



REGINA HERITAGE WALKING TOURS

**Eight Self-Guided Tours
of Regina's Built History**

Regina Heritage Walking Tours: Eight Self-Guided Tours of Regina's Built History

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City of Regina

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Regina's Heritage Tours:

The Cathedral Area

The Crescents

Downtown

General Hospital Area

"Germantown" 11th Avenue East

Old Lakeview

The Transitional Area

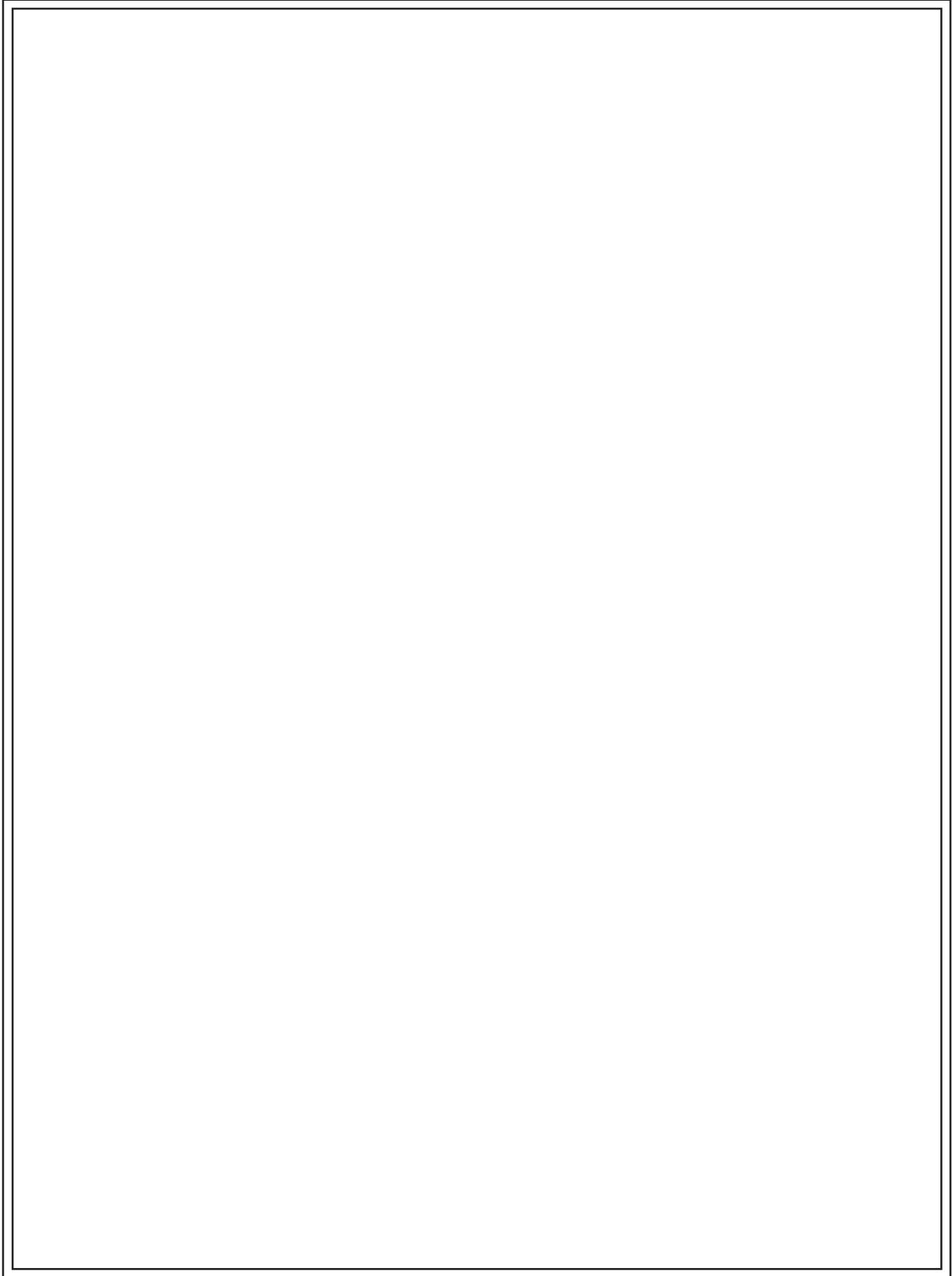
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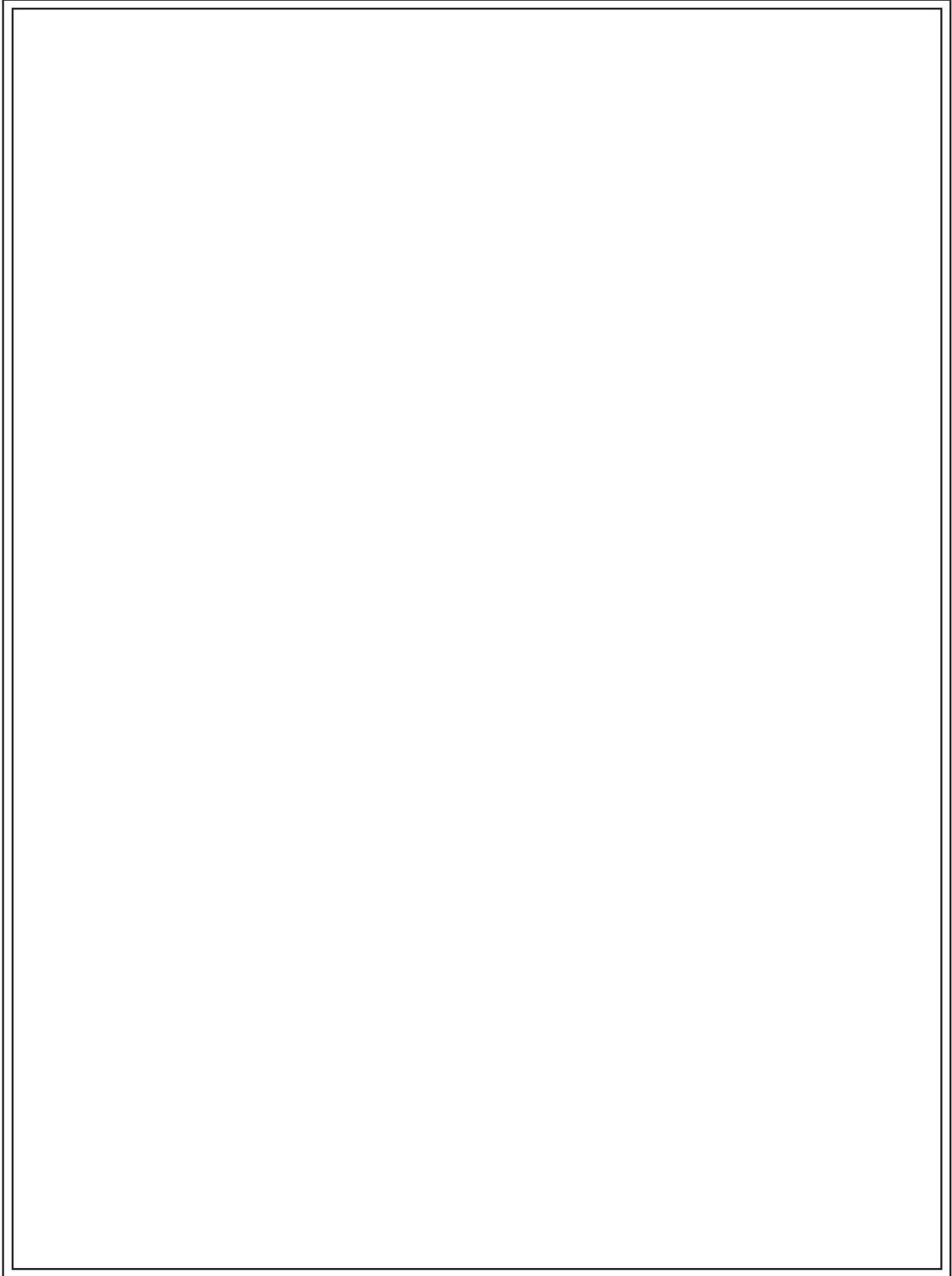
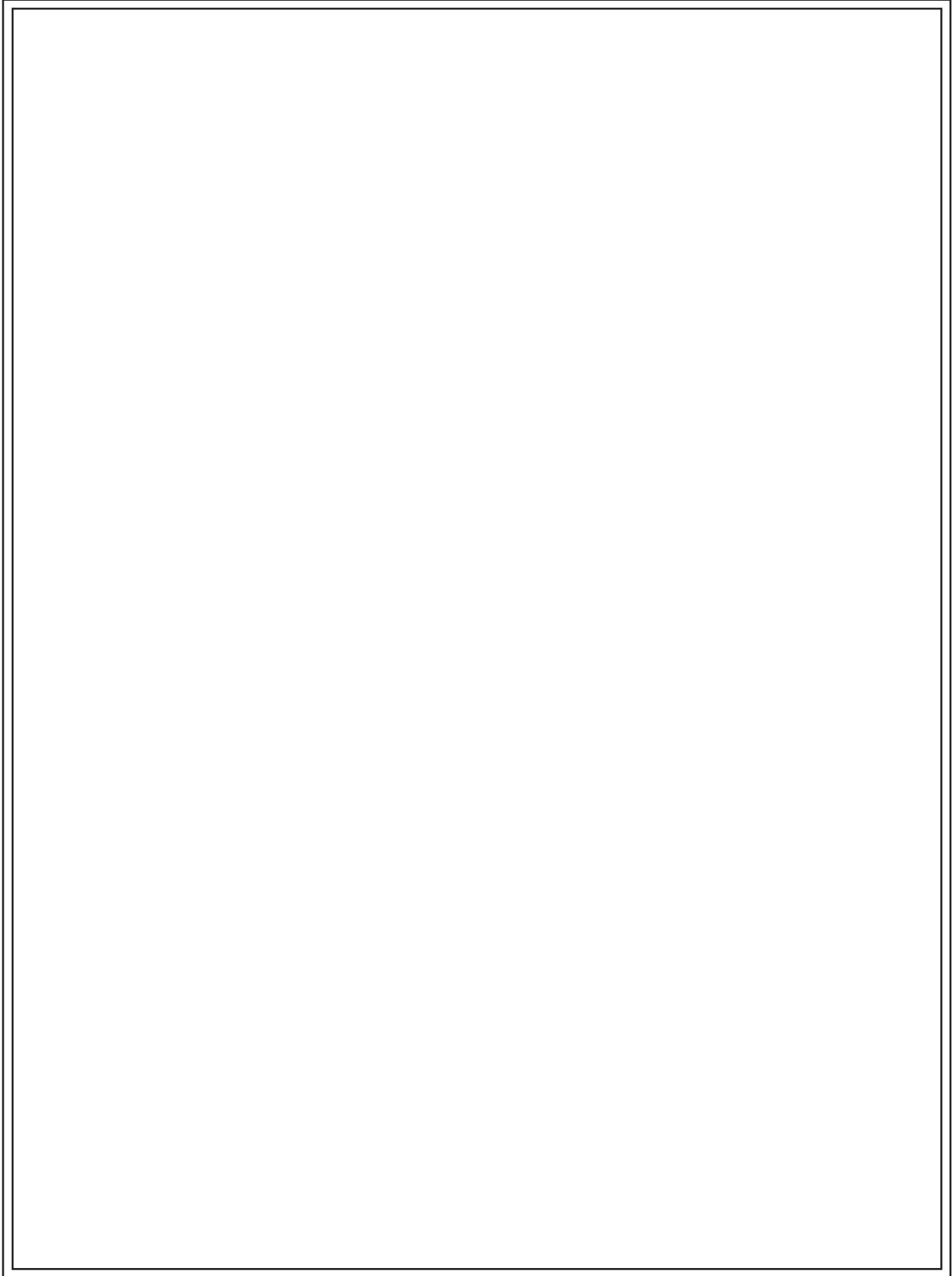


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Foreword

A TOUR OF REGINA'S BUILT HISTORY

From a train station to the general store or the first neighbourhood, one can follow the evolution of a city through its built heritage. Each building has a story. It can be of distinct architectural design, or one of the earliest buildings constructed in the city, or the home of a famous member of the community, or the headquarters of a 100-year-old company. Through each building, we can learn about the past and discover the history of our city. This book is divided into eight areas that can be toured in two to six hours each. The buildings, properties and streetscapes featured are architecturally and historically significant to the establishment and expansion of the city.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The historical information presented in the tours was developed in accordance with the following terms of reference:

1. Name of the Property

Properties are named according to the following criteria:

a) Residential Properties

The name of a family dwelling is usually the name of the first known person to own the dwelling or live there (e.g., Logan Residence). However, if a subsequent owner and/or occupant was of major historical significance, then the residence can be named after both individuals (e.g., Sneath/Douglas Residence) or after the individual with the greater historical significance (e.g., Bole Residence).

b) Commercial Properties

Commercial and institutional buildings are generally named according to the original owner (e.g., Ackerman Building) or the original principal business occupant (e.g., National Fruit Co. Building) or institutional occupant (e.g., Canada Life Assurance Building). However, if a later owner and/or business was of major historical significance, then the building can be named after either the new owner (e.g., Zurif Building) or the business (e.g., Weston Bread).

c) Prevailing Names

If the residential or commercial property has been designated under a specific name by the government or a group, other than its initial name, that name will prevail (e.g., Logan/Turgeon Residence, Centennial Mall). If the property is commonly known by a specific name due to unique circumstances, that name will prevail (e.g., "The Pink House").

2. Year Built

The year of construction for a property is generally the year in which the City of Regina issued the building permit and/or the year the property was registered. Some buildings were constructed over a period of more than one year, in which case it is common to indicate the year built as a range of years from start to completion of construction (e.g., Balfour Apartments, built in 1929/1930).

3. Paragraph Content

The statement of significance for each property is divided into three major categories:

a) History

This paragraph includes the year the property was built, followed by historical facts, such as, for whom the property was built; the owners or occupants of note and their significance; historical anecdotes; previous buildings on that site; etc. This section is mostly based on the Henderson Directory, an annual listing of Regina properties and their owners, as well as numerous local publications and resources.

b) Architecture

This paragraph includes the name of the architect and style of architecture, followed by architectural facts, such as, the name of the building contractor; the cost of construction; materials employed and origin; distinctive architectural elements; additions to the property; etc. The list of architects, architectural styles and the glossary further clarify the specialized terms employed in this tour.

c) Heritage Status

This paragraph identifies if the property is included on the municipal heritage holding bylaw list, in the municipal heritage property registry, or in the provincial heritage property registry. It also includes awards and commemorative plaques.

4. Heritage Significance

The heritage significance of a property is highlighted through its level of governmental designation such as its inclusion on the municipal heritage holding bylaw list or in the municipal/provincial heritage registry, and through public recognition such as awards and plaques. Only the highest level of designation has been included in the tours. Note that some properties can have many levels of designation.

a) Municipal Heritage Holding Bylaw List

The City of Regina maintains a list of about 254 potential heritage properties protected against demolition or significant change under a 60-day holding period. This allows the City to assess the heritage merits of the property and review alternatives to demolition. Two hundred and forty nine of these properties have been included in this publication.

b) Municipal Heritage Property Registry

The City of Regina also maintains a list of 59 designated heritage properties protected against demolition or significant change, whether to the entire property or specific heritage features such as the facade. Municipal designation is formal recognition and protection, through the passage of a bylaw by the local council, of any site located within its corporate limits. It generally deals with sites of local significance, but may include sites of provincial or national importance. Fifty-six (56) of these properties have been included in this publication. When requesting a permit for renovating and/or upgrading a designated heritage property, the owner must demonstrate that the proposed changes will not affect its heritage value.

c) Government of Canada Heritage Building Registry

Since 1982, the buildings owned by Government of Canada are protected under the Federal Heritage Buildings Policy by the Federal Heritage Building Review Office, who makes their recommendations to the Minister of Environment. There are seven federal buildings, designated or classified, in Regina, one of which is included in this tour.

d) Provincial Heritage Property Registry

The province of Saskatchewan also maintains a list of 44 designated heritage properties, sites and artefacts, with 18 of them being in Regina and 16 included in this publication. As per the Saskatchewan Heritage Property Act, the main kinds of "heritage property" in Saskatchewan are built heritage sites and engineering structures, archaeological heritage resources, and paleontological localities. Provincial designation, which is undertaken by the minister responsible for The Heritage Property Act, provides recognition and protection for sites of major provincial or national importance.

e) National Historic Sites of Canada Registry

The government of Canada historical commemoration program recognizes nationally significant places, persons and events of Canadian history. The minister of the environment endorses the proposed designations on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. There are two national historic sites in Regina, one of them which is included in this publication.

f) Municipal Heritage Award

Since 1984, the City of Regina has recognized individuals and organizations that have enhanced the quality of life in Regina through demonstrated commitment to built heritage, including conservation or restoration projects and contributions to the education, appreciation or promotion of heritage resources in the city. Awards take the form of a framed certificate and are presented annually in eight categories: Restoration Exterior, Restoration Interior, Adaptive Re-use, New Design - Sensitive Infill, New Design - Sensitive Addition, Heritage Open Space, Education, and the George Bothwell Heritage Award for Public Service. Forty-one (41) of the 46 awards distributed to date have been identified in this publication.

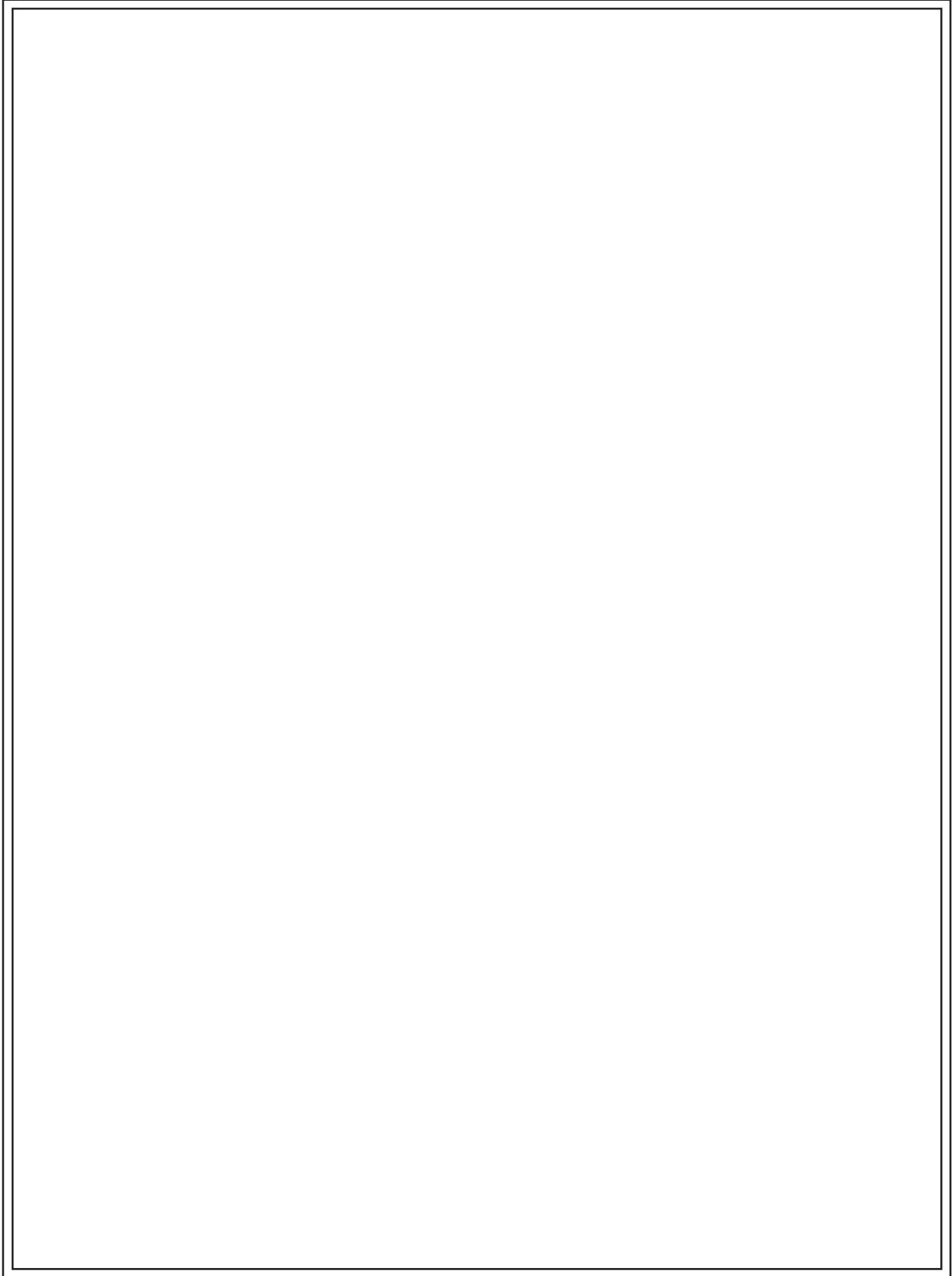
g) National Heritage Award

An award granted under the authority of Parks Canada, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, or by the Heritage Canada Foundation, in recognition of an exemplary heritage conservation or restoration project of national importance, or the continuous contribution and exemplary achievement of national significance made by an individual in a heritage field of endeavour.

MORE INFORMATION

The properties featured in this publication are only a sample of Regina's built heritage. If you have any pertinent information about these properties, or regarding a building you feel should be included in future tours, or for a copy of this publication, please contact:

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A Brief History of Regina

DAYS OF THE BUFFALO

In the days when huge herds of buffalo roamed the northern plains, long before the dawn of the Northwest Territories and the establishment of the province of Saskatchewan, this region was the home and hunting grounds of the First Nations People.

They used the buffalo as their main source of food, clothing and shelter. The bones remaining from the buffalo hunt were gathered into huge round piles, reaching two metres high and twelve metres in diameter. Shinbones and other long bones were placed at the bottom of the pile, radiating out like the spokes of a wheel. The First Nations People believed that the buffalo would not leave an area that contained the bones of its ancestors, and that as long as bones were there, buffalo would be plentiful and the hunting successful. This land became legendary due to these bones.

The Cree name for this unique hunting ground was "Oskana-Ka-asateki," or "the bones that are piled together." Explorers, fur traders, surveyors and settlers who crossed the plains also named the area "Many Bones," "Bone Creek" or "the Old Crossing," as it was one of a very few locations where there was water, wood and shelter from winter blizzards and summer grass fires. The explorer Captain John Palliser named the region "Wascana" in 1857, as per the Cree name "Oskana," meaning "Pile of Bones."

The Métis settlers also hunted the buffalo. They used the bones as fertilizer and sold huge accumulations of bones to the eastern markets. It is said that \$15,000 worth of buffalo bones were shipped from Regina in 1886.

FIRST SETTLERS

The Saskatchewan region was originally part of a huge land grant made in 1670 by King Charles II to the Hudson's Bay Co. "Rupert's Land," as the area was called, took in all of the area surrounding the rivers that drained into Hudson's Bay. That territory was nearly all of present-day Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and parts of Ontario, Quebec and the Northwest Territories.

In 1868, the Dominion of Canada bought Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Co. to create the Northwest Territories. They had feared that the sparsely populated territories would be annexed by the United States.

In May 1873, a police force was established to preserve peace and prevent crime in the Northwest Territories. The North West Mounted Police, later named the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), established its first headquarters at Swan River, Manitoba, in 1874.

In 1881, Edward Carss settled at the junction of Qu'Appelle River and Wascana Creek. He is known to be the first pioneer in the Regina area. In June 1882, another group of 17 settlers set up camp near the site of the present Wascana Lake.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway across the Plains also began that year and encouraged new developments. Under the Dominion Lands Act, new homesteaders could claim 160 acres of land for \$10. Many took advantage of the offer and people came to farm and set up businesses.

QUEEN CITY

The site was named "Regina" in 1882, in honour of Queen Victoria, by her daughter Princess Louise and wife of Governor General Marquis of Lorne. The North West Mounted Police subsequently moved its headquarters to Regina, which grew quickly from a tiny settlement to a boomtown. One year later, Regina became the new capital of the Northwest Territories and soon had a newspaper, postal service, churches, schools, and fire and police protection.

The town was officially dedicated on December 1, 1883 and became a city on June 19, 1903, with a population of 3,000. Two years later, on September 4, 1905, Saskatchewan became a province and on May 23, 1906, Regina became its capital.

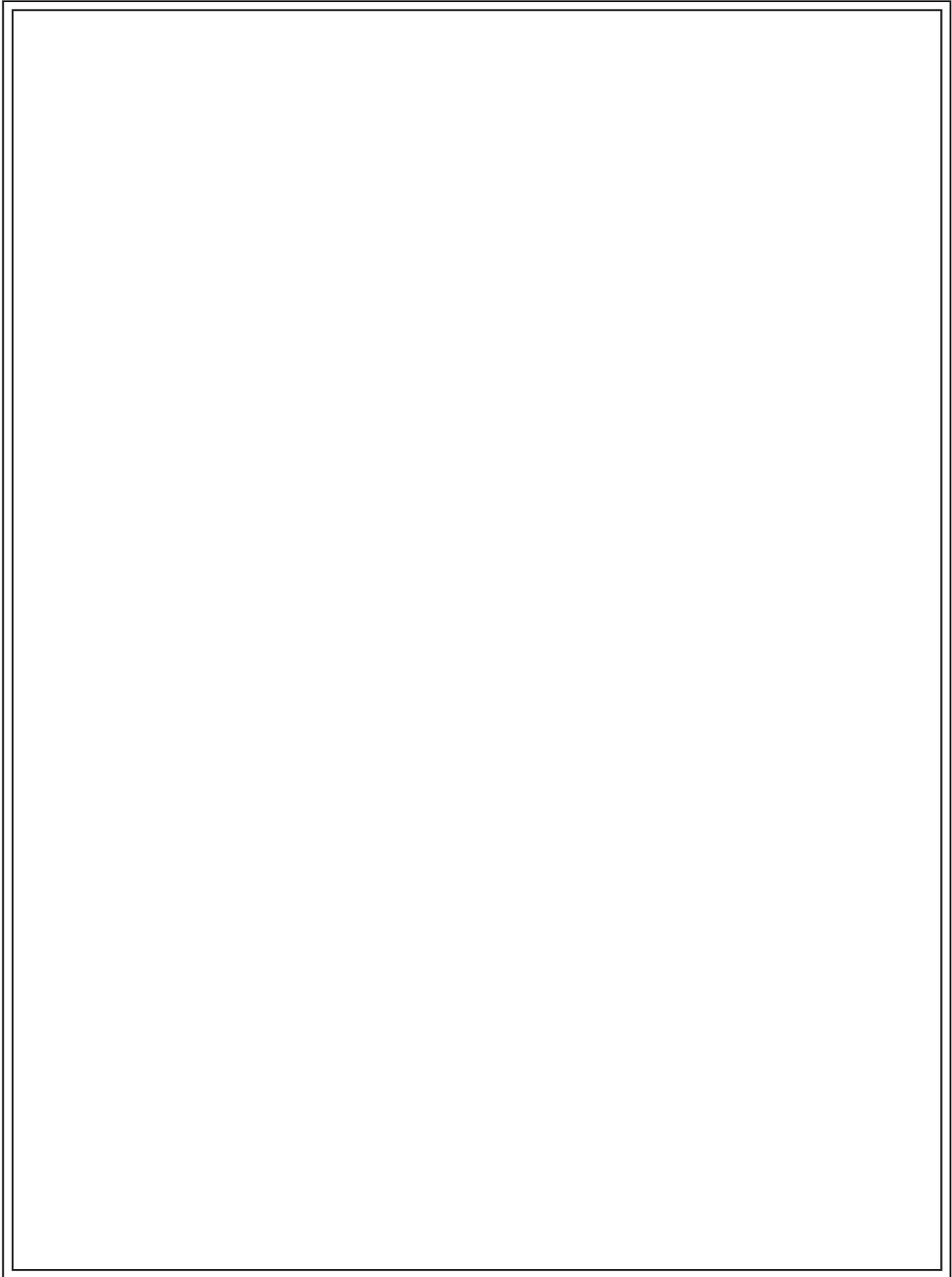
Since the original "Pile O' Bones" settlement in the late 1800s, Regina has become an oasis known for its elm-shaded streets and man-made urban lake, its cultural diversity and artistic community, its innovative businesses and employment opportunities, and most of all, for its quality of life.

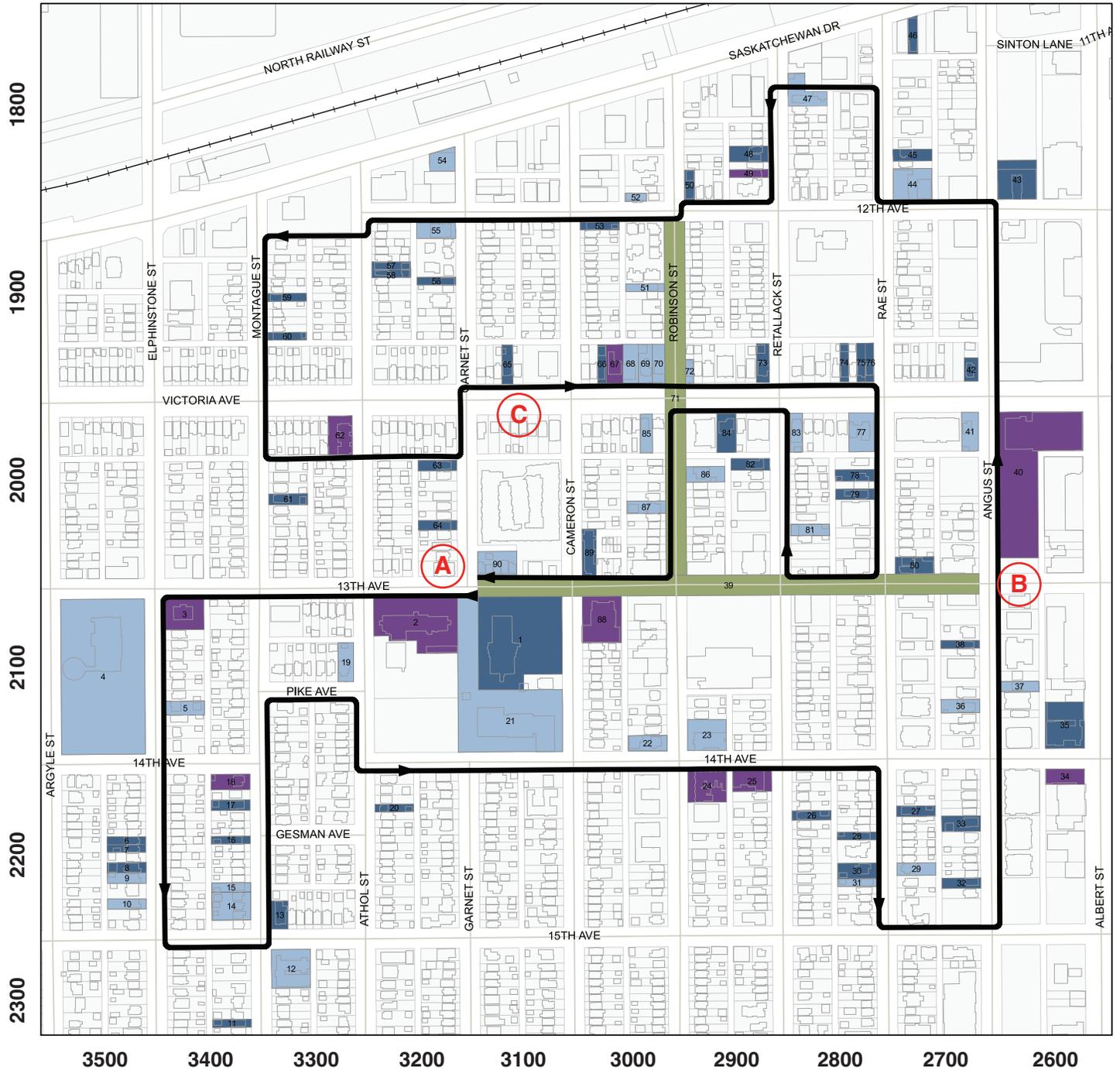
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Time: 2 hours	





TOUR A: CATHEDRAL SOUTH

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 Time: 2 hours

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- Start: 65. Neil Institute, 3124 Victoria Avenue
 Finish: 90. Flood Land Company Residences, 3126/28/30/34/36 - 13th Avenue
 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



Cathedral Area

The Cathedral Area is historically defined as the area bordered by Saskatchewan Drive (north) and College Avenue (south), and Pasqua Street (west) and Albert Street (east). This district was laid out as part of the original town site survey and was popularly known as the "West End." Shortly after the formation of the McCallum Hill & Co. in 1903, the firm purchased a large tract of vacant lots west of Albert Street and south of Victoria Avenue. The following year, the City of Regina received the remainder of the unsold properties as a gift from the federal government, including the land north of McCallum Hill's acquisition.

Residential development was initially concentrated along Victoria Avenue and Albert Street. However, it was not long before construction activity spread to the south and west in a more dispersed pattern, particularly after the establishment of the 13th Avenue streetcar line in 1911. The streetcars also prompted local commercial development, and with the construction of such edifices as Holy Rosary Cathedral, Sacred Heart Academy and Westminster Presbyterian Church, 13th Avenue soon became the main streetscape of the neighbourhood. Although infill expansion continued for many years, most of the area was developed by the end of the 1920s.

This district has always included a variety of housing forms and densities. Apartment buildings were concentrated along 12th and 14th avenues, and row housing made an early appearance along 13th Avenue. Starting in the mid-1930s, many of the larger homes towards Albert Street were converted to apartment units. This phenomenon continued until after the Second World War in response to a severe shortage of single-family housing.

By the mid 1970s, the Cathedral Area, as it became known, was showing signs of deterioration and demographic changes common to inner-city neighbourhoods. However, public and private sector investments, community support and cultural endeavours have contributed to revitalize the area. Resettlement of younger households has also resulted in significant restoration activity, thereby helping to maintain the historic integrity of the district. As a neighbourhood that remains relatively intact, the Cathedral Area is rich in its physical, social, cultural and artistic diversity.

*Photograph: Intersection of 13th Avenue and Cameron Street, circa 1909
Official launch of the 13th Avenue streetcar
Photograph is a courtesy of Saskatchewan Archives Board, Photo # R-A17436*

TOUR A: CATHEDRAL SOUTH

Start:	1. Holy Rosary Cathedral, 2107 Garnet Street
Finish:	39. 13th Avenue Commercial Streetscape, 2800 to 3100 Blocks 13th Avenue
Length:	2.3 kilometres
Time:	2 hours

1. HOLY ROSARY CATHEDRAL 2107 GARNET STREET (3125 - 13TH AVENUE)

This 1913 cathedral was built for the newly organized Roman Catholic Diocese of Regina, which purchased this land in 1911. It was designed by the firm of Joseph Fortin of Montreal in the Romanesque Revival style, who also designed the Roman Catholic cathedrals in Saskatoon and Gravelbourg. Smith Bros. & Wilson built it at a cost of \$200,000. The cathedral measures 200 x 90 feet and features two towers that flank the impressive front entrance facade. It features a 1930 Casavant pipe organ that was fully restored in 1993, and 33 stained-glass windows designed in 1951 by the French artist Andr Rault. Fortunately, the windows were not damaged in the fire that gutted the interior of the cathedral in 1976. The stained-glass windows were fully restored in 2002 by David Johnson of the Royal Academy of Stained Glass Artisans. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

2. SACRED HEART ACADEMY/ CATHEDRAL COURTS 3225 - 13TH AVENUE

This 1910/11 building was built for the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions, who purchased this land in 1906 for the establishment of a residential girls school. By 1913, school enrolment had reached 80 and necessitated an addition to the facility, now the middle section. The academy operated as a residential high school until 1969. It remained a residence for the sisters and was occupied by the Archbishopric Corporation of Regina until 1990. It was then converted to condominiums and rental apartments. Smith Bros. & Wilson built the original east wing. James Puntin designed the 1924/26 west portion, which provided a large chapel with a barrel-vault ceiling and gallery, living quarters for the sisters, a dormitory, a dining room and a gymnasium. The stained-glass windows in the chapel were imported from Lyon, France and are of exceptional quality. This building is an excellent example of the French Mansard style of architecture. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1990 and received a 1993

Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category. See the commemorative plaque.

3. CONNAUGHT LIBRARY 3435 - 13TH AVENUE

This 1930 branch of the Regina Public Library was designed by Joseph Warburton in the Classical Romanesque Revival style, who also designed the Albert Library in the same style. It was built by Poole Construction at a cost of \$22,000. The building features a Neo-Classical styled entranceway with architrave and pilasters carved from Manitoba Tyndall stone. Note the Roman arched main floor windows and the oriel window above the entrance with keystone accents also carved from Tyndall stone. The building was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1984. See the commemorative plaque.

4. CONNAUGHT SCHOOL 2124 ELPHINSTONE STREET

This 1912 school was built for the Regina Public School Board. Its completion coincided with a visit of Governor General the Duke of Connaught, and the school was named in his honour. Regina schools built before 1912 were generally modest structures, from eight to twelve classrooms. However, the rapid increase in school population in the pre-war years resulted in a need for larger facilities. This was the first of three schools designed by James Puntin to be completed prior to the First World War. Puntin traveled extensively to study the design and furnishing of schools. The resulting product was a simple and efficient building. The desire to ensure structural soundness and longevity while striving for economy is reflected in the exterior design of the original building, which can be described as simplistic grandeur. The covering portion of the main entrance portico was recently removed. The fenestration has also been significantly altered.

5. YATES RESIDENCE 2155 ELPHINSTONE STREET

This house was constructed in 1932 for Alex Yates, assistant manager at the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. This Cube style house reflects a mixture of Prairie School and Craftsman style architectural influences. Note the horizontal band of sash windows illuminating the main floor living room and the paired sash windows above.

Yates Residence, 2155 Elphinstone Street

6. PARSONS/SMITH RESIDENCE 2234 ELPHINSTONE STREET

This 1915 house was built by contractor Jesse Parsons, who briefly lived here. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

7. KRAMER RESIDENCE 2238 ELPHINSTONE STREET

This 1913/15 house was built by Jesse Parsons for Lewis Kramer, who lived here until 1917. Born in Ontario, Kramer came to Regina in 1901 as the first principal of Graton Roman Catholic separate school. A member of city council from 1907 to 1910, he was appointed provincial inspector of schools in 1911. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

8. SYDNEY TRIPP RESIDENCE 2250 ELPHINSTONE STREET

This house was designed in 1913 by Sidney J. Tripp, a local architect. George Lownsbrough, another local contractor of note, built this house and the ones immediately north and south (2242 and 2254 Elphinstone Street) at roughly the same time. Their similar style, detailing and massing suggests that they may have been designed by Tripp. Note the Tudor style half-timbering and carved roof brackets

used to accent the gable ends of these homes. Other examples of the architect's work include the Annex Apartments and the Crescent Apartments, both built in 1911 in the General Hospital Area. This house has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Sydney Tripp Residence, 2250 Elphinstone Street

9. VALLANCE RESIDENCE 2254 ELPHINSTONE STREET

This 1914 Tudor Revival styled home was built in the same design as 2242 Elphinstone Street. Of the two houses, it has been more altered, as evidenced by the replacement of the front porch with a garage. The most notable resident of this house was John Vallance, who lived here from 1936 to 1942. Born in Scotland, Vallance immigrated to Canada in 1906 and homesteaded ten miles south of Lumsden. He was elected to the House of Commons for South Battleford in 1925, but was defeated in the 1935 election. As one of the original staff of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration in Swift Current, Vallance brought the organization to Regina in 1936 as Superintendent of Water Development.

10. GEAKE RESIDENCE 2264 ELPHINSTONE STREET

This 1916 house was built by George Lownsbrough for Charles Geake, who lived here until 1945. It is designed in the Tudor Revival style. Born in Toronto, Geake came to Regina in 1910 and graduated from Normal school in 1914. Over the years, he was a teacher at Strathcona school, vice-principal at Wetmore and Connaught schools and principal at

Benson, Lakeview, Davin and Victoria schools. He retired in 1947 after 32 years of service to the Regina Public School Board.

11. McCALLUM RESIDENCE 2336 MONTAGUE STREET

This modified Tudor Revival styled house was built in 1905 for Ernest A. McCallum, one of the founders of the McCallum Hill Company, and was originally situated at 1830 Hamilton Street. It was moved to this location in 1912. In 1919, the house was acquired by the Salvation Army as a residence for its local financial officer. It continued to serve in this capacity until it was sold to private interests in 1942. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

12. ST. MARY'S ANGLICAN CHURCH 3337 - 15th AVENUE

The original eastern portion of this 1927 church was built for the congregation of St. Mary's and replaced their first church built in 1913/14. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed it in a Gothic Revival style, including the substantial addition to the sanctuary in 1955. It was built by Hipperson Construction Co. Wen C. Marvin designed the parish hall located south of the sanctuary in 1961/62. It was constructed by Smith Bros. & Wilson. One of the most notable features of this property is the lych-gate. See the cornerstone.

13. GEMMILL RESIDENCE 2275 MONTAGUE STREET

This 1928 house features an interesting roofline formed by intersecting gables, a Classical styled cantilevered portico roof over the front entrance and decorative brackets. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

14. MOORE & JONES RESIDENCES 2272, 2266 & 2262 MONTAGUE STREET

These three houses were constructed consecutively between 1925 and 1927. They are a good example of the work of a small-scale residential developer in Regina prior to the Second World War. Note the hipped gable or jerkenhead roofs. These houses were sold to the middle class families that comprised the largest proportion of the West End residents.

15. JAMESON RESIDENCE 2258 MONTAGUE STREET

This bungalow-style house was built in 1921 for Thomas Jameson, a barrister with Gordon & Gordon solicitors of Regina. Its rather simple overall design is punctuated with Classical detailing of the front entrance and window. The open pediment above the front door is echoed in the roofline of the second storey dormer.

16. ALEXANDER RESIDENCE 2234 MONTAGUE STREET

This 1913 house is a good example of the prairie version of the Stick style of architecture, popular in western Canada during the pre-First World War settlement boom. Note the narrow lapped wooden siding characteristic of this style. It also exhibits a blend of Neo-Classical and Tudor details, such as the half-timbering in the gable end and the decorative band of dentils along the base of the roof gable. Also note the symmetrical pattern work that follows the pitch of the roof and connects the second- and third-storey windows. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

17. SIMPSON RESIDENCE 2210 MONTAGUE STREET

This 1913 house was occupied successively by two rectors of the nearby St. Mary's Anglican Church: Reverend William Simpson in 1913/18 and Reverend Walter Western in 1918/20. It features an unusual massing with the open veranda and second-storey sun porch contained under the main roof. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

18. HUTCHESON RESIDENCE 2200 MONTAGUE STREET

Built in 1909, this house was originally owned by Elton Hutcheson, who lived here until 1915. Hutcheson came to Regina in 1894 to serve as vice-principal of Regina's White school (located at the southeast corner of Hamilton Street and 11th Avenue). He became a leading figure in the early development of Regina's public school board. After being accepted as a member of the bar in 1915, he began a distinguished legal career with two of Regina's prominent law firms, Balfour, Martin & Casey Barristers and Solicitors and then Martin, McEwen & Hill Barristers and Solicitors. This was also the home of pioneer farmer Thomas Smith from 1949 until his death in 1966. His farm was

located northeast of Regina, at the present site of the Regina Jail. In 1909, he organized the first rural telephone company in the Regina area. This property is an early and significant Regina example of the Prairie Carpenter version of the Queen Anne Revival residential style. This is characterized by its prominent corner turret tower, use of combined shingle and lapped wood siding materials and its asymmetrical design. Also note the upper storey lancet windows and copper clad cupola roof on the corner turret tower, and the curved parapet of the second storey balcony. This house was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 2005.

**19. BRUTON RESIDENCE
2140 ATHOL STREET**

This 1927 house was designed by William Van Egmond of Storey & Van Egmond Architects, for Martin Bruton, who arrived in Regina in 1915 to serve as the city's Chief of Police, a position he held until 1945. The house is designed in a prairie western version of the Georgian Revival style. Note the carved brackets along the eaves of the roof.

