



TOUR A: DOWNTOWN EAST

Start: 1. Regina City Hall, Queen Elizabeth II Court, 2476 Victoria Avenue
Finish: 31. Western Trust Co. Building/Colin O'Brian's Man Shoppe, 2020 - 11th Avenue
Length: 2.2 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

TOUR B: DOWNTOWN WEST

Start: 32. Frederick W. Hill Mall/Scarth Street Mall, 2199 - 11th Avenue (1800 block of Scarth Street)
Finish: 67. Knox/Metropolitan United Church, 1978 Lorne Street
Length: 1.4 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

Legend ▲ N

- Property of Heritage Value
- Property on Municipal Heritage Holding Bylaw
- Municipal Heritage Property
- Provincial Heritage Property
- National Heritage Property



Downtown Area

The Downtown Area is historically defined as the area bordered by Saskatchewan Drive (north) and Victoria Avenue (south), and Albert Street (west) and Broad Street (east). Regina owes its existence to the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR). This town site was chosen to replace Battleford as the capital of the Northwest Territories, after the CPR abandoned its plans to build the country's first transcontinental railway line along a more northerly route.

The new settlement was named Regina upon the arrival of the first train in 1882. The name was chosen to honour Queen Victoria, the reigning monarch at the time. Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of Governor General Marquis of Lorne suggested the name "Regina." The official transfer of the capital from Battleford to Regina occurred in 1883. It was soon followed by the relocation of the North West Mounted Police headquarters from Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills.

Initial developments spread southward from the CPR station, on property held by the railway as part of the federal government contribution. However, with the establishment of the Regina municipal railway on 11th Avenue in 1911, that area quickly became the focus for downtown activities. However, the government buildings and the North West Mounted Police barracks were located much further to the west, on land owned by Lieutenant-Governor Edgar Dewdney. Regina was for many years a divided town.

Until the City of Regina incorporation in 1903, the Downtown Area reflected the original settlement. Many of the buildings were built during the boom period before the First World War in 1914 and the downturn of the wheat market. After Regina was named the province's capital in 1906, the city grew quickly from 2,249 citizens in 1901 to 30,213 just 10 years later.

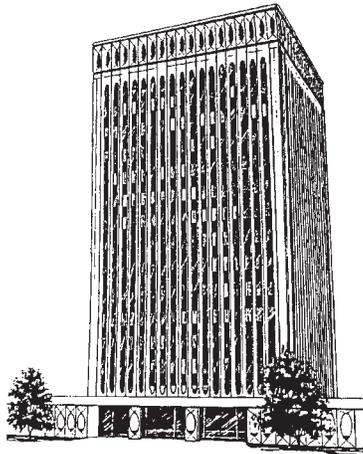
*Photograph: Inaugural street car run in front of Old City Hall, 1911
Photograph is a courtesy of the City of Regina Archives Photograph Collection, CORA-B-702*

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1. QUEEN ELIZABETH II COURT 2476 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1976 building was the fourth edifice to accommodate city hall. Toronto consultant E. Faludi first identified the site in his 1947 municipal development plan. The property was designed by architect Joseph Pettick in the International style, employing the use of custom designed pre-cast concrete panels for both exterior cladding and building decoration. The front entry arch and corner stone located at the southeast of the property are from the second city hall built in 1906/08.



Queen Elizabeth II Court, 2476 Victoria Avenue

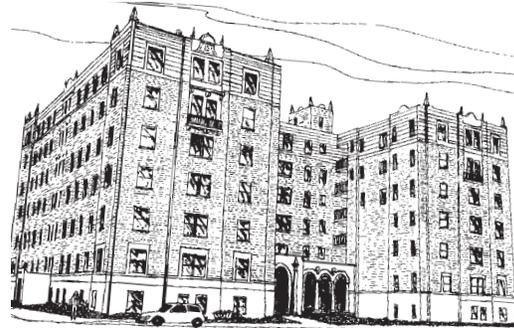
2. REGINA COURTHOUSE 2425 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1960 building was designed by Francis Portnall in an International style and built by Poole Construction. The ruins located at the northwest corner of the property are from the previous 1894 courthouse demolished in 1965.

3. BALFOUR APARTMENTS 2305 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1929/30 H-shaped building was built by James Balfour on the site of his former residence. Balfour homesteaded in Lumsden in 1883. Over the years, he was also a lumberjack in the Canadian Rockies, a transport driver for Major General Strange during

the Northwest Rebellion, a teacher and school principal in Battleford, a lawyer in Regina, and the city's mayor in 1915 and 1931. He also served on the Collegiate School Board for over 20 years, starting from its inception in 1907. This apartment building was the largest (98 units) and tallest in the province until 1955, and the first to be equipped with self-operated elevators. A tearoom and restaurant located on the main floor catered to residents and the public in the first few years after its opening. When the Balfour family sold the building in 1984, the new owners converted the building into 54 condominium units. This building was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond in the Mediterranean Italianate style, and built by Smith Bros. & Wilson. Materials included brick from Claybank Dominion Fire Brick & Clay Products and cut stone from Alex Young Ltd. The opulent interior evokes the grand meeting hall of an Italian Renaissance palace. The materials for the interior were supplied by the Beaver Lumber Co. The building was designated both as a Municipal Heritage Property and as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1993. It also received a 1988 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use Residential category. See the commemorative plaque.



Balfour Apartments, 2305 Victoria Avenue

4. FRONTENAC APARTMENTS 2022 LORNE STREET

The original design of this 1929/30 building was as impressive as the Balfour Apartments, but the initial impact of the Great Depression resulted in a reduction in its size to only four levels and 56 units.

