

Waverley Park Heritage Conservation District
Waverley Park and Surrounding Area



Year Established: 1871

Designation Date: March 28th, 1988

By-Law No.: 65-1988

Preserving the heritage of a municipality can often require more than the protection of individual building and monuments. A city's heritage can include "the spaces between buildings, the natural and man-made landscape, roads, footpaths, fences, lighting, street furniture and other features which collectively contribute to the area's special character." The Ontario Heritage Act recognizes the importance of maintaining the character an area in protecting the heritage of a city and so created a means by which a City's council could take measures to ensure the conservation of a district's historical atmosphere. Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act enables a municipal council to designate defined areas of the municipality as a Heritage Conservation District. This allows the council to "manage and guide the future change of the district, through the adoption of a district plan with policies and guidelines for conservation, protection and enhancement of the area's special character."

Waverley Park Heritage Conservation District is currently Thunder Bay's only formally designated Heritage District, and one of approximately 90 in the province. Designated in 1988, seventy properties are protected within the district which centres on the historic Waverley Park. St. Patrick's Square and Connaught Square are also protected within the district. Numerous buildings within the Heritage District have been individually designated as Heritage Sites, including Port Arthur Collegiate Institute, Trinity Untied Church, and Magnus Theatre (formerly Central School).



Map of Waverley Park Heritage Conservation District

Historical Background of the Waverley Park:

(From the Waverley Park Heritage Conservation District Study, 1986)

The focal point of the Waverley Park Heritage Conservation District is unquestionably Waverley Park itself. Its beginnings date back to 1871, the year the first official survey of the town site of Prince Arthur's Landing, later to become Port Arthur. Simon Dawson had confronted his first major difficulty in the construction of the road. His crew had cut a road west along the present route of Waverley Street but realized that horses pulling heavy loads would not be able to negotiate the hill. A second road was built along the alignment of the present Red River Road. The dirt lot between Arthur and Waverley Streets was designated as land to be used for park purposes by the Ontario Government.

The existence of this park can be attributed, in the main, to the foresight of the surveyor Mr. Hugh Wilson. He felt that a park in the central part of the community was necessary to allow for recreational activities.

Central School was built in 1874 on the east two acres of the park. Later, in 1888, the lot on the hill at the west end became the new site for the Port Arthur High School. In the same year, 1888, Port Arthur became the first Ontario municipality to take advantage of the new Public Parks Act and established a Park Board. Certain improvements to Waverley Park were made but, with rapid growth taking place in the town, other civic improvements took precedence and the board dissolved in 1893. Despite the lack of sufficient maintenance, however, the park continued to be used for various sporting events.

In 1906, it was suggested that substantial improvements finally be made to the park. It was at this time that the question of ownership was raised. Council argued that it should not have to shoulder the burden of improvement costs as the park was crown land. After considerable discussion, Council decided to secure the patent from the crown lands department, making it the City's property.

Heritage Registry; Designated Heritage Conservation District No. 1

Over the next several years, a major controversy arose over the function of Waverley Park. The park had now become the centre of the residential area of the town and also provided a panoramic view of the harbour and the lake. Pressures arose to build a new City Hall and other public buildings on the site. These plans were supported by Frederic Todd, a landscape architect from Montréal who was retained by the City. This evoked considerable opposition from many citizens. The plans were eventually scrapped, in part due to the comments of another eminent landscape architect, Frank Darling, who made the comment “Let your park be the front door to the City, instead of the backyard of the City Hall.” The controversy had forced the Park Board to stipulate that no buildings be constructed on the property excluding the school site at the top of the hill. Port Arthur Collegiate was erected in 1909.

In the spring of 1911 a pillared lookout shelter was constructed near the Collegiate. Included in the original plans was a fountain to be erected nearby. This fountain was never built and the pillars and roof over the lookout were removed some forty years later. The base of this structure still stands atop the hill.

