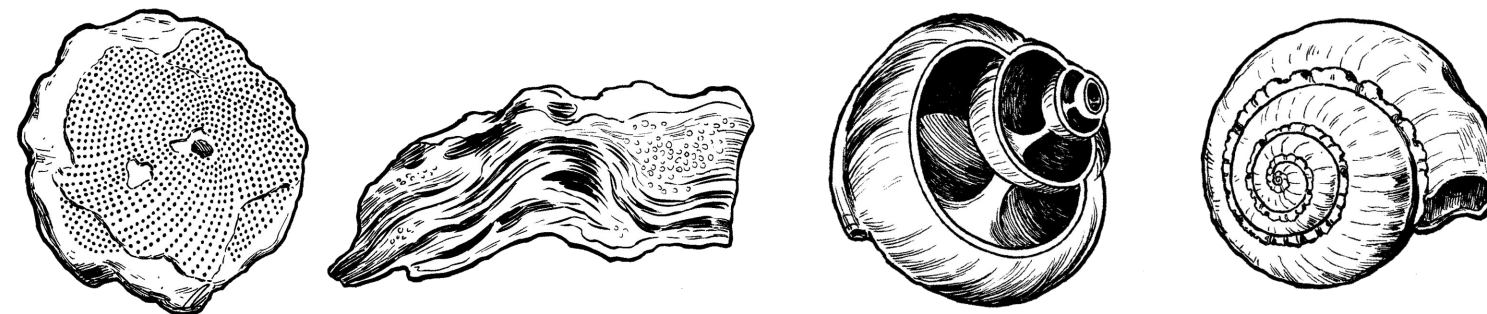




On Safari would not have been possible without the generous support of these groups:

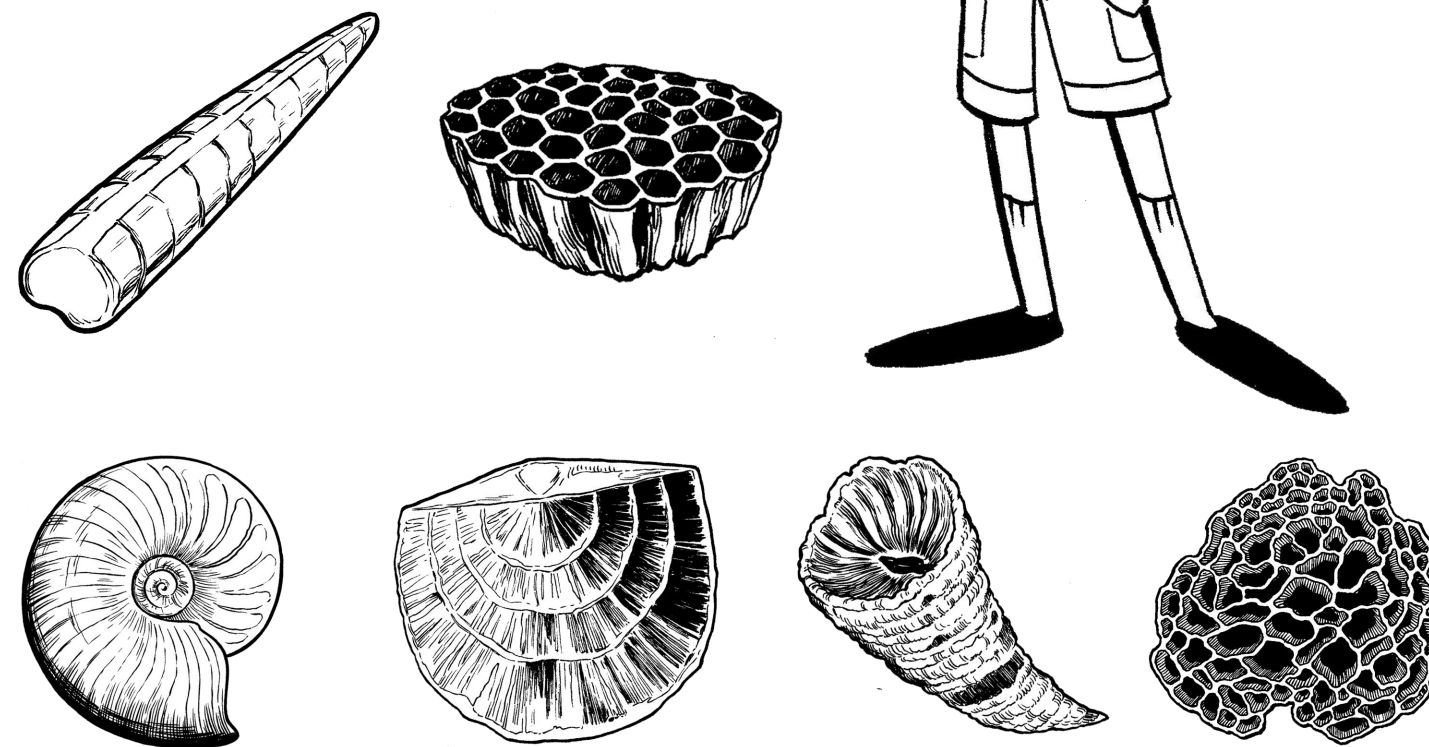


Information
Services
Corporation



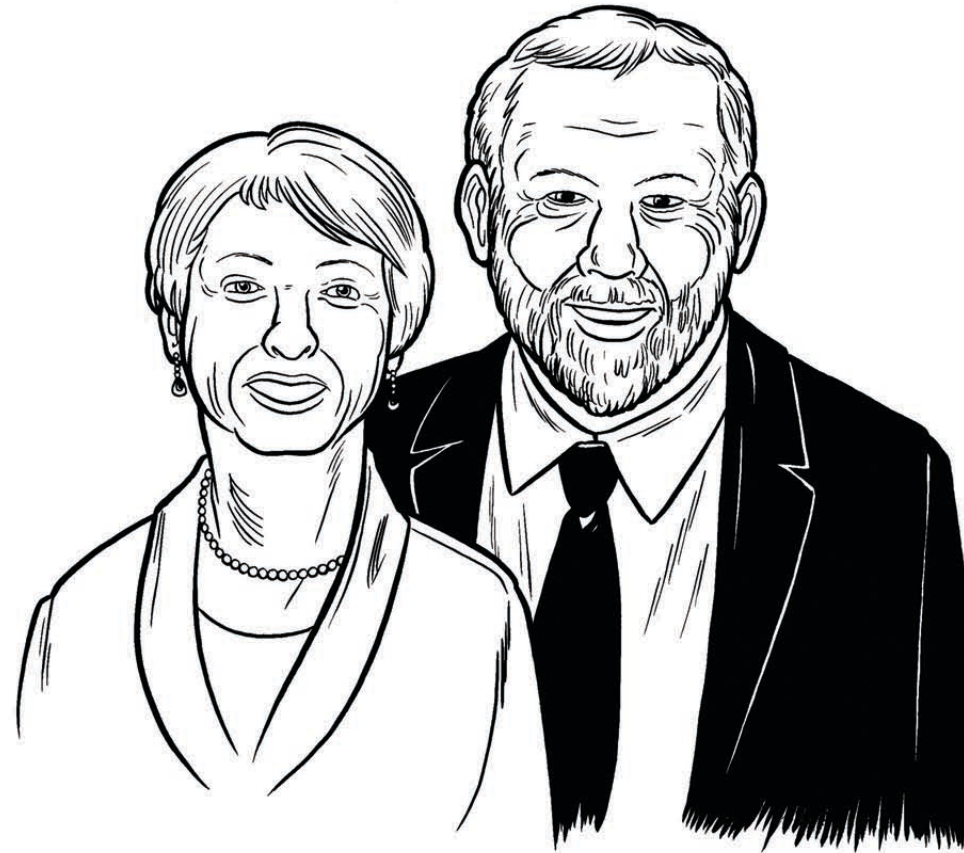
On Safari

Tour Guide & Colouring Book



Welcome to the On Safari Tour!

*Dedicated to William and Peggy Sarjeant
who created the first On Safari Tour*



On Safari Coordinator: Jody Cason
Artwork by: Elaine Will, Ken Davis, and Jody Cason
Geological Consultants: Brittany Laing and Christopher K. West

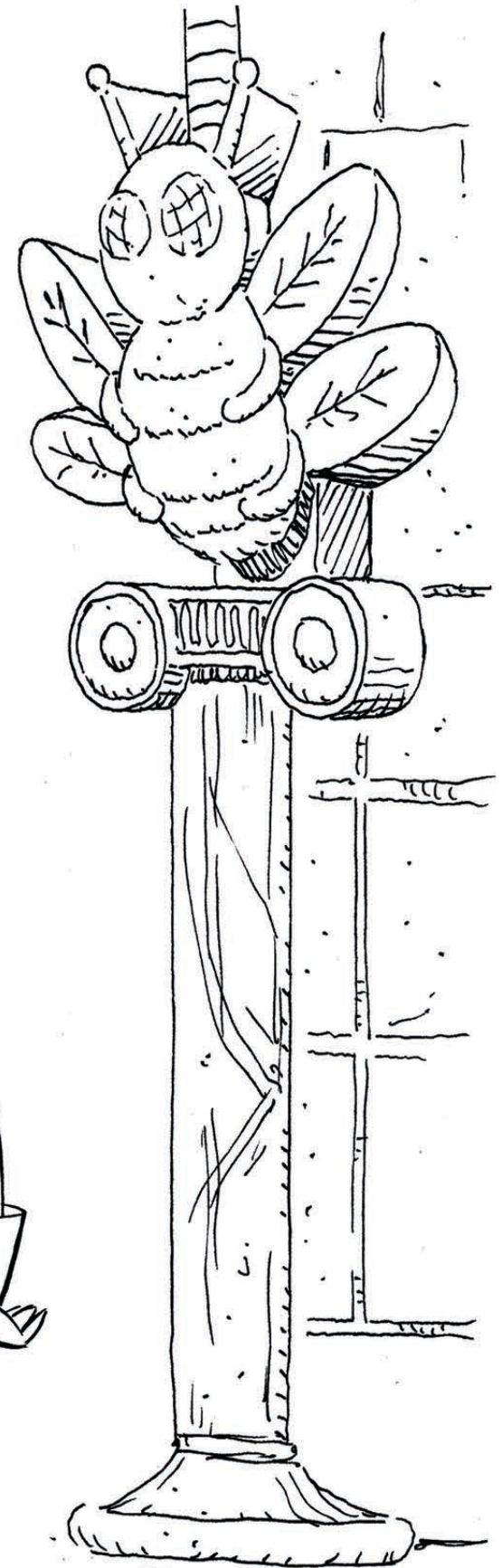
*Created with the generosity of the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation,
ISC Information Services, Centennial 360, Downtown Partnership,
Saskatoon Board of Education, the Children's Festival,
and the Saskatoon Heritage Society*

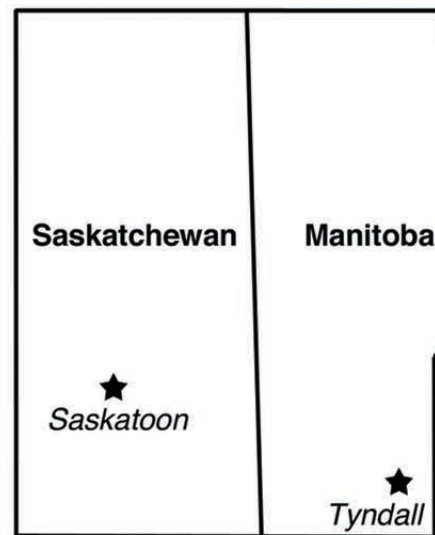
*Saskatoon Heritage Society
P.O. Box 7051, Saskatoon. SK S7K 4J1*

Thank you for joining our excursion!
Are you ready for some adventure?
This guide will help you to find all kinds of surprises
in downtown Saskatoon. When you look closely,
you'll notice that many of the buildings on our tour
have interesting critters carved into their facades
(a fancy word for front). We are going to hunt for as
many creatures as we can! How many can you spot?

