

# Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC)

## SELF GUIDED WALKING TOUR

### History

Following the American Revolution, the British established a new colony of Upper Canada to provide land for the resettlement of the Loyalists. All of the land in the Whitby area was patented in the 1790's to people with connections in the fledgling administration in York (Toronto). These people were supposed to bring in settlers for the land, but few did and the land was sold to those who could afford to buy, mostly Americans.

Among the early settlers was Jabez Lynde who bought his land in 1804. Lynde's second house, which is reputed to have been built in 1812, still stands as the Whitby Museum at Cullen Gardens.

The development of the downtown area did not begin until 1836 with the arrival of Peter Perry from Lennox and Addington Counties. The settlement which sprang up at Brock and Dundas became known as Perry's Corners, now known as the 'Four Corners.' Peter Perry is remembered through the Peter Perry Awards and Whitby's residents are reminded of our history at the annual event known as the County Town Carnival.

The communities provenance grew when, on March 14, 1852, Whitby was selected as the County Town for the County of Ontario. Whitby was made the government seat for the new County which included all of Pickering Whitby, Oshawa and northward past Lake Simcoe. The County Court House (#14) was built the following year. With the County government, the incorporation of Whitby as a Town in 1855, a thriving harbour and the building of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856, the Town prospered and land prices boomed. Fortunes were made and large estates established. In 1857, John Ham Perry, Peter's son, built his 'castle' in what is now Kinsmen Park. Not to be outdone, Sheriff Nelson Reynolds built Trafalgar Castle (#53) two years later. Many of the buildings listed in this brochure were built during this boom period. Many had estates occupying entire blocks when built, but have since been surrounded by smaller houses.

Whitby became an important financial and manufacturing centre. The first branch outside of Toronto of the Dominion Bank (now the Toronto-Dominion) was established in Whitby in 1871 (see 'E') and did so well, they built their own building ('H') in 1874 at the four-corners. A block south the Canada Clock Company established the first clock factory in Canada in 1872.

Major architects were also attracted to Whitby in this period. Besides the Ontario County Court House (#14), William Cumberland also worked on the designs of

University College, St. James Cathedral and centre section of Osgoode Hall, all in Toronto. Henry Langley designed a number of buildings in Whitby (B, J, 11, 37, & 53) as well as St. Thomas's Church in Brooklin, Metropolitan United Church and the spire of St. Michael's Cathedral both in Downtown Toronto.

As Oshawa developed as an industrial centre, the commercial importance of Whitby declined through the closing years of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. From the 1st World War to 1950, little new industry came to Whitby and many of the large old houses were converted into apartments. In the 1950's and early '60's, a new boom started and a number of Whitby's finer buildings such as the Post Office, the Town Hall, the Masonic Hall, and the Samuel Trees house fell to the "modern" trend. It was also in this period when the former Town and the Township of Whitby amalgamated (1968). It was in the 1960's when the community began to feel the impacts of new suburban. In the face of this destruction, the Whitby Historical Society was formed in 1967, Canada's Centennial Year. The reawakening of heritage interest in that year culminated in the passage of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1975 and in the creation of a Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) by Whitby Town Council in 1978. The Downtown Area houses the largest number of significant heritage buildings in the Municipality. These include residential dwellings, commercial and institutional structures. Today, there are roughly 50 buildings designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Two buildings, the Centennial Building, the former County Courthouse and Trafalgar Castle, the Ontario Ladies College are recognized as Provincially significant heritage structures. Although the tide of demolitions has been slowed, many significant buildings, including some that are listed here, are endangered.

This brochure has been printed by the Whitby LACAC and the Whitby Planning Department to promote interest in the unique architectural heritage which gives Whitby its distinctive character.

The buildings listed here are only a sampling. Some have been included because of outstanding architectural features or historical relationships, but most are buildings which, in the opinion of the authors, are simply representative of their periods and styles.

The authors have deliberately focussed on the downtown core area of Whitby, an area which can easily be explored on foot.

There are hundreds of buildings in Whitby that are worthy of preservation and the inclusion or exclusion of any particular building should not be interpreted as a measure of its merit. Virtually all of downtown Whitby could have been included. Together, the downtown buildings represent an enviable commercial potential as a heritage shopping district, and the removal (or modernization) of any one of them would diminish that potential.