The 1918 motion was made of establishing a memorial to the First World War. A “Soldier’s Memorial Committee” was formed and between their efforts and the efforts of the Women’s Canadian Club of Port Arthur, funding was raised and the Cenotaph was built in 1925.

In the years that followed the park’s progress was marked by small improvements. Walkways were paved in 1941. The poplars were removed and replaced with more suitable trees in 1952. In 1962 a unique recreation facility was completed when a large checkerboard was embedded in a 21-foot square concrete slab. The gift of a fountain was offered to the City of Port Arthur by Mrs. Madge Hogarth in memory of her late husband, Major-General D. M. Hogarth. It was erected in the centre of Waverley Park in 1965, providing considerable enhancement to the park. In 1979, a proposal was submitted for the construction of a permanent band shell. Over the next few years various groups became involved and in 1983 building commenced.

Historical Background of Connaught Square:



Heritage Registry; Designated Heritage Conservation District No. 1

The small triangular plot bordered by Red River, Waverley and Algoma Streets was purchased by the Town of Port Arthur in 1903 for the purposes of providing a “Central Breathing Spot” in the downtown. It was originally named Gore Park.

It was decided in 1923, by the Canadian Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, that the site would be an appropriate place for the erection of a cairn to memorialize the historic landing Sir Wolseley and his 1200 armed soldiers in 1870. Wolseley, on his way to Manitoba to suppress the Riel revolt, had renamed the town, then known as The Station, Prince Arthur’s Landing. The commemorative cairn was unveiled in 1925.

In 1974 Parks Canada questioned the suitability of its location and suggested it might be moved to a location on the waterfront where the landing actually took place. However, the plaque remained affixed until when it was removed to make way for a new plaque, placed there by the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) of Thunder Bay. The original plaque has become part of the collection of the artifacts at the Thunder Bay Historical Society Museum.

The historic appropriateness of the name “Gore Park” later came into question. It was suggested that it be renamed “Connaught Park” in honour of Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught. Council concurred and the name was changed in 1934. Later, a City By-law was passed which changed the name to ‘Connaught Square.’

The most marked addition to the park besides the rock cairn is the rest shelter. The structure was built in 1967 thanks to the generous donation of the Polish Combatants Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion.

Properties included within Waverley Park Heritage Conservation District

Name/Description of Property	Address	Date
Waverley Park	Between Red River Rd. & Waverley St.	
“English cottage” style house	380 Hebert St.	1925
Office building	385 Hebert St.	1960
Hillcrest Tower apartment building	High St.	1950
Port Arthur Armoury	317 Park Ave.	1913
Masonic Lodge	262-270 Red River Rd.	1910
St. Andrew’s Roman Catholic rectory	292 Red River Rd.	1950
St. Andrew’s Roman Catholic Church	292 Red River Rd.	1924
Original St. Andrew’s Roman Catholic (parish hall)	292 Red River Rd.	1900
First Baptist Church	308 Red River Rd.	1907
House	312-314 Red River Rd.	
Pentacostal Church	326 Red River Rd.	1950
“English cottage” style house	328 Red River Rd.	1925
Stucco house	330 Red River Rd.	1920
Queen Anne Revival style house	332 Red River Rd.	1905

