

City of Saskatoon College Drive Corridor Planning area: inventory of buildings, sites, and viewscales of heritage interest

Submitted by the Saskatoon Heritage Society

August 2021

SCOPE

This report has been prepared by volunteers from the Saskatoon Heritage Society. It is an inventory of buildings and sites of heritage interest associated with the College Drive Corridor Planning area, along with important views that should be maintained.

We have focused on College Drive from University Bridge to Preston Avenue and on Elliott Street. Apart from a mention of the R.J. Williams Building on Cumberland Avenue, we have not considered buildings or sites south of Elliott Street.

We have added our own comments concerning views and possible development impact on appreciation of heritage assets. We have also commented on accessibility issues.

Our report has used readily accessible online databases and websites and relevant print sources. We are particularly indebted to the Varsity View Community Association's website which has documented in detail many heritage buildings in the community. We refer the reader to their website on many occasions.

We have listed our sources throughout the report.

INTRODUCTION

College Drive serves as an introduction to the academic environment of the university. Affiliated colleges line the north side of the street as far as Cumberland Avenue, presenting a harmonious streetscape. The south side is comprised primarily of former residences, most of which are now turned into rental accommodation of various kinds. A few substantial houses remain which remind us of earlier development. The new J.B. Black Estates development on the south side is a stark introduction into this streetscape.

Elliott Street runs parallel to College Drive and one block south. It is a historic residential street composed primarily of houses built in 1920's and 1930's with many beautiful examples of architecture from those eras. There is a strong connection to the university through current and former residents.

Intersection of Saskatchewan Crescent, Clarence Avenue and College Drive at the top of University Bridge

This intersection and College Drive itself have changed dramatically since work on improving Highway 5 began in 1964. College Drive was originally called College Street and was a regular undivided two-lane roadway, 66 feet wide, with parking lanes. Eight houses occupied the north side up to the University Gates. The University owned four of the properties, while the other four were private residences. In 1964, College Street was widened into a four to six lane divided thoroughfare and its name was officially changed to College Drive. The City purchased the houses which were either demolished or moved to another location (*COS Archives* File 1078-0397 Streets and Lanes, 1963-64). This land acquisition together with the elimination of the north-side boulevard resulted in college buildings now sitting almost adjacent to the sidewalk. Tree planting on city property on both the north and south sides was discouraged as far back as 1947 (*Parks Superintendent Report* 6-1947).

See: [Historic Houses | Varsity View Community Association \(vvcasaskatoon.com\)](http://www.vvcasaskatoon.com)



College Street (Drive), 1964, showing the residences on the north side prior to demolition or removal. Saskatoon Public Library Local History Collection QC-3143-11.

COMMENT: The road-widening project opened up a vista of the downtown landscape with excellent views of City Hospital and adjacent buildings. This view should be preserved.

COMMENT: It is very difficult for a pedestrian to cross this intersection from Saskatchewan Crescent. Can anything be done to make the College Drive Corridor more accessible from the west?

University Bridge (1916)

This bridge was not officially named “University Bridge” until 2006. Prior to that, it was also referred to as the “25th Street Bridge”.

This intersection affords a good view of the bridge which is of historical significance in its own right. The bridge is on the City’s Holding Bylaw. Built in 1916, the University Bridge was the first steel-reinforced concrete bridge in Saskatoon – a relatively new bridge design.

A notable feature of its original design was the descending size of its arches, which were described as “like a stone skipping across water”. When the University Bridge was built it was the longest such bridge in Canada at 378 metres (1240 feet) long. See: *City of Saskatoon Heritage Register* [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](http://HeritageRegister|Saskatoon.ca)

