



Historic Welland

*The City of Welland
Heritage Advisory Committee
— and —
Musée de Welland Museum*

Historic Welland

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1. MAIN STREET BRIDGE

DESIGNATED 1995

On April 23, 1930, the new vertical lift bridge over the Welland Ship Canal was opened to traffic. The design is unique as it is set at an oblique angle to the waterway. The twin towers rise to a height of 170 feet and provide a clearance of 120 feet. Centered over top is the bridge master's house which contained the structure's operating drums. On December 16, 1972, the Main Street Bridge was raised for the last time. This bridge now spans the recreational waterway.



2. THE ROSE BLOCK — 28 WEST MAIN STREET

Constructed of brick from the local Hooker brick company (see No. 13) this Italianate, three-storey structure was built in 1876 for Hugh Alexander Rose (see No. 14), a prominent local merchant. Originally used as a grocery and dry goods store, this block still serves the public as a commercial structure. Notice the buff colored semi-circular arches above the windows, a major characteristic of the Italianate style of architecture.



3. THE HOBSON BLOCK — 43-49 WEST MAIN STREET

A fine two-storey commercial block, this was built of Hooker brick in 1877 for Harry W. Hobson, a local druggist. Once completed the block housed four separate business establishments and the office of the Telegraph Newspaper. The hooded, arched, second-storey windows are characteristic of the Italianate style.



4. TUCKEY-LEE BUILDING — 77 WEST MAIN STREET

This two-storey Hooker brick structure, built for Dr. A. J. Burns circa 1856, appears to be the oldest commercial structure in Welland. The first floor has housed various commercial businesses including the Aceti barbershop for over 40 years. Its semi-circular windows and paired brackets under a pronounced cornice are typical of the mid-century or early Italianate commercial style.

5. DEMARE HOUSE — 115 WEST MAIN ST.

This house was built for J.H. Demare, descendant of an aristocratic French family who escaped the French Revolution, the original family name being "De La Mare". A Town Councilor, he was a supervisor on the 2nd and 3rd canals. Note the elaborately decorated "gingerbread" on the upper and lower porches of this early 20th century home.



6. CATHARINE STREET — "THE BRICK ROAD"

The brick paving on Catharine Street at the end of West Main is the last remaining visible example of Welland's first permanent type of pavement. Laid between 1912 and 1914, it was constructed of "Metropolitan" paving brick in a stretcher bond pattern over a six-inch concrete base. Catharine Street was named after Catharine Stoner, daughter of the original owner of the land.



Designated 1996

7. RIVERSIDE TERRACE, FORMER WELLAND HOSPITAL — 12 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

The first Welland hospital was a converted house at King and Young Streets. In 1908, this structure was built as the first publicly funded hospital in Welland on land donated by H.A. Rose and the Morwood estate. It was officially opened by Ontario's Lieutenant Governor on March 1, 1909. When a new hospital was completed on the east side of the canal in 1960 this became the Riverside Annex for chronic care patients. It closed in 1978 and was converted to apartments in the 1980's.



8. BALD HOUSE — 5 COLBECK DRIVE

This modest house is one of the oldest homes in Welland. Built circa 1842, it remained in the Bald family for four generations until 1967. Thomas Bald Sr. settled on this property in 1806. The house is built in the Georgian or Loyalist style typified by the rectangular transom and sidelights around the front door.



9. KING-HILL HOUSE — 81 BALD STREET

This Italianate house with arched openings and first floor bay window was constructed of Hooker brick for labourer Harmon Johnson King, a German immigrant, in 1872. Notable former residents include feeder canal lock tender George Hannah and teacher John Muggeridge, son of British author Malcolm Muggeridge.



Designated 2004

10. REILLY-COULSON HOUSE — 53 MAPLE AVENUE

Built in 1873 for the Buchner family and later owned by Daniel Hooker, son of Thaddeus (see No. 13). Daniel was a Town Councilor and Mayor of Welland 1898-1899. It passed to the Reilly family in 1906 and remained in that family for almost 100 years. Constructed of red Hooker brick, its wide eaves and narrow, round-arched windows capped with buff brick are characteristic of the Italianate style.