Heritage Registry; Designated Heritage Conservation District No. 1

Colonial Revival style house	334 Red River Rd.	1905
Queen Anne Revival style house	338 Red River Rd.	1885
3-storey apartment building	350 Red River Rd.	1980
Queen Anne Revival style house	372 Red River Rd.	1905
Late Victorian house	388 Red River Rd.	1905
Late Victorian house	392 Red River Rd.	1900
Bungalow	396 Red River Rd.	1920
Late Victorian house	400 Red River Rd.	1915
“cottage style” house	402 Red River Rd.	1925
Contemporary house	410 Red River Rd.	1965
Queen Anne Revival style house	416 Red River Rd.	1905
Queen Anne Revival style house	488 Red River Rd.	1905
Colonial Revival style house	491 Red River Rd.	1905
Connaught Square	Red River Rd., Algoma & Waverley St.	1903
Waverley Park Cenotaph	Red River Rd.	1925
8-storey apartment building	9 Regent St.	1975
Queen Anne Revival style house	430 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
Contemporary house	432 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1970
Queen Anne Revival style house	436 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
Queen Anne Revival style house	471 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
Period Revival style house	477 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
St. Patrick’s Square	St. Patrick’s Sq.	
Queen Anne Revival style house	439 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
Edwardian house	445 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
Queen Anne Revival style house	450 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
Queen Anne Revival style house	454 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
Queen Anne Revival style semi-detached house	459-461 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
Queen Anne Revival style house	463 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
Apartment building	466 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1965
Contemporary house	467 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1970
Queen Anne Revival style house	472 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
1920s “cottage style” house	482 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1925
Edwardian house	486 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1905
“English cottage” style house	457 St. Patrick’s Sq.	1925
Waverley Library	285 Waverley St.	1951
Everest Funeral Home	299 Waverley Street	1940
Queen Anne Revival style house	329 Waverley St.	1905
St. Paul’s United Church Hall	349 Waverley St.	1950
St. Paul’s United Church Manse	349 Waverley St.	1950
St. Paul’s United Church	349 Waverley St.	1913
Queen Anne Revival style house	363 Waverley St.	1905
Post-war bungalow	369 Waverley St.	1960
Queen Anne Revival style house	373 Waverley St.	1905
Queen Anne Revival style house	375 Waverley St.	1905

Waverley Park Lookout	Waverley St. & Red River Rd.	1911
-----------------------	------------------------------	------

Notable Sites within the Waverley Park Heritage Conservation District:

Port Arthur Collegiate Institute
401 Red River Road



Year Built: 1909

Architect: Henry Simpson

Port Arthur Collegiate Institute (PACI) was designed to impress. The castle-like structure was purposefully placed atop a hill with a clear view of the harbour, so that arriving visitors would glance at the stone school and assume Port Arthur was a place of “good style and progress.”¹ The academic purpose of the building was made evident through the design; it is an imposing and stately structure in appearance, one that “reflects the values and beliefs of the dominant social groups it served.” Port Arthur Collegiate Institute is positioned in beautiful Waverly Park, which has the distinction of being the second oldest municipal park in Ontario, and the only designated Heritage District in Thunder Bay.

The cornerstone for the school building was laid in 1909 by James Conmee, mayor of Port Arthur in 1884. Upon completion of construction, the City bought Carronades (short cannons) from the militia for the grounds of PACI. The Carronades were being stored on St. Helen’s island in Montreal, and as each cannon weighed nearly a ton and there was no ferry or wharf on the island it was necessary to wait for winter before transporting the cannons on an ice bridge. The Carronades grazed the property of the collegiate from 1911 to 1955, when they were removed because of crumbling bases and kept at the Board of Education’s storage yard. This proved to be unsafe, as the Carronades were stolen one night and taken to a scrap yard. They were later recovered and it was decided that the Carronades should be permanently cemented to the stone walls at Hillcrest Park.

¹ Scott Anderson, *PACI building site perfect location*. Chronicle Journal, February 9th, 1989

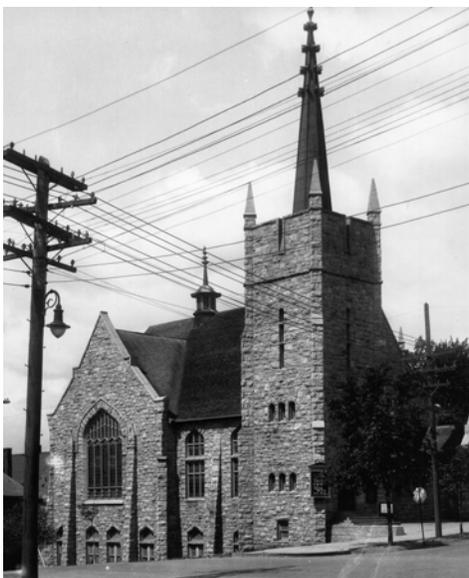
Heritage Registry; Designated Heritage Conservation District No. 1

Port Arthur Collegiate Institute served the community as a high school until 2007 when the Lakehead School Board determined it should be shut down due to decreasing enrolment. Students of the school were relocated to Hillcrest High School, which is also set to be closed. A new high school is being built on Balsam that will accommodate the student population of both these institutions. Lakehead University has purchased the PACI building and is planning on using the structure for a law school, set to open in 2010.

