

Mansard-roofed Buildings in Saskatchewan



The two oldest-known Mansard-roofed buildings in Saskatchewan date to 1883:

[Left] the wood frame Queen's Hotel, Battleford (demolished 2024)

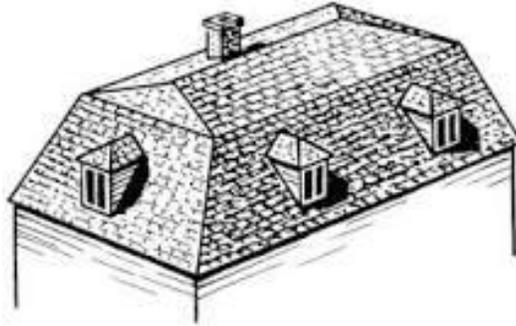
[Right] the stone Price Farmhouse, near Moosomin (demolished 1979).

Compiled by: Frank Korvemaker

Version 12M – 2 March 2026

Introduction:

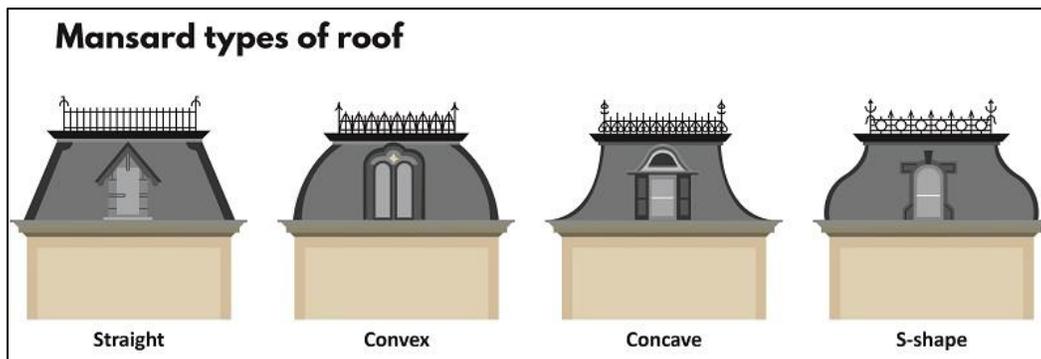
The mansard roof design was reportedly created in France during the 16th century by Pierre Lescot, but popularized in the 17th century by Francois Mansart, after whom the style was subsequently named, though with a modified spelling. The predominant feature of that style was a roof design converted from previously unusable attic space with a two slope arrangement that included a steeply pitched lower segment, surmounted with a lower pitch upper portion, as illustrated below:



Source: <https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-a-mansard-roof-definition-design.html>

While this design was excellent for rainwater drainage, the upper low pitched segment could be problematic in areas where wet snow fell in larger amounts. Generally, however, that was not a major concern in southern Saskatchewan, which has predominantly dry snowfalls.

Over time, at least four readily identifiable variations on the lower sloped portion were developed. For some straight sloped roofs, the base flares outward, as it does for concave roofs.



Source: <https://www.cupapizarras.com/int/news/mansard-roof-french/>

In Saskatchewan, the most common design was the straight slope, while the concave design was second choice. Convex placed third, and no S-shaped lower slopes have yet been identified here.

During the late 19th century, a revival of mansard roof designs became popular as part of the Second Empire of French architectural design. This unusual and highly attractive feature highlighted a high-pitched roof of at least 70 or 80 degrees, and generally was built in two parts: the steeper pitched section at the bottom, and the lower pitched section at the top – often not visible to people at street level.

Mansard-roofed buildings in eastern North America were often highly decorative, while those in the West, an area settled more or less near the end of the Second Empire's popularity, were generally more modest, and often extremely plain, with little or no decorative characteristics related to the windows and doors.

In Saskatchewan, we have discovered about 150 buildings that featured a mansard roof design. While this is not a comprehensive inventory, it is not likely that the total number of such buildings will ever reach the 500 mark, and may well be considerably less. Hence, this type of roof design is considered quite rare compared with other more common designs. Based on current information, these buildings were constructed between 1883 and 1920. Currently, less than 50 of the 148 mansard-roofed buildings are known to still be extant. All are now over 100 years old.

Although a number of early 1880s hotels are of very similar design, the only pre-1914 hotels that are known to have been built to an identical design were located at Earl Grey (1906) and nearby Govan (1908).

The buildings records in this Inventory have been compiled over the past half century, and gleaned from archival collections, local history books, research reports, historic newspapers, websites, and personal discovery by me and several colleagues, including:

- Bob Burke (Regina) – general provincial inventory of historic buildings
- Joan Champ (Saskatoon) – hotels
- Larry Easton (Regina) – stone buildings and churches
- Cecil and Susan Hayward (Assiniboia) – stone buildings
- Margaret Hryniuk (Regina) – stone buildings and churches
- Les Kozma (Edmonton, Alberta) & Charles Bohi (White River Junction, Vermont) – railway structures
- Randy Rostecki (Winnipeg) – Court Houses
- Ivan Saunders (Regina) – Post Offices

Note, there are similar features between Mansard, Gambrel and Truncated Hipped roofs. Hence, further details and assessment of some roofs may result in some deletions from this draft inventory.

"What is the difference between a gambrel and mansard roof?"

Gambrel roofs and mansard roofs share roof panels which slope twice. Both roofs have short, gradually sloping top sections, and a steeper, longer lower sections. However, a traditional gambrel roof is a type of gable roof, meaning there are vertically extending walls at two ends of the roof. A mansard roof has sloping panels on all four sides."

Source: <https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-a-mansard-roof-definition-design.html#section---WhatIsAMansardRoof>

What is a Truncated Hipped Roof?

“The truncated hip roof is a variant of the hip roof where the ridge is flattened.

A hip roof’s roof planes run from each facade and intersect along a ridge (or meet at a point in the case of a tented roof). But in the case of a truncated hip roof, its sloping roof planes connect to a flat roof, which generally has a different roof finishing.”

Source: https://roofvolumes.com/roof_model/truncated-hip-roof/

For Further Information, please contact:

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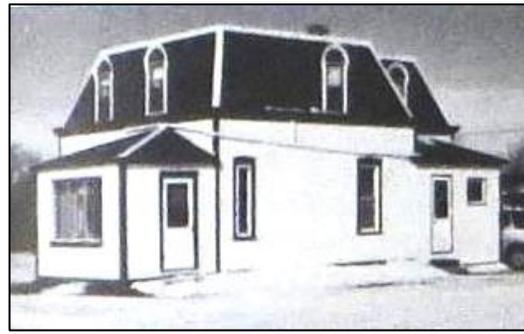
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Abernethy – Kenlis Methodist parsonage – Built ca. 1912.

Slope: straight

Source: *Dance on the Bridge – A History of Abernethy and Area*, p. 215

Photo [right] c.1980



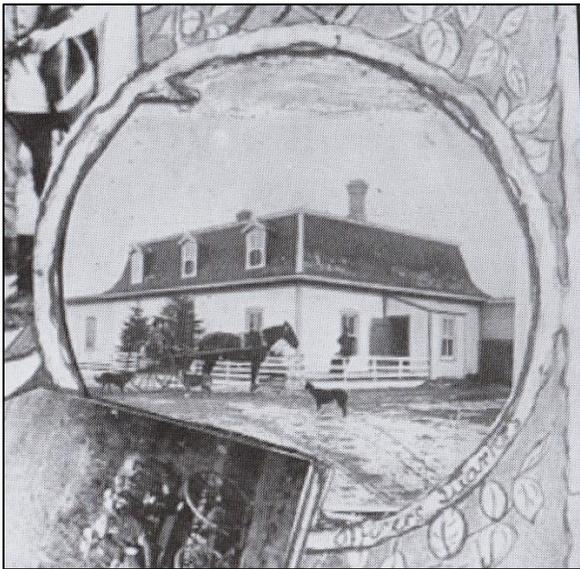
Alameda – CPR Section House Built 1892 Slope: Straight

Source: *Alameda history: From Dream . . . to Reality – 1882 to 1892*, p. 36-37



Arcola – Carlyle Street – Built _____ Slope: straight

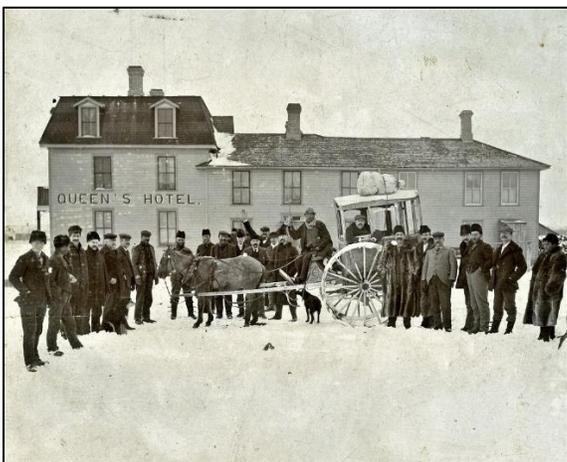
Photo Source: [left] Google, 2013; [right] Sask. Archives: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building, Parks Canada – 1970



Battleford – NWMP Fort – Built 1884-86 Slope : concave
 Source: [L]: RCMP Museum, Regina, 34.22.24 – Geraldine Moodie photo 1896; [r] Bernard Flaman, Regina – 2007



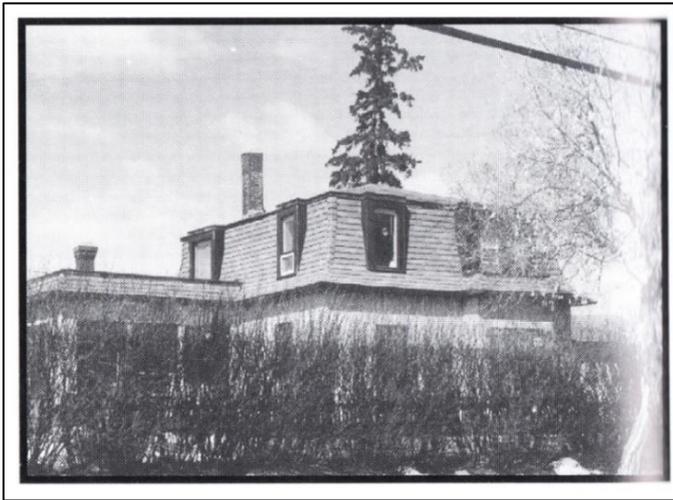
Battleford – Post Office - Built 1911 - Slope: straight
 Photo source: Larry Easton, Regina – 2009



