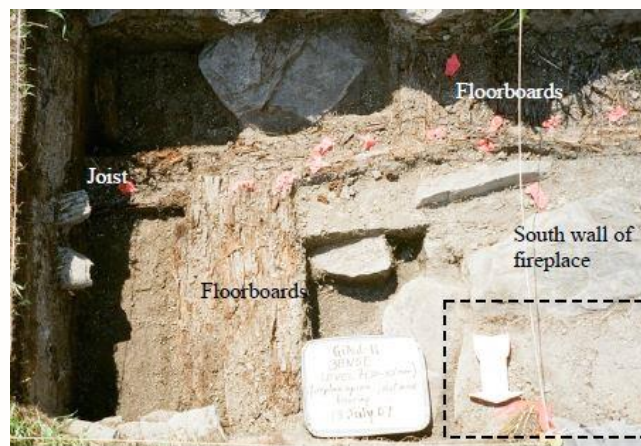


The talk will start at 12 pm.
Please ensure your microphone is muted and your video is off.

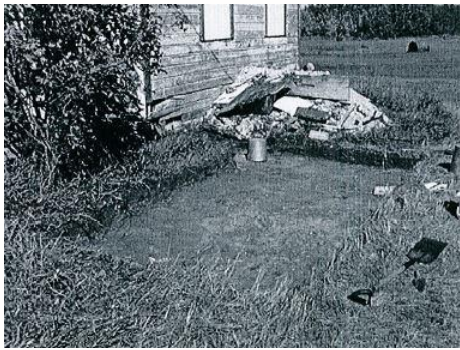
Above and Below: Historic Buildings and Archaeology in Saskatchewan



Kim Cloutier, Archaeologist
Tom Richards, Senior Archaeologist
Lorna Dmyterko, Provincial Archaeology Inventory Specialist
Heritage Conservation Branch
March 4, 2021

saskatchewan.ca

Saskatchewan!



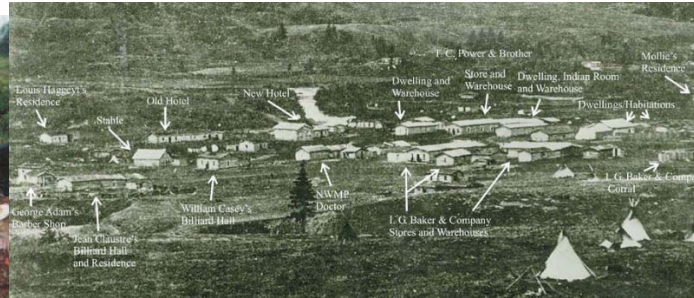
Pre-Impact
Heritage
Resource
Impact
Assessment
(HRIA)



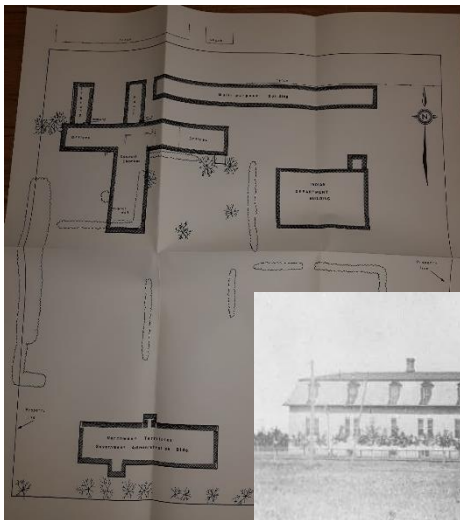
Geophysical
Survey



Monitoring -
Foundation
Remediation at
SK Legislature
Power House
Building



Academic Research



Government Programs to research
national and provincial historic sites
- Territorial Administration Buildings



Provide support to local
community groups by
recording buildings, surface
features and artifacts



Images from Wilson 1979 (Figures
5, 11), McKeand 2000 (Figure 18),
Weinbender 2003 (Figure 11),
Finnegan *et al.* 2005 (Figure 5.1),
Markowski 2009 (Figures 13, 18),
Wutzke 2009 (Figure 40), and
Pollio 2012 (Figures 27, 34)

Heritage Property Act

Legislative Authority:

The Heritage Property Act, 1980

Key Provisions for Protecting Heritage:

- Heritage Property Designation (Part III and IV)
- Easements and Covenants (s.59)
- Crown Ownership (s.66.1)
- Sites of Special Nature (s.64)
- **Impact Assessment (s.63)**
- Temporary Stop Order (s.4)
- Research Permit (s.67)
- Penalties (s.73)

Heritage Property Act

Legislative Authority:

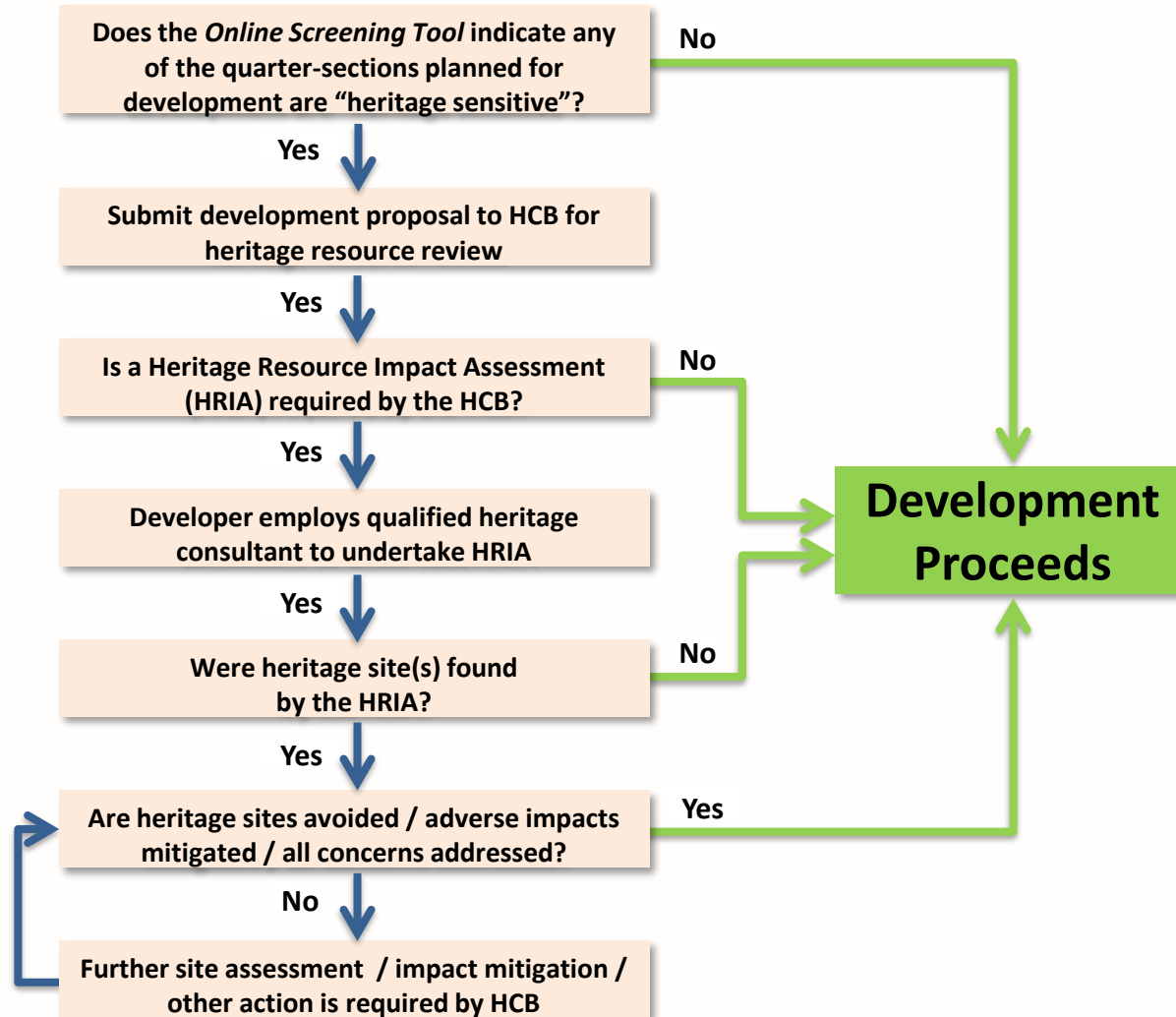
Impact Assessment (s.63)

- Any person whose development or activity is likely to result in the alteration, damage or destruction of heritage property may be required to:
 - carry out an **impact assessment study**;
 - submit an assessment report; and
 - undertake any further salvage, preservation or protective measures, or other action deemed appropriate.
- Any municipality or other authority may be required to withhold or suspend its permit authorizing the activity until the required impact assessment or other action has been satisfactorily completed.

The cost of the impact assessment by a qualified archaeologist is a developer responsibility;

Developments include municipal works such as road construction, water and sewer projects, utilities, etc, as well as building renovations or additions

Heritage Property Act



Stanley Mission

- Mission settlement established in 1852
- Stanley Mission Old Village consisted of the Holy Trinity Anglican Church, the parsonage, the schoolhouse, numerous Cree cabins, and the Revillon Freres complex
- By the mid-1900s, most people had moved to the south shore, with only the church, cemetery and a few buildings left standing at the old village



Stanley Mission 1971



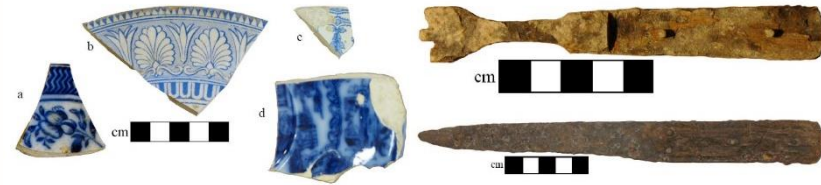
Stanley Mission Old Village 1920, T to B: Church, School House, Parsonage

Stanley Mission

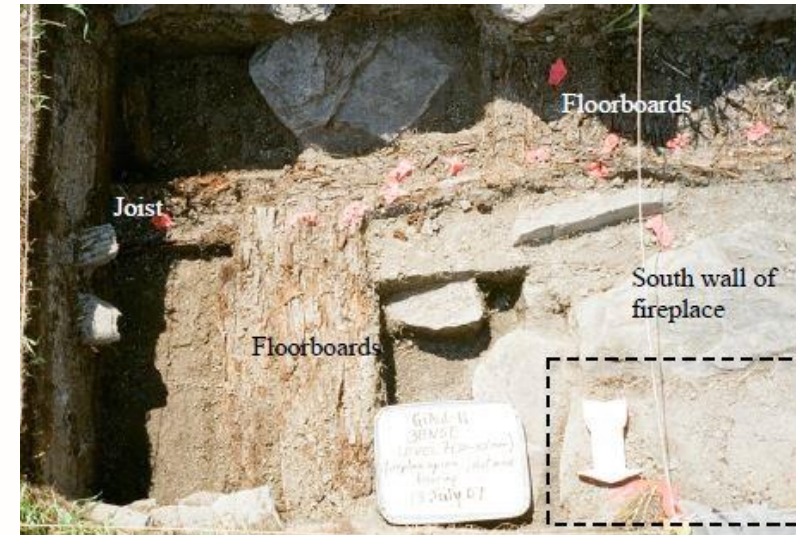
- Holy Trinity Anglican Church is the oldest standing building in Saskatchewan
- Constructed between 1854 to 1860
- Recognized as a National Historic Site in 1970
- Recognized as a Provincial Heritage Property in 1981



