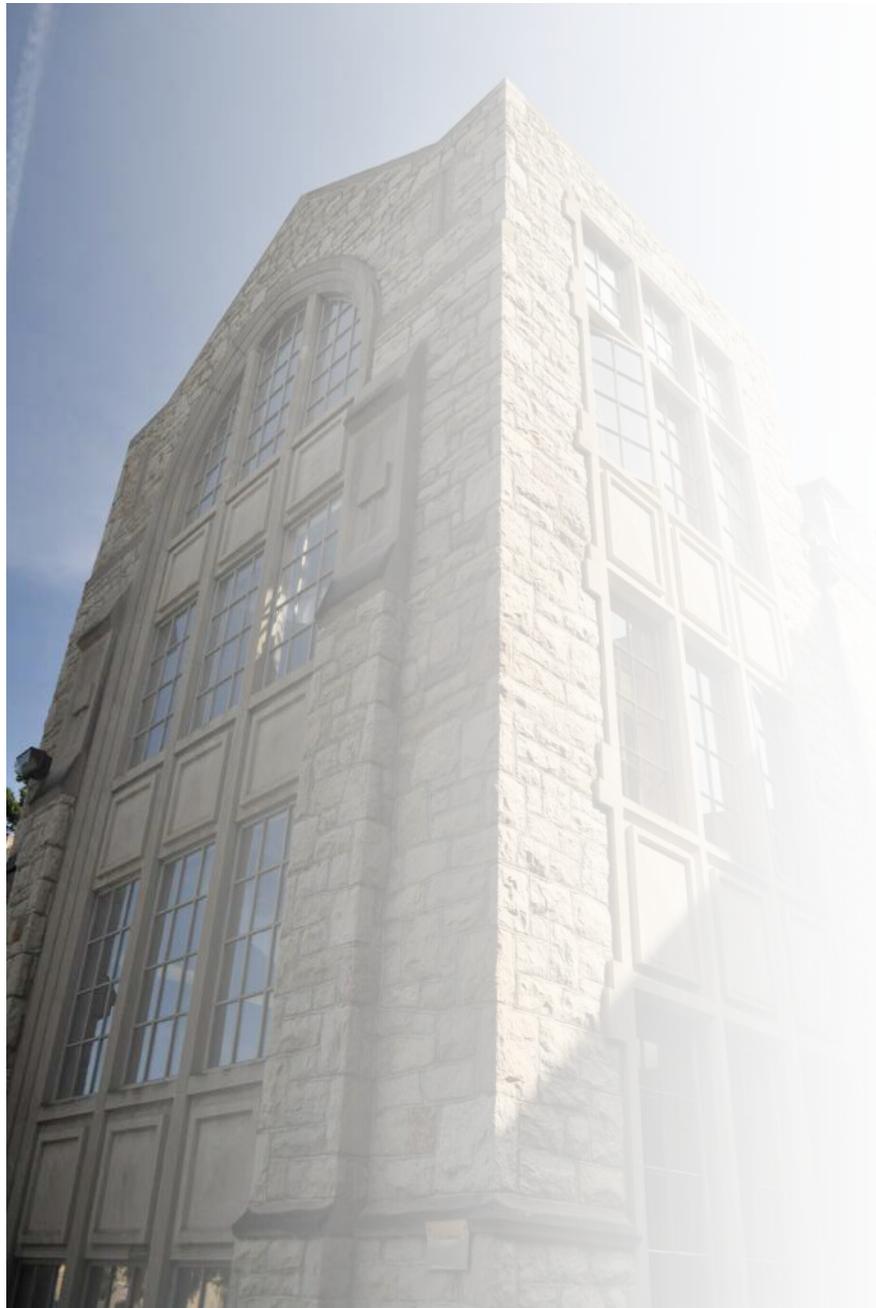


932

St. Andrew's College



932

St. Andrew's College

Alternate Names

Presbyterian Theological College

Architect(s)

David R. Brown, Montreal

Builders

Smith Bros. & Wilson, General Contractors

Construction Dates

1922-1923, 1959-1961

Recognition

Affiliated College - 'A' Listing Recommended



Figure 1. Greystone walls with Indiana limestone trim and decoration.



Figure 2. Granite steps.



Figure 3. Slate tile roofing.

1. Statement of Significance

St. Andrew's College is a theological college affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan. Founded in 1912 as the Presbyterian Theological College, it began instruction in 1914 with an enrollment of 37 students. During its early years, it operated from a house on Albert Avenue in Saskatoon. Plans for a permanent college building on the university campus were made early, but construction was delayed by the First World War. The building was constructed in two phases. The original building, now the west wing, was designed by David R. Brown and was built between 1922 and 1923. Brown's former architectural firm, Brown and Vallance, had previously developed the 1909 Campus Plan and had designed all of the university's early buildings. In 1925, the institution was renamed St. Andrew's College after the union of the Methodist, Congregational and most Presbyterian Churches formed the United Church of Canada. An addition, the east wing, was designed by the Saskatoon firm of Webster, Forrester & Scott Architects and was built between 1959 and 1961. In its design and location, the St. Andrew's building embodies the close relationship between the theological school and the university. Both the original building and its addition have heritage value in their design and material composition. They are both also excellent examples of Collegiate Gothic architecture, the former

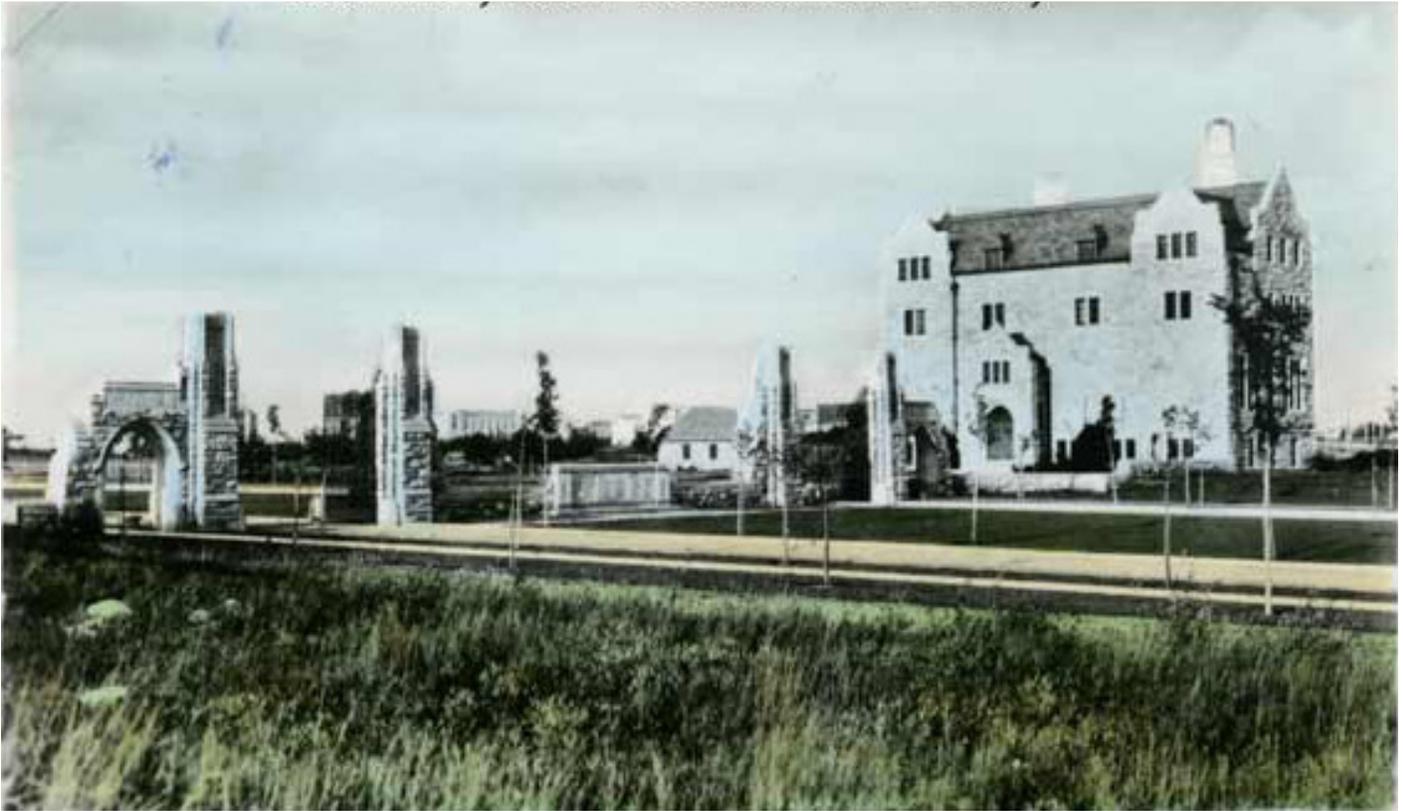


Figure 4. St. Andrew's College ca. 1928 prior to its expansion. The Memorial Gates and the Little Stone School House are visible. Photo PH-93-166-81, retrieved from <http://spldatabase.saskatoonlibrary.ca>

representing the style at its height, the latter representing a period of transition when historical revival styles were becoming anachronistic.

