

Let's Learn About

REGINA

A children's guide to Regina's past and present

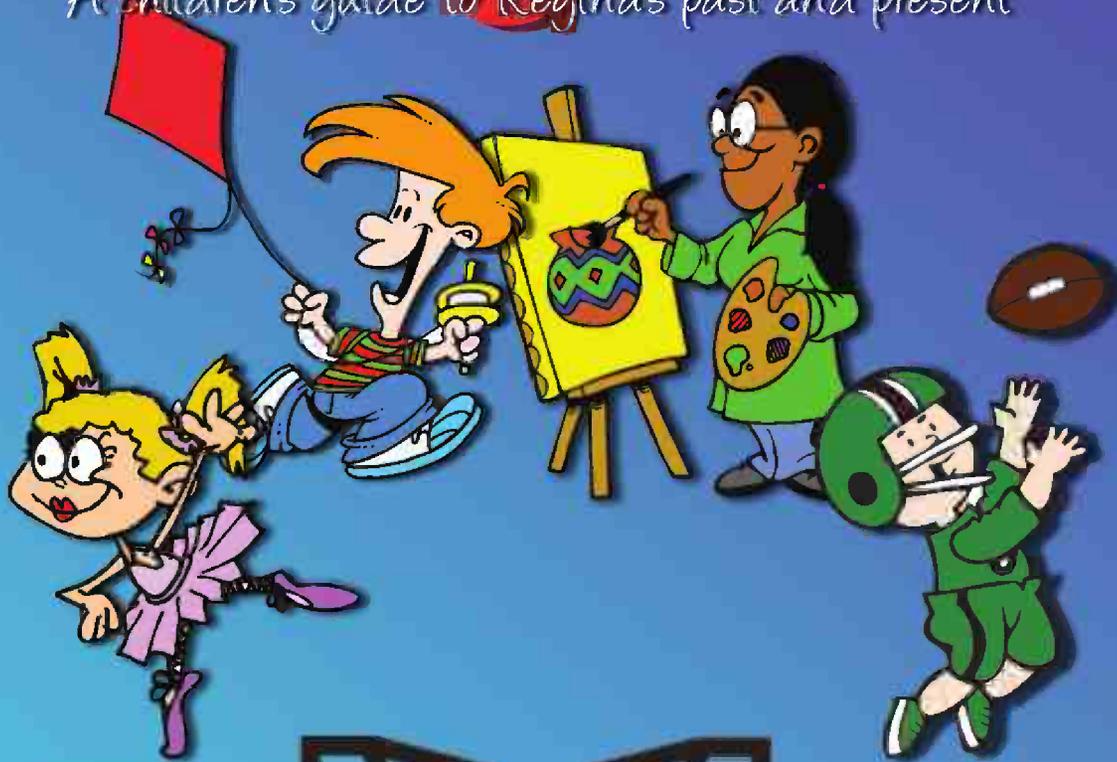


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Regina: some quick facts

Population

187,772
(2005 estimate by Saskatchewan Health)

Location

Regina is the Canadian city closest to the geographical centre of North America at a latitude of 50° 26' and a longitude of 104° 37'. The altitude is 577.4 metres above sea level.

The city covers about 118.4 sq km (45.7 sq mi). It is located on the Trans-Canada Highway midway between Winnipeg, Manitoba and Calgary, Alberta. It is situated above the American states of North Dakota and Montana.

Climate

Regina has a continental climate with cold, dry winters and warm summers. It is the provincial capital with the sunniest skies, averaging 2,365 hours of sunshine each year. Being on the semi-arid plains, the city receives about 364 millimetres of precipitation annually. There are about 113 frost-free summer days.

Industry and Commerce

Regina has a resource-based economy, tied to oil and gas, potash, and agricultural production. It is the home of the Co-op Heavy Oil Upgrader; IPSCO, Western Canada's largest steel producer; and the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The city is also home to the provincial Crown utilities: SaskEnergy, SaskPower, and SaskTel. It is still a major trading centre for agriculture. The city's economy has also diversified into banking and finance, computer and information technology, film and video production, manufacturing, and telecommunications.

Attractions

Wascana Centre, at the heart of the city, is one of the largest urban parks in North America. The Saskatchewan Legislative Building sits in the park on the southern shore of Wascana Lake. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy and National Heritage Centre attract thousands of visitors each year. Other attractions include: the Royal

Saskatchewan Museum; the MacKenzie Art Gallery; the Conexus Arts Centre; the Saskatchewan Science Centre; Government House Heritage Property; and the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame.



