12. The Hunt Residence (269 Ray Court)

Conducted: 1906
Architect: Unknown
Original homeowner John James Carrick had the reputation for being Port Arthur’s most flamboyant promoter. Teaming up with his friend, Mr. Mooring, together they were heavily involved with large real-estate deals from 1903 until 1905. One of J. J. Carrick’s most famous projects was the development of Maridy Park, named after his wife “Mary Day”. Carrick also founded the Port Arthur Daily News in 1906. He was as successful in politics as he was in business, serving both as an Alderman and Mayor of Port Arthur. He was elected as MP for Thunder Bay and Rainy River from 1911-1917. The home, made entirely from ashlar-patterned Simpson Island stone, stands two-and-a-half-storeys tall. The curved wrap-around veranda features Romanesque columns which support the second floor balcony. Both oval windows on the façade are framed by keystones of Vertical sandstone as are the lintels above the first and second storey openings. The soffit of the cross-hipped roof has decorated brackets under its eaves. A gabled dormer, three hipped dormers and corbelled stone chimney decorate the rest of the roof.

13. The Doctor’s Cottage (281 Ray Court)

More widely remembered as the Doctor’s Cottage, Dr. Harold resided here from 1931-1959 followed by Dr. Powell from 1959-2000. The one-story, one-and-a-half storey Shingle style house is finished in stone and cedar shakes with contrasting red painted trimwork. The cross-gable roof features several gabled dormers and two stone chimneys. A two story gabled tower made completely of mosaic patterned Vertical sandstone decorates the façade standing semi-detached from the structure. The semi-detached square tower with its v-shaped tower with a gable roof; the south-east corner has a v-shaped tower with a gable roof; the south-east corner and overlooks the creek. The hipped roof is supported by uniquely designed brackets spaced every few feet while the roof itself features two chimneys, each with corbelled tops.

14. The Hunt Residence (272 Ray Court)

Conducted: 1911
Architect: Unknown
Building lots in this area were all once part of the McVicar Addition. Once subdivided, the area became known as the “McVicar Homestead” subdivision. Real estate broker Edward S. Hunt purchased this lot building his family home here in 1911. This two-storey Shingle style home features a stone foundation and arched brickwork on the exposed southern wall. The southern side facing McVicar Creek, was built for longtime resident and local lawyer, Alexander Jarvis McComber (of Langworthy & McComber, Barristers). Now part of the Port Arthur’s earliest businessman and portrait remains in the home today.

15. The Hodder Residence (269 Ray Court)

Conducted: 1909
Contractor: Menalletti Brothers
Home, like the Doctor’s Cottage, was built to face McVicar Creek. It was constructed for John F. Hodder a resident of the Lakehead since 1883. Arriving here with his family, John and his wife, built a wholesale store, after which John went on to become a government agent. The one-and-a-half storey house is finished on the main level with random ashlar patterned stone from Michipicoten Island with vertical siding above. Two-storey gabled tower like projections are found on both the north and east sides of the home. A verandah, with its roof supported by Romanesque columns, wraps around the south-east corner and overlooks the creek. The hipped roof is supported by uniquely designed brackets spaced every few feet while the roof itself features two chimneys, each with corbelled tops.

16. McVicar Manor (146 Court St. N.)

Conducted: 1905
Architect: Thomas C. Hanley
A wonderful example of Queen Anne architecture, this two and a half storey home was built for coal magnate and businessman Louis Walsh, remaining in the family until 1935. Promoted as a “typical Port Arthur home”, at 60,000 sq ft it was one of the largest private residences built at the time. Constructed of Vertical sandstone in an ashlar pattern there are three towers decorating the home: the north wall has a square shaped tower with a gable roof, the south-east corner has a polygonal tower crowned with a spire; and the façade has a square tower which houses the home’s main entrance. A veranda wraps around the façade and southern wall with its roof supported by lonic columns. Unique trim work of the eaves and soffits, decorate the cross-gabled roofline of the home, dormers, veranda, and towers.

