

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

### ADDISON SOD HOUSE

**Location:** NE of Kindersley, Oakdale RM No. 320

**Date of Plaque:** 1993

**Inscription:** With little lumber or brick available, many homesteaders in early Saskatchewan built their homes of sod. When English immigrant James Addison drove to this site by ox cart from Saskatoon in 1908, he observed the deterioration of sod houses only a few months, or years, old. Determined not to repeat these design errors, the next year he began this architecturally unique home which was completed in 1911. With its sloped walls made of two thicknesses of carefully cut and laid sod, this is the only known inhabited sod house in the province.



*Photo: B. Flaman, July 2006*

### AMBROZ BLACKSMITH SHOP AND RESIDENCE

**Location:** 115 Third Street, Mossbank

**Date of Plaque:** 2004

**Inscription:** Built in 1920, the Ambroz Blacksmith Shop is the oldest, fully furnished blacksmith shop in Saskatchewan still on its original site. Frank Ambroz, a local blacksmith, purchased the business in 1928 and operated it for the next sixty years. Like other blacksmiths during this period, Ambroz crafted tools, hardware, horseshoes and machinery, and repaired agricultural and transportation equipment. The site includes the shop, an extensive collection of blacksmithing tools, supplies and products, and the Ambroz residence. This property and the artifact collection stand as a unique reminder of the important role the blacksmith industry played in the development of the province.



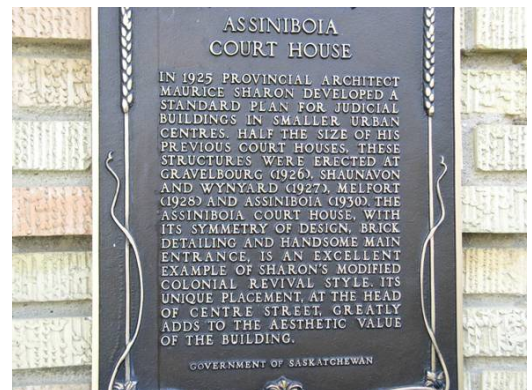
*Photo: J. Winkel, June 2004*

### ASSINIBOIA COURT HOUSE

**Location:** 700 Centre Street, Assiniboia

**Date of Plaque:** 1990

**Inscription:** In 1925 Provincial Architect Maurice Sharon developed a standard plan for judicial buildings in smaller urban centres. Half the size of his previous court houses, these structures were erected at Gravelbourg (1926), Shaunavon and Wynyard (1927), Melfort (1928) and Assiniboia (1930). The Assiniboia Court House, with its symmetry of design, brick detailing and handsome main entrance, is an excellent example of Sharon's modified colonial revival style. Its unique placement, at the head of Centre Street, greatly adds to the aesthetic value of the building.



*Photo: B. Flaman, May 2005*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

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### BALFOUR APARTMENTS

**Location:** 2305 Victoria Avenue, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 1993

**Inscription:** Designed by Storey and Van Egmond and built by Smith Brothers and Wilson, this building was commissioned by prominent Regina lawyer James Balfour. One of the largest and last such structures constructed in depression era Saskatchewan, the Balfour contained state-of-the-art technology, including Regina's first self-operated elevator. The building is of mixed architectural styles employing baronial and Spanish-Moorish detailing. It is constructed of local Claybank brick accented by fine hand carved stonework. Nicor Group began restoration of the Balfour in 1984.



*Photo: L. Dale-Burnett, Oct 2004*

### BANK OF COMMERCE

**Location:** 1736 Scarth Street (Cornwall Centre), Regina

**Date of Plaque:**

**Inscription:**

**Not plaqued**



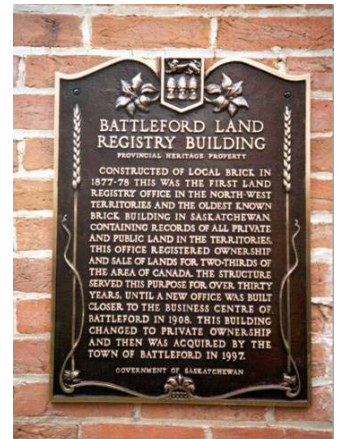
*Photo: C. Fehr, 2005*

### BATTLEFORD LAND REGISTRY OFFICE

**Location:** Government Ridge, Battleford

**Date of Plaque:** 2000

**Inscription:** Constructed of local brick in 1877-78 this was the first Land Registry Office in the North-West Territories and the oldest known brick building in Saskatchewan. Containing records of all private and public land in the Territories, this office registered ownership and sale of lands for two-thirds of the area of Canada. The structure served this purpose for over thirty years, until a new office was built closer to the business centre of Battleford in 1908. This building changed to private ownership and then was acquired by the Town of Battleford in 1997.