Designated 1994

11. MAPLE AVENUE "COACH HOUSE" — WEST OF 54 MAPLE AVENUE

This structure matches the Tudor style of the dwelling located at 41 Fraser Street (see No.16) and once served as a coach house for that home. It was presumably completed in its present form circa 1920, when the larger house was converted to the Tudor Style



12. SIDEY-LAROSE HOUSE — 47 MAPLE AVENUE

This two-storey dwelling greatly resembles its neighbour at 53 Maple Avenue in both shape and style. Both have Italianate elements such as the semi-circular and elliptically arched windows. Built by brickmaker Thaddeus Hooker, it was sold to J. J. Sidey in 1874.



13. THE HOOKER HOUSE — 33 MAPLE AVENUE

A two-storey, Ontario vernacular structure built in 1856-57 for Thaddeus W. Hooker, a very prominent Welland citizen, this may have been one of the first brick houses built in Welland. Hooker immigrated to Canada in 1855 and established a brick manufacturing plant south of Hooker Street, on the site of the present Welland Tennis Club. Hooker's business prospered, producing much of the brick used in the construction of Welland's commercial and residential structures, most notably in the construction of the Court House.



Designated 1991

14. SCHOOLEY-ROSE HOUSE — 33 FRASER STREET

This two-storey dwelling built in the early 1870s was successively owned by two prominent Welland residents, Dr. Jay Schooley and merchant Hugh Alexander Rose (see No. 2). The house is a fine example of Italianate "cube" design, characterized by a square plan, hipped roof, eave brackets and corner quoins.



15. ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — 25 BALD STREET

Designed by George Ross, this church was built in 1889 to replace a smaller church on Church Street. It exhibits characteristics of both the Norman and Italianate styles of architecture. Notice the tall octagonal "broach" spire, semi-circular arched windows and elaborately bracketed western entrance.



Designated 1990

16. COLONEL ROSE HOUSE — 41 FRASER STREET

This imposing, three-storey residence was built circa 1906 for Colonel Hugh Alexander Rose II and redone circa 1920 in Tudor Revival style, characterized by exposed timbers with stucco infill and multi-paned windows. Similar characteristics are evident on the adjacent coach house (see No.11).





17. WELLAND-CROWLAND WAR MEMORIAL, CHIPPAWA PARK DESIGNATED 1997

This WWI memorial was unveiled just one day after the start of World War II on September 4, 1939. Constructed of LaCass Granite, it was designed by noted Canadian sculptor Elizabeth Wyn Wood and carved by Louis Temporeale. It is unique in that it depicts two heroic figures, a soldier and a woman, to symbolize those who fought and those who served at home, along with stylized elements of the Canadian landscape.



18. SOMERVILLE HOUSE — CORNER MERRITT & SOMERVILLE STREETS

Located at the entrance to Chippawa Park, this was the home of W. G. Somerville, local dealer for Massey Harris farm machinery during the late 19th Century. Every “delivery day” farmers inundated downtown Welland in horse drawn wagons to pick up their new agricultural implements. In the early 20th century W. G. Somerville and Sons was the first automobile sales agency in town.



19. CHIPPAWA PARK NEIGHBOURHOOD

Located east of Chippawa Park and surrounding the Somerville House; Merritt Street, Church Street and Highland Gardens is a neighbourhood of many early 20th Century homes built in Tudor Revival and French Chateau styles.



20. THOMSON-MATEKA HOUSE — 196 NIAGARA STREET

This small, one and one half storey house of post and beam construction was built circa 1855 with both Italianate and Classical Revival features, including two double leaved, arched front doors flanked by classical pilasters and a round arched window set in the central peak above. Its first owner, William Thomson, built the flour mill on Niagara Street later known as the Welland Flouring Mills.



21. COOPER MANSION — 201 NIAGARA STREET

The “Cooper Mansion” appears to be the only example of Renaissance Revival style in Welland houses. Its “Jacobethan” elements, suggestive of fine 16th century English country houses, include the symmetrical façade with projecting wings, parapeted gable dormers, stone trim, and a neoclassical doorway with elliptical fanlight and slender sidelights which is sheltered by a classical portico supported on six Doric columns. It was built in 1913-14 for Robert Cooper, who established the Riverside Mills in 1892.