**20. BRUCE RESIDENCE
2221 ATHOL STREET**

This 1929 property was originally owned by James Bruce, a post office clerk. The building has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**21. HOLY ROSARY SCHOOL
2160 CAMERON STREET**

The Most Reverend O.E. Mathieu, bishop of the newly created Diocese of Regina, organized the Holy Rosary Cathedral parish in 1911. The parish school was established in January 1913, with classes held in the basement of the cathedral. The original four-room school building was built in 1914 and opened the following year.

**22. ROSENFELD RESIDENCE
3008 - 14th AVENUE
MIDDLETON RESIDENCE
3002 - 14th AVENUE**

These two houses were constructed on a single lot, and appear to have been built in 1919 and 1923 respectively. The owner, Richard Middleton, was an assistant chief clerk for the Ford Motor Company. The house at 3002 is notable for its Queen Anne Revival styling, and its unusual wrap around veranda encircling the double-storey bay window tower. Also note the Dutch styled window

surrounds on the pair of piano windows on the east facade of the residence.

Middleton Residence, 3002 - 14th Avenue

**23. ALPHA APARTMENTS/
MODERN APARTMENTS
2175 ROBINSON STREET**

This 1912/13 building was originally known as the Alpha Apartments, until it was given its present name in 1918. As the neighbourhood developed, the 14th Avenue streetscape emerged over time as a higher density residential corridor with the construction of many elegant apartment buildings. Construction of the Alpha Apartments began in 1912 and was completed the following year. The building was originally designed with two sets of large double-tiered balconies on the south side, supported by massive Doric styled columns, they have since been removed.

**24. BETA APARTMENTS
2925 - 14th AVENUE**

This 1914 building originally contained 27 units, until it was converted into 19 condominium units in 1985. Smith Bros. & Wilson built it at a cost of \$61,000 in an Edwardian Classical style. The building features an intricate series of steel fire escapes to the rear. This property was the recipient of a 1987 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1995. See the commemorative plaque.

**25. MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
2915 - 14th AVENUE**

This 30-unit 1929 building was built on the former site of the 14th Avenue Methodist Church. It was designed by Van Egmond & Storey in the Gothic Revival style and constructed by Smith Bros. & Wilson at a cost of \$100,000. The building features

a steeply pitched roofline with crenellation and pyramidal caps, a gothic arched entranceway with Tyndall stone detailing, corbel tables, turrets and spires. This property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1999. See the commemorative plaque.

26. LOVIE RESIDENCE
2223 RETALLACK STREET

This 1911 house was built for the Lovie family, who lived here until 1949. It features a front veranda with a trapezium-shaped entrance and window openings. The narrow lapped siding of this formerly Stick style house has been concealed by stucco cladding. Note the flared bargeboards at the front gable end. This was a popular architectural detail employed in Stick styled houses. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

27. F.P. BRIDGES RESIDENCE
2223 RAE STREET

As with many closed-in verandas of this era, this 1911 house features a well-designed transom window frieze around the front veranda. The regular pattern of vertical muntin bars in these transom windows is repeated in the second storey windows. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

28. ROSSIE RESIDENCE
2232 RAE STREET

This 1911 property was built for photographer Edgar Rossie, whose family lived here until 1954. Born in Ontario, Rossie moved to Regina in 1905. He established and operated a successful commercial photography business here until his death in 1942. He photographed leading Canadian and British personalities during their visits to Regina. His wife founded the Regina Women's Liberal Club and served as its first president from 1920 to 1930. The architectural design of this residence is notable for its second storey shingle cladding and half-timber accents in the gable end. These design elements were common to many Shingle styled houses in western Canada. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

29. ELWOOD RESIDENCE
2249 RAE STREET

This 1912 house was built for Edward Elwood of the law firm of Elwood & Embury. He was the thirteenth lawyer called to the bar in Saskatchewan

and was appointed to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal in 1915. This property features a semicircular front veranda.

30. H.B. WALKER/TURNBULL RESIDENCE
2250 RAE STREET

This 1911 house was built for Franklin Turnbull, who lived here until 1944. The house is designed in the Tudor Revival style. Born in Ontario, Turnbull came to Regina in 1905. He studied law under Frederick Haultain and was called to the bar in 1910. In 1930, he was elected as a Conservative member of the House of Commons. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

31. PUNTIN RESIDENCE
2256 RAE STREET

This 1910 house was built for Charles Henderson, a local general contractor. The architect and engineer James Puntin also lived here until 1914.

32. TRIPP RESIDENCE
2256 ANGUS STREET

This 1910 house was designed for Sydney Tripp, who lived here until 1912. Note the stepped window design of the second storey gable end windows. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

33. DOYLE/GROSH RESIDENCE
2228 ANGUS STREET

This 1919 house was built for Reverend James Doyle, superintendent of the Epworth League (Sunday School) of the Methodist Church. A later occupant was Solomon Grosch, who lived here for over 30 years. Born in Ontario, Grosch came to Regina in 1910 to assume the position of city solicitor. He was appointed to the provincial Local Government Board in 1913, and served as chairperson from 1915/17 and from 1926/43, until he retired. The property features narrow clapboard and diamond shingle siding characteristic of the Stick style of residential architecture, as well as a diamond lattice window, a fieldstone foundation, and Tyndall stone on the front steps and porch floor. Also notable is the Classical detailing of the front entrance and veranda. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

34. KENORA APARTMENTS
2601 - 14th AVENUE

This 1928 building was built for W. Henderson of Kenora, Ontario. It was designed by the firm of Van

Egmond & Storey and built by Poole Construction as a mixed-use retail and residential building, but was eventually changed to residential use. The ground floor retail component was recently added. This building was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1984.

35. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 2170 ALBERT STREET

This 1927 church was designed by Francis Portnall in a Gothic Revival style. With the formation of the United Church of Canada in 1925 and the decision of all existing Regina Presbyterian churches to join this union, dissenting members established a new Presbyterian congregation. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

36. PASSEMORE RESIDENCE 2160 ANGUS STREET

This 1907 red brick house received a 1989 Municipal Heritage Award in the Interior Restoration category. Note the carved roof brackets and the unusual turret styled curved stairwell on the north side.

37. FLEMING/LYNCH RESIDENCE 2147 ANGUS STREET

This house was constructed in 1910 by Alexander Fleming, a master carpenter. Fleming only lived here briefly in 1914, but the house was later owned by John Lynch, a partner in Regina's Lynch & Parker Wholesale Hardware & Blacksmith Supplies Co. This house is an excellent example of the Prairie Shingle and Stick styles of architecture that became popular before the First World War. This residence features arched gable end attic windows with a decorative dentil band surround.

38. COURT RESIDENCE 2126 ANGUS STREET

This simple 1907 Prairie Stick style house features an unusual mansard roof over the front porch. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

39. 2700 to 3100 BLOCKS 13th AVENUE COMMERCIAL STREETScape

Commercial enterprises were already established along this street when the Regina Municipal Railway began its 40-year run between Albert and Pasqua streets in 1911. In 1939, the area included two Safeway stores, six independent grocers, four drugstores, five eateries, seven barber and beauty

shops, three shoemakers and repair shops, two meat markets and two automobile garages. This streetscape is at the heart of the Cathedral Area. In late May each year, over 250 crafters, performers and vendors gather on 13th Avenue in a gigantic one-day street fair on the last day of the Cathedral Village Arts Festival. Over 30,000 people attend this event every year.

TOUR B: CATHEDRAL NORTH

Start:	40. Sherwood Department Store/Saskatchewan Wheat Pool 2625 Victoria Avenue (2006 Albert Street)
Finish:	64. Bridges Residence, 2054 Garnet Street
Length:	1.7 kilometres
Time:	2 hours

40. SHERWOOD DEPARTMENT STORE/ SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT POOL 2625 VICTORIA AVENUE (2006 ALBERT STREET)

This 1913 building was built for the C.W. Sherwood Department Store, which only remained in operation until 1916. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool purchased it in 1925. Reputed to be one of the largest grain-handling companies in the world, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has played an important role in the economic and social history of both Regina and Saskatchewan since its establishment in 1924. The location, which even today is on the periphery of downtown, reflects the high degree of optimism that existed with respect to Regina's prospects for continued growth in the years prior to the First World War. It is Regina's last remaining department store building from the pre-Second World War era. The Montreal firm of David Brown & Hugh Vallance designed this building in a blended combination of the Gothic Revival and Chicago styles of architecture. The street facades are clad in brick and Atlantic terra cotta and feature decorative gargoyles. This building was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1983. See the commemorative plaque.

41. WILSON RESIDENCE 2703 VICTORIA AVENUE

This elegant 1907 house, clad in red brick, was built for and by William Wilson, who came to Regina in 1902. A year later, he founded the contracting firm of Wilson & Wilson Ltd. He was a member of city council in 1915/16. His family continued to own the house until 1985. The home is designed in a Vernacular style typical of Upper Canada farmhouses of the 1890 to 1910 era. Note the dentil frieze band around the front porch and the arched attic window with the keystone accent.

42. CULLUM RESIDENCE 2702 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1907 house was built for Martha Cullum, who lived here until 1917. It was also designed in a Vernacular style typical of Upper Canada

farmhouses of the 1890 to 1910 era. It features a wrap-around veranda typical of this traditional farmhouse style of building. This property has been on the Regina Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

43. HUNTINGDON BLOCK 2628 - 12th AVENUE (2620 - 12th AVENUE)

This 1929 building was the largest apartment block of its day in the West End with over 90 units. Its U-shape design indicates an interest in accommodating high-density residential units while providing sufficient access to light and air for each suite. The property is decorated with a combination of dark and light brick and inset stucco faced spandrel panels along the roof cornice. The upper storeys are distinguished from the base through the stepped upward recession of the facade, from the top of the ground-floor windows. Each entryway is designed with inset Roman arched entrance vestibules. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

44. ADAIR APARTMENTS 2720 - 12th AVENUE NEWELL APARTMENTS 2730 - 12th AVENUE

These 1926 apartment blocks relate to one another using common building materials and decorative elements such as red face brick and terra cotta accents. Note the arched hood porticos supported on elaborate carved brackets and the use of decorative terra cotta medallions set below the roof coping.

45. JOLLY RESIDENCE 1869 RAE STREET

This 1907 house was built for pharmacist Edward Jolly, who lived here until 1915. Jolly moved to Regina from Ontario in 1905. By 1910, he had established a chain of three drug and stationery stores. After 1929, he focused on his pharmacy at 11th Avenue and Rose Street and continued to work six-day weeks until his death in 1965, at the

age of 86. A later owner of the property was John Fairley, who lived here from 1920 to 1925. As a reporter for the *Regina Province* newspaper, he covered many historical events, including the 1912 tornado and the Regina Riot in 1935. His wife was one of the first registered nurses in the city. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**46. REGINA LITTLE THEATRE
2731 SASKATCHEWAN DRIVE**

This 1911 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**47. PRAIRIE MOTORCYCLE LTD.
1801 RETALLACK STREET
PRAIRIE MOTORCYCLE LTD.
1821 RETALLACK STREET**

The building located at 1801 was first built to house the plumbing and heating firm of Vagg Wilson & Co. Ltd., later Vagg Plumbing & Heating. It also housed the second storey residence of the business owner and manager, Robert W. Vagg and his wife Florence. They continued to live above their store until moving to the house next door at 1821 Retallack Street in 1938. This family-run company remained in business until 1952. The home at 1801 Retallack was then occupied by the Fire Fighting Equipment Company and its manager, John Weibe, until being taken over by Prairie Motorcycle in 1976. In 1953, Frank Grant Budd acquired the building at 1821 Retallack and established the Prairie Motorcycle Ltd. and his residence at this location. The raised front facade with its stepped parapet and framed sign panel above the second storey is typical of small-scale prairie commercial buildings of its day. This 1913 complex of buildings stands as early evidence of commercial and light-industrial land uses on the northern edge of the Cathedral Area, in proximity to the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) mainline and South Railway Street, now Saskatchewan Drive. The properties are of further interest in that they have always included a business and a residential component.

**48. MacMATH RESIDENCE
1848 RETALLACK STREET
RUTTAN RESIDENCE
1852 RETALLACK STREET**

Both properties were built in 1907. Note the turned support columns of the veranda at 1848 Retallack Street. The property at 1852 is a modest but reasonably intact example of the Carpenter Shingle

style house built for working-class residents in the Cathedral Area during a time when good quality milled lumber was affordable. Both properties have been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**49. WOODS RESIDENCE
1862 RETALLACK STREET**

This house was built in 1907 by James A. Woods, a local contractor and carpenter. Woods occupied the house until the next year, when it was purchased by McCallum Hill & Co. It was later occupied in succession by a number of tradesmen and their families. This property is one of the few remaining examples of rusticated concrete block construction built with materials supplied by the Regina Concrete Company (see also 1903 Cameron Street). Other notable features include the mansard roof with projecting gable and cut-glass windows. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1986.

Woods Residence, 1862 Retallack Street

**50. HALL RESIDENCE
2936 - 12th AVENUE**

This 1911 house was built for Robert and Mary Hall. It features shingled bargeboard on the front gable. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**51. LOWNSBROUGH RESIDENCE
1932 ROBINSON STREET**

This 1909 house was built by the carpenter William Lownsbrough, who constructed this house for himself and lived here until 1944. This house features an interesting roofline, composed of

equally prominent gable and gambrel roof sections, which intersect at right angles.

52. WESTVIEW GROCERY
3030 - 12th AVENUE

This 1911 building was constructed for Spence & Elliott Grocers. It is an excellent example of the small neighbourhood grocery store that once predominated before the advent of the large chain supermarkets. This one has been in continuous use for over 95 years. The name of the store was changed to Toronto Grocery in 1912, but remained under the ownership of Louis Spence. In 1949, it was purchased by William Strachan and renamed Strachan's Grocery & Meat Market. It became Westview Grocery & Meats in 1959.

53. WATSON RESIDENCE
1903 CAMERON STREET

This is one of the oldest surviving houses in the Cathedral Area. It was built in 1907 by contractor H.E. Wilkerson. Charles Watson, the general manager of Great West Saddlery, lived here until 1937. The house also constitutes one of the few remaining examples in Regina of rusticated concrete block construction, manufactured locally by the former Regina Concrete Company. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

54. ANIMAL CLINIC OF REGINA
1800 GARNET STREET

This 1924 building was constructed as a stable for the Regina Trading Co., Regina's first department store. After its sale in 1931, it housed a number of commercial enterprises, including a veterinary clinic established by Dr. Harold Hunter in 1952.

**55. MELROSE APARTMENTS/
WHEELAN APARTMENTS**
1900 GARNET STREET

This 12-suite 1928 building was known as the Wheelan Apartments until 1938. It features a Roman arched brick surround at the front entrance, diamond and square motifs in Tyndall stone, and a four-brick band course that defines the upper and lower limits of the first- and second-storey windows.

56. CAINS RESIDENCE
1930 GARNET STREET

This 1912 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

57. McGUINNESS RESIDENCE
1925 ATHOL STREET

This 1914 house was the home of Thomas McGuinness, who lived here from 1920 to 1946. Born in England, McGuinness immigrated to Regina in 1912 to work as the supervisor of construction for the Regina Municipal Railway. He subsequently served as assistant superintendent for 25 years and as superintendent for two years, before his retirement in 1946. This modest clapboard bungalow features a hipped roof and matching hipped dormer. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

58. REYNOLDS RESIDENCE
1927 ATHOL STREET

This 1912 house is one of the few existing examples in Regina of a dwelling with a French mansard roof. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

59. AVID RESIDENCE
1937 MONTAGUE STREET

This property was built in 1914. Note the evolution to a totally enclosed front veranda and the simple Carpenter styled gable end and roof brackets. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

60. MARTIN RESIDENCE
1959 MONTAGUE STREET

This property was built in 1914. The house features narrow lapped wood siding typical of the Stick style. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

61. DODD RESIDENCE
2041 MONTAGUE STREET

This property was built in 1913. This was originally the home of Ray Dodd and his family. Dodd was a partner in Dodd & Struthers, a lightening rod manufacturing and sales company. Note the American Craftsman style front veranda with stepped corner supports and the unusual V-shaped bay window in the front gable of the roof. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

62. ALBERT COOK ROW HOUSE
3305 VICTORIA AVENUE
(2008/10/12/14/16/18 ATHOL STREET)

This six-unit 1919 row house was built for Albert Cook, who moved to Saskatchewan from Watford,

Ontario, with his parents in 1902. The family established a homestead near Wilkie, Saskatchewan, in 1908. Cook moved to Regina in 1912 and opened the Empire Hotel with his uncle Samuel Cook. A prominent Mason for over 50 years, Cook held senior positions in that organization, both at the local and provincial level. After working as a clerk at the Empire Hotel for a number of years, Albert Cook's younger brother Gerald Cook, was employed as a welder at the General Motors assembly plant. The John Deere Plow Co. also hired him in 1939, where he worked as a technician for 25 years. Gerald Cook lived with his wife Katherine at 2016 Athol Street from 1938 to 1947. The Cook family retained ownership of this property until 1945, when it was sold to George Pisch. The property was designed in a Georgian Revival style. The gable-roofed front-entry porches appear to have been added in the early 1920s. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1994.

**63. JOHN SMITH RESIDENCE
2026 GARNET STREET**

This 1912 property is an excellent example of the Prairie Shingle style. Note the double pedimented veranda and the use of the stepped attic window design in the front gable end. It has been on the Regina Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**64. BRIDGES RESIDENCE
2054 GARNET STREET**

This property was built in 1912. It has been on the Regina Holding Bylaw List since 1989, but has undergone significant alterations not in keeping with its heritage character.

TOUR C: CATHEDRAL CENTRE

Start: 65. Neil Institute, 3124 Victoria Avenue
Finish: 90. Flood Land Company Residences, 3126/28/30/34/36 - 13th Avenue
Length: 1.4 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

65. NEIL INSTITUTE 3124 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1912 Shingle style property features unusual pyramidal shaped transom windows in the enclosed veranda. It has been on the Regina Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

66. MCKIBBEN RESIDENCE 3030 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1910 property was designed in the Stick style and includes a number of interesting architectural features. Note the carved bracket supporting a Classical style arched portico hood. The dentil frieze band continues around the front enclosed veranda. The front gable end is decorated with half-timbering in the Tudor Revival style and the bargeboards of the roof are finished with wrapped shingles reminiscent of European thatched roofing. It has been on the Regina Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

67. MARSHALL RESIDENCE 3022 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1913 property was built for dairyman Benjamin Marshall, who lived here until 1925. Marshall prospered during the pre-First World War real estate boom. A later owner was William Houston, who lived here from 1933 to 1937. Born in Ontario, Houston came to Regina in 1912. In 1925, he co-founded Houston Willoughby and Company. This property is one of the few residential works of Reilly, Dawson & Reilly. It was designed in Jacobean and Tudor Revival styles, which features elliptical arch openings of the front porch, two-storey bay windows, stepped gables and a high chimney. The use of Tyndall stone trim adds to the grandeur of this neighbourhood landmark. It was built by J. McKenzie at the cost of \$23,000 and features the Kahn system developed by the Kahn Trussed Steel Co. of Detroit, Michigan. The house was designed to withstand earthquakes and windstorms. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1983.

Marshall Residence, 3022 Victoria Avenue

68. WILKINSON RESIDENCE 3014 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1914 house was built for Thomas Wilkinson, who lived here until 1919. Wilkinson owned the 13th Avenue Drugstore, which stood on the present site of the Safeway parking lot. The house is an excellent example of the American Craftsman styled bungalow. Note the arched transom windows of the front veranda and the recessed dormer with an inset balcony contained within the roof.

69. HARWOOD/LUNNEY RESIDENCE 3008 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1910 house was built for Reuben Harwood. Harwood came from Ontario in 1903 and served as Chief of Police from 1904 to 1909. He later worked as a court bailiff and collector. His daughter Pearl and her husband John Lunney, of the insurance and real estate firm of Tracksell, Anderson & Co., later Anderson & Lunney Insurance, lived here from 1911 to 1943. A Mason, Lunney served on the Westminster Presbyterian Church Building Committee. He was also a long-time member of the Regina Exhibition Board, serving from 1910 until his death in 1955. This house was designed in a Queen Anne Revival style. It features a two-storey bay window topped with a fanlight window within a secondary gable, and a keyhole window within

the main front gable. The house also displays a harmonious mix of facing materials, including a rubble-stone foundation, stucco and shingles.

70. HENDRICKS RESIDENCE 3000 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1908 house was built by J. Bartleman. Although there is no record of occupancy until 1913, it was owned by the physician Hiram Hendricks until 1924, when George Bell of the insurance and real estate firm of Bell & Mitchell Ltd. purchased it. His son, Max Bell, was a wealthy oilman and newspaper publisher in Calgary. The Max Bell Foundation was named after him. The property features a dramatic diagonal cut by the southwest roofline and Tuscan columns that flank the front entrance. The large two-floor balcony atop the sunroom, the third-storey gable window and the vine trellis on the northeast side of the house added in the 1980s, further distinguishes the exterior design.

71. 1900 to 2000 BLOCKS ROBINSON STREET STREETScape

These two block faces exhibit a variety of contractor commissioned and pattern-book style homes that were constructed in considerable numbers prior to the First World War in many cities in the Canadian prairie. With the exception of the four consecutive houses from 1903 to 1915 Robinson Street, examples of these styles were generally constructed in pairs (e.g. addresses 1925/29, 2024/26 2034/42, 2035/39, 2047/49 and 2068/70). Minor exterior variations in architectural trim and details were introduced by the builders from available package design options. These were often selected directly by the home purchaser to add individuality to the home's streetscape appearance. The 1900 block also contains several examples of more recent infill developments, including the clustered housing on the west side of the street. These units were constructed by the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation in the early 1980s and were designed to be in scale and reasonably sympathetic with the surrounding residential housing.

72. HARWOOD RESIDENCE 2940 VICTORIA AVENUE

This house was built in 1912 for R.J. Harwood, to replace his home at 3008 Victoria Avenue. The next owner was Nathaniel Andre, from 1914 to 1917. Recruited from Minneapolis by the McCallum Hill

Company in 1913, he managed the company's insurance branch until 1946. Andre was also responsible for the formation of the Regina Rangers Hockey Club, a team of the New York Rangers. Andre also lived at 2630 McCallum Avenue from 1927 to 1943.

73. ALFRED WALKER RESIDENCE 2900 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1910 house was built for Alfred Walker, a traveler with the Taylor Safe Co. It features a projecting two-storey bay window and a fieldstone foundation. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

74. CONLEY/DICKEY RESIDENCE 2816 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1907 house was originally occupied by Thomas Conley, but the property was owned by John Dickey, who then moved into this residence in 1913. Born in Ontario, Dickey first settled in Sintaluta where he worked as a blacksmith. Upon his arrival in Regina, he became involved in real estate as a partner in the firm of Wildman Brothers and Dickey. In 1913, he left the firm to become a streetcar conductor with the Regina Municipal Railway, a position he held until his death in 1937. The house remained in the possession of the Dickey family until 1980. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

75. DEAN/DOYAL RESIDENCE 2802 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1910 house was built by James Woods for Alfred Dean, who lived here from 1911 to 1954. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

76. ROSS RESIDENCE 2800 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1909 house was built for William Ross, who lived here until 1931. Ross was the weigh master for Millar Ross Coal & Grain Merchants, and later served as postmaster of the Saskatchewan legislature. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

77. BURTON RESIDENCE 2000 RAE STREET

This 1910 house was owned by Stewart Burton, who lived here until he moved to 3070 Albert Street in 1923. Burton came from Ontario in 1907 to manage Cameron & Heap Grocers. He was a

member of city council for four years and was elected mayor in 1923. This property was designed in Tudor and Queen Anne Revival styles.

78. 2034 RAE STREET

This 1909 property is an excellent example of the Stick style of residential architecture. Note the pedimented porch face with dentil frieze band surround. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

79. 2040 RAE STREET

This 1908 property features fish scale styled shingle cladding of the front gable end and Carpenter styled Doric columns of the front veranda. It has been on the Regina Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

80. PRICE/BESTON RESIDENCE 2730 - 13th AVENUE

This 1911 property was the home of James Price of Price & McCready Real Estate Brokers. It was initially rented out to Reverend Herman Jones and was occupied in 1928 by G.F. Beston, who owned and operated the local Maple Leaf Shoe Repair Company on 13th Avenue. The Queen Anne Revival exterior design has been well preserved. Note the corner turret tower characteristic of this architectural style and the Palladian window bay and smaller palladian attic window in the south facade. This is a good example of the adaptive re-use of a heritage home. Its conversion into a retail store is known locally in Regina as a "house-form commercial" building. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

81. BUTLER/CARRIGG RESIDENCE 2059 RETALLACK

This 1914 house was built by local contractor Orville Butler. In the 1920s it was the home of Edward and Vergina Carrigg. Edward Carrigg was the owner and manager of the Carrigg Flower Company and Vergina was a local school teacher. The property features a truncated gable end roof.

82. MULLIGAN RESIDENCE 2022 RETALLACK STREET

This 1910 property features a two-storey front bay window and half-timbered gable end accents. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

83. FISH RESIDENCE 2839 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1910 building was built for Jasper Fish of the law firm Fish & Anderson, later Fish & Ferguson. James Woods built the original portion.

84. PEART RESIDENCE 2915 VICTORIA AVENUE

Built in 1912, this house was owned by J. Walton Peart until 1920. Peart came to Regina in 1903 from St. Mary's, Ontario, with his two brothers, T.W. (Will) and Major M.B. (Pete) Peart. Together they formed the Western Hardware Co. Ltd. All three Peart brothers were active in civic affairs. Walton was a member of city council in 1919/21. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this property. It features an eyebrow dormer window, an extensive application of multicoloured brick facing and a prominent stepped gable. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Peart Residence, 2915 Victoria Avenue

85. BENJAFIELD RESIDENCE 3013 VICTORIA AVENUE

This 1907 house was built by H.E. Wilkerson for Charles Benjafield, who lived here until 1920. His parents homesteaded near Last Mountain Lake in 1883. They named their home "Silton," after their original home in the County of Dorset, England. The nearby village later assumed the same name. During the boom years prior to the First World War, Charles Benjafield moved to Regina and established a real estate and investment firm with his brother-in-law, John McKillop. The building is designed in the Upper Canadian Vernacular style of Ontario farmhouses of the 1890-1910 era.

86. CULLUM RESIDENCE 2031 ROBINSON STREET

This 1924 home was built for William Cullum, a cashier with the city assessor's office. It was designed in a Georgian Revival style.

87. BALFOUR RESIDENCE 2046 ROBINSON STREET

This 1911 property was built for Davidson M. Balfour of the real estate, insurance and investment firm of Nay & James. Like the two homes to the north (2034 and 2042 Robinson Street), this more substantial 2 1/2 storey dwelling was built by the contracting firm of Grant & Tuck, at an estimated cost of \$3,500. The house features a Palladian window at the third-storey level.

88. WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 3025 - 13th AVENUE

This 1912/13 church was built for the congregation of Westminster Presbyterian, established in 1912, as an extension of the original Presbyterian congregation of Knox Church. The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1912 and the first service was held in 1913. In 1925, the congregation merged with the 14th Avenue Methodist Church to form the present Westminster United Church. Neil Darrach designed this property in a blend of the Romanesque Revival and Classical Greek Revival styles. Construction of the Westminster Presbyterian Church was undertaken by A. McGregor at a cost of \$135,000. The exterior is faced with buff-coloured brick, terra cotta and pressed metal detailing. The impressive main entrance features a grand stairway, which passes through a portico composed of Corinthian columns and entablature to the tripartite entrance. Also of note are the large, modified Palladian windows and the centred shallow dome. The sanctuary is finished in weathered oak and features a deep, U-shaped gallery. The impressive set of 47 stained-glass windows was restored in 1996 by the renowned member of the Royal Academy of Stained Glass Artisans, David Johnson. The property received a 1997 Municipal Heritage Award in the Interior Restoration category. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1997. See the commemorative plaque.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 3025 - 13th Avenue

89. CAMERON STREET ROW HOUSE 2061/63/69/71/75/77 CAMERON STREET

This 6-unit 1912 row house was built by the Regina Development Syndicate at an estimated cost of \$30,000. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this property in a combination of the Georgian Revival and American Craftsman styles. Row houses were a British phenomenon that first appeared during the major growth of urban centres in the Georgian period. Although not a common housing form in Regina, the existence of such units reflects the city's rapid population growth before the First World War, and the speculative efforts of land developers to respond to the demand of middle-income households. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

90. FLOOD LAND COMPANY RESIDENCES 3126/28/30/34/36 - 13th AVENUE

These 1912 houses were built on a speculative basis for the Flood Land Co. The individual houses are notable for their shallow setbacks from 13th Avenue.



TOUR A: CENTRE SQUARE WEST

Start: 1. Royal Saskatchewan Museum, 2445 Albert Street
 Finish: 47. Argyle Court, 2200 Lorne Street
 Length: 1.4 kilometres
 Time: 2 hours

TOUR B: CENTRE SQUARE EAST

Start: 48. Bartleman Apartments, 2201 - 14th Avenue
 Finish: 80. Darke Hall, 2255 College Avenue
 Length: 2.5 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



Centre Square Area

The Centre Square Area, renamed in 2006 and formerly known as the Transition or Transitional Area, is historically defined as the area bordered by Albert Street (west) and Broad Street (east), and Victoria Avenue (north) and College Avenue (south). The former name related to the ongoing transition from single-family to high-density residential and commercial development. Its present name relates to its central location and four-sided parameters.

Residential development began after Regina's incorporation as a city in 1903. College Avenue, or 16th Avenue as it was known before 1925, formed the southern boundary of Regina until the city's first annexation in 1911. It was the city's most prestigious neighbourhood prior to the development of the Crescents and Lakeview areas, and for years accommodated some of Regina's most prominent citizens. Most of the buildings along Lorne and Smith streets were either badly damaged or destroyed by the tornado that hit Regina on June 30, 1912. However, property owners quickly began the process of rebuilding. Within a year, little evidence remained of the storm's destruction.

By the late 1920s, 14th Avenue had become the primary focus for multifamily dwellings, apartments and commercial developments. Since the 1960s, a broader range of commercial activities spread southward from the downtown. The intersection of 14th Avenue and Lorne Street is still the commercial heart of the district.

Neighbourhood stability has been undermined by a decline in family households and the effects of property speculation. In recent years, however, there has been increased interest in retaining the area's original buildings. The Centre Square Community Society, formerly the Transition Area Community Society, has been active in promoting heritage conservation, the rehabilitation and adaptive re-use of existing buildings, and new development that is sensitive to the area's historic surroundings.

*Photograph: Intersection of College Avenue and Smith Street, 1912
Houses damaged in the 1912 tornado.
Photograph is courtesy of The City of Regina Archives Photograph Collection, CORA*

TOUR A: CENTRE SQUARE WEST

Start: 1. Royal Saskatchewan Museum, 2445 Albert Street
Finish: 47. Argyle Court, 2200 Lorne Street
Length: 1.4 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

1. ROYAL SASKATCHEWAN MUSEUM 2445 ALBERT STREET (2400 ALBERT STREET)

This 1953 building opened in 1955 as the government of Saskatchewan's commemorative project for the province's 50th anniversary. The museum was dedicated by Governor General Vincent Massey as a monument to the pioneers of the province and a symbol of their appreciation of the natural environment within which they settled. The museum received its royal designation in 1993. The museum's first collection was prepared for an exhibit of Saskatchewan wildlife at the 1906 Dominion Fair in Halifax. The display was then set up in the Legislative Building in 1911, but suffered considerable damage because of the 1912 tornado. It was moved in 1916 to the Normal school, where it was eventually expanded into a major diorama display. After several attempts by the Natural History Society to obtain a proper museum facility, the province agreed to construct this building on the site of the ill-fated Chateau Qu'Appelle Hotel. The provincial architect, Edward McCudden, designed this Tyndall stone building. The massing is intentionally low and extended to emulate the topography of the prairies. The open sitting also serves this symbolic function. It is decorated with two bas-relief friezes depicting prairie wildlife and a pioneer family, both executed by the Winnipeg artist Hubert Garnier. According to McCudden's autobiography, *Barrack Rat*, the architect was greatly dissatisfied that Garnier had included a "Wascana mermaid" in the prairie wildlife frieze. See the commemorative plaque at the back entrance.

2. SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES BUILDING 2340 ALBERT STREET

This 1924 building was constructed for the Saskatchewan Government Telephones, later renamed Saskatchewan Telecommunications in 1947. In 1963, the corporation's headquarters were moved into the adjacent 11-storey building, where they remained until 1980. The building was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond in a Moderne Classical style and built by Poole

Construction Co. at a cost of \$135,000. At the time, it featured advanced construction technology, including a reinforced concrete frame and foundation, and was designed to carry two additional storeys. Note the decorative brick on the north wall. The building has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989 and was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 2000. It is part of the Crescents Area. See the commemorative plaque.

3. McCAUSLAND/SHUMIATCHER RESIDENCE 2520 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1911 house was built for lawyer Maughan McCausland, who lived here until 1934. It originally consisted of two separate houses that were combined in the early 1980s by Regina lawyer Morris Shumiatcher. Born in Calgary in 1917, Shumiatcher received his legal training at the universities of Alberta and Toronto, and moved to Regina in 1946 to join the new Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) government of T.C. Douglas. In his capacity as legal advisor to Premier Douglas, he drafted several important statutes, among them Canada's first Bill of Rights in 1947. Shumiatcher entered private practice in 1949 and enjoyed a distinguished career there. He was also a patron of the arts, notably of the Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery and the Regina Symphony Orchestra. The original properties were designed in a Picturesque Eclectic style. The two-storey house was one of the first houses to be constructed on this street and featured a unique wooden shingle roof with rolled eaves. The later 1920 single-storey house built to the east was in a conventional bungalow style and decorated to match the earlier dwelling when they were joined together. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

4. THOMSON RESIDENCE 2363 McINTYRE STREET

This 1926 house was built for Dr. William Thomson, who settled in Regina in 1903 and quickly achieved prominence in both his medical practice and his active participation in public life. As a member of city council in 1907/08, Thomson was instrumental

in the construction of Regina's first incinerator, and was responsible for the passage of a bylaw requiring the pasteurization of milk and its sale in sealed glass bottles. He also served on the Regina Public School Board and played a leading role in the establishment of the first school hygiene program in Western Canada. He assisted in the early development and construction of the Regina General Hospital, brought the first X-ray machine to Regina and was the first person in the city to own an automobile. This property was designed by Charles Coxall in a combination of Regency and Georgian styles. It is surrounded by an impressive stone architrave detailed with carved tri-glyphs and flanked by two small stained-glass windows. Another notable feature is the hipped gable roof with flat top dormers. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

5. GORDON RESIDENCE 2424 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1925 house was built for lawyer Percival Gordon, who lived here until his death in 1975. Gordon served on the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal from 1935 to 1960. In 1962, he unsuccessfully represented Saskatchewan doctors who wanted to have the newly adopted medicare legislation declared invalid. Charles Coxall designed this property in a combination of Georgian and Colonial Revival styles. The front entry features a fanlight and sidelights, and is enhanced by the open pediment porch, supported by freestanding columns. Other distinctive features include the front dormers with round-headed windows, the cornice-like eaves with decorative modillions, and the end chimneys framed by quarter-round gable windows. The addition to the rear of the building was completed in 1991. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

6. JOHNSON RESIDENCE 2353 McINTYRE STREET

This 1911 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

7. THORNTON RESIDENCE 2341 McINTYRE STREET

This 1909/12 house was built for civil engineer Louis Thornton, who lived here until 1922. Appointed as city engineer in 1910, he served as city commissioner from 1912 to 1929 and as chairperson of the Saskatchewan Power Commission from 1929 to 1945. He was also a

member of the Regina Public School Board. The art gallery at the top of the SaskPower Building is named after him. This property was built by Henry Black and Archibald McGregor in the same basic design as 2353 McIntyre Street, but features a more elaborate decoration. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 2004.

8. KEENLEYSIDE RESIDENCE 2340 McINTYRE STREET

This 1910 house was built for Clifford Keenleyside, who lived here until 1938, who commissioned the construction of a number of houses in this area.

9. LOGAN/TURGEON RESIDENCE 2310 McINTYRE STREET

This 1906/07 house was built for Walter Logan, who became the first local manager of the Northern Bank. Incorporated in 1905 in Winnipeg, the Northern Bank was the first Western Canadian-based bank. A later owner was the Honourable William Ferdinand-Alphonse Turgeon, who lived here from 1910 to 1919. Turgeon enjoyed a distinguished legal and political career. He was Saskatchewan's attorney general from 1907 to 1921, appointed to the Court of Appeal in 1921, and served as chief justice from 1938 to 1941. In 1942, Prime Minister Mackenzie King requested that he enter the diplomatic service. He served as the Canadian ambassador to Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Belgium, Ireland and Portugal, and retired in 1956. Turgeon also served on twelve federal and provincial royal commissions. He was one of the first Canadians to receive the Order of Canada. The Canadian Hostelling Association acquired this house in 1981 and saved it from demolition. It was then relocated to its present site from 2320 Angus Street. It opened as the Turgeon International Hostel in May 1983. The facility won the first annual Ivy Devereux Award for the most outstanding hostel in Canada in 1986. In May 1987, the Historic Sites & Monuments Board of Canada also erected a plaque commemorating Turgeon and his association with the building.

This property was designed in a Georgian Revival style and features a monumental two-storey front porch, which is decorated with columns and a pediment. The balcony above the south side porch was added after the house was moved. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1982 and received a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category. See the commemorative plaque.

Logan/Turgeon Residence, 2310 McIntyre Street

14. CAROLINE HARDING RESIDENCE
2204 McINTYRE STREET

This 1910 house was the home of George Mantle, whose expertise on parliamentary procedure was said to be unparalleled. After four years as city commissioner, Mantle served as clerk of the legislative assembly for 23 years. The brick-faced Cube style property features a Classical front veranda and a bay window on the north side. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

15. BRAEMAR APARTMENTS
2231 ALBERT STREET

This 1928 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

16. PARSONS RESIDENCE
2169 McINTYRE STREET

This 1907 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

17. J.S. BARTLEMAN RESIDENCE
2138 McINTYRE STREET

This 1911 house was built by contractor James Bartleman. It features a large veranda at the northeast corner, which is covered by an extension of the main roof. Other features include the flared eaves and gables and the decorative application of shingles, bargeboard and modillions. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

18. HARDING RESIDENCE/BISHOP'S COURT
2128 McINTYRE STREET

This 1910 house was acquired by the Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle for Right Reverend Malcolm

Harding, who lived here until 1926. He was the fourth bishop of Qu'Appelle. The carpentry and masonry team of Charles A. & Charles E. Snyder built the property. The main portion of this massive structure is clad in yellow Lumsden brick and supports a simple gable roof. However, the design and decoration of the front of the house have been strongly influenced by the Arts and Crafts style. Its most striking feature is the broad open veranda with lower walls of rough fieldstone and columns of Tyndall limestone cut to resemble natural stone. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

19. ELMOYLE BUILDING
2175 SMITH STREET

This 1912 building was constructed to replace the property of grocer Paul Elmoyle, originally located at 2320 - 14th Avenue and destroyed by the 1912 tornado. Elmoyle also lost his wife in the storm. A gallery addition to the north of the house was completed in 1996. The property was the recipient of a 1989 Municipal Heritage Award in the New Design Sensitive Infill category.

20. McMURCHIE/MOORE RESIDENCE
2211 SMITH STREET
(2207/11 SMITH STREET)

This 1907 duplex was built for William Moore, who was the general manager of Lumber Manufacturers Yards Ltd. and later worked with the Monarch Lumber Co. The property features returned bargeboard ends on the front gable, supported by elaborate paired brackets. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

21. NEWLANDS RESIDENCE
2216 SMITH STREET

This 1906 house was the home of Henry Newlands, a member of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, who lived here in 1909/10. He served as the fourth lieutenant-governor of the province from 1921 to 1930. A later owner was John Balfour, president of Balfour Broadfoot Land Co., who lived here from 1912 to 1917. His younger brother, James Balfour, was mayor in 1915 and 1931. The building was converted into apartment suites in 1933 and was known as Windsor Court from 1946 to 1975. The property features rusticated concrete block construction on the main floor, contrasting with the fish-scale shingling above. Another distinctive feature is the three-sided projection from the top of the front gable. Elements of the original exterior design, including its fenestration and rooflines,

have been altered. It was removed from the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List in 1994.

22. ANGUS SMITH RESIDENCE
2224 SMITH STREET

This 1905 house was built for city engineer Angus Smith. It features a decorative lattice window in the dormers. Note the eaves of the main gambrel roof and front-facing dormers, which are returned at each change in pitch. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

23. PARSONS RESIDENCE
2230 SMITH STREET

This 1910 house was built for Wellington Parsons, secretary-treasurer of the Parsons Construction & Engineering Co., who lived here until 1919. It features a steeply pitched gable roof and large multi-pane windows. Also of interest are the semicircular openings in the front porch.

24. THORNTON PLACE
2244 SMITH STREET

This 1994 property received a 1995 Municipal Heritage Award in the New Design Sensitive Infill category.

25. CLIFTON COURT APARTMENTS
2330 - 15th AVENUE

This 1912 building was built for Dr. Gregor Smith. It was sold in 1923 to the merchant Fred Barber, who owned it until 1959. Barber operated a men's clothing store for 33 years. He also developed a number of residential properties in Regina during the 1920s. This property features wooden awnings supported by brackets over the second-storey windows, stucco facing with half-timbering at the third-storey level, and paired gables projecting from the main hip roof. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1986. See the commemorative plaque.

26. LITTLE RESIDENCE
2300 SMITH STREET

This 1911 house was built by contractor Thomas Little, who lived here until 1919. The next owner was the Cottage Maternity Hospital, which operated here until 1935. In 1978 a fire caused substantial damage and the house was renovated and converted to commercial use in the 1980s. The entry level of the front porch was opened up, and a widow's walk railing was added to the top of the truncated hip roof as a means of concealing newly

installed mechanical equipment. This property was designed in a Vernacular Cube style. Another interesting feature is the sunburst pattern under the gable of the small front dormer. It has been the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989 and was the recipient of a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category.

27. P. BROWN RESIDENCE
2305 SMITH STREET

This 1913 house was built for Jacob Brown. The next owner was Muriel Davies, who lived here from 1920 to 1950. Davies operated the House of David, a guest home for wealthy bachelors and famous for its cuisine. In more recent years, the house has accommodated a series of restaurants. The property was designed in a Cube style. It has experienced extensive structural alterations, including the replacement of the front veranda, the installation of a new main entrance on the north side and the construction of a two-storey addition to the rear. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

28. BROWN RESIDENCE
2307 SMITH STREET

This 1912 house was also built for Jacob Brown, who lived here until 1913. Previously employed as a clerk with the provincial Department of Public Works, he was appointed chief clerk of the Board of Highway Commissioners in 1912, which oversaw the construction of many roads in the province. As the result of an investigation in 1916, he was convicted and given a lengthy jail sentence for misappropriating over \$60,000. In addition to paying for his new house, the money was used to finance the purchase of road building equipment, which he then leased to the government. The property was built by Percy Gillespie.

29. GILLESPIE RESIDENCE
2317 SMITH STREET

The 1907 property originally built on this site was replaced after being destroyed by the 1912 tornado. The new property was built for Percy Gillespie and subsequently served as the home of three successive Canadian Bank of Commerce branch managers until 1931.

30. ROBB RESIDENCE
2323 SMITH STREET

This 1914 house was built for dentist Dr. Thomas Irwin Robb, who practised until 1968. In 1929, he

was one of the first professionals to move into the former Medical & Dental Building, originally known as the Broder Building. The property features a pendant and finial at the peak of the front gable.

31. WALSH RESIDENCE 2338 SMITH STREET

This 1912 house was occupied in succession by local branch managers of the Canadian Bank of Commerce from 1931 to 1958. The contractor Arthur Walsh built it in an Arts and Crafts style. The property features a substantial main-floor veranda faced primarily in brick, large windows with sloped heads and an arched, recessed side entrance. The extensive sweep of the main roof is punctuated with a storey-and-a-half projection, which provides further distinction with its composite roof form and combination of facing materials. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

32. ALLAN RESIDENCE 2353 SMITH STREET

This 1910 property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

33. WILSON RESIDENCE 2352 SMITH STREET

This 1912 house was built for Charles Wilson, a horse dealer who initiated local interest in horse racing upon his arrival in Regina in 1882. He also served as a transport driver in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. The next resident was the veterinary surgeon Charles Head, who practised in Regina for 47 years and lived here from 1919 to 1953. This property features informal wooden shingle cladding contrasting with its Classical influences. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

34. POWELL APARTMENTS 2334 COLLEGE AVENUE

This six-unit 1949 building was built for Edward Powell, a department head at the Saskatchewan Co-operative Dairy Producers. It is an early example of sensitive infill development.

