

The Stonebridge neighbourhood has a long history: it has been a place of human habitation for thousands of years.

This tour, designed in consultation with Whitecap Dakota First Nation Elders and educators, is designed to help you explore the deep Indigenous histories of this area.

Before houses and businesses can be built in a new neighbourhood, archaeologists must search the area looking for signs of artifacts and human settlements that may be significant and in need of protection. To do this, archaeologists dig holes about 40 cm square and divided into vertical layers, to look for items left behind by previous occupants of the site. Generally, the deeper an artifact is found, the older it is.

On this tour, you will visit 5 sites in the neighbourhood, each of which tells its own unique story about the people who have lived and worked here over time.

**BROUGHT TO YOU BY
THE
WHITECAP DAKOTA FIRST
NATION
AND
SASKATOON PUBLIC
SCHOOLS**



Saskatoon Public Schools
Inspiring Learning



CANADA 150



Walking tour developed by Lezlie Goudie-Cloutier and Michelle Pantel, in consultation with Whitecap Dakota Elders and educators

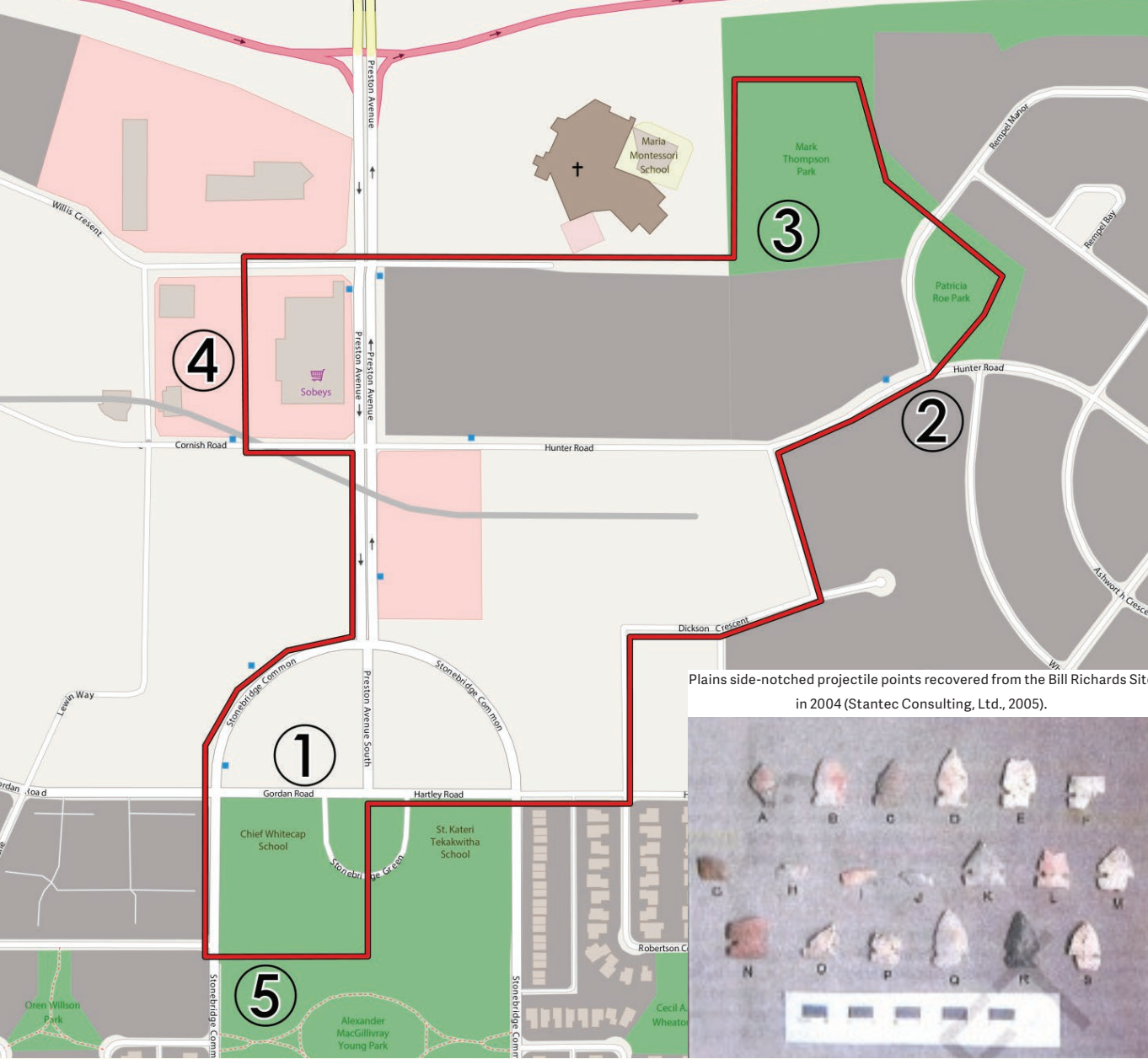
Archaeological research was prepared for Stantec Consulting Ltd by Lauren Stead.