Note: St. Andrew's College is configured with floors numbered Basement, Ground Floor, First Floor, Second Floor and Attic. This report follows the same convention.

2. Character - Defining Elements

2.1 Materials

St. Andrew's College is built of the traditional materials that characterize the University of Saskatchewan campus. The exterior walls are primarily built of 'greystone', with cut Indiana limestone trim, a granite base course and granite steps (Figure 1 & 2). The roofs are clad in slate, and flashing, downspouts and gutters are in copper (Figure 3 & 5).

The windows are framed in wood on the 1922 portion of the building, and in steel on the 1959 portion (Figures 6 & 7). The windows are single-paned, but are arranged in two layers, with an interior and exterior set for each opening. On the 1922 portion of the building, the window frames were originally specified to be painted 'bottle



Figure 5. Copper downspout.



Figure 6. Interior and exterior wood-framed casement windows with brass hardware.



Figure 7. Steel framed windows.



Figure 8. Plaster wall with painted wooden dado and glazed tile wainscoting.



Figure 9. Buff and blue ceramic tile under a steel casement window in the 1959 wing.



Figure 10. Original maple flooring and cast iron radiator.

green.’ The original window hardware is in bronze or brass. The hardware on the 1959 addition has been fully retained while most of the fixtures in the original wing have been replaced. All of the original exterior wooden doors have been replaced by steel doors.

The original exterior materials of St. Andrew’s College – greystone, Indiana Limestone, slate and copper – are character-defining elements. For further information on building stones used at the U of S, refer to [‘Appendix: Stone.’](#)

The original interior finishes exist in varying states of commemorative integrity. Walls are finished in a painted textured plaster, with wood baseboards and trim. In the older portion of the building, most of the wood trim is intact, but its original dark oak finish is covered by layers of paint (Figure 8). The textured plaster walls are generally intact. In the basement, one wall features a buff glazed tile wainscot (Figure 8). In some rooms, the walls have been covered in carpet but original materials may still exist beneath. A yellow glazed tile was used for wainscoting and backsplashes in the washrooms and still exists in excellent condition. In the 1959 wing, blue and off-white glazed tile was used liberally as wainscoting and window sill finishes, as well as in washrooms. The off-white tile in the 1959 portion of the building is shown in Figure 9. The original plaster, wood trim and ceramic wall tile are character-defining elements.

The floors of the original wing were originally finished in maple, and are still intact in some places. On the ground floor, an office and meeting rooms still feature maple hardwood flooring, which is in fair condition but showing some wear (Figure 10). On the second and third floors, the original hardwood can still be found in the dormitory rooms that are now used as offices.

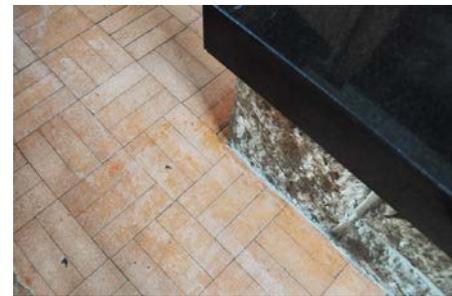


Figure 11. Red concrete tile and polished dark granite hearth.



Figure 12. Oak door with brass numbering.

These floors are in excellent commemorative condition. Much of the rest of the building has carpet, but the original flooring may still exist underneath.

The newer addition to St. Andrew's College contains some flooring made of red ceramic tile, laid in an alternating pattern. The flooring is found in the common room and the activities lab, (formerly the gymnasium/auditorium). The flooring is worn and cracked in some places, but it retains heritage value (Figure 10). The original flooring materials are character-defining.

In the 1922 portion of the building, the original paneled doors were in oak, finished with a dark stain. In the basement, most of the original doors and frames have been retained. The brass doorknobs, numbers and hinges appear to be original (Figures 12 & 13). The upper floors of the 1922 wing contain a few original doors; however, most have been replaced. In the 1959 wing, doors are of a lighter oak finish, and their hardware matches the 1922 wing (Figure 14). Door frames in the newer wing are in painted wood or steel. The original doors are character-defining elements.

The stairwells in the building have excellent commemorative integrity, although only one dates from the original construction; the rest date from the 1959 addition and renovations. The original stairwell, shown in Figure 15, has treads, landings and thresholds in marble, which is intact and in fair condition. Some of the marble treads and thresholds are worn from frequent use. This stair also features steel stringers, an iron balustrade and an oak banister. Cast iron newel posts are ornamented with details typical of the Collegiate Gothic style (Figures 15 & 25). The later staircases are composed of steel stringers and balustrades, but have treads of terrazzo as shown in Figure 16. The northern entrance and staircase has a wainscoting of buff marble (Figure 17). The staircases and their finish materials are character-defining.



Figure 13. Oak door with brass hardware.



Figure 14. Door materials in the 1959 wing.

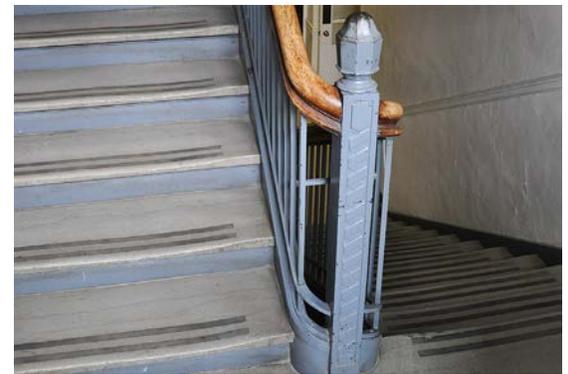


Figure 15. Steel stair and balustrade with oak banister and marble treads.

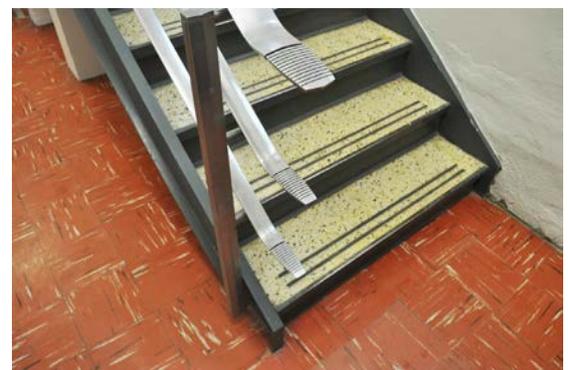


Figure 16. Aluminum balustrade and terrazzo treads.



Figure 17. Marble wainscoting and aluminum balustrade.



Figure 18. Wood wall panelling in the chapel.



Figure 19. Stained glass window.

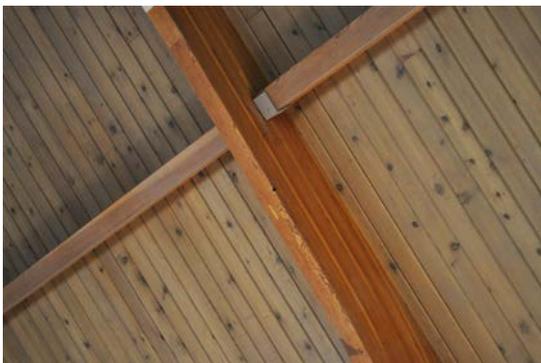


Figure 20. Glue-laminated wooden ribs and wooden decking.

