SASKATOON

Register of
HISTORIC
PLACES

City of
Saskatoon

DISCOVER.

EXPLORE.

CELEBRATE.

The Saskatoon area has been inhabited for at least 8,000 years. Buffalo kill sites, teepee rings, and medicine wheels can still be seen in the area today, and form an important link with our history and the indigenous peoples of this province.

Saskatoon has changed dramatically since it was founded by the temperance colonists in the spring of 1883. From a small collection of sod shacks on the east bank of the South Saskatchewan River, Saskatoon has grown to be the largest city in Saskatchewan with a rich and varied heritage.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

City Park

Varsity View/Nutana

Pleasant Hill & Riversdale

University of Saskatchewan

Other Areas

HERITAGE REGISTER

The Saskatoon Register of Historic Places (Register) is an official online listing of heritage resources identified by the City of Saskatoon as having significant heritage value or interest. It includes buildings, structures, monuments, memorials, and natural and cultural landscapes that have helped shape our community and tell the story of Saskatoon.

This companion document is supplementary to the official Register available online at www.saskatoon.ca/heritage.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage resources included on the Register have been identified as having heritage significance for one (or a combination) of the following reasons:

- The resource is representative of a distinct or unique architectural style;
- The resource is associated with a significant person(s);
- The resource is attributed to a particular historical event or theme;
- The resource exhibits cultural, environmental, archeological, or paleontological significance; and/or
- The resource adds value in the context of its surrounding area or landscape.

HERITAGE PROTECTION

Many of the heritage resources included in the Register have not been officially commemorated or legally protected; those that have fall under one (or more) of the following categories:

- Holding Bylaw Property — provides short-term protection of a heritage resource from demolition by providing for a 60-day holding period if a demolition permit is received. Within that 60-day period, heritage designation is considered by City Council.

- <u>Municipal Heritage Property</u> — designation by the City of Saskatoon to legally protect a heritage resource from demolition or unsympathetic alteration under *The Heritage Property Act.*
- <u>Provincial Heritage Property</u> — designation by the Province of Saskatchewan to legally protect a heritage resource from demolition or unsympathetic alteration under *The Heritage Property Act.*
- <u>National Historic Site</u> — commemoration by the federal government to recognize places of profound importance to Canada.
- <u>Federal Heritage Railway Station Designation</u> — designation by the Federal Government to protect railway stations from demolition and unsympathetic alteration under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act.*

Arthur Cook Building
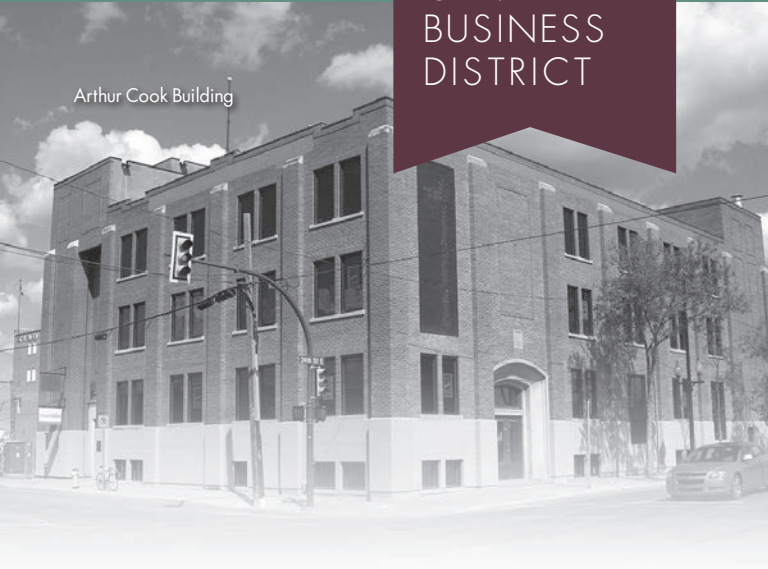
1 Arthur Cook Building

306 Ontario Avenue

Municipal Heritage Property

Designed by Saskatoon architect David Webster, the Arthur Cook Building was constructed for the Saskatoon Cartage and Warehouse Company, and offered fireproof storage for freight valuables. Built in 1928, the building featured an attractive yet functional design which allowed freight to be unloaded from rail cars with ease. The company's proprietor, James McCallum, was a notable citizen of Saskatoon.

2 Bank of Montreal

101 2nd Avenue N.

The Bank of Montreal building is an excellent example of the International style of architecture with its hard angular edges, plain surfaces, and large expanses of glass. Designed by Webster and Gilbert, and built in 1955, the building is associated with Canada's first permanent bank (the Bank of Montreal) which dates back to 1817. The Bank of Montreal opened its first Saskatoon branch in 1906 in an old frame building on 2nd Avenue.

3 Birks Building

165 3rd Avenue S.

The Birks Building was built in 1929 for the well-established jewellery company Henry Birks and Sons Ltd. Designed by Nobbs & Hyde, the Birks Building features elements of the Beaux-Arts style of architecture. At the time of its construction, the Birks Building was considered to be one of the most up to date and fully modern structures of its kind.

4 Black Duck Freehouse

154 2nd Avenue S.

Built in 1928, and designed by architect Frank P. Martin, the Black Duck Freehouse is valued for its architecture. Following the building's completion, the music store Heintzman & Co. moved in, and the building soon became known as the Heintzman Hall Building. Over the years, other tenants have included a photography studio, a dentist, an optician, and a restaurant.

5 Bottomley Block

155 2nd Avenue S.

Constructed in 1910 by British land speculator Richard Bottomley, the Bottomley Block is a prominent heritage feature along 2nd Avenue South. Also known as the Calder Block, the building shares a common façade and wall with the adjacent Kempthorne Block (located at 157 2nd Avenue South). Although these two separate buildings were built in different years, by different owners and contractors, they have very similar façades and were designed by the same architectural firm — Webster and Noel.

6   Buckwold Building

75 24th Street E.

The Buckwold Building, designed by Scott and Bowers, was built in 1928. The brick structure was influenced by the Chicago style of architecture and features a grid-like organization of window and wall surfaces. The building is named in honour of the Buckwold family, who came to be known for their extensive contribution to the social, cultural, and political community of Saskatoon. Members of the family included: Alvin, a pediatrician; Seymour, who managed the family business; and Sidney (Sid), who became mayor of Saskatoon from 1967-1971.

7   Cambridge Court

129 5th Avenue N.

Municipal Heritage Property

A product of Saskatoon's second boom, Cambridge Court was built in 1930 and features a distinct U-shape design. Designed by David Webster, the apartment building displays a unique blend of architectural designs popular in western Canada in the early-20th century, most prominently the Romanesque Revival and Chicago styles.
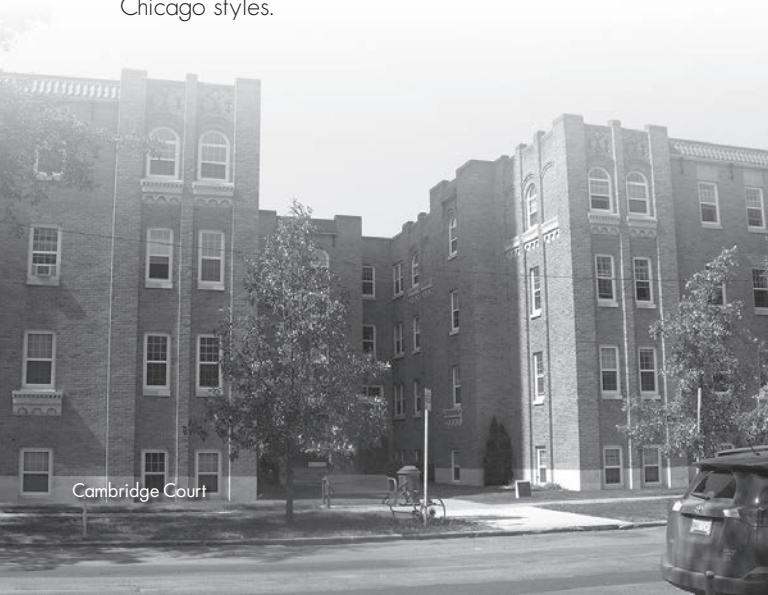
Cambridge Court

8 Canada Building

105 21st Street E.

Holding Bylaw

Designed by James Chisholm, the Canada Building is an example of the Chicago style of architecture. The building was the largest office building in Canada west of Winnipeg at the time of its construction in 1912. It was built by Allan Bowerman, an Ontario Methodist preacher turned real-estate entrepreneur who was also one of Saskatoon's first postmasters, and a member of the first Town Council. The post office, a small frame shack, was located where the Canada Building now stands.

9 Canadian Pacific Railway Station

305 Idlywyld Drive N.

Municipal Heritage Property

Designated Federal Heritage Railway Station

The Canadian Pacific Railway Station is associated with Saskatoon's emerging status as an important prairie city. By constructing a station of this size and stature, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company helped confirm Saskatoon's status in the West. The station's Château-style of architecture, which emulated Edmonton's grand Strathcona Station, speaks to the level of importance that the company placed on the flourishing town.

10 Cenotaph

222 3rd Avenue N.

The Cenotaph was built as a symbol of sacrifice, and its purpose was two-fold: to memorialize those from Saskatoon and the surrounding area who fought but did not return

from war, and to remind Saskatoon citizens of the sacrifice these individuals made for their country. The Cenotaph has served as point of ceremony for many war-related memorial events, and as a rallying point for civic events, including civil protest.

11 Chubb Block

227 21st Street E.

Designed by Walter LaChance, the Chubb Block is an attractive structure that lends itself nicely to the streetscape of 21st Street East. Built in 1908, the building was constructed for brothers Hartley and Benjamin Chubb. Benjamin was a collector of customs with the Inland Revenue Department, and Hartley managed the Saskatoon Milling and Elevator Company. Benjamin served on Saskatoon's Town Council in 1905; he and his brother Hartley, along with others, established the Saskatoon Milling Company, which would become the Quaker Oats Company plant.

12 Connaught Block

247 3rd Avenue S.

Designed by David Webster, the Connaught Block was built by Frederick Blain in 1913. Blain was known as a prominent pioneer real estate man, and member of Saskatoon's first City Council in 1906. He was elected again between 1921 and 1942. Because of Blain's civic stature, the building was originally called the Blain Block, or the McMillan-Blain Block. Today, the Connaught Block continues to be symbolic of Saskatoon's first building boom.

13 Delta Bessborough Hotel
601 Spadina Crescent E.
Holding Bylaw

The Delta Bessborough Hotel is regarded as one of the most significant projects in shaping Saskatoon's visual profile. Originally owned and built by the Canadian National Railway Company between 1931 and 1932 the hotel was designed by the architectural firm of J.S. Archibald and John Schofield, who were known for their designs of other Canadian National Hotels. The Delta Bessborough Hotel is a classic example of the Château style. Named for the Earl of Bessborough (Canada's Governor General at the time of construction), the hotel has provided an elegant setting for visits by royalty, and numerous prominent figures in politics, business, and the arts.
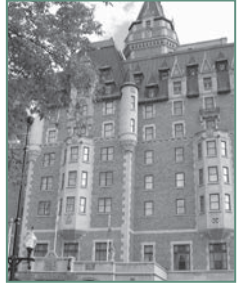
14 Drinkle Building No. 3
115 3rd Avenue N.

The Drinkle Building No. 3 was designed by Thompson & Crockart for J.C. Drinkle, one of Saskatoon's pioneer developers. The building originally was planned to be a 10-storey office tower with a grand cornice, marble corridors, and a rooftop garden. As the money supply tightened in 1913, construction of Drinkle Building No. 3 was stopped halfway, resulting in the five-storey building that stands on 3rd Avenue today. The building remains as a symbol of the boom and bust experienced by the city in its early years. A 72-foot mural on the building's north façade pays homage to some of Saskatoon's earliest citizens, including Drinkle himself.

Drinkle Building No. 3
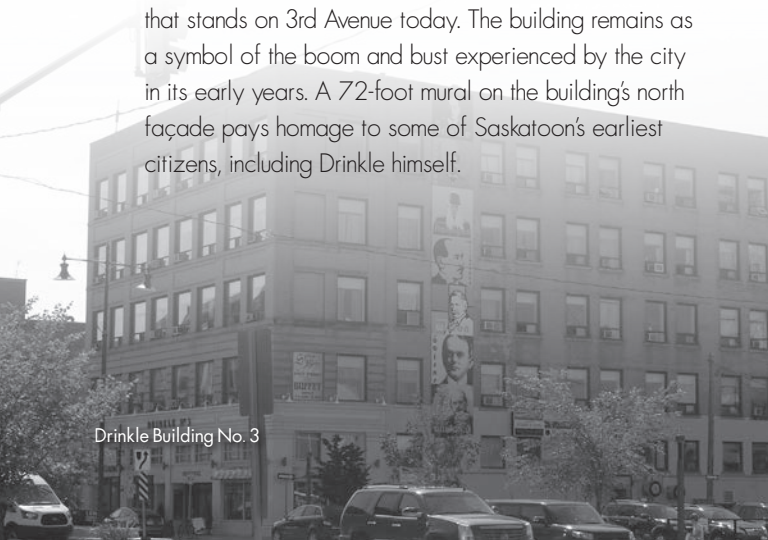
15 F.W. Woolworth Store
220 21st Street E.