*Photo: Heritage Resource Branch*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

### CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING

**Location:** 2201 11th Avenue, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 1984

**Inscription:** This building was designed by Montreal architects Brown and Vallance, as Saskatchewan corporate head office of the Canada Life Assurance Company. Completed in 1914, its white terra cotta facade is one of the province's most striking designs. When the provincial government entered into the insurance business in the mid-1940s, this structure served as headquarters for the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office until 1979. This Provincial Heritage Property was restored in 1984 by Silver Developments Ltd.



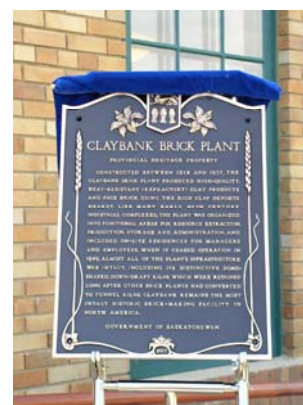
*Photo: B. Flaman, May 2007*

### CLAYBANK BRICK PLANT

**Location:** Near Claybank, Elmsthorpe RM No. 100

**Date of Plaque:** 2007

**Inscription:** Constructed between 1912 and 1937, the Claybank Brick Plant produced high-quality, heat-resistant (refractory) clay products and face brick using the rich clay deposits nearby. Like many early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial complexes, the plant was organized into functional areas for resource extraction, production, storage and administration, and included on-site residences for managers and employees. When it ceased operation in 1989, almost all of the plant's infrastructure was intact, including its distinctive dome-shaped, down-draft kilns which were retained long after other brick plants had converted to tunnel kilns. Claybank remains the most intact historic brick-making facility in North America.



*Photo: C. Germann, June 2007*

### “CODD” RED CROSS FLAG

**Location:**

**Date of Plaque:** 2005

**Inscription:** Named for Surgeon Alfred Codd, the “Codd” Red Cross Flag was flown at the battles of Fish Creek and Batoche during the North West Conflict of 1885 – marking the first time the Red Cross emblem was used in Canada. The handmade cotton flag, with a red Christian-style cross stitched on both the front and back, was one of three similar flags used to identify medical personnel tending to wounded soldiers on the battlefield. The “Codd” Flag is recognized for its association with the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian military, and stands as a symbol of the history of medical care in Saskatchewan.



*Photo: Heritage Resources Branch, 2005*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

### COLLEGE BUILDING

**Location:** University of Saskatchewan

**Date of Plaque:** 2003

**Inscription:** As one of the first buildings constructed on campus, the College Building reflects the prominent role agricultural education was to play at the newly created University of Saskatchewan. Originally designed to house the College of Agriculture, this multi-purpose building quickly became a hub of campus activity after it opened for classes in the fall of 1912. The building's striking architecture and use of distinctive local greystone set the tone for much of the campus' physical design. Overlooking a grassy oval garden space known as the "Bowl," the College Building remains one of the most distinguished buildings on campus.



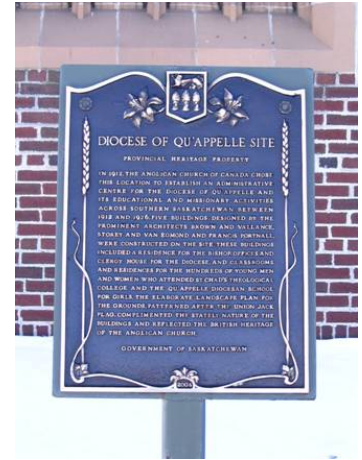
*Photo: B. Flaman, Sept 2005*

### DIOCESE OF QU'APPELLE SITE

**Location:** Broad Street & College Avenue, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 2004

**Inscription:** In 1912, the Anglican Church of Canada chose this location to establish an administrative centre for the Diocese of Qu'Appelle and its educational and missionary activities across southern Saskatchewan. Between 1912 and 1926, five buildings, designed by the prominent architects Brown and Vallance, Storey and Van Egmond and Francis Portnall, were constructed on the site. These buildings included a residence for the bishop, offices and clergy house for the diocese, and classrooms and residences for the hundreds of young men and women who attended St. Chad's Theological College and the Qu'Appelle Diocesan School for Girls. The elaborate landscape plan for the grounds, patterned after the Union Jack flag, complemented the stately nature of the buildings and reflected the British heritage of the Anglican Church.



