11. Everest of Thunder Bay, The Waverley Chapel

- Constructed: 1940
- Architect: Thomas Hanley
- The building permit for the construction of the structure was approved on April 17 with the name Everest of Thunder Bay, The Waverley Chapel. The building permit is believed to have been designed by architect George Blanchard. It is believed that portions of the front façade structure we see today were built. The building permit indicated additions and alterations for the purpose of undertaking parlors and a roadway extension to the east was added in 1973.

12. Waverley Resource Library (285 Waverley St.)

- Constructed: 1951
- Architect: Andrew Angus
- In 1951, the first Port Arthur Public Library Board meeting took place. Despite a 1909 grant approval and grant revisions in 1912, plans never came together for Port Arthur to benefit from Carnegie Library Committee funding for the construction of a free public library building. In the meantime, beginning in 1913, the Port Arthur Library operated out of the Ruttan Block. In 1934 architect Andrew Angus drafted plans for a library building. He updated his construction estimate in 1943. In 1949 ratepayers approved the $710,000 project with the city and Municipal Board of Ontario approving a further $15,000. The Port Arthur Public Library building opened in 1951. The original two-storied brick structure features a main entrance faced with Indiana Bedford stone. The extension to the east was added in 1973.

13. Masonic Hall (262-270 Red River Rd.)

- Constructed: 1909-1910
- Architect: Marshall & Airdworth
- Known also as Shussh Lodge, this stone, pressed brick, and concrete building was built to replace the original Masonic temple after it was destroyed by fire in 1909. Built to house commercial space on the main level with the upper floors as lodge facilities, the design of this building incorporates both Late Georgian and French Renaissance styling. The building’s upper-level entrance, a square tower on the west end, features carved marble pilasters and decorative panels. Originally the entrance tower was topped by a dome. This portion of the building along with the mansard roofed section are both French Renaissance inspired. The eastern section of the building with its pilasters and central pediment embraces the Late Georgian style.

14. St. Andrew’s Roman Catholic Church (294 Red River Rd.)

- Constructed: 1924
- Architect: G. Emilie Farguy
- The original wooden church built on this site in 1874 was lost to fire and was later replaced by a brick structure in 1881. St. Andrew’s was moved to this site in 1900. The home which took up lots 4, 0 on Waverley and 4 on Algoma. The property was sold to A. Morns in 1923. A. Morns, an established undertaker at the Lakehead since 1885, began operating his business here. A few years later between 1926 and 1927, the property along with the business, was purchased by Everest and Thomson Undertakers. By 1930 the business was operating under Arthur Everest solely. Additions to the rear of the structure took place in the 1930’s, but it was not until 1940 that the front façade structure we see today was built. The building permit indicated additions and alterations for the purpose of undertaking parlors and a roadway extension to the east was added in 1973.

15. First Baptist Church (308 Red River Rd.)

- Constructed: 1907
- Architect: Thomas Hanley
- A Baptist congregation first met in 1885 with services held in town hall while their first church, constructed at the corner of Cumberland and Van Norman streets in 1886. A growing congregation required a larger church, so in 1907 this new Gothic church was built. Constructed mostly with Milton pressed brick, Simpson Island stone was used for its foundation and for its windows sills and accents. The 70-foot square tower with buttresses dominates the façade. The main east-west roof gable features a small cupola. Rosette windows are seen on the Red River Road facing gable, above the door in the tower, and in the large window facing Algoma Street. The church building was gifted to the Urban Abbey, a missions arm of the Anglican Church, in 2015.

16. Original Central School (312-314 Red River Rd.)

- Constructed: 1875
- Architect: J.E. Bott
- In 1874, $1,000 and land at the eastern edge of the Port Arthur Park was set aside for the construction of a school at Prince Arthur’s Landing. The two-and-a-half story wood structure with brick veneer was completed in 1876. An addition, forming along Algoma Street, was built in 1884. To accommodate the construction of another new addition, the original portion of the school was sold and removed in 1901. The purchaser, J. O. King, owner of the King Grain Elevator, had the structure relocated to a nearby site and hired contractor Siddall to convert the structure into a two-story family.

17. Raney Residence (332 Red River Rd.)

- Constructed: 1908
- Architect: Unknown
- This two-and-a-half storey residence was built for Hugh A. Raney, a local druggist, and his wife Edith. Mostly brick, the home sits upon a stone foundation. The roofline is quite complicated with a mixture of gable and shed roofs sloping in many different directions.

18. Fortune Residence (334 Red River Rd.)

- Constructed: 1911
- Architect: Harry Halton
- This was the home of William Francis Fortune, owner of Fortune’s Clothing House, a prominent local business which sold clothing and shoes to “the ideal man”. This two-and-a-half storey Georgian Revival house sits upon a stone foundation. The roofline is quite complicated with a mixture of gable and shed roofs sloping in many different directions.