Constructed of Simpson Islet stone, the original portion of the Collegiate combines medieval and Flemish architectural features popular in the Edwardian period. Originally symmetrical, the school has a four-storey central tower flanked by two tree-storey wings. The curved step-gables of the wings repeat the curved crenellations atop the tower. Rounded battlements project from the topmost corners of the tower and oriel windows from the second level. The entrance is on the first floor of the tower and reached through a round arch. Both the tower and the wings have buttresses at the corners.

Numerous alterations have been made to the building over the decades, including additional classrooms in 1925 and 1954, as well as an ill-received gymnasium in 1972. Pat Vervoort, former chairman of the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee stated that the gymnasium addition was built “with complete disregard for what was there...it’s a good example of what Frank Lloyd Wright (a famous American architect) said you should do with your (architectural) mistakes – plant ivy and cover them up.” The building is thankfully saved from further unsightly alterations, as it was formally designated as a Heritage Site in 1983.

Trinity United Church and Manse **30 Algoma Street South**



Year Built: church, 1904-1905

Heritage Registry; Designated Heritage Conservation District No. 1

manse, 1914

Architect: church design, Langley and Langley
manse design, T. Carson

The history of Trinity United Church begins decades before the actual building was erected. In the year 1871, the founding population of Prince Arthur's Landing, about 200 people, decided to pool finances to create a non-denominational church. A wooden structure was erected and named Church of All Faiths. The church underwent a name change shortly after, due to a large amount of funding received from Rev. Dr. Pushon and Rev. Dr. Sutherland, which was contingent on the sanctuary being named Providence Methodist Church. By the early 1900's, the population of Prince Arthur's Landing had grown significantly and so had the congregation at the small Methodist Church. It was decided that a new structure was needed.

Deciding to build in the same location, the new church would stand on the corner of Waverly and Algoma. The congregation supported much of the cost of the new structure, which was to be built from white, pitch-faced sandstone. Some money was also borrowed from the Imperial Life Assurance Company and it is estimated that total cost of construction ranged between \$42,000 and \$60,000.

The cornerstone was laid on October 12th, 1904, which is coincidentally the day upon which Rev. F.A. August, minister of the church since 1900, passed away. The church took over one year to erect, but the magnificent structure that resulted was apparently worth the wait. The year-long construction was not without its' surprises; six months after the cornerstone was laid it was discovered that the weight of the masonry was causing the building to shift. The only solution was expensive, and there didn't appear to be any money available until one member of the congregation sold his fruit farm in California, which he had purchased for his retirement, and donated most of the proceedings to the church fund. It was through this act of enormous generosity that the church construction was able to be completed in early 1906. Reverend Sparling who was principal of Wesley College dedicated the Trinity United Church.

Since 1906, the church building has undergone much renovation and restoration. A manse was built in 1914 in the half-timbered English Tudor style and is sympathetic to the façade of the main church building. A choir loft and balcony were added and several other improvements were made to the interior of the church. In 1956 the corner stone of Trinity Hall was laid and was dedicated within the year. A chapel and new kitchen were also built at this time. More recently, the foundation was replaced with concrete blocks due to the fact that the church was sinking at an alarming rate. The 100-year old stained-glass windows, depicting scenes from the bible, were restored at great financial cost in 2005.

This white, pitch-faced, sandstone church consists of a nave (gables facing north and south), with transepts, a smaller stone gabled projection at the south with an apsidal end, and a squat, square tower at the northeast corner. The smaller openings of the church have triangular arches, and the larger ones have either pointed segmental or Tudor arches.