*Photo: M. Pedersen, March 2006*

### DOUKHOBOR DUGOUT HOUSE

**Location:** Blaine Lake RM No. 434

**Date of Plaque:** 2005

**Inscription:** Fleeing religious and political persecution in Russia, many Doukhobors immigrated to Canada in the late nineteenth century. In 1899, a group settling in the Blaine Lake area adapted to the harsh winter and limited availability of building materials by using the natural landscape to their advantage. This temporary dwelling, located in a sheltered ravine, was used until 1904 while permanent log houses were being built nearby. An excavation into the ravine provided three walls for the house, while wood framing finished the front. The roof was sod and the floor prairie clay. Although this dugout house shows how Doukhobors responded to harsh prairie conditions, it also symbolizes the adaptability and determination of many other early settlers in Saskatchewan.



*Photo: Heritage Resources Branch,  
June 2005*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

### ERNEST LINDNER STUDIO

**Location:** Fairy Island, Emma Lake

**Date of Plaque:** 2007

**Inscription:** Attracted to Fairy Island's pristine setting, nationally-renowned artist Ernest Lindner chose this spot, now called Lindner Point, to build his summer home and studio in 1935. The studio is constructed from spruce trees cut on the site and incorporates a large corner window offering a panoramic view of the boreal forest. Many of Lindner's best-known works feature the distinctive landscape of Fairy Island and Emma Lake, and are held in numerous public and private collections, including the National Gallery of Canada. In 1961, at the age of 65, Lindner sold his island studio to the University of Saskatchewan.



*Photo: B. Flaman, Sept 2006*

### ESTERHAZY FLOUR MILL

**Location:** 517 Smith-Dorrien Street, Esterhazy

**Date of Plaque:** 2005

**Inscription:** The Esterhazy Flour Mill, completed in 1907, is the oldest and most complete flour mill of heavy post and beam construction remaining in Saskatchewan. Like other mills of the period, wheat delivered here by local farmers would be processed into flour, bran and other products. The flour mill contains original turn-of-the-century milling equipment, including grinders, sifters, bucket elevators, and bagging machines, and is attached to an elevator for storing grain. The grain elevator is of wood crib construction and has a sloped shoulder roofline. The Esterhazy Flour Mill stands as a reminder of the importance of flour mills in the development of Saskatchewan's grain industry.



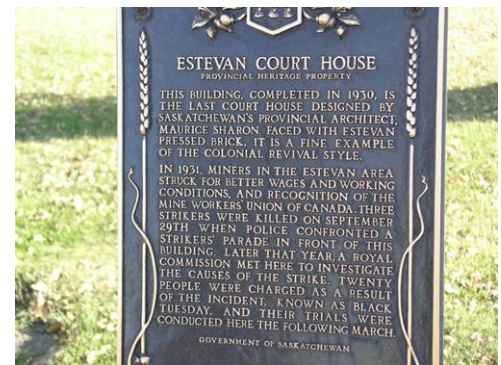
*Photo J. Kasperski, July 2005*

### ESTEVAN COURT HOUSE

**Location:** 1016 Fourth Street, Estevan

**Date of Plaque:** 1999

**Inscription:** This building, completed in 1930, is the last court house designed by Saskatchewan's Provincial Architect, Maurice Sharon. Faced with local Estevan pressed brick, it is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style. In 1931, miners in the Estevan area struck for better wages and working conditions, and recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. Three strikers were killed on September 29th when police confronted a strikers' parade in front of this building. Later that year, a Royal Commission met here to investigate the causes of the strike. Twenty people were charged as a result of the incident, known as Black Tuesday, and their trials were conducted here the following March.



*Photo: J. Winkel, Oct 2003*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

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### FLEMING GRAIN ELEVATOR

**Location:** South Railway Street, Fleming

**Date of Plaque:** 2006

**Inscription:** The Fleming Grain Elevator is the oldest standing grain elevator on its original site in Canada. Constructed in 1895, this 32,000 bushel grain elevator was one of several built for the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. It is distinguished by its hipped roof, a design variation built between 1880 and 1910, the formative years of the modern grain handling system. This type of elevator, with its shorter stature and narrow cupola, was superseded by the “standard plan” sloping-shoulder style which became common in the following decades. Despite diminishing numbers, the traditional wood-crib grain elevator continues to be an enduring symbol of Saskatchewan’s rural, agricultural identity.



*Photo: M. Pedersen, Oct 2006*

*Destroyed by fire, February 2010.*

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### GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BATTLEFORD

**Location:** Government Ridge, Battleford

**Date of Plaque:** 2006

**Inscription:** Between 1877 and 1883, the North-West Territories, an area then comprising over two-thirds of Canada, were administered from this location. As the centre of government for this region, Government House contained the offices and chambers of the Territorial Council and the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor. After the territorial capital was moved to Regina, the building became one of Canada’s first Indian Industrial Schools. In 1916, the Seventh Day Adventists significantly modified and expanded the building to operate a religious academy. Later, it became a seminary and boarding school for the Oblates of St. Mary’s. Although destroyed by fire in 2003, the ruins of Government House are still a commanding presence on what was known as “Government Ridge.”