The Saskatchewan Legislature flower garden

Courtesy: Tourism Regina

Regina ... at home on the plains

If you look at a map of North America, you'll find Regina right at the centre of the continent, in the heart of the Canadian plains. The land is flat and seems to stretch out forever. Regina is like an oasis of trees, people and buildings. Though now home to nearly 200,000 people, it was once barren grassland, with no trees and little water.

Before the arrival of settlers in the 1880s, First Nations hunters came to the area to hunt the roaming herds of buffalo. They used nearly all of the buffalo they killed for food, shelter, and clothing. Only the bones remained. The Cree hunters stacked the long bones into huge piles, about two metres high and 12 metres in diameter. They believed that the buffalo herds would return to the area to visit the bones. The hunters named the area Oskana-ka-asateki or "the place where bones are piled."

The explorers, fur traders, surveyors and settlers who moved through the area called it Pile of Bones.



An Indian encampment near Regina Courtesy: Sask. Archives Board



One of the earliest known photographs of Regina, taken in the fall of 1882. Regina was still little more than a cluster of shacks and tents. Courtesy: Sask. Archives Board

Settlement begins

In June 1882, the first settlers set up camp near the present Wascana Lake. A settlement, called Pile of Bones, grew quickly because the surrounding land was fertile and flat. Under the Dominion Lands Act, new homesteaders could claim 160 acres of land for just \$10.

The first residents lived in tents or small shacks, despite temperatures of -40 C in the winter and more than +40 C in the summer. There were no paved streets, sidewalks or roads. Cattle, horses and other livestock often wandered the streets. Despite the harsh winters and sun-baked summers, the small town grew and grew.

The town is renamed

Pile of Bones wasn't a good name for a town. So in late 1882, it was given a "regal" name. It became "Regina" in honour of the reigning monarch, Queen Victoria. The Queen's daughter, Princess Louise, suggested the name. She was the wife of the Marquis of Lorne, Canada's governor general at the time. "Regina" is Latin for queen. That's why Regina is often called the Queen City.

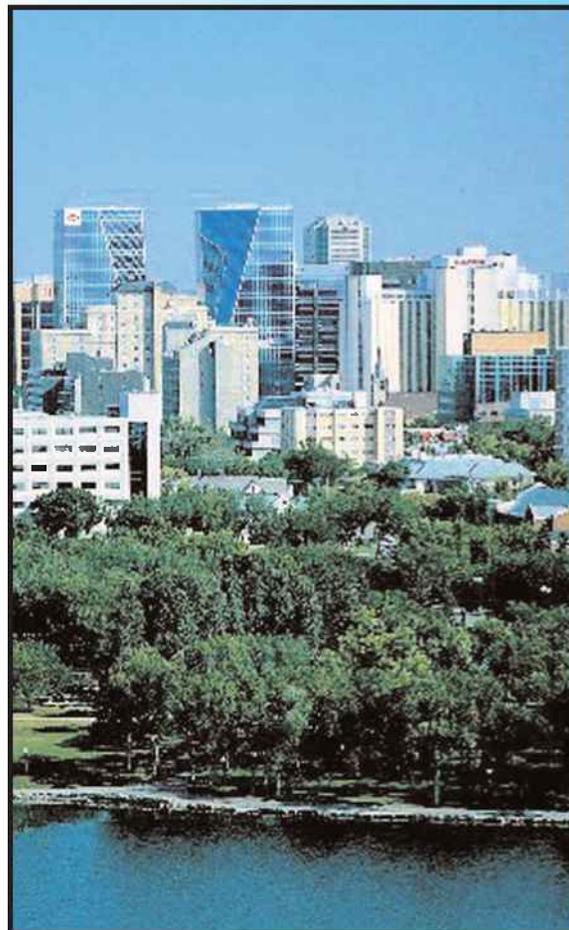
The North West Mounted Police (now the Royal Canadian Mounted Police) was formed in 1873 to police the western territories. In 1882, it moved its headquarters from Fort Walsh to Regina. The headquarters was moved to Ottawa in 1920, but the RCMP Training Academy remains in Regina to this day.

In 1883, Regina became the capital of the Northwest Territories, a landmass larger than present-day Europe. It included part of Manitoba, all of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the present northern territories, and northern parts of Ontario and Quebec. The capital had been at Battleford, but it was felt that the settlement was too far away from the railway.

