



TOUR A: CORE WEST

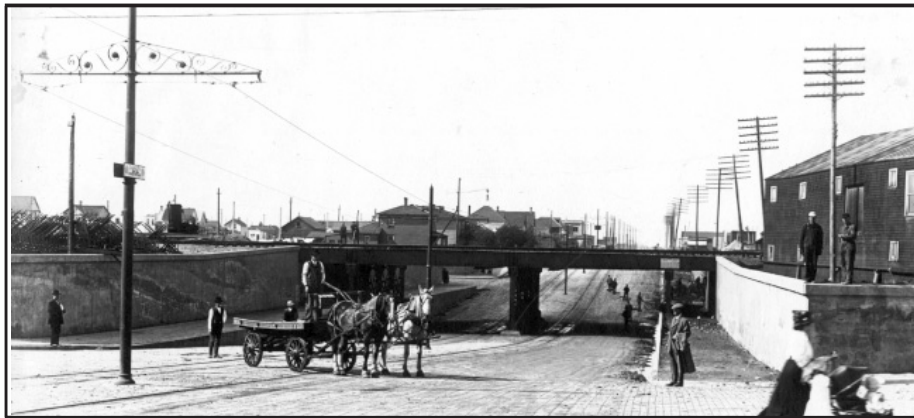
Start: 1. Beth Jacob Synagogue, 1640 Victoria Avenue
 Finish: 34. Mayer Residence, 1900 Ottawa Street
 Length: 1.2 kilometres
 Time: 1 hour

TOUR B: CORE EAST

Start: 35. Trinity Lutheran Church, 1909 Ottawa Street
 Finish: 61. Ehmann Residence, 1527 Victoria Avenue
 Length: 1.4 kilometres
 Time: 1 hour

Legend ▲ N

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



Core Area

The Core Area was formed in 1976 and includes both the Germantown Area and the General Hospital Area. Core Area is defined by the area bordered by South Railway Street (north) and College Avenue (south), and Broad Street (west) and Arcola Avenue and Winnipeg Street (east).

The Market Square was established in 1892 as a public marketplace. It was an important commercial precinct in the early history of Regina, particularly for the grocery and produce trade, but also for agricultural and building supplies, clothing, house wares, furnishing, salvage operations and personal services. At one time, three hotels bordered the square, and there were a number of livery stables and blacksmith shops in the area.

"Germantown" was a term commonly applied in the late 19th century to neighbourhoods with early residents of German descent. The German community had soon established a wide variety of religious and educational institutions and services in this area. Many members found employment as labourers, trades people and in the business sector, and were eventually able to accumulate sufficient resources to purchase their homes. Central and Eastern European immigrants, on the other hand, faced greater discrimination and fewer economic prospects in the pre-First World War period. Their involvement in civic affairs was impeded by property ownership qualifications that often rendered them ineligible to vote. Their low population level also inhibited the establishment of culturally distinct religious and secular organizations. However, this began to change with a second wave of immigration in the 1920s.

According to a 1913 survey sponsored by the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, this 33-square-block area contained 607 homes and 697 families. J.S. Woodsworth, who later became the first federal leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), conducted that survey. The majority of homes averaged less than three rooms and were crowded together on lots of 25 feet or less. Although water and sewer lines had been extended as far as Winnipeg Street, 60% of these dwellings were so poorly constructed that the necessary connections could not be made.

The distinctive mix of retail, service and industrial activities has always defined the economic make-up of the Core Area. Many of the original commercial, industrial and residential properties have been lost, but vestiges of the cultural diversity can be found in the remaining concentration of churches and cultural clubs.

*Photograph: Intersection of St. John's Street and 11th Avenue, circa 1904.
House in Germantown and large family living together
Photograph is a courtesy of The RPL Photograph Collection - CORA - B - 760*

TOUR A: CORE WEST

Start:	1. Beth Jacob Synagogue, 1640 Victoria Avenue
Finish:	34. Mayer Residence, 1900 Ottawa Street
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1. BETH JACOB SYNAGOGUE 1640 VICTORIA AVENUE

The first Jewish settlements in Saskatchewan were rural. It was not until 1900 that a significant Jewish community began to appear in the city. By 1905, there were sufficient members for worship services, which were held in rented halls during the High Holy Days until 1909, and on a weekly basis starting in 1910. The foundation stone for the first permanent synagogue at 2040 Ottawa Street was laid in 1913. This 1949 synagogue reflected the continuing concentration of Jewish households in the surrounding area. It originally housed a sanctuary, but a 1954 addition included a library and classrooms for the Hebrew school. Over time, the local Jewish community decreased in size and dispersed. The building was sold in 1992 and all of its religious ornamentation, including twelve large stained-glass windows, were installed in the new 1993 synagogue located in the southern area of the city. This building was designed by Francis Portnall and Dan Stock according to the traditional Jewish requirements. Stock was a member of the Beth Jacob congregation. Although built in a Moderne style, the proportions and choice of interior and exterior brick were intended to reflect the design of the great temple in Jerusalem, which was destroyed in AD 70.