Map provided courtesy of Keenan Cloutier

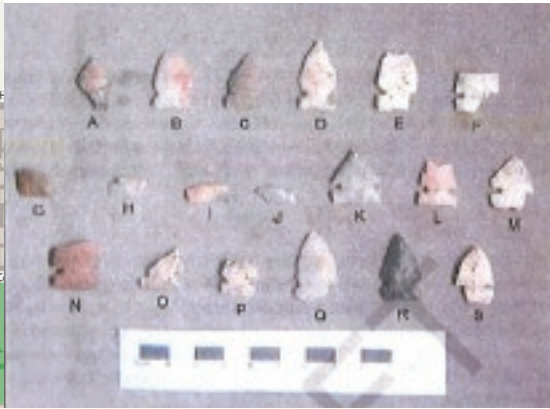
**STONEBRIDGE
ARCHAEOLOGY
WALKING TOUR**

*A 3 kilometre self-guided
loop through 6000+ years
of history*





Plains side-notched projectile points recovered from the Bill Richards Site in 2004 (Stantec Consulting, Ltd., 2005).



3. MARK THOMPSON PARK

A section of a historic raised trail that runs through this park was rediscovered in 1987. For early settlers, it was a cart trail for travel between Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. In 1883 settlers began to arrive in Moose Jaw by train. They then traveled 240 km to what is now Saskatoon, on foot, by wagon, and on horseback. The first group of settlers took a month to get to Saskatoon.

The Whitecap Dakota community used this trail to travel to Wood Mountain and Fort Qu'Appelle to visit with their Dakota and Lakota relatives. Metis people also travelled on this trail between Metis communities like Round Prairie (near present-day Dundurn) and Batoche.

4. SOBEYS PARKING LOT AREA

Many bones from animals that had been hunted by humans were discovered in this area.

A) Shoppers Drug Mart

Artifacts found at this site include projectile points, pottery, animal bones, and fire cracked rocks, dating back to about 1,100 years ago.

B) Parking lot north of Starbucks

Before contact with settlers, Indigenous peoples used this as a camp and processing site. Archaeologists have found campsite waste, animal bones, many different types of projectile points, and broken pieces of stamped pottery. From these artifacts we know that people lived here at least 1,500 years ago.

5. ALEXANDER MACGILLIVRAY YOUNG PARK

From 1990 to 1995 students from École Victoria School worked with university archaeologists to find artifacts at this site. More than 100 projectile points were found here. This area behind Chief Whitecap School was part of the campsite where bison were processed.

1. CHIEF WHITECAP SCHOOL

The site where the school now sits was a large campsite where many buffalo were processed. Many items have been found here including projectile points (sharp points carved from stone that were attached to weapons and hunting tools) dating back over 1,000 years.

2. PATRICIA ROE PARK

This was a large site. Patricia Roe Park was determined to be a buffalo processing site because many bones were found here, including a jaw bone and back and rib fragments. Some of the bones had been burned, indicating that there were fire pits to prepare the buffalo. This site was probably used as long as 6000 years ago!