

SITE MAP





Thunder Bay Superior by Nature

www.thunderbay.ca

DOORS OPEN ONTARIO 2014

"The Ontario Heritage Trust is pleased to present Doors Open Ontario, now in its 13th year. The theme for 2014, Remembering the First World War: Ontario in transition - recognizes that the people of Ontario were profoundly impacted by this conflict in meaningful and measurable ways. Venues such as armouries, Legion halls and war memorials play a vital role in fostering a sense of the impact of the war. I do hope that you will take the time to experience these and other interesting sites that are participating in the Doors Open program for 2014!"

- Thomas H.B. Symons, Chairman, Ontario Heritage Trust www.doorsopenontario.on.ca www.heritagetrust.on.ca

THE HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

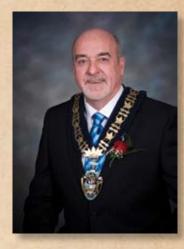
The Heritage Advisory Committee advises City Council on the protection of Thunder Bay's built, natural, and cultural heritage. The Committee educates and promotes awareness of this heritage, so that future planning and development takes into consideration the rich history of these assets. The Heritage Advisory Committee welcomes anyone interested in our City's built and natural heritage to attend our meetings.

You can contact the Office of the City Clerk at (807) 625-2897 or visit www. thunderbay.ca to find out more about what you can do to help ensure our unique and irreplaceable past is a vital part of our future.

A Message from the Mayor

On behalf of the City Council and the citizens of Thunder Bay, it is my pleasure to welcome you to Doors Open Thunder Bay 2014. Since 2002 Doors Open has invited citizens to explore architecture, community, culture and heritage through a variety of self-guided historical tours, exhibits, photos and stories illuminating some of the many historical features of our City's past.

In 2014, the City recognizes the anniversary of the World Wars with sites that tell the story in our community.



Thunder Bay is fortunate to have many unique architectural heritage treasures. Many people enjoy our City's local architectural environment. These heritage resources add value, quality and diversity to our daily lives and community, and need to be protected for the future.

I would like to thank the Heritage Advisory Committee for helping us carry out this goal in the work they do year-round and through events like Doors Open. I would also like to thank all of the volunteers and building owners who are opening their doors to the public for this event. Without your hard work and dedication this event would not be possible. On behalf of the City of Thunder Bay, best wishes for another successful Doors Open event.

Sincerely,

Veitl P. Hls

Keith Hobbs, Mayor City of Thunder Bay www.thunderbay.ca

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Donald Macdonald Hogarth

Waverley Park - Information Area

Waverley Park hosts four sites of recognition of local contributions to the World Wars, the Korean War and the Afganistan War.

Hogarth Fountain





Year Built: 1790 Architect: Robert Adam Architectural Style: Renaissance Dedicated: June 5, 1965

Dedicated to Major General D.M. Hogarth in 1964, who served in WWI and was past MPP for Port Arthur. The 1790 fountain was originally built for the 3rd Earl of Bute for the Luton Hoo Mansion in Hertfordshire, England. The fountain was a gift from Madge Hogarth nee Paterson, wife of prominent soldier and politician Major General Donald M. Hogarth.

Notable Architectural Features:

- carved of Portland Stone
- lion shaped water spouts and cherubs are cast in bronze.
- decorative neo-Gothic characteristics
- six panels decorated with bundles of wheat and garlands of flowers form a hexagonal base
- animal head holding up swags of garlands.

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS Memorial to Major General D.M. Hogarth







Waverley Park Cenotaph

Year Built: 1925

McCallum Granite Company of Kingston, Ontario Erected by the Women's Canadian Club of Port Arthur **Unveiling:** September 15, 1925

Waverley Park was identified in 1918 for a memorial to the First World War. Plans of the "Soldier's Memorial Committee" were halted due to park renovations and financing obstacles until 1924 when a cenotaph fund was established.

Originally built in remembrance of local soldiers who died during World War I and updated for both the Second World War and the Korean War. An important symbol of the city's great loss and a reminder of the injustices of war each November 11th, a Remembrance Day ceremony is held at this site, as well as ceremonies throughout the year to honour particular military groups.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THIS CITY WHO DIED ON HE FIELD OF HONOUR

ER HERITAGE OF

MIGHT

Notable Architectural Features:

- marble shaft
- simple design that is both immense and yet stark
- cost of \$8,000

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS Monument to World War I, World War II and the Korean War







Ontario Historical Plaque - Elizabeth Smellie

- Unveiled June 20, 1975
- Recognized by the City of Thunder Bay and the Ontario Heritage Trust.

