

Creating Community

A Brief History of Arts and Culture in Saskatoon



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Culture in Saskatoon*

Prepared for the City of Saskatoon by Regine Haensel
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Background

Most broadly defined, culture is everything that we as human beings believe and do in our societies, the artifacts we produce, and the learning we share, all of which is transmitted across the generations.

For the purpose of this project, culture is defined more narrowly as:

- The arts in all their forms (visual, performing, literary, fine arts, etc.)
- Heritage conservation,
- History and storytelling,
- Festivals and community celebrations,
- Cultural industries (e.g. music scene, publishing),
- Aboriginal culture, and
- Multi-cultural arts and traditions.

Arts and culture contributes significantly to the economy. For example, according to the City of Saskatoon culture plan, people spend twice the national rate on art supplies and musical instruments,

more than they do on movie theatre tickets. The number of arts based learning institutions (55) and film production companies (24) has grown by 20% and 50% respectively over the last four years.

Many people and organizations provided assistance with this project. Due to constraints of time and space, only a portion of the information was able to be used. However, all of the materials collected have been turned over to the City of Saskatoon.

Books, pamphlets, essays, plays, and videos have been written and produced about artistic and cultural life in and around Saskatoon – a few are listed in the appendix.

The essay will focus on several themes: creating community, introducing innovation, receiving recognition, influential individuals, and the role of the university, City Council and civic administration. “A Cultural Time Line for Saskatoon” contains additional information. These documents will link to the culture plan, which leads Saskatoon into the future, and complement the plan by reflecting on the past.

Introduction

In 1965 the Mendel Art Gallery borrowed a life-size sculpture by Arthur Price, called "Girl with Cat." The Gallery hoped to purchase the piece, but not everyone agreed, because it was expensive, and according to a pamphlet published by the Mendel, the 60's were "more about modernist abstraction than sculptural realism." Then in 1966, a nine year old girl, Caroline Markham, who often visited the Mendel, sent a letter to the gallery director enclosing \$1.19 from her and her brother "for the little girl in the rocking chair. I hope very much that we

can keep her here in Saskatoon." With other donations, the funds were raised and the sculpture kept. This is just one of the fascinating stories in the history of art and culture in our city.

The region that we now call Saskatoon has long been a place with a rich and vibrant culture. According to the website of Wanuskewin Heritage Park, people have gathered here for more than 6,000 years, and some of the pre-contact sites are "older than the pyramids of Egypt."

Creating Community

From the beginning those who lived in and moved to the Saskatoon area realized that a village and later a city had to be more than work and infrastructure. Artistic and cultural activities were a way for people to get to know each other, share common interests, foster the creative spirit, define themselves, and develop economic opportunities. Through the years, many different clubs and organizations were formed to preserve and share culture, encourage and support artists, as well as to entertain and enlighten citizens.

In 1925 the Saskatoon Art Club was established. It held art classes, supported local artists, and organized a couple of art exhibitions each year. The first show of work by the Group of Seven in Saskatoon was held by the Club in 1928. Through the years, until 1930, the members of the Club tried to convince the City of Saskatoon to establish an art gallery, but failed. The group was revived in 1933 by Ernest Lindner and Les Saunders and renamed the Saskatoon Art Association. In 1944 the Association joined with the Saskatoon Camera Club and the Saskatoon Archaeological Society to form the Saskatoon Art Centre. The Centre was a member of the Federation of Canadian Artists and of the Western Art Circuit. A program from 1948 shows an ambitious schedule, including local, national and international exhibits in

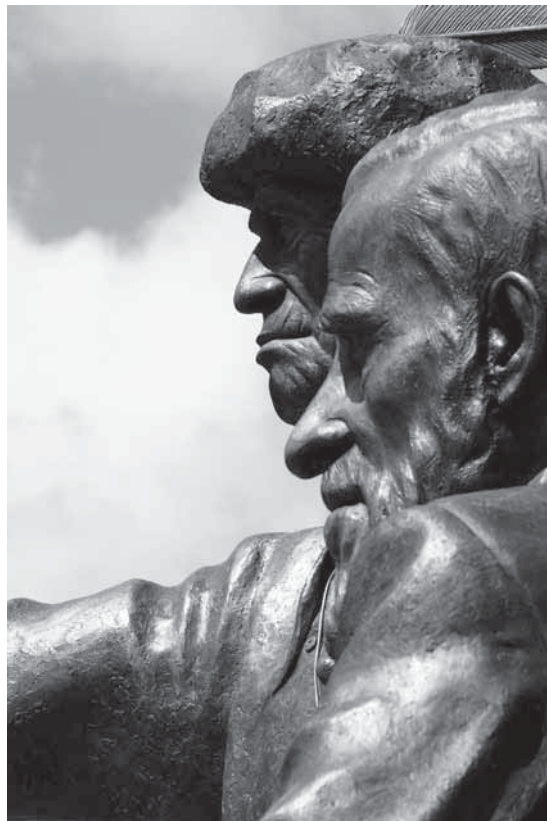
a variety of media (e.g. photography, etching, painting), talks and discussions, films, demonstrations, and criticism groups. The Art Centre also organized shows that toured throughout Saskatchewan, and an article in the *Western Producer* in 1948 stated that in the previous year there had been “42 art exhibits seen by over 10,000 people.” The Saskatoon Art Centre moved locations several times, but continued until the early sixties when businessman and art collector Fred Mendel approached Mayor Sid Buckwold to begin discussions that would lead to the building of the Mendel Art Gallery.

Visual artists always organized to create support systems. In the early 1970s some felt there was a lack of exhibition space for local artists, and not enough opportunities for exchanges among artists and the public. In 1971 Dorothy Boerma got four other women (Lorna Russell, Ann Newdigate, Jo Claire, Betty Meyers) together to discuss these issues. Following in the cooperative traditions of the province, they decided to pool their money, form a collective, and rent space for a gallery. Thus began The Shoestring Gallery, which operated in various locations until it changed its name to AKA Artist Run Centre in 1982. In an interview, Lorna Russell said, “It was helpful to talk with other artists; we were all going through similar things, were

at similar levels and we could discuss this. The Shoestring was significant in my career.” For several years members did all of the work voluntarily, from janitorial, to curatorial. In 1978 Doris Larsen was hired as Technical Assistant and Honor Kever as Exhibitions Coordinator. Besides showcasing its members (which grew from the original five), the gallery also held exhibits of Aboriginal Art, Ukrainian Folk Art (Dmytro Stryjek), and of many other artists who became well known (e.g. Joe Fafard, Reta Cowley, Elyse St. George, Louise Walters, David Thauberger, Jane Turnbull Evans, Marlene Zora).

25th Street House Theatre (now 25th Street Theatre Centre) was also formed as an artists’ collective in 1971 by a group of drama students from the University of Saskatchewan. The intent was to produce plays on prairie subjects and develop new plays. In their first season (1972-73) they put on “Gardens Sketch 1 & 2” by Andras Tahn and “Pleasant Street” which was Regina writer Ken Mitchell’s first play. The theatre became well known for productions developed collectively, such as “If You’re So Good Why Are You in Saskatoon?” (1975 and 76), and most famously, “Paper Wheat.” The latter was put on several times, toured Saskatchewan and Canada, had an NFB documentary made about it, was produced by CBC for television, and published in book form by Western Producer Prairie Books. Through the years 25th Street Theatre also helped to develop and support many Saskatchewan playwrights such as Maria Campbell, Don Kerr, Barbara Sapergia, Connie Gault, and Dianne Warren. They also worked to link with other communities in the city, the province and internationally. For example, under artistic director Tom Bentley Fisher, Archie Crail’s “Exile” (1990) was subsequently produced in

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South Africa, and “Spirit Wrestler” (1995) was produced in conjunction with the Doukhobour community.

Ken Mitchell, in *The Jazz Province: The Story of Jazz in Saskatchewan*, described the formation of the Saskatoon Jazz Society, another group that supported and encouraged local artists as well as bringing in musicians from across the country and around the world. Jim Hill and Bob Klassen discussed the idea of setting up an organization and decided to talk to Gordie Brandt, who, said Bob Klassen, “was Mr. Jazz in Saskatoon. It came together fast. There was a lot of interest and support from the players and the all-important volunteers.” First performances hosted by the Society were held in the back of an art gallery, in the Holiday Inn and the Parktown Motor Hotel. Jim Hill recalled, “Gordie Brandt and a few other musicians were kicking the idea around. I'd go into his store, and we'd bemoan the fact that there were no live jazz venues in the city, so we decided to call a group of people together. That spring in 1979, the L.A. Four had come to town, featuring Shelly Manne, and it had really energized the jazz community. Others took the lead in the organization – Judy Surgeson was the first president – while I wrote and set up the first issue of *Jazz Rag*, the society newsletter, and kept that going for a few years.” In 1982, realizing they needed a permanent venue for concerts, the Jazz Society rented the cellar of an office block on Third Avenue, and “The Bassment”, Saskatoon's first Jazz Club was born. The Society continued to host artists (local and international) throughout the city as well. They also created the Saskatoon Jazz Society Big Band to develop younger players. In 1986 the Society organized a mini summer festival, which in 1987 became the annual Saskatchewan Jazz Festival. It was originally sponsored by DuMaurier. In 1992, the Festival

incorporated as a separate nonprofit corporation with its own board, but still under the auspices of the Saskatoon Jazz Society. SaskTel became the title sponsor in 1995. Now the Festival runs for ten days each summer and according to its website, "Over 70,000 hungry music fans devour the sounds of jazz, blues, funk, pop, and world music each year, with a program that spans as many genres as it does continents." Current Executive Director, Kevin Tobin, said in an interview, "The Festival is important to the development of (local) musicians. It provides opportunities for performing in front of audiences, so that people recognized them, and it results in spin-offs to get other gigs."