Designated 2019

22. BRICK ARCHWAYS AT PARKWAY AND NIAGARA STREETS

These two “tapestry brick” archways stand on either side of the entrance to Parkway, a boulevard constructed for the new Parkway Heights subdivision in 1913. At one time the arches had wrought iron lights and a wrought iron gateway spanned the street. The subdivision was developed by C.J. Laughlin, President of Laughlin Realty. Laughlin was known as a “town builder” who brought new industries to Welland.



23. PRICE HOUSE — 165 EDGAR STREET

The original farm that became the Parkway Heights subdivision was owned by Adam Spencer, who may have constructed this farmhouse on it as early as 1850. In 1870 it passed to James H. Price, descendant of a Welsh United Empire Loyalist family. Price was a Welland Town Councillor, a Reeve and a Welland Magistrate for over 30 years. In 1911 it became the residence of C.J. Laughlin, who renovated and upgraded it. The four fieldstone posts found in a square formation on Parkway, Edgar and Norway Streets once marked the edges of this property.



Designated 1997

24. BRIDGETENDER'S HOUSE — 44 MERRITT STREET EAST

Built in 1855 for William Page, a nurseryman and Village Councillor from a United Empire Loyalist family, the house was later home to Thomas Lord Box who served as Bridgetender during the 1860s. The Neoclassical front door case with narrow sidelights, double hung windows of six over six panes and two sets of French doors reflect the Regency style.



Designated 1998

25. HAUN-KENNEY HOUSE — 4 SMITH STREET

The Haun-Kenney House was built c1860 for Amos Lee Haun, a machinist and foundry owner. He was the first Assessor for the newly incorporated Village of Welland. The house displays many of the features of the Italianate style: cube shape, hipped roof, deeply projecting eaves, and pendant eave brackets grouped in twos and threes.

26. ROSS BUILDING – 3 EAST MAIN STREET

This is one of Welland's oldest retail structures, built circa 1873 for William Mellanby. In 1878 the building housed Thomas Cumines' drug store and William Bull and David Ross' general merchandise store. David Ross, under the name Ross Co., took over the entire building in the early 1900s. The Ross Store closed in December 1977.



27. DEXTER HOUSE – 69 EAST MAIN STREET

This three storey brick, Italianate structure was built in the 1870s for Elias Hoover who named the building after his son Dexter. The main façade was originally glazed with large, low-silled windows which allowed an unobstructed view of Main Street. This is now covered with wood and a new brick veneer. The shape and awkward spacing of the windows make the front of this structure very unique.



28. OLD WELLAND JAIL – EAST WING OF WELLAND COURT HOUSE

The exposed stone wall facing East Main Street is that of the Jail and Jail Yard, where convicted felons were hung until early in the 20th Century, after which hangings were moved inside the jail. Accessed through the Court House is a small jail house museum that still contains the gallows. The last execution here was carried out in January of 1958. Access from the museum to the original small, disused jail cells is limited.



29. WELLAND COURT HOUSE – 102 EAST MAIN STREET

DESIGNATED 1984

Designated in 1984 as the Welland Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee's (LACAC)'s Ontario Bicentennial Project. In 1851, the southern part of the Niagara Peninsula detached itself politically from the northern part and formed a provisional Council for a municipal government. In 1854, largely due to the influence of Warden John Fraser, Merrittsville (later named Welland) was given the right to host the new Welland County headquarters. The Court House was designed by Kivas Tully in 1855, and on August 18, 1856, the first Welland County Council meeting was held in the new County building. This Palladian styled structure, built using Queenston Limestone, is dominated by a monumental projecting portico surmounted by a classical pediment and given character by four large Ionic columns.

30. WELLAND CANAL SECOND AQUEDUCT – WEST OF CIVIC SQUARE, 60 EAST MAIN STREET

Originally built between 1831 and 1833 as a wooden aqueduct, this structure attracted settlers to the area. The village was then named "Aqueduct". In the 1840's this stone aqueduct replaced the wooden structure. The purpose of the aqueduct was to allow the waters of the second Welland Canal to pass over the Chippawa Creek (Welland River). Adjacent to the Aqueduct is Merritt Island, named for canal founder William Hamilton Merritt. An artificial island lying between the Welland River and canal, it is now used for recreational activity.