On the first storey of the tower there is a double door with a hood-mould on the north wall; on the second storey of the north and west walls are horizontal groupings of three loophole windows. On the third storey of each of the facing walls of the tower, there is a vertical grouping of three loophole windows. Between these windows and the battlements is a string course. The tower corners have diagonal buttresses topped by ashlar pyramidal pinnacles and there is a copper pinnacle-spire with crockets projecting from the tower roof.

Central School
10 Algoma Street South



Year Built: 1884

Architect: Robert J. Edwards

Central School, situated in the Waverly Park Heritage Conservation District, is one of the oldest buildings in Thunder Bay. The site was granted by the Crown for school use in 1876, at which time a temporary wooden structure was erected. The symmetrical brick school building was built by 1884, it was the first permanent school in the Lakehead. The site for the building was purposefully chosen to sit atop the hill so that visitors arriving at the docks below would be able to glimpse the beautiful structure. Central School remained open until 1965, at which time the building was made into offices for the Board of Education's Resource Centre.

The Resource centre worked from the Central School site until 1977, when it once again changed hands, this time to the City of Thunder Bay, using the building for the Social Services Department. It wasn't until 1997 that the site would undergo its' next big change.

Heritage Registry; Designated Heritage Conservation District No. 1

A Central School stakeholders meeting was held to decide what should be done with the historic building. Two serious propositions were presented to the board, the first from Kauzlarick Business Trust and the next from Magnus Theatre. The Business Trust had plans to renovate the old school into condominiums, while Magnus desired the property for their professional theatre group. After much deliberation and a close vote, Magnus Theatre won out and began fund-raising for the \$5.5 million renovations. The building transformation was completed in 2001, after having undergone major interior renovations, as well as an addition and landscaping alterations.

The projecting central tower with its' pyramidal roof and eaves supported by elongated wooden brackets dominates the façade of the brick school. The tower has a large wheel window at the apex; a projecting shelf protects the double entrance doors and the fanlight. Brickwork on the tower is patterned with circles above the window wheel, horizontal bands at regular intervals and arched surrounds for the other windows.

To either side of the tower, there is a bay with two windows for each floor. The first floor windows have segmental arches while the second level windows are round-arched. A brick stringcourse crosses the wall at each level with arches over each window openings. The present windows were installed in 1976.

On the gable ends to the north and south, the projecting eaves have triple wooden brackets at the eaves return. A circular opening in the gable is outlined in raised brick and is now filled with louvers; originally there was glass. On each floor there are three window openings which repeat the shapes found on the façade. This portion of the building originally contained four classrooms.

In 1901, eight more classrooms were added to the structure. The architects for the addition were R. H. Wheeler; the contractor's name was L. A. Purcell. The addition was constructed in brick, with window openings, wall surfaces, and roof lines designed to blend with the existing structure.

The site in Waverly Park was granted by the Crown for school use in 1876; at the time, a temporary wooden building was constructed. The building was deliberately constructed on the hill so that it could be seen and appreciated by visitors arriving by boat at the docks farther down Arthur Street.

As the first permanent school building in the Lakehead, the structure was used as a school until 1965, after which it was the location of the Board of Education's Resource Centre until 1977. The City of Thunder Bay bought the building at this time and used it for the Social Service Department offices. The building was designated as a Heritage Site in 1983.

Magnus Theatre, Thunder Bay's only professional theatre group, moved into the Central School building in 2001 after a 4 year fundraising campaign to offset the 5.5 million dollar cost of renovation. The company uses the original Central School as offices

and administrative space and added on to the back of the 1901 addition to accommodate the theatre room.

Hogarth Fountain **Waverley Park**



Year Built: 1790

Architect: Robert Adam

The Hogarth Fountain forms the centrepiece of Waverley Park, which has the distinction of being the second oldest municipal park in Ontario. The park lies at the centre of the Waverley Park Heritage District, currently the only designated heritage district in all of Thunder Bay.