The F. W. Woolworth Store opened on 21st Street East in 1929. The origins of the company go back to the Five Cent Store opened by Frank Woolworth in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1879. From its modest beginnings, the F.W. Woolworth Company grew to become one of the world's largest retail chains.

16 Fairbanks Morse Warehouse
14 23rd Street E.
Municipal Heritage Property

The Fairbanks Morse Warehouse features Chicago style influenced architecture. Built of reinforced concrete in an era dominated by wood-frame warehouses, the building exudes the optimism of Saskatoon's pre-First World War commercial growth. Designed by the Montreal architectural firm of Brown and Vallance, the building was constructed in 1911, and was home to the Fairbanks-Morse Company Ltd.; Canada's largest machinery and mill supply house at the time.

17 Federal Building
101 22nd Street E.

The Federal Building features a "scraped" Beaux-Arts style of architecture. The building was designed by the Federal Department of Public Works under the supervision of Chief Architect T.W. Fuller. The design, which lacked extensive and elaborate ornamentation, was a response to the hard economic conditions that prevailed at the time of construction. Despite its architectural simplicity, the Federal Building continues to represent the finest in material finish and workmanship today.

18 Gabriel Dumont Statue

325 Friendship Park, Spadina Crescent

The Gabriel Dumont Statue commemorates Gabriel Dumont, who was best known as the man who led the Métis military forces during the Northwest Resistance of 1885. The statue was constructed by Bill Epp in Friendship Park in 1985 — the 100th anniversary of the Northwest Resistance.

19 Glengarry Block

245 3rd Avenue S.

The Glengarry Block, also known as the McMillan Block, is an architectural landmark along 3rd Avenue South due to its large scale appearance and the similarities with its adjacent building — the Connaught Block. Designed by David Webster, the basements of the Glengarry Block and the Connaught Block were built together and separated by a parting wall.

20 HMCS Unicorn

405 24th Street E.

The Canadian Naval Reserve Division in Saskatoon was first established in April 1923 as the Saskatoon Half Company, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. In 1942, the Saskatoon Half Company commissioned a land-based ship, more commonly referred to as a "stone frigate", called the HMCS Unicorn, in honour of one of the first ships to sail into Hudson Bay to find the Northwest Passage. During the Second World War, the HMCS Unicorn operated as a recruiting centre, enlisting over 3,500 men and women into the Royal Canadian Navy.

21 Heinze Institute

247 1st Avenue N.

Built in 1908, the Heinze Institute contains elements of the Beaux-Arts style of architecture, characterized by symmetrical plans and the eclectic use of architectural features. The Heinze Institute was initially used as a warehouse by the Northern Fruit Company up until the mid-1930s. At the time of its construction, the building was considered to be very modern.

22 Hollywood Studios Building

238 2nd Avenue S.

Originally used as a branch for the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Hollywood Studios Building was built in 1907, and has many unique architectural features. The building housed a variety of businesses over the years, including chartered accountants and doctors. One of the longer running tenants of the building was a photographer's gallery named Hollywood Studios.

23 Hudson's Bay Building

203 2nd Avenue N.

The Hudson's Bay Building is associated with one of Canada's oldest retail chains, and former fur trading business, the Hudson's Bay Company. Built in 1960, the building represents retail buildings constructed in the post Second World War era.

24 Hutchinson Building

144 2nd Avenue S.
Municipal Heritage Property
Built in 1923, the
Hutchinson Building
exhibits durability
and permanence in

its brick façade. The building is associated with J.L.
Stanley Hutchinson, founder of the Retail Merchants'
Association, and of a commercial fire insurance plan
for Saskatchewan.

25 Independent Order of Odd Fellows Temple

416 21st Street E.
Municipal Heritage Property
Built between 1911 and
1912 by Saskatoon
architect Walter W.

LaChance, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Temple combines simple symmetry and an attractive
terra cotta façade in a blend of Neoclassical and
Beaux-Arts architecture. The creation of the building
reflected the need for a centre for social functions
in Saskatoon.

26 Kempthorne Block

157 2nd Avenue S.
The Kempthorne Block
was constructed in 1909
by Samuel L. Kempthorne
to accommodate his
hardware business and

generate rental income. The building shares a common
façade and wall with the adjacent Bottomley Block
(located at 155 2nd Avenue South). Although these two
separate buildings were built in different years, by
different owners and contractors, they have very similar
façades and were designed by the same architectural
firm — Webster and Noel.

King George Hotel

27 King George Hotel
157 2nd Avenue N.

In 1910, there was a notable lack of sufficient hotel accommodations in the city. A group of investors in London, England, committed to fund the development and construction of a first class,luxury hotel in Saskatoon. Designed by Brown and Vallance, the King George Hotel officially opened in January 1912. The five-storey brick hotel is representative of the booming hotel industry when Saskatoon was first established, and it is one of the few original hotel structures left from that time period.

28 Kiwanis Memorial Park
501 Spadina Crescent E.

From 1907 to 1912, ashes from a local power plant were hauled to the area now known as Kiwanis Memorial Park. Using funds from the Canadian National Railway as part of an agreement for the creation of the Bessborough Hotel, the dumpsite was transformed into a park site. Kiwanis Memorial Park officially opened in 1935, and was created to honour and remember many local and national historical events. Today, the park encompasses 14 acres of the South Saskatchewan riverbank and features memorials, monuments, and public art installations.

29 Knox United Church

838 Spadina Crescent E.
Municipal Heritage Property

Knox United Church was designed by the prominent Montreal architectural firm of Brown and Vallance in a Collegiate Gothic style. The church features arched doorways, multiple stained glass windows, and stepped pediments. The church was constructed between 1912 and 1914 by the founding members of Saskatoon's Presbyterian community, and became part of the United Church of Canada in 1925. Its large size (1,200 person capacity) and excellent acoustics have made it a venue for numerous social and cultural functions, including choir and chamber music presentations.

30 Land Titles Building

311 21st Street E.
Provincial Heritage Property

The early 20th century immigration boom resulted in a massive influx of settlers to the prairies and led to high levels of land registration. This heightened the demand for services and required permanent, modern, and fireproof facilities for the storage and administration of land ownership records. The Land Titles Building was constructed between 1909 and 1910 and used as Saskatoon's Land Titles Office up until 1987. The building, with its blend of Neoclassical and Romanesque Revival design, is associated with the prominent Regina architectural firm of Storey and Van Egmond.

31 Laurentian/Union Bank

283 2nd Avenue S.

The Laurentian/Union Bank was the second chartered bank in Saskatoon. Designed by architects Brown and Vallance, the building exhibits Classical Revival architectural influences. The building is characterized by a low profile, rounded corners, and Grecian-style dentil moulds under its cornice.

32 Mackenzie & Thayer Warehouse

303 Pacific Avenue

Built in 1928, the Mackenzie & Thayer Warehouse is representative of the prevailing design of warehouses built during the 1920s. The warehouse was originally built to accommodate MacLeod's, who occupied the building up until the mid-1940s. In 1966, Mackenzie & Thayer Ltd. bought the building to accommodate its building supply operation, and remained there until 1984.

33 MacMillan Building

135 21st Street E.

Holding Bylaw

Designed by Frank P. Martin, the MacMillan Building was built in 1926. Chicago-born Frank R. MacMillan who constructed the building, was an early Saskatoon merchant, alderman, mayor, and member of parliament. During the Great Depression, he helped to attract many relief projects to his constituency. These projects included the construction of Saskatoon's Broadway Bridge, the 19th Street Subway, and the CP Bridge in Lumsden, Saskatchewan.

34 McGowan Building

122 2nd Avenue N.

The McGowan Building (also known as the Wilson Block) is representative of simplified Italianate style. The building was designed by Walter W. LaChance, and built in 1911 for James Wilson. Wilson, who became both councillor and mayor, was responsible for guiding the purchase of the exhibition grounds and the construction of its associated buildings.

35 McKay Block

223 2nd Avenue S.

The style of the McKay Block is characteristic of Edwardian architecture. The building is named for physician Dr. William J. McKay, Saskatoon's medical health officer from 1906-1912. The building was the location of Dr. McKay's office from 1907-1911; dates that coincide with the height of his battles with the typhoid epidemics during those summers. It is likely that many of his fiery campaigns for better health conditions, drafts of hygienic bylaws and new health regulations, and his plans for Saskatoon's first water filtration plant were prepared at his office in this building.

36 McKague's Ltd.

200 3rd Avenue S.

Built in 1921, McKague's Ltd. is known for its association with the McKague family, and their operation of a funeral parlour in Saskatoon. Although no longer used for its original purposes, the McKague building still bears the signage of the McKague family name, and continues to be a notable landmark in downtown Saskatoon.

37 McKim Block

416 23rd Street E.

The McKim Block is associated with W.W. McKim, one of Saskatoon's earliest realtors. Built in 1913, the apartment building is architecturally appealing with its front brick façade with five bays. The building continues to be used as an apartment building today, and has held a variety of tenants over the years, including lawyers, teachers, salesmen, physicians, insurance agents, and business owners.

38 McLean Block

263 3rd Avenue S.
Municipal Heritage Property

The McLean Block is representative of commercial buildings erected in Saskatoon during the pre-First World War building boom. Constructed of brick and stone in 1912, the building presented the image of permanency and modernism desired by the burgeoning business community during that period.

39 Priel Block

214 21st Street E.

The Priel Block was constructed in 1928 by general contractor James J. Priel. Priel was responsible for the construction of numerous buildings throughout Saskatoon, as well as the granite cenotaph war memorial. He was president of the Saskatoon Builder's Exchange in 1912, and served on City Council from 1922-1928. Today, the well-maintained Priel Block continues to be representative of early offices in Saskatoon.

40 Royal Bank

243 2nd Avenue S.
Holding Bylaw
Designed by architect
Kenneth Guscotte Rea,
the Royal Bank is the
only remaining example

of the Classical/Renaissance style bank built during
and after Saskatoon's first boom. Constructed between
1911 and 1913, the Royal Bank continued to occupy the
main floor of the building until 1975.
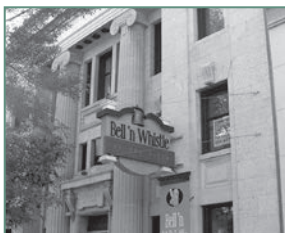
41 Rumely Warehouse

224 Pacific Avenue
Holding Bylaw
Constructed in 1912,
the Rumely Warehouse
was designed to
warehouse tractors

that helped introduce mechanization on the prairies.
The warehouse is an example of the Chicago style
of architecture. Designed by Hill and Waltersdorf,
the building is representative of Saskatoon's role as a
prominent distribution centre in Western Canada.

42 Saskatoon Club

417 21st Street E.
Holding Bylaw
The Saskatoon Club
formed in 1907, and
included founding
members James Clinskill,

a shop owner; H.B. Proudfoot, a surveyor and civil
engineer; and J.C. Drinkle, a real estate broker. Built
in 1911, the Saskatoon Club building was designed
by Thompson, Daniel and Colthurst, and was largely
modeled after a typical plush British gentlemen's club.
The Saskatoon Club became a meeting place for many
Saskatoon citizens and visitors, and during prohibition it
was a welcome oasis.

Schrader House

43 Schrader House

321 6th Avenue N.
Holding Bylaw

The Schrader House is representative of an affluent time that occurred in Saskatoon in the early 20th century. It was the original home of Udo Schrader, a livestock farmer and land speculator. The house was designed in a style which was common to the American Midwest and the Upper Mississippi Valley in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The house itself is quite standard in design and is not overly endowed with decorative elements. Its uniqueness lies in its stylistic features which include a front porch and balcony with Classical elements.

44 Senator Hotel

243 21st Street E.
Holding Bylaw

Designed by Walter W. LaChance, the Senator Hotel's opening in 1908 was attended by hundreds of people who saw the hotel as a symbol of Saskatoon's modernity and future prosperity. The hotel was considered to be upscale at the time, and catered mostly to commercial men or travellers, with several prominent businessmen making it their headquarters.