2. KNORN APARTMENTS 1602 VICTORIA AVENUE

The original 1910 property on this site was built for Carl D. Molter, an automobile and carriage painter. It was purchased by Reinhold Knorn in 1918, and replaced by the most southerly portion of the present building in 1956. The most northerly portion of the existing apartment building (1964 Halifax Street) was added in 1928 and expanded in the early 1940s.

3. ROUSELL RESIDENCE 1536 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1920 building was constructed for Simpson's manager Stephen Rousell, who lived here until 1925. It is one of several properties in this area that exhibits the same architectural style. Note the

series of two-tone soldier course bands that connect the large concrete lintels over the basement, and the first- and second-storey windows. Breaks in the band help to emphasize low relief pilasters, executed in brick, which in turn are crowned with a pattern work of concrete squares, just below the roofline. The date stone located on the west wall is surrounded with the same decorative motif.

4. SHAW RESIDENCE 1524 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1909 house was built for real estate agent Alfred Shaw, who later worked for many years for the federal government as an inspector of weights and measures. He also served on city council in 1910/11. Members of the Shaw family lived here until 1981. This property was built in a Georgian style.

5. ROGERS RESIDENCE 1508 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1912 house was built for John Rogers, inspector with the Trust & Loan Co. of Canada, who lived here until 1914. It features a steeply pitched roof, a gabled hip front projection encompassing an open deck, an elaborate front entrance as part of a projecting bay, and a decorative treatment of the front veranda.

6. WADDELL RESIDENCE 1504 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1908 house was built for Robert Waddell, who lived here until 1917. Born in Goderich, Ontario, in 1878, he moved to Regina in 1904 and was the local representative for the Winnipeg brewer E.L. Brewery Ltd. In 1907, he acquired the John England Fruit & Confectionery Store. Joined by his brother William, he relocated the business and expanded it to include cigars, billiards and a restaurant. Robert Waddell remained with the business until 1910. He then became manager of the Grand Hotel until 1914. In 1918, he opened the Park Billiard Parlour in the basement of the former McCallum-Hill Building and operated that business until 1946. In 1935, he became manager of the Regina Brewing

Co., later named Sick's Regina Brewery and then Molson's Brewery. Upon his retirement in 1945, he moved to Vancouver, where he died in 1950. In addition to his varied business interests, Waddell was a Mason and a member of the Assiniboia Club, the Wascana Lodge and the Wascana Royal Arch Masons. He also served as the Illustrious Potentate of the Wascana Wa-Wa Temple in 1919. He was more widely known for his interest in civic affairs and his involvement in sporting activities, especially baseball and curling. Contractor Thomas Davidson built the property. It features a two-storey bay window topped with a projecting dormer and soldier course lintels with keystone accents.

7. BRODT RESIDENCE 1968 ST. JOHN STREET

The first occupant of this 1927 house was Mary Brodt. Subsequent owners were Harry Fages and his wife Belle, from 1940 to 1979. Fages was the proprietor of Regina Furniture Co. Although similar in style to a popular bungalow design that appeared in Regina during the interwar period, this house features a more fully developed second storey.

8. BARBECK RESIDENCE 1945 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1911 house was built for Joseph Barbeck, a labourer with the city's engineering department, who lived here until 1914. This property was built to the same basic design commonly found in the area. The most notable feature is the truncated hip roof with a projecting front gable.

9. DIETRICH RESIDENCE 1941 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1911 house was built for tailor John Dietrich, who lived here until 1927. It also features a truncated hip roof with a projecting front gable.

10. WASSERMAN RESIDENCE 1933 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1910 house was built for William Wasserman, who was involved in several merchandising ventures. In 1925, he established William's Clothing Store, later renamed William's Men's Wear in 1928. After his death in the late 1930s, an original store employee, Max Girtel, assumed management of the business. The business was moved to 1774 Hamilton Street in 1932, where it operated until 1979. Three of Girtel's sons, Allan,

Donald and Frank, began working at the store in the 1930s and remained until its closure, at which point they all retired. Max Girtel remained with the firm until his death in 1967. He was a long-term resident of the Bruce Apartments, beginning in 1929. Dr. Maxwell Israels also lived here from 1929 to 1939. Israels was one of the first medical professionals to establish an office in the Broder Building, later renamed the Medical & Dental Building. The elaborate fenestration and decoration of the front veranda further enhance the exterior.

11. THAUBERGER RESIDENCE 1932 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1912 house, as well as the one located at 1928 St. John Street, was built for John McInnis, an employee of Standard Publishers Ltd. The first resident was John Thauberger, a city employee who lived here until 1925.

12. GOTTSSELIG RESIDENCE 1916 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1910 house was built for farmer Albert Gottselig, who established a residence on this site in 1907 and lived here intermittently until 1917. The proprietor of the Capital Barbershop, Reinhold Knorn, also lived here from 1912 to 1918. This property has a brick veneer facade accented with concrete block quoins, windowsills and lintels.