19. Nicol Residence (338 Red River Rd.)

- Constructed: 1902
- Architect: Unknown
- Though constructed in 1902 for the Gilby family, this home is known as the Nicol House in honour of the Nicol Family that lived here from 1913 until 1961. This two- and a half storey Victorian home built on a stone foundation features three rooflines: a truncated hip, a plain hip, and a gable. Decorative iron finials finish each of the roof’s points, including both dormers. The home's two-storey bay window is decorated at its roof with gingerbread fascia board. The veranda which runs the length of the east wall is supported by a series of turned balusters and columns.

20. Matthews Residence (372 Red River Rd.)

- Constructed: 1916
- Architect: T. Hanley
- Isaac Matthews arrived in Prince Arthur’s Landing in 1882. His early career as a store clerk eventually led him to establish Port Arthur’s largest pre-WWII hardware store. Isaac Matthews also served as a counselor and for three terms as mayor. His Queen Anne inspired home was built at a cost of $10,000. Constructed on an asymmetrical plan, the home features a hipped roof on the central portion and gable roofs over each protrusion. Its three-storey tower is topped by a steep cone roof and crowned by a decorative finial.

21. Seaman Residence (346 Red River Rd.)

- Constructed: 1905
- Architect: Unknown
- This was the home of prominent local contractor Allen Grant Seaman and his wife Sarah Jane McLure Seaman. Sarah Jane for many years authored “Around the Hearth”, a column published in the Canadian Home Journal under the name Jennie Allen Moore. Port Arthur’s Public Library building opened in 1951. The original two-storied brick structure features a main entrance faced with Indiana Bedford stone. The extension to the east was added in 1973.

22. St. Patrick’s Square (Red River Rd. and St. Patrick’s Sq.)

- Established: approx. 1903
- Around 1903 Pearl Street was extended to meet Arthur Street, now Red River Road. The small strip of land created between the streets is known as St. Patrick’s Square. Many prominent citizens, including mayors, doctors, lawyers, and merchants, chose to build their homes around the square. The original homes built here date back to 1905.

23. Waverley Park Lookout (Waverley Park)

- Constructed: 1911
- Architect: F. G. Todd
- In 1911, the City of Port Arthur Park Board had this lookout built as part of a tourism development plan. Constructed by John Maundrer, the lookout followed the architectural plans of landscape architect F. G. Todd. The original structure made of stone featured a pillared wooden roof; the roof and pillars were removed in 1951. Offering an excellent viewpoint of Waverley Park, from the lookout one can see the city scape below right down to the waterfront. Renovations to strengthen and restore the existing stone structure began in 2019 in conjunction with the installation of interpretive panels recognizing the poppy as our national symbol of remembrance, the history of the area and the Dawson Trail.
1. Waverley Park (Between Red River Rd. and Waverley St.)

Established: 1871

When Simon Dawson first began construction of the route west to the Red River in 1868 he encountered an early hurdle along the present route of Waverley Street. The area here proved too steep for the work horses to navigate with their heavy loads. A second route (Red River Road) was then cut to the north where the slope was gentler. The 5.2-acre piece of land left between captured the attention of surveyor Hugh Wilson, Wilson, working on behalf of the province, designated the lot as ‘parkland’ during the province’s first official survey (Town Plot of Prince Arthur’s Landing) in 1871. Waverley Park was the second municipal park to be established in the Province of Ontario. A passive park, Waverley Park was also known to be used for various sporting events in its early days. Land on the eastern and western sides of the park was granted for school sites. In 1906, Council secured the patent from the Crown Lands Department, making Waverley Park a municipally owned property.

2. Hogarth Fountain (Waverley Park)

Constructed: 1790

Dedicated: 1965

The centerpiece of Waverley Park, Hogarth Fountain was dedicated to the City of Port Arthur in 1965 by Madge Hogarth in honour of her late husband, Major-General Hogarth, a prominent citizen and former soldier who was active in politics, business, and charitable work. Hogarth Fountain dates back to 1790, originating from the Hoo Mansion, Hitchen, Hertfordshire, England. Purchased by Mrs. Hogarth, the 18,483lb fountain was transported to Port Arthur aboard the S.S. Francesca Sartori in 1864. Made of Portland stone, water cascades from of the fountain’s carved central column surrounded by putti figurines through bronze cast lion heads, shells, and the fish’s mouth held by the upturned putti into the hexagon basin below.

3. Waverley Park Cenotaph (Waverley Park)

Constructed: 1925

The cenotaph at Waverley Park, Hogarth Fountain was dedicated to the City of Port Arthur in 1965 by Madge Hogarth in honour of her late husband, Major-General Hogarth, a prominent citizen and former soldier who was active in politics, business, and charitable work. Hogarth Fountain dates back to 1790, originating from the Hoo Mansion, Hitchen, Hertfordshire, England. Purchased by Mrs. Hogarth, the 18,483lb fountain was transported to Port Arthur aboard the S.S. Francesca Sartori in 1864. Made of Portland stone, water cascades from of the fountain’s carved central column surrounded by putti figurines through bronze cast lion heads, shells, and the fish’s mouth held by the upturned putti into the hexagon basin below.

