MOTHERWELL HISTORIC PARK
LANDSCAPE AND OUTBUILDINGS - STRUCTURAL AND USE HISTORY
FINAL REPORT
by
IAN CLARKE

(1977)
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Abbreviations

AS Archives of Saskatchewan
CG The Country Guide
FA The Farmers' Advocate
MC The Motherwell Photograph Collection
NWF The Nor'-West Farmer (also The Farmer)
PAC (PA or C in photograph credits) Public Archives of Canada
PFRA Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Agency
WRM William Richard Motherwell

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Preface

This is the second in a series of two reports on the structural and utilization history of the landscape, barn, and outbuildings of the W.R. Motherwell Farmstead National Historic Park. The initial, "Interim" Report was completed in July 1976, in order to facilitate the interpretive and planning process for the Motherwell site, and was, of necessity, based on only partial evidence. This report presumes to supersede the interim report in both comprehensive treatment of thesis and topic, and in accuracy. Nevertheless, the character of the study and the research involved, is such that new data will continue to be uncovered for some time. In this way even the Final Report will require periodic updating by the subsequent addition of addenda sheets which can be found in the front cover pocket.

As in the Interim Report, a great deal of reliance for specific information on use history and the dating of the farmstead's evolution has been placed on interviews with those who knew the farm before Motherwell's death. The interviews have yielded a wide cross-section of personalities and eras. Of course, the core of the material still lies in the Alma (Motherwell) Mackenzie interviews. The only daughter of W.R. Motherwell, Mrs. Mackenzie was born in 1892 and lived on the farm until 1913, when she went to Germany for language training. She returned to Lanark Place after the outbreak of war and taught school in Abernethy until some time in the 1920s when she finally left the farm for a teaching post in Regina. In the early 1930s she married a
Prince Edward Islander and moved permanently to the
Maritimes. Her narrative is the most intimate of all the
sources in terms of a detailed family portrait. It is useful
for an understanding of the daily routine on the farm
and it provides an indication of certain of the priorities
that were established by the family.

But the Mackenzie material is limited in its application.
The perceptions are most often those of childhood, rather
than those of a young adult. Although she was on the farm
during her middle and late twenties, Mrs. Mackenzie's
interviews are virtually bereft of specific information on
the vital changes that must have occurred during the turbu­
lent years between 1914 and 1921, and the gap seems even
more pronounced for the period between 1905 and 1914. These
would have been chaotic and in some cases traumatic years in
the life of the young adolescent Alma Motherwell. Her mother
died when she was thirteen years old, and within half a year
of this tragedy her father joined the new provincial cabinet,
embarked on a hectic political campaign, and eventually left
to take up temporary residence in Regina. At home Alma was
left in care of Mrs. Englehart Steuck, a Motherwell
neighbour, and the farm was left to run itself for the next
three years. In fact life on the farm changed dramatically
and the hired men and girls apparently took advantage of the
freedom to participate in somewhat riotous living. Then,
in 1908, Motherwell remarried and life on the farm was
oriented toward the Gillespie approach. Catherine Gillespie
brought to the farmstead her strong missionary evangelism,
a strict Calvinist ethic, and a strong controlling personal­
ity. This new life swept upon Alma in her sixteenth year
and must have had a profound impact but it does not figure
prominently in her descriptions of the farm. People and
events from different eras are constantly juxtaposed in the
interviews and the period up to the European trip in 1913 is
not at all clear. It is precisely this period in Alma's life which she almost excludes from her retrospective narrative of life on Lanark Place. Yet it is this period which is so vital to our understanding of the changes in the farmstead and the house that followed the dramatic events of 1905.

Not until 1914 does more eyewitness material appear, notwithstanding the Ralph Steuck interviews. Steuck, who was a year younger than Alma, frequented the farm as a teenager and as a young man. But his principle interest did not lie in farming. He was an athlete and a naturalist rather than a farmer, and his interest in the Motherwell farm revolved principally around the social life of Lanark Place and later, participation in local political organization. His recollections tend more toward philosophical musings rather than concrete useful data on the landscape or structural development. Actually one of the most vital sources of information on the structure and operation of the farm is Mr. Major MacFadyen, a Prince Edward Islander who was born in 1895 and who came west in 1913-14 to work as a farm-hand, first for the Elmer Shaw family and then the Motherwells. While his memories of the farm suffer from the obvious difficulties of a sixty-year absence, his information is the earliest available that can be cautiously accredited with some reliability. Two potential sources that would have predated MacFadyen are now lost. Andrew Sproule, Motherwell's first hired hand, died in 1972, while Scott Milligan, who was already on the farm at the time of MacFadyen's arrival, would be nearly one hundred years of age if he is still alive. Although he was still living in Prince Edward Island in 1971 it is doubtful that he could now be traced.

The problems inherent in the MacFadyen interviews are compounded by his propensity for "story telling" and "truth stretching." On the other hand, if his information is
carefully sifted it can yield some valuable insights into the farm circa 1914. He is particularly clear on parts of the barn, the men's cottage and implement shed, parts of the landscape and the rear half of the lower floor in the house. However, sixty years, plus the dramatic changes wrought on the farmstead between 1914 and the present have dimmed and confused his memory on features such as the garden and orchard, the ornamental frontage, the dugout area and the front and upper sections of the main house.

After the MacFadyen material, a gap exists in the interview chronology between 1914 and 1919 when Olive Gallant moved onto the farm as the then bride of Mrs. Motherwell's brother, Archie Gillespie. Mrs. Gallant lived on the farm continuously until the death of her first husband in 1937, and later returned to marry the farm manager, Dan Gallant. Gallant had a rather intermittent and sometimes stormy association with Lanark Place. He first worked for Motherwell as a hand in 1922-23 and then succeeded Jack Gillespie as manager in 1933, after an unsuccessful bid to establish his own operation during the unpredictable thirties. Mr. Gallant is clear and lucid, and his information on the landscape, barn, and outbuildings is incontrovertible, particularly since he was responsible for some of the construction in the barn basement and the building of the chicken house. Likewise, Mrs. Gallant, who spent nearly two decades at Lanark Place, inhabiting the Gillespie (Men's) Cottage and at times the big house, has a wealth of information on the ornamental flora and the shelterbelts of the north-east section of the farmstead. More importantly, her detailed knowledge of the stone house and the "Sunshine Cottage" in which she lived is our best source of information on the interiors of these two buildings.

Still, the gap between MacFadyen's time and the era when the Gallants were on the farm remains to be bridged.
The most probable source of information on the seven years between 1914 and 1921 is the Gow family of Abernethy. According to the Gallants, the Gows worked on the farm in the years immediately prior to the Motherwells' exodus to Ottawa. They may have been the first "couple" to have inhabited the cottage. If so they could surely provide specific information on the transformation of the structure into homelike living quarters.

The end of the Motherwell era is adequately covered by the information provided by Mr. Ted Callow, who succeeded Gallant as manager in 1939 when he and Mrs. Motherwell clashed over the distribution of living quarters. Mr. Callow's main contributions to our understanding of the farmstead is a confirmation that the major structural and planting changes that occurred on the farm were made in the later 1940s and 1950s after Motherwell's death. In fact these changes bespeak such an alteration in agricultural philosophy that they can probably be attributed to Richard Motherwell who took control in the early 1950s.

Patricia Motherwell, the widow of the grandson Richard, is the last important oral source on the structural and usage history of Lanark Place. While it is clear from an abbreviated interview with Harry Tatro from Western Region that Mrs. Motherwell can provide little if any data on the early history of the farm, she can describe in detail the changes that she and her husband wrought during their tenure. These included major structural changes in the basement of the barn, certain additions to the landscape, and important alterations on the main and second floors of the house. Many of these changes in landscape and structure have been attributed to the evolution of the elder Motherwell's lifestyle, which was presumed to have been reflected in the decidedly affluent look of the farmstead and house, but errors inherent in this assumption clearly emphasize the
danger of deductive as opposed to inductive history. In structural histories it is far better to gather the solid historical data before giving way to rampant speculation.
Introduction

In 1943, after the death of W.R. Motherwell, his grandson Richard began the task of buying the 320-acre farm and the farmstead that the elder Motherwell had painstakingly constructed over the preceding six decades. At an asking price of ten thousand dollars, the property included two superior wheat-producing quarters, and a comfortably landscaped farmstead, but excluded the southern quarters that straddled the picturesque Pheasant Creek coulee. Within the maple shelterbelts of the eight-acre farmstead, sat a large L-shaped basement barn, a hired man's cottage, a substantial implement shed, plus the standard complement of ancillary farm structures to house poultry, enclose swine, and store grain. On the outer fringe of the farmstead, dominating the road frontage, sat a two-storey cut fieldstone, Italianate-style house. By being no more than thirty feet from the section road leading to the town of Abernethy, the house breaks one of the cardinal rules of farmstead architecture, but it is clear from evidence that during Motherwell's tenure the soft dirt track posed no threat to the tranquility of the house or the farm it commanded.

Ten years after his grandfather's death in 1943, Edward Richard Motherwell, an Agriculture graduate from the University of Saskatchewan, moved onto the farm with the hope that he might restore its former beauty and make it a paying proposition by introducing swine husbandry on a large scale. But in the midst of his new farming career Motherwell fell victim to the polio epidemic of the early
fifties. The farm then passed to his wife Pat, who attempted to manage it with the help of her father-in-law, Talmadge and a neighbour, Ralph Steuck; but the scale of the operation was too large for her and she was forced to sell the farmstead and its two producing quarters to the Steuck family who had homesteaded in the area with the elder Motherwell and, in proving prolific, had finally superceded him.

Thus the natural course of the Motherwell family farm was interrupted. In Saskatchewan, as in much of the west, pioneer homesteaders usually spent their lifetimes tilling as much acreage as they could manageably possess, and constructing houses and farmyards that would both serve their agriculture and provide some comfort amid the austerity of the stark prairie. While the homesteader endured the often intolerable conditions of the empty land, the generations which followed usually inherited productive land, tree-lined farm grounds, substantial farming structures, and often impressive housing. Indeed, some farmers' sons inherited properties that were more like country estates than working farms. In the Canadian west these were usually of Ontario stock. Ironically Motherwell's Lanark Place was one of the finest and most widely known of the estate-type farmstead, but after Pat Motherwell's departure in the 1960s the farmstead and buildings were abandoned and it fell into complete disuse. Only the Steuck family's innate sense of its historicity, their long and generally affectionate association with the Motherwell's, and their Liberal awareness of the property as a political monument saved it from complete disintegration.

Motherwell's son, Talmadge, was not of the same ilk as his father. In essence he was not a farmer. On the occasion of his marriage in 1913, Tal's father divided his holdings with his son and daughter giving Talmadge two north
quarters near Abernethy and half his cattle, thereby removing him from the effective line of inheritance. Tal's son, Richard, who, in many ways, was a throwback to his grandfather, became the real heir to the property. In fact, in 1933, Motherwell produced a new will which clearly indicated that the farm was to be Richard's and the indications were strong that Catherine Motherwell was to abide by these wishes if she survived her husband. But Richard did not inherit the farm. For reasons that are as yet unclear, he was required to purchase the property from his step-grandmother, and the ten-year delay that this occasioned in his takeover, plus the fact that he had had no sons at the time of his death, contributed to the ultimate demise of the farmstead in the late fifties and early sixties. Richard's untimely death, therefore, broke the chain of succession and the magnificent estate languished.

Richard's wife, Pat, was responsible for much of the "modernization" of house features like the kitchen and upstairs bathroom; and Richard had managed before his death to initiate major changes in the barn designed to upgrade the piggery. However, these latter stages in the evolution of the property were inconsistent with the original structure and were left largely unfinished. As such they should not be accorded any historical priority. Only a return of the farm to the Motherwell era will have the ring of authenticity.

Of course the "Motherwell era" spanned more than sixty years in the Canadian West and nearly five of the seven decades that Lanark Place existed as an operational unit. But it is clear from the evidence that during the 1920s and most of the 1930s the farm was more a reflection of the Gillespie brothers' influence than that of Motherwell himself. Despite the control that Motherwell maintained by his continual flow of instructions, written, telegraphed and
telephoned, the effectiveness of this long-range contact was greatly reduced when he went to Ottawa as Dominion Minister of Agriculture in 1922. Having initiated the system eighteen years earlier after leaving for Regina to serve in the same provincial capacity, Motherwell worked it to perfection after 1908 when he could rely upon his new wife Catherine to carry out his instructions to the letter. But in 1922, with his son working his own farm and his daughter firmly ensconced in Regina as a language teacher, Motherwell took his wife with him to Ottawa. The stream of information continued to flow from Motherwell to his new manager J.B. Gillespie, but it seems never to have been implemented with the same stringent adherence as it had when Catherine Gillespie Motherwell ran the farm.

Between 1922 and 1930, during the first of the King Governments Motherwell was given even less chance to oversee his input into Lanark Place than he had when in Regina. At least he had been available on weekends in the years between 1905 and 1918 and it had to be admitted that the work of the provincial Department had not the broad sweeping responsibilities entailed in the administration of its federal counterpart. At the same time, Motherwell was incapable of delegating all of his authority through the bureaucratic chain of command as was the wont of most of his colleagues. The Departmental papers of the day contain as much correspondence from the Minister as the Deputy Minister and it is obvious that Motherwell spent most of his energies administering the Department and its broad jurisdictions at the expense of the political machinations of the Cabinet room. This same attention to the details of his position and his devotion to the ideals of stewardship which he claimed as a British subject, a Christian and a graduate of the Ontario College of Agriculture, also detracted from the concentrated effort that would be necessary to keep
the farm under hand. In many ways then the 1920s were an
interregnum in the normal course of the farm and by the time
Motherwell was able once again to resume his farming career
as a mere private Member in the Commons, the Depression was
hard upon Saskatchewan and the wheat potential had collapsed.
The mixed farming approach to which Motherwell had devoted
himself throughout the early decades also appears to have
collapsed at this inopportune juncture. In the meantime
the farm was kept afloat by the infusion of Motherwell's
political salary, just as it had benefited from the extra
income ever since 1905 when Motherwell was able to invest
some of his new-found cash supply in capital developments
like the barn and the Hart-Parr engine which he used to
power his equipment. Consequently, not only was Lanark
Place an artificial construct in geographical terms but
also in the sense that it was never truly self-supporting.
There were always too many mouths to feed from two and one-
half producing quarters, a small farm even for the standards
after the turn of the century. Two fine quarters had gone
to Talmadge after 1912, and the two southern quarters—
Alma's school quarter and the one across the creek—
generally straddled the wide Pheasant coulee and were
useful only as pasturage.

This is not to say that Motherwell was incapable of
efficient and profitable production. In a single year in
the early 1900s he was known to have grossed more than three
thousand dollars from the sale of bromegrass fodder and seed
alone. Still, Motherwell was not content with monoculture
in his fields. Only with the demand for unparalleled wheat
production during the critical war year of 1917 did Mother-
well capitulate over the use of mixed crops to preserve the
precarious fertile balance of the soil. He campaigned
vigorously for the all-out production of wheat for European
allies and contributed like so many of his peers to the
ultimate demise of the prairie wheat belt in thirties. It is not yet known what impact the campaign had upon Lanark Place and there is a temptation to believe that Motherwell ignored his own admonitions. Certainly by the time of the 1946 aerial survey photograph the fields in the farming quarters were intricately divided by hedgerows and ploughing grids denoting a divided field system, extensive rotation and a broad variety of crops. This may have been the result of Motherwell's attempt to retrieve what he could of the land after the price collapse of 1930-31 and the droughts a few years later, but it is unquestionable that Lanark Place survived the depression where others failed primarily because Motherwell's salary remained constant while monetary value deflated all around him, leaving those with fixed incomes in a superior position.

The keynote of the Motherwell farmstead both physically and economically was artificial sustenance. It was created under the most arduous of conditions and behind the entire operation lay that certain lack of permanence that indicates the touch of the dilettante. No doubt this is too extreme; but Motherwell never forsook his experimental dabbling and clung to the old ways as less efficient but more precise—the perfect control for his experimental husbandry. Lanark Place, then, is both unique as a personal agriculture station and typical as an example of the Ontarian response to the bald prairie.
Lanark Place and Ontarian Farmsteads in the North-West: A Woodland Response to the Great Plains

Lanark Place, as the farmstead was named by Motherwell in 1897, is the response of one man to the prairie landscape north of the Qu'Appelle Valley, and it says as much about his early roots as it does about the impact of his new environment. Born in Perth, Ontario in 1860, and raised on his father's farm in Lanark County, Motherwell first saw the North-West plains in the summer of 1881. He had just graduated as an Associate of the Ontario College of Agriculture (OCA) at Guelph after an intensive two-year course. What he found west of Winnipeg was the very antithesis of the verdant woodland overgrowth that had once confronted his father, an Ontarian of Irish descent, who had homesteaded on the rocky land of mixed forest south-west of Ottawa in Lanark County.

The farms and farmsteads of central and eastern Ontario literally had to be carved from the forests, and a wait of four or five years was not uncommon before rotting was complete enough to plough out the last hardwood stumps. The settlers of Lanark County were confronted by the added problem of rock-strewn, difficult soil. Consequently, even after the arduous task of clearing had been completed they were left with relatively unproductive resources. In the North-West, on the other hand, the problems of "first breaking" were confined to the rather straightforward matter of coercing a chilled steel plough through the tough prairie sod. Creating a comfortable farmstead home was the
opposite of carving out a forest clearing. In essence, it was a more creative act, which centred on the process of manufacturing a forest grove where none had stood before.

After fifteen years spent in the spartan surroundings of his original homestead, Motherwell began the careful construction of his own prairie grove a few hundred yards removed from his first family home. In 1882, he had returned to the West in order to claim his own portion of the land that had impressed him with its potential a year before. But even as early as 1882 the land along the Canadian Pacific right-of-way had been taken in homestead forcing the young Ontarian to locate north of the Qu'Appelle Valley. There, on the north-east quarter of section fourteen in township twenty, range eleven west of the Second Meridian (NE-14-20-11W2) Motherwell claimed his homestead. In 1883 he made entry, built his log house and broke twenty-eight acres, but it was not until 1884 that, with his new wife Adeline, he took up permanent continuous residence and cropped the land he had already broken. The land he had claimed was situated less than seventy miles north-east of Regina, on the edge of the middle grass prairie where the average no-frost period extended between eighty and one hundred and twenty days. Outside the Palliser triangle of the arid south-west Motherwell's land lay in a region considered to receive four to eight inches less rainfall than was needed to support cereal crops under natural conditions. On the other hand it was located in a fertile black loam belt, and the particular soil character of the Abernethy district, as Motherwell's area came to be known, is defined as Indian Head Clay, a fine cereal-producing soil.

By 1888 Motherwell was cropping sixty-five acres, pole fencing his land and completing the purchase of his pre-emption quarter directly south of the homestead; however, in planning the direction he wished the farm to take, he arrived
at the conclusion that the first homestead locale was a mistake. As an alternative he hoped to acquire another quarter by applying for a second homestead, located on the coulee of Pheasant Creek which passed through the south-east corner of township twenty. Not only did he foresee the expansion of his mixed farming, beef and dairy operation but he also saw the coulee bluff as the new site for his permanent farm home. Only two pieces of land were both open and accessible to his cereal quarters. Due south lay a school lands quarter that was not yet available for sale. East of that a vacant quarter lay tantalizingly inaccessible. Explaining that the Philip Cameron who had pre-empted this quarter had, in fact, abandoned his homestead in 1885 or 1886, Motherwell asked that he be allowed to take it up in homestead as the north-west quarter of section 12-20-11W2. Cameron's rather unceremonious departure, however, had thrown the whole question of his unoccupied lands into the bureaucratic mill of the Department of the Interior, and Motherwell was never able to acquire the quarter he seemed so desperately to want.

Denied access to a farmstead site on the edge of a pleasant creek valley, Motherwell was forced to re-evaluate his original homestead quarter. On the coulee rim he could have approximated the "serene countryside" of southern Ontario, that had been shaped but not finished by man, with long views of sloping green meadows and contrasting grain-fields, great strong thrusting elms marking the fence lines...farmsteads holding substantial late nineteenth-century (stone) houses and large weather-beaten barns on stone stables, and the gentle valleys and diminutive creeks pulling all these together in one integrated vista... Instead he was forced to choose a site on the original wind-swept north-east quarter of section fourteen in township
The only natural feature of the eight acres which he set aside for his farmstead was a gentle slope falling no more than five feet from north-west to south-east. Motherwell said of the quarter upon which it sat: "though it is a splendid granary section [it] has neither hay, shelter, water or pasture thereon." It could not have been less suitable for a mixed farming system, and possessed none of the natural attractiveness of the little valley. Thus, having lost the "woodland" coulee and the gentle serpentine of its rim Motherwell was now forced into the prairie pattern of "the formal symmetry of sharply edged shelter belts and geometrical fields." His only option was the artificial creation of his own woodland environment which would produce an isolated micro-climate of dramatic enough proportions to solve the tactical problems of his farming operation and to answer his psychological need for woodland shelter.

The careful construction of Lanark Place can be seen as an expression of adaptive behaviour. In sociological terms it was a "coping mechanism" for Motherwell, and a method whereby he could adjust to his scanty resources, solve specific agrarian problems, and attain more generalized "goals" which revolved around the question of life-style. The eventual construction of a new, garden-like farmstead east of the original site was an adaptive behavioural response to the severe constraints of the open prairie. But even more importantly it was the response of a "people with cultural goals and expectations that [were] generally much greater than those they might [have] achieved with available resources." In other words, not every settler who moved onto the western plains was driven to re-work the prairie landscape into a tree-filled garden. It appears more likely that settlers who migrated to the North-West
from areas radically different in climate and topography were prone to expend some of their energies in an attempt to re-create some familiar aspects of their old surroundings. A cursory look at part of the photographic record indicates that elaborate farmstead construction was not common to all immigrant groups. This may imply that those, like some East European immigrants and most of the American settlers from the Mid-West, who had developed a tolerance to the stark empty spaces of the prairies were not as inclined as the Ontarians who moved directly from Central Canada, to withdraw from the prairie into the luxuriant vegetation of closely planted shelterbelts and shaded lawns.

Essentially there is a double inversion involved in the construction of the elaborate farmstead on the western plains. Those like Motherwell's which had Ontarian antecedents were originally inspired by the gardens of Northern Europe and the north's "one great innovation in the history of gardening....the English landscape garden." While the true birthplace of the western garden was the Mediterranean region where landscaping was based on the establishment of oasis-like groves, in northern Europe, where the "lushness of grass and abundance and richness of all verdure was greater," the English garden was based on a "social lawn or glade, ringed by the forest wall." As such, it was like an "inverse oasis, an open space in the continuation of forest." But, to carry the analogy to its logical extent, the Ontarian immigrant farmers had first to build the Mediterranean grove and then, from the grove, cut the interior confines of the English lawn garden. In essence, they were driven by their own pre-conditioning to create an inverse oasis within an oasis: hence the double inversion.