Recognized for her contributions in both the military and civilian medical establishments, Elizabeth Smellie was a celebrated Canadian army nurse and public health authority. Born in Port Arthur in 1884, she was involved in McKellar General Hospital, the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada and became the first woman to attain the rank of Colonel in Canada's Armed Forces.

The Ontario Historical Plaque was originally placed near the McKellar Hospital.

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS Commemorating Elizabeth Smellie

Discover more about Elizabeth at the Military Museum.



An agency of the Government of Ontario





Afghanistan Monument

Lakehead Monument Ltd. Erected by Thunder Bay Miltary History Society

Dedicated: September 14th, 2013

Supported by local Branches of the Royal Canadian Legion and friends, the monument honours the memory of three local soldiers killed in the NATO campaign in Afghanistan. Cpl. Anthony Boneca, Pte. Robert Costall, Pte. Josh Klukie.

Notable Architectural Features:

- grey Canadian granite
- cost of \$5,500.00

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS Afghanistan.





O' Kelly Armoury (Thunder Bay) 317 PARK AVENUE

Registered Heritage Site | National Historic Site Year Built: 1913 Architect: Herbert E. Matthews Contractor: A.C. Stewart Architectural Style: Ecole des Beaux Arts

The construction of the armoury is associated with intensive armoury building program under Sir Sam Hughes and reflects a government policy to supply arms to all militias and to construct good local training facilities. The overall effect of the building is one of strength and solidity, which suits its military purpose. The Officer's Mess, Paterson Room, and Colonel Murrel Room feature oak furniture and detailing as well as artifacts and photos chronicling the history of the armouries and those who served.

The armoury is named for Major Christopher Patrick O'Kelly who received the Victoria Cross while acting captain in the 52nd (96th Lake Superior Regiment) Battalion in 1917.

Notable Architectural Features:

- red brick and stone
- monumental style and use of medieval military motifs.
- rounded battlements and crenellated parapets
- brick pilasters divide building into 13 bays
- · large semi-circular windows
- continuous stone lintels and window wells form contrast with the red brick and the walls



- 1984 annex on the east side of the building retains the original brick Baronial architectural style
- drill hall with steel truss to span the large open area, a typical feature, pre-world War I armoury design

Thunder Bay Military Museum

A tri-service museum, the museum's mission is to preserve documents, photographs and artifacts relating to the naval, military and air force heritage of the region. This museum, which began in 1992 as a historical collection, received accreditation a year later. It features displays on the First and Second World Wars, post-war training and operations, weapons, and unit, branch and service historical events. A display of watercolours by WWII German Prisoner of War Georg Hoegil is a primary attraction.

Demonstrations of Army Reserve Training

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS

Memorial Honour Rolls and Book of Remembrance







WASHROOMS

SELF-

TOURS

PARKING

Shuniah Masonic Hall 262-270 RED RIVER ROAD

Designated within the Waverley Park Conservation Area

Year Built: 1910 Architect: Marshall B. Aylsworth Architectural Style: French and Georgian

This building is the home of Shuniah Lodge, the basic organizational unit of the Freemasonry, a fraternal organization. Originally formed from a casual meeting of men in a bunkhouse at the Shuniah Mine, the first formal meeting was held on September 7, 1872 at the home of one of the members. The Masons became the owners of the Port Arthur Town Hall built in 1880 but when the lodge was lost to fire on November 23rd, 1907 property was purchased in 1909 for the present building.

The building boasts a solid staircase built from Nipigon Marble and oak furniture. The second floor consists of a library/meeting room and Banquet Hall with photographs of Past Masters. The Lodge Hall features 19 foot high vaulted ceiling with Roman Ionic pilasters, decorative oak furniture and seating raised on platforms that circle the entire room. The third floor features two social rooms one of which has an antique 100 year old pool table. Many renovations were completed during the summer of 2010, all of which have maintained the original atmosphere of the Hall.

Notable Architectural Features:

WHEELCHAIR

ACCESSIBLE

- stone, brick and concrete
- one unit that appears to have three separate facades.
- the tower like Lodge entrance on the north has classical details with columns and piers
- the centre portion features a French style Mansard roof, dormers and flared gables.
- the largest façade features Renaissance details and proportions
- three bays are divided by stone piers on the ground floor and fluted pilasters on the second.
- roof parapet has a central gable with decorative brick coursing that creates an ornamented surface
- first floor, designed for commercial space is made of cut stone and appears uniform with a string course separating the diverse second floor facades.

