Health

Ten dollars comes out of your student activity fee and entitles you to the use of the services available at the Margaret Page Health Centre located at Prettie Hall (Women’s Residence), across from the tennis courts. Since this location is convenient and appointments are quicker and easier to get than they are in the doctor's office, it makes sense to use the clinic.

Miss J. Sutherland is the nurse and she can be reached by telephoning 345-2121 extension 361 or 592. She is also available from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. There are also two doctors that are available at specific times during the week and are at your disposal.

If you are required to use the facilities outside those available on campus you need O.H.I.P.

O.H.I.P.

If you are turning twenty-one this year, you’ll need to apply for your own O.H.I.P. number. In case you don’t know, O.H.I.P. is the Ontario Health Insurance Plan. “It provides a wide scope of benefits for medical and hospital services; additional benefits are also provided for the services of other health practitioners. Residents of Ontario — regardless of age, state of health, or financial means are entitled to participate.” Until age twenty-one, you are included under your family coverage.

Don’t let financial considerations delay, or prevent you from applying for your own coverage. With your application you’ll receive an application for premium assistance. Nearly all full-time students receive full premium assistance (which means they pay no premiums) while in school. All you have to do is fill out the forms and drop them in the mail.

It takes about three months to receive your card after you apply, so be sure to send in the form three months before your birthday. In case you have particular problems or questions, the district O.H.I.P. office can help.

Foreign students are also strongly advised to obtain O.H.I.P. coverage. If you are just arriving, you should apply within 90 days of your date of arrival in Ontario. The forms and procedures are exactly the same. Students from other Canadian provinces are not eligible for O.H.I.P. unless taking up permanent residence in Ontario.

Applications for your own coverage can be obtained at the Margaret Page Health Centre, phone 345-2121, ext. 361, or at Mini-Queen’s Park on James Street in Fort William (South) Ward.

St. John Ambulance

If your professor collapses in the middle of an exam, do you know what to do? No — don’t copy off that test in front of you . . . A St. John Ambulance First Aid course could teach you how to handle these and other situations.

St. John teaches basic First Aid skills and procedures that can be applied without special equipment and in the absence of medical help or supervision to preserve life, minimize the effects of injury, promote recovery. These First Aid courses are safety oriented, taught with an emphasis on safety and accident prevention. Research indicates that St. John First Aid training is an effective accident prevention measure.

So, maybe you’ve considered taking First Aid training but you’re afraid of any repercussions your first aid assistance might lead to . . . . You don’t need to worry.

While no specific “Good Samaritan” statute exists in Ontario, you can feel confident that if you act reasonably in giving emergency assistance you will not be found liable if someone later decides to take legal action.

Give us a call at 345-1712 or drop by the St. John Centre at 518 Fort William Road to find out more about the courses St. John offers. And while you’re there, ask how you can become a part of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Residence

ACCOMMODATION FOR 629 individuals is available for students wishing to reside on campus. There are 199 single rooms and 230 double rooms which are separated into 12 houses. Each of the twelve specific areas are under the control of a Residence Assistant, all of whom are students. These individuals, as well as each individual student living there, are in turn under the control of the Director of Residence.

There are many inter-house competitions offered during the fall and winter terms. These sporting activities range from the traditional to the bizarre. They include football, broomball, basketball, squash and others of this type. Some of the more unique competitions are the pumpkin carrying and submarine sandwich eating. Points and trophies are awarded to Houses which compete in these events and culminates with an awards banquet at the end of the year where individual winners, and the overall House winners are recognized. There is
a small Residence Orientation for Residence Students from Labour Day Monday until the following Sunday with a variety of events. This Orientation operates in conjunction with the LUSU Orientation. The Residence Orientation is intended to promote a comfortable and open atmosphere. We, therefore, restrict these events to Residence Students.

Services Offered in Residence

PORTER’S OFFICE

This office is located between Geraldton House and Kenora House and all Residence mail is delivered here and can be picked up weekdays:
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

A dry cleaning service is also offered out of this office and for further information, please contact the Porter at 5:00 p.m. at this location, ext. 612.

