

1. Old Town Hall (460 Botsford Street)



The Old Town Hall was built in 1883 by Walter Page, and was designed by Mallory & Sons. The lower level housed a farmers market and the upper level was an auditorium for public assemblies. This two storey brick structure has had numerous uses throughout its history, including the police station, courthouse, and theatre. The structure was thoroughly renovated as a centennial project in 1982, and its bell tower, which had been removed in the 1950's, was replaced in 1984.

The Old Town Hall had undergone substantial renovations to achieve architectural renaissance. A new atrium extension was added to the south side of the building representing the blending of the old and the new. This work was completed in 2016.

2. Liberty Hall (438 Botsford Street)



Liberty Hall was constructed circa 1839 for James Caldwell, a chair maker and prominent land owner. The site was named "Liberty Hall" in recognition of Caldwell's purported support of the rebellion of 1837. The residence is a fine example of Georgian architecture, with its formal rectangular plan and symmetrical openings, and features elements of Classical Revival style. The addition at the front of the home was designed in the Ontario cottage form and gives the residence a distinctive style.

3. Thomas Dales House (182 Church Street)



The W.W. Playter House was constructed circa 1880 by Thomas Dales. This residence was the home of the Walter William Playter family from 1884 to 1919. This house is a fine example of the Italianate style of residential architecture with second empire features. Its elaborate barge board and ornate cast iron work makes it perhaps the most picturesque residence in Newmarket. This home and the Simpson house are excellent examples of heritage residential preservation.

4. King George School (400 Park Avenue)



King George Public School was constructed between 1912 and 1913 by Mr. McIntosh. This brick two-storey school rests on a limestone block foundation and was built on the site of an earlier school, both of which were designed to serve as primary schools. The King George School is the town's oldest functioning school. It is a well-preserved example of early twentieth century public school architecture. The property was restored and re-purposed into residential units in 2020.

5. Robert Simpson House (384 Botsford Street)



The Simpson house was built in 1861 by Robert Brodie. Robert Simpson lived in this house while he was a Main Street merchant, before he moved to Toronto to establish his successful business. This Italianate style residence is renowned for its gable roof and bell cast roof verandah. The home appears today virtually as it would have when constructed. It is definitely a true architectural credit.

6. John H. Millard House (367 Botsford Street)



The John H. Millard house was built circa 1869. Millard was a town councillor and local businessman who operated the furniture and undertaking business that was established by his father, Joseph Millard, in 1837. This house is a well preserved example of an "Ontario Cottage" style house with its 1½ storey plan, central gable, and symmetrical openings. The gothic revival style is a dominant feature of this building.

7. Stuart Scott Public School (247 Lorne Avenue)



The Stuart Scott Public School was constructed in 1923-1924 and is a well preserved example of twentieth century school architecture in Ontario. The school was named after Dr. Stuart Scott who established a medical practice on Main Street in 1889. Among his many achievements was that of York County Coroner. The corner stone for the school was laid by Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

8. Levi Rogers House (170 Lorne Avenue)



The Levi Rogers House was constructed in 1887-1889 for Levi Rogers, who was a descendant of Newmarket founder Timothy Rogers. The residence was expanded and updated in 1926 for William Andrew McCaffrey. The two and a half storey structure was transformed from Georgian architecture to a vernacular form. The building is noted for its elegance as a nineteenth century home with some early twentieth century styling added, which does not detract from its overall stateliness.

9. Schmidt House (324 Millard Avenue)



The Robert F. Schmidt house was constructed in 1921. Mr. Schmidt was the manager of Office Specialty Manufacturing Co. Ltd., which, as a large source of employment had a major economic impact on Newmarket. This two storey, brick house with gable dormer roof is a fine example of the prairie/craftsman style due to its horizontal emphasis and modern building style.

10. Stoddart House (339 Millard Avenue)



The Thomas D. Stoddart house was built in 1912. Mr. Stoddart was, until 1935, the manager of the Industrial home for the less fortunate. The home, which has since been demolished, was located at the corner of Eagle and Yonge Street. The Stoddart home was constructed in the Edwardian style.

11. Former Post Office (180 Main Street South)



The Federal building/Post Office was built 1914-1915 by P.H. Secord and designed by David Ewart. This two storey structure was built in the Italianate style and features both large and small windows and has a main entrance in the prominent corner tower. The dominant clock tower is a Newmarket landmark. and it was restored and re-purposed into a hotel in 2024.

12. Registry Office (134 Main Street South)



The County constructed the North York Registry office in 1884 and replaced the original Registry office built in 1863. It was designed by John T. Stokes and built by Page and Harris. The structure is the only 19th century registry office left in York Region. Built in the Classical Revival style, the fire proof building features a prominent three bay façade with center door. The building was expanded in 1938 and 1954.