*Photo: B. Flaman, Nov 2007*

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### GOVERNMENT HOUSE, REGINA

**Location:** 4607 Dewdney Avenue, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 1981

**Inscription:** Government House was the home of the Lieutenant Governors of the North-West Territories from 1891 to 1905, and of Saskatchewan from 1905 to 1945. Later it served as a convalescence home and a continuing education facility. Built between 1888 and 1891, Government House was designed primarily by Thomas Fuller, the Dominion Architect of Canada. The late Victorian style of this building reflects the regal association of the Lieutenant Governors. The residence, restored by the Province of Saskatchewan, was officially reopened on Saskatchewan’s 75th anniversary as a province, September 4, 1980.



*Photo: M. Thome, Sept 2006*

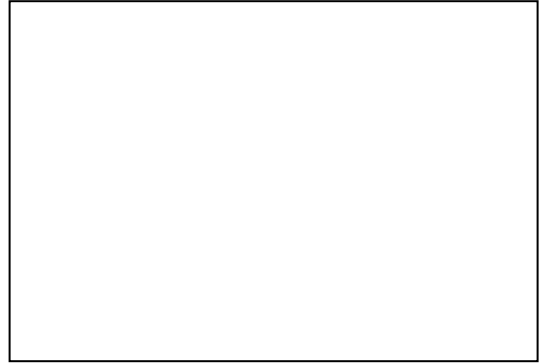
## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

### GUSTIN HOUSE

**Location:**

**Date of Plaque:**

*Plaque in Progress*



### HOLY TRINITY ANGLICAN CHURCH

**Location:** Stanley Mission

**Date of Plaque:** 2003

**Inscription:** This church is the oldest building in Saskatchewan. It was constructed between 1854 and 1860 by local residents under the direction of Reverend Robert Hunt. The frame structure, siding and floorboards were made from hand-sawn local timber, with hardware, window frames and stained glass shipped from England. The size of the completed structure, its towering steeple and gothic design were in sharp contrast to other small log churches being built in the west at the time. Although the settlement gradually shifted to the south side of the river, this church served as a focal point for Anglican missionary work in the area for over a century.



*Photo: B. Flaman, June 2006*

### HONEYWOOD NURSERY

**Location:** Leask RM No. 464

**Date of Plaque:** 2008

**Inscription:** Established in 1934 by Dr. A.J. (Bert) Porter, the Honeywood Nursery played an important role in the development of horticulture in Western Canada. A country school teacher with no formal horticultural training, Porter developed some of the first fruit varieties and ornamental plants capable of thriving on the prairies. Porter was best-known as a hybridizer of lilies, winning numerous awards for his work. Many of the plants he developed still thrive on these grounds and are reminders of his life-long commitment to the propagation of plants and fruit species on the prairies. Over its 65 years in operation, Honeywood produced plants, bulbs and saplings which beautified farmyards and gardens across Saskatchewan, Canada and around the world.



*Photo :B. Flaman, June 2006*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

### HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY STORE

**Location:** Broadway Street, Fort Qu'Appelle

**Date of Plaque:** 1988

**Inscription:** This building represents the transition of the Hudson's Bay Company from a fur trading operation to a retail merchandising business. Built in 1897 under the direction of Chief Factor Archibald McDonald, it captured most of the trade on the north side of the Qu'Appelle Valley. McDonald oversaw its operation for 14 of the 20 years that the Bay owned the store. In 1917 the company sold it to Pioneer General Stores, which ran it until 1970. The province bought the building in 1975 and undertook considerable stabilization. The store was sold to Jim Chaplin in 1985 and restored for commercial use.



*Photo: Heritage Resources Branch*

### IMHOFF STUDIO AND FARM SITE

**Location:** Near St. Walburg, Frenchman Butte RM No. 501

**Date of Plaque:** 2005

**Inscription:** Born in Germany, internationally renowned artist, Berthold Imhoff, settled in Saskatchewan in 1914 and purchased the land that would become his residence and studio until his death in 1939. From here, Imhoff painted hundreds of religious works which still adorn churches and cathedrals throughout Saskatchewan, Canada and the United States. Although best known for his religious paintings, the studio's natural surroundings also inspired Imhoff to paint landscapes. An addition to the studio in 1925 featured high ceilings and large, north-facing windows that provided indirect natural lighting Imhoff preferred for still life and portraits. This site, which still retains the peaceful solitude that drew Imhoff to Saskatchewan and which would influence his work, includes the artist's studio, farm house, barn and other buildings.