SOCIAL CENTRE

There are two social centres in the Residence and both are located in Bartley Hall (Men’s Residence). Manitouwadge Social Centre is a lounge with a fireplace and located across from Ear Falls House. Most of the Residence Council meetings are held here.

Red Lake Social Centre, across from Kenora House contains a section with a fireplace, piano, and couches, while a second larger room is tiled and useable as a dance floor. The two room combination is used primarily for House parties.

GAMES ROOM

It contains two fully equipped billiard tables. It is located across from Ear Falls House.

COFFEE HOUSE

Its operation usually does not start until October sometime, but once started it offers a variety of sandwiches, chips, soft drinks and other such snacks. Also included here are a few pinball and video games, ping-pong tables with raquets and balls. The Coffee House is located in the basement and its entrance is located between Kenora House Residence Assistant’s room and the entrance to Red Lake Social Centre.

VENDING MACHINES

There are machines located beside the Ear Falls House entrance as well as a set of machines in Prettie Hall. The profits from these machines go to Residence Council, so please do not abuse them. If you have a problem with any machine, report it to the Porter’s office so that the appropriate action can be taken.

STORAGE

Trunks, boxes, suitcases, bikes and skis can be stored through the summer or winter in either the basement of Prettie Hall or in the basement of the Manitouwadge Social Centre. For more information, contact your Residence Assistant.

Residence Phone Numbers

NOTE: Residence buildings were renamed in 1982:

BARTLEY HALL (Men’s Residence)

A House  
Atikokan House  345-4862
  Barb Hoeve (Res. Asst.)  344-7351

B House  
Dryden House  345-4877
  Dean Brigham  344-7611

C House  
Ear Falls House  345-4859
  Ian Hagman  344-7822

D House  
Fort Frances House  345-4863
  Rod Shore  344-0441

E House  
Geraldton House  345-4864
  Peter Gurney  344-1048

F House  
Kenora House  345-4850
  Sylvia Davies  344-0363

G House  
Longlac House  345-4858
  Dawson Robertson  344-0201

H House  
Marathon House  345-4857
  Andy Green  344-0141

J House  
Nipigon House  345-4807
  Sharon Jones  344-8223

K House  
Rainy River House  345-4929
  Mic Grootk  344-8311

PRETIE RESIDENCE (Women’s Residence)

Rooms 100 - 124, 126  345-4922
Rooms 121 - 123, 129, 164  345-4883
Rooms 200 - 226  345-4923
Rooms 227 - 239, 240 - 261  345-4881

Residence Assistants:
  John Burton, Sioux Lookout House  344-7141
  Carole Moore, Terrace Bay House  344-0264
Bartley Residence
Introduction

Bartley Residence is a ten building residence village that is connected by a corridor system. The village was named after Bill Bartley, the first principle of the Lakehead Technical Institute. The building village was built in 1968 on the banks of the McIntyre river, and provided beds for an additional 520 students. In remaining with Lakehead’s residence theme, each of the houses are named after a regional town, community, or something of extreme importance. Additionally, Bartley Residence also includes the Manitouwadge Social Centre, an area containing a TV, a pool table, a lounge area and Dan’s Diner. Furthermore, the residence administration area is named after Kenora. The building is made mostly of stone, with each house being fashioned into multi-level traditional dormitories.
Atikokan

Atikokan House is named after the town of Atikokan in the Thunder Bay-Rainy River district. The town was settled in 1899 and incorporated as an official town in 1954. As of 2011, the population was 2,787. Atikokan is Ojibwe for “Caribou Bones”, and is deemed the “Canoe Capital of Canada.” It was originally established as a railway stop, and has since developed with the help of the forestry industry, and more recently, Ontario Power Generation. The town is also one of the main entry points into Quetico Provincial Park.

Ear Falls

Ear Falls house is named after the town of Ear Falls, which lies in the Northwestern Ontario in the Kenora District. The town is named after the nearby waterfall, Ear Falls. The waterfall’s etymological origin is disputed: there are at least three different myths on how the falls received their name. As such with most Northern Ontario towns, Ear Falls survived as a community through the mining, forestry and tourism businesses.
Dryden

Dryden House is named after the city of Dryden. Dryden is the second-largest city in the Kenora District, but the smallest community classified as a ‘city’ in all of Ontario. The town was founded in 1895 by John Dryden. The town was subsequently named after the founder, who was also Canada’s Minister of Agriculture. The town has survived on several resource-based industries, and is the home to many former NHL players, most notable Chris Pronger.