13. DUMMER RESIDENCE 1913 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1910 house was built by painter and decorator Frank Dummer, who lived here until 1968. Dummer worked with his son, Adam, until his retirement in 1953. Although small in scale, this house is given a Classical bearing through the symmetrical placement of dormer windows, and the pediment gable end of the veranda roof.

14. GUERIN RESIDENCE 1908 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1921 house was built for dentist John Guerin. The grocery store owner Benjamin Finkelstein and his wife Sarah then occupied it from 1927 to 1961. The properties at 1904 and 1900 St. John Street were also constructed in 1921. Over time, they have all been altered to varying degrees.

15. GOTTSELIG RESIDENCE 1903 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1919 house was built for contractor Andrew Gottselig, who lived here until 1932. It is faced with narrow clapboard and shingle siding and features a single-storey bay window on the north side and gable roofed dormers projecting from the main hip roof.

16. BUSCH RESIDENCE 1871 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1913 house was built for carriage builder Philip Busch, who lived here until 1964. Busch came from Hungary in 1900 and established a carriage repair, woodworking and wheelwright shop, which he operated until 1946. He was also a member of the Regina Separate School Board for 14 years, served on the Civic Relief Board during the 1930s, and was a charter member of the German Canadian Club established in 1924, later renamed Victoria Hall in 1940 and presently known as the Victoria Club. This property features a third-storey Venetian window under the front gable, decorative shutters flanking the front second-storey windows, and a pediment dormer window on the south side of the roof.

17. SCHWANN TRADING CO. 1602 - 12th AVENUE

This 1931 property was built for Joseph Schwann of the Schwann Trading Co., established in 1920. Schwann continued to take an active role in the business until 1971, when he retired and the business closed. His son Joseph also worked at the store and managed the operation for many years. After its closure, he joined the real estate and insurance firm of Campbell & Haliburton, where he served as general manager and property manager until his retirement in 1986. Another son, Gordon, maintained a dentistry practice in Regina for many years.

A third son, Paul, was a physician who specialized in sports medicine. He served as team doctor for the Saskatchewan Roughriders from 1959 until his death in 1974. He also worked with the Regina Rams junior football club for 10 years and with the football teams at O'Neill and Miller high schools. Prior to his career in medicine, Paul Schwann played football with the Regina Dales, the Regina Rams, and hockey with the Regina Pats. The University of Regina faculty of kinesiology and health studies named the Dr. Paul Schwann Applied Health & Research Centre after him.

The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed this property in an Art Deco style. It features a decorative treatment of the pilasters at both ends of the front facade, matching stone accents centred on the recessed panels, and broad crenellation of the parapet wall articulated with stone caps. Also of note is the centred stone medallion, which bears the stylized initials of the company in low relief. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

18. CHINESE NATIONALIST PARTY BUILDING 1817 OSLER STREET

This 1923 building was built with funding provided by individual members of the Hing Chung Club. This Chinese benevolent society was sympathetic to the Chinese Nationalist League, also named Kuomintang (KMT), which supported Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the 1911 rebellion, and the rebel government in southern China. During the First World War, the northern Chinese government persuaded Canada to ban the KMT. This ban was lifted in 1919. As Chinese immigration was made more difficult by economic, political and social restrictions, the club played an important role in facilitating the adjustment of recent Chinese immigrants. This role became much less prominent after the passage of legislation in 1923, which effectively banned Chinese immigration to Canada. This act was repealed in 1947. In 1943, the Chinese Benevolent Association was formed and located in this building. The Chinese Senior Citizens Club also moved to this location upon the completion of renovations and a rear addition to the building in 1982.

The original building was of simple wood frame construction, with red brick on the facade and yellow brick used elsewhere. Decoration is limited to a crenellation parapet and brick soldier coursing with stone accents located above the second-storey windows. It contained 10 single bedrooms and a washroom on the second floor, used primarily to accommodate seniors during the period when immigration was prohibited. The main floor was used as a gathering place and conference centre. As demonstrated by the bricked door opening between the second-storey windows, the building was previously fronted with a two-storey porch. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

19. PISCH BLOCK
1621 - 11th AVENUE
(1621/35 - 11TH AVENUE)

This 1931 property was built for pharmacist William Massig, who moved to Canada from Germany in 1908. He opened his first drugstore in Grayson, Saskatchewan, before moving to Regina in 1917. Among other commercial tenants, the building housed Massig's Drugstore for over 15 years. Retired baker George Pisch subsequently purchased the property. In 1948, he extended the building to the west end of the block. A prominent first-floor occupant of this addition was the department store Macleod's Ltd., which remained here until 1972. This building was designed in an Art Moderne style popularized in Canada during the 1930/40s. The curved northwest corner of the building incorporates two rows of glass blocks above a wrap-around window. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