As the town grew, more and more businesses moved in. Regina soon had a newspaper, postal service, churches, schools, and fire and police protection. On December 1, 1883, Regina officially became a town and Dr. David Scott was elected as its first mayor five weeks later.

It's hard to imagine early Regina. There were no cars. The streets were unpaved and turned to mud when it rained. Bread sold for 25 cents a loaf, wood cost \$12 a load, and water had to be hauled from the creek for 50 cents a barrel.

In 1910, City Council created the Regina Municipal Railway with four street cars on 10 miles of track. By 1914, there were 34 trains, 28 miles of track and 150 employees.



City skyline with Wascana Lake at the forefront

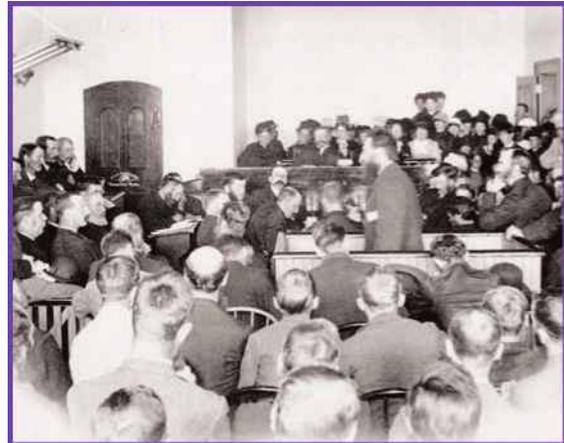
Courtesy: Tourism Regina

Louis Riel

While Regina grew, political trouble was brewing in the Northwest Territories among the Métis people. They were unhappy with the way they were being treated by the government. Louis Riel, former leader of a provisional Métis government in Manitoba, was asked to lead them. He and his followers established a Métis government headquartered at Batoche.

The Canadian government believed this to be a revolt and sent troops to the West to end what became known as the "Riel Rebellion" or the "Northwest Rebellion." In Regina, 75 men formed

a unit called the "Blazers" to defend their town. The Métis were defeated at a final battle at Batoche and Riel surrendered. He was brought to Regina, where he was tried for treason, found guilty and hanged.



Louis Riel in the prisoner's dock, 1886 Courtesy: Sask. Archives Board

Regina becomes a city

By 1903, Regina's population had grown to 3,000. On June 19 of that year, the community officially became a city with Jacob W. Smith as its mayor.

Two years later - in 1905 - Saskatchewan became a province. On May 23 the following year, Regina was named capital of the new province. At that time, Saskatchewan was the fastest growing province in Canada. The agricultural economy was booming and immigrants from around the globe were settling here.

The new provincial legislature needed a place to meet, so in 1908 work began on the Legislative Building in Wascana Park. It opened four years later.

Trees were very important to the early settlers and they made tree planting a priority. Regina was transformed from treeless prairie into a city with more than 350,000 trees and over 600 parks and green spaces.

In 1908, work was completed on a new city hall. The ornate structure was built between Rose and Hamilton streets on 11th Avenue. It was a centrepiece for the downtown until it was demolished in the 1960s. A Government of Canada office building stands in the location now.

Tragic storm strikes Regina



After the cyclone, 1912

Courtesy: Sask Archives Board

On June 30, 1912, a tornado, often called the Regina Cyclone, roared through the community. In just 20 minutes, 28 people were killed, hundreds were injured, and more than 400 buildings were destroyed. More than 2,500 people were left homeless. It took almost two years to repair the \$5 million damage to the city and many more years to pay off the debt.

Achievements of the 20s

Immediately following the First World War, Regina entered the "air age". In 1920, returning veteran Roland J. Groome became Canada's first commercial pilot. He and partner Ed Clark opened the first licensed airport in the country, then called an "aerodrome."

By the '20s, immigration to Saskatchewan had slowed but Regina had grown to be the largest distribution centre for agricultural supplies and equipment in Canada.