35. KERR/BRONFMAN RESIDENCE 2326 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1911 house was built for Lorence Kerr of the Kerr Land Co., who lived here until 1919. Born in Ontario, Kerr came to Regina in 1903. By 1910, he had built a lucrative business with large holdings of farm and city land. A later occupant was Harry

Bronfman, manager of a liquor distribution company, who lived here only briefly. He moved to Montreal in 1928 where he joined other family members in establishing Distillers Corp. and acquiring Seagrams Ltd. Edgar McCallum, one of the founders of McCallum Hill & Co., also lived here from 1929 until his death in 1939. The house was converted to apartments in 1941. The property was designed by the firm of Clemesha & Portnall imitating an English baronial manor. Built at a cost of \$30,000, it attracted national attention and was featured in the January 1915 issue of the trade journal *Construction*. Note the front bay window and veranda, the dominant tower, the sweeping rooflines, and the attached wing that originally served as the coach house and stables. The property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1990.

36. BLACK RESIDENCE 2310 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1921 house was built by Henry Black, who lived here until 1951. Black was a five-term member of city council, served as mayor in 1918/19, and was active on the boards of the Regina General Hospital and Regina Collegiate. He was a strong supporter of the tree-planting program as suggested by the British town planning expert Thomas Mawson, and initiated by the City of Regina in 1923. Black constructed over 150 homes in Regina. The property is reminiscent of the United Empire Loyalist homes in central and eastern Canada rarely seen in Western Canada. It was significantly restored in 2006.

37. McLEOD RESIDENCE 2370 LORNE STREET

This 1927 house was built for the city's first eye-ear-nose-throat specialist, Dr. James McLeod. It was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond and is known as one of Regina's finest examples of Classical domestic architecture. Its central projecting entrance is elaborately decorated with moulded paneling, fanlight and sidelights. It also has a false balcony railing and is flanked with Palladian windows on the main floor. The south elevation features a central oval window above the flat-roofed sun porch, which is topped with a balustrade. Note the shallow-pitched hip roof, which is flared at the eaves and embellished with small, flat top dormers, and the elaborate cornice band and modillions under the eaves. The north end of the house was partially reconstructed and

extended to incorporate a new attached garage. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

38. PALMER HOUSE RESIDENCE 2334 LORNE STREET

This 1913 house served as the manse for six successive ministers of Knox-Metropolitan United Church from 1928 to 1956. It was designed in a Queen Anne Revival style, featuring an innovative combination of forms. Note the central tower with its cut-off corners and polygonal roof and dormer. Other elements include the corbelled top of the tall fireplace chimney. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Palmer House Residence, 2334 Lorne Street

39. ARMSTRONG RESIDENCE 2328 LORNE STREET

This 1920 house was built for James Armstrong, president of the real estate and insurance firm of Armstrong-Logan Agency Ltd.

40. McPHERSON/GRAHAM RESIDENCE 2320 LORNE STREET

This 1911/12 house was built for engineer Archibald McPherson, who went overseas on active service during the First World War. He also held several positions in municipal and provincial government, including Regina city commissioner, provincial highway commissioner, and chairperson of the Saskatchewan Local Government Board and the Saskatchewan Water Supply Commission.

The next owners were William Graham and his wife Violetta, who lived here from 1918 to 1940. Graham was born in Ottawa in 1867. His father James became the superintendent of Indian Affairs in Manitoba. William Graham was educated in Winnipeg public schools and attended Manitoba College. At the age of 17, he too began a career with the federal Department of Indian Affairs that lasted until his retirement in 1931. Based in Regina, he served as an inspector for a number of

years prior to being appointed commissioner for the western region in 1919. He was a member of the Assiniboia Club and the Saskatchewan General Council of Boy Scouts. He also served as a director of the Saskatchewan Exhibition Board. The house was subsequently occupied by the John Howard Society from 1990 to 1996.

This property was designed to host prestigious events as it included a main-floor ballroom and servants' quarters. However, it may have experienced significant damage because of the 1912 tornado soon after its completion. The property was designed in a Queen Anne Revival style at an estimated cost of \$10,000. It features a shaped dormer and a large veranda, which has been modified in size and layout, probably in conjunction with its conversion to multiple occupancies in 1946. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1997 and received a 2001 Municipal Heritage Award in the Exterior Restoration category. See the commemorative plaque.

41. PARSONS RESIDENCE 2301 - 15th AVENUE

This 1910 house was built for Rowlett Parsons, president and general manager of Parsons Construction & Engineering Co., who lived here until leaving for active service in the First World War and upon his return in 1924. It was converted into apartment suites in 1956 and acquired by the Salvation Army in 1971. It was sold in 1996 and has since been significantly restored.

The property is dominated by a centred brick clad projection, and features an impressive entrance with a stained-glass keyhole window in the transom panel. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.



Parsons Residence, 2301 - 15th Avenue

42. HANNON RESIDENCE 2276 LORNE STREET

This 1913 house was built for James Hannon, who lived here until his death in 1949. Hannon was from Battleford, Saskatchewan. He moved to Regina to become a judge with the District Court and remained on the bench until 1944. The property is faced with yellow Lumsden brick with rusticated concrete quoins. It originally had a front veranda, evidence of which can still be seen in the colouring of the bricks below the second-storey windows. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

43. WILLIAMSON APARTMENTS 2275 LORNE STREET

This 1912 building was built on the site of Robert Williamson's former residence, destroyed in the 1912 tornado. Williamson lived in another house located on the same lot, until it was replaced by an addition to the original apartment building in 1929. The original western portion of this building was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond. The unconventional layout can be explained by its two phases of development, which also account for the minor differences in decorative treatment of the building's west and south facades. On the west face, the street entrance is elaborated with a brick surround. The third-storey windows are topped with eared trim and the parapet is articulated with three raised panels. Other decorative features can be found in the recess off 15th Avenue. They include the entrance doors, which are highlighted with stone surrounds, and the solitary window bay that extends above the full height of the building. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

44. SAUNDERS EVANS ARCHITECTS INC. 2230 LORNE STREET

This 1931 house features a gabled front-entry porch. It is articulated with a paneled doorway with sidelights and flanking columns and pilasters supporting a curved hood. Other features include the Tyndall stone windowsills, lintels and stone band at the top of the foundation wall. This property was the recipient of a 1986 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category.

45. DUNCAN RESIDENCE 2220 LORNE STREET

This 1906/08 house was built for pharmacist Albert Duncan, who operated one of Regina's first

pharmacies from 1903 to 1905, in partnership with W. Rea, and later established the Duncan's Pharmacy. Duncan was the youngest of three brothers who significantly contributed to the early development of Regina. He was the best educated of the three, having graduated as a pharmacist before leaving Ontario. However, he was not as prominent a business leader as his brothers William and James were. In 1986, the building was moved to this site from its original location at 2160 Cornwall Street and converted into a commercial art gallery until its closure in 2005. This Cube style pattern home features a hip roof and an open-front veranda with turned wooden columns in pairs. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1987. See the commemorative plaque.

46. SCHAAB RESIDENCE "THE TURRET HOUSE" 2216 LORNE STREET

This 1905 house was built for Andrew Schaab, a partner in the real estate firm of Heinmiller & Schaab, who lived here until 1909. "The Turret House" suffered extensive damage because of the tornado, but was soon repaired and expanded to the rear. In 1983 the back part of the house was partially demolished without municipal authorization. The property was subsequently sold for commercial condominium conversion, restored, renovated and expanded to the rear. This property was designed in a Queen Anne Revival style. It features a three-storey, multisided corner tower with large tripartite windows and a flared conical roof. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1984. See the commemorative plaque.

47. ARGYLE COURT 2200 LORNE STREET

This 1926 building, twin to the Belmont Apartments, was originally known as the Lord Apartments. It received its current name in 1930. The property features brick and stone decorations.

Schaab Residence "The Turret House", 2216 Lorne Street
Argyle Court, 2200 Lorne Street

TOUR B: CENTRE SQUARE EAST

Start: 48. Bartleman Apartments, 2201 - 14th Avenue
Finish: 80. Darke Hall, 2255 College Avenue
Length: : 2.5 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

48. BARTLEMAN APARTMENTS 2201 - 14th AVENUE

This 1914 was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond in a restrained Edwardian Classical style and built by the contractor James Bartleman. It features rusticated concrete foundation walls and substantial stone detailing, including quoins, windowsills, entrance surrounds and a continuous band course above the third-storey windows. The building also features a cornice, above which is a brick parapet with a red cap and raised triangular sections centred on each bay projection. The property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1999.

49. HOWE RESIDENCE 2144 CORNWALL STREET

This 1910 house was built for jeweller and optician Milton Howe, who lived here until 1939. It was designed in a United Empire Loyalist style, incorporating the foundation of the previous 1907 house. The property features extended eaves of the main hip roof accented with curved modillions. The roof is punctuated with a centred projecting gable, supported by brackets of similar design to the modillions. In turn, the gable circumscribes a wide, heart-shaped curve that is often associated with Victorian decoration. Below the gable is a Palladian window outlined in brick. Note how the oriel window on the north side of the house matches the dormer window directly above it. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

50. CORNWALL COURT APARTMENTS 2105 CORNWALL STREET

The original western portion of this 1910 building was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond in a Gothic Revival style. It features a prominent cornice line, matching bay projections linked by a crenellation parapet originally crowned with cupolas, and window heads decorated with rusticated concrete bands, keystones and soldier coursing. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

51. BARR/HALDANE HOUSE 2102 SCARTH STREET (2100 SCARTH STREET)

This 1909 house was built for George Barr, of the Barr & Sampson law firm, who lived here until 1956. Barr lobbied for the establishment of Regina College, co-founded Fidelity Life Assurance, was a member of city council in 1915/16, and an authority on constitutional law. He was also the first lawyer to be called to the bar in the new province of Saskatchewan in 1905. The Toronto firm of Darling & Pearson designed the property. It features a truncated corner tower and an M-shaped gable on the south side of the building. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

52. CHATEAU APARTMENTS 2104 - 14th AVENUE

This 1927 building was designed in a Chateau style. Many of the structural and decorative elements typical of this style are present and concentrated primarily along the top of the building. The steeply pitched red mansard roof features gabled dormers, bracketed awnings, crenellation parapets, finials, spires, brick buttressing and corbel tables. The main entrance is recessed behind a pointed arch portal clad in stone, above which the name of the building is engraved. It was built by Poole Construction. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

53. LINDEN MANOR APARTMENTS 2024 - 14th AVENUE

This 1928 building was designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey to complement the Chateau Apartments. Together, they form an important part of the 14th Avenue streetscape as an elaborate enclosure of the north end of Central Park. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

54. GRANT RESIDENCE 2167 HAMILTON STREET

This 1903 house was the first of many to be built by William Grant, who moved to Regina from

Ontario in 1903. This building was commissioned for his mother. It was moved to this location in 1927, employing a team of horses, four trucks, each with four 18-inch steel wheels to support the house, and a capstan that was anchored in the manhole at each intersection. In 1935, Grant gave the house as a wedding gift to his son, Gordon, who lived here until 1940. Gordon Grant began a prominent career in politics as a member of the Regina Public School Board. He served as Regina's first Regina-born mayor in 1952/53, following a six-year term as a member of city council. During his term as mayor, he secured funding from the provincial government for the construction of the Buffalo Pound Reservoir and acquired the site of the present city hall. A Liberal MLA for Regina South from 1964 to 1975, he held various portfolios in the government of Ross Thatcher, including public health, telephones, highways and transportation, and industry and commerce. He was also involved with the Regina Exhibition Association and the establishment of the Regina Plains Museum. This house is the oldest property included in this tour.

55. BELLEVUE COURT
2129 HAMILTON STREET

This 29-suite 1928 building is decorated with buttress-like pilasters, four of which project above the parapet and are capped with carved stone elements. Stone bands run above the window heads and the central entrance features a semicircular brick arch with stone accents and a keystone. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

56. QU'APPELLE APARTMENTS
2105 HAMILTON STREET

This 60-suite 1928 building was built for and by William Hipperson, president of Hipperson Construction, who emigrated from England. Hipperson initiated the breeding of silver black foxes in Saskatchewan and founded the Saskatchewan Fur Breeders' Association. The property was designed in a combination of Tudor Revival and Chateau styles and was built at the height of an apartment construction boom in Regina. It features a red mansard roof of simulated Mediterranean tile. The roof is punctuated with half-timbered gable dormers above the 2½-storey bay window projections, as well as flat and stepped gable wall projections. A projecting buttress dominates each corner of the U-shaped building.

The towers are topped with stone and brick corner caps. The two entrances feature Gothic arch openings, brick and stone surrounds and a stone panel inscribed with the building's name. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 2003.

Qu'Appelle Apartments, 2105 Hamilton Street

57. 2126 ROSE STREET

This 1907 property received a 1989 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category.

58. WOOD/WADDEL RESIDENCE
2164 ROSE STREET

This 1910 house was built by Henry Black and occupied by local harness dealer and hardware merchant George Wood, who lived here until 1919. Wood was the owner of the G.S. Wood Block, a three-storey commercial structure built in 1910 to house his business operations. This property was removed from the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List in 1996.

59. EDDY APARTMENTS/HAMPTON HOUSE
1901 - 14th AVENUE

This 1914 building, one of the first built on 14th Avenue, was built for businessman William Eddy. It was known as the Eddy Apartments until 1963, when it was given its present name. Eddy served as mayor in 1896/97. The property was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond in an Edwardian Classical style. The red brick exterior is embellished with Tyndall stone detailing and a denticulate cornice. It features richly decorated three-level balconies and semicircular caps of the bay window. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1983 and was the recipient of a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the Exterior Restoration category. See the commemorative plaque.

Eddy Apartments/Hampton House, 1901 - 14th Avenue

60. DAND RESIDENCE
2218 ROSE STREET

This 1910 house was built by carpenter W. Dand. It was purchased by the Salvation Army in 1915 and served as the home of the local division commander until 1950. The building also accommodated the division's headquarters until 1942.

61. WEIR/BARKER RESIDENCE
2266 ROSE STREET

This 1911 house was also built by W. Dand. The land across the street was the site of the Strathcona public school from 1910 to 1983, which was demolished in 1990. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

62. CENTRAL PARK
2231 SCARTH STREET
(1900 BLOCK, 15TH AVENUE)

The park takes its name from the former Central Collegiate, which occupied the block immediately to the south. The park served as an athletic field until the closure of the school in 1985. From 1901 to 1932, the northeast corner of the park was the site of a building that accommodated, in succession, the Victoria Hospital, Regina College, a home for incurables and the city's first commercial high school. In the late 1980s, the Transitional Area Community Society initiated discussions with the City of Regina concerning the possible redevelopment of the park. Completed in 1990, the redesigned open space addresses both active and passive recreation needs. The southern half of the park addresses the historic relationship between the park and the former Central Collegiate, by arranging the formal design components along an axis extending from the original north entrance of the school. It was the recipient of the 1991 Municipal Heritage Award in the Heritage Open Space category.

63. Former Site of CENTRAL COLLEGIATE
2333 SCARTH STREET

This 1908 school was the first in Regina to be entirely devoted to secondary education and served as the only public high school until Scott Collegiate opened in 1924. Its name was then changed to Regina Central Collegiate. The school was known for its high academic standards and levels of performance. It remained open until 1985. The property was removed from the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List in 1994 and demolished to make way for residential redevelopment of the site. However, the main Scarth Street entrance was carefully dismantled and reinstalled in 1996 at Winston Knoll Collegiate. The project was the recipient of a 1997 Municipal Heritage Award in the Education category.

64. MICKLEBOROUGH RESIDENCE
2324 SCARTH STREET

This 1908 Cube style house was built for farmer George Mickleborough, who lived here until 1912. His farming operations occupied several lots on this block. It was later owned by the Bank of Nova Scotia and occupied by three successive branch managers from 1919 to 1953. The property features a veranda and decorative shingle facing below the windowsill line. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

65. 2100 - 15th AVENUE

This 1910 residence was converted to commercial use in 1926. The College Tea Rooms occupied it until 1958, followed by Central Park Confectionery from 1960 to 1981.

66. McDONALD RESIDENCE
2276 SCARTH STREET

This 1912 house was built for Peter McDonald, an inspector of school districts for the provincial government and later clerk in the Regina land titles office, who lived here until 1932. It features a steeply pitched truncated hip roof, a pediment front dormer, a small Palladian window in the gabled projection and a second-storey deck over the enclosed front entry porch.

67. D. WOODWARD RESIDENCE
2259 CORNWALL STREET

This 1912 house was built for Demetrius Woodward, who came to Regina in 1882 and homesteaded the land located on the present site

of the Northgate Mall. The property was designed in a Vernacular style, popular in Regina in the pre-First World War era. It features stone quoins at the corners of the foundation walls and third-storey Venetian dormer windows. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

68. GOLLNICK RESIDENCE 2305 CORNWALL STREET

This 1907 house was built for butcher Herman Gollnick. It was designed by William Hilton. This is his only residential work in Regina. The property features clapboard siding with fish-scale shingles, a wrap-around veranda with paired columns, a pediment and spindle balustrade, and gabled dormers with Palladian windows. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1983.

Gollnick Residence, 2305 Cornwall Street

69. MacKENZIE MANOR 2315 CORNWALL STREET

This 1990 building was designed by the firm of Saunders Evans Architects. It was the recipient of a 1990 Municipal Heritage Award in the New Design Sensitive Infill category.

70. CORNWALL ROW HOUSE 2343 CORNWALL STREET (2347 CORNWALL STREET)

This 1913 row house was designed in a Regency style. Row housing first became popular in London, England, during the Georgian period, an era of rapid urbanization. Although not a common housing form in the early history of Regina, the existence of such units reflects the city's rapid population growth in the years before the First

World War. Sensitive renovation has highlighted the building's original character. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

71. FALLS RESIDENCE "THE PINK HOUSE" 2354 CORNWALL STREET

This 1913 house was built for Omer Falls, who lived here until 1921. Falls was a provincial construction inspector from 1908 to 1910 and a city building inspector until 1929. The next owner was Dr. Wilbur Andrews, who was appointed as the first president of Regina College in 1911. He initiated the growth of music education facilities in the province and helped found the Conservatory of Music. His wife, Nellie Greenwood, lived here until 1954. A crusader in the women's suffrage movement, she actively lobbied the Walter Scott administration for voting rights for women. "The Pink House" nickname dates back to 1960, when owner Peter Forseth took advantage of a paint sale and repainted the house pink. Slated for demolition in the early 1980s, the Transitional Area Community Society was largely responsible for its restoration and conversion to commercial office space. The property was built by William Grant. It features narrow clapboard siding and an open-front veranda with square columns grouped in pairs and triplets, above which is a small balcony with a pediment roof. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1985 and was the recipient of a 1986 Municipal Heritage Award in the Exterior Restoration category. See the commemorative plaque.

72. DARKE RESIDENCE 2210 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1926 house was built for Francis Darke, who came to Regina in 1892. A seven-year member of city council, Darke was elected Regina's youngest mayor at the age of 35 in 1898. In addition to Darke Hall, he donated the Darke Memorial Chimes to the citizens of Regina, now in trust of Knox-Metropolitan United Church. The property was designed by Francis Portnall in a Jacobean variant of the Gothic Revival style. It was built by Poole Construction at a cost of \$25,000. The most notable feature of the building is its Tyndall stone facing. The northwest addition began in 2006. This property was removed from the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List in 2004.

73. MCGILL RESIDENCE 2114 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1923 house was built for Arthur McGill, who moved to Regina in 1911. McGill founded the Debenture Company of Canada in 1914 and was president of the firm until his death in 1955, at the age of 82. His daughter, Ruth McGill, lived here until 1975. She was a barrister and solicitor who actively participated in both local and national affairs. A member of city council from 1947 to 1950, she served on the board of governors of the Regina General Hospital and as chair of the Regina Health Board. She was also a life member of the Regina Council of Women, president of the Women's Canadian Club of Regina and a 12-year member and president of the national board of the Canadian Federation of Business & Professional Women. The property was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond and features a stylish porte cochere, topped with an enclosed porch with semicircular openings. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

74. PATTON RESIDENCE/NICOL COURT 2398 SCARTH STREET

This 1912 house was built for sports promoter Thomas Patton, who moved to Regina in 1901. Patton also worked for the Beaver Lumber Co. and made speculative investments in real estate to form the Kerr-Patton Coal Co. with Lorence Kerr in 1910. His wife Elizabeth, a tireless community and volunteer worker, was actively involved in the promotion of women's rights. In 1918, Dr. Charles Paradis, one of the founders of the Regina Patricias Hockey Club, now the Pats, purchased the house. His family lived here until 1929. The property was subdivided into apartment units in 1936. The law firm of MacLean, Keith & Kelly acquired the house in 1976. It was then named Nicol Court to commemorate Alistair Nicol, a former principal in the firm. The firm of Clemesha & Portnall designed this property in a Georgian Revival style with strong Classical influences. It features a broad sweep of the two-storey bow windows on either side of the front entrance. These windows are composed of individually curved glass. A curved hood supported by wooden columns appears above a fanlight transom at the entrance. Also of interest is the second-storey window above the entrance, which is decorated with a scroll-moulding motif. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. In 1982, it was the recipient of a Heritage Canada

Foundation Regional Award of Honour for its adaptive re-use.



Patton Residence/Nicol Court, 2398 Scarth Street

75. BROADFOOT RESIDENCE 2356 SCARTH STREET

This 1910 house was built for David Broadfoot, of the Balfour & Broadfoot Land Co. When the company disbanded in 1917, Broadfoot took up farming near Riverhurst, Saskatchewan. The next owner was James Williams, the eldest son of pioneer merchant R.H. Williams, who arrived in Regina with his parents in 1882. James Williams worked in a local general store and subsequently purchased a share in the business. The family acquired the store in 1888 and renamed it the Glasgow House. Williams later assumed the presidency of the firm, which grew to be the largest privately owned business in Saskatchewan. The store, which stood on the southeast corner of 11th Avenue and Hamilton Street, was sold to Simpson's in 1946. This property was built by W. Dand. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

76. WEICKER RESIDENCE 1810 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1920 house was built for dentist Dr. Charles Weicker, who lived here until his death in 1961. Weicker established his Regina practice in 1912. He was also active in real estate and was a relative of the Broder family. His wife Elsie resided here until 1977. Their son, Merrill Weicker, began practising dentistry with his father in 1949. He served during

the Second World War and spent 18 months in a German prisoner of war camp. Following the war, he completed his dentistry studies at the University of Toronto, where he also played varsity hockey. He was a member of the Wascana Kiwanis Club, a Shriner and president of the Regina Rotary Club. This property features a bracketed hood over the front entrance and a subtle integration of different roof types and slopes.

77. MCKILLOP RESIDENCE 1800 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1911 house was built for John McKillop, of the real estate and investment firm McKillop & Benjafield. Born in 1873 in Inverness, Quebec, his family moved to Strasbourg, Saskatchewan, in 1883, where he was educated and engaged in ranching until 1903. That year, he established a real estate firm in Lumsden, in partnership with Charles Benjafield of Silton. Before moving the business to Regina in 1907, McKillop was instrumental in directing a large number of settlers into the Quill Lakes district and the Last Mountain valley. In 1908, he married his partner's sister, Rosa, and lived here until 1923. A later owner was George Sneath, who lived here from 1927 until his death in 1961. Sneath was a partner in Nay & James, Regina's oldest investment firm, for 50 years. A life member of the Wa-Wa Shrine Temple, he also served as president of the Assiniboia Club and served as the Danish consul in Regina for many years. His wife Alma lived here until 1973. This property was designed in an Arts and Crafts style, featuring wide eaves and a combination of dressed fieldstone, wood shingle, stucco finishes and flat wood trim. However, given the segregated application of facing materials, the arrangement of different window types and sizes, the mock half-timbering and the massive simplicity of the open-sided front porch, the design could be described as a rustic interpretation of the Queen Anne Revival style. It was built at a cost of \$7,000. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

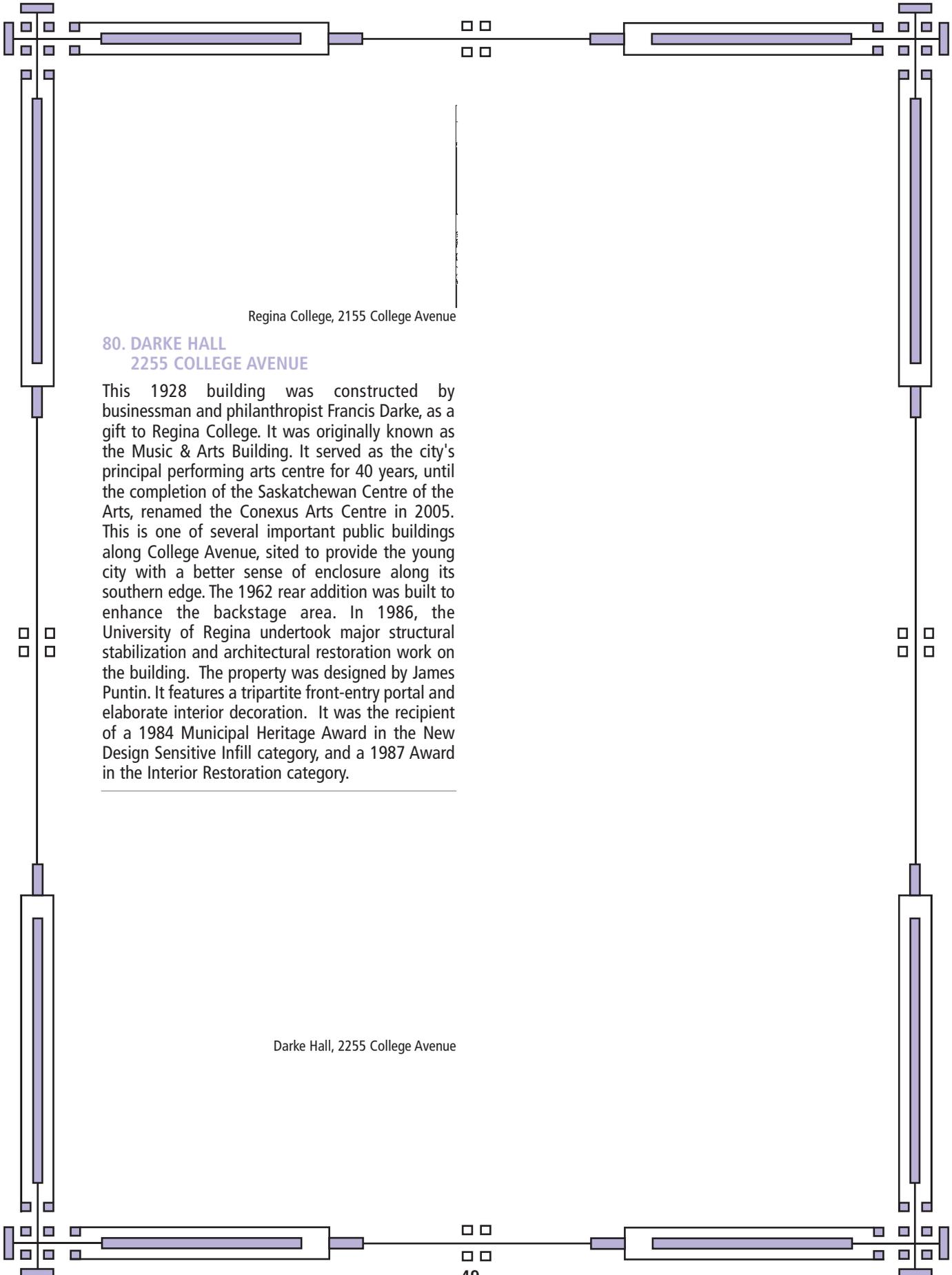
78. NORMAL SCHOOL/TEACHERS COLLEGE 1831 COLLEGE AVENUE

The original northern portion of this 1913 building was built for the government of Saskatchewan as a Normal school. From 1940 to 1944, it was occupied by the Royal Canadian Air Force and used as a training facility. At that time, the Normal school was relocated to the Lakeview public school. With

the amalgamation of the Normal school and the Moose Jaw Teachers College in 1956, it became known as the Teacher's College. In 1964, the building was leased to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, later named the University of Regina in 1974, and occupied by the Faculty of Education until 1969 and the Faculty of Fine Arts until 1997. Under threat of demolition for several years, the building was renovated in 2002 at a cost of \$11.9 million to accommodate the Canada-Saskatchewan Production Studios, a state of the art film production and training facility. The original property was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond in a Collegiate Gothic style. Parsons Construction & Engineering Co. built it at a cost of \$300,000. The building is faced with red Menominee sand mould brick and Bedford limestone detailing. Note the central entrance tower with its impressive Tudor arch portal, narrow vertical window openings and crenellation parapet. Although not as imposing or elaborate as the Regina College building, it is highly representative of this style of institutional architecture. The property was the recipient of a 2003 Municipal Heritage Award in the New Design Sensitive Addition category.

79. REGINA COLLEGE 2155 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1912 building was constructed for the Methodist Church as a residential and day school for high school students. There was soon a severe shortage of accommodations for women students, and in 1916, a dormitory wing with a tower was constructed at the west end at the cost of \$114,000. Plans were prepared for a matching tower for a men's dormitory at the eastern end of the complex, but it was never built. Regina College became a junior college affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan in 1925, and in 1959 was raised to full degree granting status as the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. The property was designed by James Puntin and is the earliest and best example of Collegiate Gothic style in Regina. It features a massive crenellation tower and elaborate main entrance portal. See the commemorative plaque.



Regina College, 2155 College Avenue

80. DARKE HALL
2255 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1928 building was constructed by businessman and philanthropist Francis Darke, as a gift to Regina College. It was originally known as the Music & Arts Building. It served as the city's principal performing arts centre for 40 years, until the completion of the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, renamed the Conexus Arts Centre in 2005. This is one of several important public buildings along College Avenue, sited to provide the young city with a better sense of enclosure along its southern edge. The 1962 rear addition was built to enhance the backstage area. In 1986, the University of Regina undertook major structural stabilization and architectural restoration work on the building. The property was designed by James Puntin. It features a tripartite front-entry portal and elaborate interior decoration. It was the recipient of a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the New Design Sensitive Infill category, and a 1987 Award in the Interior Restoration category.

Darke Hall, 2255 College Avenue



TOUR A: CORE WEST

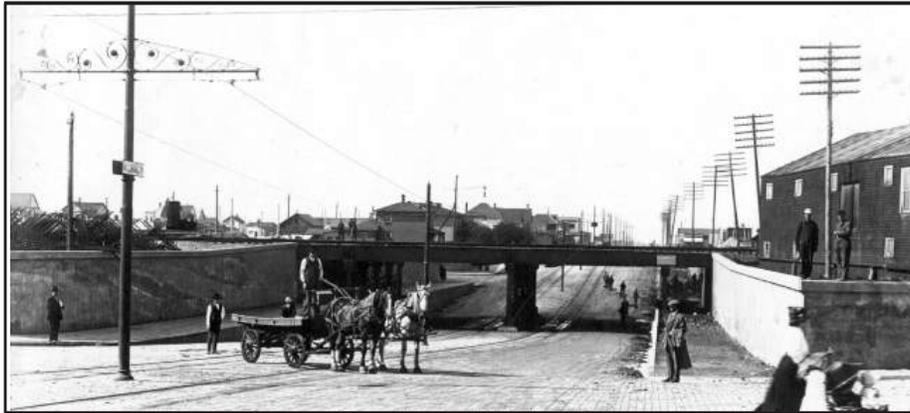
Start: 1. Beth Jacob Synagogue, 1640 Victoria Avenue
 Finish: 34. Mayer Residence, 1900 Ottawa Street
 Length: 1.2 kilometres
 Time: 1 hour

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
Length:	1.2 kilometres
Time:	1 hour

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.

Pish 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.

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

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.

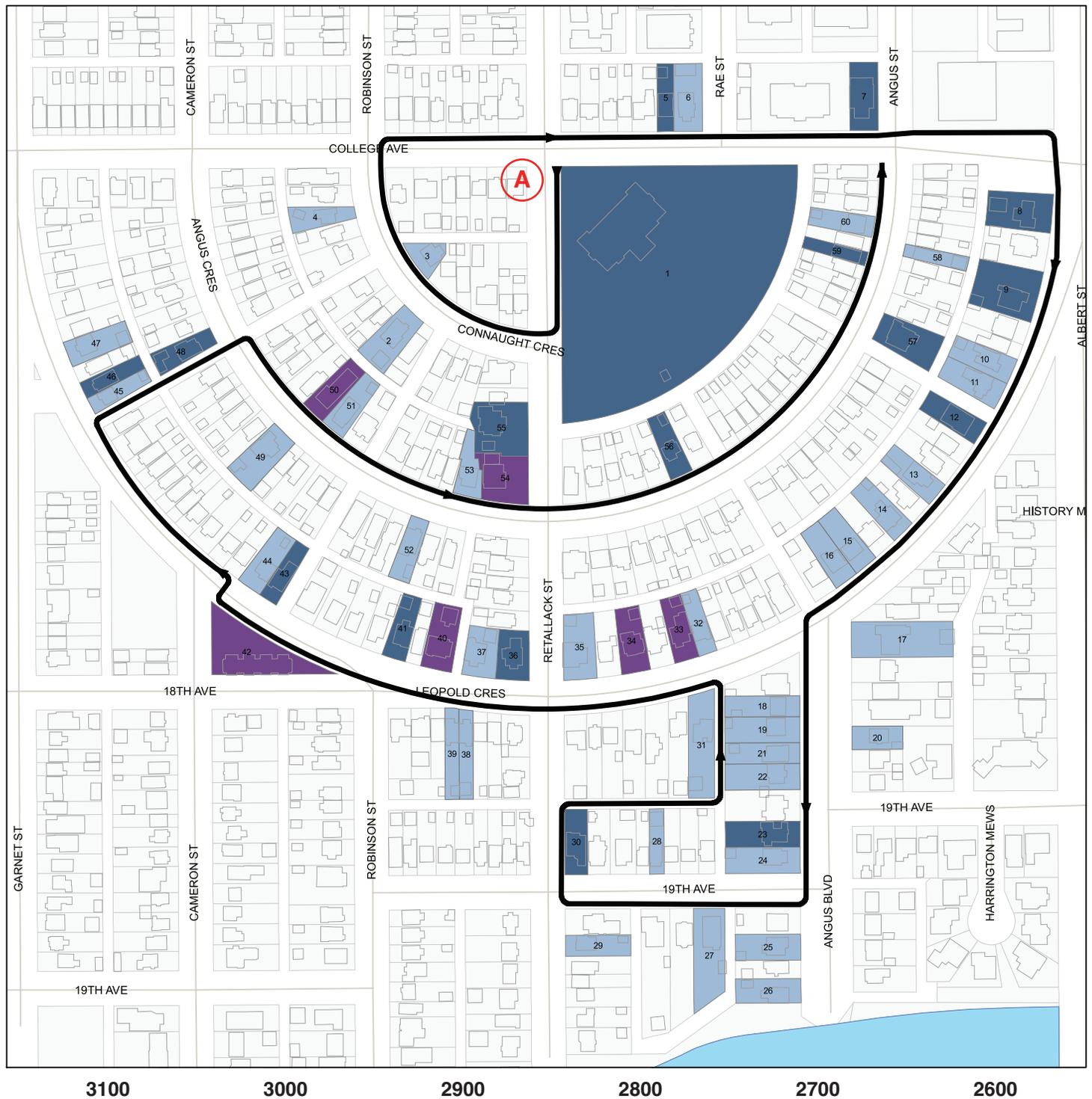
Bruce Apartments/J.K. McInnis Residence, 1503 Victoria Avenue

**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.

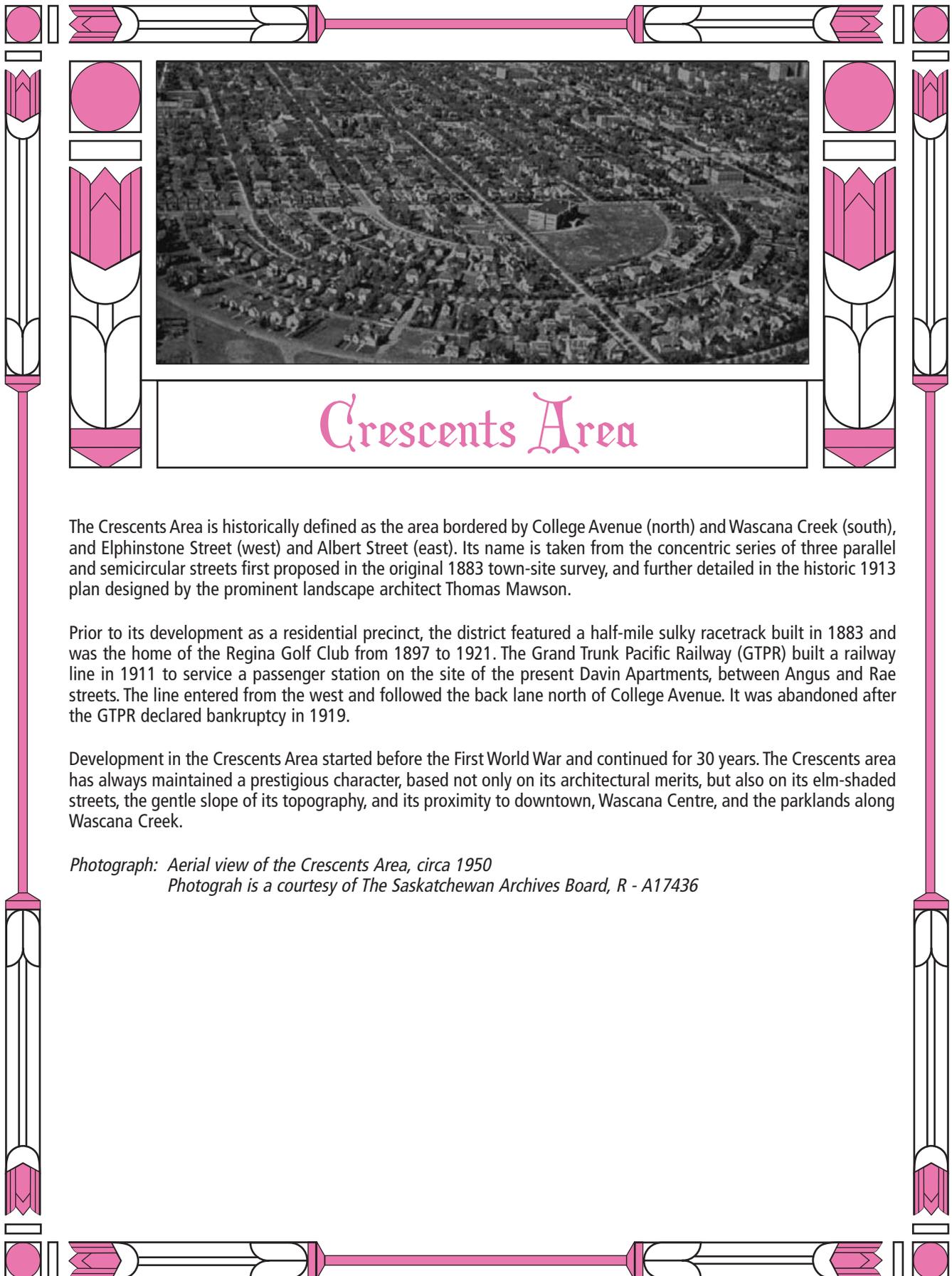


TOUR A: CRESCENTS

- Start:** 1. Davin School, 2401 Retallack Street
Finish: 60. Creighton Residence, 21 Angus Crescent
Length: 2.6 kilometres
Time: 3 hours

Legend ▲ N

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



Crescents Area

The Crescents Area is historically defined as the area bordered by College Avenue (north) and Wascana Creek (south), and Elphinstone Street (west) and Albert Street (east). Its name is taken from the concentric series of three parallel and semicircular streets first proposed in the original 1883 town-site survey, and further detailed in the historic 1913 plan designed by the prominent landscape architect Thomas Mawson.

Prior to its development as a residential precinct, the district featured a half-mile sulky racetrack built in 1883 and was the home of the Regina Golf Club from 1897 to 1921. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (GTPR) built a railway line in 1911 to service a passenger station on the site of the present Davin Apartments, between Angus and Rae streets. The line entered from the west and followed the back lane north of College Avenue. It was abandoned after the GTPR declared bankruptcy in 1919.

Development in the Crescents Area started before the First World War and continued for 30 years. The Crescents area has always maintained a prestigious character, based not only on its architectural merits, but also on its elm-shaded streets, the gentle slope of its topography, and its proximity to downtown, Wascana Centre, and the parklands along Wascana Creek.

*Photograph: Aerial view of the Crescents Area, circa 1950
Photograph is a courtesy of The Saskatchewan Archives Board, R - A17436*

TOUR A: CRESCENTS

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1. DAVIN SCHOOL 2401 RETALLACK STREET

This 1929 school was built on the land previously owned by Tommy Watson, a dairy farmer who became the area's first milkman. It was named after Nicholas Flood Davin, who came to Regina in 1882. Davin founded two newspapers: *Regina Leader* in 1883, now the *Leader-Post*, and *The West* in 1899. He was also the first person to hold the federal seat of Assiniboia West, from 1887 until his defeat by Walter Scott in 1900. Said to be increasingly despondent over this loss, Davin ended his life with a revolver in a Winnipeg hotel room in 1901.

This property was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by architect Francis Portnall and built by the contracting firm of Bird, Woodhall & Simpson. It is a valuable architectural legacy of Regina's ambitious institutional development prior to the 1930s Depression and the Second World War. The Regina Public School Division considered the possible demolition of Davin school in 2002, but was dissuaded by strong public support for its conservation. The building was structurally stabilized and restored in 2003 by the firm of Donovan Engineering Ltd. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989 and was the recipient of a 2004 Municipal Heritage Award in the Exterior Restoration category.

2. ORR RESIDENCE 124 CONNAUGHT CRESCENT

This 1929 house was built for Robert Orr, who lived here until 1951. Orr arrived in Regina in 1905. The prominent local sports figure Al Ritchie described him as "probably the best Canadian baseball player we had in this country." In addition to playing sports, Orr worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway before embarking on a lengthy career in the retail sector with the Regina Trading Co. In 1919, he established his own firm, The Boy's Shop, later named Boys' Shop Inc.