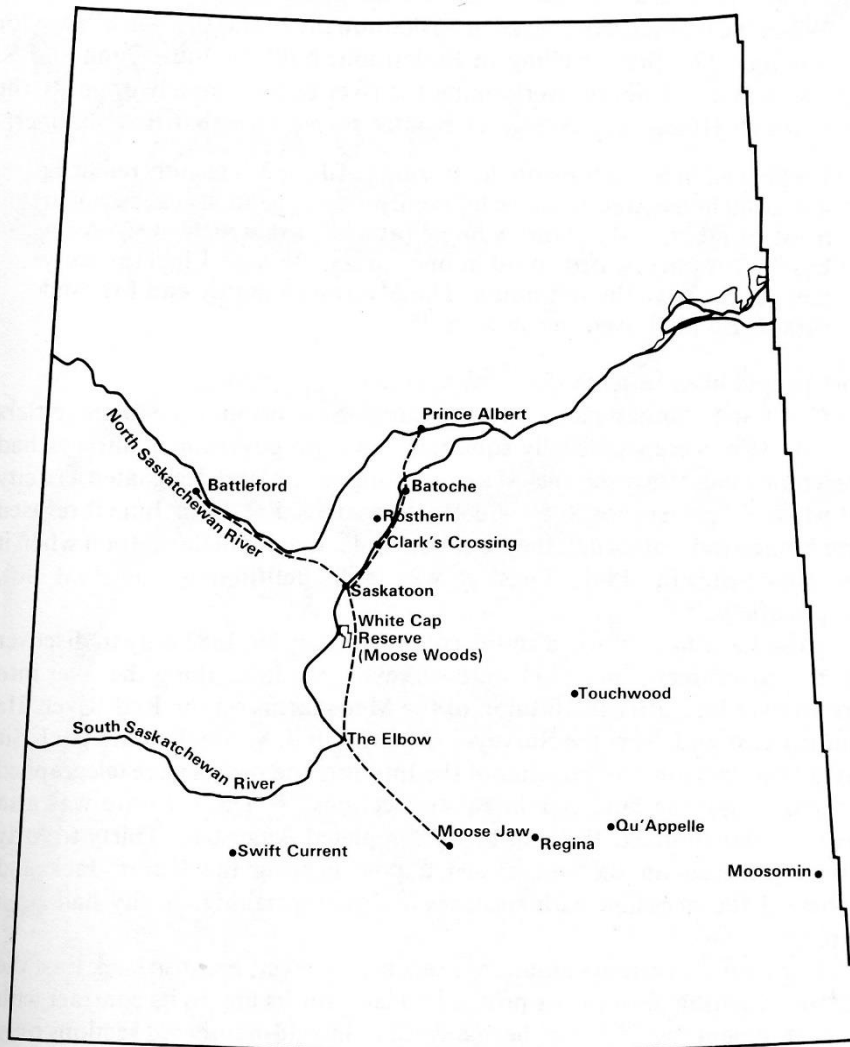


Moose Woods –Batoche Trail

This important trail from Moose Woods – now Whitecap Dakota First Nation – and the Métis settlement of Round Prairie wended its way north to Batoche. It was a well travelled trail used by the Métis and also by residents of Moose Woods, who used it to reach the Beardsy’s and Okemasis Willow Cree First Nation near Duck Lake and One Arrow First Nation near Batoche. During the Métis resistance of 1885, according to settlers’ accounts, Chief Whitecap’s people were persuaded to bypass Saskatoon and then continued north along this trail to join the Métis at Batoche. (*Saskatoon: the First Half-Century*, by Kerr and Hanson. p. 15)

First Nations and Métis historians and knowledge keepers may have additional stories and perspectives related to this trail.

Broadway Avenue and University Drive followed the trail which continued north and northeast along the river towards Batoche. The University Memorial Gates straddle the old trail. An aerial photo from ca.1927 (*COS Archives* 1103-01-004) shows it wending its way through the gates and across the land now occupied by Royal University Hospital, skirting Devil's Dip and continuing north and NE towards Clark's Crossing and on to Batoche. See also: *Saskatoon History* No. 1, 1980. p21.



- - - Moose Jaw — Saskatoon Trail
- - - Battleford — Saskatoon Trail
- - - Prince Albert — Saskatoon Trail

Image from Kerr and Hanson. *Saskatoon: the First Half Century*. 1982. p. 7.



Aerial photo ca. 1927 showing trail crossing the university campus. COS Archives 1103-01-004.

University Land

On April 21 1909 the University Board of Governors purchased 1176 acres of property on the east bank of the river as the site for the new University of Saskatchewan It included 296 acres [sic] (320 acres?) which formed the original homestead of early settler, Thomas Copland - south half, Section 34, Tp.36, Range 5, w of 3rd. (*Daily Phoenix* Apr. 22 1909 P.1.)

See: [http://www.saskatoonhistory.com/starphoenix/1909 Daily Phoenix University Governors chose official site 1176 acres at 100 dollars per acre from WC Sutherland and Fred Engen FS Cahill new Apr 22 p1.jpg](http://www.saskatoonhistory.com/starphoenix/1909%20Daily%20Phoenix%20University%20Governors%20chose%20official%20site%201176%20acres%20at%20100%20dollars%20per%20acre%20from%20WC%20Sutherland%20and%20Fred%20Engen%20FS%20Cahill%20new%20Apr%2022%20p1.jpg)).

Copland's house was called "Hazeldine" and was located near the present-day University Gates. (*Saskatoon History Review* No.5, 1990. P.16.)

His land changed ownership to become the Brady farm "known as Hazeldean" and was later the subject of land speculation and legal wrangling (*Star-Phoenix* Jan.28. p.8.)

See: [http://www.terryhoknes.com/Saskatoon/1911 Star Phoenix Crime Real estate case Cornelius Enkema and AJ Lormer purchased interest in Brady farm Hazeldean University grounds from Isaac Cherry Jan 28 p8.jpg](http://www.terryhoknes.com/Saskatoon/1911%20Star%20Phoenix%20Crime%20Real%20estate%20case%20Cornelius%20Enkema%20and%20AJ%20Lormer%20purchased%20interest%20in%20Brady%20farm%20Hazeldean%20University%20grounds%20from%20Isaac%20Cherry%20Jan%2028%20p8.jpg)).

Further details: [University Archives & Special Collections - University of Saskatchewan \(usask.ca\)](http://usask.ca);

[Archives | Saskatoon.ca](http://saskatoon.ca); [Homestead Files at the Provincial Archives | Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan \(saskarchives.com\)](http://saskarchives.com)

Copland was a Scottish immigrant from Ontario, trained as a druggist, and an early settler in Saskatoon. He arrived in Saskatoon on 31 May, 1883, with his wife and young daughter following from Moose Jaw a month later. (Source: *Two White Oxen: a Perspective of Early Saskatoon 1874-1905. From the Memoirs of Barbara (Hunter) Anderson*. Rev. Ed. 1983.)

He was a driving force in the Temperance Colonization Society and Agent of the Society for many years. He died in 1906 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Copland Crescent is named after him.

See: [Woodlawn Cemetery History | Saskatoon.ca](http://saskatoon.ca) Community Leaders – Pioneers

COMMENT: It would be interesting to determine the exact location of "Hazeldine" vis a vis the University Gates.



Map of location of what was Thomas Copland's homestead.