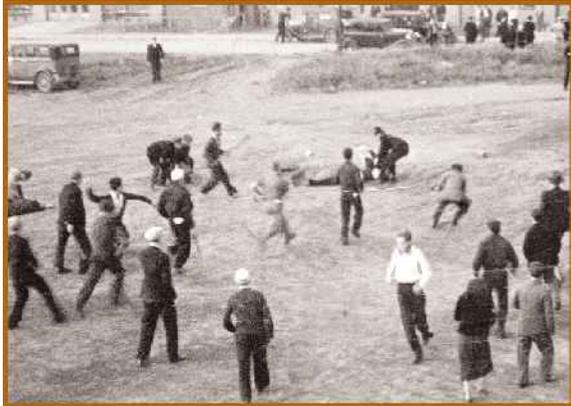
Regina's first "Air Harbour", 1920, southwest of the Legislative Building
Courtesy: Sask. Archives Board

Challenges of the 30s

With the collapse of the stock market in October 1929, the Depression hit North America. Drought added to Saskatchewan's problems. More than 3,700 men in Regina were jobless. To create work, the government hired men to drain and deepen Wascana Lake. They used only hand shovels and horse-drawn dump wagons to do the job. Two islands were built using the dirt from the dredging.

Another make-work project was the building of Albert Street Memorial Bridge, originally planned as a memorial to those who died in the Second World War. The bridge balusters are in an Egyptian motif, which was popular following the discovery of the tomb of King Tutkahmen.

In 1935, unemployed men at a camp in British Columbia began a train trip to Ottawa to demand that the federal government do something to help them. The journey, known as the On-to-Ottawa Trek, was cut short when the group reached Regina. The government issued

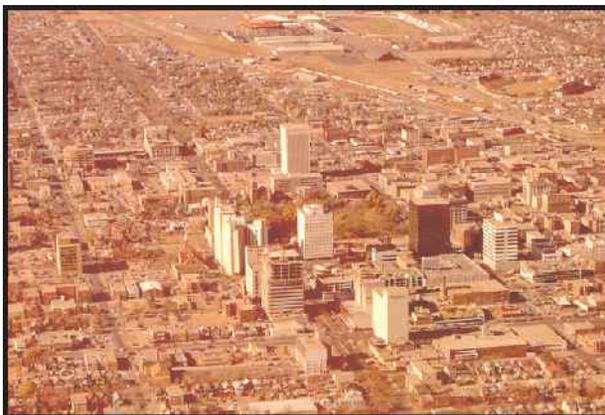


The Regina Riot, 1935

Courtesy: Sask Archives Board

arrest warrants for seven of the trekkers and when police tried to arrest the men at a peaceful rally, a riot broke out. A policeman was killed, several officers and trekkers were injured, and many arrests were made. The so-called "Regina Riot" brought the trek to an end.

By the late 1930s, conditions had improved, but the beginning of the Second World War in 1939 dampened hopes for a full recovery. Regina played an important part in the war effort. Three air training schools were established here and the General Motors vehicle assembly plant, which had closed, was reopened to make equipment for the war.



Downtown Regina, 1970s

Courtesy: Sask Archives Board

The post-war boom

After the war, the city began to prosper again. An oil pipeline linked Regina with newly discovered oil fields in Alberta and refineries in Eastern Canada. The Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History (now the Royal Saskatchewan Museum) was built.

By the early 1960s, Regina was growing by about 4,500 new residents a year. New churches, schools, hospitals and government buildings were constructed. City staff moved out of the 1906 City Hall into the old post office, which then served as City Hall for 11 years. Work began on the Regina campus of the University of Saskatchewan (now the University of Regina).

Regina's skyline began to change in the 1970s as towering bank buildings, hotels, offices and shopping centres were built in the downtown core. In 1970, the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts (now the Conexus Arts Centre) opened. The present City Hall - Queen Elizabeth II Court - opened in 1977, and one year later, the Agridome (now the Brandt Centre), built on the Exhibition Grounds (now IPSCO Place), opened its doors.

The city celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1978. Residents were proud that Pile of Bones had made so much progress in just three-quarters of a century.

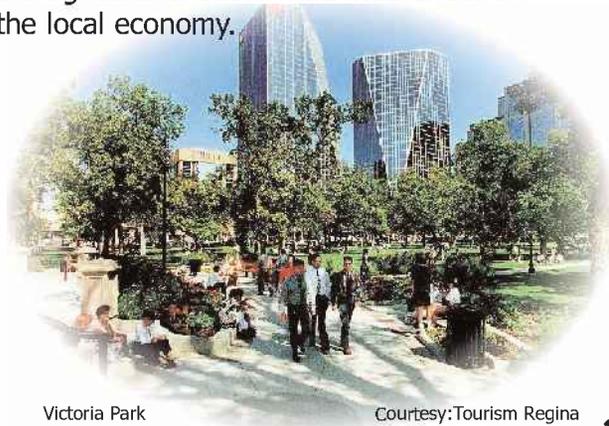
The '80s and '90s

Regina continued to grow, prosper and change during these decades. The "twin" McCallum Hill Towers were built and are a landmark on the city skyline. The Cornwall Centre, a downtown shopping centre, opened. Enclosed pedestrian walkways linking many downtown buildings were added.

