

**Historical/Archaeological  
Review of the Silverwood  
Factoria Site for the  
Meewasin Valley  
Authority**

Heritage Permit No. 98-105

Prepared For:  
Meewasin Valley Authority

Prepared By:  
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

December 1998  
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This report, entitled **Historical/Archaeological Review of the Silverwood Factoria Site for the Meewasin Valley Authority**, was prepared for Meewasin Valley Authority, December 1998.

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02 May 2007  
File: 132-52057

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**Attention: John Gerstmar**

Dear Mr. Gerstmar:

**Reference: HERITAGE REVIEW OF THE SILVERWOOD FACTORIA SITE (FbNp-4) FOR THE  
MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HERITAGE PERMIT NO. 98-105**

The following is a final report of our investigations at the above referenced area.

We conducted a review of past investigations in this area as well as limited shovel tests and a surface survey in order to better evaluate the condition of the historic and precontact occupations of FbNp-4. Joan Champ carried out a detailed study of the related historical documents to augment previously reported information. The results of these studies are contained within this report. As well, we have made recommendations regarding future interpretive possibilities in the proposed park area.

If you have any further questions, please contact myself or Peter Goode at the above numbers.

Sincerely,

STANTEC CONSULTING LTD.

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## Executive Summary

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Meewasin Valley Authority has contracted Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) of Saskatoon to conduct an Heritage Review of the Silverwood Factoria site (FbNp-4) at the portions of the southeast and southwest quarter of Section 23, and portions of the northeast and northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 37 Range 5, West of the Third Meridian. A detailed historical study produced some previously unpublished materials and knowledge regarding the Silverwood Factoria operations. An archaeological surface investigation and a limited subsurface testing program was conducted to assess the condition of the existing pre-European resources. Recommendations have been made on the basis of this information regarding the potential directions for future heritage concerns, park and trail development and site interpretation.

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## Credit Sheet

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# Table of Contents

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	Page
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>CREDIT SHEET</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>iii</b>
List of Tables	v
<hr/>	
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
1.2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	1
1.3 PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE	2
1.4 REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS	2
1.5 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION	2
<hr/>	
<b>2.0 BACKGROUND</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 LOCAL ECOLOGY	4
2.2 ARCHAEOLOGY OVERVIEW	5
<hr/>	
<b>3.0 METHODS</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 HISTORICAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	9
3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	10
<hr/>	
<b>4.0 RESULTS</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY	11
4.1.1 Recorded History of Silverwood Factoria - Summary	11
4.1.2 Progress of Research to Date - New Findings	12
4.1.3 Recommendations for Further Historic Research	22
4.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH STUDY	23
4.2.1 1944 (1: 20,000)	23
4.2.2 1950 (1:20,000)	25
4.2.3 1962 (1:20,000)	25
4.2.4 1969 (1: 30,000)	25
4.2.5 1983 (1:20,000)	25
4.2.6 1989 (1:15,000)	26
4.2.7 1998 (1:5,000)	26
4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY	26
4.3.1 Archaeological Resources in the Study Area	26
4.3.2 Previous Archaeological Field Studies	27
4.3.3 1998 Archaeological Field Investigations	29
4.4 LIST OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES ON SILVERWOOD FACTORIA	31

		Page
<b>5.0</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>33</b>
5.1	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE INTERPRETATION	33
5.1.1	Statement of Overall Goals	33
5.1.2	Identification of Primary and Secondary Site Priorities for Development	34
5.1.3	Identification of Development Options and Recommended Approach	35
5.1.4	Identification and Recommendations Regarding Specific Site Features	37
<b>6.0</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>41</b>
7.1	HISTORIC REFERENCES	41
7.1.2	Primary Sources	41
7.1.3	Secondary sources	41
7.1.4	In-House Reports	42
7.2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCES	42
<b>APPENDIX A FIGURES</b>		
<b>APPENDIX B SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE RECORD</b>		

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## List of Tables

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		Page
TABLE 1	Culture History of the Northern Plains	6
TABLE 2	Archaeological Resources of Map Sheet 73 B/2Error! Bookmark not defined.	
TABLE 3	Subsurface Test Data	31



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# 1.0 Introduction

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## 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Meewasin Valley Authority (MVA) is considering the future development of the Silverwood Park area of the Meewasin North Park in Saskatoon (Figure 1 - note all figures are contained in Appendix A). The area to be affected contains the Silverwood/Factoria site on portions of four sections that converge in Township 37, Range 5, West of the 3rd Meridian. These include NW 14-37-5 W3M; NE 14-37-5 W3M (two acres); SW 23-37-5 W3M (three acres); and SE 23-37-5 W3M (one acre). The current owner of the site is the City of Saskatoon (Certificate of Title No. 85 S 43359, October 25, 1985).

The Silverwood Historic site, FbNp-4, is located within this area at the SE and SW quarters of 23-37-5 W3M, and the NE and NW quarters of 14-37-5 W3M (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Historic records and photographs indicate that the NE and SE of 15-37-5 W3M, and the NW 14-37-5 W3M, comprised the area designated as “Factoria,” a turn-of-the-century industrial park (Figure 3). A spur line ran off the CNR main line through the SW 15-37-5 W3M and into Factoria. Never designated as a historic site, Factoria has disappeared under the urban expansion of Saskatoon. Two other archaeological sites, the Saskatoon site and FbNp-23 are also located within the study area.

Today, this area is bordered by the neighbourhood of Silverwood to the west, and Whiteswan Drive to the south. It is, for the most part, currently under the control of the City of Saskatoon Pollution Control Department. A small, northern portion of the study area at the east end of Adilman Drive is land considered as public open space. This land is currently undeveloped, and contains the remains of the Silverwood farm and the Silverwood Springs bottling plant.

The MVA contracted the heritage expertise of Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) of Saskatoon to conduct a review of the Silverwood Factoria site and recommend steps for future management and interpretive potential.

The following document reports the Heritage review of this locality and recommendations for further interpretation of the area.

## 1.2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

We designed the heritage resource impact assessment project to discover, record, assess and develop recommendations for avoidance and potential interpretations of the heritage resources within the study area.

### 1.3 PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE

The study area is in the South Saskatchewan River valley. This locale provides an excellent view east across the South Saskatchewan River valley and associated floodplains. It is also located in the Aspen Parkland Ecoregion. This location provided access to a wide variety of resources for precontact peoples' hunting and camping activities. It was also good farmland for early settlement period occupation. The presence of a fresh water spring within the study area attracted the attention of an early entrepreneur, who set up a bottling plant and livery stable. Soon after, a brick manufacturing plant, a hotel, a farm machinery plant and a flour mill were in operation. The high archaeological potential and the recommendations from the previous heritage resource investigations of Linnamae (1981) and Walker (1982) underscore the necessity for conducting the heritage review for this locality. Its proximity to a known palaeontological site also raises the geological significance of the area.

### 1.4 REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

We conducted this project under Heritage Investigations Permit #98-105 to satisfy the mandate of the MVA and the legal requirements of the *Heritage Property Act* (1993), specifically Section 63. Section A: Heritage Sensitive states "These lands are considered heritage sensitive in whole or in part. They contain recorded archaeological, historical or palaeontological sites or are judged to have high site potential due to their proximity to major waterways, lakes, sheltered valleys, hummocky terrain or other heritage sensitive land forms." The Archaeological Resource Management Section is the permitting and approval agency.

### 1.5 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This report has seven sections:

- Section 1 provides a description of the development project.
- Section 2 provides a reference to background data to establish the natural history and cultural context of the study results.
- Section 3 outlines the methods employed in the archival, historic and archaeological field investigations and allows the regulators to cross-reference our results and recommendations against an approved set of study parameters and investigation techniques.
- Section 4 describes the results of our study.

- Section 5 provides recommendations to manage, conserve and interpret heritage resources in the development area, including considerations for future research.
- Section 6 briefly summarizes the study and basis of our recommendations.
- Section 7 provides citations for all references used in the compilation of this report.

Appendix A contains the figures.

Appendix B contains the Saskatchewan Archaeological Resource Records for sites.

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## 2.0 Background

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The following section provides a brief natural and cultural context for the study and its results.

### 2.1 LOCAL ECOLOGY

The study area is in the Moist Mixed Grassland Ecoregion in south central Saskatchewan (Acton et al. 1998). This area represents the northernmost extension of the mixed prairie region which extends from Saskatchewan to the high plains of Texas. It is dominated by wheatgrasses and speargrasses. Aspen grows around localized wetland areas.

The Dark Brown Chernozemic soils which dominate the development area are composed of eroded and redeposited materials from glacial times as well as more recent loam and river valley erosion and redeposits. These source materials and the geomorphic processes associated with the South Saskatchewan River valley are pertinent to our field observations and interpretations.

Predominant fauna of the region currently includes domestic cattle (*Bos*) which have filled the econiche previously dominated by the American buffalo (*Bison*). The white-tailed deer is the most common Cervid in this ecozone. Pronghorns are also found. Current carnivores include coyote, red fox, skunk and the least weasel. During historic and Pre-European times this area also included the presence of extinct subspecies of "Buffalo Wolf" and "Plains Grizzly", as well as the greater numbers of lynx, bobcat and cougar. Lagomorphs of the region include the white-tailed jackrabbit and the eastern cottontail. Larger rodents of the locality are beaver, muskrat, porcupine, as well as Richardson's ground squirrel, thirteen-lined ground squirrel and the northern pocket gopher. Micro-rodents include various voles, mice and shrews. The big brown bat is also common in this area.

Avifauna include year round occupants and migratory birds. Year round occupants of the Moist Mixed Ecoregion includes fowl-like birds or *Galliformes* which include the sharp-tailed grouse. All-season raptors may include short-eared owl, the northern harrier and possibly the endangered burrowing owl. The *Passeriformes* include Baird's sparrow, Sprague's pipit, chestnut-collared longspur, horned lark, savannah sparrow, vesper sparrow, McCown's longspur, and western meadowlark (Acton et al, 1998).

The majority of the avifauna is migratory and includes a great number of waterfowl and shoreline birds as well as raptors and *Passeriformes*. Smaller shoreline birds

include the upland sandpiper, marbled godwit and long-billed curlew. Other water birds include the American white pelican, double crested cormorant, American bittern, and black-crested night heron. Migratory *Falconiformes* include hawks, falcons, merlins and kestrels. *Passeriformes* contain a wide range of birds including several species of swallows, sparrows, blackbirds, wrens, thrushes, flycatchers, warblers and finches. This latter group also contains well-known birds such as the American crow, western meadowlark, American robin, purple martin and cedar waxwing (derived from Peterson 1990).

## 2.2 ARCHAEOLOGY OVERVIEW

People have been living in Saskatchewan for the last 11,500 years (Table 1). The earliest people were primarily big-game hunters who exploited late Pleistocene megafauna such as woolly mammoth, camel, horse and extinct species of bison (Frison 1993). Archaeologists divide the remainder of the post-Pleistocene cultural chronology into pre- and post-contact cultural periods. These periods are based on environmental climatic periods and on apparent changes in human technological changes that roughly coincide with each other.

People of the Early Precontact Period or approximately 10,500 to 7,000 years Before Present (Table 1) hunted large extinct forms of bison (*Bison antiquus*) during the post-glacial and Hypsithermal climatic period. The climate warmed following the deglaciation of the region and peaked approximately 8,500 years ago with a warmer climate than current times. The archaeological cultures from this period are defined based on large spear point styles. These point types include lanceolate or leaf-shaped spear tips often 6 cm to 12 cm in length. Agate Basin and Hell Gap cultural complexes represent these point styles in Saskatchewan. Other Early Precontact cultures have large stemmed type points and these include the Alberta complex and Cody complex. In the latter part of the Early Precontact period smaller 5 cm to 8 cm long lanceolate projectile points are simply termed "Late Plano" as no well-defined, cultural occupations have yet been investigated in Saskatchewan.

**TABLE 1**  
**Culture History of the Northern Plains**

Radiocarbon Years Ago (Before Present or B.P. from c.1950)	Archaeological Periods	Archaeological Cultures	Archaeological Site Types	Geological Period/ Paleoclimate
from approximately 150 years ago (4-5 generations)	<b>Post-contact Settlement Period</b>	Europeans, Asians, Euro-Canadians, Euro-Americans, Afro-Americans, Metis and First Nations' Reserve Period	Homesteads, Forts, Trails, Roads, Rails, Cemeteries, Burials, Town sites and various Industrial sites (i.e. mining, forestry, brick plants, etc.).	Holocene: current climate
150 to 300 years ago (9 generations)	<b>Post-contact Fur Trade Period</b>	Europeans, Euro-Canadians and First Nations	Forts, Posts, Portages, Trails, Burials and Trade Items.	Holocene: cooler and moister conditions
from 2,000 to 300 years ago (60 generations)	<b>Late Precontact Period</b> (Arrowheads and Pottery)	Plains Side-Notched Prairie Side-Notched Avonlea Besant-Sonota	Seasonal Camps, Village/Gathering Camps, Bison Kill and Processing Sites, Trails, Cemeteries, Burials and other Sites of Special Nature.	Holocene: Late Sub-Atlantic, Scandic, Neo-Atlantic and Pacific Climatic periods are warmer and varied from dry to moist.
from 7,000 to 2,000 years ago (200 generations)	<b>Middle Precontact Period</b> (Various shaped Atlatl-sized spear tips)	Pelican Lake McKean (McKean, Duncan and Hanna) Oxbow Early Side-Notched (e.g. Gowen)	Seasonal Camps, Bison Kill and Processing Sites, Cemeteries, Burials and other Sites of Special Nature.	Holocene: Hypsithermal or Atlantic Climatic Optimum (Warm and Dry)
from 10,500 to 7,000 years ago (300 generations)	<b>Early Precontact Period</b> (Plano - large lanceolate spears but no fluting)	Late Plano Cody (Eden, Scottsbluff) Alberta Agate Basin/Hell Gap	Seasonal Camps, Bison Kill and Processing Sites and Burials.	Pleistocene-Holocene Transition (cold)
from 11,500 to 10,500 years ago (330 generations)	<b>Pleistocene Big Game Hunter Period</b> (Llano - large lanceolate spears with fluting)	Folsom Clovis	Camps, <i>Bison Antiquus</i> Kill sites	Late Pleistocene: Glacial Retreat
13,000 to 30,000 years ago or 400 to over 800 generations ?	Pre-Clovis Period?	Monte Verde, Chile no Pre-Clovis cultures identified in Saskatchewan	possibly Campsites or Mammoth kills	Late Pleistocene: Glacial Advance

Note: Generations are based on approximately 35 year intervals

The Middle Precontact Period (6,500 B.P. to 2,000 B.P.) is distinguished by the change in climate to cooler and moister weather compared with current times (Table 1). Also, there are technological changes as well as changes in the peoples' diets. The stone projectile points become smaller and much more varied in form and use. In some dry caves in the American Southwest short sticks with hooked ends called atlatls have been recovered. The atlatl was a technological innovation that helped to propel spears up to 200 times more than the power of a normal hand-thrown spear. Also, an atlatl can be thrown while the hunter is running. The stone tips on these atlatl-thrown spears were generally between 4 cm to 7 cm long and ranged from lanceolate to stemmed to side-notched forms. The Early Side-Notched Tradition

between approximately 6,500 and 4,000 years ago includes Bitterroot, Oxbow and Gowen complexes (Walker 1992). The McKean Tradition includes complexes of McKean Lanceolate, Duncan and Hanna cultures which date between approximately 4,200 and 3,100 years ago (Ramsay 1993). The Pelican Lake Tradition is identified with corner-notched projectile points (they appear similar to a spruce tree in outline) that are associated with cultural complexes between approximately 3,300 and 2,100 years ago (Dyck and Morlan 1995). The dietary changes during this time period are reflected in a greater variety of fauna in the archaeological site assemblages as well as specialized pits and grinding tools which were sometimes used for processing plant foods. By approximately 6,000 years ago modern species of bison replaced the larger *Bison antiquus*.

The Late Precontact Period (2,000 B.P. to 300 B.P.) is primarily based on the technological changes in Plains cultures to the predominant use of the bow and arrow as well as the use of ceramic pottery vessels (Table 1). This period exhibits extremely complex trade networks which introduced materials and ideas from the Mississippian civilizations from southeastern North America. The Besant-Sonota Tradition, for example, is a Plains bison hunting peoples who refined bison pounding technology to an intensive industry level which was only surpassed by the intentional extermination of the bison during the late 1800s. Bison pounds are corral-like structures built to trap bison when they are driven in a herd for slaughter. Besant people used the bow-and-arrow as well as the atlatl and spears. The stone projectile tips on all of these have amorphous open side-notches. Pounding required close-quarter hunting tools. Some Besant complex sites in Saskatchewan contain pieces of pottery and often have a relatively high amount of Knife River Flint, which is a stone material traded up from North and South Dakota (Ramsay 1991).

The Avonlea culture has a variety of pottery vessel styles. These are generally large elongated pots with little to no shoulders. This complex has distinctive arrowheads which are thinly flaked with small well-defined side-notches very near the base of the body. Many of the subsequent Pre-European material cultures are defined based on pottery styles because the Plains and Prairie Side-Notched projectile point styles are spread over large areas of North America. Later pottery styles become rounder and squatter in overall vessel shape, and have well-defined shoulders and necks. Boreal or Woodland cultures interacted with Plains cultures in the Parklands. Plains pottery includes Old Women's ware and Mortlach ware while Woodland pottery types include Selkirk, Blackduck and Duck Bay wares. Later in this period the establishment of some North American crops including maize (corn), tobacco and squash were successfully cultivated in southeastern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba as indicated by evidence from the Lockport site (pers. comm. Buchner 1988).

The Post-contact or Historic period is relatively defined (Table 1). This is because many explorers traveled through Saskatchewan long before any settlement was established, and many European trade goods made their way through the complex aboriginal trade networks prior to any direct contacts. The earliest known European traveler through Saskatchewan was Henry Kelsey on his trip in c. 1690-1691. Thus, the historic period may be defined as starting in Saskatchewan from this date.

The early component of this period is the Fur Trade period. This includes some of the earlier exploration and extends to c. 1870 (Ray 1974). This period is one of great change in the aboriginal economies and lifeways. Many maintained a traditional life for some time with just a small supplemental role of the fur trade. However, European diseases such as smallpox and tuberculosis decimated First Peoples. Many bands were entirely wiped out by the epidemics. The competition between the Hudson's Bay Company and Northwest Company caused fights not only between Europeans and First Peoples but also between bands of First Peoples. Posts were often placed as near as possible to gathering areas for the companies to improve trading (Meyer 1990). Posts manned with Europeans, Canadiens Pedlars, Metis and Cree quickly depleted the food resources in the immediate areas of the posts resulting in the need for substantial hunting and fishing forays. This eventually led to the decimation of the bison on the Canadian Plains and many of the areas were also trapped-out, requiring moratoriums on trapping (Ray 1974).

In 1857 to 1860 John Palliser was sent on an expedition to the Prairies to assess whether the area was viable for European settlement. This expedition also established British sovereignty over the West in order to thwart the expansion of the United States. Palliser reported that the valleys of the Red River in Manitoba and the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta and Saskatchewan were well suited for settlement (Spry 1995). The Settlement period includes migrations of Europeans, Canadians and settlers from the United States. This period also involves the establishment of the Royal North West Mounted Police, the Riel Rebellion, the establishment of Reserves for First Nations, the immigration of First Nations from the United States because of their Indian Wars, and the establishment of European grain crop agriculture in the Prairies. Early crops were poorly adapted to the cold, dry climate but incentives for homesteading offered cheap land which attracted settlement.

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## 3.0 Methods

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### 3.1 HISTORICAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to provide as complete a history as possible of the Silverwood Factoria site, the historian first reviewed the existing literature, published and unpublished. Don Kerr and Stan Hanson included a section recounting the basic history of Silverwood Factoria in their book, *Saskatoon: The First Half-Century, 1882-1932*, published in 1982. Kerr also provided an account of the story of Factoria for inclusion in "The Meewasin Park Master Plan," prepared in 1980. John Duerkop, a high school principal and Saskatoon historian, has collected information about this site as part of his work as an educator, some of which is included in the report, "Meewasin Park North; Master Plan Update," (1991).

