8. Supporting Documents
8.1 Glossary

■ **Apse**: A vaulted, semicircular or semipolygonal wall recess or extension of a hall, such as on the short side of an ancient Roman basilica or at the sanctuary end of a Christian church (Figure 8).

■ **Arcade**: 1. A series of arches on columns or piers, either freestanding or attached to a wall. 2. A covered walk with a line of such arches on one or both sides.

■ **Arch**: A curved structure, usually made of wedge-shaped stones (voussoirs) that spans an opening.

■ **Archer Slot**: A narrow opening in a parapet or battlement. Archer slots were devised to offer a well-protected offensive vantage point from which missiles could be fired. A decorative architectural feature modelled on the appearance of a functional archer slot (Figure 1).

■ **Arts and Crafts Style**: An international design movement that enjoyed popularity between 1860 and 1910. It promoted traditional craftsmanship using simple forms and often saw the application of medieval, romantic or folk styles of decoration

■ **Ashlar Masonry**: Smooth, squared stones laid with mortar in horizontal courses.

■ **Axis**: An imaginary straight line about which parts of a building or a group of buildings are arranged.

■ **Balustrade**: A railings supported by a series of small posts or balusters (Figure 2).

■ **Barrel Vault**: A continuous, semicircular vault extending in a straight line.

■ **Base**: The lowest supporting part of a column, pier or wall.

■ **Basilica**: 1. In ancient Roman architecture, a large meeting hall, often oblong in plan, with a high central space lit by clerestory windows. 2. The form of an Early Christian church, oblong, with a high clerestoried nave ending in an apse, flanked by two lower aisles, and covered with a timber roof.

■ **Battlement**: A series of alternate openings and solid portions on top of a wall, characteristic of castles. Also called crenellation (Figure 9).

■ **Bay**: A regularly repeated spatial unit of a building or wall as defined by vaults, windows, orders or other prominent vertical features.

■ **Bay window**: A projecting window, usually rising from the ground (Figure 3).
- **Bracket**: A projection from a vertical surface providing support under cornices, balconies, window frames etc (Figure 4).

- **Buttress**: An additional support projecting from, or built against a wall. Also called a pier (Figure 20).

- **Casement Window**: A window hinged at the sides that opens usually inward and outward (Figure 5).

- **Chancel**: The end of a Christian church that has the principal altar, usually the east end beyond the crossing (Figure 8).

- **Chapel**: A room or building within a larger complex used for Christian religious purposes (Figure 8).

- **Choir**: The part of a Christian church where the choir sits. It is usually the west part of the chancel, between the altar and the crossing, although the term is sometimes used to mean the same as chancel (Figure 8).

- **Church**: The principal Christian religious building, used in public worship (Figure 8).

- **Clerestory**: An elevated range of windows in a wall that rises above adjacent roofs (Figure 6).

- **Cloisonne**: An enameling process in which strips of metal (cloisons) are soldered to a base, forming compartments into which enamel is poured and fused (Figure 7).

- **Cloister**: A covered walk around a monastery or courtyard, or the whole courtyard and walkway complex.

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**Figure 5.** Casement window.

**Figure 6.** Clerestory windows.

**Figure 7.** Doors featuring the cloisonne enameling process.


1. Nave
2. Aisle
3. Crossing
4. Choir
5. Transept
6. Chancel
7. Apse
8. Ambulatory
9. Radiating Chapel
- **Collegiate Gothic Style:** An architectural style used particularly for college and university buildings in North America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Collegiate Gothic was a branch of the Gothic Revival movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries, which sought to re-establish principles of mediaeval art and architecture. The Collegiate Gothic style was used to associate newer North American universities with the history and traditions of their older European predecessors. Characteristics include: brick and stone used as principal materials, arches, buttresses, dormers, crenellation or battlements, finials, gargoyles, grotesques, heraldry, quoining, relief sculptures, stone tracery, bay and oriel windows.

- **Colonnade:** A row of columns supporting a beam or entablature.

- **Column:** A vertical support.

- **Crenellation:** A pattern of repeated depressed openings (crenels) in a fortification wall. Historically, crenellation was used to provide firing positions along the top of a defensive wall and to give cover to defending archers and crossbowmen (Figure 9). Also called a battlement.

- **Crossing:** The place where the arms of the cross intersect in a church with a cross shaped plan (Figure 8).

- **Cupola:** A small dome, particularly a dome atop a roof or small tower (Figure 10).

- **Dome:** A convex roof or even curvature on a circular or polygonal base. It can be semicircular, pointed or bulbous in section.