Stanley Mission

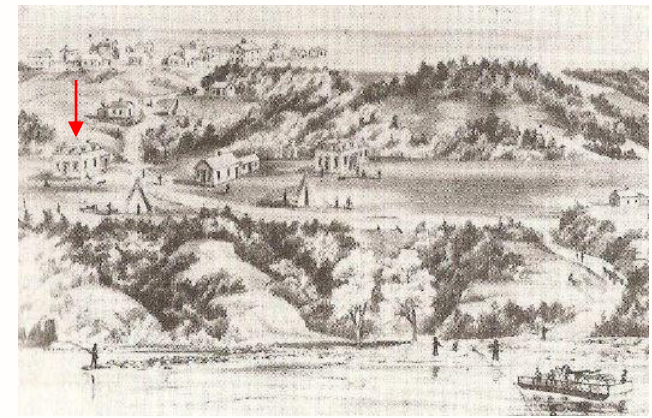
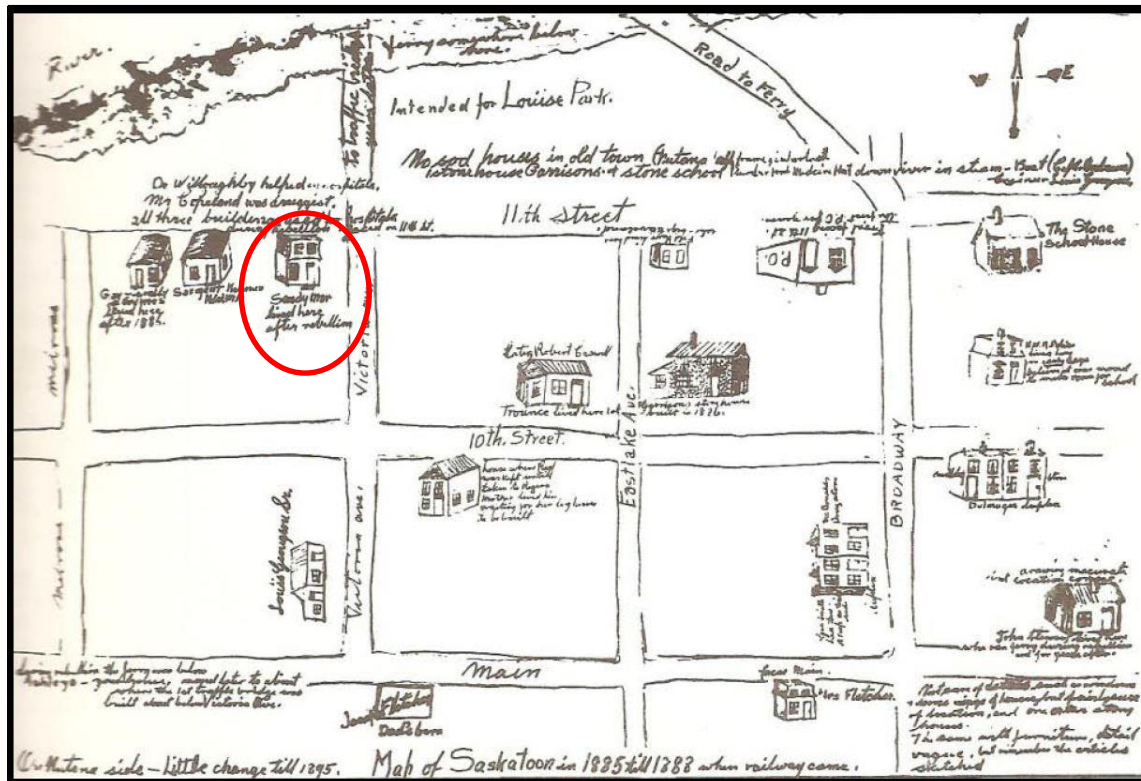
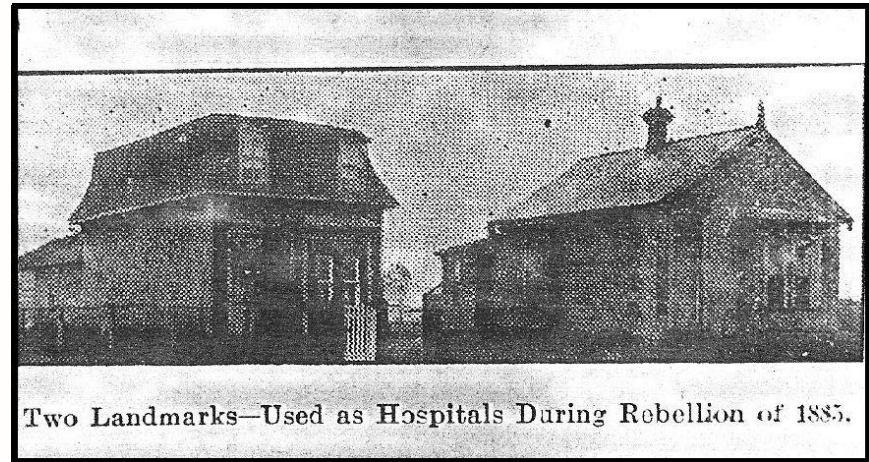


- Archaeological excavations started in the 1980s
- 1999 partnership between the Stanley Mission Reserve and the Royal Saskatchewan Museum resulted in a field school for students and then ongoing research and excavation
- MA research project at University of Saskatchewan focused on a Cree cabin excavation in 2006 and 2007



Marr Residence

- Started construction in 1884
- Became a field hospital from May to July 1885
- Marr Family left in 1890s with multiple inhabitants over the years
- Meewasin Valley Authority took ownership in early 1980s