Geraldton

Geraldton house is named after Geraldton, a community that has since been amalgamated into the township of Greenstone. Geraldton originated in the early 1930s when gold was found on the shores of Kenogamisis Lake. In the following fifteen years, ten other gold mines opened in the area, prompting the establishment and development of a community. Eventually, the importance of the mines began to diminish and was replaced with the forestry industry. Today, Geraldton exists as a distinct part of Greenstone.
Longlac

Longlac House is named after the town of Longlac, Ontario, that as of 2001, has been amalgamated into the town of Greenstone. The history of Longlac dates back into the early fur trade. In modern times, Longlac truly began in 1921 with the establishment of Hudson’s Bay Trading Post near the town centre. The 1937 arrival of Pulpwood Supply Co. continued to grow the town, and a highway was built in 1942. The most notable monument in Longlac is the massive voyageur canoe on display, which can be seen from the highway.

Fort Frances

Fort Frances House is named after the town of Fort Frances, located in the Rainy River district of Northwestern Ontario. The community is known for hosting an annual catch and release smallmouth bass tournament, and being the home to several notable people, including NHL player Duncan Keith. The first fort built on the modern site of Fort Frances was in 1817. In 1830, the town was named Fort Frances after Frances Ramsay Simpson, the 18 year old daughter of a London merchant who married the governor of the Hudson Bay Company, George Simpson. The main employer was a pulp and paper mill, which shut down in 2014.
Marathon

Marathon is named after the town of Marathon, the largest town between Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay. Marathon is approximately 300kms east of Thunder Bay. The town’s motto, “Built on Paper – Laced with Gold” perfectly summarizes their origin and history. The town’s population at one point was 23. Between 1944 and 1946, construction on a pulp mill was completed and the population rose to 2500. At this point, the influx of people led the town to be named Everest, which in the same calendar year was changed to Marathon. Throughout the following decades, the pulp industry contributed to thrive, and with the addition of Barrick Hemlo Mine, the population rose to over 3,000. As of 2016, the pulp mill has shut down while the gold mine continues to run.

Nipigon

Nipigon house is named after the town of Nipigon, which is approximately 100 km east of Thunder Bay. Nipigon is notable for many things: the Nipigon Crater on Mars is named after the town, the cable-stayed Nipigon bridge was the first of its kind in Ontario (estimated completion 2017), and the Nipigon River, which is argued to have the best speckled (brook) trout fishing in the world. The world record speckled trout, weighing in at 14.5 lbs, was caught in the Nipigon River.
Rainy River

Rainy River House is named after Rainy River, a town in Northwestern Ontario that bears its name from the river it lies on. The river forms the boundary between Minnesota and Ontario. Rainy River was settled in the late 1800s, and officially incorporated into a township in 1901, and a town in 1902. The town developed through a thriving lumber economy, and remains firmly entrenched in modern times despite the uncertainty surrounding the forestry industry. The current population of Rainy River is 842 people (2011).
Prettie Residence

Prettie Residence sits with its back to Lake Tamblyn, adjacent to North Spirit Heights and to Bartley Residence. Prettie Residence is no longer in use by full-time students; rather, it is now used as a space for Lakehead University’s health and counselling services, as well as spaces for visitors and guests to stay in. This arrangement began in the beginning of the 2014-15 school year. The residence is the oldest at Lakehead University, built in 1962. The residence began as a men’s only residence that could house 52 students. In 1966, the residence was expanded to include 32 more double beds, with a section being reserved for women. In modern times, before closure, Prettie residence was coeducational and featured three houses: Dorion house, Terrace Bay house, and Sioux Lookout. In the same fashion as the other residences, Prettie Residence had houses named after significant, regional towns. There are no immediate plans for Prettie in the future. Of the potential options, the most prevalent are: torn down completely, torn down and replaced with an Indigenous Centre, or refurbished into office space. Regardless of the future plan, the building is too old and run-down as is to be a residence once again.
Townhouses

DEER LAKE RIDGE

BEARSKIN LAKE

NORTH SPIRIT HEIGHTS
Introduction

Lakehead University currently has three sets of townhouses: North Spirit Heights, Deer Lake Ridge, and Bearskin Lake. Each set contains six separate buildings, all of which contain six separate living residences of four bedrooms each. Simply put, there are an average of 144 beds per set of townhouses.