- **Dormer Window:** A window that projects vertically from a sloping roof and has a roof of its own (Figure 11).

- **Double Arch:** Arch erected from two centres, with radii shorter than half the span.

- **Eave:** The lower part of a sloping roof projecting beyond a wall.

- **Finial:** An ornament that tops a pinnacle, spire, etc., usually pointed and decorated with stylized foliage.

- **Flying Buttress:** An arch or half arch that transfers the thrust of a vault or roof from an upper part of a wall to a lower support.

- **Foliage:** An ornamental representation of leaves, stems, and flowers.

- **Frieze:** The middle of the three main divisions of an entablature or any long, narrow, horizontal panel or band used for decorative purposes.
- **Gable:** The upper, usually triangular, part of a wall below the end of a roof with two sloping sides.

- **Gambrel Roof:** A two-sided roof with two slopes on each side (Figure 13).

- **Gargoyle:** Ornament, usually a fantastic creature, projecting from a building; a decorated water spout projecting from a building.

- **Groin Vault:** Formed by the right angle intersection of two barrel vaults of the same shape. Also called a cross vault.

- **Gothic Arch:** A pointed arch consisting of two curves with a point at the top (Figure 14).

- **Grotesque:** A carved or painted decoration representing a fantastic creature (Figure 15).

- **Guastavino Vault:** A technique for constructing robust, self-supporting arches and architectural vaults using thin, interlocking terracotta tiles and layers of mortar to form curved horizontal surfaces. Patented in 1885 by Spanish architect Rafael Guastavino, the system is also known as the ‘Guastavino Tile Arch System.’

- **Heraldry:** The use, display, and regulation of hereditary symbols employed to distinguish individuals, armies, institutions, and corporations. These symbols originated as identification devices on flags and shields.

- **Historicism:** The use of forms from a variety of past styles, either separately or in combination, particularly during the last two centuries.

- **Horseshoe Arch:** An arch shaped like a rounded or pointed horseshoe with a diameter at its widest point greater than the opening it spans (Figure 22).

- **Inglenook:** Common in the 17th century, a wooden seat built into the space on either side of a wide fireplace. Inglenooks fell out of favour with the more sophisticated flues, which allowed for smaller fireplaces, but were reintroduced with the revival of cottage-style architecture in the late 19th century.

- **Keystone:** The central wedge-shaped stone in an arch, sometimes decorated. As a structural member, used to stabilize the other stones in an arch. In contemporary times, keystones are sometimes used for ornamentation rather than structural purposes and can be found as the central stone in a series of horizontal stones (Figure 16).

- **Lancet Window:** A narrow window, topped with a pointed arch.
- **Leaded Glass Windows**: Windows in which separate glass lites have been soldered together with lead glazing bars (Figure 17).

- **Lintel**: A horizontal beam or stone that spans an opening.

- **Lites**: Small panes of glass separated by wooden or lead glazing bars, often arranged in a decorative glazing pattern dictated by the building's architectural style (Figure 17).

- **Masonry**: Stonework or brickwork.

- **Moat**: A wide protective ditch surrounding a medieval town or fortress, sometimes filled with water.

- **Modern Style**: A style of architecture, with origins in Europe, which roughly spanned the time between the first World War until the 1970's. The central principles of modernism were defined by the Congres Internationale d’Architecture Moderne (CIAM) in the 1933 Athens Charter and included the subordination of private interests to collective interests, the rejection of historical styles and ornamentation and a focus on function. Characteristics of the modern style include: functional forms, linearity, exposed or expressed structure, open floor plans, a lack of ornamentation, a focus on materiality, post and beam construction, material and volumetric intersection and extension.

- **Molding**: A contoured, decorative band applied to a wall surface or to the edge of a building part.

- **Monastery**: The building complex of a monastic order.

- **Nave**: In a Christian church, the middle part of the western arm extending from the entrance to the crossing and flanked by aisles (Figure 8).

- **Oriel Window**: A medieval window that projects from an upper floor (Figure 18).

- **Parapet**: A low guarding wall at the edge of a point of sudden drop, such as a roof, terrace, balcony or bridge (Figure 19).

- **Pier**: A solid masonry support, often rectangular or square in plan (Figure 20).

- **Post and Beam**: A construction system using vertical supports (posts) spanned by horizontal beams (also called lintels).
- **Postmodern Style:** An architectural style arising as a reaction to dissatisfaction with the modern architectural movement, especially in North America. The postmodern style enjoyed popularity from the 1970’s until the end of the 20th century when an appreciation for modern principles was renewed. Characteristics of the postmodern style include the use of historical elements and/or ornamentation with in conjunction with tenets of the modern style.