The previous histories of Silverwood Factoria presented by these respected local historians have been based primarily on Saskatoon newspaper accounts. These primary sources yield much useful information about William Alexander "Billy" Silverwood and about the rise and fall of "the Magic City" of Factoria. More was learned about this story, however, through archival research. Collections housed in the Saskatchewan Archives Board, the City of Saskatoon Archives, the library of the Saskatchewan Western Development Museum, and the Local History Room of the Saskatoon Public Library were consulted in a effort to fill gaps in our knowledge of the history of Silverwood Factoria.

Land titles searches back to the original grants were conducted to determine ownership of the land in question over time. Searches were done for the primary study area (the portions of the four quarters that converge on the west side of the river), including NW 14-37-5 W3M. Homestead records in the files of the Saskatchewan Archives Board were also studied.

The records of defunct Saskatchewan companies located in the Saskatchewan Archives Board revealed files most of the companies that were once established at Factoria. These files provide an important source of information about the businesses, including the names of the founders of each company, the dates that they were set up, the shareholders in the companies, changes in ownership, changes in company names, lists of assets and debts, and dates of liquidation.

Previously unpublished photographs of Factoria and of the Silverwood farm were located in a number of local archival repositories. These photographs provide invaluable information about the study area and the buildings that were once situated there. Copies of these photographs are provided in this report.

Because all that now remains of Silverwood/Factoria are remnants of the farm and of the spring water bottling plant, research was conducted into the history of Saskatoon's water supply in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The early records of the city's Medical Health Officer housed in the City Archives, including annual reports, reveal much about the health problems that resulted from Saskatoon's contaminated drinking water. The epidemics of typhoid fever that occurred summer after summer led William Silverwood to set up his bottling plant at the springs on his farm in 1912.

The section ("Recorded History of Silverwood Factoria" below) provides a summary of previous research. The subsequent sections add new information to this historical record, including the findings of the historian's archival research. Of interest is the review of aerial photographs taken between 1944 and 1998. These are very revealing of the changes in land use of this region in the latter half of this century. Moreover, they provide a visual overview of the landscape and its associated built heritage.

### **3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The archaeological research component of this study included four stages:

A review of current heritage resources data known in the map area 73 B/2 was conducted. This information is compiled from the data base inventory housed at the Heritage Branch in Regina.

A visual reconnaissance of the Silverwood site (FbNp-4) was conducted by two archaeologists. A pedestrian surface survey, and limited subsurface testing in high heritage potential locations was completed. The test pits all measured 50 cm by 50 cm and were dug to varying depths. All dirt was screened through a standard 6 mm mesh. Artifacts were identified in the laboratory and catalogued into a dBase file. Profiles of each test were recorded. Overview photographs were taken at various places across the site to document the current condition of the features and landscape.

A report the methods, results and recommendations for this study are included in this document along with maps of the archaeological resources and all appropriate documentation. Maps were produced by combining the information from our own survey results, aerial photographs, topographic maps from previous studies (Linnamae 1981; Walker 1982).

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## 4.0 Results

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The heritage resource investigations include a historic document review and archival research component, as well as a review of historic air photographs, previous archaeological field work, limited field test excavations and data collection and analysis.

### 4.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

#### 4.1.1 Recorded History of Silverwood Factoria - Summary

William A. Silverwood, a livestock dealer, arrived in the Saskatoon area in about 1907 from southern Ontario via the Delisle area. He purchased land a few miles north of Saskatoon at a time when the growth forecasts for the city were extreme and land speculation was almost at a point of frenzy. It was thought that the city would soon extend as far as Silverwood's farm, and that he would make a fortune.

In the early 1900s, Saskatoon did not have a supply of clean drinking water. Every summer, deaths from typhoid fever due to contaminated well water were common. Silverwood and his nephew, Clarence Routley, began bottling the spring water found on his farm and selling the product in Saskatoon and vicinity. Over the course of two or three years, Silverwood sold as many as 120,000 gallons of bottled spring water per year, some of which were labeled:

This water has been analyzed by prominent bacteriologists and pronounced to be a pure spring water remarkable for its beautiful sparkling appearance and has all the essentials of a desirable table water. Bottled only at the springs under expert supervision (Figure 4).

The Silverwood Springs bottling works eventually collapsed. Saskatoon developed a water purification system and, more importantly, the run-off from Silverwood's large stock barn on the hill above the springs contaminated his water supply.

The site of Factoria at the east end of Adilman Drive in the neighbourhood of Silverwood contains the remnants of Saskatoon's early industrial dreams. Founded in November 1912, Factoria was promoted as an industrial "city" with the natural resources — water ("the purest in Canada"), limestone, clay and sand — to support a wide variety of manufacturing ventures. Within the span of two short but dramatic years, Factoria experienced rapid, extensive construction followed by economic collapse and abandonment. The story of Factoria symbolizes the dark side of the "boom and bust" cycle that hit Saskatoon and region from 1910 to 1914.

Robert E. Glass, a Chicago promoter, chose Silverwood Springs two miles north of Saskatoon near the river as the site for his brewery because it had the best available water. Glass wanted only 80 acres, but Silverwood, the landowner, would only sell a 470 acre plot. To maximize his profit, Glass subsequently sold hundreds of residential lots at Factoria to speculators for \$500 each.

By 1913, several manufacturing firms had located at Factoria (Figure 2 and Figure 3), including Northland Milling (800 to 1000 barrel a day flour mill), Saska Manufacturing Company (a farm implement company from Crookston, Minnesota); and the Trussed Wall and Brick Company (which made an early cement block with an insulation cavity patented by a local man, A.H. Gohn). There was also a hotel, a row of five or six houses, and William Silverwood's own fresh water bottling plant. The Northern Brick Tile and Supply Company was located next to the farm.

The founders of Factoria had high hopes for the future of their industrial city. A CNR spur line extended to the site, and there were plans to incorporate as a village and to bring in a school and a post office. The Factoria dream died in 1914, however, when Silverwood and others were unable to finance the extension of an overhead power line from the city limits to the development. The boom days had passed. With the outbreak of war and the freezing of credit, Factoria declined and gradually disappeared into the dust.

#### **4.1.2 Progress of Research to Date - New Findings**

##### The Silver Springs Farm

###### *The Land*

The land which was once known as the Silver Springs Farm (and, for a short time, Factoria) once included three sections (NW 14-37-5 W3M; NE 15-37-5 W3M; and SE 15-37-5 W3M), plus small fractions of three other quarter sections lying on the western shoreline of the South Saskatchewan River, including two acres of NE 14-37-5 W3M; three acres of SW 23-37-5 W3M; and one acre of SE 23-37-5 W3M (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The first piece of land acquired by William A. Silverwood was, surprisingly, not one of the three complete quarter sections cited above. Rather, it was the three-acre corner of SW 23-37-5 W3M that lay along the west bank of the river and which contained a number of natural springs (Figure 5). He acquired the small property on April 29, 1909. The previous owner of all of section 23-37-5 W3M, since 1892, had been the Temperance Colonization Society [Certificate of Title #131.A.40].

It appears that as early as 1909, Silverwood saw the potential value of the springs that were gurgling up out of the ground at the river's edge. In December of the following year he gained title to two neighbouring quarter sections: NW 14-37-5 W3M and NE 15-37-5 W3M. Both sections were valued at \$3,500.00 [Certificate of Title #167 D51].

The original homesteader on NW 14-37-5 W3M was a bachelor farmer from Great Britain named John Malcolm Mark. Mark obtained an entry for homestead to the quarter section on September 22, 1900. He began to reside on the land in April 1901, building a small (12' by 14') house, breaking the land and purchasing a few head of livestock. The homestead patent was issued to Mark on January 30, 1905; he received title on April 10th of the same year [Saskatchewan Archives Board, Homestead file #941872; Province of Saskatchewan, Land Titles Office, Grant #3589 and Certificate of Title #104 A40].

The entire section 15-37-5 W3M had been granted to the Temperance Colonization Society in 1891. Silverwood acquired the North East quarter of this section in 1910 and the South East quarter on February 8, 1912. By 1912, the value of a quarter section in that area had more than doubled. Silverwood paid \$7,520 for SE 15-37-5 W3M [Certificate of Title #205 E26]. It was these two quarter sections, along with NW 14-37-5 W3M that became the industrial city of Factoria by the end of 1912.

In May of 1918 Silverwood's wife, Helen, gained the title to two acres at the northernmost tip of the sixty-two acre portion of NE 14-37-5 W3M lying on the west bank of the river from the original homesteader, Cleeve W. Taylor. After Taylor died in 1919, his estate remained in probate until 1926. When it was finally settled, the small piece of riverbank land was sold to William Silverwood's wife, Helen, for \$1,800. She now owned the entire portion of NE 14-37-5 W3M. In December 1949, the titles to both the two acres on the northern tip of the property and the remaining 60.6 acres of the land were transferred to William Silverwood. When he died in 1956, all of his land became the property of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, the executor of Silverwood's estate. In 1968, the City of Saskatoon became the owners of NW 14-37-5 W3M as well as of the three small pieces of riverbank land containing the springs [Certificates of Title #235 F23; #221 J82; #4.m.30; and #101 T43].

#### *The Farm House and Barn*

William A. Silverwood was a horse dealer who ran a livery stable in the centre of Saskatoon (on the east side of 1st Avenue between 23rd and 24th streets in 1909 and at 135 2nd Avenue South in 1911). When he acquired the Silver Springs Farm in 1910, he continued to maintain his family residence in Saskatoon. The Silverwoods lived at 539 4th Avenue North until 1913, when they moved to 708

Queen Street. (Silverwood built a residence at 802 Queen Street, but it was sold before he and his family were able to move in. This house is now the Salvation Army's Bethany Home.) It is not clear when Silverwood lived in the house at the Silver Springs Farm, although according to a newspaper interview with Silverwood when he was eighty years old, he was living on his farm in 1948.

Little is known about the Silverwood farm house. The large, two-storey house appears in Saskatoon newspaper photographs as early as 1913 (Figure 6), and other photographs show that it was still standing in the mid-1950s (Figure 7). It was located near the eastern edge of NW 14-37-5 W3M, on the hill just west of the barn above the river. All that remains of the house today are concrete steps and the foundation. At the time of the barn fire in 1951, the only resident of the farm house was the housekeeper, Mrs. F. Bowman.

The barn was likely built in 1911. A photograph of the barn appears in the Saskatoon *Phoenix* Harvest Edition in December 1913. According to a later newspaper account, the Silverwood barn was built at a cost of \$20,000. Silverwood brought thousands of horses into the Saskatoon district during his career as a livestock dealer. The barn's main purpose was to provide shelter for these horses, as well as for cattle. Air photographs of the farm show that it straddled the eastern end of two quarter sections: NW 14-37-5 W3M and SW 23-37-5 W3M (the three-acre portion of that quarter section owned by Silverwood). It was an extremely long barn (236 ft. or 72 m long) with a concrete floor and fieldstone foundations. The barn could accommodate as many as 400 animals.

In August of 1951, the barn at the Silver Springs Farm was struck by lightning and all but the floor and stone foundation was destroyed by the resulting fire (Figure 8 and Figure 9). The *Star Phoenix* reported that only two horses were in the barn at the time of the fire. The newspaper also stated that firemen, who had been alerted by the control tower at the Saskatoon airport, were able to keep the blaze from spreading to a granary, a chicken house, and a third farm building. The farm house was not threatened [Local History Room, Scrapbook No. 1, p. 149].

There were several outbuildings on the Silver Springs Farm located in the vicinity of the barn. These buildings were likely used for other livestock, including hogs, sheep, and poultry. They were constructed around the same time that the barn was built: 1911-1912.

#### *W.A. Silverwood & Company*

In March of 1916, Silverwood formed W.A. Silverwood & Company, Ltd. The purpose of this company was "to engage generally in the stock business and to buy

and sell horses, cattle, sheep, farm produce and chattels, and to import horses, cattle, and stock of all kinds for breeding and sale purposes..." The capital of the company was listed as \$20,000 — the cost of the barn. One of the subscribers to the company was A.W. Cassidy, a Saskatoon contractor, who owned thirty shares. The other two subscribers were Silverwood (one share) and F.A. Blain (five shares), a Saskatoon real estate broker who, along with Silverwood, was also a director of the company. Northern Brick Company at Factoria that had gone out of business one month prior to Silverwood & Company's founding. By December of 1916, only six of a total of two hundred shares had been taken in Silverwood & Company, Ltd. After just over one year, it was struck from the province's register of companies on August 10, 1917 [SAB. Provincial Secretary - Defunct Company Files. R-348, II, file 1738].

### *Saskatoon's Need for Pure Water in the Early 1900s*

When Saskatoon first became a city in 1905, there were few by-laws governing public health issues such as the sale of milk and meat, the disposal of sewage and garbage, and so on. The most troublesome of public health problems in Saskatoon was the water supply. Each summer and fall the city was swept by an epidemic of typhoid fever. An average of about one hundred cases were reported each year, and many people died. The worst year was 1908, when 206 cases were reported. The *Daily Phoenix* reported on September 2, 1912 that "the fever resulted from well water that had been used by the sick person."

Dr. W.J. McKay was appointed to the position of Medical Health Officer in about 1910. Dr. McKay proceeded to draft a series of by-laws designed to improve health conditions in Saskatoon. Chief among these were by-laws requiring owners of homes and businesses to do away with outdoor privies and wells, to connect to the city's sewer system, and to install proper plumbing and drainage. In a letter to the mayor and city council, Dr. McKay stated that the high instance of typhoid and intestinal disease in Saskatoon over the past several years "has originated largely from uncleanly slop disposal methods, box privies and infected water" [City of Saskatoon Archives. D500, III, file 743. McKay to Mayor and Council, August 22, 1910].

By the spring of 1911, plans were in place to construct a water filtration plant. In the fall of the following year, Dr. McKay reported that the number of typhoid cases had dropped below the that of previous years. By 1913 when the water filtration was in place, Dr. McKay's successor reported that Saskatoon's water supply was "in perfect condition." The total number of typhoid cases in 1913 had dropped to 49 cases. Incidentally, three of these cases came from Factoria. The Medical Health Officer wrote: "We found upon investigation that the Silverwood springs had been frozen for

some time and these men were forced to use water direct from the river." No deaths resulted from the Factoria typhoid cases. [COS Archives. D500, III, file 752. MHO - Reports, 1913].

### *The Silverwood Springs Bottling Plant*

The first piece of property in the study area that William A. Silverwood purchased was a three-acre plot on the western bank of the South Saskatchewan River containing the springs. He gained title to these three acres on April 29, 1909. In the three years that followed, Silverwood amassed three adjacent quarter sections of land which became the Silver Springs Farm. While he continued to pursue his livestock business, he was bottling and selling the spring water by 1911 (Figure 10).

In an interview with the *Star Phoenix* on September 9, 1948, Silverwood recalled that he bought the farm from Bob Lucker after spending a Sunday afternoon there for dinner. (It is not known who Bob Lucker was; his name does not appear on any of the land titles or homestead documents.) He confessed to the reporter that it was the spring that had attracted him. "People were dying like flies from bad water," Silverwood is quoted as saying. With the help of his nephew, Clarence Routley, he conceived the idea of bottling the water on his farm and selling it to hotels, restaurants and offices in Saskatoon. Routley travelled to Chicago to buy the bottling equipment, and within a few months the plant was in production (Figures 11, 12 and 13).

No file on the Silverwood Springs bottling plant was found in the records of defunct companies maintained by the Provincial Secretary, and now housed in the provincial archives. This company must have incorporated, however, so a further search should be conducted to locate its incorporation records. The Saskatchewan Archives Board had Silverwood's business records, including invoices from the bottling plant. These records were not available to the historian at the time this report was prepared due to extreme mouldiness. The SAB has now microfilmed these business records, and they should be consulted at a later date.

Silverwood Springs Bottling Plant is first listed in the *Henderson's Directory* for Saskatoon in 1911, with William A. Silverwood listed as the proprietor. John W. Chambers, who lived at the Western Hotel in Saskatoon, is listed as the plant manager. The address for the company was 215 2nd Avenue South. In the city's 1914 directory, Harold Luckwell is listed as the superintendent of the Silverwood Springs bottling plant. Luckwell resided at the Silver Springs Farm, Factoria. The bottling plant is not listed in the *Henderson's Directory* after 1914.

The Silverwood Springs facility consisted of two main buildings: the actual bottling plant and a warehouse. The bottling plant was located close to the springs, down the hill from the farm and the warehouse. The warehouse was built upon a raised ramp, oriented in an east-west direction, with a high ledge at the eastern end. This end may have been used as a loading dock for the spring water bottles (Figures 5 and 7).

### Factoria

#### *The Silver Springs Brewing Company, Ltd.*

The natural spring waters at the Silverwood farm were also what attracted the attention of the founder of Factoria, Chicago businessman R.E. Glass, to the area in 1912. Glass wanted to establish a major brewery at the site of the springs. While the brewery was never built, and while the other industries that eventually did locate at Factoria did not exploit the spring waters, the fact remains that the dream of an industrial city at the site was founded upon the existence of the springs.

On November 9, 1912, the *Daily Phoenix* announced that R.E. Glass of Chicago, representing an "eastern syndicate," had purchased the Silver Springs Farm and was planning to build an industrial city to be called Factoria (Figure 3). Key among the manufacturing establishments to be constructed at Factoria was a half million dollar brewery where 100,000 barrels of beer and malted products would be produced annually. "Not only will the output be sold through all parts of Canada," the newspaper reported, "but the use of the latest machinery and formulas will enable the manufacturers to enter into competition in the States with the leading breweries of that section."

As part of the land deal, the brewery operation intended to take over Silverwood's bottling works as a means of furnishing all the bottles for the beer. In addition, it was anticipated that the production of the current spring water bottling plant would more than double as demand greatly increased due to extensive advertising and promotion.

Glass set up his office at the King George Hotel in Saskatoon at the end of 1912. The Certificate of Incorporation for the Silver Springs Brewing Company, Ltd. was issued on January 15, 1913. Capital for the company was listed at \$700,000, with the shares divided up to a total of 7,000 at \$100.00 each. The objects of the brewing company were "to carry on the business of brewers and maltsters" and "to take over and purchase as a going concern the business in mineral and aerated waters, and bottling works now carried on by W.A. Silverwood." The three original subscribers to the company, with one share each, were Glass, a Saskatoon student (signature

illegible), and M.I. Scott, a stenographer in the city. [SAB. Provincial Secretary - Defunct Company Files. R-348, II, File 649]. No other shareholders are listed in the incorporation records of Silver Springs Brewing Company, Ltd. It lasted exactly one year. No brewery was ever constructed at Factoria, and the company was struck from the register of Saskatchewan companies in February 1914.

#### *Northland Milling Co./Robin Hood Milling Co. - Flour Mill*

The longest lasting business at Factoria was the flour mill located on the south western boundary of NE 15-37-5 W3M. Built in 1913, the flour mill operated until at least the late 1920s. It is also believed that it was brought back into operation during the Second World War. At any rate, air photographs of the site show that the flour mill buildings were still standing into the 1950s.

The flour mill was originally owned and constructed by the Northland Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. J.F. Diefenbach was president of the company. The mill consisted on a five-storey main building and an elevator with a capacity of 60,000 bushels of wheat. The flour mill was designed and built by the Strong Scott Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis. It began operation in 1914, and was purported to have a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels of flour (Figure 14).

The incorporation records of Northland Milling Company were not located in the Saskatchewan Archives in time for inclusion in this report. They should be consulted in the future. Some of the business's history was discovered, however, in the City of Saskatoon Archives, especially as it relates to the extension of a power line to Factoria.

The city's archival records show that Northland Milling Co. began negotiating with the City of Saskatoon for the extension of a power line to Factoria early in 1914. City Council minutes of March 2, 1914 state that the cost of furnishing Factoria with electricity would cost \$5,000. It was moved that \$3,000 of this amount be charged to "the Factoria line." Saskatoon had entered the end of the boom period, and the cost of the electrical extension to the plants proved to be prohibitive for the Factoria interests.

It was not until after World War I that power line negotiations between the city and the flour mill were reopened, but by that time the ownership of the mill had changed hands. Interprovincial Flour Mills Ltd. were successful in securing the construction of a power line to Factoria, at a cost of \$4,500 to the company. The power line was completed in April 1918 [City Archives. D500, X, file 456], and the flour mill began operations.