The Saskatchewan Science Centre opened in the former Regina power plant. It offers a hands-on look at the world of science. The Co-op Heavy Oil Upgrader began converting Saskatchewan "heavy crude oil" into a lighter grade suitable for the adjacent refinery.

A \$15-million filtration system was added to the Buffalo Pound Water Treatment Plant, improving the taste and odour of the Regina and Moose Jaw water supply.

Natural resources continued to play a major role in Regina's economy, but the importance of telecommunications, manufacturing, data management, software development and tourism also grew. Because of this diversification, problems in the agricultural sector had little effect on the local economy.



Victoria Park

Courtesy: Tourism Regina

The new millennium

Y2K came and went and as Regina moved into the 21st century, revitalization was at the forefront. Not only was the city's university, warehouse district and lake revitalized, so was its civic pride.

In 2002, the "I Love Regina" campaign was launched, and since then, "I Love Regina" Day has been held annually to celebrate. A sign bearing those three words can now be seen in front of City Hall.



That same year, the state-of-the-art Canada-Saskatchewan Production Studio was built to enhance the province's presence in the film industry. Canada's number one comedy series, *Corner Gas*, created by Saskatchewan-born Brent Butt, is filmed at the soundstage and on location in Rouleau. In 2005, the film *Just Friends* starring Ryan Reynolds and Amy Smart was filmed in Regina and Moose Jaw. A number of other movie productions and famous actors have also come to Regina.

Regina turned 100 in 2003 and Saskatchewan celebrated its Centennial in 2005. The party started on New Years Day and continued throughout the year with a visit from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh in May, special Canada Day celebrations and the official 100th anniversary weekend in September that included concerts, a multicultural festival and a huge fireworks display.

The \$32-million First Nations University of Canada (formerly the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College) opened in 2003 to add to the changing landscape of the University of Regina campus. Built adjacent to the University, is the 31-hectare Regina Research Park. One of Canada's newest research and development parks, it builds on the strengths of the university to develop knowledge clusters in fields such as information technology, petroleum and environmental sciences research. The research park provides specialized infrastructure, including state-of-the-art facilities and support services.

The University of Regina also expanded with a new residence, Centre for Kinesiology, Health and Sport and the first phase of an emergency energy centre. Much of this work was completed in time for the Jeux de Canada Summer Games in August 2005 as the U of R provided the headquarters for the Games, including the site for the Athletes' Village and numerous sporting events.

Regina ... full of things to do

There's year-round fun and things to do in Regina. In summer, you can canoe, row or windsurf on Wascana Lake, right in the middle of the city. You can jog, walk or bike down the Devonian Pathway, a multi-use paved pathway running from the southeast to the northwest of the city.

Another project completed in time for the Games was the Wascana Lake Urban Revitalization Project, better known as "The Big Dig". The \$18-million project to deepen Wascana Lake took place in Winter 2004. The lake was dredged to an overall depth of 5.5 metres with a deeper section of 7.5 metres serving as a fish habitat. Over 1.3 million cubic metres of soil was removed from the lake bottom.

Regina's Downtown and Warehouse District also had a makeover. A project called Regina Downtown Revitalization included a new \$19-million bus depot and head office of the Saskatchewan Transportation Company and the \$28-million Government of Canada building - a one-stop shop for Regina's federal government departments.

Many of the Warehouse District's more than 650 businesses and 70 Chicago-style warehouse buildings have been upgraded, redeveloped and now serve as retail stores, night clubs and restaurants.



Buffalo Days midway at night Courtesy: Tourism Regina

You can attend Mosaic, a multicultural festival; or visit the province's largest arts and crafts festival, Bazaar. Don't miss the music festivals, such as the Regina Folk Festival and the Flatland Music Festival. The Royal Red Arabian Horse Show is one of North America's foremost Arabian horse events. The Western Canada Farm Progress Show is one of the largest dryland farming shows in the world. There's also plenty of summer fun at the Buffalo Days Exhibition.

There are five municipally-owned golf courses, plenty of parks and green spaces, public pools, and summer fun programs for kids.

The Saskatchewan Roughriders football team of the Canadian Football League call Taylor Field at Mosaic Stadium home. We also have the Regina Pats junior hockey team and the Regina Red Sox baseball team.

