



**20 The Ford House**, 34 Wellington Street S. This mid-19th century, Ontario style cottage is notable for its unique palladian dormer. Its ashlar siding made from pine, imitating stone coursing, is a technique not commonly found in other parts of Ontario. *(Designated)*

**21 The Strachan House**, 20 Wellington St. S, was built by Adam McVicar in 1880, on the site of the first British Exchange Hotel. A schooner brought 40,000 bricks to Goderich to construct this mansion for Donald Strachan, a prominent local businessman. The house is remarkably unaltered featuring a mansard roof of patterned slate and a tower crowned with iron cresting. The window headings are intricately moulded. Originally a conservatory was located at the left front corner. *(Designated)*



**22 The Lewis House**, 19 Wellington Street S., built in 1886 is a classic example of an Ontario cottage. The spacious porch supported by wood columns, the low-pitched roof and windows with lead screening make this a unique residence. It was

the home of Ira Lewis, lawyer and Huron County Attorney. *(Designated)*

**23 The Garrow House**, 65 Montreal Street, was built around 1850. It was the residence from 1880 to 1902 of James Thompson Garrow who later became Supreme Court Judge and local Judge of the Canadian Exchequer Court. The style is Georgian with large front windows, a palladian window, a two-story verandah and decorative stone lintels and keystones. *(Designated)*



**24 The Goderich Public Library**, 52 Montreal Street, was built in 1903 with a grant from Andrew Carnegie. An addition sympathetic to the original style was completed in 2003. The large round tower, round-headed windows and irregular roof are typical features of the Romanesque Revival style often used for turn-of-the-century public buildings. The mezzanine is home to the Reuben R. Sallows

Gallery which displays the work of this renowned, local, 19th century photographer. *(Designated)*

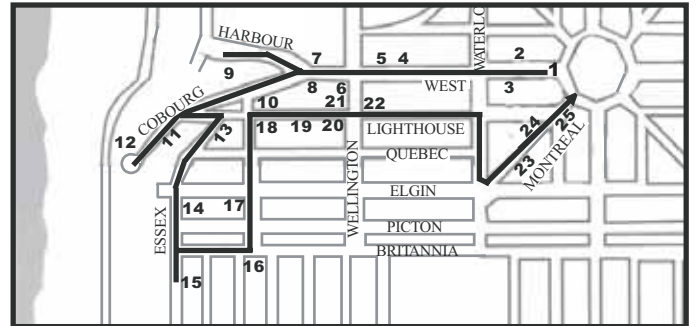
**25 Gibbons Townhouse**, 33 Montreal Street, was built in 1842 for Robert Gibbons, a local butcher who became Warden, Mayor, Sheriff and an MPP. The two wide chimneys, the parapet gable, and the simple elegance and symmetry, mark this as a late neo-Georgian style building. *(Designated)*



# Port of Goderich Heritage Walking Tour 2 (of 4)

## West to Lake Huron

- West Street Heritage Conservation District
- CPR Station and Menesetung Mineral Springs
- The Light House and Spectacular Sunsets
- Overlook the Lake and Harbour from the Bluffs
- Private, Public & Industrial Heritage Architecture



Some photographs courtesy of Gordon Strathdee  
Line drawings courtesy of Lucinda Jerry



**1 West Street Heritage Conservation District**, is the block between The Square and Waterloo St. Although the town began at the harbour in 1827, the commercial area became established around the precisely laid-out "Town Square" after 1840, having migrated along West St. One of eight primary, radial streets, West St. still dominates the circulation patterns of the town. *(Designated District)*



**2 The Former Bank of Upper Canada**, 46 West St., was built in 1863 as a branch office and residence for the banker. From 1866 to 1905 it housed the Bank of Montreal. Georgian in style, it boasts two separate front entrances and contains original features such as eight fireplaces, interior window shutters and a vault from the bank era. *(Designated)*



**3 The Town Hall**, 57 West St., was built by the Dominion Government as a Post Office in 1890. The building is of Guelph Stone and was designed by Thomas Fuller, architect of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. The Customs House on the right was a later addition. The building became the Town Hall in 1961. *(Designated)*

**Goderich** is fortunate to have literally hundreds of beautiful and unique locations of natural/cultural heritage significance. As you walk our streets take time to look beyond the places listed here to enjoy many more heritage resources. If you would like more information visit the Heritage Goderich website [www.goderich.ca/heritage](http://www.goderich.ca/heritage) or e-mail [heritage@goderich.ca](mailto:heritage@goderich.ca).