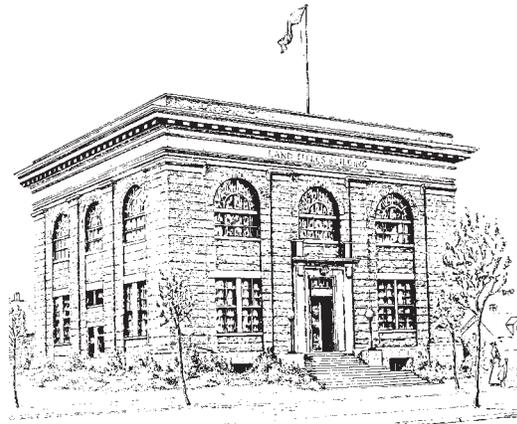
The initial plans called for two self-operated elevators. The shafts were constructed but never used. This property was also designed by Storey & Van Egmond in the Mediterranean Italianate style. Smith Bros. & Wilson built it at a cost of \$180,000. It features sloped red clay tile roofs, wall caps and tower-like projections that punctuate the front of the north and south wings. Also of note are the curvilinear false gable, which contains a bull's eye vent and matching gable ends, the staggered balconies, the rounded-arch door and window openings, the wide stucco band below the front eaves decorated with clay tile patterns, and the decorative contrasts achieved with brick and stone facing materials. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It is part of the Centre Square Area.

5. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH 2241 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1911 building was built for the Baptist Church, whose presence in Regina dates back to 1891. It was significantly damaged by the 1912 tornado but quickly repaired. William Hilton designed this building in the Classical Revival style. Constructed by general contractors Smith Bros. & Wilson, it features a three-part entrance portico with two Ionic columns. The gable ends on the east and west sides of the building are also detailed with pediments. The building is topped with a centred cupola on an octagonal base. A \$1.3 million restoration and renovation project was completed in 1992. This church was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1992, and was the recipient of a 1993 Municipal Heritage Award in both the Exterior and Interior Restoration categories.

6. REGINA LAND TITLES BUILDING 2205 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1906/10 property was the first public building constructed for the province of Saskatchewan and served as the land titles office for the Regina region until 1977. The firm of Darling & Pearson designed it in a Romanesque Revival style. It was built using the Kahn structural reinforcing system, for a total cost of \$94,000. This property was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1978. See the commemorative plaque.



Regina Land Titles Building, 2205 Victoria Avenue

7. HOTEL SASKATCHEWAN 2125 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1927 hotel was the 14th to be added to the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) nationwide chain. It was at the time the largest hotel in the province and dominated the Regina skyline for many years. This hotel housed the official residence and office of the Saskatchewan lieutenant-governor from 1945 to 1984. The Montreal firm of Ross & MacDonald designed the property in a Neo-Classical style. It was built by Smith Bros. & Wilson with materials supplied by Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg companies. Much of the steel used in its construction came from the former Chateau Qu'Appelle Hotel, which had been partly built on the present site of the Royal Saskatchewan Museum and then dismantled. It was restored and renovated in 1992 at a cost of \$16 million. This property received a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the Interior Restoration category, and was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1993. See the commemorative plaque.

8. SASKATCHEWAN POWER BUILDING 2025 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1963 Y-shaped building is located on the former site of St. Mary's separate school. It was designed by architect Joseph Pettick and features a distinguishable curvilinear profile, an arcade and a drive-through area. The overall design is reminiscent of the architectural style of the early 20th century Spanish architect, Antonio Gaudi. The ground floor arcades of columns were originally decorated in a smash tile mosaic, and the interior included illuminated ceiling panels specially designed for this building.

9. BLESSED SACRAMENT CHURCH 2049 SCARTH STREET

This 1905/06 church was built as the second home of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic parish. It became the home of the Blessed Sacrament parish in 1935. Samuel Hooper designed this brick church in a Gothic Revival style. The transepts and chancel were added in 1911. Born in Winnipeg, Hooper served as Manitoba's first provincial architect, from 1904 to 1911. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It is part of the Centre Square Area.

10. DOMINION GOVERNMENT BUILDING/ FEDERAL BUILDING 1975 SCARTH STREET

This 1935 building was initiated as one of several work relief projects undertaken by the federal government in the early years of the Great Depression to provide short term employment for local construction workers. The first building located on this site was the Scarth Building. It housed Regina's first courthouse in which the historic trial of Louis Riel was held in 1885. It was occupied by the federal government from 1887 to 1893, but destroyed by fire in 1895. A second building was subsequently constructed for the federal government on this site, but it was demolished to make way for the present structure. Francis Portnall designed this property in a combination of Art Deco and Art Moderne styles, although William Reilly also received payment for the design. It is one of the finest surviving examples of similar federal public buildings constructed in Canada during the 1930s. Restoration and renovation work was completed in 1988/90. This property was designated federal heritage property in 1985, and has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It was the recipient of a 1991 Municipal Heritage Award in the Interior Restoration category.



Dominion Government Building/Federal Building,
1975 Scarth Street

11. VICTORIA PARK BUILDING 1945 SCARTH STREET

This 1929 building was the home of the men's clothing store Mac & Mac Ltd. until 1980. Other tenants included Vic Bowling Alleys on the basement level from 1930 to 1978, and the Copper Kettle restaurant on the main level since the late 1960s. The restaurant grew from a lunch counter in the rear portion of Aren's Drug Store, another original tenant. This property is one of numerous low-rise retail and office properties designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey. It features a main-level entrance that provides access to the second-storey office and basement levels. It is decorated with tile and stone, and features a recessed, round arch opening outlined with rope moulding, and a peaked panel that supports the building's name. The pilasters, which define the building bays, are capped with decorative peaked elements that project upward and outward from the larger pressed metal parapet cap. Also of note are the series of glazed tile panels, arranged in a diamond pattern above each of the second-storey windows. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It was the recipient of a 2003 Municipal Heritage Award in the Exterior Restoration category.