In 1924, Robin Hood Milling Company made an unsuccessful attempt to lease the Factoria flour mill from Interprovincial Flours Mills Ltd. It was not until 1927, however, that Robin Hood purchased the mill property and began operating the plant [City Archives. D500, X, files 454 and 456]. Apparently, the flour mill was in production as late as World War II.

#### *Saska/Jackson Machines Ltd. - Agricultural Implement Factory*

In May of 1913, Saskatchewan Manufacturing Company, Ltd., or Saska, was organized with the intention of making agricultural implements, including thresher tanks, wagon boxes, grain boxes, bob sleds, fanning mills, and harrows. An outgrowth of the Maplebay Wind Stacker Company of Crookston, Minnesota, the agricultural implement manufacturing company was no doubt attracted to the Factoria site because of its proximity to the Canadian Northern Railway's property (the NW and SW quarters of 15-37-5 W3M) where it was rumoured that the CNR shops would be built. The company's authorized capital stock was \$200,000.

In the summer of 1913, Saska constructed three large buildings on five acres at Factoria, along the proposed CNR spur line which ran along the southern boundary of NW 14-37-5 W3M. The buildings included a wood shop (70' x 90'), an "erecting" shop and a machine shop (both 60 square feet) (Figure 15).

Directors of Saska Manufacturing Company included Phillip S. Houghton, the company's president and treasurer, and W.A. Silverwood, the vice president. Houghton, originally from Crookston, MN, moved to Saskatoon. His first place of residence was the Factoria Restaurant in the new development, across "Main Street" from the Factoria Hotel. He eventually moved into the city. The company's headquarters were at 430 - 4th Avenue North.

The incorporation records of Saska were not located by the historian in time to be included in this report. The records of the company which took over the assets of Saska in 1917 were consulted, however.

In April of 1917, Nelson and Alice Jackson of Neepawa, Manitoba formed a partnership with Phillip Houghton and his wife, Minna. The four of them each took one share in a company that was originally called Farm Machinery Manufacturers. In early 1919, twenty-two individuals owned shares in the company, and its name changed to Jackson Machines Ltd. The factory was the old Saska operation at Factoria, by then called "North Saskatoon," and the company's head office was at 210 Alberta Avenue in Saskatoon.

Jackson specialized in the manufacturing of sheaf loaders and what was called a "low-down" thresher, a labour-saving separating attachment which put the feeder to the sheaf loader close to the ground. Throughout the late teens and early twenties, Jackson Machines Ltd. made hundreds of sheaf loaders at the old Factoria site, employing as many as seventy-five workers (Figure 16). In an attempt to diversify during the early 1920s, Jackson also manufactured "Happy Farmer" tractors and road machinery. A severe depression set in at the time, however, and like many other western Canadian firms, the company did not survive. With a debt of \$94,760 dollars, Jackson Machines Ltd. liquidated in 1923. [SAB. Provincial Secretary - Defunct Company Files. R-348, II, file 3315].

#### *Saskatoon (or Gohn) Trussed Wall & Building Co., Ltd. - Brick Factory*

The incorporation records were not located by the researcher in time to include them in this report. They should be consulted in the future, however, for they contain information about a Saskatoon inventor, A.C. Gohn.

An advertisement in the Saskatoon *Phoenix* on November 12, 1912 declared that a year and a half earlier, "after years of study and experiment, A.C. Gohn of Saskatoon perfected and patented a building brick surpassing in quality, utility and economy any other known form for wall or building construction." Gohn Hollow Trussed Bricks, it was claimed, were not only stronger than ordinary bricks; they also made buildings fireproof and protected against dampness. The bricks were made of cement and had a hollow, insulation cavity in the centre. A review of brick manufacturing processes may be found in other sources, including a Master's thesis by a University of Saskatchewan student, entitled "An Archaeological Survey of Brick Manufacture" (Buhr 1997). A photograph of a Gohn brick is in the thesis. He noted that the brick mimicks "soft-mud brick branding" (Buhr 1997: 233). This brick was apparently donated to the Claybank Brickplant National Historic Site in southern Saskatchewan (Figure 17).

The company, capitalized for \$100,000, advertised its shares during the boom period of Saskatoon's development when the demand for construction materials was at its peak. "[I]n the seething caldrion of wild-cat speculation and high financiering of real estate," the ad declared, "an opportunity to take hold of a legitimate commercial stock...should come as a relief to you and all investors, confused and uncertain as to the stability of a thousand and one investments offered on every hand." This statement gives a good indication of the economic climate of the boom years in the city.

The Saskatoon Trussed Wall & Building Company's brick factory was constructed in the south west corner of NW 14-37-5 W3M. The site of the factory is now covered

by Whiteswan Drive, just behind Bell Crescent. Several buildings were constructed as part of the plant, and a well was dug thirty-nine feet deep to access the water needed to steam-cure the molded bricks. A tall smokestack was erected over the steam kilns (Figure 18).

It is not known how long the trussed brick factory operated, but apparently several buildings were constructed using the product. It was reported in 1913 that the first of two brick houses was being built at Factoria by a Mr. C.E. Durkee using the Gohn trussed bricks [*Daily Star*, August 12, 1913].

#### *Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Company - Brick Factory*

A second brick factory, Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Company, was constructed at Factoria on twenty-five acres in front of an enormous bank of sand along the eastern boundary of NW 14-37-5 W3M. This site is now located on the property of the Pollution Control Plant adjacent to the Silverwood farm and bottling plant site.

The brick company, capitalized at \$150,000 divided into 1,500 shares, was incorporated on November 17, 1913. It had begun construction earlier that summer, however, shipping machinery from the Buckeye Engine & Foundry Company in Joliet, Illinois. George J. Buckeye of Illinois was the plant manager and one of the original subscribers to Northern Brick, as was W.A. Silverwood and J. Hunter Early, a Saskatoon merchant. Silverwood, the secretary-treasurer, owned 450 shares which were fully paid up by his lease of the sand pit to the company. The company's president in 1914 was F.A. Blain, a pioneer in the Saskatoon real estate business who later served as a member of City Council for many years.

Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Company constructed one large building on its site (Figure 19). Inside was equipment including tracks for running the bricks into kilns and "two monster crushers" for breaking up stone found in the vicinity of the plant. It was claimed that the plant's daily capacity was 30,000 bricks, and that the company would be one of the largest employers at Factoria [*Saskatoon Phoenix*, Harvest Edition, December 4, 1913].

It is not known when the brick manufacturer shut down operations. Bricks from the factory were supposed to be used in the construction of the Factoria Hotel. All descriptions of the hotel, however, refer to it as a "tarpaper" building (see below). Once the boom period ended in 1914, the demand for building materials in Saskatoon dropped dramatically. Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Company was struck from the province's register of companies on February 1, 1916. The factory building is still visible in the background of photographs taken of the burned out Silver Springs Farm barn in 1951.

### *Factoria Hotel and Factoria Restaurant*

It is not known who built the Factoria Hotel or the Factoria Restaurant. The two establishments were located across "Main Street" from each other in what was roughly the centre of the planned industrial subdivision on the eastern edge of NE 15-37-5 W3M.

A photograph published in the Saskatoon *Phoenix* in 1913 shows a large, rectangular, three-storey hotel at Factoria with workmen standing in front of it (Figure 20). The *Daily Star* reported that the sixty-six room hotel's interior was completed, and that they were only waiting for bricks from Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Company. "The rotunda, dining room and kitchen of the hotel are spacious and well-lighted," the newspaper stated. "The bedrooms are of a good size, electric lighted and conveniently situated." It is unlikely that the hotel had electricity (unless self-generated), since power lines did not reach Factoria until 1918.

In the 1914 edition of the Henderson's Directory for Saskatoon, both the Factoria Hotel and the Factoria Restaurant are listed. Wilfred J. Stapley was the proprietor of the restaurant and also lived there. Other residents of at the restaurant were John Stapley, a machinist at Saska Manufacturing Ltd., and Philip S. Houghton, the president of Saska Manufacturing Ltd. It is not known if anyone resided at the Factoria Hotel. After 1914, the hotel and restaurant are no longer listed in the city directory.

John Duerkop, in his notes for an educational in-service at Brownell School, states that when the Brownell School (S.D. #904) burned down during a blizzard in 1931, the classes were moved to a Factoria "rooming house" until a new school was completed in 1933. Duerkop speculates that this rooming house may have been the former Factoria Hotel.

#### **4.1.3 Recommendations for Further Historic Research**

More research needs to be conducted into the demise of the Silverwood Springs bottling plant. Don Kerr's account of the story of Silverwood/Factoria that is included in the Meewasin Park Master Plan (1980) states that the spring water was contaminated by the runoff from the stock barn that was located up the hill from the springs. When and how was it determined that Silverwood's springs were polluted? The records of Saskatoon's Medical Health Officer located in the City Archives may shed light on this question. Don Kerr's papers, housed at the University of Saskatchewan Archives should also be consulted.

The incorporation records of several Factoria companies remain to be studied. The Provincial Secretary's Defunct Company Files (R-348) in the Saskatchewan Archives

should contain files on Northland Milling Company, Gohn Trussed Wall & Building Company, and, most importantly, the Silverwood Springs Bottling Company. It would also be useful to determine who built the Factoria Hotel and the Factoria Restaurant.

The business records of W.A. Silverwood's bottling plant are housed in the Saskatchewan Archives. Unfortunately, when the historian attempted to access these records, it was discovered that they were covered with mould. The Saskatchewan Archives was in the process of microfilming these records at the time that this report was prepared. Once they have been filmed, it would be useful to examine them as they will reveal information about the actual operations of the bottling plant, including dates that the plant was in production, sources of bottling supplies, costs, and possibly, names of customers.

Finally, research should be undertaken into the process involved in the bottling of the spring water as well as the production of other aerated beverages at the Silverwood Springs plant in the early 1900s. What machinery and equipment were required? Where were the bottles and labels manufactured? How were the products marketed and distributed? The answers to these questions will greatly assist in the development of interpretation of the Silverwood Factoria site.

## **4.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH STUDY**

Air photographs dating between 1944 and 1998 provide an excellent tool for the discovery and monitoring of Factoria's building foundations and the railway spur line. While all of the available photographs are described in this report, only the 1944 and the 1998 photos will be included. Not all of the buildings proposed in the original plans for Factoria (Figure 3) were ever constructed. Some that were actually built do not appear on the air photos (i.e. houses, the hotel and restaurant). The earlier photographs show buildings still standing. Later on, as the buildings are removed or destroyed, a concrete foundation remains visible from the air for some time. Eventually the outline of the building walls may be discerned. As these crumble, and are covered over by vegetation, the only remains are a darker patch of ground.

### **4.2.1 1944 (1: 20,000)**

This early photograph (Figure 2) is the most revealing of the set, as it clearly shows that much of Factoria was visible from the air. The flour mill is clearly visible as a series of buildings and structures located on the northern side of the line on the south western boundary of NE 15-37-5 W3M. In stereoscopic view, some structures are still standing. The scar of the CNR spur line ran on a curve from the SW-5-37-5 W3M in north eastern direction and then turned east into the flour mill yard. The line then continued east towards the Saska Manufacturing Company, which was on the

south side of the track in NW-14-37-5 W3M. The Western Canada Sawmill Company planned to locate a mill yard at the SE of NE-15-37-5 W3M, but never built just north of the Saska plant.

The tarpaper hotel, located roughly on the centre of the eastern edge of NE 15-37-5 W3M was able to accommodate 60 men. A restaurant was located across the street. Neither structure is visible on the photograph, as agricultural activity had obliterated any signs of the buildings. The track then ran east for a short distance, and seems to stop at a small building, the Saskatoon Trussed Wall and Building Company located in the south west corner of NW 14-37-5 W3M. Archival references demonstrate that the spur line was supposed to then turn north towards the Silverwood Springs bottling plant. In the photograph, however, it is clear that the line never extended this far. It is possible that a trail ran along the fence line north towards the Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Company located on the eastern boundary of NW 14-37-5 W3M. An old quarrying scar was present at a large building. The building is the actual plant operation of the Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Company. The scar was left from the extraction of sand and clay for the brick manufacturing process. In the photograph, the quarrying area is vegetated with grass, indicating that some time had lapsed between quarrying operations and 1944.

The Silver Springs Farm horse barn, outbuildings, house and bottling plant are clearly visible straddling the section line between the SW 23-37-5 W3M and the NW 14-37-5 W3M. The horse barn dominates the landscape in this photograph, dwarfing the house and other buildings. A possible feedlot with a long shelter and four small granaries is located in a field to the south of the barn. The house is still visible at the south end of the road that runs between Sections 14 and 23.

One long narrow building (probably the small barn for hogs and sheep) was located just north of the house and oriented in an east-west direction. A road passed between the south end of the barn and a small rectangular building which was oriented in an east-west direction. A much smaller square structure is visible a short distance to the south and west of this structure. The road ran from the south end of the barn and branched south towards the brick plant and quarry operation. Another small rectangular east-west oriented building was located at the fork. Our on the ground observation of this structure led us to believe that this had been the warehouse, and was probably associated with the bottling operations. For the purpose of this discussion, we will refer to this structure as the warehouse. The road then turned down towards the bottling plant, and is visible to the edge of the river. Vegetation is clear down to the river edge, and a small concrete block structure is visible between the river edge and the bottling plant.

#### **4.2.2 1950 (1:20,000)**

In these photographs, the flour mill location is still clearly evident, as the buildings were still standing. The rail line is very faint, and appears as little more than a scar. The Saska Manufacturing Company building foundations do not look much different than in the 1944 photograph. The Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall and Building Co. structure at the end of the rail line had disappeared, but the foundation is still evident. The Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Company still stood, as did the farmhouse, the Silver Springs horse barn, the bottling plant and all of the outbuildings that were visible in the 1944 photograph. The feedlot structures had disappeared. It appears that quarrying operations had resumed near the Northern Brick building. Vegetation had thickened around the river edge.

#### **4.2.3 1962 (1:20,000)**

This photograph indicates that the flour mill was still well defined with standing buildings. Vegetation encroached on the Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall and Building Company foundations. Quarrying operations near the Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Company appear to be intensive at this time, and the actual building had been removed or destroyed. The Silver Springs horse barn, destroyed by fire in 1951 (Figure 8 and Figure 9), appears in the photograph as a shell with walls. In the feedlot, a small new granary is evident south of the southern rectangular building.

#### **4.2.4 1969 (1: 30,000)**

A few buildings are still visible at the flour mill, but much of the land that it had occupied was under cultivation by 1969. The Saska Manufacturing Company building foundations were also much reduced, as no concrete foundations are visible. The Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall and Building Company foundation appears as a scar. A great deal of quarrying was evident at the quarry site: a long deep excavation scar is clearly evident, especially in the stereoscopic view. Only the foundation of the bottling plant is visible by this time. The resolution in this photograph is not clear, but it appears that the house was gone by this time, as were all of the outbuildings.

#### **4.2.5 1983 (1:20,000)**

A remarkable degree of activity took place between 1969 and 1983. By this time, the Silverwood neighbourhood expansion essentially encircled the site of the flour mill, which had been destroyed and cleaned up. Housing encroached on its northern boundary, but its outline was still visible in the “neck” between W.J.L. Harvey North park and W.J.L Harvey South park. The site of the Saska Manufacturing Company plant, and the Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall and Building Company had largely

been obliterated by the development. The Pollution Control Plant was at least partially constructed with much excavation activity on the property in the NW 14-37-5 W3M. Adilman Drive extended up to the edge of the former Silver Springs farmhouse site. The foundations of the horse barn and bottling plant are visible. Vegetation had grown up close to the bottling plant by this time.

#### **4.2.6 1989 (1:15,000)**

By 1989, the flour mill site and the Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall and Building Company site had been obliterated by additional housing and landscaping in the Silverwood neighbourhood and in W.J.L. Harvey park. Well defined trails appear through the Silver Springs farm site. Intensive excavations appear in the Pollution Control Plant property.

#### **4.2.7 1998 (1:5,000)**

This colour photograph (Figure 20), taken on October 6, 1998 shows an excellent view of the Silverwood Historic site. Structures appear here that were not visible or well defined during the archaeological survey, such as the foundations of the rectangular and small square buildings to the south and southwest of the horse barn. These are located on the Pollution Control Plant property, just south of the fence line. The concrete steps of the house and part of the foundation outline are visible, as is the foundation of the smaller barn, which extends into a residential lot. The warehouse foundation, the bottling plant foundation and several trails through the site are clearly visible. The small concrete blocks east of the bottling plant are obscured by brush. Excavations near the old quarry site are intensive.

### **4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY**

#### **4.3.1 Archaeological Resources in the Study Area**

We chose the 1:50,000 NTS map sheets 73B/2 as the study area for the purpose of reviewing the local archaeological site data. There are 203 recorded sites that include occupations from both precontact and Euro-Canadian settlement periods (Table 2). Saskatchewan sites are broadly categorized into eight types. Artifact finds are archaeological discoveries where at least one to five artifacts have been observed or collected. An artifact scatter is an observed and collected group of six or more artifacts. Single feature sites are usually solitary stone circles or stone cairns but may also include historic cabins or marker cairns. Recurrent feature sites are groups of one type of feature, such as larger stone circle sites. Multiple feature sites are a mixture of feature types such as sites with combinations of stone circles with cairns or hearths (fire pits). Alignment/configuration sites are human-made boulder features that form purposeful shapes or effigies. These sites include the

Minton Turtle and Cabri Man effigies but may also include earlier historic initials or names to commemorate local people (such historic name effigies have been found in association with rock burial cairns). Alignments may include bison drive lanes or Medicine Wheel type sites. Artifact/feature combinations include sites that have artifact scatters or excavated artifacts associated with one or more features. Burials include both historic and precontact human burial sites. These are usually deemed to be Sites of a Special Nature, and are afforded distinctive protection under the *Heritage Property Act*.

The background search reveals that 53% of the sites in the study area are composed of artifact scatters and 26% are artifact finds. The remainder of the sites include approximately 13% artifact/feature combinations, 4% unknown site types, 1.5% burials, 0.9% middens, 0.5% recurrent features, 0.9% single features, 0.5% multiple feature, and no recorded effigies. It is noteworthy to point out that the single palaeontological site in the area, known as the Saskatoon site (Christiansen 1968; Lammers 1968; Pohorecky and Wilson 1968; Pohorecky 1988) is not included in the site inventory at the Saskatchewan Heritage Branch, although reports have been published on it. The Saskatoon site was destroyed during sand quarrying operations shortly after it was discovered.

A range of cultural complexes are represented at these sites, including Oxbow, Clovis, Cody, Oxbow, McKean, Pelican Lake, Besant, Avonlea, Prairie Side-notched and Plains Side-notched. Many Middle and Late Precontact Period sites dominate the site inventory, yet several Early precontact materials are also present. Of note is the fact that this study area is very close (within approximately 3 km) to Wanuskewin Heritage Park. Given this proximity, this area has a very high heritage discovery potential.

The Silverwood Historic site (FbNp-4), is a historic structure site with older subsurface components identified in 1980 (Linnamae 1981). This site was examined and assessed in our study using deeper archaeological testing methods to ascertain the heritage interpretive potential of the potential subsurface components. Further testing was done in 1982 (Walker) prior to a proposed sewer trunk extension installation.

#### **4.3.2 Previous Archaeological Field Studies**

The earliest archaeological work in the study area was conducted at the Saskatoon Site in 1968. This palaeontological site was located in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of 14-37-5 W3M. It was discovered and destroyed during quarrying operations in 1968. The remains of mammoth, an extinct *Equus* species and several stone and bone tool-like objects were collected. The site was radiocarbon dated to over 34,000 years of

age, a date far earlier than the accepted range of human occupation in the Americas. While Pohorecky (1968, 1988) believed that this was an early human occupation, most archaeologists remain unconvinced. It was, however, a definite palaeontological site.

A study of the area in the vicinity of the Silverwood Farm and Bottling Plant (FbNp-4) was conducted by Dr. Urve Linnamae of the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan in 1980 to 1981. The purpose of this study was not simply site discovery and avoidance within a defined development area. Rather, it was meant to assess whether the City served enough advance lead time to allow adequate archaeological survey and mitigation, and secondly, to assess the potential volume of sites threatened by urban expansion.