There was a price to be paid for the luxury of living inside such campus-like farmsteads. Like most artificial constructs that fly in the face of natural conditions, they
had to be maintained. Their existence was dependent on the life support system which each farmer had to provide. Shelterbelts needed pruning, constant cultivation (scuffling), and an established planting schedule. Dugouts had to be kept clear of excess grass and weed growth, working areas free of clutter, ornamental plantings looking ornamental, and fence lines in a state of repair. Without this kind of attention, plantation farmsteads tended to disintegrate within a few short years, as the Lanark Place of the 1960s so vividly illustrated. But the cost of maintenance was dear. Added labour and time lost to production was rarely compensated for in cases like the Motherwell farm despite the logistical benefits that accrued from the impact of oasis agriculture. While Motherwell's farmstead was a reasonable blend of practicality and beauty, the "cost" of its maintenance went a long way in preventing the farm from ever paying off consistently on a cash basis.

In its broadest terms, the erection of sheltered farmsteads on the broad, flat prairie can be seen as an attempt to fill the austere empty spaces in an environment which geographically was more akin to the great sand deserts than the gentle woodlands of England or the primeval forests of Central Canada. Like the desert, the prairie is "physiologically alien, sensorily austere, esthetically abstract [and] historically inimical." They are both, "boundless and empty" spaces. Yet, as if to compensate for their cruel angularity, they both possess their own special drama. On the open prairie the mind is beset by "light and space, the kinesthetic novelty of aridity, [extremes of] temperature, and wind." As in the desert, the prairie sky is "encircling, majestic, and terrible":

In other habitats, the rim of sky above the horizontal is broken or obscured; here together with the overhead portion, it is infinitely vaster than that of rolling
countryside and forest lands....In an unobstructed sky the clouds seem more massive....The angularity of [prairie] landforms imparts a monumental architecture to the clouds as well as to the land.\textsuperscript{14}

But, in the end, the "constancy of sensory experience" on the prairies produces a paradoxical "sensory deprivation." In the terms of esthetics and landscape historian Paul Shepard, this is the "saturation of solitude, the ultimate draft of emptiness, needing courage and sanity to face."\textsuperscript{15} This was the trial that virtually every prairie homesteader had to endure.

It took Motherwell two decades to erect the tree walls of his "Mediterranean" grove.\textsuperscript{16} In Ontario the father had been forced to clear forest to make way for lawns. In Saskatchewan the son had first to build walls to provide shelter for the lawns he would plant. In reality, of course, the farmstead was too functional to be considered a formal garden in the sense that a historian like Shepard might use it, despite the beauty of the surroundings and the comfort it offered as a shelter against the vagaries and extremes of the prairie climate.\textsuperscript{17} Built on the square, each enclosing and dividing line marked by belts of poplar, willow, ash and maple, the verdant enclosure of Motherwell's new farmstead possessed a sheltering beauty of colour and shade, neither of which the original homestead possessed. Nevertheless, in the vernacular of homestead architecture, the first home was comfortable in its own way, and stood by a small grove of planted maple, sufficient to provide loft timbers twenty years later. But in comparison to the splendour of Lanark Place, the homestead was a crude imitation of living space, and it served the family more as a crucible than a cradle, witnessing the death of Motherwell's first two children before they had seen their first year.\textsuperscript{18}

Little wonder, then, that Motherwell longed for the
comfort of a permanent, more substantial farm home in the lee of the north bank of Pheasant Creek coulee. When he was forced to find an alternative by the refusal of his application for NW 12-20-11W2, Motherwell decided in 1890 to finish his log house with clapboard siding, which probably made the home a healthier place in which to live. The year before this he had cropped 100 acres, and had enclosed seventy-five of these by a pole fence. At the same time he had expanded his mixed farming capacity to thirty head of cattle that were sheltered by a substantial 60 x 30 foot log stable. In only six years of steady expansion Motherwell had established a quality operation. Yet he was ambitious for more. "Prairie vernacular" did not suit him well and he seems to have longed for the civilizing impact that a more orthodox Ontarian environment could exert. Accordingly, he soon began the arduous task of collecting building materials that would lend themselves to the construction of structures more appropriate to the architecture of his birthplace. Annually he collected volumes of fieldstone from the Pheasant and Qu'Appelle valleys, piling them not far from the homestead buildings toward the eastern edge of his property where he had determined to build an estate.

Between the substantial improvements of the log house in 1890 and the first construction on the new farmstead in 1896, Motherwell also began to consolidate his hold on the second section line of township twenty. Eventually he would hold six quarters on the line, one south of the creek and five others extending northward to the eventual site of Abernethy. The string was interrupted only by the C.P.R. quarter purchased by Englehart Steuck, the Motherwells' faithful neighbour. All were controlled from the new farmstead on the original quarter, but Motherwell encountered problems just in locating the surveyed road allowance upon which his quarters bordered. As a result his property
encroached upon the allowance by eight feet and left his stone house only thirty feet from the road surface.\(^{21}\)

Early surveys by Dominion Land Surveyors in 1882 and subsequent subdivisions in 1883\(^{22}\) often produced grid lines that erred by notable distances. These were correctable mistakes, but in the mathematical way of the mass survey they often became ineradicable. The imaginary lines superimposed on the prairies in the square American survey system, based as it is upon celestial loci, tend to be "rigid and inorganic" and inimitable,\(^{23}\) doing violence to the natural topography and its human interpretation. Often the errors injected into the survey by the fallibility of human translation acquired the same kind of rigidity; and when two-storey stone structures are located with reference to the wrong lines the error takes on an added sense of permanence.

Certain signs, other than the construction of a new house and farmstead, indicate that the 1890s were a period of prosperity for the Motherwells.\(^{24}\) Early in the decade he abandoned the agricultural fair circuit, which he had travelled so successfully, in favour of a larger role in the political, social and religious life of the Abernethy district. The actual impact of his new involvement is beyond the scope of this paper, but it should be clear that after ten hard years, Motherwell was finally able to take time from the task of pioneer farming in order to play a larger role among his fellow settlers. This new activism, then, is an indication that as early as 1892, he was anxiously preparing to inject what he perceived to be the prime elements of civilization into the Abernethy area. And in Motherwell's mind, "civilization" involved the local establishment of the national two-party political system; the preparation of a strongly fundamental Calvinism through the established presence of the Presbyterian church; and
the construction of the comfortable, yet imposing structures of Ontario forest woodland and Upper Canadian architecture.

Chronologically, Motherwell began his new farmstead in 1896, with the erection of a stone stable roughly at the centre of his designated eight acres. In 1897 he then used the remaining fieldstone to construct an impressive two-storey farm home like that of his parents near Perth, Ontario replete with gingerbread trim for the eaves and dormers, and wrought iron cresting for the widow's walk. Ten years later a superstructure was added to the stable, transforming it into a basement of a Central Ontario-style barn. It was then joined on the property by a large implement shed and a two-storey, wood frame hired man's cottage. In the meantime, the shelterbelts that Motherwell had begun to plant in 1897 were slowly maturing, and by 1902 they were supplemented by decorative plantings and elaborate fencing along the eastern edge of the property. A massive vegetable garden had also been established south of the house and given its own sheltering row of trees. Perhaps before 1900 Motherwell finally solved his water problems by excavating a huge dugout which was capable of providing the barn and the house with all the necessary pure water, and by the end of its first decade the farmstead had taken on an aura of complete self-sufficiency.

Farmsteads in the North-West
In the winter issue of The Farmers' Advocate for 1897, H.C. Robey of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon wrote:

In making a tour of the prairies, it is surprising to the casual observer the small number of farmers who have endeavoured to surround themselves with the beauties of nature by improving the external appearance of their home by the systematic laying out of its grounds, and the planting of hedges and ornamental trees and
shrubs, and arranging flower borders and lawns. We can...say...by the appearance of [a man's] farm that his moral, his intellectual, and we may almost...say his religious character can be inferred.

Apparently many of the Ontarian settlers who had begun to people the twenty-mile lands on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railroad fifteen years earlier, were flirting dangerously with agnosticism; and a few who had consistently refused to plant as much as one tree or a small shrub were certainly liable to charges of atheism. On the other hand, W.R. Motherwell whose religious commitment was beyond question, had embarked on a concerted programme of shelterbelting and beautification in the same year as Robey's article.

Obviously Robey's picturesque plea for the development of attractive farm grounds was a somewhat exaggerated illustration of this particular attitude; yet a broad survey of the available periodical literature demonstrates that the campaign for farm beautification and tree planting on the bald prairie took on the fervent proportions of a crusade. This crusade was supported, if not sponsored, by the federal government after 1881, when the Department of Agriculture began giving more priority to Agricultural than Immigration issues. The Department instituted an advanced system of experimental farm stations in the mid-eighties and by the turn of the century their impact stretched across the country, disseminating the latest information on regional techniques, exploring the growth capacity of soil varieties and climatic conditions, and distributing new seed and tree stock to those farmers like Motherwell who would avail themselves of the generosity.

Similarly, periodicals like The Farmer's Advocate and The Nor'-West Farmer devoted much of their space to questions of tree planting, attractive and functional farm layout,
and grounds beautification, accompanying these articles with illustrations of commodious farm homes and substantial farm buildings. It is clear from a survey of this contemporary literature that while Motherwell was not unique among the first settlement wave, he was certainly in the vanguard of the movement for farmstead beautification. Even the farmstead of Premier Thomas Greenway in Crystal City, Manitoba was still in the early stages of development in the fall of 1896, when Motherwell's stone stable was being erected. This is not to say, however, that no farmers had managed to begin extensive farmstead development as early as the late 1880s. In fact the Canadian Pacific land sales branch was able to take full advantage of the few examples that did exist to propagandize the open land for sale along their right-of-way and used the grant Ontarian structures as illustrations of "Representative Farmers Homes in Western Canada." But the majority of these farmsteads were in their very early stages, particularly in the North-West, and the lush growth shown in the CPR advertisement would not be a common sight for at least
another decade. In any case, the era of stately stone farm mansions was a brief one, confined to a flurry of excited building around the turn of the century when large numbers of the surviving Ontarian families determined to enshrine themselves in fieldstone, pressed stone, brick and even cement. By 1901, the period of overseas immigration was well underway, and the few Ontarians to come west after 1900 were generally transients who had found no satisfaction on the constricting American free land frontier. To the new European homesteaders, wood frame was generally acceptable as a replacement for their mud-chinked, thatched-roof cottages; and while it was recognized that trees served as a useful tool in dry land agriculture, the "Galicians" were hardly committed to a tree planting programme for the purposes of re-creating little pieces of Ontario on the western plains.

In other words, by 1905 the Ontarians were in many ways a "people apart" on the prairies. Not the least of these was the way in which they enclosed themselves inside an encircling habitat, constructed within twenty years of first entry at the prodding of the propagandists, the federal government and, perhaps most importantly, the woodland atavism that inhabited their own psyches.

The course of individual agricultural settlement in the Territories, as in parts of Manitoba, tended to be a common experience. A distinct pattern seems to emerge when an identifiable group like the Ontarians is singled out. Initially, the homesteaders built their first crude structures from the most easily available materials, like sod or poplar logs, which at the same time offered reasonable protection against the climatic extremes. These structures were then generally enhanced in some way before the final move to a more substantial home after the essential farm buildings had been upgraded. Likewise, the process of
farmstead development through the use of shelterbelts was postponed until the final, permanent move was made. As such any planting around the original homesteads was usually a token gesture and the development of utility buildings often took on a haphazard character in anticipation of future consolidations.

In many cases new farmsteads were begun not with new houses, but with improved stables or barns. This was certainly the case on the Motherwell farm and it appears to have been much the same on the John Coxworth farm in Westhall, Manitoba. Ignoring the fact that Coxworth was able to build a full barn by 1899, his Manitoba homestead and Motherwell's in Abernethy probably bore a striking resemblance in 1896. The orientation of the buildings is correct, even to the location of the drive floor access. In this case an earthen ramp is used in a semi-bank style barn. Motherwell on the other hand, chose to use a board ramp until late in the 1930s.

Through examples such as the Coxworth farm, it can be seen that the Motherwell farmstead was not unique. Indeed, the house that was completed late in 1897 was probably a mediocre example of its type. Numerous homes in Manitoba and Assiniboia were more substantial and more attractive in terms of layout and exterior design. The town of Arcola,
less than a hundred miles south-east of the Abernethy area, seems to have been a centre for elaborate cut fieldstone houses, although some, like the John Beggs house lacked the cleaner lines found at Lanark Place. Beggs was a Nevadan who had come to Morris, Manitoba in 1878 and then migrated to Arcola in 1882. This cosmopolitan background may have provoked the use of the hipped-gable roof, which was found on some barns but few houses, in the Territories.

The N.H. Brice house near Arcola avoided the cottage look of the Beggs residence by using a cleaner roofline more closely approximating the Lanark Place design. The masonry work appears to be a reasonable example of the "broken ashlar" variety using "rough pointed" fieldstone, and rising in regular "courses." The Lanark Place masonry was similar except that the courses rose irregularly giving it more of a "rubble" appearance. Brice extended the use of double windows to include all fenestration of the home, while Motherwell had only one double window installed at the south-east corner.
Both homes, of course, employed rapid growing Virginia Creeper to soften the heavy angularity of the front walls, and while its rapid growth characteristics were ideal for an early show, in later years the Creeper often produced moisture retention problems.

The J.P. McLaren residence outside Arcola was the same basic two-storey structure as the Motherwell and Brice homes but had a radically altered roofline. The resultant sun deck was supplemented both by a substantial second-floor balcony serving the upper hallway door, and a veranda on the lower floor that extended across the width of the house. Without the "cake-box" ornamentations of the house, McLaren's barn was a superior example of its type. The main structure is a simple, gambrel-roofed basement barn, but the addition of two stone foundation lean-to sections on either side greatly expanded the mixed farming capacity of the farm and gave the barn a "Dutch" roofline. 27

A close scrutiny of the John McEachen residence at Arcola reveals that he was probably more careful than most
in ensuring that larger and stronger stonework was used for the corners. Like the other farmsteads in this brief survey, the planting around the McEachen home was not well advanced, or at least not well kept. Arcola farmers could use the excuse that the local terrain was sufficient to serve in lieu of shelterbelts but they had no defence against attacks that they had failed to beautify their property. H.C. Robey might well have feared for their salvation.

Arcola, of course, was not the only centre of farmstead development. The grand scale stone and brick farm houses still abound in southern Saskatchewan, prevailing in areas of pre-1885 settlement and appearing with predictable regularity in districts like Abernethy. Examples from areas in Manitoba and around Moosomin, Indian Head, Sintaluta, Kenlis and Lumsden in Saskatchewan, should serve to illustrate the point that Lanark Place was unique only in that it served as yet another example of the impact that Upper Canadian mores had upon the Western landscape.

Another comparative example of homestead development phases similar to that experienced near Abernethy can be found in this "farm scene" in southern Manitoba. Again, the farmer has constructed a permanent stone basement barn to accommodate his stock before the
replacement of the home; and like Motherwell he appears to have upgraded the original structures in the interim. The Manitoban's access to rail transport which can be seen in the distance, was a luxury for which Motherwell had to fight long and hard alongside his neighbours against the railroad interests, who resisted early demands for branch line construction.

Near Cypress River, Manitoba the James Davidson farm sported a large stone house and an equally impressive gable-roofed stone basement barn. The barn entryways were protected by the rare veranda-style eaves implying perhaps that the basement had previously been used as a stable. The innovative use of the windmill in the barn indicates the presence of a high water table, and the location of the well in the stable basement avoided problems of winter freeze-up. However, Davidson would have had to take pains to ensure that the well was not contaminated by seepage from the manure floor. At Lanark Place no subterranean water supply existed and windmill technology never became part of its development. Also, by 1899 when the photograph of the Davidson farm was taken, Motherwell's first plantings would have been quite visible, while Davidson appears to have neglected this aspect of farmstead development.

A number of examples serve to illustrate, that in parts of Manitoba, farmsteads were displaying obvious signs of
maturity in structure, layout, fencing, and plantings around the turn of the century. There were also many examples of layout that could easily have influenced Motherwell in the final determination of building location at Lanark Place. Although architectural design is widely dissimilar, the layout of George Motheral's farm at Manitou bears a striking
resemblance to Motherwell's except for the added structure behind the barn.

At Killarney, Manitoba, Joseph Hammell apparently took the recommendations on tree planting emanating from the Brandon experimental farm to heart. His young plantation of Manitoba Maples promises to shelter the cottage-style house with its hipped-gable roof. But more importantly, they will protect the farmyard that Hammell framed by the simple but effective gable-roofed farm buildings which were perhaps more common in Manitoba than in the Territories.

At Minnedosa, George Frazer constructed a hipped-gable roof barn atop a stone basement. In close proximity to the barn he built a gable-roofed stone house with a kitchen extension reminiscent of Lanark Place. "Building close" like this was a common layout "fault" identified by farm journal editors, and it may have related back to British
concepts of the "unit farm" in which all buildings on the farmstead were inter-connected. (see above, p. 18)

Certain elements of the structures and layout at Lanark Place were repeated ad nauseum in western adaptations of Eastern stone or brick buildings. These included winter kitchen extensions, veranda styles, dormer shapes, chimney work, and, in specifically Italianate designs, the ubiquitous widow's walk. At Nesbitt, Manitoba, the home of A.E. Rome showed a distinct propensity for ornamentation. His barn, fences and auxiliary buildings were all cluttered
with excessive adornment. Fortunately he allowed the house to stand by itself.

Gingerbread trim for eaves and dormers graced many prairie homes. Few farmers however had the bad taste of this Lenore, Manitoba house builder to mix gingerbread styles to the point of destroying the integral unity of the house wings.

The same kind of mixing and matching on the larger scale of building additions produced a prairie vernacular architecture. Some of it was particularly pleasing in that it took on a pattern of organic, natural growth. But Prairie Vernacular as expressed by the Pattison farm outside Newdale, Manitoba was merely a jumble of buildings so poorly engineered that the poor draughting of the chimney on the summer kitchen had to be compensated for by the extension of a stove pipe. The Pattison agglomeration was an excellent example of the need for shelterbelt camouflage.

As the final example of Manitoba farmsteads, the Robert Greaves layout should
be sufficient to set Lanark Place within the ambiance established by early settlers of British stock in the North-West. Near Kenton, Manitoba, Greaves built a simple gable-roofed stone house which like most others was a simple variation on a theme. The buildings on the Greaves farmstead lined up much like Motherwell's, although the stone utility shed had a tendency to intrude upon the living space which served the house, whereas Motherwell avoided this kind of intrusion by the use of an intervening hedged lawn. The gambrel roof, the venting system, eaves-troughing, and decorative windows are also closely related to the Motherwell barn. Greaves was able, however, to use a gentle swell in the terrain to bank his barn for access to the drive floor and he added stairs to the storage area in order to give two-way entry. The lack of similar access in the Motherwell barn seems to imply that the storage of grain crops was less important than the animal husbandry functions of the basement floor.
Assiniboia farmsteads.
The farmsteads of Assiniboia, which later became part of Southern Saskatchewan, were even more closely akin to Lanark Place than those of Manitoba. It was Motherwell's generation who filled up the railway belt in Assiniboia as the Canadian Pacific progressed westward during the early eighties, and at least until 1900 the group was homogeneous, internally consistent, and if not Ontarian, usually Anglo-Saxon.

Thirty miles south-east of Abernethy, across the Qu'Appelle Valley this Pixholme homestead serves as a fair example of contiguous squared timber construction. The house formed one side of the stable yard and may have been reminiscent of Motherwell's homestead, although an 1890 photograph give no indication that he built his log stable in such close proximity. The Pixholme complex offers excellent examples of thatched-roof stable construction, an interesting pole stacking arrangement and a light but sturdy pole fence that may be an example of the type Motherwell claims to have used.
Fifteen miles south of Pixholme, near Grenfell, a more advanced farmstead of the 1886 era could be found in the Hope Farm. In many ways it represented an intermediate stage of farmstead development. It would appear that Skrine arrived with enough liquid capital to embark on an advanced building programme or to purchase the property from a development group who speculated on such farmsteads. In either case, the Skrine farm was one of the more advanced models in the Territories during the early 1890s; but by the turn of the century it had been superseded by the grandiose estates of those who had endured their primitive homes with some patience to reap the rewards of luxury at a later date.

The system of erecting new barns before embarking on major house programmes, however, was as common in Assiniboia as it was in Manitoba. In this illustration of the A.B. Potter farm near Whitewood on the CPR, a three-louvered barn
graces the same field as the original house, which like Motherwell's, had been upgraded for health and comfort. Potter also used pole fences to protect his fields against errant stock, and the twin pole support posts are an interesting feature that may have been incorporated by Motherwell. Some shelterbelting is in evidence in the 1898 sketch, although the planting at Lanark Place appears to have been done on a more calculated basis.

Meanwhile, around the prosperous Indian Head district, which had the advantage of mainline rail service, homes of some substance were beginning to appear on the barren plains at about the time Motherwell was building his own stone house. Size, complexity of floor plan, and added features such as the glazed veranda, give the William Douglas house a distinct aura of opulence. It is clear from the photograph, however, that houses like this were singularly inappropriate to the open prairie, and looked well only when extensive farmstead development radically altered their setting.

Similarly the A. and G. Mutch farmhouse sat like a grotesque institutional edifice without the benefit of a tree or a hedge. Nevertheless, the house was a solid example of brickwork and full use was made of the steeply pitched hip-roof to introduce large skylights into oversized dormers. The Mutch home was seventy-five miles west of Abernethy and sat on the edge of a shallow coulee. A fine wire
fence had replaced the common poplar poles, but much needed shelterbelting and decorative planting had been totally neglected even as late as 1899. Stone rather than brick was employed in the basement foundations of the first and second Mutch barns and good use was made of the ground features in the construction of the large bank barn. Although the farm buildings were situated close to the house, the shallow gully provided a natural barnyard and conveniently separated the farm functions. It was this hillside shelter and topographical farmyard delineation that probably allowed Mutch to postpone a planting programme indefinitely.

Similarly, the Stephens farm of Indian Head utilized a steep gully in the construction of this classic example of a bank barn. Access to the drive, or threshing floor was conveniently level although the stone basement was a full ten feet high. The natural poplar groves were preserved at the bottom of the gully, while a fine board fence enclosed a well-sheltered barnyard. All structures on the property made use of clapboard siding, including a shanty toolshed that crowded the basement entrance and resembled the shed erected on the Motherwell farm in the late thirties.
By the turn of the century the farmsteads of Assiniboia were beginning to show the effects of early landscaping efforts. The Glaister house near Prince Albert shows a rare example of the use of Virginia Creeper on wood frame, although board siding did not really need the softening impact that vegetation could impart to the heavy lines of large stone houses. It is likely that the vines would eventually encourage wood rot on the front of this house, as they did in the mortar at Lanark Place.