12. RATNER BLOCK 1944/46/50/54/56/58 HAMILTON STREET

This 1923 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

13. MUNICIPAL HAIL BUILDING 1965 HAMILTON STREET

This 1923 building was the home the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association founded in 1917, and other insurance firms between 1950 and the 1970s. Since then it has served as a stereo store, a restaurant, a pub and a florist. This property was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond and features a Classical front facade. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

14. ASSINIBOIA CLUB 1925 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1912 building was built for the Assiniboia Club, one of the first private clubs in Western Canada. It was established in 1882 as the Musical Club, but its original name and character were lost within a year when it became a private club for businessmen. The club occupied a succession of

temporary quarters before moving to this location in 1912. This building served as their exclusive headquarters until 1994, when Danbry's restaurant opened on the main floor. The Club continued to operate from the top floor for another ten years. Danbry's closed in 2005. The original portion of this building was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond and features strong Tudor Gothic Revival influences. It was built by Smith Bros. & Wilson at a cost of \$57,400. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It was the recipient of a 1998 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category and a 1999 Municipal Heritage Award in the Heritage Open Space category.



Assiniboia Club, 1925 Victoria Avenue

15. MOTHERWELL BUILDING 1901 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1953/54 building was one of many large office buildings constructed across Canada for the federal government to meet the needs of a growing population and federal bureaucracy. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) relocated its 250 Regina-based employees to this location in 1956. It was named after Dr. William Motherwell, promoter of modern farming techniques and successively provincial (1905-1918) and federal (1921-1930) minister of Agriculture.

The building was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond in the International style that emerged after the Second World War. The main floor exterior black granite facade is one of the earliest examples of this contemporary material's use in Regina. Note the upper floor corner balconies that were inserted into the building face during the building's conversion to residential condominiums. This is a good example of adaptive re-use. The property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 2003.

16. 1919 ROSE STREET (1901, 1919, 1925 ROSE STREET)

This 1929 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

17. TRAVELLERS BUILDING 1833 BROAD STREET

This 1929 building was built for the Broder Development Co. Former occupants included the Arcadia Ballroom in 1929/45, Ed's Lunch in 1929/49, Radway's Lumber & Insurance in 1929/59, Saskatchewan Motor Club in 1931/60, Saskatchewan Civil Service Association in 1945/58, Dun & Bradstreet of Canada Ltd. in 1945/77, Wartime Housing Ltd. (later Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp.) in 1945/51, St. John Ambulance Association in 1945/59, and Group Medical Services in 1949/64. The upper floor of the building primarily served as display and sales offices rented on a short term basis by travelling salesmen, hence the building's name. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed the property. It is the home of the last remaining ballroom dance hall in Regina with a 1920s era sprung horsehair floor. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 2001.



Travellers Building, 1833 Broad Street

18. PEART HARDWARE STORE 1725 - 11th AVENUE

This 1929 building was built for the Peart Hardware Store, later named Peart's Hardware & Marine Store, which occupied it until 1970. Will Peart came to Regina from St. Mary's, Ontario, in 1897 and worked with the hardware firm of J.W. Smith, founded in 1883. Peart established his own company in 1900, the Western Hardware Co. With the arrival of his brothers, Pete and Walton, in 1903, Peart Brothers Hardware was formed and enlarged with the acquisition of Smith's business. Will Peart withdrew from this partnership in 1921 and established T.W. Peart Ltd. After his death in 1943, his son Jack managed the firm until 1970.

Like his father and uncles, Jack Peart was active in civic and community affairs. Peart public elementary school was named in honour of his 10-year tenure as a public school trustee and also as chairperson of the Regina Public School Board. He was a member of city council for eight years, a member and president in 1961 of the Regina Exhibition Association, and a member and president in 1953 of the Chamber of Commerce. He chaired the advisory board of the Salvation Army and served as member for many years. He was a Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Kinsmen and the Assiniboia clubs. In 1971, he was inducted into the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame as one of the Regina Boat Club crew that won international medals in Winnipeg and Minneapolis, and the 1938 Canadian Henley Regatta in St. Catharines. The property was designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey. Much of the original front has been refaced with red brick. It features a date stone at the peak of the gently sloped parapet wall.

19. STOKES BUILDING
1743 BROAD STREET
(1745/47 BROAD STREET)

This 1905/08 building was built for commercial purposes with apartments on the upper floors. Since the late 1920s, the building accommodated a succession of Chinese merchants and restaurateurs. The most notable occupant was the Yick Lee Lung Co., which was established in 1928 as a general store and later operated as a confectionery until 1974. The original facade has been significantly altered.

20. ARMY & NAVY DEPARTMENT STORE
1800 - 11th AVENUE

This is the former site of the 1928 building, home of the Army & Navy department store from 1940 to 2002. Established by Samuel Cohen in 1923 as the British Army Goods Store, it was renamed the Army & Navy Department Store in 1926. The company specialized in naval and military goods from the First World War. It quickly included a wide variety of merchandise and expanded to several buildings in the Warehouse area. A mail-order division was established in 1928 and serviced a territory extending from Ontario to British Columbia. Army & Navy is reputed to be Canada's first discount store. The 1928 building was demolished in 2006.

21. DRAKE HOTEL
1907 - 11th AVENUE

This 1926 building was initially known as the Champlain Hotel and was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

22. REGINA PLUMBING & HEATING CO./
ENGINEERS BUILDING
1843 HAMILTON STREET

This 1912 building was built for the Engineers & Plumbers Supply Co., established in 1907. The company prospered as a result of the pre-war building boom and conducted business for 40 years. This property was built at a cost of \$35,000. It is an excellent local example of street facade architectural embellishment typically applied to pre-war commercial buildings. The design displays Italianate style influences, including an elaborate parapet wall that incorporates the date stone within a Palladian-like projection, and similar flanking end projections. Note the stylized hoods above the second- and third-storey windows, with keystones and distinctive corner accents executed in stone, and the applied metal cornice supported by dentils and tiered, corbelled end pieces. It was removed from the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List in 1994.