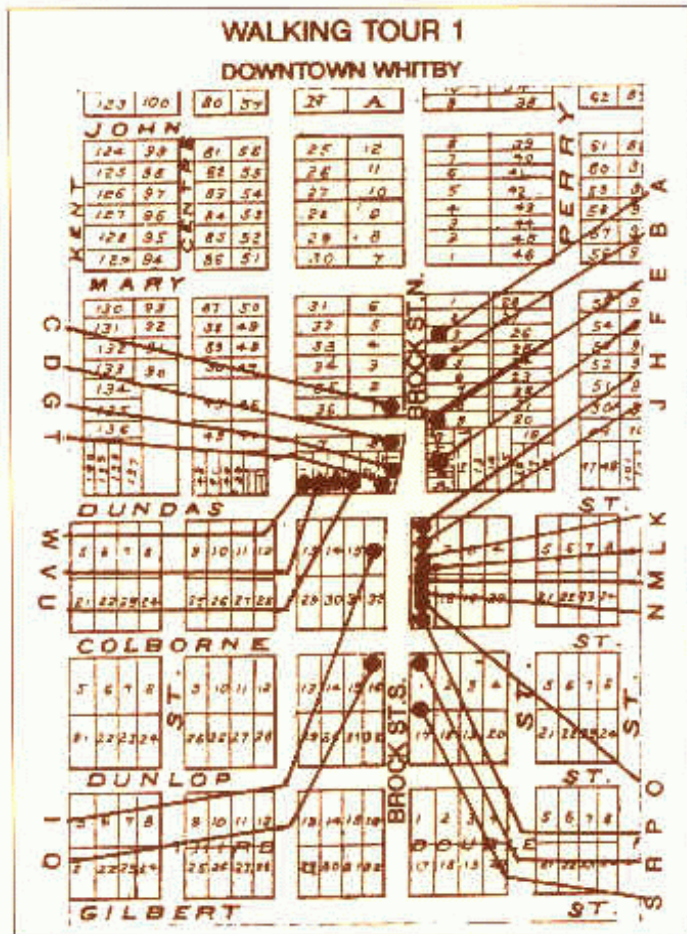
The material for this brochure was largely derived from the Whitby Archives which are located in the Centennial Building (#14).

## Downtown Whitby Walking Tour 1

(John Street to Gilbert Street, Kent Street to Perry Street)

**A. 173 Brock St. N. (1862)** was built as the office of W. H. Higgins, publisher of the 'Whitby Chronicle', and 'The Ontario County Atlas' and major recorder of Whitby's early history. In 1910, the building was purchased by J. H. Perrin of the Royal Hotel who

converted it into movie theatre. It served as the Royal Theatre under various ownerships from 1910 to 1938.



**B. 171 Brock St. N. (1872/73) - The Royal Hotel** was built for James Pringle and was designed by the Toronto architect, Henry Langley. In 1877, Sir John A. MacDonald, Canada's first Prime Minister, made a political speech in this building. Originally, the front facade had large windows on the ground floor which were bricked over around 1914. (see picture)

**C. 124 Brock St. N. (c.1855)** - What is today a fruit market was once the Ontario Hotel. The building performed this function from the 1850's until 1910, when it was purchased by Joseph Heard and converted into a garage. The Heard family ran a taxi, cartage, and bus service from this building until 1970.

**D. 122 Brock St. N. (1867/68)**

was built by George Cormack, a Whitby contractor. This building housed a branch of the Ontario Bank until 1890. In the early 1900's it was a telegraph and ticket office operated by Edmund Stephenson. One can still see traces of the advertisement painted on the south wall.

**E. 121 Brock St. N. (1864)** - The McMillan Block replaced Perry's Block which had burned down in the June of that year. The centre of the three stores comprising the structure was variously occupied in its early years by offices of the Royal Canadian Bank, the Dominion Bank and the Western Bank of Canada, while the north store served as Whitby's Post Office from 1880 to 1910, when a new Post Office was built at

the Four Corners (demolished in 1959).

**F. 111-113 Brock St. N. (1874)** was built as a hardware store for the Hatch Brothers, Samuel and Richard Hatch. This family operated their business until 1904.

**G. 100-108 Brock St. N. and 100 Dundas St. W. (1873)** - Known as Gerrie's Block, the building was constructed in 1873 to replace stores destroyed by fire. James H. Gerrie was a druggist in Whitby from 1845 until his death in 1872. The corner store continued to be a drug store under various ownerships until 1969. The underlying brick was stuccoed in 1939.

