



TOUR A: CENTRE SQUARE WEST

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

TOUR B: CENTRE SQUARE EAST

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

Legend ▲ N

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



Centre Square Area

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

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

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

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

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

TOUR A: CENTRE SQUARE WEST

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

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

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

2. SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES BUILDING 2340 ALBERT STREET

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

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

3. McCausland/Shumiatcher Residence 2520 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

4. THOMSON RESIDENCE 2363 McINTYRE STREET

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

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

5. GORDON RESIDENCE 2424 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

6. JOHNSON RESIDENCE 2353 McINTYRE STREET

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

7. THORNTON RESIDENCE 2341 McINTYRE STREET

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

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

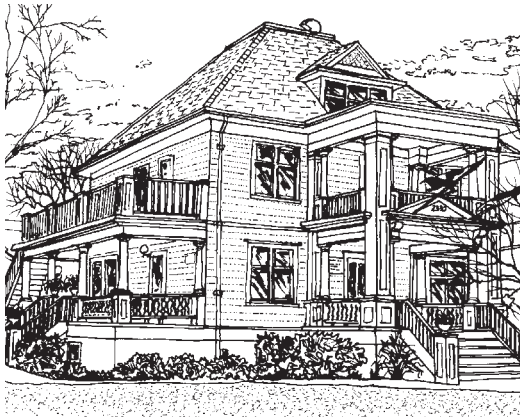
8. KEENLEYSIDE RESIDENCE 2340 McINTYRE STREET