Battleford – Queen's Hotel – Built 1883 - Slope: straight (In use as a school in 1920, then again as a hotel – demolished 2024 (Source: [Left] GHK01-01-005; [right] *Now and Then - Battleford Historic Resources*, p. 98, 114)



Battleford – St. Vital School – Built 1914 - Slope: straight
 Photo: Jennifer Bisson, Regina – 2003



Battleford – Residence – Built pre-1906 Slope: concave
 (Sources: [left] *Now and Then - Battleford Historic Resources*, p. 62 – address: 201 – 28th Street West; [right] – Google street view – June 2013)



Battleford – Residence next to Windsor Hotel Built: _____ Slope: concave
 Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/battleford-19.html>



Bellegarde – Sisters of the Cross Convent # 2 – Built 1917-1919 - Slope: straight
Source: https://olofredvers.ca/files/docs/Bellegarde_History.pdf – demolished 1994



Big Buddy NWMP Post – Built: _____ Slope: straight
Source: Moose Jaw Archives - 70-62



Bird's Point – Colin Bird Farmhouse Built 1892-93 Slope: concave
Source: *Legacy of Stone: Saskatchewan's Stone Buildings*, p. 74-77
Photos source: [left] Cecil Hayward, Assiniboia - pre-2005 ;

[right] Larry Easton, Regina - 2005



Cannington Manor – Humphreys Residence - Built 1888 Slope: straight

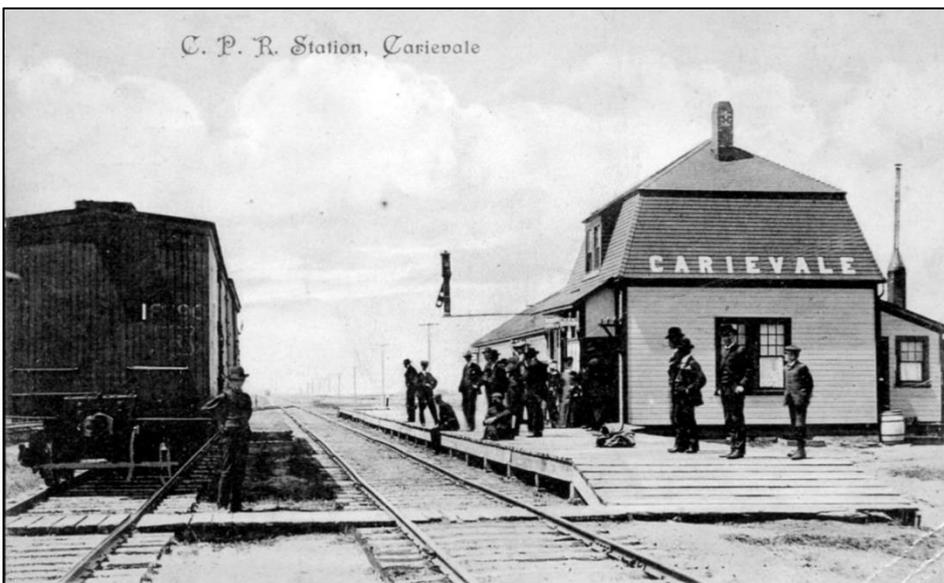
Photos Source: [left] PAS: GM_R-A12272_141;

[right] Seager Wheeler Archives – <https://saskapedia.com/tag/seager-wheeler/>; Patricia Pavey, c. 2019



Pork packing plant.

Cannington Manor – Humphreys-Hewlett Pork Packing Plant – Built: _____ – Slope: straight



Carievale – CPR Station – Built: 1901

Slope: straight

Source: *Canadian Pacific's Western Depots*, by C.W. Bohi and L.S. Kozma, p. 120



Carlyle – Residence - Built: 19____ Slope: straight, with flare at base
Source: [left] Sask. Archives: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building, Parks Canada – 1970 [right] Google 2013



Carlyle area – Richardson Farmhouse, built 1893-94 Slope: straight, flare at base
Source" *Prairie Trails to Blacktop : Carlyle and District, 1882-1982*, p. 900



The Richard Watson home, 1900.

1032

Carlyle area – Watson octagonal brick farmhouse – Built: 1900 Slope: straight; crenelation on top
Source: *Prairie Trails to Blacktop : Carlyle and District, 1882-1982*, p. 1032 & 1033 - demolished 1952



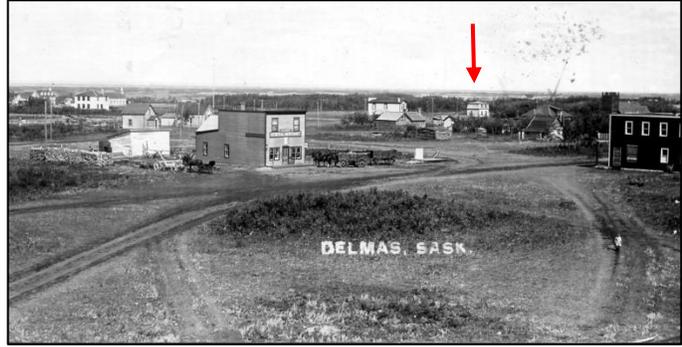
Cut Knife – Farmhouse – Built _____ Slope: _____
Source: Prairie Towns website



Danbury (north of Hyas) Built: _____ Slope straight, with concave slope at base
Source: Prairie Towns website



Delisle – Residence – Built _____ Slope _____
Source: Prairie Towns website



Delmas: Residence Built _____ Slope: concave



Dilke – Residence # 1 Built: _____ Slope: _____
Source: Prairie Towns website _ Dilke – 1950s



Dilke - Residence # 2 Built: _____ Slope: _____
Source: Prairie Towns website _ Dilke – 1950s



Dubuc - _____ Residence - Built: _____ Slope: Concave
Source: Google: 2023



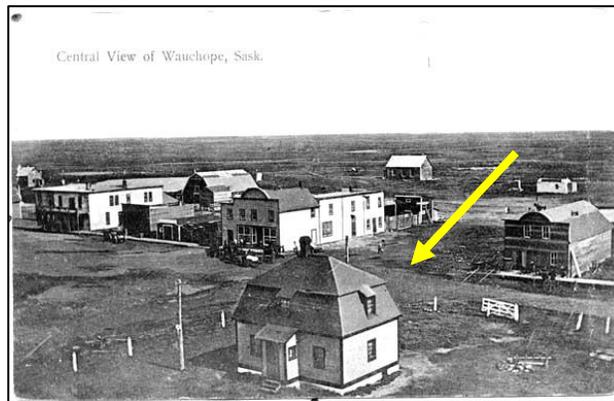
Duck Lake – Catholic School: Built _____ Slope: straight, with flare at base
Source: _____



Duck Lake – Indian Residential School: Built _____ Slope: concave
Source: _____



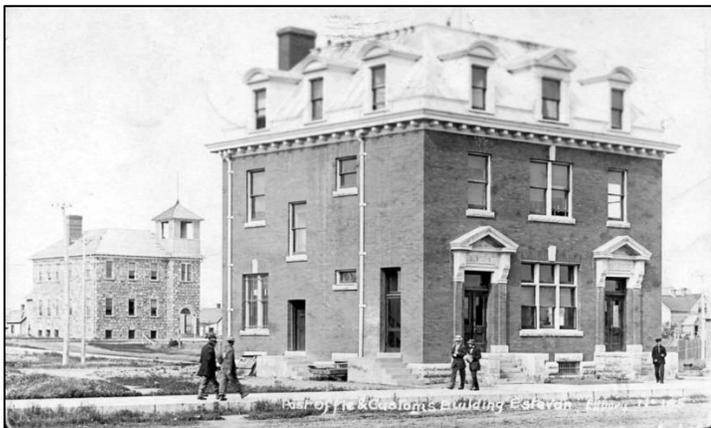
Earl Grey – Hotel Grey - built 1906; Slope: straight destroyed by fire in 1924 (identical to the Silver Plate Hotel, Govan) (Source: <http://hotelhistories.blogspot.com/2015/08/def-hotels.html>) - or **truncated hip roof ?**



Estevan: CPR Section House [similar to Section Houses at Macoun and Wauchope] Built: c.1904 Slope: straight
Source: Estevan photo: Prairie Towns website



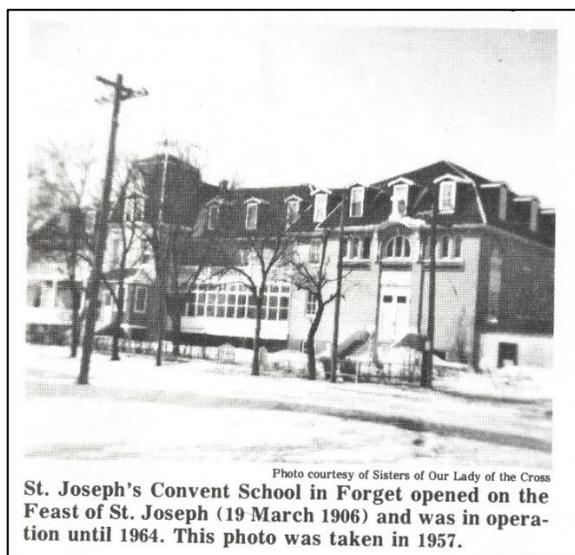
Estevan – Miners' Boarding House Built: _____ Slope: straight
Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/estevan-11.html>



Estevan – Post Office - built 1909-1910 Slope: straight Google : August, 2018
 (Source: Unpublished report for Parks Canada: *An Analysis of Masonry Post Offices in Saskatchewan, 1885-1945*, by Ivan Saunders, 1990, p. 15)

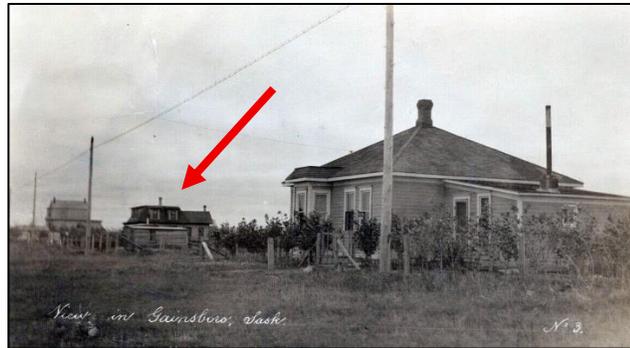
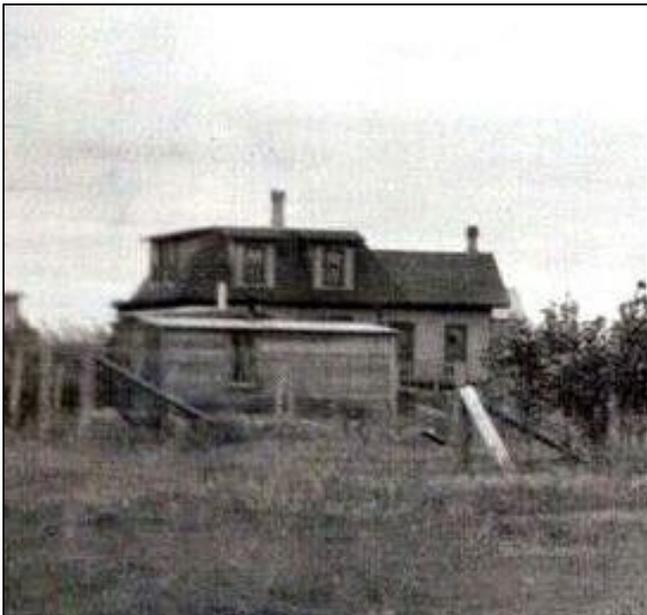


Fairlight – Hotel – built before 1909 Slope: straight
 Source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Views_of_Fairlight,_Saskatchewan_\(HS85-10-21840\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Views_of_Fairlight,_Saskatchewan_(HS85-10-21840).jpg)



Forget – St. Joseph's Convent / School Built: 1920 Slope: straight
 Source: {} _____; {} *Archdiocese of Regina: A History*, p. 575

Photo courtesy of Sisters of Our Lady of the Cross
 St. Joseph's Convent School in Forget opened on the Feast of St. Joseph (19 March 1906) and was in operation until 1964. This photo was taken in 1957.