Saskatoon has always been a community with people from many different cultures. Beginning with the First People and the Métis, continuing through the arrivals of English, Scots, Francophones, Ukrainians, Chinese and others, such groups supported their people and shared their culture with others. For example, on its website, the India-Canada Cultural Association wrote, "In the early 1960's only a handful of Indo-Canadians lived in Saskatoon. With the change in Canadian immigration policy in about 1964, these numbers began to grow. At first Indian families met socially in private homes, but as their numbers increased, they soon felt the need for an organization to handle their social and cultural needs." In 1980, FolkFest was organized as an annual multi-cultural festival to celebrate and share the arts and culture of many countries through displays, dance, food, song, folklore, fables and skits. It has become, according to its website, "Western Canada's Premiere Cultural Festival." Many other organizations (e.g. Boyan Ukrainian Dance Association, German Junior Folk Dancers, Saskatoon Doukhobor Choir, the Punjabi Cultural

Association of Saskatchewan, The Indian and Métis Friendship Centre, and the Saskatchewan Intercultural Association), make their homes in Saskatoon. Currently the Saskatoon Multilingual School lists 26 different languages that are taught. The students of the school share their cultures with each other and the wider community by performing at Canada Day Celebrations and taking part in Folkfest and other events.

Saskatoon has been often called a "city of festivals." Celebrations such as Vesna, the Saskatchewan Children's Festival, the Waterfront Craft Festival, the Saskatoon Fringe Theatre Festival, and a Taste of Saskatchewan provide diverse opportunities for citizens to celebrate together, assist in creating our unique identity, and provide opportunities for local and international performers.

The cultural life of a city needs buildings and open spaces as well as people and organizations. One of Saskatoon's first architects was David Webster, who began his business here in 1906. He designed many of the so called "castle style" schools including, Caswell, Albert, King Edward and King George. Other projects were the King George Hotel and City Hospital Nurses Residence. Webster served in World War I and returned to Saskatoon afterwards to design the Modern Press Building, the Royal Canadian Legion on 19th Street (which, before its demolition contained one of the last horsehair dance floors in Saskatchewan), the old Saskatoon Police Station, and the Post Office Building. He was also associate architect on the Capitol Theatre. Webster was elected a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1930. He served as president of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects for six terms between 1918 and 1936.

Introducing Innovation

In his essay, “Abstract Art on the Prairies” (Perspectives of Saskatchewan) Eli Bornstein wrote, “the vast stretches of unencumbered space of land and sky, as well as our geographical isolation or separateness, in reality can and do encourage broad perceptions, more panoramic vistas, and larger worldviews that can stand up against popular culture or fashion.” However, experimentation in arts and culture has not always been initially well received, though early innovators prepared the way for later creativity.

In the mid 1950’s Bornstein was commissioned by the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation to create a sculpture for the front of their new building, which was then located on Spadina Crescent and 24th Street. The piece, a 15 foot welded aluminum construction, was entitled “Growth Motif” though it has subsequently become known as “Tree of Knowledge.” It was the first abstract public sculpture in Saskatoon, and possibly in Saskatchewan. In an interview, Bornstein recalled that, “The public response to the piece was terrible. People sent letters to the newspaper and to the President of the University complaining about the sculpture and about the artist.” The piece was eventually more accepted, leading the way for other abstract public art, and is currently still in front of

the STF building on Arlington Avenue. As well, the STF has for many years continued to use “Tree of Knowledge” as its logo. Bornstein did not let this controversy stop him and continued as an innovative artist and teacher, founding the international art journal “The Structurist” in 1960 and producing art pieces that have been placed across Canada and exhibited around the world.

In 1959, Saskatoon City Council decided they wanted a fountain for City Hall Square. The Saskatoon Star Phoenix reported extensively on the process. Robert Murray was commissioned and produced a design he said would be “a fountain with sculptural significance.” Mayor Sid Buckwold called it “a graceful, pleasing design with enough symbol in it to be provocative.” Some Aldermen at the time agreed; others did not. One said, “It creates an atmosphere that other cities don’t have. We don’t have to be mundane about these things.” Another retorted, “I’d rather be mundane than foolish.” Even the North Battleford News-Optimist couldn’t resist commenting, “Beautiful Saskatoon unveiled a hideous modernistic sculpture to adorn its City Hall Park.” Now, the sculpture, called Rainmaker, is an accepted part of City Hall Square, and one of the most valuable of the City’s public art pieces, because Robert Murray went on to become a world renowned sculptor.

The Ukrainian community has a long tradition of firsts in Saskatoon and Canada. The first Ukrainian Women's Association was formed here in 1923. Savella Stechishin co-founded the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada in 1926, and then ten years later, she helped to found the Ukrainian Museum of Canada in Saskatoon. The Museum now has branches across the country. When Ramon Hnatyshyn became Governor General of Canada in 1990 he re-opened Rideau Hall and grounds to public events, activities and tours. Two years later, he established the Governor General's Awards for the Performing Arts, and the Ramon John Hnatyshun Award for Volunteerism in the Arts.

In 1999 the Saskatchewan Native Theater Company was founded by Donna Heimbecker and Kenneth Charlette. It became the first Aboriginal theatre in Canada with a 110-seat facility. Besides entertaining the public, the theatre helps develop young actors and educates them about their heritage, tackles sensitive issues with humour, and seeks to increase cultural understanding. Some of its productions have included "Thunderstick" by Kenneth Williams, "Wawatay" by Penny Gummerson, "The Velvet Devil" by Andrea Menard, and "400 Kilometers" by Drew Hayden Taylor.

Saskatoon Community Youth Arts Programming began in 2001. It uses visual art as a way to empower and redirect youth to a healthy and productive life. Executive Director Darrell Lechman said in an interview that he "sees art as a tool for personal development; they can become successful through art with the help of mentorships." SCYAP's projects have included a new strategy for dealing with graffiti (e.g. finding ways to use

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urban art), the Urban Canvas Project (art skills training program), painting traffic control boxes, and several mural projects in partnership with other organizations.

Saskatoon was declared a Cultural Capital by the Department of Canadian Heritage in 2006, and provided with funding to celebrate, nurture and develop arts and culture. The City of Saskatoon formed partnerships with a number of organizations including the Saskatchewan Arts Board, the three business improvement districts, and the University. One of the projects was Artists in the Community which put nine visual, performing, and multi-media artists into eight partnerships in various neighbourhoods, schools, a long term care facility, a science facility, a housing authority, and arts organizations. The projects had a number of exciting results such as a play about Montgomery neighbourhood's history, a series of fish mosaics by school children for River Landing, an art show at the Canadian Light Source (Synchrotron), an art show by new Canadians and immigrants, an art show at a Saskatoon Housing Authority building, public performances, art shows at AKA Gallery and La Troupe du Jour, a series of videos produced by the University of Saskatchewan shown on SCN, and an art show by long term care facility residents at the Mendel. The artist in residence program at Sherbrook Community Centre (long term care home), has continued and expanded with ongoing support from the Health Region. Artist Jeff Nachtigall said in an interview, "I've had lots of opportunities to speak at conferences in and out of the country about the arts in health, art as a vehicle for change and healing. I still believe that we are all artists. If we embrace the creativity within, we can make everything better."

In 1998 independent filmmakers Dennis and Melanie Jackson established Dark Thunder Productions to provide programming for Aboriginal children and to bring Aboriginal stories to the world. According Wapos Bay presskit, Dennis Jackson's interest in film began at the age of eight when he made his own Super-8 films. In high school he wrote a short story about a trapper in the north, and this story became a 16 mm stop-motion film in Jackson's final year in film studies at the University of Regina. "Journey Through Fear", which was Dark Thunder Productions' first project, went on to win the Telefilm Canada/Television Northern Canada Award for Best Aboriginal Production at the 1998 Banff Television Festival. Melanie Jackson got her start working as a volunteer for local cable television, and co-produced a 13-part series "Voices of Aboriginal Youth" that also won a Telefilm Canada/Television Northern Canada Award in 1998. Subsequently, with independent producer Anand Ramayya, the Jacksons wrote, directed and produced a one hour animated special "Christmas at Wapos Bay". The film premiered at the Sundance Film Festival in 2002. In collaboration with the National Film Board, the original Wapos Bay story was expanded into an animated television series which is now finishing season five, and has won numerous awards. The production comes to life with the help of a team of 35 to 50 people -- seasoned professionals, emerging technicians and animators, along with performers such as Gordon Tootosis, Andrea Menard, and Lorne Cardinal.

Receiving Recognition

Saskatoon citizens have received recognition for their achievements in arts and culture, locally, provincially, nationally and around the world.

Lyell Gustin moved to Saskatoon with his parents in 1912. He was 17 and had recently graduated from Stanstead College, Quebec with the highest marks in Canada in his music diploma examination. Gustin continued to study music both in Saskatoon and away until he returned in 1920 to establish the Lyell Gustin Piano Studio. Four years later he founded the Saskatoon Musical Art Club and in 1930, was a founding member of the Saskatchewan Registered Music Teachers Association. Students that he taught went on to national and international careers. Gustin himself received many awards and honours, including the University of Alberta National Award in Music (1955), a CFMTA Centennial Citation for Outstanding Teaching (1967), the Canadian Music Council Medal (1973), the Canadian Conference of the Arts Diplôme d'honneur (1983), and the Saskatchewan Order of Merit (1986).

