

Provincial Heritage Property

Preserving Our Sense of Place



Saskatchewan 

Publishing Information

and acknowledgements

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Cover photo

Wanuskewin Heritage Park Photo courtesy of Tourism Saskatoon.

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A Message From

The Minister of Parks, Culture and Sport



Saskatchewan's rich and diverse heritage is a source of pride for our residents and communities.

It is of great importance that we continue to protect and conserve the irreplaceable places that represent Saskatchewan's natural and cultural history for future generations.

The 52 Designated Heritage Properties featured in this book have been specially recognized by the province to do this. Each is unique and historic in how they contributed to the prosperous province that we enjoy today.

Our Ministry is committed to promoting and conserving places like these so we can remain connected to the stories of our past that make us who we are today.

Whether Indigenous heritage, pioneer homesteads, businesses, places of government, archaeological or palaeontological sites, they are all part of Saskatchewan's spirit and worthy of recognition.

I would like to thank the many Saskatchewan citizens, communities and organizations involved in the promotion, stewardship and rehabilitation of these places for their dedicated efforts to conserve Saskatchewan's heritage.

Thank you also to the many contributors of this book, ensuring these heritage properties are understood, respected and celebrated.

The Honourable Gene Makowsky

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Gene Makowsky', written in a cursive style.

Minister of Parks, Culture and Sport

Introduction

Saskatchewan's first Provincial Heritage Property was officially designated in 1978. Today, there are 52 historic places, structures and objects formally recognized by the Government of Saskatchewan and protected as Provincial Heritage Property under *The Heritage Property Act*. Of these, a number have also received formal recognition by local governments as Municipal Heritage Property and/or by the Government of Canada as National Historic Sites.

Provincial Heritage Property – Preserving Our Sense of Place was first published in 2005 as a Saskatchewan Centennial initiative and profiled 40 properties. The first copy of this first edition, a special leather-bound copy, was one of several gifts of appreciation presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to mark her Royal Visit to Saskatchewan in 2005. Since our last edition in 2010, three new properties

have been added to the Saskatchewan Provincial Heritage Property registry. These include the Moose Mountain Chalet and Cabins, Historic W.D. and Alice Reesor Ranch and the Regina Indian Industrial School Cemetery.

The Provincial Heritage Properties illustrated in this book represent important themes in the province's history and development. For example, some properties represent 'settling the land' and speak to the experiences of Indigenous peoples and those of later settlers. Other properties represent other important themes in our province's history and growth including resource and economic development, government and security, arts and culture, religion and spirituality, and social and community life. Whether they reflect particular themes in our province's development, or exemplify the architectural, artistic, industrial or

intellectual achievements of its citizens, they all reveal something about our society and our values.

Provincial Heritage Properties are tangible reminders of the past that reflect our cultural diversity and inspire a shared sense of belonging. With public involvement and assistance, Saskatchewan's inventory of Provincial Heritage Property will continue to grow, ensuring that all themes significant in our province's history and development are represented. This booklet is intended to help raise awareness and appreciation about why these places and landscapes matter and their important contribution in our everyday lives.

Heritage Conservation Branch
Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport

Assiniboia Court House

Town of Assiniboia

In 1925, Provincial Architect Maurice Sharon drew up plans for a series of five court houses to serve Saskatchewan communities.

The Assiniboia Court House was the last to be constructed in 1930, after identical structures were built in Gravelbourg (1926), Shaunavon (1927), Wynyard (1927) and Melfort (1928). Designed in a modified Colonial Revival style, these court houses were less elaborate and half the size of Sharon's earlier court houses located in Yorkton, Kerrobert, Prince Albert, Weyburn and Estevan. This helped to reduce costs while retaining the sense of grandeur and dignity appropriate for a judicial building.

Situated prominently at the south end of Centre Street, the Assiniboia Court House remains an important landmark in the community.

Top right: Front façade of the Assiniboia Court House. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Right: Entrance to the Assiniboia Court House. *Photo: B. Hryhorczuk*



Date of Origin: 1930

Year of Designation: 1988

Interesting Fact: The exterior walls of the Assiniboia Court House are made of brick from Estevan, Saskatchewan.



Balfour Apartments

City of Regina

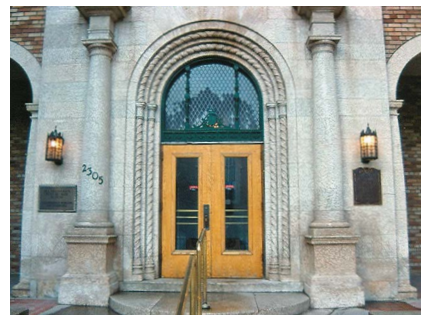


Date of Origin: 1930

Year of Designation: 1993

Other Designations:
Municipal Heritage Property

Interesting Fact: The Balfour Apartments was the largest and tallest apartment building in Saskatchewan from the time of its construction until the mid-1950's.



The Balfour Apartments were designed by architects Storey and Van Egmond, and built by the contracting firm of Smith Brothers and Wilson.

The building was commissioned by prominent Regina lawyer James Balfour and completed in 1930.

One of the largest structures constructed in Depression-era Saskatchewan, the Balfour contained state-of-the-art technology including Regina's first self-operated elevator. The building is noted for its elegant front courtyard with open-arched arcade and the alternating courses of red and light buff Claybank brick on the upper façade. The beauty of these architectural features is further enhanced by the fine hand-carved stonework and interior detailing.

Top left: Front elevation of the Balfour Apartments as viewed from Victoria Avenue. Photo: C. Fehr

Left: The open arches that create an arcade against the front of the building. Photo: F. Korvemaker

Bank of Commerce

City of Regina

The Bank of Commerce building was originally constructed in Winnipeg in 1900, before being dismantled and moved to downtown Regina in 1911.

The building served as the Saskatchewan head office for the Bank of Commerce until 1969. Although the building was demolished in 1980, a portion of its façade was reconstructed within the Cornwall Centre near the bank's original site. Today, the massive columns and pediment, still located within the mall, speak to the monumental architecture used by banks in the early twentieth century.

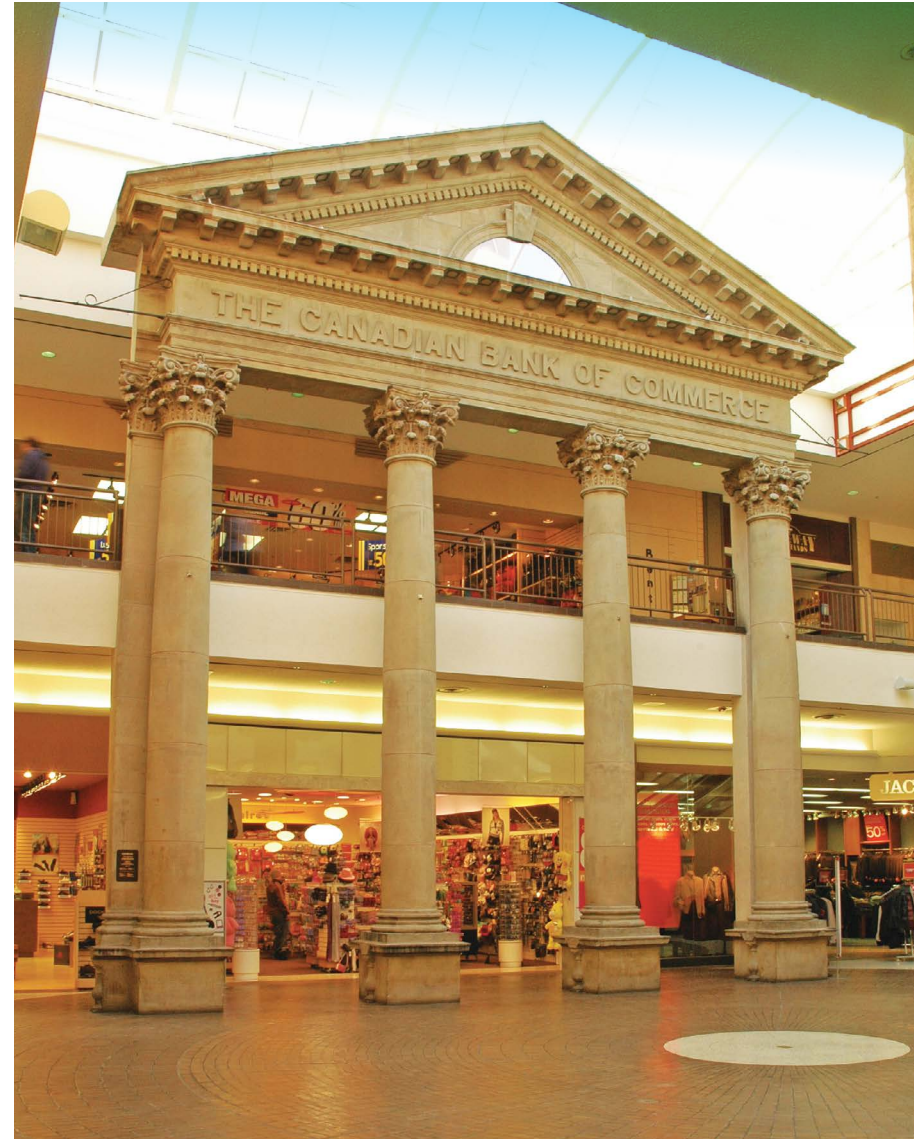
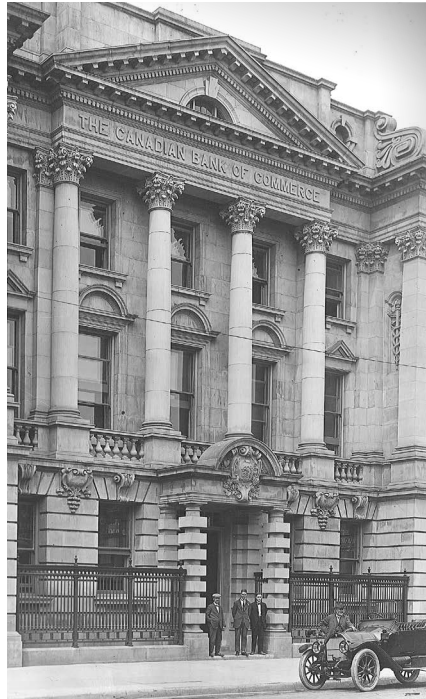
Right: The Bank of Commerce in 1913.
Photo: Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan, R-B 9342(1)