23. LEADER BUILDING
1853 HAMILTON STREET

This 1912 building was built to house the daily newspaper *The Morning Leader*, originally founded by Nicholas Flood Davin in 1883. In 1920, the publishers took over the *Regina Daily Post* and continued to print it as an evening edition. The *Leader-Post* emerged as a morning and evening newspaper in 1930. This building was also the original home of CKCK Radio, established as the first radio station in Saskatchewan by the *Regina Morning Leader* in 1922. The station carried the Commonwealth's first live broadcast of a church service in 1923 from Carmichael Presbyterian Church. The station was also one of the first in Canada to broadcast a hockey game. Both the newspaper and the radio station occupied this building until 1964. The Montreal firm of Brown & Vallance designed the property in a combination of Chicago and Beaux Arts styles. Note the Atlantic terra cotta facing. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1987.

24. WOLFE BUILDING
1765 HAMILTON STREET
(1765/67/69 HAMILTON STREET)

This 1922 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

25. ARMOUR/NORMAN BLOCK
1601 BROAD STREET

This 1904 building was built for pioneer rancher, butcher and real estate developer Hugh Armour. Renamed the Old Armour Block after the opening of a second commercial building in 1912, it became the Norman Block in 1949. The Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation acquired the building in the late 1980s and renovated it. It is the oldest commercial and apartment block remaining in Regina. The property overlooks the Broad Street Subway, which was built in 1910 and extended in 1914.

26. UNION STATION
1880 SASKATCHEWAN DRIVE

This 1911/12 train station was the third passenger terminal to be built in Regina by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR). The first one was located north of the railway's main line and the second station, built in 1892, stood to the west of the present building. The Union Station served both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway (CNR), later the Canadian National Railway. The parking area in front encompasses the former site of Stanley Park, which was Regina's first formal landscaped open space. When the main terminal portion of the building was closed in the late 1980s, VIA Rail operated out of the east wing until passenger service to Regina was eliminated in January 1990. The original centre block of the building was designed by the Canadian Pacific Railway's chief engineer in a Classical Revival style. The front of the centre block and the baggage wings were rebuilt in 1931/32. The scale and layout of the main concourse is reminiscent of the Beaux Arts Classical style, although its interior and exterior design exhibits strong Art Deco influences.

In 1994, the Saskatchewan Gaming Corp. selected this site for its new casino, which was designed by Arnott Kelley O'Connor & Associates and constructed by Dominion Construction. This involved extensive renovation and restoration work, including complete reconstruction of the east and west wings. The building, which re-opened as Casino Regina in January 1996, has largely

retained its significant heritage character. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It was the recipient of a 1995 and a 1996 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category, and a 1996 Municipal Heritage Award in the Interior Restoration category. It was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1999. See the commemorative plaque.



Union Station, 1880 Saskatchewan Drive

27. CN/CP TELEGRAPH BUILDING
1880 SASKATCHEWAN DRIVE
(2020 SASKATCHEWAN DRIVE)

This 1931/32 building was designed in an Art Moderne style. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It was the recipient of a 2003 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category.

28. CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
1736 SCARTH STREET

This 1900 building facade is located in the Cornwall Centre, on the west wall of the Saskatchewan Drive and Scarth Street main entrance. The entire building was originally constructed in Winnipeg but moved to Regina and rebuilt at this location in 1912. It was built by the firm of Darling & Pearson and features Roman Corinthian columns and pediments. This facade has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1978. See the commemorative plaque.

29. BANK OF OTTAWA
1736 SCARTH STREET

This 1911 building facade is also located in the Cornwall Centre, on the east wall of the 11th Avenue and Scarth Street main entrance. It became the Bank of Nova Scotia when the institutions merged in 1919. Designed by the firm of Storey &

Van Egmond, it originally consisted of three levels and was built to accommodate an additional three to four storeys. It features two large columns and flanking pilasters, crowned with egg-and-art moulding supporting a Classical entablature and the denticulate cornice line. This facade has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. See the commemorative plaque.

**30. IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA/CANADIAN
IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE
1775 SCARTH STREET**

This 1911/12 building is located on the approximate site of Regina's first town hall, which stood here from 1886 to 1906. The Imperial Bank of Canada later merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce to form the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The Toronto firm of Darling & Pearson designed it. The walls are faced with Tyndall stone and feature a denticulate cornice. The corner windows on the main floor are topped with pediment hoods, while the other windows and the Scarth Street entrance have flat hoods supported by brackets. The Scarth Street entrance is further articulated with flanking, recessed pilasters. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It was the recipient of a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the Exterior Restoration category.

**31. WESTERN TRUST CO. BUILDING/
COLIN O'BRIAN MAN'S SHOPPE
2020 - 11th AVENUE**

This 1911/12 building was built for the Western Trust Co. at the approximate site of Regina's first fire hall built in 1888. It was designed by Neil Darrach and built by Parsons Construction. The building features a steel-frame construction. Its exterior is highlighted by a massive cornice along the south and east facades, which is accented by modillions. The front facade at the main level has been altered over time. However, the upper-floor exteriors retain their original appearance and feature brick facing and window surrounds of rusticated stonework. This building was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1998. See the commemorative plaque.

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32. FREDERICK W. HILL MALL/ SCARTH STREET MALL 2199 - 11th AVENUE (1800 BLOCK SCARTH STREET)

This streetscape contains the highest concentration of pre-First World War commercial architecture in Regina. It is an important component of the Victoria Park Heritage Conservation District. It is also the site where the 1935 Regina Riot ended. The pedestrian mall along this street was established in 1975. A comprehensive revitalization of the mall was undertaken in 1993/94. It involved a complete reconstruction and refurbishing of the mall floor plate at a cost of about \$1.5 million, including an interior pedestrian corridor located along the eastern side of the mall. The street-level facades of the buildings were also enhanced by retaining existing architectural features and adding new design elements. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, officially opened the mall in 1994. This site was the recipient of a 1998 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category. See the commemorative plaques.