Base map: Saskatchewan Dept. Energy, Mines and Resources, 1979.

Mann House (also known as W.E. Walter House) (1912) 1040 University Drive.



This house is a designated municipal heritage property (1916). It sits at the intersection of University Drive with Elliott Street. It was the home of long time City Councillor, Owen Mann, who also served on the faculty of the College of Engineering for 42 years. Other notable residents were Thomas A. Watson and W.E. Walter. For details see: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](http://HeritageRegister|Saskatoon.ca)

Intersection of University Drive and College Drive, opposite the University Memorial Gates

University Drive was originally called Broadway Avenue North. Its name was changed after the site of the University of Saskatchewan was chosen in 1909. (The [November] 1915 *Henderson's City Directory – Saskatoon*, p.128 lists "Broadway Avenue N (Nutana). Now called University Drive"). University Drive follows the old Moose Woods/Batoche trail and leads to what was then the main entrance to the university.

COMMENT: The section of University Drive from Elliot Street to College Drive is bounded on both sides by groves of trees. These are really interesting but we know little of their history and we are unsure of their land ownership. More study on them is needed. The groves of trees are visually appealing but the trees themselves need further attention.

This area has much unused visual and interpretive potential. Perhaps there is an opportunity to draw attention to the old trail.

Former Saskatoon Cancer Patient Lodge (1929?) 1036 College Drive



Sits on the western corner of the University Drive and College Drive intersection. Along with the Bottomley House on the eastern corner, it

anchors the exit of University Drive onto College Drive and reminds us of the substantial nature of early residential development along College Street (Drive).

Built as a private residence, it was the home of George McDonald, Saskatoon's second Chief of Police, from 1929-1947. In 1947 the house was sold to the Episcopal Corporation of Saskatoon and was the home of several Bishops of Saskatoon: Rev. Philip Pocock, Rev. Francis Klein and Rev. James Mahoney. In 1981 the house was sold to the Cancer Society and served as the Saskatoon Cancer Patient Lodge until the lodge services were moved to Parkville Manor.

Further details see: [Other Buildings | Varsity View Community Association](#) (vvcasaskatoon.com)

Bottomley House (1912), 1118 College Drive.



Designated Municipal Heritage Property in 2006, Bottomley House sits at the eastern corner of University Drive and College Drive, anchoring the exit of University Drive onto College Drive. An important landmark, it recalls the early real estate development of what is now Varsity View and testifies to the desirability of such a location. It was built by Yorkshire-born real-estate developer Richard Bottomley in the

Queen Anne style. Bottomley was responsible for much of the development of the Varsity View neighbourhood through his real estate transactions. Bottomley Avenue is named after him. See: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](#); see also: Duerkop, John. *Saskatoon's History in Street Names*. 2000.

COMMENT: It is important that the views of the north and west façades of the house be maintained and not obscured by any possible transit station.

University Memorial Gates (1927)

Built in 1927, the Memorial Gates straddle what was the old Moose Woods/Batoche Trail and mark the original entrance to the University. They were constructed by James and Walter Arrand of Arrand Construction who, amongst other buildings, also built the University Observatory and the School for the Deaf. The gates honour sixty seven students and faculty from the University of Saskatchewan who lost their lives in the First World War. The ashes of Sir Frederick Haultain, first Premier of the North-West Territories (1897) and Chancellor of the U of S, 1917-1939, are interred in the ground behind the Gates and are marked by a plaque.

The gates no longer serve as the main entrance to the university but remind us of the original plan for the university campus.



U of S Archives A-5204 -

Detail showing roadway through Gates into the campus. October 1972.

See: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](http://HeritageRegister|Saskatoon.ca); see also: Lomheim, Shirley. “Gates of Glory”. *Saskatoon History Review* No. 24, 2011. pp. 28-31.

COMMENT: Ensure that the view of the Memorial Gates is not obstructed and that pedestrian access is readily available.

The magnificent blue spruce leading to the President’s Residence were planted by C. F. Patterson – see: [Patterson Gardens](#)

College Drive from University Drive to Cumberland Avenue

St Andrews College, along with the adjacent Memorial Gates, present a unified collegial introduction to College Drive. The dominant Greystone and Indiana and Tyndall limestone is picked up again in the new Health Sciences addition at the corner of Wiggins Avenue and the Collegiate Gothic is repeated in the College Drive façade of St Thomas More College Chapel.

St Andrew’s College (1922)



Originally founded in 1912, St. Andrews College (previously named the Presbyterian Theological College in Saskatoon) was proclaimed by an Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1913. The College was originally located in a large family home on Albert Avenue before the University of Saskatchewan agreed to lease 4.5 acres of land to the College for a period of 21 years beginning in 1914. The lease was subject to renewal, but was conditional: the land could only be used “for the

purpose of erecting buildings and structures for the advancement of learning and for teaching and instruction in Theology and Divinity.” Source: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](#)

First classes were held in the building in 1923. Former Premier Lorne Calvert was a notable alumnus.

The building is built in the Collegiate Gothic style which reflects the architectural style of the core university campus.

Stone School (1887)

This building was the first purpose-built school in Saskatoon. It was constructed by Sandy Marr in 1887 with the help of the community. It was located on Broadway Avenue in front of the current Victoria School. The community outgrew the building and, in 1911, the IODE, with the help and encouragement of William P. Bate, Secretary to the School Board, moved the school, stone by stone, to the grounds of the University of Saskatchewan. This was the first known act of heritage preservation in the city. The “Little Stone School” was designated a municipal heritage property in 1982, one of the first to be designated by the City. See: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](#)



COMMENT: It is important that views to this building are preserved.