3. COLDWELL RESIDENCE 131 CONNAUGHT CRESCENT

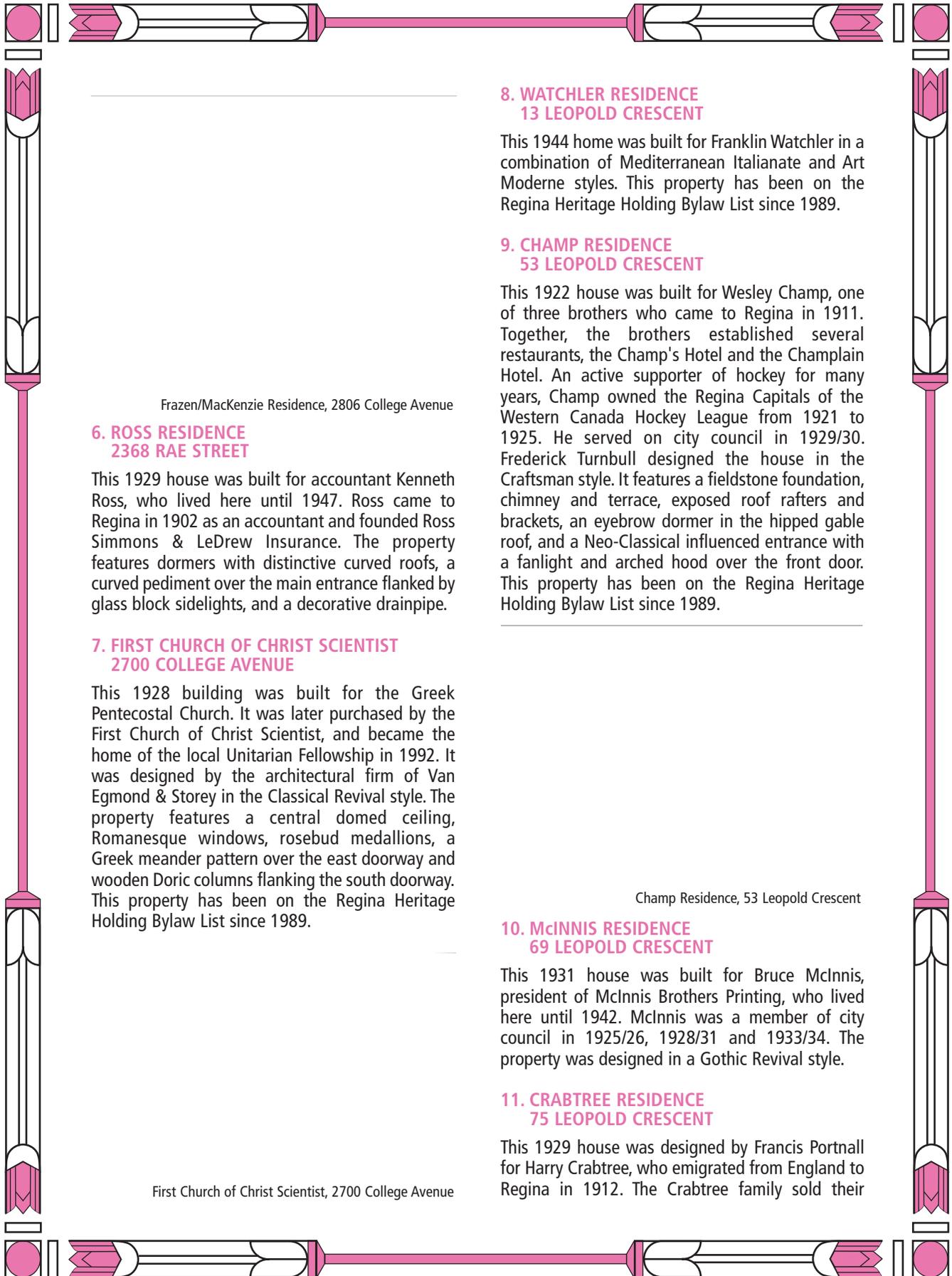
This 1930 house was built for Major James Coldwell, who lived here until 1935. Born in England, Coldwell came to Canada in 1910 at the age of 21 and moved to the village of North Regina in 1914. A teacher by profession, he served as principal of the Dominion Park and Thomson schools and served in provincial and national teachers' organizations. He was a member of city council in 1922/1925 and 1927/32, and MP for Rosetown-Biggar from 1935 to 1958. Coldwell served as provincial leader of the Independent Labour Party and the Farmer-Labour Party. He was one of the founding members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) and succeeded J. S. Woodsworth as its national leader from 1942 to 1960. Coldwell was also a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations charter meeting, held in San Francisco in 1945, and served as Canada's representative to the United Nations General Assembly for four years.

4. McINNIS RESIDENCE 156 CONNAUGHT CRESCENT

This 1928 home was built for Sarah McInnis. John Robertson, a gravel inspector with the provincial government, occupied it from 1930 to 1945. This simplified Gothic Revival style house was featured in the February 1992 issue of *Western Living* magazine.

5. FRAZEN/MACKENZIE RESIDENCE 2806 COLLEGE AVENUE

This house was built in 1929 for John Frazen, a clerk with International Harvester, who lived here from 1930 to 1933. Alexander Mackenzie of Mackenzie Jewellers owned it from 1939 to 1959. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed the property in an Arts and Crafts style. It features a fieldstone fireplace and front porch. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.



Frazen/MacKenzie Residence, 2806 College Avenue

**6. ROSS RESIDENCE
2368 RAE STREET**

This 1929 house was built for accountant Kenneth Ross, who lived here until 1947. Ross came to Regina in 1902 as an accountant and founded Ross Simmons & LeDrew Insurance. The property features dormers with distinctive curved roofs, a curved pediment over the main entrance flanked by glass block sidelights, and a decorative drainpipe.

**7. FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
2700 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1928 building was built for the Greek Pentecostal Church. It was later purchased by the First Church of Christ Scientist, and became the home of the local Unitarian Fellowship in 1992. It was designed by the architectural firm of Van Egmond & Storey in the Classical Revival style. The property features a central domed ceiling, Romanesque windows, rosebud medallions, a Greek meander pattern over the east doorway and wooden Doric columns flanking the south doorway. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 2700 College Avenue

**8. WATCHLER RESIDENCE
13 LEOPOLD CRESCENT**

This 1944 home was built for Franklin Watchler in a combination of Mediterranean Italianate and Art Moderne styles. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**9. CHAMP RESIDENCE
53 LEOPOLD CRESCENT**

This 1922 house was built for Wesley Champ, one of three brothers who came to Regina in 1911. Together, the brothers established several restaurants, the Champ's Hotel and the Champlain Hotel. An active supporter of hockey for many years, Champ owned the Regina Capitals of the Western Canada Hockey League from 1921 to 1925. He served on city council in 1929/30. Frederick Turnbull designed the house in the Craftsman style. It features a fieldstone foundation, chimney and terrace, exposed roof rafters and brackets, an eyebrow dormer in the hipped gable roof, and a Neo-Classical influenced entrance with a fanlight and arched hood over the front door. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Champ Residence, 53 Leopold Crescent

**10. McINNIS RESIDENCE
69 LEOPOLD CRESCENT**

This 1931 house was built for Bruce McInnis, president of McInnis Brothers Printing, who lived here until 1942. McInnis was a member of city council in 1925/26, 1928/31 and 1933/34. The property was designed in a Gothic Revival style.

**11. CRABTREE RESIDENCE
75 LEOPOLD CRESCENT**

This 1929 house was designed by Francis Portnall for Harry Crabtree, who emigrated from England to Regina in 1912. The Crabtree family sold their

home in 1957 to Emmett Hall, who lived here until 1961. Hall was a classmate of John Diefenbaker when he graduated from the University of Saskatchewan law school in 1919. Following a successful career in private practice, Hall was appointed Chief Justice on Saskatchewan's Court of Queen's Bench in 1957 and a member of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1962. He spent ten years on the Supreme Court and retired in 1973. During his career on the bench and after his retirement, he headed several royal commissions, including two on health care and another on grain transportation in western Canada.

12. WATCHLER RESIDENCE 77 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This graceful two-storey frame house was built in 1929 for Franklin E. Watchler, manager of the Waterman-Waterbury Manufacturing Co., who lived here until 1932. Waterman-Waterbury obtained many contracts for the construction of schools. This property was designed in a Mediterranean Italianate style, and features embedded tiles on either side of the central second-storey window, Spanish imitation tile on the roof, two sets of stylized Venetian windows on the main floor and two Venetian styled bay windows above. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Watchler Residence, 77 Leopold Crescent

13. WRIGHT RESIDENCE 107 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1927 house was built for James Wright, district manager for the Great West Life Assurance Co. In 1928, the house was sold to Edwin Jackson of the law firm MacKenzie, Thom, Bastedo & Jackson. The property was designed in a Prairie style

popularized by the Chicago architect Frank Lloyd Wright. It features a low-pitched hip roof with wide eaves and dark wooden strips between the first and second floors. The application of facing materials creates a horizontal emphasis.

14. KNOWLDEN/JOHNSON RESIDENCE 121 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This home was constructed in 1928 for Harry Knowlden, who immigrated to Regina from England in 1912, with his wife and their two daughters. Knowlden was the owner and manager of O.K. Stamps, Seals & Stencils. Active in local musical organizations, he was named honorary president of the Regina Male Voice Choir. In 1951, Fred Johnson and his wife Joyce purchased the house. Born in Staffordshire, England, Johnson moved to Regina with his parents at the age of 11. He attended Normal school in 1935 and subsequently taught in Balgonie and Grenfell, before joining the Canadian army in 1941. After the war, he entered the University of Saskatchewan law school and was admitted to the bar in 1950. He was appointed to the Court of Queen's Bench in 1965 and served as its Chief Justice from 1977 to 1983. He then served as the lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan from 1983 to 1988.

15. WALLACE RESIDENCE 141 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1926 graceful home was built for Leslie Wallace, co-owner and manager of McAra Bros. & Wallace, in partnership with Colonel James McAra. Their firm specialized in real estate, commercial loans, life insurance and property investments. The property was designed in an English Arts and Craft style. Note the Neo-Classical arched pediment over the front entrance portico.

16. TEASDALE RESIDENCE 147 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1926 house was built for Ralph Teasdale, a druggist and owner of Teasdale Pharmacy. It is designed in a blend of Craftsman and Federal styles and features symmetrical bay windows, a gambrel roof design and a substantial portico with carved wooden brackets.

17. BISHOP RESIDENCE 2605 ANGUS BOULEVARD

This large Prairie styled bungalow was built in 1911 for William Bishop, who came to Regina in 1907. Bishop co-founded Saskatchewan Building &

Construction Ltd., and the business obtained contracts for such coveted projects as the Prince Albert Penitentiary. However, Bishop later became surrounded by controversy when rumours surfaced of political patronage and the use of inferior construction materials. Bishop committed suicide in 1922. The Bishop estate originally occupied the entire block and included a caretakers' cottage and a horse stable. The house has been significantly altered in recent years.

**18. HAMILTON RESIDENCE
2620 ANGUS BOULEVARD**

This house was constructed in 1941 for John W. Hamilton, manager of Security Lumber Co. It is designed in a blend of the American Federal and Craftsman styles.

**19. MARTIN/CALDER RESIDENCE
2624 ANGUS BOULEVARD**

This 1914 house was built at a cost of \$7,000 for John Martin, who lived here until 1920. He was a partner in the law firm of Martin & McEwen. The next owner was James Calder, a member of the Liberal provincial cabinet from 1905 to 1917. Calder was the first provincial treasurer and responsible for choosing the site of the Legislative Building. He was elected as the MP for Moose Jaw in 1917, and served as minister of Immigration and Colonization under Sir Robert Borden. Calder was appointed to the Senate in 1921 as a member for the Conservative party. This house was designed in the Arts and Crafts style and is notable for its varied use of brick, shingle, and half-timbered and stucco cladding.

**20. STREET RESIDENCE
2639 ANGUS BOULEVARD**

This 1941 house was built for John Street, manager of Concrete Products Ltd. It was designed in the Arts and Crafts style with Prairie Western architectural influences. The window design and configuration typify the English Arts and Crafts style, while the deep overhangs and gentle slope of the roof are characteristic of the Prairie style. Note the interesting steel bracket rods supporting the front portico roof.

**21. RUNKLE/NEWTON RESIDENCE
2640 ANGUS BOULEVARD**

This fine 1926 Craftsman style home was built for David Runkle, who sold it to George M. Newton in 1931. Newton was the managing director of the

investment firm Greenshields Ltd.

**22. METCALFE/MERKLEY RESIDENCE
2648 ANGUS BOULEVARD**

This 1926 home was built for Frederick A. Metcalfe, who sold it to John Merkley, provincial secretary and minister of Railways, Labour and Industries in the Conservative government. It was designed in a blend of the Federal and Prairie Western styles.

**23. McPHERSON RESIDENCE
2666 ANGUS BOULEVARD**

This 1924 Craftsman house was designed by William Van Egmond of the firm of Storey & Van Egmond. It features diamond-shaped wood decorations, dentils and brackets, and a porte cochere supported by large piers. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**24. MITCHELL/HILL RESIDENCE
2700 - 19th AVENUE**

This 1929 house was built for John Mitchell, who lived here until the late 1940s. Over the years, Mitchell served as secretary-treasurer, manager and president with the insurance and real estate firms of Bell & Mitchell Ltd., later named the Bell, Mitchell & Shields Ltd. A subsequent owner of the property was Frederick W. Hill of McCallum Hill & Co., from 1953 to 1976. The property was designed in a Georgian Revival style and features a pediment front entranceway with fanlight and sidelights, and ornamental lions bordering the front steps.

Mitchell/Hill Residence, 2700 - 19th Avenue

**25. RATTRAY/STEVENSON RESIDENCE
2710 ANGUS BOULEVARD**

This 1913 house was built for William Rattray, manager of Canada Life Assurance. John Stevenson also lived here from 1919 to 1940. Stevenson served as Liberal MLA in 1908/12 and provincial

game commissioner in 1925/29. He was appointed to the Senate in 1939. It was designed in a Queen Anne Revival style.

**26. KIRKPATRICK RESIDENCE
2724 ANGUS BOULEVARD**

This 1914 house was built by James Kirkpatrick, superintendent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's passenger depot on College Avenue. The property was designed in an Arts and Crafts style, featuring the natural expression of materials such as solid oak woodwork, wood shingles, and fieldstone chimneys and foundation. It was built at a cost of \$4,000, with materials intended for the former Chateau Qu'Appelle Hotel.

**27. KIRKPATRICK RESIDENCE
2815 - 19th AVENUE**

This 1913 house was also built for James Kirkpatrick, who served as superintendent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway passenger depot located on College Avenue. The exterior of this Craftsman styled house is notable for its extensive use of fieldstone on the exposed foundation wall, the fireplace chimney and the veranda, as well as the deeply recessed dormer window on the front elevation. It was also built with materials brought to Regina for the construction of the Chateau Qu'Appelle Hotel. This property is the oldest of the three Craftsman styled bungalow homes on the south side of the avenue.

Kirkpatrick Residence, 2815 - 19th Avenue

**28. ADAMS RESIDENCE
2814 - 19th AVENUE**

This 1916 house was built for James Adams, manager of the Wells-Dickey Loan Co. It is representative of many Regina houses constructed during the period before the First World War. The property features a three-part Venetian window in the front gable.

**29. SHELTON RESIDENCE
2721 RETALLACK STREET**

This 1944 house was built for Percival Shelton, a Court of Appeal reporter. It features complex rooflines, a front door set within a stepped recess, and an extended diagonal from the peak of the front entrance pediment to the arched portal off the northwest corner.

**30. BUGG RESIDENCE
2834 - 19th AVENUE**

Construction on this house apparently began in 1928, but due to financial problems on the part of the contractor, was not completed until 1930. After a short period of tenant occupancy the house was purchased by Nathan Bugg, who lived here until 1936. Bugg was an original employee of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, where he worked until his retirement in 1950. This house is one of Regina's best example of the Chateau style of architecture, which romanticized French chateau architecture by using an eclectic mixture of signature architectural elements, including the Medieval-styled turret towers with conical roofs. The building includes other features, such as a complex composition of steep roofs with a series of intersecting gables, and the use of an intricate patterning of shingles on the exterior walls. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**31. CARPENTER RESIDENCE
198 LEOPOLD CRESCENT**

This 1916 house was built for Henry Stanley Carpenter and owned by his family until 1963. Born in Ontario, Carpenter moved to Regina in 1905. He served as deputy minister of Highways and Transportation from 1917 until his retirement in 1939. The property was designed in a Tudor Revival style.

**32. CROSSLEY RESIDENCE
195 LEOPOLD CRESCENT**

This 1930 house was built for local merchant Dean Crossley, who lived here from 1930 to 1974. This Gothic Revival styled home appears to be the work of Francis Portnall. Note the steeply pitched roof and extensive front gable with finial and pendant detailing at its peak and diamond-shaped insets.

33. SIMSON RESIDENCE 205 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1927 house was built for James Simson and his family. Simson was born in Ayr, Scotland, in 1882 and immigrated to Canada in 1905. He arrived to Regina in 1906 as a master printer. A year later, he founded Caxton Press Ltd., which he managed until his retirement in 1956. Caxton Press later joined with Central Press to become Caxton Books. Simson died in 1958, and his wife, Alice Simson continued to live here until her death in 1971. This residence was designed by the architectural firm of Storey & Van Egmond in the Arts and Crafts style. It features an asymmetrical design with a steep pitched roof, deep overhanging eaves and a prominent projecting front gable and sun porch typical of this architectural style in Regina. Note the arched front door and entry canopy with carved wood brackets. A 1989 rear addition, designed by the architect Roger Mitchell of Banadyga Mitchell Partnership Architects, illustrates how a sensitive addition can compliment the architectural heritage character of the original design. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 2006.

34. HOSIE RESIDENCE 223 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1929 house was built for Andrew Hosie, a veteran of both world wars and a distinguished local businessman and community volunteer. Hosie was a partner in the real estate firm of Drope & Hosie founded in 1918. Designed by Francis Portnall, the exterior design of this house has been described as a conservative interpretation of the Queen Anne Revival style of residential architecture, and is similar to the Crabtree residence. The Hosie residence was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1992.



Hosie Residence, 223 Leopold Crescent

35. MENZIES RESIDENCE 241 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1916 house was built for John Menzies, manager of the Northern Crown Bank. Local farmer John Gardiner also lived here from 1919 to 1959. It was designed by Storey & Van Egmond. Note the interesting massing and rooflines of this house.

36. WILLOUGHBY RESIDENCE 2580 RETALLACK STREET

This 1925 house was built for Morely Willoughby, who owned it until 1945. Willoughby was the first son of Charles Willoughby, who with W.H. Duncan founded Beaver Lumber in 1899. Morley Willoughby attended the University of Toronto and studied law at Wetmore Hall in Regina, before serving in the First World War with the 68th Battery Canadian Field Artillery. He joined Beaver Lumber in 1920, and in 1925 formed Houston Willoughby and Company with partner Bill Houston. He later became president of the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company. Aside from his business interests, Willoughby served as president of the YMCA, as an executive member of the board of governors of Regina College and as chairman of the College's board of advisors until 1961. He was the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus in 1969, and was appointed a member of the Order of Canada in 1981. This property was designed in a Georgian Revival style. It features heavy paired columns, a covered front porch, a rounded doorway and windows set within the shingled gables, and brackets under denticulate eaves. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

37. EMBURY RESIDENCE 261 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This house was built in 1913 for John Embury, who lived here until his death in 1943. Embury came to Regina in 1903 and set up a law practice with W. Watkins and W. Scott. He went overseas with the 28th Battalion in 1915 and attained the rank of brigadier. Upon his return in 1918, he was appointed to the Court of King's Bench. This house was originally built on Albert Street. It was moved to this site in anticipation of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's Chateau Qu'Appelle Hotel.

38. PIRT RESIDENCE 260 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1922 house was the home of Wilfred Pirt until 1940. Pirt was co-owner of Pirt & Pirt telephone service contractors. In 1941 the home was occupied by F.A. Dunk, director of the province's Museum of Natural History. It is one of two matching side-by-side Shingle style bungalows. Note the excellent timber detailing and bargeboard accents at the gable ends.

39. McDOUGAL RESIDENCE 264 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1924 house was occupied by James C. McDougal, station master at Regina's Union Station until 1940. Note the dentil band over the enclosed porch.

40. MAHAN RESIDENCE 269 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1914 house was built for Dr. John Mahan. It was purchased in 1919 by John Heffernan, whose family resided here until the late 1940s. Born in England, Heffernan came to Regina in 1889 to join the North West Mounted Police. He became an inspector in 1901 and served as an aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-Governor George Brown. After retiring in 1914, he served as Regina's police magistrate until 1929. This house was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond in an English Arts and Crafts style. The east side elevation and its tiered porticoes display Palladian influences. Other features include an elliptical second-storey oriel window, a semicircular front entrance pediment supported by columns, and decorative eaves. This house was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1984.

Mahan Residence, 269 Leopold Crescent

41. BROWN/THOMPSON RESIDENCE 281 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1913 Gothic Revival style house was initially occupied by architect Ernest Brown, who was instrumental in the formation of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects. As the deputy minister of Public Works, he also played an important role in the completion of the Legislative Building. Harold Thompson lived here from 1915 to 1957. He was appointed to the Court of King's Bench in 1948. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

42. HENDERSON TERRACE 3038/40/44/48/52/54/56/60 - 18th AVENUE

This 1913 row house complex was built for Charles Henderson. It was designed in a Georgian Revival style as housing for the construction workers of the ill-fated Grand Trunk Pacific hotel. The appearance of this housing form signalled the rapid urban growth experienced in Regina in the decade prior to the First World War. The complex was in poor repair by 1980, but has since undergone extensive renovations. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1983.

Henderson Terrace, 3038/40/44/48/52/54/56/60 - 18th Avenue

43. CAMPBELL RESIDENCE 323 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1929 house was built for Milton Campbell, an architect with the Waterman-Waterbury Manufacturing Co. A later occupant was Donald Pells, who lived here from 1939 to 1943. A five-year director of the Saskatchewan Curling Association, Pells was responsible for the establishment of school curling in the province. The property was designed in a Tudor Revival style, featuring half-timbered gables and the front picture window. Other features include the modified peaked hip of the main front gable, the side gables, the sloped ends of the front wall, the elliptical oriel window beside the Tudor arched window and the fireplace

chimney with its multicoloured tile inset. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Campbell Residence, 323 Leopold Crescent

44. STINTON RESIDENCE 329 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1929 house was originally occupied by W. Stinton, a department manager at Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries Ltd. It is very similar in style to the William Van Egmond's design of the "Doll's House" at 2812 McCallum Avenue.

45. ANDREWS RESIDENCE 401 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This house was built in 1931 for H. Andrews, a teacher at the Regina Normal school. It features a gambrel styled roof with shed dormers.

46. HAMILTON/BASIN RESIDENCE 407 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1930 house was originally occupied by John Hamilton, a salesman, who lived here until 1934. The house was then purchased by Peter Basin and his family, who lived here for over 20 years. Basin owned and managed the Food Paradise Grocery Store. The house features a hipped gable roof. Note the Gothic styled niche set into the gable end over the doorway. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

47. LOBSINGER RESIDENCE 419 LEOPOLD CRESCENT

This 1928 house was built for John E. Lobsinger, a sales clerk for Child and Gower, who lived here with his family from 1929 to 1948. It was designed in a blend of Arts and Crafts and Tudor Revival styles. Note the box bay main floor window decorated with the accent dentil band.

48. MOUNTEER RESIDENCE 276 ANGUS CRESCENT

This 1929 house was built for Dr. Edwin Munteer, a dentist who lived here until 1941. It features a Tudor window and a cat-slide roof. Note the similarities to the house located at 278 Angus Street. Both were built in the same year and were likely designed by the same architect. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.



Munteer Residence, 276 Angus Crescent

49. ANDERSON RESIDENCE 238 ANGUS CRESCENT

This 1919 home was built for Major Percy Anderson and his family. Anderson was a senior partner in the law firm of Anderson, Bayne & Co. This residence is an excellent example of the Shingle style of architecture. The 1989 addition to the rear of this home sensitively blends in with the original design.

50. SNEATH/DOUGLAS RESIDENCE 217 ANGUS CRESCENT

This 1914 house was occupied by Edwin Sneath of the law firm of Sampson & Sneath from 1922 to 1944. The next occupants were Thomas (Tommy) Douglas and his wife Irma, who lived here until 1962. Born in Falkirk, Scotland in 1904, Douglas immigrated to Winnipeg in 1910 and began working as a printer's apprentice at the age of 14. He also became involved in church work and decided to enter the ministry in 1924. Following his ordination in 1930, he moved to Weyburn, Saskatchewan, to take over the ministry of the local Baptist Church. Douglas established a local association of the Independent Labour Party in 1931, and two years later he attended the founding convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF). After an unsuccessful run at

provincial politics in 1934, he was elected as MP for Weyburn in 1935. He resigned that seat to lead the CCF to victory in the 1944 Saskatchewan general election.

As premier of Saskatchewan from 1944 to 1961, he led the first socialist government in Canada. He also helped to establish democratic socialism in Canadian politics as federal leader of the New Democratic Party from 1961 to 1972. Tommy Douglas is widely regarded as the father of medicare in Canada. In 2004, Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (CBC) viewers voted him the Canadian who has had the most profound impact on Canada's history.

Roger Mitchell, of Banadyga Mitchell Partnership Architects undertook a partial exterior restoration of this residence in 1998 using, in part, photographs of the residence loaned by the Douglas family. The Sneath/Douglas residence was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1997. See the commemorative plaque.

51. BUCKE RESIDENCE 209 ANGUS CRESCENT

This 1912 house was built for Ernest Bucke, who lived here until 1943. Bucke graduated from Toronto's Osgoode Hall law school in 1898 and came to Regina in 1908. He served as the deputy registrar of the Regina land titles office and later became master-in-chambers for the Regina Judicial District. This property was designed in a Craftsman style. Note the stone veranda with turned wooden columns.

52. DAWSON RESIDENCE 190 ANGUS CRESCENT

This house was constructed in 1928 for Isaac Dawson and his family. He was the chief clerk for the Imperial Oil Company. This residence is a notable example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture.

53. GASS RESIDENCE 171 ANGUS CRESCENT

Constructed in 1929, this residence was first occupied by E.A. Gass, who lived here until 1930. This home is designed in the Prairie Western style. Note the deep eave overhangs and the use of horizontal accent bands.

54. T.E. PERRET RESIDENCE 2528 RETALLACK STREET

This 1909 house was owned until 1927 by Thomas Perret, who moved to Regina from Ontario in 1891. Perret joined the staff of the Regina Normal school in 1904 and was appointed principal of the school in 1906. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this property in an Arts and Crafts style. It is the oldest property included in this tour. In 1999, developer Jason Hall, owner of the residence at that time, completed a major restoration and renovation of the residence. Although the extension of the east veranda around the south facade of the home is not original, it blends with the original architectural design. This property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1998.

55. NEWLANDS RESIDENCE 2522 RETALLACK STREET

This 1910 two-and-a-half storey brick and stucco house was built for Henry William Newlands, who served as lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan from 1921 to 1931. Born in 1862, Newlands was admitted to the Nova Scotia bar in 1883 and moved to Winnipeg in the same year. He practiced law in Prince Albert from 1885 to 1897. Then he moved to Regina to become inspector of Land Titles Offices for the Northwest Territories. In 1904 he was appointed to the Territorial Supreme Court and to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal in 1920. The house was purchased by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Regina in 1941 and was subsequently occupied by three archbishops until 1994: Peter Monahan, Michael O'Neill and Charles Halpin. This property was designed in the Tudor style. It is one of the oldest residences in this area. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

56. PORTNALL RESIDENCE 109 ANGUS CRESCENT

This 1927 house was built for and designed by Francis Portnall, who lived here until he died in 1976. Portnall was born in 1886 on the Isle of Wight, England. An architect by training, he immigrated to Canada in 1906 to pursue a career in farming, but later joined the Toronto architectural firm of Darling & Pearson. In 1907, he was sent to Regina to supervise the construction of the Metropolitan Methodist Church. Two years later, he returned to Regina and established an architectural firm with Frederick Chapman

Clemesha. Their firm became noted for the beautiful homes and public buildings they designed, particularly during the period 1910/29. Subsequent partners included Dan Stock from 1945/51 and Hendrik Grolle from 1958/67. This Tudor Revival styled home features diamond-shaped detailing under the front gable composed of glass bottle bottoms. Also note the segmented octagonal chimney stacks constructed of red brick. This is a classic detail of fine homes designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

57. BAGSHAW RESIDENCE 56 ANGUS CRESCENT

This 1913 house was built for Frederick Bagshaw, who lived here until his death in 1962. Bagshaw emigrated from England to Canada in 1893 to study farming. He took an interest in law and was called to the bar in 1912. A First World War veteran and member of the Order of the British Empire, he sat as a soldier member in the Legislative Assembly from 1917 to 1921. He later served as city police court magistrate from 1951 to 1958. This property was designed by Frederick Chapman Clemesha in a Craftsman style. The carved timber front portico porch was added in 1930 and the side porch was screened a few years later. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.



Portnall Residence, 109 Angus Crescent

58. McDUGAL RESIDENCE 30 ANGUS CRESCENT

This 1914 house was first occupied by Ellen McDougal, widow of Peter McDougal. It was then briefly occupied by a series of different tenants, including the city waterworks inspector William Laird in the late 1910s and by the Knox Academy music teacher Golan Hoole in the early 1920s. This elaborate Queen Anne Revival styled house

includes many Victorian styled millwork details. This architectural treatment is actually a 2003 upgrade to an original 1914 Craftsman styled home.

59. RIMMER RESIDENCE 27 ANGUS CRESCENT

This 1920 house was originally one-and-a-half storeys. The third-storey addition includes unusual dormer hoods designed to try to diminish the box-like appearance of this addition. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

60. CREIGHTON RESIDENCE 21 ANGUS CRESCENT

This 1926 house was built for William Creighton, who was a supervisor with the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. It was also owned by Allan McCallum, who served as the deputy minister of Education from 1947 to 1962. The property was designed in a Craftsman style.



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*

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

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.

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

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

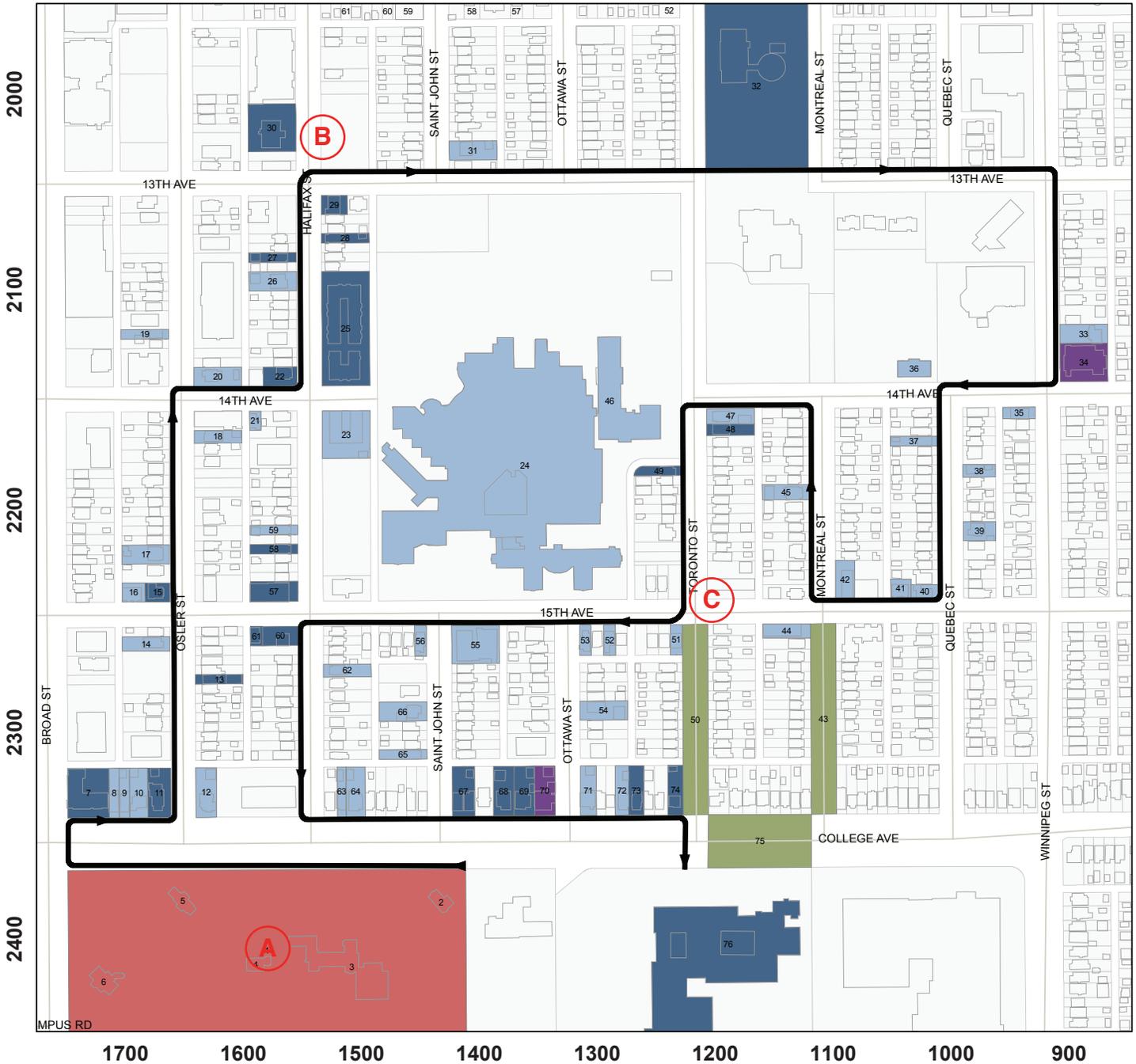
circular date stone placed at the north end of the east wall. This property was the recipient of a 1984 Municipal Heritage Award in the Education category.

**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.



TOUR A: GENERAL HOSPITAL WEST

Start: 1. Diocese of Qu'Appelle Property, 1501 College Avenue
Finish: 29. Rink Residence, 2101 Halifax Street (2101 to 2103 Halifax Street)
Length: 1 kilometre
Time: 1 hour

TOUR B: GENERAL HOSPITAL NORTH

Start: 30. Hebrew School/CKRM Radio Building, 2060 Halifax Street
Finish: 49. Howlett Residence, 2224 Toronto Street
Length: 1.5 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

TOUR C: GENERAL HOSPITAL CENTRE

Start: 50. Toronto Street Streetscape, 2300 Block Toronto Street
Finish: 76. Balfour Technical School/Balfour Collegiate, 1245 College Avenue
Length: 0.8 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



General Hospital Area

The General Hospital Area is historically defined as the area bordered by Victoria Avenue (north) and College Avenue (south), and Broad Street (west) and Winnipeg Street (east). Although contained within the original 1883 town site survey, residential development began just prior to the First World War and was mostly completed before the Great Depression. Infill development continued for the following two decades mostly on corner lots behind existing developments.

The area was originally developed as a middle-income precinct, and for the most part populated by Anglo-Celtic households. European immigrants made an early appearance in the neighbourhood and their presence was initially concentrated along the blocks north of 13th Avenue, due to a resettlement from Germantown.

The Jewish community experienced a significant growth during the first two decades of the 1900s. While their economic activity focused in the area surrounding the Market Square, many Jewish households subsequently relocated in the General Hospital Area.

This population movement was also closely related to the construction of two important cultural institutions, the Hebrew school and the Beth Jacob Synagogue. Another early and significant landmark of this area is the General Hospital, therefore the name of this district.

This area has always provided a variety of housing types, including apartment blocks, row housing and tract housing. Over the years, a significant number of single-family dwellings has been converted to rooming houses and apartment units. Other original dwellings have been lost through the enlargement and upgrading of the hospital complex. However, the historical character of the neighbourhood is sustained by several relatively intact elm-shaded streetscapes.

*Photograph: Front view of the Regina General Hospital shortly after completion, 1911
Photograph is a courtesy of the City of Regina Archives Photograph Collection, CORA-RPL-A-343*

TOUR A: GENERAL HOSPITAL WEST

Start:	1. Diocese of Qu'Appelle Property, 1501 College Avenue
Finish:	29. Rink Residence, 2101 Halifax Street (2101 to 2103 Halifax Street)
Length:	1 kilometre
Time:	1 hour

1. DIOCESE OF QU'APPELLE PROPERTY 1501 COLLEGE AVENUE

The Anglican Diocese of Qu'Appelle was established in 1883 and its headquarters were located in the town of Qu'Appelle until 1944. M. Harding, the fourth Bishop of Qu'Appelle (1911/34) and Archbishop of Rupert's Land (1935/42), strongly advocated the establishment of a centralized facility for diocesan activities and undertook major fundraising campaigns in England and Canada. Between 1912 and 1914, two 7.5-acre parcels of land were purchased from the provincial government and Harding oversaw the construction of all of the buildings. This site became an important religious and educational centre for Anglicans in southern Saskatchewan and southeast Alberta. The diocese also intended to construct a boys school and a cathedral, but these plans were never realized. Most of the diocesan properties were sold to the provincial government in 1975, and again to a private developer in 2005. These 1912/26 buildings were designed in a Collegiate Gothic style and bear a close resemblance to the original buildings of the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. Although executed by three different architectural firms, the designs complement one another. This site and its five buildings were designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1980. It was also the recipient of a 1992 Municipal Heritage Award in the Exterior Restoration category.

2. ST. CUTHBERT'S HOUSE 1501 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1912 building was the first to be built on this site. It was the clergy house for the Railway Mission. The Mission was founded in 1910 to help establish Anglican parishes and construct churches in settlements along the rapidly expanding railway network. In order to reduce costs, the churches were built to a standard rural design. By 1912, the design had been used for over 40 churches throughout the diocese. After the Railway Mission ceased operations in 1919, St. Cuthbert's House became the home of St. Chad's Theological College. The college remained here until 1952. The Montreal firm of Brown & Vallance designed this property in

a combination of Georgian and Gothic Revival styles. The original design included a chapel at the southwest corner of the building, but it was never built. It also included an open veranda on the west side, but it was subsequently removed. In 1929, plans were prepared for a major addition to the building, but with the onset of the Great Depression, this project was postponed and eventually abandoned. Note the cornerstone on the west side.

St. Cuthbert's House, 1501 College Avenue

3. ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE 1501 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1913/14 building was the second to be built for the training of the Anglican clergy and was named St. Chad's Theological College. However, with the beginning of the First World War and the enlistment of many clergy and students, the building was left largely vacant. A portion of the college was offered to the Military Hospitals Commission in 1916 as a convalescent facility. In 1919, St. Chad's Theological College was relocated to St. Cuthbert's House and this building became the home of the Qu'Appelle Diocesan girls school. The Toronto-based Sisters of St. John the Divine had established this school the previous year. This was to be a temporary arrangement pending the construction of its own building, but the school remained here until it closed in 1970. The building then housed the national women's volleyball team. The firm of Brown & Vallance designed the property, and R.J. Lecky & Co. built it. It features a prominent square tower, stepped gable ends, dormer windows and gothic-arched windows for the chapel, terra cotta detailing and sculpture,

crenellation parapets, and elaborate entrances, particularly on the east side of the tower and the formal west entrance to the chapel. The gymnasium addition to the southeast corner of the building was completed in 1958. See the cornerstone and the commemorative plaque.

on the gable ends. The main gable roof features a centred chimney with corbelling near the top.

St. Chad's College, 1501 College Avenue

Bishops Court, 1501 College Avenue

4. ANSON HOUSE 1501 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1913/14 property was built as the official residence of the diocesan secretary and served this role until 1979. It was named after the first Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Adelbert Anson. Although Brown & Vallance prepared the original plans for this property, the firm of Van Egmond & Storey was ultimately chosen to design it. Notable features include a hipped gable roof at the east end, a diagonal gable merging with the gabled hood over the south entrance, and decorative buttressing. The single-storey addition to the east end of Anson House was built in 1928.



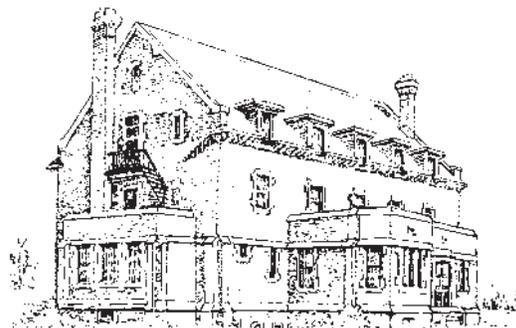
Anson House, 1501 College Ave

5. BISHOPS COURT 1501 COLLEGE AVENUE (1701 COLLEGE AVENUE)

This 1926 building was designed by Francis Portnall and originally served as the official residence of the Bishop of Qu'Appelle. In total, eight bishops lived here. Along with Harding House, it was paid for by a single anonymous donor from England. The property is faced with the same brown brick used on the other buildings, but the foundation walls are finished with red brick. Tyndall stone is used for windows, door surrounds, parapets and as coping

6. MAPLE LEAF HOSTEL/HARDING HOUSE 1501 COLLEGE AVENUE (1731 COLLEGE AVENUE)

This 1925 building served as a residence for British students attending Normal school. With the support of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, over 170 students had graduated and taken a teaching position throughout the schools of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle by 1922. That number rose to over 300 students and teachers by 1938. The Fellowship of the Maple Leaf was formed in England for the purpose of supplying British teachers to western Canadian schools, and was established locally in 1918. For much of the Second World War, the building was occupied by the Women's Division of the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF). It also served as the fourth home of St. Chad's Theological College from 1952 to 1964, when it merged with Emmanuel College in Saskatoon. The building was subsequently named in honour of M. Harding. This property was designed by Francis Portnall, incorporating architectural elements and facing materials common to the Bishop's Court building. Notable features include the chapel that extends on an angle from the northeast side of the building, and the series of dormer windows on the southwest side.



Maple Leaf Hostel/Harding House, 1501 College Avenue

7. MADRID APARTMENTS
2363 BROAD STREET
(1726 COLLEGE AVENUE)

This 14-suite 1927 apartment building was commissioned by Dr. Charles Dixon, and purchased in 1954 by Ross Sneath, who retained possession until 1986. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed the property in a Mediterranean style. Notable features include the medallions, the elaborate rounded-arch entrances, arched windows appearing in triplets at the main-floor level, and four bull's eye windows at the southern end of the west facade. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Madrid Apartments, 2363 Broad Street

8. ELLIS RESIDENCE
1722 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1921 house was built for physician Francis Ellis, who lived here from 1922 to 1941. Ellis later served as the local medical officer for the federal department of Pensions and National Health. This property features wood shingle facing, exposed eaves, brackets, multi-pane windows and a deck over the front veranda.

9. HIPPERSON RESIDENCE
1718 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1923 house was built for contractor William Hipperson, who lived here until 1962. Note the separation of the sun porch from the front door. It is further articulated with a transom window and distinctive curved hood. The latter element is repeated above the second-storey bank of windows, the top of which is cut to further emphasize this feature.

10. BAYNE RESIDENCE
1710 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1925 house was built for John Bayne, member of the provincial Local Government Board, who lived here until 1943. It was then occupied by Ross Sneath, who lived here until 1954. Sneath's parents lived next door at 1700 College Avenue. This property appears to have been designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey in an Arts and Crafts style. The flat wall surfaces and relative lack of decoration served to accentuate the unusual massing of the house. It features an unconventional orientation and combination of rooflines and shapes, vertical staggering in the spacing of the front windows, and a projecting open-sided porch that extends along the west side to the recessed front entrance. Note how the broad sweep of the main roof encompasses the porch and carries forward to form the west slope of the projecting gable.

11. SNEATH RESIDENCE
1700 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1921 house was built for Isaac Sneath, a long-time recorder for the Wa-Wa Shrine Temple. Born in Barrie, Ontario, Sneath came to Regina in 1900 at the age of 18. He initially worked as a clerk in the land titles office and later became involved in real estate, the hotel business, and the Trianon dance hall. He married Nellie Ross in 1911. Their son Ross Sneath took over the family business after his father's death in 1947, and he moved back to the house with his own family in 1954. The Sneath family retained ownership of the property until 1986. This property was designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey in a Georgian Revival style. The most notable feature is the front entrance with its fanlight and curved hood resting on point entablatures supported by columns. Above the entrance is an elaborate scrolled window surround. Other features include the denticulate moulding under the eaves and the continuous band course below the second-storey windows. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

12. BALL/SAMUELS RESIDENCE
1636 COLLEGE AVENUE

This 1912 house was built for physician Francis Ball, who lived here until his death in 1928. His wife Blanche remained here until 1943. Subsequent owners of the property were Victor Samuels and his wife Clara, who lived here for over

40 years. Samuels was a prominent local merchant, a Jewish community leader and a patron of the arts. Clara was an artist and a community activist. She was the first chairperson of the Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery and had her first art show in that gallery in 1956. In addition to her involvement in local women's organizations, she served on the Regina Traffic Board and the Saskatchewan Arts Board. This Queen Anne Revival style house is unique in this area. It features a multisided corner tower, capped with a bell roof. The foundation and first floor walls are faced with brick and concrete sills and lintels, in contrast to the wood shingling above.

Ball/Samuels Residence, 1636 College Avenue

13. BAKKE RESIDENCE 2323 OSLER STREET

This 1910 bungalow was designed in a Regency style. It features a full open veranda contained under the main hip roof. The overhang is supported by Classical entablature and columns below. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

14. GOOD RESIDENCE 2304 OSLER STREET

This 1910 house was built for the families of Israel and James Good. The brothers were part owners of the Regina Plumbing & Heating Co. The house was purchased in 1916 by Gideon Robertson, who lived here until 1967. Robertson and his brother Scott were also partners in the firm. Having assumed full ownership by 1920, they continued to operate the business until 1947. The property features a roof with a hipped end and a gabled dormer in the front and at the back.