Solid farmstead growth generally denoted a degree of sophistication in the operation, and was usually accompanied by similar improvements in the delineation of function and fencing techniques. What once had seemed confused conglomerations of farm buildings began to acquire a more engineered appearance when fences, hedges and shelterbelts eventually began to draw out the internal consistency of once barren farm layouts. Even homesteads that had seen little
structural development by 1901 like the Bates farm at Kenlis eight miles south-west of Abernethy, seem much improved by the additions of shelter-belts. Of course not every farmer in the Territories made use of the material at hand to beautify and protect his grounds. Although this Indian Head farmer had only been on his property for five years at the time of the 1902 photograph of the Holden farm, his failure to utilize the expertise and generosity of the local experimental farm is inexplicable. Had he prepared his farmstead grounds by summerfallow, he could have had shelter-belts and forest groves free of charge.

For those who took full advantage of this Federal government's generosity the rewards were reaped in terms of more efficient mixed farming operations and homes which had the appearance of genuine country estates. Certainly Lanark Place falls into this category as does the farm of Motherwell's
neighbour, P. Ferguson of Kenlis, and that of James Campbell east of Moose Jaw, which bore a striking resemblance to the Motherwell complex.

It should be relatively clear then, that compared to others of its type, the Motherwell farmstead was composed of an average house, an excellent set of grounds, a fine L-shaped barn and uncommonly large hired labourers' cottage. Modern evaluations of the house have exaggerated its importance, and these exaggerations have contributed to the erroneous assumption that the house served as a singular reminder of Motherwell's wealth and prosperity. More accurately, the house and the landscape with which he surrounded it, serve as a tribute to his grinding perseverance, and as a reminder that he was raised and educated in the woodland of Eastern and Central Ontario.

The Propagandists
The settlers who followed the railway into Assiniboia in the North-West Territories did not enter a vacuum in which they could only have relied on their own previous examples.
Agricultural journals like The Nor'-West Farmer and The Farmer's Advocate provided the western homesteader with ample encouragement to build sheltered farmsteads with extensive tree belts, ornamental plantings, and conveniently located service structures. Not surprisingly these periodicals also tended to carry a heavy Ontarian bias and catered directly to the Anglo-Saxon migrants who moved west between 1882 and 1900.

By running regular features on topics like "Arboriculture," "Forestry and Gardening," and "Tree Planting in the West," The Nor'-West Farmer and its various competitors contributed greatly to the attitude that to foliate the empty prairie by planting trees at every possible opportunity was part of the "White Man's Burden." Most importantly, of course it was every farmer's duty to create out of his farmstead a treed plantation, within which he could take shelter, and through which he could spread the gospel proclaimed by the experimental farms that a woodland environment was available to all.

In its October 1883 issue, The Nor'-West Farmer echoed the typical Ontarian response to the open prairie by reprinting a Moose Jaw News editorial to the effect that:

There can be no two opinions as to the desirability of cultivating trees on our prairies. From every point of view it is of the highest importance that no time be lost and that the business be carried on, on the largest possible scale. Whether we have regard to the production of fruits or of timber, to the effects upon climate and moisture, to provision of shelter for man and beast, or to the utility of orchards and groves in breaking the sweep of the winds that threaten to carry everything before them, it is clear that we want trees, as many as possible and in the greatest possible variety.28

Despite the fervent urgency of this prose and the claim that, "Ontario trees will grow well in this country, all they want is a fair chance," it is clear that relatively little was
known about the varieties of trees and methods of planting that would be suitable for the continental climate of the central plains.

Not until 1888, when the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head commenced full-scale operations, was concentrated experimental work done on tree species and planting techniques. The general drought of 1886 had been particularly hard on nascent shelterbelts and had discouraged farmers from pressing ahead with their own planting programmes. Nevertheless, the drought served to emphasize the special nature of dry land conditions and encouraged western agriculturalists to seek out moisture preservation systems of preparing ground and planting trees, just as it had encouraged the formulation of dry land farming field techniques. A few years of perseverent observation had shown that the only tree that was found growing naturally on the "high prairie" with any success was the aspen poplar, and then only when it was protected by underbrush and low foliage:

...This protection to the roots by underbrush or foliage prevents the soil from losing too much moisture by evaporation and also prevents rapid changes of temperature from affecting the roots.

Consequently, it was felt that similar measures could be adapted for farmstead plantings by allowing potatoes, corn or in extreme cases even weeds to grow around newly transplanted trees in order to increase their survival rate.

By 1889 "The Farmer," as The Nor'-West Farmer was prone to call itself, was advocating the use of hardy Manitoba Maple (box elder) and "cheap cottonwood poplar" as "starting" trees. To accommodate the demand expected from publicity of this kind, the experimental farm at Brandon imported an ample supply of cottonwood seedlings from Dakota, where they were also being distributed in mass planting programmes.

It was recommended that a four-foot planting grid be used for the plough line. Roots were to be protected by a well-
packed base soil and a constant supply of moisture, and farmers were admonished to take the time to plant a few trees well each year, than a thousand trees poorly.  

By the end of the eighties tree planting, at least in Manitoba, had become a going concern. Not only were the experimental stations at Brandon and Indian Head involved in the early phases of distribution, but, as The Farmer put it, "the tree pedlar is again abroad in the land." Although the developing government distribution system would soon make the tree sellers something of an anachronism, in the meantime they found an active market for their nursery stock. The Winnipeg farm journals, however, saw no good in the itinerant salesmen and warned the public that, not only were they eastern-based and ignorant of prairie conditions, but they were little better than charlatans. Their worst vice was the advertising of fruit tree stocks, few of which had any chance of survival in the western climate, to dupe the Ontarian homesteader community into large but useless purchases.  

It takes little imagination to see within The Farmer a district bias toward Winnipeg nurseries and tree farms, and not without just cause. Apparently many farmers had already lost both money and time on poor nursery stock and inappropriate species.  

The prairie homestead was not a place where one could afford to waste cash on worthless tree types, or still less to waste time on the planting of short-lived shelterbelts which were originally intended to nurture new grain varieties under difficult prairie conditions. Fortunately, trees were often easy to procure by gathering the maple seeds that collected along the banks of most creeks and streams during September and October. With a proper bed prepared by summer fallowing, ploughing, manuring and furrowing, a belt could be seeded in the fall. Then, with a good straw or manure mulch, and a constant supply of water through the next
summer, the seedlings would be strong enough to be thinned by the second or third year, or left dense enough to create a maple hedge.

In 1890 the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa sent one of its last shipments of 130,000 seedlings west to Manitoba and the Territories. \(^{34}\) Then, through the 1890s, the western branches at Brandon and Indian Head began to take control of the tree programme. Part of the impetus behind their strenuous campaign, which was abetted by The Farmer's Advocate and The Nor'-West Farmer, was an early belief in the power of artificial forestation to alter the climate of the Great Plains. In 1890 The Advocate claimed that "the planting of trees in large numbers would influence the annual rainfall, and make our climate less liable to dry seasons." Despite the fact that woodlands were sometimes subjected to droughts, "any thinking man cannot fail to understand that trees must affect the rainfall more or less." \(^{35}\) Even in Manitoba the evidence was clear to The Advocate's forestry editor that more rain fell annually in the bluff districts than in the open ones. In theory this whole concept centered around the ability of forest growth to send down roots to the deep water table and then to transpire this moisture into the atmosphere. It was obvious that great quantities of water were released this way since "no moisture ever descends to the roots again" after having carried its nourishment treeward. "The moisture or vapour rising cool from the forests comes in contact with the clouds above, and the junction is said to occasion rain nearby." Accordingly, the converse was true on the prairies, because the atmosphere would be drier than the air above and instead of moisture joining moisture and inducing rain, the dry air would counteract the moisture above and there would be no rainfall. \(^{36}\)

If the resident experts at The Advocate were to be believed, the ecosystem of the Canadian interior was out of phase—
the reverse of a proper balance. Fortunately, it was susceptible to change and it had become the duty of every farmer to plant trees in order to restore the proper climatic balance of the prairies. This pseudo-scientific rationale became part of the exegesis of farmstead plantations. Farmers were to plant not only shelterbelts and decorative plots but actual groves of poplar or maple. It was assumed that, on a two-by-three foot grid, an acre of land could produce 7,200 trees, over 6,000 of which could later be thinned out and used "for fuel or other purposes." Indeed, the Indian Head Tree Nursery photograph files contain a large number of farmsteads with extensive plantation acreages and plentiful supplies of additional fuel and timber (see Figures 1 and 2).

Along with the increasing involvement of the western experimental farms in prairie agriculture, the nineties also witnessed the introduction and testing of new tree, hedge, and shrub varieties with some success. As early as 1891, on the basis of a two-year study, it was found that a number of imported species might be hardy enough to survive. These included Birch, Russian Poplars, several willows, Cottonwood, Mountain Ash, American Elder, Soft Maple, White and Green Ash, Russian Olive, and Ontario Cedar (Arbor Vitae). But the most popular trees remained the Manitoba Maple, the native Ash, Elm and Poplar, and the White Spruce, although these did not possess the ornamental value of some of the more exotic varieties. The planting of native trees was strongly recommended because the difficult growing conditions often discouraged settlers who had begun "by planting the five hardwoods and evergreen varieties so well known to them in their eastern homes." It was thought better to succeed with maple, ash, Russian poplar and willow, than to fail with the Ontario varieties thus discouraging all tree planting.
Plantation "pruned up and not cultivated"—3 years, 1909. (Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Agency—PFRA—#365)

Plantation of Manitoba Maple and Cottonwood—2 years, 4×4 grid, 1908. (PFRA #95)
Each year of trial and error on the experimental farms as well as among the homesteaders who, like Motherwell, possessed the training or the aptitude for experimentation and observation, yielded a wider variety of available plantings. These included both utilitarian and ornamental shrubs for hedging as well as the versatile maple which was interchangeable as a tree or a hedge. Southernwood, Tartarian Honeysuckle, and the popular Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree came into common use as did the shrub lilacs and Spiraea. According to Angus McKay, the Superintendent at Indian Head, however, Russian Willow and Maple hedges were absolutely the most superior, and the Ontarian farmsteads abounded in these common species.

By the late 1890s, then, a wealth of horticultural and arboricultural information had been made readily available to the farmers of the North-West Territories. Armed with this information, much of which they themselves had provided, the Ontarian settlers set about to implement their own particular philosophy and life-style or at least that part of it that could be physically expressed in their surroundings. Having forsaken the "fruitless" first attempts to create an orchard land of their new homes, they commenced the creation of tree-encased farmsteads reminiscent of the wooded homeland that they had left behind for the free land of the west. Lanark Place serves as a quality example of the numerous farmstead estates that the Ontarians built to perpetuate their particular way of life.
Unable to make use of the features available on the rim of Pheasant Creek coulee, W.R. Motherwell was confronted with the task of providing his farm and home with the amenities and services necessary to sustain a mixed farming operation, while at the same time providing a comfortable environment within which the inhabitants of Lanark Place could live, work and play. Shelter and water were the two paramount concerns on the new farmstead. In 1897 Motherwell shifted his attention from the care of the animals to provision for his family and by the end of the year a great stone house had given the family presence a decidedly permanent character. The water supply, on the other hand, continued to be a source of annoyance, having to be hauled in water butts on a stone boat from Pheasant Creek, a mile and a half south of the house. A cistern for wash water was also attached to the house to collect runoff and meltwater from the roof and the ice storage cellar; but this system could not support an expanding mixed farming operation, and served only to contribute to the crude daily existence that was a result of the incessant battle against a prairie environment. Yet, the purpose of farmstead development was to make something more than the primitive essentials available to the Great Plains farmer, and it was as much a matter of life-style as it was a matter of scientific technique.

Within his eight acres Motherwell intended to provide a guaranteed fresh water supply, a variety of garden produce,
a local tree supply, and sheltered glades among the tree belts which would serve as work and recreation areas segregated from the central barnyard which had been created at the centre of the property on the lee side of the barn. These functions, the slope of the land, and the prevailing winds determined the direction that the construction of the farmstead landscape would take.\(^{43}\) Retaining the grid-like orientation of the township survey, Motherwell organized his farmstead into four distinct sections of slightly varying sizes, with the stable at the approximate centre, and the house dominating the approach road. For the purposes of this study these four segments will be referred to as quadrants and will be identified according to their function or dominant feature such as the house, garden, dugout and barn.

By late 1897 the proud new fieldstone house was ready for occupation and the family transferred their household from the original log home. Two seasons of building in 1896 and 1897 when crops also had to be planted, cultivated, harvested, threshed and sold, probably meant that tree planting was not begun in earnest until the spring of 1898. Following the accepted recommendations for foundation shelterbelts Motherwell closed off his property with an extensive "C"-shaped line of trees that extended along the north, west and south sides, with an additional "T" belt at the north end of the farmstead where the added protection matured extra trees and seedlings (see Figure 3). The layout was a classic example of the standard planting pattern recommended by the experimental farms and the horticultural editors of the farm journals.

There are no remnants of these original plantings still in existence. After the site had been designated as a potential historic park in the late 1960s, Parks Canada determined that a maintenance programme should be undertaken
and invited the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Agency (Department of Regional and Economic Expansion) to participate in the project. With the farmstead in an advanced state of neglect, it was decided that the farmstead should be levelled and replanted. Accordingly the entire site except for the lawn and hedge, and the front fence line was bulldozed clean of trees and fences. However the as-found drawings of the farmstead, compiled in 1968 and 1969 by Thomas White of Regina, have proven useful in the theoretical re-creation of the tree lines and other features at Lanark Place.

The single most important piece of information emanating from the landscape as-found documents is the stump diameter of all the trees and tree remnants which had survived the era of neglect. In a map, reproduced on a small scale for this paper, John Stewart, Parks Canada landscape architect, has correlated all the species extant on the property with their diameters (see Plant List). Keeping in mind that different locations within the farmstead were likely to produce a variety of growth rates, these correlations should give a reasonable profile of the planting programme undertaken by Motherwell after 1897. The largest stump diameter found on the farmstead in 1968 was twelve inches. Examples of each variety of Motherwell's shelterbelt trees had reached this size, including Manitoba Maple, Green Ash, Acute Leafed Willow and White Spruce. No stump diameter has been given for the Russian Poplar, but because it was interspersed alternately among some of the oldest willow it might be assumed that it was planted at about the same time.

Leaving the examples of White Spruce aside for the moment, the oldest trees on the farmstead coincide conveniently with the two major wind-break lines on North-Western farms. Obviously the two most important tree lines
on the property were those that bordered the northern and western edges. These would take the full brunt of the north-west winds that perpetually swept across Motherwell's quarter toward his barn and house. However, the northern shelterbelt was also one of the least dense on the property, composed as it was of two widely separated rows of Manitoba Maple planted on a four-foot grid. The photograph of the Men's Cottage, probably taken during the winter of 1914, illustrates the nature of this planting and its dubious effectiveness during the leafless season. But Motherwell was obviously not interested in preventing snow from entering the confines of his farmstead. Rather he hoped to trap all the snow that was available at generally strategic locations in order to give the grounds a healthy start in the spring with a good supply of meltwater. During the summer, in full leaf, the two maple rows would provide effective shelter against hot summer winds; but in the winter they would barely interrupt the full blast of northern gales, allowing snow to blow across the landscape. Motherwell was not prepared, however, to allow this snow to build up around the house. Accordingly he planted two rows of maple extending in a "T" south from the thin northern belt toward the centre of the property, passing between the
house and the barn. The two rows of maple were then supplemented by the addition of two more rows of Cottonwood poplar to make the barrier complete. The northern tip of this thick shelterbelt can be seen in the same photograph of the Men's Cottage which clearly illustrates its effectiveness in winter and its impenetrability in summer. In fact, by the time the Men's Cottage was built, between 1903 and 1914, the growth of all the wind-breaks was typical of a relatively mature homestead despite indications that in 1902 none of the trees had been over six feet in height.  

The western shelterbelt was the most substantial on the property but it was far from being a solid wall of trees, the like of which could be found at Indian Head. In fact there were two distinct components to the shelterbelt that served the seven hundred foot length of the property. The first, or northern, component began like an end lap joint at the western extremity of the two northern maple rows. The
full length of this first component is uncertain. In 1937-38 when the earth ramp to the barn was constructed, a small dugout was excavated at the end of this section and early plantings may have been destroyed. This lack of economy on the Motherwell farm is unlikely. It is more probable that the section extended south only one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet where it came to an abrupt halt. This first part of the western shelterbelt was composed of a single outer row and three supplemental inner rows of Manitoba Maple, planted on a four-foot grid nearly thirty feet away from the first row. It is fairly clear that this double structure in the north-west corner would have effectively protected the entrance to the drive floor of the barn and the northern working field.
Between the first and second components of the western shelterbelt a gap of nearly two hundred feet was left unplanted. Through the southern portion of this gap, the working vehicle service lane sliced across the entire farmstead and out into Motherwell's fields. Similarly a lesser lane and gateway was left at the northern end of the gap leading to and from the barn and servicing an experimental plot which appeared later in the history of the farm. Yet these driveways required only twenty- or thirty-foot gaps in the page wire fence that enclosed the farmstead. It would seem that the real purpose of the large break in the shelterbelt was to allow the prevailing north-west winds to blow snow directly into the area of the farmstead that would soon contain Motherwell's huge dugout. Guarded by two large mounds of earth, both of which were planted with dense willow groves, the dugout trapped the wind-blown snow throughout the winter and by late March it would be filled with meltwater. Supplemented by the June rains, the dugout would hold an ample supply of water throughout the summer and fall.

The dugout section of the property was surrounded on three sides by the finest of the shelterbelts that Motherwell planted before the turn of the century. The western edge, which was in reality the continuation of the entire western shelterbelt, comprised three rows of trees in a tight, four-foot grid. Inside the first row of hardy maple which took the wind's full force, Motherwell began to intersperse other varieties. The two inner rows were composed entirely of willow, which because of their shape allowed snow to spread across the field in front of them, but blocked the heavy upper winds which would have drifted it off the property.

On the south the dugout area was enclosed by a dense, geometrically staggered, four-foot grid of three mixed rows. Again, the outer row used maple as its
foundation but in this instance Green Ash were alternately interspersed between the maples. The central row was composed entirely of Russian Poplar, an Asian import that had proven successful in the prairies, and Acute Leafed Willows accounted for the inside row, completing the belt.

The third belt of trees that helped to protect the dugout was formed of a loose planting of willow and Russian Poplar. In a broad sense it can be seen as the continuation of the belt of trees which extended south from the northern edge of the property and passed between the house and barn, effectively separating the western "barn half" from the eastern "house half." On the other hand, the tree species of the southern section of this dividing belt were radically different from the maple and the Cottonwood lying to the north. More importantly the willow and poplar were specifically designed to protect the garden area of the farmstead which lay due east of this specialized shelterbelt and which needed dense foliage to save it from the parching winds of summer.
The last section of the oldest tree belts sat in the middle of the farmstead where it served less as a shelter-belt and more as a decorative partition to separate the house and lawn from the barnyard. Actually, this section of maple and
poplar was an extension of the maple belt known as Lovers' Lane that stretched south from the Men's Cottage. Two arching rows of maple on the house side of the barnyard fence, served as a driveway loop, joining the two access roads, while the row nearest the fence also camouflaged the wooden privy. Toward the lawn Cottonwoods added height and variety and in later years, possibly 1914, a row of White Spruce was added to the belt, giving it a distinct ornamental flavour. Whether the spruce extended north much beyond the house line is not known.

Three final tree rows completed the shelterbelts at Lanark Place, adding a finished look to the front of the property. At the north-east corner two rows of Manitoba Maple, planted around 1903 formed an arching bower extending nearly one hundred and fifty feet from the house to the north corner. In a sense it was a later duplication of the Lovers' Lane maple rows that served as a path and driveway to the cottage on the northern edge of the farmstead.
At the other end of the site, the shelterbelts around the garden were completed at the same time by the addition of single rows of maple trees. Except for the orchard which was planted around 1930, these are among the last of the major tree plantings at Lanark Place. Judging from the size of their stumps and their height in the 1922 panoramic photograph of the farmstead, they were also put in around 1903 or 1905, probably at the same time as the two
rows of younger maple north of the house. Essentially the garden belts encased the area which they served. Undoubtedly they would have contributed to snow collection during the colder months, while offering shade and wind-break during the summer. However, they do not exhibit the same careful engineering that went into the creation of the shelterbelts for the dugout, the working field beside the barn, or the area surrounding the house. They serve as dressing for the front of the property. Their function is not utilitarian; rather it is aesthetic and psychological. Since the farmstead was designed as a garden woodland to give oasis-like relief from the stark prairie, no purpose would have been served by leaving seven hundred feet of frontage open to the intrusion of the angularity of the plains. The farmstead was an enclosing experience. Unnecessary gaps in the enclosure would reduce the quality of the experience. But at the same time, Motherwell designed his farmstead to be seen, and a cursory survey of other farmsteads shows that Lanark Place was uncommonly transparent. Although the house was too close to the road no attempt was made to hide it with high trees which would have buffered it against the road traffic, as infrequent as it may have been. Beside the house, a hedged lawn gave a broad vista of the interior of the farm without laying it completely bare; and along the front line of the property the shelterbelts, which were obviously less substantial than the others, gave an impression of the immensity of the farmstead by exposing it up to the medial line of the intersecting maple belts.

At the same time the most visible part of Lanark Place was also the most decorative. All the truly ornamental trees were planted in this area. The lawn, which was used as a recreation area and tennis court, was surrounded by a clipped caragana hedge in the style of a formal European
garden. In fact, it was referred to by the family as the "outdoor living room" and figured prominently in most of the Motherwells' seasonal entertaining.

East of the lawn a large flower bed contained a broad variety of flowering species, while the larger beds in front of the house seem to have been devoted to a single species, like geraniums in the early years and petunias after the Motherwell in-laws descended on the farm in the 1920s.

White Spruce decorated the strategic corners of the property frontage. Two straddled the entrance of the working vehicle road, one stood at the south corner of the main gateway, another was planted at the north-east corner of the house beds. A row of White Spruce was located west of the veranda, and at the open end of the lawn a small grove of ten spruce contributed a variety of shape and colour to the poplar and maple that had been planted over a decade before. The photographic evidence indicates that the spruce were a very late planting, and Major McFadyen, a farm-hand at Lanark Place in 1914, claims that it was he who dug the trench and prepared the clay and
manure layering to make the ground ready to receive the spruce. By 1922, the trees were showing a healthy, sturdy growth, but there is also some evidence to suggest that earlier plantings of spruce underwent some difficulties. A photograph taken during a Department of Agriculture staff excursion in late July, 1914, shows a row of young and ailing spruce trees at the west end of the lawn, just beyond the hedge. It may have been too exposed along this
fence line for the tender spruce or the ground may have been unsuitable for sustained growth; but whatever the reasons for their eventual disappearance, the shelter provided by the poplar-maple belts at the other end of the lawn would have satisfied the general requirements outlined by the prairie horticulturalists. Because autumn is a propitious time for transplanting, these spruce or at least their successors may have been moved to properly prepared beds at the opposite end of the lawn late in 1914, while the fence line was given over to shrubs and flowers.