- **Quarry-Faced Masonry:** Composed of square blocks with rough faces, as if it came directly from the quarry. Also known as stone or rock-faced masonry.

- **Quatrefoil:** Four lobed, leaf-shaped, indented spaces which are found especially in the tracery of gothic windows.

- **Quoin:** One of a series of stones or bricks used to mark the corners of a building, often through a contrast of size, shape or color (Figure 21).

- **Rafter:** One of a series of sloping beams supporting a pitched roof.

- **Relief:** Carved or embossed decoration raised above a background plane (Figure 22).

- **Revival:** The use of older styles or forms in new architecture.

- **Rib:** A narrow, projecting band on a ceiling or vault, usually structural, but sometimes merely decorative.

- **Rusticated Masonry:** Blocks separated from each other by deep joints, often wedge-shaped grooves.

- **Rustication:** The separation of regular masonry blocks by deeply cut, often wedge-shaped grooves.

- **Sacristy:** A room in a Christian church where altar vessels and robes are stored.

- **Sanctuary:** The area around the principal altar in a Christian church.

- **Sash Window:** A window that opens by sliding up or down.

- **Scupper:** An opening for draining off water, as from a floor or the roof of a building (Figure 23).

- **Spandrel:** The area between the sill of a window and the head of the window below it.

- **Statuary Niche:** An ornamental recess in a wall or the like, usually semicircular in plan and arched, as for statue or other decorative object (Figure 24).
- **String Course**: A projecting horizontal band across an exterior wall of a building (Figure 25).

- **Terracotta**: Hard, molded, and fired clay used for ornamental wall covering, or roof or floor tile.

- **Tongue and Groove**: A wood-joining method in which a long, slightly projecting tongue of one member fits into the correspondingly shaped long narrow groove of another member.

- **Tracery**: A pattern of curvilinear, perforated ornament within the upper part of a medieval window or screen (Figure 26).

- **Transept**: The transverse arms of a cross-shaped church, crossing the main axis at a right angle (Figure 8).

- **Transom**: A horizontal member or bar separating a door from the window or spandrel above it.

- **Transom Window**: The window above a transom.

- **Trefoil**: Three lobed, leaf-shaped, indented spaces which are found especially in the tracery of gothic windows. A three lobed, foliated arch is a trefoil arch.

- **Triglyph**: A projection consisting of three vertical bands separated by grooves that alternate with receding square panels. Classically located on the frieze, triglyphs are a feature of the Doric order of architecture. Triglyphs are stylized descendants of the wooden beam ends that supported the roofs of Greek temples (Figure 27).

- **Turret**: A round, rectangular or polygonal projection from a wall.

- **Vault**: An arched ceiling or roof (Figure 28).
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8.3 Appendix: Stone

- **Greystone:** ‘Greystone’, a type of dolomitic limestone, is the most common building stone in Saskatoon (Mysyk & Kulyk, 2006). Greystone is common to the area around Saskatoon and through the South Saskatchewan River valley. It was originally found and gathered on or near the surface of the soil, and is therefore often referred to locally as ‘fieldstone’, although it is now more frequently quarried. Greystone formed 450 million years ago during the Ordovician period, but was deposited in the South Saskatchewan River valley when the glaciers of the last ice age retreated 10,000 years ago. Although it is a type of limestone, greystone is characterized by an absence of fossils, due to its formation in deep cool waters that were devoid of marine life. The term greystone is a colloquialism that refers to its colour, although it is in fact predominantly a buff colour, with some shades of yellow, pink and purple.

Greystone is a significant character-defining element of many buildings at the University of Saskatchewan, and of the campus as a whole. Its significance lies in the consistency of its use through one hundred years of building, and due to the fact that the material is local. In *Saskatchewan: The Making of a University* (1959) Arthur Morton, describes how the university Board of Directors came to choose greystone for Saskatchewan Hall and for the Agriculture Building, now the MacKinnon Building:

“The building contracts specified that the College of Agriculture (now MacKinnon) Building and the Residence (now Saskatchewan Hall) were to have exterior walls of rock-faced Tyndall stone. After the stone work was started and several car loads of Tyndall stone were either on the site or in transit, a man named James Wilson proposed that the builders use a local limestone instead. This limestone was available about six miles northeast of the site. The contractors were instructed to build a sample wall of this stone for the Board’s inspection. They did so; the Board approved of the result and ordered the substitution of the Greystone for the Tyndall. The local stone proved to be a much better stone than the Tyndall; it was harder and more impervious to moisture, and its varied colour made for a more pleasing appearance of the finished wall.”

Figure 1. Greystone.

Figure 2. Fieldstone north of campus ca. 1910. Photo A-758, retrieved from http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/uofs_buildings/

University of Saskatchewan Heritage Register - 8-25
This decision would come to define the character of the main campus. Greystone became the material of choice for buildings at the University of Saskatchewan, and has been used ever since. The origin of the greystone used on the early buildings at the University of Saskatchewan has not been determined with certainty. However, a recent report by Willis Kirkham, commissioned by the Meewasin Valley Authority, identifies the source of the stone as several farmsteads forming part of the ‘Northeast Swale’, a valley northeast of Saskatoon, formed by an ancient former channel of the South Saskatchewan River. University records document payments for stone between 1911-13, to several land owners in this area, including a James D. Powe and a C.S. Copp (Kirkham, 2012). The Northeast Swale also shows significant evidence of quarrying activity.

A 1916 report by William A. Parks identifies a ridge, about 2.25 miles from Saskatoon, “rich in boulders which have been utilized for the construction of the building of the University of Saskatchewan.” The author identifies the origin of the stone as an elevated ridge of glacial material on the southeast side of the Saskatchewan River, near Clarksboro. Parks states that the buildings of the University of Saskatchewan are constructed of a “pinkish Silurian limestone.” (1916).

The greystone used for current projects at the University of Saskatchewan is sourced from various locations, depending on the masonry contractor and on availability. Gracom, who have carried out the masonry work on several recent construction projects, currently obtain greystone from a site in northeastern Saskatchewan in the Deschambault Lake region. This dolomite does not come in the filedstone or boulder format more commonly found in the Saskatoon region, but in the form of large slabs beneath the base soil, and is quarried.

Figure 3. Stones used for the construction of University hospital. The Thorvaldson Building is in the background. Photo A-1067, retrieved from http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/uofs_buildings/.

Figure 4. 1912, surplus greystone shortly after the completion of the MacKinnon Building. Photo A-758, retrieved from http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/uofs_buildings/
- **Tyndall Stone:** Tyndall stone is named for its origin, the area around Tyndall, in southeast Manitoba. The stone was first used in the construction of Fort Garry in 1832, north of modern day Winnipeg. Tyndall stone fabricators August Gillis and Sons purchased their first quarry in 1915 and incorporated as Gillis Quarries Ltd. in 1922. Gillis Quarries now owns over 1800 acres of quarriable land. Notable buildings featuring Tyndall stone include the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa and the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, Quebec.

Tyndall stone is a dolomitic limestone characterized by its light grey colour, mottled appearance and visible fossils. The fossils in Tyndall stone are a result of the way in which the stone was formed. 450 million years ago, much of Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba was covered by a vast, shallow, inland sea. Marine animals, such as corals, sponges, molluscs, trilobites and stromatoporoids, lived on or above the soft, muddy sea floor. After they died, their remains settled into the mud, and became fossilized over time. The calcium carbonate in their skeletons and shells, mixed with silt, became limestone. The fossil remains of these animals are visible in Tyndall Stone. The channels formed by burrowing animals created the worm-like mottling which gives Tyndall Stone its characteristic mottled appearance. Tyndall stone is sometimes called ‘tapestry stone’ due to this patterning. Geologically, Tyndall stone is referred to as ‘Upper Mottled Limestone of the Red River Formation of the Ordovician System’.

At the University of Saskatchewan, Tyndall stone replaced Indiana Limestone as the most common stone used for cut and carved stone ornamentation after the Second World War. Its first use appears to have been on the Health Science building (now the Academic Health Sciences A Wing), which began construction in 1945. It was used more extensively, as a wall cladding material, on parts of the Murray Memorial Library in 1954. Tyndall stone was the material originally chosen for the exterior walls of the first buildings at the University of Saskatchewan in 1910; however, the local availability of greystone made it the preferred choice. (Refer to Greystone, above). The common use of Tyndall Stone at the University of Saskatchewan has made it an important character-defining element.

![Figure 5. Tyndall stone showing fossil remains and characteristic mottling.](image-url)
- **Sandstone**: Berea Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed mainly of sand-sized grains of quartz and other minerals, bonded by silica and lime. Berea sandstone was formed during the Carboniferous period, between 360 to 300 million years ago. Berea Sandstone was used for cut and carved stone ornamentation on the earliest buildings at the University of Saskatchewan, such as the MacKinnon Building (1910-12), Saskatchewan Hall (1910-12), and the College of Emmanuel and St. Chad (1910-12). Beginning with Qu'Appelle Hall in 1914, Salem or Indiana limestone replaced the use of sandstone because it was found to be more durable and easier to carve (Mysyk & Kulyk, 2006).

