

# SASKATCHEWAN HISTORIC PLACES DISCOVERY HUNT

Please read the Instruction Manual and use the Canadian Register of Historic Places at <https://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/search-recherche.aspx> to find the answers to these questions.

## 1. Adaptation to the Land

Geographic, landscape and weather conditions had a significant impact on the lifestyles and settlement patterns of those who settled in Saskatchewan. These factors often forced newcomers to change their traditions, learn from those already living here, or develop a new way of doing things in order to survive and prosper. The questions below will connect students with historic places in the province where people had to make some type of adaptation to their architecture or traditional way of doing things.

	Question	Answer
1	Some farmers constructed buildings into hills as way to adapt to the geography of their farm. Which two buildings on the Torkelson Farm site located about 60 Km southwest of Weyburn were built into hills? <b>Keyword: Torkelson</b>	
2	Between what years was the Doukhobor Dugout House in the Rural Municipality of Blaine Lake occupied? <b>Keyword: Dugout</b>	
3	Trees which were large enough to use in the walls of a building were uncommon in most areas of southern Saskatchewan. The builders of the Shiloh Baptist Church, located about 20 Km north of the Town of Maidstone used logs hauled by ox cart from what river? <b>Keyword: Shiloh</b>	
4	How many cabins in total did Trapper Norman Poulin build into the river banks of the Wood River as part of his trap line near the Town of Gravelbourg? <b>Keyword: Trapper</b>	
5	In 1886, when the oldest part of the McNaughton Store in the Town of Moosomin was built, it was very expensive to bring bricks to Saskatchewan by train. Therefore, what locally-found natural items did they use to build the walls for this part of the building? <b>Keyword: McNaughton</b>	
6	Why did the builders of the Orkney Church, located about 10 Km northwest of Yorkton, use stone and not lumber to build their church? <b>Keyword: Orkney</b>	
7	What feature did the owners of the Selger Farms in the Rural Municipality of Lumsden add to the property to reduce the impact of the prevailing winds? <b>Keyword: Selger</b>	
8	Before all farms were hooked up to electrical power, many used windmills to run pumps and other equipment. What type of windmill is found at the Percival Windmill heritage property, located about 12 Km west of the Town of Whitewood? <b>Keyword: Percival</b>	

9	The current St. Anthony's Church at Grosswerder in the Rural Municipality of Eye Hill replaced an earlier church built from what type of material? <b>Keyword: Grosswerder</b>	
10	The Bone Trail was first used by First Nations travelers and later by traders and settlers travelling to west-central Saskatchewan from Saskatoon. How many settlers used the Bone Trail in the Rural Municipality of Corman Park near Saskatoon between 1904 and 1905? <b>Keyword: Bone</b>	
11	What type of trees were used to make the shelterbelt at the North Prairie Scandinavian Lutheran Church in the Rural Municipality of Preeceville? <b>Keyword: Preeceville</b>	
12	What uncommon building material was used to make the walls of the Ptolemy Homestead in the Rural Municipality of King George, about 35 Km west of the Town of Outlook? <b>Keyword: Ptolemy</b>	
13	Saskatchewan's oldest building, Holy Trinity Anglican Church Provincial Heritage Property in Stanley Mission, features three construction techniques that were native to western Canada. What are they? <b>Keyword: Stanley</b>	
14	What caused the Métis to establish hivernant (wintering) villages, such as the one at Petite Ville, located about 15 Km east of the Town of Rosthern, so that they could focus on agriculture and commerce? <b>Keyword: Petite</b>	
15	Why did the builders of the Bielby Residence and others move to the Rural Municipality of Loon Lake, northwest of the City of Meadow Lake, in the 1920s and 30s? <b>Keyword: Bielby</b>	