17. Maudsley Court (151 Court St. N.)

Conducted: 1914
Architect: Marsh-Hutton Power Company
Maudsley Court was the first apartment building constructed in Port Arthur. The $100,000 project for Port Arthur Ontario Developments Limited opened in 1914, renting units for $35 per month. The Art Nouveau style sign declares this building to be Maudsley Court, named after one of the English gentlemen who first owned the property, Algernon Maudsley. Built with a raised basement, the lower level of the structure features a stone foundation and arched brickwork on the exposed southern wall. The southern side facing McVicar Creek also features protruding enclosed balconies. Four blocks make up the building, connected by a recessed central block. Rusticated brick is used on the street level with a cut stone stringcourse separating it from the one above. A uniquely designed frieze with dentils separates the building top two levels while a corbelled stone crown molding wraps the top of the building highlighting its battlement style parapet.

18. McComber Residence (186 Court St. N.)

Conducted: 1910
Architect: J. R. McRay
Some of Port Arthur’s grandest homes were built along the Court Street Ridge. The ridge line offered an ideal location and unrestricted views of the harbour. Many of Port Arthur’s earliest businessmen and prominent residents built their homes here. This Neoclassical mansion was built in 1910 for long-time resident and local attorney, Janvier McComber (of Langworthy & McComber, Barristers). Now part of the Port Arthur Clinic facilities, the structure has undergone significant alterations including the removal of both balconies, the razing of both prominent high columns supporting elaborate pediments once located on the façade and south wall.

19. St. James Public School (243 Court St. N.)

Conducted: 1907
Architect: Henry Simpson
Opening in 1907, North Ward School served as Port Arthur’s second public school. Central School being the first. With a history spanning over 113 year, the school still remains in use today as St. James Public School. Designed in the Queen Ann style the school features curving Flemish gables, columns and pediments. The large monument sandstone block was used for its foundation while the brickwork is trimmed with white Bedford stone. Enlarged in 1914, by local architects Hood and Scott, the addition was built to match the original. The school’s gymnasium was added in the 1970’s.

20. Servais Residence (250 Court St. N.)

Conducted: 1911
Architect: Unknown
A wonderful example of the Craftsman style this home features a low pitched pyramidal roof and dormer with wide overhanging eaves. Its focus on craftsmanship versus decoration, decorative elements though evident are not emphasized. Turned wood columns and brackets both support the overhang portion of the home’s second level. Joseph Servais, a civil engineer, was the original owner of the home.

21. Trenthuses (260 Court St. N.)

Conducted: 1910
Architect: Unknown
Built for William Trenks, this grand in size and appearance. It features two-and-a-half storey’s of red brick crowned by a pyramidal roof. Large lintels and white moldings decorate the home’s windows. The hexagonal, semi-detached tower has a gable roof, and bay windows with a sash pattern. Beneath the tower’s gable roof is a circular window with a unique federal design and encircled by arched brickwork. A gable end topped by a chimney dominates the southern portion of the roof.

22. Lornehurst (294 Court St. N.)

Conducted: 1906
Contractors: William E. White and J. Sheppard
Lornehurst, built for William and Rebecca Walsh in 1905, was completed through architecture. A wonderful example of the Craftsman style it features several gabled dormers and two stone chimneys. A two story gabled tower made completely of mosaic patterned Vertical sandstone decorates the façade standing semi-detached from the structure. A wonderful example of the Craftsman style this home features a low pitched pyramidal roof and dormer with wide overhanging eaves. Its focus on craftsmanship versus decoration, decorative elements though evident are not emphasized. Turned wood columns and brackets both support the overhang portion of the home’s second level. Joseph Servais, a civil engineer, was the original owner of the home.

