12. Ross Residence-Sandstone Manor (400 Catherine St. S.)

**Dr. Thomas Dean Residence**

- **Constituted:** 1911
- **Architect:** Hood & Scott

- **Construction:** 1924
- **Residence for:** Dr. Thomas Dean
- **Purpose:** Real Estate and Insurance Company
- **Ownership:** Some parts are owned by the City of Thunder Bay.

**Elsie MacGill’s House**

- **Constituted:** 1910
- **Architect:** R. E. Mason

- **Construction:** 1924
- **Residence for:** Elsie MacGill
- **Purpose:** Engineer

- **Ownership:** The house was acquired by the City of Thunder Bay in 2016 and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

13. Windrose - F. R. Morris Residence (1100 Ridgeway St. E.)

- **Constituted:** 1910
- **Architect:** R. E. Mason

- **Construction:** 1924
- **Residence for:** F. R. Morris
- **Purpose:** Engineer
- **Ownership:** Initially owned by F. R. Morris, the house was later purchased by the City of Thunder Bay and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

14. Elsie MacGill’s House (341 Marks St. S.)

- **Constituted:** 1913
- **Architect:** Hood & Scott

- **Construction:** 1924
- **Residence for:** Elsie MacGill
- **Purpose:** Engineer

- **Ownership:** The house was donated to the City of Thunder Bay in 1975 and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

15. Dr. Thomas Dean Residence (401 Catherine St. S.)

- **Constituted:** 1912
- **Architect:** Carl Wirth

- **Construction:** 1912
- **Residence for:** Dr. Thomas Dean
- **Purpose:** Dentist

- **Ownership:** The house was restored in 2006 and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

16. John I. McEwan Residence (439 Marks St. S.)

- **Constituted:** 1913
- **Architect:** R. E. Mason

- **Construction:** 1913
- **Residence for:** John I. McEwan
- **Purpose:** Engineer

- **Ownership:** Initially owned by John I. McEwan, the house was later purchased by the City of Thunder Bay and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

17. Fort William Collegiate Institute (521 Marks St. S.)

- **Constituted:** 1907, 1919, 1924-25
- **Architect:** R. E. Mason

- **Construction:** 1910
- **Purpose:** School

- **Ownership:** The school is now a community center.

18. Robert H. Neeland Residence (427 Norah St. S.)

- **Constituted:** 1913
- **Architect:** Hood & Scott

- **Construction:** 1913
- **Residence for:** Robert H. Neeland
- **Purpose:** Realtor

- **Ownership:** The house was restored in 2013 and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

19. Harry W. Scott Residence (421 Norah St. S.)

- **Constituted:** 1913
- **Architect:** R. E. Mason

- **Construction:** 1913
- **Residence for:** Harry W. Scott
- **Purpose:** Engineer

- **Ownership:** The house was restored in 2013 and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

20. Strachan Residence (1303 Ridgeway St. E.)

- **Constituted:** 1911
- **Architect:** Michael H. Braden

- **Construction:** 1911
- **Residence for:** Cecil R. Strachan
- **Purpose:** Local jeweler and Fort William Councillor

- **Ownership:** The house was restored in 2011 and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

21. Bishop’s Residence (1306 Ridgeway St. E.)

- **Constituted:** 1914
- **Architect:** Michael H. Braden

- **Construction:** 1914
- **Residence for:** Bishop of the Diocese of Fort William
- **Purpose:** Residence

- **Ownership:** The house was restored in 2014 and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

22. Saunders Row of Homes (1408-1414 Ridgeway St. E.)

- **Constituted:** 1911
- **Architect:** J. Saunders

- **Construction:** 1914
- **Residence for:** J. Saunders
- **Purpose:** Real Estate

- **Ownership:** The houses were restored in 2014 and are now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

23. Hetherington House (1432 Ridgeway St. E.)

- **Constituted:** 1914
- **Architect:** R. F. Lount

- **Construction:** 1914
- **Residence for:** R. F. Lount
- **Purpose:** Engineer

- **Ownership:** The house was restored in 2014 and is now part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

24. Blatchford House (1444 Ridgeway St. E.)

- **Constituted:** 1937
- **Architect:** L.Y. McIntosh

- **Construction:** 1936
- **Residence for:** Dr. Franklin A. Blatchford
- **Purpose:** Doctor

- **Ownership:** The house was restored in 2013 and is part of the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership.