Most, if not all, of the ornamental plantings were confined to the area around the house. A clipped and shaped caragana hedge lined three sides of the formal lawn, while four old elms, one of which failed to survive, decorated the casual lawn west of the house and were supplemented by the additional spruce plantings of 1914. Two rows of large, widely spaced Cottonwoods lined the working driveway south of the caragana hedges and four large Cottonwoods helped to frame the house on the north side while at the same time softening the parlour view of the future orchard. At the front of the house, the "parlour garden" held a variety of flowers in large earth beds located between the eight-inch curbs, and the lawn and rose bushes
indicated by the as-found drawings appear to have been relatively late additions. The house, then, was seen as a focal point of floral beauty, yet it was the total impact of the farmstead vegetation that made sites like Lanark Place centripetal centres of aesthetic interest on the Saskatchewan plain. Naturally field-work was the raison d'être for these farms, but for the Ontarians at least, the tree-lined farmsteads were home. Consequently, Lanark Place was seen as an entity unto itself, independent of the field system beyond, and the name referred specifically to only that acreage which Motherwell chose to enclose.

From this survey of the shelterbelts it is clear that Motherwell had a profound impact upon his eight-acre landscaped tract in section fourteen. He had encased his farmstead in a wall of maple, willow and poplar. He had partitioned the acreage into four specific areas, each with a function completely different from the others. And he had separated the work areas from the living space which he developed around the stone house. Traffic patterns into each area were dictated by the plantings which were also supplemented with page wire fence.

Motherwell's control of the climate within the dimension of his farmstead was even more impressive. Winds and snow sifted into the structure only where he allowed, for the purpose of trapping the useful moisture that would be released into the ground by the warmth of spring. The major topographic alterations which Motherwell wrought in the southern section of the farmstead, the shelterbelts, and the ornamental trees combined to create an oasis where none had stood before. The grasp of the prairie elements on this particular piece of land had been broken. Motherwell had remade his environment and had given his home at least the flavour if not the essence of his old woodland origins. Lanark Place, like innumerable other verdant farmsteads in
Southern Saskatchewan had become a land apart, a territory unto itself.

The Quadrants
As a self-contained unit Lanark Place operated on the basis of a division of function. Each of the four distinct spaces served a basic human need: the shelter or living space was dominated by the house; the food space contained the vegetable garden; the dugout was the central feature of the water space; and the barn dictated the activity of the work space. A reduced version of the farmstead illustrates both the integrity of each space and how it was inter-related with the other. Each of the spaces shares one or more common features with its adjoining quadrant. The obvious division lines in the farmstead layout are the two axes which intersected between the implement shed (see the map of the farmstead) and the barn. The northern and southern portions of the site were divided by the working
driveway which led ostensibly to the implement shed, but actually gave access through the entire farmstead to the rye and wheat fields beyond. The farmstead was then quartered by the interior, or lateral, shelterbelts which crossed from north to south: a maple belt extending from the men's cottage to the implement shed driveway; and a willow belt which extended from the southern edge, along the drainage ditch to the implement shed itself. The real anomaly in the system was the barnyard which sat at the centre of the axes and was segregated by a high, imposing board fence. Gates in the fence at the intersections of both driveways provided easy access into and through the barnyard but it effectively interrupted traffic flow into the dugout quadrant. This was apparently not a mistake in design. Motherwell is presumed to have been extremely cautious of the dugout and attempted to prevent easy or regular access. Nevertheless, the dugout was used for recreation at certain points, and while swimming may have been discouraged because of a treacherous bottom, canoeing or punting was allowed. Thus even the barnyard served a strategic function beyond the mere containment of grazing animals. Its positioning was awkward and somewhat inconvenient, but like every other feature of the farmstead it served to block, guide and direct traffic flow while providing added protection for ornamental plantings.

There are then, within the confines of the farmstead four distinct areas which provide a convenient organizational tool for analysis. In the north-east corner the House, or Ornamental Quadrant provided the family with their living space in an area roughly one hundred and fifty by three hundred and fifty feet. To the south, the Garden Quadrant, contained the over-sized kitchen garden and the implement shed in an area of approximately the same size. The Dugout Quadrant in the south-west corner stored nearly all the
farmstead's water in an artificial basin which held drainage from an area three hundred by three hundred and fifty feet. North of the dugout the Barn or Working Quadrant served Motherwell's mixed farming operation and with dimensions of three hundred and fifty and four hundred feet, it was the largest of the four.

The clear definition of the function of each plot in the farmstead was standard farming practice in the oldest regions. Each plan that received notice in the agricultural periodicals made wide use of fencing and tree lines to divide the farmstead into useable portions. Few however, offered the kind of symmetrical regularity that could be found at Lanark Place. Often, the "classic" layouts were so cluttered with "aesthetic" design that their role was subverted by their intricacy. Perhaps the vivid imagination of the young can be forgiven for Percy Florence's clumsy example of wasted space in this farmstead layout; but it was encouraging nevertheless, to see The Farmer catering to the interest of potential farmers, many of whom were already forsaking their father's homesteads in favour of the rising living standards of burgeoning prairie cities.

Other examples of agrarian landscapes, like this one published by The Farmer's Advocate, showed a tendency to incorporate inordinately formal garden areas which only served to detract from the operation
of the farm. Although the concept of farmstead landscaping among the 1880s pioneers may have received its impetus from the Ontario woodland ethos, even Motherwell who expressed the Ontarian identity as distinctly as any, was too practical a farmer to give ornament a higher priority than efficiency in his farmstead.

Two Manitoba farmsteads, both radically different from Lanark Place serve to illustrate this efficiency. The J. Ching Farm at Shadeland sacrificed aesthetics for a pronounced spatial efficiency and an economical tree planting schedule. An "L"-shaped shelterbelt on the northern and western sides of the property provided reasonable protection against the prevailing winds and allowed Ching to include sufficient pasturage for his calf and cattle operations. His garden was small and, unlike Motherwell's, tended to intrude upon the living space around his crowded house. At the same time, Ching's working yard was easily accessible to all sections of the farm and encouraged a close grouping of the utility buildings, all of which were able to border on the pasturage.

A more impressive and generally more attractive example of Manitoba farmsteads could be found near Shoal Lake on the Joseph Tucker property. In full leaf it is probable that Tucker's grounds were even more impressive than Motherwell's. The working area of the farmstead, including a small pasture, a hog pen and the stable buildings, had its own clearly established space well separated and sheltered from the main road. Like the rest of the farmstead it was protected by the standard north-west shelterbelts, but added substantial
plantings provided wide separation for a small garden as well as a buffer zone for the house and lawns. Tucker's use of a segregated corner for the farmstead's living space achieved the same frontal presence as the Motherwell house without being subject to the same intrusion that a roadway might have presented.

The question remains as to how Motherwell responded to the particular conditions which he found and which he created on his farmstead near Abernethy Assiniboia. Clearly the dugout became a dominant feature, so much so that it was accorded more than a quarter of the total area. The barnyard, dictated by the shape of the barn itself commanded the centre of the farmstead; and the working field, the largest of the segments was oriented to the drive floor ramp on the west and the mow access ports on the north. House, lawn and wood-lot filled the remainder of the space not given over to the garden, which from the beginning provided vitamin-rich foodstuffs for the family, farm-hands, maids, friends and visitors as well as indigent settlers and treaty Indians.52

During the first years of development, after Lanark Place had become the family home in 1897, the Ornamental Quadrant was not as well defined or segregated as it came to be after 1908. Like the garden, the two tree lines that served to demarcate the living space from the rest of the farmstead were among the last major plantings to be carried out. Initially the area was protected only by the two widely spaced rows of maple that ran the width of the property on its north side. This determination to complete the major plantings first was certainly not inconsistent with
Motherwell's character. Obviously his primary concern in the first years of the new farmstead was the protection of the livestock, the establishment of his working field, and the development of his dugout water supply. Consequently, the decorative planting and landscaping around the house had to await a more convenient time.

Actually, each developmental phase of the farm's history was related to the supply of labour and the availability of liquid capital. The year 1907 was a turning point in that Motherwell probably had begun to utilize his salary as Saskatchewan Commissioner of Agriculture to complete his buildings and landscape as he had envisioned them ten years earlier. The barn was raised, the implement shed completed, and shortly thereafter, a Men's Cottage was built to house two labourers, thus separating them from the female staff in the house. At the same time four more belts
of trees were added to the farmstead in order to complete the sectional divisions. In the House Quadrant they took the form of two parallel belts of trees running north and south. The central belt was composed of four rows of maple and the outer belt, along the front of the property was composed of two more. The effect of these new plantings was threefold. They created a utility quadrangle north of the house, they separated the barn and working field from the living space, and they added a finishing touch to the roadside thus supplementing the few plantings that Motherwell had already carried out in the immediate region of the house.

On the north side of the new home Motherwell had established an abbreviated row of four poplars, in order to offer its exposed location more protection. At the same time two additional rows of Cottonwood were planted well south of the house along either side of the access road that sliced across the centre of the property. Also performing a triple function, these poplar created a laneway, marked off the southern extremity of the House Quadrant and offered shade to the formal lawn. The lawn was also flanked on the
Looking south-west through two rows of Cottonwood flanking service road. Implement shed is visible and dense shelterbelt is maple at north end of garden. 1922. (MC)

Trees at west end of lawn—tennis court. 1922. Spruce row planted around 1914. Note poor growth of crowded poplar and obvious loss of one tree. (MC)

west by yet another row of six poplars all of which showed obvious signs of crowding and poor growth at the time the 1922 panoramic photograph was taken.

By 1943 all of the Cottonwood at the front of the property had been lost to disease, age or both. The Russian Poplar alternated in the maple shelterbelts is presumed to have thrived among a protected group; but closely planted poplar merely competed with itself, slowing
growth in some instances and killing it in others. Not even the as-found documents show any record of the existence of poplars near the house. During the pre-Ottawa days, before 1921 when Motherwell was named Dominion Minister of Agriculture, the ground around all the Cottonwoods was kept completely free of undergrowth by scuffling; but during the Gillespie era between 1921 and 1933 such efficient cultivation may have been neglected as the appearance of the farmstead was allowed to deteriorate. The poplar probably suffered accordingly.

A hardy grove of elm planted at the west of the house fared somewhat better than the poplar, and were still standing in 1968 when the site was bulldozed. Originally, four elms were planted in a square and the grove thus created served to shelter a clothesline while giving shade to a lawn intended as a relaxation area for farm-hands,

Two spruce planted north of the access road are visible above the buggy. The clothesline is set on short 6 foot posts. No elms are apparent. 1922

house workers and family. There is some question, however, as to the exact date of the installation of the elms. A close examination of the 1922 panorama shows no identifiable elm tree between the clothesline post and the row of White
Spruce behind. Yet the as-found document shows quite clearly that the elms, three of which had survived the ravages of neglect only to fall before the bulldozers, would have been visible in that space. They were recorded in 1969 as having a twelve-inch diameter, as large as any of the older stumps, but the date of their planting remains a mystery. Archaeological investigations may be of some help.

North of the house, the open field that may have served initially as a small plantation woodlot underwent radical alterations around 1930. Three years later, when Dan Gallant arrived to take over the management of the farm after the death of J.B. Gillespie, he found new Saunders Apple and Niagara Wild Plum trees in the orchard standing at a height of no more than four feet. No doubt, the uncommonly free time that Motherwell had after the Liberal defeat in 1930 accounted for his renewed interest in making alterations to the Lanark Place landscape. The orchard, which acquired something of a reputation in the district, was protected by an unattractive ten-foot chicken wire fence that Motherwell erected to preserve the tender fruit tree bark from rabbits and other gnawing rodents.

The same kind of fencing could be found on the opposite side of the house where chicken wire was used at the east end of the formal lawn as a tennis fence. Tennis was a common pastime at Lanark Place as it was on most other Ontarian farmsteads on the prairies during the early years from 1900 to 1930. This is not to say, however, that elaborate or permanent tennis courts were installed on every estate-style farmstead. At Lanark Place the court was usually marked out on the caragana-enclosed lawn with white ribbon, rather than more permanent lime. Similarly, the unsightly tennis fence was not a permanent fixture and was probably rolled out only when necessary. The low fence
Looking north-east across the lawn ca 1918. The nature of the fence and the use of ribbon to mark out the tennis court indicate its transitory nature. (M.C.)

is probably a good indication that the "court" lacked the necessary firmness to offer a fine playing surface.

In front of the lawn on the east side of the hedge, and in front of the house, Motherwell located his feature flower beds. There is very little to indicate the location of flower planting before 1918, although a bill from the Steele Briggs Seed Company in May, 1907 provides certain information on the annuals that he may have had planted that spring. The order included "Best mixed" Sweet Peas, which were generally planted along the fence near the house, and "Giant Tall" nasturtiums, Scarlet Runner, "Tall" Morning Glory, and Mesembryanthemum, which probably found their way into the large beds near the lawn. In June, 1908, Mrs. Englehart Steuck, who was attempting to supervise the household in the absence of the widower politician, referred to the row planting done by the hired hand: "I tried to get him to make beds but he said the Boss said rows, and rows it is ..." It seems likely, then, that the beds shown in the 1922 photograph were not as fully planted until the war era. If this were indeed the case then the flower planting was probably concentrated at the front of the house where the
entire area within the stone curbs up to the front fence was left as two large earth beds for flowering plants and shrubs. These would, no doubt, have included geraniums which under Mrs. Steuck's care had been lost to frost in the spring of 1908, and sweet peas, which had proven to be somewhat more frost resistant than the prosaic geraniums. By the late teens these house beds included two apple trees as well as the regular complement of petunias and morning glory which in one photograph had been allowed to spread into an attractive ground cover. Ultimately, however, the ubiquitous petunia took over the front beds and, after the Gillespies moved in permanently, became the dominant flowering annual on the farmstead.

The problems that Mrs. Steuck had had with the hired hand planting in rows had certainly been solved and through the war years and beyond the front beds offered a pleasing variety
of flowers to follow the spring blossoms of the apple trees. It would appear that the front beds were rarely if ever planted the same way two years in a row until the 1920s.

Nevertheless the flower beds were not always a triumph of display and colour. The 1922 photograph, taken for display purposes, shows an oval lawn bed full of nasturtiums, which will grow under the most appalling conditions, but the house beds that year were abysmal failures, denoting both a
dry year in the district and problems of neglect during the transfer of control from the Motherwells to the Gillespie family after they left for Ottawa.

The house beds were more than supplemented by the three flower beds at the east end of the lawn. One large oval bed extended nearly the width of the lawn and at either end a more circular bed added to the symmetry. Like the house beds the oval bed rarely experienced the same planting from one year to the next. During the dry year of 1922 the large bed was given over to hardy nasturtiums and asters, while the two concrete sewer conduit joints which had been inverted and filled with earth to serve as somewhat crude ornamental flowerpots, were filled with white petunias. As the feature piece which would figure prominently in the panoramic photograph of the farmstead, it seems likely that the beds in the lee of the caragana received more
attention than those in front of the house. It was certainly not uncommon for water to be hauled on the stone boat for watering parched gardens, both flower and vegetable.

By the mid 1920s, Barbara Gillespie, the wife of Mrs. Motherwell’s brother, Jack, who had taken control of the farm in 1921, was applying her gardening skills to the main bed, which had taken on a more calculated rockery planting look.
Petunias, zinnias and a variety of pansies joined other more esoteric species in the later plantings as Mrs. Gillespie took on the gardening on the farmstead, a duty which she maintained until the mid-forties. Ironically, as the farm deteriorated after 1921, the grounds around the house, which became Mrs. Gillespie's special purview, improved with age and her special care. In later years the garden flowers were joined by lilac hedges as a decoration for the fading farmstead, although according to Mrs. Gallant who lived on the farm from 1921 to 1937, there were no lilacs on the farm during that time. A variety of other shrubs followed the ornamental fence line complementing the ever-present sweet pea vines immediately in front of the house.

The fence itself served to delineate the Ornamental Quadrant by running the length of the frontage beginning at the north-east corner and running south to the implement shed road where it joined the page wire and cedar post fence that by 1922, had been submerged in a dense fence line caragana hedge. During the early years the fence, which was probably constructed after the turn of the century, remained in a reasonable state of repair and added an opulent air to the frontage. But by the 1920s the fence had sagged badly, ruining the straight lines that denoted good maintenance. At the same time, it was less likely to have fresh coats of whitewash and the farmstead began to acquire a distinctly eroded appearance. The farm never
truly recovered from this disintegrating process, so that by the time of Motherwell's death in 1943 it appears to have been in a general state of disrepair.

Some details from the 1922 panorama serve to illustrate the materials and construction of the cedar post and woven wire fence which Motherwell used to decorate the front of the property. The gates have long since disappeared, but thanks to the efforts of Parks Canada staff, the rest of
the original front fencing was saved from the road upgrading which took place in September, 1976.

The disappearance of the driveway gates is probably attributable to the later stages of deterioration and

Richard Motherwell's attempt to modernize his operation. Many of the changes had a distinct 1950s air about them including the kitchen and, most particularly, the new bathroom in the house. Nothing was more typical of this
This snapshot, ca. 1911, shows the gate pattern in fine detail at a time when the fence was in excellent condition. (MC) Note the pavilion tent at left.

era than the use of wagon wheels as gates or gate entrance decorations in mock ranch-style ornament. Consequently, the wire gates disappeared in favour of crude wagon wheel driveway gates and a lattice-work house gate. Close scrutiny reveals that the original iron and wire drive gates remained in place as late as 1968 but they had been rendered inoperative when the support posts were replaced. Even in 1922 these drive gates were suffering from constant use and a general lack of maintenance. A detail of the gate and
The main driveway gate 1922 (MC) post illustrates the hinge attachment and the standard shape of the gate posts for both driveways and the garden gate. The rugged use of these gates is indicated by the brace and misshapen decorative struts of the gate's inner sections. It seems unlikely that any time was devoted to the process of restoring the gates to their original clean lines, even for the posed 1922 panorama for which obvious last-minute tidying had been done to the more prominent features of the farmstead. A close examination of the decorative fence line, from the front yard to the north-east corner of the farmstead, shows clearly that
the usually untended grass in front had been clipped and trimmed but only to the extent that it would affect the photograph. Despite the apparent decline in the general appearance of the farm, however, it remained a showpiece and a superb example of the evolving life-style of at least one of the Ontarian families who had invested so much time in the construction of these farmsteads.

Almost the entirety of the House Quadrant was devoted to living rather than working space. Only the clothesline among the elms and the potato patch in the open field north of the summer kitchen\textsuperscript{63} indicate that any chores were performed here. Even the orchard that appeared in the north field around 1930 was more a hobby than a producing endeavour. Unfortunately, no hard evidence has been uncovered to substantiate earlier claims that this area may have served as a woodlot or plantation for the nurturing of new seedlings or the production of fuel woods. What may have been waste space, then, served at least to give the quadrant an open airiness within the confines of the maple shelterbelt. In this sense the House Quadrant served its purposes admirably. Recreation was provided by the tennis court and relaxation by the shaded lawns. Certain aesthetic
qualities were expressed in the hedges, shrubs, flowers and fences that adorned the quadrant, and all of the family's entertaining took place within its general boundaries. Even the shelterbelts appear to have been designed as much for decoration as for protection, and two of the later maple plantings served to provide arching lanes as drive, and walkways both summer and winter.

Along the front of the property the section road served only a few farms and was used more as a country lane than a busy access route. It remained a low-grade dirt and gumbo track and for most of the period there were no recognizable ditches along the Motherwell fence line. Consequently the existing culverts for the entrance and service lanes were probably an addition of the late forties when steep ditching was carried out with the use of elevating graders. During most of Motherwell's tenure, then, the presence of the house almost on the road allowance was of no critical importance. Only when the telephone lines were erected inside the property line causing some tree pruning did he begin to feel the impact of the original surveying errors. By the 1930s the mature growth of the maple belts and the White Spruce had begun to suffer from the intrusion of the wires and even Motherwell could not override the power of the telephone organization, so the trees were pruned and the wires remained.

Inside the confines of his own property Motherwell experienced no such challenges to his authority. Even from long range, first in Regina and then in Ottawa, his word on the daily operation of the farmstead and fields was inviolable. But it was the hourly regimen, winter and summer, which he established when he was home that maintained his authority and his imprint on the management of the farm. The House Quadrant was a fitting setting for the operation headquarters. From his small office on the first floor of
the house, Motherwell directed the operations of the farm and farmstead, and his control radiated out from this quadrant to the other three inside the shelterbelts and to the fields beyond. The Ornamental Quadrant was the estate of the country squire. The rest of the landscape was devoted to the practical problems of farming.

The south-east quadrant was the most logical locale for Motherwell's truck garden. As the lowest part of the property it collected most of the surplus water. It received the full protection of the major shelterbelts against the drying and freezing winds. Yet, because of thin maple plantings on its south and east sides it was also the sunniest of the quadrants. These elements, combined with the naturally productive soil, yielded vegetables in
abundance for the family plus an extra supply of potatoes for needy neighbours and the local Reservations.

According to the small pictorial record and all eyewitness recollections, the garden was always planted in rows extending north and south along the length of the plot. This layout was not at all common in the North-West. In fact, it was generally assumed that east to west planting was more beneficial under prairie conditions. Latitudinal vegetable rows planted in ascending order could receive full benefit from the sun while shielding the soil against its parching action; but longitudinal rows left the soil susceptible to accelerated evaporation. Only extraordinary care could counteract this effect and Motherwell was diligent to keep the garden well cultivated, leaving half of it fallow each season.

Actually, the overriding factor which determined the direction of the plantings in the Lanark Place garden was its length and width configuration. Among the quadrangles on the farmstead the space donated to the garden formed a rectangle of cultivable terrain approximately 250' x 125', the length of which ran along the eastern edge of the farmstead. Garden soil was supposed to be "well manured" and "deeply stirred, a condition that could be achieved only by the use of a plough." Therefore the garden's "form should be long in proportion to its width so as to avoid too much turning of the plough." As long as Motherwell could provide adequate amounts of water when it became necessary, it proved more logical for him to plant his vegetable rows north and south.

The drainage ditch which ran along the western edge of the garden, between the first willow planting and the middle row of alternating willow and poplar, may have served the purpose of irrigating the garden. However, it is more likely that water was taken into the garden on the stone boat that
had been used to haul water from Pheasant Creek before the creation of the dugout. The ditch, which ran past the west end of the implement shed and three hundred feet south into the fields, served to drain the barnyard area. Rather than flowing along intersecting access to the garden, it essentially bypassed the garden and served to water only the deep roots of the shelterbelts which straddled it. None of the early farm-hands remember the ditch being used to irrigate the garden with the rich barnyard effluent and one early neighbour believes that its main purpose was to prevent the roots of the inner tree belts from tapping the garden's natural water supply.