Wiggins Avenue/College Drive Intersection

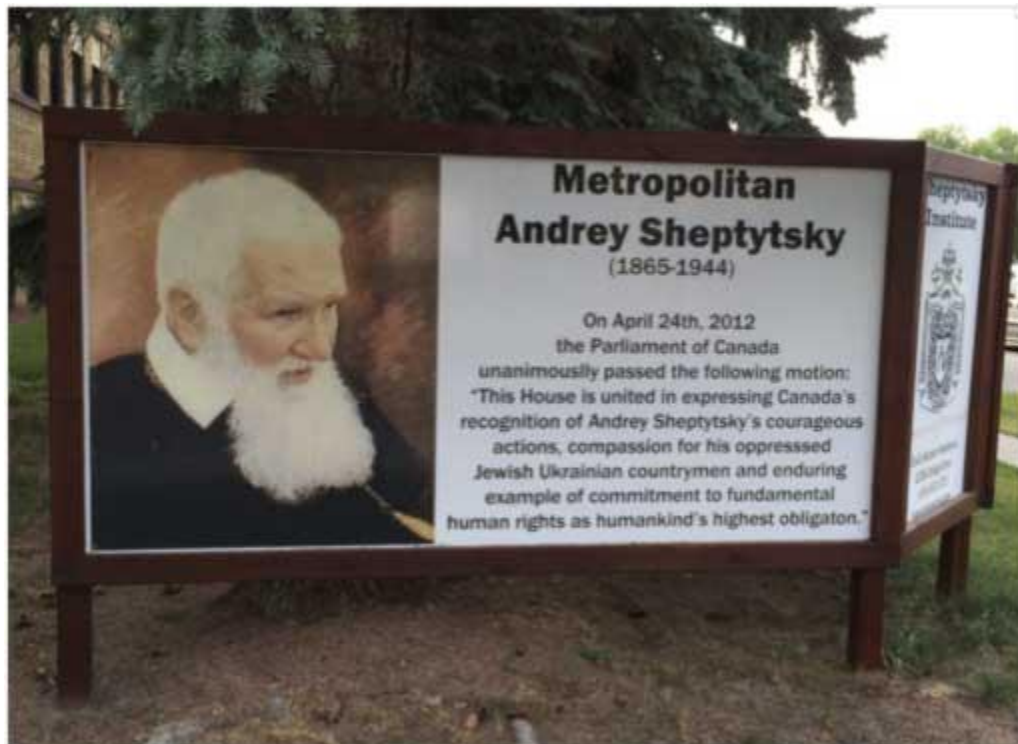
Wiggins Avenue is named after Thomas Henry Wiggins (1864-1930), a Dominion land surveyor, who lived in Saskatoon from 1904 to 1920. He was involved with the Royal Realty Company along with Richard Bottomley (see also: Bottomley House). Source: Duerkop, John. *Saskatoon's History in Street Names*. 2000.

This intersection has become the de facto vehicular entrance to the university campus. It is anchored on the NW corner by the new Health Sciences addition, on the SW corner by the former Sheptitsky Institute and on the SE by the Lutheran Campus Centre. A little further east from the NE corner sits the Emmanuel and St Chad Chapel and associated former Emmanuel/St Chad College buildings.

COMMENT: Would a more defined recognition of this entrance to the university campus be appropriate?

Former Sheptytsky Institute (1953). 1236 College Drive, SW corner of Wiggins/College intersection.

The former Sheptytsky Institute was named after Andrey Sheptytsky, Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop. During World War II, Sheptytsky spoke out against the German Nazis who occupied Western Ukraine. He helped Jews avoid prosecution through hiding them in Ukrainian monasteries.



The Institute had its origins with the formation of the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood in 1932. It opened in 1953, replacing an earlier building (1935) called the Markian Shashkevich Bursa. The Institute provided a cultural and spiritual centre or 'bursa' for young Ukrainian Catholics. It was originally male-only but became co-ed in 1980. In 2017, the Institute closed and the building was sold.

Source: [Cultural Residences](http://culturalresidences.org) | [Varsity View Community Association \(vvcasaskatoon.com\)](http://varsityviewcommunityassociation.com)

Emmanuel and St Chad Chapel (1966)

Constructed 1965-1966. Architects: Webster, Forrester, Scott and Associates. It is on the 'B' list of the University of Saskatchewan Heritage Register.

It is no longer used as a church (it is currently used as the Graduate Students Centre); however, its form and style still commemorate this previous role with a high degree of integrity.

The building carries heritage value due to its historic use and its affiliation with the College of Emmanuel and St. Chad. It has architectural value due to its highly successful marriage of the Modern and Gothic styles, representing a contemporary interpretation of both the traditional architectural style of the University of Saskatchewan campus and of the historical forms and conventions of ecclesiastical architecture.

From the Statement of Significance, U of S Heritage Register. [936-Emmanuel-and-St.-Chad-Chapel.pdf \(cupe.ca\)](#)



The chapel's stained glass is documented by the Institute of Stained Glass in Canada. [Emmanuel St. Chad Chapel, University of Saskatchewan – Institute for Stained Glass In Canada](#)

COMMENTS: This former chapel is worthy of more visual recognition. Currently, when viewed from the road, the entrance and south façade are obscured by trees. Selective tree removal would enable a much readier appreciation of its architecture.

If any construction is contemplated on the NE corner of the Wiggins/College Drive intersection, care should be taken to ensure the view of the chapel is not impeded.