Plus, there are other beasts hiding *inside* the stones!
Many of these buildings use a special type of limestone,
known as **Tyndall Stone**, as a building stone.
Tyndall Stone, and other limestones, is a type of
sedimentary rock. Sedimentary rocks build up over time
and trap the remains of plants and animals in them.
With enough time and pressure, these remains can
be preserved as fossils that we can look at today!

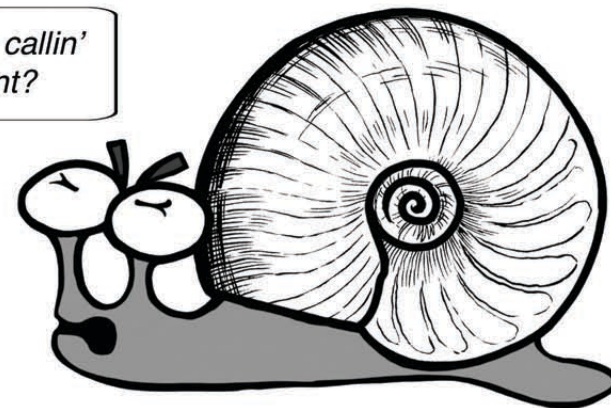
Although many of the
buildings downtown
are already **100 years old**,
the stones used for these
buildings are much older.
Tyndall Stone is the remains
of an ancient sea floor from
450 000 000 years ago!
Now that's history!





Tyndall Stone was named after a small community in Manitoba near Garson where it can be found. The stone is grey to tan coloured, looks blotchy and is full of ancient critters!

Who you callin' ancient?



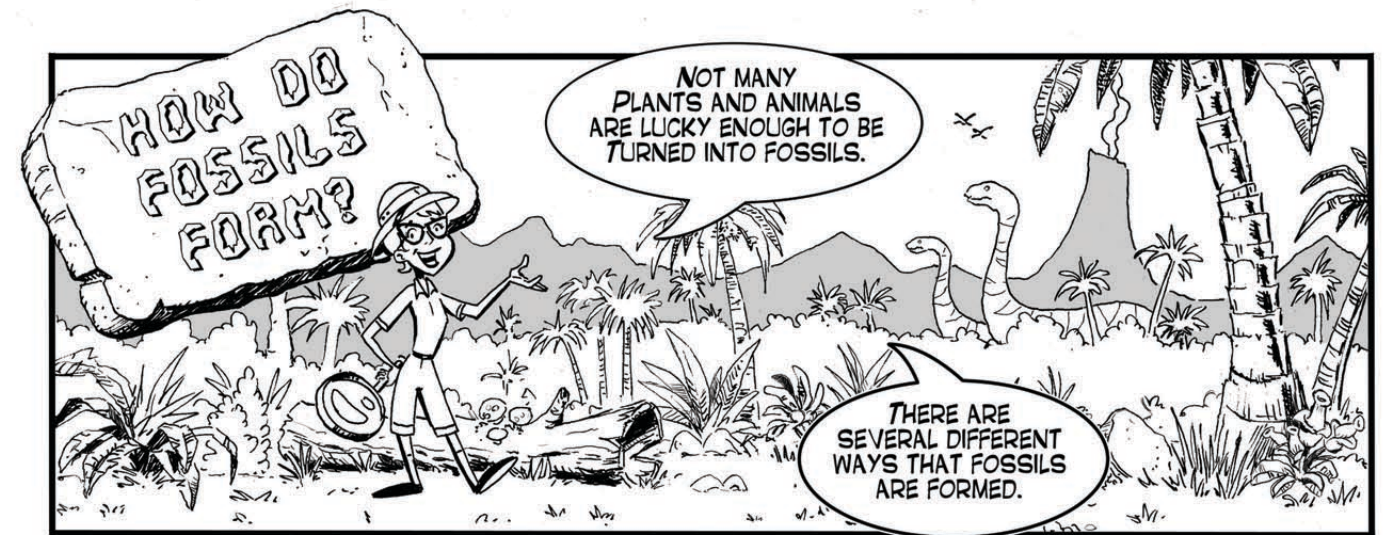
Just like the sea floor today, Saskatchewan was once an ocean, bustling with all kinds of sea life! Over time, the sediments (a fancy word for dirt) got buried, squished, and turned to stone. Some of the animals swam around, some of them stayed still and searched for food with their arms, and some of them dug around in the dirt. The animal shells and the tunnels they dug are all preserved in Tyndall stone. Geologists called the animals "**fossils**" and the traces they made "**ichnofossils**".



The cool-looking mottling in Tyndall stone is actually the preserved tunnel of a little critter, probably similar to a small crab today, who was looking for food and a place to hide from nasty predators! Ichnologists, scientists who study old animal traces, call it **Thalassinoides**- try to see if you can spot it in the stone!

The most common fossil found in Tyndall Stone are the **Receptaculitids**. These are an extinct group of creatures that scientists think were calcareous green algae. This means an algae (think of the slimy green stuff in lakes) with a hard skeleton.

The second most common fossil is the now extinct solitary rugose coral, often called 'horn corals'. Stromatoporoid sponges, colonial rugose and tabulate corals, brachiopods, bryozoans, gastropods, cephalopods, echinoderms, and trilobites were also common in the ancient Ordovician sea. Fossils of these animals can also be spotted in the Tyndall Stone.



HERE ARE THE FIVE STEPS THAT FORM A "MOULD AND CAST" FOSSIL

THE SOFT PARTS OF THE ANIMAL ROT AWAY, LEAVING ONLY A SKELETON BURIED BY SEDIMENT.

OVER TIME, THE SKELETON CONTINUES TO BE BURIED AS SEDIMENT ACCUMULATES AROUND IT ON THE SEA FLOOR.

COMPLETELY BURIED AND SURROUNDED BY STONE, THE BONES ARE DISSOLVED BY SEEPING GROUND WATER.

OVER TIME, MINERAL-RICH WATER SEEPS IN AND FILLS THE MOULD.



FIRST, AN ANIMAL DIES AND SINKS TO THE SEA FLOOR.



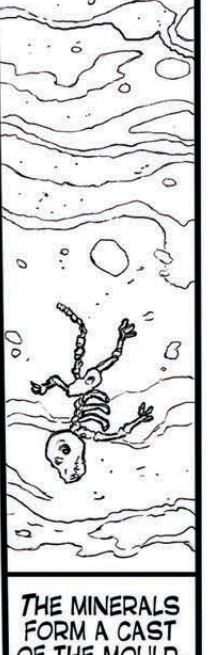
THE SEA FLOOR IS AN IDEAL PLACE FOR FOSSILIZATION, WHICH IS WHY MANY FOSSILS ARE OF MARINE ANIMALS.



AS THE SEA FLOOR SINKS, THE PRESSURES INCREASE TURNING LOWER SEDIMENT INTO HARD ROCK.



THIS LEAVES A CAVITY PRESERVING THE SHAPE OF THE BONES AND IS CALLED A NATURAL MOULD.

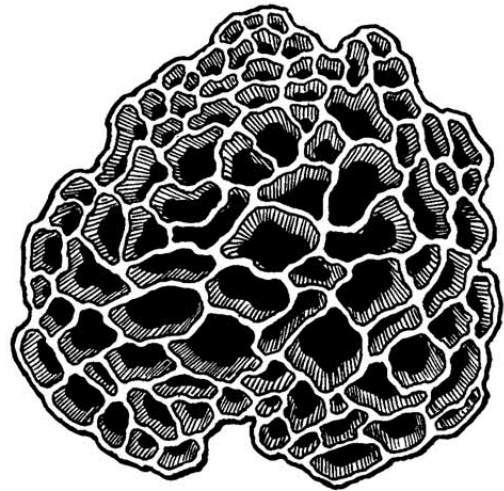


THE MINERALS FORM A CAST OF THE MOULD, KEEPING THE SHAPE OF THE SKELETON, BUT NONE OF IT'S INTERNAL FEATURES.

MILLIONS OF YEARS LATER, THE ROCK SURROUNDING THE MOULD RISES TO THE SURFACE, AND WIND AND RAIN EXPOSE THE FOSSIL FOR US TO FIND.

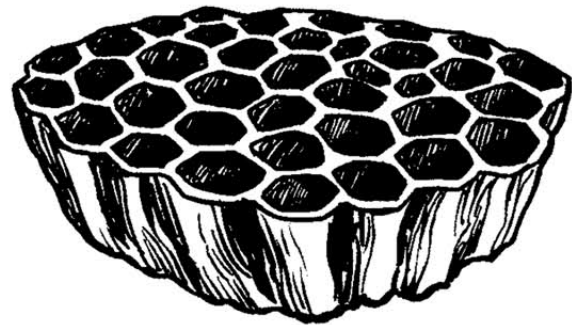


Fossils on Safari



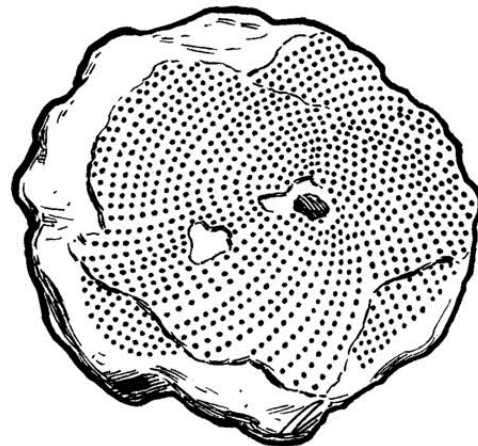
Colonial Tabulate Coral of the family Halysitidae, and in the genus *Catenipora*, are a now extinct group of corals that resemble a chain-link structure that gives us the common name of Chain Coral.

Solitary Rugose Coral of the genus *Grewingka*, a now extinct group of corals where individuals grew separately from one another in the shape of a curved horn, which gives us the common name of Horn Coral. If the fossil is cut horizontally, we can see a circular shape with lines (septa) radiating from a centralized point. If the fossil is cut along a vertical section, we can see these same septa elongated in a horn-like shape along the length of the fossil.



