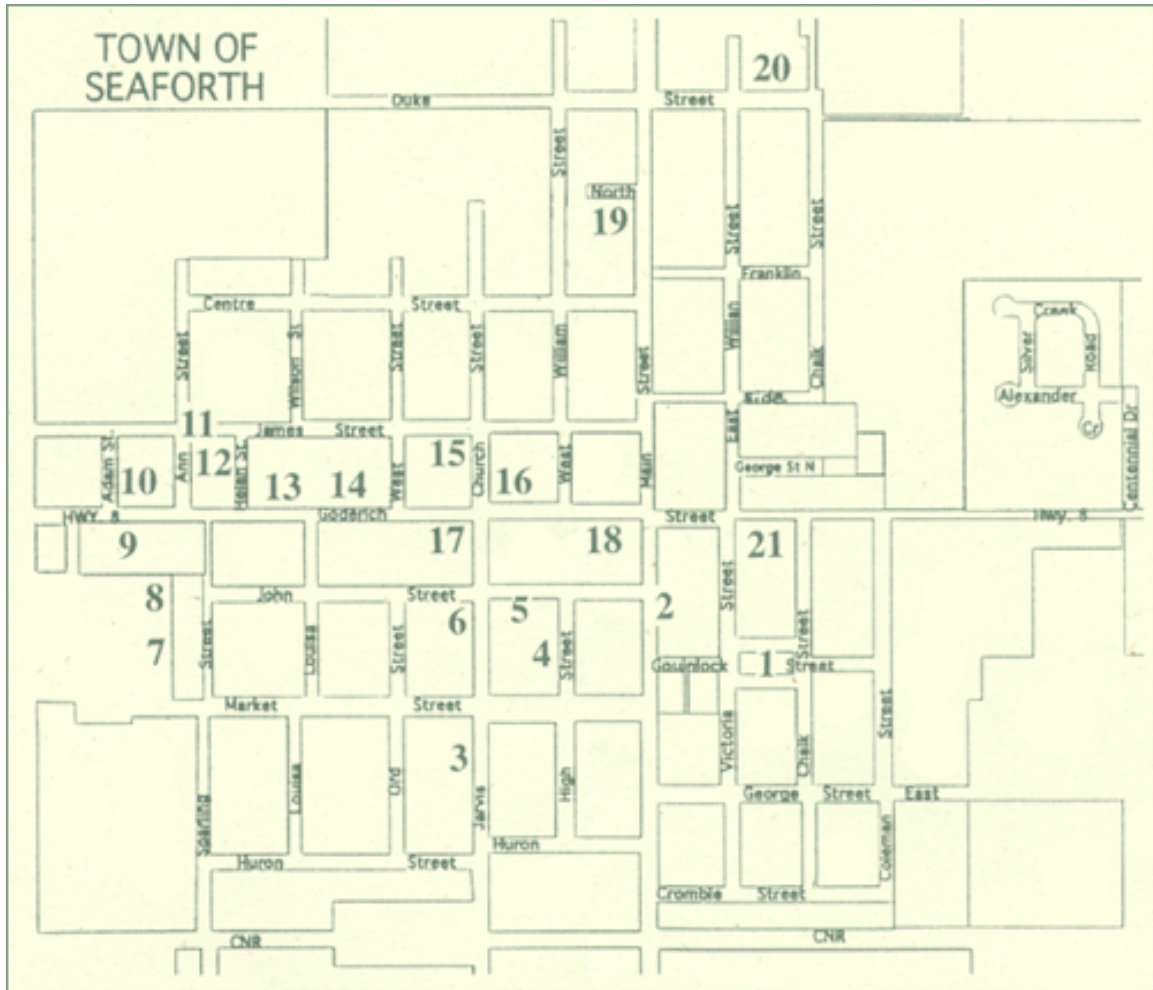


Seaforth Walking Tour



1: Victoria Park

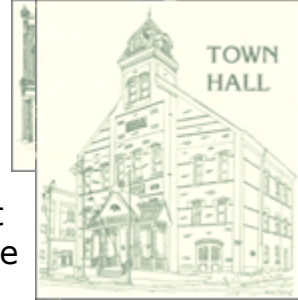
The land for Victoria Park was donated to the Town by Dr. William Gouinlock in 1875, (one year after Seaforth was officially incorporated). The bandshell was constructed in 1920, a solid, well-planned, no frills building with tongue and groove clapboard siding and a front wall that is actually a series of folding doors. The bandshell, having excellent acoustics, is apparently designed with the same proportions and covered ceiling as the bandshell at the CNE. The War Memorial, erected after World War 1, and the park are both designated.

2: Main Street Seaforth

Seaforth's Main Street has been described by architectural critics as one of the finest late 19th century streetscapes remaining in the Province, and is a designated Heritage Conservation District. The



uniform scale and character of the commercial blocks is, to a large extent, the result of the fire in 1876. Notable features on the Main Street are the Library, the Town Hall, the Post Office, the Cardno Block and the Box Furniture building.



The Town Hall was built in 1893/94 and is a handsome civic building. It is an integral part of the historic streetscape and is distinguished by its high front tower and



gabled front elevation. The front porch was removed in 1957 and a replica was built in 1989. The three floor red brick building with the central clock tower is Seaforth's Post Office built in 1911-13.

The Cardno Block is the largest building on Main Street. It was erected in 1877 by Alexander Cardno. The upstairs was the site of Cardno's Music and Concert Hall. The clock cost \$1,000.00 for installation. Box Furniture is a two and a half storey brick building which was built in 1877 by James Murphy, a grocer. Over the years many "modernizations" had occurred and in 1990 the building was beautifully restored to its original design.