Within this closely confined space, then, Motherwell, and those who managed the farm during his protracted absences, grew an assortment of standard farm produce, despite the probable absence of irrigation facilities. In 1907 a seed shipment from the Steele Briggs Seed Company gives some indication of his vegetable plantings for that year. Among an assortment of food and flower seeds the order included seed for scarlet runner beans, Red Wethersfield and "Ey Flat" onions, and snowball cauliflower. Presumably the latter were started in the hotbed behind the implement shed, as were other vegetable and flower varieties which needed an early beginning under artificial conditions to avoid the late killing frosts. Hotbeds were recommended as indispensable to all farms by most of the periodical literature, and the south side of the Motherwell implement shed proved to be an ideal locale. It was probably the warmest part of the farmstead, winter and summer, and protected by the shed and the contiguous poplar willow belts to the west and the maple shelterbelt to the east it produced an excellent greenhouse effect that was amplified by the glazed sash of the hotbed. Hotbeds were commonly dug below ground level and filled with a manure and leaf mould.
compost. By preventing the mixture from exceeding 80°F, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes and other vegetables could be started before the snow had left the ground without fear of burning them out. Nothing has indicated how extensively the hotbed was used but the size of the frame behind the shed should indicate the extent of early spring seeding at Lanark Place when Archaeology explores the area.

In the history of the Motherwell garden four particular vegetables acquired a certain prominence. Potatoes, of course, were the staple crop and annual surpluses saw a wide distribution. The McDonald rhubarb which he planted in garden-length rows, grew so large that Motherwell would playfully offer leaves as sunshade parasols for the ladies who visited the farm. Some of those who worked the farm managed to take cuttings from the healthy rhubarb, transplanting it to city gardens in Regina. Motherwell's daughter claims that he was also well known in the neighbourhood for his hybridized Squaw sweet corn and his bleached celery. Some prairie gardeners had little success with the trenching of celery, preferring instead to
transplant it late in the season into a cellar where, covered with soil or ashes, it would bleach out. Motherwell, however relied on meticulous trenching and banking to produce the bleached celery which he served as a table delicacy. As the growing season progressed, the trench was gradually filled, and late in the season, when watering could be cut back, the celery was banked in order to produce a long tasty white stalk.

Literature on other vegetable varieties suitable for prairie gardens was available in abundance. Superintendents Beford and MacKay of the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms published the annual results of their vegetable testing programmes, while farmers constantly proffered advice from their own experiences through letters to the farm journals. During the 1890s innumerable varieties were being tried, disregarded and replaced. In the June 1895 issue of *The Nor'-West Farmer*, Brandon's Bedford published a simple, orthodox list of vegetables each farmer might try. Asparagus beds or rows, he claimed, would last twenty years as long as they were covered with manure each fall and not uncovered until the beginning of May. He also advocated the planting of "Tottle's Improved" or "Victoria" rhubarb, indicating perhaps that Motherwell's McDonald rhubarb did not enjoy a widespread popularity or, that it was introduced to prairie gardens after 1895. Like the asparagus, Bedford felt the rhubarb should be heavily mulched during the winter months. He also indicated that spinach should be sown in the fall, mulched to survive the winter and early frosts, and thinned to provide a first picking as early as June 1, at least under the conditions found in Western Manitoba. In this instance Bedford recommended the "Norfolk," "Savoy Leafed," and the "Long Standing" varieties. Like spinach, lettuce could be sown in the fall in order to produce a June 1st picking, and like radishes, which were best suited
to a black loamy soil, it could be sown at intervals to ensure a season-long supply. Similarly "any variety of peas" could be "sown at regular intervals for months." More specifically Bedford had found that "Sunol" peas produced the earliest, and "Horsford's Market Garden" the bulkiest pea crop.

Both Bedford and Yorkton farmer, A. Hutchinson, who addressed his recommendations to the drier conditions of the Territories, agreed that Red Wethersfield onions were a "satisfactory" prairie variety; but unlike Motherwell, who used Red Wethersfield, Hutchinson believed that Yellow Danvers onions were "best of all." None of the cabbage varieties that Bedford endorsed was likely to satisfy Hutchinson who advocated the planting of "Early Jersey Wakefield", "Extra Early Express" and for a "later, larger" crop, "Early Dwarf Flat Dutch". On the other hand unanimous consent was reached on the "Snowball" variety of cauliflower, which Motherwell also planted in the 1907 season. Likewise, Squaw corn was felt to be most suited to its native prairie conditions although the two writers mentioned nothing about its hybridizing qualities that Motherwell had exploited. Bedford had also advocated the use of "Mitchell's Early" variety corn, but Hutchinson claimed that "Squaw" corn matured two weeks earlier, the reverse of the Brandon results. Despite these differences it was agreed that corn should be planted later than most vegetables and that it should occupy a warm sunny portion of the garden as befitted its more southern nature. A superb, albeit recent, photograph of the Motherwell garden seems to indicate that corn and perhaps sunflowers did, indeed, dominate the warm end of the garden in the immediate lee of the northern shelterbelt, where temperatures were usually higher than the rest of the garden.
Like the varieties of corn it was seen that tomatoes could be successfully grown on the prairies as long as they had a sunny exposure and were not put out too soon. Hutchinson proved to be more optimistic about the tomato potential than Bedford, who saw them as "too much of a tropical fruit for this latitude." "Early Ruby" was also the hardiest tomato strain and to Hutchinson even the green fruit of normally grown vines was ideal for pickling or preserves, while vines begun inside and placed outside after June 1 could easily produce mature fruit which then would ripen to perfection in the house if the season was short. Cucumbers could be held in the hotbed until the same late transplanting date, and according to Hutchinson the "Early Russian" variety provided a fast crop, while "Long Green" production was heavier.

Hutchinson failed to comment on good potato varieties for the Yorkton district, but in Brandon Bedford had experienced good success with "Early Ohio" potatoes as long as they were ploughed in on every third furrow and the practice of hilling was ignored. Hilling or "drilling up above the surface" removed the seed potatoes too far from the emergency supply of subsurface moisture. While the failure to hill would make harvesting somewhat more
difficult, the wide spacing of potato rows generally advocated for the prairies more than compensated for this short-coming by allowing a team to work between them.

Near the implement shed at the corner formed by the willow-poplar belts, Motherwell took advantage of the superb shelter to develop a plot devoted to wild fruit. There he transplanted saskatoons, red, white and black currants and gooseberry bushes from Pheasant Creek. Across the ditch on the west side of the shelterbelt he also planted a small eight-bush row of choke cherries taken from the creek and although they were somewhat more exposed to the north-west winds they received the same benefit of the rich seepage from the barn drainage. While this row of choke cherries was actually located within the Dugout Quadrant to the west, by purpose and function it really belonged to the garden and was perceived that way by the people who lived on the farm. Because of the problems encountered in adapting domestic fruits to the harsh climate, it was common to utilize the natural wild fruits of the prairie. However, it was generally felt that "they will never take the place of tame fruit," and in 1930 when he began his orchard north of the house, Motherwell was able to "have them replaced by something better." The obvious delight which Alma Motherwell took in the easy access to the wild fruit bushes indicates that they were sufficient for the children's tastes, particularly when supplemented by a month-long supply of strawberries "so big that they were served in a soup plate," and they provided the farm with a healthy variety of fruit.

Clearly, the broadest of the family's needs was met by the produce which emanated from the Garden Quadrant. Careful husbandry could overcome the loss of soil moisture due to increased evaporation, but this in itself indicated that the garden like the rest of the farmstead, was operated on such a scale as to demand the involvement of specialized
labour. On a general level it was commonly advocated that kitchen gardens should be located in close proximity to the house in order to encourage the family and the farm-wife to spend free time in the garden keeping the weeds under control. At the same time, easy access was supposed to facilitate the transfer of vegetables from field to table. All of these rules were broken by the location of the Motherwell garden. It was separated from the house not only by the ornamental lawn, but by the implement shed and a dense shelterbelt as well. It is not likely that either of the

Mrs. Motherwells played the role of farm-wife by grubbing among the rows in this uncommonly large vegetable plot. Once again, the system which Motherwell had instituted necessitated a supply of farm labour which it was also forced to support. It might be theorized that the farm became a self-defeating proposition at the point that the new farmstead became operational. In a sense he seems to have organized his farm exactly between the economies of scale represented by the true family farm on the one hand and the factory farm on the other.

Storage facilities for the farm were located solely in
the Garden Quadrant's implement shed which was hidden among the dense shelterbelts but had direct access to all working parts of the farm via the working driveway. No outside storage in the natural shelter of the trees was permitted. All working and drive vehicles and equipment were broken down and put away when out of use. In this sense the landscape was kept "clean" and uncluttered. It was allowed to project its own identity as an enclosure within which the neat working structures of shed, barn and cottage could sit with an unforced easiness. Only the "pretty" fieldstone of the house and the formality of the hedged lawn presented a real intrusion in Motherwell's farm landscape.

Actually the implement shed backed onto the Garden Quadrant, and other than acting as part of the northern shelterbelt and as a reflector for the hotbed, did not serve it at all. The root cellar was located in the basement of the house and there is no record that vegetables were ever stored in the implement shed. Only the "Planet Jr., No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow," and other tools used for garden work found their place in the shed, although access was always gained from the main working driveway as
no entry existed to the shed from the garden side. Nestled as it was among the maple, the poplar and the willow, the shed serviced the centre of the farmstead including the barnyard, the working field on the other side of the barn and the fields beyond the farmstead via the extension of the main drive past the barn and through the western fence line.

Outside the garden and the trees which protected it, a six-strand page wire and cedar post fence firmly established the boundaries of the quadrant. Motherwell had permitted the western ornamental fence to extend south only to the point where decoration left off and work began. A close look at the 1922 panorama reveals that south of the White Spruce and poplar grove on the garden side of the driveway, the woven wire fence left off abruptly and the functional page wire fence began. In Motherwell's mind at least, the real division line between the House and Garden Quadrants was not the driveway but the fine line that separated the driveway Cottonwoods from the maple shelterbelt behind. The only token he was willing to offer this southern section of the farmstead frontage was a two hundred and fifty foot caragana hedge which he planted directly upon the fence line from the poplars almost to the end of the property. From the 1922 photograph it would appear that this caragana was a later edition than, say, the hedge surrounding the lawn; but, because of the nature of caragana growth and pruning techniques a visual survey is not sufficient to determine its true age with any accuracy.

Apparently no other caragana hedges graced the farmstead either for the purposes of decoration, camouflage, or hedgerowing, although Motherwell made extensive use of this particular shrub to divide and shelterbelt his farming quarters. Tree belts and page wire fence served this purpose on all other sections of the farmstead, and where tree lines were neither practical nor convenient, fencing served
to complete segregation of the area in question. The garden of course was completely surrounded by trees and was fenced on three of its sides. More than any other quadrant it was firmly enclosed, isolated even from visual access, and entered only by purposive action. It appears that this was an aesthetic rather than a practical decision. The house area was devoted to beauty, the working field remained a prairie grass pasture and the Dugout Quadrant with its contours, trees and small lake was probably the most scenic of the four. The garden was never anything more than a garden. Turned, ploughed, manured, planted, weeded and harvested, its aesthetic value was almost nil, and then only that which might be found in the symmetry of vegetable rows in full foliage. It was virtually closed off and thus became an enclosure within the enclosure of the farmstead proper. The only other feature of comparable isolation was the barnyard, another unattractive feature of farm living. At Lanark Place it was completely closed from view, not by trees but by a high board fence which had to serve the added function of containment.

Only the centre of the farmstead frontage, therefore, was open to view. From just north of the house to south of the "service lane," no shelterbelt obstructed the roadside view of the house, lawn, and poplar-lined driveway. The remainder of the farmstead was sealed off from easy view, including the picturesque Dugout Quadrant which was separated from the rest of the farm because of its purpose, and because of the egocentric demands the central dugout placed so totally upon its surrounding terrain.

It is possible that Motherwell was a true leader and innovator in the development of dugout technology in southern Saskatchewan. In many ways he was forced into this position
by the nature of his land and the fact that early in the history of his farm he had been denied the opportunity to locate his farmstead headquarters on the banks of Pheasant Creek. The farmstead was only viable if it was serviced by an adequate and easily accessible source of water for use in the barn and house. Yet the land immediately north of Pheasant Creek was without the benefit of subterranean water supplies. Windmill technology was of little use and farmers in the area were confined to the use of lakes and rivers, which were not widespread, small tributary creeks and streams, which often ran dry by mid-summer, and the casual water that collected in prairie sloughs, which proved just as unreliable and often went stagnant. In many prairie locales, including the Abernethy district, the answer to
these problems was the use of great dugouts to collect and control water supply.

In addressing himself to the issue of providing Lanark Place with an ample supply of dugout water, Motherwell was confronted with three major problems: collection, storage, and distribution. Part of his solution entailed devoting fully thirty per cent of his farmstead to the purpose of water supply. This section of the farmstead also became the site of the most careful shelterbelt planting, with the largest variety of trees. By altering the geoclimate of this small two and one-half acre section of his farmstead, Motherwell made the dugout his most impressive effort to modify the environment.

No clear evidence exists as to the exact date of construction of the dugout. It is reasonably certain, however, that it was part of the projected plan for Lanark Place which Motherwell had conceived in the mid-nineties. While water continued to be hauled from Pheasant Creek aboard the horse-drawn stone boat, the excavation of the dugout was probably carried out before the turn of the century. Only the presence of an adequate, readily available water supply made the development of a farmstead on the scale of Lanark Place a viable proposition. It was the lack of water on the north-west quarter of section fourteen that had set Motherwell to looking for a piece of land on the banks of the creek as early as 1888. He was not likely to delay the establishment of a new water source long after having determined to make the best of the land which he already possessed.

A horse-drawn scraper was used to dig the water hole itself, and was probably used to dish the entire quadrant in order to concentrate all available moisture in the kidney-shaped hole at the centre. The earth that was removed was piled to form flanking hills on the north-west and south-east
sides of the dugout. The largest of these were seven to eight feet above ground level and ten to fifteen feet above normal water level. The mounds were then planted with Acute Leafed Willow, to complete the snow catching features of the area immediately surrounding the water hole.

To ensure that sufficient snow passed into the Dugout Quadrant where it could be trapped for spring, the north end of the quadrant was left treeless along the extension of the page wire fence. Due north-west of the dugout a gap in the outside shelterbelt was also left open for over one hundred and fifty feet, guaranteeing that the winter north-westerlies would be allowed to carry snow into, but not out of the quadrant. Heavy belts of willow, maple, Green Ash and Russian Poplar on the western and southern edges combined with the three-row belt astride the drainage ditch to entrap the snow in the vortex that probably occurred around the dugout and willow-covered mounds.

The Motherwell dugout was an efficient conservator of water. Subterranean drainage through the clay bed was slow and water lost to seepage would have been negligible. At the same time the tree configuration, which had retained so much heat in the Garden Quadrant, was the exact reverse around the dugout. Heavy shelterbelts on the east, south and west provided an adequate shade barrier, while the north end was left completely open allowing circulation in the quadrant to cool temperatures below the super-heated garden. Thus, normal spring meltwater, supplemented by the common June rains and occasional prairie thunderstorms would produce a year-round supply of water within the confines of the farmstead.

The wells on the Motherwell property were fed solely by the dugout. There is no record of attempts to drill for water at Lanark Place until the 1960s when six separate attempts, at depths up to seven hundred feet, met with no
success. Motherwell's dugout bypassed this kind of futility by feeding his well system through a sand and gravel vein which filtered and purified the water as it percolated through from dugout to well at a rate fast enough to refill the well within two hours. 89 This system of filtration which Motherwell's daughter credited to her father's ingenuity is still used in dugout technology when water is needed for domestic purposes. 90 At present there are two wells in the Dugout Quadrant, one of which was probably added in a later era. Near the dugout edge a well-pump with a wooden casing and a corrugated metal sheath has been pulled nearly out of the ground. The other well, the recommended fifty feet 91 from the dugout edge, once protected by part of the barnyard fence 92 and with a solid, well-preserved concrete casing, is most likely the site of the original well. 93 It would have been accessible at all times except for the most extreme flooding in the Dugout Quadrant. It was easily available for watering stock in the barnyard and it could be used by all members of the farm family without fear of the dangers that dugouts tended to pose for young farm children.

This apprehension of imminent danger inherent in the structure of steep-sided dugouts contributed to Motherwell's desire to segregate the quadrant from the rest of the farmstead. On some farms like the A.R. Fenwick layout near Lorlie, six miles south of Lanark Place, the dugout was installed completely outside the confines of the farmstead where it served a rather limited function and suffered from
an inefficient use of sheltering trees. Just the opposite was the case for the Motherwell dugout. It was the only section of the farmstead that was completely fenced off by page wire fencing. At the north-east corner of the quadrant where it met the barnyard which encompassed the well, the high board fence met the page wire to complete the barrier. As can be seen in the foreground of the photograph a gate allowed traffic into the dugout area. According to Major McFadyen the dugout was off limits as a leisure area,
but the Motherwell children claim to have boated on the slough-sized lake. Motherwell probably refused to allow such adventures until his son and daughter had reached their late teens, thus avoiding a tragedy that was all too common on Saskatchewan farms and occurs with some frequency even today.

Only two vantage points offered a view of the picturesque Dugout Quadrant while the shelterbelts were in full leaf. The quadrant's open end faced the working field north of the barn, although the particularly verdant growth around the water tended to obscure even this vista. The other vantage point from which the dugout was somewhat visible was the 'widow's walk' on top of the house. However, a photograph taken from the roof around 1930 shows how effectively the dugout was screened. As the deterioration of the farmstead progressed the effect was accentuated. By 1946, when the first aerial photograph of the farm was taken, the poor drainage of the Dugout Quadrant had produced an overgrowth of willow and grasses completing the isolation.

Motherwell's water collection and storage system proved that, barring the worst form of disaster, Lanark Place was indeed self-sufficient, and that with some supportive input
the natural order of prairie conditions could be rearranged to produce an alternate system. His method of cleansing and distributing the water thus stored was so effective that it would still be in use over half a century later, needing only to be supplemented by soft rainwater for the purposes of washing and bathing. In reality the dugout was the feature piece of the landscape. It entailed the greatest engineering and served as a tribute to Motherwell's ability to manipulate his surroundings. Only the garden, which trapped all the heat available my means of its gentle southeast slope and its tree lines, showed the same capacity as the water system in the south-west quadrant for creative forethought.

More than any of the other three quadrants, the working field in the north-west corner of the farmstead retained its
original character as a piece of prairie landscape. Only the maple shelterbelts on the north and the west mitigated the impact of cold and drying winds; while a slight depression in the centre of the field, may have collected enough moisture to soften the grass. It may have been used as an occasional pasturage, although the farm's main pasture lay west of the Dugout Quadrant outside the farmstead proper.

At the same time the Working Quadrant, dominated from the beginning by the barn which it served, also experienced the most dramatic changes over the lengthy evolution of the farm between 1897 and 1955. Initially, only the stone basement stable sat within the quadrant that was soon demarcated by young maple plantings. By 1907, the stable had become a full-fledged barn and before 1910, the barn was joined by a substantial two-storey, wood frame, winterized cottage for the hired men. Near the cottage a low cook-house was established for the threshermen. In 1935 a chicken house was erected on the north side of the quadrant and was joined by two wood and a single metal granary as well as a concrete pad in the north-western maple grove which had been converted by fences into a hogpen.
The major physical alteration to the quadrant landscape occurred in the late thirties when a massive excavation of earth was piled against the west side of the barn to replace the board ramp to the drive floor. The hole thus created south of the maple grove was enclosed by additional maple plantings and became the second dugout on the property and was probably devoted exclusively to the watering of stock. Aside from certain alterations in fence lines, the final major change occurred in the 1950s when, as part of Richard Motherwell's programme to streamline his operation, the Men's Cottage (renovated as the Gillespie or "Sunshine" cottage in the 1920s) was sold, lifted from its foundations and moved to the southern outskirts of the town of Abernethy. Consequently the Working Quadrant as it was found in 1968 bore very little relation to the area as it appeared during the first four decades of the farmstead's history.

The open working field, like the open orchard area across the Lovers' Lane shelterbelt to the east, indicated the long-range planning which Motherwell applied to the layout of the farmstead. According to the farm plans that appeared in the periodical literature broad, open, undesignated spaces had no place on the efficient farm. In this sense both the orchard area and the broad working field were luxuries that few could afford. At Lanark Place the development of the orchard was held in abeyance for more than thirty years before Motherwell could finally satisfy his desire to raise what was really a hobby variety of fruit trees. On the other side of the maple lane more than an acre of open field between the trees and the barn was set aside in order that the work which normally accompanied a mixed farming operation could be carried out in relative comfort, considering that on many farms this work was performed in the open fields for want of adequate space inside.
the farmstead near the barn. In eastern barns the size of Motherwell's or larger, threshing was often carried out on the drive or threshing floor; but at Lanark Place all evidence indicates that despite the facility of a large board ramp, these operations were never performed in the barn. Only small, specialized tasks such as the hand flailing of bromegrass seed for the purposes of some of Motherwell's experimental plantings occurred on the main floor. The preparation of grain and fodder for storage was generally carried out in the sheltered field, after which it was moved into the grain bins below the loft and the barn mows on the main floor, the basement being left to Motherwell's stock.

It is clear that by function and design the barn was the dominant influence over most of the area and until the first utility buildings were added in the 1930s, the activities in the quadrant were always related to one of the barn functions. The major exception to this rule, and it was a qualified exception, was the territory near the Men's Cottage, that had been erected around 1908 among the maples where the dividing line of trees between the House and Barn
Quadrants met the northern shelterbelt. In fact the cottage was in many ways an anomaly in the systematic division of the farmstead. Buried among the trees, and commanding only the picturesque pathway which led from the cottage to the front driveway, the two-storey labourers' house belonged at once to the House and to the Barn Quadrants. As a labourers' cottage it served the barn and working fields where the men who lived there spent each working day. On the other hand, the men and women whose specific purpose it was to care for the Lanark Place grounds, lived not in the cottage but in the main house, creating a distinct separation of labour on the farm and isolating the Men's Cottage from the affairs of the house. During the winter months however, this separation broke down. Despite the presence of heat and cooking facilities, the hired men moved into the stone house when the winter struck.

Within the landscape, the anomaly of the Men's Cottage was perpetuated by the shelterbelt and the fence pattern. Provided with its own avenue to the main drive, the cottage sat outside the Ornamental Quadrant at the north-west extremity of the shelterbelts which defined it. At the same time the cottage was segregated from the working field which it faced by an extension of the six-strand page wire fence that stretched across the field toward the barn. At one stage in the farm's development this fence line, which effectively closed off the working field from the rest of the farm, sat inside the maple shelterbelts. This may indicate that the field served to graze a larger number of Motherwell's animals than was earlier assumed, and the interior fence line was erected in order to protect the nascent tree rows which would have been particularly susceptible to winter grazing damage. The "as-found" information indicates, however, that at some point when the
maples were well established the interior fence was moved beyond the trees or simply removed in order to expand the capacity of the field. Indeed, this may have occurred when the major fencing changes were made to provide for hogpens in the north-west corner during the same period that the chicken shed and granaries appeared on the field in the mid-thirties, while it may have been changed as early as 1918 when the cottage itself was transformed.