4. Port Arthur Collegiate Institute (401 Red River Rd.)

Constructed: 1909

Architect: Henry Simpson

Constructed of Simpson Island stone, this stately Queen Anne style building was designed to impress. The original symmetrical structure centers on a four-storey tower topped with curved crenellations and rounded battlements. Ornate windows are found above the arch main entrance. Two three-story wings crowned by curved step-gables flank either side of the central tower. Numerous alterations have been made to the building - first in 1925 with the raising of the third story roof and building the gables to accommodate additional classrooms. In 1953 and 1962 additional wings were added to the north and south respectively, and finally in 1972 a large gymnasium of stone and concrete was added. Port Arthur Collegiate Institute was formally dissolved in 1985. In 1963, in the wake of the closure of the school, the Rotarian of Highbury Club, headed by Ben Laskin, established The Bora Laskin Foundation of Law named here after Fort William, Ontario born Chief Justice Bora Laskin, the first Jewish Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, who became Chief Justice of Canada in 1973.

5. St. Paul’s United Church (349 Waverley St.)

Constructed: 1914

Architect: Hood & Scott

Completed in 1914, this building is the third to serve St. Paul’s since its inception as a Presbyterian congregation in 1872. Initial services were held in a lecture hall on Court Street before the first church was built at the corner of Waverley and Second Streets. The cornerstone of the church we see today was laid on May 27, 1913. Construction took nearly one year at a cost of $74,000. Constructed of local red brick with Bedford limestone trim, it is an elegant example of mixed styles, combining Georgian and Late Gothic Revival. It was here in 1925 that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada voted in favour of Presbyterian unification with Methodists and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada. The splendid Casasavet pipe organ installed in the church in 1961 has over 3,500 individual pipes of all sizes ranging from a few inches to 16 feet. The 1874 clock was restored in 1913 by Henry Simpson.

6. McNulty House (329 Waverley St.)

Constructed: 1906

Architect: Thomas Hanley

In 1896, James McNulty and his wife Sarah moved from Edmonton, Alberta to Port Arthur, Ontario in order to open a men’s clothing and furnishing retail store, McNulty’s Limited. Ten years later the McNultys had this two-and-a-half storey Queen Anne style home constructed for their family. The house remained in the family for nearly 100 years, serving as home to 5 generations. McNulty’s retail store also had a long and prosperous life, remaining open until 1996. The McNultys had a key role in the history of Port Arthur, serving as the “Mayor of Port Arthur” from 1879-1919 and as chairman for the school board in 1911. The home itself features two semi-detached bay window towers with gable ends, along with a two-storey veranda. The sloping roof is comprised of wooden clothing and decorative brackets which support the eaves.

7. O’Kelly VC Armoury (317 Park Ave.)

Constructed: 1913

Architect: David Mewart

Named after Acting Captain Christopher Patrick John O’Kelly VC, the only Victoria Cross recipient to have served with the 2nd Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) housed here, this armoury has been home to the city’s military for over a century. Built as part of Canada’s initiative to supply arms to allies and to construct local training facilities, this two-storey Beaux-Arts structure resembles a medieval fortress. Crenellated parapets on the façade are interrupted by the round battlements of the projecting central bay. Brick plasters along the sides of the building divide create thirteen bays with large semi-circular windows between them. ‘Arms’ is carved in relief above a segmental arch covering the recessed entrance. Today, this still-active armoury houses multiple military units, cadet corps, and the Thunder Bay Military Museum.

8. Trinity United Church (30 Algoma St. S.)

Constructed: 1904-1905

Architect: Henry Langley

In 1871, a small wooden church, Providence Methodist Church, was built here to serve those of the province, designated the lot as ‘parkland’ during the province’s first official survey (Town Plot of Prince Arthur’s Landing) in 1871. Waverley Park was the second municipal park to be established in the Province of Ontario. A passive park, Waverley Park was also known to be used for various sporting events in its early days. Land on the eastern and western sides of the park was granted for school sites. In 1906, Council secured the patent from the Crown Lands Department, making Waverley Park a municipally owned property.

9. Central School (10 Algoma St. G.)

Constructed: 1884, addition 1901

Architect: Robert J. Edwards, addition C.W. Wheeler

In 1874 this became the site of Prince Arthur’s Landing’s first dedicated school building. 10 years later in 1884, a two-storey rear addition was added (the building was now 116 feet to the east).

10. Connaught Square (Waverley St. and Red River Rd.)

Constructed: 1903

Thomas Lamb was responsible for this irregular plot of land, first the site of a home, was purchased in 1903 by the Town of Port Arthur to create a ‘central breathing space’ for the downtown. Originally named Gore Park, a surveyor’s term meaning a street running on a diagonal, not at right angles and not parallel to surrounding streets, a surveyor’s marker is located here. In 1925 the Canadian Sites and Monuments Board of Canada placed a stone plaque which recognized the landing in 1870 of Colonel Wolseley and the Red River Expedition. It was Wolseley who named the settlement Prince Arthur’s Landing, upon his arrival. Feeling the historical significance of the park tiny territory was a more prominent name Port.