13. Christian Baptist Church (135 Main Street South)



The Christian Baptist church was built in 1874, and was the third building that was constructed for the Christian church in Newmarket. It was built by Jacob Johnson and designed by John T. Stokes. The church features a prominent centre tower with an entrance door. Originally built of local white-grey bricks with ornate red brick decoration, the brick was covered with white stucco. This High Victorian Gothic Revival style church is the oldest functioning religious structure in downtown Newmarket.

14. Robertson House (115 Main Street South)



The Robertson house was constructed in 1873 by John W. Hughes, and was sold to John W. Marsden, but the building is associated with Thomas Robertson, lawyer and Mayor of Newmarket (1894-1896). The two storey brick residence is an excellent example of Italianate villa architecture with its main entrance portico, its wood verandahs with crenellated edging, louvered shutters, and its large French doors and windows.

15. Cassidy Luesby Building (93 Main Street South)



The Cassidy Luesby Building is a classic example of a "Boom Town" style of architecture that was originally popular during the mid to late nineteenth century. The building was originally rough cast but now has pressed tin siding. The large show room windows are original to the building. This business is likely one of the oldest businesses, if not the oldest business, in Newmarket that continues to operate at the same location.

16. Union Hotel (425 Davis Drive)



The Union Hotel was built in 1881. The building on the corner was the hotel. The building immediately to the right was a general store enlarged for commercial purposes. The hotel is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical style, with its centered entrance portico that continues to the second floor where a hipped roof covers the second floor balcony. This landmark is recognized as the entrance to the historic district of Newmarket. and was restored and re-purposed into an office space in 2024.

17. Newmarket Train Station (450 Davis Drive)



The Newmarket train station was built in 1900 by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The station was constructed in the Stick style frame and is an outstanding example of a late nineteenth century standard station embellished with picturesque details. The station is a visible reminder of the railway which had a major impact on the development of the Newmarket community.

18. Radial Arch (North of Queen Street & west of Charles Street)



The radial arch is one of the earliest reinforced concrete arches built in Ontario and is one of the few remaining structures of its kind in Canada. The radial arch was built in 1909 by the Toronto and York Radial Railway Company. It was designed by Barber and Young, an innovative civil engineering firm, and it was constructed by O.L. Hinks and Sons. The bridge supported part of a trestle bridge, spanning the Holland River and Grand Trunk Railway Tracks.

19. Office Specialty (543 Timothy Street)



The Office Specialty Manufacturing Company began operation in Newmarket in 1895. Office Specialty was once the largest producer of wood and steel office furniture and equipment in Canada. The factory stretched from Water Street to the north side of Timothy Street. The principal factory building was demolished in 1971 after a fire. The remaining long narrow two storey structure was constructed in 1912 and enlarged in 1930. The building is an important example of local industrial architecture, and is enhanced by its classical façade.

20. Isaac Silver House (220 Prospect Street)



The Isaac Silver house was constructed in 1896. The residence was designed by local architect William Bunney and was constructed by William Cane and Sons. This two and a half storey residence features both symmetrical and asymmetrical openings and is an excellent example of transitional architecture illustrating the evolution from picturesque Queen Anne styling to Foursquare house.

21. Henry Thompson House (587 Lydia Street)



Henry Thompson, a harness maker, had this residence constructed circa 1864. This residence is a well example of an early Ontario house with its one and a half storey plan, centre gable and balanced openings. A unique feature of the home is the projecting frontispiece with decorative wooden bargeboard on the second storey gable dormer.

22. Mary Ann Wilken House (588 Gorham Street)



The Mary Ann Wilken house was built in 1875. This house is a one and a half storey gothic revival style residence, which was a popular residential style during the nineteenth century for its simple rectangular floor plan and its symmetrical openings. A unique feature of the house is the stained glass window located in the gable dormer of the principal facade, The window was purchased as part of a sale at the Christian Baptist church on Main Street as a means of raising funds for a church renovation.

23. Cawthra House (262 Main Street South)



The Cawthra building was built in 1830 by the Cawthra family. John Cawthra took on many roles in Newmarket such as a storekeeper, manufacturer and politician. The Cawthras had an earlier store and trading post on the exact same site but it was destroyed by a fire. In 1865 the Cawthra family opened Newmarket's very first bank in this building. Despite many changes to the house, the sense of harmony, symmetry, and original proportion essentially remain intact.

24. Hollingshead House (449 Eagle Street)



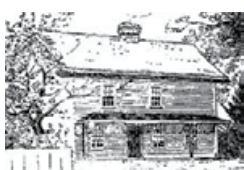
The Hollingshead House was constructed circa 1846 for Silas Hollingshead, a Quaker physician. It was moved to its current location in 2006 due to the development along Yonge Street. The structure is a one and a half storey frame with clapboard cladding and was restored as a community space in 2021.

25. St. Paul's Church (439 D'Arcy Street)



St Paul's church was constructed in 1884, to replace the original church built in 1834. Built by Peck Worth and designed by architect M.B. Aylesworth, this gothic style church is constructed of limestone and features an unusual off center tower with crenellated edging. The rectory to the north is a continuation of the architectural pattern. Aside from the tower being lowered slightly in the 1950's, the church has retained virtually its entire architectural heritage.

