

character-defining elements

1. Tyndall Stone blocks

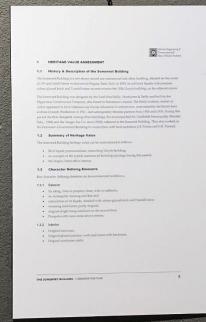
Tyndall Stone Formed 450 million years ago, Tyndall Stone is a highly fossiliferous limestone mottled with fossil burrows which later backfilled with include gastropods, cephalopods, Garson, Manitoba and Tyndall,

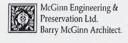
Tyndall Stone is an icon in Canadian architecture, believed to have been first used in the 1830s at Lower Fort Garry. In addition to the Somerset Block, examples of its use in Regina include the Saskatchewan Legislative Building and

2. Claybank bricks

Claybank Brick Plant A National Historic Site of Canada, the Claybank Brick Plant in 1914 to 1989. During this time, the industrial complex, complete with factory buildings, laboratories, carpentry shops, residences and several other buildings in addition to its clay pits, worked in selfsufficiency to produce high-quality clay bricks that were used in construction across

In addition to the Somerset Building, Claybank bricks were used by NASA and in the construction of the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City.





1 HERITAGE VALUE ASSESSMENT

1.1 History & Description of the Somerset Building

The Somerset Building is a two storey mixed use commercial and office building, situated on the corner of 11th and Smith Street in downtown Regina, Sask. Built in 1929, its red brick façade with parapets, colour-glazed brick and Tyndall stone accents mimics the 1926 Lloyds building, on the adjacent corner.

The Somerset Building was designed by the local firm Reilly, Warburton & Reilly and built by the Hipperson Construction Company, also based in Saskatoon's capital. The Reilly brothers, neither of which appeared to have obtained any formal education in architecture, were joined by the British born architect Joseph Warbutron in 1921, and subsequently became partners from 1924 until 1936. During this period the firm designed, among other buildings, the municipal hall for Coalfields Municipality (Bienfait, Saks., 1928) and the Yeager Fur Co. store (1928), adjacent to the Somerset Building. They also worked on the Dominion Government Building in conjunction with local architects J.H. Puntin and F.H. Portnall.

1.2 Summary of Heritage Value

The Somerset Building heritage value can be summarized as follows:

- · Rich façade pronunciations, mimicking Lloyds building;
- · an example of the typical commercial building typology during this period;
- the largely intact office interior.

1.3 Character Defining Elements

Key character defining elements can be summarized as follows:

1.3.1 Exterior

- · Its siting, close to property lines, with no setbacks;
- · its rectangular massing and flat roof;
- articulation of its façade, detailed with colour-glazed brick and Tyndall stone;
- · recessing storefronts, partly original;
- original single-hung windows on the second floor
- · Parapets with name stone above entries;

1.3.2 Interior

- Original staircases;
- Original glazed partition walls and doors with hardware;
- Original washroom stalls.