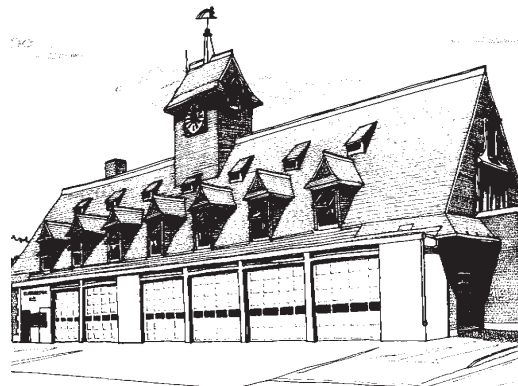


Pisch Block, 1621 - 11th Avenue

20. NUMBER ONE FIRE HALL
1654 - 11th AVENUE
(1646 - 11th AVENUE)

This 1921 fire hall was the third to be built in Regina. Fire Chief William White criticized it for being less spacious than its predecessor and inadequately fireproofed. It was vacated in 1988 with the completion of a new Number One Fire Hall at Albert Street and 13th Avenue. Prior to its closure, the City of Regina commissioned G.I. Norbraten Architect Ltd. to prepare a report concerning its restoration and adaptive re-use. The report served as the basis for the 1989/90 renovations. This property was built on the southern periphery of what was then the Regina Market Square and incorporates portions of the 1908 Regina Market Building, including the foundations, the basement and segments of the first-storey walls. The firm of Clemesha & Portnall designed it in a Northern Renaissance style, inspired by the architecture of European town

halls. Its exterior design and decoration is unique in Western Canada. Notable features include the clock tower, the high pitched Dutch gable roof with two tiers of dormer windows, and the intricate window detailing on the east and west elevations. The clock tower is topped with a weather vane that depicts a firefighter at work. Note how the decoration of the south facade emphasizes the location of the former fire-engine door openings. This building was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1982 and received Municipal Heritage Awards in 1991 in both the Exterior Restoration and Adaptive Re-use categories.



Number One Fire Hall, 1654 - 11th Avenue

21. MUNICIPAL JUSTICE BUILDING
1654 - 11th AVENUE
(1770 HALIFAX STREET)

This 1930 building was built as the new headquarters for the city police department. It replaced the previous one located in the former Alexandra school building since 1921. In response to a growing demand for space, it was expanded in 1953 and in 1957. The building was given its present name after the opening of the new police headquarters located north of this building in 1978. Harold Dawson, who served as provincial architect during the 1930s, designed it in an Art Deco style. Decorative treatment is largely confined to the top of the building, featuring brick and stone checkerboard panels located between the stylized, free-end pilasters. Over the main entrance is a City of Regina crest with the Latin inscription, "Floreat Regina," or "Let Regina Flourish." Francis Portnall designed the 1957 addition.



Municipal Justice Building, 1654 - 11th Avenue

22. Former site of MARKET SQUARE 1601 SASKATCHEWAN DRIVE (1600 BLOCK SASKATCHEWAN DRIVE)

On this block was the Regina Market Square, an important commercial precinct and public marketplace established in 1892. At that site on July 1, 1935, several leaders of the On-to-Ottawa Trek were arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the Regina City Police. The arrests led to a violent confrontation and resulted in the death of a police officer and a Trekker, and the hospitalization of more than 80 policemen, Trekkers and citizens. The single unemployed men were marching to Ottawa with the intention of making a direct appeal to Prime Minister R.B. Bennett for work and reasonable wages. Only 300 of the 1,500 marching men were at Market Square that day, the rest having chosen to watch a baseball game at the exhibition grounds where they were being provided with temporary accommodation. A provincial historic plaque commemorating the Regina Riot has been installed in front of the current police headquarters, (1717 Osler Street). Another plaque is on F.W. Hill Mall (1801 Scarth Street) where the riot ended.

23. FUHRMANN'S MEATS 1531 - 11th AVENUE (1533/35 - 11th AVENUE)

This 1928 building was built for Otto Fuhrmann and his meat shop, which he operated until he retired in 1937. Fuhrmann lived in one of the second-floor apartments from 1935 to 1945. Another occupant was the Saskatchewan Liquor Board, which was established next door in 1935. It expanded into the space vacated by the meat market and operated from this location until 1949. Saan Stores Ltd. occupied the entire first floor from 1950 to 1989. This property was considered to be one of the most modern buildings in the east end of Regina at that time. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed it. Poole Construction built it at a

cost of \$40,000. Decorative elements of the building are concentrated just below the roofline. They include a date stone mounted in a raised portion of the parapet wall, embossed rectangular panels and diamond-shaped inlays. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

