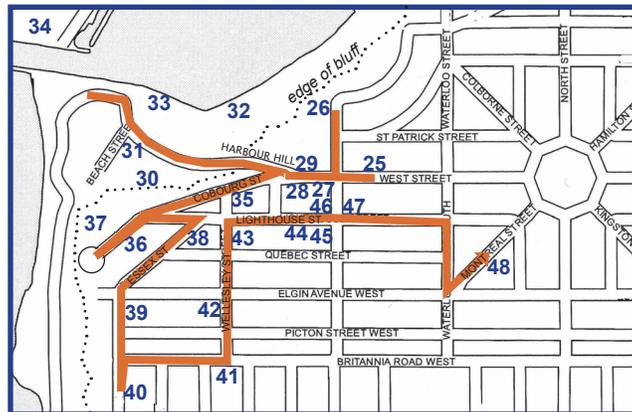


# Heritage Walk Two

(of Four)

## West to Lake Huron

- Canada Company Headquarters
- Former CPR Station and Menesetung Mineral Springs
- The Lighthouse and Spectacular Sunsets
- Overlook the Lake and Harbour from the Bluffs
- Private, Public and Industrial Heritage Architecture



**42** 82 Wellesley Street, the Tom House, is an Italianate 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 porch is a later addition. **(Designated)**



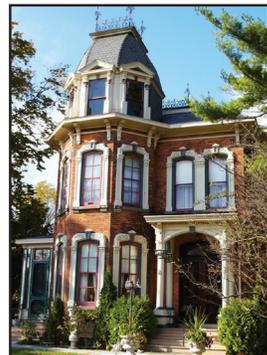
**43** 203 Lighthouse Street, the Wellesley or Wilson House, was built by William Bennett Rich, a former Grenadier Guard who later served on Town Council. The house, built in 1842, combines Georgian and Neo-Classical influences. Several outstanding homes were built when the seven Rich daughters married. **(Designated)**



**44** 165 Lighthouse Street, the Lancaster House, built in 1845, is an example of Georgian style. The building was used as a barracks for volunteers during the Fenian scare in 1866. It stood empty for almost 50 years as its owner was lost at sea on his return after seeking gold in California and Australia. Refurbished in 2016. **(Designated)**



**45** 34 Wellington Street South, the Ford House. 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)**



**46** 20 Wellington Street South, The Strachan House, was built by Adam McVicar (builder of the lighthouse), in 1878 on the site of the first British Exchange Hotel. A schooner brought 40,000 bricks to Goderich, for use on this mansion built for Donald Strachan, a prominent businessman. The Queen Anne/Italianate house is remarkably unaltered featuring a mansard roof of patterned slate and a tower crowned with iron cresting. Intricately moulded window headings are found throughout. **(Designated)**

**47** 19 Wellington Street South, the Lewis House, built in 1886 is an example of a Queen Anne Revival cottage. The attractive, projecting porch, intricate roof-line and windows with lead screening make this a unique residence. It was the home of Ira Lewis, lawyer. **(Designated)**



**48** 65 Montreal Street, the Garrow House, was built around 1865. It was the residence of James Thompson Garrow who later became Supreme Court Judge and local Judge of the Canadian Exchequer Court. The style is Italianate with unusual bracketing, a two-storey verandah, large front windows, a central Palladian window upstairs and decorative stone lintels and keystones. **(Designated & District)**



**25** 116 West Street, also known as the Moffat House, was built around 1857 and is an example of the Georgian style with Neo-Classical influences. The oversized dormers may have been a later addition. **(Designated)**

**26** 27 Wellington St. N. was built on the Canada Company Reserve by employee Charles Widder who married a daughter of William Bennett Rich. The door originally opened only from the inside, perhaps as an early security feature.



**27** 16 Wellington Street South, was built in the Gothic (Picturesque) Revival style characterized by soaring gables, steep roof and detailed chimneys. Although some of the verandahs and embellishments have been removed, the original carriage step can be seen in front.

**28** 169 West Street, the former Hands' Bakery, is Greek Revival in style and built in the 1840s. It served as a guard house during the Fenian raid scare of 1866. The style is relatively rare in Goderich as is a wooden structure of this age, as many such buildings succumbed to fire.

**(Designated)**



Goderich is fortunate to have literally hundreds of beautiful locations of natural or cultural heritage significance. As you walk our streets, take time to look beyond the places listed here. Around almost every corner you'll find something else to enjoy.

