

**17. St. Patrick High School** (621 Selkirk Street South)

Constructed: 1931 Architect: R. E. Mason

This building was designed by R. E. Mason and served as the Fort William Vocational Institute until 1957 when its name was changed to Selkirk Collegiate and Vocational School. The building is constructed in a solid and symmetrical fashion. The appearance of low rectangular blocks between stately towers was a common institutional theme for public buildings between 1890 and 1940. This architectural style is known as “collegiate” or Late Gothic Revival. A 15 classroom addition was completed in 1957 and in 1970 a 19 room addition was completed. In 1988 Selkirk High School was sold to the Lakehead District Catholic School Board and the name was changed to St. Patrick High School after the old St. Patrick Catholic High School (presently Pope John Paul II Senior Elementary School) located on South Franklin Street. A double gymnasium was added to St. Patrick High School in 1992.



**18. W. A. Matheson Residence** (540 Marks Street South)

According to Henderson’s Directory, the first owner of this home was W. A. Matheson in 1913. This two and a half storey home has several classical and distinguishing architectural features starting with the hipped gable dormers on the medium hipped roof. Also of interest is the portico on the main entrance which is supported with pairs of regularly spaced Doric columns. The first storey windows which have large cut stone lintels are also notable.



**19. Fort William Collegiate Institute** (521 Marks Street South)

Constructed: 1907 Architect: R. E. Mason

Built in order to house the ever-increasing need for a secondary school in Fort William, F.W.C.I. is three and a half stories high and is constructed of brick and stone. Originally holding less than 10 rooms, the high school underwent massive reconstruction in 1918 where a vocational wing was added. A second wing was added in 1925 as well as a third in 1970. The building features large stone columns which span from the second to third storey. The oak doors of the main entrance as well as the woodwork in the lobby area, add to the stately décor of the structure. As a result of low enrollment due to an aging population, as well as the need for costly repairs and renovations, the Lakehead Public School Board closed F.W.C.I. in 2005. Planning is currently underway for the building to be renovated for residential use.



**20. John I. McEwan Residence** (439 Marks Street South)

First listed in 1914, this large two and a half storey house was first inhabited by John I. McEwan, the Assistant Fire Chief. The house was constructed with red brick veneer contrasting the rusticated coursed Simpson Island stone foundation and cut



stone detailing. The bay windows on the façade and the sides of the house extend over both stories. Over all of the windows on the house, thick cut stone lintels can be found. Also of note, are the Corinthian fluted columns supporting the porch. The covered porch on the second floor appears to be a modern addition.

**21. McIntyre House** (1017 Isabella Street East)

Constructed: 1877

Known as the oldest historic home in Thunder Bay, the McIntyre house is an example of the Victorian style of architecture, popular from the 1850s to the early 1900s. The foundation is constructed of stone, and extends slightly beyond the frame. The walls were insulated with sand in an effort to make the home more resistant to gunfire as it was originally located near a Fort William trading post. The flat roof with the pediment over the entrance is a feature of the Victorian style, as is the large cornice supported by brackets. The house also has many of its original windows. The original owner, John McIntyre was the chief trader of the Hudson’s Bay Company’s post in Fort William from 1855 to 1878.



**22. C.P.R. Station** (440 Syndicate Avenue South)

Constructed: 1911 Architect: R. E. Mason

Built with Renaissance features and constructed of pressed brick and Bedford stone, the “Union Station” was built to serve as joint quarters for the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R) and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (G.T.P.R) and functioned as the administrative centre for the vast grain handling facilities of the Lakehead. There are many notable architectural features of the building including an arched entrance with an elaborate transom light. The Station also has projecting end bays with pilasters topped with decorative elements. The decorated piers all complement the symmetrical design of the building.



# Walking Tour

architectural tour of  
**Vickers Park**

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

## Vickers Park Tour

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. John King Residence        | 12. Robert H. Neeland Residence |
| 2. Graham Residence           | 13. Strachan Residence          |
| 3. St. Paul's Anglican Church | 14. Vickers Park                |
| 4. Ross Residence             | 15. Young Residence             |
| 5. F.R. Morris Residence      | 16. Murphy Residence            |
| 6. Richard Morgan Residence   | 17. St. Patrick High School     |
| 7. George Birch Residence     | 18. W. A. Matheson Residence    |
| 8. Dr. Thomas Dean Residence  | 19. F.W.C.I.                    |
| 9. Cyril B. Symes Residence   | 20. John I. McEwan Residence    |
| 10. Bishop's Residence        | 21. McIntyre House              |
| 11. Harry W. Scott Residence  | 22. CPR Station                 |

For more information on these buildings as well as the Heritage Advisory Committee please visit [www.thunderbay.ca](http://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.