31. LAWRENCE-SINGER HOUSE – 204 EAST MAIN STREET

Known as the "Gingerbread House" because of the unique vergeboard trimming the gabled roof and elaborate porch, this house was built in the early 1890s for Alfred Lawrence. It displays elements of several Victorian styles, including Gothic, Tuscan Italianate and Queen Anne. The interior has its original woodwork with fine examples of railings, mouldings, and fireplace mantels.



Designated 1990

32. RAYMOND-GROSS MACLELLAN HOUSE – 20 EVAN STREET

This house was built between 1911 and 1915 in the Edwardian Classical style with lavish interior finishing characteristic of the late Victorian era. It was constructed for Lorenzo Clarke Raymond, K.C., County Solicitor for 50 years and Colonel of the 44th Militia Battalion.



Designated 1992

33. GLASGOW-FORTNER HOUSE – 24 BURGAR STREET

This well-known Welland landmark was built in 1859 and later revamped in the Queen Anne Revival style. The three-storey building has been the home of many prominent Welland residents, including George H. Burgar (Mayor of Welland 1893-94), Dr. William Burgar, Dr. Sinclair H. Glasgow (Mayor 1895-96), the Fortner sisters and Emil and Margaret Rinderlin. The interior contains beautifully preserved original woodwork, solid wood doors, a decorative fireplace, curved glass window and a marble wash basin.



Designated 1985

34. BROOKFIELD-CUPIDO HOUSE – 271 DIVISION STREET

This was built for C. McCarter in 1875 and renovated to its present early 20th century Edwardian Classical/Queen Anne styling by Alex Griffiths about 1906. Typical characteristics of the style include its square columned front porch and large plate glass window with stained glass above. There are also Queen Anne style decorative touches, such as fish scale shingles and stylized Gothic windows under the gables. A suspended bay on the west side has decorative wood trim and supporting brackets.



Designated 2005



35. GRANTHAM-BOVINE HOUSE — 233 DIVISION STREET

Early in the 20th Century, this late Victorian house was the residence of Charles T. Grantham, vice president of the Empire Cotton Mills (see No. 52). Of particular interest are the unusual brackets of the west bay, the coffered eaves and an arched window with decorative terracotta hood moulding on the east side. The early 20th century porch is supported by four Ionic half columns with egg and dart moulding giving it a strong classical flavour.



36. MCCOLLUM-HARCOURT HOUSE — 221 DIVISION STREET

This rectangular, two and one-half story stuccoed dwelling was built in the late 1870s and was once the home of the Hon. Richard Harcourt, Treasurer of Ontario and Minister of Education between 1890 and 1905. The house is characterized by its open verandah supported by wooden columns. Notice the double eave brackets and lacy vergeboard ("gingerbread") under the central peak above a double semi-circular window.



37. LOWE-ARTHURS HOUSE — 179 DIVISION ST.

This Victorian Italianate style house was built in 1878 for William H. Lowe, later Welland's Town and City Assessor. Original features include a unique front porch with entrance framed by a Palladian arch spanning two columns, two over two arched windows, and paneled doors with china knobs.



38. CENTRAL FIRE HALL — 30 HELLEMS AVENUE AT DIVISION STREET DESIGNATED 1993

This downtown landmark was designed by Walter W. LaChance and was built in 1920 in the Edwardian Classical style. The 70-foot high square, brick tower (used to hang hoses to dry) is embellished by a four faced clock. In 1962, the tower sustained fire damage and was rebuilt using the old brick. Notice the Classical Revival details, including the acroteria, Greek ornaments resembling fire helmets, above the semi-circular dormer windows.

39. HOLY TRINITY ANGLICAN CHURCH — 77 DIVISION ST.

Holy Trinity was erected in 1877 and is the oldest active church in Welland. The church was designed in Gothic Revival style by architect J. Dunigan. The large tripartite memorial window and castellated tower in the Tudor style at the north end are part of a 1912 addition. The Guild Hall to the rear was constructed in 1909 and later enlarged.