23. Thompson Residence (298 Court St. N.)

Conducted: 1910
Architect: Unknown
This two-and-a-half storey brick home belonged to Port Arthur Sheriff A. W. Thompson. An irregular roofline is created by a mix of a cross gable and hipped roofs in addition to the southern gable dormer and the semi-detached square tower with its pyramidal roof. Brickwork creates the home’s decorative elements including the towers square gables and windows and corners. An original front verandah once removed, also provided a second floor balcony. Shortly after the home was completed a dispute between partners saw Sheppard take over the home. Andrew C. Waltz, a heating, plumbing and electrical contractor, purchased the home for $7,000 using it as a revenue property.
The properties featured within this tour cover the city’s built heritage dating back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries; however, Thunder Bay’s rich cultural history reaches back to the Paleo period and the early days following the great glaciers, nearly 11,000 years ago. At the point of European contact in the 17th century, the Ojibwe people inhabited this traditional territory of the Ojibwe people. European contact in the 17th century, the Ojibwe people inhabited this traditional territory of the Ojibwe people of Fort William First Nation, created what became known as King’s Garden. King, dedicated to the development of the city, sponsored the building of the Great Lakes Docks that would eventually shape the shipping industry in Port Arthur. The home’s mass and plain shingled surface are characteristic of its Shingle style architecture. The façade faces the lake and features a three-storey octagonal tower with a conical roof. Ionic columns support the front porch roof resting on a stone wall, a feature found on the second floor balcony. The cross gable roof once again features cedar shingles and the corbelled brick chimney has been reconstructed.

3. **Mcvicar Creek & Kings Garden (Mcvicar Creek Walkway)**

- Named after the McVicar family that arrived at the Lakehead in 1859. Robert McVicar, a retired chief trader for the resto of the company purchased six hundred acres initially establishing a homestead along the creek. McVicar Creek is the smallest of five major watercourses that flow through the City of Thunder Bay draining into Lake Superior. Along the Cour Court Street area of the creek local alderman and businessman Joseph Goodwin King was the librarian for the Port Arthur Library from 1913 until her retirement in 1921. John Wink, widow of James Wink was a teacher at the North Ward Public School. Jane Jeanette Wink, widow of Alexander Stronach Wink was the librarian for the Port Arthur Library from 1913 until her retirement in 1921. John Wink, also residing here, was an ex-serviceman for Imperial Revenue. This two-storey brick and stucco residence was a former home to two of Thunder Bay’s most influential men: Thomas Marks and James Whalen. Marks, who had this house built, was the first mayor of Port Arthur and a key figure in early mining and railway endeavors. Whalen established the Great Lakes Docks in 1868, thus beginning the shipping industry in Port Arthur. The home’s mass and plain shingled surface are characteristic of its Shingle style architecture. The façade faces the lake and features a three-storey octagonal tower with a conical roof. Ionic columns support the front porch roof resting on a stone wall, which forms the porch and its low wall. From 1930 until 1936 this house was home to St. Joseph’s Academy. Additional facilities were added to the property including barracks, a drill deck, parade square and rifle range. Today HMCS Griffon remains an active Canadian Forces Naval Reserve as well as housing HMCS Vindictive sea cadets.

4. **HMCS Griffon (125 Algoma St. N.)**

- Located at property: 125 Algoma St. N.
- Purchased by the Royal Canadian Navy in 1975, the Griffon was named after the HMCS Griffon, a two-storey brick and stucco residence. The house was moved to the site prior to the construction of the new building, and the old house was used as a residence for officers. The Griffon was decommissioned in 1999 and is now used as a maritime museum.

5. **Harrington Court (170 Algoma St. N.)**

- Constructed: 1914 Architect: W. T. Crouch
- Originally a part of a much larger plot, this is where Conrad Gehrke purchased a large plot in 1910. The house features arched windows, a red brick façade with corbelled tops, and a steeply pitched gable roof. The home is situated on a hill overlooking the lake and features a large two-storey bay window.

6. **John Andrew Residence (294 Harrington Avenue)**

- Constructed: 1907 Architect: Unknown
- The one-and-a-half-storey brick house was built in 1907 for John Andrew. By 1913 it had been sold to Irving Fenn, Secretary Treasurer of the Lakehead Brewery. In 1914, John A. Whalen, a general building contractor, purchased a large plot in the area of Emmerson Avenue this house was built with a front porch. Building permits indicate the house’s garage was added for Dr. Pratt in 1914.