**1. John King Residence** (302 Archibald Street South)

Constructed: 1905 Architect: Thomas Hanley

John King came to Thunder Bay in 1878 where he worked as a railroad contractor, and later became a Fort William City Councillor. This two and a half storey house created in the Edwardian style is entirely constructed out of Vert Island stone. The main roof is pyramidal interrupted with various sized dormers. Also of significance is the 3 storey polygonal tower with a pyramidal roof.



**2. Graham Residence** (400 Archibald Street South)

Constructed: 1910 Architect: W. Hood & H. Scott

This house was built for George Graham, a prominent lumber merchant and later mayor of Fort William. Many trees surround this property making the house difficult to see. Red sandstone with ashlar trim was used for construction. There is also a veranda which runs along the north and west walls.



The home has a two storey bay window as well as various dormers on the slopes of the hipped roof. There are also tall stone chimneys found on the north and east slopes of the roof.

**3. St. Paul’s Anglican Church** (808 Ridgeway Street East)

Constructed: 1907 Architect: R. E. Mason

Built in the English Gothic style, St. Paul’s Anglican Church was constructed out of the need to have a third Anglican Church in Fort William. This church was positioned in the central portion of the town. On December 28, 1932, a fire damaged much of the church. However repairs were able to be made. Some of the architectural features of the church include the cut stone hooded moldings found over the main entrance and the lancet windows that are found on either side. The two asymmetrical towers which are a common feature of Gothic style churches are topped with a crenellated roofline, giving the church a medieval-like appearance. The tallest tower has not only lancet windows, but also a rose window and a clock.



**4. Ross Residence** (400 Catherine Street South)

Constructed: 1911 Architect: W. Hood & H. Scott

This house was built for William Ross, an engineer with the Canadian Pacific Railway who later became the treasurer of Northern Engineering. This two and a half storey Tudor Revival home was constructed of red sandstone which can also be seen on 400 Archibald Street. Notable architectural features include the massive three storey portico on the façade as well as the truncated hipped roof. The north and south slopes of the roof each have a chimney. This house fits beautifully in the surrounding neighbourhood.



**5. F. R. Morris Residence** (1100 Ridgeway Street East)

Constructed: 1910 Architect: R. E. Mason

Built in 1910 for F. R. Morris, a solicitor in Fort William, this house was constructed on a solid brick foundation and is an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival style of architecture popular from 1880-1910. The Times Journal referred to the home as “one of the finest residences in the west... [and] modern and up-to-date in every respect.” The house is constructed of red brick contrasted with cut stone, wood and a rubble stone coursed fountain. Some interesting architectural features include the front façade which appears to be somewhat asymmetrical and a roofline that seems quite irregular. There are three bays on the house. The central bay is flat topped, another has a rounded dormer, and the final bay has a pointed dormer. The façade has two Palladian windows on the first floor and a second floor bay window which suit the Queen Anne style. The house has two rounded verandas which are supported by classically inspired columns.



**6. Richard Morgan Residence** (326 Mark’s Street South)

First listed in 1914, this house was owned by Richard C. Morgan, a terminal superintendent with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The home is constructed of red brick and has number of interesting architectural features. There are prominent verges and eaves as well as a large triangular dormer on the façade highlighted with a stylized Palladian window. The projecting columns on the façade give the house three distinct bays. There is also a porch extending the length of the façade.



**7. George Birch Residence** (315 Mark’s Street South)

Listing of this home first appears in 1913. The house was owned by George Birch, a draftsman with Great Lakes Dredging Company. The following year, it listed as the residence of John C. Cameron, of Cameron and Jenkins Funeral Directors and Embalmers. Unique architectural features of the home include the large circular window and the distinctive porch running the length of the façade. The house is constructed of brick on the first storey and shingles on the second.



**8. Dr. Thomas Dean Residence** (401 Mark’s Street South)

The first listing of this house is in 1914 and was the residence of Dr. Thomas E. Dean, the owner of T. E. Dean and Company Real Estate and Insurance Company. This large two and a half storey house was built in the Dutch Colonial Revival style and has a distinctive gambrel roof pierced with dormers. The house also has liberally interpreted classical details including the Doric columns supporting the porch.