*Photo: B. Flaman, Nov 2006*

### JOHN NUGENT STUDIO

**Location:** Lumsden, Saskatchewan

**Date of Plaque:** 2007

**Inscription:** Designed by prominent Saskatchewan architect Clifford Wiens and completed in 1960, this unique building was constructed as a studio for nationally renowned artist John Nugent. The central portion, with its conical-shaped concrete roof, earthen floor and fieldstone walls, served as a foundry for bronze casting and steel sculpture. The attached fan-shaped structure, which used sections of concrete culverts for the windows, served as Nugent's candle-making studio. The building displays a regionalized form of modernist architecture through the use of both manufactured and crafted elements and through its sensitive integration with the north slope of the Qu'Appelle Valley. It was awarded a Massey Medal by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in 1967.



*Photo: B. Flaman, May 2007*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

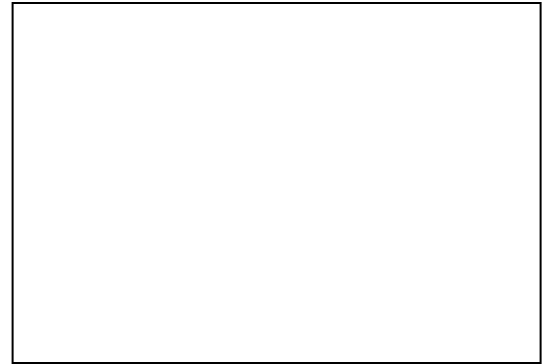
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### MCNAUGHTON STORES

**Location:** Moosomin

**Date of Plaque:**

*Plaque in progress*



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### MELVILLE CITY HALL

**Location:** 420 Main Street, Melville

**Date of Plaque:** 2001

**Inscription:** Before the First World War, town hall/opera houses were very popular and often the centerpiece of communities across Saskatchewan. Typically, the first floor of these multi-purpose buildings contained the municipal offices, while the second floor accommodated cultural performances. Melville's Municipal Building was designed by the prominent Regina architectural firm of Storey and Van Egmond. With its classical styling and large central dome it remains one of the province's most attractive city structures of the era. It is also unique as it served as a court facility for over fifty years.



*Photo: F. Korvemaker, 2001*

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### MOOSE JAW COURT HOUSE

**Location:** 64 Ominica Street West, Moose Jaw

**Date of Plaque:** 1999

**Inscription:** The Moose Jaw Court House, completed in January 1909, is the oldest continuously functioning provincial court building in Saskatchewan. It replaced an earlier wood frame court house at High Street and 9th Avenue which was built in 1893 and demolished in 1927. Its construction launched a program to replace frontier-style Dominion Government court houses with impressive buildings more in keeping with boom time growth expectations. Built of concrete and steel and faced with hydraulic pressed brick and Bedford stone, the building's stately architecture, sturdy construction and optimistic size have allowed it to be adapted to modern uses.



*Photo: M. Pedersen, July 2007*

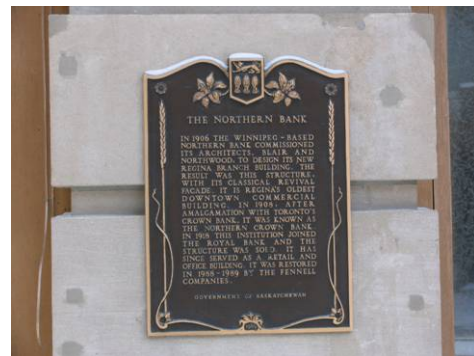
## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

### NORTHERN CROWN BANK

**Location:** 1819 Scarth Street, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 1989

**Inscription:** In 1906 the Winnipeg-based Northern Bank commissioned its architects, Blair and Northwood, to design its new Regina branch building. The result was this structure, with its Classical Revival facade. It is Regina's oldest downtown commercial building. In 1908, after amalgamation with Toronto's Crown Bank, it was known as the Northern Crown Bank. In 1918 this institution joined the Royal Bank and the structure was sold. It has since served as a retail and office building. It was restored in 1988-1989 by the Fennell Companies.