**H. 101 Brock St. S. (1874)** - In 1871, the first branch of the Dominion Bank was established in the McMillan Block (see 'E'). Due to the bank's great success, the directors found it necessary to construct larger premises. As indicated on this building, it was built in 1874. It was the only structure on the block to survive the great fire of 1877. The building stands today as a fine example of Victorian commercial architecture.

**I. 102-116 Brock St. S. (1878)** - This building was constructed in 1878 and was named Deverell's Block after its builder, Thomas Deverell, an important Whitby contractor. From 1900 to 1917, it was the Windsor Hotel, after which it reverted to stores.

**J. 103-113 Brock St. S. (1878)** - Designed by Langley, Langley and Burke of Toronto, this very typical range of late nineteenth century structures was built in 1878. It was known as Watson's Block after its owner John Watson.

**K. 119-121 Brock St. S. (1880)** - This building was owned by R. and J. Campbell and was called the Glasgow Warehouse. The Campbells operated a grocery and dry goods store there until 1892. 119 Brock Street South was the home of Collins' Shoe Store from 1892 to 1977.

**L. 123-125 Brock St. S. (1878/79)** - Originally called London House, this building was constructed in 1878 for Andrew M. Ross (see #30), a dry goods merchant and grocer.

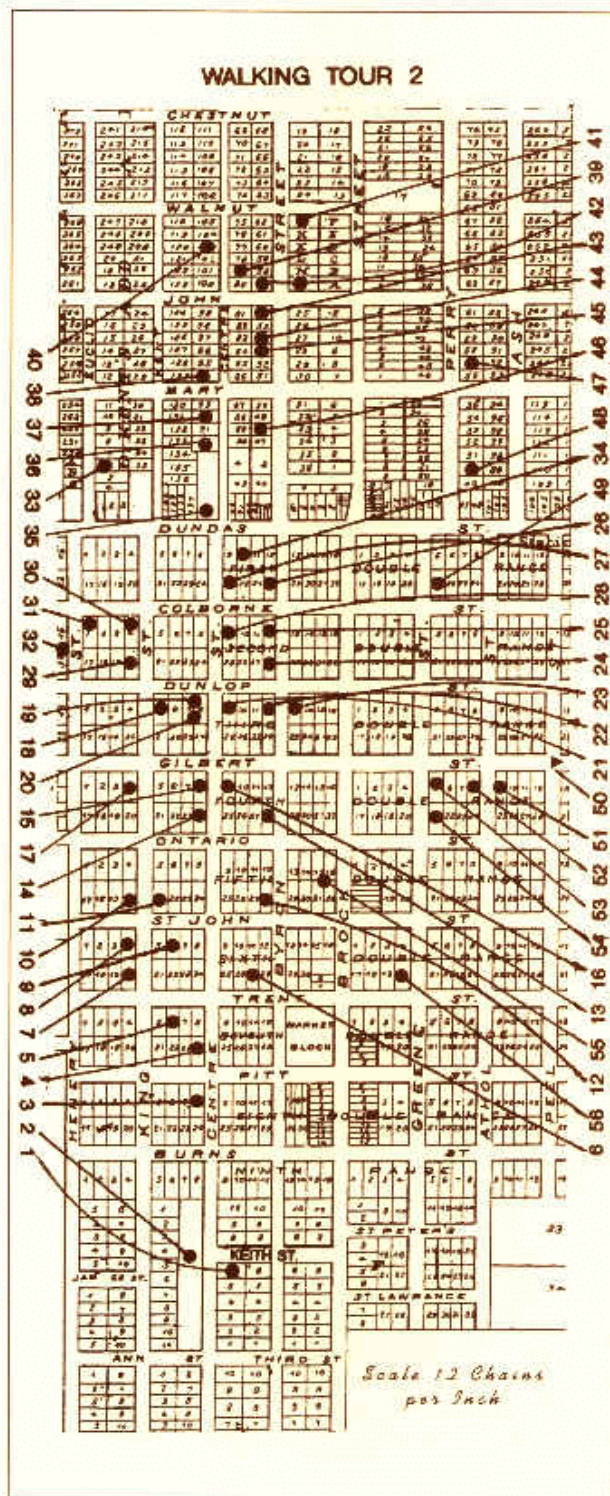
**M. 129-135 Brock St. S. (1913)** was originally a frame building, built after the fire of 1877, which destroyed the entire block from Dundas to Colborne Street. In 1913 Richard Norman Bassett reconstructed the building with a brick front and divided it into three stores. The building was severely damaged by a fire in 1937 and the front dates from that time.