Archival materials and historic air photographs were not examined in Linnamae's study. Had they been, a few of the then-existing remnants of Factoria might have been recorded. Historic materials were not collected to the same extent as precontact materials at the Silverwood site, since the presence of the barn and house foundations alone verified the presence of a historic component. Two square nails and three glass bottle fragments with the Silverwood logo were collected. Linnamae (1981: 7) noted the presence of "ceramic fragments and some specially patented bricks." None of the ceramic fragments were collected. A few bricks were collected, but their significance was not then recognized, since few people were aware that a brick manufacturing plant had actually existed at the site. Linnamae reported (personal communication, 1998) that the bricks had an unusual hollow "Z" design (Figure 17). These were bricks manufactured by the Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall and Brick Co. Ltd. (Figure 17).

Linnamae's study focussed on the collection of precontact materials eroding out of trails on the site as well as subsurface testing. Over 430 flakes and stone chipping debris were collected from the surface alone. The only culturally diagnostic items came from the surface collection. They included a small Side-notched point, three Oxbow points and a possible Gowen point. A small sample of about 430 stone flakes, cores and shatter were also collected. Four test pits to the south and west of the bottling plant (see 1980/81 tests in Figure 22) were placed in the area which contained a dense concentration of materials, including the Oxbow projectile points. These tests were not very productive, and Linnamae concentrated instead on an area downslope and adjacent to the pollution control plant property. Seven more shovel tests and four one meter square excavation units were dug here, producing a large collection of flakes, assorted stone tools and a few bone and tooth fragments. No culturally diagnostic items were found in any of the test excavations. We examined the available artifacts from Linnamae's study. None of the culturally

diagnostic artifacts were available, however, since they have been temporarily misplaced due to the fact that the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology recently moved quarters.

The profiles of the tests did indicate that artifacts were found in the disturbed Ah horizon and were distributed at least to about 30 cm below the surface, where a white sandy clay layer was encountered. A faint paleosol was present in some but not all of the tests. Tests were excavated to a maximum depth of 35 cm. Linnamae reported that the site had probably consisted of several stratified components, with at least one of which (between 20 cm and 25 cm below the surface) remaining relatively undisturbed. She also recommended (1981:16) that since “the possibility exists of locating undisturbed and stratified areas, the site is worth future work, especially extensive testing and excavation in the eastern areas.”

Ernie Walker returned to the site to carry out an impact assessment of the proposed construction of a trunk sewer line extension. The sanitation sewer line was originally proposed to pass directly on a diagonal line through the Silverwood site, between the barn and the bottling plant foundations. Twenty test pits were dug along a 200 m right-of-way to depths varying between 50 cm and one metre. The exact location of the tests is not indicated in the report. Walker’s study resulted in the rerouting of the line to bypass the Silverwood site. An additional site, FbNp-23 (Figure 1), was discovered in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of 23-37-5 W3M. This site contained two broken Pelican Lake points, several stone tools and a large quantity of stone chipping debris. Walker (1982:4) noted that this had probably been a tipi ring camp site, and was destroyed by agricultural activities. No further work was recommended at FbNp-23.

#### **4.3.3 1998 Archaeological Field Investigations**

An archaeological field inspection was conducted on the proposed development in portions of the SE and SW of 23-37-5 W3M and portions of the NE and NW of 14-37-5 W3M (Figure 1 and Figure 22). The pedestrian survey identified a few scattered surface artifact finds along the trails adjacent to the Silverwood Barn feature (Figure 23 and Figure 24), as well as other building foundations including the Silverwood Bottling Plant cistern (Figure 25 and Figure 26). This confirmed the previous assessment of surface materials. Additional features were identified in this study, including concrete blocks with an associated metal drainage pipe, located below the bottling plant cistern (Figure 27 and Figure 28). These were mentioned in Linnamae’s (1981) report, but not mapped in. Their purpose is not clearly known, but they are probably associated with the bottling plant. Another feature not mapped in on Linnamae’s map is the ramp structure, which we have interpreted as a warehouse (Figure 29), the hog and sheep barn foundation (Figure 30) and the

remnants of the house's concrete steps (Figure 31). Other outbuilding foundations that are visible in the aerial photographs (Figure 2, Figure 21 and Figure 22) are not visible on the ground. These are presently located on the Pollution Control Plant property (Figure 32).

Three subsurface shovel tests were conducted at two high potential heritage resource locations. Test 1 was conducted on the lower terrace flood-plain of the South Saskatchewan River approximately 133 m below (east of) the Silverwood horse barn. Test 2 was located about 194 m east of the barn wall and 4 m north of the fence. Test 3 was 58 m east of the barn and 15 m west of the bottling plant. (Figure 22).

Test 1 was excavated to a depth of 63 cm in 10 cm arbitrary levels. A medium brown Ah horizon extended to a depth of 18 cm below the surface. No artifacts were found in the Ah horizon. This was underlain by a light brown sand to 30 cm. A dark brown sand layer extending to 53 cm contained bone fragments and flakes primarily between 30 and 40 cm below the surface. A white calcareous silt was encountered at 53 cm below the surface, and extended to the bottom of the pit. No artifacts were recovered in the white calcareous level.

Test 2 (GPS location at 13U 389936E 5782878N, EPE 37 with 4 satellites) was excavated to a depth of 65 cm. The Ah horizon consisted of a medium brown sand to a depth of 12 cm. No artifacts were recovered from this layer. The second natural level was composed of a light brown sand to a depth of 40 cm below the surface. A medium brown sand lay under this, from a depth of 40 cm to 55 cm. A light brown sand extended the remaining depth to the bottom of the pit. Two flakes were recovered between 20 cm and 30 cm, a piece of shatter was found between 30 cm and 40 cm, and two more flakes were found between 40 cm and 65 cm. This clearly demonstrates that archaeological materials exist to a depth of at least 65 cm. This is important considering that the vegetation indicates that this area has been disturbed in the past.

At Test 3, (GPS location at 13U 389858E 5782945N, EPE 40 with 4 satellites) a disturbed Ah horizon extended to a depth of 18 cm. A light brown sandy clay lay at a depth of 18 cm to 30 cm below the surface. This was underlain by white sand to the maximum depth of the pit at 55 cm. No artifacts were found in Test 3.

The results of the tests are shown in Table 3. Since Linnamae's catalogue sheets include 394 entries, artifacts found in this study were numbered from Catalogue Number 395. If more artifacts are recovered from future work in this area, we recommend that the catalogue sequence follow from here, starting with number 403.

**TABLE 2**  
**Subsurface Test Data**

Artifact Cat. No.	Test No.	Depth (cm)	Material	Description	Number	Weight (g)
395	1	30-50	Bone fragments	Unidentifiable Mammal	42	20.3
396	1	50-63	Bone fragments	Unidentifiable Mammal	3	1.4
397	1	50-63	Swan River Chert	Secondary Flakes	5	4.9
398	2	20-30	Quartz	Secondary Flake	1	0.2
399	2	20-30	Swan River Chert	Secondary Flake	1	0.2
400	2	20-30	Quartz	Primary Debitage	1	20.3
401	2	20-30	Coarse G. Quartzite	Secondary Flake	1	3.7
402	2	20-30	Swan River Chert	Secondary Flake	1	0.4

See Figure 22.

The faunal materials consist of 45 (21.7 g) unidentifiable mammalian bone fragments, all of which are from Test 1. These are not identifiable to species, but are likely from a large mammal such as a bison or horse. The breakage pattern is consistent with bone marrow processing, where bones were smashed and boiled to extract grease. The fragments appear quite old and are deeply etched by roots. The association of the faunal remains with stone chipping debris indicates that they date to the pre-European contact era and are not associated with the historic activities. Lithic materials consist of flakes and debitage left over from stone tool manufacture. Materials recovered include seven Swan River chert flakes (5.5 g), two pieces of quartz (20.5 g), and a coarse grained quartzite flake (3.7 g).

These findings correlate well with materials recovered in Linnamae's studies. The significance of these materials lies in the fact that they were recovered from deeper levels than had been studied previously. It is possible that very deeply buried precontact materials may be found in other untested areas. A more detailed systematic study involving the use of auger tests would help to determine the location of unknown precontact materials. This information would be useful to have prior to the development of any trail systems, in order to avoid damaging heritage sensitive areas. Since snow had fallen before we could investigate the flour mill site, we believe that a field inspection here would be appropriate to assess whether any remnants exist.

#### 4.4 LIST OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES ON SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

The following resources are in the public domain and may be accessed by future researchers.

##### Saskatchewan Western Development Museum

- Photographs of Jackson Machine Company plant at Factoria
- Framed photograph of Silverwood Springs wagon in Saskatoon (WDM-73-S-12159)
- 25 Silverwood Springs bottles

- 22 Silverwood Springs bottle labels
- 5 Silverwood Springs bottle crates
- 2 Silverwood Springs boxes
- 1 Jackson Machines Ltd. sheaf loader
- 2 horse-drawn vehicles that formerly belonged to W.A. Silverwood

Saskatoon Public Library, Local History Room

- Photographs of factories at Factoria, c. 1913

Saskatchewan Archives Board

- Photographs of the barn fire at Silver Springs Farm, 1951

University of Saskatchewan

- Department of Anthropology and Archaeology artifact collection from FbNp-4

Claybank Brickplant National Historic Site

- Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall and Brick Company Ltd. bricks

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## 5.0 Recommendations

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### 5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE INTERPRETATION

The Silverwood Factoria Interpretive Area provides an ideal opportunity to present several important aspects of Saskatoon's early history, including settlement, health and sanitation problems and, most importantly, industrial development during the "boom" years of 1912-1913. The site takes on provincial significance for it represents one of the province's few industrial developments in the wildly optimistic times before WWI. The developers were so confident big things were going to happen.

#### 5.1.1 Statement of Overall Goals

The City Centre Unit Heritage Interpretation Plan prepared by Meewasin in 1985 was consulted in the preparation of the recommendations which follow.

The overall goal of this plan is: "To relate to the public the changing perspectives of Saskatoon's settlement and river valley development toward their awareness, understanding and appreciation of the interrelation of the natural, economic and cultural forces which still shape the city today." Its policy statements and policy objectives emphasize options that foster an understanding on the part of visitors of "the interrelationships and interdependence of Saskatonians and the Meewasin Valley environment." The city and the river it is built upon are seen as one, "the product of a life-long partnership." In particular, the plan suggests that Meewasin's heritage interpretation and educational programs "tell the story of Saskatoon's settlement more from the perspective of the city as a living thing dependent upon resources for its existence." The suggested interpretive theme for the site presents the message "Dreams Through the Ages."

The Silverwood Factoria site lends itself well to the goals and objectives outlined in Meewasin's City Centre Unit Heritage Interpretive Plan. In particular, the primary historical and natural resource at the site, the Silverwood Springs, demonstrates in concrete ways, the inherent interdependence between the people who settled in Saskatoon and the environment. In many ways, the spring waters are the essence of the site. The stories that remain to be told about the site all centre around the existence of the springs. These stories reveal, in a graphic manner, the ways that Saskatonians have benefitted from, and have also been deterred by, the natural resources in the South Saskatchewan River/Meewasin Valley.

Based upon the identification and documentation of the historic and prehistoric resources of the Silverwood Factoria site provided in earlier sections of this report, an overall strategy for the development of an interpretive area has been outlined. Recommendations for the development and treatment of the site are provided below.

### **5.1.2 Identification of Primary and Secondary Site Priorities for Development**

The determination of archaeological significance upon which we base our recommendations includes several criteria, including site condition, site size, artifact density, cultural complex represented, potential to advance scientific knowledge, potential to contribute to interpretation and education, and significance to local culture and heritage. The foremost of these is site condition. An archaeological site must be intact to provide the data required to make meaningful interpretations about past human behaviours. The first priority in any archaeological study is, therefore, to discover whether an undisturbed portion of the site still exists. Without intact materials, the other measures of significance are irrelevant. Therefore, based upon these criteria, recommendations for this site follow.

#### The Springs (Primary Resource)

The focus of historical interpretation at the site should be the Silverwood Springs. The springs were what attracted William A. Silverwood to the land in the first place. Recognizing the need for pure drinking water in Saskatoon for health reasons, he acquired ownership of the land in 1909 and 1910 and immediately entered the into business of selling bottled spring water.

The natural spring waters were also what attracted the attention of the founder of Factoria, Chicago businessman R.E. Glass, to the area in 1912. Glass wanted to establish a major brewery at the site in order to exploit the pure spring water necessary for the manufacture of good beer and other malted products. The brewery was never built, however, and the other industries that eventually located at Factoria did not utilize the spring waters for manufacturing purposes (only for drinking water for workers). Nevertheless, the fact remains that the dream of an industrial city at the site was founded upon the existence of the springs.

#### The Bottling Plant (Primary and Secondary Resources)

- Cistern/Plant with Concrete Blocks and Drainage pipe (purpose unknown) (primary)
- Warehouse Ramp (primary)

### The Silver Springs Farm (Primary and Secondary Resources)

- Horse Barn foundations (primary)
- Outbuildings (hog/sheep barn, chicken house (location unknown), unidentified foundations within PCP grounds - secondary)
- House- foundation and steps (secondary)

### Flour Mill Site

- Possible remnants of building foundations in W.J.L. Harvey Park (secondary)

### Precontact Archaeological Component

- Surface artifact scatters (primary)
- Buried components, with marginal or no disturbance (primary)
- Artifacts from highly disturbed or redeposited context (secondary)

## **5.1.3 Identification of Development Options and Recommended Approach**

- Conduct further historical research focussing on the following:
  - The history of the bottling plant.
  - The manufacturing and distribution processes used by the bottling plant. For example, the purpose of the concrete blocks and the metal drainage pipe should be investigated in relation to the bottling operation. Also, the bottles should be studied to determine where and how they were manufactured.
  - The histories of the other Factoria businesses. For example, investigate if the bricks from the Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall and Building Company were used in the construction of any local buildings.
- Conduct further archaeological research focussing on the following:
  - Discovery of precontact site boundaries and context, both spatially and stratigraphically, utilizing a systematic survey, mapping and subsurface testing process. This will enable the avoidance of areas containing heritage resources prior to trail and park development. Deep auger testing should be included in this study.
  - Produce a detailed map and assessment of location and condition of the historic components of Silverwood Factoria, including foundations of the Silverwood Farm outbuildings which currently lie within the PCP property, the flour mill, and other buildings which are currently located within private property, if possible.

- A more detailed record of the artifacts and materials recovered in Linnamae's 1980 and 1981 study of FbNp-4 should be made. This should include better photographs and measurements of tools.
  - A more detailed record of the artifacts and materials recovered in Walker's 1982 study of FbNp-23 should be made. This should include photographs and measurements of tools.
  - Pursue the feasibility of recording artifacts and memorabilia from Silverwood Factoria which are currently held in private collections.
- Apply to the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation for designation of the Silverwood Factoria site as a Provincial Heritage Property. The early optimism of pre-WWI is demonstrated in this provincially unique location.
  - Once provincial heritage designation has been secured, apply to the Heritage Property Trust Fund administered by the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation in order to establish a formal heritage trust or endowment fund. The interest earned on the trust principle will ensure future long term financial support for the park's operation and maintenance.
  - Cooperate with local and provincial heritage bodies, including the Saskatchewan Heritage Branch, the City of Saskatoon's Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee, and the Saskatoon Heritage Society regarding the coordination of heritage plugging and programming for the site, as well as recommendations for protecting the site from vandalism, treasure-seekers and further degradation.
  - Focus the historical interpretation of the site around its primary heritage resource: the springs.
  - Extend the Meewasin Trail **above** the horse barn foundations.
  - Establish an interpretive pod (display and signage) above the horse barn foundations, which would include historic photographs of the Silver Springs Farm and Factoria industries.
  - Leave the site in its current, natural state. Do not undertake any landscaping other than the development of the main Meewasin Trail. Efforts should be made to construct trails with minimal ground disturbance.
  - Cap existing, secondary trails that provide access to the springs and the remains of the bottling plant.

- Create a display about the Silverwood Factoria site at the Meewasin Centre in cooperation with the Saskatchewan Western Development Museum and the University of Saskatchewan's Department of Anthropology and Archaeology. Consider developing an interactive, multi-media computer component as part of this display.
- Develop a CD-ROM educational package on the Silverwood Factoria site for use in schools. This package should focus on the topic of changing rural and urban land use through visual overlays (air photographs, maps, etc.) that clearly illustrate the changes that took place at the site over time from prairie to farm, to industrial city, to ghost town, and to city subdivision.

#### **5.1.4 Identification and Recommendations Regarding Specific Site Features**

##### The Springs

- Rehabilitate the Silverwood Springs by encouraging use of some of the existing trails to allow visitors to view them. Investigate the feasibility of installing a pedestrian boardwalk over the springs, leaving the mountain bike trails accessible.
- The site of the springs needs to be cleaned up and certain debris removed (broken glass, garbage, barbed wire and hazardous materials). Leave rubble that is associated with structural features, including the large concrete blocks and metal drainage pipe. Features and associated historic "debris" should be clearly identified by an archaeologist.
- Further archaeological excavation may be conducted around the springs as part of the recommended archaeological survey in Section 5.1.3 of this report.
- Consider chemical analysis of the spring water to determine if warning signage should be erected regarding the safety of the water for use.

##### Silverwood Horse Barn

- Clean up and remove hazardous materials including broken glass and other rubble deemed a public safety concern. Efforts should be made to preserve on-site loose fieldstone that had once formed part of the barn structure. An archaeologist should monitor this process to ensure that vital portions of the structures are not accidentally removed.
- Investigate steps for the stabilization of the barn foundations.

### Bottling Plant (Cistern) and Warehouse

- Investigate necessary steps for covering the concrete pad of the bottling plant's cistern for public safety reasons. For example, consider placing a screen or cap on top of the it.
- Clean up and remove hazardous materials including broken glass and other rubble deemed a public safety concern. Efforts should be made to preserve on-site loose fieldstone and bricks that had once formed part of the warehouse.

### Flour Mill site

- Erect signage in the park where the flour mill once stood.
- Conduct an on-site investigation of this area to see if any of the foundations were left intact despite the landscaping that has taken place.

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## 6.0 Discussion

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The Meewasin Valley Authority contracted Stantec Consulting Ltd. to conduct a historical, archival and archaeological review of the Silverwood Factoria site. This report contains the results of this research, as well as recommendations for future interpretive, research and site conservation measures. We have based these recommendations on the information available at the time of writing. It is apparent, however, that several unaddressed research questions dealing with both the historic and preEuropean contact components remain. These have been discussed in this report. We have outlined resources and research which could further our current knowledge of the site and the people who lived and worked there. We have also suggested steps which should be taken to conserve what remains of the Silverwood Factoria site, while allowing the enhancement of public knowledge and enjoyment of the site. Avenues for the dissemination of this knowledge have also been recommended.

In conducting this investigation and rendering our recommendations, Stantec gives the benefit of its best judgement based on its experience and in accordance with generally accepted professional standards for this type of investigation. This report was submitted with the best information to date and on the information provided. Subsurface investigations and surface inspections were based visibility conditions at the time of the inspection. Recommendations expressed in this report may be altered at the discretion of the author(s) if conditions encountered differ significantly from those described herein. If information becomes available which in any way has bearing on any of the observations and recommendations stated herein, Stantec should be notified immediately in order that we may reassess our recommendations.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Meewasin Valley Authority for the purposes of assessing the current state of heritage resources that may be present at the subject property. Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. Stantec accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report. Our conclusions are limited by the following:

- the subsurface tests discussed in the text, in Figure 22 and in Table 3;
- the investigations were specifically limited to those parameters outlined in this report; and
- the subsurface investigations were based on test locations and conditions may vary between test holes.

Archaeological assessment methods are a sampling strategy and are limited by the depth and breadth of our standard surface inspection and subsurface testing methods. These methods and approaches are effective for the majority of proposed developments. However, it should be noted that construction activities may encounter heritage resources by chance encounter and due to the moderate to high heritage potential of the overall proposed development area. In such instances that heritage resources are encountered (i.e. old historic items, chipped stone tools, pottery, stone structures, or bone materials) the development should cease at that location and the resources should be left in place. It is often permissible to proceed with development at another location. If there is a chance that bone materials are human remains, contact the provincial Heritage Branch or nearest RCMP (do not remove the remains from the ground). The contact for dealing with human remains at the Saskatchewan Heritage Branch is (306) 787-5772. Occasionally, the government branch cannot be reached for immediate action. An archaeological consultant can provide immediate action. Stantec Consulting Ltd. archaeologists can be contacted at (306) 665-7655.