The 1959 addition included the construction of a chapel, which in its form and materiality is distinct from the rest of the building. On the interior, a stained glass window casts a coloured light over the room (Figure 18). Stained glass is also found over the main entrance, as shown in Figure 19. An oak wainscoting surrounds the room. The nave is defined by a pitched roof, supported by a series of distinctive glue-laminated scissor trusses. The bottom chords of each truss take the form of a pointed arch, giving the roof the appearance of a vaulted space (Figure 20). The chapel and its finish materials is a character-defining element.

The student lounge is another room of particular heritage value. It is a double-height space, with a mezzanine level at the west end, illuminated on two sides by tall windows. Oak wainscoting around the perimeter doubles as a radiator cabinet. At the east end there is a striking fireplace and hearth of greystone, with a hearthstone of polished black granite and a mantelpiece of Indiana limestone. A carved limestone shield is set into the stone chimney. The original materials of the lounge and its fireplace are character-defining.

2.2 Form

The form of St. Andrew's College, created by the 1959 addition to the original 1922 structure, is a U-shaped building. The outdoor space enclosed by the U delineates an arrival court. The original wing built is shown in Figure 20. Figure 21 shows the building after the 1959 additions. St. Andrew's is composed formally of three connected volumes. The original building, now known as the west wing, is connected by the east wing to a chapel. The chapel sits at an angle to the rest of the building, which relates in its orientation to the rest of the university as defined by the 1909 Campus Plan. The east and west wings are oriented in relation to College Drive and the city. These two orientations are character-defining elements as they relate the building to the university and to the surrounding city.

All three parts of the building have pitched roofs with gable ends. In scale, St. Andrew's stands about three-and-a-half storeys above grade, including a half-basement and an attic storey. The chapel is of a similar height, but comprises only a basement and a double-height main level. The human scale of the building is a character-defining element.

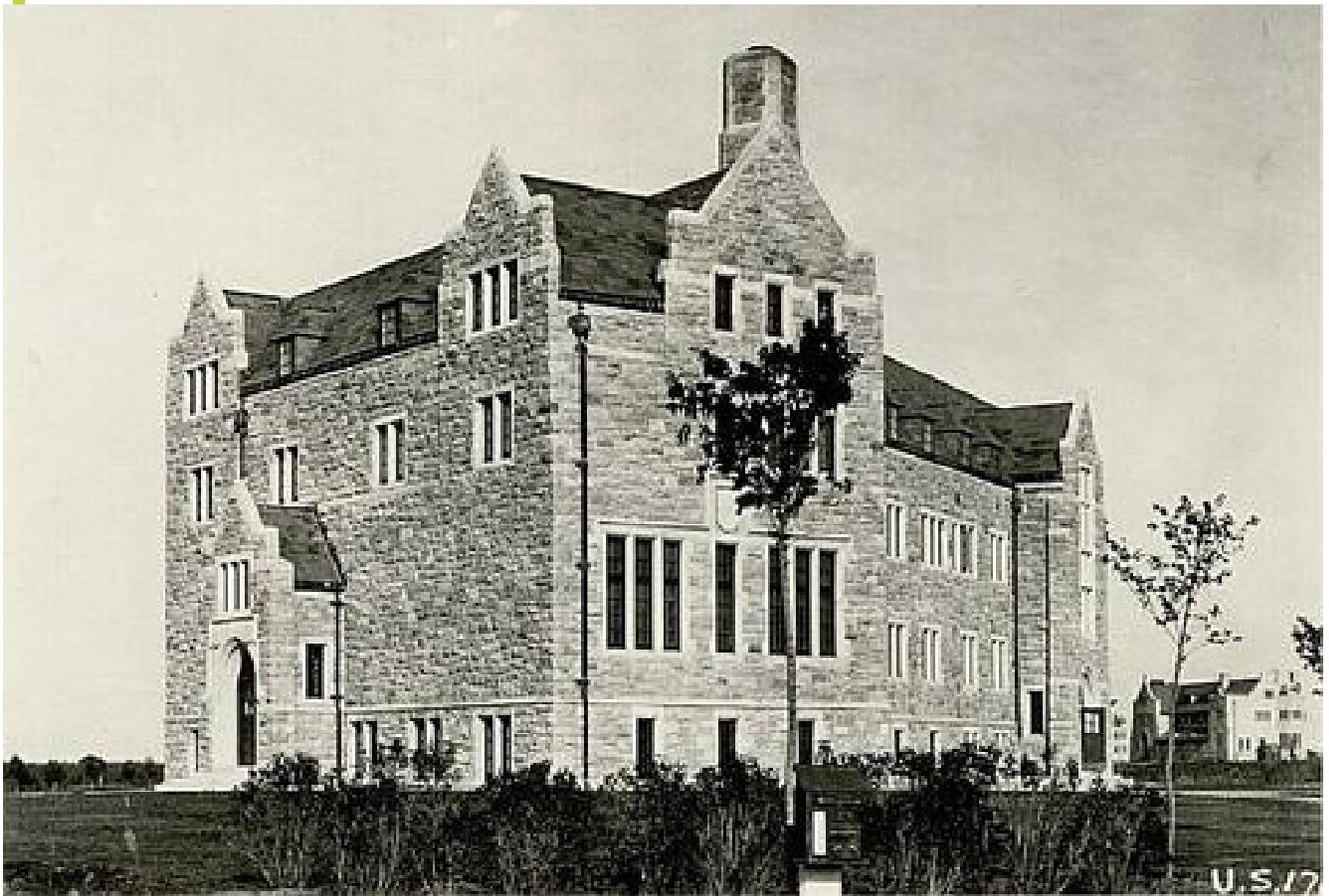


Figure 21. The form of the 1922 wing. Photo A-769, retrieved from <http://sain.scaa.sk.ca/items/index.php/university-of-saskatchewan-archives;jsdiah>



Figure 22. Architect's sketch of St. Andrew's College with the addition of the 1959 wing. Photo retrieved from St. Andrew's Archive, File STA.I.14.1.1.



Figure 23. Stone string courses.



Figure 24. Gothic arch chapel windows, peaked roof and cut stone ornamentation featuring a cross.



Figure 25. Gothic arch entrance and transom.



Figure 26. Bay windows.

2.3 Style

The 1922 wing of St. Andrew's College was part of the first phase of construction at the University of Saskatchewan, and was designed by David Brown to be an integral part of the campus, in the Collegiate Gothic style. The 1959 addition was designed to match this original conception. The college is built in stone, with typically Collegiate Gothic details such as gabled roofs, stone walls and cut limestone detailing (Figure 21). The exterior of the building is decorated with cut stone crests and ornamentation (Figure 23). The entrances to the building are set into pointed stone archways, one of which is shown in Figure 24. On the north side of the 1922 portion of the building, there is a bay of windows spanning three floors (Figure 25). Dormer windows clad in slate tile line the roof (Figure 26). Early elevations show oriel windows incorporated into the building's west elevation (Figure 28), but these do not appear in any photos of the building after construction. Those features defining the Collegiate Gothic style of the 1922 wing are character-defining elements.



Figure 27. Arched transom and surround, decorative balustrade.



Figure 28. Ornamental iron work.



Figure 29. Dormer windows.