24. MARIAN CENTRE 1835 HALIFAX STREET

Regina's first German-language weekly, the *Rundschau*, was founded in 1900. The *Saskatchewan Courier*, later renamed *Der Courier*, followed it in 1907. It was published under the direction of the German Liberal Paul Bredt with funding from the Liberal party. By 1911, its circulation had reached 7,000 copies. This 1913 building was built to accommodate the office of the Saskatchewan Courier Publishing Co. In 1924, the operations expanded to include commercial printing and its name was changed to Western Printers Association Ltd. The newspaper was published until 1939 but the business remained at this location until 1962. The building was purchased by the Roman Catholic Archbishopial Corp. in 1966. The design of this property appears to have been influenced by the Northern Bank Building, the original home of the *Rundschau*. It features an applied cornice at the roofline and a stylized entablature between the first and second storey. The latter element incorporates a central pediment and is supported by banded brick pilasters. At the top of each pilaster is a stone panel that may be intended to represent a capital. A larger stone panel links the pilasters framing the front entrance. There is also a narrow stone band between the panels and the lower cornice. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

25. MAPLE LEAF BAKERY 1522 - 11th AVENUE

This 1906 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. The facing was altered significantly in 2006.

26. ST. NICHOLAS ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, 1770 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1902 church was built at a cost of \$9,000 and consecrated in 1903, soon after the arrival of the parish's first priest. This is the oldest Romanian Orthodox Church and parish in Western Canada, as

well as being the oldest remaining building in this neighbourhood. The first recorded Romanian immigrant to Canada, Nicolae Zora from Buchovina, settled in the Regina area in 1890. By the following year, 30 families had taken up homesteads in the district. Designed as a simple frame structure with a hip roof, the church was expanded with a basement in 1944. The cruciform-shaped building features gothic windows and a centred entrance tower topped with a tulip-shaped dome. The unusual orientation of the building, with its main entrance located to the rear of the property, is in keeping with Orthodox traditions that require the placement of the altar at the east end of a church. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.



St. Nicholas Romanian Orthodox Church, 1770 St. John Street

27. UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERATION AUDITORIUM 1737 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1931 building was built for the Prosvita of the Canadian Ukrainian Institute. It served as the Calvary Evangelical Temple from 1941 to 1950. The white stucco facing is decorated with brick edging and coping. Most impressive is the brick detail work along the top of the front elevation, linking the cantons at both ends with the central tower. Each of these elements is topped with a projecting platform and cupola. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

28. NESTMAN BLOCK 1332 - 11th AVENUE

This 1913 building was built for Paul Nestman. The main floor accommodated a wide variety of retail,

personal service and office tenants over the years, including a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce from 1928 to 1937. It was renamed the Tosczak Apartments in 1925, the Nestman Apartments in 1932 and the Windsor Apartments in 1951. Evidence of a former projecting element between the first and second floors can be seen in the wide concrete band, below which is located a number of corbels. It also originally sported an applied cornice. The segmental arches of the window and door openings are each bordered with a radiating series of bricks laid on end, similar to a soldier course. Also note the ball-shaped ornaments at the top corners of the building.

29. PETER DARKE RESIDENCE 1771 OTTAWA STREET

This 1928 house was built for Peter Darke, an engineer with Poole Construction and later with Smith Bros. & Wilson, who lived here until 1949. The red brick facing of this two-storey, flat roof house is embellished with stone band courses, concrete sills and inlays. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

30. BARRIE RESIDENCE 1847 OTTAWA STREET

This 1922 house was built for Mark Barrie, a motorman with the Regina Municipal Railway. His son Anthony, who operated a custom upholstery business at this location for close to 20 years, lived here until 1989.

31. MOHR RESIDENCE 1855 OTTAWA STREET

This 1911 house was originally occupied by meat cutter Jacob Mohr, with the retail firm of Jacob Gelsinger. The narrow clapboard and shingle siding of this property enhance its appearance. Brackets of the same design as those accenting the gable end support the arched hood over the centred front door.

32. FRANK/KALIF RESIDENCE 1875/81 OTTAWA STREET

This 1925 duplex was built for Franz Frank, on the site of his previous residence where he had lived since 1910. A tinsmith by trade, Frank later entered the plumbing business, for which he established a separate office on this site in 1922. Subsequent to the completion of the present building, he occupied one of the units until the late 1940s. The first occupant of this property was Rabbi Kalif of the

Beth Jacob Synagogue. He was followed by Reverend Henry Kraeger, who lived here from 1930 to 1934. At the time, Kraeger was superintendent of missions for the Canadian district of the American Lutheran Church. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

33. FRANK RESIDENCE
1878 OTTAWA STREET
(1875/80 OTTAWA STREET)

This 1920 house was originally built as a two-unit row house. The relatively stark brick walls are decorated with two rows of soldier coursing at the roofline and a single row above the basement windows. The property also features cast concrete windowsills and lintels. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

34. MAYER RESIDENCE
1900 OTTAWA STREET

This 1927 house was built for Nicholas Mayer, a machine operator with the Western Manufacturing Co., who lived here until 1942. It features a large gable-roofed projection with brackets, fronted with an open deck. The stucco facing of the house is adorned with diamond shapes. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