News sketch of Saskatoon during 1885 Riel Resistance



Marr Residence in 2010

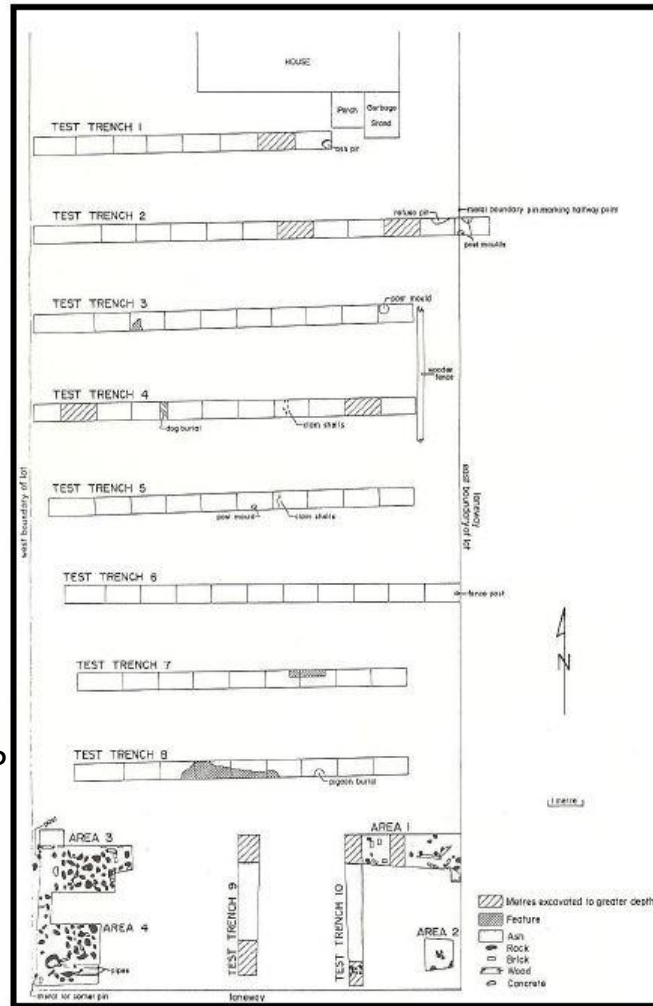
Maude MacIntosh map of Nutana (as she recalled it in 1885, from memory)
saskatchewan.ca

Images from Huynh 2010 (Figures 2.4, 2.5, 2.14, and 7.1)

Saskatchewan

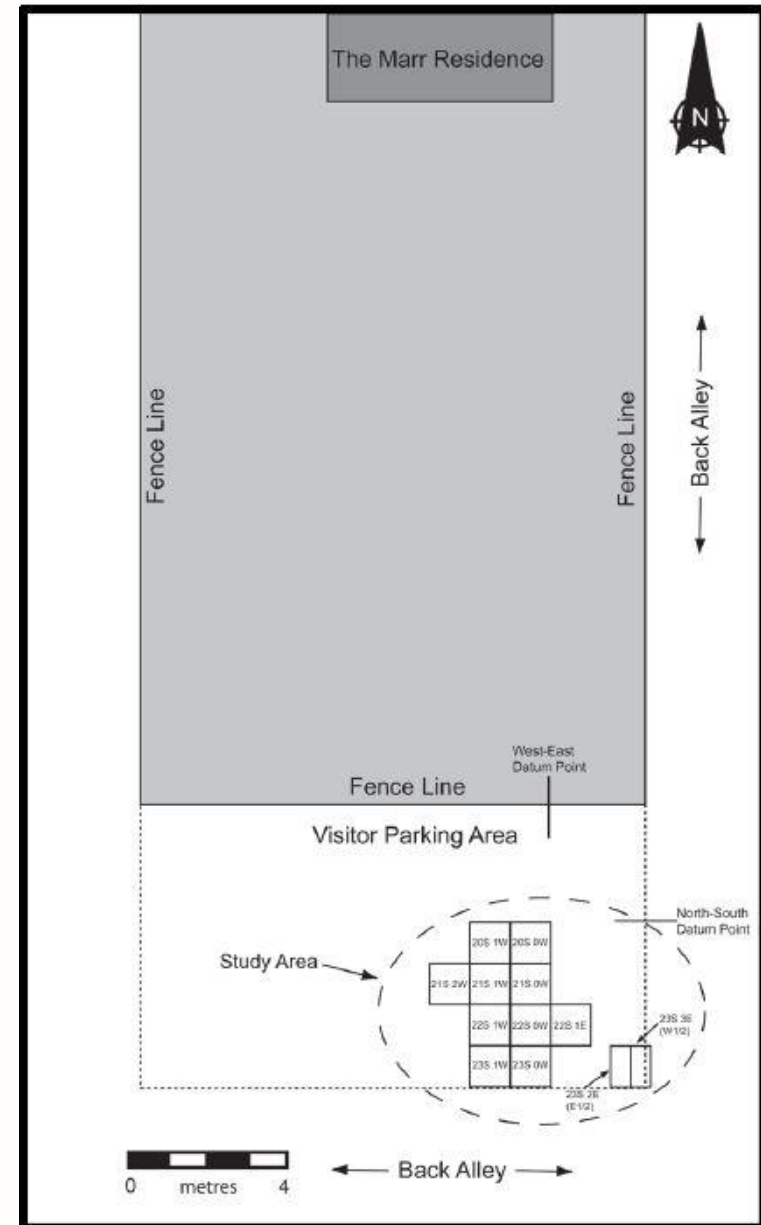
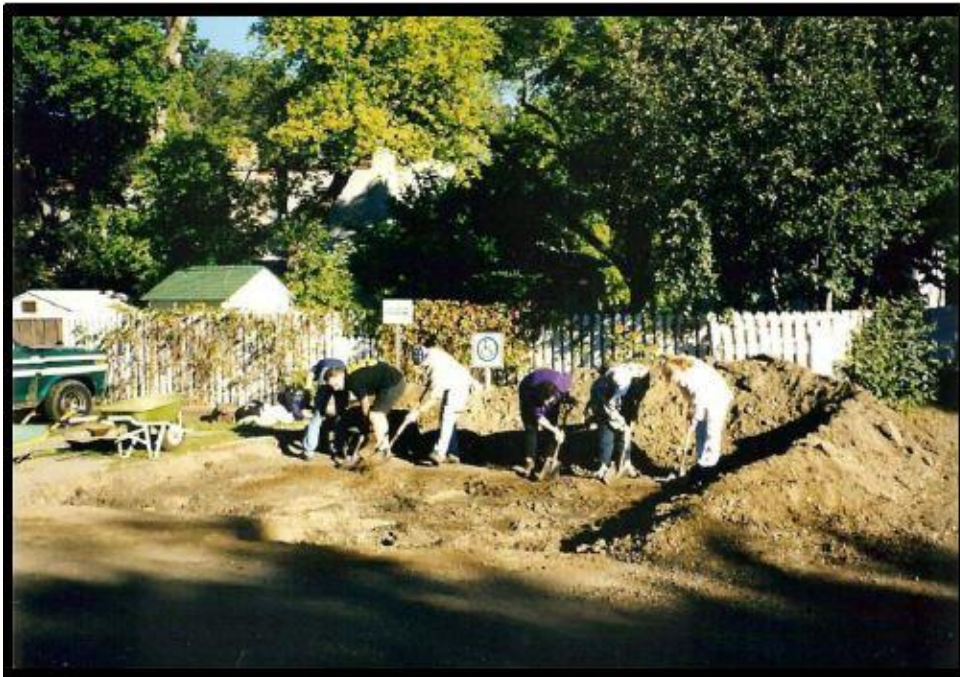
Marr Residence