The complex of buildings comprising Emmanuel/St Chad Chapel, the former Emmanuel College building and Rugby Chapel work together to tell the story of the unique relationship between the University of Saskatchewan and what was the first Anglican Theological College in the province. This relationship should be celebrated.

Emmanuel College (1911-1912)

This is one of the earliest buildings on campus but today sits unused, largely hidden behind Rugby Chapel.



Emmanuel College has a unique history and relationship with the University of Saskatchewan and pre-dates the Saskatoon institution by some thirty years. The College was founded at Prince Albert in 1879 by Rt. Rev. John McLean as a “training College for Native Helpers.” In 1883 by an Act of Parliament, Emmanuel College was incorporated as “The University of Saskatchewan.” When the provincial university was established in Saskatoon in 1909, the Synod decided to relinquish its title and

opt for affiliation to the new university. Further details: [Emmanuel College / Rugby Chapel \(scaa.sk.ca\)](http://scaa.sk.ca)

After transferring to Saskatoon in 1909, Emmanuel College began its life as a “College of Shacks” on Elliott Street before the Collegiate Gothic building of 1910-12 was built.

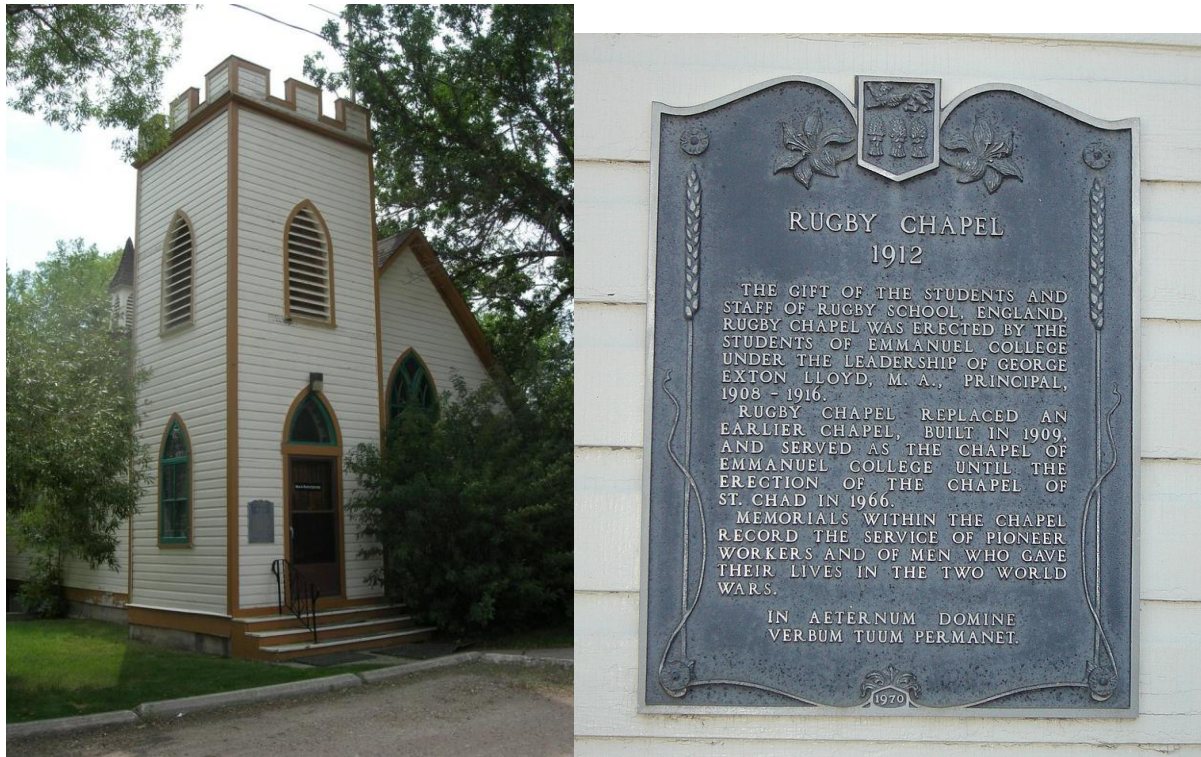
(Source: Notes from SPL Local History photo PH-93-166-12)

The celebrated conservationist, Richard St. Barbe-Baker, the “Man of the Trees”, was an alumnus of the college, joining the second class of 1910-11. He returned to England in 1913. He was granted an Honorary Doctorate of Laws by the U of S in 1971. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Further information: [University Archives & Special Collections - University of Saskatchewan \(usask.ca\)](http://usask.ca).

See also the section on “Elliott Street” for additional connections between Emmanuel College and Elliott Street.

Rugby Chapel (1912)

A Municipal Heritage Property designated in 1987. The chapel was built by the students of Emmanuel College with funds raised by staff and students of Rugby School in England. According to the 1970 plaque affixed to the north wall of the chapel, it replaced an earlier chapel built in 1909. Was the earlier chapel brought from Prince Albert? The chapel is the first Anglican permanent place of worship built on the campus of the nascent University of Saskatchewan. It was used as a place of worship by the members of Emmanuel College until the Emmanuel and St Chad Chapel (see above) was built in 1966. See: City of Saskatoon Heritage Register. [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](http://HeritageRegister|Saskatoon.ca)



The chapel includes a stained glass window commemorating the Emmanuel students who died in WW1. Its stained glass windows are documented by the Institute for Stained Glass in Canada. See: [Rugby Chapel, 1912 University of Saskatchewan – Institute for Stained Glass In Canada](#)

Interestingly, the entrance to the chapel faces the former Emmanuel College building, rather than College Drive. This reinforces its important relationship to the former Anglican College.