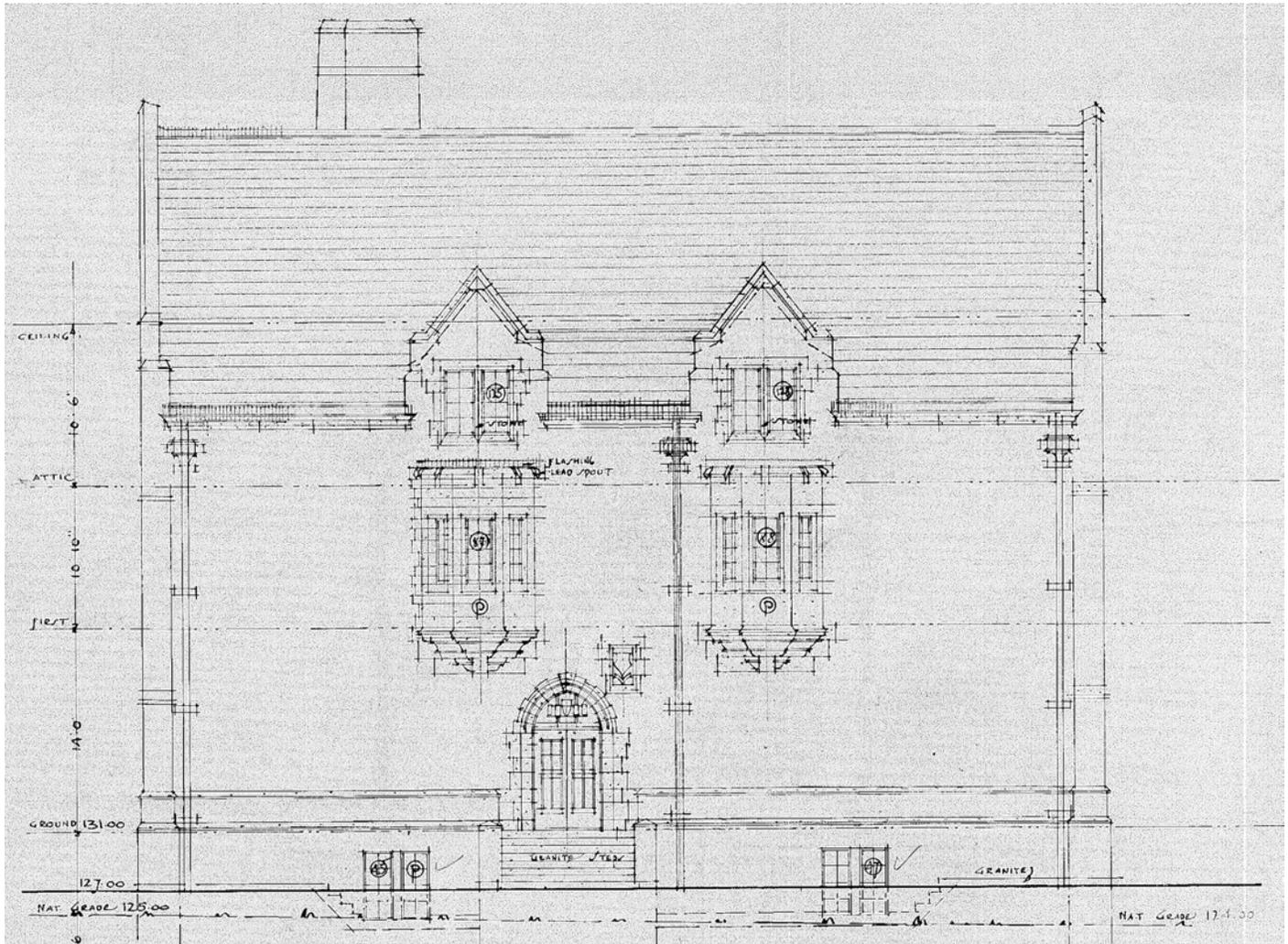


Figure 30. An unrealized elevation showing oriel windows flanking a gothic arched entry. Retrieved from Asset Record System, File SC-95-P.

The 1959 wings were designed to match the style of the original building, but are often simplified in their detailed execution. The doors of the chapel are low in proportion and quite plain, but have traditionally detailed iron hinges (Figure 31). The windows in the chapel, including the large east-facing stained glass panel, are set into pointed arched openings, but also feature plain stone spandrel panels (Figure 24). The north and south walls of the chapel are articulated by a row of simple stone buttresses (Figure 32).



Figure 31. Chapel doors with slot windows.



Figure 32. Stone buttresses.



Figure 34. Picture mouldings.



Figure 35. An arched recess over a hearth.

The interiors of the building are designed in a manner consistent with the character of the building, but in the case of the 1959 addition, are influenced by the prevailing modernist style of the period. The 1922 portions are traditionally detailed.



Figure 33. Interior arch.

A tall arch crowns the staircase at the west end of the original building (Figure 33). Hallways are adorned with wooden baseboards and moldings. Interior rooms have picture rails as shown in Figure 34. In one of the rooms in the 1922 wing, a decorative arch marks the place where a fireplace originally existed (Figure 35). The original drawings show the corridors once had vaulted ceilings, although currently the ceilings in the building are covered in suspended tile (Figure 36). The vaulted plaster ceilings may still exist above the ceiling tile. The same suspended ceilings also obscure the glazed transoms above interior doors; these have all been covered by an opaque material and are no longer operable (Figure 37).

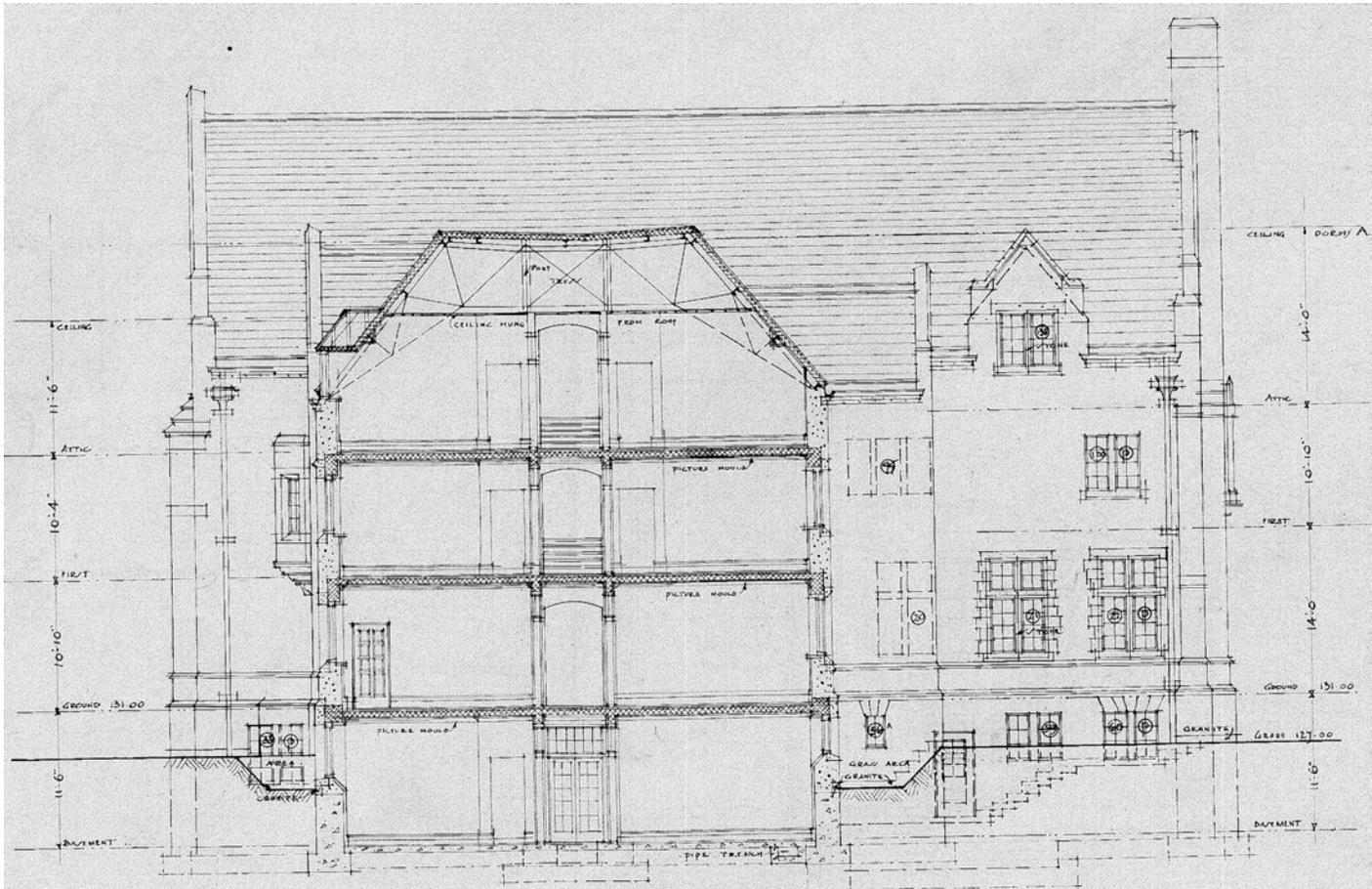


Figure 36. Section through the building showing vaulted ceilings in the corridors.. Retrieved from Asset Record System, File SC-96-P.