- Excavations started in 1981
- Main area of excavation was the backyard which was grassed with a garden plot at the south end
- Opened up trenches and block excavations throughout
- Features uncovered include: ash pits, post molds, refuse pits, previous driveways, garden bed border, burials of family pets, animal coops, and at least 3 possible privies
- Most artifacts date to the post-1930s occupations of the house
- Earlier artifacts include: 2 patent medicine bottles from the 1880s and 1890s, a 1870 dime, a NWMP button from an early uniform, and a .44 rim fire cartridge used in the gun types during the Riel Resistance
- Patterns emerged on activity areas and artifacts types



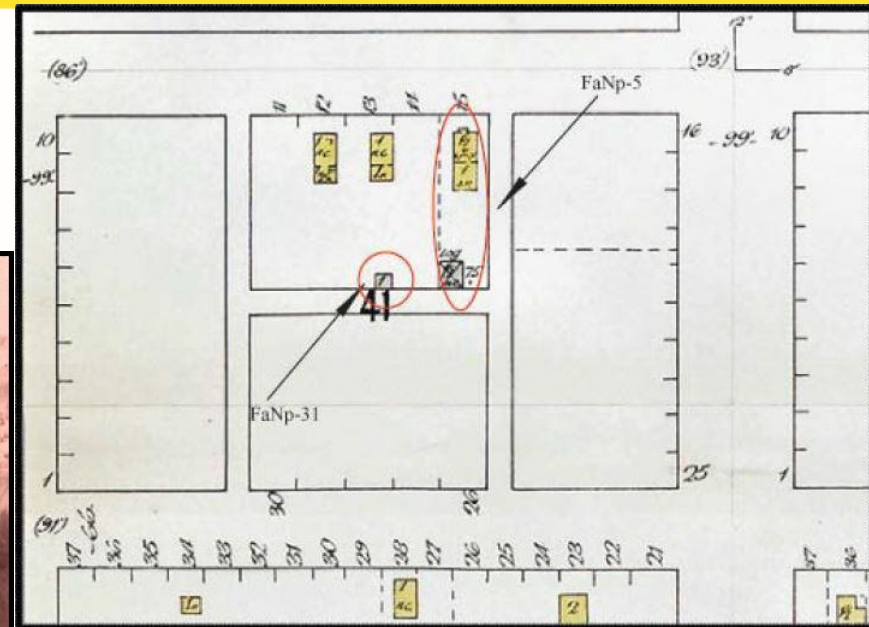
Marr Residence

- Fall 1997 - further excavation of privy features originally identified in 1981
- Four features identified: 3 privy features and one possible privy feature
- Evident that the area had been extensively modified with a succession of privy holes dug over the years prior to the introduction of modern sewer lines
- Artifacts from the turn of the century up until the 1950s

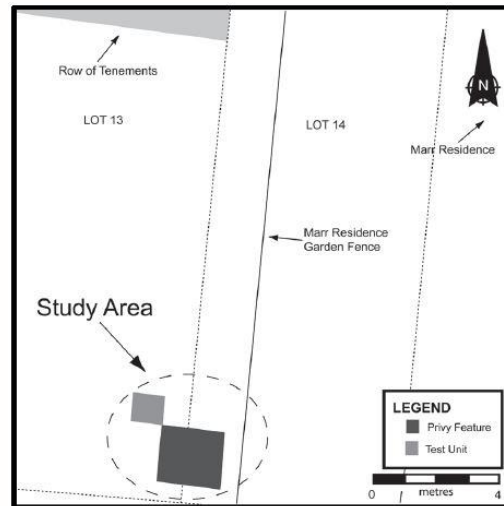


Marr Residence & 11th Street Privy Site

- HRIA conducted in 2006 in the backyard of a tenement building next to the Marr Residence
- Uncovered a pit feature and privy feature that was to be avoided by condo development
- U of S fully excavated the privy feature in October 2006
- Privies at both locations likely date from the mid-1880s to 1910
- Privy studies used to explore the consumer behaviours of Saskatoon's earliest residents