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## Stantec Quality Management Program

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This report, entitled **Heritage Review of the Silverwood Factoria Site for the Meewasin Valley Authority**, prepared for Meewasin Valley Authority, July 1998. was produced by Stantec Consulting Ltd.

This report was written by the following individual(s):

Allyson M. Ramsay, M.A.  
Archaeologist

Joan Champ, M.A.  
Historian

This report was reviewed by the following individual:

Peter Goode, M.A.  
Saskatoon Manager

Approval to transmit to client:

Peter Goode, M.A.  
Saskatoon Manager

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Signature



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## APPENDIX A    Figures

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## List of Figures

- FIGURE 1 Study Area
- FIGURE 2 1944 Aerial Photograph of the Study Area
- FIGURE 3 Proposed Plan of Factoria
- FIGURE 4 Silverwood Springs Spring Water Bottle Label
- FIGURE 5 1944 Aerial Photograph of Silver Springs Farm, Bottling Plant and Northern Brick & Tile Co.
- FIGURE 6 Silver Springs Farm and Silverwood Springs Bottling Plant 1913
- FIGURE 7 Silver Springs Farm ca. 1955
- FIGURE 8 Silver Springs Farm Barn Foundation the Day of the Barn Fire, August 1951
- FIGURE 9 Silver Springs Farm the Day of the Barn Fire, August 1951
- FIGURE 10 Silverwood Springs Wagon in Saskatoon ca. 1912
- FIGURE 11 Samples of Silverwood Springs Bottles and Crates
- FIGURE 12 Samples of Silverwood Springs Bottle Labels
- FIGURE 13 Samples of Silverwood Springs Bottle Labels
- FIGURE 14 Advertisement for Northland Milling Co. Ltd.
- FIGURE 15 Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Jackson Machines Ltd. ca. 1913
- FIGURE 16 Jackson Machines Ltd. formerly Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd. ca. 1920
- FIGURE 17 Brick Manufactured by Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall & Building Co. Ltd.
- FIGURE 18 FIGURE Saskatoon Trussed Wall & Building Co. Ltd., July 22, 1913
- FIGURE 19 Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Co. Ltd. Between Sand Pit and South Saskatchewan River, 1913
- FIGURE 20 Factoria Hotel, 1913
- FIGURE 21 1998 Aerial Photograph of Silverwood Historic Site
- FIGURE 22 Archaeological Studies at FbNp-4 in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1998
- FIGURE 23 Portion of West Wall of Silverwood Horse Barn
- FIGURE 24 Silverwood Horse Barn Foundation Facing North
- FIGURE 25 Foundation of Silver Springs Bottling Plant Facing Northwest
- FIGURE 26 Silver Springs Bottling Plant Pump Inside Foundation
- FIGURE 27 Concrete Block Structures Located East of Bottling Plant.
- FIGURE 28 Portion of Metal Drainage Pipe and Concrete Blocks East of Bottling Plant
- FIGURE 29 Ramp of Warehouse Foundation Facing West
- FIGURE 30 Northeast Corner of Silverwood Hog and Sheep Barn Foundation Facing West
- FIGURE 31 Remnants of Silverwood Farm House Steps
- FIGURE 32 View South Towards Pollution Control Plant from Silverwood Horse Barn

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**APPENDIX B      Saskatchewan  
Archaeological Resource  
Record**

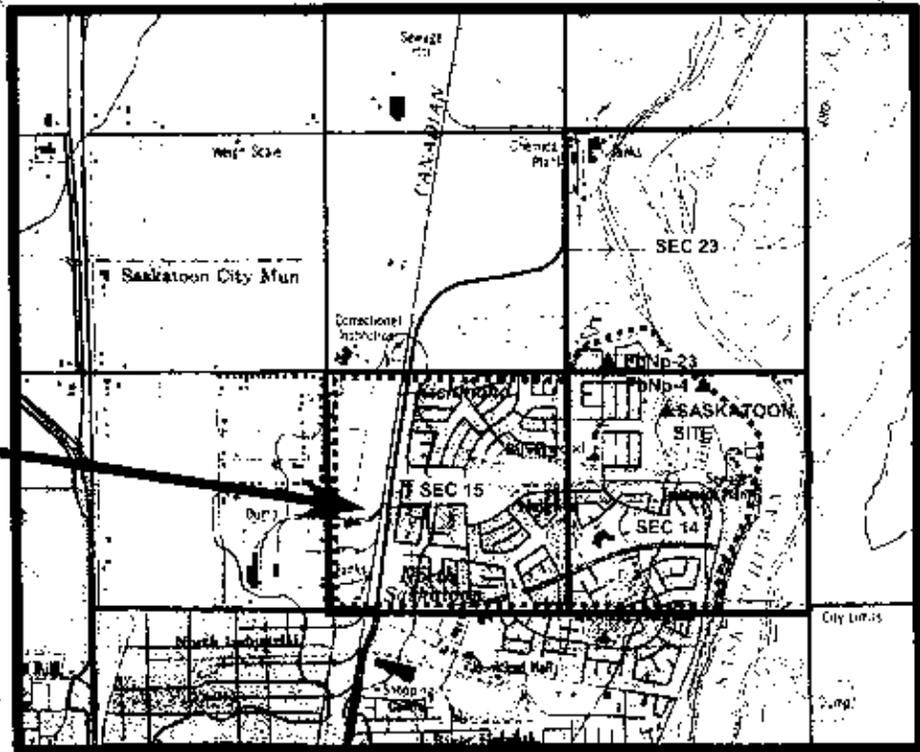
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## List of Figures

- FIGURE 1 Study Area
- FIGURE 2 1944 Aerial Photograph of the Study Area
- FIGURE 3 Proposed Plan of Factoria
- FIGURE 4 Silverwood Springs Spring Water Bottle Label
- FIGURE 5 1944 Aerial Photograph of Silver Springs Farm, Bottling Plant and Northern Brick & Tile Co.
- FIGURE 6 Silver Springs Farm and Silverwood Springs Bottling Plant 1913
- FIGURE 7 Silver Springs Farm ca. 1955
- FIGURE 8 Silver Springs Farm Barn Foundation the Day of the Barn Fire, August 1951
- FIGURE 9 Silver Springs Farm the Day of the Barn Fire, August 1951
- FIGURE 10 Silverwood Springs Wagon in Saskatoon ca. 1912
- FIGURE 11 Samples of Silverwood Springs Bottles and Crates
- FIGURE 12 Samples of Silverwood Springs Bottle Labels
- FIGURE 13 Samples of Silverwood Springs Bottle Labels
- FIGURE 14 Advertisement for Northland Milling Co. Ltd.
- FIGURE 15 Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Jackson Machines Ltd. ca. 1913
- FIGURE 16 Jackson Machines Ltd. formerly Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd. ca. 1920
- FIGURE 17 Brick Manufactured by Saskatoon (Gohn) Trussed Wall & Building Co. Ltd.
- FIGURE 18 FIGURE Saskatoon Trussed Wall & Building Co. Ltd., July 22, 1913
- FIGURE 19 Northern Brick, Tile & Supply Co. Ltd. Between Sand Pit and South Saskatchewan River, 1913
- FIGURE 20 Factoria Hotel, 1913
- FIGURE 21 1998 Aerial Photograph of Silverwood Historic Site
- FIGURE 22 Archaeological Studies at FbNp-4 in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1998
- FIGURE 23 Portion of West Wall of Silverwood Horse Barn
- FIGURE 24 Silverwood Horse Barn Foundation Facing North
- FIGURE 25 Foundation of Silver Springs Bottling Plant Facing Northwest
- FIGURE 26 Silver Springs Bottling Plant Pump Inside Foundation
- FIGURE 27 Concrete Block Structures Located East of Bottling Plant.
- FIGURE 28 Portion of Metal Drainage Pipe and Concrete Blocks East of Bottling Plant
- FIGURE 29 Ramp of Warehouse Foundation Facing West
- FIGURE 30 Northeast Corner of Silverwood Hog and Sheep Barn Foundation Facing West
- FIGURE 31 Remnants of Silverwood Farm House Steps
- FIGURE 32 View South Towards Pollution Control Plant from Silverwood Horse Barn



STUDY AREA



**Stantec**

52177-007  
12.4.98

Legend

-  Section-37-5-W3M
-  Study Area
-  Archaeological Site

Client/Project

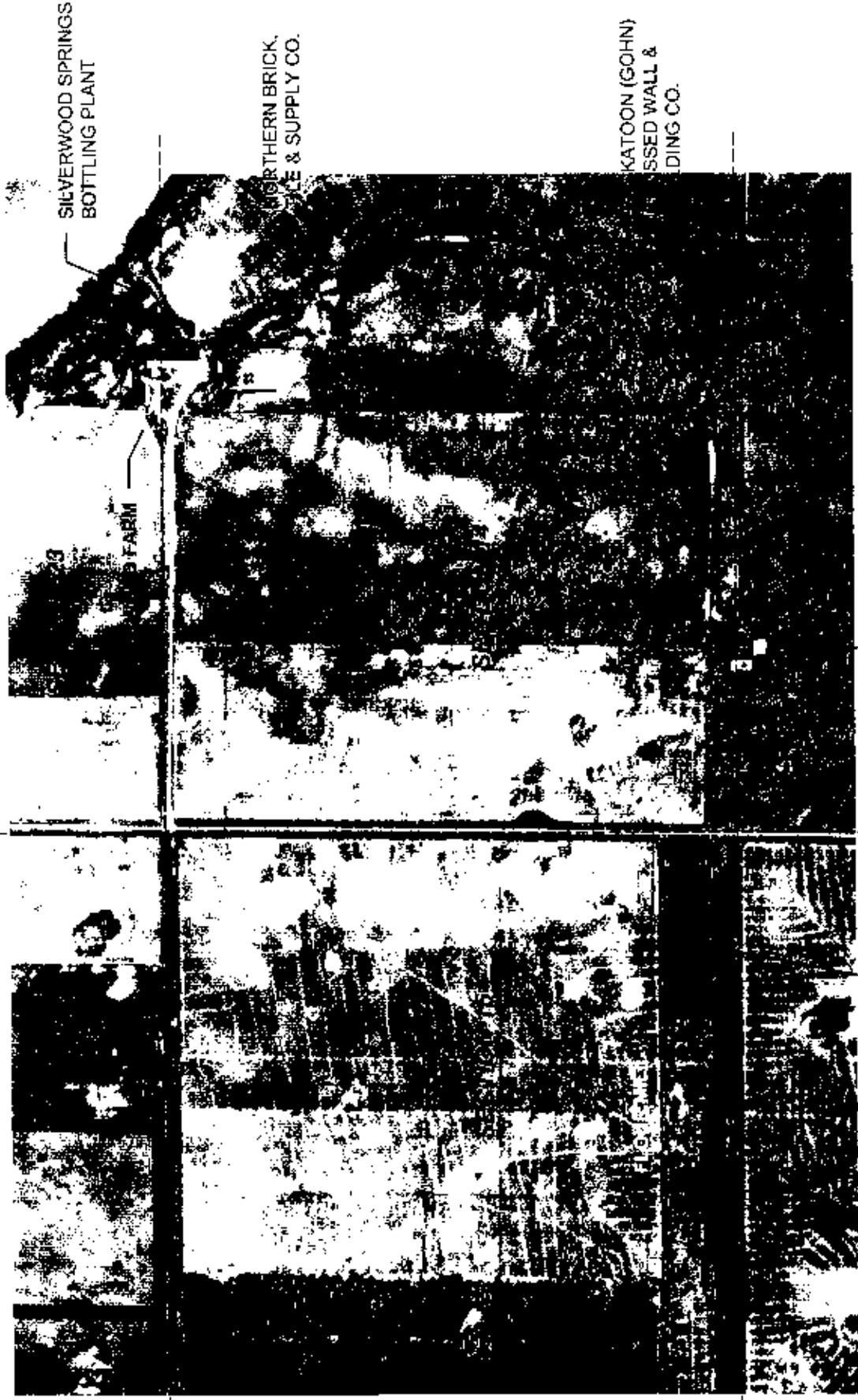
MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No

**1**

Title

**Study Area**



Client: MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
 Project: HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
 Location: SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No. **2**

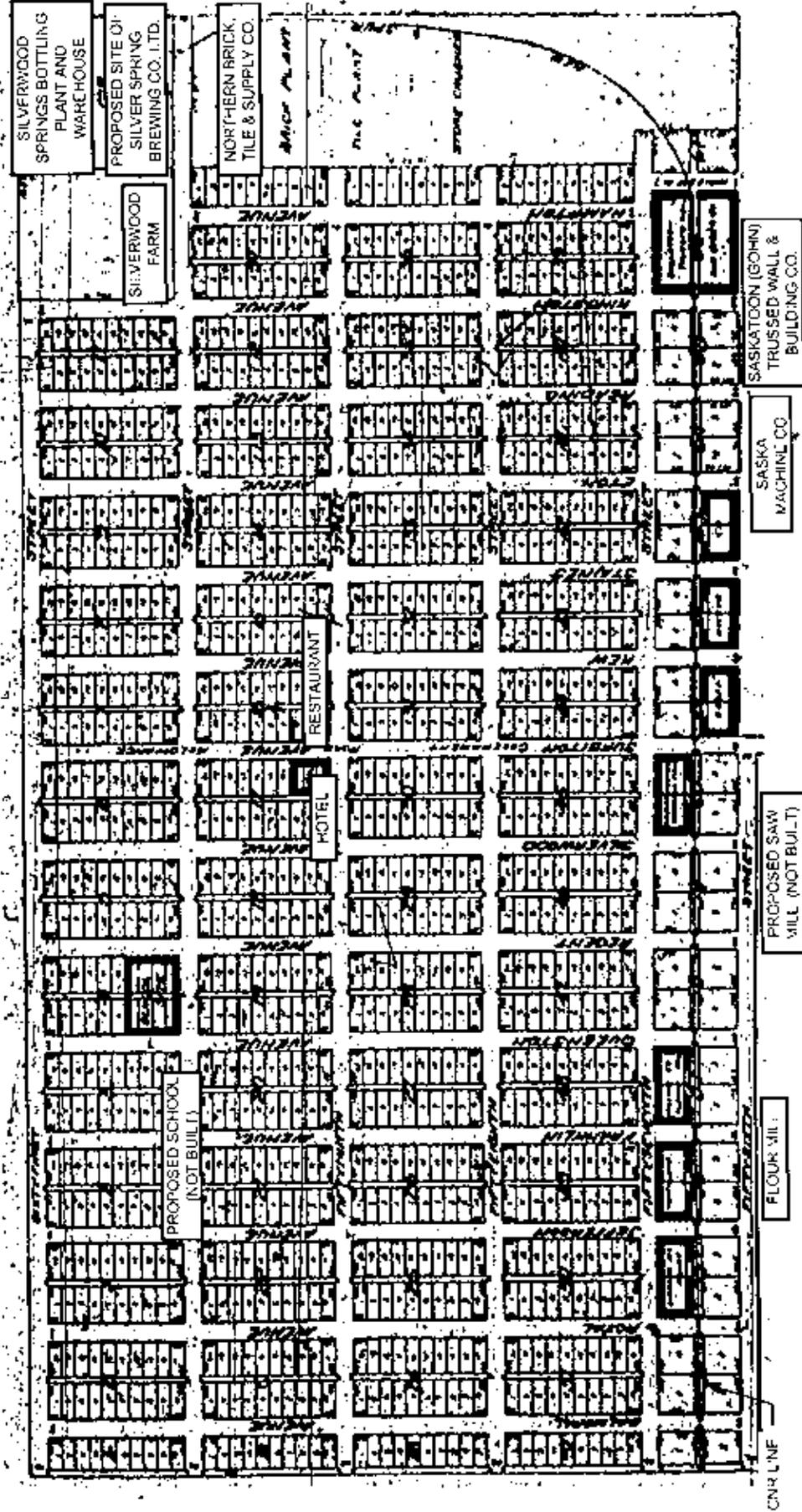
Title

**1944 Aerial Photograph of the Study Area**



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1205-1007  
178 100



Client/Project  
 MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
 SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No  
**3**

Title

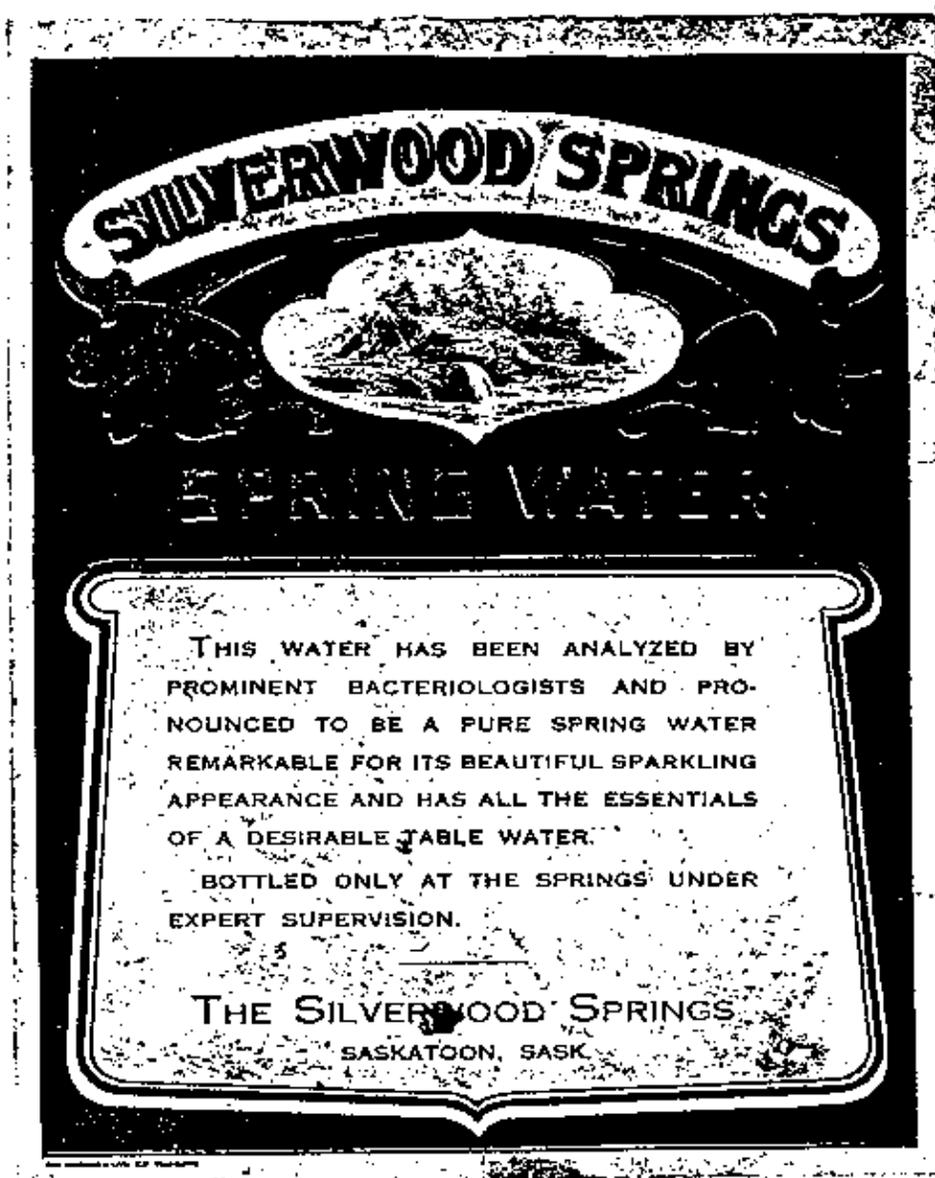
**Proposed Plan of Factoria**

SOURCE: Phoenix Harvest Edition, Dec. 4, 1913



**Stantec**

1-800-441-7233  
 12.3.08



Legend

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No.