40. FARMER'S MARKET BUILDING — MARKET SQUARE, SOUTH OF 63 DIVISION STREET

Designed by Norman Kearns and built in 1919, the market building is a mix of Spanish and Prairie styles. The Farmers' Market has been an important meeting place for commercial and social events since the birth of the City of Welland and is now called the "Market Square". Year round it offers a cornucopia of fresh, local fruits, vegetables, pastries, meats, dairy products, flowers and plants, preserves and handicrafts



Designated 1987

41. GORDON-MARSHALL HOUSE — 155 HELLEMS AVENUE

Built in 1884 for Elias Holder, owner of a livery stable, this two storey, T-shaped brick home was constructed in the Italianate style popular during the High Victorian era. Its windows and doors display segmental arches capped with brick voussoirs and the windows have their original two over two wavy panes of glass. The interior boasts a characteristic Italianate marble fireplace with cast iron coal grate.



Designated 1997

42. MORWOOD HOUSE — 30 YOUNG STREET

Richard Morwood, a prosperous merchant with a store on West Main Street, was a Town Councilor and was elected Mayor of Welland four times. He had the first part of this house built shortly after coming to Welland in 1856, then expanded and embellished it in the late 1860's in a picturesque variant of the Italianate style. Brackets, shallowly arched windows, a semi elliptical double front door and a profusion of carved decoration above the windows give this house its unique character.



Designated 1991

44. CARNEGIE BUILDING, MUSÉE DE WELLAND MUSEUM — 140 KING STREET

The Carnegie Building was constructed as a public library for Welland in 1923 with a \$25,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation. It was designed by local architect Norman Kearns (see No. 40). The dark red Milton brick and Indiana limestone of the original building reflect the typical Beaux Arts classicism of Carnegie libraries. Above the prominent entrance (now a window) is the City of Welland crest, a lion rampant flanked by two ships.



Designated 2006



43. CENTRAL UNITED CHURCH — 88 KING STREET

DESIGNATED 1987

Originally constructed in 1882, this three-storey Norman styled church has had its share of misfortune. In June and August of 1907, disaster struck the church twice, when both a fire and an explosion destroyed most of the church. The church was rebuilt by Marcus Vanderburg, builder of the original structure. Notice the two corner stones inscribed "METH CHURCH" signifying the denomination of the church prior to the formation of the United Church of Canada in 1925. This church is characterized by long, narrow, semi-circular, stained glass windows and by the contrasting stone and orange brick.



Designated 2018

45. MURAL, "CANAL CONSTRUCTION" — WELLAND MUSEUM 140 KING STREET

Located on the exterior north wall of the Welland Museum, the mural "Canal Construction" depicts the construction of the Welland Canal bypass in the 1970's and expresses the relationship between man and machinery. The work was part of the "Festival of Arts" that saw 26 giant murals created in the downtown and north end of the city between 1988 and 1990. It was completed in 1988 by well known local artist Bas Degroot, who created many monumental artworks in the Netherlands and North America, including the bronze figures of beavers at the Welland Bus Terminal.



Designated 2002

47. LOBOSCO-FOOTE HOUSE — 103 STATE STREET

Built in 1931, this house shows strong influences of the Prairie style of architecture with its strong horizontal eave line, windows grouped in twos and threes, tall chimney, and geometric glazing of the original window on the east side of the house. The interior shows a strong Italian and classical influence with many materials and finishes imported from Italy.



Designated 2005

48. MIZPAH MISSION/ITALIAN PENTECOSTAL CHURCH — 400 KING STREET

This church was built as the "Mizpah Mission" of the Methodist Church in 1917 on land owned by the Plymouth Cordage Company in the heart of "The Village" - homes built for Cordage Company employees- an area that became the core of Welland's first Italian community. A small, red brick church, it was constructed in the Romanesque Revival style popular for Methodist churches around the turn of the 20th century. Decorative details include windows capped by brick voussoirs and exaggerated keystones.