15. FALLS RESIDENCE 1706 - 15th AVENUE

This 1923 house was built for city building inspector Omer Falls, who lived here until 1930. It was designed in an Arts and Crafts style, which emphasizes the natural expression of materials. Note the hipped gable roof, sidelight windows and brackets under the eaves. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

16. ALBARFALL COURT 1710 - 15th AVENUE

This eight-unit 1927 building is very similar to buildings constructed in other inner-city neighbourhoods during the 1920s. It features bay windows on either side of the main entrance and a wide stucco band at the top that suggests the former presence of an applied cornice. Also of note is the decorative use of brick soldier coursing at the lintel level above the first- and second-storey windows.

17. VAN VALKENBURG RESIDENCE 2260 OSLER STREET

This 1910 house was occupied for over 30 years by Woodburn Van Valkenburg and his wife Elizabeth. Born in Norwich, Ontario, Van Valkenburg moved to Regina in 1903 after obtaining his degree in pharmacy at the University of Toronto. He was initially employed as a dispenser with the Canada Drug & Book Co., but soon established his own pharmacy on 11th Avenue. He later opened another store, which he operated until 1927. The following year, he became director of public relations, safety and employment at the newly opened General Motors assembly plant. In 1940, he became an inspector for the Saskatchewan Retail Druggists' Association, and in the next year was appointed registrar of the Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association. He held both of these positions until his death in 1942. Van Valkenburg was very active in sports and community affairs. After a lengthy playing career with the Regina Victorias senior hockey team, he produced the province's first hockey rulebook and later served as the chief referee in Western Canada for 15 years. He was also president of the Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Association in 1915/16 and remained in the association until 1924. He donated the Van Valkenburg Cup in 1911 as the top prize for senior hockey teams affiliated with the Saskatchewan Amateur Athletic Association. Elizabeth was born in Vankleek Hill, Ontario, and came to Regina in 1904. She worked as an

operating nurse at the Victoria Hospital until 1906, when she became superintendent of nurses. After the City of Regina took over the hospital in 1907, she assumed responsibility for its school of nursing. She was a member of the Carmichael Presbyterian Church, the hospital auxiliary and the Alexandra Club. She was also an honorary member of the Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association. She died in 1963.

**18. EMKE RESIDENCE
2209 OSLER STREET**

This 1911 house was built for Frederick Emke, who lived here until 1921. Its exterior design is similar to the houses located at 2215 and 2219 Osler Street, both built in 1912. Frederick and Henry Emke built all three houses. The most noticeable differences relate to the front veranda. This style was also prevalent in other areas of the city during the pre-war period.

**19. SCOTT RESIDENCE
2156 OSLER STREET**

This 1924 house was built for George Scott, who lived here until 1926. Scott was the Liberal MLA for Arm River in 1908/29 and Speaker of the legislature in 1919/25. This property features a front dormer that has been detailed to resemble a Classical pediment.

**20. EHMANN RESIDENCE
2175 OSLER STREET**

This 1908 home was built for the manager of the Victoria Hotel, Mike Ehmman, who lived here until 1917. The hotel was later renamed the Commercial Hotel and then the Regina Homecoming Hotel before it closed in 1980. This is the oldest property included in this tour.

**21. SMITH RESIDENCE
1615 - 14th AVENUE**

This 1910 house was built for Justice Smith. It features an interesting combination of rusticated concrete block and wood shingle facing, with smooth concrete blocks applied as quoins. The flared bottom edge of the shingled second storey that extends beyond the surface of the concrete blocks below is a common structural and aesthetic reconciliation of this combination of facing materials. The building is also distinguished by its relatively shallow setback from 14th Avenue, suggesting that it was constructed as infill housing. This property predates the house at 2200 Halifax

Street, with which it shares the original lot.

**22. WALKER BIGGS RESIDENCE
2174 HALIFAX STREET**

This 1910 house was built for John Blacklock, a blacksmith who later worked as a meter reader with the City of Regina. The Blacklock family lived here until 1921, when it moved to 2170 Halifax Street and remained until 1941. J. Bartleman built the property at a cost of \$4,000. It features an open-front veranda with square columns, a truncated hip main roof with shed, rusticated concrete quoins, and soldier arch lintels with embossed keystones. The house is faced with naturally dried brick. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**23. YORK APARTMENTS
1555 - 14th AVENUE**

This 1941 30-unit and U-shaped building is notable for its lack of decorative detail and its stark white stucco facing. It also features a central courtyard that fronts the main entrance with a wrought iron fence and prominent concrete gateposts topped with lanterns.

**24. REGINA GENERAL HOSPITAL
1440 - 14th AVENUE**

In 1889, teacher Mary Truesdell opened Regina's first hospital in her two-storey home at the corner of McIntyre Street and 11th Avenue. Six years later, the Regina Local Council of Women, with the help of the Victorian Order of Nurses (VON), started a campaign to raise funds for a public hospital. The seven-bed Cottage Hospital opened in 1898 in a rented house, with nursing services provided by the VON. Within two years a larger hospital was required, which led to the construction of a 25-bed hospital in 1900 at the corner of Hamilton Street and 14th Avenue. It was named the Victoria Hospital in recognition of the VON's financial and nursing contribution. Lady Minto, wife of the Governor General, officially opened it in 1901. Due to financial difficulties, the hospital was taken over by the City of Regina and renamed the Regina General Hospital in 1907, and moved to the present site in 1909. A new state-of-the-art 100-bed hospital was completed in 1911 at a cost of \$100,000. Additions to the south and north ends of the original building were completed in 1913 and 1927 respectively, bringing the hospital's capacity to 410 beds. The Victoria wing, built in 1949, increased it to 800 beds. Further additions were

completed in 1966 (the McPherson wing), 1978 and 1999. The latest addition replaced the original 1909/27 hospital, but the original main-entrance archway was incorporated into the interior design of the new entrance foyer. The province purchased the hospital in 1974 as a component of the South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre, later named the Regina Health District Board, now the Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region. This property was removed from the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List in 1995.

25. CRESCENT APARTMENTS 1550 - 14th AVENUE

ANNEX APARTMENTS 2135 HALIFAX STREET

The Crescent Apartments were built in 1911 at a cost of \$40,000. The General Hospital leased six units to accommodate its nursing staff until 1916. Originally known as the Black & Carmichael Block, it was the home of Henry Black, who lived there briefly. The Annex Apartments were built in 1912 at a cost of \$85,000. Both buildings were designed by Sidney Tripp and built by Henry Black. The rear elevations incorporate decorative details and formal access to suites, providing both a functional and aesthetically pleasing enclosure for the hospital grounds. Also of interest are the interior courtyards, which provide access to light and air, and give access between the Crescent and the Annex. The original entrance porticos have been replaced with more modest structures, but still incorporate balconies at the second- and third-floor levels. A heavy applied cornice, supported by modillions, follows the roofline of the Annex Apartments but has been removed from the Crescent Apartments. Both properties have been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

The name "Crescent" has been associated with several businesses in the area since the early 1900s. Most of those businesses were located on the 1600 and 1700 blocks of 14th Avenue. By 1927, these included four grocery stores/confectioneries, a meat market, a tearoom and a beauty salon. Although uncertain, the origin of the name may also predate the establishment of the hospital, which was then subdivided into pie-shaped residential lots with a circular road at its center. That precinct was then known as Stephen Place.

Crescent Apartments, 1550 - 14th Avenue
Annex Apartments, 2135 Halifax Street

26. WESSEL RESIDENCE 2134 HALIFAX STREET

This 1910 house was built for real estate agent James Wessel, who lived here until 1917. Wessel served on city council in 1913/14. The next owner was Fraser Little, general manager of the Regina Trading Co. department store. This property was designed in a Tudor style. The front projecting gable end features mock half-timbering, decorative moulding and brackets. Also of interest is the extended arch, formed by the tops of the veranda openings.

27. HUNTER RESIDENCE 2126 HALIFAX STREET

This 1911 house was built for John Hunter, who came to Regina from Ontario in 1902 and homesteaded in the Balgonie district. He later established Hunter's Feed & Sale Stables, which he operated until 1915. He subsequently farmed near Richardson until his retirement in 1945. T. Davidson built the house. It is faced with wood shingles and features segmental arch veranda openings with vertical decorative elements between and on either side. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

28. TREMAINE RESIDENCE 2119 HALIFAX STREET

This 1910 house was built for Cecil Tremaine, who came to Regina from Nova Scotia in 1890. He joined the North West Mounted Police that same year and remained with the force for eight years. He then worked with Regina Cartage & Storage until he established his own cartage and storage company. Donald MacDonald, sales manager with the Fairview Chemical Co., also lived here from

1919 to 1942. The property features brick facing with concrete blocks used for foundation walls and quoins. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**29. RINK RESIDENCE
2101 HALIFAX STREET
(2101/03 HALIFAX STREET)**

This 1927 house was built for Reginald Trim, a department manager with Robert Simpson Western Ltd. The next owner was Cornelius Rink, who lived here from 1932 to 1934. Soon after moving to Regina in 1907, Rink became actively involved in local politics. He served for three terms as a member of city council and was mayor in 1934/35. He always saw himself as a representative of ordinary citizens and the underprivileged and often challenged the interests of the city's business elite. He also held the distinction of fighting against the British during the Boer War and was the only person in Regina to be a member of the Boer War Veterans' Association. Ironically, King George V decorated him in 1935, in conjunction with the 25th anniversary of the monarch's reign. The family of Philip Ahtzener, a city foreman, also lived here until 1973. This property was converted into a multi-family dwelling. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

TOUR B: GENERAL HOSPITAL NORTH

Start: 30. Hebrew School/CKRM Radio Building, 2060 Halifax Street
Finish: 49. Howlett Residence, 2224 Toronto Street
Length: 1.5 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

30. HEBREW SCHOOL/CKRM RADIO BUILDING 2060 HALIFAX STREET

This 1923 building, originally a four-classroom school, was built for the Jewish community, which had always considered it important to supplement the public school education of its children with instruction in the Hebrew language and literature, Jewish history, culture and religion. It replaced the first Regina Hebrew school, built in 1913, with an enrolment of 40 students. This school was dedicated in 1924 and opened with an enrolment of 150 students. During the construction of a new synagogue in 1948/49, the school served as the home for the Beth Jacob congregation. The building was sold in 1954, when the Hebrew school moved into an addition of the synagogue. It was purchased by CKRM Radio, which operated here until they moved in 2006. The firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed this building in a Moderne Classical style. It was built at a cost of \$40,000, including furnishings. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

31. McEVERS RESIDENCE 2075 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1910 house was built for teamster P. McEvers. After experiencing a relatively high turnover for many years, the house accommodated the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate from 1944 to 1969. The property was designed in a Georgian Revival style and built at a cost of \$4,000. It features symmetrical composition and overall proportions. The oversized, two-window dormer is an eclectic element of the design. It also features a second-storey door opening and horizontal indent above the first-floor windows that denote the former presence of a more extensive front porch.

32. THOMSON SCHOOL 2033 TORONTO STREET

This 1927 school was named in honour of local physician Dr. William Thomson, a member of city council in 1907/08, who encouraged the adoption of a bylaw requiring the pasteurization of milk and its sale in sealed glass bottles. He also spearheaded the construction of the city's first incinerator. While serving on the Regina Public School Board, he

played a leading role in the establishment of western Canada's first school hygiene program.



Thomson School, 2033 Toronto Street

The first principal of Thomson school was Major James Coldwell. Although regarded as one of the province's best educators, Coldwell is better known for his contributions to local and federal politics. During his tenure as a member of city council in 1922/25 and in 1927/32, he served as provincial leader of first the Independent Labour Party and then the Farmer-Labour Party, and was active in provincial and national teachers' organizations. Coldwell was one of the founding members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF). He was elected MP for the Rosetown-Biggan constituency in 1935/58. He succeeded J.S. Woodsworth as the national leader of the CCF in 1942/60. Coldwell was also a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations charter meeting held in San Francisco in 1945. He served as Canada's representative to the United Nations General Assembly for four years.

Francis Portnall designed this school in a restrained Collegiate Gothic style. It is faced with brick and decorated with Tyndall stone trim and detail work. Above the main entrance is a distinctive oriel window that incorporates date stones on either side of a relief carving of the school's name. Other decorative features include the crenellation roof parapets and the Flemish diaper work on the north

and south sides of the building. The original pane windows removed in recent years have been replaced with windows and stone panels that are sympathetic to the original building design. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw list since 1989.

**33. ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH RECTORY
2161 WINNIPEG STREET**

This 1913 rectory was designed by the firm of Clemesha & Portnall in a Gothic Revival style and built by the parish. It features a bulls-eye window and a flat, bracketed hood over the main front entrance.

**34. ST. MATTHEW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
2165 WINNIPEG STREET**

In 1907, people living on the east side of the city organized an Anglican Sunday school. Classes were held at the Broder farm until the Broder family donated some land for a new wooden church. It was named Grace Church, in memory of the Broders' daughter. The cornerstone for this 1915/26 church was laid by Lieutenant-Governor Henry Newlands, when the congregation moved into the building in 1921. Services were held in the basement until the sanctuary was completed in 1926. The name of the church was then changed to St. Matthew's. The firm of Clemesha & Portnall designed it in a combination of Ecclesiological, Gothic and Revival styles. Francis Portnall designed the sanctuary. This church was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 2005.

St. Matthew's Anglican Church, 2165 Winnipeg Street

**35. BRANDT RESIDENCE
2200 WINNIPEG STREET**

This 1929 house was built for Abram Brandt, manager of the Home Electric and the North West Electric companies. It features a two-storey front entrance projection, topped with an articulated

parapet. This projection also includes a tripartite window bank that is fronted with a decorative small wrought iron balcony. Note how the window heads are shaped to form a single segmental arch.

**36. MAPLE LEAF SWIMMING POOL
1120 - 14th AVENUE**

This 1947 municipal pool was one of the city's first three outdoor swimming pools. Maple Leaf, Wascana Park and Dewdney pools were built through the efforts of the Community Swimming Pools Committee, the Regina Board of Trade (now the Regina and District Chamber of Commerce), and the City of Regina.

**37. SHARP RESIDENCE
2214 QUEBEC STREET**

This 1929 house was the home of Benjamin Sharp and his wife Bessie, who lived here from 1935 to 1959. After arriving in Regina in 1921, Sharp worked briefly as a pedlar before becoming a produce dealer and grocer. By the late 1920s he had secured a stall in the new Regina Public Market Building. He was joined by David Brown in 1935, and soon after by Abraham and Peter Basin, to establish Food Paradise, a produce and grocery market. He remained in this business until 1956, when he acquired Western Furs Ltd. with his son Jack. The property was designed in a mock bungalow style and features curved panels with denticulate edges above the front entrance and second-storey windows.



Sharp Residence, 2214 Quebec Street

**38. BONN RESIDENCE
2231 QUEBEC STREET**

This 1913 house was built for contractor Walter Bonn, who briefly lived here. The distinctive two-storey veranda appears to be an elaboration of a pattern book design. Another notable feature is the

front gabled dormer that encompasses a Venetian window.

**39. ARMOUR RESIDENCE
2249 QUEBEC STREET**

This 1913 house was built for James Rutley, who acquired the Coast Lumber Co. in 1912. The next owner of the house was Hugh Armour, who lived here from 1918 to 1929. One of the earliest settlers in the Regina district, Armour arrived in 1880 and within 10 years had built up a 1,000-acre ranching operation. He later established a butcher shop with his brother Robert, which was expanded in 1905 when the City of Regina offered land and a low water rate for the construction of a slaughterhouse. He also became involved in the real estate business and built two downtown commercial buildings.

**40. MALKIN RESIDENCE
2276 QUEBEC STREET**

This 1936 house was built for Saul Malkin, manager of the Regina News Co. It was designed in a Picturesque Eclectic style and features a number of different roof forms and a diamond decorative motif.

**41. ARNESON RESIDENCE
1112 - 15th AVENUE
(1112/14 - 15th AVENUE)**

This 1936 duplex was built for pharmacist Arlo Arneson, who opened the Arneson Drugstore in 1932. Although the store was sold after his death in 1944, it continued to operate under his name until 1967. This property was designed in a Picturesque Eclectic style.

**42. SAFEWAY GROCERY STORE
1134 - 15th AVENUE**

This 1937 building was one of the three Safeway grocery stores that opened that year, and brought the total number of Regina outlets to 10. The Seventh Day Adventist Church later occupied it from 1943 to 1962. James Puntin designed this property.

**43. MONTREAL STREET STREETScape
2300 BLOCK MONTREAL STREET**

This streetscape includes at least six different examples of pattern book homes that exist elsewhere in this area. As on the 2300 block of Toronto Street, development proceeded more quickly on the west side, where all of the houses were completed prior to the First World War.

Although the east side was largely developed by the end of the 1920s, the last house at 2349 Montreal Street was not constructed until 1944.

**44. BIGGS BROTHERS GROCERY
1121/25/29/33/37 - 15th AVENUE**

This 1914 building was constructed by George Morrison for Biggs Brothers Grocery. Over the years, it has accommodated a variety of retail and service establishments.

**45. GILBERT RESIDENCE
2234 MONTREAL STREET**

This 1920 house was built for Alfred Gilbert, a local farmer. The full-width, wood shingle veranda may seem out of character with the overall Georgian Revival influenced exterior design. However, it has been made more compatible by installing a pediment roof projection above the centred entrance. The six-paned upper sashes of the windows are also in keeping with the general style. Note how the flared ends of the pyramidal roof accentuate the width of the eaves.

**46. GENERAL HOSPITAL POWERHOUSE
1440 - 14th AVENUE**

This 1931 building is a good example of Mediterranean style employed in industrial architecture during the interwar period.

**47. SHRAGGE RESIDENCE
2201 TORONTO STREET**

This 1913 house was built for Henry Emke. The next owner was Charles Shragge, who owned the Western Junk Co., later Western Metal & Supply Co. The Shragge family lived here until 1942. This is one of several homes on this block built by Fred and Henry Emke.

**48. EMKE RESIDENCE
2209 TORONTO STREET**

This 1920 house was built for Henry Emke, who lived here until 1933. Fred and Henry Emke built it in a pattern book design commonly used in Western Canada, particularly in Winnipeg and Saskatoon. Note the steeply pitched main gable roof, slightly flared at the eaves, and the large front dormer with a distinctive gabled hip roof. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**49. HOWLETT RESIDENCE
2224 TORONTO STREET**

This 1912 house was built for Ira Howlett of the real estate firm of Etty & Co., and he lived here until 1914. It features narrow clapboard siding with decorative fish-scale shingling applied to the main and projecting gable ends. Also of note are the curved porch openings and block modillions, which appear in triplets under the eaves. Both the enclosed southern portions of the front porch and the second-storey projection appear to be subsequent alterations to the original design. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

TOUR C: GENERAL HOSPITAL CENTRE

Start: 50. Toronto Street Streetscape, 2300 Block Toronto Street
Finish: 76. Balfour Technical School/Balfour Collegiate, 1245 College Avenue
Length: 0.8 kilometres
Time: 1 hour

50. TORONTO STREET STREETScape 2300 BLOCK TORONTO STREET

This area contains a number of intact residential streetscapes of tract housing. This block features multiple examples of several different styles of pattern book homes, three of which predate the First World War. The west side of the street includes nine homes of a single type, all built in 1912.

51. JOLLY RESIDENCE 2302 TORONTO STREET

This 1912 house was built for contractor Albert Downes. From 1918 to 1937, it was the home of pharmacist Edward Jolly and his family. Jolly came from Ontario in 1905 and by 1910 had established a chain of three drug and stationery stores.

52. LEE RESIDENCE 1331 - 15th AVENUE

This 1913 house was built for George Lee and his wife Mary. Their daughter Mary occupied it until 1997. The Lee family moved from Ontario in 1911, and George opened the city's first branch of the Huron and Erie Loan & Savings Co. Daughters Hilda and Mary "Mac" both had distinguished teaching careers. Hilda was considered to be one of Regina's best primary school teachers. After many years at Wetmore public school, she also taught at McNab and Peart schools. During the Great Depression, she used her own salary to provide needy students with food and clothing. She obtained her education degree at the University of Saskatchewan. Mary spent most of her 50-year career at Balfour Technical school where she taught English and was involved with the school drama club. This Cube style property features a hip roofed front dormer and a second-storey deck with balustrade.

53. McLEAN RESIDENCE 1335 - 15th AVENUE

This 1913 house was built for Dr. Hugh McLean, who lived here until he moved to 2930 Albert Street in 1923. It was built by Samuel Powell. Distinctive features are the combination of gable and gambrel roof forms.

54. JACQUES RESIDENCE 2335 OTTAWA STREET

This 1913 house was built for Robert Jacques. It was designed in a Queen Anne Revival style and built at a cost of \$5,000. It features scrolled brackets under the eaves, and an open veranda supported by columns, pilasters and brick piers and is partially enclosed by an elaborately carved wooden balustrade.

Jacques Residence, 2335 Ottawa Street

55. CARMICHAEL PRESBYTERIAN UNITED CHURCH 1431 - 15th AVENUE

This 1920 church was named after the Reverend Dr. John Carmichael, who was the pastor of Knox Church for twelve years. In 1902, he was appointed superintendent of Presbyterian Home Missions for the Northwest Territories. CKCK Radio aired the first live broadcast of a church service in the British Commonwealth from this location in 1923. The addition to the west side of the church was completed in 1957. This building continued to serve the congregation until 1995. Carmichael Presbyterian Church was first established in 1912 by the congregation of Knox Church to serve its members on the southeast side of the city. When Presbyterian churches merged with Methodist and Congregationalist churches and became the United Church of Canada in 1925, this church was renamed the Carmichael Presbyterian United Church. The church was originally located on the east side of the 2200 block of Halifax Street. This

building was designed in a Gothic Revival style. It was removed from the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List in 1992.

**56. LAIRD RESIDENCE
1503 - 15th AVENUE**

This 1913 house was built for Henry Laird, although he never lived here. He also commissioned the next three houses on this block. Laird owned a wholesale jobber and commission agency at the time. He served as mayor in 1904/05 and sat in the Senate in 1917/40.

**57. AVALON COURT APARTMENTS
1622 - 15th AVENUE**

This 20-unit 1929 building features a series of elaborate corbel tables at the roofline, terra cotta decorations and rusticated stone quoins. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**58. NEILSON RESIDENCE
2260 HALIFAX STREET**

This 1912 house was built on a speculative basis for and by the brothers Arthur, Charles, George and Walter Lockwood, along with those located at 2254, 2266 and 2268 Halifax Street. The brothers were all employed with the Parsons Building Co., but soon established their own carpentry and contracting business. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. The one at 2262 Halifax Street was removed from the Holding Bylaw List in 2005 and replaced by a new house.

**59. FINKELSTEIN RESIDENCE
2250 HALIFAX STREET**

This 1912 house was the home of Joseph Finkelstein, who lived here from 1920 to 1982. Finkelstein arrived in Regina in 1910 and took over an established meat market, which he operated for over a decade. He subsequently engaged in a variety of enterprises relating to the food industry, but continued as butcher for the local Jewish community for many years. Several members of his family were active in the local retail food trade during the first half of the 1900s, as were a number of other Jewish families in the city.

**60. FRASER RESIDENCE
2300 HALIFAX STREET**

This 1912 house was built for and by Alexander Fraser, president and manager of Constructors Ltd., who lived here until 1918. The exterior has been significantly altered, including the removal of the veranda and the installation of new siding. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Fraser Residence, 2300 Halifax Street

**61. McCANNEL RESIDENCE
1617 - 15th AVENUE**

This 1915 house was built by Alexander Fraser for Donald McCannel, who lived here until 1917. McCannel came from Ontario in 1899 and worked in the city engineering department for 42 years. The next owners were Samuel Finkelstein and his wife Anne Pinsk, who lived here from 1921 until Finkelstein's death in 1941. Finkelstein arrived in Regina in 1912 after serving three years in the Russian cavalry. He was a grocer and confectioner who later established the Credit Furniture Co. with Benjamin Redman. The house features a large front dormer, with a pediment gable end that encloses an intricately carved panel. Other features include a semicircular attic window at both ends of the main gable roof, and a Carpenter Gothic window on the east elevation. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**62. DOXSEE RESIDENCE
2321 HALIFAX STREET**

This 1911 house was built for the Methodist minister Reverend Egerton Doxsee, who was born in Hastings County, Ontario, in 1869. He came to Regina in 1911 to teach history at Regina College, a position he held until his death in 1932. He also served as registrar and dean of the college until 1925. Doxsee's wife, Alfretta Chisholm, was an

active member of the Women's Educational Club of the Regina College. She also served on the board of the YWCA for several years in the 1930s and was active in many church organizations. Their son, James Doxsee, was in the first class at Regina College and later became its dean before accepting a position at Central Collegiate, where he taught for many years. This design was popular in the pre-First World War era.

**63. GARRETT RESIDENCE
1534 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1929 house was built for Leon Garrett of Prairie Printers Ltd. It was designed in a Gothic Revival style. The property features the main and subordinate gables of the front projection, each with a pendant and finial. Also of note is a rounded-arch door with a circular window and brick surround, and a decorative niche above the living room window, which originally may have been a stylized Venetian window.

**64. FRASER RESIDENCE
1530 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1918 house was built by Alexander Fraser, who lived here until 1920. Fire significantly damaged the house in 2005 and the property has been significantly altered since.

**65. DOJACK RESIDENCE
2354 ST. JOHN STREET**

This 1913 house was built for Reverend Robert McDonald of Carmichael Presbyterian Church. Joseph Dojack, proprietor of the National Press & Bookstore, later the National Musical Supply Co., purchased it in 1921. His son George Dojak managed the business after his father's death in 1930. Along with his brother Joseph, they remained with their father's business until they retired. Joseph's son, Brian Dojack, succeeded them. George, his wife Edith and his brother Paul Dojack, lived in this house until 1952. A social worker by profession, Paul Dojak was employed for many years at the Industrial School for Boys, later the Saskatchewan Boys' School, and eventually became superintendent. In 1938, he coached the Regina Dales to the Canadian junior football title with a four-to-three win over the Montreal Westmounts. Paul achieved greater fame as a Canadian Football League (CFL) referee, officiating more than 550 games. Following his retirement in 1970, he was appointed supervisor of officials for the CFL Western Conference. In 1971, 1978 and

1995, he was inducted into the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame, the CFL Hall of Fame and the Canadian Sports Halls of Fame respectively. He also received the Centennial Medal and the Centennial Sports Medal for his contributions to youth work in Canada. The Paul Dojack Youth Centre was named after him. This house was based on a pattern book design. It features an enclosed second-storey porch and Classical front entrance.



Dojack Residence, 2354 St. John Street

**66. LEDERMAN RESIDENCE
2336 ST. JOHN STREET**

This 1913 house was built for realtor William Wallace. The next owner was dentist Ralph Lederman, who lived here from 1917 to 1939. This property was designed in a Georgian Revival style at a cost of \$5,100. It features narrow clapboard siding, unusual for local examples of this style. Other uncharacteristic features include the informal decoration and off-centre placement of the front veranda, which supports a second-storey deck. The wide eaves of the hip roof are embellished with modillions grouped in threes. Diamond-shaped patterns decorate the facade. There is a single-storey bay window on the north side of the house.

**67. NEILSON RESIDENCE
1438 COLLEGE AVENUE**

**SMALE RESIDENCE
1436 COLLEGE AVENUE**

These 1913 houses were built for William and Thomas Neilson, both with the real estate firm of McRae, Neilson & Co. While the brothers moved elsewhere within a year, Thomas Neilson entered into a long-term partnership with realtor Ralph Smith in 1917 and returned to live at 1438 College Avenue until 1943. Both properties have been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**68. POTTS RESIDENCE
1420 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1913 house was built for Henry Potts, of Potts & Smith Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters. The Potts family lived here until 1967. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this property in a Tudor style. It features an enclosed veranda and a second-storey sun porch. Prairie School style influences are also included in the shallow pitched roof with wide eaves. The foundation and the first-floor facades feature an alternating pattern of red brick stretchers and yellow brick headers. Windows and door openings are topped with redbrick soldier arches. This composition is separated from the second-floor stucco by a dark brick soldier course. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**69. DIXON RESIDENCE
1410 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1918 house was built for dentist Dr. Charles Dixon, who lived here until 1971. Dixon attended the University of Toronto and Northwestern University in Chicago before coming to Regina in 1918. He later served as a member of city council in 1929/32 and again in 1934/35. The west side of this house is contrasted with the two-storey, hip roof tower on its east side. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**70. FLOOD RESIDENCE
1400 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1912 house was built for William Flood, whose family lived here until 1927. Born in Paisley, Ontario, in 1881, Flood moved to Regina in 1903 and was soon involved in real estate and agricultural enterprises. Within 10 years, he had founded the Flood Land Co., the General Builders

Co., the Regina Grain Co., the Queen City Development Co., and was directing operations on 1,200 acres of farmland south of Regina. In addition to his business interests, he was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Assiniboia Club, the Wascana Country Club and the Regina Golf Club. From 1950 to 1971, successive Saskatchewan area commanders of the Canadian Army occupied this house. This property was designed in a combination of Classical, Italianate and Prairie School styles. The contribution of the latter can be seen in the wide eaves, the narrow band that connects the second-storey windows, and the horizontal emphasis created by the extended veranda, the porte cochere and the attached garage. Typical of the Italianate style are the elaborate paired brackets under the first- and second-storey eaves. The fanciful curved ends of the veranda and porte cochere openings may be attributable to the Art Nouveau movement. Other decorative features include the stylized chimney caps and prominent hip knobs. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1983, and was the recipient of a 1988 Municipal Heritage Awards in both the Exterior and Interior Restoration categories.

Flood Residence, 1400 College Avenue

**71. HENDERSON RESIDENCE
1338 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1926 property was built for Ernest Henderson, who lived here until 1942. Henderson was a long-time district manager of the Confederation Life Association. Dr. W. Welsh and his wife Ethel occupied the house from 1947 to 1967. Dr. Welsh maintained his medical practice on the second floor of the building. This property features an eyebrow dormer and block modillions under the

eaves of the shallow pitched hip roof. Note how the distinct layers of brick and stucco facing are given further horizontal emphasis by the staggered fenestration. Another distinctive feature is the small front entry porch to the east side of the house, enclosed with glass panes and topped with a hip roof.

**72. CARMICHAEL PRESBYTERIAN
UNITED CHURCH MANSE
1324 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1922 house was built for Fred Emke, who lived here until 1930. It later served as the Carmichael United Church manse for over 25 years. The property is faced with red brick and wood shingles on the veranda, gable ends and dormer. Note the prominent denticulate bands above the veranda and second-storey windows.

**73. FRASER RESIDENCE
1318 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1922 house was built for Alexander Fraser, who lived here until 1927. The next owner was Donald McPherson of McPherson & Thom Ltd. This firm was established as the western sales agent for the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. and later became a welding supply business. McPherson was a member of city council from 1953 to 1958. His family lived here until 1964. The property features Classical influences such as the extended hood over the arched front entry supported by consoles or scrolled brackets, and a decorative cornice with denticulate moulding at the veranda roofline. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Fraser Residence, 1318 College Avenue

**74. BALFOUR RESIDENCE
1300 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1928 house was built for James Balfour, who lived here during the construction of the Balfour Apartments. This property was built in a Dutch Colonial Revival style. It features a curved hood over the front door, denticulate moulding above the door and the veranda windows, narrow modillions at the flat veranda roofline, and vented shutters framing the second-storey windows. The gabled roof ends have been fashioned to appear as gambrel ends. This visual deception is carried around to the front elevation, where the outside wall looks like an extended dormer at the second-storey level. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**75. COLLEGE AVENUE STREETSCAPE
1200 BLOCK COLLEGE AVENUE**

This is one of the last complete residential streetscapes in the neighbourhood. It is also one of the few locations in Regina where new home construction occurred during the Second World War. This block includes five houses built in the early 1940s in a Picturesque Eclectic style.

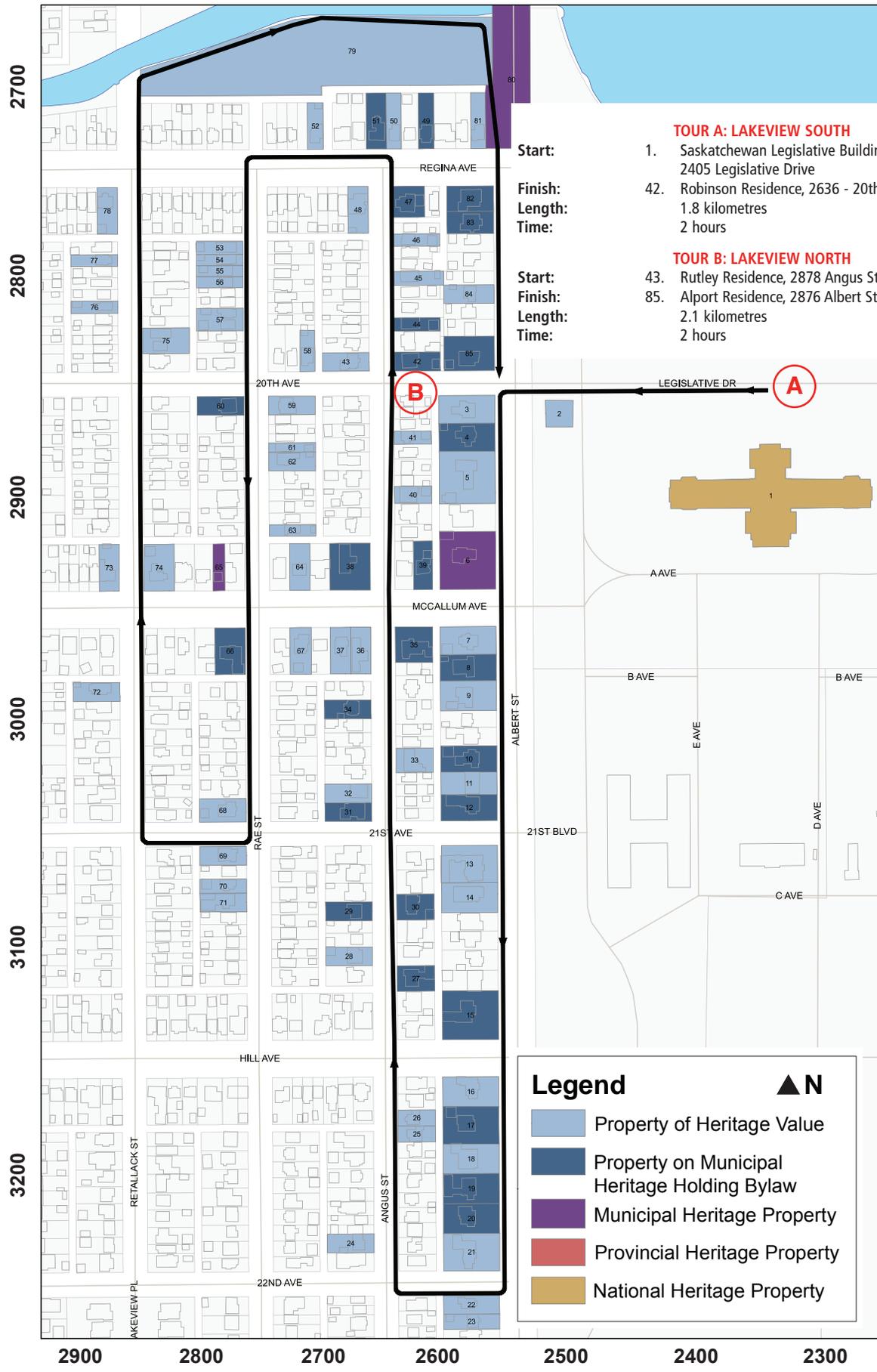
**76. BALFOUR TECHNICAL SCHOOL/
BALFOUR COLLEGIATE
1245 COLLEGE AVENUE**

This 1929 school opened with an initial enrolment of 810 students and 16 teachers. It was named in honour of James Balfour, a lawyer and politician who served on the Regina Collegiate School Board for over 20 years, starting from its inception as the Regina high school in 1907. The school was renamed Balfour Collegiate in 1986. By the end of the First World War, the Regina Collegiate School Board recognized the need to provide technical instruction as an option in secondary education. In 1920, a vocational education committee was established with representation from the Regina Trades & Labour Council to develop training programs. Classes included a commercial component that offered secretarial and accounting courses. They were initially held in the former Victoria Hospital building at the northeast corner of what is now Central Park.

Van Egmond & Storey designed this property in a Moderne Gothic style. It was built and equipped with Canadian-made products at a cost of \$485,000. The primary facing material is Fort William brick, with detail work and trim executed in stone. Decorative embellishment is concentrated

around the main entrance, which is framed with a broad segmental arch. Above the entrance is a two-storey bank of pane windows, separated by modillions that are topped with pinnacles. The stone surround between the entrance and the windows incorporates an elaboration of the school crest. At the top of this composition is a raised stone panel embossed with the original name of the school. Other decorative features include the crenellation parapets and the diaper work panels, executed in brick with stone accents, at the east and west ends of the building. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Balfour Technical School/Balfour Collegiate, 1245 College Avenue



TOUR A: LAKEVIEW SOUTH

- Start:** 1. Saskatchewan Legislative Building and Grounds, 2405 Legislative Drive
- Finish:** 42. Robinson Residence, 2636 - 20th Avenue
- Length:** 1.8 kilometres
- Time:** 2 hours

TOUR B: LAKEVIEW NORTH

- Start:** 43. Rutley Residence, 2878 Angus Street
- Finish:** 85. Alport Residence, 2876 Albert Street
- Length:** 2.1 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



Lakeview Area

The Lakeview Area is historically defined as the area bordered by Montague Street (west) and Albert Street (east), and Regina Avenue (north) and 25th Avenue (south). The land, located outside the city boundary, was purchased by McCallum Hill & Co. in 1904. Lot values dramatically increased when the province purchased an adjacent parcel for the Legislative Building in 1906. It was subdivided that same year and annexed by the City of Regina in 1911 to become Regina's finest residential district.

Walter Hill, Edgar McCallum and other prominent land developers constructed substantial homes in this neighbourhood. Initial sales were brisk and further enhanced in 1912 when a municipal streetcar line was built on Albert Street, running south to 25th Avenue and then on to the Wascana Country Club.

Although it was largely developed by the onset of the Great Depression, another three decades would pass before the neighbourhood was essentially completed. The development over time was relatively slow and scattered. Some of the homes constructed in the interwar period were as imposing as those built a decade earlier. However, the majority were more modest in size and located on narrower lots. The sporadic developmental history has resulted in a diversity of housing styles, shapes and sizes.

Today, the district is known for its strong and stable residential character, its elm-shaded streets and proximity to the parklands of Wascana Centre and Wascana Creek.

*Photograph: North east side of the Saskatchewan Legislative Building under construction, 1910
Photograph is a courtesy of the City of Regina Archives Photograph Collection, CORA-RPL-B-485*

TOUR A: LAKEVIEW SOUTH

Start:	1. Saskatchewan Legislative Building and Grounds, 2405 Legislative Drive
Finish:	42. Robinson Residence, 2636 - 20th Avenue
Length:	1.8 kilometres
Time:	2 hours

1. SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATIVE BUILDING AND GROUNDS 2405 LEGISLATIVE DRIVE

In 1906, the Saskatchewan government purchased 168 acres of land south of Wascana Lake from McCallum Hill & Co. at a price of \$96,250. Construction began with an official sod-turning ceremony in 1908. Governor General Earl Grey laid the cornerstone in 1909. Originally scheduled for completion in 1910, the project experienced several delays, including two labour disputes, poor weather, and a decision to change the facing of the building from red brick to Tyndall limestone. The building was officially opened by Earl Grey's successor, the Duke of Connaught, in 1912. Seven firms were invited to submit a design for the new building, but the Montreal firm of Edward & William S. Maxwell was finally chosen. The construction contract was awarded to Peter Lyall & Sons, also of Montreal. The Beaux Arts Classical style of this cruciform-shape building incorporates an eclectic mixture of Neo-Classical architectural elements on a monumental scale. It is heavily influenced by Baroque European architecture, particularly French architecture of the Louis XVI period. The building was designed to accommodate future expansions to the south. The interior is finished with materials from all over the world, including 34 varieties of marble. The total expenditure on the building from 1907 to 1913 was approximately \$3 million. This building was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1978 and a National Historic Site in 2005. It was the recipient of a 2002 Municipal Heritage Award in the New Design Sensitive Addition category for the design of the Prince of Wales entrance. See the commemorative plaques.

2. THE PROVINCIAL WAR MEMORIALS 2405 LEGISLATIVE DRIVE

Located at the west entrance of the legislative grounds, the Provincial War Memorials consist of the First World War Memorial completed in 1995 and the Second World War/Korean War/Peace Time Operations Memorial completed in 2005. This last one was dedicated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and was unveiled as part of

Saskatchewan's 2005 Centennial celebrations by the Lieutenant-Governor Linda Haverstock. Both memorials were designed by William Henderson and built with tyndall stone to harmonize with each other and with the Legislative Building. The First World War Memorial was designed in the Beaux Arts style. The Second World War/Korean War/Peace Time Operations Memorial was designed in the Art Deco style. The First World War Memorial was the recipient of a 1996 Municipal Heritage Award in the Heritage Open Space category.

3. MARTIN RESIDENCE 2900 ALBERT STREET

This 1926 house was built for John Martin, a partner in the law firm of McEwen & Martin. It was designed in a combination of Queen Anne and Tudor Revival styles by Storey & Van Egmond, who had previously submitted plans for a Mediterranean style house. The building features a distinctive corner front entrance porch with carved brackets and an arched entry door, and a well designed north bay window.

4. MacBETH RESIDENCE 2920 ALBERT STREET

This 1926 house was built for and by Andrew MacBeth, manager of the local branch of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada and two-term member of city council. It was designed in the very symmetrical Georgian Revival style. Note the well designed arched entry canopy with matching arched dormers on the roof. George Lownsborough built it at a cost of \$12,500. It features round-headed dormers, returned eaves and dentils. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

5. McCALLUM RESIDENCE 2930 ALBERT STREET

This 1912 house was built for Edgar McCallum, who lived here with his wife Alice Lanigan. Born in 1880 in Cumberland Village, Ontario, McCallum graduated from Normal school in 1900. In 1903, he founded the real estate and insurance firm of McCallum Hill & Co., with his brother Ernest

McCallum and business partner Walter Hill. After Edgar's death in 1939, Alice and their daughter left Regina. Another resident was Dr. Hugh MacLean, a prominent surgeon and social activist who lived here from 1923 until he moved to California in 1935. MacLean helped found the University of Saskatchewan medical school and established a major scholarship for needy students. Frederick Chapman Clemesha designed the house in a Tudor Revival style. It features extensive stonework, half-timbering, an impressive two-storey oriel window with leaded glass, and an elongated portico off the south side. It was built at a cost of \$30,000.

McCallum Residence, 2930 Albert Street

6. HILL RESIDENCE 2990 ALBERT STREET

This 1911 house was built for Walter Hill, who lived here until 1971. Hill was born near Guelph, Ontario, and came to Regina in 1902. In 1903, he co-established McCallum Hill & Co. with the brothers Ernest and Edgar McCallum. The firm soon invested in farmland in the Lakeview Area. In addition to his business interests, Hill was a member of city council in 1923/26. The first around-the-world radio transmission was sent from and received back to this house by his son James, who was a noted amateur radio operator. The Tudor Revival styled house was designed by the firm of Clemesha & Coltman based on an English country manor, and built at a cost of \$18,000. It was one of the first homes constructed in this subdivision. It was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1982.

7. BROWN RESIDENCE 3000 ALBERT STREET

This 1923 house was built for judge Thomas Brown, first dean of Wetmore College law school located at 2118 Scarth Street. The college merged with the University of Saskatchewan in 1922. Brown died in

1931 at the age of 55. His wife Evelyn lived here until the 1940s. She was one of the co-founders of the Women's Canadian Club. Francis Portnall designed this property in the Queen Anne Revival style. Note the Queen Anne window bay tower on the north side with the eyebrow window above. The corner front entrance porch with carved brackets and an arched entry door are very similar to the entrance design of 2900 Albert Street.

