

1. Brodie Street Public Library (216 Brodie Street South)

Constructed: 1912 Architect: Hood & Scott

This building is a good example of the Classical Revival style, which was popular from the late 1880s to the 1930s. The library got its start with a \$50,000 grant from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation in 1908, and the building was completed in 1912. It is constructed of red brick and limestone, featuring large arched windows with prominent keystones, and a massive entrance in the classical style. At the time the new wing was being built, the central entrance was given a face lift. The original columns and arched windows were replaced with more modern plate glass windows. Also of interest are the stained glass portraits of famous authors located in the tops of the windows.



2. Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church (207 Brodie Street South)

Constructed: 1909 Architects: Stinson & Hood

This church is an example of the Late Gothic Revival style, used from the 1890s to the 1940s, and constructed almost entirely out of Simpson Island (Nipigon) sandstone. The cornerstone for this building was laid in 1908, and the finished church was opened in 1909. The much smaller church it replaced was moved, and is now Knox United.

The Gothic elements of the architecture include the pointed arches and windows, the two towers of uneven height, crenellated parapets, and corner buttresses. The church boasts numerous stained glass windows acquired within the last 80 years, and the majority of these works are by the renowned glaziers Russell Goodman and Yvonne Williams.



3. Federal Office Building (130 Syndicate Ave South)

Constructed: 1935 Architect: T.W. Fuller

Once the home of Fort William's Post Office, this building is now occupied by Revenue Canada. The limestone cladding on the façade conceals the brick structure underneath. The stonework features some very ornate carvings, particularly the Canadian emblem located just under the roofline, and the carved archway around the entrance. Two large columns over the entrance and several pilasters to either side give the building an imposing look. The metal frame of the entrance and the clock are both ornately decorated as well. All of the metal work, including the lamps, is bronze, with the exception of the more recent aluminum doors.



4. Saint Patrick's Cathedral (211 Archibald Street South)

Constructed: 1963 Architect: Lyndon McIntosh

The second church on this site, St. Patrick's Cathedral boasts a screen façade containing one of the largest stained glass windows in Canada. The entire building, including the separate bell tower, was constructed using pre-cast concrete elements attached to a metal frame work. The metal components were welded together onsite for this building style.



5. Dr. Dewar's Restaurant (121 McKellar Street)

Constructed: 1907 Architect: J. E. Rutledge

Built in 1907 for owner Thomas P. Kelley, a local merchant, the house was later sold to Dr. R. Kerr Dewar who had fought in the First World War, returned home to study medicine and purchased this home in 1920. The first floor was converted to a medical clinic in 1928. The building is a good example of a popular building style called Edwardian Classicism. It has many unique architectural features including metal cresting on the top of the hip roofline and on one of the dormer windows. The first and second floors both have distinctive Palladian windows with prominent keystones. On the front façade, the centrally placed wood covered porch is supported by brick piers rather than classical stone columns. The portico is also balanced on either side by projecting bay windows. Although there have been various additions to the building over the years, it still has many original features such as the ceilings and the stained glass windows. The building is currently being used as a restaurant.



6. The Chapple Building (701 Victoria Avenue East)

Constructed: 1913 Architect: Carl Wirth

This building was used as the Fort William headquarters of the Grain Commission. The structure housed offices on the third floor and the bottom two stories were rented to the Chapples Company who used the space as a department store. The façade of the building features Classical detailing. Some of the more notable architectural features include large scale dentils located on the metal projecting cornice as well as brick piers with stone relief capitals creating seven bays. The building has a recessed entrance with Doric columns.



7. The Coo House (135 Archibald Street North)

Constructed: 1898 Builder: George Coo

This very eclectic house contains a number of features generally found only on much larger buildings. The most eye-catching of these features is the large tower with its conical roof, capped with a pointed finial. The tower is made of wood, but painted so as to blend into the brickwork as much as possible. A combination of other oddly placed windows and stone decoration contribute to the unbalanced appearance of the house as a whole. Built by George Coo in 1898, the house remained in the family until 1952. It has since been used as a dwelling by other families, and for commercial purposes.