Far right: The Bank of Commerce façade is now displayed prominently in the Cornwall Centre. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Date of Origin: 1900

Year of Designation: 1978

Interesting Fact: The façade was dismantled stone-by-stone, catalogued and stored during the construction of the Cornwall Centre. The façade was then rebuilt by stone masons, employing techniques similar to those used at the turn of the century.



Battleford Land Registry Office

Town of Battleford



Above: Land Registry Office at Battleford nestled in a grove of trees and shrubs. *Photo: B. Hryhorczuk*

Built in 1876, the Battleford Land Registry Office was the first land titles office in the North-West Territories and is the oldest known brick building in Saskatchewan.

For a period, the Land Registry Office in Battleford registered private and public land sale transactions for the entire North-West Territories, a vast area of 2.5 million square miles representing more than two-thirds of the area that makes up Canada. The building served as a land registry for over thirty years until a new land title office was built closer to the business centre of Battleford in 1908. The building was subsequently used as a private residence.

Date of Origin: 1876

Year of Designation: 1983

Interesting Fact: The building's one-and-a-half foot brick walls and metal roofing created a structure that was virtually fireproof — a necessity for protecting the irreplaceable land registration documents stored within its walls.

Canada Life Assurance Building

City of Regina

Designed by Montreal architects Brown and Vallance, the Canada Life Assurance Building projected prosperity, prestige and stability — images desired by the insurance industry at the time of the building's construction in 1914.

From 1914 to 1947, the building served as the Saskatchewan headquarters for the Ontario-based Canada Life Assurance Company. In 1946, the first government-owned insurance company in Canada, the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office (SGIO), established its head office in the building. A year later, SGIO bought the property and remained there until 1979.

Built in the Gothic Revival style, its white terracotta façade continues to make the building one of downtown Regina's most striking historic landmarks.

Right: Canada Life Assurance Company motif on north face of the building. *Photo: F. Korvemaker*

Far right: View of the north and east façades of the Canada Life Assurance Building. *Photo: C. Fehr*



Date of Origin: 1914

Year of Designation: 1978

Interesting Fact: The Canada Life Assurance Building was one of the tallest buildings in Saskatchewan at the time of its construction in 1914.



Claybank Brick Plant

Rural Municipality of Elmsthorpe No. 100



The Claybank Brick Plant is a remarkably intact example of an early twentieth century brick-making complex.

All of the key structures erected during the site's development from 1912 to 1937 and much of the original brick making equipment remains on site. Using clay mined on-site, the plant became a major manufacturer of domestic firebrick and other refractory (heat resistant) products for the railway, oil refining, power and metallurgy industries.

The distinctive buff-coloured face brick that the plant also produced can be found on residential and commercial buildings across the prairies and as far east as Quebec.

Top left: Main manufacturing complex of the Claybank Brick Plant. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Bottom far left: Bee hive kilns. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Bottom left: Interior of a bee hive kiln. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Web: <https://claybankbrick.ca>



Interesting Fact: Brick from the Claybank Brick Plant was used on a section of the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City and on the rocket launch pads at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Date of Origin: 1912-1937

Year of Designation: 1998

Other Designations:
National Historic Site

Codd Red Cross Flag

City of Regina

Named after Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Codd, the Codd Red Cross Flag was flown at the Battles of Fish Creek and Batoche during the North-West Resistance of 1885.

This was the first time the Red Cross emblem was used in Canada for Geneva Convention-approved purposes. The handmade cotton flag, with a red Christian-style cross stitched on both sides, was one of three similar flags used to identify medical personnel tending to wounded soldiers.

The Codd flag is recognized for its association with the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian military, and stands as a symbol of the history of medical care in Saskatchewan. The flag is owned by the Canadian Red Cross and is currently kept at their Regina office.

Right: Codd Red Cross Flag. Photo: C. Fehr

Web: www.redcross.ca/history/artifacts/codd-flag



Date of Origin: 1885

Year of Designation: 2005

Interesting Fact: The black text on the flag was added after the three battles concluded to commemorate the Battalions participation in them.

College Building, University of Saskatchewan

City of Saskatoon



The College Building is recognized as the centerpiece of the finest grouping of Collegiate Gothic-style buildings in Canada.

Designed by prominent Montreal architects Brown and Vallance, the College Building was one of the first buildings to be completed on the university campus with the cornerstone dedicated by then Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier on July 29, 1910. Long used for administrative and governance functions, the building occupies a prominent location at the east end of the university's central open space known as "The Bowl".

With its beautiful exterior composed of locally gathered fieldstone and trimmed with Cleveland Sandstone, the College Building stands as a distinguished landmark on campus.

Date of Origin: 1913

Year of Designation: 1982

Other Designations:
National Historic Site

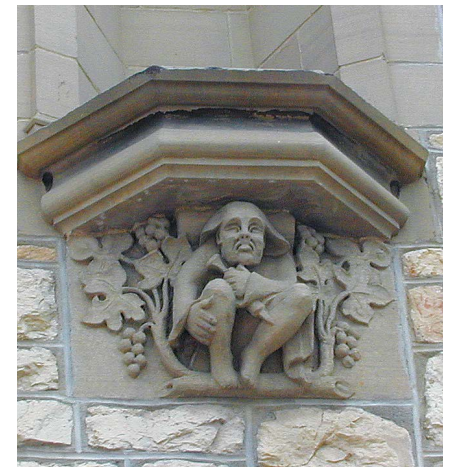
Interesting Fact: The College Building was originally supposed to be home to the College of Agriculture, but evolved into the University's Administration Building upon completion.

Above: View of building sitting at its prominent location at the head of "The Bowl".

Photo: B. Flaman

Right: Close-up of stone detailing and gargoyles. *Photo: B. Flaman*

Web: <https://facilities.usask.ca/>



Diocese of Qu'Appelle

City of Regina

In 1912, the Anglican Church of Canada chose this site in central Regina to establish an administrative centre for its educational and missionary operations across Southern Saskatchewan.

Between 1912 and 1926, five red brick Collegiate Gothic style buildings were constructed to provide a stately yet functional campus for the Church. These buildings included classrooms and residences for students attending St. Chad's Theological College and the Qu'Appelle Diocesan School for Girls (St. Chad's College and Harding House), a residence for the Bishop (Bishop's Court), offices for the Synod (St. Cuthbert's) and a residence for the secretary (Anson House). Although designed by three different architectural firms (Brown and Vallance, Storey and Van Egmond, and Francis Portnall), the consistency of appearance makes this complex one of the finest groupings of educational and clerical buildings in the province.

The elaborate landscape plan for the grounds was guided by the work of English Landscape Architects, Thomas Mawson and Sons, and was influenced by "City Beautiful" concepts. While the offices for the Diocese of Qu'Appelle still remain on site, the last of the two schools closed in 1970 and both residences were vacated by the Diocese by 1996.

Date of Origin: 1912-1926 | Year of Designation: 1980



Above: South side of St. Chad's College.
Photo: C. Fehr

Far right: Terracotta detail on the chapel of St. Chad's College. *Photo: B. Flaman*

Web: www.quappelle.anglican.ca

Interesting Fact: Original plans for the site included a cathedral at the centre of the complex. Though the cathedral was never built, the site remained an important hub for church activities.



Doukhobor Dugout House

Rural Municipality of Blaine Lake No. 434



Date of Origin: 1899

Year of Designation: 2005

Other Designations:
National Historic Site

Interesting Fact: The Dugout House was only 438 square feet and was home for up to nine families.

When a group of Doukhobor immigrants arrived at this ravine late in the year 1899, a primary concern was finding shelter for the winter.

The sheltered ravine not only provided protection from the weather, but also fresh water from a nearby spring. With limited building materials available, the Doukhobor settlers used the natural landscape to their advantage by excavating a hollow in the slope of the ravine to build a temporary home.

The excavation was enclosed by three walls built of dovetailed and pegged wood logs, topped with a sod roof. The front wall included a door and small window. This temporary dwelling, which was used until 1904 when a more permanent home was built nearby, is a rare surviving example of this type of vernacular architecture; it illustrates the determination and resourcefulness of Saskatchewan's early pioneer settlers.