Winter is also a busy time. You can skate on the lake or cross country ski down the Devonian Pathway. The Canadian Western Agribition is the second largest cattle show in North America. Casino Regina and its show lounge is one of the city's most

popular attractions. The Regina Symphony Orchestra is Canada's oldest, continuous symphony. And Globe Theatre is one of Canada's oldest professional theatre companies. There's something to do for everyone, from art galleries to indoor soccer.



Fans of the Saskatchewan Roughriders Courtesy: Tourism Regina

Municipal government

Regina is governed by a mayor and ten city councillors. The mayor is elected at large, by all voters. Councillors are elected through the ward system, with the city divided into sections. One councillor is elected from each ward to represent that area. Elections are held every three years.

City Council acts like a board of directors, setting policy, establishing budgets and making major decisions. They also appoint a city manager who is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the municipal government.

The City of Regina has several revenue sources: property taxes, user fees, and transfers from other levels of government. The money collected through property taxes is divided up between the two school systems, the library board and the city government. The City receives just under half of the total property tax collected. A user fee is what you pay to use a program or service, such as the admission charge to a municipal pool.

The money collected pays for a variety of programs and services, such as police and fire protection, garbage collection, maintaining streets and sidewalks, snow removal, bus service, caring for parks and green spaces, and maintaining recreational facilities.

City symbols

Coat of Arms: The City of Regina Coat of Arms is symbolic of Regina in the past and the present. The buffalo on the shield at the centre reflects the history of the region as a First Nations hunting area. The wheat sheaf represents the importance agriculture played in Regina's history. The crown at the top reflects our royal heritage as the "Queen City." The wall-like crown just below, which is made up of blue bricks and gold mortar, symbolizes the civic government.



The supporters on either side of the shield reflect Regina's history as the "home of the RCMP." The Mountie on the left is a male dressed in an 1882 uniform, while the one on the right is a female in the dress uniform of the RCMP today.

Motto: Regina's motto "Floreat Regina" is Latin for "Regina Flourishes." Regina is a growing, prospering community.



Flag: The City flag is two predominant colours: gold at the bottom to represent the wheat fields which surround the city and blue above to represent the vast prairie skies. The royal crown reflects our heritage as the "Queen City."

Chain of Office: The Mayor's Chain of Office was presented to the City of Regina by McCallum Hill Limited in 1978 - the 75th anniversary of both the City and the company. The gold-plated chain consists of 13 round disks, depicting the history of the community and local landmarks. Disks are linked by gold bars inscribed with the names of Regina's mayors. The pendant is the City's old crest, suspended from the Saskatchewan Coat of Arms.



Regina - dates to remember

- 1882** Town of Pile of Bones founded
Railway arrives
N.W.M.P. headquarters moved to Regina
- 1883** Regina is incorporated as a town
Regina Leader established
First public school opens
- 1884** First election for mayor and councillors
- 1885** Riel Rebellion occurs
- 1886** First Town Hall is constructed
- 1890** Regina Electric Light and Power Company is registered
- 1898** Cottage Hospital is established
- 1903** Regina is incorporated as a city
- 1905** Province of Saskatchewan is created
- 1906** Regina is named Saskatchewan's capital city
- 1908** Second City Hall is completed
Regina Symphony Orchestra is born as the Regina Choral and Orchestral Society
- 1911** Streetcar service begins
- 1912** Legislative Building is officially opened
Cyclone hits Regina
- 1916** Imperial Oil Refinery is built
- 1918** Simpson's opens its mail-order house
- 1920** First licensed aerodrome opens
- 1930** Albert Street Memorial Bridge is built
- 1935** Regina Riot occurs
- 1939** King George and Queen Elizabeth visit
- 1951** Oil pipeline joins Regina to Alberta and Eastern Canada
- 1953** Regina celebrates Golden Jubilee
- 1954** CKCK, the first television station in Western Canada, goes on air
- 1955** Museum of Natural History opens
- 1956** New post office opens
- 1957** Natural gas service arrives in Regina
Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery opens
- 1959** Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip visit
- 1961** New Court House opens
- 1962** Wascana Centre Authority is incorporated
IPSCO steel mill begins operations
Regina Public Library opens
- 1963** Saskatchewan Power Corporation building opens
City Hall moves into Old Post Office
Construction begins on the Regina campus of the University of Saskatchewan
- 1965** Northgate Mall, the first enclosed shopping centre in Regina, opens
- 1966** Globe Theatre opens
- 1967** First Buffalo Days is held
- 1970** Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts opens
- 1971** Canadian Western Agribition is established
- 1973** Plains Hospital opens
Regina hosts the Silver Broom
RCMP celebrates 100 years
Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip visit
- 1974** Mosaic and Bazaar are held
University of Regina is established
- 1975** Scarth Street Mall is created
Southland Mall opens
Regina hosts the first Western Canada Summer Games
- 1976** New City Hall - Queen Elizabeth II Court opens
Construction begins on the Sheraton Centre, Chateau Tower and the T.C. Douglas Building
- 1977** Agridome opens
- 1978** Regina celebrates its 75th anniversary
New Police Headquarters Building opens
First Western Canada Farm Progress Show is held
Cable television service begins
- 1981** North West Leisure Centre opens
Cornwall Centre opens