COMMENTS: We believe the chapel is currently unused; however, we see an opportunity to promote the building as an event centre or perhaps as a museum to tell the story of that Anglican College in Prince Albert and its unique relationship to the University of Saskatchewan.

Currently large bushes and lilac trees obscure the west and east facades of the building. Removal of the bushes on the east side would open up a view of the whole east façade, including the often - obscured tower. This would increase public awareness of the building.

Rugby Chapel sits very close to the College Drive sidewalk, due to the widening of the street in 1964. It is in a very vulnerable position. Every effort needs to be taken to protect it. No transit station must be built close to the building. The foundation looks to be in need of repair.

COMMENT: Between Rugby Chapel and the chapel of St Thomas More College lies a parking lot. It adds nothing to the streetscape. Appropriate landscaping would help screen the parking lot. This section of College Drive would work well as a location for a transit station, provided there was sufficient distance from the two chapels to allow for a full appreciation of these two historic buildings.

St Thomas More College and Chapel

St Thomas More College is a Federated College of the University of Saskatchewan. It was established in 1936, operating out of Newman Hall (1927), also known as “the White House”, located on the present site of the college. Construction of the present college building and chapel began in 1954 and Newman Hall was demolished. The final stage was completed in 1969. Other renovations followed. The building underwent significant expansion and renovation which was completed in 2013, resulting in a new glass façade fronting College Drive. It received a City of Saskatoon Heritage Award in 2016 in the category of Sensitive Addition.



St Thomas More Chapel. Institute for Stained Glass in Canada

The chapel houses several important pieces of art – stained glass windows by Robert Rambusch, documented by the Institute for Stained Glass in Canada, and murals by Lionel Thomas and William Kurelek.

The greystone building material of the chapel contributes to a unified streetscape and its architecture harmonizes with the core campus buildings.

Sources: [St. Thomas More Chapel, University of Saskatchewan – Institute for Stained Glass In Canada](#); [About Us - St. Thomas More College \(stmcollege.ca\)](#)

Intersection of Cumberland Avenue and College Drive

College Drive has always been a public transit route since the inception of the Saskatoon Municipal Railway in 1913/1914. The university was, and still is, a major destination within the city. In 1951, the street cars on what was the Mayfair/University Route were replaced by trolley buses. The trolley buses were eventually replaced by diesel following the major reconstruction

of College Drive in 1964. This busy intersection of College Drive and Cumberland Avenue formed the terminus – the University Loop- for transit running on the Mayfair/University Route.

Further details can be found in *Saskatoon's Electric Transit*, by Easten Wayman. 1988. There are two pictures of streetcars at the University Loop on pages 57 and 91. They show what the north side of College Drive – the university side – looked like in the 1950's.



College Drive and Cumberland Ave. looking north, showing transit turn-around with trolley bus, 1960 prior to the street widening.

Saskatoon Public Library Local History Collection.

B 1271

R.J.D. Williams Building, formerly School for the Deaf (1930). 221, Cumberland Avenue.



Built in 1930 and opened in 1931. On the City of Saskatoon Holding Bylaw. Designed by H. Dawson and Frank P. Martin and constructed by Arrand Construction. Named after Rupert Williams, Chief Supervisor of resident students. The school closed in 1991 and was subsequently bought by the University of Saskatchewan. [School for the Deaf > R. J. Williams Building \(scaa.sk.ca\)](#)

[Other Buildings | Varsity View Community Association \(vvcasaskatoon.com\)](#)

Intersection of College Drive and Preston Avenue

The NW corner of this intersection marks the boundary of the core university campus. This corner presents the first view of the University that greets travellers driving into Saskatoon from the east. It is a prime location to introduce the university to the public. The site is home to a unique collection of agricultural buildings dating back to the university's foundation. They remind us that the University of Saskatchewan was the first university in Canada to incorporate a College of Agriculture within its main campus. The jewel of the collection is the large stone barn.

The SE corner of the intersection is the site of the historic Patterson Gardens.

COMMENT: College Drive from Cumberland Avenue to Preston Avenue is extremely unfriendly to pedestrians and at times quite dangerous, especially around the Holiday Inn Express. A separate study should be undertaken to consider pedestrian access to facilities such as the fieldhouse and the hotel – it is very confusing. Pedestrian access to Patterson Gardens is virtually impossible.

The Stone Barn (1911-1912)

This is a landmark building that serves as a symbol of the agricultural focus and history of the University of Saskatchewan. It is an 'A' listed building on the University's Heritage Register.

Extracts from the Register follow:

Currently the barn is perhaps the most visible structure from outside the university. Located alongside College Drive, the Stone Barn's height and size draw attention from pedestrians and motorists. The pasture to the south of the barn serves to frame the agricultural scene ... The Stone Barn is a marker that serves to herald the presence of the University of Saskatchewan.

A stone paddock wall was added some time after the construction of the barn. The condition of the paddock walls are poor in many places.

The heavy concrete silos ... are considered to be the oldest structures of their kind in Saskatchewan.

The Stone Barn serves as a monument to the proud history of agricultural education at the University of Saskatchewan, marking the affiliation of the university with the agrarian culture that is innate to Saskatchewan.

The barn was closed in 2010 due to the structural degradation of its stone pilasters.