The newer portions of the building mix elements of the Collegiate Gothic and modernist styles. The staircases, for example, feature functionalist steel balustrades without decoration (Figure 38). The stair in the student lounge is a lovely minimalist design featuring open risers, shallow terrazzo treads and a light polished aluminum balustrade and handrail. The fireplace in the common room blends modern and traditional elements (Figure 39). It has an exposed greystone chimney that extends the full height of the room. The simplicity and continuity of the mantle shelf is modern, but it is formed of limestone, a traditional material. The carved limestone crest above the mantle is a more traditional flourish.



Figure 38. Modernist stair.



Figure 37. A transom window which has been replaced with an opaque material and partially obscured by a dropped ceiling.

The interior details of the chapel also feature characteristics of both the Modern and Collegiate Gothic styles. The roof is supported by a series of glue-laminated wooden scissor trusses, whose lower chords are shaped in the form of a pointed arch, a modern reference to a traditional form (Figure 40). The wainscoting around the chapel walls and other carved oak millwork make reference to the tracery of gothic cathedrals (Figure 41). The windows of the chapel, including the large, east facing stained glass window, take the form of gothic arches (Figure 42).



Figure 39. Fireplace with full height, modern mantle and decorative crest.

Both the modern and traditional stylistic elements of the 1959 wings are character-defining elements.



Figure 40. Glue-laminated trusses and wood decking in the chapel.



Figure 41. Gothic tracery in the chapel millwork.



Figure 42. Stained glass window.



Figure 43. Professor Munro seated on the cornerstone of the ill-fated Theological Hall, ca. 1915. Photo ASM-52, retrieved from <http://sain.scaa.sk.ca/items/index.php/university-of-saskatchewan-archives;jsdiah>.

2.4 Location

Plans had begun for a Presbyterian College affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan in 1910. Both Walter Murray, the first President of the university, and Dr. Edmund Oliver, the first Principal of the Presbyterian College, supported the integration of theological study within the greater academic community. In 1911 a site was chosen on the north side of the campus, “as near to the river as the Board of Governors will allow.”

In 1914, 4.5 acres of land was leased by the Presbyterian College from the university at a rate of \$5.00 per year. The lease was to be effective May 1913. The site is described in lease documents to have been near the current location of the Education Building. Materials were acquired and foundations were laid on this site only to have construction interrupted by the outbreak of the First World War. In 1922 the project was resumed; however, the original site was abandoned in favor of donated land located at the southwest corner of the campus. The new location placed the Presbyterian College directly beside the main entrance to the university. (The [Memorial Gates](#) were later built to mark this entrance, between 1927 and 1928). The location of St. Andrew’s College is a character-defining element due to its historical prominence (Figure 45).



Figure 44. 1928 aerial photograph. What may be the original St. Andrew’s foundations are circled in green. Photo A-184, retrieved from University of Saskatchewan Archives.

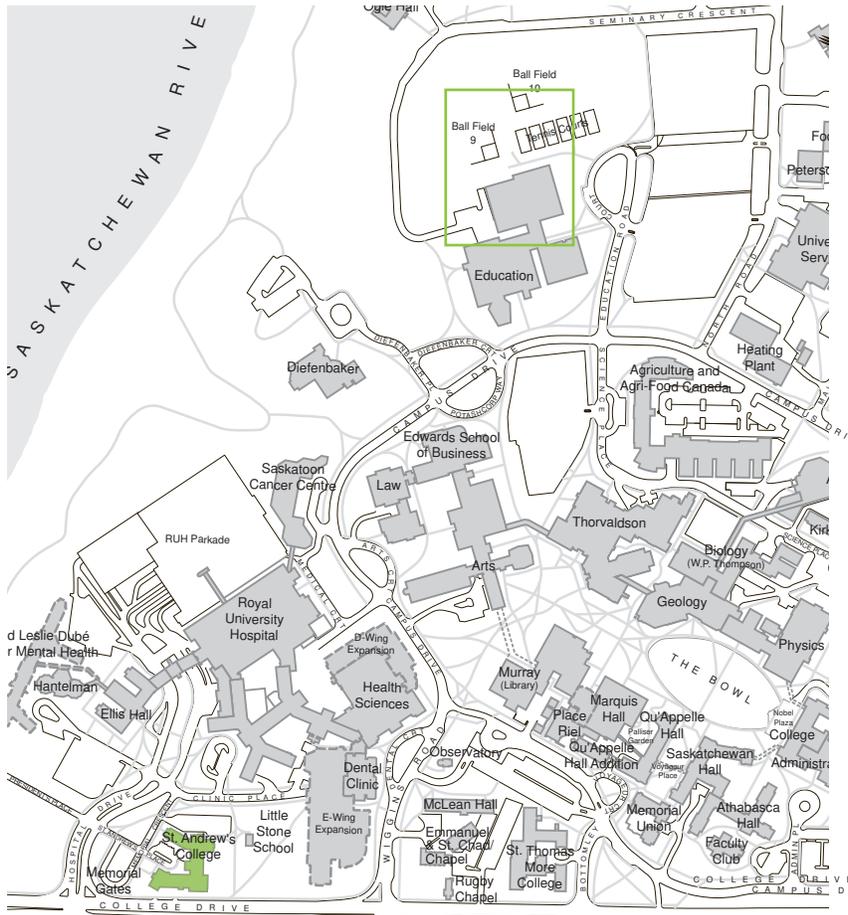


Figure 45. The 4.5 acre plot of land originally leased by the Presbyterian Theological College is outlined in green. The current location of St. Andrew's College is indicated in green on this contemporary campus map.

In the time between the founding of the Presbyterian College in 1912 and the completion of the building in 1923, the college operated from a house at 209 Albert Avenue. The house still exists, and still appears on the exterior much as it did in the early 20th century (Figures 46 & 47). (See also Section 2.8 - Cultural and Chronological Associations).



Figure 46. A 1923 photograph of the Presbyterian Theological College at 209 Albert Avenue. Photo A-2942, retrieved from University of Saskatchewan Archives.

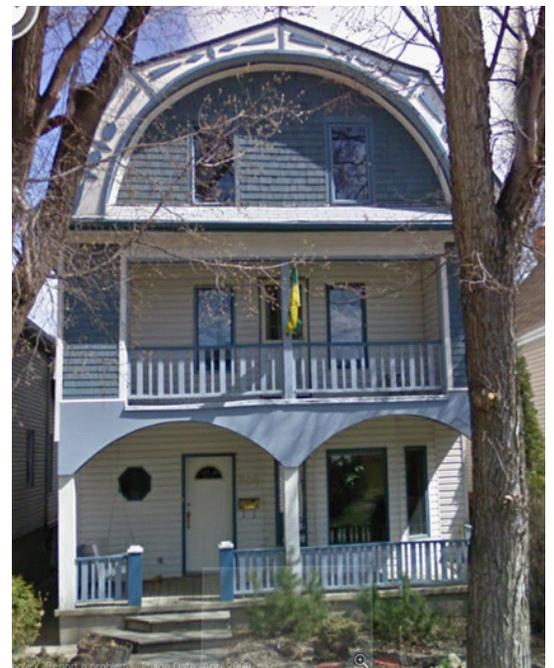


Figure 47. 209 Albert Avenue at present. Retrieved from <http://maps.google.ca>.

