

TOUR MAP



- 1 Waverley Park

2 Hogarth Fountain

3 Waverley Park Cenotaph

4 Port Arthur Collegiate Institute

5 St. Paul's United Church

6 McNulty House

7 O'Kelly VC Armoury

8 Trinity United Church

9 Central School

10 Connaught Square

11 Everest of Thunder Bay - Waverley Chapel

12 Waverley Resource Library
- 13 Masonic Hall, Shuniah Lodge

14 St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church

15 First Baptist Church

16 Original Central School

17 Raney Residence

18 Fortune Residence

19 Nicol Residence

20 Matthews Residence

21 Seaman Residence

22 St. Patrick's Square

23 Waverley Park Lookout

All of the properties featured on this tour are located within the Waverley Park Heritage Conservation District.

Please respect private property and view all properties from the sidewalk. Further information about heritage properties in Thunder Bay as well as the Heritage Advisory Committee can be found at www.thunderbay.ca/heritage
Tour prepared by the Office of the City Clerk on behalf of the Heritage Advisory Committee, 2020

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 Ojibwa people inhabited this western shore of Lake Superior. The City of Thunder Bay is built on the traditional territory of the Ojibwa 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. 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 area'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 18,843lb fountain was transported to Port Arthur aboard the S.S. Francesca Sartori in 1964. Made of Portland stone, water cascades from the fountain's carved central column surrounded by putti figurines through bronze cast lion heads, shells, and the fish's mouth held by the upmost putto into the hexagon basin below.

3. Waverley Park Cenotaph (Waverley Park)



Constructed: 1925
Contractor: McCallum Granite Company
At a Parks Board meeting in November 1918, the first mentions of a memorial to the Great War were made. Waverley Park was selected as the prime site for such a memorial due to its central location and restful atmosphere. In 1924, the Parks Board accepted an offer by the Women's Canadian Club of Port Arthur to assume financial efforts to fund a cenotaph. Less than a year later the \$8,000 (approx. \$121,000 today) cenotaph was completed due to the generous response of many. Officially unveiled on September 15, 1925, the ceremony was attended by over 5,000 citizens. Over 1,000 bouquets and wreaths were laid that day. Additional inscriptions have been added in order to commemorate those lost in the Second World War and the Korean War. The cenotaph at Waverley Park remains one of the sites where our community gathers annually for Remembrance Day services.

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. Oriel windows are found above the arched main entrance. Two three-storey 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 storey roof and building up the gables to accommodate additional classrooms. In 1953 and 1962 additional wings were added to the north and south respectfully, and finally in 1972 a large gymnasium of stone and concrete was added. Port Arthur Collegiate Institute was formally designated in 1983. PACI was closed in 2007. In 2013 Lakehead University opened The Bora Laskin Faculty of Law here named after Fort William, Ontario born Chief Justice Bora Laskin, the first Jewish Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeal and first Jewish Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, who became Chief Justice 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 Secord 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 Presbyterians uniting with Methodists and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada. The splendid Caseavant 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.

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 1953. Mr. McNulty also served as an alderman from 1917-1919 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 gabled roofs are adorned with wooden cresting and decorative brackets which support the eaves.

7. O'Kelly VC Armoury (317 Park Ave.)



Constructed: 1913 **Architect:** David Ewart
Named after Acting Captain Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly VC MC, the only Victoria Cross recipient to have served with the 52nd 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 all militias 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 rounded battlements of the projecting central bay. Brick pilasters along the sides of the building divide create thirteen bays with large semi-circular windows between them. "Armoury" 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 protestant faith. By 1903, the congregation had outgrown the small church and a new church was needed. The cornerstone of the current structure was laid in 1904, and despite a major setback (the weight of the masonry caused the church to shift) it was completed by late 1905. Trinity Methodist Church, as it was dedicated in 1906, was renamed Trinity United Church when the United Church of Canada formed in 1925. This Medieval English inspired church built of white rough-faced sandstone features a square three-storey tower with narrow windows and buttresses on each corner capped with a pyramid shaped finials. A large copper pinnacle-spire with crockets projects from the tower's roof. Rising from a cupola on the steeply pitched church roof is a spirelet also in copper. The church's large stained glass windows and Tudor arched openings are also reflective of the Late Gothic style.

