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"HOME OF RADAR IN CANADA"

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AUG 9 1982

ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

TELEPHONE (519) 482-3997

23 ALBERT STREET  
P.O. BOX 400  
CLINTON, ONTARIO  
N0M 1L0

*Huron* ✓

C. C. Proctor  
Clerk-Treasurer  
Mrs. C. M. Jefferson  
Deputy Clerk-Treasurer

IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT 1974,  
R. S. O. 1980, Chapter 337.

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LANDS AND PREMISES AT THE  
FOLLOWING MUNICIPAL ADDRESSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE.

To: Ontario Heritage Foundation,  
77 Bloor St. West,  
Toronto, Ontario.  
M7A 2R9.

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Clinton intends to designate the properties, including lands and buildings, at the following municipal addresses as properties of architectural and/or historical interest under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, 1974, R. S. O. Chapter 337.

- (a) The Victoria Block - 15-17 Victoria Street
- (b) The McGarva-Fingland House - 154 Ontario Street
- (c) The Cooper House - 62 Orange Street
- (d) The Irwin-Gunn Estate - 71 Kirk Street
- (e) Former Carriage House of the Irwin-Gunn Estate  
200 High Street
- (f) Former Stable Block of the Irwin-Gunn Estate  
198 High Street.

Reasons for the proposed designation of the above properties are enclosed.

Notice of objection to the proposed designation, together with a statement of the reasons for the objection and all relevant facts may be served on the Clerk of the Town of Clinton before the Third day of September 1982.

Dated at Clinton, Ontario, this 4th day of August 1982.

*Call  
city clerk for  
By-law.*

*C. C. Proctor*  
C. C. Proctor, Clerk.

(a)

BUILDING: The Victoria Block  
Address: 15 - 17 Victoria Street  
Date: 1877

Style: Mansard or Second Empire

Reasons for Designation: The Victoria Block is the only three-storey business block in Clinton and provides an impressive anchor to the south end of the commercial district, especially since the Clinton Hotel burned down. In addition, it is the only commercial building in Clinton in the Second Empire style and one of the few in the surrounding area. We recommend that this building be designated for architectural reasons as we do not have a great deal of the history of the building available as yet.

Historical: Built by James Twitchell and Thomas Jackson in 1877.

Architecture: The building is of white brick, three stories in height with the French Empire mansard roof. Inset into the mansard roof are four hooded dormers. In the centre of the roofline, a tower rises above it, having a convex curved mansard roof opposite to the main roof. In the tower roof is a round window, where we believe there used to be a clock. The building has a wide overhanging eave with an elaborate cornice and frieze. There are heavy end-brackets at the corners of the cornice and a broken curved pediment in the centre of the cornice. Inset between the curves of the pediment is the date-stone. The windows are of sash type with single panes, tall, with carved stone lintels which are joined at their bases. The sills are continuous, with exception of the centre window below the tower. The centre window is a double window with a twin arched lintel. The main storey is also surmounted by elaborate woodwork, with end-brackets and cornice molding. The main door, leading to the apartments, is a double door with two panels per door. Above the door is a large arched transom with decorative woodwork. Stores were on each side of the main apartment door, and consisted of two large plate windows with a split transom above. Store doors were inset into the building, with double doors and transoms above. The Victoria Block remains basically unaltered, with the exception of the south store front and part of the north store front. In the south store the transoms have been filled in and the windows and door replaced by aluminum and plate glass. In the north store the transoms are filled and the windows and door replaced but the original wood surrounds remain.

(b)

BUILDING: The McGarva-Fingland House

Address: 154 Ontario Street

Date: circa 1865

Style: Ontario Vernacular

Reasons for Designation: The house is recommended for historical and architectural reasons. Architecturally, it is a good example of a moderate mid-Victorian house. Historically, it is unusual for a house to have been occupied by mainly two families, both of whom contributed greatly to both Clinton and Huron County.

Historical: The house stands on a lot purchased by John McGarva in 1865. McGarva emigrated from Scotland first to America before coming to Clinton in 1859. He soon established a grocery business on Albert Street, continuing in this until 1888. He is most remembered for his development of the McGarva Salt Works. The works were situated near the old railway station. Originally, oil had been sought but instead salt was found and McGarva went into its production, continuing until 1894. These works, along with the ones at Stapleton, provided the major economic foundation of Clinton in the decades of the 1870's and 1880's. McGarva served on a number of municipal boards as well as being a magistrate and justice of the peace. He died in 1908. The house passed out of the McGarva family in 1931 and was purchased by the late Judge Fingland in 1938. Judge Fingland is well remembered in the county for his long and distinguished legal career, serving as Huron County Judge from 1954 until 1964. T [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Architecture: The house is a one-and-a-half-storey house of the mid-Victorian era. Built in the Picturesque style, the house is an L-shaped centre hall plan. The exterior is rough cast with decorative quoins at the corners and matching trim above windows and doors. The architectural interest of the house lies in its small features, the bay window, the paired arched windows above and the gables in the roofline. The house exterior remains close to the original and as such is a good example of its type and era. Mention should also be made of the gardens, which contain many old trees, among which is the large oak which was grown from an acorn brought by John McGarva from Scotland. The interior follows the usual Victorian centre hall plan, with the parlours on the right and the dining room on the left. The most interesting feature of the interior is the lovely curving walnut staircase.

BUILDING: Cooper House

Address: 62 Orange St.

Name: Glebe View

Date: 1891

Style: Victorian Gothic

Reasons for Designation: The house is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. Architecturally, the house is a good example of late 19th century architecture. It is also a superb example of the wide variety of design of which the builder was capable. Historically, it was built by and for Samuel S. Cooper, who was one of Clinton's well-known builders.