33. PRINCE EDWARD BUILDING/ REGINA OLD POST OFFICE/ OLD CITY HALL 1801 SCARTH STREET

This 1906 building was built as the Regina Post Office, which occupied the premises until 1952. The postmaster's office remained here until 1956. It was also the home of the provincial legislature prior to the completion of the present Legislative Building in 1912. The City of Regina purchased the building in 1962 for use as city hall until 1977. Chief architect David Ewart designed the original northern section of this Tyndall-faced building for the Dominion of Canada in the Beaux Arts style. Snyder Brothers of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, built it. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed the southern section that was added in 1929. The exterior appearance of the later addition is close enough to the original that it is difficult to determine where the two unite. The pedestrian access was part of the Scarth Street Mall

revitalization project and was completed in a design sympathetic with the building facade. The building features a balustrade that supports two period styled lamps. Other features include alternating recessed and protruding bands defining the main-floor level, Ionic columns and pilasters extending from the bottom of the second floor to the denticulate cornice above the third floor. The Mansard roof features small pedimented dormers and larger stone projections with carved pediments, a corner clock tower, and a cupola. This building was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1982. A set of plaques, commemorating citizens who made significant contributions to the early development of Regina's downtown, has been installed on the lower portion of the balustrade wall.



Prince Edward Building/Regina Old Post Office/City Hall,
1801 Scarth Street

34. NORTHERN BANK 1821 SCARTH STREET

This 1906 building was the first branch of the Northern Bank built outside of Winnipeg. The Northern Bank was founded in 1905 and was the first chartered bank to have its headquarters in

Western Canada. It subsequently became the Northern Crown Bank and was finally acquired by the Royal Bank of Canada. The building's facade was largely restored to its original condition in 1994. The Winnipeg firm of Blair & Northwood designed it in a Classical Revival style. The elaborate decoration of the street facade and of the bottom floors in particular comes from a variety of stylistic sources. Note the oversized consoles, Roman Ionic columns and pilasters that support the Classical entablature and the low relief pediment sculpture depicting the settlement of the Prairies. This property was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1989. See the commemorative plaque.

**35. GILMOUR BLOCK
1825 SCARTH STREET**

This 1913 building was designed by Winnipeg architect Henry Owen. Note the cornice with supporting corbels at each end to accent the roofline and the detailed tile mosaic. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**36. WILLOUGHBY & DUNCAN BUILDING
1839 SCARTH STREET**

This 1908 building was commissioned by Charles Willoughby and W. Duncan, who co-founded the Beaver Lumber Co. in 1899. It was also known as the Wildun Lodge. Frederick Chapman Clemesha designed the property in a Dutch Colonial style. It was built at a cost of \$45,000 and finished with a sand lime brick and Tyndall stone. Renovations undertaken in 1951/52 included the re-facing, alteration and sheathing of its architectural detail. The original street-level facade was exposed to reveal the Tyndall stone arcade, the original nameplate and other decorative features. The re-facing of the upper floors was completed in 1996. This property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1999.

**37. ARMSTRONG, SMYTH &
DOWSWELL BUILDING
1834 SCARTH STREET
(1836 SCARTH STREET)**

This 1910 building was built for the Armstrong, Smyth & Dowswell Hardware Co. It specialized in tin smithing and cornice work, and sold stoves and furnaces. In 1911, a fire threatened to destroy the building, but was confined to the front display area. Although the exterior of the two lower floors

have been significantly altered, the top storey remains intact. It features a narrow open balcony supported by large cast iron brackets, a cast iron cornice panel decorated with an oriental motif, and a distinctive brick parapet. This building was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 2001.

**38. PRINCESS THEATRE
1838 SCARTH STREET**

This 1910 building was built for the Princess Theatre, which remained here until 1914. Later tenants were the Royal Grill Restaurant until the early 1920s, and the Ritz Cafe from 1925 to 1948. The Ritz was owned and operated by the Protopappas family, who also lived in the building. The original facade of this building was recreated in 1996. This is the oldest motion picture theatre building remaining in Regina. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**39. MITCHELL BUILDING
1856 SCARTH STREET**

This 1928/29 building was built on the former site of the Peart Brothers Hardware Store. Originally known as the Peart Building, it was given its present name around 1930. The second-floor facade is finished with cut stone in the Art Moderne style and decorated with flanking pilasters, a round medallion above each window opening and an articulated stone parapet. Rehabilitation of the upper level and a heritage-sensitive renovation of the street-level facade were completed in 1997. This property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1992. See the commemorative plaque.

**40. McARA BLOCK
1855 SCARTH STREET**

This 1912 building was built for the brothers Peter and James McAra. Peter McAra was born in Calcutta, India, in 1862. After living in Scotland for several years, his family immigrated to Canada in 1882 and homesteaded near Silton, Saskatchewan. In 1896, he opened a fire insurance business in Regina. He was a member of city council in 1904/05, mayor in 1906 and 1911/12, and president of the Regina Board of Trade in 1909. One of the founders of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League, he was also the first president of that organization. James McAra first assumed public office in 1896 at the age of ten, as the first page of the Northwest Territories Council. He also

served on city council in 1919/20 and as mayor in 1927/30 and 1932/33. He fought in the First World War and achieved the rank of colonel. He served for nine years as the first Saskatchewan president of the Great War Veterans' Association and was largely responsible for the establishment of the Soldiers' Cemetery, which officially opened in 1920. The street-level facade of this building was also revitalized in the mid-1990s. The upper two floors are faced with sandstone and topped with a substantial cornice and date stone. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**41. HEINTZMAN BLOCK
1959 SCARTH STREET**

This 1909 building was built for Heintzman & Co. Pianos, which occupied the premises until 1970, when it was purchased by the Regina Piano & Organ Centre. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**42. ASSINIBOIA BLOCK
1861 SCARTH STREET**

This 1910 building was the home of Canada Book, formerly the Canada Drug & Book Co., from 1939 to 2004. The facade is faced with brick and features recessed window banks on its upper two levels. The windows are separated vertically by recessed square panels and detailed brick and stone. The cornice line is inscribed with a meander pattern and is accented by modillions. It is topped with a brick parapet, articulated in metal with scrolled ends, coping and a diamond-shaped date stone. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**43. McCALLUM HILL BUILDING
1874 SCARTH STREET**

The original 10-storey 1912 building constructed on this site was the first skyscraper in Regina. Demolished in 1984, its front facade was incorporated into this building. This building was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond, and is a classic Canadian example of the Chicago style. The facade was significantly renovated in 1993/94.