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS Memorial Honour Rolls recognize Members of the Lodge served in the World Wars



St. Paul's United Church 347 WAVERLEY Designated within the Waverley Park Conservation Area



GUIDED TOURS

Year Built: 1914 Architect: Hood and Scott Architectural Style: Georgian (1780s - 1860s) and Late Gothic Revival (1890s - 1940s).

This building is the third to serve the St. Paul's congregation since its inception in 1872. A Presbyterian congregation was formed at Prince Arthur's Landing in 1874. Originally meeting in a lecture hall on Court Street, a church was built on the corner of Waverley and Secord Streets but proved to be too small for the growing congregation. In 1912 the church council decided to construct a larger building and on May 27th, 1913 the cornerstone of the new church was laid. Construction took nearly one year at a total cost of \$74,000. The church was praised as a "handsome edifice," "one of the finest tabernacles of worship in Ontario."

It was here in 1923 that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada voted decisively in favour of Presbyterians uniting with Methodists and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada. St. Paul's United was therefore the first United Church in Canada.

Notable Features:

7

- · local red brick, with Bedford limestone trim
- stone window surrounds typical of the Georgian style
 - double towers, buttresses, and the geometrical honeycomb window tracery elements of the Gothic style

- arched entrance portico with balcony above
- entry framed with wide segmental arch and spandrels filled with floral relief ornament
- piers to either side of the arch conclude with tall pointed finials
- shallow stepped buttresses in brick with triangular capstones separating windows
- two different towers with diagonal buttresses and triangular capstones at corners
- irregularly placed narrow slit windows with dentils on stone stringcourses
- crenellated roofline

Join in the Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the installation of the church's splendid Casavant pipe organ. Installed in 1961, the organ has over 3500 individual pipes of all sizes ranging from a few inches to 16 feet. Featured also is a Schulmerich Carilion- a special set of bells installed in 1987.

Enjoy an Organ Recital : 11:30 / 12:30 / 2:00 / 3:30

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS Memorial Plaques





St. John the Evangelist Church

226-228 PEARL STREET Registered Heritage Site

Year Built: 1884 Architect: R.J. Edwards Contractor: William Fryer of Collingwood Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

Originally a mission established in 1872, St. John is the oldest operating church in Thunder Bay. After the original church was destroyed by fire in April, 1881, the present church was rebuilt on the same site in 1884. The simplified Gothic Revival Style reflects a lack of specialized workmanship and adaptation to the harsh Canadian winter. St. John's was designated the regimental church of the Lake Superior Scottish Regiment- a Primary Reserve infantry regiment of the Canadian Forces. In World War I, many men were recruited into the 52nd Battalion. After the war, the men returned home and the 52nd was disbanded in the early 1920s with its Regimental Colours laid-up in the church and now displayed prominently in the chancel. Tradition requires that the colours are never to be cleaned or repaired, even if in tatters.



Notable Architectural Features:

- red brick construction
- stained glass windows dating back to 1884
- · heavy buttresses using brick veneer
- steep pitched gabled roof
- entry with stepped appearance due to a number of additions each with a lower roofline.
- small lancet windows, without tracery
- all changes and renovations are sympathetic to the early Gothic style.

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS

- Memorial Honour Rolls

Sons of England memorial plaque honouring members for World War I and II

A memorial plaque designed and illustrated by A. J. Casson from the Canadian Group of Seven is dedicated to the church members who volunteered in World War II.

FILIPOVIC, CONWAY & ASSOCIATES LAW OFFICES







HMCS Griffon 125 N. ALGOMA STREET Registered Heritage Site



GUIDED TOURS

Year Built: 1895 Architect: Possibly Thomas Hanley Architectural Style: Shingle Style

> erected in Canada. The facility has its own drill deck, parade square, rifle range and accommodation for up to 130 recruits.

HMCS Griffon was the site of the recruitment and initial training of over 2,500 members of Canada's Navy during the Second World War and has been the home of the Naval Reserve in Thunder Bay since that time. Today GRIFFON has 70 part and full-time sailors who like their counterparts in the other 23 naval reserve divisions across the country are the Canadian Navy's experts in coastal defense, port security, naval control of shipping and port inspection diving.