45 St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

436 Spadina Crescent E.
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was built in 1951 in the Gothic architectural style. Designed by Webster and Gilbert, a stained glass window in the church is dedicated to Rev. W.G. Brown, minister from 1925-1940, and a member of parliament.

46 St. John's Anglican Cathedral

816 Spadina Crescent E.
Municipal Heritage Property
St. John's Anglican Cathedral was built between 1912 and 1917 in the Gothic Revival style. Designed by the local architectural firm of Thompson, Daniel and Colthurst, initial construction of the church was slow. The First World War and the crash of the real estate market delayed the church's opening until 1917. St. John's Anglican Cathedral's prominent location on the edge of the river, and its salient spire, one of the tallest church spires in Western Canada, are strong defining elements of Saskatoon's downtown skyline.
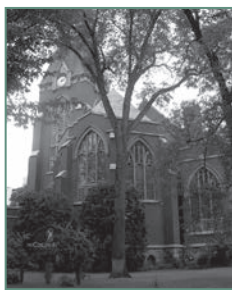
47 St. Paul's Cathedral

720 Spadina Crescent E.
St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by architect Joseph Fortin, who was commissioned to design five major Roman Catholic churches in Saskatchewan. Built in 1910, a fire in 1976 caused extensive damage to the building. Blackened timbers caused by the fire are still faintly visible through the church's painted ceiling.
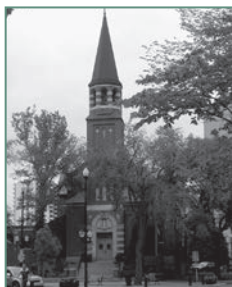
48 StarPhoenix Clock
5th Avenue N. & 24th Street
Holding Bylaw

The StarPhoenix Clock is
a symbolic tribute to those
Canadians who sacrificed
their lives during the First World
War. The clock was erected in
1920 in memory of co-founder
of one of Saskatoon's daily
newspapers (StarPhoenix), Talmage Lawson. The clock
was originally placed on 20th Street, but when the
StarPhoenix moved offices in 1967, it was moved to its
current location.

49 Sterling Home Furnishings
261 1st Avenue N.

Built in 1911, elements
of the Sterling Home
Furnishings' façade, such
as its entablatures, create a Beaux-Arts inspired style.
Local grocer Wilson, Campbell & Adams Ltd. built and
operated the building until 1969, at which point it was
re-opened as DeFehr Furniture. The prominent brick
building continues to give visual interest to the street,
and has remained relatively similar to its original build.

50 Sturdy Stone Building
122 3rd Avenue N.

Designed by Forrester,
Scott, Bowers, Cooper
and Walls, and built in
1977, the Sturdy Stone
building is a prime example
of Brutalist architecture.
The building is named after two prominent Saskatoon
citizens: John H. Sturdy and Arthur T. Stone. Sturdy was
a successful Co-operative Commonwealth Federation
candidate and went on to represent Saskatoon in the
legislature for 16 years. Stone represented the City of
Saskatoon from 1944-1964 in the Legislative Assembly
of Saskatchewan as a CCF member.

51 T. Eaton Co. Ltd.

310 21st Street E.

Holding Bylaw

The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. building was designed by Ross and MacDonald in the Italian Renaissance style. The building was constructed in 1928 for the Eaton Company, once Canada's largest department store retailers. An ornate building, it marked the commercial charm for a pre-Depression Saskatoon. The proposed eight-storey block was to be Saskatoon's tallest trade building, however only three floors of the building were built.

52 Tees and Persse Building

331 1st Avenue N.

Designed by William Fingland, the Tees and Persse Building was built in the Chicago style. Elements of the Art Deco architectural style are also visible in the building's façade. The roots of Tees and Persse Co. Ltd. go back to 1884, when James Tees and John Persse formed a commission brokerage partnership in Winnipeg. This company would come to represent some of the most prominent manufacturers in Canada at the time.

53 Third Avenue United Church

304 3rd Avenue N.

Holding Bylaw

Third Avenue United Church is a pre-First World War, solid stone church based on the English Gothic architectural design. Constructed in 1911, the church has often functioned as an auditorium in the early days of the city, and it was and still is
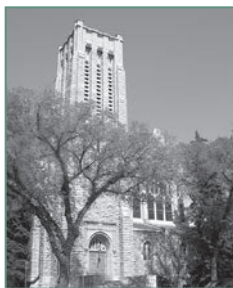
a popular venue for concerts. The church has also
hosted important political events. Over the years, the
congregation has decreased, but the graceful stone
church has remained a landmark in the city, and in
many ways, a symbol of Saskatoon's development. The
church was designed by architect John N. Semmons.

54 Thompson Chambers

206 2nd Avenue N.

Holding Bylaw

Constructed in 1912, the
Thompson Chambers building
is the largest building along the
north side of the 200 block of
2nd Avenue North, making it a
prominent feature in the surrounding streetscape. The
building was designed by Frank P. Martin for Chester
Thompson, who had settled in Saskatoon after a varied
career as a freighter, licence inspector, building supply
man, and retailer.

55 Ukrainian Museum of Canada

910 Spadina Crescent E.

The Ukrainian Museum of
Canada was constructed
in 1979 to celebrate
Ukrainian heritage, and
illustrate its contribution to Canada. The architectural
design of the building simulates a Ukrainian cottage at the
turn of the 20th century. Designed by architect Matthew
Stankiewicz, the building is an attractive, unique building
on Spadina Crescent that has special cultural significance
to the Ukrainian community of Saskatoon.

View the official Saskatoon Register of Historic Places:
www.saskatoon.ca/heritage

56 University Bridge

25th Street / College Drive

Holding Bylaw

The University Bridge
was built to link
the neighbourhood
of Sutherland and the University of Saskatchewan
with the central part of the city. Construction of the
bridge initially began in 1913, but was delayed when
the original contractor went bankrupt. The bridge
was eventually completed in 1916 by the provincial
government, with the City of Saskatoon paying one-third
of the cost. Although a double line of streetcar track
was laid over the University Bridge when it was built, it
was never used, and the rails were removed in 1947.

57 Vimy Memorial

*Kiwanis Park, 501
Spadina Crescent E.*

Holding Bylaw

The 1937 Vimy
Memorial, also referred
to as the Vimy Memorial Bandshell, was built in honour
of Canada's participation in the First World War at
the 1917 Battle of Vimy Ridge (April, 1917). The battle
involved four Canadian divisions, 120,000 men, and
resulted in numerous Canadian casualties. Vimy Ridge
was the first significant Canadian victory of the First
World War. The battle, and its success, was one of
the rites of passage for Canada as it moved from
colony to nation. Today, the memorial continues to be
an important landmark, and is often used for organized
public meetings, public concerts, and weddings.

58 Yaeger Block

269 3rd Avenue S.

Designed by Webster
and Gilbert, the Yaeger
Block (also known as
the Hearn Block) is an
example of the Art
Moderne style of architecture. Built in 1946, the Yaeger
Block was associated with Yaeger's Furs, a long-standing
business in Saskatoon.

59 York Building
158 2nd Avenue N.
The York Building features a Chicago style of architecture. Built in 1914, the building has been home to numerous trade unions, professional offices and associations, and non-profit groups.

60 Zenith Building
128 2nd Avenue N.
Built in 1913, the Zenith Building has been a local landmark in the Saskatoon's downtown for more than 100 years. For over a decade, the Zenith restaurant at this location was one of the city's finest, with the Zenith Café orchestra providing live music for the dinner crowd. Throughout its long life, the Zenith Building has remained one of the anchors of Second Avenue, providing a visual monument to the energy of Saskatoon's early builders and entrepreneurs, while striving to maintain its usefulness for current business needs, and appeal to contemporary tastes.

61 19th Street Subway
19th Street E. (100 block)
The 19th Street Subway is a remnant roadway that now stands in the shadow of two freeway approaches. As early as 1906, Saskatoon citizens have had difficulty connecting between the west side of the city and its downtown. The multitude of railway tracks made crossing not only difficult, but exceedingly dangerous. Built in 1931 as an unemployment relief measure, the 19th Street Subway is an important reminder of early Saskatoon underpasses, and their role in the city's connectivity.

Alexander Residence

62 Alexander Residence
1020 Spadina Crescent E.
Municipal Heritage Property

The Alexander Residence was built in 1912 in the Craftsman style. The lot was originally owned by the Wilson Brothers, early pioneer ranchers and livery owners, who were involved in the Northwest Resistance of 1885. The house is named for its second owners, Dr. Harold E. and Edith Alexander. Dr. Alexander was head of the surgery department at St. Paul's Hospital, and his wife was active in many social service organizations, including the Red Cross, the Victorian Order of Nurses, and the Children's Shelter.

63 Andrew Boyd Residence
803 9th Avenue N.
Municipal Heritage Property

The Andrew Boyd Residence was built in 1929 in the Tudor architectural style. The home is associated with two prominent citizens in Saskatoon: Andrew N. Boyd and Dr. Lorne McConnell. Boyd, who founded the auto dealership Boyd Bros., was a figure within the Knox United Church, and past president of the Saskatoon Club. The home was later purchased by Dr. McConnell, a pioneer in the field of neurosurgery in Western Canada, and former chief of surgery at Saskatoon City Hospital.

64 Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge

Spadina Crescent & 33rd Street

The Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge is a high steel trestle rail bridge that spans the South Saskatchewan River. Constructed in 1908, the Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge is part of the CPR trunk line between Winnipeg and Edmonton. This was the second major rail line routed through Saskatoon. Located on what was then the north edge of the city, the bridge linked the CPR's divisional yards at Sutherland with its station in downtown Saskatoon.

65 City Hospital Nurses Residence

701 Queen Street

The Nurses Residence is representative of health care education in the first half of the 20th century. Designed by architect John M. Morrison, the building was constructed in 1930 to be used as a residence for Saskatoon City Hospital nurses enrolled in the school of nursing.

66 City Park School

820 9th Avenue N.

City Park School was designed by architect Frank P. Martin in a traditional brick work style. Constructed in 1928, the school was built later than the other "castle schools" in Saskatoon but still retains the traditional, collegiate look. At the time of its opening in 1928, it was Saskatoon's third high school. Since 1986, City Park School has been an alternative secondary school, and in addition to its educational role, it provides a focal point for events and programming in the area.

67 First Baptist Church

401 4th Avenue N.

Designed by Webster and Gilbert, the First Baptist Church was built in 1945. This church was built on the same lot as the previous Baptist Church that was destroyed by fire in 1943. The concrete foundation of the former church was used as much as possible in the construction of the new church. Today, the First Baptist Church continues to be a neighbourhood landmark in City Park.

68 Granite Curling Club

480 1st Avenue N.

The Granite Curling Club has been at the forefront of curling in Saskatoon since its inception. Although this curling rink has since been rebuilt and upgraded since its initial construction in 1929, it has sentimental value to the surrounding curling community. The current building was constructed in 1965. Its interior features a unique arch-beamed, nine-sheet ice arena.

69 Great Western Brewing Company

510 1st Avenue N.

The Great Western Brewing Company building was designed by David Webster, and built in 1927 for the Hub City Brewing Company. This building is unique in Saskatoon not only because it is the only major brewery in Saskatchewan that has survived, but also because it has been used as a brewery throughout its history.

70 Hugh Cairns Memorial

Kinsmen Park,
945 Spadina Crescent E.
Holding Bylaw

The Hugh Cairns
Memorial features an
18-foot high marble

statue of a footballer. Built in 1921 in Kinsmen Park, the
memorial commemorates the sacrifice of Hugh Cairns
and other fallen soldiers of the First World War. Cairns
was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for
his bravery during the Battle of Vimy Ridge in 1918, and
was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously in 1919
for his role (and ultimate sacrifice) in the advance at
Valenciennes in Northern France.

71 Larkin House

925 5th Avenue N.
Municipal Heritage Property

The Larkin House is associated with the two families
that had a significant impact on the Saskatoon business
community in the 1920s. Charles Larkin was a prominent
member of Saskatoon's business community. He served
as an accountant, and held a number of senior positions
in the Saskatoon Dairy Pool. George Perrott, who lived
in the home shortly after Larkin, owned and operated
Modern Laundry, a business that later became the
Canadian Linen Supply. Constructed in 1928, the Larkin
House is built in the Colonial style.

Larkin House

72 Kinsmen Park

945 Spadina Crescent E.

Kinsmen Park is Saskatoon's oldest park development. The park was the original home of the Saskatoon Fair and the horse race track. It was first established in 1903 as a park site. Over the years it has become a city-wide destination. The park remains as a source of civic pride and is a great illustration of civic volunteerism through the Saskatoon Kinsmen Club.