A gift from Madge Hogarth, wife of prominent soldier and politician Major General D. M. Hogarth, the fountain originated from the Luton Hoo Mansion, in the town of Bedfordshire, England. Its ten tonne Portland stone foundation dates back to 1790, and was purchased and shipped to Waverley Park in 1964, and dedicated on 5 June 1965. The fountain was designed by Robert Adam, who was considered “Scotland’s foremost architect” at the time. There is even an entire architectural movement dedicated to the work of this man, aptly named the “Adam Style.”

Major General Hogarth, the man in whose memory the fountain was donated, was quite involved in local business endeavours as well as politics. Upon returning from World War I, where he rose from the position of private to major-general, he was elected MP for Port Arthur. He was also among the original developers of the Little Long Lac mine in GERALTON. A generous man, Major-General Hogarth donated an X-ray machine to St. Joseph Hospital and made monetary donations to numerous other organizations throughout the area.

The fountain features nude children in a renaissance style, along with bundles of wheat and garlands of flowers. The water pours from the mouths of lions mounted above leaves which deflect the water away from the center and out into the pool. Unfortunately, the fountain is regularly plagued by vandals, and as a result is boarded up for the majority of the year. A tasteful fence is set to be constructed around the fountain so it may be available for viewing while still protected from vandals.

McNulty House
329 Waverley Street



Year Built: 1906

Architect: Unknown

The McNulty House, built in 1906 is situated on Waverley Street. It is nestled among many of Thunder Bay's historical buildings, namely the Port Arthur Armories, Port Arthur Collegiate Institute and Magnus Theatre (formerly Central School). This Waverley Park area is the only designated Heritage District in all of Thunder Bay, and the McNulty House adds value to the historic environment.

The large, three storey house has the distinction of belonging to the same family for five generations. It was originally built for James McNulty and his wife Sarah, who moved to Port Arthur from Edmonton in 1896. That the McNultys settled in Port Arthur was a result of happenstance. James McNulty sold his retail store in Edmonton with plans to relocate to Vancouver, but first he attended a business convention in Southern Ontario. On his way back out West, he spent some time in Port Arthur waiting to transfer from boat to rail. He happened to meet Mr. W. H. Nelson, manager of the Bank of Montreal. Nelson successfully persuaded McNulty to establish his retail business in Port Arthur, and so it was that James moved the rest of his family to the Lakehead.

The family quickly established a successful men's clothing and furnishing retail store in the Ottawa House building. The store would continue to expand for decades, and remained in the family until 1953. James McNulty proved himself to be not only a

successful businessman, but also a valued member of the community. He was politically active in Port Arthur, serving as an alderman from 1917-1919 and as chairman for the school board in 1911.

The People Advocating for Change through Empowerment (PACE) used the McNulty house for a time as a centre for their organization. Drop-in laundry services, computers, reading rooms, a kitchen and telephones were made available to mental health service “consumers/survivors.” PACE changed locations on November 30th, 2007. Currently, the McNulty House is vacant.

Canadian Forces Armoury
317 Park Avenue



Year Built: 1913

Architect: Herbert E. Matthews

The Canadian Forces Armoury was built in 1913 by local contractor A.C. Stewart. Both the land and the building costs were entirely covered by the federal government, without “calling on the City [of Port Arthur] to spend a cent.” Construction of the Armoury took nearly a year, and was a welcomed source of employment, as the city was enduring a “very slack season.”

The building is a smaller version of the Winnipeg Armoury. It was centrally located in Port Arthur and believed to be a “valuable asset to the City;” not just for the regiment, but also for purposes “outside of the military routine.”

The building of the Canadian Forces Armoury in Port Arthur sparked controversy and renewed the twin cities rivalry. The aforementioned ‘slack season’ was affecting employment rates in Fort William as well, which led to “considerable comment by non-political circles” on the “comparison of treatment accorded to the respective cities.” A 1914 Times Journal newspaper article claims that “the lack of armories [*sic*] hampers regiment in Fort William.”