Top left: Doukhobor Dugout House.

Photo: C. Fehr

Left: View of remaining walls and windows.

Photo: B. Flaman

Web: www.doukhobordugouthouse.com

Doukhobor Prayer Home

Village of Veregin

In 1899, 7,500 Doukhobors (or “Spirit Wrestlers”) emigrated from Russia seeking land and religious freedom. They settled in what is now central and east-central Saskatchewan.

The Veregin Doukhobor Prayer Home was built in 1917 and is reminiscent of Russian architectural styles. This ornate structure replaced the original structure which was built in 1908 and burnt down in 1916. The building served as a communal prayer home and as a residence for Doukhobor leaders Peter V. and his son, Peter P. Veregin. The site served as the spiritual and religious headquarters for the Doukhobors in Canada until 1931 when the headquarters was moved to British Columbia.

Right: East façade of the Veregin Doukhobor Prayer Home. Photo: B. Hryhorczuk

Below: Decorative metal work adorning the property's double wrap-around veranda. Photo: Heritage Conservation Branch

Web: www.ndhv.ca



Date of Origin: 1917 | Year of Designation: 1982
Other Designations: National Historic Site

Interesting Fact: A museum was opened in the Prayer Home in the 1960's and today, the building serves as the centerpiece of the National Doukhobor Heritage Village.

Dr. Lyell Gustin Residence

City of Saskatoon



Dr. Lyell Gustin was a distinguished musician and educator who profoundly influenced the development of music and culture in Saskatchewan.

He was instrumental in founding the [Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers' Association](#) in the 1930's, and served as President of the [Canadian Federation of Music Teachers' Association](#) and Chair of the Music Committee of the Saskatchewan Arts Board.

Between 1920 and 1988, Dr. Gustin taught hundreds of students in the specially-designed piano studios on the main floor of his residence at 512 10th Street East. Many of those students went on to professional careers in music or leadership roles in cultural and civic life in Saskatchewan, across Canada and internationally. The interior and exterior of Gustin House remains intact from the period, when it was known as the Lyell Gustin Piano Studios.

Also located on the site is the historic Trounce House. Built in 1883, it is the oldest building in Saskatoon and one of the oldest houses in Saskatchewan. The building's wood-frame construction and pioneer vernacular architecture reflect its initial use by Harry and Bessie Trounce, pioneer immigrants from England, as both a store and a residence. In 1920, Trounce House was relocated to the rear of the lot behind Gustin House and used as a garage.



Date of Origin: 1920
Year of Designation: 2008
Other Designations:
Municipal Heritage Property

Interesting Fact: Dr. Lyell Gustin's musical lineage can be traced back to Johann Sebastian Bach.

Above: Gustin House. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Above right inset: Dr. Lyell Gustin in his studio, 1964. *Photo: Gustin House Collection*

Left: The back studio. *Photo: B. Flaman*

Web: www.gustinhouse.ca

Ernest Lindner Studio

Rural Municipality of Lakeland No. 521

Attracted to Fairy Island's pristine setting, nationally renowned artist Ernest Lindner chose this spot, now called Lindner Point, to build his summer home and studio in 1935.

The studio, which is the only remaining structure on the island, was constructed using local spruce logs. Lindner often sat to paint near a large north-west facing corner window that provided natural light and views. This scenic surrounding inspired much of his work.

Many of Lindner's best-known paintings, which feature the distinctive flora and landscape of Fairy Island and Emma Lake, are held in numerous public and private collections including the National Gallery of Canada.

Date of Origin: 1935

Year of Designation: 2007

Interesting Fact: Earnest Linder immigrated to Saskatchewan from Austria in 1926, and was employed as a farm labourer who sketched during his free time.



Above: Lindner Cabin on Fairy Island. *Photo: B. Flaman*

Esterhazy Flour Mill

Town of Esterhazy



The Esterhazy Flour Mill is the oldest and most complete flour mill of heavy post and beam construction remaining in Saskatchewan.

Opened by James Saunders in 1907, the mill operated until the mid-1980's except for a period of closure during the Great Depression of the 1930's. Similar to other mills of the period, wheat delivered here by local farmers would be processed into flour, bran and other products.

With milling stones, grinders and conveying equipment from the turn of the century still in working order, the Esterhazy Flour Mill represents a snapshot of Saskatchewan's industrial past and stands as a reminder of the importance of flour mills in the development of the province's grain industry.

Top left: View of the Esterhazy Flour Mill from the north side. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Bottom left: Grinders and other equipment used to process the wheat. *Photo: B. Flaman*

Web: <http://townofesterhazy.ca/p/flour-mill>



Date of Origin: 1907
Year of Designation: 2005
Other Designations:
National Historic Site
Municipal Heritage Property

Interesting Fact: The milling area had hardwood flooring that could be easily cleaned, ensuring a necessary level of hygiene for food production.

Estevan Court House

City of Estevan

Built in 1930, this was the last court house designed by Provincial Architect Maurice Sharon.

Faced with local Estevan pressed brick, this building is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style.

The court house was the site of the 1931 miners' uprising known as the "Estevan Riot". Local coal miners, striking for better wages and working conditions, were confronted by police during a protest march. Three miners were killed and twenty were charged as a result of the incident known as "Black Tuesday". A Royal Commission met in the Estevan Court House to investigate the cause of the riot and trials followed in March 1932.



Above: 1931 Estevan Riot taking place in front of the Court House. *Photo: Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan, RA-8806(2)*

Right: Estevan Court House entrance façade. *Photo: C. Fehr*



Date of Origin: 1930

Year of Designation: 1988

Interesting Fact: The Regina construction firm of Wilson and Wilson built the Estevan Court House at a cost of \$77,250.

Fish Lake Métis Settlement

Rural Municipality of Paddockwood No. 520

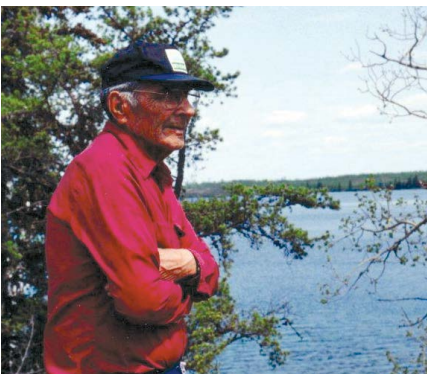


This community, which was located on the shores of Fish Lake from approximately 1945 to 1965, is representative of the many settlements that were established by Métis in Saskatchewan throughout the twentieth century.

Often located on vacant crown land, these communities maintained the distinct cultural traditions and way of life of Métis people in the face of displacement by European-Canadian society.

The heritage significance of Fish Lake also lies in its association with Henry James “Jim” Settee (1911-2005), one of the settlement’s founders and long-time residents. Settee was a well-known and respected Métis tracker, historian, community builder, spiritual leader and Elder.

As a cultural landscape and archaeological site, the Fish Lake Métis Settlement furthers our understanding of Métis community life and land use during this period.



Date of Origin: 1945

Year of Designation: 2011

Interesting Fact: In 2009, a documentary film was produced about Jim Settee’s life, entitled “Jim Settee: The Way Home”.

Top left: Provincial Heritage Property plaque unveiling at Fish Lake Métis Settlement in 2013. Photo: C. Germann

Bottom far left: Jim Settee. Photo: Courtesy of Settee Family

Bottom middle: Settee Family at Fish Lake. Photo: Bryan K. Lee

Government House

Town of Battleford

Although destroyed by fire in 2003, the Government House site at Battleford remains a commanding presence on a hilltop overlooking the forks of the Battle and North Saskatchewan rivers.

Constructed in 1876 to 1877, the building was the first permanent residence of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories. As the legislative centre for the appointed Territorial Council, more than two-thirds of Canada's land mass was administered at this location from 1878 until 1883 when the Territorial capital was moved to Regina.

Today, the site is clearly marked by the surviving foundations and can still be seen from the river valley. The brick chimney stands as a monument to a site that had a central role in Saskatchewan's early history.

Top right: Site conserved as a ruin.

Photo: J. Bisson

Bottom right: Government House shortly

before the fire. *Photo: Tom F. Cameron*



Date of Origin: 1877

Year of Designation: 1984

Other Designations:

National Historic Site

Interesting Fact: Government House was subsequently used for a variety of educational purposes including as western Canada's first Indian Industrial School (1883-1914), an academy for the Seventh Day Adventists (1915-1931) and as seminary and boarding school for the Missionary Oblates of St. Mary's Province (1931-1972).



Government House

City of Regina



Government House was designed in 1891 by Thomas Fuller, Chief Architect for the Dominion of Canada and designer of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

It was the official residence of the Lieutenant Governors of the North-West Territories from 1891 to 1905, and of the Lieutenant Governors of the Province of Saskatchewan from 1905 to 1945. Later, it was used as a convalescent home and as a continuing education facility. The lavishly decorated mansion was restored by the Government of Saskatchewan in 1980. The working offices of the Lieutenant Governor were returned to Government House in 1984.

Today, Regina's oldest residence is a tourist destination that includes a museum, interpretive centre and restored Edwardian Gardens. A new wing was built in 2005 to provide additional office and interpretive space.