8. SMITH/WOOD RESIDENCE 3002 ALBERT STREET

This 1920 house was built for Herbert Smith, of H.G. Smith Wholesale Grocers, who lived here until 1925. A later owner was Thomas Wood, who emigrated from England with his parents as a young boy. Wood moved to Regina in 1912 and purchased the Chicago Photo Supplies Co., which he operated until 1946. He was also director of both the Toronto Chemical Supply Co. and the Calgary Oil Co., and the president of Dome Oils and Trans-Canada Petroleum companies. In 1923, he married Dorothy Duncan, the daughter of Albert Duncan, one of Regina's earliest settlers. A strong supporter and active member of the Liberal party, Wood spent many years as a provincial finance and organization chairman before being appointed to the Senate by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent in 1949. He was also a keen horticulturist, winning many prizes in local competitions, serving as vice-president of the Regina Horticultural Society and later receiving a life membership from that organization. The house also served as the home of Grant Devine, premier of Saskatchewan from 1982 to 1991. The property was designed in the American Craftsman style with a Tudor Revival half-timbering to the front facade. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

9. BOLE RESIDENCE 3004 ALBERT STREET

This 1910 house was the home of John Bole, who lived here from 1914 to 1930. Bole arrived in Saskatchewan to homestead with his parents at the age of 14. He was subsequently hired as the carrier of the first edition of *The Leader* newspaper in 1883. In 1898, Bole founded the Regina Trading Co. Regina's first department store, and served as president until the business was sold in 1920. He was also president of the Saskatchewan Mortgage Trust Co., a member of city council in 1895/03 and Regina's first MLA from 1905 until he resigned in 1916. This property was designed in the Tudor

Revival style. It is the oldest residence included in this tour.

**10. E.A. McCALLUM RESIDENCE
3036 ALBERT STREET**

This 1928 house was built for Ernest McCallum, who lived here until his death in 1935. Born in 1871 in Cumberland Village, Ontario, McCallum arrived here in 1898 to study law with T. Johnstone. He co-founded McCallum Hill & Co. with his brother Edgar McCallum and business partner Walter Hill, and made a fortune in land speculation and subdivision. The company built a number of houses in this area and sold the remainder of the Lakeview Subdivision lots to other private developers. This white stucco building is designed in the Federal style. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**11. VAN EGMOND RESIDENCE
3060 ALBERT STREET**

This 1922 house was designed by and for William Van Egmond, who lived here until he moved to his third house at 3374 Albert Street in 1926. The next owner was Dr. Herbert Clegg George, who lived here until 1959. He was a pioneer in cancer research and contributed to the establishment of a network of cancer clinics throughout Saskatchewan. This property was designed in an Arts and Crafts style and incorporates two of Van Egmond's favourite architectural elements: an attached garage and a sunroom.

**12. BURTON RESIDENCE
3070 ALBERT STREET**

This 1922 house was built for Stewart Burton. Born in Ontario, he came to Regina in 1907 to manage the Cameron & Heap Wholesale Grocers Co. He served on city council for four years before serving as mayor in 1923/24. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this property in a blend of American Federal style and the Prairie School style. Note the formal symmetrical window configuration, the deep eaves and the paired roof brackets. This house was built at a cost of \$11,000. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**13. READ RESIDENCE
3100 ALBERT STREET**

This 1914 house was built for Harry Read and his wife, who moved to Regina in 1906 from Hagersville, Ontario. In 1908, Read founded Regina

Plumbing & Heating Co. The Read family lived here until 1943, when the automobile dealer E. Moynan purchased the house. A later owner was the Sisters of Social Services, whose members lived and taught here from 1953 to 1973. The property was purchased and renovated by the architect Robert Croft and his wife in 1986. Frederick Chapman Clemesha designed it in a Georgian style, with classic detailing and wide flaring eaves of Prairie School influences. The property was built at a cost of \$13,000.

**14. MASON RESIDENCE
3118 ALBERT STREET**

This 1913 house was built for William Mason, who lived here until 1948. Mason moved to Regina in 1905 and managed the local branch of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Co. until 1920. An eight-term member of city council, he served as mayor in 1925/26. The property was designed by James Puntin, and features a mixture of Dutch Colonial, Tudor, Classical Revival and East Coast Shingle styles. It originally had an open wrap-around veranda formed by Doric columns.

Mason Residence, 3118 Albert Street

**15. R.H. COOK RESIDENCE
3160 ALBERT STREET**

Robert H. Cook, manager of Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance, commissioned Van Egmond and Storey architects to design this house. Cook paid \$40,000 for its construction in 1929 and filled it with antiques from England. The design is a definitive example of the Tudor Revival style, and features a crenelated stair tower, leaded windows and half-timbering. The architects specified that the so-called pegging technique be used in its interior construction. Pegging, both a functional and

decorative technique involving the use of wooden pegs instead of nails, is an uncommon and high quality sign of craftsmanship. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**16. BOWMAN RESIDENCE
3200 ALBERT STREET**

This 1926 house was built for Ira Bowman, who lived here from 1925 to 1954. Bowman was the president of Bowman Brothers Automotive Supplies and a member of city council in 1927/28. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this property in the Georgian Revival style. Note the grand entrance portico with massive fluted Doric columns.

**17. J. BRYANT RESIDENCE
3220 ALBERT STREET**

This 1914 house was built for James Bryant, who lived here until 1935. Bryant was a Conservative MLA for Lumsden in 1929/34, and served as speaker of the Legislature and minister of Public Works. He initiated a number of controversial relief projects during the Great Depression, including improvements to Wascana Lake and the construction of the present Albert Memorial Bridge. These projects were subject to ridicule for their apparent frivolity and were called "Bryant's Folly," "Bryant's Bridge" and "Bryant's Island." Francis Portnall designed this property in an elaborate Queen Anne Revival style with strong Tudor influences, such as the steeply pitched roof, half-timbering, elaborate bargeboard and the cosmetic buttressing at the corners. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

J. Bryant Residence, 3220 Albert Street

**18. McCALLUM RESIDENCE
3238 ALBERT STREET**

This 1913 house was built for Herbert McCallum, of the real estate and investment firm of McCallum & Bolton, who lived here until 1920. A later occupant was Dr. Frederick Corbett from 1927 to 1948. Born in Nova Scotia, Corbett moved to Regina in 1911 and pioneered cancer research at the Regina General Hospital. The Sisters of the Precious Blood subsequently owned the house from 1948 to 1959. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this property in an early application of the Prairie School style, more apparent before the original open veranda was enclosed. It was built at a cost of \$25,000.

**19. BRODERICK RESIDENCE
3248 ALBERT STREET**

This 1927 house was built for John Broderick, president of the Saskatchewan Motor Co., who operated the province's first automobile dealership for 54 years. The design by William Van Egmond, of Storey & Van Egmond architects is a definitive example of his application of Prairie School aesthetics. The symmetrical design is a blend of the North American Federal and Prairie School architecture styles. Note the deep overhang of the eaves, the tile roof and prominent horizontal timber band. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**20. BRANDON RESIDENCE
3260 ALBERT STREET**

This 1926 house was the home Robert Brandon, a partner in the law firm of Ring & Brandon founded in 1913. The Brandons hired contractor George Lowenbrough to build their home and supplemented his design with ideas of their own. The most distinctive feature of this Queen Anne styled house is the curved front eave and broad arch of the window frames and casements immediately below. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**21. McINNIS RESIDENCE
3270 ALBERT STREET**

This 1925 house was built for Walter McInnis, who lived here until 1946. His father, John McInnis, founded the *Regina Daily Standard* in 1904, the city's first daily newspaper, and was active in civic politics and real estate investment. In 1919, Walter McInnis and his brother Bruce bought the printing plant established by their father. The firm of

McInnis Brothers, later called Standard Printers, continued until the province bought it in 1945. This property was designed in a Queen Anne Revival style. Notable features include multiple hipped gable roofs with rolled gable ends and the distinctive front entrance.

McInnis Residence, 3270 Albert Street

22. HUTH RESIDENCE 3300 ALBERT STREET

This 1924 house was built for Merlin Huth, manager of Yaeger's Furs, who lived here until 1929. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed it in a Prairie School style. Note the cant-bay window and the attached garage.

23. GRAHAM/POWELL RESIDENCE 3312 ALBERT STREET

This 1929 Tudor Revival styled house was briefly occupied by C. Graham and then owned by Harvey Powell, general manager of the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company. The home features the steep pitched roof and half-timbering typical of the Tudor Revival style, and includes a distinctive herringbone patterned brick panelling flanking the front entrance.

24. SANDERSON RESIDENCE 3270 ANGUS STREET

This 1947 house was built in by J. Sanderson at a cost of \$7,000. It was purchased in 1949 by Hermes Coupal and his wife Adel upon their retirement as farmers. This is one of three distinctive Art Moderne styled houses constructed immediately after the Second World War on the 3200 block of Angus Street. Note the use of horizontal streamlined trim-band accents, the geometrically designed living room window and the corner returned window.

25. BAKER RESIDENCE 3225 ANGUS STREET

This 1947 house was built for Morely Baker, foreman for the Beaver Lumber Co. outlet in Regina. It was designed in an Art Moderne

bungalow style and also features a distinctive flat roof and horizontal accents. Note the corner returned windows also present at 3270 and 3217 Angus Street. The property was constructed by H. Black at a cost of \$5,000.

26. HUGH RESIDENCE 3217 ANGUS STREET

This 1947 house was built for A. Hugh, a local gas station owner. It was sold to another gas station manager, Donald Owen-Gray of Hunters Ltd. Gas Station. It was also designed in an Art Moderne style and features the horizontal streamlined styling, window design and flat roof characteristic of this architectural style. It is almost identical in design to 3225 Angus Street.

27. STRATHDEE RESIDENCE 3151 ANGUS STREET

This 1915 house was built for James Strathdee, who immigrated to Regina from Scotland in 1913. He soon helped establish Campbell, Wilson & Strathdee Wholesale Grocers, which he managed for many years. The house remained in the family until 1945. It was built by George Lowenbrough in a Tudor Revival style. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

28. DUNSTAN/TAGGART RESIDENCE 3144 ANGUS STREET

This 1929 house was built for K. Dunstan, co-owner and manager of Dunstan & MacLachlan Agencies and General Insurance, and agent for the Dwyer Elevator Company. It was purchased by the provincial Minister of Agriculture James Taggart in the mid 1930s. Note the use of brick quoin accents, the crenelated bay window and the arched front door and projecting hood.

29. McCONNELL RESIDENCE 3128 ANGUS STREET

This 1929 house was built for William McConnell, a supervisor at Canada Life Assurance, who lived here until 1938. The next owner was Thomas Clayton Davis, a judge on the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal and a former Liberal MLA for Prince Albert. First elected in 1925, Davis was Saskatchewan's attorney general in 1927/29 and in 1934/39. He lived here until 1941 when he was appointed to the Canadian High Commission in Australia. Francis Portnall designed the property in a Georgian Revival style. It features a steeply pitched gable roof uncommon to this style. It has

been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**30. HAROLD RESIDENCE
3131 ANGUS STREET**

This 1914 house was built for George Harold of Cockshutt Plough Company, who lived here until 1950. It was designed by Francis Portnall. Its exterior composition suggests that his interpretation of the North American Federal style did not change significantly over the years, although the shallower pitch of the roof is more in keeping with the general characteristics of this style. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**31. TALBOT RESIDENCE
3078 ANGUS STREET**

This 1912 house was the home of William Talbot, a painting and glass contractor, who lived here from 1914 to 1918. His company, Talbot Glass, obtained major glass contracts for the Legislative Building and Regina College. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed it in a Queen Anne Revival style, featuring a corner turret tower and a wrap-around veranda. The combination of brick and shingle facing was a common feature for Regina homes of this period. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**32. BATES RESIDENCE
3068 ANGUS STREET**

This 1913 house was built for Frederick Bates. He was first a physics professor at Regina College and later the director of rural education with the provincial government.

**33. FEIR RESIDENCE
3055 ANGUS STREET**

This 1920 house was built for James Feir, manager of the hardware, sporting goods and automobile accessories wholesaler Wood Vallance Ltd. Another resident was James Foulds, who occupied the house from 1933 to 1939. He was the manager of Marshall-Wells Co., the firm that acquired the assets of Wood Vallance Ltd. This property features an addition to the north end that detracts from the symmetry of its original Classical style.

**34. DAKIN RESIDENCE
3030 ANGUS STREET**

This 1928 house was built for Dr. Warren Dakin, who came to Regina from Nova Scotia in 1910 to

practise urology. He became superintendent of the Regina General Hospital in 1918, was one of the founders of the Medical Arts Clinic, and head of the urology department until his retirement in 1955. The Dakin family lived here until 1968. This property was designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey, incorporating maritime motifs that reflect the origins of the owners. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**35. ROUNDING RESIDENCE
2639 McCALLUM AVENUE**

This 1914 house was built for the land developer Lewis Rounding, who was killed in the First World War. His wife stayed in the property and opened a gentlemen's boarding house. A later resident was Ambrose Froom, who lived here from 1923 to 1937. He was the manager of the life insurance and loans division of the Imperial Life Assurance Co. until 1940. He served on city council in 1913/15. The house was converted into suites in 1939. It later functioned as the Montessori Children's Centre, but is now again a private residence. The Rounding Land Co. built the property at a cost of \$15,000. This company also built most of the early Rae Street homes in Lakeview. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**36. YOUNG RESIDENCE
2705 McCALLUM AVENUE**

This 1928 house was built for Ridgely Young, manager of Sun Electric Products, who lived here until 1942. A later owner was Dr. Emil Sauer, who lived here from 1943 to 1967. Sauer was co-founder of the Medical Arts Clinic. He also imported the first American saddle-bred horses to Regina and greatly contributed to the quality of horse shows in the city. It was designed in an eclectic version of the Craftsman style with Tudor Revival half-timbering and a round-arched front door.

**37. MILLIKEN RESIDENCE
2715 McCALLUM AVENUE**

This 1926 house was built in the Craftsman style for Robert Milliken and his wife Ethel. Robert was solicitor and then general counsel for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool during its first 35 years. He practised law from 1916 to 1959, and was director of the Bank of Canada from 1944 to 1959. In addition to his work for the Wheat Pool, he represented several national farm organizations. Ethel served on the Regina Public School Board for 10 years and was chairperson for one year. She was

also president of the Regina Council of Women, several other local women groups and an active member of Lakeview United Church. A public elementary school located in the southern area of the city was named in her honour.

38. ENGLAND RESIDENCE/DEVON COURT 2700 McCALLUM AVENUE

This 1921 house was built for Frederick England, one of Regina's first residents. England moved to Regina from Ontario in 1887 and opened England's Jeweller, where he worked behind the store counter for 66 years. He was the official watch inspector for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He also installed the clock in the Post Office Tower in 1912 and wound it every week with a huge hand crank. The business remained a family-run operation until 1985. England also served on city council for six terms between 1916 and 1935. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Regina Exhibition. This property was divided into seven suites and named Devon Court Apartments when the England family sold the house in 1939. This building is designed in the Federal Style and features a port cochere at the front entrance. Note the quarter round fan styled windows in the gable end also repeated in the front shed dormer. It was originally built at a cost of \$26,000. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

39. ANDRE RESIDENCE 2630 McCALLUM AVENUE

This 1927 house was built for Nathaniel Andre from Minneapolis, who lived here until 1943. Andre was recruited in 1913 to manage the insurance branch of McCallum Hill & Co. He was an avid sportsman and contributed to the formation of the Regina Rangers, a hockey club sponsored by the New York Rangers. They brought the Allen Cup to Regina in 1941. Another resident was John Sangster, founder of Mid-West Motors, who lived here from 1944 to 1974. Sangster was instrumental in the planning and construction of the present YMCA building. He also served on the national executive committee of the Progressive Conservative party. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this property using 18th century Classical motifs. It was the third attempt to reach an architectural compromise with Andre. The interior is characteristic of the Prairie School of architectural design with airy open spaces. This was also among the first houses in Regina to incorporate an attached garage. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

40. COOLICAN RESIDENCE 2931 ANGUS STREET

This Craftsman styled home was constructed in 1997 for Brian Coolican, a local real estate agent. Note the low hipped gable roof and the shingle cladding on the gable face. The property was the recipient of a 1999 Municipal Heritage Award in the New Design Sensitive Infill category.

41. DEMOREST RESIDENCE 2919 ANGUS STREET

This 1927 Craftsman styled house was built for Arthur Demorest and his wife Kathleen. Demorest was manager of the Toronto Type Foundry. Kathleen was a reporter with the *Regina Star* newspaper.

42. ROBINSON RESIDENCE 2636 - 20th AVENUE

This 1915 house was built for Franklin Robinson, deputy minister of Public Works, who worked with Walter Scott on the design and construction of the Legislative Building. A later resident was Brigadier-General Daniel Ormand in 1922/26. He was then commandant of Military District #12, which encompassed all of Saskatchewan. George Spence also lived here in 1929/30. He was a Liberal MLA in 1917/25 and MP in 1925/27, minister of Highways and Railways, Labour and Industries in 1927/1929, and minister of Public Works in 1934/38. He then resigned to become the first director of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA). He was also made a commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1946, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1948 and was inducted into the Saskatchewan Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1974. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed the property. It was built at a cost of \$7,000. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

TOUR B: LAKEVIEW NORTH

Start: 43. Rutley Residence, 2878 Angus Street
Finish: 85. Alport Residence, 2876 Albert Street
Length: 2.1 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

43. RUTLEY RESIDENCE 2878 ANGUS STREET

This 1928 house was built for James Rutley, of the Rutley Lumber Co., who lived here until 1942. He served as treasurer of the Saskatchewan Conservative Association for many years and was an active member of what is now the Knox-Metropolitan United Church. This property was designed in a Georgian Revival style. It features wood siding as facing material, although brick was more common at that time. Another distinctive feature is the front entrance portico with its paired supporting columns and open pediment.

Rutley Residence, 2878 Angus Street

44. OWEN SMITH RESIDENCE 2861 ANGUS STREET

This 1914 house was the home of Owen Smith, manager of Smith & Ross Contractors. A later owner was Judge David Hogarth, who lived here from 1917 to 1935. Hogarth came to Regina in 1906 and practised law for 49 years. He was a Liberal MLA from 1938 to 1944. Decisions he handed down as a judge in 1952/53 led to changes in the Criminal Code of Canada. This property was designed in an American Craftsman bungalow style. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw list since 1989.

Owen Smith Residence, 2861 Angus Street

45. ROBINSON RESIDENCE 2839 ANGUS STREET

This 1914 house was the first to be built for Franklin Robinson, who briefly lived here. Robinson was also the director of the Saskatchewan General Investment Agency Co. before being appointed deputy minister of the provincial Department of Highways. The next owner was the architect Maurice Sharon. This property was designed in a combination of the Shingle and Stick styles.

46. STREET RESIDENCE 2825 ANGUS STREET

This 1929 house was built for John Street, owner and manager of Capital Auto Wrecking. It is an excellent example of the Shingle style imported from the United States.

47. SHARON RESIDENCE 2635 REGINA AVENUE

This 1927 house was designed by and built for Maurice Sharon, who prepared the first map of Saskatchewan in 1905. In his early private practice with Neil Darrach, he was involved in the design of several commercial buildings in downtown Regina. As a provincial architect in 1913/29, he designed a series of Colonial style courthouses, the most notable being the one in Weyburn. When the Liberal government was defeated in 1929, he sold the house to Heinie Rogers of Rogers Lumber & Supply. This property was designed in a Tudor and Gothic Revival style. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

48. RUTLEY RESIDENCE 2701 REGINA AVENUE

This 1919 house was built for James Rutley of the Rutley Lumber Co., who lived here until 1927. This is a fine example of the Stick style of architecture that became popular throughout North America at the beginning of the 20th century. Note the stylistically compatible addition to the west section of the house.

49. VAN EGMOND RESIDENCE 2620 REGINA AVENUE

This 1942 house was designed and built by William Van Egmond, who came to Regina in 1906 and was hired as a summer draftsman by Edgar Storey. They soon formed a successful partnership that strongly influenced the architectural face of Regina. This is the fourth and last house that Van Egmond designed for himself. When Edgar Storey died in 1913, Van Egmond continued to practise with Edgar's son, Stanley Storey, until William's death in 1949. The property features a classic Canadian example of the Art Moderne style of residential architecture. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

50. TANNER RESIDENCE 2680 REGINA AVENUE

Constructed in 1928 for Percy Tanner, a local Regina barrister, this house is a blend of Tudor and Gothic Revival styles and features some excellent half-timbering incorporated into dual gable projections.

51. MERTZ RESIDENCE 2700 REGINA AVENUE

This house was originally constructed in 1913 as the stable and coach house for the E.D. McCallum residence at 2930 Albert St. It was moved to its present location in 1924 and redesigned as a private residence by architect William Van Egmond of Storey & Van Egmond. John Mertz, manager of Sun Life Assurance, lived here from 1925 to 1928. The next owner was John McDougall, who co-founded the law firm of McDougall Ready. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

52. FORBES RESIDENCE 2718 REGINA AVENUE

This 1916 house was built for Gordon Forbes, who lived here until 1959. Forbes practised law in Regina for almost 50 years as a partner in the firm

of Cross, Jonah, Hugg & Forbes. He was an active member of the Canadian Bar Association and served as president of the Law Society of Saskatchewan. He also played a leading role in the formation of the Wascana Winter Club. His son Murray Forbes lived here until 1969.

53. YOUNG RESIDENCE 2822 RAE STREET

This 1914 house was built for Stewart Young, who rented out the premises before taking up permanent residence here from 1924 to 1967. Young was director of town planning with the provincial Department of Municipal Affairs from 1924 until his retirement in 1951.

54. LANGLEY RESIDENCE 2830 RAE STREET

This 1913 house was built for George Langley, who lived here until 1923. He served as the MLA for North Qu'Appelle, Redberry and Cumberland constituencies consecutively from 1905 to 1922. He was the minister of Municipal Affairs from 1914 to 1921, and was vice-president and later president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. This property is designed in a blend of the Shingle and Stick styles of architecture and features a distinctive recessed gable dormer with two separate windows.

55. SCOTT RESIDENCE 2834 RAE STREET

This 1914 house was built for Bert Scott, an employee of the International Harvester Co. A later occupant was the insurance agent Stanley Thornicroft, who lived here from 1923 to 1932. His son, John Thornicroft, lived here until 1952. He was a professional violinist and conducted the Regina Symphony Orchestra in 1943/45 and 1955/58. He also taught violin at the Regina Conservatory of Music. This is also an example of the Shingle and Stick styles. Note the unusual curved bay window of this residence.

56. BRODERICK RESIDENCE 2838 RAE STREET

This house was constructed in 1919 for Jack M. Broderick, manager of the Saskatchewan Motor Company. It was designed in the Shingle style. The prominent diagonal, formed by the downward extension of the northern gable edge, is reminiscent of the work of the architect William Van Egmond.

**57. ELLIS RESIDENCE
2852 RAE STREET**

**McKAY RESIDENCE
2856 RAE STREET**

These two 1913 houses were built to the same basic design. The first owner of 2852 Rae Street was John Ellis, assistant city engineer for the City of Regina. The first owner of 2865 Rae Street was Kenneth McKay, the assistant dairy commissioner for the provincial government. Both houses were originally designed in a Shingle style. Note the fine example of the fish scale shingle pattern in the gable end of 2852 Rae Street.

**58. LEIGH RESIDENCE
2722 - 20th AVENUE**

This 1921 house was built for Robert Leigh, an insurance agent with the Continental Insurance Company. It was designed in a Craftsman style. Note the repetition of decorative elements under the main and subordinate gables.

**59. MacMILLAN RESIDENCE
2905 RAE STREET**

This house was constructed in 1929 in the Gothic Revival style for Dr. A. MacMillan.

**60. HACKER/BASTEDO RESIDENCE
2900 RAE STREET**

This 1913 house was built for George Hacker, owner of the Quality Grocery. A later owner was Frank Lindsay Bastedo, who lived here from 1915 to 1950. Bastedo moved to Regina in 1911 to join the law firm of Norman MacKenzie and later served as lieutenant-governor from 1958 to 1963. Over the years, he also served as director of the Regina Board of Trade and president of the Regina Conservative Association, the Saskatchewan Bar Association, the Canadian Club and the Regina Orchestral Society. This property was built at a cost of \$6,000. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**61. BLACKLOCK RESIDENCE
2921 RAE STREET**

This 1911 house was built for Robert Blacklock, who lived here until 1919. Born in Ontario, he came to Regina in 1905 to serve as principal of Victoria elementary school. He was later appointed registrar of the Department of Education. This house is a copy of the "Cottage-for-a-Small-Family" design that appeared in Gustaf Stickley's

1905 pattern book. Stickley strove to build houses that would simplify the work of home life and add to its "wholesome joy and comfort."

**62. MARTIN RESIDENCE
2927 RAE STREET**

This 1919 house was built for contractor Walter Martin. The next occupant was Dr. Oliver Davison, who lived here from 1921 to 1944. Davison served as a provincial medical inspector and later became the deputy minister and registrar general for the Department of Public Health.

**63. MARS RESIDENCE
2957 RAE STREET**

This 1929 Picturesque bungalow was built for barrister William Mars and his wife Leola, a noted musical accompanist.

**64. RIDEOUT RESIDENCE
2728 McCALLUM AVENUE**

This 1927 house was built for Reginald Rideout, general manager of the Western Trust Company. Rideout also served on the Saskatchewan Heart Foundation board of directors. He lived here until 1939. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed the property in a Spanish Colonial Revival style. It features an imitation clay tile roof made of prefabricated metal, a wrought iron balcony and rounded-arch windows. Van Egmond was not usually concerned with uniformity of style on all sides of his houses, but in this instance, the Spanish style is carried throughout the design.

**65. "THE DOLL'S HOUSE"
2812 McCALLUM AVENUE**

This 1928 house was designed and built by William Van Egmond. It was a wedding present to his daughter Isabelle Lockhart, who lived here until 1935. "The Doll's House," as it has come to be known, enjoys a cherished position in the neighbourhood due to its picturesque design and romantic origin. The steeply pitched gable roof, heavy split shingles, triangular window openings and irregular shutters create a fanciful appearance. The property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1983. See the commemorative plaque.

**66. RIGBY/POOLE
2805 McCALLUM AVENUE**

RESIDENCE

This 1911/12 house was built for William Rigby, who emigrated from England in 1884. Rigby farmed near Indian Head until 1906, when he moved to Regina to work as a clerk at the Regina Land Titles Office. He occupied a modest house on the 2200 block of Albert Street. His property tripled in value in 1910, when the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway announced its plans to build a passenger terminal and chateau-style hotel nearby. Rigby sold that property at a tremendous profit and built the present property. The next resident was Ernest Poole, of Poole Construction, who lived here from 1923 to 1932. Poole significantly altered the interior of the house to reflect a more Classical taste. The property was later purchased by the urologist Dr. Estaphios Barootes and his wife Betty, who lived here from 1954 to 1986. Barootes served in the Canadian Senate from 1984 to 1993. They had the original brown shingle exterior refaced with stucco and decorative half-timbering. Subsequent owners undertook substantial alterations, including an addition to the east in 1994. This property was designed by Francis Portnall in a Shingle style. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**67. WARREN RESIDENCE
2727 McCALLUM AVENUE**

This 1920 house was built for William Warren, chief engineer with the provincial Department of Telephones and Telegraphs. The massing and style of this expansive bungalow is unique in this neighbourhood.

**68. LINTON RESIDENCE
3080 RAE STREET**

This 1929 house was built for bridge engineer Adam Linton, who lived here until 1948. Francis Portnall designed it in a Queen Anne Revival style, combining the crispness of the Tudor half-timbering detail with seemingly irregular window placement.



Linton Residence, 3080 Rae Street

**69. MALONE RESIDENCE
2801 - 21st AVENUE**

This 1929 house was built for lawyer Cyril Malone, who lived here until moving to 3160 Albert Street in 1937. After his return from active service overseas during the First World War, he was admitted to the bar in 1919, was a member of city council in 1931/33, and was governor of the Notre Dame College at Wilcox, Saskatchewan, for 35 years. His son Edward was a judge and served as a Regina MLA and leader of the Saskatchewan Liberal party from 1975 to 1982.

This property was designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey and is an eclectic use of the Tudor Revival style of architecture. Of particular note are the decorative brackets under the eaves, the tapered fireplace chimney and the tower.

**70. SMITH RESIDENCE
3116 RAE STREET**

This 1946 house was constructed by and for Thomas Smith of Hilsden Smith Building Contractors. It is an excellent example of Art Moderne residential design. Characteristic features include the flat roof, curved south east corner, the use of narrow glass block corner windows and cornice bands.

**71. MacVEAN/DUNNING RESIDENCE
3120 RAE STREET**

This 1913 house was the home of Charles A. Dunning, the third premier of Saskatchewan, from 1920 to 1926. Born in England in 1885, Dunning came to Yorkton in 1902 and later homesteaded in that area. He was elected to the Saskatchewan

Grain Growers Association board of directors in 1911, and was elected vice-president the following year. In 1911, he became the general manager of the newly established Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1916, he served as provincial treasurer in 1916/25 and premier in 1922/25. Dunning was elected to Parliament in 1926 and was immediately appointed to the cabinet of William Lyon Mackenzie King. After two terms as the minister of finance, he resigned in 1939 for health reasons. He served as chancellor of Queen's University from 1940 until his death in 1958. Throughout his political career, Dunning was recognized as a champion of Western Canadian interests. This property was designed by Francis Portnall and built by Harold G. MacVean, a local consulting engineer and contractor.

72. GRAHAM RESIDENCE 3022 RETALLACK STREET

This 1929 house was built for Chester Graham, of the Western Manufacturing Co Ltd. The company's product line included sashes, doors, mouldings, frames and detail millwork. It was designed as a large Shingle styled bungalow. Note the gently curved swayed roof lines with curved barge boards at the gable ends of the north and south building elevations.

73. RADWAY RESIDENCE 2900 McCALLUM AVENUE

This 1930 house was built for Essie Radway, who lived here until 1959. She was the daughter of George and Helen Broder, and married Norris Radway in 1920. Norris Radway was born in Latton, England, in 1896 and immigrated to Saskatchewan in 1913. The following year, he enlisted with the 28th Battalion for active service in the First World War. In 1915, he was the battalion's first casualty. He remained hospitalized until his return to Regina and was subsequently discharged in 1918. After a few years as a customs office employee, he worked with George Broder until he set up his own lumber and insurance business in 1930. Radway was associated with lumber, building and insurance businesses for over 40 years. He was also the first director of the Saskatchewan Motor Club, director of the Assiniboia Club, and a member of the Royal Canadian Legion and the Canadian War Amputees Association. He died in 1960. The next owner was William John Patterson, who lived here from 1939

to 1946. Born in Grenfell, Saskatchewan, in 1886, Patterson was a lieutenant in the 10th Canadian Mounted Rifles during the First World War and was wounded in 1918. He was elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1921 and held various portfolios in successive Liberal governments. He was premier of Saskatchewan in 1935/44 and then lieutenant-governor in 1951/58. Patterson holds the distinction of being the first person to have served both as premier and as lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan. The property was designed in the Tudor Revival style, with the active participation of Essie Radway.

74. HARDY RESIDENCE 2830 McCALLUM AVENUE

This 1927 house was built for eye-ear-nose and throat specialist Dr. Alburn Hardy, who lived here until 1969. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed the property for the original site on College Avenue. After extensive consultations, this new location was selected as well as a smaller Colonial Revival style home. This property is one of the few in the neighbourhood with a gambrel roof. Note the sensitive addition on the west side.

75. HARRIS RESIDENCE 2863 RETALLACK STREET

COUNSELL RESIDENCE 2865 RETALLACK STREET

These houses were built in 1912 and 1911 respectively and demonstrate how similar properties can change significantly over time. The property located at 2863 was first occupied by Sidney Harris, manager of W.L. McKinnon & Co., a debentures and trust company. The property located at 2965 was first occupied by Albert Counsell, an insurance agent with Sun Life Assurance.

76. HENDERSON RESIDENCE 2850 RETALLACK STREET

This 1913 house was built for James Henderson, a Saskatchewan artist renowned for his Qu'Appelle Valley landscapes and portraits of prairie Indians. Note the gambrel roof design of this modest house.

77. AULD RESIDENCE 2830 RETALLACK STREET

This 1914 house was purchased in 1915 by Francis Auld, deputy minister of agriculture from 1916 to 1946. Auld was granted an honorary Doctor of

Laws degree in 1936 by the University of Saskatchewan. He later became chancellor of that university. Dr. Auld was also an active community worker who served as president of the Regina Exhibition Association, the YMCA, the Canadian Cancer Society and the Rotary Club.

78. MCKEE RESIDENCE 2901 REGINA AVENUE

This 1923 house was built for Clayton McKee, a long-time manager at the Canadian Teachers Agency, and later the Saskatchewan chairperson of the National War Finance Committee. This property was designed in Georgian Revival style. It features a prominent Classical front porch and a hip roof accented with an eyebrow dormer.

79. ROTARY PARK 2738 REGINA AVENUE (2700 to 2600 BLOCKS REGINA AVENUE)

This 3.75 acre park was established in 1934/38 though the volunteer efforts and public donations of the Regina branches of the Rotary Club. It was originally designed as a memorial to the Regina members of the Rotary Club who had fallen in battle during the First World War. Each of the original trees planted in the park commemorated one of them. This park was also the former home of the Nicholas Flood Davin fountain. The elegant 1908 Victorian styled fountain was dedicated to the founder of the *Regina Leader*, now the *Leader-Post* newspaper, and MP for Assiniboia West in 1887/1900. The fountain was originally located at the centre of Victoria Park and removed in 1925 to make way for the present cenotaph. After many years in storage it was relocated to Rotary Park, only to be removed again in 2005 for repairs. The park is crossed by the Devonian Pathway, which begins in the southeast part of the city at the Riverside Memorial Park Cemetery and follows Wascana Creek to the western edge of the city.

80. ALBERT MEMORIAL BRIDGE 2600 to 2700 BLOCKS ALBERT STREET

This 1930 bridge was built during the Great Depression as an unemployment relief project, along with the dredging of Wascana Lake. The project employed over 2,100 men to hand-dredge the lake and create two islands with the mud removed from the bottom. To justify the \$250,000 expenditure, the minister of public works, James Bryant, announced that it would be dedicated as a war memorial. However, when the formal dedication occurred, the two bronze plaques failed

to signify that the bridge was a provincial war memorial and the bridge designer ordered the plaques to be removed. But the provincial government countermanded his order and had the plaques reinstalled. The dispute was left unresolved for the next 60 years until 1995, when the First World War Memorial was constructed at the Albert Street Legislative Drive entrance. The project to span a 50-foot wide creek with an 840-foot long ornate bridge was nicknamed "Bryant's Folly" and to this day is considered to be one of the world's longest bridges over the narrowest span of water.

In 1985, the City proposed to demolish the decorative balustrades on either side of the bridge and to remove the elm trees lining Albert Street in order to widen the street. Plans were abandoned and a \$1.4 million restoration project was completed in 1988. Wascana Lake was again redeveloped in 2004/05 and deepened from 1.5 to 5.5 metres, removing 1.3 million cubic metres of soil at a cost of \$18 million.

The bridge was designed by the architectural and engineering firm of Puntin, O'Leary & Coxall and built by Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. It features Egyptian-style terra cotta balusters and lamp standards cast in a multicoloured lotus flower design. Egyptian-style concrete obelisks give a sense of grandeur at the bridge entranceways and are adorned with terra cotta plaques of Queen Victoria. Note the sculptured medallions depicting municipal and provincial symbols. The Albert Memorial Bridge was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1984. It was the recipient of a 1989 Municipal Heritage Award in the Exterior Restoration category. See the commemorative plaque.

81. HINGLEY RESIDENCE 2600 REGINA AVENUE

This 1929 house was designed by Francis Portnall. It was built for Eustace Hingley, who co-founded the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association in 1917.

82. YOUNG RESIDENCE 2800 ALBERT STREET

This 1922 house was built for Ridgely Young, manager of Sun Electric Products. The next resident was Samuel Cohen, who lived here from 1925 to 1942. Cohen founded the British Army Store in 1924, later known as the Army & Navy Department Store. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed the property in a Craftsman bungalow style. Note

the extensive use of rough fieldstone on the foundation and two fireplace chimneys. This building material was popular in the design of Craftsman style houses. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Young Residence, 2800 Albert Street

**83. BARNARD RESIDENCE
2810 ALBERT STREET**

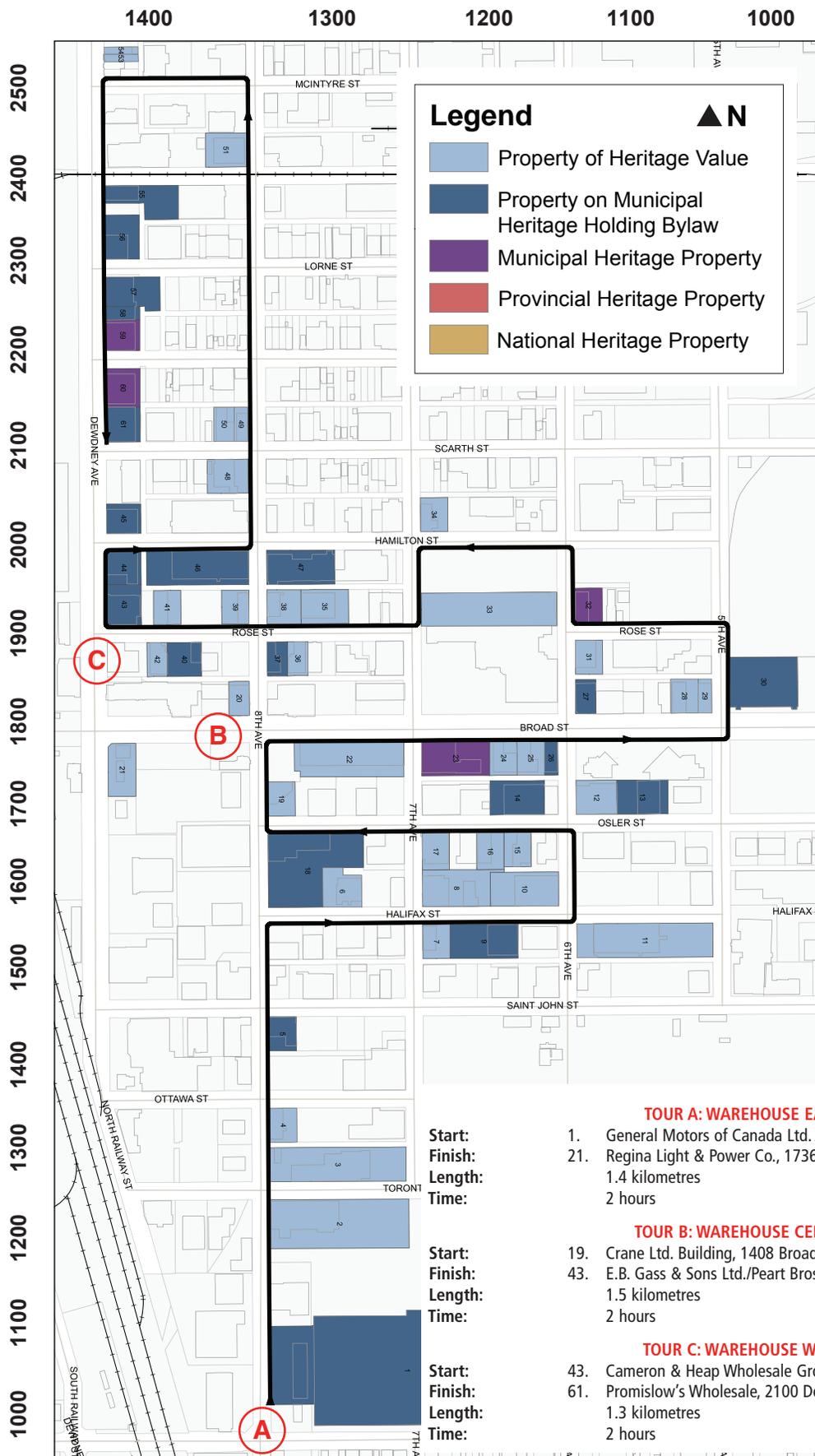
This 1912/15 Craftsman styled bungalow has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**84. MCGILLIVRAY RESIDENCE
2850 ALBERT STREET**

This 1925 house was built for William McGillivray, an agent of the North American Life Assurance Co. It was designed by William Van Egmond in an eclectic Tudor Revival style.

**85. ALPORT RESIDENCE
2876 ALBERT STREET**

This 1921 house was built for surgeon and physician Dr. Edward Alport, who practised in Regina until 1949. He played an important role in setting up the first cancer clinics in Saskatchewan. The Alport family owned the house until 1968. This property is sadly notorious as the site of the 1984 murder of Joanne Wilson, the former wife of Saskatchewan politician Colin Thatcher. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.





Warehouse Area

The Warehouse Area is historically defined as the area bordered by Albert Street (west) and Winnipeg Street (east), and 4th Avenue (north) and Dewdney Avenue (south). This district was created when the federal government donated 4,000 vacant lots north of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) main line to the City of Regina. The area was then reserved for commercial and industrial purposes, including warehouses, industrial enterprises and railway services.

Regina was one of the "instant towns" created by the CPR as it extended its prairie line west from Winnipeg to the Rockies in the early 1880s. Businessmen erected false-front wooden stores opposite the CPR station on South Railway Street, now Saskatchewan Drive. Their homes stood further south, towards and around a treeless Victoria Square, now Victoria Park. Early Regina businesses confined their activities to retail trade. Additional railway lines were added, including the Canadian Northern Railway in 1908, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway three years later which merged in 1918/19 to form the Canadian National Railway (CNR). It was only after the turn of the century that companies began to build distributing warehouses to serve their rural customers. Regina became a major shipping and distribution point, particularly for farm implements.

At the turn of the century, nearly 1,000 men worked in the solid brick warehouses along Dewdney Avenue. During the First World War, the Eaton Co. and the Robert Simpson Co. built large mail order warehouses, and in 1928, General Motors built its first car assembly plant in Western Canada. Until the 1950s, most wholesale and industrial activities in Regina were concentrated in this district.

The Regina's Old Warehouse District Association has been active in promoting heritage conservation, rehabilitation and the adaptive re-use of existing buildings. Numerous commercial and residential developments sensitive to their historic and architectural surroundings have proven to be highly successful.

*Photograph: People boarding a train at the Regina Depot platform, circa 1915
Photograph is courtesy of the City of Regina Archives Photograph Collection, CORA-RPL-B-188*

TOUR A: WAREHOUSE EAST

Start:	1. General Motors of Canada Ltd. Assembly Plant, 1102 - 8th Avenue
Finish:	21. Regina Light & Power Co., 1736 Dewdney Avenue
Length:	1.4 kilometres
Time:	2 hours

1. GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA LTD. ASSEMBLY PLANT 1102 - 8th AVENUE

This 1928 assembly plant was built for General Motors of Canada Ltd. and was the first of its kind to be established in Western Canada. During the Second World War, the federal government acquired the plant for the production of munitions. Regina Industries Ltd. became the province's largest munitions plant, providing employment for 1,596 men and women at peak production in 1943. Automobile production was not resumed after the war, and portions of the complex continued to be used for national defence purposes until the mid-1960s. In 1967, the property was subdivided to allow for the sale of certain portions to the province. The City of Regina retained ownership of the assembly plant and the office building on 8th Avenue from the late 1960s to 2005. The assembly plant is still used as the City's Facilities & Energy Management head office and warehouse. The building was designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey and built by Smith Bros. & Wilson. The main office building features a stone-capped pilaster between each set of windows, and the main entrance portal is decorated with Art Deco styled stone pilasters and an entablature bearing the company's corporate initials, GMC. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

2. GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA LTD. BUILDING 1260 - 8th AVENUE

This 1928 building was part of the General Motors automobile assembly plant. After the closure of the plant, the company continued to conduct its regional administrative and parts distribution operations from this location, until it moved in 1967. Its architectural style is consistent with the overall plant design. It features a Tyndall stone entrance.

3. PHILLIPS CO. BUILDING 1300 - 8th AVENUE

This 1928 building was built for glass manufacturer W.E. Phillips Co., established in conjunction with

the opening of General Motors. This company supplied the glass used in the construction of the new GM plant and the mirrored glass for the automobiles. It was the largest plant of its kind in Western Canada. The machinery alone cost \$200,000. Fierce competition closed the company in 1931. The building remained vacant until the late 1930s. Later occupants were the Chrysler Corp. of Canada in 1945/54, Pilkington Glass Ltd. in 1954/69, and the sign manufacturer Signal Industries Ltd. since 1969. Note the interesting Tyndall stone medallions with the Galion sailing ship insignia set in the gable end brick panels. Much of the brick detailing is done in the Art Deco style.