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

9. LOGAN/TURGEON RESIDENCE 2310 McINTYRE STREET

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

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



Logan/Turgeon Residence, 2310 McIntyre Street

14. CAROLINE HARDING RESIDENCE
2204 McINTYRE STREET

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

15. BRAEMAR APARTMENTS
2231 ALBERT STREET

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

16. PARSONS RESIDENCE
2169 McINTYRE STREET

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

17. J.S. BARTLEMAN RESIDENCE
2138 McINTYRE STREET

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

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

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

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

19. ELMOYLE BUILDING
2175 SMITH STREET

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

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

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

21. NEWLANDS RESIDENCE
2216 SMITH STREET

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

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

22. ANGUS SMITH RESIDENCE
2224 SMITH STREET

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

23. PARSONS RESIDENCE
2230 SMITH STREET

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

24. THORNTON PLACE
2244 SMITH STREET

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

25. CLIFTON COURT APARTMENTS
2330 - 15th AVENUE

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

26. LITTLE RESIDENCE
2300 SMITH STREET

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

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

27. P. BROWN RESIDENCE
2305 SMITH STREET

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

28. BROWN RESIDENCE
2307 SMITH STREET

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

29. GILLESPIE RESIDENCE
2317 SMITH STREET

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

30. ROBB RESIDENCE
2323 SMITH STREET

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

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

31. WALSH RESIDENCE 2338 SMITH STREET

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

32. ALLAN RESIDENCE 2353 SMITH STREET

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

33. WILSON RESIDENCE 2352 SMITH STREET

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

34. POWELL APARTMENTS 2334 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

35. KERR/BRONFMAN RESIDENCE 2326 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

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

36. BLACK RESIDENCE 2310 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

37. McLEOD RESIDENCE 2370 LORNE STREET

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

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

38. PALMER HOUSE RESIDENCE 2334 LORNE STREET

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



Palmer House Residence, 2334 Lorne Street

39. ARMSTRONG RESIDENCE 2328 LORNE STREET

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

40. McPHERSON/GRAHAM RESIDENCE 2320 LORNE STREET

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

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

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

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

41. PARSONS RESIDENCE 2301 - 15th AVENUE

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

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



Parsons Residence, 2301 - 15th Avenue

42. HANNON RESIDENCE 2276 LORNE STREET

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

43. WILLIAMSON APARTMENTS 2275 LORNE STREET

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

44. SAUNDERS EVANS ARCHITECTS INC. 2230 LORNE STREET

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

45. DUNCAN RESIDENCE 2220 LORNE STREET

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

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

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

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

47. ARGYLE COURT 2200 LORNE STREET

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



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

TOUR B: CENTRE SQUARE EAST

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

48. BARTLEMAN APARTMENTS 2201 - 14th AVENUE

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

49. HOWE RESIDENCE 2144 CORNWALL STREET

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

50. CORNWALL COURT APARTMENTS 2105 CORNWALL STREET

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

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

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

52. CHATEAU APARTMENTS 2104 - 14th AVENUE

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

53. LINDEN MANOR APARTMENTS 2024 - 14th AVENUE

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

54. GRANT RESIDENCE 2167 HAMILTON STREET

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

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

55. BELLEVUE COURT
2129 HAMILTON STREET

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

56. QU'APPELLE APARTMENTS
2105 HAMILTON STREET

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

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



Qu'Appelle Apartments, 2105 Hamilton Street

57. 2126 ROSE STREET

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

58. WOOD/WADDEL RESIDENCE
2164 ROSE STREET

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

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

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



Eddy Apartments/Hampton House, 1901 - 14th Avenue

60. DAND RESIDENCE 2218 ROSE STREET

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

61. WEIR/BARKER RESIDENCE 2266 ROSE STREET

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

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

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

63. Former Site of CENTRAL COLLEGIATE 2333 SCARTH STREET

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

64. MICKLEBOROUGH RESIDENCE 2324 SCARTH STREET

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

65. 2100 - 15th AVENUE

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

66. McDONALD RESIDENCE 2276 SCARTH STREET

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

67. D. WOODWARD RESIDENCE 2259 CORNWALL STREET

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

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

68. GOLLNICK RESIDENCE 2305 CORNWALL STREET

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



Gollnick Residence, 2305 Cornwall Street

69. MacKENZIE MANOR 2315 CORNWALL STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

72. DARKE RESIDENCE 2210 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

73. MCGILL RESIDENCE 2114 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

74. PATTON RESIDENCE/NICOL COURT 2398 SCARTH STREET

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

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



Patton Residence/Nicol Court, 2398 Scarth Street

75. BROADFOOT RESIDENCE 2356 SCARTH STREET

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

76. WEICKER RESIDENCE 1810 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

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

77. MCKILLOP RESIDENCE 1800 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

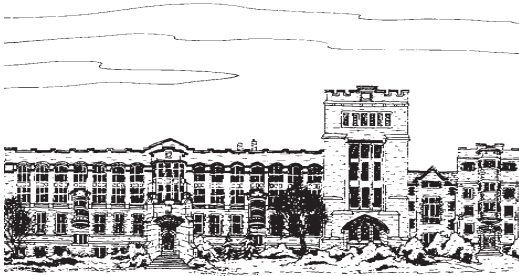
78. NORMAL SCHOOL/TEACHERS COLLEGE 1831 COLLEGE AVENUE

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

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

79. REGINA COLLEGE 2155 COLLEGE AVENUE

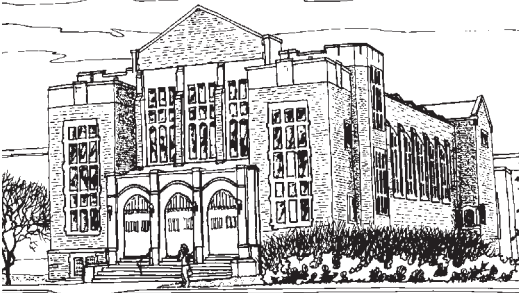
This 1912 building was constructed for the Methodist Church as a residential and day school for high school students. There was soon a severe shortage of accommodations for women students, and in 1916, a dormitory wing with a tower was constructed at the west end at the cost of \$114,000. Plans were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



Regina College, 2155 College Avenue

80. DARKE HALL 2255 COLLEGE AVENUE

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



Darke Hall, 2255 College Avenue