Edward McCourt came to the English Department at the University of Saskatchewan in 1944. He later began to teach the first creative writing class at the university as well as write his own books. In 1947 he won the Ryerson

Fiction Award for his novel Music at the Close. In later years other Saskatoon writers and publishers made their mark. The literary magazine Grain was founded in 1973 by the Saskatchewan Writers Guild, with Saskatoon writer Anne Szumigalski as one of the first editors. She was also the first writer-in-residence at the Saskatoon public library (1981). Writer David Carpenter said in an interview, that Szumigalski, held writing groups and “She and the groups were the centre of my universe as far as writing goes. They were open to everyone; she helped everyone.”

In 1989 Crosby, Hanna and Associates received the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects Prairie Region Citation Award for the Saskatoon Downtown Improvement Plan. In 1990 artist Reta Cowley was given the Saskatchewan Arts Board Lifetime Award for Excellence in the Arts, and the Saskatchewan Order of Merit. That same year, Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan’s bilingual production of “Romeo and Juliet” (co-produced by Gord McCall and Robert Lepage in 1989) toured nationally. In 1993 a Prairie Sculptors Team won first prize at the Quebec Winter Carnival snow carving contest. In 1999 Martha Blum (then 86 years old) won the Saskatchewan Book Awards Saskatoon Book Award.



Austria's national radio-TV network has produced a CD that features music of Canadian, Bulgarian and Austrian Composers. Canadian pieces include Monte Pishny-Floyd's Sonata for Violin and Piano, Vanished for unaccompanied violin, and David Kaplan's Doina and Frailach (violin, piano). The Canadian/North American debut recital was held at Convocation Hall in November 2011.

For more awards and recognition see "A Cultural Time Line for Saskatoon."

Influential Individuals

The history of a place is created by its inhabitants, and Saskatoon has certainly had its share of people who made important contributions.

Ernest Lindner came to Canada in 1926. For many years he worked at a variety of jobs, doing art on the side. However, by the 1930's when he was living in Saskatoon and travelling often to his cabin at Emma Lake, he had met other artists, developed his craft and begun to teach at the Technical Collegiate. In 1934, Lindner proposed that a society of Saskatchewan artists be formed. The latter did not receive enough support at the time, but eventually (1948) the Saskatchewan Arts Board came into being. The Saskatoon Art Association "mounted exhibitions in rented store windows, organized sketching trips, portrait and model painting, evening art classes, travelling exhibitions, technical demonstrations, small bursaries for needy students, and wrote illustrated booklets on such subjects as lino-cut printing and glass etching for distribution to schools." (Uprooted: The Life and Art of Ernest Linder by Terrence Heath) Looking back, in 1945, Lindner said, "I have sometime ago consciously made the decision as far as I am concerned that it is more important in the West to organize the public, fight for art education for the young and old rather than to concentrate on the

development of our own creative work." Lindner also held informal Saturday night discussion groups for artists in his house. Nationally, he became involved in the Federation of Canadian Artists and attended the Kingston Conference (1941), which brought together 150 artists from across Canada to discuss issues such as "isolation, lack of information, the high cost of shipping works, the overbearing attitudes of many Easterners, the lack of recognition of the work done by artists in the West." Lindner's work is in more than 25 major public and private collections across Canada, including the National Gallery of Canada.

Businessman and art collector, Fred Mendel played a pivotal role in the visual arts. When he opened Intercontinental Packers (1940), he was already 52 years old and had abandoned a life in Europe to start over. Some of his art collection, which included works by Pissarro, Chagall, Renoir, Emily Carr and the Group of Seven, was shown off in the upstairs executive suite at his business. Mendel also encouraged and bought works of local artists such as William Pehudoff. In 1953, Mendel commissioned Pehudoff to paint a series of murals in the reception area at Intercontinental. It was largely due to Fred Mendel that Saskatoon was able to fund an art gallery (a notable modernist design) in 1964. Mendel contributed

Because of Sarjeant's influence, the City of Saskatoon set up its Special Committee for the Identification and Listing of Historic Buildings in 1974, and Sarjeant was chair through the committee's existence (until 1979).



\$175,000 toward the construction costs and later donated a number of paintings for the permanent collection.

Robert Hinitt is a name well known to many Saskatonians for the annual elaborate Christmas displays at his home from 1947 to 2006. The displays raised money for charity with donations – one year \$12,000 was raised. In addition, Hinitt had a 44 year teaching career in high schools and at the University of Saskatchewan. He directed plays for City Park Collegiate, receiving many awards in provincial drama festivals, and taught at Aden Bowman Collegiate, where he contributed to drama becoming part of the curriculum for grades 9 to 12. He also designed Castle Theatre (completed in 1966) at Aden Bowman, modeling it on the Stratford (Canada) Festival stage. Hinitt was a founding member of Gateway Players and produced shows for them for over 20 years. As well he was a founding member of the Saskatoon Summer Players, and served on the first board of Persephone Theatre.

Composer, teacher, violinist and conductor Murray Adaskin arrived in 1952 to head a restructured Department of Music at the University of Saskatchewan. In 1966 he became composer-in-residence, the first such position created at a university in Canada. With his wife, soprano Frances James (a pioneer in the presentation of 20th century music in Canada, and a teacher of voice), Adaskin played a pivotal role in the music scene in the city and province. He assisted in the purchase of the Amati stringed instruments by the University. Adaskin conducted the Saskatoon Symphony from 1957 to 1960, and began commissioning a new Canadian work for the Symphony to play each year, also inviting people such as Benjamin Britten to visit. For the fiftieth anniversary of the University,

Adaskin organized a six week music festival and for Canada's centennial, he held six concerts of Canadian composers. He also included Canadian works in the Summer Festival of Music, 1959. Many of Adaskin's own compositions, which often used Canadian folk material, received first performances in Saskatchewan. He was a founder of the Canadian League of Composers, and served on the Canada Council from 1966 to 1969.

Professor, writer (poet, playwright), editor, historian, and heritage conservationist, Don Kerr grew up in Saskatoon. In an interview he said that jazz was important to him in his teens, "I heard it on the radio (CFQC); it was my first art, and I bought a record a week." Later, at university he became interested in poetry for the first time. "A significant cultural event in my mind was when (the band) Humphrey and the Dumptrucks returned to Saskatoon after having moved to Toronto. Everyone else seemed to be leaving, and they came back." Kerr has served in many capacities in the city as well as provincially and nationally. He was the first chair of the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee, serving on the Committee for 5 years. He also sat on the Saskatoon Public Library Board, the Meewasin Valley Authority, the Saskatchewan Arts Board, and Coteau Books. For several years he was editor of NeWest Review, and sat on the board of NeWest Press. He has also belonged to SaskFilm, and Word University Service of Canada.

Another man with a collection, albeit of books (the world's largest private collection on the history of geology) was William Sarjeant. Besides teaching at the University of Saskatchewan, Sarjeant wrote a ten-volume work, Geologists and the History of Geology as well as several fantasy novels (as Anthony Swithin). He

was also a major force behind drawing up the Saskatchewan Heritage Act and led fights to save the CPR Station and the Capitol Theatre in Saskatoon. From 1989 to 2002 he edited the annual Saskatoon History Review. Because of Sarjeant's influence, the City of Saskatoon set up its Special Committee for the Identification and Listing of Historic Buildings in 1974, and Sarjeant was chair through the committee's existence (until 1979). He also helped create the Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee Awards. At various times he was a member of the Saskatchewan Heritage Advisory Board, a director of SaskCulture, president of the Saskatoon Environmental Society, and a member of the Preservation Committee of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada.

Other people who contributed to preserving Saskatoon's heritage included historian Arthur Morton who helped form the Saskatoon Historical Association, writer and historian William Delainey, and City Councillor Kate Waygood. Before being elected to City Council, Waygood was involved in the formation of the Nutana Residents' Association, in order to try and save Nutana's older houses, which were being demolished to make way for high-rise housing.

Actors Janet and Susan Wright along with Brian Richmond founded Persephone Theatre and went on to national work (Janet starred in the hit TV show "Corner Gas") and honours. In its first season the theatre produced three plays, including the world premiere of "Cruel Tears" by Saskatchewan playwright Ken Mitchell. Tibor Feheregyhazi spent 25 years as Artistic Director of Persephone, employing and developing local actors and bringing in talent from across the country. He received many

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honours including the Queen’s Golden Jubilee Commemorative Medal, and an Honourary Lifetime Membership in Canadian Actors Equity. He was instrumental achieving the building of the new theatre. Del Surjik received a BFA in Drama from the U of S and worked as an actor here (e.g. co-founder of Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan) before leaving for British Columbia. He returned in 2007 to become Artistic Director of Persephone. In an interview he said, “Community building is important to me. I want lots of groups to have a home in our building and I want to be concerned with their health and growth as well as our theatre. I think that we need to be ready for the eyes of the nation in theatre to turn to Saskatoon.”