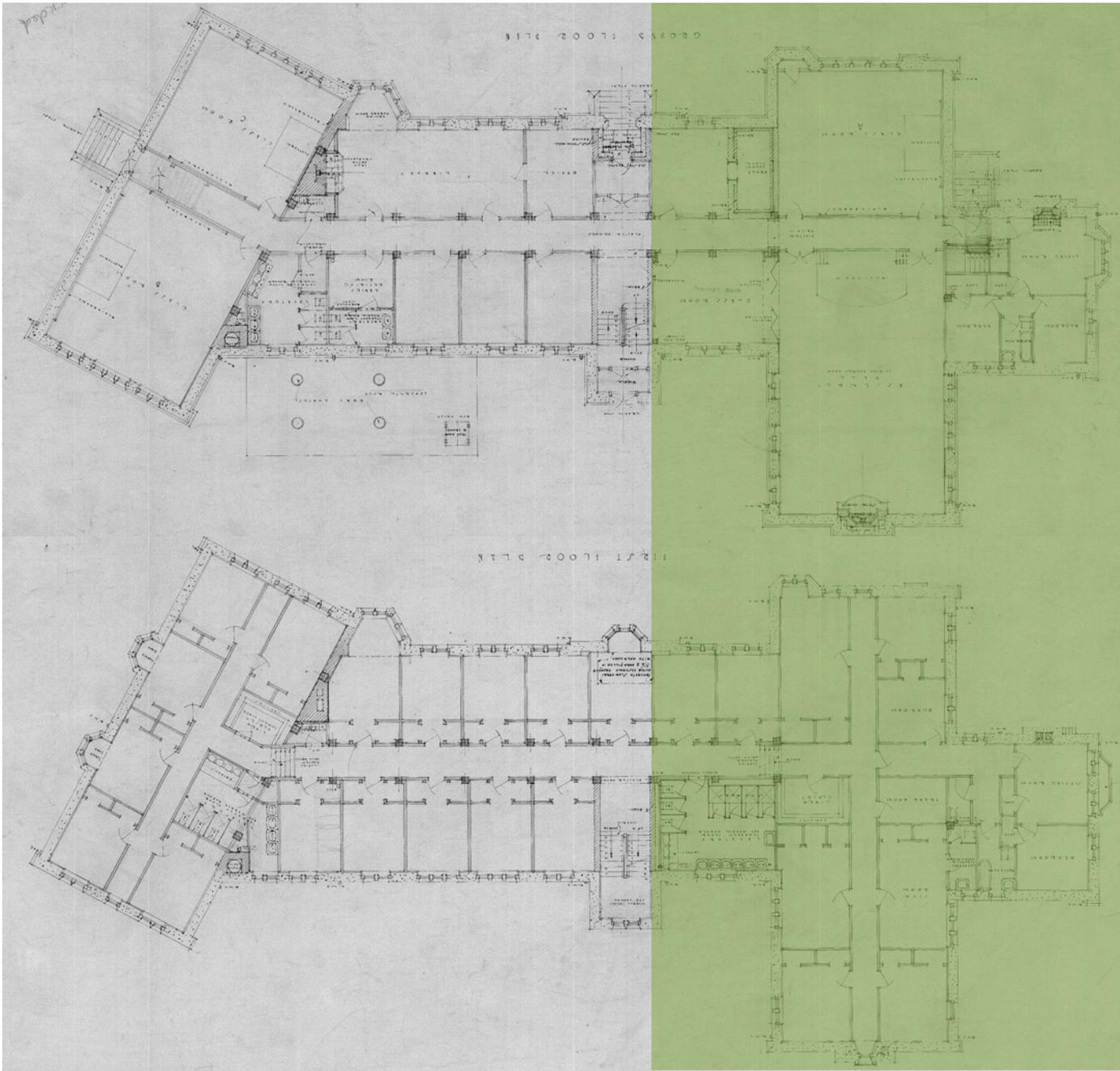


Figure 48. Top to bottom: preliminary ground and first floor plans of St. Andrew's College including many unrealized features. The areas shaded in green were never built, nor were the oriel windows. The rest of the plan is accurate. Retrieved from Facilities Management Asset Record System, File SC-93-P.



Figure 49. Ground floor fireplace. Photo retrieved from St. Andrew's Archives, File STAJ.21.10.1-43

2.5 Spatial Configuration

The spatial configuration of St. Andrew's College has been altered relatively little, and retains a high degree of heritage value. The building was built in two phases, the first beginning in 1922, the second in 1959. Notably, the initial structure was always anticipated to grow. Early plans show the 1922 building with an extra wing appended to its east side (Figure 48). However, this early proposed addition was not constructed; the 1959 addition

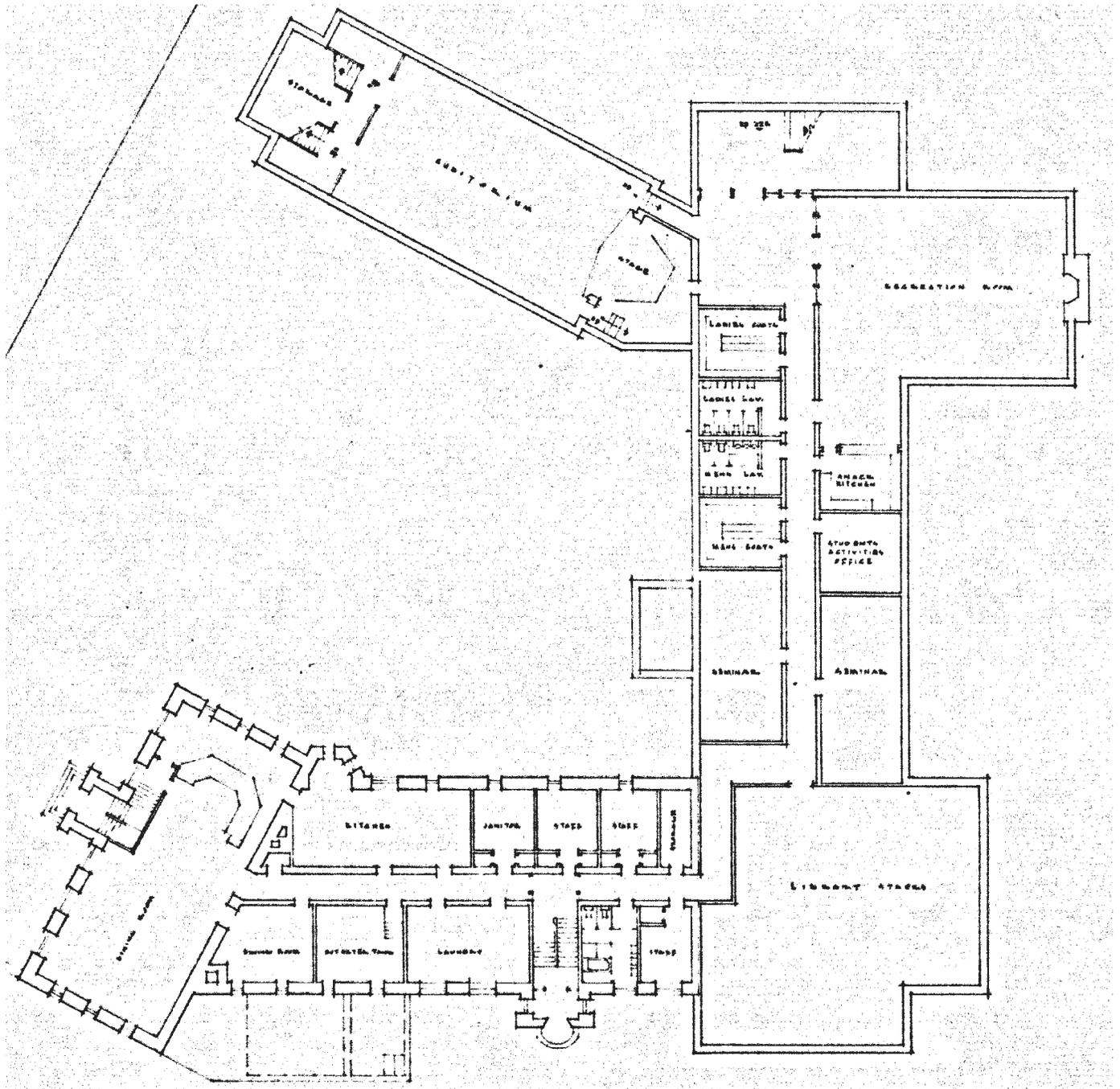


Figure 50. Basement floor plan of St. Andrew's College after completion. Retrieved from Asset Record System, File SC-41-T.

was built to a new design by Webster, Forrester and Scott Architects.