Phillips Co. Building, 1300 - 8th Avenue

4. SIMMONS BUILDING 1365 OTTAWA STREET

This 1912 building was constructed for the building contractor A. McGregor. It was first leased to the general wholesale merchant H. Knight, followed by the Alaska Bedding Company. In 1919, the Montreal company merged all eight of its bedding firms and incorporated them under the name of Simmons Ltd., at which time they purchased the building. The original Simmons Limited sign is still visible on the south side of the building. This three-storey building was designed by the architectural firm of M. Sharon & N.R. Darrach. While the design is relatively plain, it does feature an entryway with fluted pilasters executed in the Art Deco style. It was built at a cost of \$21,000, measures 44 by 100 feet, is clad with brick and trimmed with Tyndall stone.

5. McPHERSON & THOM BUILDING 1373 ST. JOHN STREET

This 1916 building was built as a warehouse for the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., which occupied it until 1932. A later owner was the agricultural implement firm of McPherson & Thom, from 1925 to 1982. McPherson Pump Supplies purchased it in 1983. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

6. REGINA COLD STORAGE & FORWARDING CO. 1324 HALIFAX STREET

This 1914 building was constructed for the Regina Cold Storage & Forwarding Co. Ltd. It was one of the three buildings in the city at that time owned by H. Laird. The company expanded from the storage of perishable grocery products to the handling and storage of household goods and farm implements and eventually moved to a larger warehouse. This property was also the home of the Saskatchewan Co-op Creameries in 1918.

7. CANADIAN OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS BUILDING 1275 HALIFAX STREET

This 1916 building was built for the Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works. A later occupant was the Wood Bros. Thresher Co. from 1930 until the late 1940s. Other agricultural implement businesses operated here, including Industrial & Farm Equipment Co., Robinson Machine & Supply Co. and Robin-Nedwell Manufacturing Ltd.

8. GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. BUILDING 1270 HALIFAX STREET

This 1913 building was constructed for agricultural implement manufacturer Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., which occupied it until 1932. Following a brief occupation by the Agricultural Bond & Credit Corp. of Canada from 1936 to 1940, it served as the home of another agricultural firm, W.F. Fuller Machinery Co. until 1961.

9. TREMAINE CARTAGE 1233 HALIFAX STREET

This 1929 building was constructed for the Regina Cold Storage & Forwarding Co., founded in 1903 by H.W. Laird. It housed a large number and wide range of commercial enterprises. The 1951 Henderson Directory identifies 10 separate listings. Tremaine Cartage & Storage was the principal occupant of the building from 1958 to 1986. The

firm of Van Egmond & Storey designed the property, which features brick facing over a reinforced concrete and steel structure. It also includes a prominent central tower flanked on either side by an elaborate series of major and minor pilasters topped with triangular and square stone detailing. With three storeys above a full basement and 40,000 square feet of floor space, the building was equipped with plenty of windows, electric lights, a two-ton freight elevator, washroom facilities and the newest heating devices. Note the original construction date displayed above the entrance and the still visible painted sign on the south side of the building. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989. It was the recipient of a 1985 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category.

10. MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT CO. OF CANADA BUILDING 1224 HALIFAX STREET (1601 - 6TH AVENUE)

This 1929 building was constructed to supplement the facilities of the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co. of Canada Ltd., which was located on the north side of 6th Avenue. The next occupant was Kramer-Church, later the Kramer Tractor Co., from 1943 to 1964.

11. OLIVER BUILDING 1540 - 6th AVENUE

The original portion of this 1920 building was built for Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Co., who operated here until 1927. It was then occupied by the farm implement manufacturer Oliver Ltd. from 1930 to 1960. Subsequent occupants included Cockshutt Farm Equipment of Canada, wholesale grocer J. M. Sinclair Ltd., Kramer Tractor, Buy-Rite Furniture, and furniture and appliance dealer Wosk's Ltd. It was designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey.

12. NORTHERN ELECTRIC BUILDING 1162 OSLER STREET ARMY & NAVY MAIN WAREHOUSE 1148 OSLER STREET

The original three-storey portion of this 1919 building was constructed for Northern Electric Co. It operated here until the late 1920s, when it moved to new premises at 2300 Dewdney Avenue. The 1930 northern addition was designed by the firm of Puntin, O'Leary & Coxall and built by Bird,

Woodall & Simpson, with reinforced concrete, brick, laminated floors and a sprinkler system. Note the original construction date carved in stone above both entrances.

Northern Electric Building, 1162 Osler Street/
Army & Navy Main Warehouse, 1148 Osler Street

The rear 1930 addition was built for the Army & Navy Department Stores Ltd. It was designed by the Regina firm of Puntin, O'Leary & Coxall in a blend of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. The differing exterior styles of the original structure and the addition are tied to the original building at 1162 Osler Street, by the use of similar detailing of their respective entrances. It was built by the firm of Bird, Woodall & Simpson, with reinforced concrete, brick, laminated maple floors and a sprinkler system. Note the Tyndall stone accents and inset pediment decoration around the entrances. This addition has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

13. CANADIAN FAIRBANKS MORSE CO. BUILDING 1202 OSLER STREET

The original portion of this building was constructed in 1920 for the Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., which occupied it until 1961. A later occupant was the Chrysler Corp. of Canada Ltd. in 1929/43, and the retail furniture store C. A. De Fehr & Sons Ltd. in 1967/96. It was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond, featuring brick and stone detailing and an elaborate roofline. This is one of their most elaborately decorated warehouse buildings. Note the brick diapering on the second floor of the front facade, and the inset diamond motif on the third floor. The decorative tile work is again repeated on the pilaster crests. The Tyndall stone carving of the Canadian Fairbanks Morse sign over the main entrance is an example of the excellent stone carver's craftsmanship often evident in these heritage buildings. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

14. CANADA WEST ELECTRIC BUILDING 1221 OSLER STREET

This 1916 building was built for Canada West Electric Ltd., previously located at 2220 Dewdney Avenue. It was vacated in 1929 and remained empty until 1938. BAPCO Paints later occupied the building from the late 1940s until 1975. At a construction cost of \$30,000, this building features a push-button automatic freight elevator, maple floors on the inside, exterior brick coping, a loading platform and a CPR spur line to accommodate the shipping of goods. The building has undergone a significant facelift.

15. WEST IMPLEMENT SUPPLY CO. BUILDING 1245 OSLER STREET

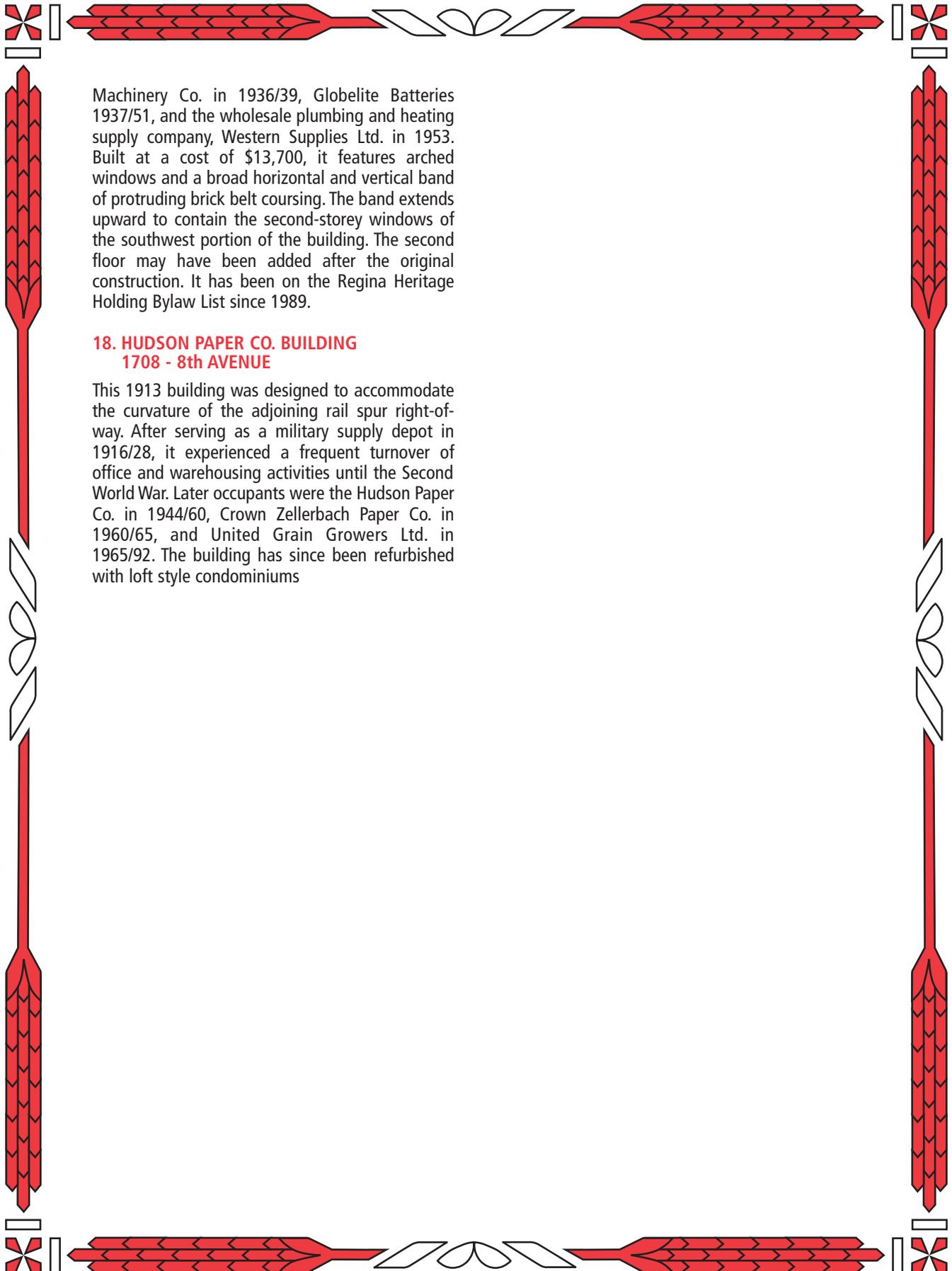
This 1918 building was originally constructed for the West Implement Supply Co. and over the years has been the home of many significant businesses, such as: MacDonalds Consolidated, Hudson Bay Co., Robert Simpson Co., Agricultural Bond & Credit Corp. of Canada Ltd., Garden City Feeder Co., Pounder's Transfer, Western Canada Flour Mills, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Donald Bain Ltd., and Warehouse Services Ltd.

16. GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO. BUILDING 1279 OSLER STREET

This 1918 stucco-faced building was occupied by Garden City Feeder Co. from 1918 until 1929. Subsequent occupants were the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives, Great West Electric & Radio Wholesale Appliances Ltd., Western Factory Sales Co., Arnold's Tarp Repair Ltd., and Gerry's Furniture Warehouse.

17. WESTERN SUPPLIES BUILDING 1630 - 8th AVENUE

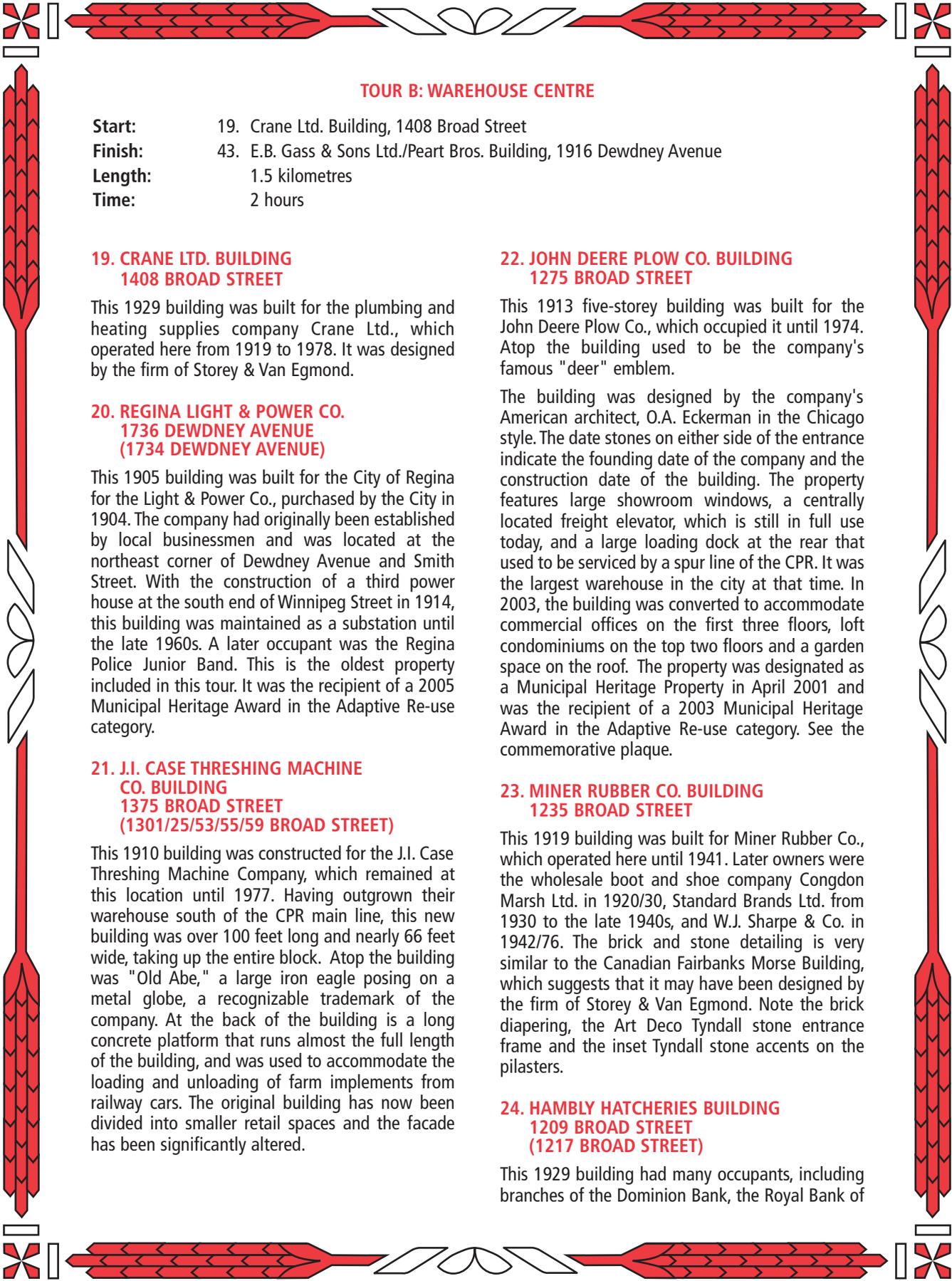
This 1911 building was built for the automobile and agricultural implement distributing firm, Haug Brothers & Nellermore Co., first established in Winnipeg. The name of the firm was changed to Canadian Avery Co. soon after its relocation to Regina. In 1926, it became known as I.J. Haug & Sons Ltd., which operated a car dealership for a number of years, then dealt more exclusively in agricultural implements and trucks. Employing three successive generations of the Haug family, the firm continued to operate on this site until 1953. Various members of the Haug family occupied it as a residence from 1915 to 1940. The building was also occupied by the Avery Power



Machinery Co. in 1936/39, Globelite Batteries 1937/51, and the wholesale plumbing and heating supply company, Western Supplies Ltd. in 1953. Built at a cost of \$13,700, it features arched windows and a broad horizontal and vertical band of protruding brick belt coursing. The band extends upward to contain the second-storey windows of the southwest portion of the building. The second floor may have been added after the original construction. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

18. HUDSON PAPER CO. BUILDING
1708 - 8th AVENUE

This 1913 building was designed to accommodate the curvature of the adjoining rail spur right-of-way. After serving as a military supply depot in 1916/28, it experienced a frequent turnover of office and warehousing activities until the Second World War. Later occupants were the Hudson Paper Co. in 1944/60, Crown Zellerbach Paper Co. in 1960/65, and United Grain Growers Ltd. in 1965/92. The building has since been refurbished with loft style condominiums



TOUR B: WAREHOUSE CENTRE

Start: 19. Crane Ltd. Building, 1408 Broad Street
Finish: 43. E.B. Gass & Sons Ltd./Peart Bros. Building, 1916 Dewdney Avenue
Length: 1.5 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

19. CRANE LTD. BUILDING 1408 BROAD STREET

This 1929 building was built for the plumbing and heating supplies company Crane Ltd., which operated here from 1919 to 1978. It was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond.

20. REGINA LIGHT & POWER CO. 1736 DEWDNEY AVENUE (1734 DEWDNEY AVENUE)

This 1905 building was built for the City of Regina for the Light & Power Co., purchased by the City in 1904. The company had originally been established by local businessmen and was located at the northeast corner of Dewdney Avenue and Smith Street. With the construction of a third power house at the south end of Winnipeg Street in 1914, this building was maintained as a substation until the late 1960s. A later occupant was the Regina Police Junior Band. This is the oldest property included in this tour. It was the recipient of a 2005 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category.

21. J.I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO. BUILDING 1375 BROAD STREET (1301/25/53/55/59 BROAD STREET)

This 1910 building was constructed for the J.I. Case Threshing Machine Company, which remained at this location until 1977. Having outgrown their warehouse south of the CPR main line, this new building was over 100 feet long and nearly 66 feet wide, taking up the entire block. Atop the building was "Old Abe," a large iron eagle posing on a metal globe, a recognizable trademark of the company. At the back of the building is a long concrete platform that runs almost the full length of the building, and was used to accommodate the loading and unloading of farm implements from railway cars. The original building has now been divided into smaller retail spaces and the facade has been significantly altered.

22. JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. BUILDING 1275 BROAD STREET

This 1913 five-storey building was built for the John Deere Plow Co., which occupied it until 1974. Atop the building used to be the company's famous "deer" emblem.

The building was designed by the company's American architect, O.A. Eckerman in the Chicago style. The date stones on either side of the entrance indicate the founding date of the company and the construction date of the building. The property features large showroom windows, a centrally located freight elevator, which is still in full use today, and a large loading dock at the rear that used to be serviced by a spur line of the CPR. It was the largest warehouse in the city at that time. In 2003, the building was converted to accommodate commercial offices on the first three floors, loft condominiums on the top two floors and a garden space on the roof. The property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in April 2001 and was the recipient of a 2003 Municipal Heritage Award in the Adaptive Re-use category. See the commemorative plaque.

23. MINER RUBBER CO. BUILDING 1235 BROAD STREET

This 1919 building was built for Miner Rubber Co., which operated here until 1941. Later owners were the wholesale boot and shoe company Congdon Marsh Ltd. in 1920/30, Standard Brands Ltd. from 1930 to the late 1940s, and W.J. Sharpe & Co. in 1942/76. The brick and stone detailing is very similar to the Canadian Fairbanks Morse Building, which suggests that it may have been designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond. Note the brick diapering, the Art Deco Tyndall stone entrance frame and the inset Tyndall stone accents on the pilasters.

24. HAMBLY HATCHERIES BUILDING 1209 BROAD STREET (1217 BROAD STREET)

This 1929 building had many occupants, including branches of the Dominion Bank, the Royal Bank of

Canada and Macleod's department store. The original building constructed on this site also occupied the lots at 1209, 1211 and 1217. It was built for Hambly Hatcheries.

**25. ARMY & NAVY WAREHOUSE #4
1205 BROAD STREET**

This 1920 building was built for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd., which occupied it until 1954. It later served as Warehouse #4 for the Army & Navy Department Store until 1978. This building is representative of the Chicago style of commercial and industrial architecture. This style prevailed in the Warehouse Area during the decade following the First World War and is best seen in the distinctive detailed front entrance. The second and third floors have been converted to loft condominiums. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**26. KOZAN FURNITURE
1170 BROAD STREET**

This 1912 building was built for the wholesale grocery firm of H.G. Smith Ltd. Another tenant was Robert Simpson Western Ltd. from 1939 to 1954. The building also briefly served as a warehouse for the Army & Navy Department Store. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this property. It was built at a cost of \$50,000. Note the carved Tyndall stone Tudor styled arched corner entrance with the inset transom window above. The building was refurbished in 2005 to accommodate businesses on the main floor with loft condominiums built on the upper floors. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**27. CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED
RUBBER CO. BUILDING
1118 BROAD STREET**

This 1916 building was built for the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Ltd. and the Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd. The large loading platform and CPR tracks at the rear of the building permitted the loading and unloading of large shipments with ease.

**28. SCOTT FRUIT CO. BUILDING
1100 BROAD STREET**

This 1913 building was constructed for the Scott Fruit Co., later known as Scott National. It was later occupied by the Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service and Mid West Paper Sales. The building was renovated in 1947 and an additional two storeys

were added. Note the original signage at the top of the building.

**29. ROBERT SIMPSON WAREHOUSE
1050 BROAD STREET**

This 1915 building was built for the Western Canadian headquarters and mail-order operations of Robert Simpson Western Ltd., later Simpson-Sears and now Sears Canada. The catalogue mail order business required more than 100 staff when it opened in May 1916. By 1924, there were nearly 200 employees. The first floor was then converted to a retail store where overstocks of merchandise that would not be included in the next catalogue were sold. Sears Canada still operates its catalogue order sales from this location. Built in the Chicago style by Wells Brothers, it is one of the earliest local examples of reinforced concrete construction, which was first applied in the design of commercial and industrial buildings at the turn of the century. Rising an impressive eight storeys above the Warehouse Area, it featured hundreds of plate glass windows providing an airy and open atmosphere for all employees. These were replaced in 2004. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**30. ANTIQUE MALL
1175 ROSE STREET**

This 1912 warehouse was built for the Saskatchewan Motor Co. It was later the home to Quaker Oats, Ames-Holden Tire Co. and the Steele Briggs Seed Co. from 1922 to 1953. The Antique Mall established its operation at this location in 1987, making it one of the earliest examples of adaptive re-use of a warehouse building in this district.

**31. DOWNING BUILDING
1150 ROSE STREET**

This 1913 building was built for the boot and shoe factory of W.C. Downing, which remained here for only a short time. The building also served as the Provincial Liquor Store warehouse, the Western Motor Supplies Ltd., the Prairie Biscuit & Confectionery Co., the Ford Motor Co. of Canada in 1919/43, and the Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives in 1943/50. The government of Saskatchewan purchased the building in the early 1950s for office space. It was converted to condominiums in 1996. This building was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond. Note the massive carved Tyndall stone Art Deco styled

entrance surround. It was designated Municipal Heritage Property in February 2000.

32. SEARS OUTLET CENTRE
1230 BROAD STREET
(1200 BLOCK HAMILTON STREET)

This 1918 building was constructed for the T. Eaton Co., to accommodate its mail-order operations. Sir John Eaton opened the building that same year. In 1926, the company converted part of the building into a retail store, added a gasoline filling station and a parking lot for its customers. An addition to the east of the original building in 1967 was named the Eaton-Dominion Mall. Eaton's remained at this location until it relocated downtown in 1981, and eventually closed in 2001. The building has since been the home to a discount retail outlet for Sears Canada, and the centre was renamed the Centennial Mall. The site was originally a public reserve known as Dominion Park. In 1909, the City had built a 600-seat grandstand and sports field for baseball and lacrosse teams. The land was purchased in 1917 for \$100,000, to make way for the present building.

33. McCOLL BROS. BUILDING
2010 - 7th AVENUE

This 1921 building was built for McColl Bros. Ltd., which became the McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. in 1929. Later occupants were the Saskatchewan Leather Products Corp. from 1944 to 1949, and the provincial government, which used it as a warehouse facility until 1975. In the late 1980s, the building was converted into rental office space.

34. NATIONAL FRUIT CO. BUILDING
1350 ROSE STREET

This 1929 building was built for National Fruit Co. In 1941, it merged with the Scott Fruit Co. and formed Scott-National, which remained here until 1972. Note the use of Tyndall stone quoins around the entrance and edges of the building corners, used to accentuate the outside edges of the building.

35. CANADA PACKERS LTD.
1363 ROSE STREET

This 1925 building was vacant until it was briefly occupied by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries in 1932. The next owner was Canada Packers Ltd., which operated its produce division here from 1945 to the late 1950s. Note the pressed tin cornice with Classical styled dentil frieze band and the garland swag architrave below.

36. TRIBUTE MEMORIALS
1373 ROSE STREET

This 1910 building was built for Petrie Manufacturing Co. Later occupants were the farm implement dealer R.A. Lister & Co. of Canada Ltd. in 1922/30, and the printing firm of W.S. Edwards & Son in 1934/51. It was also the home of a paper box manufacturing operation headed by Ken Preston, who established this firm at the conclusion of his career as a professional football player. He later left the business to assume the position of general manager for the Saskatchewan Roughriders Football Club. Tribute Memorials Ltd. purchased it in 1966. This building features an unusual rusticated concrete block accent framing around the windows and doors. This is also repeated in cornice and base bands around the building. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

37. SWIFT CANADIAN CO. BUILDING
1368 ROSE STREET

This 1920 building housed the meat packing firm of Swift Canadian Co., renamed Gainers Inc. in 1981. It continued to operate here until 1989.

38. AMHERST CENTRAL SHOE CO. BUILDING
1402 ROSE STREET

This 1910 building was built for the Amherst Central Shoe Co. It also housed Western School Supply Ltd. from 1918 to 1942. Since then, the building has accommodated a wide range of commercial activities. The original brick facing is still visible on the sides of the building, but modern stucco facing conceals the east facade.

39. ZURIF BUILDING
1437 ROSE STREET

This 1911 building was built for manufacturing agents Teese & Perse. It housed a variety of commercial activities over the years, including the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co. in 1918/39, and the paper product wholesaler Barber-Ellis in 1957/77. Originally known as the Teese & Perse Building, it was renamed in 1943 as the Zurif Building. Note the use of the best quality red face brick of the front facade of this building, while the side walls are clad in a coarser and softer utility construction brick. The face brick on the front facade has also been built out to form a massive cornice band. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**40. AUTO SERVICE CO. LTD. BUILDING
1440 ROSE STREET**

This 1917 building was built for the Auto Service Company Ltd. to serve the newly popular mode of transportation, the automobile. Competition was also growing, and this company was only in business for less than five years. The building was then vacant from 1922 to 1931. Subsequent occupants have included the Montreal Engineering Co. in 1931/44, the agricultural implement dealers E.B. Gass & Son in 1944/67, and Midland Equipment Ltd. in 1967/70.

**41. TEESE & PERSE BUILDING
1455 ROSE STREET
(1451/55 ROSE STREET)**

The original portion of this 1911 building was built for manufacturing agents Teese & Perse, who occupied it until 1987, except between 1918 and 1928. Listed as occupants at this address in 1914 were Teese & Perse, George Vipond & Co., and the western branch sales office of George Weston Ltd., and a cake and biscuit manufacturing company. T.G. McNall, who had managed the local branch of George Weston Ltd., purchased it in 1914 and formed his own wholesale firm known as McNall & Company Ltd.

**42. E.B. GASS & SONS LTD.
1916 DEWDNEY AVENUE**

The western portion of this 1910/11 building was built for the wholesale hardware firm of Peart Bros. as a warehouse. It was later occupied by Western Grocers Ltd., until it was taken over by MacDonalds Consolidated in 1924. It was also one of seven Safeway Stores Ltd. locations in Regina in 1930. It subsequently accommodated a variety of wholesale and warehousing enterprises. From 1939 to 1963, the entire complex served as the local head office and warehouse of MacDonalds Consolidated. This warehouse was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond in the Chicago style. It was built by Smith Bros. & Wilson and features rusticated stone blocks on the street facing foundation walls and Menominee red brick above. The eastern portion of the building was designed by James Puntin for the wholesale grocery firm of Campbell Bros. & Wilson. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

TOUR C: WAREHOUSE WEST

Start: 43. Cameron & Heap Wholesale Grocery, 1938 Dewdney Avenue
Finish: 61. Promislow's Wholesale, 2100 Dewdney Avenue
Length: 1.3 kilometres
Time: 2 hours

43. CAMERON & HEAP WHOLESALE GROCERY 1938 DEWDNEY AVENUE

This 1912 building was built for wholesale grocer Cameron & Heap Ltd. A later occupant was Western Grocers Ltd., who occupied it from 1929 to 1960. The property was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond and built at a cost of \$45,000. Note the simple Classical styled Tyndall stone and frame surround of the front entrance. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

44. McINNIS BROTHERS LTD. 2002 DEWDNEY AVENUE

This 1929 building was built for McInnis Brothers Printers. Later occupants were Capital Envelopes until 1958, and the Saskatchewan Government Printing Co. from 1944 until the late 1970s. Note the hand-painted vintage sign on the building. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

45. WOOD VALLANCE LTD. WAREHOUSE 1933 - 8th AVENUE (1433 HAMILTON STREET)

This 1920 building was built as a branch of Wood Vallance Ltd. hardware merchants. Wood Vallance merged with Marshall Wells of Moose Jaw in 1926, and the company continued to occupy the premises until 1970. In the 1990s, the upper floors were renovated to accommodate offices and studio space. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed it. Note the initials "W.V." in brick above the door on the 8th Avenue facade. This building is a fine example of the brick pattern work in exterior decoration, also known as brick diapering. The property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

46. WESTON BREAD 1377 HAMILTON STREET

The original portion of this 1929 building was built for Crown Bakery Ltd. The bakery produced 75,000 loaves of bread each week, and used 22 horse-drawn wagons and two trucks for their daily deliveries. The north side of the property

accommodated a 100-foot-long wagon yard and garage, and sufficient stables to house 30 horses. The Weston Fruitcake Co. of Ontario purchased the Crown Bakery in 1938, when it began acquiring bakeries across Canada. Its name was changed to Weston's Bread & Cakes Canada Ltd. The original Crown Bakery's hand-painted sign is still visible on the south side of the building. The Montreal architect Sidney Comber designed this property in a blend of Spanish Mission and Italianate influenced style. The arched windows and red tile roof give the building a distinctive Mediterranean look. It was built by Bird, Woodall & Simpson at a cost of \$125,000. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Weston Bread, 1377 Hamilton Street

47. NORTHWESTERN IRON WORKS BUILDING 1419 SCARTH STREET

This 1911 building was built for the Northwestern Iron Works Ltd. The company was established in 1907 as the successor to boilermakers and machinists Cook & Block, founded in 1904. The firm was owned and operated by three generations of the Cook family, until 1958 when it was sold to a group of Regina businessmen. The Acme Welding Shop purchased the building in 1963. This building was designed by Regina architect W.W. Hilton. It was built of concrete with brick facing, and measured 100 by 51 feet. A unique feature of this building was the steel roof trusses. Most structures used wood beams, however, Northwestern Iron Works needed a structure capable of handling the immense weight of boilers and storage tanks that were being manufactured. The trusses were also

fitted with a block and tackle system so that, once the items were complete, they could be hoisted up and moved along the building's length to the huge sliding doors on the south side of the building and loaded for transport.

**48. FIRE HALL #2
1404 SCARTH STREET**

This 1907 building was the second fire hall to be built in Regina. Responses to fires in the Warehouse Area from the lone downtown location took a long time because of the horse-drawn pumping wagons. This new fire hall had an attached stable directly behind the main building and when an alarm was pulled, the horses were brought to the front of the building through the back lane. As a time saving measure, harnesses were attached to the ceiling and the horses were systematically backed under the harnesses, which were dropped onto their backs and hitched.

**49. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY
1410 SCARTH STREET
(1404 SCARTH STREET)**

This building was constructed around 1910. Above the door on the southwest side of the building are the remnants of a large steel bar slightly protruding from the wall. This was a loading mechanism installed in the building to accommodate the delivery of the nearly two-metre high rolls of paper needed for the printing presses located in the basement. The bar extended out and was inserted into the centre of one of these rolls of paper, which was then hoisted up and back into the building. A loading dock was built on the lane side of the building where all deliveries of the finished newspapers would be picked up for distribution.

**50. LLOYD FRUIT and STOCKON & MALLINSON
WHOLESALE FRUIT CO. BUILDING
2431 - 8th AVENUE**

This 1930 building was built for Lloyd Fruit and Stockon & Mallinson Wholesale Fruit companies, providing a rationale for its symmetrical design. With the departure of Lloyd Fruit in 1932, the other firm continued as the sole occupant until 1952, when it was joined by Paulin Chambers Co., a candy and biscuit firm. In 1993 the building was acquired by the Saskatchewan Cultural Exchange Society and adaptively re-used as a cultural and performance space and offices.

**51. LYNCH, PARKER & PLEWS HARDWARE
2430 - 7th AVENUE**

This 1930 building has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

**52. NORTHWEST PHARMACY BUILDING
2512 DEWDNEY AVENUE**

This 1907 building was constructed to accommodate businesses on the main floor and three apartments on the upper floor. It was the home of many businesses, including Northwest Pharmacy & Confectionery, J. Stillwell & Derry Barbers, Jolly Drugs, a florist shop, a paint shop and a restaurant. It is one of the oldest buildings along Dewdney Avenue.

**53. HELME BUILDING
2514 DEWDNEY AVENUE**

This 1906 simple one-storey brick building was the home of Richard Helme, owner and operator of Helme Livery located at 2520 Dewdney Avenue. The building has always maintained a residential suite upstairs. Other businesses listed at this location after 1910 include a confectionary store operated by Hugh McKay, a tailor shop and Dewdney Drugs.

**54. LAIRD BUILDING
2338 DEWDNEY AVENUE**

This 1906/12 building was built for Henry Willoughby Laird and his wholesale grocery H.W. Laird Co. Laird came to Regina in 1901. He served as the private secretary to Frederick Haultain, then premier of the Northwest Territories. However, he resigned after one year to pursue opportunities in the grain-handling industry and subsequently established the city's first wholesale grocery business. He took an active interest in local politics and served as mayor in 1904/05. In 1917, he was appointed to the Canadian Senate, a position he held until his death in 1940. The building housed a wide variety of tenants including Cullity & Jones wholesale confectionary and tobacco, Arliss Auto Tire Co., Capital Storage, Sharples Cream Separator Co., Consolidated Rubber Company, and Western School Supply Co. It also served as the parts supply department for the Ford Motor Co. from 1948 to 1953. That year, it was purchased for the City of Regina social services department. The Laird Building also served as the Regina Lions Junior Band Hall from the early 1970s until 1995. Saskatoon architect W. LaChance designed this property in a Chicago style. The building was originally a two-storey structure, but the 1912

tornado demolished the building and it was rebuilt as a three-storey structure that same year. It features a decorative stone plate above the doorway with entwined initials "HWL." It is one of the oldest existing buildings in the Warehouse Area. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Laird Building, 2338 Dewdney Avenue

55. NORTHERN ELECTRIC BUILDING 2300 DEWDNEY AVENUE

This 1929 building was built for the Northern Electric Co., which owned it until the early 1970s. Prior to the 1912 tornado, this entire block was used for residential purposes, including Dr. W. Cowan, who lived at 2302 Dewdney Avenue. He was a prominent dentist, mayor in 1916/17 and Member of Parliament in 1917/21 and 1930/35. This property was designed by the firm of Van Egmond & Storey and features a good example of a decorated roofline, which was a common method used to individualize buildings. It has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Northern Electric Building, 2300 Dewdney Avenue

56. REGINA CARTAGE & STORAGE WAREHOUSE 2226 DEWDNEY AVENUE

At its peak in 1950, this 1926 building was home to 22 businesses listed in the Henderson Directory. Occupants included the Regina Cartage Co. established 1905, August Zilz and the Economy Distributors, the Western Canada Supply Co. and Eugene Phillips Electrical Works Ltd. It was designed by the firm of Storey & Van Egmond and built at a cost of \$40,000. The brick building measures 104 by 108 feet, and features a full basement and a 12-foot wide loading platform at the rear. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

57. CANADA CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE 2220 DEWDNEY AVENUE

This 1911 building originally known as King's Warehouse accommodated a wide range of occupants over the years, beginning with the Regina Cartage Co. and Canada Customs Warehouse #19. Subsequent occupants were the Soldiers Civil Re-establishment office in 1918/19, liquor exporters such as Boivin Wilson & Co. and the Hudson Bay Co., wholesale commission merchants and grocery brokers Donald Bain Ltd., Willards Chocolates, Robin Hood Mills, Paper & Stationers Ltd., Saskatchewan Power Corp. and Colgate Palmolive Ltd. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

58. CAMPBELL, WILSON & STRATHDEE BUILDING, 2206 DEWDNEY AVENUE

This 1913/14 building was built for wholesale grocers Campbell, Wilson & Strathdee, founded in 1910. Later occupants were the Saskatchewan Liquor Board from 1925 to 1960, and two retail furniture stores. The building was renovated and renamed Strathdee Shoppes to become the Warehouse Area's first incubator mall. It now accommodates commercial offices and Regina's first micro-brewery and pub, Bushwakker Brewing Co. This block of Dewdney Avenue was also all residential until 1912 when the tornado destroyed most of the homes. The Winnipeg architect J. Russell designed this property in a Chicago style. It is one of the most architecturally distinctive buildings in the Warehouse Area. It features red and brown brick with Tyndall stone foundation walls and detailing, two ornate entrances, and a decorative roofline. Note the use of Tyndall stone quoins and belt coursing at the second-storey level

and the rusticated stone base. The building also features spandrel panels decorated with brick diapering. The upper floors have been converted to loft condominiums in recent years. The property was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1990 and the same year received a Municipal Heritage Award in the Interior Restoration category. See the commemorative plaque.

Campbell, Wilson & Strathdee Building, 2206 Dewdney Avenue

59. ACKERMAN BUILDING 2128 DEWDNEY AVENUE

This 1911 warehouse was built for B.F. Ackerman Son & Co., a harness-making firm from Ontario, which operated here until 1925. By 1912, it accommodated several other occupants, including the Ackerman firm, the J.J. Turner & Son Tents and Awnings Co., the Scott-Bathgate Co. and the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co. Over the years, it also accommodated the Hudson's Bay Co., Great West Saddlery, Smeed's Security Storage, MacCosham and Allied Van Lines. The firm of Storey & Van Egmond designed this building in the Chicago style. Parsons Construction Co. built it at a cost of \$45,000. At the time of construction, it was the largest warehouse building in the city. The structure suffered significant damage as a result of the 1912 Tornado, but was quickly rebuilt. This was one of the first buildings in this district to be converted to condominiums. This building was designated as a Municipal Heritage Property in 1991. See the commemorative plaque.

Ackerman Building, 2128 Dewdney Avenue

60. PROMISLOW'S WHOLESALE 2100 DEWDNEY AVENUE

This 1926 building was constructed for Campbell, Wilson and Strathdee Wholesale Grocers, who operated here until the mid-1940s. Established in Winnipeg in 1910 as the firm of Campbell & Wilson, the company constructed its first Regina wholesale building at 2206 Dewdney Avenue, which it occupied from 1913 to 1926. The present building was the second location for the company in this area. It was later purchased by J.M. Sinclair Ltd., later known as Sinclair Wholesale. Sinclair had worked for Campbell, Wilson & Strathdee as a young stock boy. This building is another example of the work of the firm of Van Egmond & Storey, and displays Art Deco influences in the elaboration of the brick pilasters and the panels between the first- and second- storey windows. Other notable features include the articulated roofline and main entrance portal, both executed in stone, as well as the decorative stone crest above the entrance, containing the stylized initials of the original occupants. This property has been on the Regina Heritage Holding Bylaw List since 1989.

Architectural Styles

Architectural styles most common in Regina's built heritage.

American Colonial Revival (also referred to as **Colonial Revival**): This architectural style derived from a variety of styles including Beaux Arts and New England, Georgian, Southern, Dutch and Spanish Colonial.

Art Deco: This architectural style derived from the Cubist and Futurist movements that first appeared in Germany in the early 1900s. It then spread through Europe, eclipsing Art Nouveau by the end of the 1920s. The style sought to simplify design through basic geometric forms and stylized illustrations of plants and animal forms. It became a major artistic movement in 1925/40s. Its importation into North America through architects like Le Corbusier and Frank Lloyd Wright came in the 1930s as part of the industrial design movement. This style was popular in the 1920/40s in Western Europe and North America.

Art Moderne: This architectural style originated through the North American and Northern European industrial design movement of the 1920/50s. It is characterized by the decorative and sculptural emphasis of aerodynamic shapes, smooth machined surfaces and curved walls and windows, giving a sleek futuristic appeal. The style was most popular in passenger transport designs such automobiles, ocean liners and aircrafts.

Art Nouveau: This architectural style originated in France. It is characterized by the natural beauty of plant life in decorative design and is most popular during the 1890s to the 1920s in graphic art, clothing, pottery, furniture and architecture. The style highlights the ornamental value of curvilinear organic design, giving rise to slender, sinuous and asymmetrical decoration.

Arts and Crafts: This architectural style originated in England and spread to North America for three decades around the 1900s. It began with John Ruskin's rejection of Classical Revival architecture and machine-made products, and was popularized by the British designers William Morris and Charles Voysey. The style is characterized by hand-made products, craftsmanship and naturally finished materials. It also features rambling rustic buildings with steep roofs, simple and uncluttered interiors,

and brick, rough stone or stucco exteriors. The *Craftsman* magazine was an influential exponent of these design principles in the United States.

Baroque: This architectural style originated in Europe in the 1600s and derived from the late Renaissance style. It is characterized by a new freedom in decorative and architectural form using a rich variety of intersecting oval spaces, decorative squares, embellished curves, exuberant decoration, and bold colors to evoke an ordered, but sensual vision of natural harmony. This style survived well into the 1800s and highly influenced North American architecture.

Beaux Arts: This architectural style originated at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in the 1800s and was influenced by Classical and Baroque styles. It is characterized by an eclectic mixture of Neo-Classical architectural elements on a monumental scale. Typically used in the design of major institutional buildings to evoke a sense of stately power and authority, it adheres to Classical proportions and forms in a symmetrical plan and elevation, with highly ornamented colonnades, porticos, rotundas and galleries. Buildings are almost always constructed, or at least clad, in dressed stone to give it an air of solid permanence and importance.

Chateau: This architectural style evokes a romantic mixture of Renaissance and Gothic architecture of 15th and 16th century France drawn from the hunting lodges, chateaus and castles of the French nobility. This opulent architectural style was first imported into the United States in the late 1800s through the design of the so-called "cottages" and town houses for wealthy American industrial tycoons. In both Canada and the United States it was adopted as one of the preferred architectural styles for grand railway hotels and train stations. These castles for the masses indulged the public's taste for grand destination places and resorts. The Chateau style traditionally employed heavy exterior masonry walls with steep gabled castle-like roofs. These were frequently accented with additional conical roofs and corner turret towers. The roofs are often crested with elaborate pinnacles and metal

railings. This architectural style is very vertical in its proportions. The principal windows are typically tall and are segmented by heavy masonry mullions and transom bars in a cross-like configuration. Entrance archways and colonnades may be designed and carved to reflect Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival or Renaissance architectural influences.

Chicago (also referred to as **Sullivan-esque**): This architectural style originated in the eastern United States and Chicago during the 1880s to the 1910s. With the introduction of new construction techniques for office towers, factories and warehouses in Chicago, buildings were easily able to exceed six stories. The style treats the high-rise tower as a gigantic square column with a massive base or podium, usually comprising the first two stories ornamented with a decorative colonnade of arched windows and an elaborately decorated central doorway. It is also characterized by elongated vertical piers framing a geometric grid of horizontal spandrels and large windows, capped by a flat roof and a decorative roof cornice. One of its most prominent architect practitioners was Louis H. Sullivan.

Classical (also referred to **Classical Revival**, **Neo-Classical Revival**, or **Palladian** in its earliest form): This architectural style originated in Italy and derived from the Classical architecture of Greece or Rome, through the work of the early Renaissance architect Andrea Palladio. This style leads to the creation of many European styles, including the Georgian Revival in England and the Beaux Arts in France. It is characterized by the use of the five orders of Classical columns consisting of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders of Hellenic Greece and the Tuscan. The style is also referred to when organizing elements into a formal composition, creating visual harmony and a stately appearance.

Collegiate Gothic: This architectural style originated in England in the late 1900s. It spread throughout North America at the turn of the century with the growth of public school systems, universities and technical colleges. This style is derived from the Gothic Revival and the Ecclesiastical styles in the form of monastic school buildings, lecture halls, medieval libraries and campus courtyards. The use of this style was thought to elevate the learning environment of young students and lead to more reflective thoughts. It was still predominant in educational institutional architecture in the 1920s

and 1930s, but slowly declined in popularity after the Second World War.