Carol Greyeyes trained as a ballet dancer, then decided to enter the acting program at the University of Saskatchewan. She received a Bachelor of Fine Arts and a Bachelor of Education from the U of S. Subsequently she taught and acted and became involved in community theatre. In 1981, with Tantoo Cardinal, Maria Campbell and Ruth Smiley, Greyeyes helped establish the Native Drama Program at the Native Survival School (now Oskäyak High School). She moved to Toronto and studied for an MFA at York University, also working in theatre, film and television – acting, writing and directing. She became artistic director and founding principal of the Indigenous Theatre School. Eventually she moved back to Saskatchewan and became the Indigenous Arts Advisor for the Saskatchewan Arts Board, working out of Saskatoon. According to then Executive Director Jeremy Morgan (Arts Board Website 2010), “During her more than eight years at the Arts Board, Carol has helped change the face of the agency and the future of indigenous arts in the

province. Her vision, commitment and wide range of skills have benefitted not only those of us who have worked with her at the Arts Board, but every artist, arts organization and Saskatchewan community she has helped in achieving their cultural potential. She has made a lasting mark in the land of her birth and her traditional culture and has been singularly instrumental in establishing Saskatchewan's reputation as the leading jurisdiction in Canada for indigenous arts."

For over thirty years Ruth Cuthand has been using art (paint, printmaking, drawing, Polaroid photos, and beads) to explore and comment on historical and current relationships between Indians and non Indians. In 2011, her retrospective "Back Talk (Works 1983 – 2009) was held at the Mendel Art Gallery. According to the Mendel web site, "Her works 'talk back' to mainstream media and colonial society, addressing the frictions between cultures, the failures of representation and the political uses of anger in Canada." Cuthand has a BFA and an MFA from the University of Saskatchewan. Her first solo exhibition was held at the MacKenzie Art Gallery in Regina in 1990. In an article by Patricia Dawn Robertson on the Galleries West web site, Curator and artist David Garneau said, "Ruth is approachable, she doesn't have a big ego and her students love that. She most definitely has a big following here after teaching fine art at First Nations University of Canada in Saskatoon for 25 years."

Many other women contributed to the cultural life of Saskatoon through their art, as teachers, and role models. Visual artist Dorothy Knowles brought her interpretation of the prairie landscape to national and international audiences; Reta Cowley taught at the Emma Lake

Summer School; and Wynona Mulcaster was Director of Art at the Saskatchewan Teachers College and a professor at the University of Saskatchewan. Other women contributed by supporting cultural activities. For example, Mary Tkachuk established a music store with her husband, was active in the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, was a founding member of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, helped establish in 1964 the Saskatoon Folk Arts Council, and became a Saskatchewan director on the National Folk Arts Council. She also conducted adult and children's choirs for over 65 years in both Ukrainian and mainstream communities.

Archaeologist and anthropologist, Dr. Ernest Walker was a key person in the establishment of Wanuskewin Heritage Park. In archaeology his research has centered on pre-contact North America, especially the Great Plains and American Southwest areas. As a forensic anthropologist he has worked with law enforcement agencies around the world.

Cecilia Cote has been a coordinator for many art projects in Saskatoon, from banners on 20th Street, to the art work in the Centre at Circle and Eight Mall, and the Pigs in the City fund raising project. She was also an initiator of raising funds for the Denny Carr statue. Of the banner project, which she coordinated for the Society for Education Through Art, Cecilia said, "This was a first time kind of project, involving students from several high schools and two grade eight students. They worked together on culturally based designs for the banners. The project gathered interest from other places that wanted to do similar projects."

Many others have contributed to Saskatoon's cultural history, including



independent producers such as James Hodges: "I stayed here and built a business in the performing arts. For example, I partnered with Dance Saskatchewan on a dance series." In 1985 Gord McCall founded Nightcap Productions which produced Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan, the Saskatoon Soaps, and Actors Lab. One of the later directors of Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan was internationally known actor, director, teacher, and writer Henry Woolf (who moved to Saskatoon with his wife, actor Susan Williamson in 1983).

The Role of the University

In the book Perspectives of Saskatchewan, Michael Hayden, in an essay entitled “The People’s University?” states, “There is no question that the University of Saskatchewan was founded in 1907 as the people’s university, remained such through the next fifty years, and that no other Canadian university can make that claim.” Of course, not everyone who lives in Saskatoon feels connected to the university; however, that institution achieved a number of firsts in arts and culture and has contributed to the richness of life in Saskatoon.

In 1921 the university established a Ceramic Department within the College of Engineering. This was the first such Department at a university in Canada. Its purpose was to investigate clay resources and develop markets for local ceramics. Some of the products researched and tested included bricks, tiles and hotel china.

Ten years later the university instituted a Bachelor of Music Degree, the first of its kind in Western Canada. The Department has been an important force in music development and music education, providing teachers and graduates who have played in the Saskatoon Symphony, performed with the Saskatoon Opera Association, various music festivals and competitions.

Faculty and graduates have also served on boards such as the Saskatoon Jazz Society and the Canadian Band Association, and created organizations such as the Greystone Singers and the Heart of the City Piano Program.

The First Drama Department at a university in Canada was established here in 1945. Faculty and graduates have gone on to create and be involved with professional and amateur theatres in Saskatoon and the province. As well, many have performed, directed or been otherwise involved in theatre and the performing arts across the globe.

Teachers and artists from the Department of Art and Art History have influenced artists locally and nationally. These have gone on to influence others and make careers for themselves all over the world.

The university began offering extension programming (now continuing and distance education) in 1910, to people across Saskatchewan. In the early days staff worked with agricultural societies, homemakers clubs and youth. Later arts programming was added. Former Programming Coordinator for Fine and Performing Arts, Kate Hobin remembered coming to the position in 1988. “Previously,” she said, “the role of extension was to help other departments



to initiate programs.” There was a fall music festival for high school students, the dance program ran their own outreach, and visual arts programs were held with graduate students teaching. Hobin joined local art associations and went to meetings in order to break down barriers between the university and the rest of the community. She found that she could develop programming on a community need basis fairly quickly, and partnered with other arts organizations. For example, with the Symphony, Extension offered pre-concert lectures at the public library. By the time Hobin left the Community Arts Program, there were annual calendars of classes and events, as well as certificate programs.

City Council and Civic Administration

In the early 1900's civic administration was already giving grants to arts and cultural organizations (e.g. bands).

By 1912 Saskatoon had been a growing city for a number of years and one might think that when City Council was offered a grant of \$30,000 to establish a Carnegie Library, they would jump at the opportunity. Not so, for Aldermen at the time stated that they were much too vital a city for such a small grant. They established a Library Board and by the following year had opened a library in the basement of the Oddfellows Hall. Currently the Saskatoon Public Library System, besides its main building downtown, has seven branch libraries.

A number of other civic facilities have provided arts programming over the years. In 1968 the Centennial Auditorium (now TCU Place) was finished, with funding from municipal, provincial and federal governments. It was designed by Kerr Cullingworth Riches Associates. Acoustically excellent, it is home to the Saskatoon Symphony Orchestra. Credit Union Centre (formerly Saskatchewan Place) opened in 1988 and is a versatile trade, sports and entertainment centre. It can seat between 13,000 to 15,000 people.

In 1974 a Saskatoon Union of the Arts was formed by a number of organizations

and individuals to pool energies and resources for the common good. The Union asked City Council to develop an arts policy and set up an arts board with a fixed amount of money to distribute to the arts community. They were told that provincial legislation did not permit that sort of approach. In 1977 the Union asked the City to set aside a specific amount of money for grants to the arts. At the time, their grant requests were "lumped together with those from various social service agencies, with all battling for a chunk of the one-half of a mill (about \$115,000) the city offers for grants." (Star Phoenix March 1, 1977) In 1978, the City of Saskatoon approached this group and requested that they, "propose a more broadly based Advisory Committee with respect to the allocation of funds by the City of Saskatoon to creative cultural activities; and undertake the drafting of proposed terms of reference for such a body." Members of the Union of the Arts also suggested that the City hire an arts consultant.

1975 to 79 were low points in heritage preservation in Saskatoon. The Toronto-Dominion Bank on 2nd Avenue was demolished despite opposition from the Special Committee for the Identification and Listing of Historic Buildings, as was the Standard Trust (Norfolk) Building on 3rd Avenue. The Saskatoon Heritage Society was formed in 1976, partially as

a response to some of the demolitions and other threats to heritage buildings. In December of 1978, when a developer took out an option on the Capitol Theatre, and the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, City Council received a number of requests to preserve the theatre. Arts groups suggested that the theatre could be purchased as a performance space. Two councilors were in favour of a feasibility study, and the Heritage Society presented a petition with over 9,000 signatures for a plebiscite on the issue. However, demolition of the theatre and the Bank of Nova Scotia Building went ahead without public notice on Saturday, December 1, 1979. Local groups were given permission to take some artifacts from the theatre. In its annual report for that year, the Special Listings Committee expressed dismay at the position City Council had taken. It also recommended that a permanent heritage advisory committee be established to report directly to Council. The Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee was established in 1981, and this led to the hiring of a Heritage Consultant.

The City also established a Cultural Advisory Sub-Committee to review applications and make recommendations to City Council, for giving grants to arts groups. By the early 1980's, the City had hired an Arts Consultant. In 1989 the City Arts Consultant formed an ad hoc committee that included the City Heritage Consultant, the Executive Director of the Saskatoon Multicultural Council, and the provincial Arts and Cultural Industries Consultant. This committee organized a number of forums, called "Burning Issues" and invited arts, heritage and cultural groups to network, identify common concerns, discuss key issues, and initiate planning for the cultural future of Saskatoon.