8. Arlington Apartments (230 Brodie Street North)

Constructed: 1913 Architect: R. E. Mason

Built in 1913 by Charles Jenkins, to R. E. Mason's architectural design, Arlington Apartments was the first apartment building of the Lakehead. Originally the mahogany and oak finished suites of Arlington Apartments were elegant and large. Consisting of a spiral staircase, the entire



three storey building held eight apartments, four with six rooms and a bath and four with three rooms and a bath. Each of the three levels consists of open-covered porches all of which are supported by brick piers and have decorative woodwork in the form of multiple brackets and balustrades. The exterior of the building preserves its original appearance, thanks to restoration work done in the early 1990's allowing it to still function as an apartment building.

9. Federal Revenue Building (201 May Street North)

Constructed: 1913 Architect: H.E. Matthews

This building was constructed by the Federal Department of Works to provide an examination and customs warehouse for the city of Fort William. It has a surface of Tyndall (Manitoba) limestone, which contains numerous visible fossils. The structure combines elements from several different popular styles, which was a common feature of federal and public buildings at the time. The windows are separated by pilasters and framed by two storey arches, as well as rusticated piers. An unusual series of segmented arches are located at sidewalk level.



10. Wesley United Church (130 Brodie Street North)

Constructed: 1910 Architect: Stinson & Hood

Wesley United Church was preceded by a much smaller structure, Grace Methodist Church which was built in 1891 and had a capacity of 100 people. This church was predominantly paid for by donations of the parish. The building was soon replaced by the current 1,025 seat sanctuary in 1910. Gothic architectural features dominate the present Wesley United Church. Some of these features include triplets of lancet windows with cut stone hood molding found on both towers. The construction material consisted of a contrast of re-brick and cut stone resulting in coursed rubble foundation walls. The church also has a large stained glass window on the central façade.



11. Rutledge-Evans Block (124 May Street South)

Constructed: 1914 Architect: J.C. Stinson

This brick business block makes a minimal use of stone for windowsills and a row of dentils underneath the cornice. There is also a stone string course between the second and third floors. The arches around the second storey windows were created with raised brick. The ground floor was originally occupied by businesses and remains so today, while the top floors are apartments.



12. Saint Stanislaus School (212 Miles Street East)

Constructed: 1902 Contractor: Berthiaume

This building is constructed on a simple symmetrical plan, and is made mainly of brick. There is a minimal amount of stonework along the bottom of the first storey, and in the windowsills. The most striking feature of the building is the central



crenellated tower, rising above the arched entrance. Saint Stanislaus was the first separate school building built in Fort William. The first floor had room for 130 pupils, while the second storey was used as a residence for the teachers. The Lakehead District Catholic School Board offices were located here until 1998.

13. Times-Journal Building (115 May Street North)

Constructed: 1900

Originally a red brick building done in the Queen Anne style this structure has undergone a radical transformation, which replaced the entire façade with a stone commercial design featuring Art Deco motifs. The building has been renovated for use of offices, although the letters "Time-Journal" remain over the doorway and denote its original purpose, as a newspaper office. The modern windows and decorated bronze doors were installed in 1978. This building contained the first power driven passenger freight elevator to be built in a business block in Fort William.



14. Cuthbertson Block (105 May Street North)

Constructed: 1908

This three storey corner building was constructed in the Classical Revival style common from the 1880s to the 1930s. The upper floors are devoted to office space, while the ground floor is occupied by commercial space on both May Street and Victoria Avenue. The Ionic columns are still retained at the main entrance as the style dictates, but an original cornice containing the classical molding has been removed in recent years. Also of note: Fort William's first traffic lights were placed at this intersection in 1920.



15. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Façade (409 Victoria Ave)

Constructed: 1912 Architect: V.D. Horsburgh

Built in the Classical Revival style, this building uses classical Greek details in an un-classical manner. The four massive Doric columns create an imposing façade, but extend only four feet from the wall, and are not free-standing like classic columns. Also, the pediment covers only the main entrance, whereas in ancient Greece, it would crown the entire roof. The columns are two stories high, and support the projecting third floor, a series of alternating windows and recessed panels. The overall effect of this building was one of exceptional strength and durability, a theme banks used frequently to inspire confidence in their customers. In February of 2007 a major fire broke out on the second floor and destroyed much of the bank. Demolition crews were only able to save the façade, leaving the rest of the site vacant. As a result of the building being a designated heritage site, any future proposal for a structure would have to incorporate the façade into the building plans.



16. The Roy Block (410 Victoria Ave)

Constructed: 1908 Architects: Stinson & Hood

Now housing commercial businesses on the ground floor and apartments above, the building was designed for John King (who changed his name from Jean Baptiste Roy) a prominent local businessman of Quebec origin. At the time of construction, the building to its left on Victoria Ave was owned by another businessman named William S. Piper. The unified appearance of the two buildings is an example of "urban cooperation" which greatly improves the appearance of the block. The two buildings are united by a continuous cornice and parapet of similar size and color of stone.



17. Royal Edward Arms (108 May Street South)

Constructed: 1929 Architect: Dorr & Dorr

The Royal Edward Arms, known formerly as the Royal Edward Hotel was constructed in the Art Deco style. This style consisted of angular, geometric and stylized details placed on very boxlike buildings. The jagged profile of this building emphasizes its verticality and the height of eight stories. The hotel was constructed using the slipped form method of concrete pouring, where the forms are raised and reused as the previous floor set. This hotel was renowned for its luxury, and has hosted many important guests, including Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.



18. Dyke Block (113 May Street South)

Constructed: 1904 Architect: J.C. Stinson

The stone foundation for this block was constructed by the owner, Mr. Joshua Dyke, former Mayor of Fort William. The original section of the two storey business block is identified by the small parapet on the roofline. Additions to either side took place later and conformed to the overall design, particularly in the decorative details and windows on the second storey.



19. Thunder Bay Museum (425 Donald Street East)

Constructed: 1912 Architect: Robert Mason

The former police station and court house was acquired by the Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society in 1994. The Classical Revivalist architecture projects a strength and stability which suits the building's public functions both past and present. The structure has a steel reinforced concrete frame, and is covered with Milton brick, with limestone used for the ground floor and the trim. Two large un-fluted Corinthian columns rise two stories and dominate the façade, complemented by pilasters, also of Corinthian design. The box-shaped addition on the east side was constructed in the 1950s. The access ramp was added after the building became the Thunder Bay Museum.



20. Blake Funeral Chapel (200 May Street South)

Constructed: 1935 Architect: R. E. Mason

Blake Funeral Chapel Limited has been family owned and operated since 1924. Originally located on the first floor of the Fort William Temple building, it was moved to its present location in 1935. The building on the corner of May Street and Donald Street, is of brick veneer construction, buff-coloured rug-brick with many red hearts, trimmed in white stone around the rounded entrance and windows. The white stone-finished steps are surmounted by two bronze standard lamps, which light the engraved bronze name plates on either side of the door. In 1951, the attached garage was added on the right side of the building. The interior of the chapel itself sits approximately 100 people and is surrounded by French windows which open into the hallways and slumber rooms to provide space for overflow.