The hogpen fencing was perhaps the most substantial on the farmstead. Heavy cedar posts and cross beams were employed for strength and strung with lattice wire fencing, and in the area around the concrete-based feed trough the pen was reinforced by pole and wire fence construction. Access to the area was gained by a pipe frame and wire gate, similar to the front gates although less decorative and located at the south end of the east side fence line. Essentially there were two sections to the hogpen, both of approximately equal size. The main section to the south, which contained the entrance gate and the hog trough, was divided into two or three distinct areas, the most important of which was separated by the reinforced wire, post and pole
Looking north along the eastern fence line of the hog pen. ca.1945
Note the concrete base for the trough. (M C)

Looking north east across the working field from the hog pen.
ca.1945 (M C)

corrall-style fence. The northern segment of the hog area was left undivided, except by the maple belts among which it sat. This larger area may have served as a rooting ground where the hogs would have been allowed to roam more freely, while the segmented pen to the south served the more specialized functions of feeding and breeding.

Like the Dugout Quadrant, then, fences played a large
role in delineating the extent of the Barn Quadrant's working field, and segregated it physically if not visually from the rest of the farm. At the same time the fences of both the working field and the Dugout Quadrant also served to create the core area barnyard at the centre of the farm which was devoted to the use of the animals that were sheltered in the stone stable basement of Motherwell's L-shaped barn. There is a convenience in attaching this animal service core to the Barn Quadrant, particularly since it was closely related to the functions that were performed in and around the barn. But it also possessed its own unique identity. It was unmistakably walled off from other parts of the farmstead by the high board barnyard fence at the centre of the property, and segregated by the page wire fences that formed an eighty-foot corridor leading from the barnyard to the western field outside the farmstead. This corridor which formed an elongated extension of the barnyard proper, served to give field access to the farm machinery stored in the implement shed, as well as giving Motherwell's stock access to the pasturage and water hole that lay west of the farmstead. After 1937, after the small dugout was excavated during the erection of the earth ramp to the drive floor of the barn, it also allowed the cattle into their own water supply inside the farmstead.

There is no doubt that the barnyard and driveway were work areas. Bereft of trees or grass, they were strictly utilitarian and mercifully shielded by the barnyard board fence. The yard itself extended from the south-west corner of the barn south one hundred and fifty feet to encompass the dugout well, east toward the garden, and then north to the north-east corner of the barn west of the decorative maple grove, where the farmstead's wood pile was located. On the east side of the yard a gate in the board fence gave
access to the working driveway, and the western edge of the yard appears to have been open to the continuation of the driveway, at least to the outer limits of the farmstead where a pipe and wire gate in the outer fence probably prevented stock from wandering into the grain field, except
when they were being taken to the pasturage beyond.

The last feature of major importance in the Barn Quadrant is the path which led from the barn's earth ramp north past the small dugout and out into the field. Actually the lane may have originally served to bring loaded wagons into the working field even though the way in which the path circumvents the 1937 dugout indicates that it might date from this later period. The aerial survey photograph taken in 1946 shows a well-beaten path from the fence up to the new earthen ramp and into the barn. In this sense the addition of the ramp in the 1930s may have been a part of the farm's "new look," indicating some use of the barn for vehicular storage and perhaps grain or fodder processing.

It is reasonably certain, that this small lane was also used to service a sheltered plot that sat outside the western edge of the Barn Quadrant surrounded by a caragana hedgerow. Although this plot was not part of the experience of any of the hands who lived on the farm before 1941, Ted Callow does remember one behind the cottage. There is a temptation to attribute this confusion to faltering memories, since such a carefully delineated plot would have been entirely consistent with Motherwell's experimental approach to farming. At the same time the hedges are remarkably similar to those which Motherwell planted as shelterbelts in his fields beyond the farmstead. It is not inconceivable, of course, that this extension of the farmstead may have served as an added area for the hog run although there is really no explanation for its nearly triangular shape except perhaps
that the truncated section would have been available for grain cultivation.

It can be seen, then, that the Barn Quadrant contained the greatest variety of features and functions, and as early as the end of the first World War it was beginning to evolve past its original design. In the immediate post-war period the Gow family, now living in Abernethy, moved onto the farm and took up residence in what had been the Men's Cottage. It began a new era in the history of the farm in which the hired hands were not rootless young men, liable to contribute a certain instability to the Presbyterian sobriety of farm life at Lanark Place, but family men who contributed to the familial nature of the operation. The Men's Cottage became Sunshine Cottage and took on a distinct orientation toward the House Quadrant despite the fact that it had become a service centre for the threshing crews who appeared each autumn, and were fed from the cook-house "caboose" which was situated on its west side. When Archie and Olive Gillespie moved in with their family in 1921 the transformation was completed, particularly since Archie's brother John was also on the verge of taking over the stone house for the next twelve years. Those who lived in the cottage, as Motherwell in-laws, no longer spent their waking hours in field and barn. Olive Gallant and her children spent a
vast proportion of their time in and around the main house, while her husband, Archie worked the entire farm alongside his brother who had been named farm manager during Motherwell's long absence in Ottawa. After undergoing major structural changes, the cottage, which was by then separated from the working field by the mature maple belt in which it sat, became an integral part of the House Quadrant, at least until it was vacated in the late 1930s as the vitality of the farm disappeared along with Motherwell's health.

The Farmstead Landscape: Conclusion
Taken as a whole Lanark Place shows an attractive and effective use of shelterbelting to produce an efficient farmstead headquarters for yet another of many such Saskatchewan farms. At the same time it provided an attractive oasis-like space in which to live and work. A close perusal of the internal system of the farmstead reveals an intricate division of function. The house and its quadrant were clearly devoted to the quality of day-to-day life. Aside
from housework, the only labour that occurred in this segment was that necessitated by the upkeep of the grounds. Even this task had a leisurely character to it and around 1914 it was performed by Rudd Motherwell, a nephew, who had come west to work for his uncle, only to return to Ontario after performing his tour of duty.

South of the beautified house grounds, the garden served an area of communal work where every member of Lanark Place's small society harvested vegetables and wild fruits for the kitchen. Through the use of three maple shelterbelts the garden was hidden but accessible, unlike the dugout.

By a relatively complex pattern of contour and tree lines the Dugout Quadrant was established as a catch basin within which all of the farmstead's water supply could be collected and stored, and from which it could be distributed, without added intervention, over extended periods. Deus ex machina, Motherwell had interrupted the normal course of prairie geography, set a new process in motion, and stepped aside to allow it to work. In this way, the dugout became an isolated almost mystic recess in the farmstead, an effect that was heightened by the dense overgrowth that covered much of the quadrant by the mid-forties.

North of the Dugout Quadrant lay the largest of the farm's sections comprising over three of the eight acres or nearly forty per cent of the total area set aside for the farmstead landscape. Above all Lanark Place was a working farmstead as attested by the fact that Motherwell spent little time in the House Quadrant when he was home from Regina or Ottawa. Unhesitatingly he donned his overalls and left the house to work in the barn or his fields. Logically the greatest space would be devoted to the area where the real work of his mixed farming was carried out. Amply sheltered at the north-west corner but with wide openings into the grain fields to allow for the breadth of his horse-
drawn equipment, the field was ideal for threshing, chopping, and occasionally storing Motherwell's crops. The working field clearly displayed the evolution of the operation as utility buildings were added and sections were partitioned. At the same time, except for the orchard plantings of 1930, the rest of the farmstead remained relatively static, subject only to the growth and death cycles of the vegetation and the creeping deterioration of the structures.

The farmstead layout at Lanark Place was not above criticism. The orientation of the barn dictated that a sheltered barnyard would inevitably have to straddle the centre of the property and encroach upon the living space. It was generally felt that barns and accompanying grounds should be a minimum of one hundred feet from the house and in most cases more universally it was felt that, "the barn should be located so the prevailing winds will not carry the stable odours toward the house, and the general slope of the land should be from the house toward the barn rather than the opposite." At Lanark Place, while it was true that the barn was one hundred and fifty feet from the house, much of the barnyard was considerably closer, and the prevailing winds were perilously close to blowing both odours and flies directly toward the living space. After 1897, however, the location of the stone stable and the decidedly permanent stone house made these few problems in the layout irrevocable. Only the garden, which was widely separated from the summer kitchen in the north-west corner of the house, could have been relocated in the open orchard area. As it was, "the orchard-to-be" served as a potato patch in the early years, but after the shelterbelting had been completed this section could no longer be expanded for Motherwell's gardening purposes, and large-scale kitchen gardening was maintained in the 1.2-acre plot south of the house and lawn.
In the end, of course, the mixed farming Ontario barn, upon which the farmstead centred, never really fulfilled the function for which it and the farm had been intended. It was clear from the beginning that Motherwell had no intention of becoming a single cash crop farmer. The prizes he took at the local agricultural fairs during the 1880s were more for his cattle and vegetable crops than for the grains he was harvesting in his fields. It was with mixed farming in mind that he laid out his new farmstead in the mid-1890s, but a mixed farming style farmstead was destined to have problems at Lanark Place. Motherwell had already involved himself so deeply into the political life of southern Saskatchewan, that his agricultural input had suffered and he no longer had time to enter his produce in local competitions. Then, when wheat came to dominate all western agriculture east of the foothills, even by paying his extraordinary operational costs out of his ministerial salaries, he could not prevent his farm from becoming obsolete—an obsolescence expressed in the farm's habitual failure to produce. Even the barn, which was capable of handling a reasonable-sized herd of dairy cattle, was so fragmented into different animal areas as to nullify an economic concentration on any one breed. It is quite clear that the most important animals on the farm were the draught and driving horses. A few dairy and beef cows, sheep, poultry, and pigs supplemented the diet of the family but provided little income and made mock of the concept that Lanark Place functioned as an efficient mixed farming operation. Attractive the farmstead was, productive it was not.
The Farm Buildings of Lanark Place

The landscaping of Lanark Place and the concomitant desire to enforest the hostile barren prairie may help identify the impact of the Ontarian fragment which migrated en masse to the West in the last two decades of the nineteenth century; but it is Motherwell's house and barn that provide the tangible evidence of the Ontarian antecedents of the farm. The house, of course, is an impressive feature on the flat Saskatchewan plain and relates closely to the house in which Motherwell had been raised. But in terms of the development of the farming operation the three other buildings that stood on the property were more important. The Men's Cottage housed the farm labour; the Implement Shed sheltered the farm machinery and equipment; and, until 1935, the barn served all other aspects of agriculture at Lanark Place, a fact which justified both its size and the elaborate nature of its layout.

The barn was built in two stages and its stone basement was used as a stable for ten years before the barn superstructure was added in 1907. Actually it was Motherwell's second stable, preceded by the log stable that served the original homestead. By the early 1890s, however, Motherwell had embarked on the arduous task of collecting glacial fieldstone from the Pheasant Creek and Qu'Appelle valleys in order to stockpile a supply for his future building needs. Then, in 1896, after more than a decade of hard work and despite the difficult grain marketing practices in the West
before 1902, Motherwell's financial position was sufficient to enable him to hire a stonemason for the purpose of erecting the first of the stone structures that would grace his new farmstead on the south-eastern edge of NW 14. In the spring of 1896 Adam Cantelon, a mason from Lorlie, won the tender for a 9' x 35' x 76" "stone stable" which Motherwell had advertised in late March. By August the *Qu'Appelle Vidette* was able to report, albeit with a little too much enthusiasm, that Motherwell's "stone barn" was nearing completion, and by September the stonework was far enough advanced on the stable that Cantelon could move on to another contract.

Anticipating perhaps an earlier completion of the projected barn than was really possible, Motherwell had the stable temporarily roofed with logs, which were probably poplar poles. Although his daughter recalled that sod had been used to cover the log roof, it is just as likely that straw was employed to give a warm, reasonably durable and easily replaced cover instead. The original shape of the structure as it was built in 1896 remains in some doubt. Certainly the tender calling for a rectangular stable is clear. However, at some point between March 1896 and September 1907, either the plans or the building were converted from a simple rectangle to an "L" with the intention of providing more space and versatility for Motherwell's mixed farming operation.

The Engineering and Architecture section of Parks Canada - Prairie Region believes that the eastern extension of the stable or barn was a very late addition and was probably related to
the additional work done on the stone house summer kitchen. In both cases they have assumed that the similar stonework of the "additions" is of different enough character and quality to indicate that it was done at a later date than the main building. It is also assumed that because the plans of the Motherwell house, published in The Nor'-West Farmer in May, 1900, stated that the summer kitchen was originally a wooden structure, the stonework must have occurred after the turn of the century. Similarly the foundation depth of the summer kitchen was the same precarious three feet as the barn footings. Thus, the possibility remains that before the 1907 barn raising, Motherwell utilized his remaining supply of fieldstone to renovate both the back section of his house and his stable.

The one thing that the E and A theory lacks, however, is the final hard evidence necessary to make it convincing. While references to the barn raising of 1907 are sparse, there are no indications among them that the stable had to be expanded before the superstructure was added. Surely, somewhere among the newspaper accounts of progress on the barn, the Motherwell Papers, or the personal recollections of Alma Motherwell and Ralph Steuck, a young man who frequented the farm, a reference to the expansion of the stable would have appeared. Yet there is nothing to indicate that the form of the stable was altered before it became the basement of the barn. Secondly, it is clear that neither the specifications for the stable as set out in the advertised tender, nor the house plan that found its way into The Nor'-West Farmer were strictly adhered to in the actual construction. In fact, the whole concept of a prairie vernacular architecture is contingent upon just this kind of improvisation. On the frontier, or at least upon the vast and open prairie, certain licence was taken with architectural concepts and construction techniques to
create desired effects, to allow for personal tastes, or most frequently, to allow for material or labour shortages.

In the case of the Motherwell stable it is certainly possible that when Adam Cantelon arrived at the site in the summer of 1896 he found that Motherwell had collected and split enough fieldstone to build both his fine Ontario-style house and a more extensive stable than was originally planned, but with the same basic twenty-inch stone wall. This leads then, to the most conclusive piece of evidence that the stable was built in the present form of the barn basement. All the exterior walls of the basement are twenty inches thick. The interior wall separating the western horse and cattle section from the eastern section where the pigs and the chickens were kept is only eighteen inches. While the interior wall is also a support wall, had it been the original outside wall of a rectangular stable, it probably would have matched the other walls in style and size. If any of the walls were added later in this period of farmstead development it should have been this interior wall in anticipation of the future stresses that would be exerted by a lofty barn.

Actually there are innumerable possibilities for speculation as to the historical development of the stone stable between 1896 and 1907. None of them are conclusive or ultimately convincing and a final decision will have to await the results of archaeological investigations at Lanark Place scheduled for the summer of 1977. Not only have the changes wrought by Richard Motherwell during his
short tenure in the early fifties tended to obscure the earlier format of the barn layout, but the historical record clearly indicates that the lengthy and varied career of the stable and barn is laden with anomalous changes that only the men involved in making them could fully explain.

The three possible configurations are easy enough to visualize. The first, which carries most of the weight of historical extrapolation, is the full basement layout in which all present outside walls were built in 1896 as they now stand, except for certain modifications to doors and windows as the interior structure evolved. Yet it is precisely these changes to certain of the wall features that point directly to a phased development of the stable as Motherwell developed his mixed stock operation and had to delineate specific interior areas by function and animal type.

The second possibility is that the original structure was, in fact, a rectangle approximately seventy-six feet long and thirty-five feet wide as advertised in the 1896 tender, and that it was built on an east/west axis.
allowing for maximum lighting and winter heating along its southern exposure. This would contradict the E and A (Prairie) contention that the interior wall was once an exterior wall, and as a theory it requires that one half of the southern wall was demolished when the addition was constructed. However, this northern section most closely approximates the originally tendered dimensions. With a length of 77'6" and a width of 35'2\frac{1}{2}",
it differs from the Motherwell proposal by a total of only 1'8\frac{1}{2}".\textsuperscript{115} Secondly, the north wall was originally built with at least two and possibly three single doorways, facilitating access to all quarters of the basement. One of these, the centre door at almost the exact mid-point of the wall was later walled in with fieldstone and converted to a window. This door would have been entirely consistent with a full wall along the north side but not with a perpendicular wall which would have ended precisely at the
door. None of the available examples of barn structure and
none of the doors on the Motherwell barn itself abut on a corner. Accordingly the ultimate demise of the door may have been related not to a change in the wall which it graced, but to an interior change when a partition wall dividing the eastern section from the stable area was added. This new eighteen-inch wall had doors at either end, one of which was proximal to the altered doorway, and an unsashed pass-through at the centre, indicating that it would not have been an exterior wall at any time. Rather, it was probably erected to ensure that the separation of function within the barn was complete, and as a consequence the central exterior door was closed off, because leaving it gave almost equal exterior access to the horse and cattle stable as well as the new hen and pig section. The largest drawback to the theory that the original stone stable formed an east/west rectangle is that it is contingent upon the possibility that when the changes were made, the western half of the south wall had to be torn down to allow the stable to extend the full length of its north/south axis. This may stretch the credibility of the theory but it is not inconceivable that the rubble thus created was used for the interior partition.

The third possibility still remains that the rectangular structure constructed in 1896 was indeed located on a north/south axis and eventually became the horse and cattle stable area. This theory, in effect, must ignore the obvious structural changes that have occurred in exterior doors and windows, and probably has to rely upon the use of the incongruous eighteen-inch section as one of its external walls; but the permanent roof of the stable
which also comprised the barn floor and was installed in 1907 supports the theory that the western section was the original structure. Along the basement ceiling in the stable area parallel 8" x 8" fir beams extended the length of the north/south axis while another set of parallel 8" x 8" beams ran east and west over the piggery. Throughout the barn 2" x 8" joists were laid across these main beams plus other supplemental 7" x 8" timbers and laminated beams in order to support the subfloor above.

The piggery joists which were toed to each other and to the 2x7-plates on the stone wall, were far less substantial than those over the stable. Awkwardly and unevenly spaced the work in this area appears to have been more carelessly done than the joistwork over the stable where from the crook of the "L" to the southern end of the barn, the joists were spaced more closely together with a sixteen rather than a twenty-four inch average. This close spacing of the southern extension joists has an easy explanation. While the rest of the barn floor was to be devoted to hay mows and a small drive floor, the southern extension was to contain granary storage on the barn floor and would have to support a loft at the same time. Closer joists were probably installed for the purpose of handling the extra stress.

Thus the emphasis within the barn itself was upon the north/south axis and by 1907, at least, the east/west axis, if it had existed, had been fragmented beyond recognition. As the barn and basement is now configured this segment
possesses the greatest internal consistency. It is not yet known when the cement stable floor was laid, but it was probably done long before the dirt floor of the piggery was overlaid in the 1950s by Richard Motherwell.\footnote{116} Even before the convenience of the concrete floor this section would have become the prime centre of barn activity with horse stalls in the south end and cattle stalls in the north. The area was served by two broad access doors at either end which made for easy entry of the animals, and facilitated cleaning of the stalls and central gutter. At the north end the stable opened into the working field which was occasionally used for pasturage, and at the south end it opened on to the barnyard and the driveway which led to the fields and the pasturage west of the complex. In this sense it was the final orientation of the stable that rationalized the central layout of the farmstead.

Still, the possibility that the east/west axis served as the original stable is compelling and, despite certain obvious difficulties, attractive. The only theory that rivals it is the full basement concept in which the basic shell was constructed, temporarily roofed, and gradually modified to suit the farm as it grew up around its central feature, the potential barn. Indeed, the partition wall, if it was a later addition to the stable may even have been erected a year after the basement walls when Cantelon returned to Lanark Place as the stonemason for Motherwell's house. This may have been a permanent solution to the problem of separating stock like sheep, pigs and poultry from the cattle and horses who were in turn segregated from each other by the arrangement of the stalls in their stable.

Despite the theoretical difficulties that surround the structural history of the stable, by the summer of 1907 Motherwell had resolved most of the practical issues entailed in the completion of his barn. The only problem
that Motherwell appears to have been unable to resolve satisfactorily was the location of the main doors and drive floor to the hay mows on the barn floor. Obviously the board ramp could not extend out into the "L" of the barn and thereby reduce the protected area of the barnyard where the animals could air in relative comfort. It could not lead into ends of the barn extensions because the farmstead layout precluded an adequate approach for the working teams without encroaching on the driveway or the living space near the house. By leading into the northern wall of the barn

None of these barn faces would have provided a suitable space for the length of ramp necessary for a 9ft. basement. Ca. 1930 (M.C.)
the lengthy ramp would have segmented the otherwise effective utility area of the working field. The final alternative lay in a western approach to the barn where the turning radius was cramped but sufficient, where direct access from the fields could be had through the western fence, and where a ramp would provide the least interference in otherwise useful space. But in the Canadian West, subject as it is to the prevalence of harsh westerly winds, main entrances to any farm building were not supposed to be located on northern or western walls. While the entrance to the Implement Shed faced north and was susceptible to winter winds it was partially protected by the barn. The drive floor of the barn, nine feet above the rest of the farmstead and due west of a break in the western shelterbelt received almost no protection at all. Structurally, it was one of the few inconveniences on a farm where planning had kept such difficulties to a minimum by reducing the number of buildings to the barest essentials.

For nearly a decade the stable, and the house that followed it a year later, were the only buildings on the property. Over this period the stable could have served as a storage area for grain, fodder, and implements before the auxiliary buildings were added. Motherwell, however, appears to have been quite rigid about his decisions on separation of function. Hay may very well have been stacked outside as it often was in later years when even the barn did not provide enough storage space. Grains on the other hand would just as likely have found a place in small granaries located on the farming quarters. It is known for instance that such a granary could be found on the pasturage quarter across Pheasant Creek by the early 1890s. As for the implements that Motherwell had acquired by 1896, while it is true that they would have suffered somewhat by having to winter outside, it was more important that they be serviced, greased
and painted each season than they have complete shelter from the elements. Only an overweening sense of pride would have driven Motherwell to risk crowding his animals with his equipment, depending, of course on the number of animals that remained to be housed by the late nineties.

With the ultimate addition of the stone partition wall and with the possible renovations necessary to upgrade the stable before or during 1907, the structure was designed to house a variety of stock. Not until the barn was raised, however, did Motherwell's animal husbandry operation acquire an efficiency commensurate with his role as an agricultural leader or equivalent to the level reached by many Ontarian immigrants after the turn of the century. Although the solid evidence on the division of function in the barn dates from 1914, it can be assumed that it was practised at Lanark Place at least from 1907. The open space known as the piggery in the eastern section of the barn closest to the house was actually divided into three separate areas. The southern half was segregated by a high, chicken wire fence, outfitted with nesting boxes and roosts, and used as a hen house until 1935 when a new one was built north of the barn by Dan Gallant at Mrs. Motherwell's request. It is probable that the specialized construction in this part of the barn was largely due to Catherine Motherwell's attempt to rejuvenate the poultry operation.

