

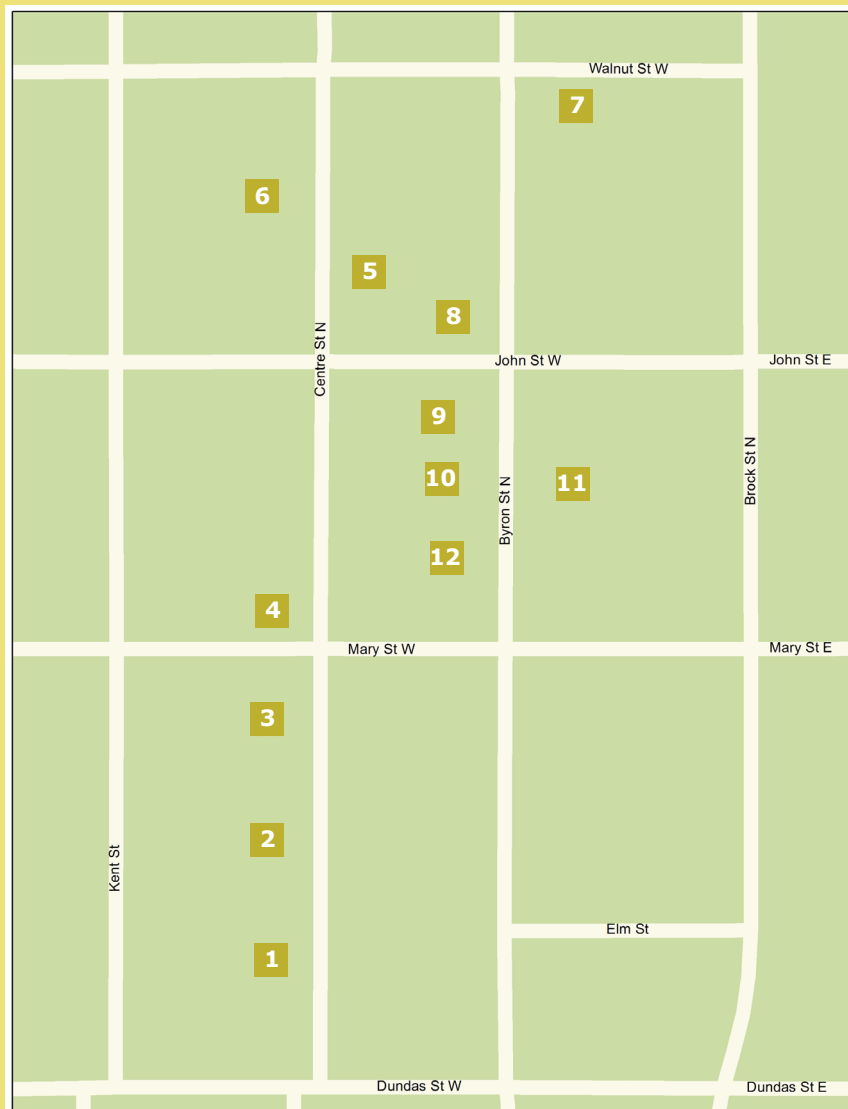
Perry's Plan



Self-guided Walking Tour

WHITBY
ONTARIO • CANADA

Perry's Plan Neighbourhood District covers several blocks in the Town of Whitby's original plan of subdivision. It was commissioned in 1846 by Peter Perry, a local businessman who was instrumental to the founding of Whitby. The residential streetscapes in this district contain a diverse collection of traditional architectural styles erected from the mid-nineteenth century onward. The houses reflect the development and affluence of the Town of Whitby during its historic period from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries.



1

300 Dundas Street West All Saints Anglican Church c. 1865-66

The Church, which was heavily damaged by fire in 1927 and 2009, was designed by Gundry and Langley of Toronto in the Gothic Revival style. The spire was added four years later in 1870. This was Whitby's second Anglican Church; the first, St. John's, is in Port Whitby. All Saints contains many fine stained-glass windows, including a memorial dedicated to the parents of Hamar Viscount Greenwood, unveiled by him in 1938. Greenwood also arranged to have a stone from Whitby Abbey, Yorkshire, England, placed in the church. The brass pulpit was donated by Elmina Lynde, the last member of the Lynde family to occupy Lynde House.



2

110 Centre Street North

In 1877, when John Ham Perry could no longer afford to maintain his 'castle' (which stood on what is now Kinsmen Park), he moved to this house and lived here until his death 19 years later. It has been extensively remodeled and shows little evidence of its age.



3

120 & 122 Centre Street North

This structure was originally a single house belonging to Yeoman Gibson, the only known Whitby resident to be born near Whitby, Yorkshire, England. He came to Whitby in 1847 and was a grocer.



4

300 Mary Street West c. 1855-56

This large multiple residence was built as the first permanent building for the Methodist Church in Whitby. The general style of the building is that of a meeting hall rather than a church – in line with Methodist thinking at the time. In 1876, the congregation built the Methodist Tabernacle, now St. Mark’s United. It was proposed that the old church be turned into a music hall, but instead, it was divided into apartments.



5

305 Centre Street North c. 1860

This home was originally built of frame construction in about 1860, but was bricked over at a later time. This home is one of two remaining houses in Whitby built with ‘frogging’ (the other being 417 Byron Street South), a masonry technique in which the bricks are applied with the frog exposed.



6

306 Centre Street North c. 1875

This home was built in the Victorian Gothic style and has recently been renovated and enlarged with a modern but tasteful addition.



7

311 Byron Street North c. 1870-71

This home is a recently renovated Gothic Revival style of house, built by Michael Marshall, a local carpenter.



8

300 Byron Street North c. 1862

This Gothic Revival brick house was built by William Robson, a member of the Whitby Town Council and Whitby Board of Education. The house consists of a vernacular two-storey buff brick structure with a second storey Gothic window and decorative vergeboard in the centre bay gable.



9

210 Byron Street North c. 1859

This stately home was constructed for Lewis Houck, a Whitby grain merchant, and one of the first trustees of the Methodist Church at 300 Mary Street West. This well kept residence possesses the characteristic wide bracketed eaves, verandah, and low-pitched roof of the Italianate style. The belvedere which originally graced the roof has unfortunately been lost, though the handsome entrance remains.

All homes can be viewed from the street

Do not enter private property



10

206 Byron Street North c. 1854

This house was previously occupied by William Bryan, a tinsmith and Gertrude Bryan, a nursing director at Whitby Psychiatric Hospital. The house is an example of the Regency Cottage style.



11

207 Byron Street North c. 1921

Built by Robert Pardon, a retired farmer, this house was also home to Mr. Whitfield, who was well known as a Postmaster, president of the Whitby War Veterans Association, as well as the first president of the Whitby Tennis Club. The house is an interesting example of early 20th century bungalows, combining Tudor Gothic with the "Prairie School" of Frank Lloyd Wright.



12

202 Byron Street North c. 1856

This house was built by John Michael, a Scottish immigrant, around the year 1856. The structure is consistent with 1856 style architecture but the brickwork is from a later period, and other features of the house suggest an evolutionary development over time.

A joint project of the Town of Whitby Planning and Development Department, LACAC Heritage Whitby & Whitby Public Library

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