21. City Hall (500 Donald Street East)

Constructed: 2009

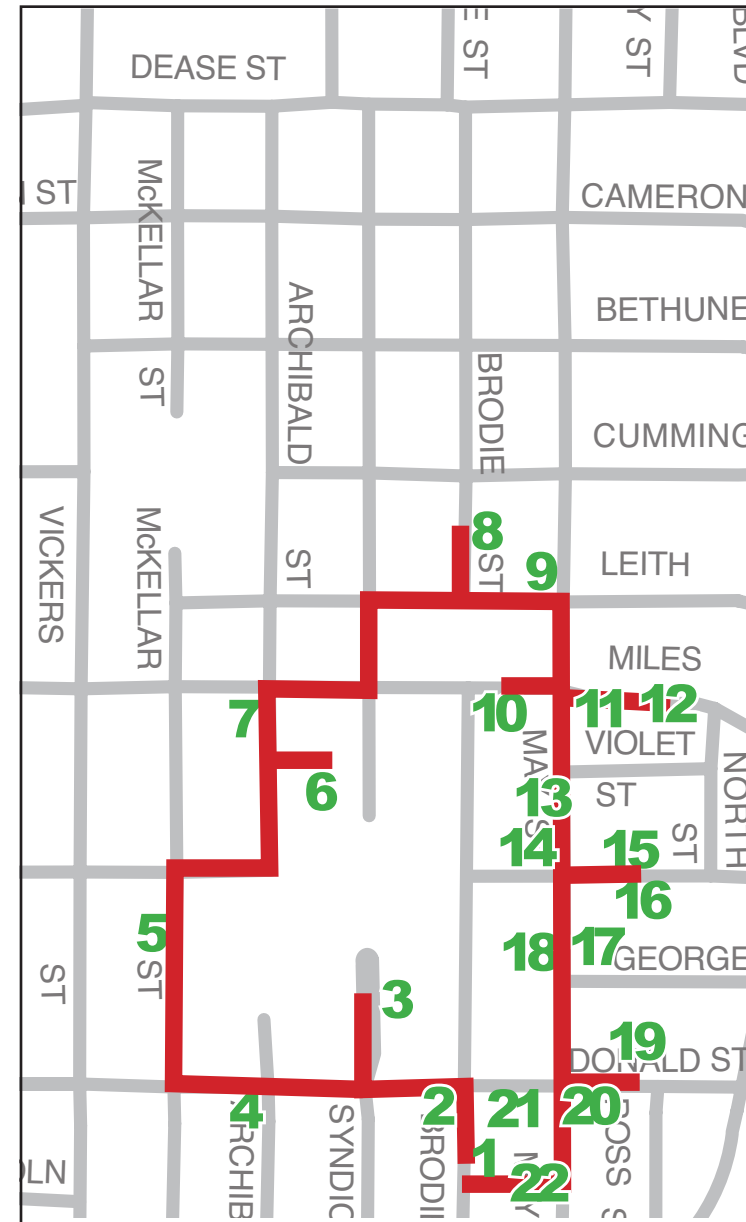
This is the most recently renovated version of City Hall, constructed in 2009. The exterior is made of brick and stone, and a large complex of windows forms the middle section of the façade. This building holds many City offices including the Mayor's Office, City Manager's Office, the Office of the City Clerk, City Solicitor, as well as Revenue and Finance Departments. The war memorial in front of City Hall known as a cenotaph features a soldier in World War One uniform, and inscriptions refer to both World Wars and the Korean War. The monument was erected in 1922 by the Women's Patriotic Auxiliary, and was moved to its present location in 1976.



22. Northwestern Ontario Sports Hall of Fame (219 May Street)

Constructed: 1916 Architect: Hood & Scott

Built on a symmetrical plan, this building incorporates several elements of public architecture popular at the time of construction. The massive limestone quoins at the corners of the buildings contrast with the red brick with makes up the walls. The four pilasters, the arch over the entrance way and the moldings around the windows are all constructed of stone. This building housed the Thunder Bay Museum up until 1995, and before that it was the site of the Provincial Land Registry Office.



Walking Tour

architectural tour of
Thunder Bay South
(formerly Fort William)

Please respect private property and view all homes from the sidewalk.

For more information on these buildings as well as the Heritage Advisory Committee please visit www.thunderbay.ca. Click on Living and in the drop down menu click on Culture and Heritage and then click on Heritage Properties.

Prepared by the Office of the City Clerk on behalf of the Heritage Advisory Committee, 2009.

Thunder Bay South Tour

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| 3. Federal Office Building | 14. Cuthbertson Block |
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| 7. The Coo House | 18. Dyke Block |
| 8. Arlington Apartments | 19. Thunder Bay Museum |
| 9. Federal Revenue Building | 20. Blake Funeral Chapel |
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