The University's Stone Barn is regarded as one of the finest barns in Western Canada and is featured in at least two books: *Legacy of Stone: Saskatchewan Stone Buildings*, by Frank Korvemaker et al and *Barns of Western Canada*, by Bob Hainstock.

Sources: [University of Saskatchewan Heritage Register - ConnectionPoint KB - Wiki \(usask.ca\)](http://www.usask.ca/heritage/register/connectionpoint/kb/wiki/); [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](http://www.usask.ca/heritage/register/saskatoon/); [University of Saskatchewan Archives - Building the University of Saskatchewan \(scaa.sk.ca\)](http://www.usask.ca/archives/buildingtheuniversity/)

COMMENTS: The heritage community has long been very concerned about the deteriorating condition of the Stone Barn and has been in communication with the University. Regardless of its current condition, however, the barn remains an iconic building which marks the presence of the university and highlights its history.

Views from College Drive which frame the barn and the paddock must be maintained.



University of Saskatchewan Stone Barn, 1956. Saskatoon Public Library Local History Collection B5305.

Patterson Gardens

Patterson Garden Arboretum is located at the SE corner of the Preston Avenue/ College Drive intersection. Vehicles access the gardens from Preston Avenue but pedestrian access is very difficult.



The University of Saskatchewan's Arboretum was established in 1966 as part of the Prairie Regional Trials for Woody Ornamentals experiment. Today an informal experiment continues to test the hardiness of woody plant species, while working towards plant conservation and genetic diversity. Dozens of new specimens are added each year, often sourced from wild seed of Canadian species or obtained from botanical gardens of the northern

hemisphere. The arboretum has grown into one of the most compelling collections of trees, shrubs, and vines in the Canadian Prairie Provinces. <https://patterson-arboretum.usask.ca/>

Established in 1966, Patterson Garden Arboretum was one of the original seven sites set up as part of the Prairie Regional Trials for Woody Ornamentals. Patterson Garden Arboretum is one of the last test sites remaining. The University of Saskatchewan test site was formally dedicated to Dr. Cecil Patterson in 1969. Dr. Patterson was the head of the Department of Horticulture Science at the University of Saskatchewan from 1922 to 1960. [Patterson Garden Arboretum - College of Agriculture and Bioresources - University of Saskatchewan \(usask.ca\)](#)

Other sources: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](#). [Cecil F. Patterson \(1892-1961\) - 100 Years of Horticulture - University of Saskatchewan \(usask.ca\)](#) – Sara Williams' fine biography.

The Patterson family first lived at 1115 Elliott Street near the University Memorial Gates until they moved to Sutherland in 1953.

COMMENT: This arboretum is somewhat of a secret for many Saskatonians. It deserves to be much better known. **It is very difficult to access**, especially for pedestrians. Consideration should be given to raising its profile. This could be achieved, in part, by providing public transit stops close by.

ELLIOTT STREET.

Elliott Street runs parallel to College Drive from the intersection at University Drive to Cumberland Avenue. It may be named after C.G. Elliott who arrived in Saskatoon in 1910. He operated a harness business that grew into blacksmithing, carriage building, coal and wood and livery service. The street shows up in 1912 maps as part of the University Annex subdivision. See: Duerkop, John. *Saskatoon's History in Street Names*. 2000.

Elliott Street is a residential street remarkable for having maintained its historical integrity to a large extent. It is primarily composed of 1920's and 1930 residences, many built in the Tudor style with decorative half timbering, or in the "art moderne" style. There are several residences that are great examples of these styles. There is a notable example of mid-century modern at 1235 Elliott Street. Some residences have interesting connections to the University of Saskatchewan.

COMMENT: Any development on the south side of College Drive will have an impact on this historic residential street. We hope that any development will be sensitive to the scale of the houses on Elliott Street. A three storey height on College Drive would seem to be the maximum.

Infill development along Elliott Street should be sensitive to adjacent heritage properties.

SOME ELLIOTT STREET RESIDENCES

The Varsity View Community Association has researched several Elliott Street houses of note. Please consult their website [Historic Houses | Varsity View Community Association \(vvcasaskatoon.com\)](http://vvcasaskatoon.com) for more detailed information on the following houses:

Prescesky Residence (1931) 1138 Elliott Street: Home of Mayor Sidney Buckwold and his wife Clarice 1946-1969.



1138 Elliott Street. Saskatoon Public Library Local History Collection. A-718

Nathan Adilman Residence (1931) 1137 Elliott Street: Home of Nathan Adilman who, after arriving from Ukraine in 1919, along with his brothers, Max and Harry, established the former Adilman Department Store on 20th Street.

Frank S. Dunn House (1926). 1128 Elliott Street: Home of Frank S Dunn who owned Dunn's Limited, one of the largest men's clothing stores in Western Canada in the late 1940's.

Teacher's Hostel (1913) 1110 Elliott Street

The original building on this site had strong connections to the Anglican Church in Western Canada and specifically to Emmanuel College located on the university campus. In 1909, Bishop Lloyd, a leader of the Barr Colonists, first Principal of Emmanuel College and later Bishop of Saskatchewan, encouraged fundraising to support the immigration and training of women teachers in Western Canada. From 1913 to 1925, the building acted as a hostel for the trainee teachers. Later, from 1926 to 1974, it became known as the Emmanuel Annex, a place for faculty and students of Emmanuel College. From 1944 to 1959, it was also home to the Sunday School by Post organization. In 1974 it became a private residence and was subsequently demolished in 2011-2012 to make way for a new building. See: [Historic Houses | Varsity View Community Association \(vvcasaskatoon.com\)](#); see also: Notes accompanying SPL photo PH 99-38.



