



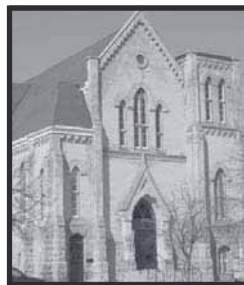
59 The Captain Dancy House, 108 East St., was built in the mid 1860s by Thomas Dancy, a popular lake schooner captain. The Georgian house is notable for being built of stone which is rare in Goderich. Originally, it would have had a centre door with pilasters and gable roof ends with chimneys. *(Designated)*

60 The Pillars, junction of Britannia St. and Huron Road, were erected in 1929 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of Goderich and the Huron Tract (1827), and the paving of the Huron Road (Highway 8) from Goderich to Stratford. Rebuilt in 1996, of stone and 13 feet high, each pillar bears a plaque which reads:



*“Pioneers of the Huron Tract 1828-1928
Commemorating the life work of the men, who opened the roads, felled the forests, built the farmsteads, tilled the fields, reaped the harvests -and of the women who made the homes, bore the children, nursed them, reared them, brightened and ennobled domestic life in the Huron Tract during a hundred years.”*
(Designated)

61 The Gibbons House, 86 Picton St., was built by Robert Gibbons. The house is a cubic Georgian structure of Maitland River stone. The stone tapers from three feet thickness at the bottom to one and a half feet at the second level. The chimneys are symmetrically placed and the six over six windows are still intact. *(Designated)*



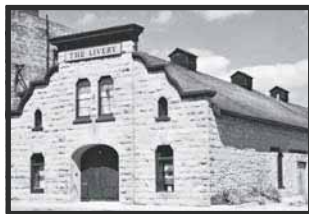
62 Victoria Street United Church, 40 Victoria St. S., was built in 1878 in the Gothic Revival style. The tower, a distinguishing feature of gothic architecture, was placed asymmetrically providing a dramatic contrast with the lower height of the left side of the facade. Unfortunately the tower was removed in the 1920s after being struck by lightning. The original wooden doors have been replaced but their gothic archway remains, as does

the decorative brickwork on the facade, sides and capping the tall arched windows. The slightly squared stone of the foundation offers a sense of stability and a pleasing contrast to the buff brick and strong vertical gothic lines.

63 The Whitely House, 58 Elgin Ave. E., is an early timber frame house built about 1853 in the Georgian style. A Dr. James Whitely may have used it as a surgery. The massive pine logs used in its construction would have been plentiful at the time and the original windows would have been six over six. The rectangular transom and sidelights and the two chimneys with decorative brickwork are typical of the style. The gingerbread of the verandah and the bay window to the west side are additions from about 1880. *(Designated)*



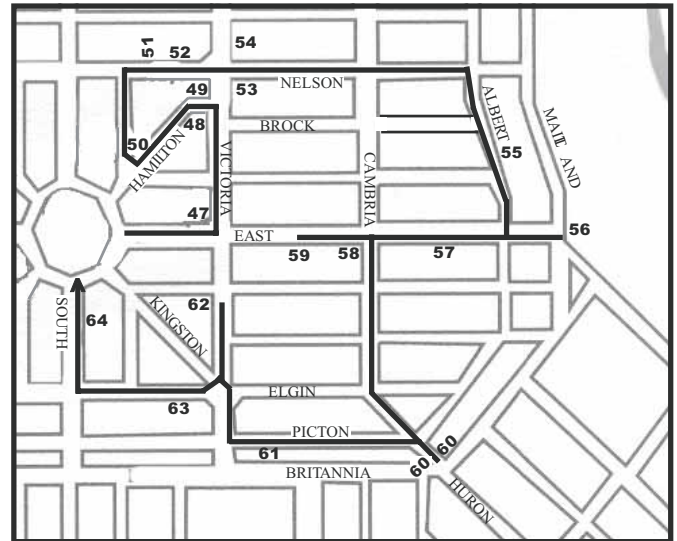
64 The Livery, 35 South St., was built in three stages, the oldest, rear section, of field stone, by Jacob Seegmiller in the 1840s as a harness and blacksmith shop. With a hotel on both corners of South St. and The Square, it was a convenient location for a livery stable. A.M. Polley added the second section in the 1860s and then in 1878, the front portion with its ornate boomtoom facade. The square, arched windows are unusual for this area. The arch surrounding the door was wide enough to allow the entry of horses and carriages. The building is now home to Goderich Little Theatre, The Celtic Festival and The Gairbraid Theatre. *(Designated)*



Port of Goderich Heritage Walking Tour 4 (of 4)

East and South

- Canada Company and Early Settler Burying Grounds
- Industrial Heritage
- CNR Station
- Commemorative Pillars
- Private, Public and Industrial Heritage Architecture



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



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 or e-mail heritage@goderich.ca.