73 Mendel Building and Civic Conservatory

950 Spadina Crescent E.

Built in 1964, the Mendel Building and Civic Conservatory was designed by Blankstein, Coop, Gilmour, and Hanna of Winnipeg, and is an excellent example of the Modernist architectural style. Fred S. Mendel, a local industrialist and art enthusiast, donated $175,000 for the construction of the civic art gallery and conservatory. The building became one of the major collecting art galleries in Saskatchewan. In 1965, Fred Mendel donated 13 paintings to the gallery, including paintings by the Group of Seven, which became the nucleus of the gallery's collection. To accommodate its ever-increasing need for space, the Mendel Art Gallery vacated its existing space in 2015.

74 Spadina Crescent Bridge

Near Kinsmen Park

Built in 1930, the Spadina Crescent Bridge is a single span, concrete arch bridge, with simple geometric lines reminiscent of the nearby University Bridge. Being one of the smaller bridges in the City, the Spadina Crescent Bridge remains unknown to most
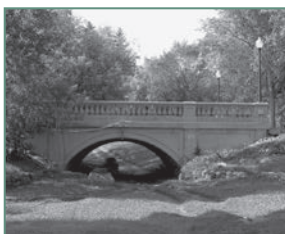
people, yet thousands of cars pass over it daily. The bridge adds both character and visual appeal to the neighbourhood of City Park.

75 W.G. Watson House
1066 Spadina Crescent E.

The W.G. Watson House is associated with W.G. Watson, a Saskatoon jeweller, and Dr. Andrew Bruce MacDonell, former director of radiology at Saskatoon City Hospital. Built in 1924, the house adds character to the City Park neighbourhood and Spadina Crescent East streetscape.

76 Weir
Spadina Crescent & 33rd Street

The Weir, which was initially a water reservoir and regulator of water flow through the city, is located along the South Saskatchewan River between the University Bridge and the CPR Bridge. Completed in 1940, the Weir largely functions today as a popular landscape feature, with over 350,000 people visiting the site each year.

77 Wilson School
902 7th Avenue N.

Designed by local architect John M. Morrison, Wilson School opened in 1928. The school was named in honour of James R. Wilson, a Saskatoon Public School Board member. Although the facility is no longer used as a school, the building continues to be an important historical feature and community landmark in the City Park neighbourhood.

Aden Bowman Residence

78 Aden Bowman Residence

1018 McPherson Avenue
Municipal Heritage Property

Built in 1923, the Aden Bowman Residence was designed by architect R.M. Thompson. The home is known for its association with Aden Bowman, a prominent Saskatoon civic leader. In 1906, Aden Bowman founded one of the city's first bicycle repair shops, a business that eventually became one of the largest automotive supply houses in Canada. Bowman was also involved in civic affairs, serving as an alderman for 12 years and chair of one of the city's school boards for 14 years.

79 Albert School

610 Clarence Avenue S.
Municipal Heritage Property

Albert School is an elaborate and imposing three-storey brick and granite building with a central tower. It reflects the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture. Constructed in 1911, and designed by architect David Webster, the former school is considered to be a testament to the educational ideals of the early Saskatoon community.

80 Arrand Block

520-524 11th Street E.
Municipal Heritage Property
The Arrand Block is an
excellent example of a
luxurious, Neoclassical,
mid-rise apartment

building. Built in 1912 by the prominent James and Walter
T. Arrand Contractors' Company during the city's
1910-1912 building boom, the Arrand Block is unique in
Saskatoon. Its elegance reflects the fact that the Arrand
cousins intended to reside in the building themselves.

81 Assumption of the Virgin Mary Greek Orthodox Church

1020 Dufferin Avenue
In October 1930, the
Assumption of the Virgin Mary
Greek Orthodox Church's
cornerstone was laid. The
excitement over this new

church would be tempered by the arrival of the Great
Depression, with the congregation encountering
numerous financial difficulties. While Eastern Orthodox
churches had long existed in Saskatchewan, a specific
Greek Orthodox congregation was not formally
established in Saskatoon until 1964.
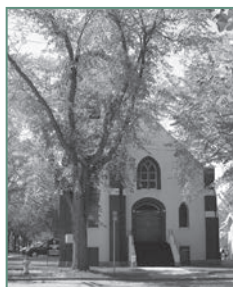
82 Bell House

*906 Saskatchewan
Crescent E.*
Holding Bylaw
The Bell House is a
modified Colonial Revival
home that was built in

1910. The home was constructed by former city pioneer
and alderman, William J. Bell. The Bell House remains
one of the key domestic landmarks of Saskatoon's boom
time period, along with other homes in the area.

83 Bill's House of Flowers/ Handmade House

712 Broadway Avenue
Built in 1931, Bill's House of Flowers/Handmade House is an example of commercial architecture during the Great Depression. Despite changes to its original exterior, the building continues to add value to and fits within the context and character of Saskatoon's historic Broadway Avenue.

84 Board of Trade Office

1022 Temperance Street
Holding Bylaw

The Board of Trade was established by leading businessmen to publicize Saskatoon, and encourage businesses to establish themselves within the city. The building was originally constructed in 1907 on 1st Avenue, south of the CNR depot. Designed by architect Stewart Neil, the building was moved to various locations a number of times prior to arriving at its present location on Temperance Street in 1920. Now used as a private residence, the Board of Trade Office exhibits many characteristics of pre-First World War bungalows in the city. Unlike other bungalows, however, the building exhibits Classical influences that were a mark of prestige in early Saskatoon, and were typically reserved for larger homes and buildings.
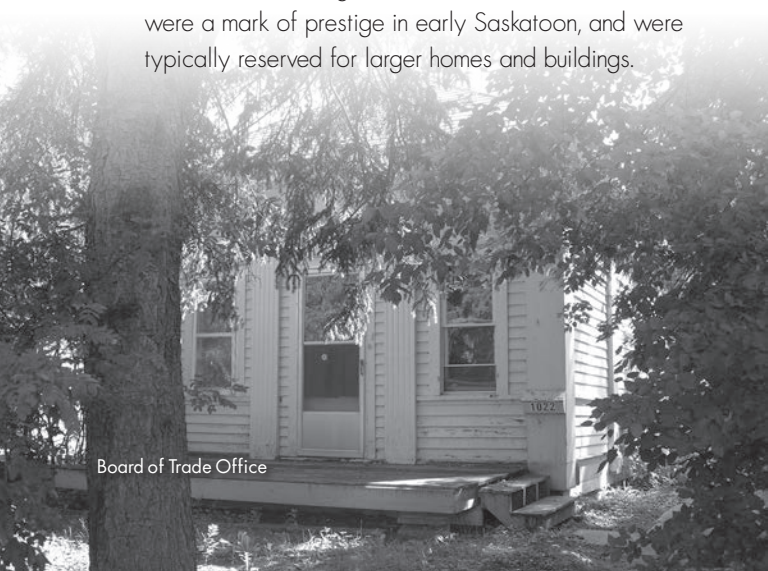
Board of Trade Office

85 Bottomley House

1118 College Drive
Municipal Heritage Property
The Bottomley House,
which was built in 1912,
was one of the earliest
homes in the area. The

home exhibits a Queen Anne style of architecture.
The original owner, Richard Bottomley, was a real
estate developer who owned large tracts of land, and
as such, required a prominent and distinct home that
evoked a sense of prosperity. The property's location
across from the main gates of the university contributes
to its status as a prominent local landmark.

86 Broadway Bridge

Broadway Avenue &
4th Avenue
The plan for the
Broadway Bridge, which
would be the city's third

bridge, was initiated in 1926 as a "make work project"
during the Great Depression. It was finished in just 11
months, opening on Nov. 11, 1932. A total of 1,593 men
worked around the clock to build it. The Broadway
Bridge's simple, yet bold design, at the end of one of
Saskatoon's most prominent streets (Broadway Avenue),
makes it an important city landmark.

87 Broadway Theatre

715 Broadway Avenue
Municipal Heritage Property
Built in 1946, the
Broadway Theatre
exhibits Art Moderne
architecture with its

stucco-clad, asymmetrical façade, rounded corners, and
glass blocks. Designed by Webster and Gilbert, and
built independently at a time when large companies
dominated theatre ownership, the refurbished cinema
is an important artistic venue today for film festivals,
musical performances, and special events.

88 Calder House

848 Saskatchewan Crescent E.

Holding Bylaw

The Calder House has an eclectic style of architecture, and shares many of the characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The home also features the use of oval windows (a typical Georgian feature) while the half timbering in the gables of the dormers also adds a touch of Cottage style to the home. Built in 1911, the property was once home to T.F. Calder, a prominent Saskatoon businessman who had considerable influence on the financial and industrial activities in the city.

89 Eaton Block

735 Broadway Avenue

Built in 1911, the Eaton Block exemplifies boom time construction in Saskatoon. In 1911, the "boom" hit Broadway, and amongst the lumberyards and livery stables sprang up the brick commercial/ residential blocks of Paul Sommerfeld, Arlington Farnam, Frederick Eaton, and Charles Smith. In 1906, Dr. Frederick Eaton provided care to east side patients, with special attention given to diseases of women and children. In 1911, he built the Eaton Block building, and moved his office to one of the second floor suites.

> " *As we plan for Saskatoon's future growth, we will respect our past...*

90 Empyreal Building

616 10th Street E.

The Empyreal Building features a simple design with "false front" architecture. Built in 1930, the Empyreal Building is valued as home to one of Saskatoon's earliest lumberyards — C.H. Wentz Lumber Co. Ltd.

91 Ernest Bricker House

1004 University Drive

The Ernest Bricker House exhibits a Dutch Colonial architectural design. Built in 1928, the home is associated with Ernest Bricker, a Saskatoon businessman who was active in the Jewish community. Bricker established Bricker's Shoe Store in 1939 at 216 21st Street East. He was also president for Hadassah for three terms, president of the Saskatoon Jewish Community, and served as a chairman on the National Council for Jewish Women.

92 F.P. Martin House

716 & 718 Saskatchewan Crescent E.

Municipal Heritage Property

Built in 1926 by prominent architect Frank P. Martin, in a vernacular style of architecture with Cottage influences, this home has an irregular shape with a steep double-dormered roof, Gothic doorways, and lattice windows. The home was personally designed by Martin to serve as his residence with the adjoining unit reserved for his brother. The concrete pile forms used for the construction of the University Bridge were salvaged and acquired by Martin for use in the construction of the home.

93 Fire Hall No. 3

612 11th Street E.

Municipal Heritage Property

Though a fire hall already existed in Saskatoon's downtown, the population boom, combined with the decision to locate the University of Saskatchewan on the east side of the city, increased the need for a new fire hall on the east side of the South Saskatchewan River. Equipped with every modern device for its time, such as automatic overhead doors, a fireman's pole, overhead harness storage, loading pulleys, and both horse-drawn and gasoline-powered machines, former Fire Hall No. 3 symbolized the progress and optimism of a growing prairie city. In 1959, at the height of the Cold War, the building became a headquarters for the Department of Civil Defence.

94 Five Corners

Broadway Avenue & 12th Street E.

Five Corners has been an important intersection throughout Saskatoon's history. Laid out in 1883, the once five-point intersection became an access point to downtown with the completion of the Broadway Bridge 1932. Entry from the western part of 12th Street was later blocked off from the intersection, and access from University Drive was restricted in 2000, thus reducing the number of corners to three. The Five Corners name remains, however, and an interpretive sculpture was erected in 2009 on the site.
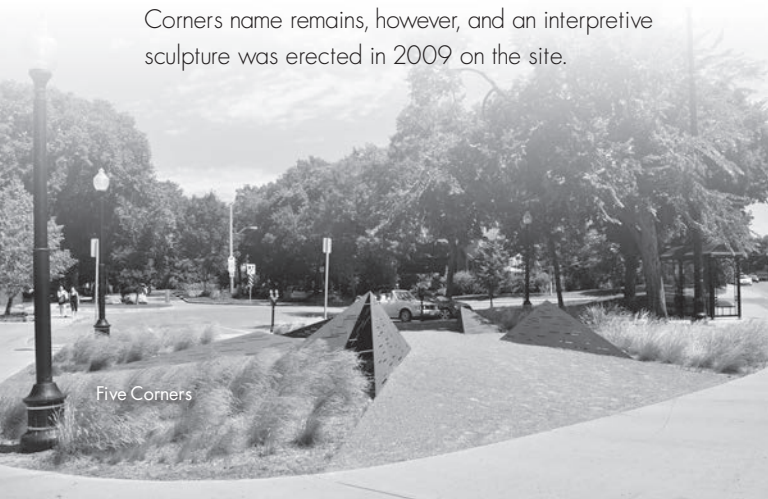
Five Corners

95 Fred Delf House

1035 University Drive

The Fred Delf House is an example of Craftsman architectural design. The home was the initial residence of Fred Delf, secretary/estates officer for the National Trust Co. Ltd.