**N. 141 Brock St. S. (c.1881)** was built following the great fire of 1877. It is divided into two stores. The design of the red and yellow brickwork on this building is particularly pleasing.

- O. 143 Brock St. S. (1879)** was built for William Till, a cabinetmaker and undertaker. Till occupied the building until the early 1900s when it became Charles Tod's bakery. For many years it was a 5 cent to one dollar store.
- P. 145 Brock St. S. (1883)** was constructed as a seed and feed and coal dealership owned by D. C. Downey, John Blow, G. A. Canning and Isaac Puckrin. An interesting detail on this building is the hitching ring on the south side.
- Q. 200 Brock St. S. (c.1842)** was built as the Commercial Hotel, which it remained until its name was changed to the Queen's Hotel in 1875. Originally of frame construction, the building was bricked over in 1905 and served as barracks for the 182nd Battalion during the First World War.
- R. 201 Brock St. S. (1964/65) - (The Fire Hall)** Whitby's main firehall was built on the site of the Old Town Hall, which had originally been built as Hopkin's Music Hall in 1877. Prior to this, the site was occupied by the Canada Clock Company.
- S. 211 Brock St. S. (c.1857)** formerly accommodated stores on the first floor. In 1909, the south section of the building became Whitby's first movie house, the Gem Theatre.
- T. 106 Dundas St. W. (1860)** - Constructed for Joel Bigelow as a dry goods and grocery store, this architecturally important building exhibits very fine classical detailing.
- U. 116 Dundas St. W. (1853)** was built in 1853 as Arnall's Block.
- V. 122-124 Dundas St. W. (1850)** - This building was a grocery store operated by Carleton Lynde, a son of Jabez Lynde, an important early settler in Whitby (see history).
- W. 132 Dundas St. W. (1913)** - The Carnegie Foundation provided funds for the construction of many public libraries throughout North America. In 1913, Whitby received an endowment and this structure was built to plans by William A. Mahoney of Guelph. It served as Whitby's Public Library from 1914 to 1973.

## Downtown Whitby Walking Tour 2

(Chestnut Street to Burns Street, and Henry Street to Peel Street)



1. **219 Keith St. (1856/57)** - The fine Gothic Revival detailing of this house belies its origins as Officers' Quarters for the Whitby Highland Rifle Company. From 1888 to 1974, the house was the residence of the Barton family, who were brass moulders at the buckle factory.

2. **918 Centre St. S. (1854/55)** - Combining elements of the Georgian, Italianate and Renaissance Revival traditions, the majestic Burr Lodge was constructed for James Wallace, mayor of Whitby in 1856 and an important local contractor responsible for the erection of the Ontario County Court House (see No. 14). It was the residence of Chester Draper, owner of Whitby Harbour from 1864 until his death in 1876. A later owner was Frank Burr Mosure, who gave his name to the building.

3. **800 Centre St. S. (1868)** - One of the few Regency cottages in Whitby to have retained its original porch and treillage work, this picturesque structure was built in 1868 by John Shier. In addition to designing Inverlynn and the now demolished Perry's Castle (see history), Shier was Ontario County Engineer and Architect from 1854-77 and County Clerk from 1877 until his death in 1882. From 1901-38, the house was occupied by James Willis, who was mayor in 1913-14.

4. **720-724 Centre St. S. (1859)** - This austere terrace was built by James Wallace as militia barracks. It was owned from 1914-35 by Samuel Vanstone and his wife, Elizabeth, and

became known as the Vanstone Terrace.