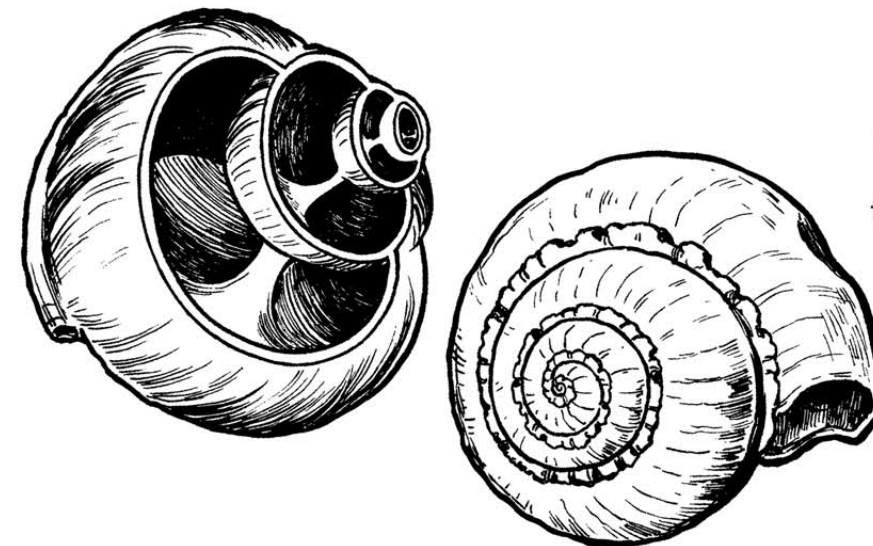
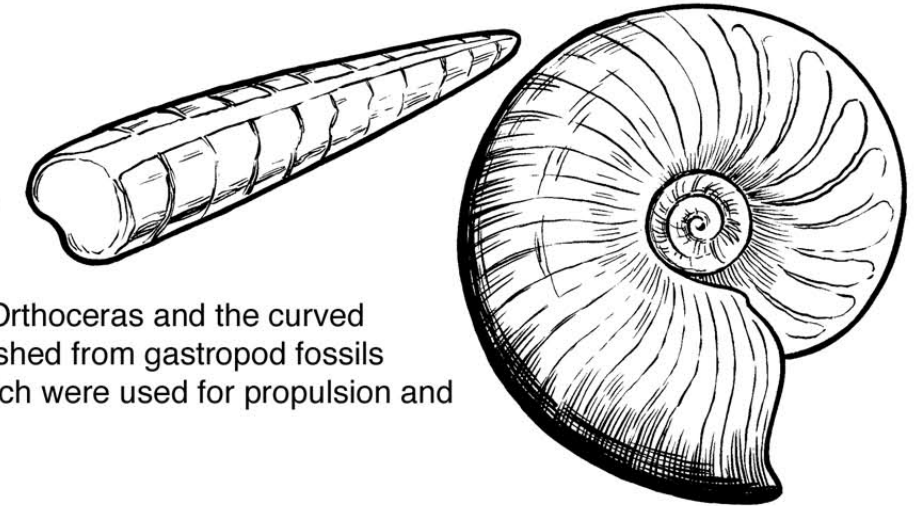
This is another **Colonial Tabulate Coral**, in the genus *Saffordophyllum*, in which the tubes of the corallite appear polygonal when cut horizontally and are closely connected to the adjoining coral tubes. This gives the appearance of a honeycomb structure, which gives the common name of Honeycomb Coral.

This is **Receptaculites**, sometimes referred to as Sunflower Coral, although it is actually thought to be a calcareous green algae. Now extinct, Receptaculites grew in a large circular colonial structure, which had a uniform diamond-like pattern with empty space at a central point. This produces a resemblance to a sunflower. The hollow central point can vary in size depending where the fossil was cross-sectioned.



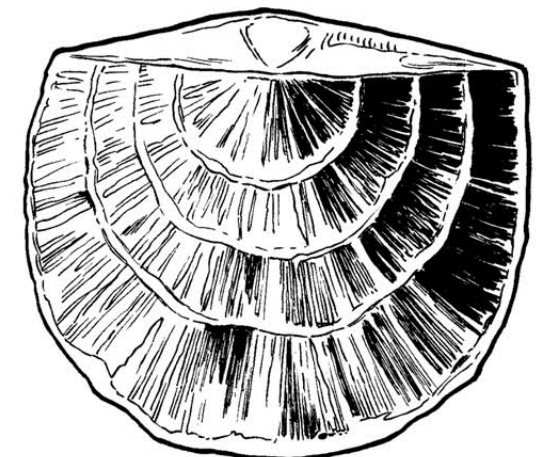
Stromatoporoids are likely a type of sea sponge. Encrusting animals, these ancient sponges were early reef-builders similar to coral. The animal formed small layers as it grew that formed a very orderly layered appearance.

Cephalopods were also common in the ancient Ordovician sea, and the remains of these squid-cousins can also be found throughout the Tyndall Stone. These animals are Nautiloids, and the most common varieties are the straight *Orthoceras* and the curved *Winnipegoceras*. These can be distinguished from gastropod fossils by the presence of septal chambers, which were used for propulsion and buoyancy.

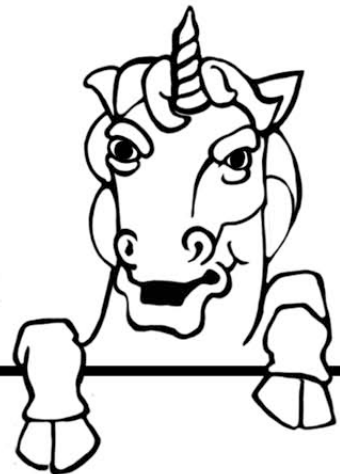


Gastropod fossils are also common; we know these animals today most commonly as snails or slugs. These gastropods could grow to be quite large, and depending on the orientation of the cross-section, you can sometimes see the internal spiral of their shells. It is possible to confuse certain gastropod fossils with curved nautiloids, but this can be avoided by looking for the presence, or lack there of, of septal chambers which are a feature of Cephalopods, and not Gastropods.

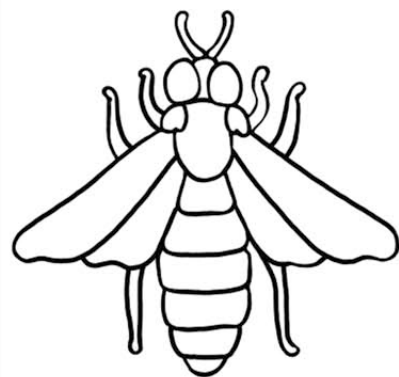
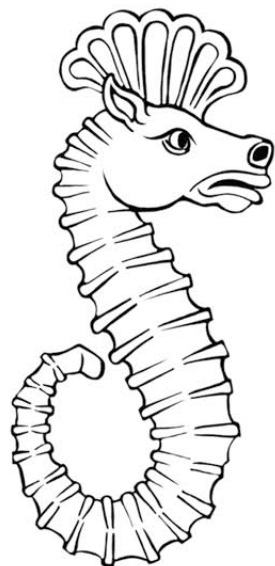
Body fossils of valved animals called **Brachiopods** are also common. These animals are similar in many ways to a modern clam. They have two shells that are joined by a central hinge. They can be difficult to identify as they are often broken, and sliced in such a way that they appear as only thin slivers. If you spot something that is long and thin with a subtle curve, you have likely spotted a Brachiopod.



...and now, let's start the tour!

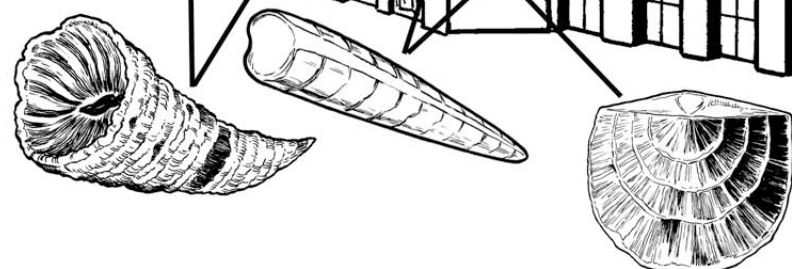
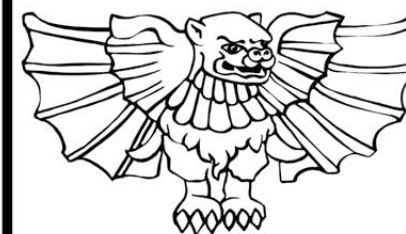


The Bessborough Hotel
was built by the Canadian
National Railways in 1931,
but was not opened until 1935.
It is named after the Canadian
Governor-General at the time,
Sir Vere Brabazon Ponsonby,
Earl of Bessborough.
The bricks came from Claybank, SK



There are many creatures
carved into the stone!
Draw a line connecting these
drawings to their positions on
the Bessborough! What other
animals can you see?

How many fossils
can you find?
What types are they?

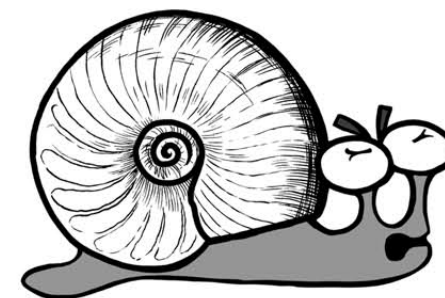


Even the stone benches in front have fossils.
Find the Rugose on the Kiwanis Memorial!

The **Saskatoon Club** was designed in 1912 by Norman Thompson of Thompson, Daniel, and Colthurst (the same company who built St. John's and St. James churches.) It is a sturdy building of brick and stone. The club itself formed in 1907, by our city's pioneers of industry and commerce. It remains a private club to this day.



Above the door is a wreath.
What kinds of plants usually make wreaths?
In ancient Greece wreaths were made of Bay Laurel branches and were awarded to victors, both in athletic competitions, and in poetic meets; in Rome they were symbols of martial victory, crowning a successful commander during his triumph.