96 G.W. Garrison House

732 Broadway Avenue

The fieldstone foundation of the G.W. Garrison House was built in 1886 by George Wesley Garrison who came west with Commissioner John Lake in 1883. The concrete building that exists today, however, was not constructed on the stone foundation until 1918. Originally, a two-storey building stood on this site, and was used as the Garrison family residence. Records indicate that the between 1891 and 1894, Garrison leased rooms to the North West Mounted Police.

97 Grace Westminster Church

505 10th Street E.

Grace Westminster Church is designed in the Victorian Gothic architectural style. Built in 1927, the parcel of land on which the church is located was allocated for the use of the Methodist Church in a contract drawn up between the Methodist Colonization Society and John Lake, the society commissioner, in 1884.

98 Gustin/Trounce House

512 10th Street E.
Municipal & Provincial
Heritage Property

Constructed in 1883, the Trounce House is the oldest known building in Saskatoon. The house was the subject of the first real estate transaction in what was then the Temperance Colony of Nutana. The house represents pioneer Vernacular architecture, and the inception of wood-frame residential construction in Saskatoon.

Trounce House

Gustin Residence

In 1920, with the construction of the Gustin Residence, the Trounce House was moved to its present location at the rear of the lot where it was used as a garage. The Gustin Residence is associated with Lyell Gustin, pianist and music teacher. Between the 1920s and the 1980s, hundreds of students visited the residence to receive instruction in the specially-designed piano studios.

99 Henry Lehrer House

1034 University Drive

The Henry Lehrer House is known for its Tudor style of architecture. Tudor homes had been popular in suburban areas during the 1920s, making the Henry Lehrer House somewhat uncommon for its period of construction in 1930.

View the official Saskatoon Register of Historic Places:
www.saskatoon.ca/heritage

100 Hoeschen House

309 Saskatchewan Crescent W.

The Hoeschen House is an example of Georgian design. Built in 1927, the home was the residence of Ben Hoeschen, owner of Saskatoon's first brewing company, and an active community member. The Hoeschen House bears a resemblance to some of Saskatchewan's old school houses, reflecting the strengths of the home's architect, David Webster.

101 Hopkins House

307 Saskatchewan Crescent W.

Holding Bylaw

The Hopkin's House is an example of Neoclassical design. The home was built in 1910 by prominent civic politician and businessman William Hopkins. The brick building, with its massive white columns and sweeping balconies, is one of the largest and most elaborate homes in Saskatoon.

102 Irvine House

416 11th Street E.

Holding Bylaw

As Saskatoon approached its boom period between 1910 and 1912, a number of impressive, opulent, two-storey, private dwellings appeared, including the Irvine House. Built in 1910 by Robery B. Irvine, the home exhibits Queen Anne architectural influences. Irvine, like most pioneers, was involved in various career fields, including education, business, politics, and the ministry.

International Peace Plaza

103 International Peace Plaza

Rotary Park, 225 Saskatchewan Crescent E.
The International Peace Plaza honours the recipients
of the Nobel Peace Prize. Constructed in 1998, the
monument has the names of the recipients of the
Nobel Peace Prize engraved in its paving bricks. Each
year, more Peace Prize laureate bricks are added
to the Saskatoon plaza, the only place in the world
that Peace Prize laureates are recognized in such a
manner. The laureates already recognized in Rotary
Park include Nelson Mandela, Mother Teresa, Lester B.
Pearson, Desmond Tutu, and the Red Cross of 1917.

104 Joe Duquette/ Oskayak High School

919 Broadway Avenue
Constructed in 1926,
the Joe Duquette/
Oskayak High School is
an important educational
institution for First Nations students, and is one of a
series of urban Aboriginal schools in Canada. The
school was a special division of the Catholic School
System which sought to preserve the cultural heritage
of the First Nations community. The school was
named in honour of Joe Duquette, an elder from the
Mistawasis First Nation who had worked with students
and teachers at the school in the early 1980s. Oskayak
High School was eventually selected as the new name
(Oskayak means "young people" in Cree).

> *The unique identity, character and heritage resources of each neighbourhood should be identified, protected and commemorated.*

. . . .

105 Long Hill

400 & 500 Blocks Saskatchewan Crescent

The Long Hill is a historic roadway located on the east bank of the South Saskatchewan River. This roadway was cut across the hillside around the turn of the 20th century, and was an alternate route for loaded wagons and street cars, as the steep slope of the Short Hill was often too difficult to manage. The Long Hill became the main approach to the City's ferry, and after 1907, the Traffic Bridge. From 1913-1932, when the Broadway Bridge was completed, streetcars climbed the hill from the end of the Traffic Bridge up to Five Corners. Today, the Long Hill continues to convey Saskatoon's early history and transportation network.

106 MacMillan House

302 Saskatchewan Crescent W.

Built in 1912, the MacMillan House has a Craftsman-influenced architectural design. The home was the residence of Frank MacMillan, one of Saskatoon's most influential citizens during the formative years of the city. In 1913, MacMillan constructed the Avenue Building and the MacMillan Building in the city's downtown.

Mann House

107 Mann House

1040 University Drive

Municipal Heritage Property

The Mann House is associated with Owen Mann, who
was a city councillor with one of the longest tenures
in Saskatoon's history. Mann was known for his interest
in civic infrastructure, careful city planning, and prudent
spending. Designed by architect Norman Thompson,
the 1912 home was also the residence of Thomas A.
Watson, who in 1949 at the Saskatoon Cancer Clinic
became the first physician to use the betatron; and
W.E. Walter, a special representative for the Canadian
National Railway Immigration and Colonization
Department.

108 Marr Residence

326 11th Street E.

Municipal Heritage Property

National Historic Site

The Marr Residence
is associated with
the history of Saskatoon as a tangible link to the
Temperance Colonization Company settlement. As
one of the earliest, more commodious houses built in
Nutana, it is believed to be among those constructed
from the first barge load of lumber sent to the young
colony. General Middleton's forces requisitioned the
residence in 1885 for use as a field hospital during the
Northwest Resistence. Built between 1883 and 1884,
the Marr Residence features a unique blend of Second
Empire and Vernacular architectural styles.

View the official Saskatoon Register of Historic Places:
www.saskatoon.ca/heritage

109 McQuarries Tea and Coffee Merchants

708 Broadway Avenue
McQuarries Tea and Coffee Merchants (also known as the Broadway Bakery) is representative of a commercial/residential building in the 1920s. It was originally built with retail space on the ground level and a residence on the second floor. The building operated in many retail capacities over the years, and in 1944 became the Broadway Bakery. The bakery was renowned for its European-style breads and pastries.

110 Nutana Collegiate

411 11th Street E.
Holding Bylaw
Nutana Collegiate was the first collegiate in Saskatoon. The use of "collegiate" in the school's name reflects the school's original curriculum and intended role as a preparatory school for students expecting to attend university and enter professional careers. It was built in 1909 on a site that was used as an exhibition ground by Saskatoon's first settlers, and was designed by Storey and Van Egmond, in the French Renaissance architectural style. The Memorial Art Gallery, located in the school, housed the first significant collection of art in Saskatoon.

111 OK Economy Store

702 14th Street E.
Built in 1913, the OK Economy Store with its stucco façade, tiled roof, and parapets, was influenced by the Spanish style. Designed by architects Webster and Gilbert, the OK Economy Store is also valued for its association with the long-time retailer by the same name, as well as Walker's Drugs.

112 Pioneer Memorial Cairn

Cosmopolitan Park,
725 Saskatchewan
Crescent E.

The Pioneer Memorial
Cairn commemorates the
early Saskatoon pioneers.

Early settlement in the area had not been easy, with the
initial long, harsh winters early pioneers had to face, as
well as the Great Depression following the quick boom
period. The cairn was dedicated to the memory of all
early pioneers by the Saskatoon Old Timers Association
in 1952 on the 70th anniversary of the city's founding as
a Temperance Colony.

113 Saskatoon Electrical
System Substation
Building

619 Main Street
Municipal Heritage Property

Constructed in the late
1920s, the Saskatoon

Electrical System Substation Building is one of the last
surviving examples of the flat-roofed, brick-style buildings
that were commonly constructed to house public works in
Saskatoon during the mid-20th century. The building was
used to house the transformers for the municipal electrical
system up until 1973. Although located off Broadway
Avenue itself, it is one of several masonry buildings that
characterize this commercial district.

114 Short Hill

500 & 600 Blocks
Victoria Avenue

The Short Hill is a
historic roadway
located on the east
bank of the South

Saskatchewan River. This roadway was dug out of
an existing indentation in the riverbank around 1910.
Too steep for wagons or streetcars, it was used very

little until automobiles became more prevalent. Today, the Short Hill continues to convey Saskatoon's early history and transportation network. The roadway once connected Victoria Avenue to the old Traffic Bridge.

115 Smith Block

723 Broadway Avenue

The Smith Block does not adhere to any particular architectural style, but the building does exhibit a number of architectural features that contribute to its heritage value. Designed by Bugenhagen and Turnbull, the three bay building has a castellated parapet roofline with angled (pointed) arches over each bay. Built in 1912, a branch of the public library occupied the building between 1947 and 1962. James Stuart Wood, the chief librarian, lived in the north upstairs suite until 1961.

116 Sommerfeld Block

813 & 817
Broadway Avenue

Designed by Bugenhagen and Turnbull, the Sommerfeld Block features a yellow/ brown brick veneer exterior with terracotta accents on the front façade. Built in 1912, the Sommerfeld Block consists of two buildings that were built simultaneously. Their combined façades give the appearance of one building. The original owner, Paul Sommerfeld, became the president of the Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which occupied an office on the second floor of 813 Broadway Avenue.

117 Sommerville/Pettit Residence

870 University Drive
Municipal Heritage Property
The Sommerville/Pettit
Residence was built in
1911, and features Tudor

Revival and Spanish Revival architectural influences.
Opulence in form, design, and materials is reflected in
its tall cross gables and dormers, broad front verandah,
a dramatic port-cochère, and a bell-cast tower. In
keeping with the request of the owner, Herman Petitt,
for a house plan that would turn heads, this lavish
prairie mansion was designed by prominent architect,
Frank P. Martin.

118 St. James Anglican Church

607 Dufferin Avenue
Built in 1912, St. James Anglican
Church features characteristics
of the Romanesque Revival
style. The Hall, which is
located adjacent to the

church, was built 16 years later in 1928. Designed by
Thompson, Daniel and Colthurst, St. James Anglican
Church was the first Anglican church on the Nutana
side of the South Saskatchewan River. The church
survived two major fires: one on Nov. 2, 1976, and
again on Feb. 28, 1982. After the second fire, the
original stone foundation and walls were retained,
and the rest was rebuilt.

119 St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory

535 8th Street E.
Holding Bylaw
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic
Church and Rectory is a

prominent example in the city of a building designed

in the Romanesque Revival architectural style.
The construction of the church in 1928 marked the
establishment of a permanent place of worship for the
Nutana Roman Catholic community, and the formation
of a third parish for Saskatoon, the only one on the
east side of Saskatoon at the time. The church was
designed by architect Gentil Verbeke.

120 Stewart's Drug Store

810 Broadway Avenue
Holding Bylaw
Stewart's Drug Store
is one of the oldest
surviving buildings on
Broadway Avenue.

The building was constructed in 1910 by carpenter
William E. Dorr, and originally featured a sandstone
and brick exterior. Stewart's Drug Store, owned by
pioneer pharmacist Charles Henry Stewart, operated
over the course of seven decades in Saskatoon, with
the majority of that time at this location. The building
continues to be a unique feature in the Broadway area,
and is reminiscent of the early Temperance Colony that
settled in the surrounding area.

121 Thirteenth Street Terrace

711-723 13th Street E.
Municipal Heritage Property
Built in 1911, the Thirteenth
Street Terrace is known
for its multi-unit dwelling

design and its Vernacular architecture, with Classical
influences. This two-storey row housing was quite novel
in its day, and was an alternative to owning a single
family home in boom-time Saskatoon. The builder,
Henry A. Cook, was a liveryman, farmer, real estate
salesman, and owner of the Waldorf Café.

122 Victoria School

639 Broadway Avenue

Victoria School, named in honour of Queen Victoria, was constructed in 1909 to meet the needs of Saskatoon's growing population. Designed by W.W. LaChance, the school was built on the original site of the Little Stone School House (page 64). The variation in the design of the roof and the remainder of the building lends itself to no singular style. Rather, the school is part Classic Revival, part Second Empire, with its design containing some of the features of each. The "castle-like" school remains a community focal point, and an important architectural feature in the Nutana neighbourhood.

