

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*

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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.



St. Chad's College, 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.

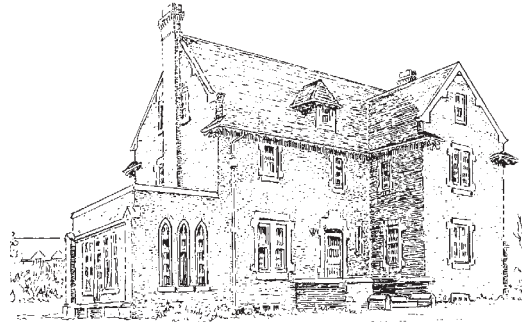


Anson House, 1501 College Ave

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

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



Bishops Court, 1501 College Avenue

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.

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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-Biggar 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

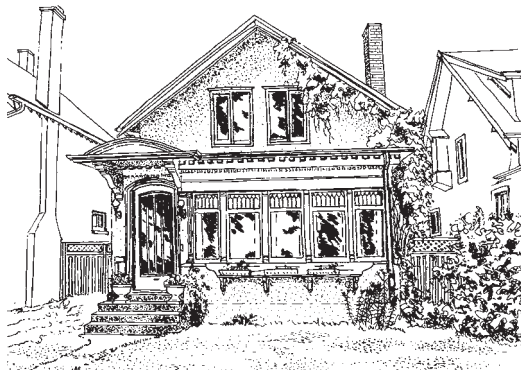
eaves of the shallow pitched hip roof. Note how the distinct layers of brick and stucco facing are given further horizontal emphasis by the staggered fenestration. Another distinctive feature is the small front entry porch to the east side of the house, enclosed with glass panes and topped with a hip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

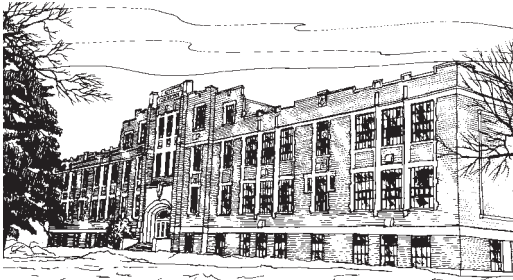
This is one of the last complete residential streetscapes in the neighbourhood. It is also one of the few locations in Regina where new home construction occurred during the Second World War. This block includes five houses built in the early 1940s in a Picturesque Eclectic style.

**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