Gainsborough – _____ Residence Built: _____
 Source: Prairie Towns website

Slope: straight



A. N. Atkinson house being moved into Glen Ewen in 1913.

Glen Ewen – Atkinson House move Built: _____ Slope: flared at base

Source: Oxbow and Glen Ewen history: *Furrow to the future* Volume 1 - p. 230; Atkinson bio: p. 355



Govan – Silver Plate Hotel - built 1908 Slope: straight burned 1960 (identical to the Earl Grey Hotel)

Source: <http://hotelhistories.blogspot.com/2011/03/govan-hotel-refuge-for-weary-travellers.html>



Gravelbourg – Post Office Built: 1915 Slope: straight – (or truncated hip roof?)
Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/gravelbourg-12.html>
Gravelbourg: A Walk Through History, p. 3



Gravelbourg – Residence – 239 – 4th Avenue West Built: _____ Slope: straight
Source: Google, 2023



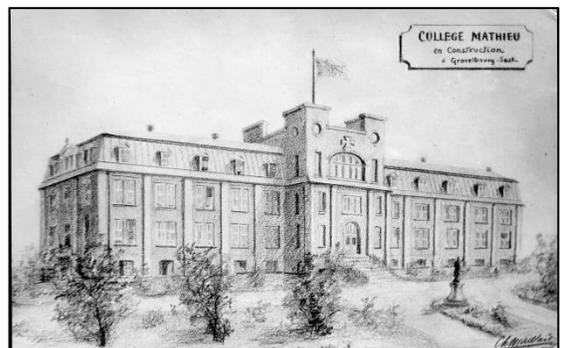
Gravelbourg – Residence – 257 Main Street east Built: _____ Slope: straight, flare at base
Source: Google, 2023



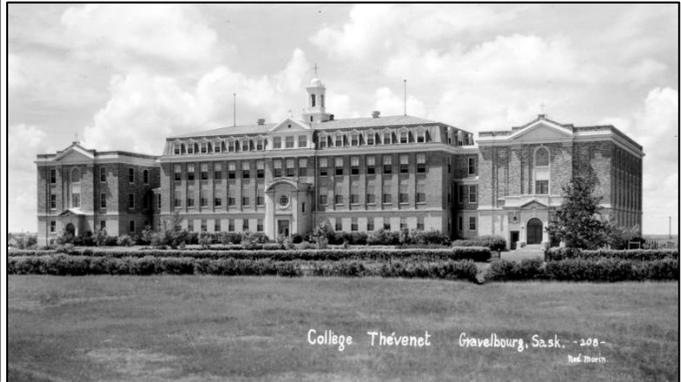
Gravelbourg – Residence – 266 Main Street East Built: _____ Slope: straight
 Source: Google, 2023



Gravelbourg – Residence Built: _____ Slope: straight
 Source: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/gravelbourg-18.html>



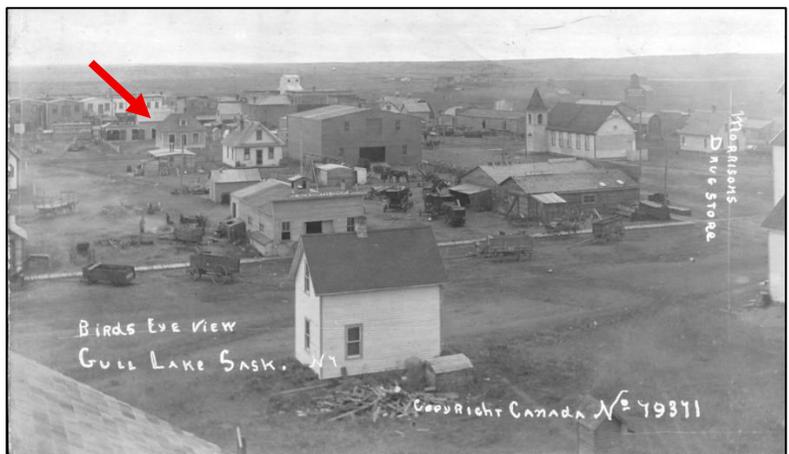
Gravelbourg – College Mathieu Built: 1918 Slope: straight
 Source: [L]: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/gravelbourg-46.html>
 [R] <http://www.prairie-towns.com/gravelbourg-26.html>



Gravelbourg – Convent of Jesus and Mary - built 1912 Slope: straight with additions
 Source:[L] <http://www.prairie-towns.com/gravelbourg-62.html>
 [R] <http://www.prairie-towns.com/gravelbourg-55.html>



Grenfell – Argue House, 806 Anderson St. - Built: 1902 Slope: concave
 Source: [l] *Early Sask Houses, 1976, p. 42* – Sk. Hist. & Folklore [r] – Google Street view - 2013



Gull Lake _____ Residence Built: _____ Slope: straight with flare **maybe hipped roof?**
 Source: Prairie Towns website



Harris – Residence Built: _____
Source: Prairie Towns website

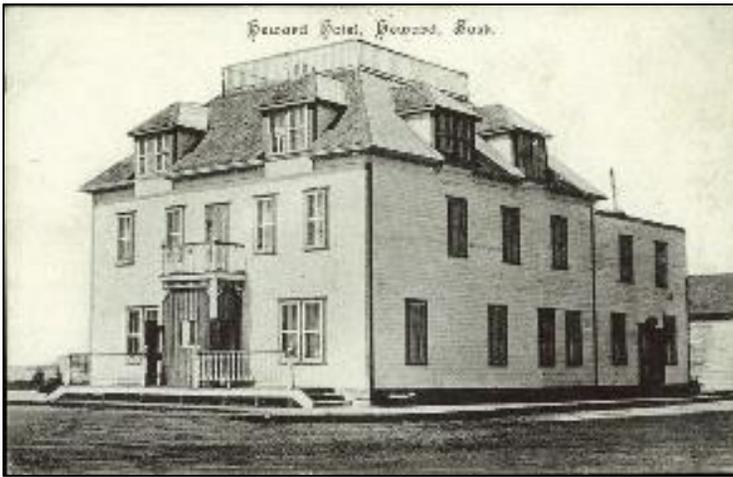
Slope: straight -



Hazenmore - _____ Residence – Built _____ Slope: straight , with flare at base
Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/hazenmore-images.html>



Heward – Residence Built: _____ Slope: straight, with flare at base
Source: Frank Korvemaker, 2007



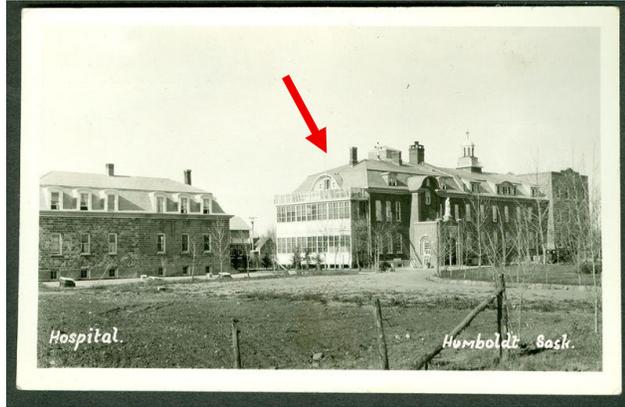
Heward – Hotel Built: _____ Slope: straight (or truncated hip roof?)
Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/heward-images.html>



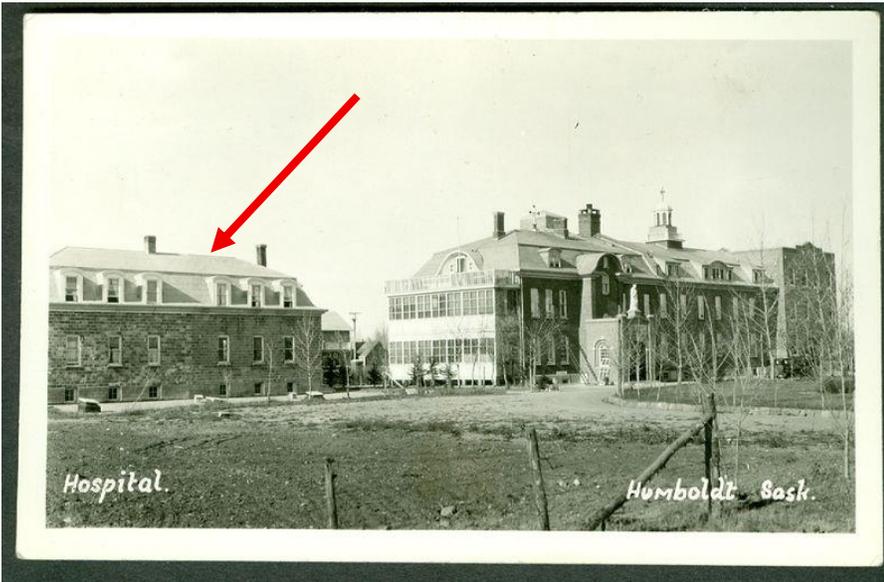
Hudson Bay – Marcotte's / Desrochers Hotel – built 1907 Slope: straight
Source: <http://hotelhistories.blogspot.com/2011/05/sasko-hudson-bay-hotels-pet-moose.html>