**44. VICTORIA PARK HERITAGE
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
2190 VICTORIA AVENUE
(2100 to 2200 BLOCKS 12th AVENUE)**

Victoria Park dates back to the founding of Regina. Originally known as Victoria Square, this site was

used for a variety of purposes, including fairs, horse and livestock shows, sporting events and military parades. It remained in a largely undeveloped state until 1907, when Frederick Todd of Montreal prepared the formal landscape plan from which the current layout has evolved. In 1908, a fountain to honour Nicholas Flood Davin was placed at the centre of the park. The fountain was replaced in 1926 with the present Stanstead granite cenotaph. The cenotaph was designed by R. Heughan of the Montreal firm of Ross & MacDonald, in collaboration with Francis Portnall, at a cost of \$23,000. The 1800 Block Scarth Street contains the highest concentration of early commercial architecture in Regina. Many of the buildings in the District date from before World War One. In 1914, Regina's commercial, financial and professional core was located in the District. Many of the buildings in the District were designed by prominent local architects, for example: F. Chapman Clemesha, Storey and Van Egmond, and Francis Portnall.

A \$1 million park-upgrading program was undertaken during the 1990s and for which it received a 1990 Municipal Heritage Award in the Heritage Open Space category. This project included the addition of a promenade extending south and around the cenotaph. The perimeter of the park was re-landscaped to create a more open environment and the park entrances were enhanced to provide a greater sense of entry.

To recognize the historical value of the park and its surrounding properties, the City of Regina designated the area as a Heritage Conservation District in 1996. This designation followed the establishment of the Scarth Street facade Restoration Program, which provided tax exemptions to heritage property owners around Victoria Park for facade enhancements, from 1995 to 2005. Additional funding was also provided through The Lorne & Evelyn Johnson Foundation and the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation. It is the first and only designated heritage conservation district in the province.

**45. ALDON/GORDON BLOCK
2170 - 12th AVENUE
(2158/80 12th AVENUE)**

This 1913 building was known as the Aldon Block until 1930. It was designed by Ernest Brown and built at a cost of \$50,000. In consideration of the Canadian Western Place building next door, the upper part of the building facade is articulated with

a series of brick pilasters. The main floor is faced with rusticated stonework. It features an elaborately carved pediment over the office entrance on the west part of the building. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**46. CREDIT FONCIER
2184 - 12th AVENUE**

This 1911/12 building was built for the Credit Foncier Mortgage Co. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed it in an Art Moderne style, and Smith Bros. & Wilson built it. The south and west facades are executed in Tyndall stone and given further definition by pilasters above the main-floor level. Note the 45-degree cut-off of the southwest corner, which includes the principal main-floor entrance and extends above the cornice line to incorporate the date stone. The removal of an open balustrade parapet and the creation of an entrance at the southeast corner represent further modifications to the original design. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.



Credit Foncier, 2184 - 12th Avenue

**47. BURNS HANLEY BUILDING/
Former Site of ST. MARY'S CHURCH
1863 CORNWALL STREET**

This 1912 building was constructed on the former site of the 1883 St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. This church held Louis Riel's body after his execution, until it was returned to Winnipeg. The dark brown brick, used to face the front of the building, has also been applied to create edges and recesses. The applied metal cornice and the metal spandrel panels between the second- and third-floor windows further distinguish the facade. The windows have segmented heads with stone accents. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. See the commemorative plaque for St. Mary's Church.

**48. RURAL MUNICIPALITY
OF SHERWOOD #159
1840 CORNWALL STREET**

This 1927 building was built to house the offices of the Rural Municipality of Sherwood, which administers the rural area surrounding the city. The building features a brick facade with stone band courses, and window and door surrounds. Centred near the top of the building is a large panel with brick soldier course borders, inscribed with the name of the rural municipality, above which is a curved parapet. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**49. ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION
MEMORIAL HALL
1820 CORNWALL STREET**

This 1947/51 building was built for the Royal Canadian Legion. It was dedicated in 1951 by the future Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip. In 1926, the Regina branch received the first charter to be issued by what was then known as the Canadian Legion British Empire Service League. The auditorium foyer, known as the Memorial Chamber, features a series of eight murals executed in 1956 by the noted Canadian artist Kenneth Lochhead. The murals depict important events and images of Canadian military history and the theme of remembrance. Lochhead was appointed director of the Regina College school of art in 1950, and later became a member of the group of artists known as the Regina Five. The building was designed by Van Egmond & Storey in an Art Deco style. The horizontal composition is contrasted with the strong verticality of the Memorial Peace Tower. The tower is capped with a large entablature of Tyndall stone, supported at each corner by square pilasters. The entablature is decorated with a zigzag band course and features an engraved dedication to those who gave their lives in the First and Second World Wars. Directly above the entry door is an elaborate stained-glass window, donated by the province and unveiled by Governor General Vincent Massey in 1952. Two pairs of smaller stained-glass windows are located on either side of the tower. This property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1992.