Over the years, beginning with the Hugh Cairns memorial statue, the City received various donations of sculpture for public places. In order to better evaluate and adjudicate these donations, as well as to determine the best locations, a Visual Arts Placement Jury was established in 1990. At the same time, City Council approved a Visual Arts Placement Policy to enhance the beauty of open spaces, provide visual focal points, encourage and showcase a broad range of artists, and build public awareness.

In 1994, the Urban Design section of the Land Branch originated an innovative initiative to place temporary sculptures in three business improvement districts. The program was funded through parking meter revenues, and is now called the Placemaker Public Art Program. "One of the first sculptures placed under this program," explained former Urban Design Coordinator, John Penner in an interview, "was the Diefenbaker Laurier piece. Urban design looked after the set-up and the Star Phoenix raised the funds."

In 1998, after some concentrated work by an ad hoc committee drawn from the arts community, a Civic Arts Policy was developed and adopted by City Council.

In 2009 the City of Saskatoon began work on a culture plan "to help strengthen, harmonize and raise the profile of cultural endeavours in our city." The Plan was adopted by City Council in September 2011.

A Cultural Time Line for Saskatoon

Several thousand years ago the Indigenous people who lived in and travelled this area were creating art as part of their daily life – pottery, music, dance, storytelling, and decorating clothing

1883 Saskatoon founded

1884 First concert, organized by the Pioneer Society

Marr Residence built (currently Saskatoon's oldest building still on its original site)

Xavier Gougeon, first Francophone settler arrived

1885 Marr Residence used as a field hospital during the Northwest Resistance

1886 George Horn arrived in Saskatoon, founded literary society, taught music, organized concerts

1902 Saskatoon's first permanent newspaper, The Phoenix, established

1903 Saskatoon Dramatic Club put on play A Noble Outcast William Preston began an amateur orchestra

1906 Saskatoon became incorporated as a city with the joining of Saskatoon, Riversdale and Nutana

1907 Kevin Theatre (later known as the Starland) first theatre built to specifically show movies

1908 Saskatoon Philharmonic Society (later The Orpheus Society) formed to perform light opera

1910 Saskatchewan Music Festival first held in Saskatoon

The Empire Theatre (for live performances) opened on 20th St. and 2nd Ave. with a capacity of 1,200; performance was HMS Pinafore

1911 University of Saskatchewan art collection established

1912 City Council turned down offer of \$30,000 to establish a Carnegie Library

A Library Board appointed

Sutherland Forest Nursery Station established

U of S student newspaper The Sheaf first issue published

- 1913** Saskatoon public library opened in basement of the Oddfellows Hall
- Canada Building, Saskatoon's first skyscraper (8 stories) completed; also was largest office building in Canada west of Winnipeg
- Superintendent's residence and other buildings constructed at Sutherland Nursery Station
- 1915** Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire (IODE) sponsored an art show
- 1916** Author H. Rider Haggard (She and King Solomon's Mines) spoke in Saskatoon
- 1917** University of Saskatchewan Folk Museum showcased embroidery, weaving, other crafts
- Saskatoon Moose Boys Band established (later became Saskatoon Boys Band)
- 1918** Collard and Collard Piano House store opened
- 1919** Group of Saskatoon musicians formed Knapp's Jazz Babies
- Students of Saskatoon Collegiate Institute created a memorial collection of Canadian paintings to commemorate 29 fellow students who died in the Great War
- 1920** Lyell Gustin established his Piano Studio
- 1921** Hugh Cairns memorial statue unveiled at its present location
- Dept. of Ceramic Engineering established at U of S (first in Canada)
- 1922** Saskatoon Little Theatre Club formed (continued until 1949)
- Exhibition of craft work and painting at the house of the President of the University of Saskatchewan; it included works from many cultural groups including Japanese, Chinese as well as crafts such as crochet
- The Saskatoon Historical Association formed
- 1923** Saskatoon Arts and Craft Society formed
- CFQC Radio official opening, first radio station in Saskatoon
- Library in the Great War Veterans' Association Building on 21st St.
- First Ukrainian Women's Association in Saskatoon
- 1924** Lyell Gustin founded Saskatoon Musical Arts Club
- 1925** Saskatoon Art Club formed
- 1926** Savella Stechishin co-founded Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada
- 1927** Nutana Collegiate Gallery dedicated
- Booklet Narratives of Saskatoon 1882-1912 by Men of the City prepared by The Saskatoon Historical Association, published by U of S

- 1928** Saskatoon Orchestral Society founded
- Agustus Kenderdine hired as lecturer at the University of Saskatchewan and non credit art courses offered
- 1929** Capitol Theatre opened (designed by Toronto architect Murray Brown, associate architect David Webster, Saskatoon, designer of many of the city's so-called 'castle' schools)
- 1930** Empire Theatre sold and subsequently operated as a motion picture theatre
- Arthur Collingwood appointed to first Chair of Music at the University of Saskatchewan
- David Webster elected a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
- 1931** University of Saskatchewan instituted a Bachelor of Music Degree, the first at a post-secondary institution in Western Canada
- Women's Art Association formed
- Saskatoon Symphony Orchestra established and played first concert under direction of Arthur Collingwood
- 1933** Saskatoon Art Club/Association revived
- 1934** Hungarian Society established to organize cultural events
- One of first plays in French put on at Regent Hall
- 1935** A newspaper article stated there were three societies fostering art appreciation
- Saskatoon Archaeological Society established
- First registered guest (Mr. Stovin) opening day at the Bessborough Hotel
- Grand opening gala held in Adam Ballroom, Bessborough Hotel
- 1936** Cameron Worcester began the Canadian Clay Craft Studios at the University of Saskatchewan
- The Department of Art established at the University of Saskatchewan and Gordon Snelgrove became Department Head.
- Art classes for university credit first held at Emma Lake
- Organizational meeting of the Saskatoon Camera Club
- Ukrainian Arts and Crafts Museum (later Ukrainian Museum of Canada) founded
- 1936 – 1962**
- Ernest Lindner Head of Art Dept. at the Saskatoon Technical Collegiate
- 1939** University of Saskatchewan took over Emma Lake school
- Fred Mendel arrived in Saskatoon

- 1939 -1947** Edward McCourt won Ryerson Fiction Award
- Saskatoon Symphony Concerts held in Adam Ballroom, Bessborough Hotel
- 1941** The Ukrainian Women's Association set up an arts and crafts museum
- 1943** Exhibition of Lawren Harris' art work in Saskatoon arranged by Lindner for Saskatoon Art Association; over 200 people attended opening
- 1944** The Saskatoon Art Association joined with the Saskatoon Camera Club and the Saskatoon Archaeological Society to form the Saskatoon Art Centre (with \$1,500 grant from City of Saskatoon)
- Saskatoon Art Centre (in Standard Trust Building and later King George Hotel) opened to display the work of local and other artists
- Edward McCourt joined U of S as Professor of English
- 1945** U of S Drama Dept. established (first in Canada)
- 1946** Broadway Theatre opened
- First Provincial art exhibition held in Saskatoon, at the Art Centre
- 1947** George Swinton hired as curator of the Saskatoon Art Centre
- First University Slavic Studies Dept. in Canada established at U of S
- 1948** Saskatchewan Arts Board established (offices in Regina)
- 1949** Saskatoon Symphony Orchestra began playing concerts in the Capitol Theatre
- The Western Development Museum opened in a hangar at the Saskatoon Airport
- 1950** Eli Bornstein hired to teach Studio Art at the U of S
- 1952** Murray Adaskin became head of the Music Department at the University of Saskatchewan
- Eli Bornstein founded first U of S Film Society
- Saskatoon Community Players established (lasted until 1959)
- Private French language radio station CFNS began broadcasting
- Pioneer Cairn erected on east river bank by Old Timers Association to honour the Temperance Colony settlers who founded Saskatoon
- 1953** New York based Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo performed at Capitol Theatre
- 1954** Saskatoon Lions Band established
- CFQC TV began broadcasting
- Brandt's Music Centre opened

1954 – 1960

- Gordie Brandt Show on CFQC TV
- 1955** The Museum of Ukrainian Culture (later Musee Ukraina Museum Inc.) official opening
- First mural in Saskatoon painted on the wall of a public building, by Bill Perehudoff; on a wall inside the Saskatchewan Transportation Company main lobby (bus depot)
- Lyell Gustin received University of Alberta Music Award
- Provincial Jubilee Celebrations at the exhibition grounds
- Doukhobor bread baking began at Pion-Era
- 1956** New City Hall designed by architects Webster and Gilbert opened
- 1957** CBC opened coast-to-coast microwave system (wireless radio communication for improved telephone connections and instant TV transmissions) at the Western Development Museum site in Saskatoon
- 1958** University of Saskatchewan Greystone Singers organized
- 1959** Saskatoon Lions Band performed for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at City Hall
- 1960** Yevshan Dancers formed
- The Structurist, international art journal founded by Eli Bornstein at the U of S
- Ukrainian artist Dmytro Stryjek moved to Saskatoon
- CN Railway station razed to make way for Midtown Plaza
- 1962** Saskatoon Ceramics Canada formed (later became the Potters Guild)
- 1963** Eli Bornstein became head of the Department of Art at the University of Saskatchewan
- Saskatoon Theatre for Children formed
- University of Saskatchewan Film Society established by Graduate Student Society
- 1964** Official opening of Mendel Art Gallery and Civic Conservatory (13,000 visitors on opening weekend)
- Saskatoon Folk Arts Council formed
- 1965** Campus radio station CJUS-FM on the air
- Gateway Theatre had first organizational meeting (later became Saskatoon Gateway Players)
- Skip Kutz and the U of S Student Union hosted first jazz festival ever in Saskatoon
- 1966** Castle Theatre opened
- Saskatoon Potters Guild established
- 140 acres of former Sutherland Forest Nursery Station transferred to City of Saskatoon