1110 Elliott Street. Saskatoon Public Library Local History Collection. PH 99-38

Patterson House 1115 Elliott Street. 1927- 1957 home of Cecil F. Patterson, head of the U of S Department of Horticulture. See: [Cecil F. Patterson \(1892-1961\) - 100 Years of Horticulture - University of Saskatchewan \(usask.ca\)](#)



1115 Elliott Street, 1987. Saskatoon Public Library Local History Collection. PH 96-174-379

Online Resources

City of Saskatoon Heritage Register. [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](#)

Emmanuel College and Rugby Chapel

[Emmanuel College / Rugby Chapel \(scaa.sk.ca\)](#)

[936-Emmanuel-and-St.-Chad-Chapel.pdf \(cupe.ca\)](#)

[Emmanuel St. Chad Chapel, University of Saskatchewan – Institute for Stained Glass In Canada](#)

[Rugby Chapel, 1912 University of Saskatchewan – Institute for Stained Glass In Canada](#)

[University of Saskatchewan Heritage Register - ConnectionPoint KB - Wiki \(usask.ca\)](#)

[Woodlawn Cemetery History | Saskatoon.ca](#)

[Homestead Files at the Provincial Archives | Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan \(saskarchives.com\)](#)

Patterson Gardens

[Patterson Garden Arboretum - College of Agriculture and Bioresources - University of Saskatchewan \(usask.ca\)](#)

<https://patterson-arboretum.usask.ca/>

[Cecil F. Patterson \(1892-1961\) - 100 Years of Horticulture - University of Saskatchewan \(usask.ca\)](#)

[School for the Deaf > R. J. Williams Building \(scaa.sk.ca\)](#)

St Thomas More College and Chapel

[About Us - St. Thomas More College \(stmcollege.ca\)](http://stmcollege.ca)

[St. Thomas More Chapel, University of Saskatchewan – Institute for Stained Glass In Canada;](http://stmcollege.ca)

[University of Saskatchewan Archives - Building the University of Saskatchewan \(scaa.sk.ca\)](http://stmcollege.ca)

[University Archives and Special Collections – University of Saskatchewan \(usask.ca\)](http://usask.ca)

Varsity View Community Association. <http://vvcasaskatoon.com>

Print Resources

Anderson, Barbara. Two White Oxen: a Perspective of Early Saskatoon 1874-1905.

From the Memoirs of Barbara (Hunter) Anderson. Rev. Ed. 1983.

Duerkop, John. Saskatoon's History in Street Names. 2000.

Kerr, Donald and Hanson, Stan. Saskatoon: the First Half Century. 1982.

Lomheim, Shirley. "Gates of Glory". *Saskatoon History Review* No. 24, 2011.

Saskatoon History No. 1, 1980.

McPherson, Arlean. "The Nutana Cemetery". *Saskatoon History Review* No.5, 1990. Pp. 15 – 31.

Wayman, Easten. Saskatoon's Electric Transit. 1988.

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Saskatoon Heritage Society Corridor Planning Research Committee

William Delainey, Linda Dietz, Peggy Sarjeant, James Wood, Ryan Walker, Dianne Wilson.

City of Saskatoon College Drive Corridor Planning area: inventory of buildings, sites, and viewsapes of heritage interest

ADDENDUM

Submitted by the Saskatoon Heritage Society

September 29 2021

Several houses of heritage interest on Elliott Street were identified in our previous entry for Elliott Street. We omitted, however, to identify several residences of heritage interest on the 1000 block of University Drive.

UNIVERSITY DRIVE between McKinnon Ave. and Clarence Ave.

There are several noteworthy residences in this block that are featured in the Saskatoon Heritage Register: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](https://heritage.saskatoon.ca). They form an interesting group. Although built around the same period, 1920's – 1930's, they provide examples of a variety of architectural styles.

Mann House (also known as W.E. Walter House) (1912), 1040 University Drive.

Previously noted in our original inventory. This is a Municipal Heritage Property **designated in 2016**. We apologise for the ERROR of date in the earlier listing.

Walter Lock House (1928), 1038 University Drive.



This residence is located adjacent to the Mann House on one side and to the Henry Lehrer House on the other side. Much of the heritage value of the Walter Lock House lies in its architecture and visual interest. The house received a Municipal Heritage Award for restoration of a private building in 1989. See: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](https://heritage.saskatoon.ca)

Henry Lehrer House (1930), 1034 University Drive



This house was recognized for its Tudor-style architecture with decorative half-timbering. Unfortunately, recent facing has covered over many of these features. See: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](#)

Ernest Bricker House (1928), 1004 University Drive.



In addition to its Dutch Colonial architectural style, the Ernest Bricker House is valued for its association with Ernest Bricker, a Saskatoon businessman who was very active in the Jewish community. Originally from Winnipeg, Bricker established Bricker's Shoe Store in 1939 at 216 21st Street East. Further details: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](#)

Fred Delf House (1919), 1035 University Drive.



This Craftsman style home is one of the oldest houses on the block. It sits opposite the Mann House and the Walter Lock House. The home was the initial residence of Fred Delf, secretary / estates officer for the National Trust Co. Ltd. See: [Heritage Register | Saskatoon.ca](#)

COMMENT: Elliott Street and University Drive 1000 block and 900 block are both streets of historical significance and need to be treated sensitively. They have many connections to the University and to Saskatoon's business community of the mid- 20th century. More research needs to be undertaken to identify other residences of heritage interest.