Designated 2011

49. TORONTO STAR ARENA CLOCK — WELLAND ARENA, 501 KING STREET

Welland's Toronto Star Arena Clock is an excellent example of a Canadian Advertising Clock, produced for the Canadian market by clock companies in Ontario and Quebec starting from the 1920's. It is one of the few remaining genuine electric arena clocks in the Province, with its original-style mechanisms, and in its original location, and is an excellent example of the type of timepiece typically installed in Ontario arenas in the mid-20th century.



Designated 2004

50. CHAFFEY-FENNESSY HOUSE — 52 CHAFFEY STREET

George A. Mitchell served as both architect and contractor for this Edwardian Classical style house built for Robert and Julianna Chaffey in 1913.

Characteristic features include the smooth brick exterior, stone accents, large paned front window with stained glass and verandah with short colonettes set on brick piers. Robert Chaffey was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1844 and came to the Welland area at age 26.

The Chaffeys farmed 80 acres in Crowland Township and Robert worked as a railroad switchman. They subdivided the farm in 1909. In addition to Chaffey Street, several other streets in the area are named after family members.



Designated 2005

51. UKRAINIAN LABOUR TEMPLE — 342 ONTARIO ROAD

As befits its name, this small one storey assembly hall with pediment shaped roofline is reminiscent of a Greek temple. The simplified geometric features of its façade reflect elements of the abstract Deco, Moderne and International styles popular during the 1930's. In 1916 the first branch of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Federation in Canada was organized in Crowland (now part of Welland). In 1917 they built a hall on Sixth Street, the first of its kind for Ukrainians in Canada, which was replaced by this hall in 1935.



46. WELLAND CANAL MEMORIAL MONUMENT — MERRITT PARK, KING STREET DESIGNATED 2018

The Welland Canal Memorial Monument was built to commemorate the people from Canada and around the world who came to this area to build the Welland Canal. The Canal was central to the inception and growth of the City of Welland which came into existence when the aqueduct of the first Welland Canal was built to carry shipping traffic over the Welland River. A walkway leads into Merritt Park from King Street up to and around a fountain with a central motif of piled rocks and five life sized figural statues.



52. EMPIRE COTTON MILLS OFFICE — 125 HAGAR STREET

This is the former office building for Empire Cotton Mills, a company that produced yarn, bag cloth, toweling and sheeting. Designed by local architect Walter W. LaChance (see no. 38), it boasts its original 1920's woodwork and features such as a fireplace with terra cotta "egg and dart" mouldings in the Chief Executive's office. The nucleus of Welland's franco-phone community was created in 1917 when the Superintendent of Empire Cotton brought in expert weavers and their families from Montmorency, Québec. Most of them settled near the mill, creating a distinct area in the City known as "French Town".



53. BATTLE OF COOK'S MILLS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE — CORNER OF LYONS CREEK AND MATTHEWS ROADS

This cairn and plaque mark the site along Lyon's Creek where British and Canadian troops forced the Americans to withdraw following a heavy skirmish on the 19th of October 1814 involving men of the Glengarry Light Infantry and the 82nd, 100th and 104th Regiments, supported by a gun and rockets. The Battle of Cook's Mills was the last battle between regular forces on Canadian soil during the War of 1812.



54. BATTLE OF COOK'S MILLS MEMORIAL PEACE GARDEN — CORNER DOAN'S RIDGE AND LYONS CREEK ROADS

The Memorial Peace Garden was dedicated on October 19, 2013, 99 years after the War of 1812 Battle of Cook's Mills ended. On a peaceful site overlooking Lyon's Creek, just west of where the battle was actually fought, it features the flags of Canada, Britain and the United States, a large rock topped by a mill stone with a (now missing) sword embedded through it and interpretive panels explaining the battle.



For information about guided walking tours
of Historical Properties, please contact
Musée de Welland Museum.
Tours available during the spring and fall.

905-732-2215 | 140 King Street, Welland
www.wellandmuseum.ca

The City of Welland Heritage Advisory Committee

The City of Welland Heritage Advisory Committee is a Committee of citizens appointed by Municipal Council to advise and assist Council on all matters related to the Ontario Heritage Act, including conservation of heritage properties and areas.

MEMBERS 2018-2022:

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www.welland.ca/heritage