1907 Fire Insurance Plan



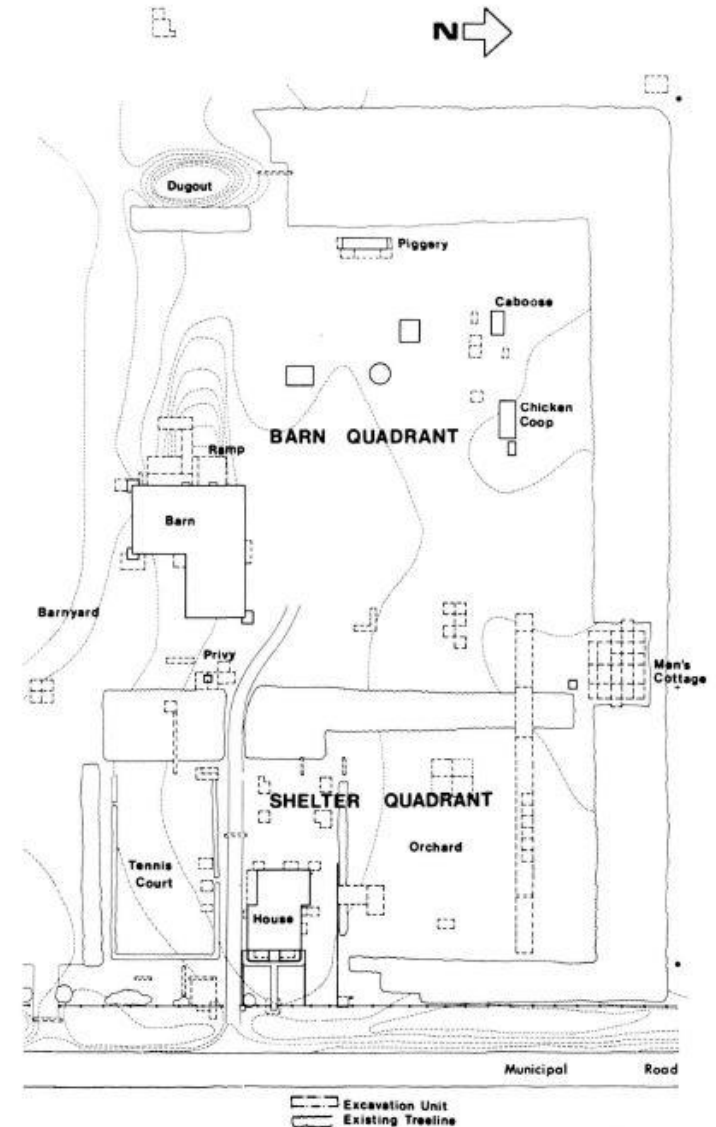
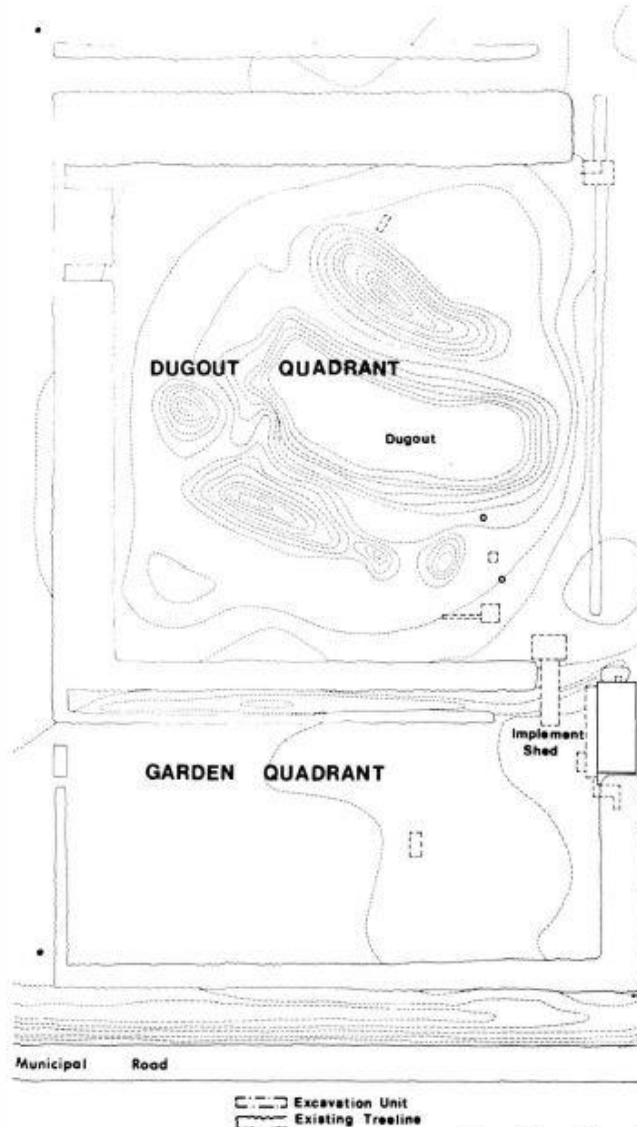
Motherwell Homestead

- Former home of W. R. Motherwell and his family, a noted agriculturalist and provincial and federal politician
- House built in 1897
- Other farm buildings include an L-shaped barn, sheds, granaries, a caboose, and a Men's House



Motherwell Homestead

- Farmstead divided into 4 quadrants: shelter, barn, dugout, and garden
- Starting in 1978, archaeologists examined approximately 55 smaller features and excavated two large features: the Men's Cottage and the barn ramp
- Collected over 30,000 artifacts