4

Title

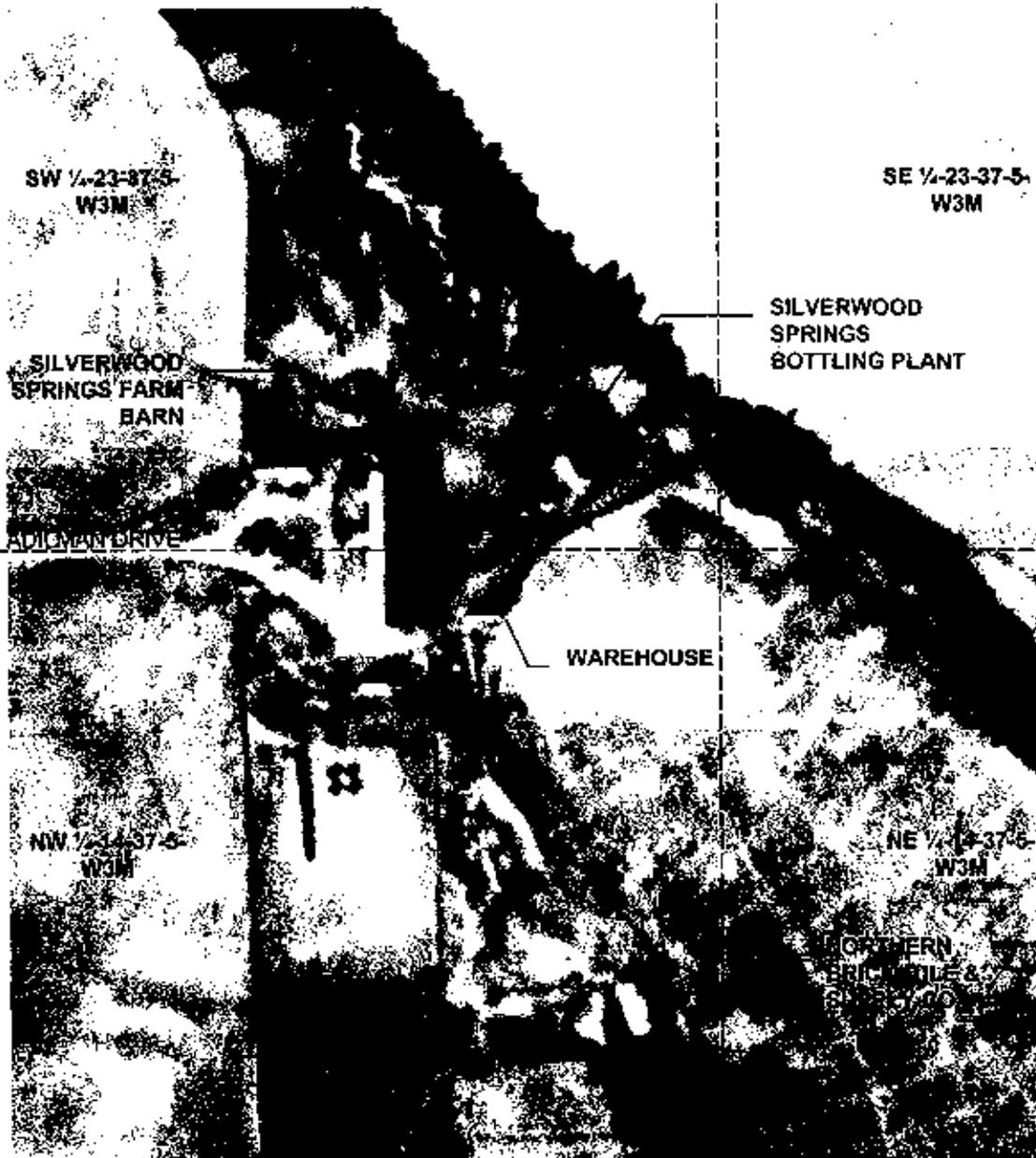
**Silverwood Springs  
Spring Water Bottle  
Label**



**Stantec**

52067-79-4  
12.1.98

SOURCE: Saskatoon Public Library,  
Local History Room



Legend

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
 SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No.

**5**

Title

**1944 Aerial Photograph  
 of Silver Springs Farm,  
 Bottling Plant and  
 Northern Brick & Tile Co.**



**Stantec**

52057-1p5  
 12/4/98



Legend

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No.

**6**

Title

**Silver Springs Farm and  
Silverwood Springs  
Bottling Plant 1913**



**Stantec**

5205-1-006  
12.5.98

SOURCE: *Saskatoon Phoenix*  
Harvest Edition, Dec. 4, 1913

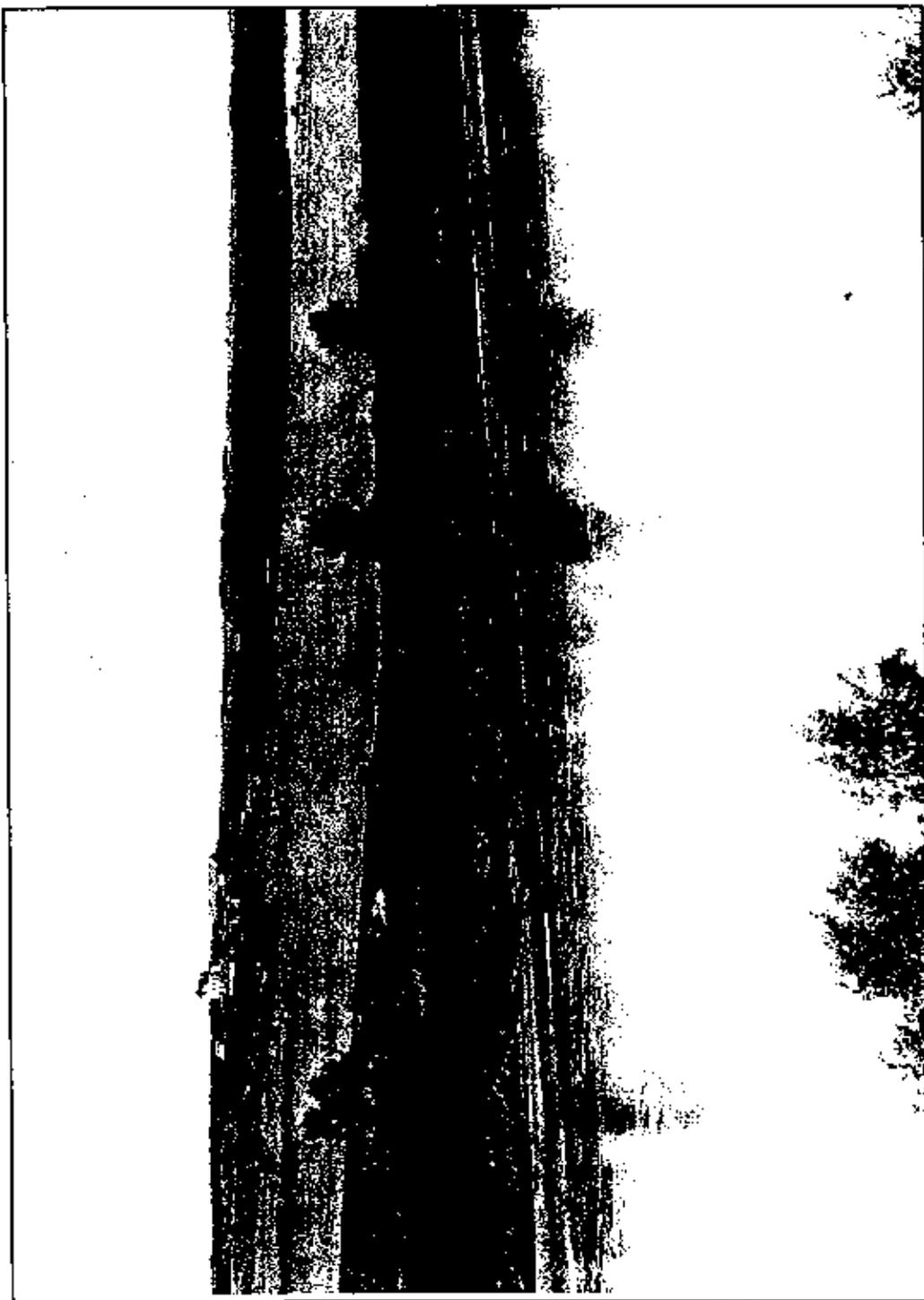


Figure 7

Client/Project  
MFC-WASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTOR:A

Figure No.

7

Title

**Silver Springs Farm  
ca. 1955**

SOURCE: Saskatoon Public Library, Local History Room, LH 4882a



**Stantec**

300-747-7777  
stantec.com



Legend



**Stantec**

S2067-198  
12.5.98

SOURCE: Saskatchewan Archives  
Board, *Star-Phoenix* Collection, SP  
837-5

Client/Project:

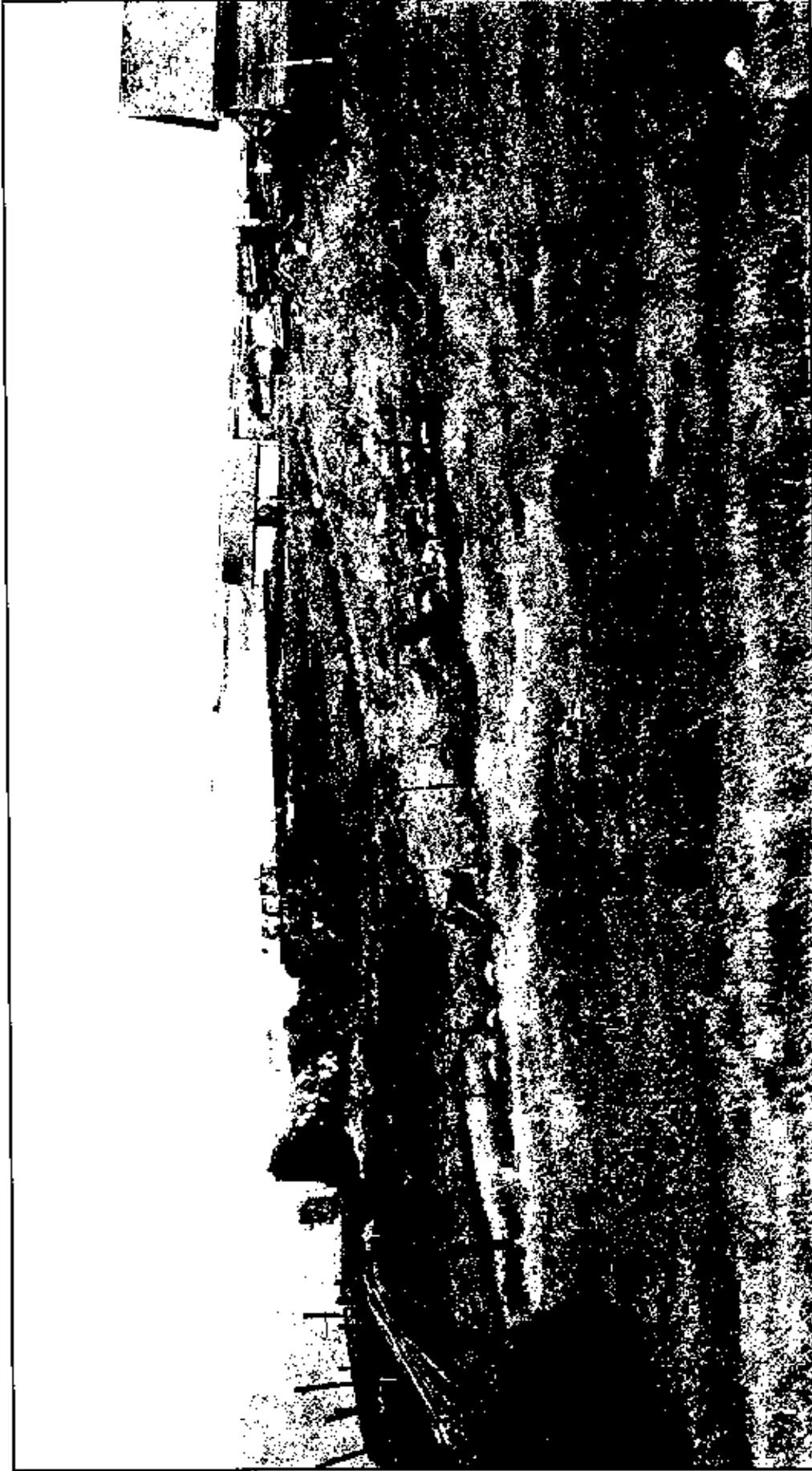
MEEWASAN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No.

**8**

Title

**Silver Springs Farm Barn  
Foundation the Day of  
the Barn Fire, August  
1951**



05/10/11



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stantec.com

Note that Northern Brick, Tile & Supply co. building is still visible behind barn foundation.

Science Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

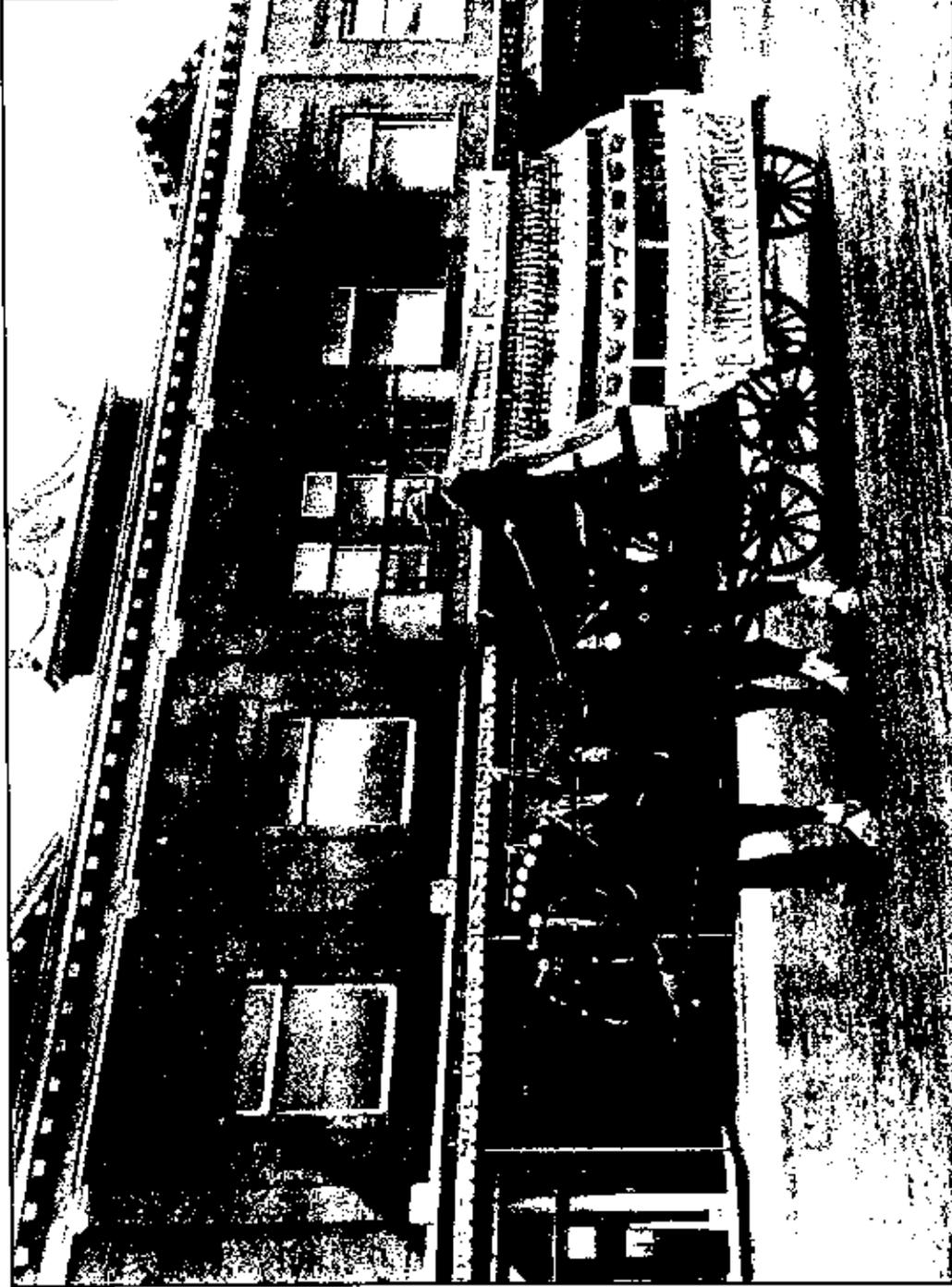
Figure No.

**9**

Title

**Silver Springs Farm the  
Day of the Barn Fire,  
August 1951**

SOURCE: Saskatchewan Archives Board, Star-Phoenix Collection, SP 837-3



Legend

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIT-W  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No

10

Title

**Silverwood Springs Wagon  
in Saskatoon ca. 1912**

SOURCE: Courtesy of Saskatchewan Western Development Museum  
WDM-73-S-12159



**Stantec**

stantec.com  
1.877.402.4242



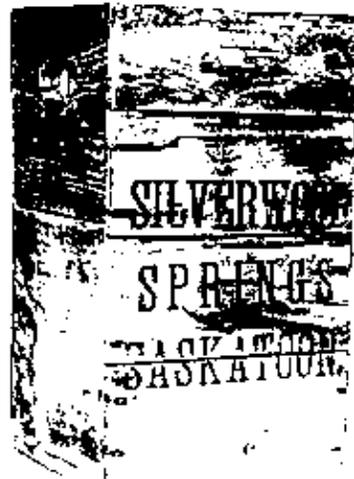
80-5-407



80-5-408



80-5-21799.221813



80-5-409



**Stantec**

52057 (sg)1  
12.7.95

Legend:

Client/Project:

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No.

**11**

Title:

**Samples of Silverwood  
Springs Bottles and  
Crates**

SOURCE: Artifact Collection of  
Saskatchewan Western Development  
Museum

WDM-73-5-21778



WDM-73-5-21793



WDM-73-5-21781



WDM-73-5-21786



WDM-73-5-21774



WDM-73-5-21784

Legend

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No

12

Title

Samples of Silverwood  
Springs Bottle Labels



Stantec

S2657-6072  
12.7.96

SOURCE: Artifact Collection of the  
Saskatchewan Western Development  
Museum

L  
A  
H  
I  
A  
M

C  
D



Legend

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No.

13

Title

**Samples of Silverwood  
Springs Bottle Labels**



**Stantec**

S2057 (9/13)  
10 7.9A

SOURCE: Clipping Files of the  
Saskatoon Public Library, Local  
History Room



Northland  
Flour

Daily Capacity  
1,000 Barrels

## THE NEW MILL OF THE NORTHLAND MILLING Co., Ltd. SASKATOON, CANADA

We are just completing the most modern and up-to-date Flour Mill in Western Canada, with a daily capacity of 1,000 Barrels of Flour.

Being located in the heart of the greatest Wheat producing section of Canada, we will be able to make a Flour equal, if not superior, to any made in the world

Designed and built by the Strong Scott Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minn.



**Stantec**

52057-fig 14  
12.7.98

Legend

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

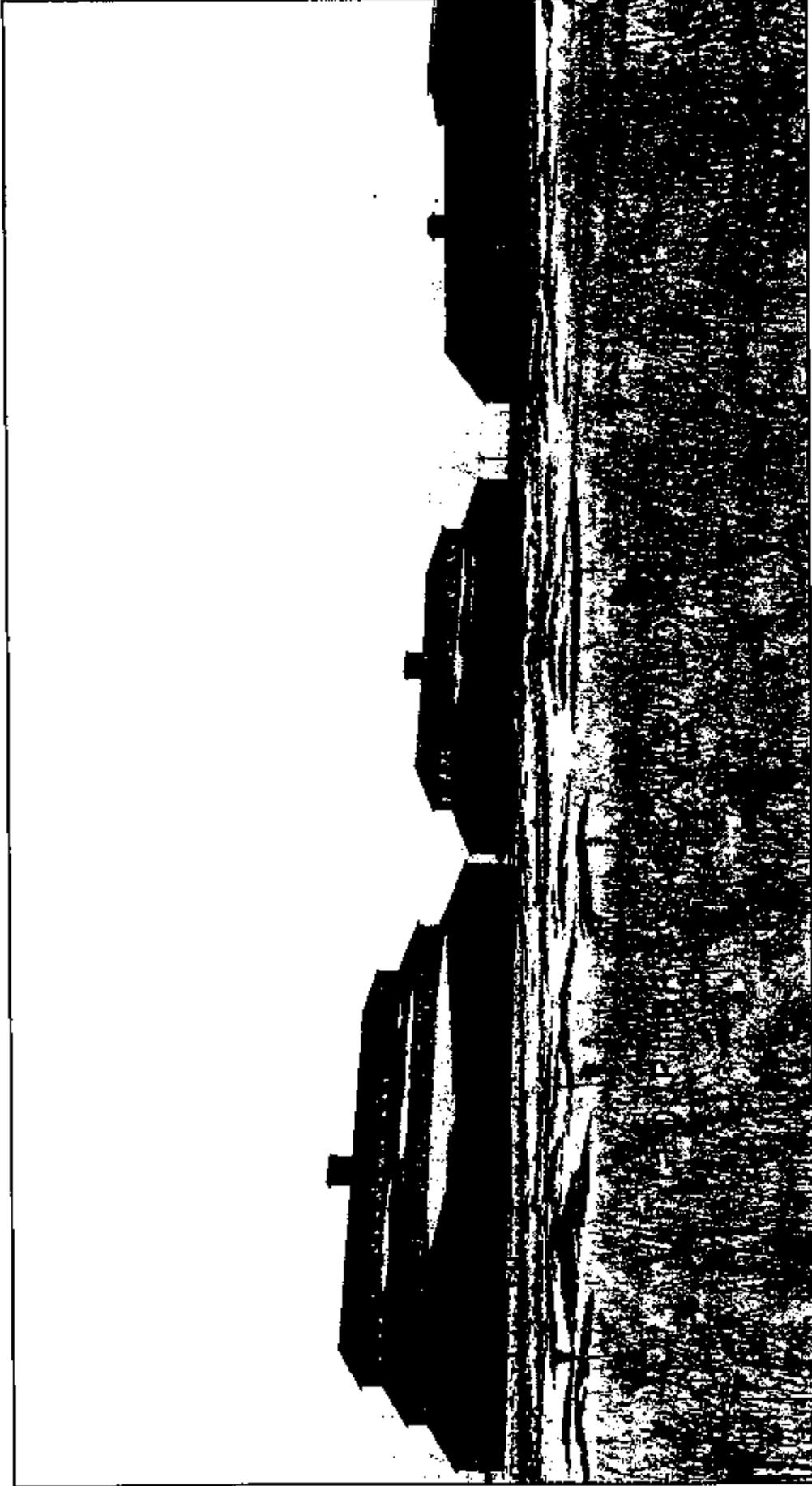
Figure No.

14

Title

**Advertisement for  
Northland Milling Co. Ltd.**

SOURCE: Saskatoon *Phoenix*  
Harvest Edition, Dec 4, 1913



Legend

Client/Project: MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No: 15

Title:

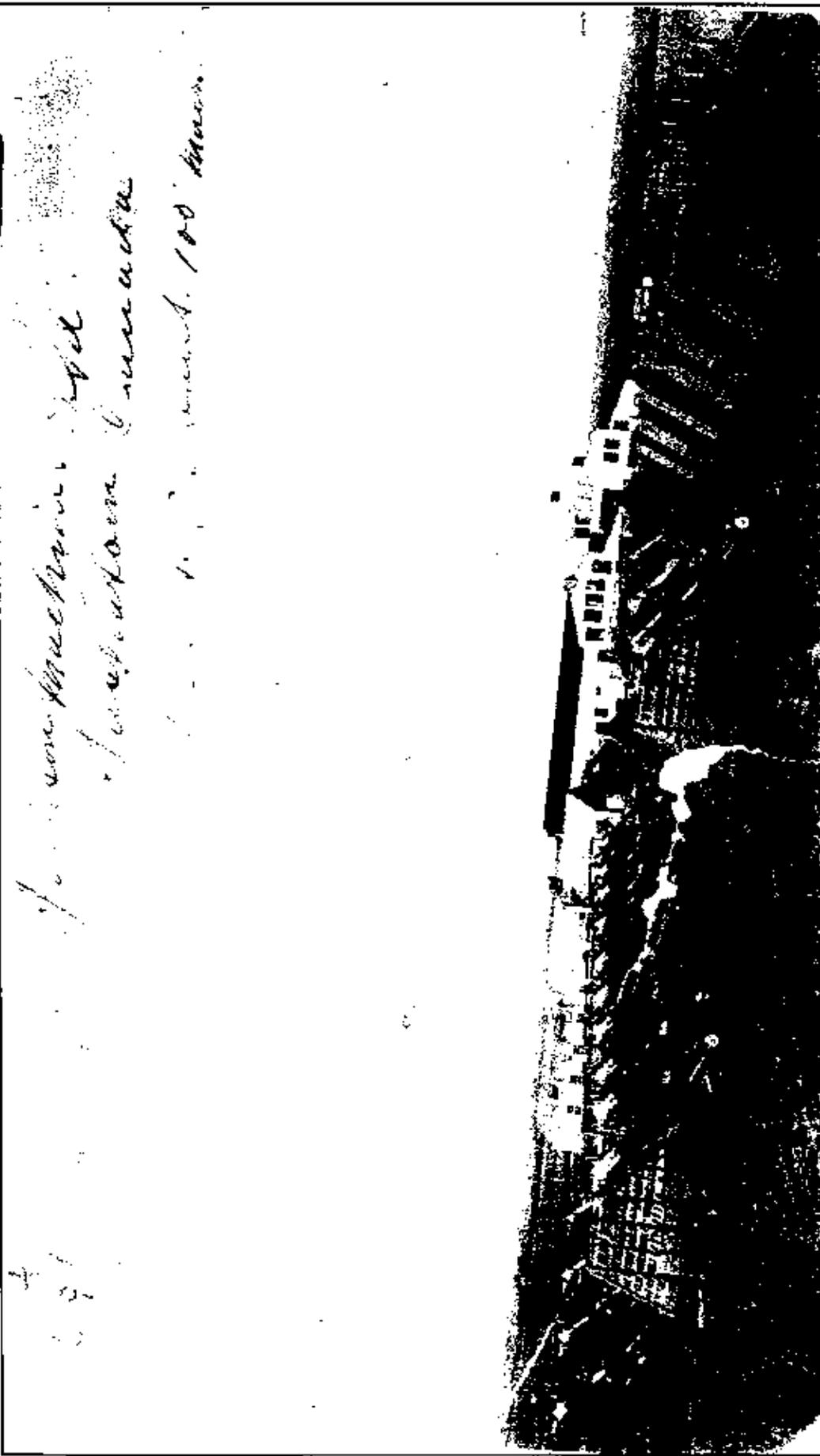
**Saska Manufacturing Co.  
Ltd., Later Jackson  
Machines Ltd. ca. 1913**

SOURCE: Saskatchewan Public Library, Local History Room  
PH 87-111



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2005-2006  
2007-2008



Legend

Client/Project  
 MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
 SILVERWOOD FACTORY A

Figure No  
**16**

Title

**Jackson Machines Ltd.  
 Formerly Saska  
 Manufacturing Co. Ltd.  
 ca. 1920**

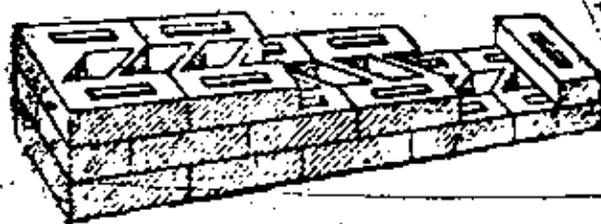
SOURCE: Courtesy of Saskatchewan Western Development Museum  
 WDM 6-C-4



**Stantec**

Saskatoon  
 1-888-424-4646

# "Gohn" Hollow Trussed Wall



The strongest and best heat  
cold and fireproof building  
material ever put on the  
market.

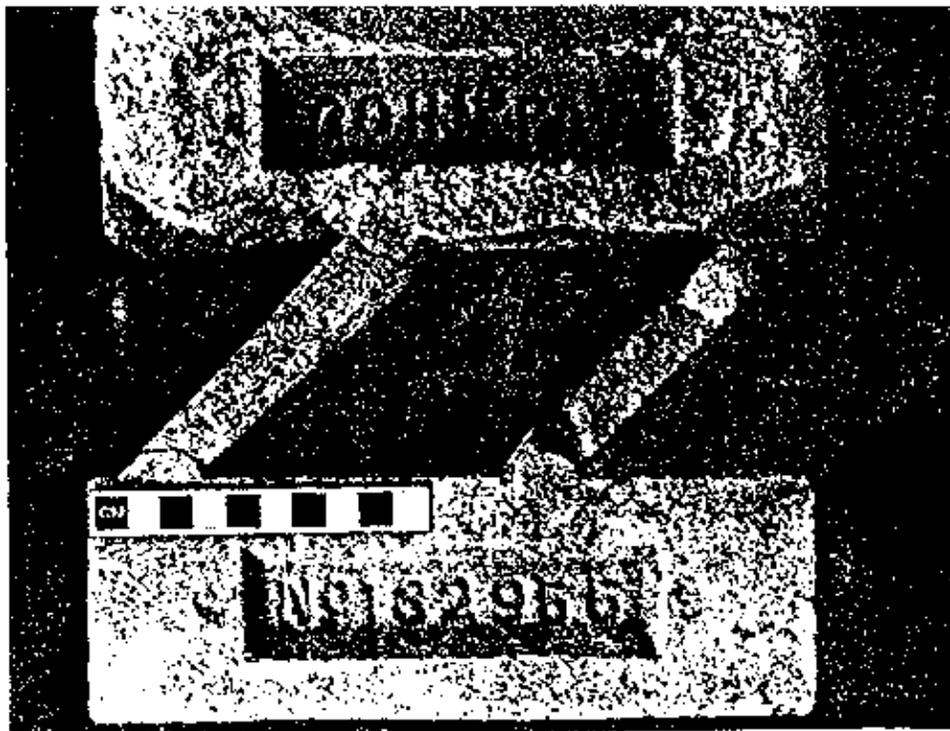
Call at our office and let us demonstrate.

Head  
Office

**Room 5, Old Cairns' Block,** 2nd Ave.  
South

Factory at Factoria

**SASKATOON**



Legend

Top: Advertisement from Dec. 4,  
1914 Saskatoon *Phoenix* Harvest  
Edition

Bottom: Photograph of Gohn Brick  
(Buhr, 1997:233)

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No.

**17**

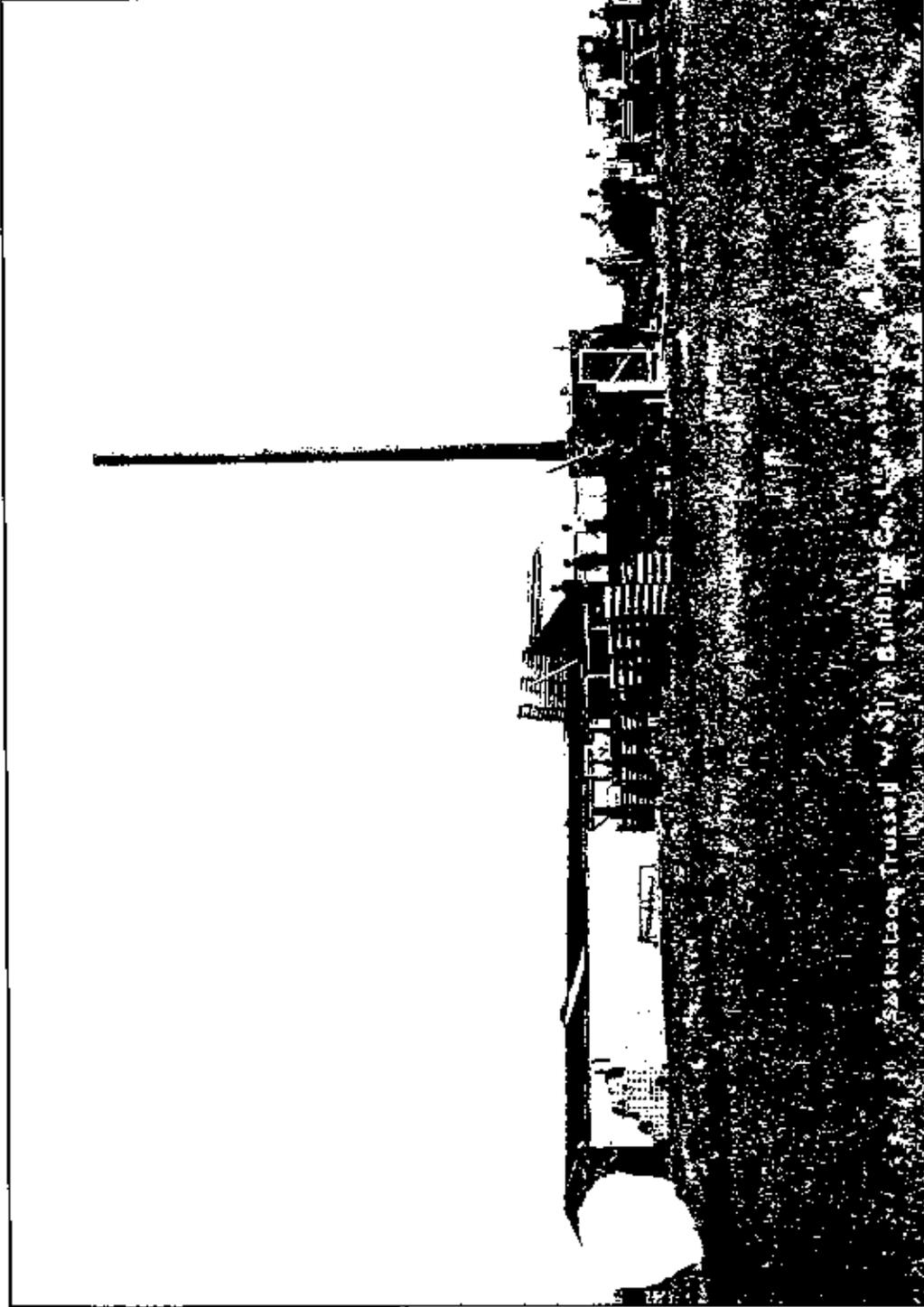
Title

**Brick Manufactured by  
Saskatoon (Gohn)  
Trussed Wall & Building  
Co. Ltd.**



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52057-fig 17  
12.7.98



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MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No

**18**

Title

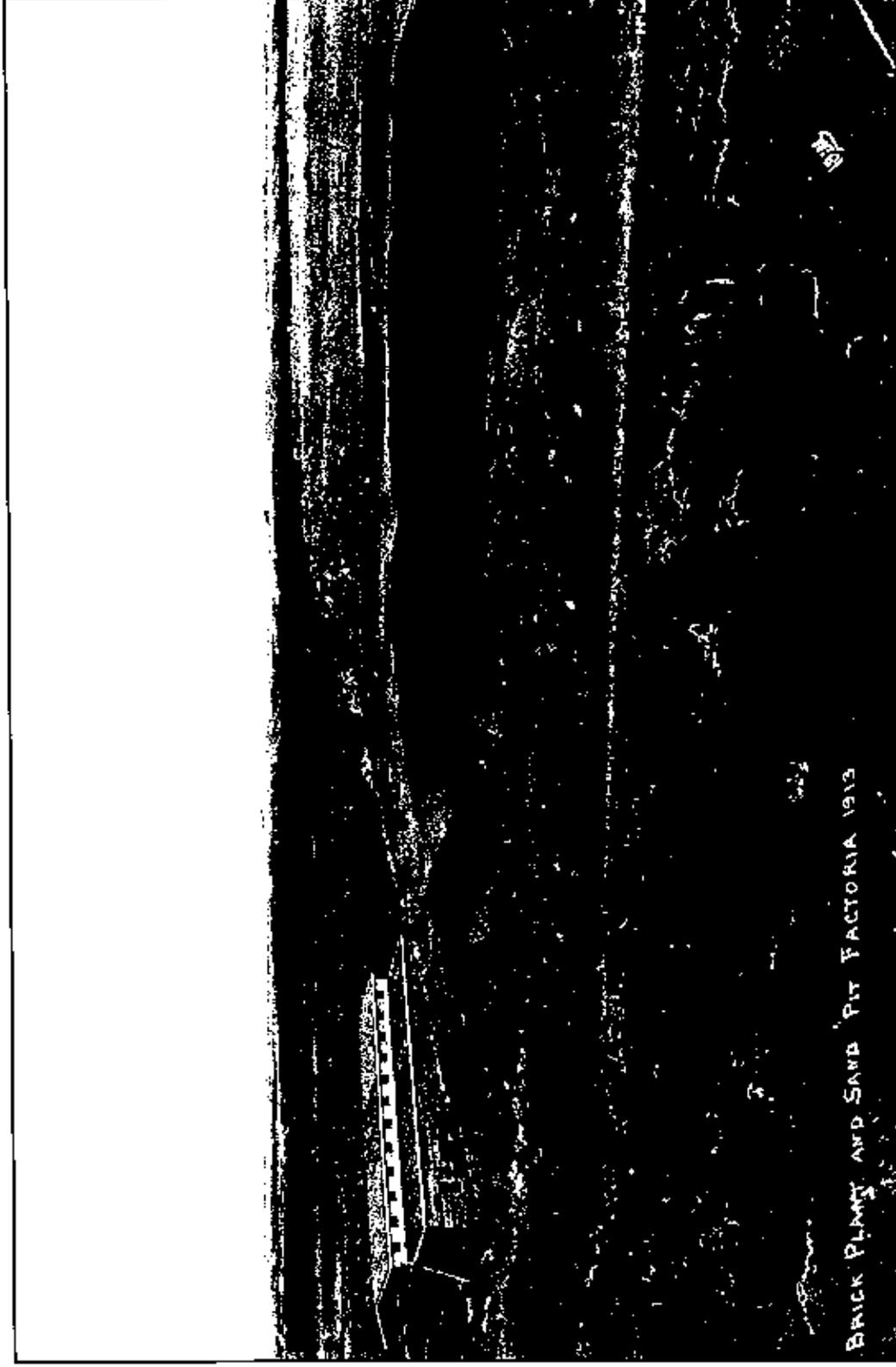
**Saskatoon Trussed Wall &  
Building Co. Ltd., July 22,  
1913**

SOURCE: Saskatoon Public Library, Local History Room, PH 87-115



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1-877-400-4777  
12.2.08



Legend

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No **19**

Title

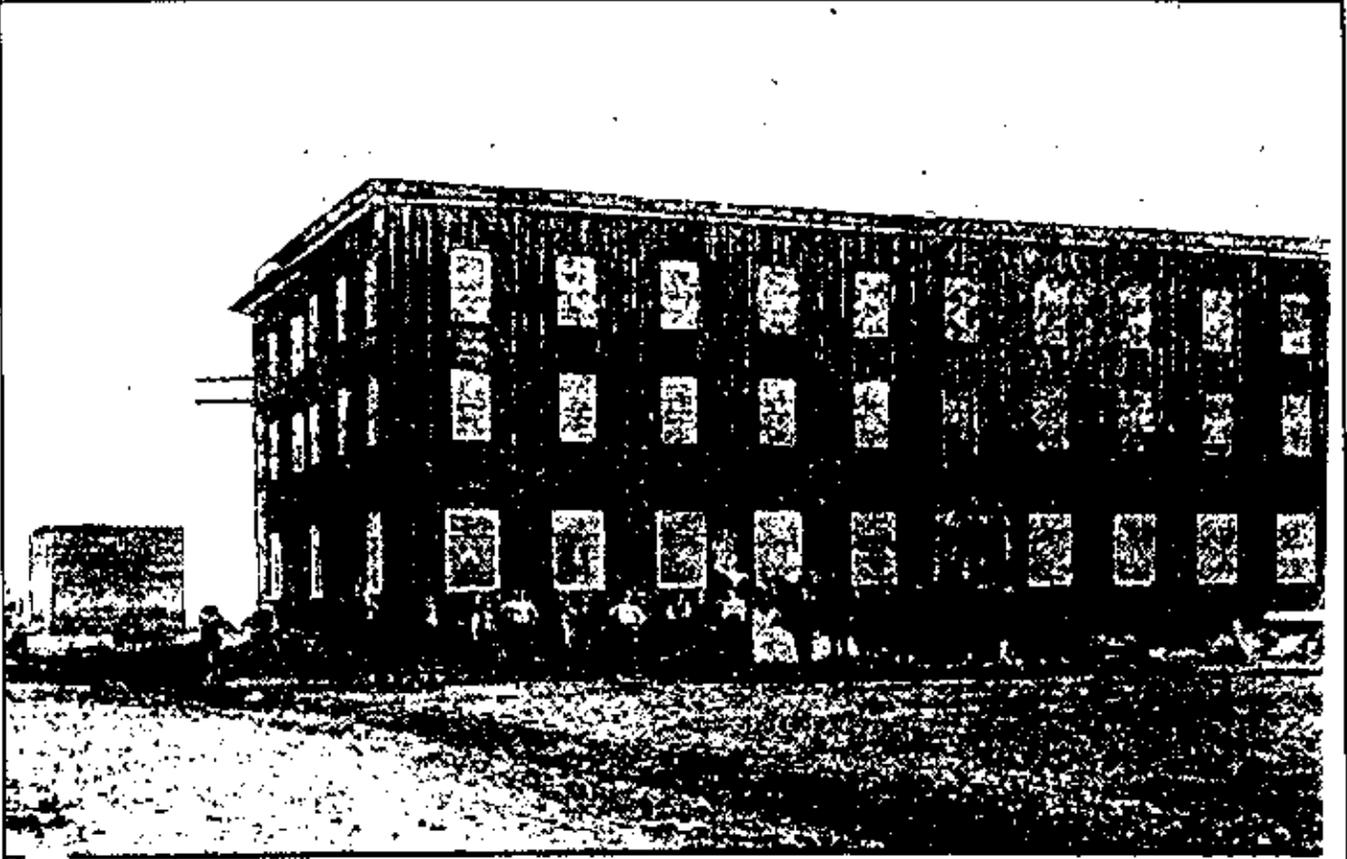
SOURCE: Saskatoon Public Library, Local History Room, PH.87-112

**Northern Brick, Tile &  
Supply Co. Ltd. Between  
Sand Pit and South  
Saskatchewan River, 1913**



**Stantec**

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11-11-13



The Hotel at Factoria



**Stantec**

52057-1920  
12.7.06

Legend

Note workers standing in front

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

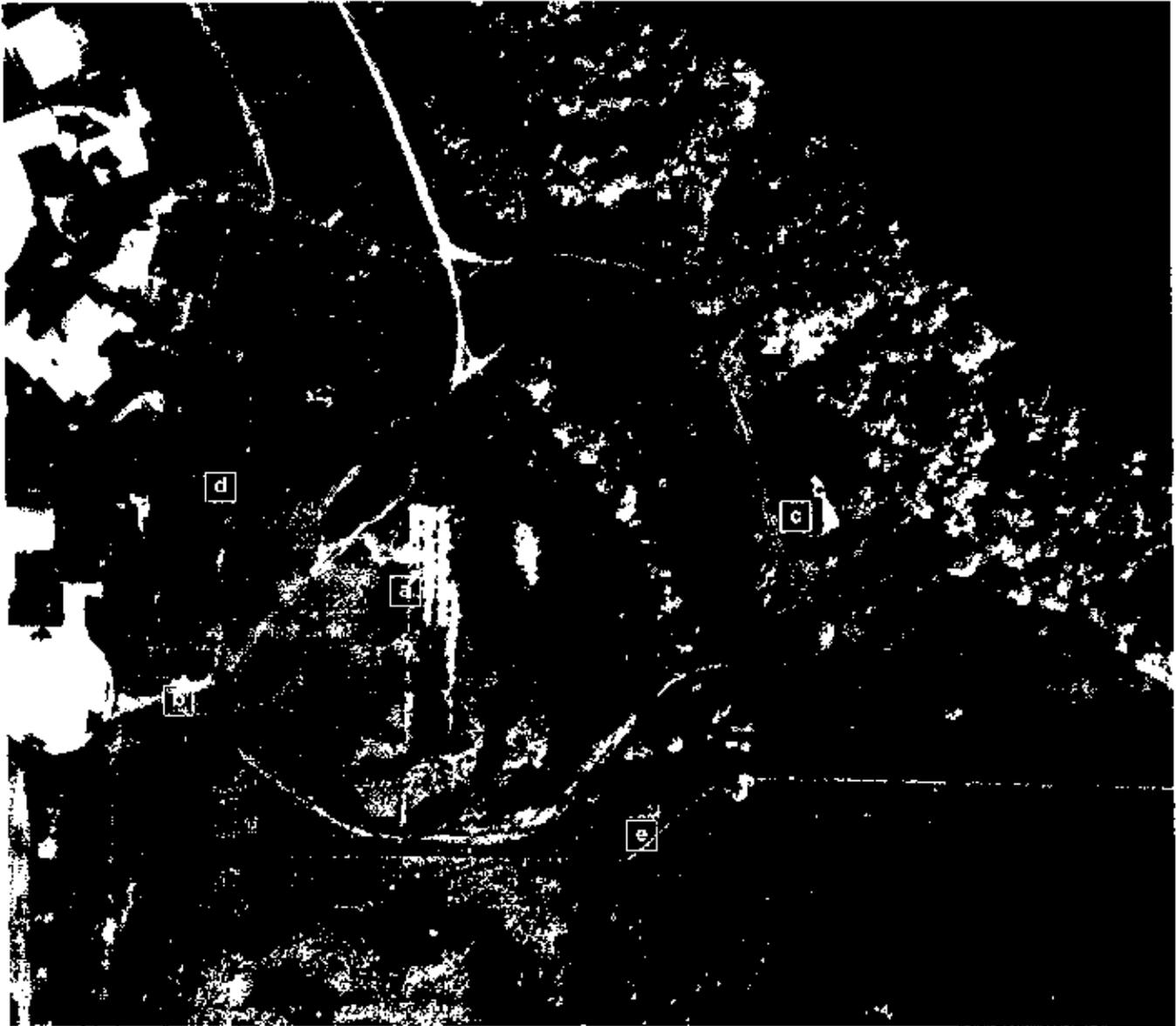
Figure No.

**20**

Title

**Factoria Hotel, 1913**

SOURCE: *Saskatoon Phoenix*  
Harvest Edition, Dec. 4, 1913



Legend

- a Horse Barn
- b Silver Springs Farm House Steps
- c Silverwood Springs Bottling Plant
- d Sheep/Hog Barn
- e Warehouse

Client/Project

MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No.

**21**

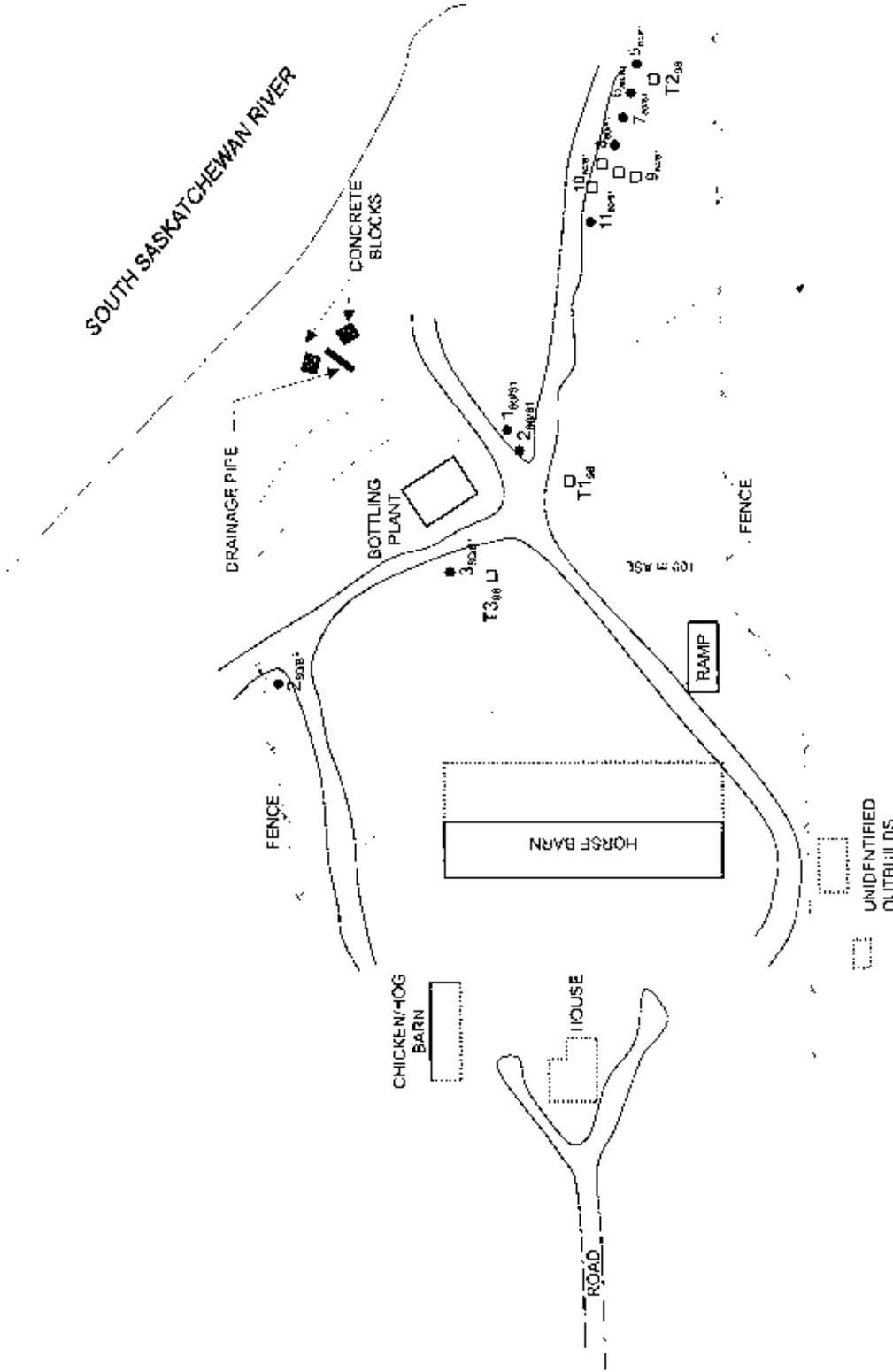
Title

**1998 Aerial Photograph  
of Silverwood Historic  
Site**



**Stantec**

S2057-fig21  
12.7.98



Figure

Client/Project  
 MEEWASIN VALLEY AUTHORITY  
 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW  
 SILVERWOOD FACTORIA

Figure No. **22**

Title

- Excavation Tests (1980/81 and 1998)
- Probe Tests (1980/81)
- Outlines of Observed Structures from 1944 Aerial Photograph
- Observed Structures 1998 (solid line)
- Assumed Elevation 100 m ASL  
 c. 1, 2 m



**Stantec**

1.015.1.067.2  
 1.2.2.50

**Archaeological Studies at  
 FbNp-4 in 1980, 1981,  
 1982 and 1998**



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FIGURE 23 Portion of West Wall of Silverwood Horse Barn



FIGURE 24 Silverwood Horse Barn Foundation Facing North



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FIGURE 25 Foundation of Silver Springs Bottling Plant, Facing Northwest



FIGURE 26 Silver Springs Bottling Plant Pump Inside Foundation



FIGURE 27 Concrete Block Structures Located East of Bottling Plant



FIGURE 28 Portion of Metal Drainage Pipe and Concrete Blocks East of Bottling Plant



FIGURE 29 Ramp of Warehouse Foundation Facing West



FIGURE 30 Northeast Corner of Silverwood Hog and Sheep Barn Foundation Facing West



Stantec

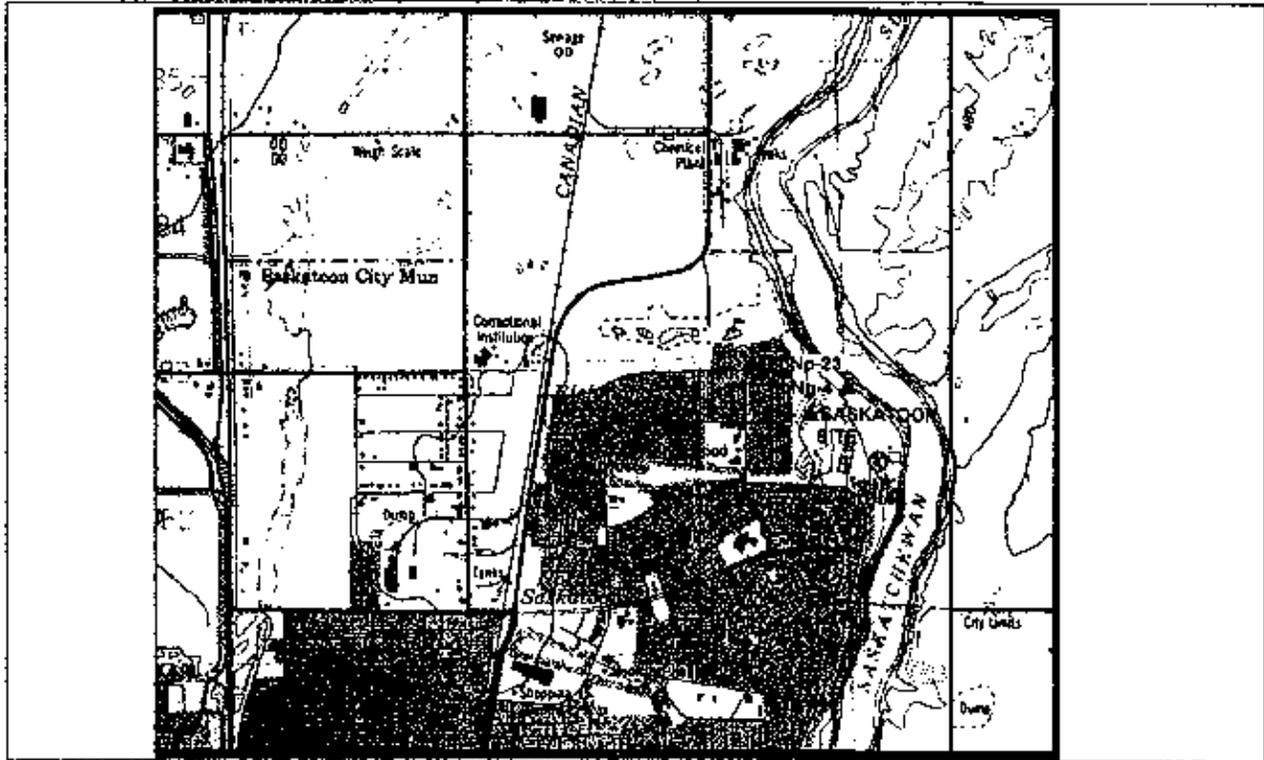


FIGURE 31 Remnants of Silverwood Farm House Steps



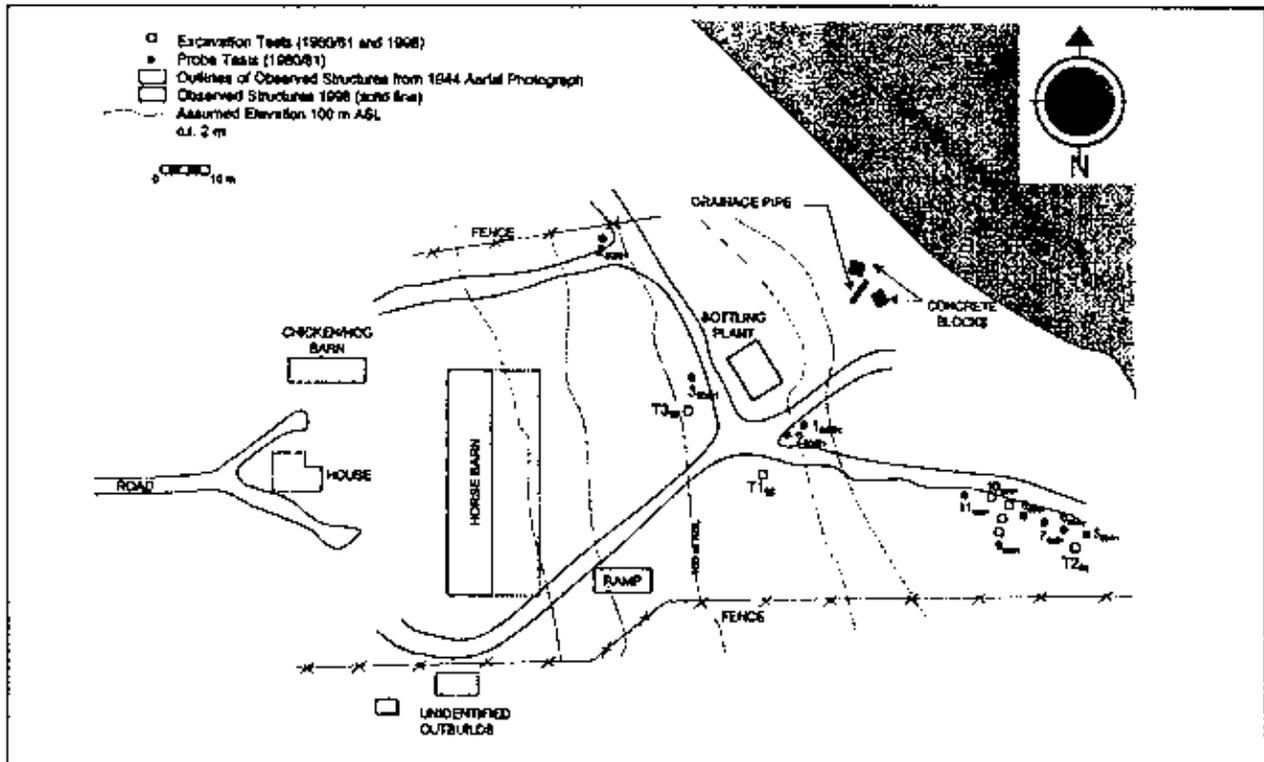
FIGURE 32 View South Towards Pollution Control Plant From Silverwood Horse Barn

Photocopy of NTS 1:50,000 map Sheet\*



\* Double check site location (legal description and UTM grid coordinates) and replace map sheet photocopy if necessary.

Site Sketch Map



1 cm = \_\_\_\_\_ m

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE RECORD

UPDATE

Site Name	<u>SILVERWOOD</u>	Observed	<u>x</u>	FbNp-4 Borden Number
Site Type	<u>HABITATION/INDUSTRIAL</u>	Mapped	<u>x</u>	
Affiliation	<u>OXBOW/EUROCANADIAN</u>	Tested/Exc.	<u>x</u>	

1 **Map Reference:** 73 B/2 UTM 13U CH 389936 578287N EPE37

2 **Location:** LSD S1/2 Sec. 23 Twp. 37 \* Rge. 5 W of 3M  
N1/2 14 37 5 3M

3. **Land Owner:** Private          Provincial Crown          Federal Crown           
**Owner/Lessee:** CITY OF SASKATOON

4. **Site Dimensions:** length 130 m width 50 m depth 0.65 m

5. **Site Description:**  
a. artifacts/features observed: FOUNDATIONS OF SILVERWOOD HORSE BARN HOG/SHEEP BARN, SILVERWOOD SPRINGS BOTTLING PLANT, WAREHOUSE RAMP, CONCRETE BLOCKS, DRAIN PIPE. PRECONTACT COMP. ARTIFACTS FROM -20-65CM DBS  
b. artifacts collected: 45 (21.7)G UNIDENT. MAMMAL BONE FRAGS, 7 SRC FLAKES (5.5G), 2 QTZ FLAKES (20.5G), 1 CGQ FLAKE (3.7G) FROM 3 TESTPITS NO HISTORIC MATERIALS COLLECTED  
c. collection repository ROYAL SASKATCHEWAN MUSEUM  
d. last catalogue number 402 (continued from Linnaeae's catalogue)

6. **Site Condition:** Good  
a. disturbances PRECONTACT LAYER DIST BY HIST. ACTIVITY; HISTORIC OK  
b. potential disturbances MVA TRAIL CONSTRUCTION, CONTINUED VANDALISM OF HISTORIC FEATURES

7. **Remarks:** MVA PLANNING TO DEVELOP PARK TRAILS, HERITAGE INTERPRETATION SEE CHAMP & RAMSAY 1998 REPORT. NOTE THAT SILVERWOOD SITE IS ONLY THE FARM & BOTTLING SPRINGS OF 1911 INDUSTRIAL PARK CALLED FACTORIA. THE SITE OF FACTORIA IS NOW DEVELOPED INTO THE SILVERWOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD.

8. **Photographs:** Colour Slides          Colour Prints x B/W  
Stored at: STANLEY CONSULTING GROUP LTD.

9. **Updated by:** ALLYSON RAMSAY Permit # 98-105 Date Dec. 4/98