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35. TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH 1909 OTTAWA STREET

This 1960 building is one of two Lutheran churches in the area, the other being Grace Church at 1037 Victoria Avenue. Along with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, it occupies part of the site of the former Earl Grey public school that opened in 1909. The school closed in 1916, when it became the headquarters of the 77th Battery and was converted to a military sanatorium in 1917. Elementary school classes resumed in 1923, but the school closed permanently in 1933. Germans of the Lutheran faith settled in Regina as early as 1894, but their first religious congregation was not established until 1906. The first Trinity Lutheran Church was dedicated in March 1907 and served until 1913, when a larger edifice was built. This property was designed in an Expressionist style and features a massive A-frame roof with a freestanding bell tower at the south.

36. UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL OF THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY GHOST 1305 - 12th AVENUE

The first permanent home of the local Ukrainian Orthodox community was constructed in 1925. This 1960 church was consecrated in June 1961 and was proclaimed a Cathedral-Sobor in 1978. This church features a Moderne Orthodox Church style. Most impressive are the copper-sheathed onion domes, the distinctive fenestration and decorative stone treatment of the front elevation. See the cornerstones and the commemorative plaques.

37. RING RESIDENCE 1862 TORONTO STREET

This 1922 house was built for George Ring to replace his previous residence on the same site. He was a long-time city employee. His wife Susan lived here until 1967. The property features a more elaborate treatment of the open-front veranda, including a decorative collar beam, brackets and denticulate moulding.

38. SHERRARD RESIDENCE 1851 TORONTO STREET

This 1922 house was built for Clare Sherrard and his wife Margaret. Sherrard was an engineer with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Margaret lived here until 1982. This is one of several homes on this block that was designed in the Arts and Crafts style.

39. SAMOVITCH/NATANSON RESIDENCE 1848 TORONTO STREET

This 1909 Cube style house was built for Max Samovitch and Zisu Natanson, co-owners of the Regina Junk Co. The next resident was Nellie Forman, who lived here until 1918. Forman ran an east-side mission house for the Methodist Church. She taught immigrant children the English language, Canadian customs, bible studies and handicrafts. The United Church opened a permanent building for this work in 1927. She also initiated the establishment of the Regina Housing Authority in 1981. Her contribution to the well-being of area residents was commemorated in the naming of the infill housing development at 1860 Ottawa Street. This property is largely faced with mock brick siding and fronted by a two-storey veranda. Note how the placement of white wood moulding under the eaves creates the impression of a cornice line.

40. ST. BASIL'S UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH 1757 TORONTO STREET

This 1960 church replaced the first Ukrainian Greek Catholic church, built in 1928. It features a large stained-glass circular window above the main entrance, and is framed by corner towers with onion domes. Both sides of the building feature round arched Romanesque stained-glass windows separated by brick pilasters.

41. TELL RESIDENCE 1752 TORONTO STREET

This 1912 house was built for Jacob Tell, who lived here with his wife Lena until 1957. Tell immigrated to Canada in 1903. He was a city teamster until he

retired in 1930. Eight years later, however, he joined his son Adam in establishing Cindercrete Products Co. and remained with the firm until 1945. Adam Tell was employed with the Imperial Oil refinery from 1915 to 1943. He lived next door to his parents from 1920 to 1937. Active in the community, he served on the executive of the East Side Softball League and the local ratepayers' association, belonged to the Knights of Columbus and the Regina Golf Club, and was a life member of the Victoria Club. This property is faced with mock brick siding. Note the fishscale shingles.

**42. NOVAK RESIDENCE
1724 TORONTO STREET**

This 1907 property was built for James Novak. The next occupants were William Melnyk and his wife Kate, who acquired the property in 1921. Members of the Melnyk family lived here until 1990. The open-front veranda features delicately turned support posts.

**43. TURK RESIDENCE
1704 TORONTO STREET**

This 1924 house was built for city teamster George Turk. After his death in 1929, his wife Anna and sons Joseph and Nicholas lived here, as well as at the former residence located at 1702 Toronto Street, on an intermittent basis until 1949. Nicholas Turk established an automobile garage on the latter property in 1932, which he operated until 1946.

**44. ST. BASIL'S MANOR APARTMENTS
1722 MONTREAL STREET**

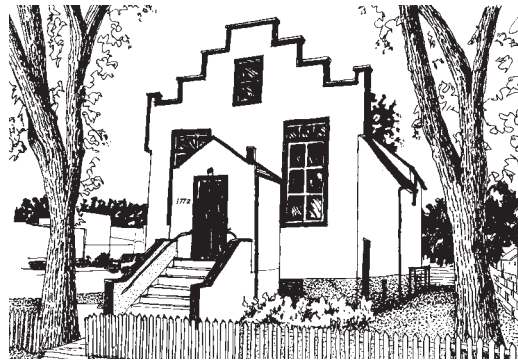
This 1988 building was built on the initiative of the local Ukrainian-Greek Catholic community. Joseph Pettick designed it. The freestanding Corinthian columns in front of the complex were salvaged from the former 1911 Royal Bank of Canada building on 11th Avenue.