The ‘Berea’ is a geological formation of sandstone in northeast Ohio, where this stone is quarried. Cleveland Quarries began quarrying the stone, located near Amherst and Birmingham, in 1868. The company owns over 1000 acres which contain over 300 million cubic feet of sandstone deposits. The Berea formation has produced a total of 500 million cubic feet of sandstone to date.

- **Indiana Limestone**: Indiana Limestone, also known as Bedford or Salem Limestone, is a sedimentary rock composed primarily of calcium carbonate. Indiana Limestone was formed during the early Carboniferous period, between 360 and 323 million years ago. It was formed from the remains of marine organisms, which were deposited as sediment over millions of years at the bottom of a shallow inland sea which covered most of the present-day Midwestern United States. Indiana Limestone is a light buff-coloured stone, with consistent colour and a fine-grained texture, known for the ease with which it is cut, split and carved. Beginning with Qu'Appelle Hall in 1914, Indiana limestone replaced the use of sandstone because it was found to be more durable and easier to carve (Mysyk & Kulyk, 2006). Other buildings constructed with Indiana Limestone trim include the Chemistry Building (1919-21), the Physics (Thorvaldson) Building (1922-24), and the Memorial Gates (1927-28).

The Indiana Limestone Company started quarrying limestone in the mid-1800s, and has grown to be the largest limestone quarrier and fabricator in North America. The Indiana Limestone Company owns over 4000 acres containing in excess of 100 years worth of reserves. Notable buildings built with Indiana Limestone include the Empire State Building and the Pentagon (Indiana Limestone Company, 2013).
Granite: Granite is a common type of igneous rock composed mainly of quartz, mica and feldspar. Granite is a product of the slow crystallization of magma under the earth's crust. The ‘flecks’ in granite are mineral grains that are large enough to be visible to the naked eye. Granite is most often quarried as a ‘dimension stone.’ A dimension stone is a rock that has been cut into blocks or slabs of specific length, width and thickness. Granite is exceptionally hard, durable, and resistant to chemical erosion from salts or acids, and has therefore gained widespread use as a building stone. In its architectural applications it may be finished with a rough face, a smooth cut face, it may be honed or polished to a high sheen.

At the University of Saskatchewan, Granite has commonly been used to form base courses and steps, for example, on the MacKinnon Building (1910-12) or the Physics (Thorvaldson) Building (1922-24). The granite typically seen at the university for these applications is light grey in colour. On later buildings, such as the Murray memorial Library (1954-56), pink granite panels were used as a wall cladding on the entry vestibule.

Most granite at the University of Saskatchewan is cut. The Stone Barn (1910-12) is an exception; its ground floor walls are composed of rough-faced granite of a darker variety.

Slate: Slate is a fine-grained homogenous metamorphic rock formed from shale. With heat and compression, the clay in shale turns into mica which transforms the mineral from shale to slate. Slate is most commonly used for roofing tiles. The properties and formation of slate make it easy to cut into thin sheets for this application. In addition, slate is a water-shedding material and withstands contact with freezing water.

Slate tile roofing and slate stair treads were used on most University of Saskatchewan buildings during the first phase of construction from 1909-1929. The slate tile at the University of Saskatchewan is characteristically green in colour. Many of staircases on early university buildings, such as those in the MacKinnon Building (1910-12), feature original slate treads which show grooves from years of use. In some places, black slate is used. There are still some black slate chalkboards in use on campus; the lecture theatre in the Thorvaldson Building (1922-24) is one example.
Marble is a metamorphic rock composed of recrystallized carbonate minerals, most commonly calcium or dolomite. It is formed from the heat and compression of limestone. Marble will take a high polish, and is most often used as an interior finish material.

Marble is seen in its most abundant use in the first residence buildings at the university: Saskatchewan Hall and Qu’Appelle Hall. It is found in the washrooms of Saskatchewan Hall and in the bedrooms and corridors of Qu’Appelle Hall. The window sills, baseboards stair treads and landings in Qu’Appelle Hall are composed of white marble. Some of the original white marble has been replaced with a locally available, green variety. The swirls and veins of coloration found in marble are due to mineral impurities. The colour green is most often indicative of high magnesium limestone or dolostone with silica impurities.

Supporting Documents for Appendix: Stone


Figure 10. Top to Bottom: White marble, green marble.