Web: www.governmenthouse.gov.sk.ca



Date of Origin: 1891

Year of Designation: 1981

Other Designations:
National Historic Site

Interesting Fact: Government House was restored to the 1898-1910 time period, the tenure of Lieutenant Governor Amédée Forget.



Top: Government House. Photo: Government House Collection. **Bottom left:** The Morning Room. Photo: Government House Collection
Bottom right: Artist's rendering of Government House at the turn of the century. Illustration: J. McAnsh

Historic W.D. & Alice Reesor Ranch

Rural Municipality of Maple Creek No. 111

In the late nineteenth century, the majority of ranches in Saskatchewan were owned by large, corporate enterprises.

By the early twentieth century, ranching had shifted towards smaller, family-run operations such as the Historic W.D. & Alice Reesor Ranch. Established in 1904, the ranch retains many historic buildings constructed between 1906 and 1916, including the ranch-house, barn, granary, bunk-house and root-house. These buildings are examples of the craftsmanship used in ranch architecture in the Cypress Hills area during that period.

As a cultural landscape, the Historic W.D. & Alice Reesor Ranch furthers our understanding of the relationship between the ranch's core buildings and the surrounding natural environment, which was vital to ensuring the ranch's successful operation.

Top right: Ranch house. *Photo: B. Dawson*

Right: Barn at the Historic W.D. & Alice Reesor Ranch. *Photo: B. Dawson*

Far Right: Scott Reesor standing at corrals of the Ranch. *Photo: B. Dawson*

Web: www.reesorranh.com



Date of Origin: 1906-1916

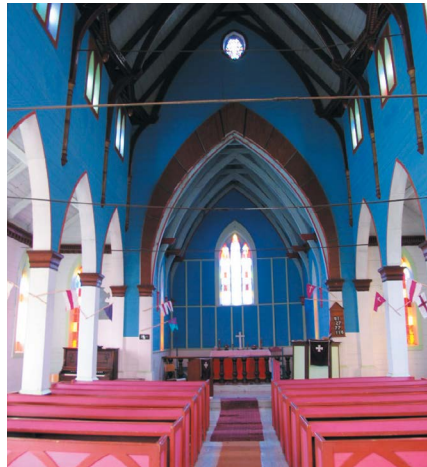
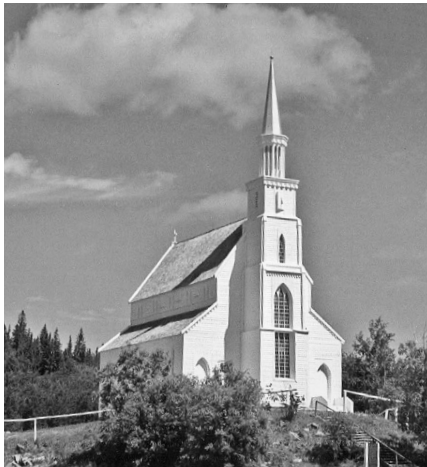
Year of Designation: 2017

Interesting Fact: The Historic W.D. & Alice Reesor Ranch continues to operate as a working ranch and vacation destination.



Holy Trinity Anglican Church

Town of Stanley Mission



Date of Origin: 1854-1860

Year of Designation: 1981

Other Designations:
National Historic Site

Interesting Fact: The steeple and spire of the church stand 76 feet tall (23 metres) and its walls contain 37 Gothic-style arch windows.

Reverend Robert Hunt established the English River Anglican Mission in the Lac La Ronge area in 1850 to serve the mainly First Nations community.

He was assisted by James Settee, one of the first Aboriginal clergymen of the Anglican Diocese.

Under Reverend Hunt's supervision, Holy Trinity Anglican Church was constructed between 1854 and 1860, largely by the efforts of local Woodland Cree. Hand-sawn lumber and hardware from the surrounding area were in its construction, as well as stained-glass windows and interior wood features from England. The church's large proportions, towering steeple and Gothic design were in sharp contrast to the traditional one-room log churches constructed throughout western Canada in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church became the focal point of the community that ultimately grew to include 27 buildings, including a Hudson's Bay Company trading post, school and many log houses.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church is the oldest standing building in Saskatchewan. It continues to be of spiritual importance to the local people it has served for over 150 years.

Web: <http://www.tourismsaskatchewan.com/search-results/103711/holy-trinity-anglican-church-provincial-historic-site>

Top: View of Holy Trinity Anglican Church overlooking the Churchill River. *Photo: C. Fehr.* **Bottom left:** Front façade of Holy Trinity Anglican Church from the Churchill River. *Photo: Ministry of Government Services.* **Bottom right:** Interior view of church. *Photo: C. Germann*

Honeywood Nursery

Rural Municipality of Leask No. 464

Established in 1934 by Dr. A.J. (Bert) Porter, the Honeywood Nursery is one of the few remaining early twentieth century nurseries in Saskatchewan.

Dr. Porter, a country schoolteacher, began his career by selling ornamental plants, fruit stock and fresh fruit, which he grew on his family's homestead near the Village of Parkside. Despite the fact that he had no formal horticultural training, Porter developed some of the first fruit varieties and ornamental plants capable of thriving on the prairies. Porter became best-known as a hybridizer of lilies and won numerous awards for his work.

Many of the plants he developed still flourish on the nursery grounds and are reminders of his life-long commitment to the breeding of plants and fruit species on the prairies. Over its 65 years in operation, Honeywood Nursery produced plants, bulbs and saplings that still beautify farmyards and gardens throughout Saskatchewan, across Canada and around the world.

Right: Honeywood Nursery. *Photo: B. Hryhorczuk*

Web: www.honeywood-lilies.ca



Date of Origin: 1934 | Year of Designation: 2007
Other Designations: Municipal Heritage Property

Interesting Fact: Dr. Porter was known world-wide for his development of over 30 varieties of lilies, and for hybridizing plants that were disease resistant and hardy for prairie climates.

Hudson's Bay Company Store

Town of Fort Qu'Appelle



Above: View of the north-facing brick façade and west wall constructed of fieldstone. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Built in 1897, this two-storey brick-and-stone building represents the transition of the Hudson's Bay Company from a fur trading empire to a national retail merchandiser.

Located on Fort Qu'Appelle's main street, the building was designed by Archibald MacDonald, the last Chief Factor in the service of the company. Once called "the finest store west of Winnipeg", it boasts an uncommonly ornate brick façade and an elaborate pressed-tin ceiling.

Although sold by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1917, the building continues to serve as downtown commercial space and has the distinction of being the oldest retail store of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada.

Date of Origin: 1897

Year of Designation: 1983

Interesting Fact: Archibald MacDonald immigrated to Canada from Scotland in 1854 aboard the Hudson's Bay Company sailing vessel The Prince of Whales.

Humboldt Post Office

City of Humboldt

Built from 1911 to 1912, the Humboldt Post Office was designed by David Ewart, Chief Architect for the Federal Department of Public Works.

The building is a fine example of the Romanesque Revival style post offices that the Government of Canada built in medium sized communities across the country during the era of pre-First World War prosperity. Grand public buildings such as this were prominent symbols of the federal government in the newly populous regions of Canada, and expressed the optimism and growth that characterized the nation during this time.

In addition to serving Humboldt and the surrounding area as a post office for over 60 years, the building also accommodated a customs office from 1912 to 1932 and the local RCMP detachment from 1933 to 1964. With its four-storey clock tower, the building is a prominent landmark at the corner of Main Street and Sixth Avenue in the City of Humboldt's historic business district.

Date of Origin: 1912

Year of Designation: 2010

Other designations:

National Historic Site

Municipal Heritage Property



Interesting Fact: Under the angled trusses on the buildings third floor, evidence of the caretaker's quarters still remain visible.

Above: Humboldt Post Office. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Web: <http://www.humboldtmuseum.ca/content/humboldt-and-district-museum>

Imhoff Studio and Farm Site

Rural Municipality of Frenchman Butte No. 501



Renowned painter Berthold Imhoff was born in Germany in 1868. While studying in that country, he developed a strong interest in biblical and religious scenes in the Italian Renaissance and Rococo styles.

Imhoff moved to Pennsylvania in 1892 and established himself as a decorator of churches, opera houses, theatres, banks and wealthy homes. In 1913, he moved to Saskatchewan and acquired over a thousand acres of farmland in the St. Walburg area. He built a studio at his farm and travelled throughout eastern Saskatchewan painting murals in Roman Catholic churches and private residences. Although best known for his religious works, the studio's natural surrounding and peaceful solitude also inspired Imhoff to paint landscapes, still life and portraits.

Imhoff was named a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory by the Pope in 1937 and died in 1939. His studio and farm are now a museum which tells Imhoff's story and displays many of his works of art.



Date of Origin: 1920 | Year of Designation: 2005

Other Designations: Municipal Heritage Property

Interesting Fact: When Berthold Imhoff died, he left behind 250 paintings in his studio. Many of the paintings remain on the site, while others are displayed at a gallery in the City of Lloydminster.

Top left: View of the Imhoff Studio and decorative archway. Photo: C. Fehr

Bottom left: Berthold Imhoff's studio and gallery. Photo: Bert Imhoff

Inset: Portrait of internationally renowned artist Berthold Imhoff. Photo: Milton B. Taylor

John Nugent Studio

Town of Lumsden

This unique building, completed in 1960, was designed by prominent Saskatchewan architect Clifford Wiens.