Last updated Jan. 2008

47 Knox Presbyterian Church, 9 Victoria St. N., was built in 1952 after fire destroyed the former church. The building won awards for its unique design. This church has been of service to the community since the 1830s.



48 The Sloane/Cooper House, 80 Hamilton St., was built in the 1870s for Mr. Sloane who operated a grain and feed business in a building on the property, later demolished to widen the street. With its decorative stained glass, woodwork and pedimented mantelpieces, the house had one of the town's most elegant interiors. The bay window's scrollwork is unique and the roof and porch retain their original iron cresting. *(Designated)*



49 Dutch Liberation Memorial Park, Hamilton St. and Victoria St., is a small park donated by the Dutch people who settled in this area in the 1950s, as a tribute to the role Canadian soldiers played in the liberation of Holland during World War II. The fountain can be seen as a ring of people with outstretched

arms or as a tulip. The gazebo with a distinct design on each of the four sides represents the four regions of Holland.

50 The Bradley Building, Vista Block, 53 Hamilton St., occupies one of the triangular shaped lots created by Goderich's unique central



plan. These locations offer important vistas as viewed from The Square. This brick building still retains original windows and detailing. Hamilton St. was a major entrance point to town for travellers coming from the north. The many hotels, livery stables and carriage shops have been removed but a few boomtown fronts remain.

51 The MacKid/Galt House, 35 Nelson St. E., was built in 1855 by the Church of Scotland as a manse. This finely proportioned Georgian style home takes its name from John Galt, postmaster and grandson of one of the town's founders, who lived here for many years. The house faces east where it was fronted by extensive flower beds and lawn spanning the whole block. *(Designated)*



52 The Acheson House, 55 Nelson St. E., was built in 1881 of lime brick common to the region in the late 19th century. It shows extensive use of gingerbread trim on its two porches, bay windows soffit brackets and fascia boards. *(Designated)*



53 The Hunter House, 66 Victoria St. N., was built in 1906 in the Queen Anne style showing a round, corner turret with finial and bricked lower walls with a shingled upper storey. Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier stayed here during a visit while he was in office. *(Designated)*



54 Victoria Park, Victoria St. N. between Nelson and Bruce. This is the site of the Canada Company and early settler burying grounds, as well as The Judith Gooderham Memorial Playground donated by the Knight family. Unmarked graves still remain even though many others were moved to the

Maitland Cemetery in the 1870s. In 1873, the Canada Company deeded the area to the town for use as a public park.

55 The Warnock House, 34 Albert St., was built circa 1885. This home is in the Italianate style, rare for Goderich. The projecting frontispiece, decorative brackets under wide eaves and the low hip roof with a triangular gable typify this style. William Warnock was a well known horticulturist who tended a large acreage behind the house. *(Designated)*



56 Canadian National Railway Station, Maitland St.. Built of red brick in 1902, the station is one of the few using masonry and this particular tower design. It also features large timber brackets and a port cochere. The building overlooks the scenic river valley and serves as a visual terminal point for East Street. South of here, the Volvo (formerly Champion) Motor Graders main plant is located in an area long used for industry. Proximity to the station was an advantage for industries such as the Goderich Boiler Works, Goderich Knitting Factory (now apartments on East Street), Kensington Furniture Factory and the National Shipbuilding Co.



57 The Henry Horton Cottage, 156 East St., is an excellent example of the Picturesque Cottage as shown by the projecting frontispiece, the scrolled gingerbread and the gothic window. Henry Horton built this grout house in the early 1860s after returning from the California Gold Rush to operate a grocery. The stucco

is lined to give the impression of cut stone and molded at the corners to resemble stone blocks. *(Designated)*

58 Runciman's Foundry, East St., built in 1856, manufactured salt evaporation pans and is the last building of a larger industrial area. The northwest corner was the site of the Goderich Organ Co., extending along Cambria between East and Newgate Sts. This factory produced world-famous organs and later diversified into toilet and plumbing products. Nearby as well, was the Doty Engine Works (Victoria between Newgate and Brock), producing boilers and designing the first pile driver. The corner of Nelson and Cambria was the site of the re-located Goderich Planing Mill formerly at Victoria and Trafalgar. Many of these industries fell victim to fires, wind damage and explosions, which often resulted in an end to the business operations.

