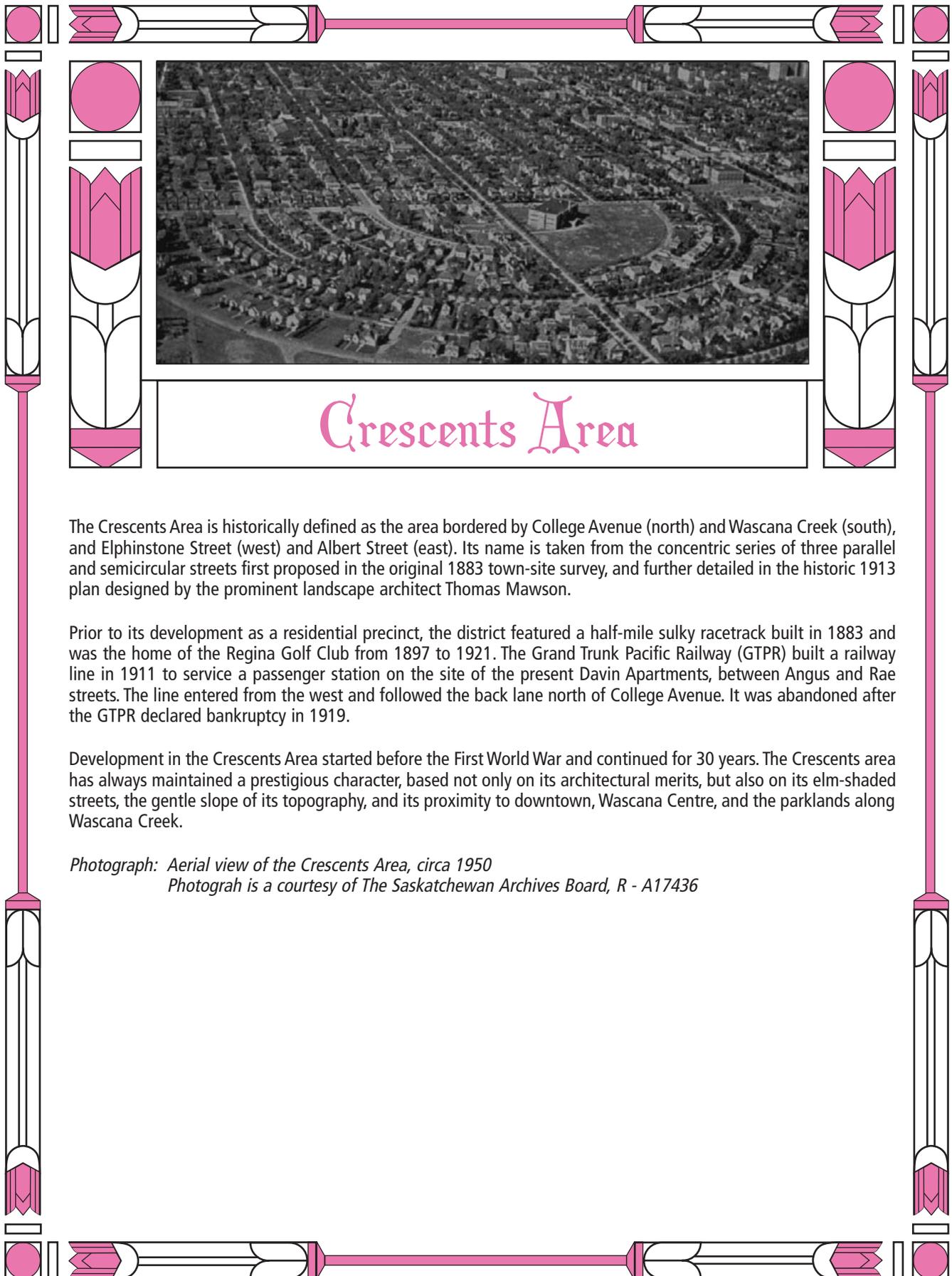


TOUR A: CRESCENTS

- 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.



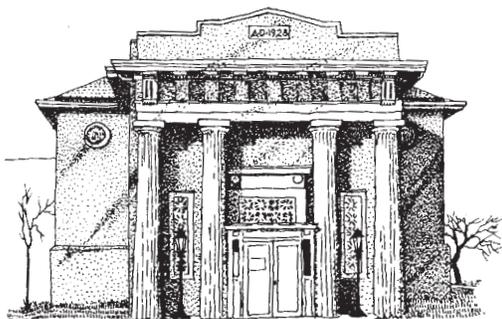
Frazen/MacKenzie Residence, 2806 College Avenue

**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

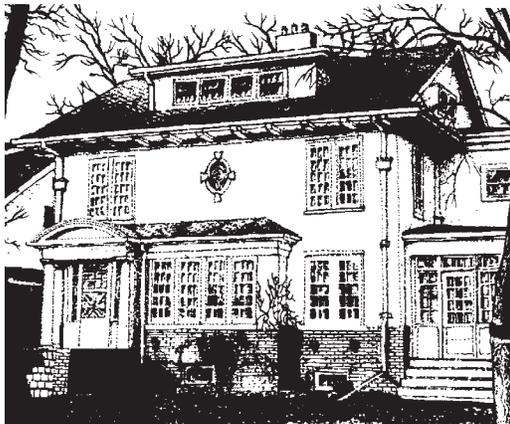
This 1922 house was the home of Wilfred Pirt until 1940. Pirt was co-owner of Pirt & Pirt telephone service contractors. In 1941 the home was occupied by F.A. Dunk, director of the province's Museum of Natural History. It is one of two matching side-by-side Shingle style bungalows. Note the excellent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