**50. SUMA BUILDING
1819 CORNWALL STREET**

This 1922 building was built for William Duncan and Charles Willoughby. It opened in 1923 to house their Saskatchewan Life Insurance Co. A number of

other insurance companies also occupied it, including Saskatchewan Life, Fidelity Life Assurance, and Houston-Willoughby & Co. Willoughby's son, Morley, was involved in most of them. Another notable occupant was CJRM Radio, now CKRM, from 1934 to 1954. The province acquired the building in 1960 to accommodate government offices until 1978, after which it was purchased by the Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association for use as its offices until 2006. It is now a private residence. The building was designed in a Neo-Classical style. It features ashlar stone and four flattened columns, which define the three building bays and support an entablature completed with a denticulate cornice. The simple, but expansive, fenestration is reminiscent of the Chicago School, contributing to an overall grid effect of horizontal and vertical lines, a strong characteristic of that style. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

51. DARKE BLOCK 2125 - 11th AVENUE

This 1907 building was built for Francis Darke, who came to Regina in 1892 from Prince Edward Island. He operated a retail and wholesale meat business for a time, but made the bulk of his fortune in real estate. The original five-storey portion was designed by the firm of Darling & Pearson and built by Smith Bros. & Wilson. The building was noted for its modern, reinforced concrete construction and Bedford stone trim. Decorative features include the keystones above the windows, alternating brick and stone coursing at the corners, and stone panels between the fifth-floor windows. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

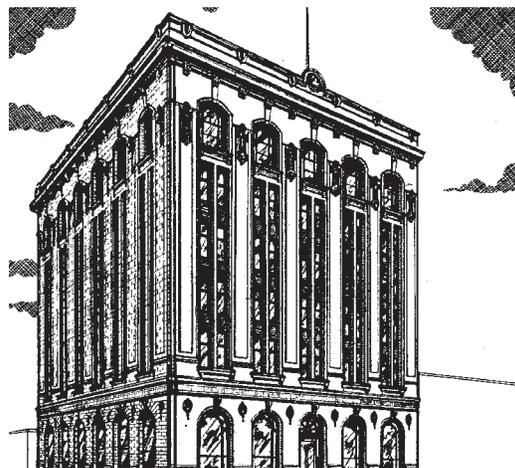
52. MERCHANTS BANK/REGINA TRANSIT 2124 - 11th AVENUE

This 1911 building was the home of the second chartered bank to locate in Regina. The securities firm of James Richardson & Sons subsequently occupied the building. It served as the first permanent home of Globe Theatre during the 1970s. The rear portion of the building was demolished in 1979 to allow for construction of the Cornwall Centre. The remaining portion currently accommodates the Regina Transit Information Centre. This property was designed in a Neo-Classical style. The front facade is clad in cut stone and features a monumental entablature of simple

design, supported by pilasters and two fluted columns on either side of the recessed main entrance. Above the denticulate cornice is a substantial parapet, decorated with an open balustrade in line with the centred recess. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989, and was the recipient of a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category.

53. CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. BUILDING 2201 - 11th AVENUE

This 1912/14 building was built for the Canadian Cities & Towns Properties Co. of Liverpool, England. It was originally occupied by the Canada Life Assurance Co. In 1945, it became the headquarters of the newly formed Saskatchewan Government Insurance office (SGI), until it moved to its present location in 1979. It was sold and restored in 1984. The firm of Brown & Vallance of Montreal designed the building in a Classic Chicago style, and R.J. Lecky & Co. built it. It features a vertical division of the facade into three distinct zones, a facing of white terra cotta and a concentration of decorative work at both the bottom and top storeys. Other decorative features include lion heads and round medallions showing the provincial crest, the initials of the company and the corporate symbol of a pelican feeding its young. The fenestration of the middle four storeys, in narrow vertical strips, serves to accentuate the height of the building. This property was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1978. It was the recipient of a 1985 Municipal Heritage Award in the Exterior and Interior Restoration categories, and in 1986 in the Adaptive Re-use category. See the commemorative plaque.



Canada Life Assurance Co. Building, 2201 - 11th Avenue

54. DONAHUE BUILDING
2300 - 11th AVENUE
(2314 - 11TH AVENUE)

This 1911 building was originally occupied by the Child & Gower Furniture Co. Upper floors contained residential apartments for a number of years. This location is reputed to be the site of the first house in Regina, the Selby Residence. The firm of Maurice Sharon & Neil Darrach designed the building. It was built by Thomas Barnard. Constructed of steel and reinforced concrete, it was one of the few buildings to withstand the direct force of the 1912 tornado. This property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 2006.

**55. STEPHENS PAINT WAREHOUSE/
 MARKET MALL**
1750 LORNE STREET

This 1928 building was built for G.F. Stephens & Co., later known as Stephens Paint, which occupied this building until 1962. In 1981, it was converted to a two-level shopping mall. Exterior alterations included a reduction in the height of the elaborately detailed parapet ends, as well as further modifications to the main entrance. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed the building. It features heavy timber post and beam construction, decorative brick soldier courses, recesses and corbelling. This property was the recipient of a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

56. LLOYD'S BUILDING
2323 - 11th AVENUE

This 1929 building was built for Steen & Wright Furriers, which remained here until 1965. It is suggestive of the work of Van Egmond & Storey. It features brick pilasters and soldier coursing accented with stone and glazed tiles. The central raised parapet draws attention to the stone panel beneath, carved with the name of the building. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

57. 2335 - 11th AVENUE
(2325/29/35 11TH AVENUE)

This 1926 building has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

58. SOMERSET BLOCK
1806 SMITH STREET
(2401/05/15/17/19/21 - 11TH AVENUE)

This 1929 building originally contained 20 apartment units on the second level. Its design and decoration is similar to the Lloyd Building. Although the raised parapets above the stone name panels have been altered, the main-floor facades have been maintained close to the original design. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

59. YAEGER BLOCK
2425 - 11th AVENUE

This 1928 building was built for Yaeger's Furs Ltd., which first opened in Regina in 1923. Founded in 1919 in Brandon, Manitoba, the company remained in Regina until 1969. The firm of Reilly, Warburton & Reilly designed the building, and Poole Construction built it at a cost of \$35,000. It originally contained eight apartment units on the second level. The exterior is faced with Saskatchewan-made brick. The front facade features terra cotta detailing around and above the second-storey windows. Of particular note is the elaborate frieze, displaying beavers, shells, oak branches and maple leaves in low relief. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

60. EMPIRE HOTEL
1718 McINTYRE STREET

This 1912 hotel was built for Samuel and Albert Cook at a cost of \$20,000. It is the oldest continuously operating hotel in Regina.