It was constructed as a studio for nationally recognized artist John Nugent, known for his work in bronze and steel.

The central portion of the building, with its conical-shaped concrete roof, earthen floor and fieldstone walls, served as Nugent's foundry. The attached fan-shaped structure, which has sections of concrete culverts for the windows, was used as a candle-making studio.

The building was awarded a Massey Silver Medal by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1967 for its inventive design.

Top right: The John Nugent Studio.

Photo: C. Fehr

Below: Fieldstone wall of the central foundry.

Photo: B. Flaman

Bottom right: Fan-shaped candle-making studio. *Photo: C. Fehr*



Date of Origin: 1960 | Year of Designation: 2005

Interesting Fact: John Nugent's work spans more than 50 years and includes the creation of welded metal sculptures, religious artifacts, works in silver, metal castings, and candle-making.

Lake of the Woods Grain Elevator

Town of Fleming



Constructed in 1895 with a 32,000-bushel capacity, this grain elevator was one of several built by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company to supply its Ontario-based flour mills

When it was designated as a Provincial Heritage Property in 2006, the Lake of the Woods Grain Elevator was the oldest standing grain elevator on its original site in Canada. Tragically, it was destroyed by fire on February 9, 2010.

This elevator was distinguished by its hip-roof, a design variation that was common between 1880 and 1910 — the formative years of the modern grain handling system. This type of elevator, with its shorter stature and narrow cupola, was superseded by the “standard plan”-style of elevator which featured sloping shoulders and dominated the agricultural landscape in the decades to follow.

Although the elevator no longer exists, the site remains designated in tribute to this iconic form of architecture, once commonplace in communities across the province.



Date of Origin: 1895 | Year of Designation: 2006

Interesting Fact: The Lake of the Woods Grain Elevator was depicted on the back of the 1954 Canadian Dollar bill.

Top left: The Lake of the Woods Elevator, November 2009. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Bottom left: The 1954 edition of the Canadian One Dollar Bill featuring Fleming, Saskatchewan.

Land Titles Building

City of Regina

Constructed between 1907 and 1910, the Land Titles Building has the distinction of being the first public building commissioned by the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Land Titles Building was designed by the prominent Toronto architectural firm of Darling and Pearson. Using the Classical Revival style, the architects were able to project the image of stability and self-assurance which was desired by the government of the new province. Extensive use of Kooteney marble from British Columbia, large arched windows and high ceilings on the main floor add to the building's prestigious look and feel. The building housed the records for the Regina Land District until 1977.

Right: View of north façade of the Land Titles Building, Regina, facing Victoria Park.
Photo: C. Fehr

Date of Origin: 1910

Year of Designation: 1978

Interesting Fact: This was the first property to receive Provincial Heritage Property Designation in Saskatchewan.



Land Titles Building

City of Saskatoon



The Saskatoon Land Titles Building, constructed from 1909 to 1910, is the oldest provincial government building in the city.

It was designed by the prominent provincial architectural firm Storey and Van Egmond, blending Classical and Romanesque Revival elements.

As soon as 1911, the building had to be doubled in size to accommodate the land records associated with the rapid settlement of the Saskatoon district. Landowners continued to register title to their property at this office until 1959, when a new combined courthouse and land titles office was built on Spadina Crescent. The Land Titles Building continued to house various government offices until 1994, when it was converted into offices for a private law firm.

Top left: Front façade of the Saskatoon Land Titles Building. *Photo: F. Korvemaker*

Bottom left: Detailed stone work on the building's front façade. *Photo: M. Pedersen*

Date of Origin: 1910 | Year of Designation: 1985

Interesting Fact: In 1996, the new property owners Daniel Shapiro and Mark Brayford, along with their architect, were awarded the City of Saskatoon's Heritage Award for Sympathetic Renovation and Restoration for their interior rehabilitation of the building.



McNaughton Stores

Town of Moosomin

Built between 1882 and 1890, the two former stores of the R.D. McNaughton Company are the oldest known general store buildings in Saskatchewan.

The McNaughton's first store was a modest one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame building constructed in 1882. In 1886, the wood frame building was moved across the street and McNaughton erected a larger building constructed of field stones to house the growing business. Only four years later, the needs of the business necessitated the construction of a large brick addition to the rear, and the creation of a new and expanded primary entrance for the store.

The McNaughton business served south-east Saskatchewan for 74 years before closing in 1956, making it one of the longest operating independently-owned stores in the province. The buildings themselves reflect the rapid change in retail architecture design seen throughout Western Canada during the late nineteenth century.



Top right: McNaughton Store, built in 1886 and 1890. *Photo: B. Hryhorczuk*

Bottom right: Original McNaughton Store built in 1882. *Photo: B. Hryhorczuk*

Date of Origin: 1882-1890

Year of Designation: 2008

Other Designations:
Municipal Heritage Property

Interesting Fact: Although R.D. McNaughton sold the business in 1909, the McNaughton name carried forward through successive ownership until the store's closure in 1956.



Melville City Hall

City of Melville



Date of Origin: 1913 | Year of Designation: 1991
Other Designations: Municipal Heritage Property

Interesting Fact: In Saskatchewan, at least 19 combined town hall/ opera houses were built in the province between 1893 and 1912.

Before the First World War, public buildings that featured both the town hall and an opera house were popular on the prairies and often served as the centerpiece of the community.

Typically, the first floor of these multi-purpose buildings contained municipal offices while the second floor provided space for cultural performances and other entertainment.

Designed by the prominent Regina architectural firm of Storey and Van Egmond, and constructed from 1912 to 1913, the building's Classical Revival style and imposing central dome make Melville City Hall not only unique, but arguably one of the City's most attractive buildings.

City Hall continues to serve as an administrative office and a social gathering place for the citizens of Melville.



Top left: Melville Town Hall/Opera House.
Photo: B. Flaman

Above: Second floor "Opera House" auditorium. Photo: B. Flaman

Moose Jaw Court House

City of Moose Jaw

The construction of the Moose Jaw Court House from 1908 to 1909 marked the beginning of a program by the new province to replace buildings of the Territorial period with more impressive structures.

Designed by the Toronto-based architectural firm of Darling and Pearson, the building resembles the Classical Revival style bank the firm was known for. Faced with brick and limestone, the building established a model for the design and appearance of provincial court houses constructed before 1928.

Left: Front façade of the Moose Jaw Court House highlighted by the massive columns and projecting cornice. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Date of Origin: 1909

Year of Designation: 1988

Other Designations: National Historic Site

Interesting Fact: The Moose Jaw Court House is the oldest continuously operating provincial court building in Saskatchewan.



Moose Mountain Chalet and Cabins

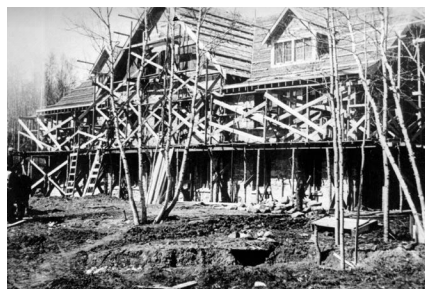
Rural Municipality of Wawken No. 93



Constructed from 1931 to 1932 as a Depression era relief project in Moose Mountain Provincial Park, the Moose Mountain Chalet and Cabins are notable for their rustic inspired architecture.

Elements of the style can be seen in the chalet's stone facing, cedar shake roofing and half timbered gables, and in the stone and stucco cladding of the four surviving cabins. The stone used in their construction was gathered locally.

Landscaped grounds, a forest setting, and views and vistas from the lakeside location all add to the property's visual appeal.



Above: Moose Mountain Chalet.
Photo: B. Hryhorczuk

Far left: Three of the remaining original cabins.
Photo: B. Hryhorczuk

Left: Chalet under construction in 1932. *Photo: Parks Branch Collection*

Date of Origin: 1932

Year of Designation: 2012

Interesting Fact: Created in 1931, Moose Mountain was one of the first six Provincial Parks established in Saskatchewan.

Northern Crown Bank Building

City of Regina

The Winnipeg-based Northern Bank finished construction of a Regina branch in 1907, making this the oldest downtown commercial building in the city.

Following amalgamation of the Northern and Crown Banks in 1908, the building became known as the Northern Crown Bank Building.

Designed in the Classical Revival style by Winnipeg architects Norwood and Blair, the structure projects conservatism, stability and wealth — images desired by banking institutions of that period. The stone pediment features an elaborate carving of a meeting between First Nations and new settlers. Ornate tile and wood flooring, a decorative staircase and Saskatchewan's first passenger elevator added to the prestige of the building.

Date of Origin: 1907

Year of Designation: 1989

Interesting Fact: The Northern Crown Bank was the only interprovincial bank based in western Canada to operate in Saskatchewan before the mid-twentieth century. At one time, it had 60 branches in the province.



Top centre: Northern Crown Bank Building shortly after completion in 1906.

Photo: Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan, Chamber of Commerce Album Page 5

Above: Close up of the intricately carved scene set into the pediment above the main entryway.

Photo: F. Korvemaker

Right: West-facing front façade of the Northern Crown Bank Building.