The Park Street Armoury is a two-storey building, constructed of red brick with cut stone detailing. A crenellated parapet can be found on the façade and rear of the building. There are rounded battlements of the corners of the projecting central bay and the word “Armoury” carved in relief above the main entrance. Brick pilasters along the side of the building divide it into 13 bays and large semi-circular windows can be seen along each side.

St. Paul’s United Church
349 Waverley Street



Year Built: 1914

Architect: Hood and Scott

A Presbyterian congregation was formed at Prince Arthur’s Landing in 1874. Meetings were held at a lecture hall on Court Street until a church was built on the corner of Waverley and Secord Streets. The original St. Paul’s Presbyterian proved to be too small for the growing congregation, and so, in 1912 the church council decided to construct a larger edifice. The cornerstone of the new church was laid on May 27th, 1913 and construction took nearly one year at a total cost of \$74,000.

Built of local red sand stone with brick trimmings, the church was constructed in the Georgian and Gothic style. Mr. Louis Walsh donated the bell for the bell tower, which was the largest in the area at the time. The church was praised as a “handsome edifice,” “one of the finest tabernacles of worship in Ontario.” Seating capacity for the new church was 1440 people.

St. Paul’s Presbyterian was the site of an historic event in 1923. It was here that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, after two days of vigorous debate, voted decisively in favour of Presbyterians uniting with Methodists and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada. St. Paul’s United was therefore the first United Church in Canada.

Architecture:

(from the Thunder Bay Museum archives)

The façade appears complicated because of the two different towers, the arched entrance portico with balcony above, the elaborate tracery, and the crenellations on the rooflines. Constructed of red brick, white Bedford limestone is used for accent. A wide segmental arch with moulding frames the covered entry; the doors are placed to the right and left, in the base of the towers. Above the arch there are spandrels filled with floral relief ornament. The piers to either side of the arch conclude with tall pointed finials.

The north wall above the balcony has three large segmental arched windows with stone surrounds. Shallow stepped buttresses in brick with triangular capstones separate the windows. The honeycomb window tracery is applied to the windows rather than the structure. A datestone, 1913, is placed above the window.

To the east, the tower is three stories in height with the third level having traceried windows and no glazing. The western tower is two stories in height. At the corners of the towers are diagonal buttresses with triangular capstones. Narrow slit windows are irregularly placed on the towers and the eastern tower has a round window also, which is solid, not glazed, and has a stone tracery pattern. Bands of stone stringcourses are placed on the façade and those on the towers have dentils. Using structural and decorative features from various historical eras, the style of St. Paul's is Georgian.

First Baptist Church
308 Red River Road



Year Built: 1908

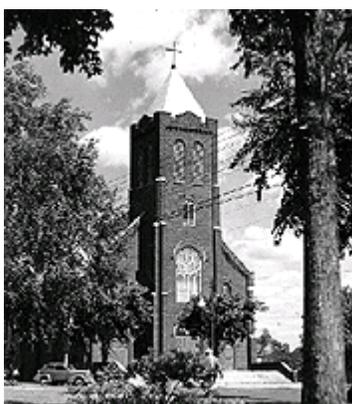
Architect: R. Coffey

The first Baptist services were offered at Prince Arthur's Landing in 1885 in town hall. Within a year, a church was constructed but the congregation quickly outgrew the small quarters. In 1907 the First Baptist Church which still stands on Red River Road was built. Praised as "a fine example of architecture and building," the Baptist Church is a "handsome structure of Gothic design." It is constructed of Milton pressed brick and white Simpson Island stone. First Baptist Church can seat 450 people.