Craftsman: This architectural style originated in the western United States in the 1900s. It derived from California Mission and is similar to the Arts and Crafts movement through its emphasis on the plain and honest use of building materials. The style is characterized by rounded archways over entrance doors and porte cochere, and employs stucco or cement on its exterior walls. It also features low-broad proportions with an abundant use of wood in exposed beams, wainscoting and built-in furnishings. The rooflines are typically low-pitched with strong projections and wide eaves.

Cube: The Cube style as such is not strictly an architectural style at all, but through local usage began to be identified with residential house designs that mix the Georgian, Federal and American Colonial Revival styles together. Many of these residences are less ornamented with Classical colonnades and porticos, which then emphasizes the simpler box-like or cube form essential to their traditionally symmetrical floor plans and simple restrained proportions.

Edwardian: This is a transitional architectural style that gained popularity after the highly decorative Victorian styles of architecture and before the English Arts and Crafts style of architecture became widely popular. Named after the reign of King Edward VII (1901-1910) the Edwardian era actually spanned from the late Victorian period to World War I. This architectural style primarily influenced domestic architecture and owed its popularity to the reaction against the excesses of the high Victorian mania for the Gothic Revival and flamboyant Italianate styles. It was essentially a less complicated, less ornamented version of the Victorian stick frame house, stripped of gingerbread and more in line with contemporary artistic influences of continental Europe during this period. The Edwardian style still retained the tall vertical proportions of Victorian houses and still indulged in exhibiting a variety of surface textures and colours, but these were more subdued and simplified.

Elizabethan Revival: This architectural style originated in England in the early 1900s after the revival of an earlier style named after Elizabeth I from the late 16th century. It is characterized by large, mullioned, rectangular windows, bay windows and half-timbering.

English Baroque (also referred to as **Baroque**): This architectural style originated in England in the 1600s and early 1700s. It is more restrained than the exuberant and highly decorative Baroque style of continental Europe.

Federal: This architectural style originated in North America and is a more flamboyant and eclectic derivative of the Palladian and Greek Revival styles. It is characterized by its symmetrical design and dominated by a full height porch with balcony and colonnade that extends up to the projecting roofline. The columns are typically crowned with Ionic or Corinthian capitals. The central doorway is decorated with elaborate surrounds and often capped with a smaller pediment. Examples from the 1900s employ stucco or wood clapboard for facing rather than the brick usually found in the 1800s.

Georgian: This architectural style originated in England in the 1700s and is associated with the reign of King George III. It is characterized by a strongly symmetrical Neo-Classical style, typically composed with large regularly spaced double-hung sash windows with muntin bars. The central entryway usually predominates, with a paneled door capped by a Classical pediment or projecting entablature supported on pilasters. The roof is steeply pitched with side gables, sometimes with a gambrel design in the roof profile often trimmed with a cornice and simple frieze band under narrow eaves. This style tends to be very austere and often employs the Tuscan style such as dentil cornice trim and plain columns.

Gothic Revival: This architectural style originated in England. From the early 1800s, leading architects such as Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Edward Burn-Jones, Philip Webb, William Morris and Augustus Welby Pugin, sought to revive an idealized version of medieval craftsmanship. The popular revival of all things Gothic spread throughout the British dominions and the United States, along with the growing socialist movement and the Christian moral revivalism of the Victorian era. The Gothic Revival style continued to be popular well into the 1920s. It is characterized by the pointed arch, the rib vault, the hammer beam roof trusses, the exterior flying wall buttresses and the generous use of stained-glass windows.

International: This northern European style of architecture originated with industrial factory design in the late 1910s and developed into a

distinct architectural design movement in the 1920s and 1930s primarily in Germany, and to a secondary extent in France and England. The International style was strongly anti-classical and anti-decorative in its application of a machine age functional aesthetic with accentuated horizontal forms and simple continuous wall and window panels utilizing flat roofs. The International style concentrated on the functional expression of structures executed in a utilitarian manner. It attempted to transcend vernacular or idiomatic cultural influences and establish an international cultural context for architectural design. It was pioneered by European architects such as Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius and Mies Van Der Rohe.

Italianate: This architectural style originated in the early 1800s in England. It became popular in the 1910/20s in North America for more elaborate two- and three-storey houses. The style is based on a romanticized ideal of southern Italian villas, combined with strong Neo-Classical influences. It is characterized by accentuated hip roofs, wide eaves with decorative brackets, facades with tall narrow windows curved at the top and a square cupola or a tower with a high-pitched roof.

Jacobean Revival (also referred to as **Jacobean**): This architectural style originated from Flemish and northern French architecture imported to England during the 1500s by the Jacobites. Although less solemn and formal than the Gothic Revival style, this style was used in the design of prestigious residences. It is characterized by high-pitched gabled roofs and tall ornate chimneys designed with separate shafts for each flue. The front facade is typically crowned with front-facing gables capped with high stone or brick parapets that extend well above the roofline. Wall-cladding materials are usually of brick featuring ornate brick diapering or frieze patterns. Dressed-stone trim is used for framing windows and around arched doorways and gables.

Picturesque (also referred to as **Picturesque Eclectic**): This architectural style originated in the 17th century. It is characterized by a resemblance to the romanticized landscape paintings of renowned artists Claude and Poussin. By the late 1700s, designs reflected an interesting assemblage of asymmetrically arranged forms with a variety of textures. Picturesque motifs were applied in particular to Italianate and Gothic style villas.

Prairie: This architectural style is one of the few indigenous to North America. It is characterized by horizontal lines invoking the prairie landscape. Architect Frank Lloyd Wright introduced it in the early 1900s in the Chicago region and spread across the western United States and Canada by the 1920s. The style also features a sense of shelter through the use of heavy-set low projecting roofs with a feeling of openness evoked through the use of extended wings, porches and verandas. The windows and cantilevered walls are accentuated with wide bands of half-timbered trim set into stucco panels. Brick is also a favourite cladding combined with heavy wood frames and a low archway or recessed entrance. Buildings of this design seldom extend above two stories. Landscaping was an integral part of this style and often included out-reaching walls and terraced gardens.

Queen Anne Revival: This architectural style originated in England in the 1860s and spread throughout North America by the 1900s. It derived from various English styles including Tudor, Jacobean and Italianate. The style is similar to the Arts and Crafts, but revolts against the Gothic Revival. It is characterized by steeply pitched irregular shaped roofs, usually with at least one front-facing gable, arranged in an asymmetrical facade. The facades are often punctuated with small-paned Palladian or Italianate style windows or as plain-paired sash windows. Other features includes corner turret towers and tall ribbed chimney stacks in the Jacobean Revival style that are highly decorative, avoiding flat walls and combining wall materials of different textures and often incorporating simple designs, such as sunflowers.

Regency: This architectural style is an idiom of Georgian architecture in the context of English architecture. Architect Jonathan Nash epitomized it in the 1820s when the Prince Regent of Wales commissioned the Regent Street and Regent's Park projects. The grandeur of the style is evoked by opening up the facades with large vertical windows and columns set in regular order. It often employs bowed windows or curved facades, giving the building a restrained sculptural quality. The English Regency style was very distinct from previous French Regency style that flourished in the 1710s, then under the regency of Phillip, Duke of Orleans. The

French Regency style was more ornamented, exuberantly following in the tradition of Baroque architecture.

Renaissance: This architectural style is first developed in Italy around the 15th century. The Renaissance style is characterized by the use of orders, round arches, vaults and domes arranged in a symmetrical composition according to the proportions of Greek and Roman architecture.

Romanesque Revival: This architectural style originated in the late 1800s and spread through the central United States and Canada in the 1880/90s. It is reminiscent of the 11th century Carolingian architecture and combines Roman and Byzantine elements. This style is characterized by heavy masonry walls, rounded Roman arches and roof vaults, and massive columns with upper galleries of narrow arched windows. It also introduced the Syrian arch to accent entranceways, incorporated square masonry towers with steep pyramidal roofs and used large roughly hewn stonework to accent archways and window openings. This architectural style is championed in North America by the Boston-based architect Henry H. Richardson.

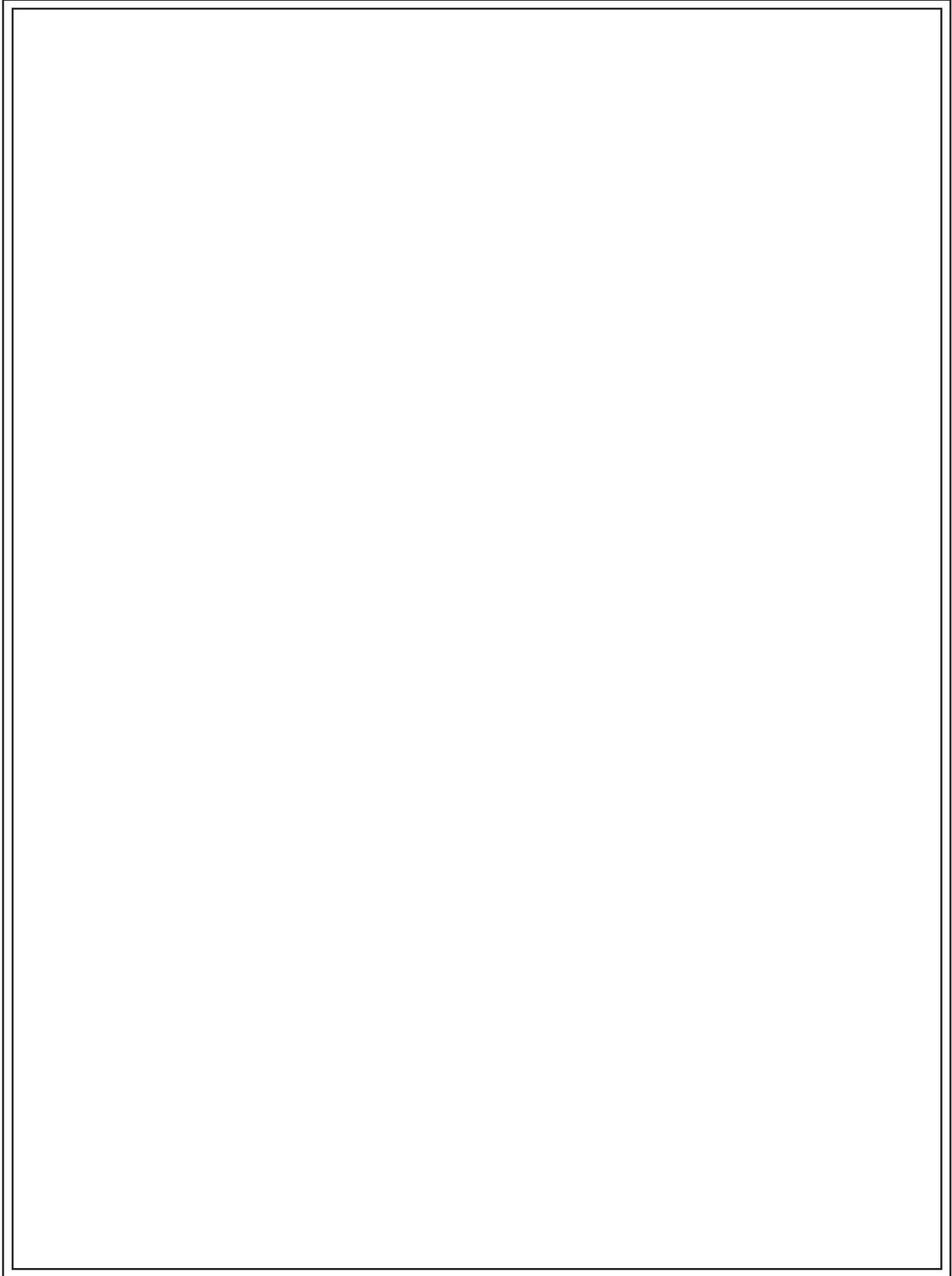
Second Empire: This architectural style appeared during the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870), historically known as the Second Empire. It began with the rebuilding of Paris as a modern 19th century metropolis and the resurgence of state architecture. Its popularity spread to England, continental Europe and to North America in the late 1800s. This flamboyant architectural style is sometimes confused with its more classically restrained older cousin, the Beaux Arts architectural style. The Second Empire style is distinguished by the traditional use of the French Mansard roof, but exhibits taller, more vertical proportions than the Beaux Arts style, and has a more pronounced highly ornamented three-dimensional profile. Second Empire styled buildings are characterized by a liberal inclusion of dormer windows, projecting porticos and window bays, often crested with richly decorated cornices and balustrades.

Shingle: This architectural style originates in New England in the 1880s from Vincent Scully, who created the term when referring to American houses with shingles on the upper- and lower-storey walls. This style derives from Queen Anne, mostly through the common use of intersecting hipped and gabled roofs, but has a more moderate pitched roofs and

less variety in color and texture. The windows are typically small paned and often arranged in long horizontal bands. Long, low verandas play a prominent part in the design. They are frequently sheltered under a continuous sweep of roof with rusticated stone pillars or shingle cladding on the supporting posts.

Stick: This architectural style is primarily American and reached its popularity in the late 1800s. It is characterized by vertical proportions, steep roofs, projecting eaves and irregular arrangement of intersecting wings, dormers and turrets. The style often borrowed from Neo-Gothic and Swiss chalet elements. It also features exposed ornate framing in the gable end of the roof, and large verandas supported on slender posts decorated in gingerbread wood trim. Clapboard and shingle facing was originally accented by bright color schemes.

Tudor (also referred to as **Tudor Revival**): This architectural style originated from the English Renaissance and culminated in the 16th century. It is characterized by steeply pitched roofs dominated by several cross gables located at regular intervals along the front facade. The Tudor Mansion of the aristocracy was built with rusticated stone facades concealing a hewn timber structure. The door and window frames were of dressed stone with masonry mullions and leaded glass panes. The burgher's house was stucco faced, set in exposed half-timbering. The eave overhangs were extensive and supported by carved wood bracing. The crofter's cottage also had steep and generous eaves, but the roof was thatched. The Tudor Revival style imported to North America in the 1900s was a blend of the formal design of the grander houses of the gentry, combined with the less-expensive stucco with exposed half-timbering found in the burgher's house of the Tudor period.



Glossary

Architectural terms pertinent to Regina's built heritage:

Arcade: a series of arches on columns or piers supporting a wall.

Arch: a curved structure spanning across the top of an opening in a vertical surface (such as a wall).

Architecture: the art and science of designing and building structures.

Architrave: the lowest of the three main divisions of the entablature, often divided into a series of flat planes and separated from the frieze by a plain or moulded band; a frame or similar profile around a door.

Attic: the space beneath the sloping pitch of a roof and above the uppermost full storey of a building.

Awning: a covering, typically of canvas stretched on a frame, projecting from a wall over a window or an entrance.

Balcony: a structural platform extending from the wall of a building and enclosed with a balustrade; supported from below or cantilevered from a supporting wall.

Baluster: upright posts that support a handrail.

Balustrade: a railing composed of posts (balusters) and a handrail.

Bargeboard: a finishing or decorative trim board often fretted or carved in a decorative pattern, as a finale or finish trim at the eaves or end projection of the gable end of a roof.

Barrel Vault: a vaulted arch that in profile follows a continuous cylindrical or half circle profile. The barrel vault is typically found in Romanesque Revival architecture and pre-Gothic style ecclesiastical architecture and is derived from Classical Roman architecture.

Battered: a vertical element such as a wall or a column that slopes in from the base; the wall or column appears to flare outwards at its base.

Bay Window: a roofed window unit that projects from an exterior wall; projection could be angular or curved.

Bay: a regularly repeated visual division of a facade, usually related to the building's structural system; division often indicated by pilasters, columns or piers on the facade.

Bracket: an angled or cantilevered support, often triangular in form that projects from a wall with a structural or decorative function, usually located under a roof structure or other projecting part of a building.

Bull's Eye Window: a round window, also called an oculus.

Buttress: a vertical structural member resembling a massive post built against an exterior wall; designed to absorb outward-pushing (lateral) forces of a roof.

Cantilever: the unsupported end of a beam that overhangs a wall, column post or pier.

Capital: the decorative head of a column, pilaster or pier.

Casement Window: a window that is hinged along the vertical edge and opens by swinging either in or out to the side like a door.

Cladding: the external, non-structural material that protects the structural wall or frame from the weather.

Clapboard Siding (also referred to as **Lap Siding**): wood siding commonly used to clad exterior walls of a wood frame building and traditionally consisting of milled planks aligned horizontally and overlapped.

Colonnade: a row of regularly spaced columns usually supporting an entablature and part of a roof.

Column: an upright post, usually a tapered cylinder, used for support or decoration; in Classical architecture a column consists of a base, shaft and capital traditionally proportioned and decorated according to one of the ancient orders (see Order).

Composite Arch: a pointed arch or lancet arch generally used in long narrow windows and often associated with Gothic or Tudor architecture as opposed to Romanesque architecture, which employed the rounded arch or barrel arch.

Composite Capital: the uppermost element of a column, designed in the Composite Classical order, originating during the Roman Empire, as a combination of sculptural elements from the Corinthian and Ionic Classical orders. The Composite capital is carved with more elaborate tiers of

acanthus leaves than the Corinthian capital and with the uppermost tier of volutes or scroll-like carvings enlarged and extending out further than those of an Ionic capital. The Composite order is the most decorative of the five Classical orders.

Corbel: a masonry unit or series of masonry units that progressively step out from a supporting wall or column; creates a shelf or bracket to support overhanging masonry walls or corbel tables, the bases of arches, ornamental elements, etc.

Corbelling: a range of masonry members projecting in stepped profile from a wall for supporting a parapet, or a projecting portion of a wall, vaulted ceiling or roof ledge.

Corinthian Capital: the uppermost element of a column, designed in the Corinthian Classical order, originating in Greece as the fourth of the five orders of Classical architecture, in which the design of the inverted bell-shaped capital form is executed with four volutes decorated with carvings of acanthus leaves. It is one of the two most decorative of the five orders of capital and is often confused with the Composite capital.

Cornice: any horizontal moulded projection that crowns or finishes the top of a wall or coping of a roof. In strict Greek or Roman Classical architecture, the cornice is a secondary member of the order, being the upper subdivision of the entablature. In later Neo-Classical idioms, the cornice serves as a projecting trim along the edge of a roof crowning the top of a wall.

Crenellation: a regular series of square indentations or gaps in a parapet or wall giving a castle-like appearance.

Cupola: a small domed structure on top of a roof or larger dome.

Dentil: a small tooth-like square block, usually part of a series of such blocks, in a cornice or entablature of the Classical orders (see Order).

Dome: a roof structure in the shape of a portion of a sphere.

Doric Column: the oldest and one of the least decorative of the five Classical orders, the Doric style of column is most easily identified by a squat capital with simple cylindrical bands, a tapered shaft and the absence of a base in the Greek style, or with a simple pedestal and Attic-style base in the Roman style.

Dormer: a roofed projection from a sloping roof, often with a window.

Double-Hung Window: a window type with two sashes arranged vertically that opens by sliding the upper sash down or the lower sash up.

Eaves: the part of a sloping roof that overhangs a wall.

Ecclesiology/Ecclesiastical: Ecclesiology, or the study of traditional church building design, began in England during the 1830s with the early restoration movement in the Church of England and through the resurgence of Anglo-Catholic traditions in Gothic Revival church design.

Elevation: the face of a building; an architectural drawing of the vertical projection of the face of a building (includes front, side and back walls).

Entablature: the upper horizontal band, usually decorated, whose parts consist of a cornice, frieze and architrave that lies directly above columns or other supports.

Facade: an exterior face or principal front of a building.

Fanlight: a small semicircular or elliptical window with radiating muntin bars or divisions that resemble a fan, usually located above a door or principal window.

Fenestration: the arrangement of windows on a building.

Finial: an ornament at the top of a roof gable, spire or other architectural feature.

Frieze: the central band in a Classical entablature above the architrave and below the cornice; or often a decorative band running under the cornice of an interior or exterior wall.

Gable: the triangular upper portion of a wall at the end of a pitched roof, extending from the eaves to the roof ridge.

Gable Roof: a roof with gables at each end.

Gabled Dormers: a roofed projection from a sloping roof incorporating a triangular portion of wall.

Gambrel Roof: a gable roof with double pitch, or two slopes on each side of the roof (often seen on barns).

Gingerbread: a vernacular term referring to highly decorative fretted or cut out wood trim, usually employed in visual ornamentation for bargeboard eaves, gable peaks and cornice trim along the porches.

Half-timbering: originally a structural wall composition, common to Medieval Northern Europe, using rough-hewn hardwood post-and-beam construction with various bracing patterns and infill brickwork, tile work, or wattle-and-whitewashed plaster called daub. It eventually became a surface decorative treatment using exposed dark wood boards simulating posts and beam construction with plaster or stucco infill panels. This style of wall treatment often accompanies Gothic or Tudor themes in Elizabethan revival and Queen Anne style of architecture.

Header: the top of a window or door opening.

Hipped Roof: a roof whose return at the end of a building rises immediately from the end wall with the same pitch or slope as the sides of the roof. Most typically, a hipped roof is sloped on all four sides.

Ionic Capital: the uppermost element of a column with a style originating from the third of the five Classical orders of the Greek and Roman architecture. The Ionic capital is identifiable by its dominant volutes or carved scrolls. It comes in two traditional forms, consisting of the two-sided volute or scroll joined side to side, and the Ionic capital with four double-sided Ionic volutes or scrolls arranged radially from the centre of the column

Jamb: the vertical frame member on each side of a window or door opening.

Keystone: the central stone at the apex of an arch or vault.

Khan System (also referred to as **Reinforced concrete**): concrete strengthened by the addition of metal rods, structural steel webbing or wire mesh.

Lantern: a windowed superstructure at the top of a roof or dome; a small cupola.

Lintel: a horizontal beam above a window or door that takes the weight of the wall above the opening.

Mansard Roof: a roof having two different slopes on all sides; the lower slope being steeper than the upper slope.

Massing: the organization of three-dimensional volumes or spaces into a coherent composition.

Modillions: ornamental blocks or brackets placed under a projecting cornice.

Moulding: a decorative element that defines edges, joints or surfaces with a continuous profile.

Mullion: a thin vertical bar or latticework dividing

panes of glass in a window and usually accompanied by horizontal glazing bars. The mullion serves to hold the glazing in place, strengthen the window and add proportion to its appearance.

Muntin: a small member that supports several pieces of glass within a sash.

Niche: a concave recess in a wall, often intended to contain sculpture.

Onion Dome: a bulbous dome with a pointed peak on top of a cupola, tower or turret; typical of Eastern European architecture.

Order: an arrangement of columns and entablature in Classical architecture. Specific styles of columns and detailing are divided into five main categories: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian (the Greek orders), Tuscan and Composite (the Roman orders).

Oriel Window: a semi-octagonal or bayed window, usually projecting from the upper-storey wall of a building with the sill typically supported on corbels, or projecting masonry. An oriel window may also be a circular window and may be located on the main floor, in which case it usually serves as a prominent architectural accent or decorative feature in the building design.

Palladian Window: a Classical window style with a tall, often-arched central opening flanked on each side by shorter windows with flat window heads; closely identified with this signature window design by the Italian architect Andrea Palladio.

Parapet: a low protective wall that projects above the edge of a roof, balcony, side of a bridge, or raised terrace.

Pediment: a triangular crowning part of portico or wall facade located over a doorway, window or open bay, and frequently terminating the sloping parts of a roof.

Pendant: an ornamental feature that hangs down from a supporting structure or architectural feature.

Pier: a massive vertical support of masonry, usually square or rectangular, placed under columns, arches or at the base of walls to support a concentration of loads.

Pilaster: a column or pillar, often decorative and partially projecting from an attached wall faces, usually so that less than half of its profile is visible.

Pinnacle: a small vertical ornament with a spire-like pyramidal or conical shape usually used to crown buttresses or the corners of parapets and towers.

Pitch: the angle at which a roof slopes from its peak to its eaves.

Plate: a general term applied to horizontal timbers or structural members laid around the top or bottom of walls to hold in place vertical timbers or structural members of the wall.

Pointed Arch: an arch that is pointed at the top, often characteristic of Gothic architecture.

Porch: a structure projecting from a building and located in front of an entrance; usually roofed, often open-sided and occasionally supporting a balcony above.

Porte Cochere: a covered gateway or passage for vehicles into a courtyard; projecting roofed structure extending from a building entrance over a place designed for vehicle to stop to discharge or pick up passengers.

Portico: a colonnade or porch providing a sheltered entrance and traditionally situated over the front entrance of a building.

Prefabricated: constructed or manufactured, often in a factory, for assembly at a later date at a building site.

Proportion: the relationship of the dimensions, shapes and quantity of individual elements of a building (such as windows and doors) and their composition as a whole building.

Pyramidal Roof: a hip roof where the sloping ridges (or hips) rise to a single point, creating a pyramid-like shape.

Quoins: protruding stones or bricks used to accentuate the outside corners of a building.

Rafters: a structural roof member that slopes up from the wall to the ridge or peak of a roof and supports the roof covering.

Relief: a sculptural ornamental design raised from or recessed from the background or surrounding surface.

Rhythm: a regularly repeating sequence or pattern, composed of alternating masses and voids, light and shadow, or different colors.

Rose Window: a large circular window with radiating tracery, often filled with stained-glass.

Rusticated: a masonry wall finish characterized by irregular, hatched or roughly tooled stone facing.

Sash: the framework that holds a piece of glass or several small pieces of glass.

Segmental Arch: an arch in the shape of a segment of a circle.

Sheathing: the exterior cladding of a building.

Shed Roof: a roof with only one slope; used to describe the roof of a dormer window if it has only one slope.

Sidelight: a window flanking a doorway and typically paired with an identical window on each side of the doorway.

Spandrel: panels with windows above and below, spanning between vertical support posts or mullions.

Spindle: lathe-turned wood elements, often used as balusters in porch or stair railings.

Spire: a tall, narrow, steep roof structure ending in a point, rising from a tower or roof peak.

Storey: the habitable space between a floor and a ceiling, floor or roof above; may not include basements and attics due to local building ordinances; if habitable (i.e. intended for human use), attics are usually considered a half- or a three-quarter storey due to reduced headroom under the roof slopes.

Structural Steel-frame: a building system in which steel members such as girders and beams support the weight of the building.

Stucco: a heavy coating of cement, lime, sand and water mixture applied to a wall surface as its exterior finish.

Surround: trim around a door or window opening.

Symmetrical/Symmetry: a compositional balance with respect to a point of reference such as an imaginary centre-line, as it is drawn through the plan or facade.

Terra Cotta: light-coloured cast clay, fired at low temperature, with a glaze on the exposed surface, terra cotta is typically used as an ornamental material for accents, sculpture or cladding building facades. Terra cotta was most popular in Great Britain and North America from the late 1850s through to the Great Depression in the 1930s.

Terrazzo: flooring manufactured from marble chips irregularly set in cement and highly polished.

Tower: a building, either freestanding or attached as a prominent element of another building, of great height compared to its floor area; a slender, tall structure usually rising above the building to which it is attached.

Tracery: a pattern of interlocking muntins in the upper part of a Gothic window.

Tract Housing: a form of mass housing (usually detached single family) development typically carried out using standardized housing and subdivision plans to optimize housing production volumes and geared to middle income home buyer markets. Tract housing development spread widely throughout North America in the 1940s and 1950s in response to post World War II veteran housing demand. However, this housing concept originated with early experiments in model communities and "new town" planning in England, France and the eastern United States at the beginning of the 20th century.

Transom: a horizontal bar of wood, stone or metal across the top of a window or door, often used to define a major structural or visual division between windows and doors.

Transom Light: a window located above a door and separated by a horizontal element between the door and the window known as a transom bar.

Trefoil: a three-lobed cloverleaf pattern usually employed in Gothic window design.

Truss: a structural element assembled from a number of individual structural elements fastened together and used to span a distance.

Tudor Arch: originated in the last phase of the Perpendicular Gothic style during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII (1485 to 1547); it is identifiable by the use of shallow arches that come to a subtle point (known as a four-centred or Tudor arch).

Tudor Vault: a shallow pointed four-sided Gothic style arch joined by diagonal ribs meeting at a centre groin.

Turret: a small slender tower characteristically projecting from the corner of a building.

Tuscan Column: often confused with the Doric column because both the Tuscan and Doric orders are lacking in ornamentation, the Tuscan column is the simplest of the five Classical orders. While it may be regarded as a rudimentary or Etruscan Doric design derivative, it is in fact an Italian Renaissance creation. The Tuscan column is unfluted, characterized by an appearance of plain massive strength devoid of enriched members. This sense of mass and strength not only comes from its simplicity

of design, but from the fact that the proportion of the column's height is only equal to seven times its diameter. This gives it a somewhat squat appearance. It is seldom accompanied by a raised pedestal and the capital is a circular with a square abacus above

Vault: a roof or ceiling covering over an arched area. Various shapes include: barrel vault, which is a semicircular or barrel-shape; fan vault, a Gothic style vault in a concave conical-shape; rib vault, a vault in which exposed ribs support the vault above.

Vernacular: refers to building design typically completed without professional architectural design services, by laymen designers according to local or regional building traditions. While not strictly following defined architectural styles, vernacular architecture often mixes traditional architectural elements, forms, and decorations in eclectic and inventive combinations, hence sometimes it is referred to as "eclectic" styled architecture. Vernacular design in North America became widespread in North America during the late 19th and early 20th century when the industrial revolution made patterned designed and mass-produced building materials, building components and architectural elements widely available throughout the continent.

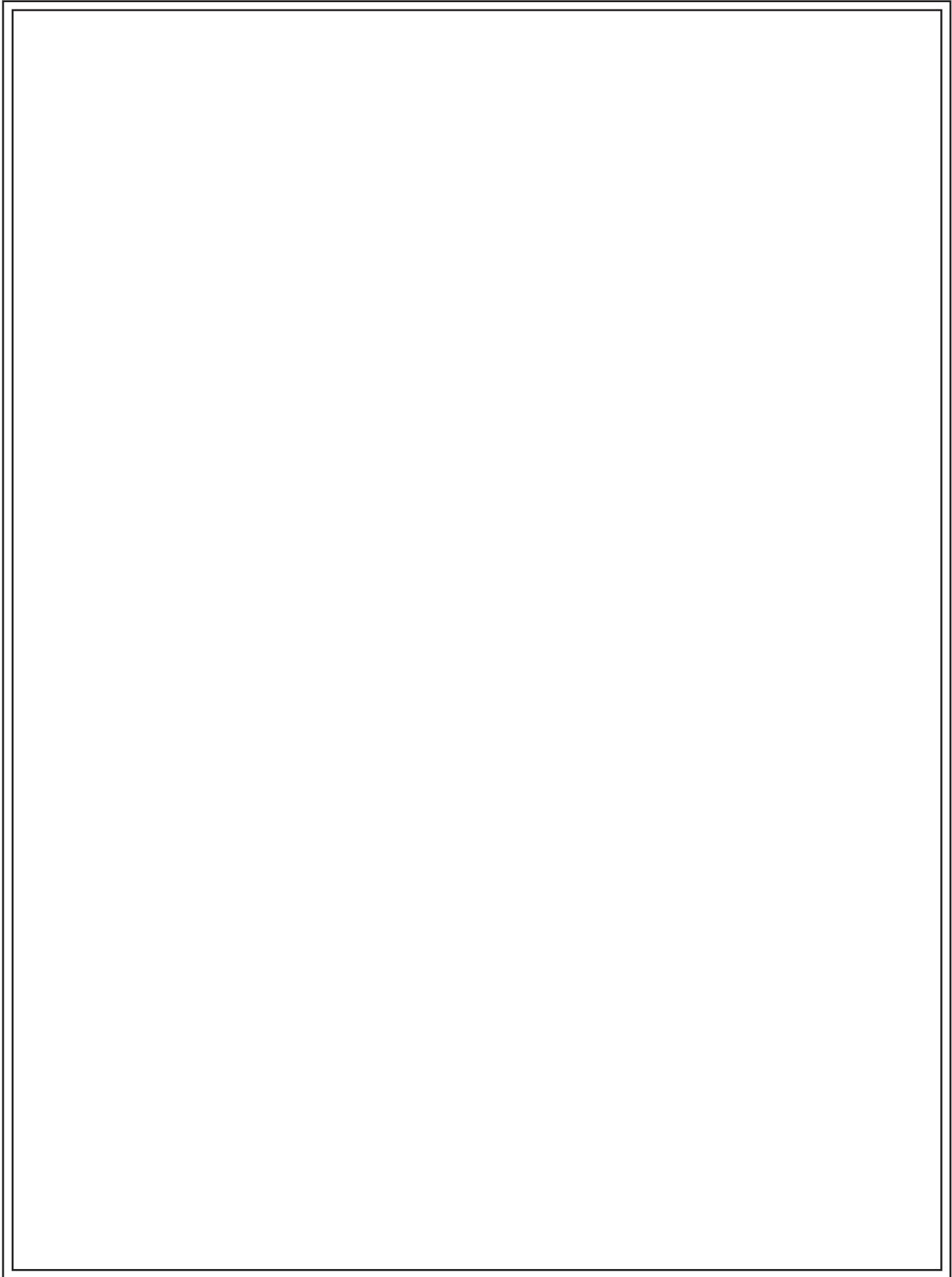
Veranda: a long-roofed porch or balcony attached along the outside of a building.

Voussoirs: the radiating wedge shaped blocks of masonry that profile the edge of an arch. The centre voussoir, called a keystone, is located uppermost in the archway and is usually projecting from the arch face and often decorated more than the other stones composing the voussoir.

Wainscoting: wood paneling or continuous wood board siding installed as interior wall finish on the lower part of a wall.

Whitewash: a thick, paint-like material using lime that is brushed onto wood structures to provide a white protective exterior finish.

Windowsill (also referred to as **Sill**): the horizontal piece forming the bottom of a window frame or door opening.



List of Properties

List of properties including name, address, number and area.

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(Unknown), Centre Square, #57
(Unknown), Centre Square, #65
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Baker Residence, Lakeview, #25
Bakke Residence, General Hospital, #13
Balfour Apartments, Downtown, #3
Balfour Residence, Cathedral, #87
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Benjafield Residence, Cathedral, #85
Beta Apartments, Cathedral, #24
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Bishops Court, General Hospital, #5
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Bowman Residence, Lakeview, #16
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Canada Packers Ltd., Warehouse, #35
Canada West Electric Building, Warehouse, #14
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Doxsee Residence, General Hospital, #62
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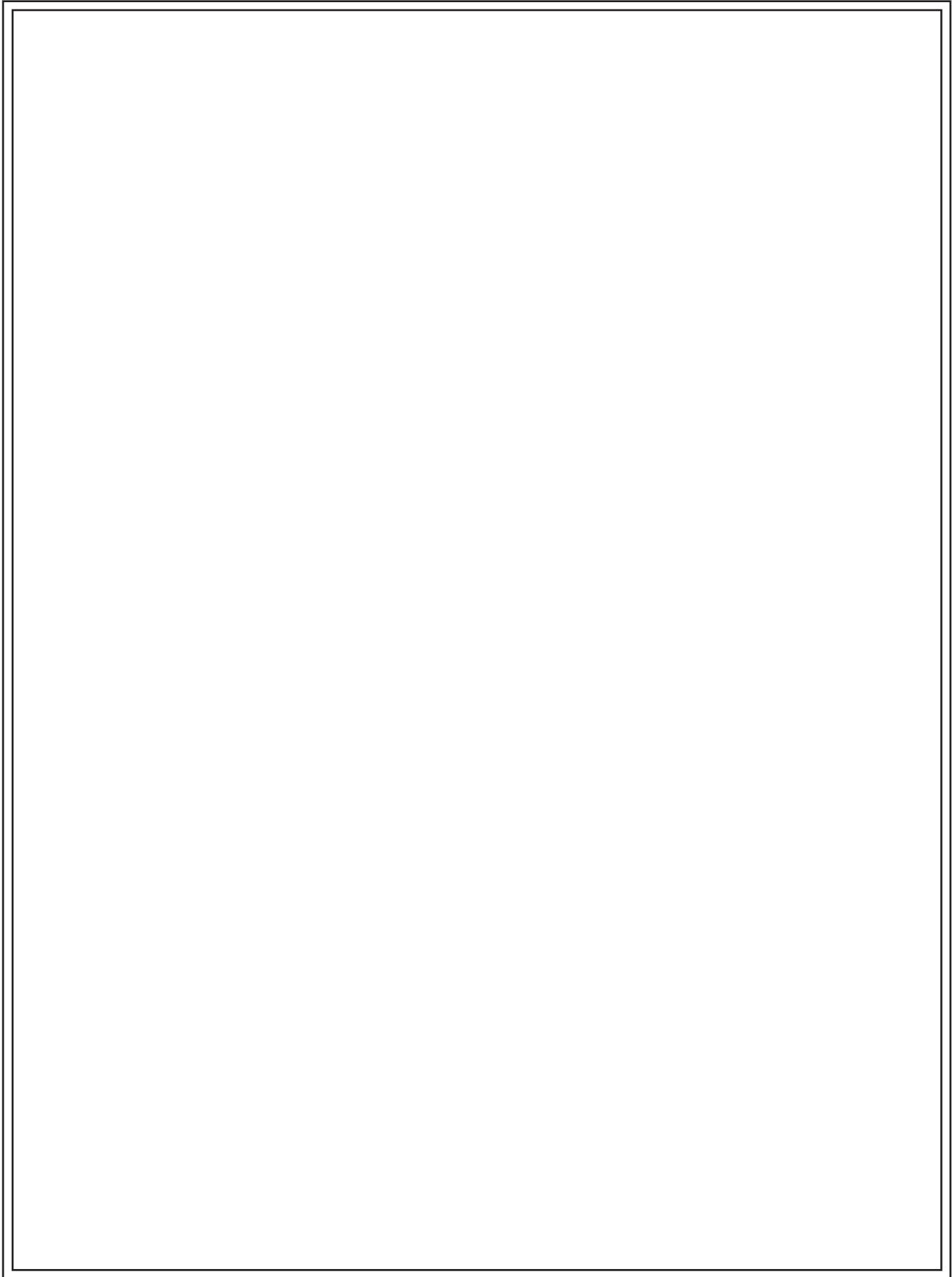
Dummer Residence, Core, #13
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E.B. Gass & Sons Ltd., Warehouse, #42
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Moore & Jones Residences, Cathedral, #14c
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Mounteer Residence, Crescents, #48
Mulligan Residence, Cathedral, #82
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Municipal Justice Building, Core, #21
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Neilson Residence, General Hospital, #58
Neilson Residence, General Hospital, #67a
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Newlands Residence, Crescents, #55
Normal School/Teachers College, Centre Square, #78
Northern Bank, Downtown, #34
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Northern Electric Building, Warehouse, #55
Northwest Pharmacy Building, Warehouse, #52
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Oliver Building, Warehouse, #11
Orr Residence, Crescents, #2
Owen Smith Residence, Lakeview, #44
Palmer House Residence, Centre Square, #38
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Peter Darke Residence, Core, #29
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Pirt Residence, Crescents, #38
Pisch Block, Core, #19
Portnall Residence, Crescents, #56
Potts Residence, General Hospital, #68
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Promislow's Wholesale, Warehouse, #60
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R.H. Cook Residence, Lakeview, #15
Radway Residence, Lakeview, #73
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Robinson Street Streetscape, Cathedral, #71
Rogers Residence, Core, #5
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Schaab Residence "The Turret House", Centre
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Schmidt Residence, Core, #54
Schwann Trading Co., Core, #17
Scott Fruit Co. Building, Warehouse, #28
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Shaw Residence, Core, #4
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Sherrard Residence, Core, #38
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Shragge Residence, General Hospital, #47
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Simpson Residence, Cathedral, #17
Simson Residence, Crescents, #33
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Smith Residence, General Hospital, #21
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Strathdee Residence, Lakeview, #27
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Yates Residence, Cathedral, #5
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York Apartments, General Hospital, #23
Young Residence, Lakeview, #36
Young Residence, Lakeview, #53
Young Residence, Lakeview, #82
Zurif Building, Warehouse, #39



Trivia

Test your knowledge of Regina's history, people and places.

1. Who was responsible for the passage of a bylaw that required the pasteurization of milk and its sale in sealed glass bottles? He was the first to bring an X-ray machine to Regina. He was also the first person in the city to own an automobile. He lived at 2363 McIntyre Street in the Centre Square Area.
2. Who was born in Scotland in 1904 and immigrated to Winnipeg in 1910? He led the first socialist government in North America. He is widely regarded as the father of medicare in Canada. He was premier of Saskatchewan from 1944 to 1961. He lived at 217 Angus Crescent in the Crescents Area.
3. Who came to Regina in 1882 and founded two newspapers: *The Regina Leader* in 1883 (now *The Leader-Post*) and *The West* in 1899? He was the first to hold the federal seat of Assiniboia West, from 1887 to 1900, when defeated by Walter Scott. Said to be increasingly despondent over this loss, he ended his life with a revolver in a Winnipeg hotel room in 1901. A public school located in the Crescents Area is named after him.
4. Who came to Regina from England in 1914 and served as Canada's representative to the United Nations Assembly for four years? He was a member of Regina city council for 10 years. He was also one of the founding members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF). A teacher by profession, he was also school principal at Dominion Park and Thomson. He lived at 131 Connaught Crescent in the Crescents Area.
5. Who initiated a number of controversial relief projects during the Great Depression, including improvements to Wascana Lake and the Albert Memorial Bridge in 1930? He was a Conservative MLA for Lumsden from 1929 to 1934, and served as speaker of the Legislature and minister of Public Works. He lived at 3220 Albert Street in the Lakeview Area.
6. Who was the Canadian ambassador to Argentina, Mexico, Chile, Belgium, Ireland and Portugal, from 1942 to 1956? He also served on twelve federal and provincial royal commissions and was one of the first people to receive the Order of Canada. He lived at 2320 Angus Street, but the property was moved to 2310 McIntyre Street in the Centre Square Area. It was renamed the Turgeon International Hostel in May 1983.
7. Who was the first premier of Saskatchewan?
8. Which Saskatchewan politician was convicted of the murder of his former wife in 1984 on the property located at 2876 Albert Street in the Lakeview Area? The 1921 house was built for surgeon and physician Dr. Edward Alport, who played an important role in setting up the first cancer clinics in Saskatchewan.
9. What is the name of the oldest continuously operating hotel in Regina? It was built for brothers Samuel and Albert Cook at a cost of \$20,000. It is located at 1718 McIntyre Street in the Downtown Area.
10. What is the name of the oldest building (1895) still standing in the Downtown Area? It is also the oldest church in continuous use in Regina. It is located at 1861 McIntyre Street in the Downtown Area.
11. What was the name of the first house built in Regina? It was located at 2300 - 11th Avenue, on the present site of the Donahue Block in the Downtown Area.
12. What is the name of the 1947 municipal pool that was the first of three outdoor swimming pools, along with Wascana Park and Dewdney pools? It is still in operation today and located at 1120 - 14th Avenue in the General Hospital Area.
13. What was the first radio station established in Saskatchewan? It was founded by the newspaper *The Leader* in 1922, with which it shared The Leader Building located at 1853 Hamilton Street in the Downtown Area.

14. On what date were most of the buildings along Lorne and Smith streets, in the Centre Square Area, either badly damaged or destroyed by a tornado? That same year, the Saskatchewan Legislative Building was officially opened.
15. Overall, how deep was Wascana Lake excavated in 2004/05, removing 1.3 million cubic metres of soil at a cost of \$18 million?
16. In what year did Regina become incorporated as a town, as a city, and then as the provincial capital?
17. In what year did the trial of Louis Riel occur?
18. In what year did the Regina municipal streetcar began service?
19. In what year did the "Regina Riot" occur?

1. Dr. William A. Thomson
2. Thomas (Tommy) Douglas
3. Nicholas Flood Davin
4. Major James Coldwell
5. James Bryant
6. Honourable William Turgeon
7. Walter Scott
8. Colin Thatcher
9. The Empire Hotel
10. St. Paul's Anglican Church/Cathedral
11. Selby Residence
12. Maple Leaf Swimming Pool
13. CKCK Radio
14. Sunday, June 30, 1912
15. From 1.5 to 5.5 metres
16. 1883, 1903, and 1906, respectively
17. 1885
18. 1911
19. 1935

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