The townhouses were all built within a three-year time period. North Spirit Heights was built in 1989 in response to Lakehead University’s development. To further accommodate for the university’s rampant growth and increasing enrolment numbers, Deer Lake Ridge was built in 1991 and Bearskin Lake was built in 1992. Additionally, Bearskin Lake was built originally to accommodate students mostly in health and other medical-related programs, as it was built in collaboration with the Health Resources Centre that stands (currently Balmoral Street Centre) across the road.

The townhouses were the first residence additions on-campus to the university since the Bartley and Prettie residences were established. They are currently in good shape, and each individual house takes its’ name from a nearby town or community.
North Spirit Heights

Beardmore House

Beardmore House was named after the township of Beardmore. Beardmore was a township in Northwestern Ontario that was amalgamated with several other communities into the town of Greenstone in 2001. The township originally began sometime in the 1910s, but did not surge until the Sturgeon River Gold Rush in 1934. The community, in terms of tourism, is best known for being the gateway to Lake Nipigon, and for being the home to the “World's Largest Snowman”. As of 2001, the population was 347.

Ignace House

Ignace House, located in North Spirit Heights, is named after the township of Ignace in the Kenora District of Northwestern Ontario. As of 2011, the population of Ignace was 1,202. The town was reportedly named after Ignace Mentour in 1879. Mentour was a key Aboriginal guide in the region during this time period. Ignace contributes to the region’s economy through logging and tourism: one of the major tourist attractions near Ignace is the famous White Otter Castle and the myth of James McOuat. Ignace is approximately 250 kilometers northwest of Thunder Bay.
Keewatin House

Keewatin House was named after the township of Keewatin, which was located in the Lake of the Woods area of Northwestern Ontario. In 1905, Keewatin amalgamated with the towns of Norman and Rat Portage. The towns each took the first two letters of their names to form the current city, Kenora. Keewatin is Objie for 'north', or 'north wind'. The house could also potentially be named after the SS Keewatin, a passenger ship that ran from 1907-1965 and sailed from Port Arthur and Fort William (present day Thunder Bay) to Port McNicoll in Georgian Bay.

Nakina House

Nakina house, located in North Spirit Heights, is named after the former township of Nakina. Nakina was a former township in Northwestern Ontario that, along with several other townships, amalgamated into the town of Greenstone. Nakina was first established in 1923 as a railway station, and the community became incorporated as a township in 1978. The 2001 population was 623, the same year it amalgamated with the other townships. The house was named prior to the Greenstone amalgamation.
Wabigoon House

Wabigoon House, located in North Spirit Heights, takes its name from Wabigoon, the name given to Wabigoon river, Wabigoon lake, and Wabigoon, an unincorporated township in the Kenora District. The Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation also share this name. Wabigoon comes from the Ojibwe “waabigon”, meaning ‘marigold’, or “waabi-miigwan”, meaning ‘white feather’. The Wabigoon area provided great financial and settlement prospects in Northwestern Ontario, dignifying its’ importance to the region.

White River House

White River House, located in North Spirit Heights, takes its name from the community of White River, located approximately 400 kilometres East of Thunder Bay. The town’s major economic contributions to the Northwestern Ontario lay in forestry and mining; however, White River is also known for being the ‘birthplace’ of Winnie the Pooh. The town was originally named ‘Snowbank’, due to the unusually large amounts of snow in the winter, and was also deemed “the Coldest Place in Canada” (which is false). The town name changed to White River after the adjacent river, the White River.
Bearskin Lake

Kakabeka House

Kakabeka House is named after Kakabeka Falls, a waterfall on the Kaministiquia River located beside the village of Kakabeka Falls in the municipality of Oliver Paipoonge, about 30 km west of Thunder Bay. Kakabeka comes from the Ojibwe word “gakaabikaag”, meaning ‘water over a cliff’. The Kakabeka Provincial Park was established in 1955, and the area is home to both legends of the falls, and various pieces of artwork depicting the falls.