**29** 168 West Street, the **Park House**, built in 1839 by the Canada Company, was headquarters and the centre of town social life until 1852 when Commissioner Thomas Mercer Jones and his wife, Elizabeth Strachan, left. It then briefly served as the Bank of Upper Canada but has been a hotel or restaurant ever since. After a 1945 fire, the dormered, steep roof was replaced with a third floor. **Harbour Park**, behind this building, is the site of the first log structure built by Tiger Dunlop and referred to, by him, as "The Castle". The 2011 tornado came up the bank destroying most of the park trees but missed the Park House itself. **(Designated)**



**30** 2 Beach St., former **Canadian Pacific Railway Station**, was built in 1907 southeast of this location at the base of the cliff. Until 1955, two passenger trains a day departed the station. Freight service was discontinued in 1988. A water tower and roundhouse were part of the site and were visible from the distinctive round tower with its conical roof. The original structure included a full canopy supported by brackets over the platform. Interior details remain, including wooden screens, trim, and decorative plaster with large ceiling medallions. The building was moved to its present site (formerly the roundhouse) in 2013. The railway bridge that gave access to the station can be seen on Walk 3. **(Designated)**



**31** The **Menesetung Mineral Spring** flows continually all year round and has done so since the 1880s when four wells were sunk 240 feet into the aquifer. These wells supplied water and electricity to the town. The belief that the springs had healing properties, established the nearby hotels as tourist spas with patrons coming great distances for the curative powers. **(Designated)**

**32** **South Dock, Southpier Terminals** (formerly Goderich Elevators) now ship grain from this harbour where other grain companies have operated since 1866. Devastating fires in 1897 and 1905 destroyed the largely wooden structures that were then replaced and expanded three times by the concrete and steel silos still in use today. Most grain products are shipped by truck but more than 40 ships per year load and unload.



**33** **South Dock.** The last **Fish Shanty** still sits beside the pier facing the harbour. From here commercial fishermen set out then returned with their catches to be weighed and packed in ice-filled boxes for transportation by rail. Behind the shanties were racks where the nets were dried and repaired ready for the next fishing trip. **(Designated)**

**34** **North Harbour Rd., Compass Minerals** (formerly Sifto Salt) operates the largest rock salt mine in the world producing nine million tons yearly. Salt was discovered accidentally in 1866 by Samuel Platt while drilling for oil. For many years extraction involved evaporating salt from a brine solution brought to the surface and this process continues on the east side of town. In 1959, the first shaft was sunk here beginning underground extraction. The total length of roads under the lake bottom but within the salt layer is now greater than the length of all streets in Goderich. This location was the first hit by the 2011 tornado and sadly one worker died, the storm's only fatality.



**35** 5 **Cobourg Street**, sometimes called the **MacDonald House**, was the office of the Bank of Upper Canada from 1859-63 and the home of its manager "Stout Mac". The house was built in 1858 in the Georgian style. A carriage step and decorative street lamp remain at the curb. Site of the original lighthouse prior to 1847.

**36** 263 **Cobourg Street**, the **Blake House**, is in the classical Georgian style, simple and well-proportioned. The house was built in 1860 for William Seymour, forwarder. Matthew Hutchinson bought the house in 1880, naming it **Glengowan**, and established a mill at the harbour for the **Ogilvie Flour Co.** **(Designated)**



**37** **Cobourg Street** The **Goderich Lighthouse**, built by stone mason Adam McVicar in 1847, was the second on the Canadian side of the lake, replacing the first built further east along the street. The 10 metre (33ft) structure sits atop a 45 metre (150ft) bluff. The square shape is unusual for such structures. 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 one 6 seconds later. The light can be seen for 34 km (21 miles). The adjoining keeper's house was removed in 1914. **(Designated)**



**38** 37 **Essex Street**, also called the **Lawson House**, was built in the late 1850s by William Lee. Sir Casimir Gzowski, civil engineer, used the house as a field office for his railway and harbour work during the 1860s. The house is a well-proportioned example of a small Georgian home. **(Designated)**

**39** 85 **Essex Street**, referred to as the **Judges' House**, was successively the residence of four county judges. Built in 1877, it is in the Gothic Revival style situated on what was a larger property with a commanding view of the lake. The porch was likely a later addition. **(Designated)**



**40** 135 **Essex Street**, is a rare surviving example of an 1880s lakefront cottage. It was built with a prominent pyramidal roof which extends over the main and side verandahs (now enclosed). At one time many such cottages lined the bluff in this area. Nearby, at the end of Picton Street, was the **Sunset Hotel** resort and almost across the street, **The Pav dance pavillion.** **(Designated)**

**41** 191 **Britannia Road West**, sometimes known as the **Hutchinson House**, has Neo-Classical influences. Built c. 1853, its key features include the local gray/white brick, the smaller second floor windows and the semi-circular hood supported by Doric columns. Its location elegantly closes the **Wellesley streetscape** vista. **(Designated)**