Humboldt – Post Office – built 1911-1912 Slope: straight truncated hip roof?
Source: *Crown Assets: The Architecture of the Dept. of Public Works, 1867-1967*, by Janet Wright, p.81
Photo Source: postcard 1965



Humboldt – St. Elizabeth Hospital Built _____ Slope Concave and annex at left
 Source: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/humboldt-images.html>



Humboldt – St. Elizabeth Hospital Annex (far left) Built _____ Slope _____
 Source: Prairie Towns website: Humboldt: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/humboldt-images.html>



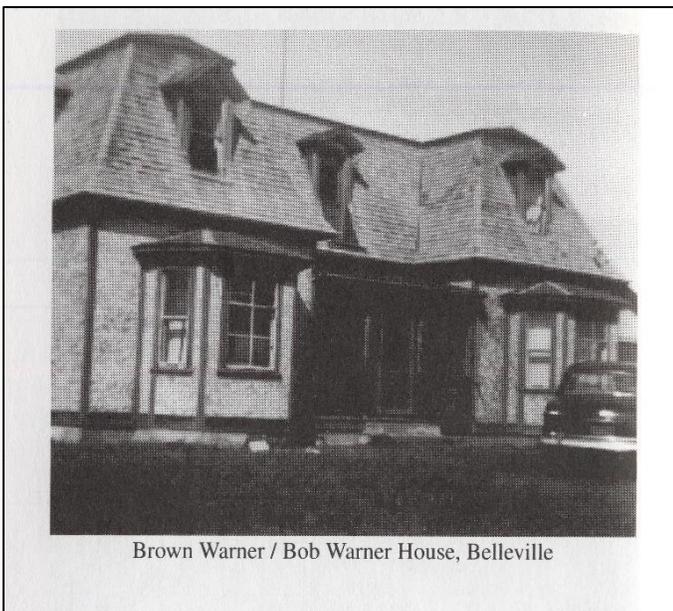
Humboldt – City Hall Built: _____ Slope: straight, with flare at base
 Source: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/humboldt-images.html>



Kelfield – farm residence – Built: _____ Slope: straight, with flare at base
Source: Dorothy Easton, Regina – 2005



Kelfield area – Dennis Arnold Farmhouse Built: 1917 Slope: Straight
Source: Cec Hayward, 1994



Brown Warner / Bob Warner House, Belleville

Kennedy-Belleville area – Robert Brownell Warner Farmhouse Built: 1914; demolished 1970s Slope: straight
Source: Kennedy local history, p. 146



Kisbey area – Farmhouse Built: _____ Slope: straight, with flare at base
Source: *Early Saskatchewan Homes*, compiled by Sask. History and Folklore Society, 1976



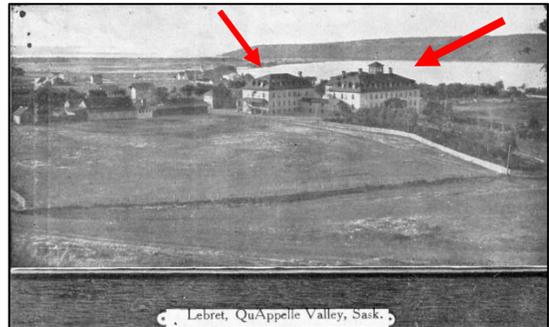
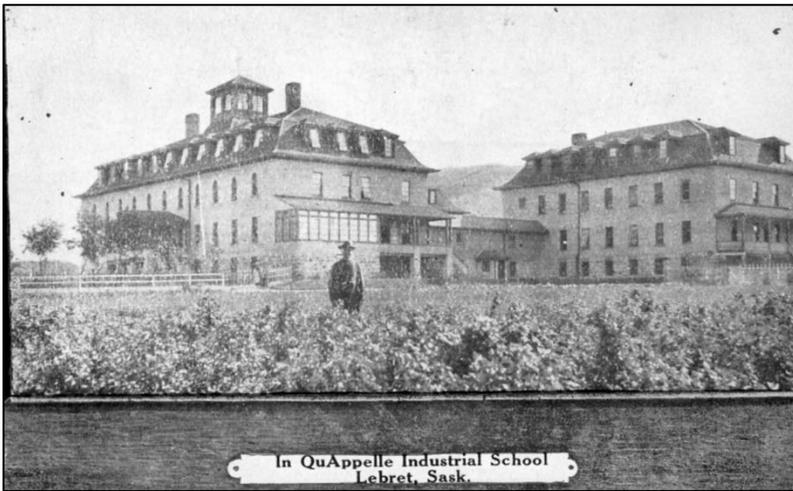
Nick Worthington House and Barn - Old house at left.
Landis area – Worthington Farmhouse – built c. 1919 Slope: concave
Source: *The Landis Record*, p. 339-340



Lang – Residence – Built _____ Slope: straight, with flare at base
Source: [L] Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/lang-12.html>
[R]; Heritage Branch Slide Collection, Frank Korvemaker, 1982



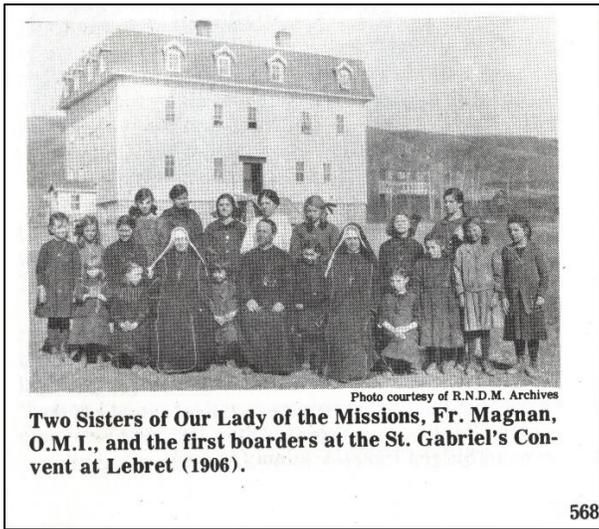
Lebret area – Seymour House – Built: 18__ Slope: concave (demolished)
 Photo: [L] Frank Korvemaker, Regina - 1993 – demolished; [R] Korvemaker, Heritage Branch, 1986



Lebret – Indian Industrial School Built: ____ Slope: concave
 Source: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/lebret-images.html>



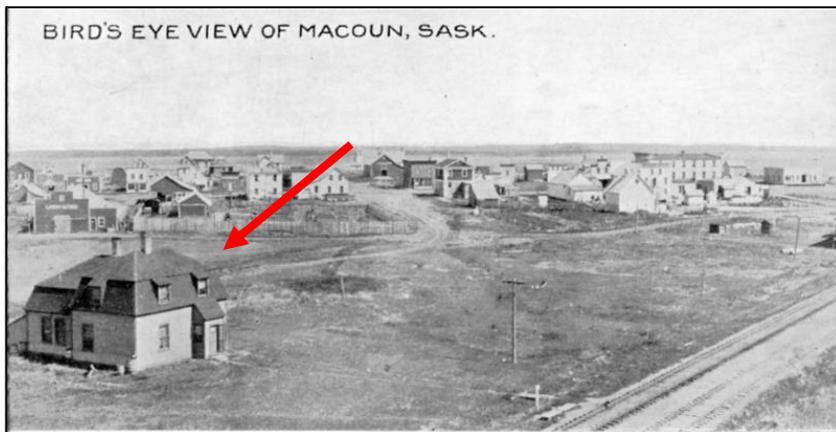
Lebret – Indian Industrial School Built: ____ Slope: Concave
 Source: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/lebret-images.html>



Lebret – St. Gabriel 's Convent Built: _____ Slope: straight
 Source: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/lebret-images.html>



Lloydminster – Post Office Built: _____ truncated hip roof?
 Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/lloydminster-30.html>



Macoun – CPR Section House Built: 1908 Slope: straight
 Source: [L] Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/macoun-6.html> [R]: Frank Korvemaker, Heritage Branch, 1983 – moved or demolished (possibly similar to Section Houses at Estevan and Wauchope); also: *Canadian Pacific's Western Depots*, by C.W. Bohi and L.S. Kozma, p. 122



Manor – Residence, 15 Adelaide Street - Built: _____
Source: Google Street View, 2013

Slope: straight



Manor – Residence , 27 Newcombe Street – Built: _____
Source: Google Street View, 2013

Slope: _____



Manor, Residence, 5 Newcombe Street – Built: _____
Source: Sask. Archives: CIHB, 1970

Slope: straight, with slope at base

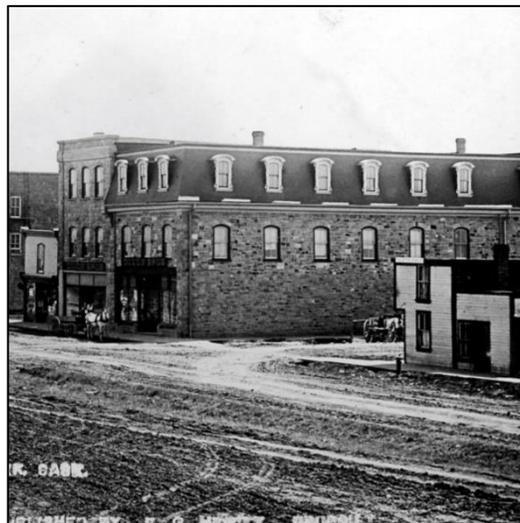
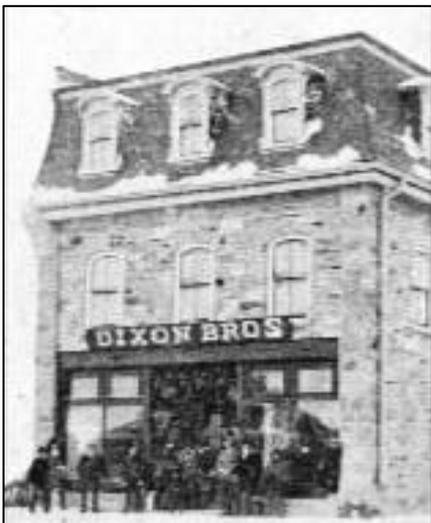


Manor: Residence – 1 Adelaide Street, Built: _____
Source: Sask. Archives: CIHB, 1970

Slope: straight



Manor – Residence Built: _____ Slope: straight, with slope at base
Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/manor-10.html>