26. Hill-Beman-Robinson House (440-442 Eagle Street)

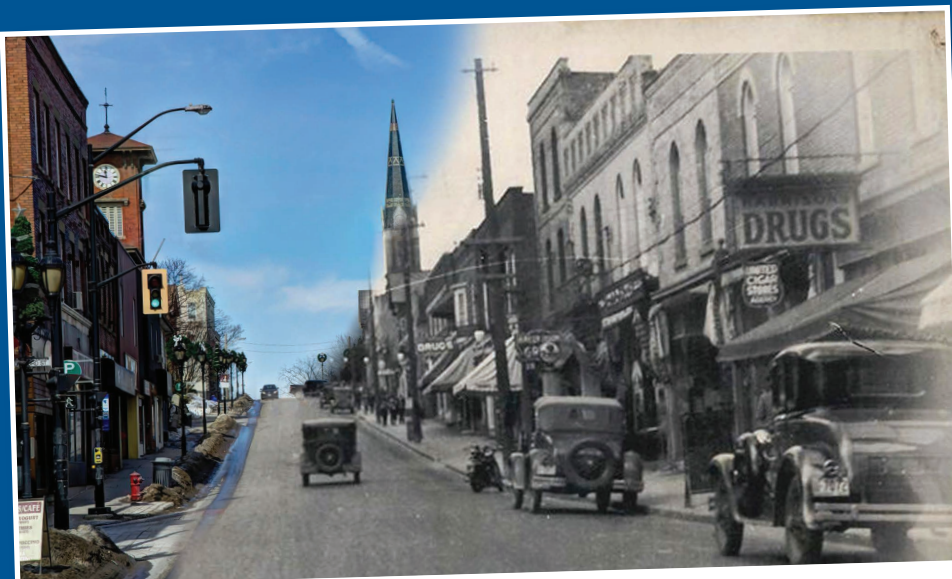


Originally sited on the south side of Water Street to the west of the mill, and the Hill Store, so that a person standing on the front porch could look up Main Street. It was originally built by Joseph Hill in 1801. Ownership was acquired by Elisha Beman. After his death in 1820 his widow, Esther, (Sayers/ Robinson) Beman had a life interest in the house and it was there they and the Robinson children entertained the explorer Sir John Franklin in 1824 when he passed through Newmarket to Penetanguishene and the upper lakes. On her death ownership passed to a Beman's son Eli and daughter Susan. In 1855 it was moved to its present location on the south side of Eagle Street at the intersection of Church Street to make way for Donald Sutherland's, later McMaster's, mercantile business. On that location it was sited so the original front became the west side of the building.

27. Pioneer Burying Ground (265 Eagle Street)

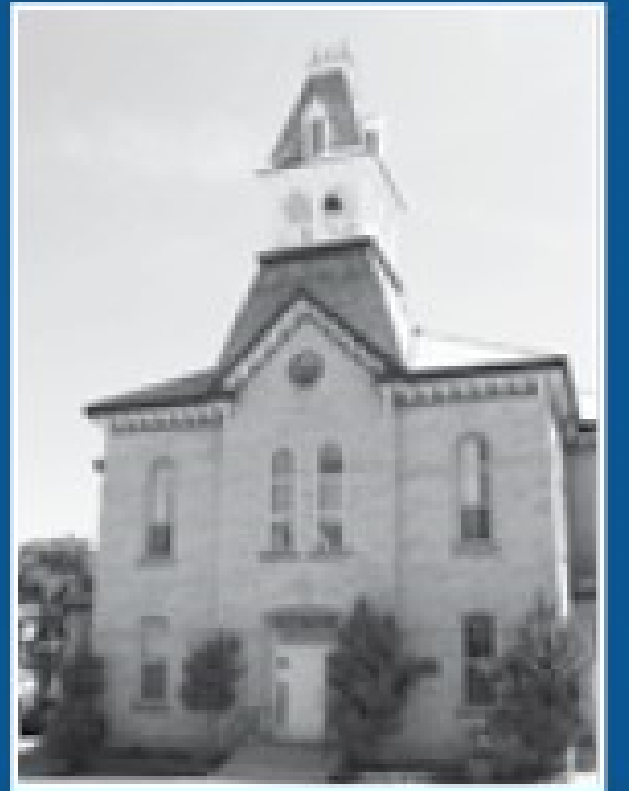


A Beman family cemetery in the early 1800's it was deeded to Saint Paul's Church on October 14th, 1844. The last burial took place about 1922. Some notable burials: William Roe, Dr. Christopher Beswick, Elisha Beman & John MacDonald. Many burials were of those from the Plains of Abraham, the War of 1812, some members of the Family Compact and the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837.



Blending the old with the new

Preserving Our ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE



Old Town Hall (1883)

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COMPLIMENTS OF HERITAGE NEWMARKET



Heritage Walking Tour



Heritage Walking Tour