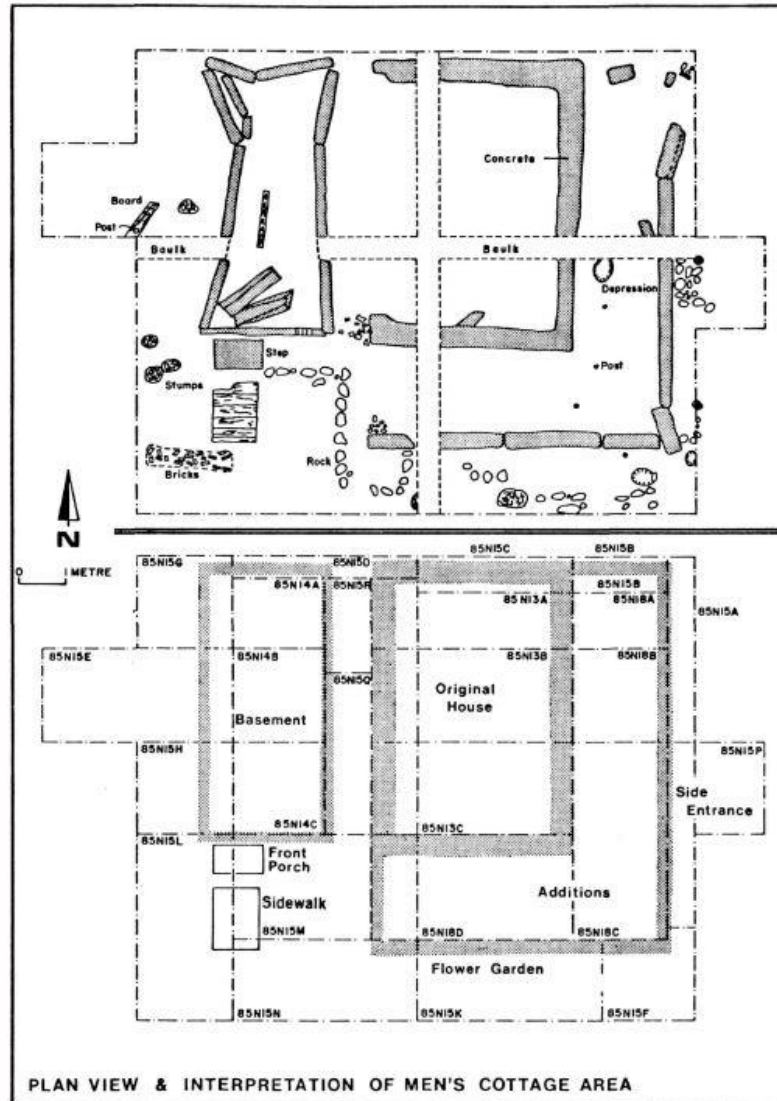


Motherwell Homestead

- Men's Cottage built in 1908 and used until 1940s
- Moved to Abernethy in 1950s
- House contained three related foundations – original inner foundation, an outer foundation addition, and a cellar
- Other features included a front step and walkway, and a flower bed border



Rock border of flower bed



Men's Cottage, circa 1914 with caboose in front



Foundations after excavation



Men's Cottage in Abernethy

Doukhobor Dugout House

- Doukhobor immigrants built dugout houses into the valley wall of the North Saskatchewan River prior to establishing a nearby village
- Dugout houses used from 1899 to 1904
- Rare surviving example of these temporary shelters
- Over 200 people lived in these dugout houses, some containing up to 9 families each



Doukhobor Dugout House

- Partnership between the landowner, the Doukhobor descendent community and the University of Saskatchewan created a public archaeology project in 2004
- Excavations occurred at both the dugout house and the nearby village of Ospennia
- Artifacts included glass, ceramics, nails, faunal remains, a metal can, and wood



Doukhobor Dugout House

- Recognized as a Provincial Heritage Property in 2005
- Funding secured to stabilize the house structure
- Recognized as a National Historic Site in 2008



Doukhobor Dugout House

Today visitors can interact with costumed guides, participate in farming activities, and listen to stories about the survival and struggles of the Doukhobors who lived in these houses.

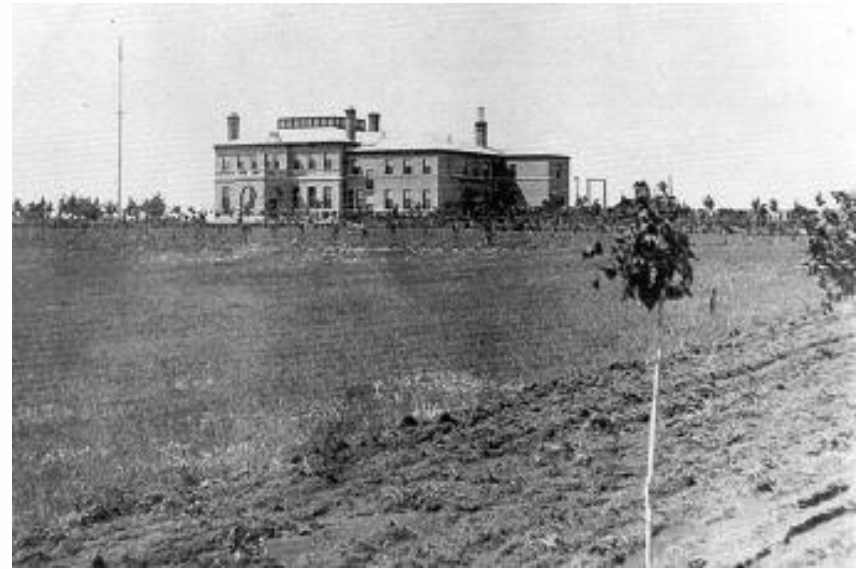


Government House

- Constructed from 1889 to 1891
- Grounds have undergone several modifications
- Proposed outlying structures and features include cottages, a coach house, gardens, root cellars, stables, a hen house, an ice house, ash cellars, as well as roads, walkways and cisterns
- Recognized as a National Historic Site in 1968 and a Provincial Heritage Property in 1981