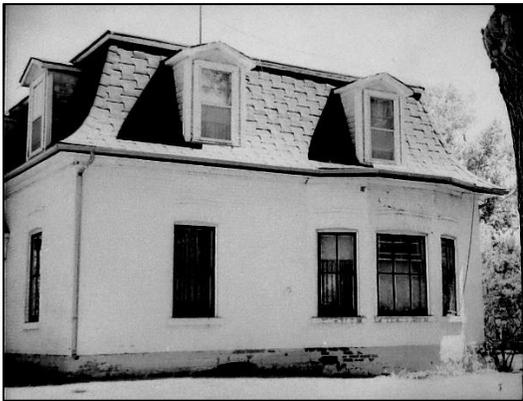
Maple Creek – Dixon Brothers store – built 1890 – Slope: concave

Source: [L] Self-Guided Walking Tour of Maple Creek, p. 28;

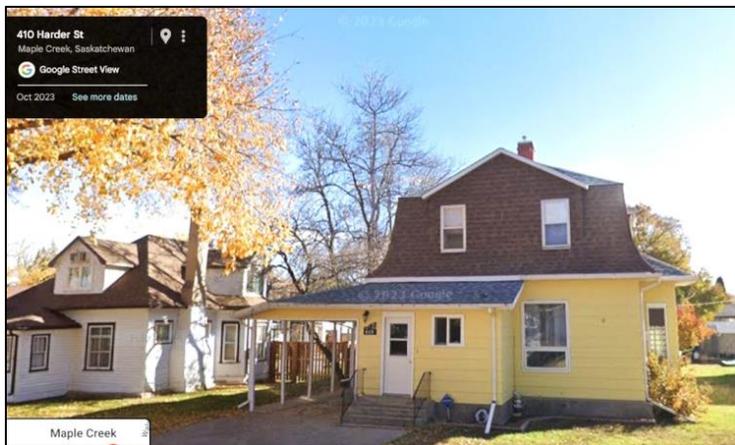
[R] – Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/maplecreek-11.html>



Maple Creek – Residence – - built _____ Slope: straight with slope at base
Source: PAS: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building [CIHB] – 08-101-0000-00011 – c.1970



Maple Creek – R.G. Williamson residence – 304 Harder Street - built 1913 Slope: concave
Source: [L]PAS: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building [CIHB] – 08-101-00130-00304
[R] Google street view – June 2012
Maple Creek Walking Tour: p. 41



Maple Creek – Residence – 410 Harder St - built _____ Slope: concave
Source: PAS: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building [CIHB] – 08-101-0000-400-410 – Aug. 5 1971



Maple Creek – Residence – 102 Hood Street - built _____ Slope: concave (demolished or moved)
Source: PAS: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building [CIHB] – 08-101-0000-900-102 – Aug. 12, 1971



Maple Creek – John Martin Residence – 218 Marsh Street - built 1912 Slope: straight with slope at base
Source: [L] PAS: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building [CIHB] – 08-101-101200 - 218 – 30 July 1971
[R]: Goole Street view – Oct. 2023 (red brick)
Maple Creek Walking Tour, p. 39



Maple Creek – Reed Residence – 220 Marsh Street - built 1912 Slope: straight with slope at base
Source: [L] PAS: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building [CIHB] – 08-101-101200 - 220 – 2 Aug. 1971
[R]: Goole Street view – Oct. 2023
Maple Creek Walking Tour, p. 39



Maymont - _____ Residence, postmarked 1907 Built _____ Slope: straight
Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/maymont-images.html>



Melfort – Post Office – built 1911-1913 Slope: straight **truncated hip roof?**
Source: Prairie Tons website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/melfort-64.html>



Melfort – Claggett House Built: _____ Slope: Straight, with flare at base
Source: Dean Clark, Heritage Branch Slide Collection, 1972



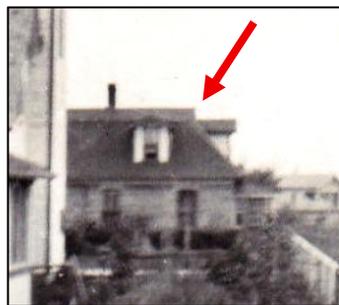
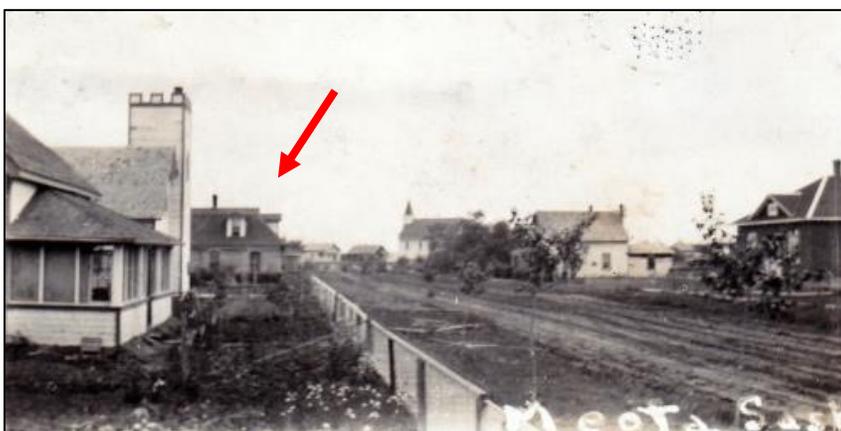
Melfort – Lady Minto Hospital – Nurses Residence – Built 1910

Source: Prairie Towns Website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/melfort-44.html>



Melfort: House / Store: Built: _____ Slope: straight (or truncated hip roof?)

Source: Prairie Towns Website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/melfort-69.html>



Meota – Residence – Built _____ - Slope: straight

Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/meota-images.html>



Milestone – Residence Built: _____ Slope: straight

Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/milestone-9.html>

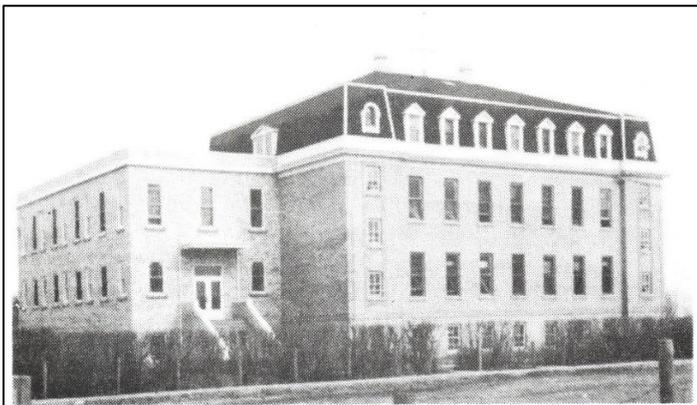


Photo courtesy of Sisters of Our Lady of the Cross

Sacred Heart Convent in Montmartre (1920-79).

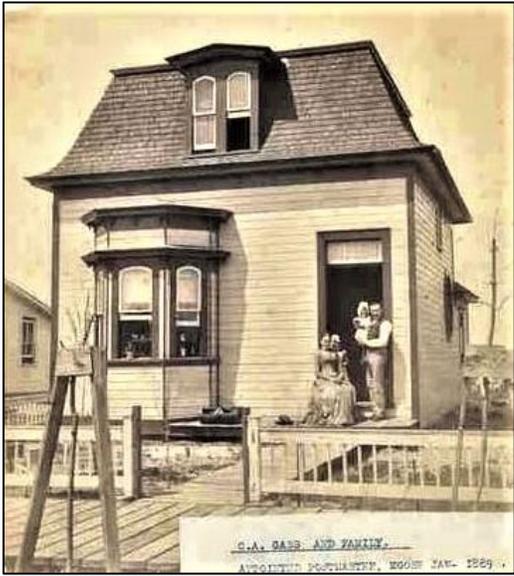
Montmartre – Sacred Heart Convent Built: 1920 Slope: straight

Source: *Archdiocese of Regina: A History*, p. 575 (T.P. Moka brick, Claybank)



Montmartre – Hotel Built: _____ Slope: concave

Source: Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/montmartre-images.html>



Moose Jaw – Gass House – built c.1886

Source: [left] Moose Jaw Archives - 68-215;



Slope: concave

Church photo taken in 1886

Source: [right] – “all the moose ... all the jaw,” by Leith Knight, p. 23



Moose Jaw – Residence

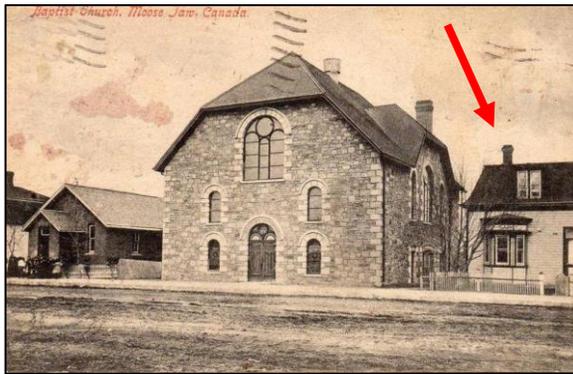
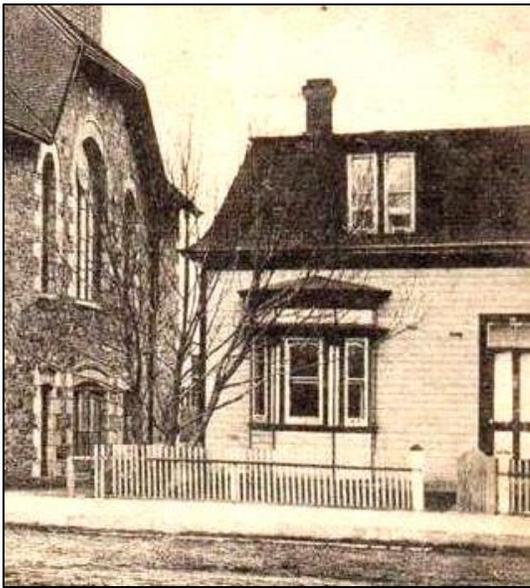
Built: _____

Slope: concave

Source: *Moose Jaw Dayz*, by Bruce Fairman, Facebook, 2024 -

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/MooseJawDayz/posts/8570695929725050/>





Moose Jaw – Residence Built _____ Slope – concave
 Source: postcard, 1910



Moose Jaw – Maple Leaf Hotel Built _____ Slope: concave
 Source: _____



Moose Jaw – Post Office #1 Built: _____ Slope: straight **truncated hip roof?**
 Source: _____



Moosomin – Moffatt House – Built: _____ Slope: straight; flared at base
Source: Larry Easton, Regina - 2006



Moosomin – Residence - 202 Cook Road Built: _____ Slope: straight; flared at base
Source: _____