In general terms, the building is laid out with its larger feature spaces – a chapel, a library, a student lounge and a classroom – located at the extremities of the plan and connected by a series of double loaded corridors, with smaller rooms arrayed on either side. The plan of the basement provides an indication of the typical arrangement (Figure 50). Subtle changes have occurred, for example, dormitory rooms have been converted to offices, but the general arrangement of spaces remains intact.

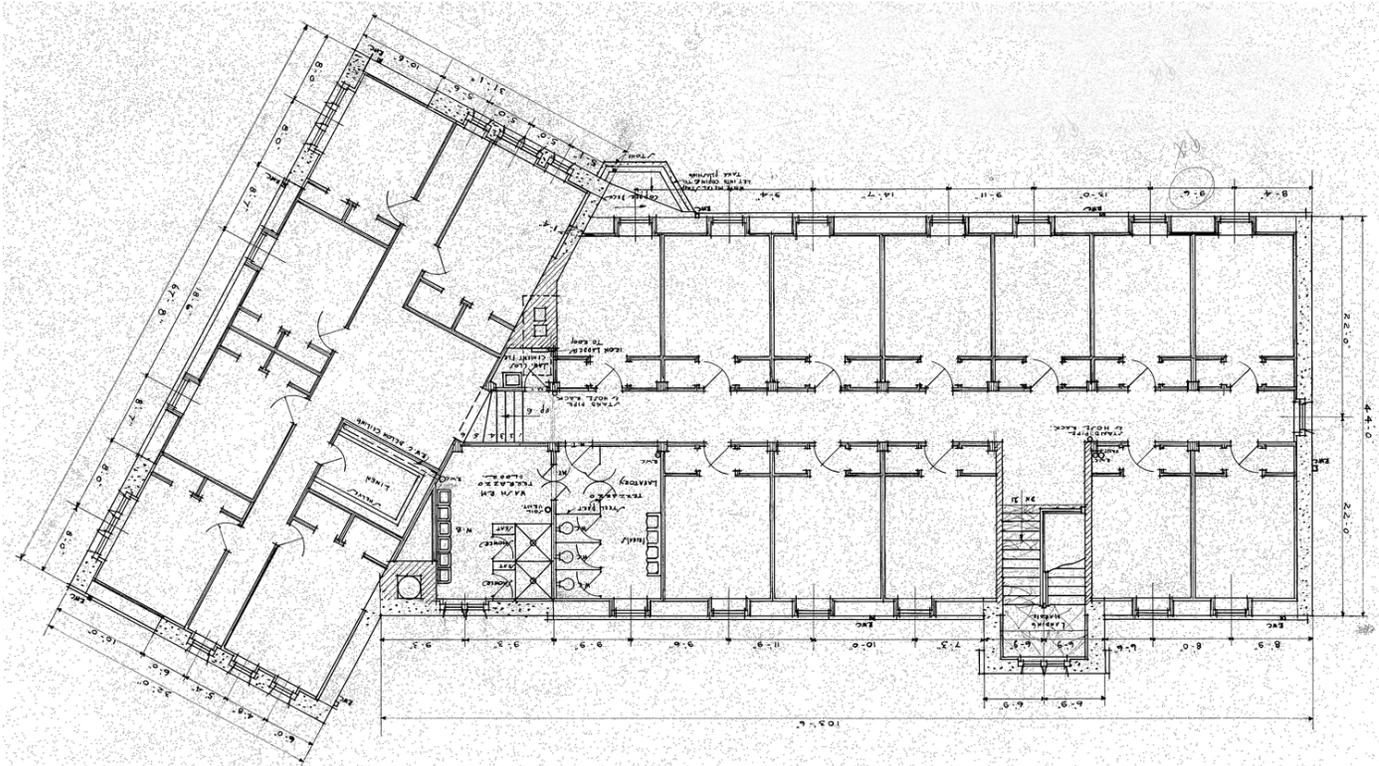


Figure 51. Attic plan of 1922 wing of St. Andrew's College. Retrieved from Facilities Management Division Asset Record System, File SC-14-T.



Figure 52. Chapel interior. Photo A-10767, retrieved from University of Saskatchewan Archives.

Some of the larger feature spaces merit special mention with respect to spatial configuration. The chapel adheres to gothic precedent as a high vaulted space with an open choir loft. Its east-facing nave is typical of Christian architecture and is character-defining. The orientation of the nave is determined by the configuration of the choir loft facing towards the stage at the east end of the chapel. Behind the low stage is the focal point of the room, a large stained glass window. The high vaulted ceiling of the chapel and the choir loft which faces the stained glass window and altar are character-defining elements. The spatial qualities of the chapel are visible in Figure 52.



Figure 53. A 1922 construction photo. Photo retrieved from St. Andrew's Archives, File STA.J.3.1.1-18.

Across from the chapel is a double-height student lounge, which occupies the basement and first floor. The lounge is bathed in daylight owing to the tall windows on its north and south walls. The eastern wall is occupied by a grand fireplace (Figure 39). A set of stairs to the west allow access to a mezzanine level overlooking the lounge. The mezzanine, high ceiling, large hearth and the windows of the student lounge are character-defining.

2.6 Systems

The 1922 and 1959 portions of the building differ in their structure. The exterior stone walls of the 1922 portion were built to be load-bearing. They are probably lined on the interior with hollow clay tile, although the original drawings do not show this detail. Concrete lintels span the window and door openings in the exterior walls. The exterior walls sit on cast-in-place concrete foundations and footings. The two interior corridor walls are constructed of load-bearing brick. Floors are cast-in-place concrete slabs on concrete joists. The roof is supported by a steel truss system which is concealed in the attic. Interior partition walls are constructed of clay tile. Terracotta tile was also used to finish down the ceiling in the attic. Figure 53 shows the construction of the exterior stone walls with a pile of clay tile visible.

The 1959 structural strategy differed greatly from that used in the early 1920's. The primary structural system is a steel frame, consisting of steel columns with open web steel floor joists supported on steel beams and girders. The exterior walls are a hybrid system; structural steel columns are embedded in cast-in-place concrete walls, which are faced on the exterior in greystone. The greystone exterior was used as formwork for the concrete. The photograph in Figure 54 shows the building under construction, with all the elements of this system clearly visible. The 1959 addition included the construction of a chapel, with a roof structure distinct from the rest of the building (Figure 40). The pitched roof is supported by a series of glue-laminated wooden scissor trusses and wooden purlins, with exposed wood decking exposed on its underside. The bottom chords of each truss take the form of a pointed arch, creating a vaulted space. The structure of the chapel is a character-defining element.

The 1922 wing of the building still contains its original cast iron radiators (Figure 10) and the original fire hose apparatus. Some of the fire hoses appear to still be in use (Figure 55). The radiators and fire hose system are character-defining elements for their material and aesthetic value.

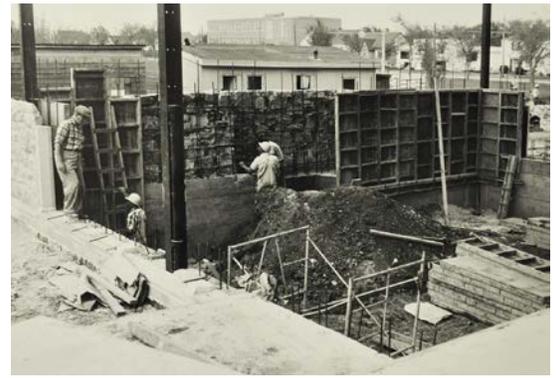


Figure 54. A 1959 construction photo. Photo retrieved from St. Andrew's Archives, File STA.J.21.10.1-43



Figure 55. Fire hose apparatus.