- 1982** Regina celebrates 100 years
Princess Anne visits
Neil Balkwill Civic Arts Centre opens
- 1983** Regina hosts Silver Broom
New CBC building opens
- 1984** Lewvan Expressway is completed
Regina hosts the Canadian Figure Skating Championships
- 1985** Water Treatment Plant at Buffalo Pound opens
Wascana Place, South Leisure Centre and Tor Hill Golf Course open
Queen Mother visits
- 1986** Renovated and expanded airport opens
- 1987** STV begins broadcasting
Regina hosts the Western Canada Summer Games
Regina Sportplex opens
Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip visit
Regina twins with Jinan, China
- 1988** Queensbury Centre opens
Co-op Heavy Oil Upgrader begins operation
Regina hosts Royal Red International Arabian Horse Show for the first time
- 1989** Wascana Rehabilitation Centre opens
The Galleria opens
Saskatchewan Science Centre opens
Saskatchewan Roughriders win the Grey Cup
Duke and Duchess of York visit
- 1990** South East Leisure Centre opens
- 1991** Kramer IMAX theatre opens
- 1992** McCallum Hill Centre Tower opens
Crown Life and Farm Credit Corporation relocate headquarters to Regina
Regina hosts Labatt Brier
Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn presents Regina with a new flag and coat of arms
- 1993** Sandra Peterson Rink wins World Women's Curling Championship
- 1994** Sandra Peterson Rink wins World Women's Curling Championship
Prince Edward opens revitalized Scarth Street Mall
- 1995** Regina hosts the Grey Cup
- 1996** Casino Regina opens
Sandra Schmirler Rink wins World Women's Curling Championship
- 1997** Sandra Schmirler Rink wins Olympic Gold Medal
Regina hosts Scott Tournament of Hearts
Governor General Romeo LeBlanc visits
Regina hosts the SaskTel-Ericsson Can-Am Police-Fire Games
- 2000** Governor General Adrienne Clarkson visits
SIAST moves to the old Plains Hospital
Petroleum Technology Research Centre opens
- 2001** City gets new logo
Regina hosts the Memorial Cup Junior Hockey Championships
Roar of the Rings, the Canadian Olympic Curling Trials, is held in Regina
Prince Charles visits
- 2003** Regina celebrates 100th anniversary
Grey Cup held in Regina
HRH Charles, the Prince of Wales, visits
First Nations University of Canada opens
- 2004** Regina recognized as one of the Cultural Capitals of Canada
Wascana Lake is drained and deepened during "The Big Dig"
Princess Anne visits to commemorate 60th anniversary of D-Day
- 2005** Saskatchewan Centennial
Jeux du Canada Summer Games held
Queen Elizabeth II visits
- 2006** Tim Horton Brier Curling Championship
Governor General Michaëlle Jean visits
Rolling Stones perform for 90,000 fans in two shows at Mosaic Stadium

Regina's mayors 1884-2006

From the date of incorporation as a town on December 1, 1883:

1884-1885	D.L. Scott, Q.C.
1886-1887	Dan Mowat
1888	W. Cayley Hamilton, Q.C.
1889	J.W. Smith
1890	J.A. McCaul
1891-1892	R.H. Williams
1893	J.H.C. Willoughby, M.D.
1894	Robert Martin
1895	G.T. Marsh
1896-1897	W.F. Eddy
1898	F.N. Darke
1899	J.K. McInnis
1900-1901	W.T. Mollard
1902-1903	J.W. Smith

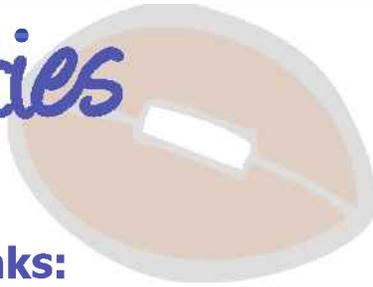


City Hall 1908-1963

From the date of incorporation as a city on June 19, 1903:

1903	J.W. Smith	1936-1939	A.C. Ellison
1904-1905	H.W. Laird	1940-1941	James Grassick
1906	P. McAra, Jr.	1942-1944	C.C. Williams
1907-1908	J.W. Smith	1945-1946	T.G. McNall
1909-1910	R.H. Williams	1947-1948	Hugh McGillivray
1911-1912	P. McAra, Jr.	1949-1951	G.N. Menzies
1913-1914	Robert Martin	1952-1953	Gordon B. Grant
1915	James Balfour, K.C.	1954-1956	L.H. Hammond
1916-1917	W.D. Cowan, D.D.S.	1957-1958	T.H. Cowburn
1918-1919	Henry Black	1959-1970	H.H.P. Baker
1920-1922	James Grassick	1971-1973	H.G.R. Walker
1923-1924	S.C. Burton	1974-1979	H.H.P. Baker
1925-1926	W.E. Mason	1980-1988	Larry Schneider
1927-1930	James McAra, K.C.	Oct. 1988	Doreen E. Hamilton
1931	James Balfour, K.C.	1988-2000	Douglas R. Archer
1932-1933	James McAra, K.C.	2000-	Pat Fiacco
1934-1935	Cornelius Rink		

Activities



Fill in the blanks:

1. The population of Regina is _____.
2. Regina receives an average of _____ sunny days each year.
3. Regina's resource-based economy is fuelled by _____,
_____, and _____.
4. The first settlement at the site of Regina was called _____.
5. Regina was named by Princess Louise, in honour of her mother
_____.
6. Regina officially became a town in the year _____.
7. The first mayor of the town of Regina was _____.
8. It took Regina _____ years to recover from a cyclone that hit on June 30, 1912.
9. In 1935, one policeman died during a ruckus called the _____.
It involved unemployed people travelling to Ottawa to demand that the federal government help them.
10. In 1963, Regina City Hall moved into the _____ at Scarth Street and 11th Avenue.
11. Three major tourist attractions in Regina are _____,
_____, and _____.

Follow the instructions below:

1. Why was Regina first known as "Pile o' Bones"?

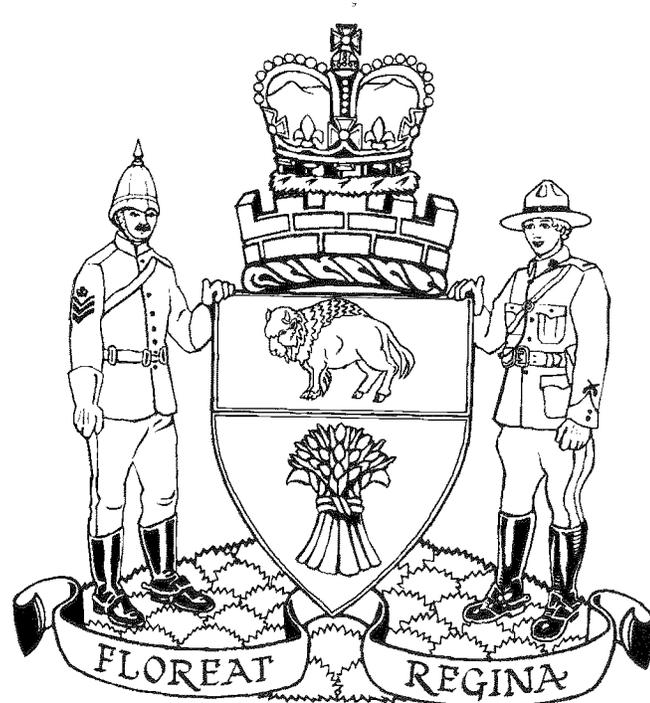
2. Draw a number of pictures that show some of the different services and programs the City provides to the people of Regina.



3. Connect the dots below and see what you can find.



4. Below is a picture of the City of Regina Coat of Arms. Colour the picture and explain the significance of the colours and characters.





Come for a visit

We hope you've had fun learning about Regina. If you would like to learn more, ask your teacher to call 777-7003 and arrange to have your class taken on a tour of City Hall. Or visit us online at www.regina.ca.

For additional copies of "Let's Learn About Regina," contact:

Communications Division
City of Regina
P.O. Box 1790
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3C8
(306) 777-7499