1950s Aerial Photo



Government House and Grounds 1896



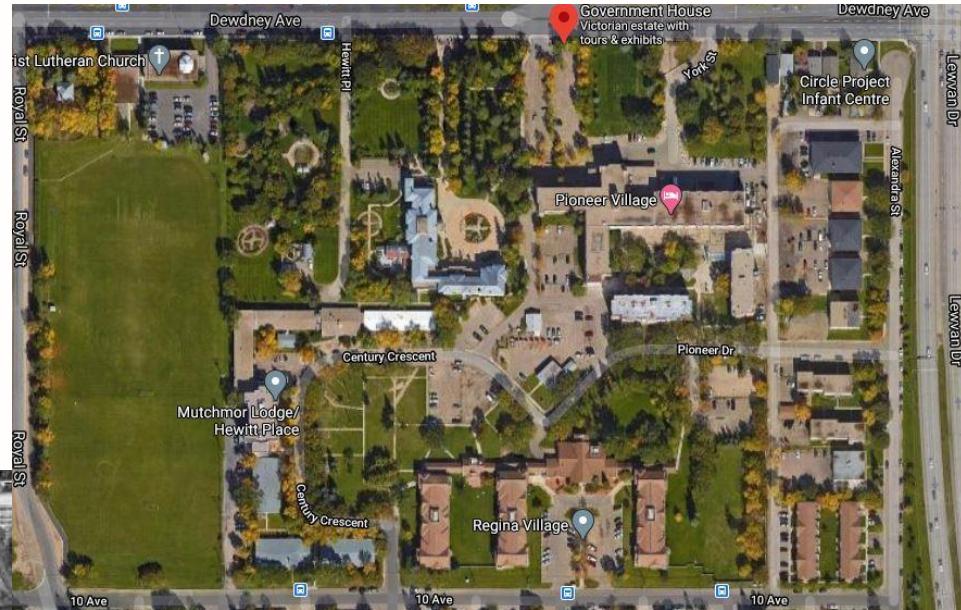
Government House 1926

Government House



1950s Aerial Photo

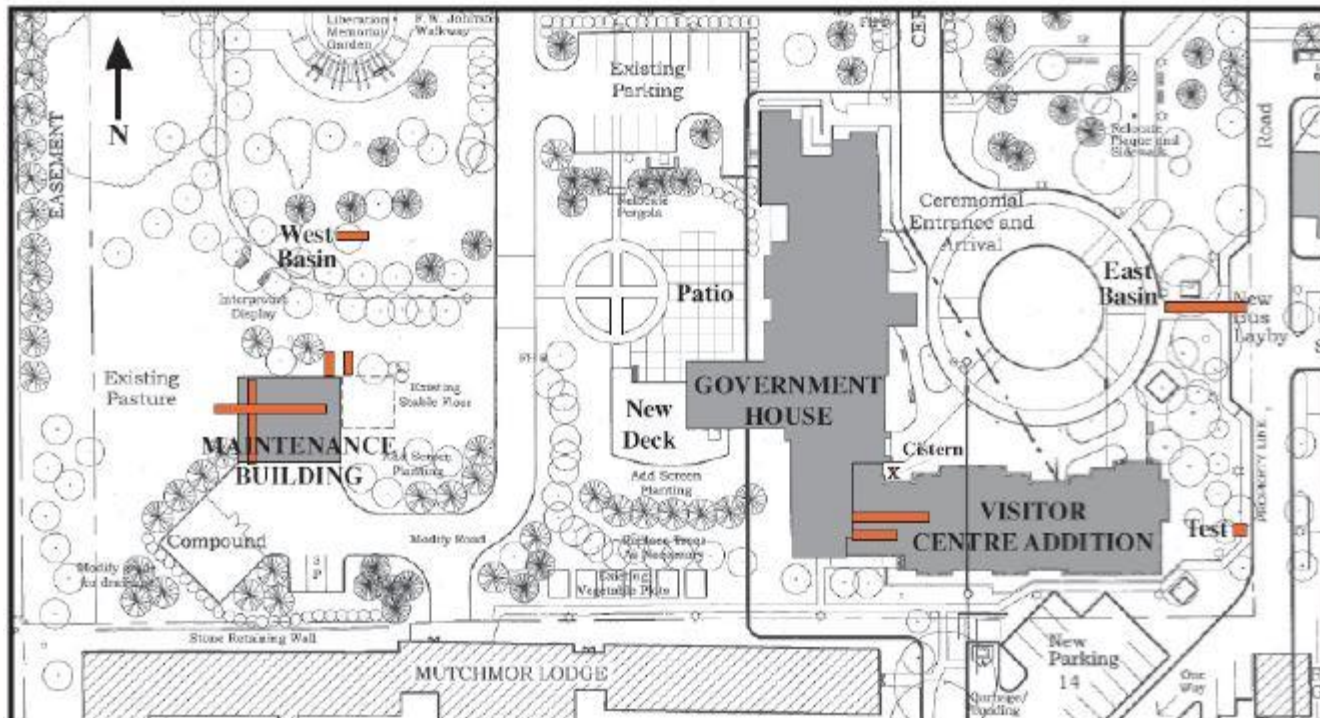
saskatchewan.ca



Aerial Photo Today (Google Maps)

Government House

- Excavations started in 1978
- 2003 renovation plans included visitor centre addition, maintenance building, sidewalks, catch basins
- HRIA involved surveying, excavating and monitoring these areas using trenches and excavation blocks



Government House

- Edwardian Gardens Restoration in 2008
- Geophysical survey grids and testing
- Monitored vegetation removal
- Walkway found near Lutheran Church parking lot in NW corner
- Spark plug dates to early time period ~1909/10 to 1913



Wrap-Up

- Potential can be gauged through historical context
- Fortuitous discoveries:
 - archaeological deposits: contact an archaeological consultant or our office
 - human remains: contact the RCMP or local police
- For more information on archaeology and the heritage review process, visit our website:
<https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/parks-culture-heritage-and-sport/heritage-conservation-and-commemoration/archaeology>
- To contact the Archaeological Resource Management team,
email: arms@gov.sk.ca