- 5. 305 Trent St. W. (1905)** - This house was built for County Judge Neil McCrimmon. From 1919 to 1953, it was the home of Theodore King, one of the owners of King Brothers Tannery which was formerly located on the east side of Brock St. between Gilbert and Dunlop St.
- 6. 210 Trent St. W. (1863)** - Built by Thomas Sleigh, a painter, in 1863.
- 7. 616 King St. (1876)** - Originally constructed for Williams Green, this house was occupied from 1901 to 1934 by the family of Arthur Thomas Lawler, a Brock St. grocer who was Mayor of Whitby in 1906. Though basically Neoclassic, the Green-Lawler house also exhibits Gothic Revival details, particularly in the bargeboards.
- 8. 600 King St. (1913)** - Noteworthy for its gambrel roof and lovely entrance, this home was built for Dr. Horace Bascom who was Clerk of the Ontario County Court from 1912 to 1955. When he retired at the age of ninety-two, he was Ontario's oldest civil servant.
- 9. 305 St. John St. W. (1883)** - This substantial Italianate structure, whose grounds originally occupied the entire block, was built in 1883 for Lyman T. Barclay, and then James Rutledge, a lawyer and mayor from 1894 to 1899. It was later owned by Richard Norman Bassett, a jeweller who was Whitby's mayor in 1923 and 1924.
- 10. 400 St. John St. W. (1913)** - Designed by C. Hill Turnock, an architect from Elkhardt, Indiana, this is Whitby's only example of the Prairie style popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright. The house was built in 1913 for George Dryden, who was Registrar of Deeds for Ontario County from 1897 to 1931.
- 11. 320 St. John St. W. (1881)** - Designed by the influential Canadian Architect, Henry Langley, this fine high Victorian residence was constructed for Judge George Dartnell. From 1899 to 1920, it was the home of Judge Duncan John McIntyre and was later occupied by Desmond Newman, Whitby's mayor from 1966 to 1975.
- 12. 508 Byron St. S. (1857/59)** - In 1857, William Laing purchased the site and contributed half of the construction costs for the former St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Completed in 1859, to the designs of Amos Cron, though minus the spire, this ambitiously scaled church exhibits a full range of Gothic Revival detailing. The porch is of stone and features Scottish thistles, English roses and Irish shamrocks in the capitals to either side of the doorway as well as a bust of John Knox. This building served its Presbyterian congregation until 1968 when a new St. Andrew's was built on Cochrane St.
- 13. 408 Bryon St. S. (1853)** - This handsomely restored building was built in 1853

as a Regency cottage. The date stone at the lower left corner of the front facade, which bears the inscription "J.H., 1853", was originally located over the front door. Around 1875, while under the ownership of John Vandal Ham Jr., a lawyer, the building was transformed into a fashionable Second Empire style residence with the addition of the mansard roof designed by Henry Langely.

**14. The Centennial Building (1852/54)** - This important Classic Revival structure was designed by Frederick Cumberland and William Storm of Toronto and was constructed as the Ontario County Court House. Cumberland also worked on the designs for the centre portion of Osgoode Hall, University College and St. James Cathedral, Toronto. The second floors on the wings were added in 1910 and the enlarged structure served as a court house until 1964. Restored as Whitby's Centennial project in 1967, it now functions as a Community Centre.

**15. The Registry Office (1872/73)** was built to a design common throughout Ontario. Unfortunately, its original arcade-windows and door openings were unsympathetically altered during this century. Whitby's first registrar, John Ham Perry, was instrumental in drawing up the Registry Office Act in 1865, which helped to standardize land registration practice throughout Ontario.

**16. 401 Centre St. S. (1874)** - Probably Whitby's finest Gothic Revival house in the picturesque idiom, this delightful residence was built by William Dunkley, a Whitby contractor. From 1907 to 1914, it was the home of Ontario County Treasurer, Donald McKay, and was then occupied by his daughter, Emily McKay, who succeeded her father in this position from 1914 to 1947.

**17. 400 King St. (c.1887)** - Originally a farm house, this building was constructed for James Pellow.

**18. 319 Dunlop St. W. (1855)** - A characteristic Regency cottage, this red brick house with buff highlights was constructed in 1855.

**19. 300 Centre St. S. (1869)** - This house was built by William Dunkley in a rather more austere Gothic Revival style. It was purchased in 1883 by Orilla Holden, widow of James Holden who was the Managing Director of the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway, a founder of the Dominion Bank and a charter member of the Ontario Ladies's College. The house was later occupied by Albert Jackson, Mayor of Whitby in 1907-08 and 1936-37, and by Frederick Rowe, mayor from 1938 to 1944.

**20. 308-310 Centre St. S. (1877)** - This unusual double house was constructed for William Hannam.

**21. 301 Centre St. S. (1875)** - Constructed for the retired Whitby Township farmer, William Hood, in 1875, by the important local contractor, William Noble, this house is noteworthy for its Gothic Revival detailing and lovely entrance.

**22. 300 Byron St. S. (1862)** - This Regency cottage was built for Jacob Bryan Jr., a hotel keeper and police constable.