The mortgage for the building was paid off on the 40th Anniversary of the Church, which took place on July 6th, 1925. The burning of the mortgage was one of the events at the Anniversary celebration.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church

292 Red River Road



Year Built: 1924

Architect: G. Emile Tanguay of Quebec City

Description:

The church which currently stands at 292 Red River Road existed in the hopes of the Roman Catholic congregation long before its construction. A newspaper article from 1909 details the need for a new Roman Catholic Church, stating that the “present building is entirely inadequate for the needs of the large congregation.” It was believed that construction would begin on the proposed \$75,000 building within a year, but it did not. There was more talk of constructing a new church again in 1913. This proposed building was estimated to cost \$100,000 and the March 3rd Daily Times Journal claims work would begin within the month. Perhaps due to the onset of the First World War, these plans were pushed back for an entire decade. In 1924, the building of the church began in earnest, but presented new problems. The partially constructed edifice wall collapsed on August 28th, 1924. Luckily, no workers were injured by the fifty tons of falling brick. Due to this major setback, St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church was not completed until Spring of 1925.

Architecture:

(from the Thunder Bay Museum archives)

St. Andrew's is traditional with its longitudinal plan and Romanesque details. The windows and doors have round arches with stone label surrounds. Stepped buttresses in pairs project from the corners of the building and from the central tower. Along the sides of the church, there is a rhythmic progression of buttresses with a large window between

Heritage Registry; Designated Heritage Conservation District No. 1

each pair. The apse at the northern wall is a rounded projection with a conical roof joining the gable of the main building; an apse usually is lower in height than the main structure.

The façade is dominated by the projecting tower of four stories with crenellations used ornamentally; the pyramidal roof, 117 feet above the ground, is topped by the traditional cross. Along the raking eaves of the gable, the round arch form is repeated in miniature by the arched corbel table. The large window above the main entrance in the tower is elaborated with numerous circles above the four rounded-arch windows all included within the same framework. The stain glass repeats the circular motif with crosses.

Solid brick in construction, the limestone trim is used sparingly. In addition to the surrounds, the sills are stone as are the caps on the buttresses.

This is the third church named for St. Andre on this location. The present building was finally opened in 1924 when Mr. John Cox was pastor. Renovations in 1940 and 1969 have altered the interior; the exterior retains its original appearance.

Seaman's Residence

436 St. Patrick's Square



Year Built: 1905

Original Owner: Allen Grant Seaman

Description:

The house which stands at 436 St. Patrick's Square was built for Mr. Allen Grant Seamen in 1905. He had purchased the property from William Harding Butcher two years previously. Seamen was a well-known contractor who arrived in Port Arthur from

Heritage Registry; Designated Heritage Conservation District No. 1

Wiaraton, Ontario as a timber contractor to bid on timber work for the C.N.R. bridges in 1899. Partnering with E. G. Penniman, Seamen worked as a contractor on many of the City's well-known buildings and sites, including the Colonial and Lyceum theatres, the Ruttan Block, the G.T.P. Bridge over the Kaministiquia River, the Black Bay Bridge and the Dams at Current River and Onion Lake. Seamen and his wife lived in the house at St. Patrick's Square until 1910, when it was sold to Archibald McGougan. The property has since switched ownership numerous times.

Architecture:

The 2 ½ storey home at 436 St. Patrick's Square has a foundation that mainly consists of stone, although the additions at the rear and side entrances have cement foundations. The roof consists of asphalt shingles. The exteriors of all sides on the first floor and brick on the second floor. Wooden shakes grace the gable ends of the roof.

On the South side, a large bay window graces the left hand side of the façade. This is then capped with a small gable roof. The windows of the top storey consists of a cameo in the smaller gable and a triple window, consisting of a large center window and two smaller flanking windows, in the larger gable. All the windows have large stone lintels and sills made of the same material as the first storey exterior. The front entrance is of wood framed construction and consists mainly of windows.

The predominant feature of the East side is a large turret with many windows and a cupola crowning the top. The West side has another triple window, similar to the front, in a small gable that runs perpendicular to the main roof ridge. Also, a cabinet window graces this side of the home. To the rear of this façade, a newer entrance has been built. An entrance porch graces the North side. There is also a staircase to the attic floor.