Moosomin – Convent or Hotel – Built: _____ Slope: straight; flared at base
Source: Google Street View – July 2013



Moosomin – McNaughton Store Built: 1886 Slope: concave
 Source: [L]Prairie Towns website: <http://www.prairie-towns.com/moosomin-81.html>
 [R] – Larry Easton, 2006

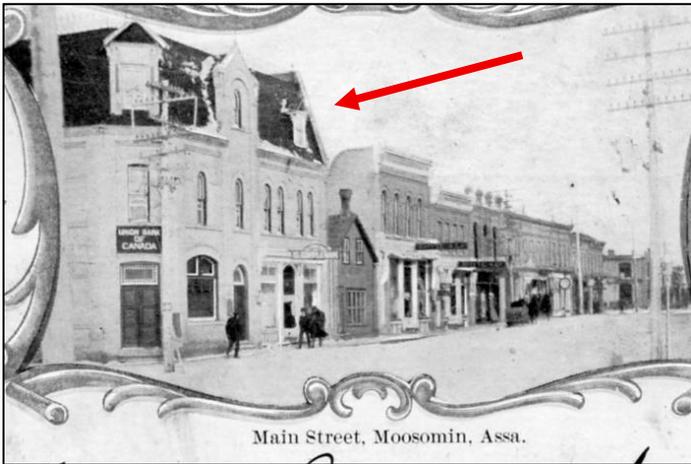


Moosomin – Public School Built: 1885 Slope: Straight, with flare at base
 Source: *Moosomin: Century One Town and Country*, p. 101-102

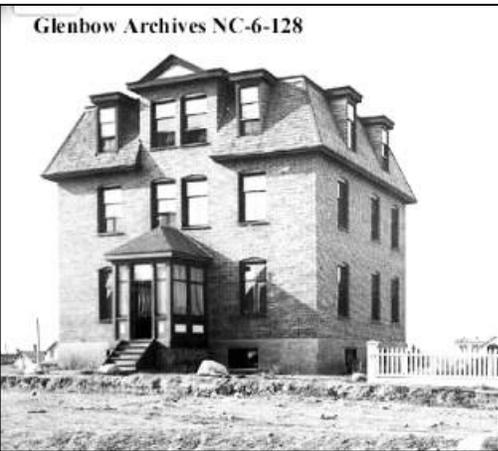


Second Queen's, erected in 1880's. This was the second Queen's Hotel, erected in the 1880's to replace the original frame hotel. Note the fancy projecting windows and top railing so popular in those days — also the balcony over the front door, handy for shaking mops and for viewing parades. The hotel was just finished when this picture was taken. (From *World-Spectator*.)

Moosomin – Queen's Hotel # 2 Built: 1880s Slope: straight
 Source: *Moosomin: Century One Town and Country*, p. 63



Moosomin – Union Bank of Canada Built: _____ Slope: straight
 Source: *Moosomin: Century One Town and Country*, p. 75



North Battleford – Hospital – note cross on top of pediment - Built: _____ Slope: straight Photos: 1912
 (Source: Glenbow Archives: McDermid Studio Collection, Edmonton, Alberta)



North Battleford – Post Office Built: _____ Slope: straight or **truncated hip roof?**
 Source: _____



North Portal - _____ Residence Built: _____ Slope: straight
Source: Frank Korvemaker, Heritage Branch, 1985



Oxbow area – Nesbitt Farmhouse – built: 1886-1887 Slope: straight, with flare at base
Source: Prov. Archives of Sask. - Cec Hayward inventory – p 153



Oxbow – Palace Hotel – built 1892 Slope: concave
Source: http://hotelhistories.blogspot.com/2019/08/colourful-characters-at-oxbows_20.html



Pense – Carleton House Hotel - Built: _____
Source: _____

Slope: straight with flare at base



Ponteix – Convent of Notre Dame Built: 1916
Source: Larry Easton, Regina – 2010



Slope: straight, with flare at base



Ponteix – Roman Catholic Rectory Built: _____ Slope: straight with flare at base
Source: Frank Korvemaker, Heritage Branch, 1981



Prince Albert – Post Office and Court House – built 1905

Slope: straight or truncated hip roof?

Source:



Prince Albert - St. Anne's Convent (later St. Patrick's R.C. Orphanage) – Built 1880s

Slope: straight, flared at base

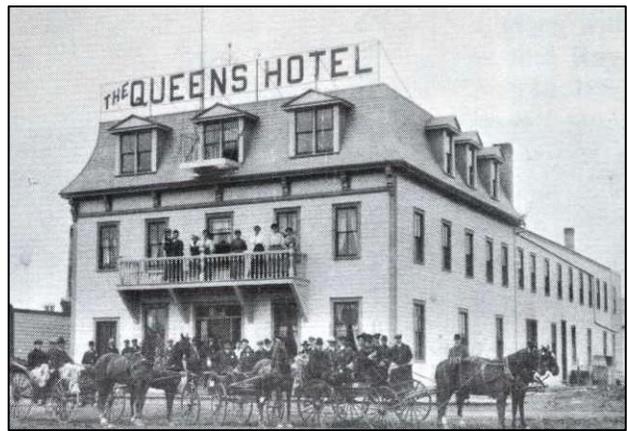
Source:



Prince Albert – St. Alban's Ladies College – Built : c.1905

Slope: straight

Source:



Qu'Appelle – Queens Hotel – built 1884; burned down 2003 Slope: concave
Source: [REDACTED]

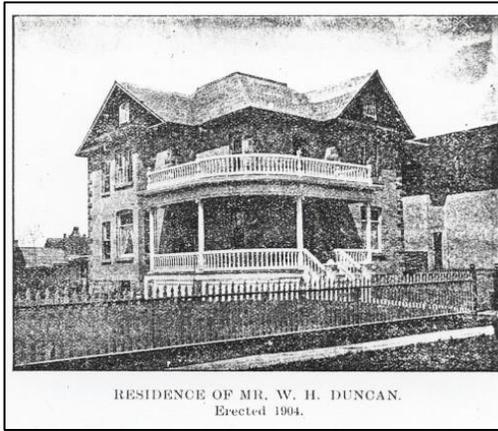


Flour Mill. Photo courtesy of Stan Priddell.

Qu'Appelle – Flour Mill – built 1885-86 Slope: straight
Source: *Qu'Appelle: Footprints to Progress*, p. 54



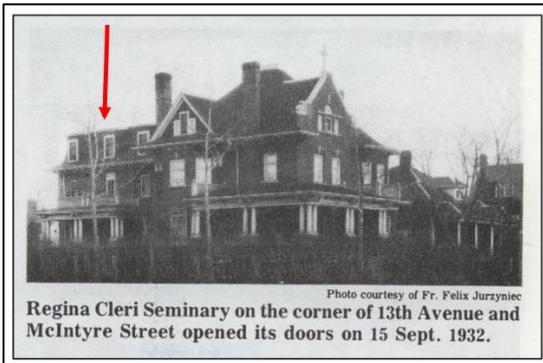
Regina – Reynolds Residence – 1927 Athol Street – Built 1912 Slope: straight
Source: Google Street view: 2015



Regina – Duncan Residence / Rosary Hall – 2076 Scarth Street – built – 1905; and 1922 mansard addition

Slope: straight, with flare at base

Source: [L] Frank Korvemaker - 2006 [R] *Regina Leader*, Sept. 1, 1905, p. 13



Regina – J.M. Young Residence / Archbishop’s Palace – 2107 McIntyre – built 1907, and between 1912 and 1925 for the Diocesan Chancery Office, with its mansard east addition (at 2445 – 13th Ave) Slope: straight with flare at base

Source: [L] *Archdiocese of Regina: A History*, p. 609 (Fr. Felix Jurzyniec); and [R] *Regina Leader*, 27 April, 1907, p. 28



Regina – Qu'Appelle Apartments - 2105 Hamilton Street - Built 1928

Slope: straight or **truncated hip roof** ?

Source: Google Street view – 2019



Regina –Chateau Apartments – 2104 – 14 Ave – built 1927 –
 Source: Google Street View – 2019

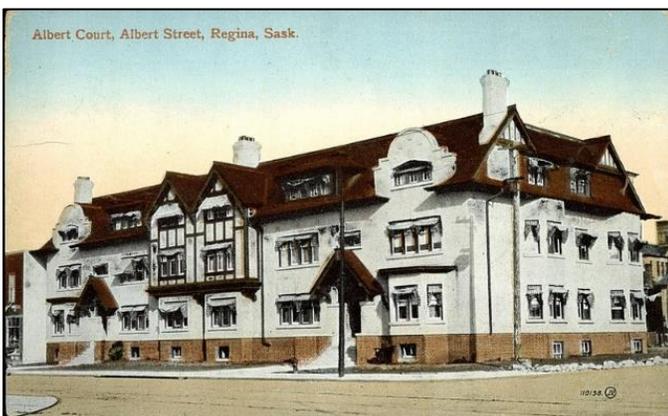
Slope: straight, or **truncated hip roof** ?



Regina – Willoughby-Duncan Block - Photo: Frank Korvemaker, Regina - 2013 Built: 1909

Slope: straight or **truncated hip roof** ?

Source: **_____**

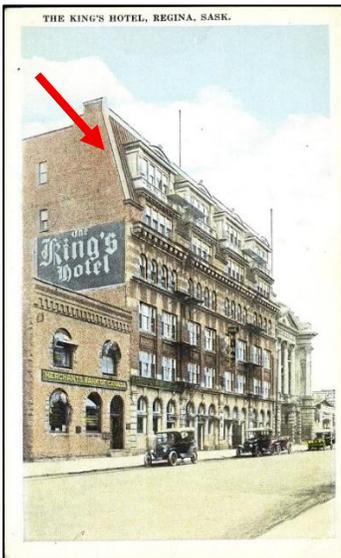


Regina – Albert Court Apt - Built 19__ - Slope: straight **truncated hip roof?**

Source: **_____**



Regina – Fellinginger Meats, 1801 Quebec Street Built _____ Slope: straight
 Source: Frank Korvemaker, 8 May 2024



Regina - King's Hotel – after addition of 5th and 6th floor and before Built _____ Slope: straight
 Source: _____



Regina – Post Office – built 1906-07 Slope: straight
 Source: *Crown Assets: The Architecture of the Dept. of Public Works, 1867-1967, by Janet Wright, p.78*

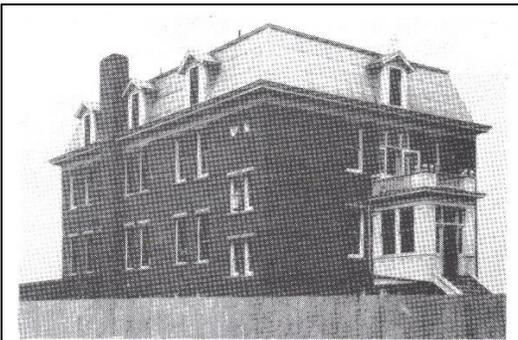


Photo courtesy of William Argan

The Sisters came to teach in Regina in 1905. Their first two Sacred Heart Academies were at 2059 Scarth Street and 1866 Albert Street. This building, "the" Sacred Heart Academy on 13th Ave., was built in 1910.