123 W.J. English House

932 University Drive

Municipal Heritage Property

The W.J. English House has an eclectic architectural style, with a unique blend of Spanish and California Mission styles. The house was designed by the architectural firm of Webster and Gilbert. Built in 1931, the home is associated with a number of prominent Saskatoon citizens including Walter English, who owned his own roofing firm; Harry Charmbury, a professional photographer; and Dr. J.W.T Spinks, former president of the University of Saskatchewan.

124 Walter Lock House

1038 University Drive

The Walter Lock House is known for its interesting architecture. Built in 1928, the home is named for its original owner, Walter Lock, who is associated with Lock & Tracy; an early Saskatoon agricultural implement business.

A.L. Cole Pumphouse

125 A.L. Cole Pumphouse

River Landing, 143 Spadina Crescent W.

The A.L. Cole Pumphouse is located at River Landing along the South Saskatchewan River. Built in 1911, the pumphouse supplied water from the river to cool the power plant generators. The A.L. Cole Pumphouse is the last surviving remnant of the Saskatoon Power Plant.

126 Adilman's Department Store

126-128 20th Street E.

Holding Bylaw

Designed by David Webster, Adilman's Department Store is an excellent example of Art Moderne. True to its style, the building features curved corners and glass blocks. Built in 1912, Adilman's Department Store served Saskatoon for over half a century before closing its doors in 1975.

127 Albany Hotel

265 Avenue B S.

The Albany Hotel (originally called the Iroquois Hotel) was built by the Graham brothers in 1906. It was one of the first large buildings to be constructed west of the Canadian National Railway lines. The hotel has been credited as one of the buildings in the Riversdale area that has shaped the surrounding community.

128 Butler Block

239 20th Street W.

Designed by H.S. Griffiths, the Butler Block was built in 1907 by Dr. J.H.C. Willoughby and Bridget Butler (widow of John Butler). Willoughby, who came to Saskatoon in 1883, was the first doctor in Saskatoon, and served in the Field Hospital Corps during the Northwest Resistence. He was instrumental in organizing the petition that created the Village of Riversdale (incorporated in 1905). John Butler was a developer/speculator from Minneapolis who was one of 37 people to sign the petition for the creation of the Village of Riversdale.

129 Chinese National Building

327 21st Street W.

Built in 1922, the Chinese National Building (also known as the Past and Present Building) has long been associated with Saskatoon's Chinese community. The Chinese Nationalist League was founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in China who hoped to establish a democratic nation in China. The Chinese Nationalist League opened to assist with training of young Chinese students from Canada, the United States, and China.

130 First Synagogue

136 Avenue F S.

Built in 1919, the First Synagogue served the growing Jewish population of Saskatoon. Designed by Saskatoon architect Frank P. Martin, and built at an estimated cost of $20,000, the building was considered the most

magnificent in Western Canada, both in architecture and interior design, at the time of its construction. The building has changed hands and been significantly altered since the late 1960s. However, the First Synagogue building continues to stand as a symbol of Saskatoon's early Jewish Community.

131 Joe's Cycle
220 20th Street W.

Built in 1911, Joe's Cycle represents commercial buildings during the pre-First World War era. Originally called the Richardson-Taylor Block, the main floor of Joe's Cycle originally contained department stores, a hardware store, a furniture store, and cafes. Despite changes to the exterior of Joe's Cycle over time, it remains in character with the rest of 20th Street West, and continues to be a notable heritage feature in the Riversdale community.

132 Landa Residence
202 Avenue E S.
Municipal Heritage Property

Built between 1911 and 1912, the Landa Residence is associated with the Landa family, who were the first Jewish settlers in Saskatoon. The Landa Residence represents four Landa generations who have played a key role in the city's business, social, and religious community. Located near the family business, and one block from the Jewish synagogue, it reflects family cooperation and the value of community roots in the development of Saskatoon.

View the official Saskatoon Register of Historic Places:
www.saskatoon.ca/heritage

133 Lee Wing Laundry

118 20th Street W.

Constructed in 1908, Lee Wing Laundry is one of the last remaining buildings on 20th Street West from the pre-First World War time period. The building easily conjures up the image of the original Chinese laundry that occupied it, and contributes to the surrounding streetscape.

134 Little Chief Service Station

344 20th Street W.
Municipal Heritage Property

Built in 1929, the Little Chief Service Station is Saskatoon's only example of a Spanish Revival style service station. The plan reflects a growing aesthetic awareness in service station design toward an inviting "house" concept compatible with city neighbourhoods, with a departure from the previous "gas shed" concept of early service stations. The building operated as a service station for several decades before becoming a community police station in 2003, and later as administrative offices.

135 Pleasant Hill School

215 Avenue S S.

Designed by Frank P. Martin, Pleasant Hill School was built in 1928, and was considered to be very progressive at the time of its construction. Not only did it have the largest school grounds in the city, but it had offices for medical staff and dentists to care for the students. Pleasant Hill School continues to be a local neighbourhood landmark, and is symbolic of the importance of education in Saskatoon.

136 Roxy Theatre

320 20th Street W.

Holding Bylaw

Designed by F.F. Le
Maistre, the façade of
the Roxy Theatre exhibits
the Spanish Villa style of
architecture. At the time of its opening in 1930, the Roxy
Theatre featured decorative windows and balconies
set into plastered walls to make the auditorium look
like an outdoor courtyard. Today, this building is the last
remaining example of the ornate style of theatre built in
Saskatoon between 1884 and 1931.

137 St. George's Ukrainian Church

214 Avenue M S.

Holding Bylaw

St. George's Ukrainian
Church was designed
in the Byzantine style.
Although construction began on the church in 1939, it
was not completed until 1943.

138 St. Mary's Church

211 Avenue O S.

Designed by architect
Gentil Verbeke, St.
Mary's Church is built in
Gothic architectural style.
Constructed in 1930,
the church has become a landmark in the Pleasant Hill
neighbourhood, and has remained true to its original form.

> *" Heritage conservation has
> many potential cultural, social
> environmental and economic benefits.*

St. Thomas-Wesley United Church

139 St. Thomas-Wesley United Church
808 20th Street W.

Built in 1911, St. Thomas-Wesley United Church is named in honour of Thomas Copland, a civic and church leader. The church was designed by the architectural firm of Storey and Van Egmond. In 1950, St. Thomas-Wesley United Church had the largest United Church congregation in Saskatoon. It ran four services a day, one of which was broadcast on the radio.

140 Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity
306 Avenue J S.
Holding Bylaw

The Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity was built in 1952, and is designed in the Byzantine architectural style. In 1987, a bronze statue of St. Volodymyr, Baptizer of Ukraine, was placed on the grounds of the cathedral. The statue was designed and completed by Saskatoon sculptor Bill Epp.

View the official Saskatoon Register of Historic Places:
www.saskatoon.ca/heritage

141 Ukrainian War Veterans Hall

228 Avenue G S.

The Ukrainian War Veterans Hall was designed by Webster and Gilbert during the Great Depression in 1932. The many sculptures, art, design, trim, and paintings that are in the hall were hand-made by the artist George Bryk, who was born in Ukraine and came to Canada in 1930.

142 Walter's Cycle

225 20th Street W.

Walter's Cycle is associated with George Norman, early newspaper publisher, councillor, mayor and provincial politician; and Jack Walters, a local bicycle retailer. Built in 1908, the Walter's Cycle building used to house Norman's printing business. The building housed Walter's Cycle, a long-standing Riversdale business, from 1966-1989.

143 Western Rooms Building

120 20th Street W.

The Western Rooms Building is one of the last remaining examples of boom time buildings along 20th Street West. The building has undergone a number of changes since its initial construction, but it has retained its original form and configuration. The modest design of the Western Rooms Building adds to the visual interest of the streetscape, and is a testament to the history and change experienced by the Riversdale community.

Diefenbaker Canada Centre

144 Diefenbaker Canada Centre

101 Diefenbaker Place

The Diefenbaker Canada Centre was constructed in 1979 to honour Canada's 13th Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, and house his extensive collection of papers and memorabilia. A member of the Progressive Conservative Party from Saskatchewan, Diefenbaker became the leader of the official opposition in January 1957, before becoming the prime minister of Canada later that year. He remained as prime minister until 1963.

145 Little Stone School House

University of Saskatchewan Campus

Municipal Heritage Property

The Little Stone School House is a granite one-room school, originally known as Victoria School. Built by Alexander Marr in 1887, community members assisted in the school's construction through the gathering of suitable building stones from the surrounding prairie. The school accommodated approximately 40 pupils, and was originally located at the corner of Broadway Avenue and 11th Street. Undertaken as a tribute to pioneer education, the school was dismantled stone by stone, and each stone was numbered. It was then reconstructed on the grounds of the newly-established University of Saskatchewan in 1911.

146 Memorial Gates

University of Saskatchewan Campus
The Memorial Gates were constructed to honour 67 students and faculty from the University of Saskatchewan who lost their lives in the First World War. The University's Graduates Association raised $10,000 for the purpose of building the memorial, with the help of various undergraduate groups, who sold everything from pictures to poppies to assist in the funding. The monument plans were prepared by architect David Brown of Montreal.

147 Patterson Garden Arboretum

University of Saskatchewan Campus
The Patterson Garden Arboretum is the University of Saskatchewan's arboretum/botanical garden. The arboretum, established in 1966, contains a diverse collection of trees, shrubs, and vines. The arboretum was one of the original seven sites set up as part of the Prairie Regional Trials for Woody Ornamentals, and is one of the last test sites remaining.

148 Peter MacKinnon Building

105 Administration Place
Provincial Heritage Property
The Peter MacKinnon Building (formerly the College Building) is situated prominently at the head of a landscaped, oval space known as "The Bowl" on the University of Saskatchewan campus. Located on 16 hectares of the campus grounds, the property features an impressive, two-storey, stone-clad, Collegiate Gothic-style building that was designed by Brown and Vallance. Constructed between 1910 and 1912, the Peter MacKinnon Building was the site of the first College of Agriculture at a Canadian university.

149 R.J.D. Williams Building

221 Cumberland Avenue
Holding Bylaw

Originally a school for the deaf, the building's name, R.J.D. Williams, honours the school's dean of residence, Rupert Williams, who lost his hearing as a child. In the 1920s, Saskatchewan's deaf children had to travel to Manitoba or Montreal for their education, which meant many deaf children received no formal education. This all changed with construction of the R.J.D Williams Building in 1930. Designed by H. Dawson and Frank P. Martin, the building exhibits the Gothic architectural style.

150 Royal University Hospital

103 Hospital Drive

The opening of the Royal University Hospital in 1955 fulfilled a huge need in the province. It provided a first-class hospital facility with diagnostic equipment and laboratories that were now linked with the University of Saskatchewan College of Medicine to deliver a comprehensive health program. A partnership between training and healthcare was also established to raise the standard of medical treatment throughout Saskatchewan. The hospital was designed by Webster and Gilbert.

151 Rugby Chapel

University of Saskatchewan Campus
Municipal Heritage Property

Constructed after the move of the Anglican Emmanuel College from Prince Albert to Saskatoon in 1908, the Rugby Chapel is
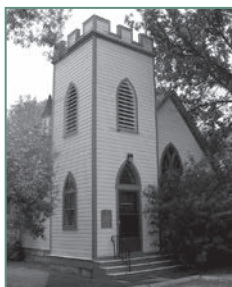
the first Anglican permanent place of worship built on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan. Built with funds raised by students, the chapel has served the needs of the Anglican community on campus for 54 years, gradually becoming a repository for religious artifacts associated with the Anglican tradition in Canada. Built in the Gothic Revival style, the church is one of the few wooden buildings still remaining on the grounds of the University of Saskatchewan.

152 St. Andrew's College

1121 College Drive

Designed by architect David Brown, St. Andrew's College features a Collegiate Gothic architectural style. Completed in 1922, additional plans were drafted in the 1950s for the completion of the East Wing of the college. The expansion was a signal to the wider church about the permanence and future of the college at a time when the need for a theological presence on the prairies was being debated.

153 Stone Barn

University of Saskatchewan, 5 Farm Lane

Built in 1912, the Stone Barn is one of the oldest buildings on the University of Saskatchewan campus, and is one of the few French Canada/Eastern Township structures in existence on the prairies. Its size and location makes the main barn one of the most recognizable buildings at the university. Designed by Brown and Vallance of Montreal, the large L-shaped barn with attached silos was intended to provide accommodation for about 30 horses and 50 cattle. Today the barn continues to symbolize the study of agriculture in Saskatchewan.