Lansdowne House

Lansdowne House is named after the Neskantaga First Nation, which was formerly known as the Lansdown House Indian Band. Neskantanga is a remote Oj-Cree First Nation. The main community of the First Nation is located on Attawapiskat Lake.
Ogoki House

Ogoki House is named after Ogoki Post, a community that resides within Marten Falls First Nation. The community is an Anishinaabe First Nation Reserve with a population of 190. The First Nation is currently fly-in only.

Ouimet House

Ouimet House is named after Ouimet Canyon, a large gorge located in the municipality of Dorion in the Thunder Bay District of Northwestern Ontario. Ouimet Canyon is roughly 60 kilometres east of Thunder Bay. It is approximately 100 metres deep, 150 metres wide 2000 metres long, and is the main attraction of Ouimet Canyon Provincial Park. The area is known for its natural beauty, and a system of walkways available to view the entirety of the site. Both the canyon and the residence house derive their name from the former railway station of Ouimet on the Canadian Pacific Railway line. Ouimet was named after Joseph Ouimet, the Canadian Minister of Public Works from 1892-1896.
Rocky Bay House

Rocky Bay House is named after the Biinjitiwabik Zaaging Anishnabek First Nation. The First Nation was formerly named Rocky Bay First Nation, and is located in the Greenstone area of Northwestern Ontario. As of 2008, the First Nation had a population of 678 people.

Silver Islet House

Silver Islet House is named after a small community and rocky island located at the tip of the Sibley Peninsula in Northwestern Ontario. Silver Islet dates back to at least the 1870s, and its history revolves around a series of silver mines that have been established over the numerous years on the island. Currently, Silver Islet is mostly used as an area for vacation homes and summer trips.
Deer Lake Ridge

Eagle River House

Eagle River House, located in Deer Lake Ridge, takes its name from the community of Eagle River, one of three communities (Minnitaki, Vermillion Bay) that make up Machin township. It is located west of Dryden in the Kenora District of Northwestern Ontario. The town is named after the river it lies on, and the adjacent Eagle Lake. Eagle River’s origins date back to the late 1800s, and has housed both the CPR and logging operations.

Minaki House

Minaki House is named after Minaki, a general term for an area of unincorporated land in the unorganized Kenora District. Minaki derives from the Ojive language, and the meaning could either be “beautiful water” or “good land”. The area/community was settled by Aboriginals for thousands of years. Modern Minaki began in 1910 when the National Transcontinental Railway built a bridge and hotel. It soon developed quickly into an ideal vacation home area. Currently, the region is most known for as an ideal place for vacation homes, as well as an attraction for fishermen, hunters and outdoorsmen.
**Quetico House**

Quetico House is not named after a community or town, but rather, a general area and more specifically, a provincial park. Quetico Provincial Park is a very large provincial park in Northwestern Ontario that hosts excellent camping, fishing and marine capabilities. The southern end of Quetico National Park shares its border with Minnesota’s Boundary Water Canoe Area Wilderness. The two regions, when combined, are known as the Quetico-Superior Country. The area has a long history of activity in the region. The provincial park’s roots date back to as far as 1909, when the Quetico Forest Reserve was established.

**Red Rock House**

Red Rock House is named after the township of Red Rock located in the Thunder Bay District of Northwestern Ontario. Red Rock has a long history dominated by the ups and downs of the town’s now defunct paper mill. Red Rock, most notably, was the home of a German prisoner of war camp during the 1940s. Dubbed “Camp R”, it held German prisoners for 18 months before the prisoners were transferred to other locations. In the modern era, Red Rock annually hosts a folk festival.
Rossport House

Rossport House borrows its name from the Lake Superior dispersed rural community of Rossport, located approximately 200 km east of Thunder Bay. The current population is estimated at 65. The name 'Rossport' derives from John Ross (1820-1898), a construction manager on the north shore of Lake Superior for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Rossport is incorporated into the Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area, and is also known for commercial fishing.