*Photo: B. Flaman, Feb 2001*

### OPIMIHAU

**Location:** Corman Park RM No. 344

**Date of Plaque:** 2005

**Inscription:** "To see through the eyes of an eagle" A medicine wheel, stone rings, buried campsites and bison kills attest to the repeated use of this valley extending back thousands of years. Periodic flooding of Opimihaw (formally Tipperary) Creek sealed many of the occupations in clay, resulting in exceptional preservation of cultural material. These layered deposits provide excellent opportunities for the archaeological study and interpretation of First Nations history and adaptation on the northern plains over the last 5,000 years. This site is a testament to the rich archaeological heritage of Saskatchewan, and continues to play a role in the preservation and expression of First Nations culture.



*Photo: Heritage Resources Branch*

### PASQUIA PALAEOONTOLOGICAL SITE

**Location:** Arborfield RM No. 456

**Date of Plaque:** 1996

**Inscription:** Over 90 million years ago, during the cretaceous period, east-central Saskatchewan was covered by an interior sea. Today the sedimentary rocks exposed along the Carrot River tell a unique story. Fossilized fish and bird skeletons; shark teeth; plesiosaurs and a nearly complete primitive crocodile skeleton have been found. These geological 'pages' from our past are nowhere else seen in such vivid detail, quality and quantity of fossil remains.



*Photo: Heritage Resources Branch, 1992*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

### PETITE VILLE METIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

**Location:** Rosthern RM No. 403

**Date of Plaque:** 2005

**Inscription:** Dating to the 1870's, and one of the largest Métis *hivernant* (wintering) settlements in Saskatchewan, Petite Ville represents a crucial period in the history of the Métis people – their transition from nomadic buffalo hunting to a more settled lifestyle. The 83-hectare site contains chimney mounds, numerous building-related depressions, and archaeological deposits all of which provide insight into the domestic, social, economic and religious life of the village. The residents of Petite Ville later founded and relocated to the St. Laurent settlement, including Batoche and Gabriel's Crossing. Petite Ville remains the best preserved Métis archaeological site in Saskatchewan and one of the best in Canada.



Photo: K. Weinbender, May 1999

### PRINCE ALBERT TOWN HALL/OPERA HOUSE

**Location:** 1010 Central Avenue, Prince Albert

**Date of Plaque:** 2001

**Inscription:** In 1892 the council of the burgeoning town of Prince Albert commissioned the architectural firm of F. J. Rostrick and Son of Hamilton to design a town hall/opera house. Built by A. and W. B. Goodfellow, of locally produced brick, the building was a combination of elegance and solidity. The porte-cochere entranceway and wrought-iron balcony are unique for town halls of the era. City services, a performance area, a magistrate's court and a jail were located in this facility for many years. In 1969 the structure was converted into an arts and senior citizen's centre. It is the oldest building of its type in Saskatchewan.



Photo: B. Flaman, June 2006

### REGINA LAND TITLES BUILDING

**Location:** 2205 Victoria Avenue, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 1978

**Inscription:** Saskatchewan's first provincial land titles building was designed by Darling and Pearson and constructed in 1907-1909. This building housed the Regina District records from 1910 until 1977. The distinctive architectural style is highlighted by the Romanesque arched windows and decorative entablature above the projecting brick columns.



Photo: Heritage Resources Branch

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

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### REGINA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

**Location:** 1870 Lorne Street, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 2000

**Inscription:** In response to public demand for better telephone service, the Government of Saskatchewan established its own telephone system in 1908. The Regina Telephone Exchange is the oldest surviving building erected by government telephones. Built in 1913 to replace an earlier exchange destroyed in the tornado of June 30, 1912, it housed the government's first automatic dial switching station. Its prominent location and Beaux-Arts design by Regina architects Storey and Van Egmond proclaim the importance of the expanding telephone network to the people of Saskatchewan.



*Photo: B. Flaman, Feb 2007*

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### SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES HEAD OFFICE

**Location:** 2340 Albert Street, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 2001

**Inscription:** Telephones were introduced into Saskatchewan in the early 1880's, but it was not until 1908 that a government agency was created to manage them. Constructed in 1924, this structure was the first official head office for Saskatchewan government telephones. Designed by the prominent Regina architectural firm of Van Egmond and Storey, it was built by one of Saskatchewan's leading contractors, Poole Construction. Much of the planning and operation of the province-wide telecommunications network occurred in this building, the corporate head office until 1964.



*Photo: B. Flaman, May 2007*

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### SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATIVE BUILDING & GROUNDS

**Location:** 2405 Legislative Drive, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 2005

**Inscription:** The legislative building is one of the finest examples of Edwardian Classical architecture in Canada. Designed by the Montreal architectural firm of Maxwell and Maxwell, the building was constructed between 1908 and 1912. With its impressive central dome and Tyndall stone façade, the Legislative Building stands as the most recognizable symbol of the provincial government. The grounds, designed by noted landscape architects Frederick Todd and Thomas Mawson, are a rare Canadian example of a "City Beautiful" master plan. Featuring a mix of French and English landscape design, the grounds balance formal and picturesque views of the Legislative Building through the ordered use of formal gardens, monuments and open spaces. The Legislative grounds are one of the province's most important public gathering places.