Notable Architectural Features:

- first floor is brick, upper stories are shingled
- octagonal tower
- steep hipped roof with dormers
- small finials on the peaks of the roof
- porch of Verte Island red sandstone with Ionic columns
- entrance distinguished with rounded arches

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS.

This home was originally built as the home of the first Mayor of Port Arthur - Thomas Marks. The Whalen family then bought "one of the best residential properties in the town" in 1902 for \$16,000 and sold the house in 1930 to the Sisters of St. Joseph who used the site as a school.

In the midst of the Second World War, the house became part of the property of Her Majesty's Canadian Ship Griffon. Naval reservists operating out of a leased garage in Port Arthur, acquired the new "land" ship in 1941 through the military policy of "stone frigates"- the nickname for a naval establishment on land. New barracks were constructed in 1943 incorporating the Whalen house in to the property. The exterior appearance of the house is maintained and the interior is in use as administrative offices and officer's quarters. Designed by architect A. Angus of Port Arthur, the naval barracks were built by the Clayton Co. Ltd in 1943. At the time they were built the barracks were unique in that they were the first of their type to be







Superior Lofts 37 CUMBERLAND STREET SOUTH

Year built: ca. 1900 Architects: Architectural Style:

Known as the Neelin Block in 1909, the two story building upper floor offices were occupied by physicians, an Insurance and Canadian Northern Telephone. Beamish JH Men's Furnishings and a hardware store occupied the main floor. Identified as Grocery, Crokery and Hardware the store represented a powerhouse of Port Arthur- Marks-Clavet-Dobie and Company Ltd. Formed in 1897, the partners were Thomas Marks, Port Arthur business man and mayor, George Clavet, Port Arthur Merchant, alderman and mayor and JC Dobie, Port Arthur Merchant, alderman and magistrate. James Neelin was a Port Arthur businessman and served as councillor 1893-1895 and 1901-1902. The group demonstrated the merchants of the city dominating the local politics.

By 1930, Marshal Wells Company Limited occupied the site until the mid 1980's with Laskin's Furniture and Appliances joining them. Through the late 80's and 90's— Gilley's, Stages, The Beach and Mulligans are listed.



SELF-GUIDED TOURS

The firm of Brook McIllroy has converted the building into 9 luxury residential and 6 commercial condominium units known as Superior Lofts. Open exposed brick walls, century old timber posts and beams and locally sourced hard wood floors are complimented with modern finishings.

Notable Architectural Features:

- patterned red brick in stack bond pattern with header
- two stories divided into six bays by shallow pilasters.
- symmetrical placement of windows with original stone lintels
- two entrances equal distance from sides
- top floor pseudo weathered steel panel

Adaptive Reuse: is a process that adapts buildings for new uses while retaining their historic features.

Highlights of projects by Brook McIlroy: Prince Arthur's Landing & Iron Ore dock

ARCHITECTURE 49







GUIDED TOURS

The Whalen Building 34 CUMBERLAND STREET NORTH

Designated Heritage Property: February 16th, 2004

Year Built: 1913 Architect: Brown and Vallance

Commissioned by James Whalen, this skyscraper was part of his dream of creating a "Chicago of the North". The tallest structure in the area the time, the 8 storey tall Whalen building was built was said to be the "finest between Toronto and Winnipeg." The total cost of construction was \$475,000, over \$50,000 more than originally estimated.

Whalen intended the building to be used for offices, commercial stores and a bank. His own business, the Great Lakes Dredging Company occupied the seventh floor. Not long after the buildings' completion, Port Arthur City Hall moved their offices into the second and third floors, where they remained until amalgamation of the two towns in 1970.

Running into financial troubles in the mid 1920's, James Whalen eventually lost the Whalen Building to the city for Tax Arrears. In 1931, the City of Port Arthur bought the site from the bank for a mere \$175,000 Building engineer: CD Howe Architectural Style: Chicago skyscraper

HEELCHAIR

and used it to house the Port Arthur Public Utilities Commission. Upon amalgamation with Fort William, the Public Utilities Commission gave up ownership to Thunder Bay Hydro, which currently occupies the site.