- First meeting of Danish Club
(later became Saskatoon
Scandinavian Club)
- 1967** Bridge City Dixieland Band
established
- Boyan Ukrainian Dance
Association formed
- Robert (Bob) Hinitz CTV
Saskatoon Citizen of the Year
- Pavlychenko Folklorique
Ensemble founded by Lusia
Pavlychenko
- Humphrey and the Dumptrucks
country-folk band formed
- Saskatoon Gateway Players
incorporated
- Yevshan Dancers incorporated
as The Yevshan Ukrainian Folk
Ballet Ensemble
- 1968** Centennial Auditorium opened;
Saskatoon Symphony concerts
moved there
- Eli Bornstein received Allied
Arts Medal from Royal
Architecture Institute of Canada
- India Club formed (later became
India-Canada Cultural
Association)
- Saskatoon Indian and Métis
Friendship Centre incorporated
- 1969** Amati Quartet established at the
U of S
- Professor Murray Adaskin CTV
Saskatoon Citizen of the Year
- 1970** The Group (later to become The
Photographers Gallery)
established
- BFA and MFA degrees in Studio
Art instituted at the U of S
- Saskatoon Camera Club
organized an annual competition
among Sask. camera clubs
- Stephen Worobetz, first
Ukrainian to be appointed
Lieutenant-Governor of
Saskatchewan
- 1971** The Shoestring Gallery founded
by five women, first location
147 – 2nd Ave. South
- Saskatoon Branch of the Sask.
Genealogical Society
organizational meeting
- 13 Indian Bands organized as the
Saskatoon District Chiefs
- 1972** 25th Street Theatre House
Players established as an artists'
collective
- Saskatoon Zoo opened
- Ernest Lindner elected member
of the Royal Canadian Academy
of the Arts
- Saskatoon Western Development
Museum opened Boomtown
streetscape in a new museum on
Lorne Avenue
- Five U of S women formed the
Saskatoon Women's Calendar
Collective (SWCC) to produce
popular history focusing on the
achievements of women

- 1973** The Photographers Gallery incorporated as a production and presentation organization
- Sask. Dance Theatre formed in Saskatoon (first professional dance company in province)
- Grain (literary) magazine published its first issue
- Lyell Gustin received Canadian Music Council Medal
- Saskatoon's Historic Buildings and Sites by Sally Clubb and William Sarjeant published
- 1974** 25th Street Theatre Centre incorporated, first professional theatre company in Saskatoon
- First Sundog Handcraft Faire held in lower Centennial Auditorium
- Persephone Theatre founded by the Wright sisters and Brian Richmond
- The first edition of Herstory: The Canadian Women's Calendar published by SWCC
- First Vesna Festival presented
- Fred Mendel received the Order of Canada
- Saskatoon, the Growth of a City: Part 1: the Formative Years, 1882 – 1960 by William Delainey and William Sarjeant published by Saskatoon Environmental Society
- City Council created Special Committee for the Identification and Listing of Historic Buildings and Sites
- 1975** Saskatchewan Craft Council organized in Saskatoon
- Saskatoon Spinners' and Weavers' Guild formed
- Saskatoon Branch of the Sask. Genealogical Society hosted Provincial Seminar
- Thistledown Press founded
- The Association of Métis and Non Status Indians of Saskatchewan formed
- 1976** Joni Mitchell won "Female Vocalist of the Year" at the Junos
- Saskatoon Theatre for Children amalgamated with Saskatoon Gateway Players
- Saskatoon Heritage Society incorporated
- 1977** Saskatoon Chamber Singers founded, first conductor, Robert Solem
- Paper Wheat, a play about the Sask. Wheat Pool, developed and produced by 25th Street Theatre, opened in Sintaluta and toured the province and the country
- The Craft Factor magazine began (published until 2003)

- 1978** First UNIFEST (festival for choirs, orchestras, concert bands and jazz ensembles) at the University of Saskatchewan
- Saskatoon Opera Association founded
- Lyell Gustin became honorary Fellow of Trinity College, London
- 1979** Dance Saskatchewan registered as a society (office in Saskatoon)
- U of S ceramics facility burned down and pottery courses discontinued
- Capitol Theatre closed and demolished
- City of Saskatoon purchased Marr Residence property
- Ernest Lindner made Member of the Order of Canada
- Cosmo Civic Centre opened with craft studios (pottery, wood working, sewing, etc.) and included the Carlyle King Branch of the Saskatoon Public Library
- Sask. Woodworkers Guild founded; first show at the Mendel Art Gallery
- Meewasin Valley Authority created
- 1980** Saskatoon Woodworkers' Guild Incorporated
- Diefenbaker Canada Centre opened
- Judy Chicago came to Saskatoon at the invitation of the Shoestring Gallery
- First Folkfest held
- Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research incorporated
- Ukrainian Museum of Canada moved to Spadina Crescent East
- Saskatoon's first Heritage Fair held
- Saskatoon History No 1 published, later renamed Saskatoon History Review, published annually
- 1981** Saskatoon International Folkdance Club formed
- Saskatoon Multicultural Council established (from Saskatoon Folk Arts Council); later became Sask. Intercultural Association
- Museum of Antiquities opened at U of S
- Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee established by Bylaw
- Anne Szumigalski first Writer-in-Residence at Saskatoon Public Library
- Don Kerr moved NeWest Review offices to Saskatoon when he became editor
- 1982** AKA Gallery evolved from The Shoestring Gallery

Woodworkers Guild held first International Symposium

Prairie Sculptors Association founded by 10 local sculptors

Guy Vanderhaeghe received Governor General's Literary Award for fiction

Saskatoon: The First Half Century by Don Kerr and Stan Hanson published

Marr Residence, Pioneer Cemetery and Little Stone School designated as Municipal Heritage Sites

Saskatchewan Theatre Ballet formed in Saskatoon

Tibor Feheregyhazi became Artistic Director of Persephone Theatre

Saskatchewan Playwright's Centre founded (offices moved to Saskatoon in 1987)

Saskatoon Quilters' Guild organized

Archeologist and anthropologist Ernest Walker began excavations in the area that is now Wanuskewin Heritage Park

"The Bassment" Jazz Club established by Saskatoon Jazz Society

Saskatoon, a Century in Pictures by W. Delainey, J. Duerkop & W. Sarjeant published

Albert School purchased by the City for use as a community centre (now called Albert Community Centre)

Saskatoon Tribal Council Incorporated

1983 Persephone Theatre bought its own building and moved to Rushholme Road

Blackflash magazine (photography and new media art) established by The Photographers Gallery (later became an independent magazine)

CARFAC Sask. established with offices in Saskatoon and Regina

Robert Hinitt received Order of Canada

Century Saskatoon Time Capsule closed

Lastiwka Choir founded

Sundog Arts and Entertainment Faire moved to the Saskatoon Field House (Civic Facility)

Prairie Sculptors held first local symposium on riverbank near Mendel Art Gallery

Lyell Gustin received Canadian Conference of the Arts Diplôme d'honneur

1984 Broadway Theatre transformed into a repertory film and live performance facility

- Geoffrey Ursell won the Books in Canada First Novel Award
- Saskatoon Symphony Chamber Players began
- Saskatchewan German Council founded with head office in Saskatoon
- 1985** Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan founded by Gord McCall, opened with A Midsummer Night's Dream
- Saskatchewan Writers' Guild opens Saskatoon office (closed in 1991)
- Saskatoon Quilters Guild founded
- Sylvia Fedoruk received Saskatchewan Order of Merit
- La Troupe du Jour (only francophone professional theatre company in province) founded by Alphonse Gaudet
- Lyell Gustin received Saskatchewan Order of Merit
- AKA and The Photographers Gallery moved to Fairbanks Morse Warehouse Building
- First City of Saskatoon and Meewasin Heritage Awards presented
- Gabriel Dumont Institute publishing department began developing Metis-specific literary, cultural and educational resources
- 1987** Artists from AKA Gallery and The Photographers Gallery formed People's Video Centre
- Walk of Ages theatre project on the riverbank
- Sylvia Fedoruk named Officer of the Order of Canada
- The Northern Pikes toured with Duran, Duran, David Bowie and the Fixx
- Artist Dorothy Knowles received Saskatchewan Order of Merit
- Prairie Sculptors held first national symposium
- 1988** U of S Extension created Program Coordinator for Fine and Performing Arts
- Master of Fine Arts Program began at the University of Saskatchewan
- Sylvia Fedoruk first female Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan
- Tom Bentley Fisher became Artistic Director of 25th Street Theatre
- 1989** First Northern Saskatchewan International Children's Festival, Kiwanis Park
- Prairie Sculptors hosted first International Sculpture Symposium in Saskatoon