*Photo: C. Germann, Sept 2005*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

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### SASKATCHEWAN REVENUE BUILDING

**Location:** 1871 Smith Street, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 1997

**Inscription:** This building, designed by Regina architects Storey and Van Egmond, was constructed in 1914 as the head office of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Grain Elevator Company. Established in 1911, the company was one of the first major farmer co-operatives and became a forerunner of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. In 1926, the two companies amalgamated and this building was vacated. It was purchased by the Provincial Government in 1928. Renamed the Saskatchewan Revenue Building, it served as headquarters of the Motor Vehicle Division from then until 1979.



*Photo: B. Flaman, Feb 2007*

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### SASKATOON LAND TITLES BUILDING

**Location:** 311 21st Street East, Saskatoon

**Date of Plaque:** 1989

**Inscription:** This is the oldest provincial government office building in Saskatoon. It was erected in 1909 from designs by Storey and Van Egmond, the prominent Regina architects. By 1911 the structure was doubled in size, reflecting the rapid expansion in urban and rural population in the region. Land owners continued to register title to their property at this office until 1959, when a new combined court house and land titles office was established on Spadina Crescent.



*Photo: M. Pedersen, April 2004*

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### SWIFT CURRENT PETROGLYPH

**Location:** East of Swift Current

**Date of Plaque:** 2005

**Inscription:** Some of Saskatchewan's most outstanding examples of ancient rock art are found on this limestone boulder. Carved bison figures, animal tracks and geometric shapes (petroglyphs) can be seen on its surface, while paintings (pictographs) that are at least 1,200 years old have been found on now-buried portions of the rock. While the purpose of these figures is unknown, they undoubtedly had important symbolic and spiritual meaning. Bison were indispensable in the lives of the first people and their depiction on the boulder expresses the people's reverence for this animal. The petroglyph boulder is valued by today's First Nations as an expression of their cultural heritage and as a tangible link to the past.



*Photo: K. Weinbender, Oct 2006*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

### TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

**Location:** 3304 Dewdney Avenue, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 1997

**Inscription:** Designed by Thomas Fuller, dominion architect, and constructed in 1891 to house the offices of the North West Territorial Government, this building served the provincial government from 1905 to 1910. It was then used as a Ruthenian Training School for immigrants from Eastern Europe; a school for the deaf; and a school for mentally handicapped children. Nearly destroyed by fire in 1922, the building was repaired and leased by the Salvation Army until 1971 as a home for unwed mothers. The province restored this structure in 1979.



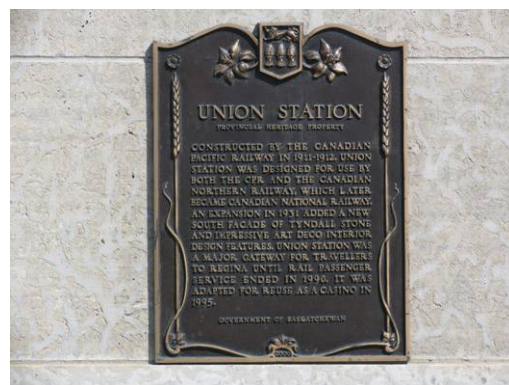
*Photo: Heritage Resources Branch*

### UNION STATION

**Location:** 1880 Saskatchewan Drive, Regina

**Date of Plaque:** 2000

**Inscription:** Constructed from 1911 to 1912 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Union Station was designed to accommodate both the CPR and the Canadian Northern Railway, which later became Canadian National. A major expansion in 1931 added a new facade of Manitoba Tyndall stone and some of the most impressive art deco interior design features in the province. The north side still exhibits elements of the 1911 architecture. The building's monumental style testifies to the importance of railways in the development of Saskatchewan. It was adapted for reuse as a casino in 1995.



*Photo: M. Pedersen, May 2007*

### VEREGIN DOUKHOBOR PRAYER HOME

**Location:** Veregin

**Date of Plaque:** 1985

**Inscription:** In 1899, 7500 Doukhobours, or "spirit-wrestlers", emigrated from Russia seeking land and religious freedom. They settled in what is now central and east-central Saskatchewan. This ornate structure, built in 1917 and reminiscent of Russian architectural styles, served as a communal prayer home and residence for the Doukhobour leaders, Peter V. and his son Peter P. Veregin. It was designated a Provincial Heritage Property in 1982.