**45. AST RESIDENCE
1761 MONTREAL STREET**

This 1927 house was built for Frank Ast, who was employed as a gardener with the City Parks Board. After his death in 1951, his wife Caroline lived here until 1957.

**46. APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH
1772 MONTREAL STREET**

This 1908 building was originally located on the west side of the 1700 block of Broad Street. It served as the Salvation Army Citadel until the completion of a larger edifice next door in 1913. It was acquired by the congregation of the Christian Apostolic Church in 1918 and then moved to its present location. The property features a stepped parapet that enhances the front gable end. Other notable elements include a gable-roofed entrance porch, front transom windows and a two-storey addition to the rear. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.



Apostolic Christian Church, 1772 Montreal Street

**47. WILHELM RESIDENCE
1873 MONTREAL STREET**

This 1912 house was built for Michael Wilhelm, who lived here from 1913 to 1915. The next occupants were Paul Nestman and his wife Emilia, who lived here from 1916 to 1957. Nestman was a farmer and cattle dealer who also engaged in stonemasonry, bricklaying and plastering. He constructed the Nestman Block in 1913, where he briefly operated a grocery store. In 1920, he joined Ralph Putz in taking over an existing meat market, but soon left the business. Ten years later, he opened a meat market with Rudolf Bittner, where he worked until 1934.

**48. FIRLING RESIDENCE
1935 MONTREAL STREET**

This 1909 house was built for Nicholas Firling, a tinsmith who lived here until 1947. The property is faced with narrow clapboard and shingle siding. It features a second-storey window projection that intersects the pediment front gable.

49. KLISINGER RESIDENCE 1951 MONTREAL STREET

This 1910 house was built by Michael Klisinger. It is notable for the absence of a front veranda, although the broad, flat-surfaced panel above the front door and windows suggests the former presence of such an architectural element.

50. BUSCH RESIDENCE 1961 MONTREAL STREET

This 1910 Cube style house was built for Frank Busch, who lived here from 1935 to 1937. Busch was employed at his father's carriage enterprises for many years, before assuming a janitorial position at the Dominion Government Building in 1937. He served on the Regina Separate School Board for twelve years. His widowed sister-in-law, Caroline Busch, lived here from 1937 to 1941. Other examples of this design still stand in the area, but this house appears to be the best preserved.

51. HEBREW FUNERAL HOME 1951 TORONTO STREET

This 1931 building was built according to the Jewish religious custom that funerals be held in a facility separate from the synagogue. Note that the appearance of the front facade has been enhanced through the varied application of a single type of brick.

52. REGINA FELLOWSHIP ASSEMBLY 1301 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1925 building was built for the German Baptist Church. It was one of several churches located along Victoria Avenue. By 1941, the name of the church had been changed to Victoria Avenue Baptist, possibly in response to anti-German sentiments that emerged during the Second World War. It became the Bethany Baptist Church from 1960 to 1976. Since then, the building has accommodated the First United Church of Jesus Christ in 1980/83 and the Shiloh Assembly in 1983/86, until the Regina Fellowship Assembly purchased it. The pointed arch windows and entranceway, as well as the application of wood shingles to the gables and upper tower, are characteristic features of the Carpenter Gothic style. It features a prominent tower topped with a multi-sided steeple sheathed in metal.

53. COOKE RESIDENCE 1320 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1921 house was built for Charles Cooke, who lived here until 1927. Cooke served as the manager-secretary of the Regina Board of Trade, now the Regina and District Chamber of Commerce, from 1919 to 1928. The narrow width of the paired second-storey windows is a notable feature of this home.

54. SCHMIDT RESIDENCE 1334 VICTORIA AVENUE

The first occupants of this 1929 house were Emil Schmidt and his wife Elizabeth. Schmidt was an employee of Constructors Ltd. By 1950, he had assumed the position of manager. After his death, Elizabeth lived here until 1964. There are a number of other examples of this two-storey mock bungalow design in the neighbourhood. This property is distinguished by the fenestration of its front elevation. The front entrance features a glass-paneled door with an upwardly curved head and matching rails. The door is framed with sidelights that combine to form a more complex curvature, all of which is topped with a corresponding hood. This composition is replicated in the second-storey windows.

55. FUHRMANN RESIDENCE 1338 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1922 house was built for Josef Fuhrmann, who established the successful meat processing and marketing firm of Fuhrmann & Co. with his brother Otto. The brothers came to Regina in 1913 and established their business later that year. The firm was located at the southwest corner of 10th Avenue and St. John Street until 1979, when it was moved to Ross Industrial Park. After Josef's death, his son Eugen assumed management of the firm. Members of the family occupied this house until 1970. This property was removed from the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List in 1992.