- Robert Calder received Governor General's Literary Award for non fiction
- Jeux Canada Games held in Saskatoon, had an artistic component (Festival Saskatoon)
- Paul Perry received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- City of Saskatoon began holding Burning Issues forums with arts and cultural groups
- Gabriel Dumont Institute began publication of Journal of Indigenous Studies
- Crosby, Hanna and Associates, received Canadian Society of Landscape Architects Prairie Region Citation Award for Saskatoon Downtown Improvement Plan
- 1990** Sask. Craft Council purchased own building on Broadway Avenue
- First Saskatoon International Fringe Festival produced by 25th Street Theatre
- Visual Arts Placement Jury established by City Council
- Gordie Brandt received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Superintendent's residence at Forestry Farm and Fire Hall No 3 designated Municipal Heritage Properties
- Ramon Hnatyshyn appointed Governor General of Canada
- Artist Reta Cowley received Sask. Arts Board Lifetime Award for Excellence in the Arts, and the Saskatchewan Order of Merit
- William Sarjeant received City Council's Volunteer Heritage Public Service Award
- Shakespeare on the Saskatchewan's bilingual production (co-produced with Robert Lepage in 1989) of Romeo and Juliet toured nationally
- 1991** Video Vérité Artist Run Centre incorporated out of The People's Video Centre
- Chris Gage received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Mural on Broadway Theatre project coordinated by Cecilia Cote of Saskatchewan Society for Education Through Art
- Brad Johner won "Song of the Year" at Sask. Country Music Awards
- Forestry Farm Park and Zoo recognized as a National Historic Site
- 1992** Sask. Jazz Festival became a separate nonprofit organization
- Wanuskewin Heritage Park opened
- Bridge City Dixieland Band received Sask. Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award

- Ramon Hnatyshyn founded the Governor General's Performing Arts Awards
- Stantec Consulting received Canadian Society of Landscape Architects Prairie Region Merit Award for Forestry Farm Park and Zoo Site Development Plan
- 1993** Friends of the Broadway Theatre formed to manage the theatre
- Prairie Sculptors team won first prize at Quebec Winter Carnival snow carving
- Herbie Spanier received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Sweet Grass Records established
- Stephen Worobetz appointed to Order of Canada
- Courtney Milne awarded Gold Medal for Distinction in Canadian Photography by National Association for Photographic Art
- Wynona Mulcaster presented Sask. Arts Board Lifetime Achievement Award for Excellence in the Arts
- Saskatoon Symphony inaugurated Music for a Sunday Afternoon
- Métis Nation of Saskatchewan formed
- 1994** City of Saskatoon Temporary Art Placement Program begun – now called Placemaker Public Art Program
- Jon Ballantyne received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Artist William Perehudoff received Sask. Order of Merit
- Banners on 20th Street Project coordinated by Sask. Society for Education Through Art
- Sundog Arts and Entertainment Faire moved to Sask. Place (Credit Union Centre)
- Prairie Sculptors' snow carving team won 3rd prize at Quebec Winter Carnival
- 1995** Anne Szumigalski received Governor General's Literary Award for poetry
- Bob Moyer received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Lois Simmie won Saskatchewan Book Award for Children's Literature
- SaskTel began title sponsorship of Saskatchewan Jazz Festival
- Prairie Sculptors coordinated first High School Snow Carving competition
- 1996** Flicks Film Festival first held at the Broadway Theatre
- Saskatoon Quilters Guild hosted "Quilt Canada"
- Guy Vanderhaege received Governor General's Award for fiction (his second)

- Solstice received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Crosby, Hanna Associates landscape architects received Design Council of Saskatchewan Premier's Award of Excellence for Wanuskewin Heritage Park
- The Friends of the Forestry Farm House Inc. formed
- Sound Edge Productions won "Recording Studio of the Year" at Sask. Country Music Awards
- Lois Simmie won Crime Writers of Canada Arthur Ellis Award for Best True Crime Book
- City Council approved a Heritage Policy
- 1997** Saskatoon Quilters' Guild first bi-annual quilt show
- Jim Moffat received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- First Regional Youth Heritage Fair with Saskatoon as host city, sponsored by Heritage Canada
- Saskatoon Composers Performance Society founded
- 1998** Civic Arts Policy approved by City Council
- Spinners' and Weavers' Guild formed
- Place Riel movie theatre closed
- William Perehudoff named a Member of the Order of Canada
- Barney Kutz received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Rod McIntyre received Sask. Book Awards first Saskatoon Book Award
- German Junior Folk Dancers established
- Bart McKay Productions won "Recording Studio of the Year" at Sask. Country Music Awards
- Dark Thunder Productions established by Dennis and Melanie Jackson
- 1999** Sask. Native Theatre Company (SNTC) established
- First Her-icane (Women's) Arts Festival
- Bobby Klassen received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Martha Blum received Sask. Book Awards Saskatoon Book Award
- Stephen Worobetz received Saskatchewan Order of Merit
- Brenda Baker received Saskatchewan Book Award for Fiction
- 2000** First performance of Broadway Youth Series (theatre for young people)
- Voices exhibition of Joni Mitchell's paintings at the Mendel Art Gallery

Glen Sorestad appointed first
Saskatchewan Poet Laureate

Robert Hinitt received
Saskatchewan Order of Merit

Don Watson received
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival
Special Recognition Award

Leona Theis received Sask. Book
Awards Saskatoon Book Award

Demolition of W.P. Bate house at
Sask. Crescent and Broadway
Avenue

2001 Saskatoon Writers Coop
established

Ballet Canada founded in
Saskatoon

Arthur Slade received Governor
General's Literary Award for
children's literature

Blackflash won Western
Magazine Award for
Saskatchewan Magazine of the
year

U of S College Building declared
National Historic Site

Don Keeler received
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival
Special Recognition Award

Saskatoon Blues Society
incorporated

Glen Sorestad received Sask.
Book Awards Saskatoon Book
Award

Froelich (multi-cultural) Festival
organized by Shir Chadash

SCYAP (Saskatoon Community
Youth Arts Program) formed

Jessica Robinson won "Female
Vocalist of the Year" at Sask.
Country Music Awards

The Northern Pikes won
"Outstanding Pop Recording" at
Western Canadian Music Awards

Joan Flood and Cass Cozens,
founders of the Children's
Festival, CTV Saskatoon Citizens
of the Year

Writer Elizabeth Brewster made
Member of the Order of Canada

Sask. Arts Board established its
first office in Saskatoon in
Community Services Village

First Ukrainian Day in the Park

Archeologist and anthropologist
Ernest Walker received
Saskatchewan Order of Merit

Robert Hinitt inducted into
Margaret Woodward Theatre
Hall of Fame

2002 David L. Kaplan, musician,
composer, and conductor
appointed member of Order of
Canada, and received Queen's
Jubilee Medal

Dr. Ed Lewis received
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival
Special Recognition Award

Wide Mouth Mason first
Canadian band invited to tour
China, and their CD "Where I
Started" certified Gold in Canada

Guy Vanderhaeghe received Sask. Book Awards Saskatoon Book Award

Gabriel Dumont Institute received Saskatchewan Book Award

William Perehudoff murals from Intercontinental Packers salvaged and donated to Mendel Art Gallery

“Pigs in the City” arts fund raising art project with Sask. Abilities Council and Sask. Pork

Yann Martel won the Man Booker Prize for Life of Pi (Martel became writer-in-residence at the Saskatoon Public Library in 2003 and has continued to live in Saskatoon, with his wife, writer Alice Kuipers)

Exploring the Wonder City: a Historic Driving Tour of Saskatoon published by MHAC

2003 PAVED Arts amalgamated two pre-existing centers – Video Vérité Artist Run Centre and The Photographers Gallery

Ray Dahlen Sound received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award

J. Jill Robinson received Sask. Book Awards Saskatoon Book Award

The Virtual Museum of Métis History and Culture opened

Gabriel Dumont Institute received two Saskatchewan Book Awards

Kyle Riabko signed with Aware/Columbia records, 5 year contract

First Blues Meltdown Festival held

La Troupe du Jour inducted into the Margaret Woodward Theatre Hall of Fame

2004 Artist and woodworker Michael Hosaluk received Lieutenant Governor’s Award for Innovation in the Arts

Author, playwright, filmmaker and professor Maria Campbell won Molson Prize

Live Five Theatre inaugurated

Peter Dyksman received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award

Robert Calder received Sask. Book Awards Saskatoon Book Award

Eli Bornstein’s abstract structuralist relief installed at the Synchrotron

Punjabi Cultural Association of Saskatchewan incorporated

Restoration of the Superintendent’s residence at the Forestry Farm completed

Dr. David Kaplan (musician, composer, teacher) CTV’s Saskatoon Citizen of the Year

Glen Sorestad first Poet Laureate of Saskatchewan

Dorothy Knowles named a Member of the Order of Canada

Candace Savage won Sask. Book Awards Book of the Year and Non-Fiction Award

Sask. Arts Board moved to larger offices in Saskatoon at 417 – 24th Street

Archeologist and anthropologist Ernest Walker became a Member of the Order of Canada

Tibor Feheregyhazi inducted into Margaret Woodward Theatre Hall of Fame and appointed a Member of the Order of Canada

2005 The Lieutenant Governor's Centennial Gala in Saskatoon

Sculptor Bill Epp received Lieutenant Governor's Lifetime Achievement Award posthumously

Louise Halfe appointed Saskatchewan Poet Laureate

Poet Holly Luhnig received Lieutenant Governor's 30 Below Award

First Doors Open Heritage Event held

"Broadway" Bill Watson received Sask. Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award

Don Kerr received Sask. Book Awards Saskatoon Book Award

Anne Frank exhibit at the Diefenbaker Canada Centre

Theresa Sokyorka's debut CD certified Gold in Canada

Eekwol, with brother/producer Mils won Best Hip Hop/Rap Album at Canadian Aboriginal Music Awards

Michael Hosaluk received Saidye Bronfman Award (for excellence in fine crafts)

Exhibit to mark Saskatchewan's centennial: "Winning the Prairie Gamble: Farm Life in Saskatchewan" created at the Western Development Museum