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



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 addition (the building we see today) was added to the front of the original structure along Algoma Street. This addition has a projecting central tower with a pyramidal roof whose flared eaves are supported by wooden brackets. A wheel window sits in the tower's apex with a projecting shelf on corbels sheltering the main entrance. In 1901 J. G. King bought the original portion of the school building and had it moved to its present location at 312-314 Red River Road. An eight room addition designed by C.W. Wheeler was then added to the back of Central School. Today Central School is home to Magnus Theatre. Administrative offices for the theatre are in the old school building and its theatre, built in 2001, is attached to the back.

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



Constructed: 1903
This triangular plot of land, first the site of a home, was purchased in 1903 by the Town of Port Arthur to create a 'central breathing spot' for its 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 unveiled the park's cairn and bronze 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 tiny park deserved a more prominent name Port

Arthur's city council passed by-law 2171 in 1936 naming the park Connaught Square in honour of Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada (1911-1916), the community's namesake. In 1974, the original cairn plaque was replaced with one outlining the park's current name.

11. Everest of Thunder Bay, The Waverley Chapel (299 Waverley St.)



Constructed: 1940 **Architect:** G. Blanchard
The Woodside family built their large brick two-storey house on this site in 1900. The home that took up 8 lots, 4 on Waverley and 4 on Algoma. The property was sold to A. Morris In 1923. A. Morris, 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 in 1940 that the front façade structure we see today was built. The building permit indicated additions and alterations for the purpose of undertaking parlors was designed by architect George Blanchard. It is believed that portions of original 1900 home's foundation are still part of the current structure.

12 Waverley Resource Library (285 Waverley St.)



Constructed:1951**Architect:** Andrew Angus
In 1900 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 \$170,000 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 tapestry brick structure features a main entry 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 B. Aylesworth
Known also as Shuniah 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. Emile Tanguay
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 of today was first proposed in 1909; however, construction did not

occur until 1924. Romanesque in style, the church is solid brick with limestone trim. The façade features a dominating four-story tower with a pyramidal roof and crenellations and windows with circular patterns. Stepped buttresses project from the corners of the church and tower, and buttresses separated by large windows progress towards the back of the church. The original bricked church became the parish hall.

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 was 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 missional 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 Waverley Park was granted 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 1875. An addition, fronting 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. G. King, owner of the King Grain Elevator, had the structure relocated to this site and hired contractor Siddall to convert the structure into a two-family residence.

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 bricked, 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 Ideal Clothing House, a prominent local business which sold clothing and shoes to “the ideal man”. This two-and-a-half storey Georgian Revival home features a truncated hip roof with dormers on each slope. All four dormers have identical roofs, wooden brackets beneath the eaves, and double windows. The home's open porch supports are each made up of three individual wood carved columns. The porch's roof, which acts as the second storey balcony's deck, has the same wooden brackets found beneath the eaves of the dormers. The home's main entrance, framed by panel windows and a transom light, is centrally located on its symmetrical façade.

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 balustrade columns.

20. Matthews Residence (372 Red River Rd.)



Constructed:1906 **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-WWI department store. 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 (436 Red River Rd.)



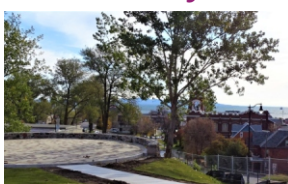
Constructed:1905 **Architect:** Unknown
This was the home of prominent local contractor Allen Grant Seaman and his wife Sarah Jane McLure Seaman. Sarah Jane for many years authored “Around the Hearth”, a column published in the Canadian Home Journal under the name Jennie Allen Moore. Their home two-and-a-half storey stone and brick home was built in a simplified Queen Anne style. The roof's gable ends are covered in wooden shakes and decorated with shingle covered skirting.

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 became 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 Parks Board had this lookout built as part of a tourism development plan. Constructed by John Maunder, 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 also 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.



Exploring Thunder Bay's heritage through architecture.

Self-Guided Historical Walking Tour: Waverley Park NEIGHBOURHOOD

