Griffintown and Point St. Charles were once two of Montreal’s first industrial slums, home to Irish and French-Canadian families who weaved their homes into proud and impressive marble staircases with its cast iron railings in competition with the St. Lawrence and continue upriver towards the Great Lakes.

Operations of the Grand Trunk also shaped the growth of Griffintown. In 1832, the Grand Trunk was Montreal’s largest industrial employer. A third of its manufacturer’s workers were located in the Point. The building belonged to the Quebec government. By 1850, the Grand Trunk had been nationalized and the fall of the Great Rebellion was due in great part to those who tried to stop the Grand Trunk from completing the southern part of the St. Lawrence and continued expansion of a new site.

ANAL LL BUILDING

The Allan building (1858) housed the offices of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. In 1872, Hugh Allan, a Scottish-born businessman involved in the fur trade, purchased the Allan building. The building contained the spring floods of 1861, one of the most famous fires. The building was particularly disastrous for Griffintown and Point St. Charles.

BOEJEE’S TAVERN

The building at 4 rue d’Youville was once the residence of Joseph-Jean-Baptiste Joubert, who was a merchant and politicians in the early 1860s. The building was once the residence of the Joubert family. The building was once the residence of two families who were involved in the fur trade.

GRAND TRUNK BUILDING

Originally the Grand Trunk Railway was employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge. The building was once a home for the famous Toronto writer, who was a writer for the Toronto Star. The building was once a home for the famous Toronto writer, who was a writer for the Toronto Star.

JOE BEEF’S TAVERN

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ST. ANN’S DAY NURSERY

The building at 287 Eleanor Street was once the Day Nursery of St. Ann’s Kindergarten, run by the Girl Guides of Canada. The building was once a home for the famous Toronto writer, who was a writer for the Toronto Star.

DARLING BROTHERS FOUNDRY

The building at 750 Victoria Street was once the residence of the Darling Foundry, now demolished. Between 1851 and 1890, the company was very successful from the start and went on to become one of the world’s leading manufacturers of steel. The Darling Foundry closed its doors in 1991; it’s now a museum. The building was once a home for the famous Toronto writer, who was a writer for the Toronto Star.

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NEW CITY GAS

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St. Ann’s Church

St. Ann’s Church was the heart of Griffintown’s Irish Catholic community. Built in 1856, it was Montreal’s second English Catholic church after St. Patrick’s (1847). The church was once the residence of St. Ann’s parishioners were known as the “Irish Irish.” — dead bodies deposited in the church’s crypt, in its cemetery, in its graveyard.

The population of Griffintown died off after the strikes of 1877 and workers on strike at the east-end factories. In 1889, the Griffintown Horse Palace was torched by the KKK. Joe Beef was famous for helping striking workers. He supported Lachine Canal workers during the strikes of 1877 and workers on strike at the east-end factories. In 1889, the Griffintown Horse Palace was torched by the KKK. Joe Beef was famous for helping striking workers. He supported Lachine Canal workers during the strikes of 1877 and workers on strike at the east-end factories.

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average of 9 to 10 hours a day on weekdays and
In 1880, Grand Trunk employees worked an
were designed to repair locomotives and railway
Wellington, lies the site of the Grand Trunk
West of Bridge Street, on the south side of
preparation for Expo 67. Return to Wellington
English-speaking neighbourhood at first. By the
building the bridge brought over skilled workers
bridge allowed trains to carry goods to Portland,
and a key element of Montreal's modern
Inaugurated in 1860, the Victoria Bridge was the
VICTORIA BRIDGE

temple, at 2183 rue Wellington.
Wellington; and the former Baptist Church, now a Sikh
on the corner of Wellington and Ash streets; the middle-
you reach rue Favard. Turn left and continue to rue
Building the bridge brought over skilled workers
and French victory over the Russians in the Crimean
1882, when it was renamed to commemorate a British

SÉBASTOPOL ROW

Victoria Row, now known as the Québec Row, is one of two known examples of small workers' communities in the Point that reflect the architectural values of the London suburb of Parkgate. The houses were built by the Grand Trunk to serve the railway workers. The stucco was applied by an architect who bought the houses in the 1990s and had them renovated. The building has an unusual architecture in which the front is in red brick and the rear in stucco. The latter is decorated with a frieze, which features symbols of the Grand Trunk and the firm of Isidore Charon. The houses have large windows, with the first floor windows being much larger than the second floor ones.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH (1885)

The houses are mid-19th century and are representative of Point St. Charles industrial workers' housing.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH

Old, low brick buildings of the early 19th century are typical of the Point St. Charles area and are a reminder of the industrial history of the area. The Point St. Charles railway yards were the largest in the world in the 19th century and were the site of a major industrial complex. The railway yards were located on the north side of the railway tracks, which ran along the canal. The railway yards were used to repair and maintain the locomotives and railway cars that were used on the Grand Trunk Railway. The railway yards were also used to store the large amount of freight that was transported on the Grand Trunk Railway.

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