Photo: B. Hryhorczuk



Opimihaw, Wanuskewin Heritage Park

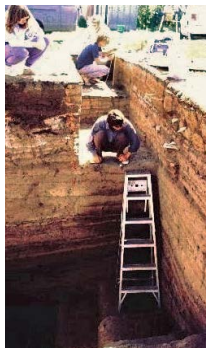
Rural Municipality of Corman Park No. 344



Date of Origin: Unknown | Year of Designation: 1984

Other Designations: National Historic Site

Interesting Fact: Excavation of Wanuskewin began in 1970 and continues to today — making it Canada's longest-running archaeological dig.



Above: Wanuskewin Heritage Park at the confluence of Opimihaw Creek valley and the South Saskatchewan River.

Photo: F. Korvernaker

Left: Occupation layers extending back 5,000 years as exposed by archaeological excavation.

Photo: Heritage Conservation Branch

Web: <https://wanuskewin.com/>

Located near Saskatoon along Opimihaw Creek ("Flying Man Creek" in Cree), Opimihaw is a sacred landmark for First Nations people and is an important source of information for archaeologists and historians.

Nestled in the valley where Opimihaw Creek meets the South Saskatchewan River, this 58-hectare site contains over 20 known pre-contact period archaeological sites including a medicine wheel, seasonal camps, bison kill sites and animal processing areas. Due to the periodic flooding of Opimihaw Creek which sealed many of the sites on the valley floor in clay, the preservation of cultural material in these layered deposits is exceptional. The Opimihaw archaeological sites provide excellent opportunities for the study and interpretation of First Nations history and human adaptation on the Northern Plains over the last 5,000 years.

The designated property, located within Wanuskewin Heritage Park, is a testament to the rich archaeological heritage of Saskatchewan and continues to play an important role in the expression of First Nations culture.

Pasquia Palaeontological Site

Rural Municipality of Arborfield No. 456

The sedimentary rocks exposed along the Carrot River tell a unique story of Saskatchewan's ancient past

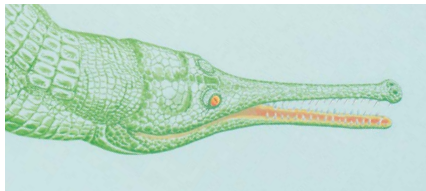
During the Cretaceous period, over 90 million years ago, east-central Saskatchewan was covered by a vast inland sea. Fossils collected from the Pasquia palaeontological locality provide the best record in Canada of vertebrate marine life from 92 to 95 million years ago.

The site is also important for fossils of a group of toothed, flightless aquatic birds, and a nearly complete giant crocodile who was nick named "Big Bert." This giant crocodile is the most complete and best-preserved of only four such specimens known in North America.

Date of Origin: Unknown

Year of Designation: 1995

Interesting Fact: The scientific name for Big Bert, the giant crocodile, is *Terminonaris robusta*.



Above: Palaeontologists from the Royal Saskatchewan Museum recording and recovering marine fossils from the Pasquia Palaeontological Site. Photo: Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Slide Collection. **Left:** Crocodile (*Terminonaris robusta*). Photo: Royal Saskatchewan Museum Collection.

Petite Ville

Rural Municipality of Rosthern No. 403



Petite Ville contains the archaeological remains of a large Métis hivernant (wintering) village dating to the 1870's.

The 83-hectare site contains numerous building-related depressions, chimney mounds and artifact deposits — all of which provide insight into the economic, domestic, social and religious life of the former village. Petite Ville is the largest and least disturbed Métis hivernant archaeological site discovered in Saskatchewan to date.

Petite Ville represents a crucial period in the history of the Métis people when they were making the transition from nomadic buffalo hunting to an agricultural-based lifestyle. Residents of the Petite Ville went on to establish the St. Laurent settlement, including the communities of Batoche and Gabriel's Crossing.

Top left: Aerial view of Petite Ville along the north shore of the South Saskatchewan River.
Photo: M. Kennedy

Bottom left: Historic photograph, c. 1872, of a Métis hivernant "longhouse" at Wood Mountain. *Photo: Manitoba Archives #169*



Interesting Fact: Archaeologists found over 12,000 small glass beads (less than two millimetres in diameter) when excavating one building on the site.

Date of Origin: Unknown

Year of Designation: 2005

Prince Albert Town Hall/Opera House

City of Prince Albert

Built in 1892 to 1893, the Prince Albert Town Hall/Opera House is the oldest building of its type and one of the few nineteenth century town halls still standing on the prairies.

Like many town halls of the period, the building housed a variety of facilities including a theatre, meeting room, municipal offices, a magistrate's court and a jail in the basement. The porte-cochere entranceway and wrought iron balcony are uncommon features for town halls of the era.

The Town Hall/Opera House served as Prince Albert's City Hall until 1969. Today, it houses the Prince Albert Arts Centre which offers a variety of arts, crafts and creative activities and performances for the community.

Date of Origin: 1893

Year of Designation: 1991

Other Designations:
National Historic Site Municipal
Heritage Property

Interesting Fact: The Prince Albert Town Hall/Opera House was constructed of locally-produced brick.



Above: Front façade of the Prince Albert Town Hall/Opera House. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Regina Indian Industrial School Cemetery

City of Regina



In the late nineteenth century, the Canadian Government established the Indian Residential School system to provide centralized vocational training for children from First Nations and Métis communities throughout the country.

The Regina Indian Industrial School, now demolished, operated from 1891 to 1910 and took in students from 43 Indigenous communities in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Focused on assimilating students into European-Canadian society, the approach to education used at this and other similar schools had a damaging and lasting impact upon the attendees, their families and their communities.

The cemetery is the resting place of at least 35 First Nations and Métis students who died while attending the school. A fire in the 1960's destroyed the original fence and grave markers, leaving only the gravestone of the three young children of the school's first principal. Today, the cemetery serves as a place of remembrance, healing and reconciliation.



Interesting Fact: The Regina Indian Industrial School Cemetery is Saskatchewan's first cemetery to be designated a Provincial Heritage Site.

Date of Origin: 1891

Year of Designation: 2017

Other Designation:
Municipal Heritage Property

Top left: View of the cemetery site facing north-east. *Photo: Regina Indian Industrial School Cemetery Commemorative Association*

Bottom left: Headstone for children of the school's first principal. *Photo: Regina Indian Industrial School Cemetery Commemorative Association*

Regina Telephone Exchange

City of Regina

In response to public demand for better telephone service, the Government of Saskatchewan established its own telephone system in 1908.

Built in 1913, the Regina Telephone Exchange replaced an earlier exchange destroyed in the tornado of 1912. The building's prominent location and its Beaux-Arts design by Regina architects Storey and Van Egmond, reflect the importance of the expanding telephone network to the people of Saskatchewan.

The Regina Telephone Exchange is the oldest surviving government telephone building and once housed Saskatchewan's first automatic dial switching station.

Date of Origin: 1913

Year of Designation: 1999

Interesting Fact: The automatic dial system installed in the building in 1914 served the city until 1955 when it was replaced by one capable of handling seven-digit numbers.



Above: View of the Regina Telephone Exchange from Victoria Park. Photo: C. Fehr

Right: The Regina Telephone Exchange c. 1954. Photo: Saskatchewan Archives Board, RB 6678

Far right: Provincial crest above the east entrance. Photo: B. Quiring



Saskatchewan Government Telephones Head Office

City of Regina



Telephones were introduced to Saskatchewan in the early 1880's, but it wasn't until 1908 that a provincial government agency was created to manage them.

Constructed in 1924, this was the first building specifically built as the head office for Saskatchewan Government Telephones. Designed by the noted architectural firm of Van Egmond and Storey, the building exemplifies the Stripped Classical architectural style that was common for office buildings constructed after the First World War. Conveying an image of strength, stability and functionality, the building served as the administrative offices for telephone operations until 1965.

Today, the integrity of the building speaks to the craftsmanship and materials used in 1920's offices. The building still retains original office partitions and fixtures as well as wood, tile and marble fittings.



Interesting Fact: The new office was needed due to Saskatchewan Government Telephones' great expansion of service during the 1920's. By 1924, the company had installed 64,744 pole miles of telephone lines and had over 97,000 subscribers.

Top left: View of east and south façades.

Photo: C. Fehr

Left: Provincial crest and other detail surmounting the main interior entryway.

Photo: Heritage Conservation Branch

Date of Origin: 1924

Year of Designation: 2000

Saskatchewan Legislative Building and Grounds

City of Regina

Saskatchewan's Legislative Building was constructed from 1908 to 1914 on 162 acres of land along the south side of Wascana Creek in the Province's new capital.

Designed by Montreal architects Edward and William Maxwell, the building is acknowledged as one of the finest examples of Edwardian Classical architecture in Canada. Completed at a cost of two million dollars with a total floor space of more than 18,000 square metres, the Legislative Building is the most recognized symbol of government in Saskatchewan.

The grounds of the Legislative Building, designed by notable landscape architects Frederick Todd and Thomas Mawson, survive as a rare Canadian example of a park developed according to a "City Beautiful" master plan. Today the grounds are a popular place for recreation and public gatherings.

Web: <http://www.legassembly.sk.ca/about/legislative-building/>

Date of Origin: 1914

Year of Designation: 2005

Other Designations:
National Historic Site

Interesting Fact: The original plan to clad the building in more common brick was overturned by Walter Scott, the first Premier of Saskatchewan, in favour of the white Tyndall Stone that is seen today.