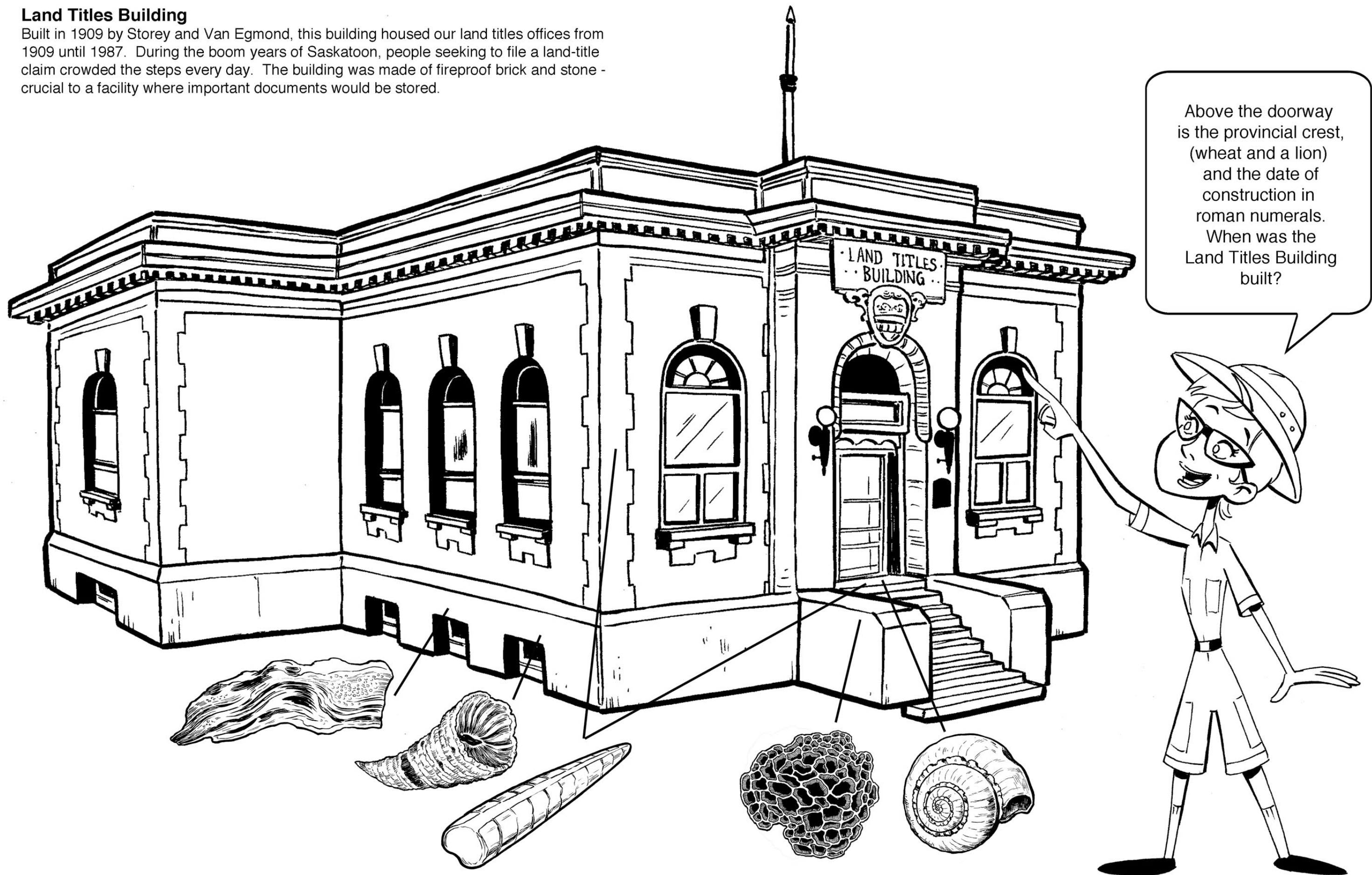


The expression
"resting on one's laurels"
refers to someone relying entirely on long-past successes for continued fame or recognition.

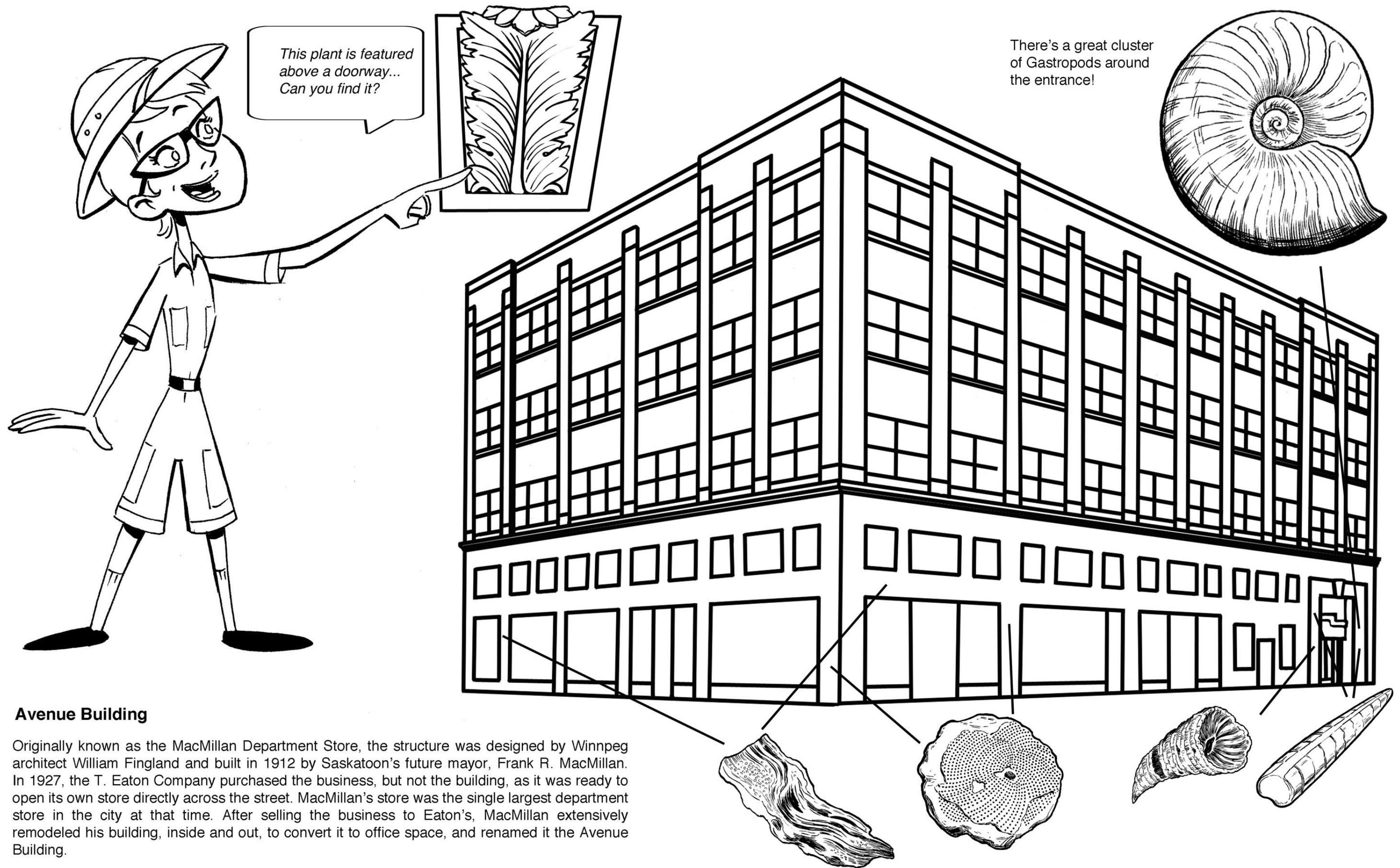


Land Titles Building

Built in 1909 by Storey and Van Egmond, this building housed our land titles offices from 1909 until 1987. During the boom years of Saskatoon, people seeking to file a land-title claim crowded the steps every day. The building was made of fireproof brick and stone - crucial to a facility where important documents would be stored.



Above the doorway is the provincial crest, (wheat and a lion) and the date of construction in roman numerals. When was the Land Titles Building built?



Avenue Building

Originally known as the MacMillan Department Store, the structure was designed by Winnipeg architect William Fingland and built in 1912 by Saskatoon's future mayor, Frank R. MacMillan. In 1927, the T. Eaton Company purchased the business, but not the building, as it was ready to open its own store directly across the street. MacMillan's store was the single largest department store in the city at that time. After selling the business to Eaton's, MacMillan extensively remodeled his building, inside and out, to convert it to office space, and renamed it the Avenue Building.

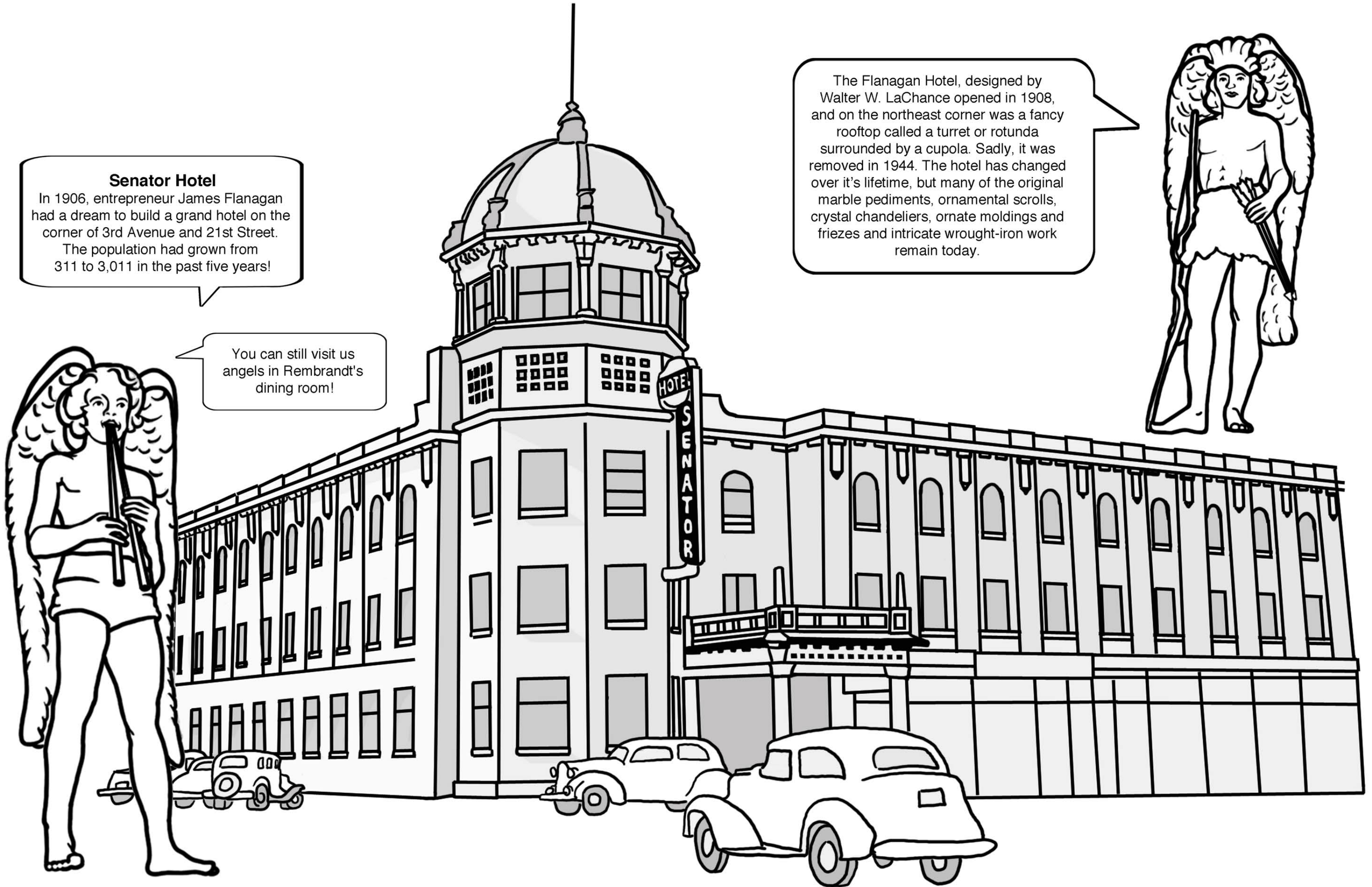
Senator Hotel

In 1906, entrepreneur James Flanagan had a dream to build a grand hotel on the corner of 3rd Avenue and 21st Street.

The population had grown from 311 to 3,011 in the past five years!

You can still visit us angels in Rembrandt's dining room!

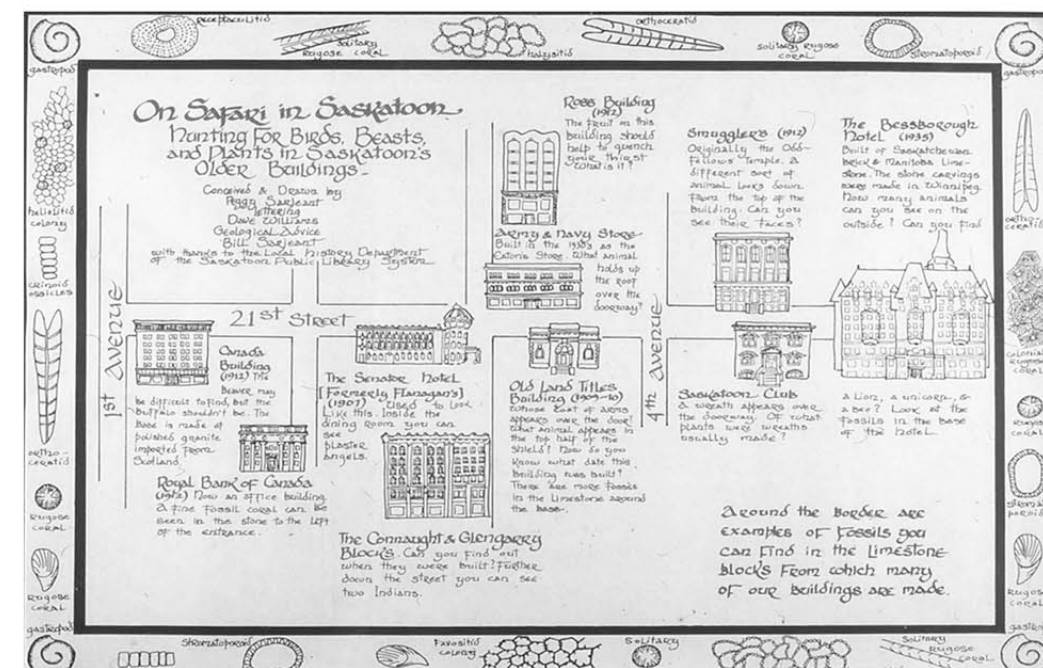
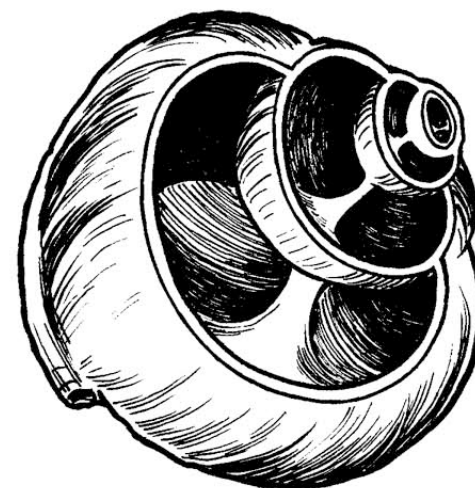
The Flanagan Hotel, designed by Walter W. LaChance opened in 1908, and on the northeast corner was a fancy rooftop called a turret or rotunda surrounded by a cupola. Sadly, it was removed in 1944. The hotel has changed over it's lifetime, but many of the original marble pediments, ornamental scrolls, crystal chandeliers, ornate moldings and friezes and intricate wrought-iron work remain today.



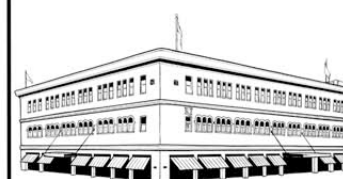


On Safari in Saskatoon

Hunting for Birds, Beasts, and Plants in Saskatoon's Heritage Buildings

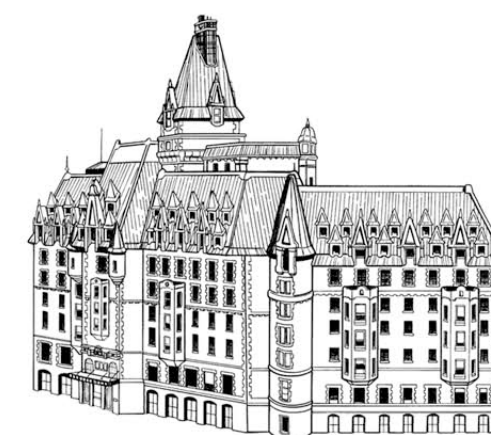


This is the original map by Peggy and William Sarjeant, and Dave Williams



Eaton's Building
(1928)

Odd Fellows Temple
(1912)

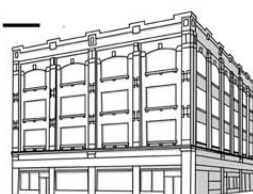


The Bessborough Hotel
(1935)

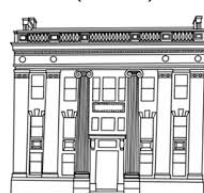
21st Street



Canada Building
(1912)



MacMillan
(1926)



Royal Bank
(1913)

2nd Avenue

Senator Hotel
(1907)



3rd Avenue



Avenue Building
(1912)



Land Titles
(1909)

4th Avenue

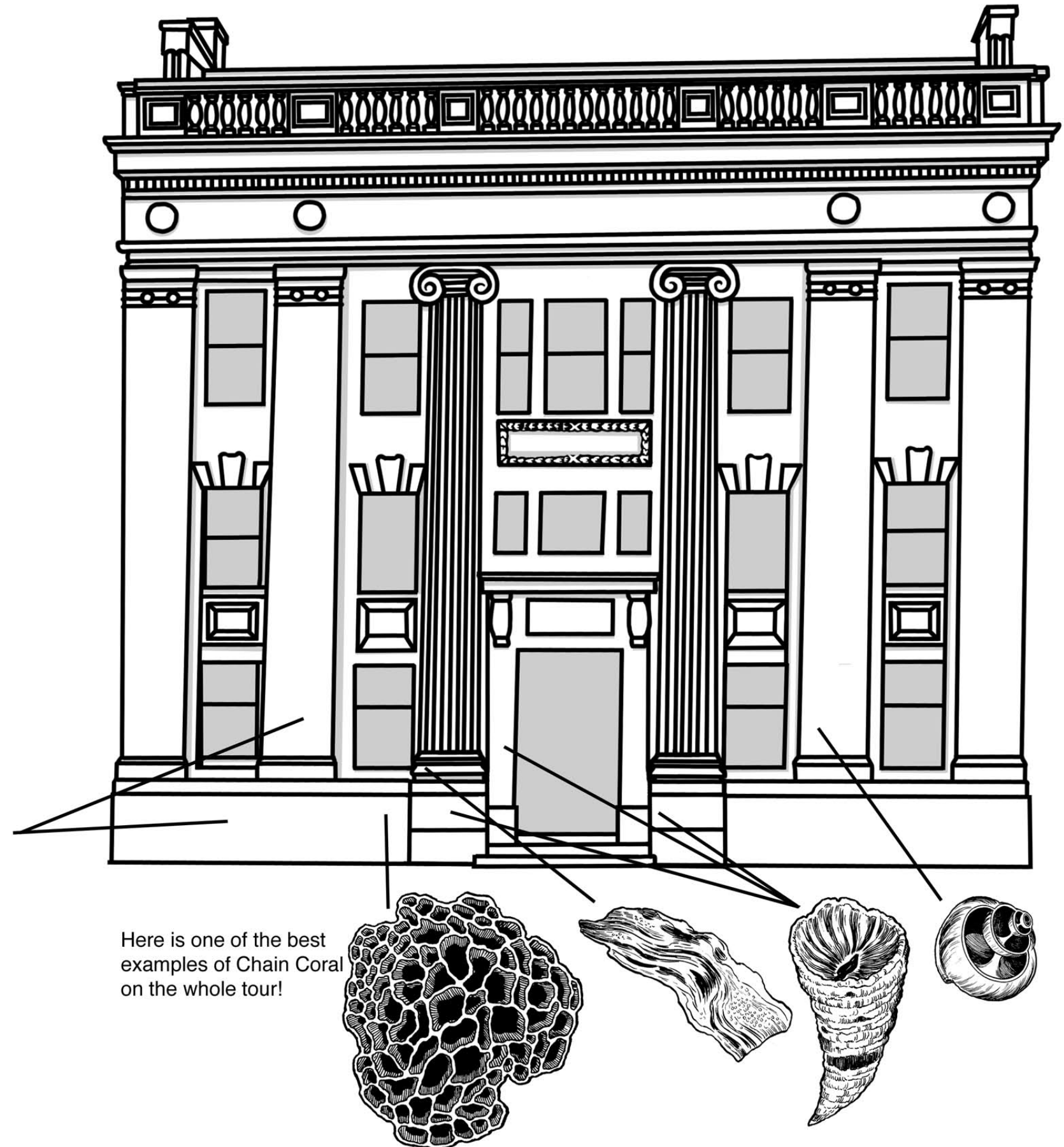
Saskatoon Club
(1912)



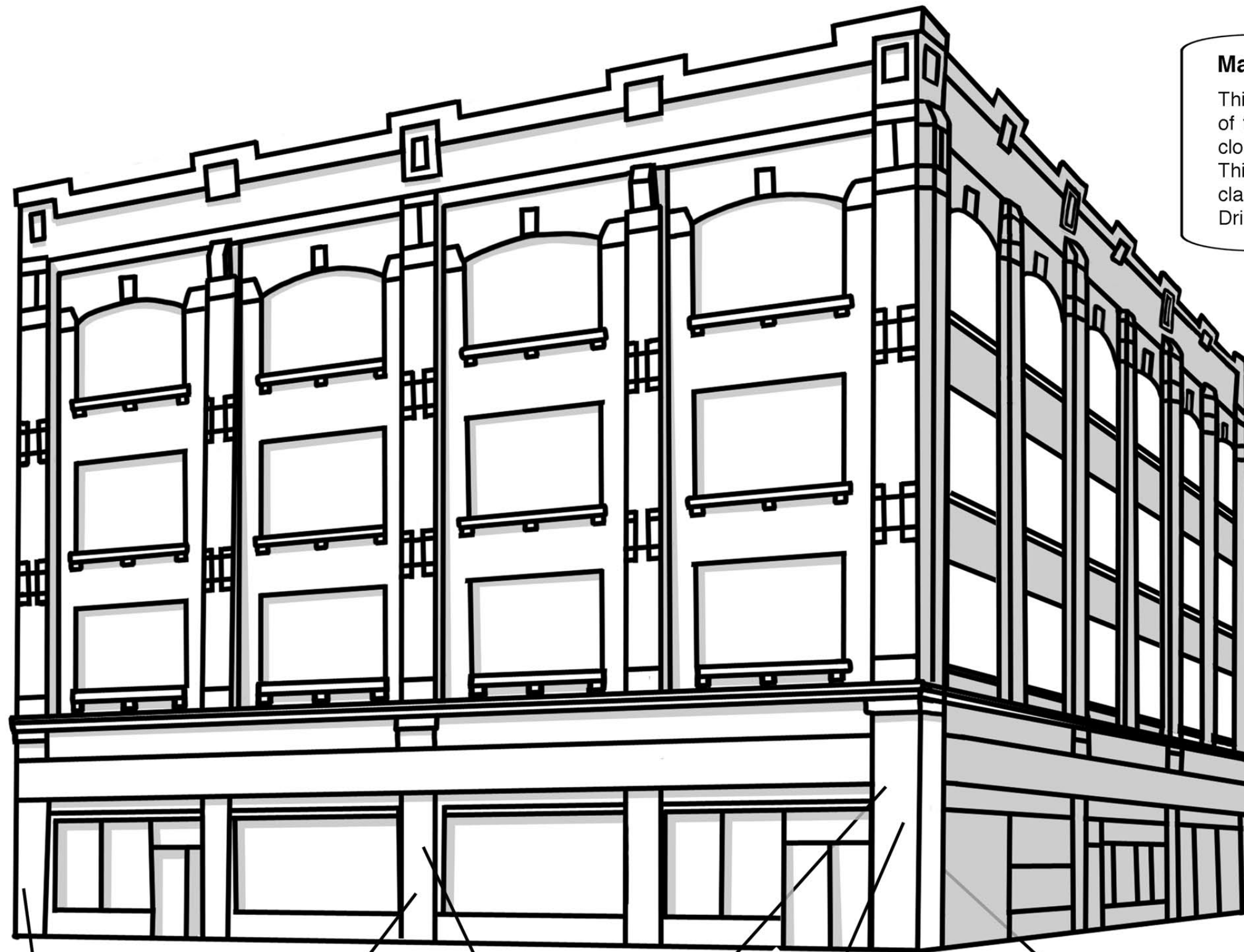


Royal Bank of Canada

As the boldly carved sign above the entrance proclaims, this was once the Royal Bank of Canada. The stone facade is richly decorated with scroll capped carved columns, and an elaborate roofline. Tyndall stone is again the principle facing material, and there are various fossils to be seen, as irregular white patches. There are excellent examples of chain coral fossils to the left of the entrance.

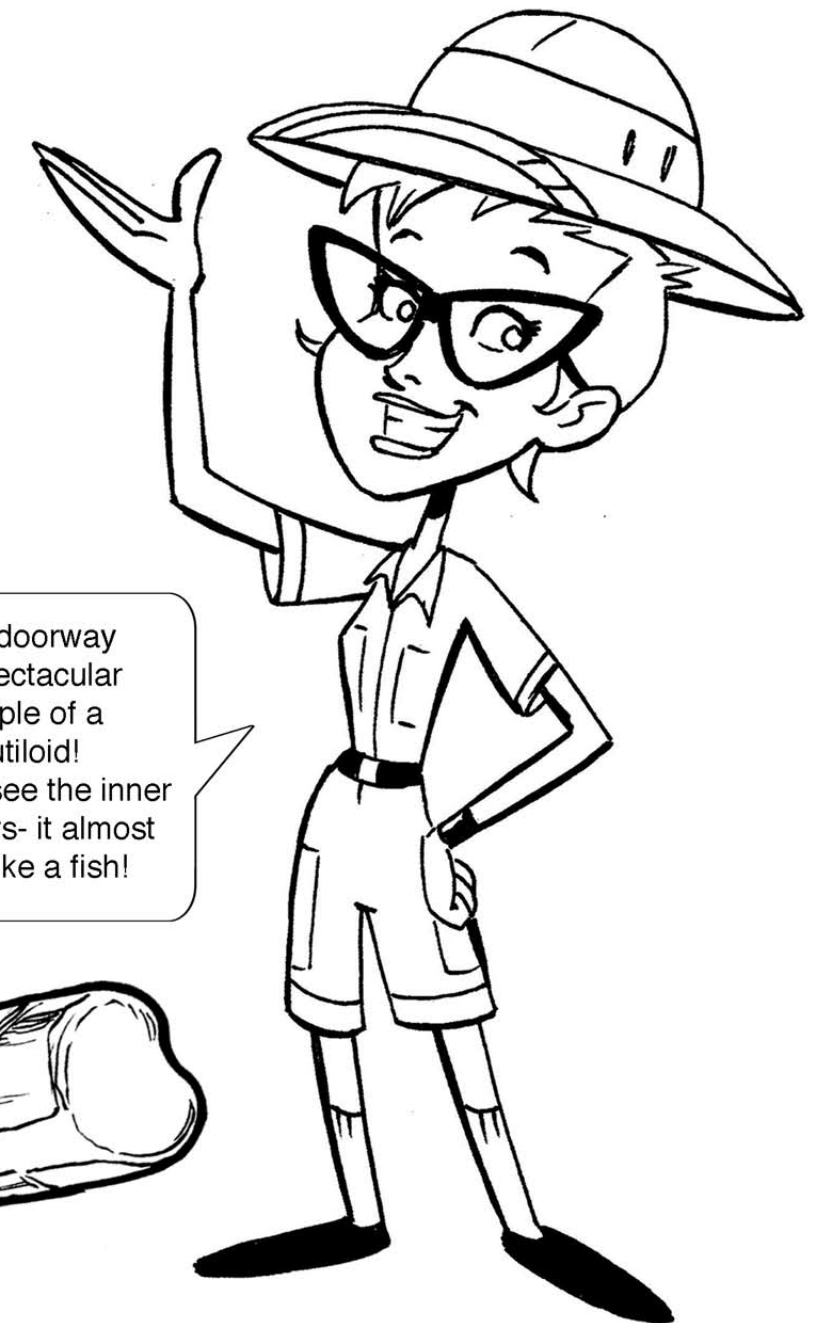


Here is one of the best examples of Chain Coral on the whole tour!

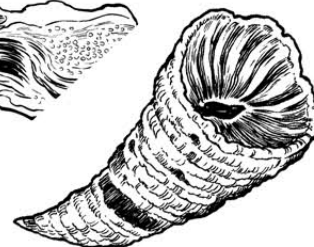
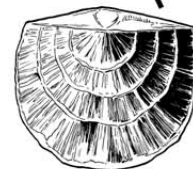
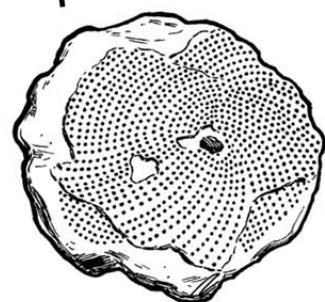


MacMillan Building

This building was built by F.R. MacMillan who was the original owner of the Avenue Building. Frank Martin, the architect for the building, closely copied the design of an earlier building that stood on the site. This earlier building, known as Drinkle No. 1, was where the very first classes of the University of Saskatchewan were held. Drinkle No. 1 burned down in a spectacular winter fire in 1925.

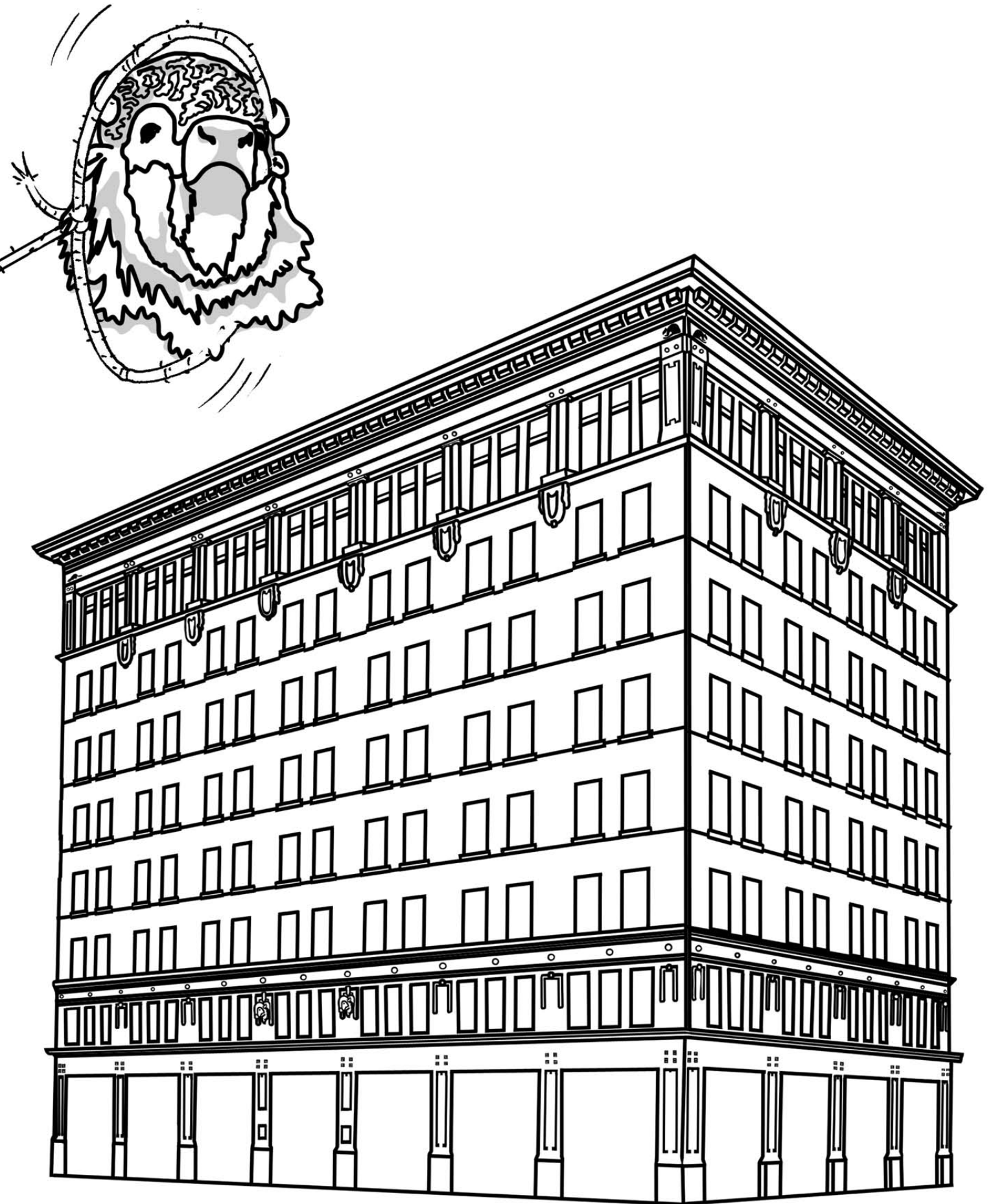


In the doorway is a spectacular example of a nautiloid! You can see the inner chambers- it almost looks like a fish!



Canada Building

This building was constructed in 1912. It was named the Canada building by virtue of the bas-relief beaver chewing maple leaves on it's cornice, and the 2 large prominent bison heads sculpted in terra cotta over the main entrance. It features pink granite at the base of the wall columns, and between the windows has large inclusions of darker coloured granite. This granite was imported from Scotland, which was considered quite extravagant at the time. When it was built in the early 1900s, this was the tallest building in Saskatoon, at 8 storeys. It was later surpassed by the Bessborough in 1935.

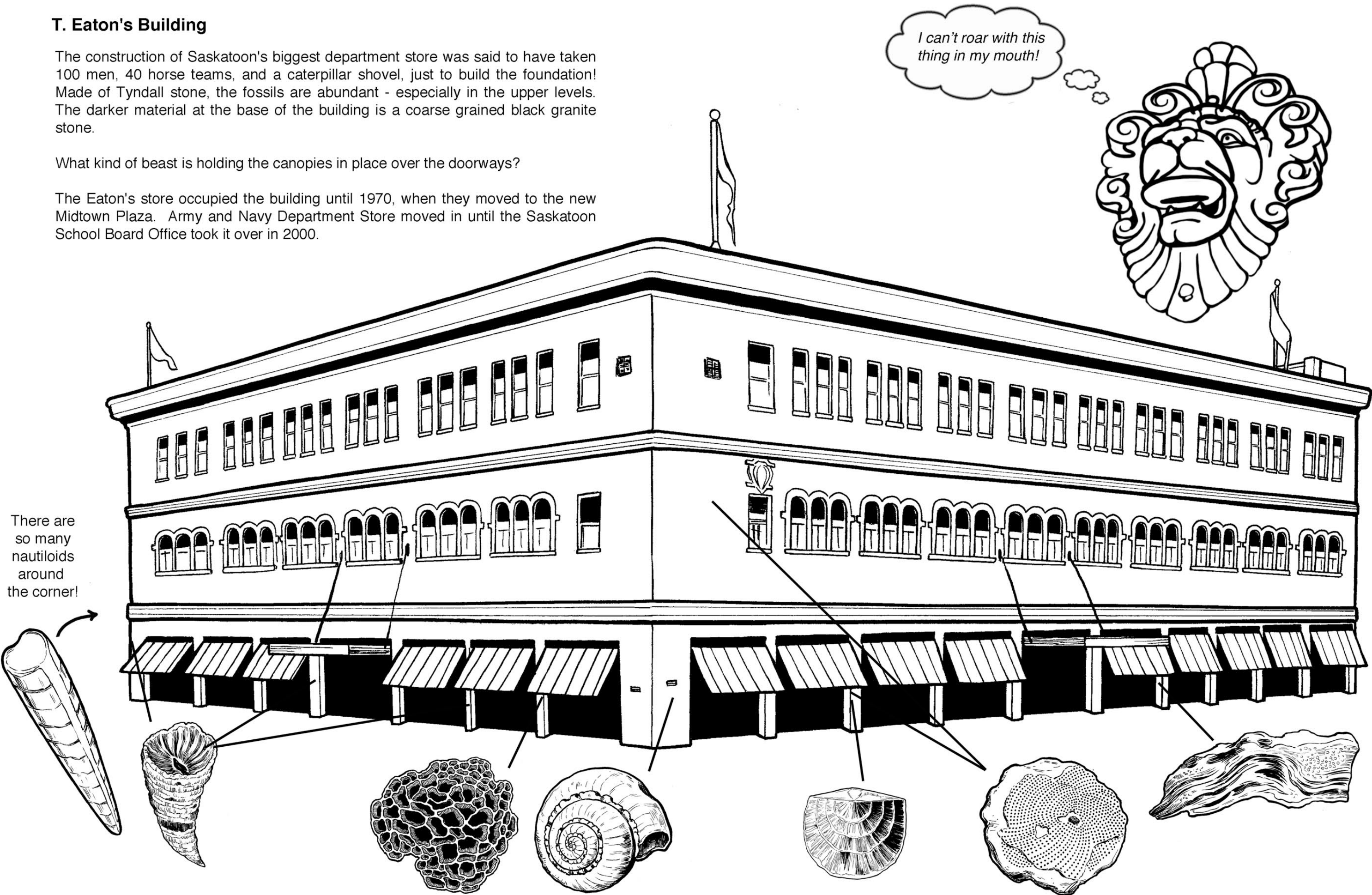


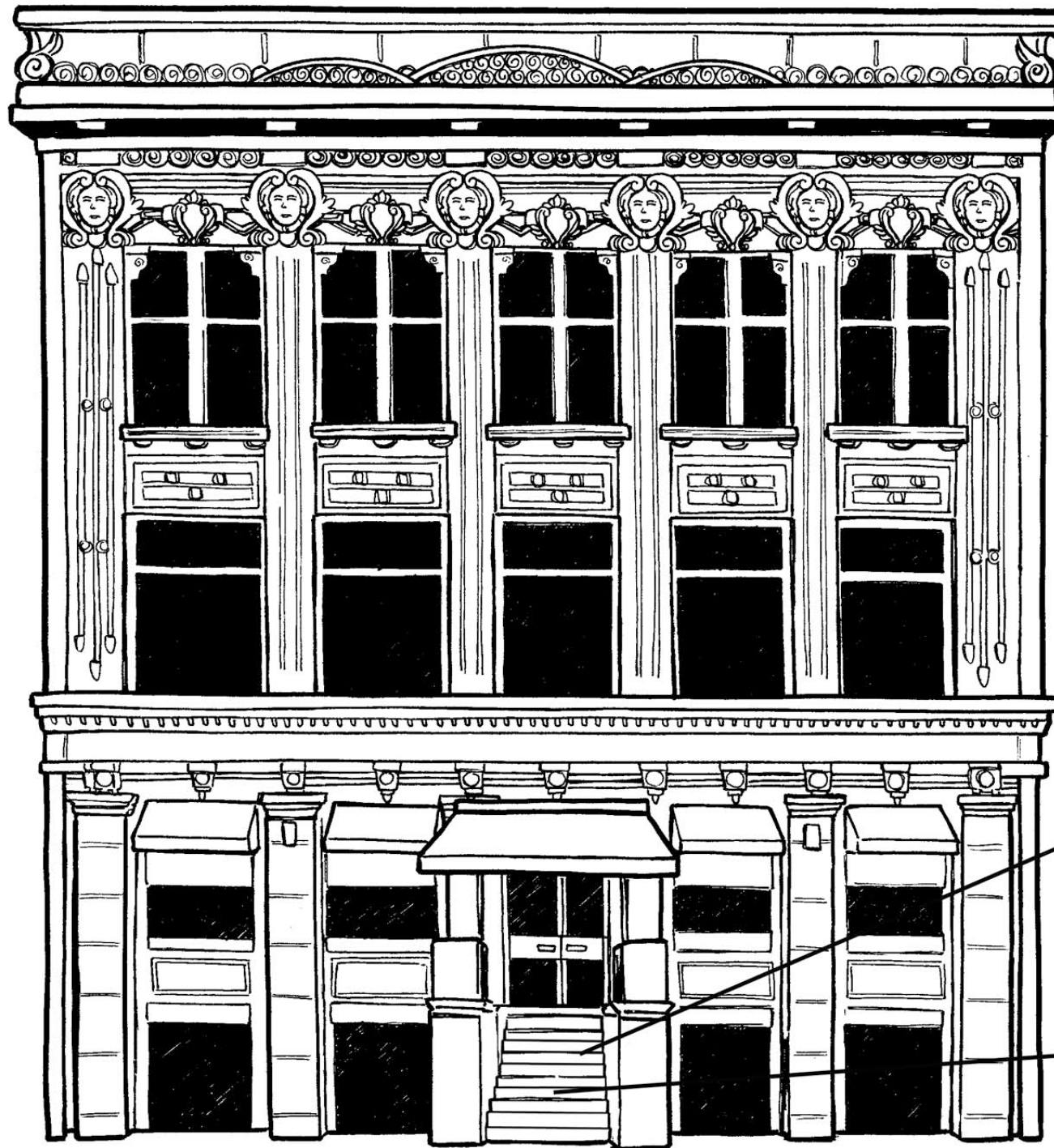
T. Eaton's Building

The construction of Saskatoon's biggest department store was said to have taken 100 men, 40 horse teams, and a caterpillar shovel, just to build the foundation! Made of Tyndall stone, the fossils are abundant - especially in the upper levels. The darker material at the base of the building is a coarse grained black granite stone.

What kind of beast is holding the canopies in place over the doorways?

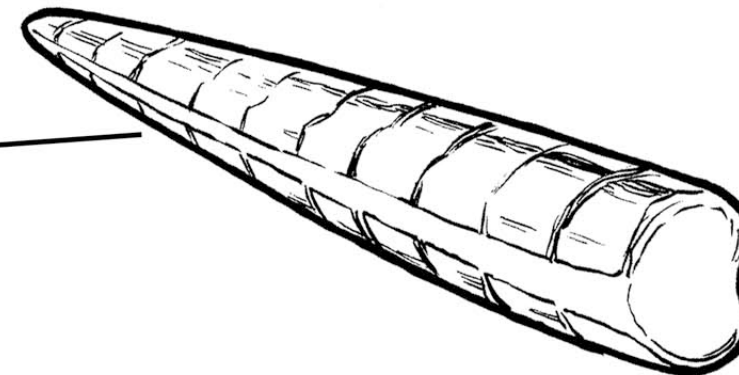
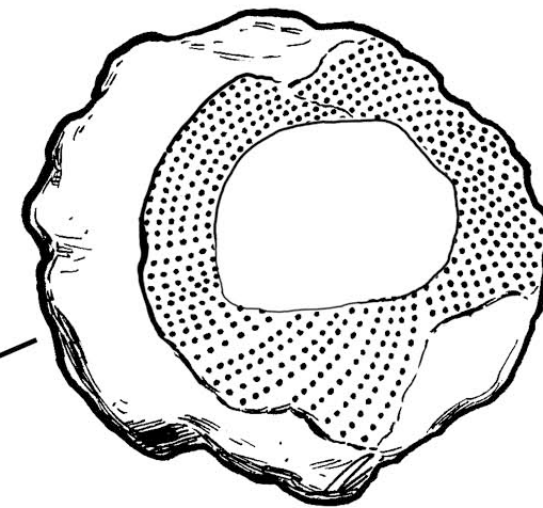
The Eaton's store occupied the building until 1970, when they moved to the new Midtown Plaza. Army and Navy Department Store moved in until the Saskatoon School Board Office took it over in 2000.





The stairs are rich in fossils!
Almost at the top, on the right side, there are a couple of excellent Receptaculites.
Look on the fourth stair and you'll discover a nice nautiloid too!

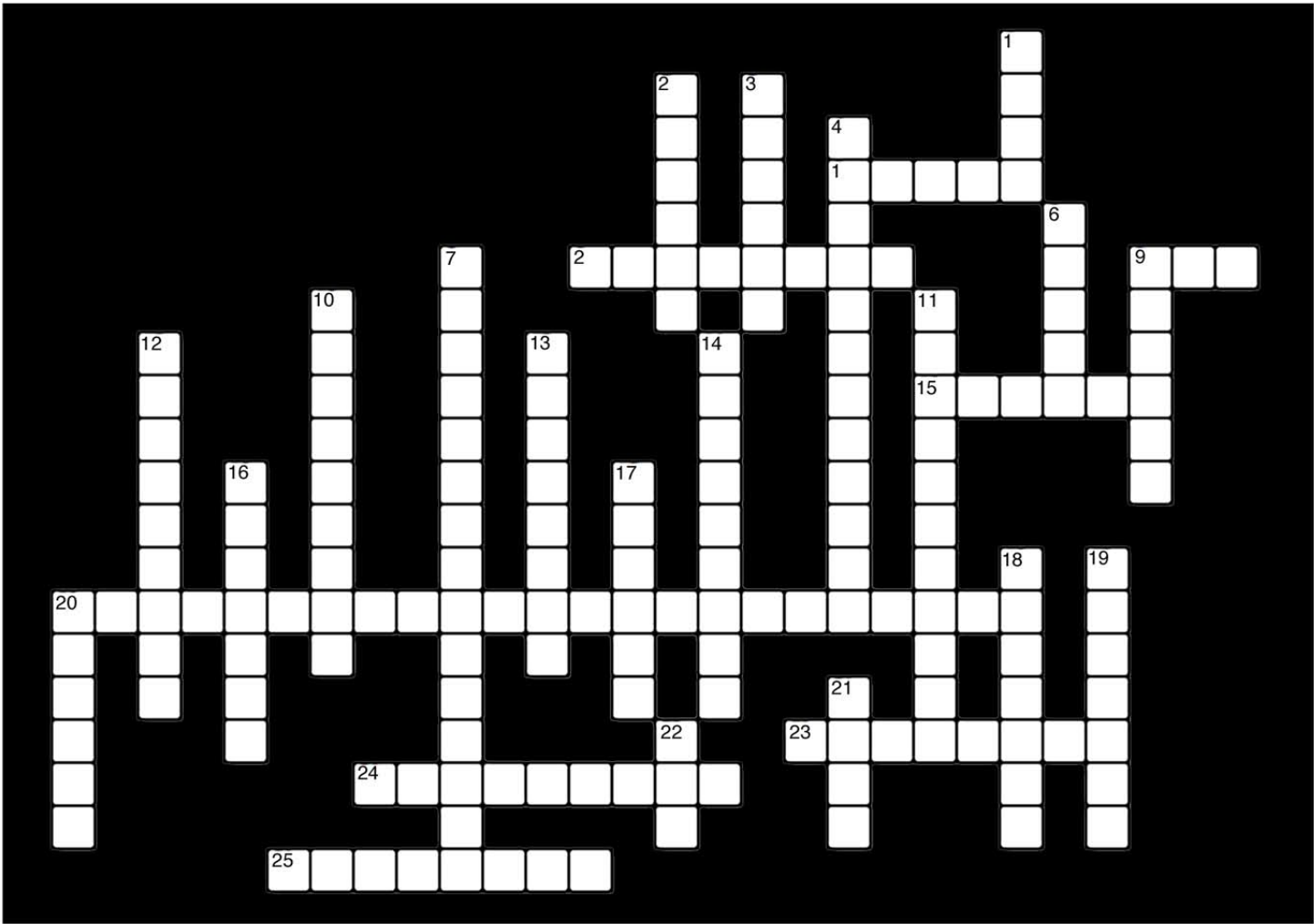
At the top of the building, there are some observers...
How many faces can you count looking down on us?



Odd Fellows Temple

Built in 1912 by designer Walter W LaChance (who also designed Victoria School, City Hospital, and the Senator Hotel) this building housed our first Public Library. The intricately ornamented pale beige material covering most of the facade of this building is not stone, but terra cotta - moulded fired clay. The stairs and the window trim are made of Tyndall stone.

On Safari Crossword



DOWN:

- 1. Aquatic Bird in Bess facade
- 2. Town near Tyndall Stone
- 3. Missing from the Senator Hotel
- 4. Tunnels preserved in stone
- 6. Land Title Building crop carving
- 7. Senator & Odd Fellow designer
- 9. Modern Stromatoporoid
- 10. Wreath type
- 11. Previous tenants of School Board Office
- 12. 3rd architect of Thompson, Daniel, & ____
- 13. Senator Money Man
- 14. Fossilized Snail
- 16. Firery Bird found in Bess facade
- 17. aka Horn Coral
- 18. Type of limestone with fossils

- 19. Building that burned down in 1925
- 20. Architects of Land Titles: ____ & Van Egmond
- 21. Modern brachiopod
- 22. Insect found in Bess facade

ACROSS:

- 1. Type of coral fossil in Royal Bank
- 2. Country of Canada Building granite origin
- 9. # of faces at the top of the Odd Fellows Temple
- 15. MacMillan architect Frank ____
- 20. Earl of Bessborough
- 23. Bessborough Brickhouse
- 24. Flower that looks like Receptaculites
- 25. On Safari designers William & Peggy ____



Only 2 are the same! Can you match them?



On Safari Memory Page

What was your favourite part of the tour? Draw or Describe it here!



Word Search

L Y M T G D D B R E J R H B Y P L U R V
V Q G W S J F B F R A L U R F T P T B H
E M R Z Z W R E C E P T A C U L I T E S
O L K F C J V N U S Y T S O X B Y U A U
O B U P O E R T H N N A G A N A L F V G
Y R T V R S C N D E W N F E H F B K E S
Z W V B A O S A M J I Z B V H S D O R D
X B J L L R L I Z D O E N O T S Z C W Q
U U E U N L D C L S N R S H A C O K J M
Q P M S T E P I W D S G T F E R U W W X
P N G A S Q U V A I E D A B R R C O X B
J U N I N B N O U O T R D V W E N E K S
I W I E Q I O D G L I I P G X F Q O W X
B D Y K R G T R Y I N N O Y J A F M L X
M Y K J N A N O O T A K S A S Y U I U O
H V J U W L R T B U R L V O M U M P V R
C X O V H E R I T A G E E K B R W A M P
O T B B M O C Y E N O H W A R N Y N K E
Y E S R L V K Q M Y N D W T R I O T Q X
Q J J B E Z C I N D Q E U V C J U L U B

Can you find all 21 words?

They run up, down, across, diagonal, even backwards!

FOSSIL
STONE
BUILDING
WREATH
HERITAGE
GRANITE
TYNDALL

SEDIMENTARY
BESSBOROUGH
RECEPTACULITES
HONEYCOMB
NAUTILOIDS
ORDOVICIAN
SASKATOON

BEAVER
DRINKLE
COLUMN
FLANAGAN
SAFARI
CORAL
MANITOBA

Eye Spy: Look at the Back Cover.

Can you find...



Fern



Head



Pegasus



Griffin



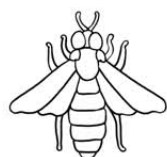
Seahorse



Angels



Unicorn



Bee



Coat of Arms



Phoenix



Swan



Lion



Buffalo



Nautiloid



Lion



Rugose

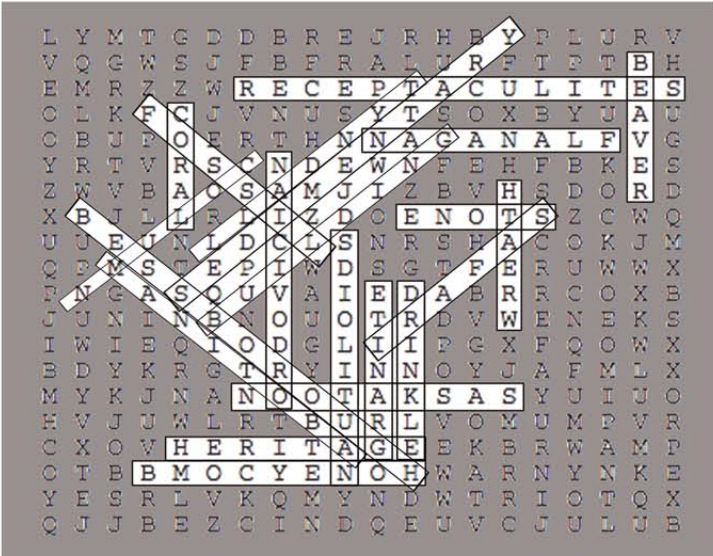


Honeycomb Coral

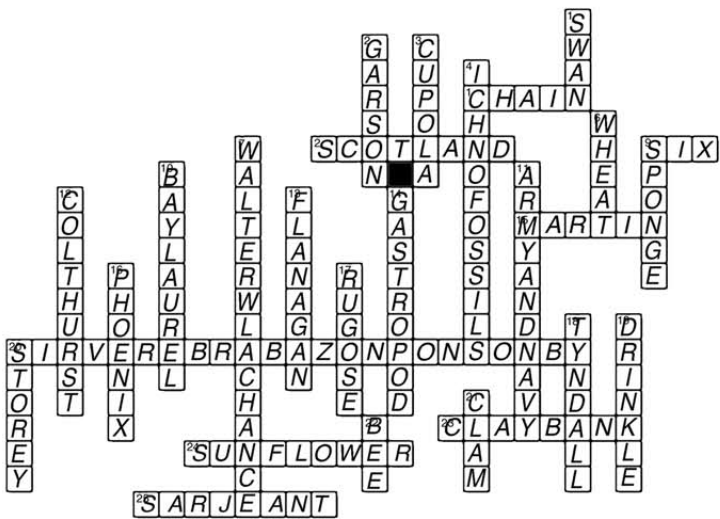


Gastropod

Word Search Answers



Crossword Answers



As you can see, the buildings in our city are pretty great. Some have neat exteriors, and some have cool stories. We all live, work, and play in buildings every day, but it's easy to take them for granted! Buildings are important - they take care of us by providing us with shelter. Let's take care of buildings the same way they protect us. You can make sure that your favorite buildings are well-cared for. Just like people, buildings thrive when they are loved and maintained.

The Saskatoon Heritage Society is a non-profit charitable organization, dedicated to the preservation of buildings, neighbourhoods and sites in Saskatoon that are of historical and aesthetic value. The Society also encourages Saskatonians to take an active interest in the history of our city. By taking membership in our organization, you are supporting the maintenance of Saskatoon's unique story for now and for the generations of the future.