7. **Thomas Andrew Residence (288 Harrington Avenue)**

- Constructed: 1907 Architect: Unknown
- Thomas Andrew and his wife Margaret Crawford built this brick two-and-a-half-storey house in 1907. The property was originally owned by James Campbell Hunter, an accountant for George Moring (a one-time partner of J.J. Carrick). A brick streetcar ran separate on the second floor balcony. The cross-gabled roof features gabled dormers on three sides of the house with a corbel chimney on the fourth. The house’s varying window designs include some arched windows, trimmed with arched brickwork. A three-sided bay on the façade extends two full stories while a single bay exists on the first story of the house’s southern wall. Building permits indicate the house’s garage was removed in 1966.

8. **Wink Residence (30 Emmerson Ave.)**

- Constructed: 1906 Architect: Unknown
- A number of Wink family members resided here in the early days of this house. Edith Wink, widow of James Wink was a teacher at the North Ward Public School. Jane Jeanette Wink, widow of Alexander Stronach Wink was the librarian for the Port Arthur Library from 1913 until her retirement in 1921. John Wink, also residing here, was an ex-serviceman for Imperial Revenue. This two-storey brick and stucco residence was a former home to two of Thunder Bay’s most influential men: Thomas Marks and James Whalen. Marks, who had this house built, was the first mayor of Port Arthur and a key figure in early mining and railway endeavors. Whalen established the Great Lakes Docks in 1868, thus beginning the shipping industry in Port Arthur. The home’s mass and plain shingled surface are characteristic of its Shingle style architecture. The façade faces the lake and features a three-storey octagonal tower with a conical roof. Ionic columns support the front porch roof resting on a stone wall, which forms the porch and its low wall. From 1930 until 1936 this house was home to St. Joseph’s Academy. Additional facilities were added to the property including barracks, a drill deck, parade square and rifle range. Today HMCS Griffon remains an active Canadian Forces Naval Reserve as well as housing HMCS Vindictive sea cadets.

9. **Pratt Residence (32 Emmerson Ave.)**

- Constructed: 1909 Architect: Unknown
- This two-and-a-half-storey Edwardian style brick and stucco residence features a stone based front porch. The porch’s flat roof, supported by paired Romanesque columns, serves as a second floor balcony. The cross-gabled roof features gabled dormers on three sides of the house with a corbel chimney on the fourth. The house’s varying window designs include some arched windows, trimmed with arched brickwork. A three-sided bay on the façade extends two full stories while a single bay exists on the first story of the house’s southern wall. Building permits indicate the house’s garage was added for Dr. Pratt in 1914.

10. **Hunter Residence (18 Emmerson Ave.)**

- Constructed: 1906 Architect: Unknown
- Built on a stone foundation this two-and-a-half-storey brick veneer home was originally owned by James Campbell Hunter, an accountant for George Moring (a one-time partner of J.J. Carrick). A brick streetcar ran separate on the second floor balcony. The cross-gabled roof features gabled dormers on three sides of the house with a corbel chimney on the fourth. The house’s varying window designs include some arched windows, trimmed with arched brickwork. A three-sided bay on the façade extends two full stories while a single bay exists on the first story of the house’s southern wall. Building permits indicate the house’s garage was removed in 1966.

11. **John Whalen Residence (10 Emmerson Ave.)**

- Constructed: 1906 Architect: Unknown
- Thomas and Margaret Crawford built this brick two-and-a-half-storey house in 1907. The property was originally owned by James Campbell Hunter, an accountant for George Moring (a one-time partner of J.J. Carrick). A brick streetcar ran separate on the second floor balcony. The cross-gabled roof features gabled dormers on three sides of the house with a corbel chimney on the fourth. The house’s varying window designs include some arched windows, trimmed with arched brickwork. A three-sided bay on the façade extends two full stories while a single bay exists on the first story of the house’s southern wall. Building permits indicate the house’s garage was removed in 1966.