Top: View of the Legislative Building and Grounds looking south-west across Wascana Lake. *Photo: C. Fehr.* **Above:** Aerial view of the rear Legislative Building and Grounds looking north. *Photo: Wascana Centre Authority Collection*

Saskatchewan Revenue Building

City of Regina



Designed by Regina architects Storey and Van Egmond, the Saskatchewan Revenue Building in downtown Regina was constructed in 1914 as the head office of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Established in 1911, the company was one of the first major farmer co-operatives and a forerunner of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. When these two companies amalgamated in 1926, the building was vacated. The provincial government purchased the building in 1928 and renamed it the Saskatchewan Revenue Building. The building served as the headquarters for the Motor Vehicle Division until 1979 and has housed other government offices since then.

Top left: View of the west-facing entrance of the Saskatchewan Revenue Building.

Photo: C. Fehr

Far bottom left: Terracotta detail.

Photo: F. Korvemaker

Bottom left: Provincial crest surmounting the main entrance. *Photo: B. Flaman*



Interesting Fact: Above the entryway, the grain elevator framed by wheat sheaves is the logo for the Co-operative Elevator Company, the original owners of the building. The Provincial Coat of Arms was added after the building was acquired by the Government of Saskatchewan.

Date of Origin: 1914

Year of Designation: 1980

Swift Current Creek Petroglyph Boulder

East of the City of Swift Current

Some of Saskatchewan's most outstanding examples of ancient rock art are found on this limestone boulder near the City of Swift Current.

Carved bison figures, animal tracks and geometric shapes (petroglyphs) can be seen on its surface as well as paintings (pictographs) on now buried portions of the rock. These pictographs are thought to be at least 1,200 years old.

While the purpose of these figures is unknown, they undoubtedly had important symbolic and spiritual meaning. Bison were indispensable in the lives of the First People and their depiction on the boulder expresses the people's reverence for this animal.

The petroglyph boulder is valued by today's First Nations as an expression of their cultural heritage and as a tangible link to the past.



Date of Origin: Unknown | Year of Designation: 1990

Interesting Fact: The pictographs are executed in rarely seen black pigment and the discovery of paintings on a buried rock face may be unprecedented in Canadian archaeology.

Above: Overlooking the Swift Current Creek valley to the north-east. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Territorial Administration Building

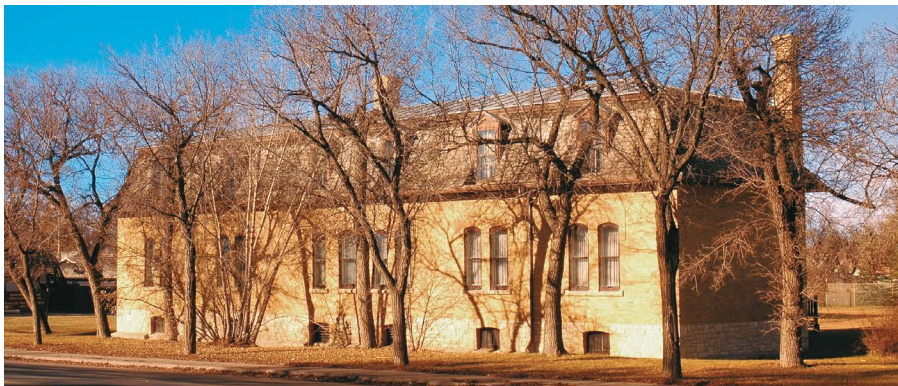
City of Regina



The Territorial Administration Building was designed by Chief Dominion Architect Thomas Fuller, and constructed from 1890 to 1891 as part of a complex of buildings which housed the government of the North-West Territories.

Built to house the administrative offices for the Territorial government, the building also served a similar function for the new provincial government from 1905 until 1910. The building was subsequently used for a variety of educational purposes including as a training school for immigrants from Eastern Europe, as a school for the deaf and as a school for intellectually challenged children.

Between 1924 and 1971, the Salvation Army leased the site and this building was used as a maternity hospital. The province restored the building in 1979 and it has since been used for office space by a number of organizations.



Interesting Fact: Because the Territorial Administration Building was built as part of a complex of structures that occupied the entire block, the door faced north towards what is now a park rather than to the street.

Top left: Front façade of the Territorial Administration Building. *Photo: F. Korvemaker*

Bottom left: Rear view of the building from Dewdney Avenue, Regina. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Date of Origin: 1891

Year of Designation: 1982

Union Station

City of Regina

Completed in 1912 by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), Union Station was designed to accommodate both the CPR and the Canadian Northern Railway, which later became Canadian National.

A major expansion in 1931 added a new rotunda and façade of Manitoba Tyndall Stone on the south side of the building, as well as a variety of impressive Art Deco design features in the interior. The building was adapted for reuse as a casino in 1995, but the north side of the station still exhibits elements of the original 1911 design.

The building's monumental style testifies to the importance of railways in the development of Saskatchewan, and was a significant factor in the designation of this property.

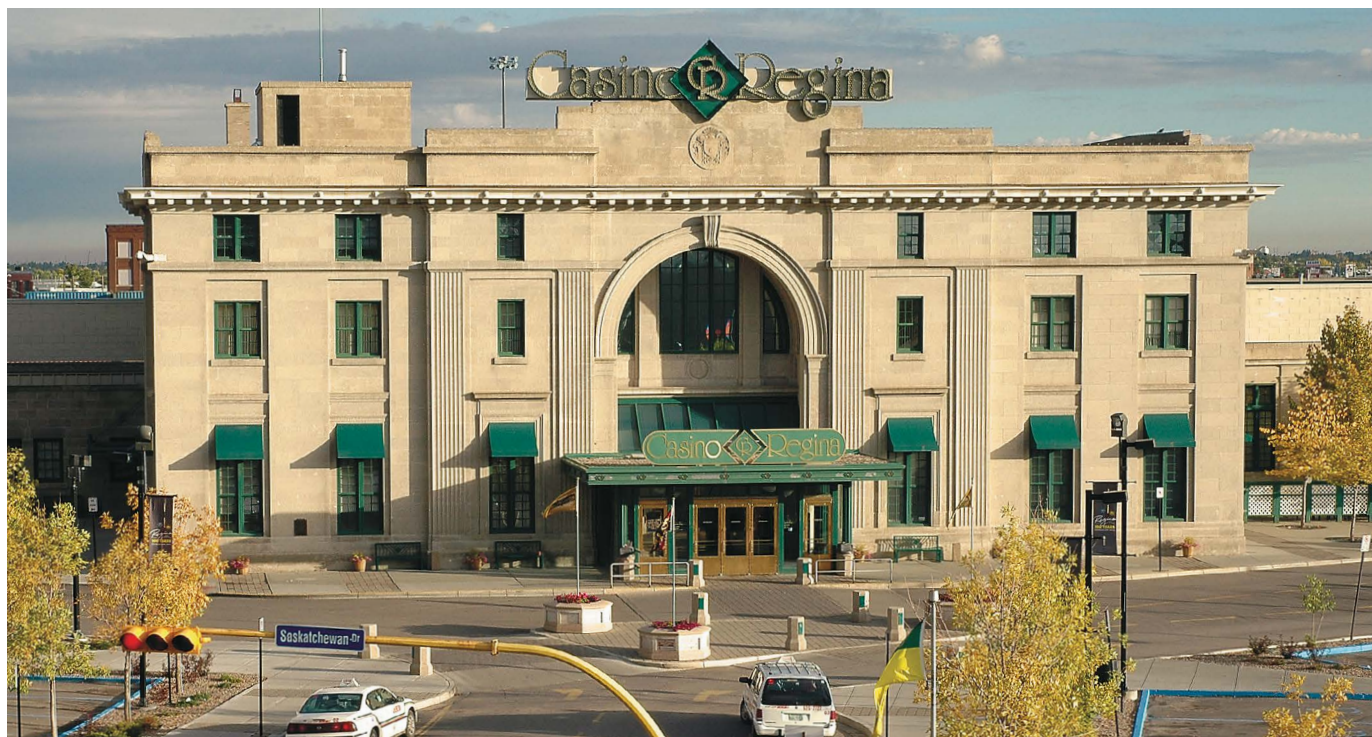
Top right: View of the front façade of Union Station facing south. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Right: Art Deco Medallion of Bison inset in wall. *Photo: F. Korvemaker*

Far Right: Loading Platform on North Side of Union Station c. 1925. *Photo: Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan, R-B 9081*

Date of Origin: 1912

Year of Designation: 1999



Interesting Fact: The 1931 expansion transformed the interior of the building into one of Saskatchewan's most impressive Art Deco architectural landmarks with chandeliers, brass doors and Art Deco frames highlighting the grandeur of the central hall.



Weyburn Court House

City of Weyburn



Date of Origin: 1928

Year of Designation: 1988

Interesting Fact: The Colonial Revival style became popular in the late-1920's following the 1926 opening of Colonial Williamsburg, one of the first and largest living history museums in the United States.

Designed by Provincial Architect Maurice Sharon, the Weyburn Court House was completed in 1928.

Its distinctive colonial style and elegance expressed the confident aspirations of the Province during the 1920's.

The architectural design is the only one of Sharon's nine court house plans to feature red brick and prominent end gables. His design coincided with renewed interest in the Colonial Revival style in the United States and symbolized American influence on cultural and economic life in the Weyburn region.