The Library, built in 1913, is one of many libraries funded by Andrew Carnegie. It is in "Victorial Palladian Style" as seen in the impressive portico.

3: 55 Jarvis Street, [1875]



This house has distinct overtones of "Farmhouse Gothic". The symmetrical planning of the house with the central projection incorporating the front entrance on the ground level and the gable roof on the above half-storey is flanked by equal portions of the verandah.

4: 57 High Street, [1907]

This Queen Anne style dwelling has a corner turret, wood shingles, exterior paneled doors, decorative garlands over the front bay windows, and decorative finials on the roof.





5: 41 John Street, [1874]

Note the three Scottish-style dormers. Wood siding with vertical grooves at regular intervals gives the impression that the exterior is composed of stone on the front elevation and clapboard on the remaining three sides.

**6: St. Thomas Anglican Church
21 Jarvis Street, [1863]**

Was the first permanent place of Seaforth. It is a fine example of Gothic" architecture in religious chancel was added in 1872 and the Not designated.



worship in "Carpenter's buildings. The wings in 1878.

7: 23 Sparling Street, [1885]



The residence of William Gray, a partner in Gray, Young and Sparling Salt Works. With its mixture of stylish elements, it becomes a "nameless vernacular" style of mid-nineteenth century domestic architecture having a Queen Anne-like circular veranda and Italianate window hoods creating a variety that becomes altogether pleasing.

8: 19 Sparling Street, [1895]

Associated with I.V. Fear, who was involved in the founding of the first telephone system in Seaforth. This house has curved cast-stone window heads, ornamental gables, curved stained glass window heads in the living room and upper hall and a keyhole window opening to the front porch.



9: 131 Goderich Street West, [1875]



This house has strong Italianate stylish elements and a central two storey projection containing the entrance. The narrow doors on both sides lead to the original front verandas. The front door has a round headed Tuscan pediment.

10: 148 Goderich Street West, [1889]

Built for the McLean family, owners of the "Huron Expositor". It is in late nineteenth century Queen Anne Revival style having a steep slate roof incorporating special red and green slates, ornate brackets under the soffits, and red granite sills, rare in a domestic structure.



**11: 123 James Street,
[1873]**

This clapboard frame house with asymmetrical floor plan, fine trim details and stained glass windows is a fanciful example of Victorian "cottage" architecture and is one of the "most fun and eclectic" homes in Seaforth.



12: 17 Helen Street

Originally built in 1870 on main Street. Only one two portions was relocated to the wrought iron fenced Helen Street property. The front entrance crowned by an elliptical fanlight and is flanked by side-lights. Noteworthy are the two corner bay windows and Victorian grounds.



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13: 98 Goderich Street West

Built prior to 1850. This modest Ontario farmhouse, believed to be the first brick residence in Seaforth, was originally accompanied by a barn, an orchard and a coach house.

**14: Lorne Villa Apartments
92 Goderich Street West**

Built between 1886 and 1890. The large proportions, asymmetrical layout, slate roof, multiple chimneys, wrought iron work and coach-house to the rear typify late Victorian architecture for the affluent in Huron County.



**15: Maplewood Manor
13 Church Street**

In Georgian-style with Italianate influences, it was built in 1867 as Seaforth Public School with a symmetrical "T" plan and set on a fieldstone foundation with Flemish bond, buff brick walls. The building was used as a school until 1953 and then a warehouse until 1986 when it was renovated as a distinctive seniors' residence and nursing home.



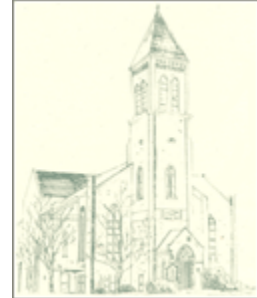


**16: The Northside United Church
54 Goderich Street West**

Built in 1877 with adjacent Manse built in 1904. Not designated.

**17: The First Presbyterian Church
59 Goderich Street West**

Was built in 1867 with an addition erected in 1904 and a Manse built in 1879. Not designated.



18: 31 Goderich Street West

Originally built in 1846 on Main Street North and was moved to its present site in 1863. Note the harmonious proportions of the facade; the veranda with its second storey deck and curved board and batten roof; the symmetrical window and door placement; and the long eaves with their bargeboards and turned drops topped with a large

finial.

19: 87 Main Street North, [1872]

This is an example of a one-and-a-half storey centre gable, centre hall, Ontario farmhouse, recognized as Ontario's truly original vernacular architecture.



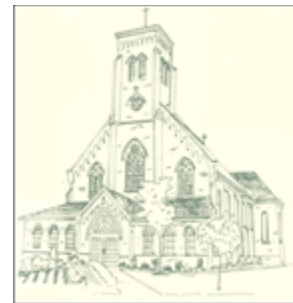
20: The Round House

Corner of Duke and East William Streets. It was built in 1902 and was formerly referred to as the "Crystal Palace" because of its many large windows. This two-storey octagonal exhibition hall is one of two remaining in Ontario. The first fair at this site was held in September of 1902 and the building is still being used as part of Seaforth's Fair Grounds.



**21: St. James Roman Catholic Church
14 Victoria Street**

Built in 1869 with adjacent Rectory constructed in 1897. Not designated.



Other Points of Interest in the Area

- 1) Van Egmond House Museum and Egmondville Cemetery - one mile south of town (London Rd. Egmondville).
- 2) Harpurhey Cemetery - (1847) - Harpurhey Rd.
- 3) Maitland Bank Cemetery - north of Seaforth, Concession Rd. 2-3,

McKillop Twp.

4) St. James Cemetery - Hwy. #8, east of Seaforth.

5) Stone Cairn - erected 1928 - commemorating opening of the Huron Road by the Canada Company in 1828 - Harpurhey Rd.