenue, looking east to Main Street from Notre Dame Avenue, 1881. The Queen's Hotel is on the left. (Hudson's Bay Company Archives.)

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Plate 7 – Bank of Toronto, 215 Portage Avenue, 1952. (Courtesy of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg Tribune Collection, PC 18-6495-18-5610-002.



Plate 8 – St. Charles Hotel, 235 Notre Dame Avenue, ca.1915. (Courtesy of the Western Canada Pictorial Index, 1297-38828.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 9 – Notre Dame Avenue looking west from Portage Avenue, ca.1911. The tall building on the left under construction is the Lindsay Building, 228 Notre Dame Avenue. The Christie Block is at the arrow. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, N8976.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 10 – Looking west from the Electric Railway Chambers, 213 Notre Dame Avenue, ca.1935. Pictured are: #1- Lindsay Building, 228 Notre Dame Avenue (built 1911); #2- Grace Church, 351 Smith Street (built 1900, demolished 1956); #3- Canadian General Electric Building, 265 Notre Dame Avenue (built 1930); and #4- roof of the Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue. (Courtesy of the Manitoba Archives.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 11 – Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue, front (south) façade, 1978. (City of Winnipeg.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 12 – Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue, front (south) façade, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)



Plate 13 – Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue, detail of second floor renovations, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 14 – Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue, east façade, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 15 – Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue, southwest corner, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 16 – Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue, west façade, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)



Plate 17 – Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue, rear (north) façade, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

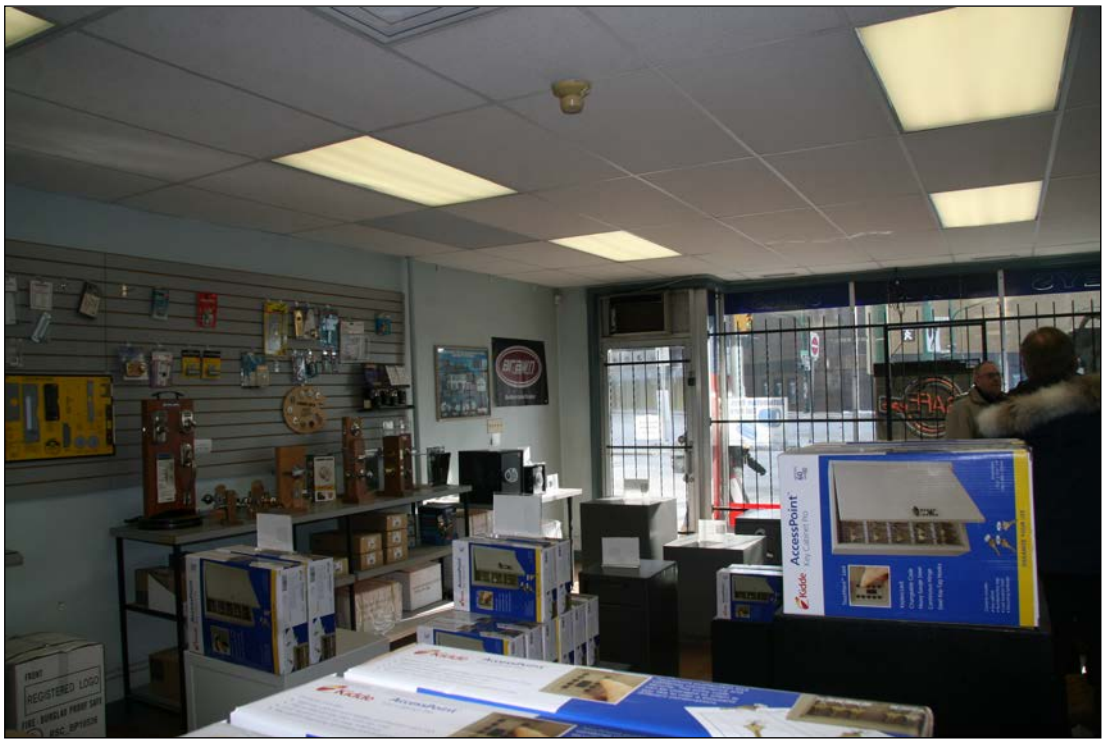

Plate 18 – Christie Block, 249 Notre Dame Avenue, first floor retail space, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 19 – Christie Block, 251 Notre Dame Avenue, second floor, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 20 – Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue, stairs from the 2nd floor, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 21 – Notre Dame Avenue looking east from Arthur Street, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

245 NOTRE DAME AVENUE – CHRISTIE BLOCK



Plate 22 –Notre Dame Avenue looking west from Albert Street, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)



Christie & Heubach

F. W. Heubach. WINNIPEG, CANADA. W. J. Christie.

Real Estate Brokers and Managers. Financial and Commission Agents.