The other side of the piggery was divided into two pens, perhaps by two wooden stalls that straddled the doorway leading to the working field. Although The Nor'-West Farmer
recommended that, "a large barn should be divided into compartments for each variety of stock, not mixing up horses, cattle, pigs and poultry," Motherwell did locate his "young cattle" in the north-east corner of the piggery and his swine herd in the north-west pen near the partition wall. It was not until the thirties that he achieved a true separation of species by locating them in different sections of the farmstead. Oddly, it would have seemed more logical had the pigs and young cattle been housed in each other's pens considering that the stable calving pens were situated just on the other side of the partition wall. Nevertheless, it was common in western barns to find a variety of farm animals housed under the same roof, particularly before extensive utility building development had occurred on most farmsteads. In a "first prize" stock barn shown at the Pilot Mound Exhibition in 1900 the hogpens were located in close proximity to the young cattle, while in the Kavanagh "Feed Barn," three large hogpens (p) were located near the row of double cow stalls (o) in the centre of the cow stable (l).
Only the horses were afforded the luxury of complete separation in the stable (a) at the opposite end of the barn. J.G. Kavanagh, who submitted the sketch of his feed barn to The Farmer, also suggested that chickens could be kept over the feed floor (f) although in view of the poor reputation of chicken house floors for cleanliness this was a dubious recommendation at best. Thus, while logic might have located the young cattle area in the Motherwell barn next to the calving pens, there were precedents for the Motherwell arrangement as it was recalled by Dan Gallant\textsuperscript{122} who first saw the farm in 1922.

On the other side of the partition wall that segregated the utility animal room the stable extended the entire length of the west arm of the barn and was accessible through two wide drive doors located at either end, which seem newer than the east door.\textsuperscript{123} The inside dimensions of the stable were sixty-four by thirty-seven feet and according to one article in The Nor'-West Farmer a stable this size should have been able to accommodate some "10 horses and 40 fair-sized cattle."\textsuperscript{124} Clearly this estimate was somewhat optimistic, as the following diagram from The Farmer's Advocate serves to illustrate. Remarkably similar to the Motherwell stable except in its overall length, the Advocate's stable contained even more stalls. Even assuming that they were double stalls the structure could only have held twelve horses, eighteen cows, and a few calves. In the Motherwell stable every stall but one was double size giving his structure a capacity of twelve horses and perhaps fifteen cows. In the example, the division of stock was
achieved by the use of roller doors, but Motherwell employed a less definitive division line between his horses and cattle, probably because of the constantly changing numbers. On the west wall a feed bin separated the cattle from the horse stalls while on the east wall the same sections were separated by the stairs that led to the main floor. This provides a small clue that the major developments of the stable as the most prominent feature of the stone basement can be traced to the era of the barn raising in 1907 since both the feed bin chutes and the stairwell relate to the development of a storage barn superstructure.
The designation of horse and cattle stalls was clearly distinguishable since the top of the horse stalls rose to the ceiling like blinders at the manger end of stalls, while the cattle stalls were level from the central post to manger, although provision was made so that more height could be added with ease. At least two of the cow stall mangers were distinguished by triangular trusses extending up to the
two-by-eight joist above, a feature that was absent in the cow stall near the feed bin, possibly because it usually quartered horses, more often than cattle.

The feed alleys extending along the walls of the stable were narrow and somewhat inconvenient considering the extension of the mangers into which fodder was placed. Working width was slightly more than three feet allowing very little room for vigorous activity, although the aisles were conveniently served by gravity drop feed chutes between the horse and cattle areas. Conversely the service aisle along the centre of the stable was slightly more than ten feet wide, and although it contained no central gutter for liquid manure, the liberal use of straw would probably have facilitated the cleaning of the stalls and stable along this wide corridor.

At some point in the development of the stable two calving pens were located in the north-east corner.
Unlike the other stalls which ranged from seven and one half to nine feet, the calving pens were nearly ten feet by twelve feet with mangers which butted directly against the partition wall which separated them from the piggery. The sideboards of these pens bear a close resemblance to that of the rest of the stable, but the manger, the location of the partition wall door and the existence of a pass-through window all indicate a certain lack of planning and a carelessness of construction not consistent with the rest of the stable. The calving pens were a secondary addition to the stable and relate to the period in which the centre door of the north wall was converted into a window, thus closing off an inconvenient access route through the calving pens. The door may have originally serviced the feed alley that before the construction of the calving pens probably extended the full length of the stable.

The stable, of course, was the heart of Motherwell's mixed farming operation and it dictated that the barn which he would ultimately build above it would be an Ontario basement barn. In the words of a professor of animal husbandry at the Minnesota State Experimental Station, as quoted
by The Nor'-West Farmer:

Viewed from the standpoint of economy in labour it is always considered better to have buildings of a character that will enable the food to be thrown from above downward. In other words it will be better to have basement barns.125

Yet the mixed farming operation which he had so often touted publicly, never really achieved its earlier promise on his own farm. In fact, there appears to have been a distinct preference for horse stock at Lanark Place and until the late 1930s, the horse took precedence over both steam and gasoline as the prime source of motive power. Ultimately Motherwell kept relatively few cattle on his farm, pasturing some beef and some dairy cows to meet the family's needs while providing enough surplus for entertainment or charitable distribution. Consequently the horses often took up space in the cow stalls, particularly after 1912 when Motherwell lost most of his herd to disease.126

If the layout of the stable as it was found in 1968 is the same as the one Motherwell installed around 1907, he may have been creating his own problems in stable organization. According to K.J.T. Ekblaw, whose Farm Structures was published in 1914 and became a standard work of its day, in a "general purpose barn" like Motherwell's, the horse and the cow stalls should have been located on opposite sides of the building, "on account of the difference in the amount of space required."127 Motherwell's original stable, on the other hand, was nearly symmetrical with stalls of approximately the same size, two of which were almost certainly remodelled to serve a specialized function like calving. Across the aisle a five-foot stall made use of the space remaining at the north-end wall, and beside the calving pens a nine and one half foot stall was built to take advantage of the waste space left after renovations. The remaining nine double stalls in the stable including the three cow
stalls were approximately eight and one half feet wide, a recommended width for horses but unnecessarily wasteful for double cattle stalls. 128

Between the four cattle stalls and the three horse stalls on the west wall a "feed area" serviced a hay chute leading from the storage area on the main floor of the barn. In later years it appears to have become a "catch-all" for odd pieces of equipment; but it is unlikely that Motherwell would have allowed the same kind of clutter to accumulate in a working area. The feed chute on the west and the stairs on the east side of the stable gave it its direct link to the barn floor above. While the stone structure served as a stable for more than ten years, obviously Motherwell intended it to serve as a basement for the Central Ontario Barn which he some day hoped to complete. Like the house, the stonework, completed under the direction of Adam Cantelon, was composed of rough pointed, rubble-sized fieldstone, 129 but because of the shallow barn foundations, the masonry walls suffered from excessive settlement. In 1933 concrete buttresses were
added at Motherwell's request to prevent the superstructure from collapsing over the crumbling walls.130

The barn superstructure was raised in the fall of 1907, two years after Motherwell's appointment as Saskatchewan's Commissioner of Agriculture, and after two years in which Motherwell could have accumulated the cash necessary for the carloads of sawn fir timbers and lumber from Northwestern Ontario and British Columbia. In fact, it was in the winter of 1906-07 that Motherwell ordered the wood through a local Abernethy lumber merchant, W.H. Pray; but shipment delays caused by car shortages meant that the barn could not be begun until the summer of 1907, particularly since Motherwell had chosen to holiday in British Columbia even though the shiploads from Rat Portage (Ontario) and Sapperton (B.C.) had finally arrived in the late spring.131 Nevertheless, by the end of September despite the quirks and idiosyncrasies of the carpenters who produced the frame, the barn had been erected. Its storage bins, mows, and lofts now combined with the basement stable below to give Motherwell's "mixed farming" operation at least the potential of becoming a
self-sufficient unit within the tree-lined confines of his farmstead.

In a short but informative article on "Nineteenth Century Barns in Southern Ontario" Peter Ennals has done a useful job in categorizing a number of the barn types that originated in or migrated to southern Ontario. None of Ennals' analysis covers Lanark County where Motherwell was raised; but the influences around the Guelph area where he took his agricultural education are clearly evident. There the Central Ontario Barn was found in abundance. Usually "40-50 feet in width and 60-100 feet in length" this particular style of barn was characterized by a "stone foundation wall about 10 feet in height," upon which was erected a "wooden structure" with "either a gable or a gambrel roof." In Ennals' terms, the Central Ontario barn is a two-storey structure comprising:

- a lower stable area and an upper space which combines crop storage, implement storage and working space. Access to the ground floor is provided by doorways leading to the farmyard, and entry to the upper level is by means of an earthen ramp leading to a large door in the long side.

Ennals goes on to say that in Ontario this kind of barn was often called a "bank barn," particularly if it was set directly into a hillside so that entry to the main floor could be gained directly from the top slope. In the Northwest, however, bank barns per se came under a good deal of criticism. Territorial farmers were extremely suspect of the dampness that bank or earthen ramp barns attracted on the banked wall. Within the anti-bank barn propaganda even hints of western chauvinism could be detected:

The big bank barn, with all its merits and defects, is an old Ontario idea, and many people here [Manitou] hold on to it. I don't want any beast of mine shut in along the back wall by one of these broad bank barns. It is too damp, too far from the sun, and the profit from housing any kind of beast there will always be limited.
Even more scholarly attempts to encourage western farmers to adopt good building practices recommended the avoidance of bank barn structures, particularly in districts where soil types were similar to those found north of the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Until quite recently it has been the prevailing practice, especially with farmers who have come from Eastern Canada, to select, if possible, the face of a side-hill, and to excavate so that the stable doors would open on a level with the surface,...This has been found to be a mistake, especially in the clay districts...On clay soil it is next to impossible to secure a perfectly dry stable and yard on the face of a side hill,...there is a constant soakage from the face of a clay slope...that tends to keep the stable damp and the yards soft and muddy during a large part of the fall and spring months...The wall will be damp and cold...and the floor will be colder than if separated by two or three feet of relatively dry earth.135

Apparently Motherwell was cognizant of such arguments and despite the fact that he did not possess a bank into which he could build his barn, neither did he choose to construct an earthen ramp to the main floor drive doors. Instead he installed a substantial board ramp on the west wall with additional storage space underneath, where a ventilated air flow kept the stone wall dry. This did not mean that he
was completely opposed to the use of an earthen ramp if necessary. By the late 1930s, because of the need for a small stock dugout and the frequency with which drive teams fell through the ramp railings, Motherwell decided to replace the original board ramp with earth. However, according to Ken Elder's interpretation of the recent investigations of the barn, the earth ramp was an error and has since placed undue pressure upon the western stone wall causing it to sag dangerously. 136 Often, however, as in the case of the Stephens barn at Indian Head the natural terrain and the

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136
shelter which it offered was just too much of a temptation. Needless to say in the vast majority of cases in southern Saskatchewan the landscape tended to militate against the construction of bank barns and farmers like Motherwell had to be satisfied with the somewhat more dangerous but drier board ramp. 137

It would appear from the only available photograph that the Motherwell ramp, unlike that of other farmers who at least began with a small earthen hill and stone wall like the F.B. Miller barn of Solsgirth, Manitoba, extended all the way to the ground without benefit of an earth bank and was probably some fifty to sixty feet long in order to make the grade more manageable for his teams.

According to Ennals, the barn floor of the Central Ontario Barn, like Motherwell's, was composed of three
separate areas: the "drive floor" extending into the barn from the main doors; the granary, "set at right angles to the drive floor;" and the mows, devoted to the storage of "hay, straw, unthreshed grain and other crops." To avoid the presence of waste space the area above the granary section would also be devoted to fodder storage and was called the loft.\textsuperscript{138} Except for the variations dictated by the uncommon "L" shape of Motherwell's barn, it serves as a classic example of Ennals' Central Ontario Barn.

\begin{figure}
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\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image}
\caption{Ennals' Classic Central Ontario Barn, p. 251}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image}
\caption{Motherwell barn, main floor plan (after K. Elder) Central Ontario barn (Ennals, p. 257)}
\end{figure}

It is the Central Ontario pattern that Motherwell employed in 1907 when the fir timber arrived by rail and the carpenters and neighbours combined to raise his barn. Even for so important an event, Motherwell was forced by the constant delays in the carpentry\textsuperscript{139} to attend to the business of the Department of Agriculture in Regina rather than preside over the barn raising. Doubtless, the ubiquitous
Steuck family, led by the barrel-stomached patriarch, Englehart, who moved with the same authority as the team of oxen he chose to drive, supervised and co-ordinated the barn raising "Bee" for their neighbour.

The basement barn that appeared after the erection of the stable superstructure continues to dominate the Lanark Place landscape. Such barns were in evidence, but not common, around Lanark County where Motherwell was raised. On the other hand, they abounded in central and north central Ontario and near Guelph where Motherwell spent an intensive two years of training at the Ontario Agricultural College. Despite this abundance, the erection of "L"-shaped barns as original structures was a rarity in the east. Like the evolution of farm structures on the prairies, barns in Ontario tended to develop from the basic rectangular form into elaborate L- and U-shaped barns in which gambrel or lean-to roofs were often
grafted onto gable roofs denoting the change in barn styles that had occurred from one generation to the next. Motherwell, on the other hand, because he had satisfied himself with the use of a simple pole-roofed stone stable, was able to erect a completed barn in 1907 as a tour de force of unified design. It was one of a few of its type and it was almost unique in that the gambrel roof of the two wings met in a clean cambered joint at the north-east corner. At the end of this decade of patience, the proceeds from an expanding production
along with the capital available from Motherwell's ministerial salary were invested in the timber for the barn, an implement shed designed to keep the drive floor free of the clutter of farm machinery, and a men's cottage to house the hired labour who would be needed to manage the new mixed farming system encouraged by the expanded storage capacity of the barn.

The prime purpose of the barn was storage and although lumber frame hay barns offered more extensive storage space under a vaulted ceiling frame, in 1907 Motherwell opted for the more conventional timber frame barn. It was common in Ontario and on the prairies and would have been familiar to the carpenter and neighbourhood help. The basic structure was composed of sturdy 8" x 8" timbers, which were formed into a complex series of "bents," laid out on the ground.
by the carpenters, raised by the neighbourhood crew onto 8" x 2" sills on the stone stable walls, and supported by

![Centre Bent in Motherwell Barn - after K. Elder](image)

further 8" x 8" posts and beams within the stable itself. While all bents, at least for gambrel-roofed barns, display the basic "H"-beam frame structure, Motherwell's appears to have been a slightly more complex form of its type which combined the general outside bent with an added inner support for strength. This may be explained by the fact that in a two-wing "L"-shaped barn, there are, in fact, only two end walls where internal stresses ultimately meet. In this sense the carpentry showed some expertise and a
survey of other local barns around Abernethy carrying the Ferguson imprint should indicate just how widespread the use of this articulated bent became. Its strength was undisputed. It is commonly held that when the "big blow" of 1915 hit the district, the only two barns to withstand the tornado without appreciable damage were the round barn on the Steuck property and the Motherwell barn.  

According to E. Sloane's *An Age of Barns*, while the gambrel roof originated in New England in the mid-eighteenth century and denoted a distinct north-western European influence, it found greater popularity than gable roofs on the windy prairies because of its aerodynamic design. In some cases the eaves of the gambrel were dropped almost to the ground as farmers "experimented" with different
techniques to defend against the foundation-shaking prairie wind-storms. Neither the basement character of the Motherwell barn, nor the complex roof configuration at the elbow of the two wings would permit this kind of experimentation, and it is probably more a tribute to the carpentry than the design that the barn was left untouched in 1915 when others were blown literally hundreds of feet from their foundations.

Within the safety of the new storage structure Motherwell was now able to keep all his grain and fodder under cover. To the right of the drive floor in the south wing, a series of bins and grain stores formed the granary while the entire length of the northern section was devoted to hay mows. Access to the granary could be had from the drive floor itself or from the "hay door" in the southern wall. Ken Elder of the Ottawa office believes that the open area south of the grain storage room, shown in this photograph of the "hay door," was at one time partitioned into at least eight separate bins. While
more intensive architectural and archaeological investigations may support this theory, there is no photographic, documentary or oral evidence to indicate that this was so.

It would be interesting to know if Motherwell allowed the few sheep that he kept on the farm to take shelter on the main floor of the barn during particularly severe winters. There appears to have been no specifically designated area for them in the stable below, although in reasonable weather they may have used the wood ramp. Between the two granaries the corridor to the south-wing hay door was blocked by double doors and could have been closed off from animal intrusions. It is known for certain that pigs were allowed to roam on the barn floor reaching it by the stairway in the stable and later by a small ramp constructed in the piggery specifically for that purpose.\textsuperscript{143} The most conclusive piece of evidence for the presence of sheep at higher elevations, however, lies in the much-told tale by Major McPadyen that one of his most promising amorous adventures with a Motherwell servant-girl was unceremoniously interrupted by the clumsiness of a ram or ewe that had chosen that particular moment to crash down upon the entwined young farm workers from above. Whether it fell from the ramp, the hay door or down the stairs is still unknown.\textsuperscript{144}

Unlike drive floors in rectangular barns the drive floor in the Motherwell barn did not give full access to all the hay mows. In fact the reinforced flooring extended only to the eastern edge of the granary as if it were servicing a rectangular barn. In this way it had access to the granaries for the storage of heavy grain loads, leaving light but bulky fodder storage to the wall hatches which allowed hay to be blown into the mows from outside. Although it is not known whether the present flooring of the barn was original, none of the interviewees have
indicated any reflooring programme within their memory; however, the changes of the fifties may have extended to the main floor. Nevertheless the entire flooring, which was laid upon 2" x 8" joists, is now composed of two layers of 1" x 8" floor boards running north/south in the western section, and east/west in the eastern wing where the main mows were located. To support working vehicles the clearly delineated drive floor extended forty feet from the main door in a strip twelve feet wide beneath which the two layers of 1" x 8" were supplemented by an additional layer of 2" x 7" flooring. It should be noted, of course, that aside from the 6" x 6" posts which served as stall stanchions in the stable below, there were no additional 8" x 8" pylons supporting the drive floor.

To the left of the barn's drive floor lay the complex area that was formed by the elbow of the "L", in which the symmetry of the bays formed by the timber bents disappeared. High above the floor the cantilevered section of the barn roof formed an almost ideal ventilation chimney. There Motherwell located the central of his three ventilating cupolas, the style of which was not unlike one of the Connecticut valley styles of barn cupolas identified by E. Sloane. Despite the presence of these ventilators, no other specific provisions for assisting the air-flow ventilation of the barn or stable were made in the structure even though the technological information for such
Central cupola on Motherwell barn. Ca. 1914. (M.C.)

Three Connecticut Valley ventilator styles (Sloane, An Age of Barns.)

processes was available at least as early as 1889. In that year F.H. King of the Wisconsin Agricultural Station promulgated his system of pipe and flue ventilation for agricultural buildings. This development post-dated the period of Motherwell's formal agricultural education, however, and it was not until he had begun the construction of his new farm structure in the late 1890s that the "King system" became widely publicized in farm journals and agricultural colleges in Canada.

The Agricultural College at Guelph was no exception, and in 1902 it produced a bulletin devoted to the "Ventilation of Farm Stables and Dwellings" which stressed King's work. Offering a number of alternatives to stable
and barn ventilation, the Bulletin illustrated the use of shuttered tile vents installed at the top of the stable wall to clear the area of "aqueous vapours" and "carbonic acid gas" produced in the breath of the animals under shelter. Of course the larger structure of the standard basement barn with stable and storage lofts would necessitate a more extensive ventilation system, and for economy and efficiency both the stable and barn could utilize the natural flow of air toward the cupola ventilator. A simple system of pipes and vents with appropriate airflow openings and an adequate draughting effect produced by the "chimney" cupola would then be able to ventilate the stable and the barn.

The Motherwell complex possessed neither fresh air vents at the top of the stable wall, nor pipe systems to the three ventilator outlets atop the barn roof. However, the same structural arrangement that left the major entrance-ways open to the freezing winds of the winter, also produced a flow-through ventilation for the stable and barn, while leaving the piggery closed off by the partition wall and a main entrance on the east wall which appears to have seen little use even during the early years. With a full complement of animals and natural venting through doors,

windows and top ventilators, the barn should have been able to support an efficient operation. Without a heating system, the body heat of the animals should have kept stable temperatures between forty and fifty degrees during the winter. Yet the animal population of the farm never appears to have reached its full potential. Horses remained the mainstay, even though Motherwell once lost his teams to glanders, and the cattle operation was virtually irrecoverable after the tuberculosis disaster of 1912. Still, it is impossible to say whether the lack of a "sophisticated" ventilation system for the stable and the barn contributed to these losses.

Above the stable the barn was partitioned into three basic areas for storage apart from the drive floor, which unlike the pure Central Ontario Barn, was not used for
chores. Between the granary in one wing and the hay mows in the other the barn elbow space was broken up by the extraordinary timber bent formations and partitioned off for the storage of crushed feed grains and various fodder crops. Above the granary, of course, in the style of the Central Ontario and other barns a loft was built of a single layer of 1" x 8" tongue and groove fir floor boards, indicating that it was less likely to have to bear as much weight as the main hay mows. But the lofting of which Motherwell was most proud, was that created from the "timber grown on the farm since it was first settled" over the main drive floor and over a small bay to the left of the doors. The poles which form these crude lofts are presumed to be the maple which Motherwell first planted near the original homestead, west of the present site. Although the old log house had been left to decay, Motherwell found that it had become a hazard because of the
attraction it possessed for the children of the neighbourhood, and he decided to demolish the structure. The fate of the small grove of trees may help to date its demolition to the period of the barn's construction, since the timber from the grove held such nostalgia for Motherwell that he perpetuated it in the lofts that can still be found inside the barn. Perhaps these rustic storage "floors" served in lieu of the granary loft that may have awaited construction at a date later than 1907, particularly since Motherwell was prepared to build his entire farm in stages.

As might be expected the elbow of the barn is the site of the most complex framing for the superstructure and of the most unique of the bents which made the right-angle transition from one wing to the other. Whatever skill was displayed in the construction of these complex bents, the carpentry of George Ferguson and his assistants must again come into question in this section of the barn, where at some stage two log trusses were added to the superstructure between the loft-end-bent and one of the lateral elbow bents. Presumably their purpose was to prevent the two from sagging together and thus collapsing the cantilevered corner of the barn roof. Only an engineering report, of course, would confirm
the exact function of these logs and whether they have been hewn and positioned in such a fashion as to prevent an inward collapse. It is also possible that they were used for unloading from the drive floor over which they were positioned; but the angle at which they sat from one cross-piece to the other makes this unlikely, or at least somewhat dangerous.

Apart from these structural difficulties and the crude homestead timber lofting, the barn served as a fine addition to the stable below and formed the central feature of Motherwell's mixed farming operation in 1907. The granaries, when they were added, obviated the presence of individual granary buildings within the farmstead until the 1930s or 1940s, and the hay mows were large enough within the eastern wing to store most of Motherwell's fodder crop. 152

Below the storage floor, in the basement that had first served as a stable and then became the barn's archetypical feature, all of the animals of the farm were housed at least until 1935 when the chicken house was erected in the working field. Ventilated by the pressure system 153 established by the constant eight mile per hour north-west wind the stable's most important function was to house the working Clydesdales and the trusted driving horses, often numbering between one and two dozen. The Clydesdales, of course, did spartan service in the grain fields and around
the farmstead throughout the early stages of the power age
until the late 1930s when Motherwell finally consented to
gasoline mechanization. The driving horses, though no more
pampered than the others, were considered to be closer
members of the farm family and often during the cold and
dangerous winter months they were relied upon to bring the
family members home when driving by sight had become
impossible.