Left: View of the south and east façades of the Weyburn Court House. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Below: Interior view of the courtroom. *Photo: J. Winkel*



Weyburn Security Bank

City of Weyburn

Completed in 1911, this building was the head office of the Weyburn Security Bank, the only chartered bank to have its headquarters in Saskatchewan.

Chartered in 1911 as an outgrowth of the Weyburn Security Company, the bank was the headquarters for thirty-two branches across southern Saskatchewan. The economic conditions of the Depression forced the bank's sale in 1931 to the Imperial Bank of Canada.

The building, with its impressive white terracotta façade, was restored in 1987 by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Right: North and west façades of the Weyburn Security Bank. *Photo: C. Fehr*

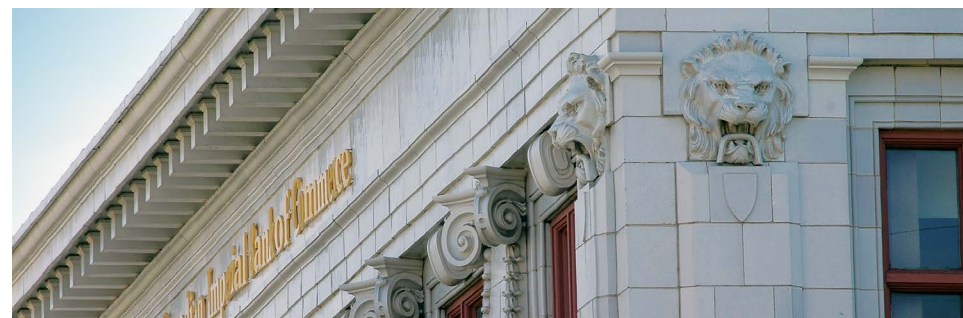
Bottom right: Terracotta Ionic order pilasters, prominent cornice, and lion head gargoyles on the building's north and west façades. *Photo: C. Fehr*



Date of Origin: 1911

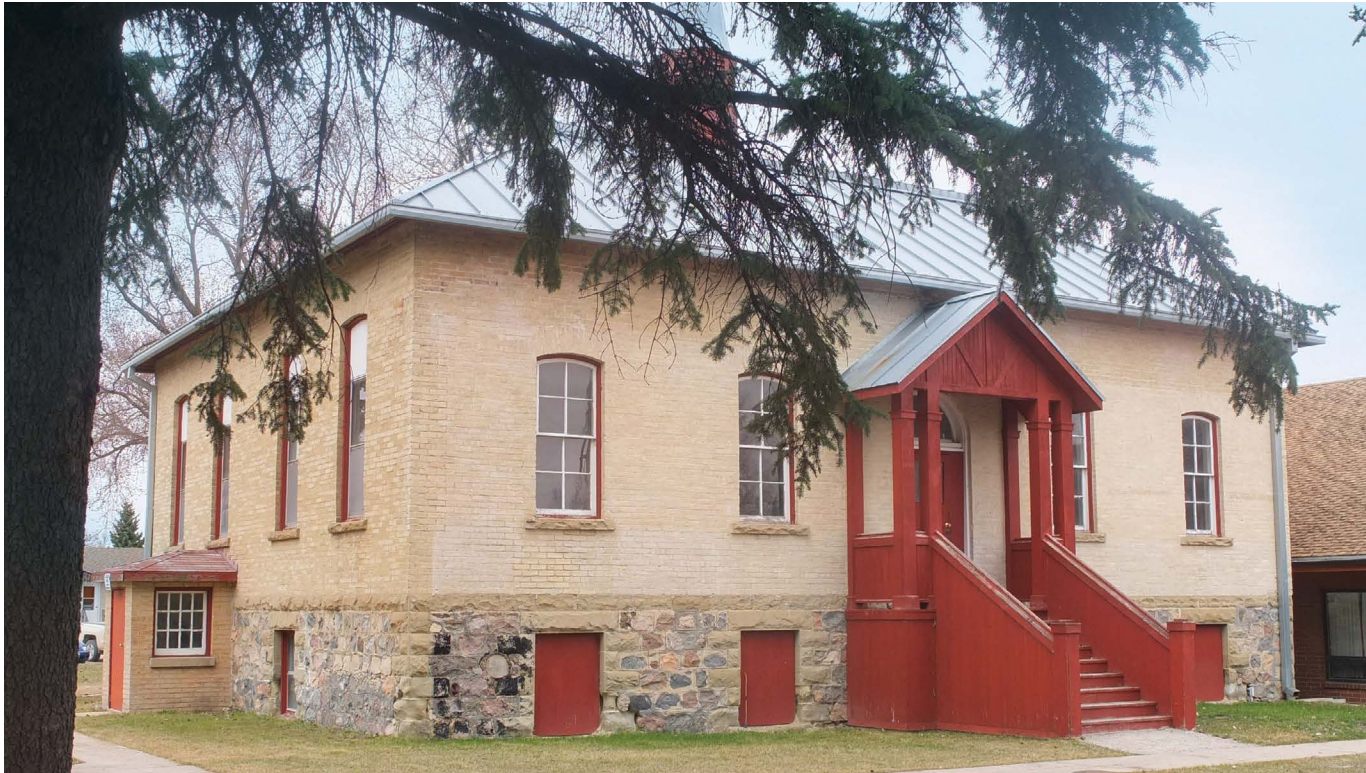
Year of Designation: 1982

Interesting Fact: The Weyburn Security Bank issued its own paper currency in \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations.



Wolseley Court House

Town of Wolseley



Completed in 1895, the Wolseley Court House is the oldest existing court house in Saskatchewan and the only one remaining from the period of Territorial Government.

Designed under the direction of Thomas Fuller, Chief Dominion Architect, the building exhibits the influence of the Georgian architectural style in its simple and symmetrical layout, window arrangement and hip roof.

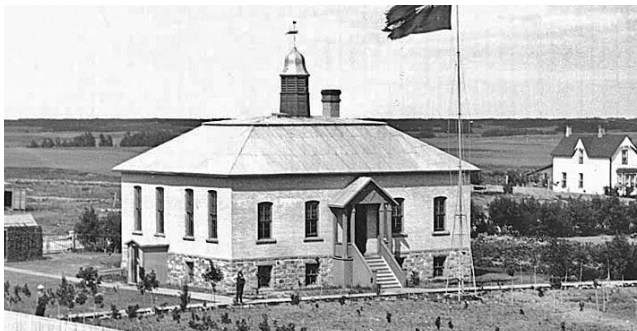
Built to serve the judicial district of Eastern Assiniboia, the building remained a court house until 1909. It continued to serve as a public building in the community, being used as a jail, a boy's detention home and, for several years, a residence for seniors.

Top left: Front porch and entrance.

Photo: F. Korvemaker

Bottom left: The Wolseley Court House shortly after its construction in 1885.

Photo: Saskatchewan Archives Board, RA-3974



Date of Origin: 1895 | Year of Designation: 1982

Interesting Fact: One of the builders of the court house, E.A. Banbury, was later a founder of the Beaver Lumber Company which became one of the largest building supply firms in Canada.

Web: http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/sgc-cms/histoires_de_chez_nous-community_memories/pm_v2.php?id=exhibit_home&fl=0&lg=English&ex=00000798

Wolseley Town Hall/Opera House

Town of Wolseley

In the early twentieth century, Saskatchewan was fueled by optimism and many communities planned for a thriving future.

Believing that growth was inevitable, many towns and cities built elaborate town hall/opera houses.

The Town of Wolseley commissioned Manitoba architect, J. H. G. Russell, to design its town hall/opera house. Completed in 1907, the resulting structure was one of the most elegant buildings of its kind in the province. Some of the brick used in the building's construction was produced locally while the rest was manufactured elsewhere, giving the building a two-toned effect. This variety of architectural elements contributes to the structure's impressive design.

The building was restored between 1990 and 1993 and serves as a gathering place for weddings, socials and community events.

Right: View of Wolseley Town Hall/Opera House from the south east. *Photo: C. Fehr*

Web: <http://www.wolseley.ca/town-hall-and-opera-house/>



Date of Origin: 1907 | Year of Designation: 1991
Other Designations: Municipal Heritage Property

Interesting Fact: In addition to housing the Town's administrative offices and auditorium, the building also served as the jail, library and fire hall.

Yorkton Court House

City of Yorkton



The Yorkton Court House was the first court building designed by Maurice Sharon, Saskatchewan's Provincial Architect from 1916 to 1930.

Completed in 1921, the building's striking exterior is clad in a combination of Tyndall Stone and Claybank brick.

The large size of the building and generous use of stone represented the province's renewed feelings of optimism in the years immediately following the First World War. The balanced appearance of the building and authoritative Beaux-Arts style give an impression of order and dignity, qualities befitting the administration of justice.

Top left: Front façade of the Yorkton Court House. Photo: C. Fehr

Bottom far left: Provincial crest and other design features surmounting the main entrance. Photo: Heritage Conservation Branch

Bottom left: Stained-glass window. Photo: M. Pedersen



Date of Origin: 1921

Year of Designation: 1988

Interesting Fact: In 1921, the year the Yorkton Court House opened, Saskatchewan was the third-most populous province in Canada with 757,510 residents.

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