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**Self-Guided Historical Walking Tour:**

**VICKERS PARK NEIGHBOURHOOD**

**EXPLORING THUNDER BAY’S HERITAGE THROUGH ARCHITECTURE**

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**HERITAGE ACTIVITIES**

- **Self-Guided Historical Walking Tour:**
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  - **VISIT THE WEBSITE**
  - **www.thunderbay.ca/heritage**

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**Historical Note:**

This document captures a selection of historical homes and buildings in Thunder Bay, Canada, highlighting their architectural and historical significance. Each entry provides a brief description of the structure, its era of construction, architectural style, and historical context. The document also references the Elsie MacGill Centre for Women’s Leadership, indicating the significance of these residences to the city’s cultural heritage. The text is designed to be used as a self-guided walking tour through the Vickers Park Neighbourhood of Thunder Bay, emphasizing the importance of preserving and celebrating the city’s architectural heritage.
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 and 18th centuries, the Ojibwe people inhabited this western shore of Lake Superior. The City of Thunder Bay is built on the traditional territory of the Ojibwe people of Fort William First Nation, signatory to the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850. This area is also recognized as a historic Métis settlement.

1. Vickers Park (Corner of Selkirk St. S. and Arthur St. E.)

Established: 1902
Vickers Park was the first park established in Fort William. Ten acres of land, to be used as a park, was gifted to the Town of Fort William in 1902 by Mrs. Catherine Vickers, daughter of Canadian author Suzanna Moodie. The park, a permanent memorial to her late husband John J. Vickers, also honours prominent community members John McKeil and John McIntyre. Though Mr. and Mrs. Vickers were never residents at the Lakehead, the area and its people held great significance to them. Initial clearing of the park site began in 1903 and was completed in 1905. In 1910, under the direction of the newly formed Fort William Board of Parks, W.H. Mooney was hired to plan the park. By 1915, cinder defined pathways were completed and beautiful flower beds planted. Four boulders native to Northwestern Ontario were installed in 1912 at each corner of the park. Each boulder is 3.5 feet in height, and they are named after members of the Vickers family. The park has played host to the popular Teddy Bears Picnic each July.

2. Young Residence - Selkirk Manor (405 Selkirk St.)

Construction: 1912 Architect: Carl Wirth
This Tudor Revival home was built for Major Samuel C. Young, a Fort William mayor, businessman, and WWI veteran. Sitting on nearly one acre of land, the house is surrounded by a stone and iron wrought fence and plenty of trees. The first story is constructed of local stone and features a stone portico with a gable roof. The second story features Tudor half-timbering beneath a cross-gable roof. The roof is crowned with a shed dormer and a tall stone chimney. Almost 6,000 square feet, Selkirk Manor has twenty-two rooms, as well as a separate two-storey stable and carriage house.

3. Murphy Mansion (431 Selkirk St.)

Construction: 1914 Architect: R.E. Mason
Construction on this historic home was approved by WWI veteran James Murphy in 1905, but due to WWI it was not completed until 1919. At three-and-a-half stories, this brick home features many Late English Gothic design elements, though its roof, finished with green glazed terra-cotta tiles, is reminiscent of a French chateau. The location in the winter of 1907-08 by George Robinson. This two-storey Italianate style home was built for Major Samuel C. Young, a Fort William mayor, businessman, and WWI veteran. Sitting on nearly one acre of land, the house is surrounded by a stone and iron wrought fence and plenty of trees. The first story is constructed of local stone and features a stone portico with a gable roof. The second story features Tudor half-timbering beneath a cross-gable roof. The roof is crowned with a shed dormer and a tall stone chimney. Almost 6,000 square feet, Selkirk Manor has twenty-two rooms, as well as a separate two-storey stable and carriage house.

4. St. Patrick High School (627 Selkirk St.)

Constructed: 1931 Architect: R.E. Mason
Between 1904 and 1910, Fort William underwent rapid industrialization and a growing demand for skilled workers. By 1911, technical courses were being offered at Fort William Collegiate Institute (FWCI). The student body grew from 80 students in 1910 to 1924. FWCI was unable continue meeting demands for both academic and vocational educations. The Fort William Board of Education sent to City Council requesting a new technical school be built. Approval was granted in 1930 and less than a year later Fort William Vocational Institute opened (1931). Constructed in the Late Gothic Revival style, the low rectangular block frames by stately towers are sturdy and symmetrical. It was renamed Selkirk College Vocational School when it became a composite school in 1957. Declining student population prompted its closure in 1988. It was then sold to the Lakehead District Roman Catholic Separate School Board for $1 and re-opened at St. Patrick High School.

5. Moodie Street Row of Homes (1415-1437 Moodie St.)

Constructed: 1913
These Queen Anne style homes were built on Moodie Street in 1913 by the Fort William Building and Realty Co. Based on two different but similar plans, these brick homes feature gabled entries with a Palladian window, a bay window, and a dormer with dormer windows. A rear porch connects to the gable roof. This Tudor Revival home was built for Major Samuel C. Young, a Fort William mayor, businessman, and WWI veteran. Sitting on nearly one acre of land, the house is surrounded by a stone and iron wrought fence and plenty of trees. The first story is constructed of local stone and features a stone portico with a gable roof. The second story features Tudor half-timbering beneath a cross-gable roof. The roof is crowned with a shed dormer and a tall stone chimney. Almost 6,000 square feet, Selkirk Manor has twenty-two rooms, as well as a separate two-storey stable and carriage house.