**23. 301 Byron St. S. (1874)** - This much altered structure was built for Sheriff Nelson Reynolds after he had sold the financially burdensome Trafalgar Castle (#53) to the Ontario Ladies College. Reynolds occupied the building until his death in 1881. In 1904, the house was purchased by Fred Hatch, owner of the buckle factory which occupied half of the site of the present Price Choppers Plaza, and remained in the family.

**24. 208 Byron St. S. (1868)** - This house was built for John Agnew, a Whitby insurance agent. A lengthy obituary in 'The Whitby Chronicle' informs us that Agnew died in a buggy accident in 1872. From 1882 to 1951, the building served as the rectory for All Saints' Anglican Church.

**25. 200 Byron St. S. (1864)** - This bracketed Italianate house was built for Dr. Robert Gunn, Mayor of Whitby in 1862 and 1867-68 and surgeon at the Ontario County Jail. After his wife's death in 1911, it was sold to the Methodist Tabernacle (St. Mark's United Church) as a parsonage and is presently used for church meetings.

**26. 200 Colborne St. W. (1883)** - A 'tour de force' of the bricklayer's art, this stylistically eclectic house was built for George Gross upon property purchased by him in 1874. After a period in the ownership of George Cormack, an important local lumber merchant and carpenter, the house was purchased by R.A. Hutchison, who was the Ontario South Public School Inspector from 1913 to 1943. One of Whitby's schools presently bears his name.

**27. 218 Colborne St. W. (1852)** - Whitby's postmaster, Alexander McPherson, had this house built in 1852. His son, Andrew, had the property at 216 Colborne St. W. constructed in 1861.

**28. St. Mark's United Church (1875/76)** was built to the plans of the Hamilton architect, C. W. Mulligan. It was formerly known as the Whitby Methodist Tabernacle until the formation of the United Church in 1925. The building originally had two spires which were blown down during a storm in 1929.

**29. 404 Dunlop St. W. (1888/89)** - This fine Queen Anne Revival style house with its varied sheathing and asymmetrical design was built for George Ross. Mrs. Ross was president of the Whitby Women's Institute and a founder of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Ontario County.

**30. 401 Colborne St. W. (1879)** - A simply Gothic Revival house built for Andrew Ross, mayor from 1900 to 1902.

**31. 407 Colborne St. W. (1867)** - This Neo-Classic home was built for Roderick Ross, a contractor from Scotland who helped to build St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

(see #12) in 1859. His three sons, Hugh, Andrew and George were dry goods merchants in Whitby (see #29, 30 and 'L').

**32. 208-210 Henry St. (c.1850)** - Built for John Hamar Greenwood, a lawyer and mayor of Whitby from 1872 to 1875 and in 1883, this house was the birthplace of Viscount Greenwood, who was a member of the British Cabinet, and Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1920 to 1922.

**33. 111 Euclid St.** is an example of a house that has been renovated and enlarged many times in its history. The original structure was a single storey rectangular building about 15' x 24' probably built in the 1830's or 1840's. The prevalent style of the present building is best described as late Victorian.

**34. The Whitby House (1880)** was built by Joseph Bandel, a German native who had come to Whitby in 1858. It replaced another hotel that had been destroyed by fire the previous year. The Bandel family operated this hotel through three generations until 1948. Originally of red brick with yellow brick accents, the building has been extensively remodelled.

**35. All Saints' Anglican Church (1865/66)** was designed by Gundry and Langley of Toronto in the Gothic Revival style. The woodwork contract was done by William Barnes (see #54) of Whitby. 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 the memorial to his parents unveiled by Hamar Viscount Greenwood (see #32) 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.

**36. 110 Centre St. N. (1877)** - 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 remodelled and shows little evidence of its age.

**37. 120 & 122 Centre St. N.** was originally a single house belonging to Yeoman Gibson, the only known Whitby resident to be born at Whitby, Yorkshire, England. He came to Whitby in 1847 and was a grocer.

**38. 300 Mary St. N. (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 of the time. In 1876, the congregation built the Methodist Tabernacle (now St. Mark's United, #28). It was proposed that the old church be turned into a music hall, but instead, it was divided into apartments.

**39. 305 Centre St. N.** was originally built of frame construction about 1860 but was

bricked over. Like several other buildings in Whitby, the bricks have been applied with the frog exposed.