Regina – Sacred Heart Convent, 2235 – 13 Ave -- Built: 1910 - Slope: straight

Source: [I] *Archdiocese of Regina: A History*, p. 570; [r] Photo: Frank Korvemaker, 2015

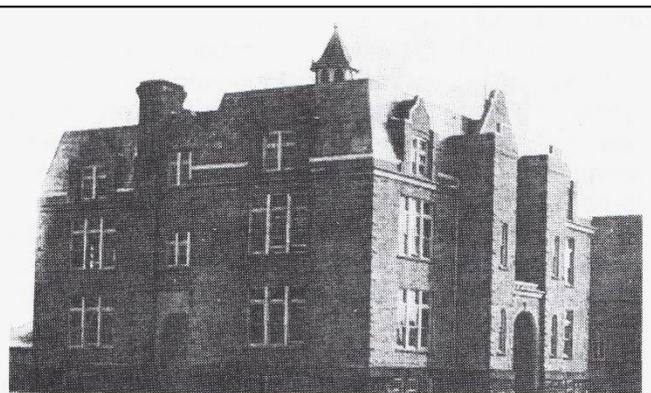


Photo courtesy of Archdiocesan Archives

St. Mary's School on the corner of Victoria Avenue and Scarth Street (site of present Saskatchewan Power Bldg.) was opened in 1905. The R.N.D.M.'s taught at this school from 1925 until it was closed in 1932.

Regina – Gratton (St. Mary's) School - Built: 1908 (not 1905) Slope: Straight

Source: [L] – Don Black, Regina; [R] *Archdiocese of Regina: A History*, p. 571

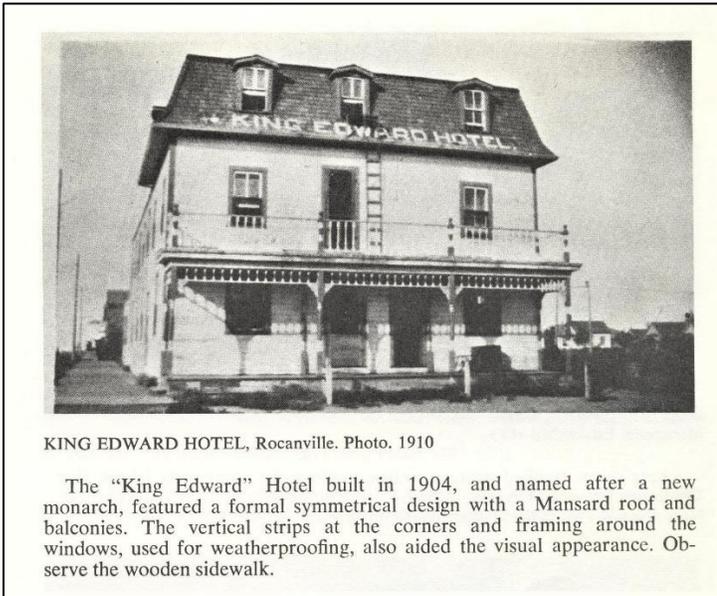


Regina – Territorial Administration Building – built 1890-91 – Slope: concave

Source: Frank Korvemaker, Regina 2012



Regina – Y.M.C.A. Built: _____ Slope: _____
 Source: _____



KING EDWARD HOTEL, Rocanville. Photo. 1910

The "King Edward" Hotel built in 1904, and named after a new monarch, featured a formal symmetrical design with a Mansard roof and balconies. The vertical strips at the corners and framing around the windows, used for weatherproofing, also aided the visual appearance. Observe the wooden sidewalk.



Rocanville – King Edward Hotel - built 1904 Slope: Straight, with flare at base
 Source: _____



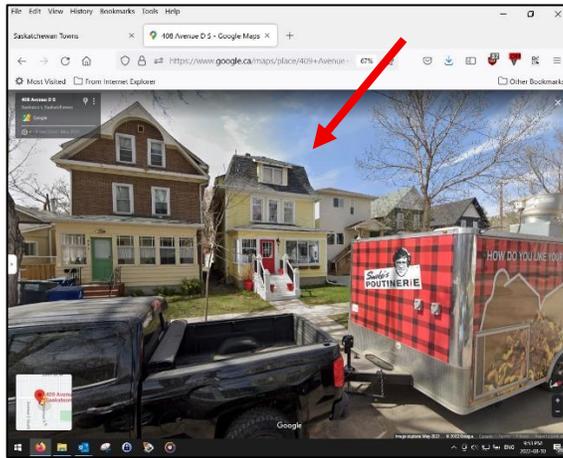
Rosthern – CPR Station – built by CPR 1902 for Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Slope: straight
 Source: _____



Round Lake Residential School 1894 - 1954

Round Lake – Indian Residential School – built 1894
 Source: [redacted]

Slope: concave



Saskatoon – Residence – 409 Avenue D South - Photo: Google Street View – May 2021 Slope: concave
 Source: [redacted]

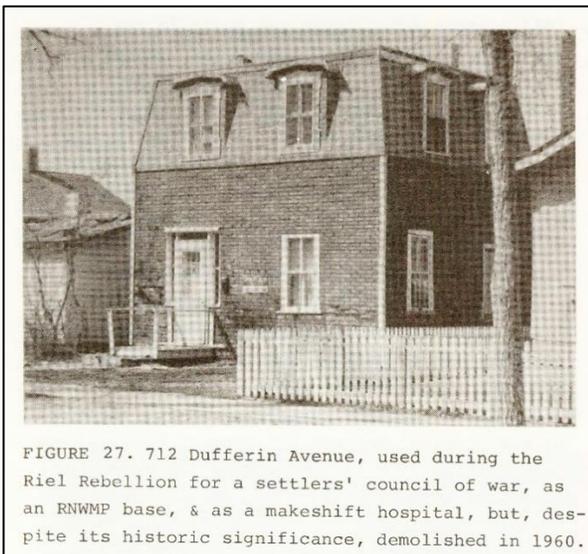


FIGURE 27. 712 Dufferin Avenue, used during the Riel Rebellion for a settlers' council of war, as an RNWMP base, & as a makeshift hospital, but, despite its historic significance, demolished in 1960.

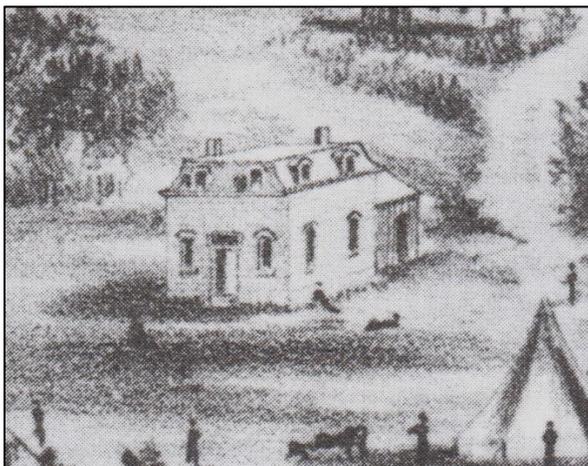
Saskatoon - Residence – 712 Dufferin Ave – built c.1884
 Source: [l] *Saskatoon: A Century in Pictures*, p. 12; [r] *Saskatoon's Historic Buildings & Sites*, p. 42

Slope: straight



Saskatoon – Alexander Residence – 1106 Spadina Crescent E - built 1904
Source: Google : 2016

Slope: concave



Saskatoon – Marr Residence – built c. 1884 Slope: concave

Source: [l] *Saskatoon: A Century in Pictures*, p. 10 – 1885 sketch; [r] Photo: Frank Korvemaker, [198](#)



Saskatoon – Nutana district house – Photo: Gerry Marchand, Flickr, c. 2022
Source: [\[redacted\]](#)

Slope: straight with flare at base

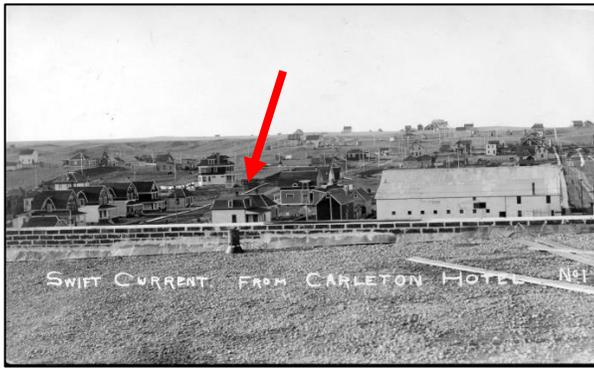


Saskatoon – Sutherland – Post Office – Built _____
Source: Prairie Towns website:

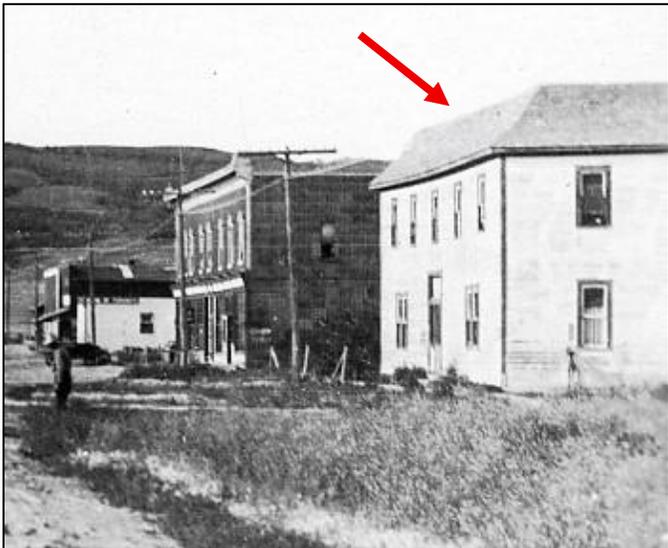
Slope: straight



Swift Current – Residence Built: _____
Source: [redacted]