Ashworth Holmes Park

ASHWORTH HOLMES PARK

154 Ashworth Holmes Park

915 Avenue D N.

Ashworth Holmes Park was established in 1907 by John Ashworth and Joseph Holmes, who donated the land for use as a city park. Both men contributed in numerous ways to benefit the young city. Ashworth was elected to Saskatoon's first city council in 1906. Holmes was a member of the Public School Board, became deputy registrar at the court house, and was commissioner of the Saskatoon Board of Trade from 1925-1940.

155 Bedford Road Collegiate

722 Bedford Road

Bedford Road Collegiate is Saskatoon's second oldest high school, and the first high school on the west side of the South Saskatchewan River. Built in 1923, and designed by John N. Semmens, Bedford Road Collegiate is an important symbol of the expansion of the population on the west side of the city.

156 Bowerman Residence

1328 Avenue K S.

Municipal Heritage Property

The Bowerman House is designed in the Western Stick style, and was built as a private hunting lodge and summer residence for Allan Bowerman. The home reflects Bowerman's love of and interest in studying nature. Bowerman was a member

of Saskatoon's first Town Council (1903-1905) and a strong advocate of a Board of Trade. Bowerman was forced to sell his beloved house in 1918 due to a downturn in the building market. The building was acquired for the Anti-Tuberculosis League in 1924, serving thereafter as a residence for sanatorium doctors until 1987.

157 Buena Vista School

1306 Lorne Avenue

Holding Bylaw

Designed by architect David Webster, Buena Vista School reflects the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture. Completed in 1914, many students at Buena Vista School entered their new school during the First World War and readily took part in aiding the war effort. From housing boys attending camp at the Exhibition to St. John's Ambulance lectures, Buena Vista School has long served, and continues to serve, its neighbourhood and community.

158 Canadian National Railway Bridge

The Canadian National Railway Bridge (also known as the Grand Trunk Bridge) is a steel trestle rail bridge that was constructed in 1908 at the southern edge of the city. It was built as part of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway that connected Winnipeg and Edmonton. It was the third major railway line to run through Saskatoon, and helped assure the city's position as the primary wholesale-distribution centre for central Saskatchewan.

159 Caswell School
204 30th Street W.
Designed by David Webster in the Collegiate Gothic style, Caswell School was named for R.W. Caswell, an honoured pioneer of the Saskatoon community. The school was constructed in 1911 on the same piece of property that he had farmed when arriving in the area in 1883. Caswell School, along with others built in the same extravagant style and period, represent an important chapter in Saskatoon's history, and remains an elaborate memorial to Saskatoon's educational heritage.

160 Christ Church Anglican
515 28th Street W.
Designed by Webster and Gilbert in 1954, Christ Church Anglican features a mix of Gothic Revival style, with strong Norman influences such as its central lantern spire and numerous stained glass windows. The church was designed to be impressive, as its congregation once hoped it would be the Anglican cathedral for the diocese.

161 City Gardener's Site
Victoria Park, 810 Spadina Crescent W.
Municipal Heritage Property
The City Gardener's Site features a portion of Victoria Park which was once the site of the Old Bone Trail. The site also contains salvaged blocks from the demolished City Gardener's Residence and shed. The Bone Trail was used in the late 1800s by First Nations, settlers, and

traders in buffalo bones. The building that once stood on the site became home to two superintendents of parks and cemeteries, and became known as the City Gardener's Residence.

162 City Greenhouses
1101 Avenue P N.

The City Greenhouses hold an important place in the social and aesthetic history of Saskatoon. The 35-acre site has been the home of the City Nursery since 1929, and the location of the City Greenhouses since 1959. Today, the City Greenhouses provide horticultural displays for public viewing and/or landscape enhancement at the Civic Conservatory, City Hall, and other civic facilities, as well as major public roadways, parks, and public open spaces.

163 Exhibition Grounds — Log Cabin
503 Ruth Street W.

Constructed in 1937, the Log Cabin remains a unique remnant of Saskatoon's past. The purpose of the cabin was to "perpetuate the memories of those intrepid pioneers who broke the first sods of the prairie in Saskatoon and the surrounding district," and to provide a headquarters for the Saskatoon Old Timers Association. The Old Timers Association dates back to 1903 when a group of young businessmen from the three communities that would become Saskatoon formed the organization.

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www.saskatoon.ca/heritage

Superintendent's Residence

164 Forestry Farm Park & Superintendent's Residence

1903 Forestry Farm Park Drive

Municipal Heritage Property

National Historic Site

The challenges of settlement and agriculture on the prairies prompted development of new and scientific farming methods. The Forestry Farm opened in 1913 in the community of Sutherland as a tree nursery station and model farm under the Forestry Branch of the Federal Department of the Interior. The Superintendent's Residence was constructed in 1913 for the superintendent of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, James McLean. The City of Saskatoon took over the site in 1966 as a park and added a zoo in 1972.

165 Fred Mitchell Memorial Garden

410 Saskatchewan Crescent W.

The Fred Mitchell Memorial Garden represents one of the best examples of early commercial landscaping in Saskatoon. The park, and most of its formal walls and original plantings, were designed and built by Marv Henderson in 1962. In the years following the development of the Fred Mitchell Memorial Garden, there was a change in public expectation and regulations regarding the landscaping and aesthetics of commercial and industrial sites.

166 Grace Gospel Hall

120 25th Street W.

Built in 1919, Grace Gospel Hall honours early Saskatoon pioneer Grace Fletcher, a prominent business woman, church leader, women's rights advocate, and a strong temperance activist. In 1905, Fletcher and several other Saskatoon women presented a petition to the Town Council asking that it urge the government to grant the right to vote to women who owned property. After 1910, women campaigned successfully for the vote, which was granted in 1916. It was once used as a gospel hall and an Islamic Association Centre.

167 John Deere Warehouse

330 Ontario Avenue

Built in 1911, the John Deere Warehouse is an example of an agricultural machinery warehouse in the early 1900s. In the first decade of the 20th century, the John Deere Plow Company established business in many American cities, and in 1907, opened its Canadian operations. While each John Deere Warehouse built in Canada is different in appearance, they are homogeneous in style: substantial, multi-storied, with numerous windows throughout, and large show-windows on the lowest level.

. . . .

> *" Saskatoon's neighbourhoods bring history, meaning, identity and a sense of belonging to their residents.*

168 King George School
721 Avenue K S.

Holding Bylaw

Designed by architect
David Webster, King
George School is built
in the Collegiate Gothic
architectural style with a solid brick structure and a classic
turret top. Constructed between 1912 and 1913, former
professional hockey player Gordie Howe is one of the
best-known graduates of this educational facility.

169 Mayfair Drugs
504 33rd Street W.

In 1930, a Pinder's
Drugstore (the fourth one
in the city) opened at
the corner of 33d Street
West and Avenue E
North. Designed by John M. Morrison, the building with
its brick façade, tiled roof, parapets, and corner columns,
exhibits many elements that reflect the Spanish style of
architecture. Robert M. Pinder served as an alderman from
1928-1933 and as mayor from 1935-1938. His business,
Pinder's Drugs, became one of Saskatoon's best-known
family businesses.

170 Mayfair School
510 34th Street W.

Built in 1919, Mayfair
School is a symbol of
the struggles encountered
and the persevering nature
of the Saskatoon Public
School System. Though the foundations were complete in
1914, construction of the building was postponed by the
onset of the First World War. In January 1921, nearly 10
years after the original plans had begun, the school was
in full operation. Architecturally, Mayfair School's flat-top
construction, offset with parapet walls, differs from the
characteristic turret-top style of Saskatoon's early schools.

171 Montgomery Place Memorial Cairn

3302 Ortona Street
In 1945, the federal
government purchased
230 acres from the
RM of Cory west of
Saskatoon under the Veterans Land Act. The land
was subdivided into half acre lots to provide housing
sites for the returning Second World War veterans.
This remained a rural area until 1955 when it became
part of the City of Saskatoon. To commemorate the
veterans of the Second World War, and the history of
the Montgomery Place community, the Montgomery
Place Memorial Cairn was erected.

172 Moose Jaw Trail

Mark Thompson Park,
122 Rempel Manor
The Moose Jaw Trail, and its associated public art
installation and naturalized area, commemorates an
existing historical remnant of the original wagon cart
trail. Between 1882 and 1890, virtually all arrivals in the
settlement of Saskatoon arrived by way of the Moose
Jaw Trail. The trail began on Main Street in Moose Jaw
and continued through Saskatoon on the east side of the
South Saskatchewan River. The Moose Jaw Trail is also
linked to the Northwest Resistence, as it was used to
transport Louis Riel to Regina where he was subsequently
hanged on Nov. 16, 1885.
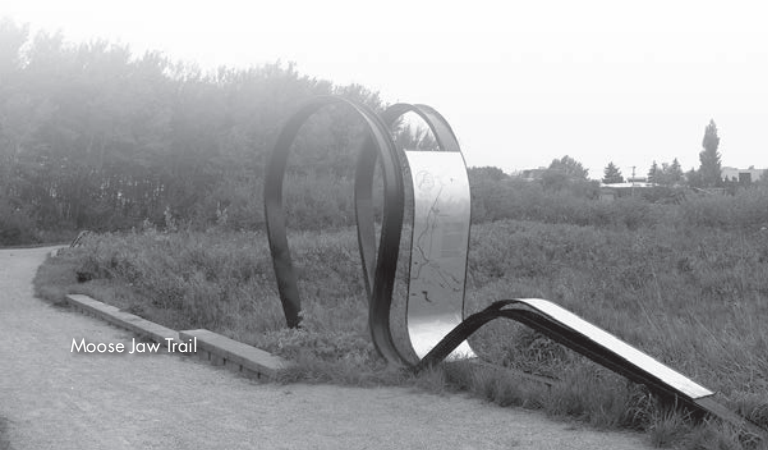
Moose Jaw Trail

173 Next of Kin
Memorial Avenue

Woodlawn Cememtery,
1502 2nd Avenue
National Historic Site

The Next of Kin
Memorial Avenue
National Historic Site of Canada is a picturesque
0.7 kilometre-long "Road of Remembrance" located in
Woodlawn Cemetery. The site is an excellent example
of the "Roads of Remembrance" phenomenon which
was initially developed to honour those who died in
the First World War. The cemetery contains more than
1,200 memorial trees, 112 of which are on the Next of
Kin Memorial Avenue.

174 Normal School

1030 Idylwyld Drive N.
Holding Bylaw

At the time of its
construction in 1920,
the Normal School was
one of the most modern
and best equipped institutions in Canada. For over four
decades, it served as a teacher-training centre from
which thousands of teachers entered classrooms across
the province. Designed by Maurice W. Sharon, the
Normal School is built in the Collegiate Gothic style.

175 Northeast Swale

North of Evergreen
neighbourhood

The Northeast Swale
is a low-lying ancient
river channel that carves
a path adjacent to the
South Saskatchewan
River. The Northeast Swale consists of an estimated
2,800-hectare natural area that contains a variety
of environments including steep rocky ridges, rolling

prairie, lush valleys, treed areas, and wetlands. There are many heritage features still present in the Swale that are easily observed within city limits, including limestone quarries, kilns, and the Moose Woods-Batoche Trail.

176 Pendygrasse House

1919 St. Henry Avenue
Municipal Heritage Property
Constructed between 1909 and 1910, the Pendygrasse House

was once home to the Pendygrasse family, one of the earliest families in Saskatoon. The home features Queen Anne influences and unique architectural features. The large turret is one of the home's more distinctive features, along with its widow's walk, and its fish-scale shingle siding.

177 Pioneer (Nutana) Cemetery

Ruth Street W. and St. Henry Avenue
Municipal Heritage Property
The Pioneer (Nutana)

Cemetery is located on the scenic eastern bank of the South Saskatchewan River. A central cairn honours this resting spot of persons who succumbed to prairie hazards, such as prairie fire and snowstorms, as well as casualties of the Northwest Resistance. With the first interment occurring in the spring of 1884, the cemetery was the community's first, and for two decades, only cemetery. Except for changes caused by river erosion, the cemetery is one of the last remnants of natural prairie landscape within the boundaries of the city.

View the official Saskatoon Register of Historic Places:
www.saskatoon.ca/heritage

178 Powe House

100 115th Street W.

Holding Bylaw

The Powe House, which was built in 1914, is located on the original homestead of the Powe family, one of the early pioneer families in the area. James Powe and his family arrived in Saskatoon from Ontario in 1884. Powe was a carpenter, one of the first trustees of the Little Stone School House, and a member of the Sutherland Town Council from 1916-1921.

