

OUTDOOR ARCHITECTURE TOUR

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phone!

Our outdoor tour is an excellent way to learn about the architecture of Wascana Park and the Legislative Building. Explore the legislative grounds and around the building to find these highlights!



Parliamentary Education & Heritage
Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan



HON. WALTER SCOTT

Walter Scott was Saskatchewan's first premier. His grand vision for the province was important in the creation of the Legislative Building and Wascana Park. He selected the location for the building and hired the architects: Edward and W. S. Maxwell from Montreal.

The building was designed following French Beaux-Arts architecture. Elements of this style are clarity, symmetry, grandeur, and exterior sculptures that express the function of the building (*see pediment*). The building is enhanced with Edwardian features, a British style of architecture, to show Canada's British connection.



BEAUX-ARTS STYLE

Around the
Legislative
Building



SYMMETRICAL GARDENS



PRINCE OF WALES ENTRANCE

Designed to blend in with the rest of the building, the Prince of Wales entrance opened in 2001. With this barrier-free entrance, the Saskatchewan Legislative Building became the first legislative building in Canada to receive the Rick Hansen Accessibility Foundation Certification in 2021.

The gardens were designed alongside the *City Beautiful Movement* to enhance the appearance of cities. Landscape architect Frederick Todd began designing the grounds in 1907. In 1912, Thomas Mawson was hired to finish the design using the same Beaux-Arts architectural principles as the building, such as symmetry and grandeur, to enhance the building's importance.



SIDE-WING ENTRANCE

Above the front-facing side entrances are paired columns supporting a pediment. This pediment is different from the one at the front entrance because it's open at the bottom, making it a broken pediment. At the opening you can see fruits, grains, and a crown - symbols important to Saskatchewan and Canada.



THE PEDIMENT



The Bromsgrove Guild carved the pediment in 1914. In this design, the central figure represents Canada, with an Indigenous family to the left and settler family to the right. This design expresses the hope for the building: that the laws and decisions made inside the building benefit everyone.



EAST WING WINDOWS

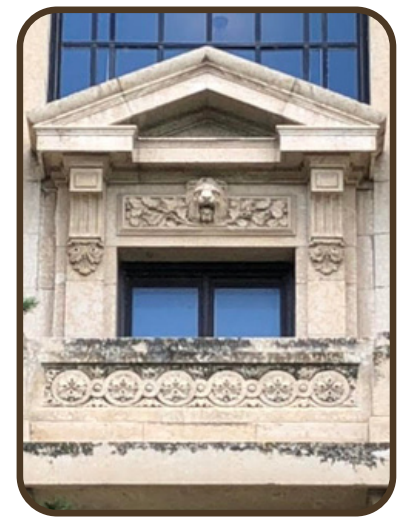


The windows are different on each floor, with the most extravagant ones on the 2nd floor where the Legislative Chamber and Library are located! A few months before the building opened, the Regina Cyclone tore through the city. Most of the building was undamaged except for the Legislative Library. The 2nd floor windows of the east wing were blown out, sending books everywhere!

**On the
Legislative
Building**



Walter Scott had many requirements for the building, one being that it had a tower or dome to be seen from a distance. The dome is a four-sided base with tall windows at each corner. The stone around the windows is curved to enhance them. This is called curving channelled masonry, an Edwardian architecture feature.



END-WING ENTRANCE

These spots may be hard to find, but they're at the very end of each long wing of the building. This feature is called a portico: a porch supported by columns. You can also see a broken pediment and a lion head surrounded by agricultural symbols.



THE DOME