*Photo: B. Flaman, Oct 2006*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

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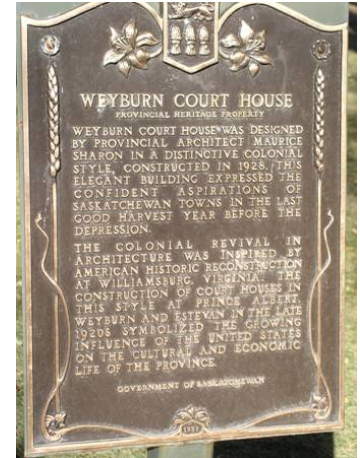
### WEYBURN COURT HOUSE

**Location:** 301 Prairie Avenue NE, Weyburn

**Date of Plaque:** 1999

**Inscription:**

Weyburn Court House was designed by provincial architect Maurice Sharon in a distinctive colonial style. Constructed in 1928, this elegant building expressed the confident aspirations of Saskatchewan towns in the last good harvest year before the depression. The Colonial Revival in architecture was inspired by American historic reconstruction at Williamsburg, Virginia. The construction of court houses in this style at Prince Albert, Weyburn and Estevan in the late 1920s symbolized the growing influence of the United States on the cultural and economic life of the province.



*Photo: J. Winkel, Oct 2003*

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### WEYBURN SECURITY BANK

**Location:**

**Date of Plaque:** 1988

**Inscription:** 76 3rd Street, Weyburn

Constructed in 1910, this was the head office of the Weyburn Security Bank, the only Saskatchewan-based bank to operate in this province. Chartered in 1911 as an outgrowth of the Weyburn Security Company (founded in 1902), the bank was the headquarters of 33 branches across southern Saskatchewan. Poor economic conditions of the Depression forced the bank's sale in 1931 to the Imperial Bank of Canada. The building was restored in 1987 by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.



*Photo: B. Flaman, June 2006*

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### WOLSELEY COURT HOUSE

**Location:** SE corner of Ouimet and Richmond Street, Wolseley

**Date of Plaque:** 1999

**Inscription:**

This is the oldest existing court building in Saskatchewan and the only one built during the era of territorial government. Designed under the direction of Thomas Fuller, chief architect for Canada, it was built in 1894-95 to serve the judicial district of Eastern Assiniboia. Following its closure as a court house in 1909, the building was used as a jail and as a boys detention home until 1921, when it became an annex to the newly constructed home for the infirm. An original metal flag pole still stands south of the building.



*Photo: Heritage Resources Branch*

## Provincial Heritage Property Plaque Texts

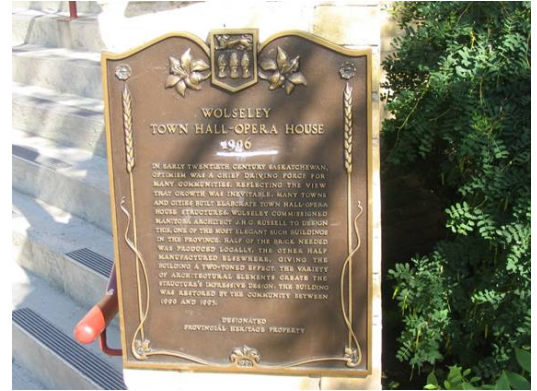
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### WOLSELEY TOWN HALL/OPERA HOUSE

**Location:** 510 Varennes Street, Wolseley

**Date of Plaque:** 1993

**Inscription:** In early twentieth century Saskatchewan, optimism was a chief driving force for many communities. Reflecting the view that growth was inevitable, many town and cities built elaborate town hall-opera house structures. Wolseley commissioned Manitoba architect J.H.G. Russell to design this, one of the most elegant such buildings in the province. Half of the brick needed was produced locally, the other half manufactured elsewhere, giving the building a two-toned effect. The variety of architectural elements create the structure's impressive design. The building was restored by the community between 1990 and 1993.



*Photo: B. Quiring, June 2004*

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### YORKTON COURT HOUSE

**Location:** 29 Darlington Street East, Yorkton

**Date of Plaque:** 1999

**Inscription:**

Yorkton Court House was the first court building designed by Saskatchewan's provincial architect, Maurice Sharon. Its balanced appearance and authoritative Beaux-Arts style give an impression of order and dignity, qualities befitting the administration of justice. Construction began in 1919 and was completed in February 1921. Built of steel and reinforced concrete, and faced with Saskatchewan Clay Products brick and Manitoba limestone, this impressive building attested to the province's confidence in Yorkton's prosperous future.



*Photo: C. Fehr, 2004*