History: "Glebe View" was built by Samuel S. Cooper. Mr. Cooper married Margaret Hanna, daughter of Mr. Robert Hanna and niece of W.J. Hanna, provincial secretary in the Whitney Government. Mr. Cooper was born in Queens County, Ireland, October 28, 1864, the son of Mr. James Cooper and Annie Sloane Cooper. Sam Cooper came to Canada when he was about twenty, spending two years in Goderich as a builder before moving to Clinton. He ran a planing mill for years carrying on his business of contracting and building. "Glebe View" was built across the street from his planing mill which is presently the location of Cooke's Greenhouse and Flower Shop.

Mr. Cooper was a shrewd businessman and during his long business career he accumulated a good deal of money and real estate owning a couple of score of buildings, dwellings, and business places in town.

Mr. Cooper died while serving his second term as mayor of Clinton. He died in March, 1932. Predeceased by his wife, he was survived by one daughter, Mrs. Percy Ladd of Monrovia, California. Mr. Cooper was buried in the Clinton cemetery after lying in state at his apartments, Normandie Block.

Architecture: The residence has an imposing architectural presence well set back on a corner lot. The style may be loosely described as Victorian Gothic and is distinguished by its bold vertical massing comprising two 2½-storey gabled projecting wings with bay windows tied together by a two-storey verandah. Of significant interest, however, is the architectural detailing. The windows are of varied shape and proportion including semicircular arched lintels of stone and corbelled brick. Much of the fenestration is of stained glass. The woodwork is similarly ornate in design and superbly crafted. The key features in this regard are the massive rounded verandah columns, and elaborately carved soffitt brackets and fascias. The pair of entrance doors has a fine semicircular fan light of stained glass inscribed with the name "Glebe View". Inside, the areas designated for conservation under the Heritage Act are the main entrance hall and staircase. Both areas exude a sumptuous, late Victorian ambience by the abundance of carved woodwork around the doors and windows and by the ornate staircase bannister, rail and unique newel post. The stained glass windows on the stair landing wall depict allegorical scenes.

BUILDING: The Irwin-Gunn Estate.  
ADDRESS: 71 Kirk Street  
Name of Estate: Kildonan  
Date: circa 1867 - 1870  
Style: Italianate

(d)

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: The house is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. Architecturally the house is an imposing example of the suburban villa of the nineteenth century, complete with outbuildings (198, 200 High Street). Historically, it is associated with one of Clinton's early entrepreneurs, Richard Irwin, and in this century, with a leading physician, Dr. Gunn.

Historical: The house was built by Richard Irwin on land which he purchased in 1867. Irwin came to Clinton in the early 1860's and entered into partnership because of financial reverses in the grain futures market. He later became involved in a grist mill business, situated at the site of Fabian Furniture. He died in 1929 and the house was sold by auction to Dr. William Gunn. Dr. Gunn began practice in Brucefield in 1882 and in 1887 he moved to Clinton. He was an eminent surgeon, often ahead of his time. In 1889 he was President of the Huron Medical Council in Surgical Anatomy. He died on May 3, 1930.

Architecture: (71 Kirk St.) Built as a suburban villa, the house originally stood on five acres of land. It is unique in that it retains both its carriage house and stable block (now separate residences). Built in a transitional Italianate style, it is a large white brick two-storey square house with a kitchen wing at the rear. The main facade consists of three bays, the centre of which projects forward and is surmounted by an ornate stone pediment. Each corner has raised brick quoins to create the rustic effect typical of the Italianate style. There are three pairs of French doors on the main facade, which is in keeping with the villa concept. The other windows are narrow double windows of Italianate style, with the upper floors having stone pediment lintels. Other features of the facade are the elaborate cornice boards and brackets. The main floor windows do not have decorative lintels because they were originally obscured from view by the porch which extended across the entire front of the house. The interior of the house follows the typical centre hall plan. It is divided by a nine foot hall. The left side consists of a large ballroom. The drawing room, morning and dining room occupy the right side, two of these rooms retain their original carved fireplaces. The house has particularly noteworthy plasterwork (Cornices and ceiling medallions) and good quality woodwork throughout, including a beautiful curving staircase. Of especial note is the front door, with its etched glass side and transom lights in a grape and leaf design. Mention should also be made of the etched glass double doors which can close off the entry foyer and the etched glass window halfway up the staircase.

The house is basically unaltered, except for the porches and the removal of the two fireplaces in the ballroom. The belvedere that was on the roof has been removed also.

(e)

BUILDING: Former carriage house of Irwin-Gunn Estate.

Address: 200 High St.

Date: circa 1867 - 1870

Reasons for Designation: The house is recommended for designation because it is an integral part of the Irwin-Gunn Estate.

Historical: Before becoming a private home, 200 High Street was the carriage house of the Irwin-Gunn Estate and as such is part of the whole complex.

Architecture: It is built of the same white brick as the other two buildings in the complex. It has been doubled in size by building on at the rear. The facade has been substantially altered; however, it is still possible to see where the carriage doors were originally. The house is another part of the original estate and as such should be retained.

BUILDING: Former stable block of Irwin-Gunn Estate.

(A)

Address: 198 High St.

Date: circa 1867-1870

Reasons for Designation: The house is recommended for designation because it is an integral part of the Irwin-Gunn Estate.

Historical: Before becoming a private home, 198 High Street was the stable block of the Irwin-Gunn Estate and as such is part of the whole complex.

Architecture: It is a 1½ storey square brick building with the same raised brick quoins on the corners as has the main house. Even though the facade has been substantially altered it still provides an original background to the main house.