**40. 306 Centre St. N. (1875)** was originally built in the Gothic Revival style and has recently been renovated and enlarged with a modern but tasteful addition.

**41. 311 Byron St. N. (1870/71)** is a recently renovated Gothic Revival style frame house built by Michael Marshall, a local carpenter.

**42. 300 & 301 Byron St. N. (c.1870)** are two Gothic Revival brick houses which illustrate the variations within that style.

**43. 210 Byron St. N. (1859)** - Constructed for Lewis Houck, a Whitby merchant, this well kept residence possesses the characteristic wide bracketed eaves, verandah, and low-pitched hip roof of the Italianate style. The belvedere which originally graced the roof has unfortunately been lost, though the handsome entrance remains as inviting as ever.

**44. 206 Byron St. N. (1855)** - A Regency cottage built in 1855.

**45. 204 Byron St. N.** is a simple Gothic Revival style house which fronted onto Mary Street before the construction of the more recent house to the south of it.

**46. 122 to 132 Byron St. N. (1857)** - The 'Terrace' was built for Robert Perry as a prestige address for a number of Whitby's professionals. Noteworthy for its structural colouration, cruciform ornament and ornate porches, this represents one of the finest surviving examples of mid-nineteenth century row houses in Ontario.

**47. 205 Perry St. (c.1950)** was built in the 1850's by Major Harper, a machinist, who along with Stephen Gross, established a planing mill a block west at Brock St. in 1853. Thus equipped, he and his stepfather did all the woodwork in the new County Court House (#14) and all the Grand Trunk Railway Stations from Toronto to Cobourg which were built in 1856. Later, he operated a machine shop around the corner in what is now Rousseau's Heritage House at 216 Mary St. E. Here, he developed new woodworking machinery and manufactured shells during the 1st World War. Harper was Whitby's Police Magistrate from 1881 until his death in 1917.

**48. 129 Perry St. (1889/90)** - Constructed for Dr. W. O. Eastwood, this building illustrates the late Victorian practice of combining elements of various predominant styles into a substantial and pleasing whole.

**49. 121 Green St. (c.1875)** - This imposing and sympathetically expanded structure was owned for many years by Arthur Allin, a druggist who operated a store ("G") at the Four Corners from 1896 until his death in 1945. His estate included a bequest of \$113,000 for the construction of a new town hall, now the Whitby Public Library.

**50.** At the head of Gilbert St. stands **Trafalgar Castle (1859-62)** - Constructed for the ubiquitous Nelson Gilbert Reynolds, Sheriff of Ontario County, the 'castle' was designed by Joseph Sheared of Toronto and had its most prestigious hour in 1869 when it was visited by Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, and Sir John A. Macdonald. Too expensive for its owner to maintain, the building was sold to the Methodist Church in 1874 for the establishment of the Ontario Ladies' College. As an academic establishment, the building received many additions. These included: Ryerson Hall, designed in 1877 by Henry Langley; Frances Hall, founded by the Massey family in 1895; pool and gymnasium in 1913 and Grace Chapel in 1956. Renamed Trafalgar Castle School in 1979, the school receives students from all over the world.

**51. 301 Gilbert St. E. (1875)** - This Italianate town house was built by William Barnes, a notable Whitby contractor and master carpenter. His son Robert took over the house and business after his death and the house remained in the family until 1980, over one hundred years of continuous ownership.

**52. 404 Athol St. (1871)** was built for James Pollock who lived in the house for 10 years. From 1901 to 1965 it was the home of the Mowat family, who were prominent members of the Whitby fire department.

**53. 201 Gilbert St. E. (1861)** - Another important local contractor was Thomas Deverell, who had this house built in 1861.

**54. 417 Green St. (1868)** - The Johnston House was constructed in 1868. This elegant structure is one of the few surviving Regency residences of this scale to have retained its original clapboard. Of particular note, too, are the porch and the entrance with its side and transom lights.

**55. 506 Brock St. S. (1857)** - Probably one of the 'handsome frame dwellings' mentioned in 'The Whitby Chronicle' of February 12, 1857, this highly symmetrical structure was built for Jacob Shurtleff, a local merchant. Of particular interest are the Regency porch, the front entrance with its side and transom lights, and the row of eyebrow windows on the upper floor.

**56. 618 Athol St. (1914)** - This substantial and attractively massed residence was built as a wedding present for Graydon M. Goodfellow, publisher of 'The Whitby Gazette and Chronicle'.