Rents or Interest collected, and money loaned at lowest current rates.
Special attention given to all classes of city mortgage loans.

Representing

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.
The Loaning Dept. of the London Life Insurance Co.
Valuators for the Edinburgh Life Assurance Co., and
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.
Distributors for the Robin Hood Smokeless Powder Co., Swanton, Vt., for the Province of Manitoba.
Centrally situated properties for sale. Also a few desirable dwelling houses, furnished and unfurnished, for rent in Fort Rouge and other residential parts of the city.

Temporary Offices - - - Tribune Building.

Plate 23 – 1901 advertisement for the newly organized Christie and Heubach. (Reproduced from the Manitoba Free Press, November 12, 1901, p. 2.)



ONE MILLION ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE BY THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST IRRIGATION CO.

IN

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

350,000 Acres Irrigable in parcels of 160 acres. Price from $10

650,000 Acres Ranch, in blocks up to 50,000 acres to suit requirements of purchasers. Price from $3.50

TERMS: One tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 p.c. Privilege to pay in full at any time.

School Facilities Equal to Any in Canada. Good Local Markets. Fuel Abundant and Cheap. Lands within easy access of railroad.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN RAIN MAKER ♣ WATER ALWAYS AVAILABLE ♣ NO DROUGHT

AGENTS For the Sale of These Lands

CHRISTIE & HEUBACH

Real Estate Brokers and Managers, Financial and Commission Agents
Imperial Bank Chambers, Winnipeg

Plate 24 – Christie and Heubach advertisement for land south of Lethbridge, AL, 1903. (Reproduced from Manitoba Free Press, June 4, 1903, p. 50.)

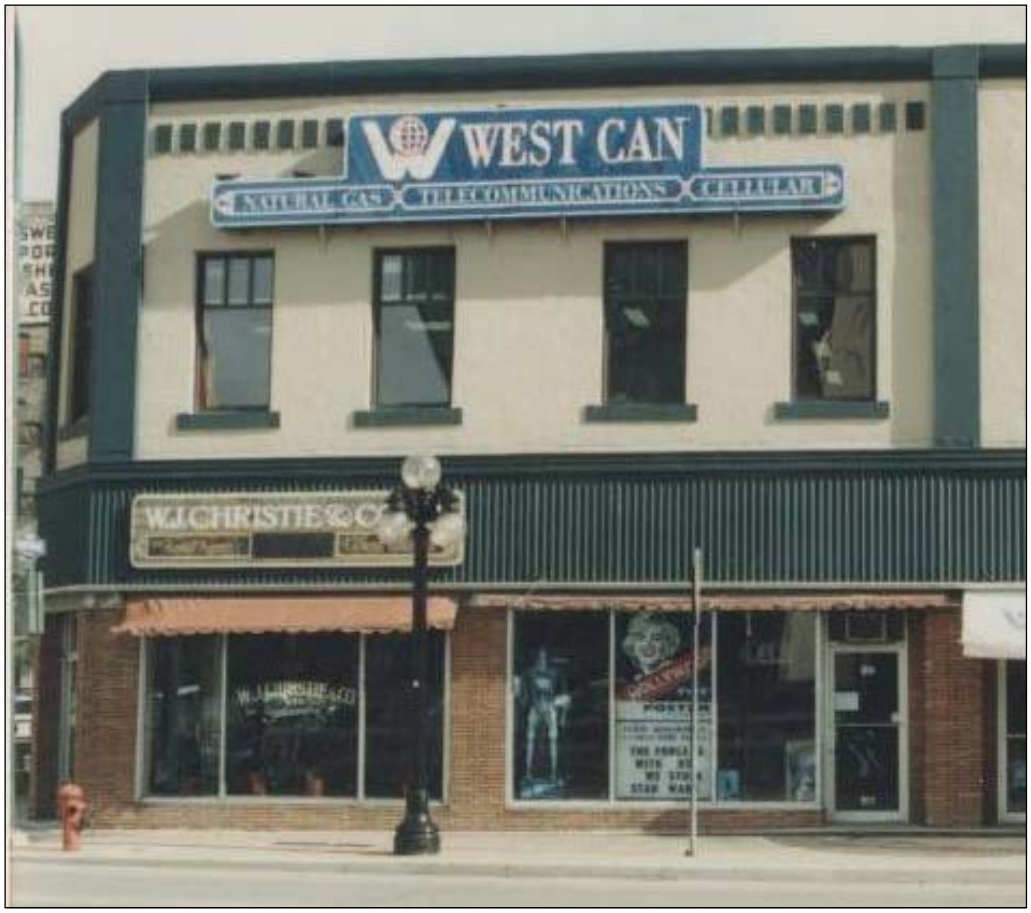

Plate 25 – Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue, 1996. (City of Winnipeg.)