Notable Architectural Features:

- reinforced concrete
- faced with steel and terra cotta and has a granite base
- eight bay, eight storey building.
- inner bays are divided by seven storey pilasters with carved cartouches
- glazed terra cotta carved ornaments; human faces, lions and shields, foliage and floral ornaments
- Gothic and Classical carved detail in interior of lobby
- ground floor main hallway features terra cotta and marble
- gothic tracery in transoms of top storey windows



Prince Arthur Hotel 17 CUMBERLAND STREET NORTH Registered Heritage Site

Year Built: 1911 Architect: JD. Matheson

The Prince Arthur Hotel was built in 1911 by the Canadian Northern Railway at a time of great economic prosperity and optimism in Port Arthur. Built at a cost of \$850 000, it was considered the best hotel from Toronto to Winnipeg. One could acquire a room for the night for as low as \$1.00 per day. The location of the hotel was exceedingly convenient, as most early visitors would arrive by steamship or by rail, and disembark at the stations near the Prince Arthur. The hotel underwent expansions in 1912 and 1920, adding a dining room, barbershop, newsstand, washrooms, writing room, balcony and extra wings.

The hotel has played host to British royalty and musicians like Duke Ellington, Benny Goodman and Johnny Cash. The Prince Arthur celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2011.



Notable Architectural Features:

- brick and stone construction
- impressive massing
- prominent lintels above all upper floor windows
- decorative brickwork on the top storey
- slightly projecting pilasters on the stone portion of the building
- cut stone string-course between the fourth and sixth stories
- spacious two storey entranceway with marble staircase

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS

- Prince Arthur Hotel Plaque

In 1921, Madame Guerin, the Poppy Lady of France first proposed that a poppy day be held in Canada at a National Conference of the Great War Veterans Association during their meeting at the Prince Arthur Hotel, Port Arthur, Ontario The first poppy campaign held in Canada, 11th November, 1921.



Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre (TBIFC) 401 CUMBERLAND STREET NORTH

Year Built: 1972



One of the first Friendship Centres in Canada was started in Thunder Bay in 1964 under the leadership of Mr. Xavier Michon. Many youth attended high school from far northern isolated communities. For some 500 youth, their Native Youth Club became their organization and outlet for activity. In the beginning, they met in church basements and halls until they were able to rent an old tarpaper shack on the corner of Cumberland and Clavet Streets.

In 1968, the TBIFC incorporated under the name "Indian Youth Friendship Society." By 1970, a growing need resulted in a plan to build a brand new building at the same site. The property had been purchased for one dollar from a sympathetic company and eighteen Native youth began the building's construction.

In 1972, the TBIFC officially opened the doors of its present building at 401 N. Cumberland St. – the first new Friendship Centre facility to be built in Canada. A base was provided for the establishment of core funding with the Secretary of State. The TBIFC became the platform to establish long-term beneficial social and community development projects that addressed the basic needs of the Native community.

Services address the distinct needs of Aboriginal people in the areas of justice, health, education, employment, healing and wellness, and relief of poverty.

The TBIFC also participates in community development activities that promote cultural diversity and partnership development with other Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal agencies.

The TBIFC features displays of photographs chronicling the activities and participants. Art work and significant cultural items reflecting the vibrant community are featured in the building.

Drop in to Celebrate their 50th Anniversary.

Featuring Tour of Facilities; Learn about Programs and Services.







Thunder Bay City Archives 235 VICKERS STREET NORTH Year Built: 1958 Architect: McIntosh & Associates



The City of Thunder Bay Records Centre & Archives is a two storey concrete block building. The first floor features a public reading room, staff offices, and the City records Centre, where inactive records are stored. The second floor provides secure storage for historic and archival records.

Originally constructed for Fort William Hydro, it was then acquired by the new City of Thunder Bay following amalgamation in 1970 and was occupied by the Telephone Department. The building subsequently housed a variety of City Departments including the Fire Department and the Print Shop, and began being used for records storage in the early 1980s. By 1988, the Office of the City Clerk had taken sole possession of the building and made extensive renovations in order to provide appropriate storage for records.

The City Archives has three major responsibilities:

- The coordination of public requests for information made under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act;
- The development and administration of the City's records management policy, including the operation of the records centre;
- The identification, preservation, and provision of public access to the permanent records of the cities of Thunder Bay, Fort William, and Port Arthur. These records, dating from as early as 1874, are available for use by the public.

The City Archives is open to the public Monday to Friday from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm. Featured are displays of photographs, maps and artifacts related to the early city and government.

Information Area

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS. Display of archives relating to the World Wars.



Thunder Bay City Hall Cenotaph 500 DONALD STREET

Year Built: 1921 Designed by: Peter Thompson Registered Heritage Site. January 2014

The cenotaph features a soldier in World War One uniform, and inscriptions referring to both World Wars and the Korean War. The monument was originally erected in 1922 by the Women's Patriotic Society for \$8,000.

Designed and constructed by the Thomson Monument Co. of Toronto, Peter Thompson presented a model of the design featuring a soldier carrying full equipment and leaning pensively on a cross. Carved on the cross were the words "In Flanders Fields". A few poppies were growing from its base where there was the suggestion of a grave. On the grave itself there was a broken chain symbolizing the Allied victory over German attempts to enslave the world.



SELF-GUIDED TOURS

To one side of the soldier were the folds of a Union Jack. At each side of the central column were two vases which were to contain trailing plants. Immediately in front of the monument, directly beneath the soldier's gaze was a cenotaph.

Now located in McGillvary Square after the construction of the new City Hall, the war memorial, which was originally set off to the side of the previous building, was moved in 1976 to the front centre of the lawn to become a focal point.

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS. Constructed in the memory of the men of Fort William who died in WWI, WWII and the Korean Conflict

The Chronicle Journal







Northwestern Sports Hall of Fame 219 MAY STREET SOUTH | Registered Heritage Site







GUIDED & SELE-GUIDED TOURS

Architectural Style: Beaux-Arts Year Built: 1916

Architect: Frank R. Heakes, Provincial Architect for the Department of Public Works Contractor: Michael Braden

Originally granted to John McKellar in 1887, this property was sold in 1894 to George J. Begg for use as a house. Mr. Begg sold the property to the City of Fort William in 1911 and the City, in turn, granted the lot to the Province. The announcement that a Lands and Titles Building would be located at Fort William appeared in the press on April 22, 1913. Constructed between 1915 and 1916 The Fort William Land Titles & Registry Offices building opened in June 1917 and continued in operation until November 19, 1971. The original structure featured a sky light surmounting a glass dome, which was removed during one of its two major renovations which took place in 1958 and 1970.

The Thunder Bay Historical Society moved into the building and officially opened the Museum on December 8, 1972. In 1977, the Province granted the property to the City of Thunder Bay. The Northwestern Ontario Sports Hall of Fame took possession of the building in 1996 and undertook extensive mechanical, electrical and architectural renovations to house and display their collection of sports artifacts and archival materials.

The building currently houses a sports museum and hall of fame which has been designed to resemble the various venues of sport including an old style box office and concession, a ski chalet and arena, an old style store front and an outdoor stadium all of which contain exhibits about the rich tradition of sports from yesteryear and today.

Notable Architectural Features:

- single-storey brick building
- · raised ashlar foundation
- symmetrical plan
- prominent stone quoins at the corners
- limestone from Manitoba showing fossils
- central entrance combines Classical and Renaissance design elements
- grand arched opening
- single cartouche ornaments opening
- paired pilasters flank the entrance
- prominent staircase of stone and concrete

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS

Featured are exhibits on a variety of sports and a special exhibit on the influence of war on sport.







Caledonia Building 317 VICTORIA AVE

Year Built: 1906 Architect: Carl Wirth

Constructed in two phases between 1906-8 this commercial block was referred to as the Graham Horne Building until 1953 becoming the Bank of Toronto Building and in 1955 the Toronto Dominion Building and is now known as the Caledonia Building, the Latin name given by the Romans to the land in today's Scotland. Three varied store fronts are featured at street level with a central entrance to the upper office space. Twenty eight rooms are noted in the 1909 Henderson Directory with the Imperial Bank anchoring the corner store front. The present owners restored the building in 2008 retaining many of the original features- restoring original woodwork, glass, and flooring. Presently there are 13 commercial tenants in the Caledonia Building, 4 retail on street level, 2nd floor consists of several Art Studios, a Law Firm, an international company Right To Play, Memory Diamonds- a tenant since 1948 and CPRailway - an original tenant in the building.

Graham & Horne- George A. Graham and John T. Horne established one of the first sawmills in Thunder Bay in the 1870s and soon branched out into shipping and real



estate. Graham was a councilor for Neebing and became Mayor of Fort William in 1912. Graham sub-divided a large housing addition in the region of Southern Avenue and May Street and Horne bought up much of an island at the mouth of the Kam River for use as an industrial park, and even sponsored his own railway to connect it to the mainland. Both invested heavily in industries in both Fort William and Port Arthur.

Notable Architectural Features:

- brick and cement block construction
- three varied storefronts at street level with central entrance to upstairs.
- top façade features evenly spaced windows with pilasters separating at even intervals and feature stone capital and base.
- stone stringcourse separating floors
- black granite panels at base
- brick pattern detail on top floor.
- back of building Chapples Annex with arched openings evident and arched upper floor windows
- oak staircase and moldings with Terazzo flooring in entrance way.







Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery 1705 ARTHUR STREET WEST

Registered Heritage Site Established: ca 1913

Established as Ruthenian, referring to Ukrainians from the western area of what is now Ukraine, the Cemetery occupies 1.5 acres (5,770 square meters) of land with records kept by the Ukrainian Church of the Transfiguration.

The oldest section reflects an unorganized establishment of plots, and until 1976, no records were kept of the burials. The earliest burial is 1910 and the headstones are noted for the text, language and words chosen as well as the design elements. Featured is a mix of Cyrillic and Arabic Script, Ukrainian and English with Eastern Rite iconography. Many graves are missing markers. The grounds feature a raised cross and site for honouring the early pioneers including those who would have gone to war. WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE (partial) SELF-GUIDED TOURS

In 1934 burials were halted for a number of years until 1976. The newer portion is well laid out and burials continue today with plans for expansion to the property behind the site.

The cemetery offers a glimpse into the stories of the individuals and families who immigrated to and settled in Thunder Bay and is one of the visible reminders of the experiences and contributions of the Ukrainian Community.

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS Monuments and recognitions of service. Featured display "If Stones Could Speak"

Wilson's business solutions



Mountain View Cemetery 1351 BROADWAY AVE Established in 1884

WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE WASHROOMS PARKING

GUIDED TOURS

Architectural Style: Beaux-Arts Year Built: 1916 Architect: Frank R. Heakes, Provincial Architect for the Department of Public Works Contractor: Michael Braden

Fort William's first cemetery consisted of a few acres of fenced-in land on the Kaministiquia River, one and one-half miles from its mouth. When this site, known as the "old town plot", was required for industry, the bodies were removed and taken to the newly-opened Mountain View Cemetery site (owned by Peter and John McKellar) which was located seven miles from the mouth of the Kaministiquia River.

On November 5, 1901, Fort William town Council passed By-law 280 which enabled them to acquire lands for a public cemetery. They purchased Mountain View from Peter and John McKellar on November 12, 1901, for the nominal sum of \$48.00. The town now owned the cemetery and a committee of Council was appointed to take charge of the cemetery and all affairs connected with it.

The oldest know grave was transferred to Mountain View and dated to 1831.

In 2003, a joint effort of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Department of Veteran's Affairs and the City resulted in the restoration of 266 war graves, complete with new headstones. At the same time, Cemetery staff took the initiative to restore a World War I vintage Germany artillery piece to showcase the military area.

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS Soldiers Cemetery





Mount McKay Monument

Year Built: 1920 Fort William First Nation Erected by: R.B. Pow, Mayor



The Mount McKay monument is situated in the scenic lookout—980 feet above sea level and 400 feet above Lake Superior. The site includes a cross and monument located near Mountain Chapel.

The Mountain Chapel was erected in 1888 by Rev. Father Joseph Hebert S.J. and restored and dedicated to his memory on September 1939 by Norman M. Paterson.

The white cement cross was unveiled in 1933, replacing a wooden cross placed on the site in 1920. Three plaques are on the cross in memory of the Great War 1914-1918. A monument with a plaque to the Second War and Korean War sits in the area. elders and features large figures with panels outlining the Seven Grandfather teachings. A large eagle figure is also featured.

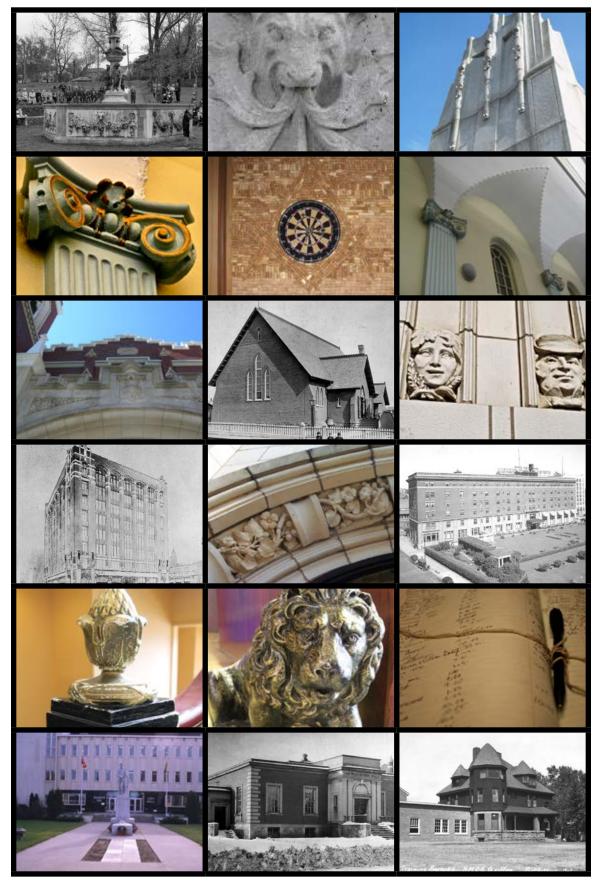
At the unveiling it was acknowledged that 125 men of the Ojibway tribe joined the 52nd, 94th and 141st battalions that marched to war and fifteen men failed to return. The first man to receive a decoration was Augustin Belanger who was awarded the medal for conspicuous bravery and was later killed in action at the age of 18. Five men received medals, three the military medal and two the distinguished conduct medal.

REMEMBERING THE WORLD WARS Monument to Soldiers

The site has monuments honouring Ojibway



DISCOVER THE PAST...LOOK AT THE PRESENT. MATCH THE PHOTOS ON YOUR SITE TOUR.







THUNDER BAY CENTENNIAL PROJECT





Doors Open Thunder Bay 2014 Visitor survey



Please help us improve future Doors Open Ontario events by taking a couple of minutes to complete this questionnaire. Once you have answered the questions, please return it to a Doors Open Thunder Bay volunteer.

1. Where do yo	ou live?						
Community:			Province	/State or Country	:		
-							
Postal/Zip Code	:						
2. Is this the fir	st time that yo	u have attended	l a Doors Ope	n event?			
Yes	🖵 No						
3. How many s	ites do you pla	n to visit at this	Doors Open e	event?			
□ 1-3	□ 4-6	□ 7-9	□ 1	0-12	13+		
4. What is the r	nain reason fo	r your visit to th	is community	?			
□ I live in this community □ Attend Doors		s Open	Pleasure/vacation				
Visit friends/relatives		Business		□ Other (specify):			
5. a) On which	items will you	spend money d	uring your Do	ors Open outing	? (Check all that apply)		
Geveration Food/Beveration	ges	Shopping		Overnight a	ccommodations		
Public transit		Vehicle fuel/Parking		□ Other (specify):			
5. b) In total, how much money do you plan to spend as a result of your Doors Open outing?							
□ Nothing (\$0)	❑ Less than \$20	□ \$20 - \$49.99	□ \$50 - \$99.99	□ \$100 - \$249	□ \$250 or more		
6. How many p	eople (includin	g yourself) are	you travelling	with during you	r Doors Open outing?		
Adults (18+):	0	□ 1	2	□ 3	4 or more		
Children:	0	□ 1	2	□ 3	4 or more		
7. How did you	hear about thi	s Doors Open C	Intario event?	(Check all that a	pply)		

Doors Open Ontario brochure	Doors Open Ontario website	Online ad/event listing
Local Doors Open brochure	Local Doors Open website	Local newspaper ad
Local newspaper article	Television ad/interview	Radio ad/interview
Social media	□ Word of mouth	□ Other (specify):

8. Where did you get your copy of the Doors Open Ontario 2014 program brochure (with the *"Remembering the First World War"* cover)?

I have not received a copy	In my local newspaper	A participating site
Ontario Travel Centre	1-800-ONTARIO phone line	From the Ontario Heritage Trust

□ Other (specify):

Canada

9. In which country were you born?

Other

		(sp	ecify):						
10. What is the language most often spoken in your home?									
English					□ Other (specify):				
11. Rate your experience at this Doors Open Ontario event:									
	Completely Satisfied		Somewhat Satisfied		Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied		Somewhat Dissatisfied		Completely Dissatisfied
12. How likely are you to recommend this event to others?									
	Very Likely		Somewhat Likely		Neither Likely nor Unlikely		Somewhat Unlikely		Very Unlikely
Please provide any comments that you may have about your Doors Open Ontario experience:									

Thank you for your cooperation! Please return the questionnaire to a Doors Open volunteer.

Thank you to all of our 2014 DOORS OPEN Sponsors & Volunteers!

PLATINUM SPONSORS



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FILIPOVIC, CONWAY & ASSOCIATES LAW OFFICES

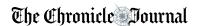
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