Sandy Lake House

Sandy Lake House is named after the Sandy Lake First Nation. Sandy Lake First Nation is an independent Oji-Cree First Nation band government, and is located in the very far Northwest of the Kenora District. It has a registered population of almost 2,500, and the majority of population has a rich history and deep traditional ties to the area. Currently, Sandy Lake is a fly-in community with a six-week winter road,
North and South Residence
Introduction

The North and South Residences at Lakehead University are the newest addition to the campus, in terms of residences. Built in September of 2003, the residences are unique; contrary to the other dormitory and townhouse styles, North and South residence are fashioned as apartment building. The apartment style of each unit is significantly different than even the townhouses.

The apartments are located behind the Avila Centre and adjacent to Bartley Residence. Each apartment is separated into three houses; each house follows the previous theme of the other residences and takes their name from regional communities.
North Residence

Armstrong

Armstrong House is named after Armstrong, a compact rural community located in the Thunder Bay District of Northwestern Ontario. According to the 2011 census, the town had a population of 220. The town is accessible by highway, and is connected through the railway system, which stops at Armstrong upon request. The town previously hosted a General Surveillance Radar station. It closed in 1974.

Shebandowan

Shebandowan House is named after Shebandowan, an unincorporated community in the Thunder Bay District of Northwestern Ontario. It is administered by a local services board and is included in the census as part of the unorganized district of Thunder Bay. Shebandowan is named after three surrounding lakes in the area: Upper, Middle, and Lower Shebandowan. Shebandowan reportedly comes from the Ojibwe word “sapakkwa”, meaning “clear view through the forest”.

Upsala

Upsala House is named after the unincorporated community and geographic township of Upsala. Located approximately 150 km west of Thunder Bay, Upsala is part of the unorganized Thunder Bay District. The city was first established in 1882, and was named after the Swedish city of Uppsala. In 1882, Upsala was an important fuel and water stop for the newly constructed Canadian Pacific Railway system. A highway connecting Port Arthur and Fort William was not built until 1937.
South Residence

Balmertown

Balmertown House is named after the small community of Balmertown, one of six that make up the town of Redlake. According to the most recent archaeological survey, First Nations peoples have inhabited the area for at least 2,000 years. The town's economy majorly revolves around mining. As of right now, the Red Lake Mine is one of the richest gold mines in the world. The area is also home to the now famous 'Lobby Joe' incident.

Jellicoe

Jellicoe House is named after the small community of Jellicoe that was amalgamated into the town of Greenstone in 2001. Jellicoe began in 1914 when the CNOR opened up a divisional point named Hector. The station was renamed in 1916 after British Admiral John Rushworth Jellicoe, who had made his name in the Battle of Jutland in the First World War. A devastating fire swept the community in 1939, and the population never returned to what it once was. As of 2001, the population was 115, with most of the population living in very spread out, large, private homes.

Schreiber

Schreiber House is named after the town of Schreiber, a municipal township located approximately 200 kilometers east of Thunder Bay. The town was named after Sir Collingwood Schreiber, the deputy minister of Railways and Canals from 1892-1905. The settlement was founded in 1883. Through Schreiber's entire existence, the town has depended on the Canadian Pacific Railway.
Halliday Hall

Halliday Hall is the name given to the dormitory-style residences in the Avila Centre. Currently, there are two houses within Halliday Hall.

Shabaqua

Shabaqua house is named after the dispersed rural community of Shabaqua. It lies in the Unorganized Part of the Thunder Bay District in Northwestern Ontario. It is built on the right bank of the Shebandowan River, and on the Canadian National Railway main line.

Wawa

Wawa house is named after the township of Wawa, located in the Algoma District of Northern Ontario. Wawa is the farthest east town in which Lakehead has named a residence after. Until 2007, the township was named Michipicoten after a local river, but was renamed Wawa after the township's largest community. French explorers reached the settlement by at least 1681, and the area was a popular fur trade area. Their history is rich in mining and forestry as well.