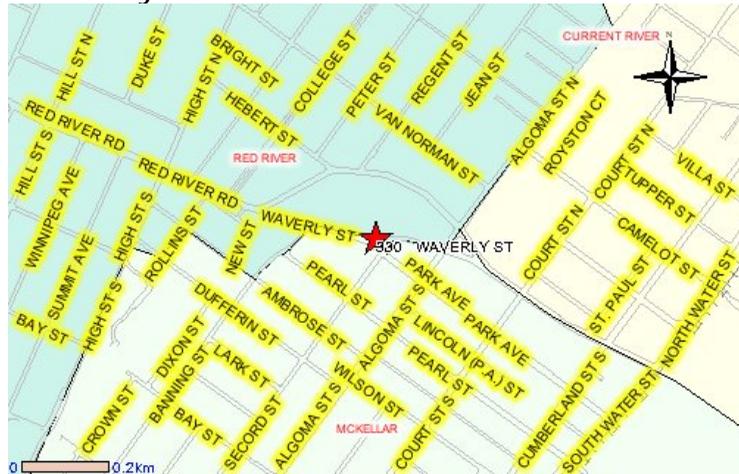


Thank you to all of our Doors Open Thunder Bay 2008 Sponsors and Participants!



Waverley Park



NORTH Sites 2008	SOUTH Sites 2008
<p><u>Hogarth Fountain</u> 330 Waverley Street, Waverley Park Year Built: 1790; Installed 1964</p>	<p><u>Knox United Church</u> 303 Pruden Street Built: 1889 www.knoxpruden.org</p>
<p><u>Prince Arthur Waterfront Hotel & Suites</u> 17 North Cumberland Street Year built: 1911 www.princearthur.on.ca</p>	<p><u>Brodie Resource Library</u> 216 Brodie Street South Built: 1912, New Wing: 1955-56</p>
<p><u>Atkinson's Jewellers</u> 8 South Cumberland Street Year built: 1884</p>	<p><u>St. Patrick High School</u> 621 South Selkirk Street Built: 1931, Additions/Renovations: 1957,1970,1990,1992 www.tbcdsb.on.ca/patrick</p>
<p><u>HMCS Griffon</u> 125 North Algoma Street Built: (house) 1895, (barracks) 1943</p>	<p><u>St. Paul's Anglican Church</u> <i>Celebrating 100 year Anniversary</i> 808 Ridgeway Street Built: 1907 www.stpaulsanglicanchurch.ca</p>
<p><u>St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church</u> 226-228 Pearl Street Built: 1872, rebuilt 1884 www.stjohnsanglican.ca</p>	<p><u>Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary</u> 716 Pacific Ave. Built: 1911</p>
<p><u>The Thunder Bay Historical Society</u> <i>Celebrating 100 year Anniversary</i> Year Established: 1908 Founder: Peter McKellar Current Location: 425 Donald Street East</p>	<p><u>Thunder Bay Historical Museum</u> 425 Donald Street East Built: 1912, Addition: 1950's www.thunderbaymuseum.com</p>

Saturday, September 13th, 2008
10:00am – 4:00pm



Doors Open Thunder Bay 2008

Hogarth Fountain Waverley Park



Year Built: 1790
Architect: Robert Adam
Style: Renaissance

Event Details:
www.thunderbay.ca/doorsopen

Description



The Hogarth Fountain forms the centrepiece of Waverley Park, which has the distinction of being the second oldest municipal park in Ontario. The park forms the centre of the Waverley Park Heritage District, currently the only designated heritage district in all of Thunder Bay.

A gift from Madge Hogarth, wife of a prominent soldier and politician, Major General

D. M. Hogarth, the fountain originated from the Luton Hoo Mansion, in the town of Bedfordshire, England. Its ten tonne Portland stone foundation dates back to 1790. It was purchased and shipped to Waverley Park in 1964, and dedicated on 5 June 1965. The fountain was designed by Robert Adam, who was considered "Scotland's foremost architect" at the time. There is even an entire architectural movement dedicated to the work of this man, aptly named the "Adam Style."

Major General Hogarth, the man in whose memory the fountain was donated, was quite involved in local business endeavours as well as politics. Upon returning from World War I, where he rose from the position of private to major-general, he was elected MP for Port Arthur. He was also among the original developers of the Little Long Lac mine in Geraldton. A generous man, Major-General Hogarth donated an X-ray machine to St. Joseph Hospital and made monetary donations to numerous other organizations throughout the area.

Architecture

The fountain features nude children in a renaissance style, along with bundles of wheat and garlands of flowers. The water pours from the mouths of lions mounted above leaves which deflect the water away from the center and out into the pool. Unfortunately, the fountain is regularly plagued by vandals, and as a result is boarded up for the majority of the year. A tasteful fence is set to be constructed around the fountain so it may be available for viewing while still protected from vandalism.



Robert Adam

Robert Adam was a well known Scottish architect heralded by some as the "greatest architect of the late 18th Century." He was trained both by his father, William Adam, and by Charles-Louis Clerisseau in Rome. Adam's work was incredibly influential in the development of Western architecture in both North America and Europe; as he established a new style of the art, aptly named the 'Adam style.' The Adam style combines decorative neo-Gothic characteristics within a classical framework and is identified by pilasters, painted ornaments, complex colour schemes and roman style decorative motifs such as framed medallions, vases, urns and tripods.

Major-General Donald MacDonald Hogarth (1878-1950)

Although best known as one of Canada's prominent mine financiers and developers, Donald Hogarth's career includes a long list of achievements in politics, wartime military service, and other business interests.

He enlisted in World War I as a private, went overseas as a captain, and was wounded in France in 1917. He ended the war as a Brigadier General and Canadian quartermaster, overseeing supply and transport activities for the war effort. He resigned in 1919 with the rank of Major General, after earning several medals for his wartime service.

After the war, Hogarth focused his efforts on the resources of the North: gold, iron, oil and lumber. He also played an important role in the political affairs of Ontario,

beginning with his election in 1911 to the seat of Port Arthur. He was re-elected four times, and afterward remained an operator in the Conservative Party.

The financing and development of Steep Rock was unquestionably Hogarth's greatest source of pride. He convinced the government that Steep Rock was an essential wartime industry, and promoted plans for draining Steep

Rock Lake, diverting the Seine River and removing about 100 ft. of overburden before opening the pit. It was only when these critical arrangements were completed that Steep Rock was able to progress as an economically viable operation.

From the Mining Hall of Fame:

<http://www.mining.ca/halloffame/english/bios/hogarth.html>