**61. ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN
 CHURCH/CATHEDRAL**
1861 McINTYRE STREET

This 1895 church is one of the oldest buildings remaining in Regina, the oldest building in the downtown area, and the oldest church in continuous use in Regina. St. Paul's was built as a parish church and was never intended to be a cathedral. In anticipation of the construction of a larger edifice on the Diocese of Qu'Appelle property, the church was named pro-cathedral in 1944, succeeding St. Peter's Church in the town of Qu'Appelle. However, the proposed cathedral never materialized, and St. Paul's was elevated to full cathedral status in 1973. The present building replaced the first St. Paul's Church that was built on this site in 1883. The original portion of the church,

now the nave, was designed by Winnipeg architect Frank Peters in a Gothic Revival style. William Reilly designed the transepts and chancel that were added in 1905/06. Notable features include the distinctive corner tower, the yellow Pilot Butte brick walls above the fieldstone foundation, and the stained-glass windows, particularly the rose window. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1982 and was the recipient of a 1994 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category. See the commemorative plaque.

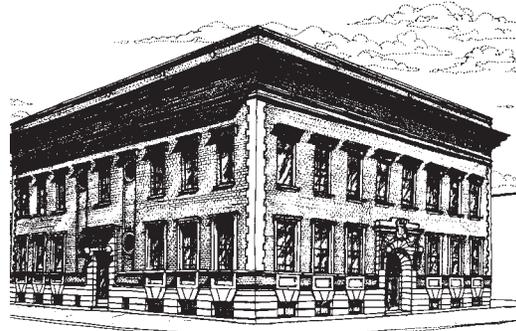
62. SASKATCHEWAN REVENUE BUILDING
1865 SMITH STREET
(1871 SMITH STREET)

The original portion of this 1914 building was built for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., founded in 1911 by Saskatchewan farmers to counter the domination and discriminatory practices of the privately owned grain elevator companies. The need for more office space led to the addition north of the building. This explains the asymmetrical composition of the west facade. After its consolidation with the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in 1926, the older co-operative vacated these premises. When the province acquired the property in 1928, the original name was removed and replaced with the current name using the same style and materials. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed the building in the Chicago style. It is decorated with terra cotta trim and blue and green tiles. The former co-operative symbol, a wheat sheaf, is carried throughout the design. It was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1980. It was the recipient of a 2005 Municipal Heritage Award in the Interior Restoration category. See the commemorative plaque.

63. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING
1870 LORNE STREET

This 1912/13 building was built to replace the previous telephone exchange office then located at 1761 Lorne Street, and destroyed by the 1912 tornado. From 1914 to 1955, it housed the first automatic dial telephone system in the province. The Regina Public School Board purchased the building in 1967, and it was subsequently acquired by Saskatchewan Sport Inc. in 1983. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed the property in a Beaux Arts style. Snyder Brothers from Manitoba built it. Its Neo-Classical proportions, fenestration and decoration are reminiscent of the urban palaces built during the Italian Renaissance. The building is

constructed of steel, concrete and pressed brick with Bedford stone trim. Notable features include the prominent cornice, the elaborately carved entrance and the circular windows. The single-storey addition on the west side was built in 1929. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1999. See the commemorative plaque.



Telephone Exchange Building, 1870 Lorne Street

64. REGINA PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD
1860 LORNE STREET

This 1929 building was designed by the firm of Reilly, Warburton & Reilly in the Gothic Revival style. Decorative features of the front elevation include brick buttresses with stone accents and trefoil caps. Note the gothic arched entrance below a stone panel inscribed with the name of the Regina Public School Board, the panels of parquet-like brickwork between the first- and second-storey windows, and the parapet. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

65. REGINA PUBLIC LIBRARY
2311 - 12th AVENUE

The original 1911 building constructed on this site was designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey with a \$50,000 grant from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation. The library had been open for six weeks when it was damaged by the 1912 tornado. It was rebuilt in the same year with further assistance from the same foundation. The firm of Izumi, Arnott & Sugiyama designed the present building in an International style, and Smith Bros. & Wilson built it. Architectural details from the original building were incorporated into the new design, such as the front-entry columns scattered in the sunken courtyard below the main entrance and on the west section of the building, and the

circular date stone placed at the north end of the east wall. This property was the recipient of a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the Education category.

**66. MASONIC TEMPLE
1930 LORNE STREET**

This 1926 building was designed by the firm of Portnall & Reilly in a Neo-Classical style. It is framed with Doric columns supporting a broken pediment and by a flight of stone steps with curved balustrade walls. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**67. KNOX-METROPOLITAN UNITED CHURCH
1978 LORNE STREET**

Regina's First Methodist Church was a simple frame building. The second church, dedicated in 1889, was a more substantial brick structure. A third church was designated in 1906/07 by the Toronto firm of Darling & Pearson, and built on this site at a cost of \$60,000, but it was destroyed by the 1912 tornado. It was rebuilt eleven months later and named the Metropolitan Methodist Church. When the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches merged in 1925 to form the United Church of Canada, it was renamed the Metropolitan United Church. In 1951, Knox Presbyterian Church joined with Metropolitan United Church and became Knox-Metropolitan United Church. The firm of Portnall & Puntin designed this church. Its exterior design is a blend of the Norman and Gothic Revival styles, a popular choice for ecclesiastical architecture at that time. Notable exterior features include the prominent and subordinate towers on either side of the front entry arcade, and the large stained-glass windows on three sides of the building. The property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1986. See the commemorative plaque.