Figure 56. A classroom in St. Andrew's College, pre-1946. Photo retrieved from St. Andrew's Archives, File STA.I.



Figure 57. Student leisure, pre-1946. Photo retrieved from St. Andrew's Archives, File STA.I.

2.7 Use(s)



Figure 58. Photograph of the dining room formerly located in the basement. Photo retrieved from St. Andrew's Archives, File STA.J.10.1.1-16.



Figure 59. A 1965 photograph of the kitchen formerly located in the basement. Photo retrieved from St. Andrew's Archives, File STA.I.24.1.1-9.



Figure 60. Photograph of the library formerly located on the ground floor of St. Andrew's College. Photo retrieved from St. Andrew's Archives, File STA.J.10.1.1-16.

St. Andrew's College was built to accommodate theological education, and is still used for this primary purpose. In 1911, President Murray wrote to architects David Brown and Hugh Vallance, asking them to prepare drawings for the first wing of the building. The building was to include residential accommodation for 40 students, a common room, kitchen, dining room, matrons' and servants' quarters and a trunk room in the attic. Figure 56 shows one of the classrooms being used for divinity training. A later addition was to include lecture rooms, a library, and possibly a gymnasium. Although the building was not started until 1922 and not completed until 1961 all of the uses specified by Murray were eventually provided (Figures 56-61).

Many of the rooms built to accommodate these early functions have since been put to other uses. The cafeteria was closed in the mid 1980's and is now used as a common room. The former pantry is now a staff lounge. The dormitory rooms are now used as offices. The kitchen is now used as a large classroom. The maids' quarters are now a meeting room and lounge space. One original classroom has been retained, but all the others have been converted into offices or meeting rooms. The library was also converted into office space although with the 1959 addition a new library space was added just down the hall. The chapel, student lounge and gymnasium built as part of the 1959 addition still exist, but the gymnasium is now used as a lab for the School of Physical Therapy. The third floor of the 1959 addition is still used as a student residence. The use of the building as a residential theological college is a character-defining element.

2.8 Cultural & Chronological Associations

Lydia Gruchy, a graduate of the Presbyterian Theological College, was the first woman in Canada ordained as a minister by the United Church. Gruchy was born in Paris and moved to Strasbourg, Saskatchewan with her family. Gruchy taught for a few years before receiving her Bachelor of Arts from the University of Saskatchewan in 1920. In 1923 she graduated from the Presbyterian Theological College. She applied for ordination in the newly formed United Church in 1926 and repeated her application annually until 1936 when the United Church approved women's ordination. She was ordained on November 4 of that year in St. Andrew's Church in Moose Jaw. In 1953, Gruchy also became the first Canadian woman to receive the Doctor of Divinity degree from St. Andrew's College. In 1994, two years after her death, the chapel at St. Andrew's Church in Moose Jaw was renamed the Lydia Gruchy Chapel in her honor.

Before the construction of the current St. Andrew's College building, the Presbyterian Theological College held classes in a large family home at 209 Albert Avenue. (See Section 2.4 - Location). The house on Albert Avenue still appears on the exterior much as it did in its 1923 photos. As the earliest home of the Presbyterian Theological College, 209 Albert Avenue can be associated with St. Andrew's College.

The cornerstone for the addition to the college was laid on September 13, 1960. The cornerstone is located in the courtyard, to the right of the west entrance. The cornerstone associates the building with the time of its construction and is a character-defining element.

The large stained glass window in the chapel depicts a man and a woman, praying on their knees in front of Jesus (Figure 42). Jesus is standing on top of the world, his arms outstretched. The banner across the bottom reads, 'And lo I am with you always, I have overcome the world. Go ye therefore and teach all nations.' The names of several academic disciplines surround the mural including education, science, medicine, politics, agriculture and industry. The stained glass window is an important character-defining element, connecting the educational and religious objectives of the college.



Figure 61. Residence rooms in the 1959 addition. Photo A-10755, retrieved from University of Saskatchewan Archives.



Figure 62. Cornerstone.



Figure 63. Graduand photo collection.



Figure 64. A plaque dedicating the 1959 addition as the 'Schnell Memorial wing'

3. Associated Objects

A series of graduand photos hang on the walls of the 1959 wing of the building. The collection spans 7 decades, from 1923 through 1990. The early photographs date from the time the institution was known as the Presbyterian Theological College.

A plaque dated March 10, 1980 dedicated the newer portion of the building to Reverend Robert Ferdinand Schnell. Schnell was a professor at St. Andrew's College from 1943 until his death in 1978. He was Principal of the college between 1955 and 1971.

4. Supporting Documents

Author Unknown. (Retrieved 2012). *Our History - St. Andrew's College*. Retrieved from <http://www.usask.ca/stu/standrews/about-us/our-history.php>

Calhoun, P.J. (Retrieved 2012). *The Encyclopedia of Saskatchewan, Gruchy, Lydia E.* (1894-1992). Retrieved from http://esask.uregina.ca/entry/gruchy_lydia_e_1894-1992.html

Facilities Management Division (2012). Asset Resource Database [Data File]. Retrieved from \\usask\fmddfs\files\iis\IIS_Public\ARS.

Morton, A.S. (1934-1937). *Written in Letters of Gold: A. S. Morton's History of the University of Saskatchewan's First 25 Years*. Retrieved from http://library.usask.ca/archives/campus-history/pdfs/Essays2006_Morton.pdf

St. Andrew's Archives. STA. A. Miscellaneous Letters

St. Andrew's Archives. STA. I. Miscellanea.

University of Saskatchewan Archives. (Retrieved 2012). *Campus Buildings: St. Andrew's College*. Retrieved from http://scaa.sk.ca/gallery/uofs_buildings/

5. Summary of Character - Defining Elements

Materials

- greystone walls and fireplace
- granite base, steps and hearth
- Indiana limestone trim and decoration
- Indiana limestone mantelpiece and crest
- copper ridges, flashing and downspouts
- slate roofing
- bronze or brass window and door hardware
- maple floors
- oak doors and wainscoting
- terrazzo stair treads and landings
- glazed tile wainscoting
- marble stair treads and wainscoting
- steel stair stringer and balustrade
- oak banister
- cast iron newel post
- stained glass windows

Form

- scale
- arrival court

Style

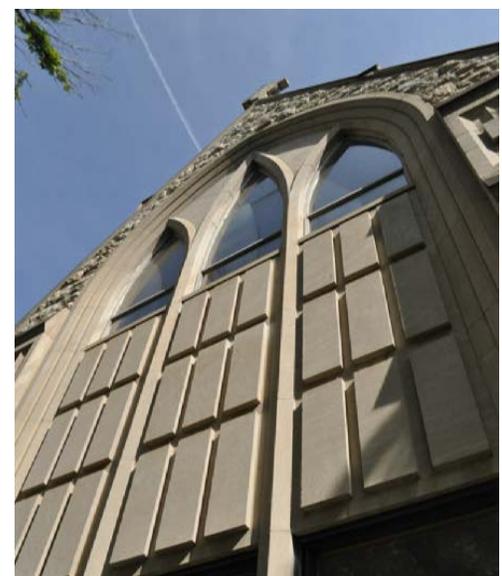
- gothic arch transoms and windows
- gabled roofs
- dormer windows
- stone walls
- stone string courses
- stone buttresses on the chapel
- quoins
- cut stone crests and arches
- bay windows
- false balcony
- arches

Location

- present site chosen in 1922
- 209 Albert Avenue

Spatial Configuration

- double-loaded corridors
- formation of courtyard
- double-height student lounge
- chapel vault, choir loft and stage
- east facing nave in chapel
- high ceilings and windows of first floor classroom
- steps to west wing





Systems

- stone buttresses on chapel
- glue-laminated arches

Uses

- Theological residential college
- student lounge
- auditorium
- chapel

Cultural & Chronological Associations

- Presbyterian Theological College
- 209 Albert Avenue
- Lydia Gruchy, first woman ordained by the United Church
- cornerstone