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**4 Moffatt House**, 116 West Street was built around 1857 and is an excellent example of neo-classical style as shown by its rectangular shape, the low-pitched roof, its elaborate entrance and its large dormer windows. This style is quite rare in Goderich. *(Designated)*



**5 The Parsons House**, 122 West Street, shows the simple and pleasing proportions of early architecture in town. The house was built in 1853 for the first mayor of Goderich, Benjamin Parsons.

**6 The McManus Residence**, 16 Wellington St. S., was built in the Picturesque Revival style characterized by soaring gables, roof and chimneys. Although some of the verandahs and embellishments have been removed, the house is still quite impressive. The original carriage step can be seen in front.



**7 The Harbour Park Inn**, 168 West Street, was built in 1839 by the Canada Company. It was the centre of social life for the town until 1852. It then served as the Bank of Upper Canada until 1859. The building has been an hotel ever since. After a fire in 1945, the original steep roof was replaced by the present third floor. Harbour Park is the site of the town's first log structure built by Tiger Dunlop and referred to as "The Castle". *(Designated)*



**8 Hands Bakery**, 169 West Street, is a neo-classical style home which was bought by Henry Hands and used as a bakery. Built in the 1840s, the building served as a guard house during the Fenian raids of 1866. The style is now rare as most similar wooden structures have fallen victim to fire. *(Designated)*

**9 Canadian Pacific Railway Station**, Harbour Quay, was built in 1907 and served many industries such as the nearby, original grain elevator business of 1866. A water tower and roundhouse were part of the site. The last remaining fish house can be seen at the edge of the pier as well as the last remaining Menesetung mineral springs, adjacent to the station. *(Designated)*



**10 The MacDonald House**, 5 Cobourg Street, was the office of the Bank of Upper Canada from 1859-63 and the home of its manager "Stout Mac" MacDonald. The house was built in 1858 on the site of the McGregor cottage mentioned in "In the Days of the Canada Company" by Robina and Kathleen M. Lizars (1896).



**11 The Blake House**, 263 Cobourg Street, is a classical Georgian style residence, simple and well proportioned. The house was built in 1860 for William Seymour, forwarder. In the 1870s Matthew Hutchinson bought the house and established a mill at the harbour for the Ogilvie Flour Co. *(Designated)*



**12 The Light House**, was built c. 1851. A 300-watt mercury vapour lamp provides the light which remains on constantly throughout the navigational season. The cycle consists of two light beams, one at 19 seconds and a smaller beam at 6 seconds later. This is the highest point on the Canadian side of the lake.

**13 The Lawson House**, 37 Essex Street, was built in the late 1850s by William Lee. Sir Casimir Gzowski, civil engineer, used the house as a field office for his railroad and harbour work during the 1860s. The house is a well-proportioned example of a small Georgian home. *(Designated)*



**14 The Judges' House**, 85 Essex Street, was the residence of four judges, including County Judge Wilmot Squier, for whom the house was built in 1877, followed by His Honour James Masson, Judge E. N. Lewis, M.P., and Judge Glenn Hays. It

is a superb example of a High Victorian structure with Gothic Revival and Italianate features. *(Designated)*

**15 The Cottage**, 135 Essex Street, is a rare surviving example of an 1880s lakefront cottage. It was built in the picturesque style, with a prominent pyramidal roof which extends over the main facade verandah. At one time many such cottages lined the bluff in this area. Nearby, at the end of Picton, was the Sunset Hotel resort. *(Designated)*



**16 The Hutchinson House**, 191 Britannia Rd., is an example of Georgian style. Built around 1853 by Charles Hutchinson, its key features include the local grey brick, the smaller second floor windows and the semi-circular hood supported by Doric columns. Its location elegantly closes the Wellesley streetscape vista. *(Designated)*



**17 The Tom House**, 82 Wellesley Street, is a large Georgian structure built in 1888. for Mr. John Elgin Tom, a public school inspector for West Huron. The most notable features originally included iron cresting, decorative fretwork around the central gable, metal roofing tiles and brick chimneys. The enclosed front porch is a later addition. *(Designated)*

**18 The Wellesley House**, 203 Lighthouse Street, was built by William Bennett Rich, a former Grenadier Guard during the Napoleonic era, who later served on Goderich Town Council and for the Canada Company. The house was built around 1845 and combines Regency and Georgian styles. It is similar to smaller urban estates in England. *(Designated)*



**19 The Lancaster House**, 165 Lighthouse Street, built in 1845, is an example of mid-19th century Georgian Revival style. The building was used as a barracks for volunteers during the Fenian scare in the mid-1860s. It stood empty for almost 50 years as its wealthy owner was lost at sea on his return journey after seeking gold in California and Australia. *(Designated)*