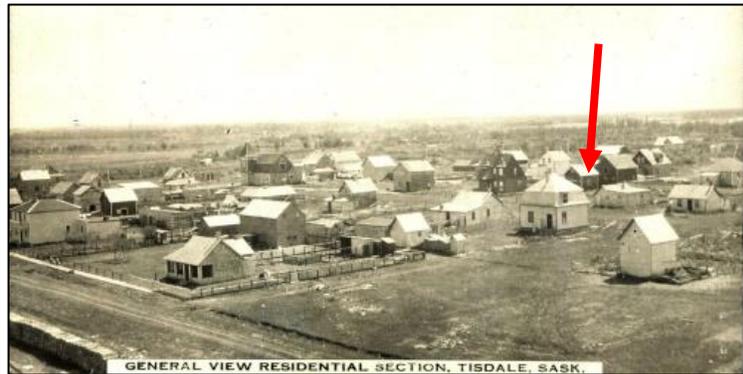
Slope: concave



Tantallon – Hotel - Built _____ Slope: concave
Source: Prairie Towns website



Tisdale – Hotel Built: pre-1909 Slope: straight
 Source: <http://hotelhistories.blogspot.com/2011/05/tisdale-tragedy-anatomy-of-hotel-fire.html>



Tisdale – Residence - Built: _____ Slope: straight, with flare at base
 Source: Prairie Towns website:



Tugaska – Residence Built: _____ Slope: straight, with flare at base
 Source: _____



Tyvan – Residence
Source: Prairie towns website:

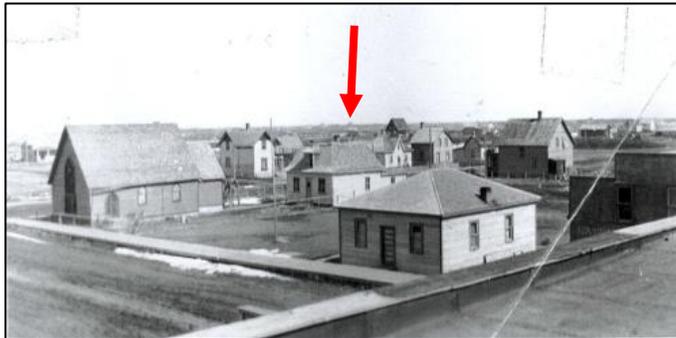
Built: c.1905



Slope: straight with flare at base



Watrous – Anglican Manse
Source: Prairie Towns website



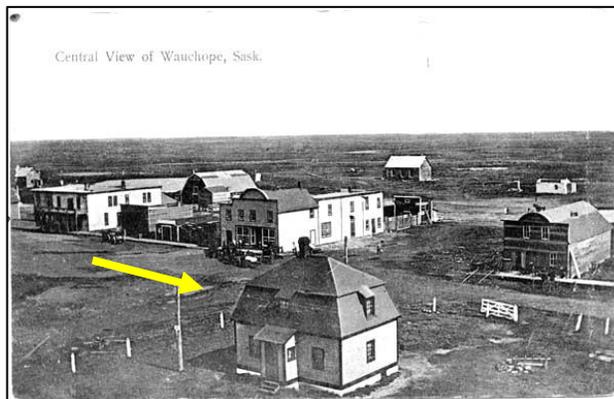
Built: _____

Slope: straight with flare at base

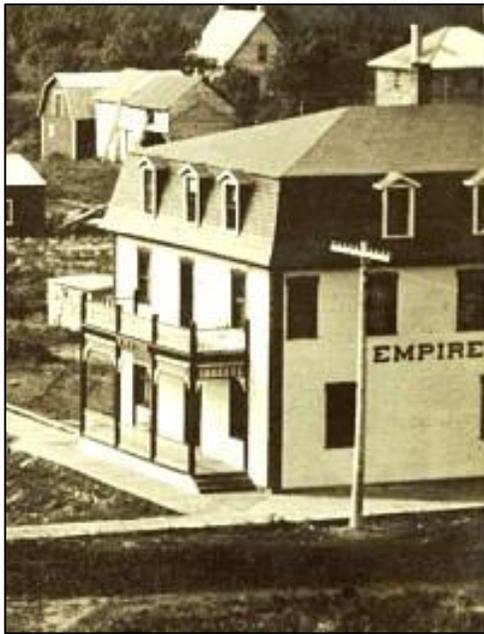


Wauchope – CPR Section House
Source: Prairie towns website

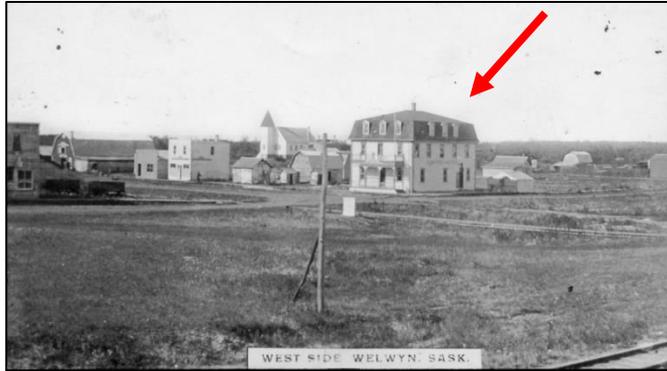
Built: _____



Slope: straight (possibly similar to Estevan and Macoun)



Welwyn – Empire Hotel Built: pre-1916
Source: Prairie towns website



Slope – straight with flare at base



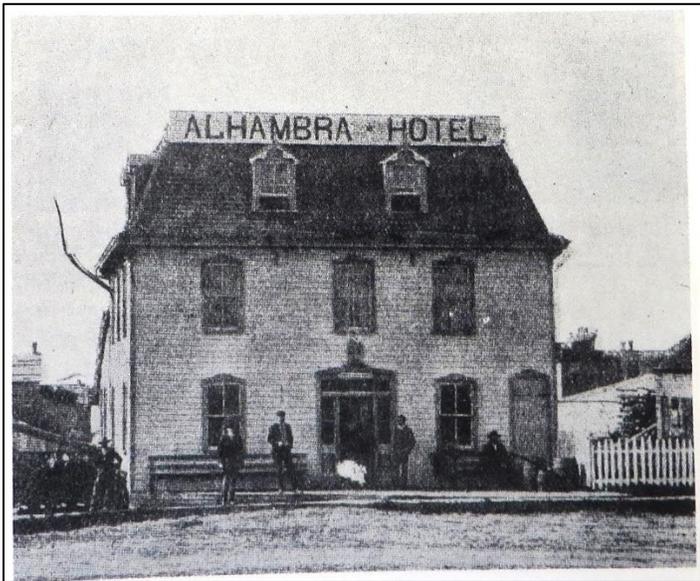
Weyburn – Post Office
Source: [redacted]

Slope: straight - truncated hip roof?



Whitewood – School – built 1888
Source: [redacted]

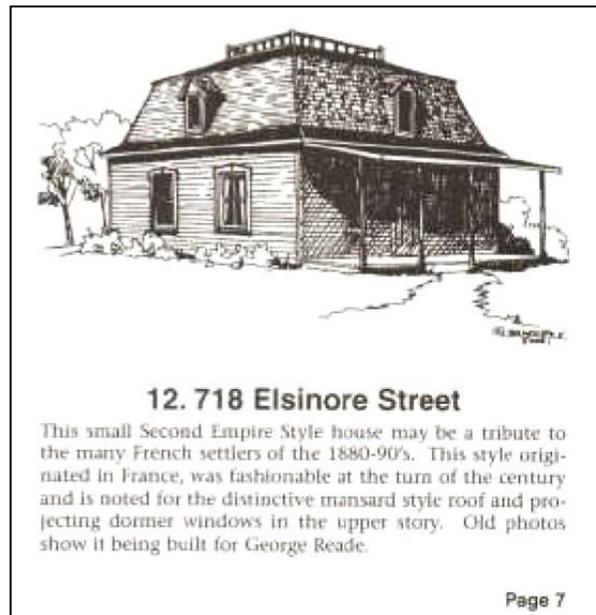
Slope: straight with flare are base



Whitewood – Alhambra Hotel – built 1887, burned down early 1900s Slope: straight, with flare at base
Source:



Whitewood – George Reade Residence – 718 Elsinore St.
Source: Google 2009 image and Whitewood Walking Tour, p. 7



Slope: straight, with flare at base



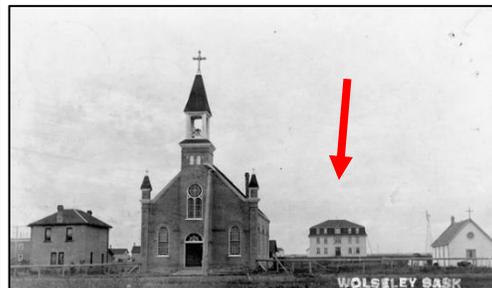
Willow Bunch – Convent – Photo: Frank Korvemaker, 1979
Source:

Slope: straight (or truncated hip roof?)



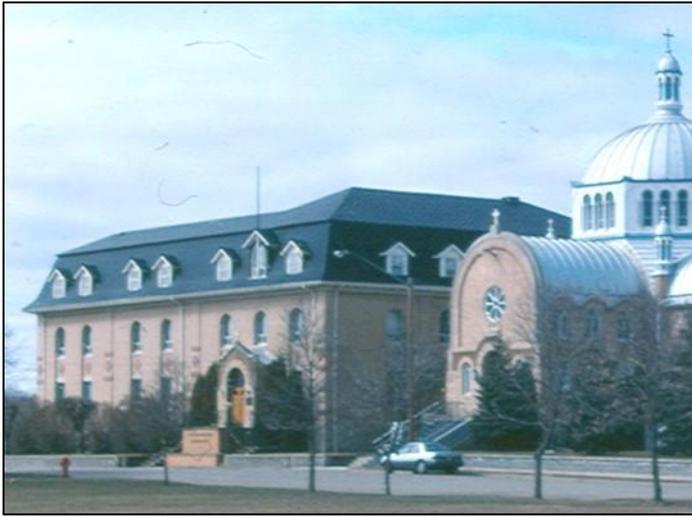
Wolseley – Magee Residence – Built: 1896 Slope: concave
Source: left: Frank Korvemaker, Regina - 2001

Right: Larry Easton, Regina - 2005



Wolseley – St. Raphael's Convent Built: _____
Source:

Slope: Straight, with flare at base



Yorkton – St. Mary's Church and Rectory Photo: Frank Korvemaker, Regina 2002 – Slope: straight, with flare at base
Demolished 2022

Source:



Yorkton – St. Mary's Convent Built: _____ Slope: Straight Photo: Frank Korvemaker, Regina 2017 – demolished

Source:



Yorkton – Post Office Built: 1908

Slope: straight - demolished

Source: