

September 13

All sites are open
September 13
from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
unless otherwise noted.

THUNDER BAY



Fort William Collegiate Institute
Architect: **Frank R. Heakes**
Year built: **1907** 512 South Marks Street,
Thunder Bay

The original red brick building – the first high school in Fort William – consisted of eight rooms. A vocational wing, constructed of reinforced concrete, was built in 1918. Another addition was completed in 1970.



Kuch Stephenson Gibson Malo
Architect: **Haliburton Barbara**
King McKibbon (homeowner)
Year built: **1910** 131 Court Street North,
Thunder Bay

This substantial Edwardian home contains stained glass windows, gables decorated with patterned cedar shingles and a front porch featuring classical columns. It was originally part of the King's gardens established along McVicar's Creek by Mrs. McKibbon's father, Joseph "Planter" King, an alderman and King Elevator manager.



McVicar Manor
Year built: **1906** 146 North Court Street,
Thunder Bay

Built for a coal baron, this 6,000 sq. ft. house has 20 rooms, two staircases and 3.5 ft. thick stone basement walls. The only structural modification has been to the front porch, which was demolished as a result of a bomb blast. The bomb was delivered to the house during a labour dispute with the owner of the day. He managed a trucking firm.



PASCOL Engineering
Architect: **American Shipbuilding Co. and James Whalen**
Year built: **1910** 401 Shipyard Road, Thunder Bay

Built as a shipyard, the dry dock (747 ft. long and 98 ft. wide) was built on a rock shelf at the north end of Port Arthur. The foundation is as solid today as it was 90 years ago. Over 80 per cent of the buildings were built on land reclaimed from Lake Superior. Ship building ceased in 1993, but ship repair and industrial fabrication continue.



St. Andrews Presbyterian Church
Architect: **Stinson and Hood**
Year built: **1910** 207 South Brodie Street,
Thunder Bay

This late Gothic Revival style building was constructed almost entirely of Simpson Island (Nipigon) sandstone. Gothic elements include pointed arches and windows, two towers of uneven height, crenellated parapets and corner buttresses. Granite pilasters feature carved Corinthian capitols depicting plants symbolic of the British Empire. ♿

Superior Court of Justice
Architect: **Frank R. Heakes**
Year built: **1924** 277 Camelot Street, Thunder Bay

The building is Classical Revival style, which was popular from 1880 to 1930 for public and commercial structures. The pediment above the entrance, supported by four Corinthian columns, is the most prominent example of Greek and Roman influence on the building. The white tyndall stone used for the columns and trim contains visible fossil remains. ♿



Thunder Bay Historical Museum
Architect: **Robert Mason**
Year built: **1912** 425 East Donald Street,
Thunder Bay

A former police station and courthouse, the building became a museum in 1994. The Classical Revivalist architecture projects strength and stability suiting its past and current functions. Two large non-fluted Corinthian columns, complemented by pilasters, dominate the facade. The box-shaped addition was completed in the 1950s. ♿



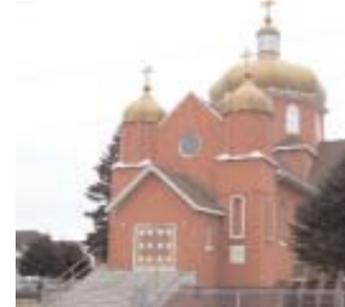
Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Transfiguration
Year built: **1917** 629 McIntosh Street, Thunder Bay

Characterized by a cross-shaped plan and onion domes constructed in brick, the church's façade faces west, with the altar in the eastern apses. The facade has a one-storey gabled narthex with wooden double doors. Two towers, square in plan, feature a wooden octagonal superstructure topped with onion domes peaked with orbs and crosses.



Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
Year built: **1912** 716 Pacific Street, Thunder Bay

The wood frame structure was designed with a main nave and two entry towers, one being the belfry for five bronze bells imported in 1913 from Yaroslav, Ukraine, with traditional iconostas featured in the interior. It is similar to churches found in the Volyn and Bukovynia regions of Ukraine, from where many members of the congregation emigrated.



Whalen Building
Architect: **Brown and Valance**
Year built: **1913** 34 Cumberland Street North,
Thunder Bay

Port Arthur's first skyscraper is eight storeys of reinforced concrete – a novel building method at the time of its construction. The exterior concrete panels feature numerous carved ornaments, including human heads, animals and floral ornamentation. Intended as leased office space, it is known as the Public Utilities Building. ♿



For a complete list of participating sites and local maps, contact:

40 Murray Luck, City of Thunder Bay (807) 625-2236
www.city.thunder-bay.on.ca E-mail: mluck@city.thunder-bay.on.ca

For more Doors Open Thunder Bay sites visit:
www.doorsopentario.on.ca