179 Robin Hood Mill

95 33rd Street E.

Flour mills in Saskatchewan were vital industries, especially for the early settlers, and played an important role in the development of agriculture in the province. The Robin Hood Mill began in 1926 with the purchase of an existing mill. Construction began on the 33rd Street site in 1927, and machinery was installed in 1928 to increase capacity. The Robin Hood sign on top of the concrete elevator tower serves as a local neighbourhood landmark.

180 Sgt. Hugh Cairns VC Armoury

930 Idylwyld Drive N.

Built in 1958, the Sgt. Hugh Cairns VC Armoury was the headquarters for local military training. The building was named in honour of Saskatoon's Victoria Cross recipient, Hugh Cairns. In 1917, Cairns was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his bravery during the Battle of Vimy Ridge. Cairns led three skirmishes during the advance at Valenciennes in

Northern France; he was wounded on a fourth skirmish, and died the next day, Nov. 2, 1918. He was awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously in 1919 for his extraordinary efforts, an honour which has only been bestowed on six Saskatchewan soldiers.

181 St. Mark's Anglican Church
1406 8th Avenue N.
Holding Bylaw

St. Mark's Anglican Church was built in 1939. The building resembles an English stone-built church, whose form and size is more commonly seen in rural communities than in an urban setting. Throughout its history, St. Mark's Anglican Church has not only been an important place of worship, but it has also functioned as a community centre. Today, the church still conveys character in the neighbourhood of North Park.

182 St. Paul's Hospital Nurses Residence
1702 20th Street W.

The St. Paul's Hospital Nurses Residence is representative of health care education in the first half of the 20th century. St. Paul's Hospital was established on March 19, 1907. The Nurses Residence was built between 1920 and 1931 in close proximity to the hospital, and was originally used to house the school of nursing.
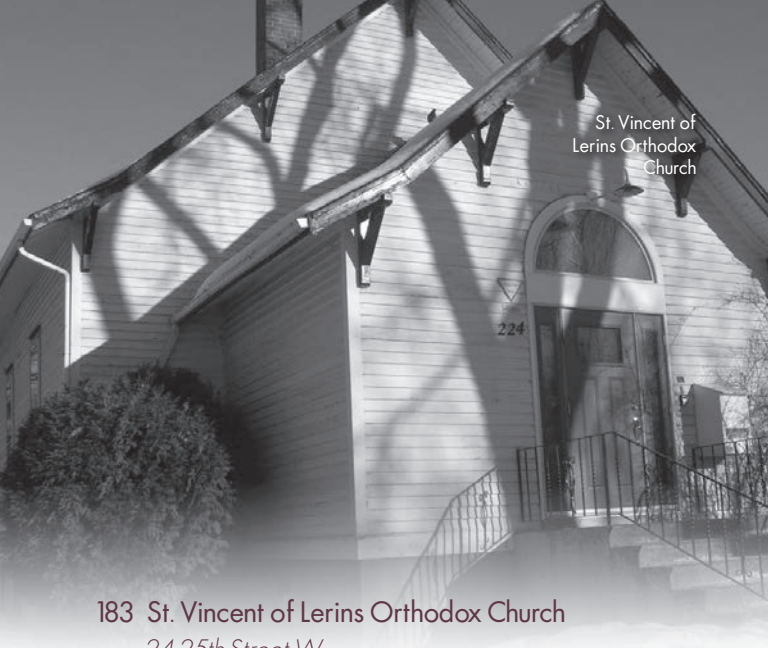
St. Vincent of Lerins Orthodox Church

183 St. Vincent of Lerins Orthodox Church
24 25th Street W.

Built in 1935, the St. Vincent of Lerins Orthodox Church is part of the Antiochian Orthodox tradition. Its patriarchal headquarters originated in Antioch, Damascus. Most Antiochian Orthodox churches are in Lebanon, Syria, and other Middle Eastern countries. However, there are over 250 parishes in North America including six in Canada. The church has since moved to an alternate location, but the building remains a local neighbourhood landmark, and continues to be a symbol of the Antiochian Orthodox congregation.

184 Sutherland Memorial Hall
1112 Central Avenue

The Sutherland Memorial Hall is reminiscent and symbolic of the original Sutherland community. Built in 1958, the hall was named in honour of the citizens of the Town of Sutherland who had volunteered for active service in the Canadian Forces during the Second World War. Over the years, the hall has been used by the Girl Guides, Beavers, Boy Scouts, the Sutherland Seniors, and by the Oddfellows. Numerous community events including bingos, dances, weddings, and anniversaries have taken place here, and it has been the setting of various political rallies.

185 Via Rail (Union) Station

1701 Chappel Drive
Federal Heritage Railway
Stations Protection Act
The Via Rail (Union)
Station reflects the
profound changes in rail transportation brought about
by the introduction of diesel engines and container
freighting during the mid-20th century. The creation of
an up-to-date rail yard and a new passenger station
on the outskirts of the city reflected both the need for
reorganization and restructuring of rail service and
facilities, and the continuing importance of Saskatoon
within the prairie railway system. Built in 1964, the Via
Rail (Union) Station is one of western Canada's best
examples of a station constructed in the International
Style. Its sleek straight lines, balanced symmetrical
façade, simple finishes, and open, sunlit plan exemplify
modern station design.

186 Victoria Park

810 Spadina Crescent W.
In 1907, a large area of
land on the west side of
the South Saskatchewan
River was subdivided
and sold for residential
and commercial development. By 1910, there were
about 20 houses, businesses, and outbuildings located
within this area, which eventually became known as
Victoria Park (in honour of Queen Victoria). In 1911,
City Council decided to return the area to public use.
Victoria Park has become a community landmark with
a variety of public facilities for tennis, lawn bowling,
canoeing, and rowing.

View the official Saskatoon Register of Historic Places:
www.saskatoon.ca/heritage

187 Westmount Community School

411 Avenue J N.

Westmount Community School was built in 1912 on land which was homesteaded by Archie Brown, one of the first settlers west of the South Saskatchewan River. Designed by architect David Webster, the school was built to the same design as its neighbour, King George School. Notable students of Westmount Community School include Roy Romanow, former premier of Saskatchewan, and Chief Justice Ernest Boychuk.

188 Wing (Lynx) Building

2407 Avenue C N.

The Wing (Lynx) Building is associated with the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the efforts and sacrifices made by RCAF members in the Second World War. Built in 1941, a T. 33 "Red Knight" aircraft is mounted on the site of the Wing (Lynx) Building. A former RCAF member donated a cairn, dedicated May 31, 1987, establishing a reminder to future generations that the RCAF and the City of Saskatoon played an important role in the Second World War.

GUIDE TO ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN SASKATOON

Beaux-Arts

Beaux Arts architecture is characterized by a symmetrical façade and eclectic use of architectural features (decorative garlands or shields, quoins, pilasters, or columns). Examples include the Birks Building (page 10) and the Federal Building (page 15).

Brutalist

This style was popular between the 1950s and 1970s, and emphasized the aesthetic use of basic building processes with no apparent concern for visual amenity. The Sturdy Stone Building (page 27) is an excellent example of this architectural style.

Byzantine

A style known for its rich use of round arches, ornamental domes, colorful mosaics, and lavish decorations. Examples include St. George's Ukrainian Church (page 61) and the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (page 62).

Château

A uniquely Canadian architectural style, and one that is often seen in Canada's railway hotels. Large elaborate buildings with steeply pitched roofs adorned with dormers, turrets, and gables are the hallmark of this particular style. The Delta Bessborough Hotel (page 14) is a prime example of Château architecture.

Chicago

This style flourished from the late 1890s to the 1930s and is known for the development of modern commercial building design and innovations in high rise construction. Buildings designed in this style often feature masonry cladding, large plate-glass windows, and limited exterior ornamentation. The Fairbanks Morse Warehouse (page 15) and the Rumely Warehouse (page 24) both exhibit influences of this style.

Classical Renaissance

This style is characterized by balanced, symmetrical façades, and features decorative details (dentils, quoins, and pilasters). The Royal Bank (page 24) is an example of this particular architectural style.

Classical Revival
This style dominated the first half of the century, and commonly features a symmetrical façade, pilasters, decorative entryways, and porches. Influences of Classical Revival design can be seen in the Laurentian/Union Bank building (page 21).

Collegiate Gothic
A style popular in the 19th and 20th centuries for school structures with characteristic arches and parapets. Examples include Knox United Church (page 20), the Peter MacKinnon Building (page 65), Westmount Community School (page 82), Albert School (page 38) and the Normal School (page 76).

Colonial
A style of architecture that was common in developing communities across Canada prior to the First World War. Common design elements include a balanced façade with a centered entry, pilasters, and windows with double hung sashes. The Larkin House (page 35) is an example of this particular style.

Craftsman Style
A style that was dominant for smaller homes between 1905 and 1920. Low-pitched gabled roofs, porches, and columns are common identifying features of this architectural style. Examples include the Alexander Residence (page 32), and the Fred Delf House (page 45).

Edwardian
A style popular during King Edward VII of the United Kingdom's reign. This style is generally less ornate than high or late Victorian architecture. The McKay Block (page 22) is an example of this style.

French Renaissance
A style that often features a symmetrical façade with arches, pilasters, quoins, and dentils. Nutana Collegiate (page 51) is an example of this particular architectural style.

Georgian
A style known for its one- or two-storey "box" form, symmetrical façade, double-hung windows, decorative pilasters, and minimal detailing. The Hoeschen House (page 47) is an example of this style.

Gothic/Gothic Revival
A style often used for, and characterized by, great cathedrals and churches. Design elements include pointed arches, and richly decorated fenestrations. Examples include the R.J.D. Williams Building (page 66), Third Avenue United Church (page 28), and St. John's Anglican Cathedral (page 26).

International
A style that focused on functionality that originally became popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Characteristics include simple geometric forms, large untextured (often white) surfaces, large areas of glass, and steel or reinforced concrete construction. The Bank of Montreal (page 9) and the Via Rail (Union) Station (page 81) are both examples of this architectural style.

Italiante
A style that began in England as part of the picturesque movement. Common features include tall, narrow windows, wide projecting cornices, low-pitched or flat roofs, and richly ornamented windows, porches, and doorways. The McGowan Building (page 22) is an example of this style.

Italian Renaissance Style
A style that emphasized symmetry and simplicity. Common characteristics include arches and cornice-line brackets. The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. building (page 28) is an example of this architectural style.

Moderne
Popular in Western Canada from the late 1920s to the end of the Second World War, this particular style often features stucco façades, flat roofs, curved building corners, and glass blocks. Examples include Adilman's Department Store (page 57), the Broadway Theatre (page page 41) and the Yaeger Block (page 30).

Modernist
A style centred on light, order, and open space planning. Common characteristics include no ornamentation; large, pure spatial volumes; and transparency with the exterior landscape. The Mendel Building and Civic Conservatory (page 36) is an example of this style of architecture.

Neoclassical
Dominant throughout the first half of the 20th century, this style emphasized simple forms and decorative motifs. Full height porches with classical columns are a common feature

of this style. Examples include the Arrand Block (page 39) and the Hopkins House (page 47).

Queen Anne
This style is known for its decorative detailing, steeply pitched roofs and porches. The Bottomley House (page 41) is an excellent example of this style of architecture.

Romanesque Revival
This style is often characterized by thick walls, round arches, sturdy piers, and large towers. Examples include St. James Anglican Church (page 54) and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory (page 54).

Second Empire
Mansard roofs, dormer windows, molded cornices, and decorative brackets beneath the eaves are all characteristic of this architectural style. The Marr Residence (page 50) is an example of a building that exhibits influences of Second Empire architecture.

Spanish Revival
Popular between 1915 and 1940, this style often features an asymmetrical façade, a smooth stucco exterior, roof tiles, and ornate wrought iron and wood work. The Little Chief Service Station (page 60) is an example of Spanish Revival architecture.

Tudor
A style known for its steeply pitched gabled roofs, tall narrow windows, and elaborate chimneys with decorative chimney pots. Examples include the Andrew Boyd Residence (page 32) and the Henry Lehrer House (page 46).

Victorian Gothic
A style frequently known for its grandiose ornamentation. The Grace Westminster Church (page 45) is an example of this architectural style.

Western Stick
This style is characterized by the use of vertical board siding with grids of board over horizontal siding to express the frame construction beneath. The Bowerman Residence (page 68) is an excellent example of this type of architecture.

Source:
McAlester, V. & McAlester, L. (2011). A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Ching, Frances D.K. (1995). A Visual Dictionary of Architecture. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold

City of Saskatoon

Prepared by City of Saskatoon,
Planning & Development

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