6. H. Murphy House (533 Catherine St.)

Constructed: 1910
This Queen Anne style home was built on Moodie Street in 1910. Like his brother James, Harry, a businessman, also served as a Fort William Councillor and later Mayor. This two-and-a-half storey brick home with stone courses topping each level is built on a rough-faced stone foundation. The home’s two-storey porch is covered with two-thirds of its facade. A recessed balcony featuring decorative brickwork was built by the second floor. Project box cornices with brackets adorn the home’s irregular roofline with the roof itself featuring numerous gable ends and gable dormers. The home at 531 Catherine St. is built on a similar plan but with visible design differences.

7. Glenorchy - McIntyre House (1017 Isabella St.)

Constructed: 1878
This two-and-a-half storey stone house was built for Major Samuel C. Young, a Fort William mayor, businessman, and WWI veteran. This two-storey Italianate style home was built for Major Samuel C. Young, a Fort William mayor, businessman, and WWI veteran. Sitting on nearly one acre of land, the house is surrounded by a stone and iron wrought fence and plenty of trees. The first story is constructed of local stone and features a stone portico with a gable roof. The second story features Tudor half-timbering beneath a cross-gable roof. The roof is crowned with a shed dormer and a tall stone chimney. Almost 6,000 square feet, Selkirk Manor has twenty-two rooms, as well as a separate two-storey stable and carriage house.

8. Union Station (440 Syndicate Ave. S.)

Constructed: 1905 Architect: Thomas Hanley
In 1878, John King (née Jean Baptiste Roy) came to Fort William and quickly became a prominent figure in the community. He was a merchant, a railroad contractor, a Belgian Treaty signatory to the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and an alderman of the Needful Council. King also built the Lakehead’s first gran elevator in 1884, located in Port Arthur. His Edwardian two-and-a-half storey home was built entirely of Vert Island sandstone. It features a pyramidal roof interrupted by several dormers of various sizes and a cylindrical tower with a pyramidal roof of its own. A cornice with dentils and flared eaves runs along the roofline. King moved to 308 Archibald St. S, around 1924, after which this home was used as an American Consulate from 1925 till 1936.

9. John King Residence (302 Archibald St. S.)

Constructed: 1910
This two-and-a-half storey storehouse, constructed with Vert Island sandstone, was built in 1878 by the George Lautenschlager Co. Originally located along Arthur St. E., the home was moved to its current location in the winter of 1907-08 by George Robinson. It features a pyramidal roof interrupted by several dormers of various sizes and a cylindrical tower with a pyramidal roof of its own. A cornice with dentils and flared eaves runs along the roofline. King moved to 308 Archibald St. S, around 1924, after which this home was used as an American Consulate from 1925 till 1936.

10. Graham Residence (400 Archibald St. S.)

Constructed: 1910
This two-and-a-half storey storehouse, constructed with Vert Island sandstone, was built in 1878 by the George Lautenschlager Co. Originally located along Arthur St. E., the home was moved to its current location in the winter of 1907-08 by George Robinson. It features a pyramidal roof interrupted by several dormers of various sizes and a cylindrical tower with a pyramidal roof of its own. A cornice with dentils and flared eaves runs along the roofline. King moved to 308 Archibald St. S, around 1924, after which this home was used as an American Consulate from 1925 till 1936.

11. St. Paul’s Anglican Church (808 Ridgeway St.)

Constructed: 1907-08 Architect: R.E. Mason
St. Paul’s Anglican Church is an excellent example of Gothic Revival architecture with its asymmetrical towers topped with a crest-slated roofline and lancet windows. The cornerstone for the church was laid in July 1907 and the first service held in November of the same year. The church features fifteen large stained glass windows. The four sided clock tower was added in 1959. Inside is a timbered hammer beam roof. In 1919, 10 church bells weighing 7,200 pounds were installed; these are manually played by bell ringers.

Please respect private property and view all properties from the sidewalk. Further information about heritage properties can be found on www.thunderbay.ca/heritage

The prepared by the Office of the City, City of the Heritage Management Committee. Committee can be found at www.thunderbay.ca/heritage

1 Vickers Park
2 Young Residence - Selkirk Manor
3 Murphy Mansion**
4 St. Patrick High School
5 Moodie Street Row of Homes
6 H. Murphy House
7 Glenochry - McIntyre House
8 Union Station
9 John King Residence
10 Graham Residence
11 St. Paul’s Anglican Church
12 Rosseau Residence - Sandstone Manor*
13 Windrose*
14 Elise McGill’s House
15 Dr. Thomas Colmon, residence
16 John I. McIvain residence
17 Fort William Collegiate Institute
18 Robert H. Neeland Residence
19 Henry W. Scott residence
20 Strachan Residence
21 Bishop’s House*
22 Saunders Row of Homes
23 St. Paul’s Anglican Church*
24 Blatzford Residence

* denotes a property listed on the heritage Registry. ** denotes a property designated as the Heritage Registry.