**9. Cyril B. Symes Residence** (410 Norah Street South)

This home is first listed in 1914 as the residence of Cyril B. Symes. This house is an example of a vernacular interpretation of a Tudor Revival home. These features can be seen in the tall, cross gambrel roof, the off-set main entrance, the half-timbering found on the upper storey and the façade with its large glassed in porch with semi-elliptical windows.



**10. Bishop’s Residence** (1306 Ridgeway Street East)

Constructed: 1911 Contractor: Michael H. Braden

Constructed with Simpson Island stone by Michael H. Braden in 1911, the house was later purchased by Bishop E. Q. Jennings in 1958. This two and a half storey European style home has many unique architectural characteristics. These include the prominent red tiling found on the high pitched gable roof as well as the light gray squared rubble that was used in the construction. After Bishop E. Q. Jennings purchased the house, he had an iron porch added to the front.



**11. Harry W. Scott Residence** (421 Norah Street South)

The first listing of this residence was in 1914 and was the home of Harry W. Scott, the manager of Royal Bank of Canada. The house has several unique features such as a roofline that is long and steeply pitched and finishes by covering the entrance porch. The house also has a shed dormer with a flat, gently sloping roof and a window. Also of interest is the two and a half storey tower with a rounded conical roof. The first storey is constructed of red brick with the second storey a contrast of white stucco, which can also be seen on the corner tower.



**12. Robert H. Neeland Residence**

(427 Norah Street South)

This address was first inhabited in 1914 by Robert H. Neeland, the general manager of Ray Street and Company. One architectural feature of this home is the flat, gently pitched roof that extends beyond the walls in deep, projecting eaves. The house is a simple, clean design and lacks the ornamentation found in earlier architectural styles such as Queen Anne. The residence also has a large shed style dormer and rectangular windows which are divided with glazing bars.



**13. Strachan Residence**

(1303 Ridgeway Street East)

This house first appears in the 1938-1939 Henderson’s Directory and listed Cecil R. Strachan, a local jeweler as the first owner. Built in a Revival Period style, this house has



a stucco exterior in a light gray-green colour contrasted with hood moulds found around the main entrance and windows on the first storey. The entrance is embrasure with plain moulding. Above this entry is a window with a balustrade barrier. The bay windows of the façade as well as all the other windows in the home are divided with glazing bars.

**14. Vickers Park** (Corner of Selkirk Street and Arthur Street)

The property for Fort William’s first park was donated to the city in 1902 by Catherine Mary Vickers, daughter of well known Canadian author Suzanna Moodie. Catherine and her husband John Joseph Vickers were some of the first settlers to arrive in the area in the late nineteenth century and soon became prominent citizens. This beautiful park is one of Thunder Bay’s showpieces and contains picnic tables, benches, playground equipment, lush grass, mature trees and beautiful flower beds. The City’s Recreation Division provides summer programming in Vickers Park, including the annual Teddy Bears’ Picnic. Vickers Park has also become a popular site to hold a wedding ceremony.



**15. Young Residence** (405 Selkirk Street South)

The first listing of this residence appears in the 1914-1915 edition of the Henderson’s Directory. It is listed under the ownership of Major Samuel C. Young of Major Samuel C. Young & William Lillie Real Estate and Financial Agents. Young was also a mayor of Fort William. In a large yard surrounded by trees, the architectural design of this house fits well with the streetscape of the surrounding neighbourhood. The first storey is constructed of stone. Distinctive Tudor half timbering can be found on the upper floors. The house has a steeply shaped gable roof with a cross dormer and an irregular roofline.



**16. Murphy House** (431 Selkirk Street South)

Constructed: 1912-1919

The three and a half storey Murphy House and grounds which fill an entire city block were developed by James Murphy. After having gained valuable experience as a fuel contractor for the Canadian Pacific Railway, Murphy earned his fortune by establishing the James Murphy Coal Company. Construction on the home began in 1912 but was put on hold after the completion of only the first storey due to the commencement of World War I. The house was not fully completed until 1919. Some architectural aspects suggest that the house falls under the English Gothic and Tudor styles. The entire first floor is composed of grey limestone quarried in the Dorion area. Most of the second storey and portions of the third are constructed of grey brick. The front façade features a projecting portico (porch) leading to the main entrance. The portico, second storey bay windows and the full height of the chimneys are also constructed of grey limestone. The roof is finished with imported green-coloured Italian glaze tile roofing.