56. NASH RESIDENCE 1410 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1918 house was built for farmer Francis Nash, by Thomas Barnard. The prominent hip roof is punctuated by the symmetrical placement of gable and shed roof dormers and the extended firewall between the units. Its dominating appearance is softened by slightly rounded hips, and by flared extensions that cover the front-entry porches on either end of the building.

57. BROWN RESIDENCE 1415 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1910 house was originally occupied by Reverend S. Brown, pastor at Trinity Lutheran Church. Reverend C. Koepke, pastor at Trinity Evangelical Church, acquired it in 1913. The church was relocated in 1914, but pastors were still accommodated here until 1940. George Grund purchased the house in 1949, and converted it to apartment units in 1966. He resided here until 1978.

58. LOUIS RESIDENCE 1431 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1937 house was built for Howe Louis, manager of the Oriental Gardens restaurant. The Louis family lived here until 1949. A later occupant was Gilbert Darby, who lived here from 1954 to 1961. Darby served as an executive assistant with the provincial Department of Health, prior to his appointment as pastor of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral in 1957. He retired in 1961. The eclectic exterior design of the house features a hipped gable main roof and a steeply pitched, gabled projection containing the rounded front doorway and a decorative niche. It also has detailed multi-pane windows, including two Palladian windows and an oversized casement window topped with a shed roof dormer, and an original sunken garage.



Louis Residence, 1431 Victoria Avenue

59. BRUCE APARTMENTS/J.K. McINNIS RESIDENCE 1503 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1907 building was built by and for John Kenneth McInnis, a teacher by profession. Born on Prince Edward Island in 1854, he married Hannah Carr in 1874 and moved to Manitoba, where he homesteaded for three years prior to his return to teaching. McInnis was appointed principal of the school in Portage la Prairie in 1881. He

subsequently held the same position in Moosomin and Wolseley. While living in Wolseley, he became the local correspondent for the *Regina Journal*. When the editor left Regina in 1891, the paper was reorganized and its name changed to the *Regina Standard*. McInnis assumed ownership with Walter Scott until Scott purchased the *Regina Leader* from Nicholas Flood Davin in 1895 and sold his shares to McInnis. In 1904, the *Standard* became the first daily newspaper in Saskatchewan. McInnis continued as the owner, publisher and editor of the paper until he sold it to the *Regina Daily Province* in 1913. However, he retained ownership of the Standard Publishing Co., later known as Standard Printers under the control of his brothers Bruce and Walter McInnis. It was sold to the provincial government in 1944.

Taking advantage of poor economic and agricultural conditions between 1885 and 1895, McInnis had acquired land at extremely low prices. At the time of his death, he owned about nine sections of land in the Regina district, including farms near Pilot Butte, Richardson and Grand Coulee, as well as $2\frac{1}{4}$ sections just east of the city and $1\frac{1}{2}$ sections east of the Co-op Refinery. The land occupied by the refinery had previously been farmed by McInnis and included the Eastview area, which he subdivided in 1905. He also possessed urban land holdings, both residential and commercial, and was responsible for the construction of a significant number of housing units in this area, as well as in Eastview and Innismore.

In addition to his journalistic and business pursuits, McInnis was active in local politics. He served as mayor in 1899 and as a member of city council for a total of eleven years. As a member of city council, he served as chairperson of the Regina General Hospital board of governors. He lost to Nicholas Flood Davin by a controversial, one-vote margin in the federal election of 1896 and later ran, unsuccessfully, in a number of territorial, provincial and federal elections. After McInnis' death in 1923, his son Bruce lived in the house until 1926. By 1928, he added an apartment block to the south side of the building and named it the Bruce Apartments. The house itself was converted to apartment units later that same year.

One of the oldest and largest residential buildings in the area, the former McInnis Residence features a rusticated concrete block foundation with brick applied to the second storey. Other attributes include the unique concrete voussoirs that radiate

from a semi-elliptical arched window, the use of stained-glass, prominent gabled projections with decorative half-timbering, a partially recessed second-storey bay window, a corbelled chimney and hipped dormers. The original veranda located along three sides of the house was removed when the house was converted. The original McInnis Residence was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1984.



Bruce Apartments/J.K. McInnis Residence, 1503 Victoria Avenue

60. ALLAN RESIDENCE 1513 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1906 house was built for J. Allan, a principal in the law firm of Allan, Gordon & Bryant. Francis James of Nay & James, a brokerage, real estate and insurance firm, occupied the house in 1910/11. Samuel Hisey built this property. It features a rusticated concrete block construction, a wide metal band topped with a denticulate edge, and pediment gable ends decorated with the same denticulate moulding.

61. EHMANN RESIDENCE 1527 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1908 house was built for Peter Ehmann, who lived here until 1917 and again in 1924/31. Ehmann was a partner with his brothers Joseph and Michael in the dry goods and grocery business. Members of the Ehmann family were very active in the early commercial life of the city. The front porch appears to have been a later addition to the house.