Historic Roxy Theater re-opened after restoration

Lyell Gustin residence (former home of Gustin Piano Studios) opened to the public

Wapos Bay Productions won two Saskatchewan Showcase Awards (Best of Saskatchewan and Best Writing for Drama)

2006 Saskatoon designated a Cultural Capital by the Department of Canadian Heritage

Saskatoon Centennial celebrations and fireworks at the Traffic Bridge

Right On Track six week exhibit and gala to mark day Saskatoon declared a city

Wapos Bay Productions won Canada Award for There's No "I" in Hockey

- Saskatoon Centennial National Sculpture Symposium in Gabriel Dumont Park
- Jim Hill received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Jim Hill Festival Builders Award
- Maurice Drouin received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Celebrating Our People showcase, theatre event and gala
- Anette Lapointe received Sask. Book Awards Saskatoon Book Award
- Artists in the Community project began
- School programming began at the Superintendent's residence, Forestry Farm Park
- 2007** Juno Awards held in Saskatoon for the first time
- Dawn Woroniuk won "Music Director of the Year" at the Canadian Country Music Awards
- Del Surjik became Artistic Director of Persephone Theatre
- Bridging 125, a celebration of the founding fathers of Saskatoon, held
- Wapos Bay won Gemini for Best Children's or Youth Fiction Program or Series
- Ian Wilson received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Jim Hill Festival Builders Award
- Sheri Benning received Sask. Book Awards Saskatoon Book Award
- Jon Ballantyne won "Traditional Jazz Album of the Year" at the Junos
- First year of the Mayor's Cultural Gala
- 2008** Curator and educator Joan Borsa received Lieutenant Governor's Lifetime Achievement Award
- Writer Alice Kuipers received Lieutenant Governor's 30 Below Award
- Saskatoon and Area Theatre Awards inaugurated
- First Saskatoon Fireworks Festival
- AKA and PAVED Arts Grand Opening at 424 20th Street West
- Wapos Bay Gemini for Best Individual or Ensemble Performance in an Animated Program or Series
- Gustin House designated as a Provincial Heritage Site
- Mona Chappell received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Jim Hill Festival Builders Award
- Fred Ballantyne received Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Special Recognition Award
- Louise Bernice Halfe received Sask. Book Awards Saskatoon Book Award

Eli Bornstein received
Saskatchewan Order of Merit

Crosby, Hanna and Associates
landscape architects received
National Urban Design Award
of Merit for River Landing
Riverfront Master Plan

Demolition of the Royal Canadian
Legion on 19th Street

White Birch Ballet Company's
inaugural performance

2009 Métis Nation of Saskatchewan
Genealogical and Archival Centre
established

Les Coleman received
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Jim
Hill Festival Builders Award

Ted Warren received
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival
Special Recognition Award

David Carpenter received Sask.
Book Awards Saskatoon Book
Award

Sask. Writers' Guild re-opens a
Saskatoon office

City of Saskatoon began work on
a culture plan

2010 Alan Casey received Governor
General's Literary Award for non
fiction

Michael Hosaluk received
Lieutenant Governor's Lifetime
Achievement Award in Arts

The Word on the Street Book and
Magazine Festival held its first
event in Saskatoon

Delta Bessborough Hotel open
house celebrated 75th
Anniversary

Arthur Slade received
Saskatchewan Book Award for
Young Adult Literature and won
the TD Children's Literature
Award

Wapos Bay Productions won
Gemini Award for Best Writing
in a Children's or Youth Fiction
Program or Series, and two
awards at the Chigago
International Children's Festival
(Children's Jury First Prize;
Adult Jury Second Prize)

Amy Jo Ehman received
Saskatchewan Book Award for
First Book

David Carpenter received
Saskatchewan Book Award for
Book of the Year

Jo-Ann Episkanew received
Saskatchewan Book Award for
First People's Writing

Dave Margoshes received
Saskatchewan Book Award for
Poetry

Alexandra Popoff received
Saskatchewan Book Award for
Non Fiction

Elwood Flynn received
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival Jim
Hill Festival Builders Award

Jack Semple received
Saskatchewan Jazz Festival
Special Recognition Award

Kal Hourd won “Album of the Year” at Sask. Country Music Awards

Brad McKay won “Record Producer of the Year” at Sask. Country Music Awards

Saskatoon Doukhobor Choir performed at Mendel opening of Bill Perehudoff mural exhibit

2011 Don Kerr appointed Saskatchewan Poet Laureate

Sask. Writers’ Guild partnered with U of S to organize “Writing North: A Mid-Winter Celebration of Writers and Writing”

Saskatoon Branch of Sask. Genealogy Society hosted symposium “Beyond the Basics”

“The Sheepdogs” among artists chosen to compete for cover of Rolling Stone magazine

MFA in Writing established at the U of S

City of Saskatoon City Council adopts “City of Saskatoon Culture Plan 2011”

Information was gathered from arts and cultural groups, individuals, City Archives, the Local History Room, the University of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Encyclopedia on line, the Canadian Encyclopedia on line, various publications, and other on line sources.

Anyone who has additional knowledge, call City of Saskatoon Arts and Grants Consultant at 975-3391.

Appendix to Creating Community

An Overview of the History of Arts and Culture in Saskatoon

Thanks to (apologies if someone has been missed):

Adrienne Sawchuk, Federation des ainés fransaskois

Andrew Turnbull, Delta Bessborough

Barbara Stehwien, German Junior Folk Dancers

Bernie Cruikshank

Bubs Coleman, Mendel Art Gallery

Carol Greyeyes

Cecilia Côté

Cheryl Bock and **Gillian McDougald**, Saskatoon Quilters Guild

Daniel Thorburn

Darrell Lechman and **Tammy Krueckl** SCYAP

Darrin Oehlerking, Director of Bands, U of S Department of Music

Dave Denny, General Manager, Pelican Properties, and Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee

David Carpenter

Degen Lindner

Del Surjik, Artistic Director, Persephone Theatre

Derek Bachman, SaskMusic Program Manager

Don Kerr

Doris Larson

Eleanor Cardoza

Eli Bornstein

Frances Westlund, City of Saskatoon Arts and Grants Consultant

Honor Kever

Ian Nelson, Gateway Players

Jackie Lay, Executive Director, Saskatchewan Book Awards

James Weseen, Past President, Saskatoon Writers Coop

Jeanna South and **Genevieve Russell**, City of Saskatoon Land Branch

Jeff Nachtigall

Jeff O'Brien, City of Saskatoon Archives

Jim Hodges, Crosstown Entertainment

Joanne Wheler, Grant Services Clerk, City of Saskatoon Community Services

John Penner

Kate Hobin

Kathryn Warden, Director University Research Communications

Kent Smith-Windsor, Executive Director, Saskatoon Chamber of Commerce

Kevin Kitchen, City of Saskatoon Community Initiatives Manager

Kevin Tobin, Executive Director, SaskTel Saskatchewan Jazz Festival

Kim Ali, On Purpose Leadership

Kirby Wirchenko, Broadway Theatre

Laura Binning, Wanuskewin

Laura Margita, Executive Director, PAVED Arts

Lee Fuller, Vice President, Prairie Sculptors

Linda Dietz, Administrative Assistant, U of S Department of History

Linda Epstein, Ruth Epstein and Perry Millar, Congregation Shir Chadash

Liz Phillips

Lolly Kozak

Lorelei Ehman, Rob Gilhuly, Yves Belanger, City of Saskatoon Leisure Services

Lorna Russell

Lorraine Samborsky

Mae Popoff, Saskatoon Doukhobor Society

Marilyn Morrow, Saskatoon Scandinavian Club

Marlene Hall and Diane Kanak, City Clerk's Office

Michael Hosaluk

Monique Vezina, Wapos Bay Productions

Patrick Close, CARFAC Sask.

Peggy Sarjeant, Saskatoon Heritage Society

Peter Sametz, Associate Executive Director, Saskatchewan Arts Board

Rob Crosby, Crosby, Hanna and Associates

Robert Calder

Ruth Bitner and Leslee Newman, Western Development Museum

Saskatoon Public Library Local History Room

Sheila Anglestad, Administrator, Sask. Playwright's Centre

Slawko Kindrachuk

Susan Shantz, Head, U of S Department of Art and Art History

Sue Barrett, Marr Residence Management Board

Tajinder Grewal, Punjabi Association of Saskatoon

Tammy Vallee, Saskatoon Genealogical Society and MNS Genealogical and Archival Centre

Theresa Torgunrud, Sask. Children's Festival

Todd Emel, Director AKA

Vesti Hanson, Saskatoon Musicians Association

Additional Resources

The Saskatchewan Encyclopedia on line

The Canadian Encyclopedia on line

Saskatchewan Council for Archives and Archivists and the Saskatchewan Archival Information Network, both on line

City of Saskatoon website

Saskatoon History Review (various years)

Uprooted: The Life and Art of Ernest Lindner by Terrence Heath, published by Fifth House Saskatoon, 1983

Perspectives of Saskatchewan edited by Jene M. Porter, published by University of Manitoba Press, 2009

The Jazz Province: The Story of Jazz in Saskatchewan by Ken Mitchell, published by Regina Jazz Society, 2005

Tradition and Innovation: Saskatoon Art and the 1950's by Dan Ring, published by the Mendel Art Gallery, 1987

Video "La Trace Des Pionniers" La Federation Des Aines Fransaskois et la Societe Historique De La Saskatchewan



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