Ultimately considered less important than the horses,
Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle were also stabled in
the barn basement but were segregated from the horses that
dominated the south end, and from the chickens and pigs that
were kept in the dirt-floored east wing together with the
young cattle. Both horses and cattle faced into mangers that
were located along the feed aisles on the outside walls and
which were supplied from the barn floor through two central
chutes. With the exception of the concrete floor in the
stable, the barn was built with few frills and exhibited
little of the intricacy that publicized barn plans showed,
and it appears to have been functional and uncomplicated.
The feed system in the stable and the omnibus quality of the
piggery were typical of this simplicity. Generally, the
barn was a thoughtful and efficient response to the condi-
tions and materials of the prairies, which were supplemented
by the use of fir from British Columbia and North-Western
Ontario that became affordable after Motherwell began to
receive the supplemental ministerial salary in 1905.

There is an interesting paradox involved in the
development of Motherwell's farming operation after 1905.
The very position which allowed him to invest the cash
necessary to build up his farm also kept him away from it
to such an extent that he had to manage it by mail,
telegraph, and telephone from his offices in Regina and
Ottawa. In this sense there never was a point at which the
farm reached and maintained a peak of efficiency and repair. Not until at least 1909 did the barn receive its first coat of paint, which was a combination of red, white, and black. But this first coat of paint may also have been the barn's last. The deterioration of the farmstead was essentially an on-going process that had begun with the erection of the first stable wall in 1896. Supported on three-foot foundations the walls probably began to settle and crack within the first year, as did the summer kitchen of the house almost as soon as it had been added. There was actually no time at which the farmstead was in perfect peak condition, and the 1922 panorama photograph, which is presumed to show Lanark Place in its prime, was obviously staged for the purpose. Behind the impressive tree growth at the centre of the property and the closely trimmed hedge lay a barn that was crumbling at its base, whose doors and gates were patched and boarded, and the paint of which was cracked, peeling and fading into non-existence. In fact the barn paint was probably renewed only with the intervention of Parks Canada in the early 1970s. In many ways the only building on the property, including the house, which showed improvement between the turn of the century and the middle of the depression when the farm was entering its final decline, was the labourer's cottage. The implement shed, the kitchen "caboose," and the wooden privy, were the only other buildings to grace the farmstead until 1935.

There is some doubt as to the date of construction of both the "Men's Cottage" and the "Implement Shed." In fact, none of the documentary evidence gives a clear indication when either was built and none of those who knew the farm in the early period are able to recall even the vaguest references to their first appearance on the farm. Only Alma Motherwell and Ralph Steuck have offered estimates as to the
period in which the implement shed was built, but even this information is conflicting and unreliable. According to Motherwell's daughter the shed was built between 1903 and 1905, in which case it would have antedated the barn. However, the lumber used for the implement shed, "the 6" x 6" columns and beams, the saddle brackets, windows and the overhead door rollers are identical or similar" to that of the barn. Both buildings were floored and sided with the same high-grade fir. Since it is known that the shipment of fir from B.C. and Ontario did not arrive until 1907 it is improbable that the implement shed was constructed before this date. Some credence might be given to the theory that the shed was erected before work on the barn began, but this is unlikely because Motherwell spent most of the summer of 1907 holidaying in British Columbia. Although he was unable to be present during the finishing work on the barn because of commitments to his Department, it is not likely that he would purposefully have left the details of his implement shed to his hired personnel unless most of the work had been completed beforehand. The most plausible
explanation is that the implement shed was built some time in 1908 as was the men's cottage across the farmstead in order to complete the essential farm structures, and to provide accommodation for the farm-hands away from the hired girls and the younger members of the Motherwell family.\textsuperscript{161} Certainly this would coincide with Ralph Steuck's estimate that the implement shed was built after the barn some time between 1907 and 1910.

The problem remains, however, as to where Motherwell stored his equipment before 1908. He was fastidious, almost fanatical, about the condition of his equipment, and it was never allowed to stand outside unattended.\textsuperscript{162} At the same time, he became just as rigid about forbidding the storage of equipment on the barn floor. It was recognized as poor practice to leave equipment and machinery in the same area as animals where it could not be properly cleaned or serviced and where the animals were susceptible to injury.\textsuperscript{163} This is not to say that implements were not commonly housed in barns. On the contrary, many of the plans exhibited in the periodicals of the day included provision inside specific barn partitions for the storage of farm machinery, especially in the larger buildings. On the other hand, the implement shed could also be attached to the barn as in this example of a basic "L"-shaped barn with a "store room" attached, from The Farmer's Advocate of May 5, 1897 (page 200). But Motherwell chose to remove his implement shed from the barn completely, giving it its own space on the working
driveway among the garden shelterbelts. But what course did he take before the erection of the shed, unless he utilized the dirt-floored piggery section of the stable solely for the storage of machinery, safely separated from the animals by the partition wall? It would have been completely out of character for him to have left his equipment outside, considering that at the end of each season it was dismantled, serviced, repainted, and, where applicable, stored away. The piggery is really the only logical alternative for vehicular storage after the Motherwells had abandoned the original homestead buildings.

The implement shed is a simple gabled structure with attached lean-to's at either end, east and west. The roller doors face north but the interior of the shed was protected from the ferocious winter winds by sitting in the lee of the barn and the shelterbelts near the west end of the lawn. Unlike most of the implement sheds which appear in The Nor'-West Farmer, The Farmer's Advocate or structural advertising books like Radford's Practical Barn Plans, the Motherwell shed is more reminiscent of a style of tobacco barn found by E.A. Sloane in the Maryland region of the eastern seaboard.
There are five clearly definable areas in the implement shed, one each in the lean-to ends, two in the central gabled section and an upper room under the gabled roof lighted by a window in the east end. Only one other window, in the south wall facing the garden, served to light the lower section of the shed, and although this lack of glazing would reduce the need for heat, the shed was both a
working and a storage area and more windows would no doubt have made servicing the vehicles and implements easier and more comfortable.

On the main floor the four sections are separated by 1" x 8" fir boards on 2" x 4" joists. The eastern lean-to contained shelves denoting small-parts storage, and the adjoining section in the main room, where the window was located contained workbenches along the south wall and beneath the stairs along the lean-to partition, providing ample room for machines and small equipment repair. The remaining space was reserved strictly for storage, including the loft above the two central equipment bays, which was used for the storage of smaller machinery and parts. The grain chute leading from the loft into the eastern section of the main shed is a later addition to the building and was probably used to send crushed grain from the loft where the crusher was operated into wagons below the hatch. Before
1941 this operation was always carried out in the barn, but Dan Gallant distinctly remembers that on one of his infrequent visits to the farm after 1941, he saw Talmadge Motherwell crushing grain in the implement shed loft and that power for the crusher was provided from outside. Alma Mackenzie claimed that in the early years a set of scales could be found in the loft and the proximity to the garden may indicate that these scales were used to weigh the annual produce. Yet the inconvenience of locating this kind of equipment in an upper loft, except for storage, makes it unlikely that the room was used for the actual weighing itself.

Below the loft the plethora of machinery, implements, wagons and buggies that served a mixed farming operation in southern Saskatchewan around the turn of the century were stored in precise order. They were not merely put away here during the rains of June and the long months of winter but every night of the year and each time they sat idle. In other words the organization of the implement shed must have
been pre-planned and inviolable. Anything less would have led to chaos and confusion under a system in which the shed was in constant use. There is no available plan for the Motherwell machine and tool shed layout and those who worked the farm in the twenties and thirties are somewhat vague about its organization, despite its probable consistency. Nevertheless, two comparative layouts of implement sheds given in Ekblaw's *Farm Structures* will serve to illustrate the potential mapping of the floor plan.

Similar in size to Ekblaw's second structure, Motherwell's implement shed was roughly 52' x 22', dimensions which would have enabled him to store between one and two dozen pieces of farm equipment. Three of the four lower compartments were earthen floored while the section in the western lean-to was floored with 1" x 8" tongue and groove fir. Although a *Nor'-West Farmer* article of September, 1905 recommended that the ground on which implement sheds were built should be eight to twelve inches above the surrounding ground "having a dry earth floor for the machinery," the floor of the Motherwell shed was only five inches higher by the time the as-found measurements were taken. Nevertheless the floor was in excellent condition
and showed no signs that water had ever been a problem.

Aside from a few 6" x 6" posts and beams, the 1" x 8" walls and partitions were attached to basic 2" x 4" joists, which were doubled to form 4" x 4" posts in areas of added stress. The whole rested on double 2" x 4" plates which had been blocked out on the levelled clay to form the rectangular foundation. The largest of the roller doors, which were common on the prairies by 1905, led into the eastern lean-to, indicating that it may have housed the widest machinery like the binder, wagons, or perhaps the mower. The eastern half of the main shed lost space to the loft stairs and to the "L"-shaped workbench on the southeast corner. It is likely that the smaller equipment was kept in this segment to facilitate movement up to the loft and around the workbench. Much space was saved on the lower floor at each seasonal change by transporting the smaller pieces like the winter cutter up into the loft. Likewise, the children's cart which provided Alma and her brother with such delight would have been stored there during the snowy winter months.
The western section of the main shed creates something of an anomaly in the structure, at least as it was found by the investigative team in 1969-70. The "as-found" photograph taken looking north through the dilapidated doorway shows the addition of 1" x 6" boards as if to block the entry or to use this area as an animal pen as it might have been during the 1950s when the barn piggery was being renovated. It is not likely that this crude partition wall existed in the early period. Likewise the door servicing this segment of the implement shed was found not to be on rollers, but hinged to swing outward from the strong central 6" x 6" column. It is the only hinged door of the four and is inconsistent with original implement storage function of this section, at least according to the recommendations of contemporary writers. This is not to say that hinged doors do not appear on machine shed plans from this period. However, according to Ekblaw they should have been used for access to workshop, not implement areas, and according to
Dan Gallant this was probably the section where the surrey and the phaeton buggy were stored. The rollers on this door would probably have resembled the rollers that can be seen on the westernmost door (far right) which are, by all accounts, original and are similar to the equipment on the barn.

The dearth of photographs of the implement shed has complicated the study of its developmental history. In fact, until the detailed recording of the structure by Thomas White and his crew six years ago, the shed appeared in only two of the family photographs which have thus far been located. One is the photograph of the planted garden taken in the late forties or early fifties\(^{171}\) which has already appeared in this study (see above p. 88). It shows the shed in a deteriorated condition, and it provides no details on the 'hotbed' that Motherwell was supposed to have installed behind the shed on the south, or "sun" side. The other photograph, showing a detail of the implement shed is, of course, the 1922 panorama, in which the lawn/tennis court is the central
feature and the implement shed is obscured among the maples and poplars which figure so prominently in the photograph.

Commanding the south side of the working driveway with access to the barnyard, the grain fields and the working field, the implement shed's affinity with the barn was maintained by the red paint on the 1" x 6" siding, the white trim on the corner posts and the natural cedar roofing. Although it is not clear from the implement shed photographs where the drain pipes directed the runoff, it is unlikely that the configuration reproduced in the current restoration is correct. Certainly the drain pipes down the centre of the shed, front and back are not present in the earlier photographs.

As the farm life at Lanark Place evolved so too did the storage in the implement shed. Machines and tools aged, broke down or grew obsolescent and were replaced. One of the major problems of any farm was always the disposal of equipment that had fallen into disuse. The only real solution was to bury it around the farmstead, so as not to interfere with the cultivation of the fields. Motherwell
had two machinery graveyards around Lanark Place, one just outside the shelterbelt and fence at the south-west corner, the other on the west side of the barn. When Dan Gallant built the earth ramp to the drive floor of the barn around 1939, he was instructed by Motherwell to bury every piece of abandoned machinery that he could find cluttering the landscape. In this way, the implement shed, which could so easily have become the collection centre for an unmanageable pile of technological garbage, was kept free for the storage of new pieces like the 1926 Whippet and the Ford which Motherwell ran during the thirties, and the Case tractor which he finally consented to purchase in 1939. Mr. Gallant stated that the cars were kept in the "north" bay
of the implement shed but the shed is oriented east and west, so it is likely that he meant the west bay which would have been the specialized section with the wooden floorboards.¹⁷² In any case, the telltale oil traces on the boards or in the earth floor of the other bays should give a clearer indication.

If any building on the farm typified Motherwell's approach to farming, business, and lifestyle in general, it must surely have been the implement shed. It housed every piece of equipment that served the farm, a survey of which would have illustrated Motherwell's devotion to animal power. He firmly believed that on his own farm, at least, the best way was also the most rustic. Steam and, more often, gasoline power came onto the farm during threshing time when Tal Motherwell or the Steuck brothers would appear with a crew to handle the annual crop. But not until 1939 did a gasoline tractor find itself housed in the implement shed, and Catherine Motherwell became much more adept at handling the new machine than her husband.¹⁷³ In this sense, it is probably more likely that excessive wear rather than obsolescence was responsible for sending most of Motherwell's
machines to their respective graveyards.

Lanark Place was a farm which demanded order and tight organization. It was built because of the drive, ambition and energy of its creator. The purposive approach to farm life which he brought west from the Agricultural College and his Irish-Ontario background, carried over into the dictatorial approach that he took to running his farm as it evolved from a "livelihood" into an operation. The order imposed upon the layout of his simple implement shed and the autocratic way in which he enforced the rules that he had established regarding the farm equipment typified this approach, even if he was ultimately unsuccessful in his bid to manage the farm from afar.

Around 1908, after two years of the disorder and chaos occasioned by Motherwell's departure to Regina following the death of his wife in 1905, a Men's Cottage was erected on the northern edge of the farmstead to remove the hired labourers from the proximity of the house. Thereby, it was hoped, a particular order would be imposed upon the farmstead personnel who had been added upon the full expansion of the farm and Motherwell's sudden political successes. In 1897, during the construction of the stone house, Motherwell had hired Andy Sproule as his first regular farm-hand. Sproule and his family resided not at Lanark Place but in the town of Abernethy, which was beginning to emerge as a town site two miles north of Lanark Place, and was later consolidated after the Canadian Pacific branch line passed through in the early
1900s. After 1905, however, Sproule moved on to other pursuits, and two men were engaged to work the farm, thus initiating the utilization of transient farm labour at Lanark Place. One of these transients was a young Maritimer from Prince Edward Island named Scott Milligan, who, according to Major McFadyen was largely responsible for the misconduct on the farmstead that may have led to the construction of the Men's Cottage. Despite the implications of this decision, Motherwell was not an elitist. He was almost certainly a paternalist but he was not prone to marking class distinctions. In the Motherwell household everyone sat down to the same table, and when he was home during the winter months, space was made in the house to accommodate all who lived and worked on the farm, including at least two hands and two servant-girls.

There was, of course, another possible reason for the erection of the second set of living quarters on the farmstead so soon after the destruction of the old homestead cabin which had fallen into a state of neglect. In 1906, Motherwell remarried and in so doing, opened his farm to an entirely new family operation. Catherine Gillespie, his second wife, was the daughter of John Gillespie who had homesteaded a few miles west of Lanark Place. More importantly she was the sister of George, Archie, Jack and Janet Gillespie. Jack ran a general store in Abernethy, and at one time managed the Hotel which Motherwell had funded but which also burnt to the ground in 1909 only a few months after the fire insurance had lapsed. Archie worked the family farm and others in the neighbourhood. George had been to the Klondike and appeared at Lanark Place only intermittently. Janet participated to some extent in Catherine's missionary work with the treaty Indians of the area, but never married, and never left her sister's side. Shortly after the marriage of school principal Catherine
Gillespie to Motherwell the Cabinet Minister, the Gillespie family descended upon Lanark Place and George and Archie Gillespie joined the list of "hired men" who lived in the Men's Cottage.

This era also saw the introduction of large threshing crews onto the farm to handle the Motherwell crop. By 1908 it was no longer a one-day affair. The crew, which often arrived at the end of the fall, stayed on for the few days' work to thresh the yield from Motherwell's farming quarters. They had to sleep and eat in some form of accommodation and

the new cottage fulfilled all the requirements. In conjunction with a threshing crew's caboose, which eventually became a permanent fixture a few yards to the south of the cottage, an entire threshing crew could be fed and sheltered on the edge of the working field where most of the threshing was done.

There were, then, three plausible reasons for the construction of a second house on the grounds of Lanark Place, even though on many farms even larger than Motherwell's this would have seemed somewhat pretentious. But the nature of Lanark Place had changed in 1905. Motherwell's vistas had broadened to the larger stage of institutional and administrative agriculture, and within three short years the farm had become a private experimental station, an
illustration display piece for his ideas on agriculture, a haven for the Gillespie family, and a distribution centre for local charities including impoverished homesteaders, bewildered immigrants, and neglected treaty Indians.

The Men's Cottage no longer sits on the northern border of Lanark Place. Instead, it sits on the southern limits of the town of Abernethy where it was moved after it was abandoned and sold in the late 1940s. Certain alterations have been made—the veranda of the 1920s has been cut in half, the siding has been replaced or covered with false brick asphalt tile—but the basic structure remains.

The earliest photograph of the Men's Cottage shows a simple two-storey gable-roofed structure and beside it, to the south, another smaller and lower building which bears a close resemblance to the curved-roof "caboose"
that still sits on the farmstead. This would be entirely consistent with the description of the cottage as Dan Gallant knew it in the 1920s and 1930s and it would support the idea that the Men's Cottage was closely allied with the increasing presence of threshing crews on the farm after 1908-09. In other words, although the "caboose" was really an adjunct to the cottage as early as the pre-war era when the first photograph was taken, it really qualifies as the fourth farm building on the farmstead and since it still exists in reasonable condition it supports the proposal that the cottage be brought back to Lanark Place from Abernethy.

From the early photograph it seems clear that the cottage and the "caboose" were painted the same colours as the barn and the implement shed, and the four together formed a pleasing complement of buildings to support the large stone house at the front of the property. In 1914, the cottage was still occupied by Scott Milligan and Major McFadyen, both Prince Edward Island transient labourers. Milligan was a "transient" despite a remarkable record of longevity, particularly in view of his earlier misadventures and his reputed antagonism toward the Motherwells'
fundamentalist Presbyterianism. At the same time the cottage was often frequented by Archie Gillespie (still a bachelor at the time) and probably his brother George, when he was at the farm. It is unknown whether the concrete foundation and dirt-floored cellar were part of the original structure but the first configuration of the main floor consisted of three separate rooms: a kitchen, a sitting room and a bedroom. Up the stairs that were located at the south end of the cottage, the upper floor was even simpler. A single large room served as a dormitory, containing three double beds which could accommodate at least six extra workers during the fall threshing season.

It is possible but unlikely that the side gable and window shown in the present structure were there in the original cottage. The window is unlike any other in the structure and gives the distinct impression of a later addition. On the other hand, the front porch, also visible in this photograph, was most certainly an addition to the building when it was renovated in the post-war period to make it more acceptable as a family living quarters. The Gow family of Abernethy may have been the first such group to inhabit the Cottage, but it was Olive and Archie Gillespie and their children Basil and Jack who lived there from 1921 until 1937 when Archie died in the Cottage, after which Olive Gallant left the farmstead. Originally part of a tri-partitioned veranda, the remaining section
served as the eastern "sewing room" for Olive (Gillespie) Gallant while its left-hand position formed half of the corner "sun porch" which faced south-east when the house was on the farm. The south room of the new veranda, which can be seen in this late thirties photograph, was used as an extra bedroom, taking advantage of the warmth on the sun side of the house and the shelter given it by the cottage against the brutal north winds.

Apart from these veranda additions, the largest single adaptation of the Men's Cottage as it was being transformed into the Gillespie, or "Sunshine" Cottage, was the western extension that included a roofline modification. It shows up most clearly in this rare photographic double exposure of the north side of the cottage during the late twenties, illustrating both the outer fence line and the
northern maple shelterbelt. At a shallower angle than the original steeply-pitched gable roof, the lean-to roof of the addition covered the new kitchen on the west side of the structure, almost doubling the floor space on the ground level. To accommodate the stove, a new chimney had to be installed at the southern edge of the roof on the western half at a point where the two rooflines met. This chimney was later removed when the cottage was taken into Abernethy, but the main chimney at the top of the north gable, which serviced the Quebec heater in the sitting room, still remains. When Archie and Olive Gillespie moved into the cottage in 1921, the partition wall between the bed and sitting rooms of the old layout was removed, producing a single large sitting room with a dining area at its southern end and a large picture window facing north beyond the shelterbelt into the grain field. Despite the chill of the uninterrupted northern blasts, Olive Gallant maintains that the Quebec heater was more than sufficient to heat the main floor as well as the upstairs bedroom when the stairway door was left open.181

The upstairs dormitory room was left unpartitioned probably because the cottage continued to act as the service centre for the threshing crews who would sleep upstairs and eat in the "caboose" beside the cottage. The Gillespie children spent much of their time in the stone house during these periods and it is possible that the whole family moved over there during harvest and threshing season. In fact this era of the Motherwell farm coincides with the great
days of the thresherman. At the end of the nineteenth century the specialized equipment and the labour-intensive character of the work gave rise to a new breed of farm labourer, who canvassed the countryside looking for crops to process behind the great steam traction engines that came to be known as "Dreadnaughts of the Plains." In train, the engine would haul behind it the equipment that it would power including the threshing machines themselves, which eventually became as common as combines on prairie farmsteads. The machine now on the Motherwell site has been identified as the one used on the farm during the twenties, and it could be the threshing machine that Tal Motherwell ran when he organized his own crew during this period.

There was another article of equipment which travelled in the "train," and because it usually brought up the rear it came to be known throughout the prairies as a "caboose." Its purpose was to feed and shelter the crew, and as such it had a counterpart in the chuck-wagon which served the same purpose on the American cattle range.

As apparently happened on a number of prairie farms during the era of the threshermen, one of these cabooses eventually found a permanent site on the Motherwells' farmstead as early as the pre-war era. The present caboose-like structure that sits in the north-west corner of the site has been described by Thomas White as "generally
dilapidated and of recent date," but he is probably only half right. As dilapidated as it might be there is no reason to believe that this caboose is not the original that was first situated a few yards south of the Men's Cottage. Seven feet wide, fourteen feet long, and slightly over six feet high at the sides, the caboose had a curved plywood roof that gave somewhat more comfortable space in the centre. It now sits firmly implanted in the ground on three 4" x 6" ground beams with a concrete sill beneath the two-foot east door which probably faced west when it sat by the cottage. Like the other auxiliary buildings the caboose was built of fir, and the floor, like that of the implement shed, was composed of 1" x 6" tongue and groove boards, indicating that it may have been replaced when the caboose was first removed from its wheels. The shape of the "ground beams" beneath the flooring indicates that the caboose was portable and, like a stone boat, could be hauled into nearby fields whenever it was convenient. With sled runner bevels at each end the beams would have facilitated the hauling of the building over short distances, depending of course, on its stability and its resistance to stress. Archaeology may uncover some indication as to the exact location of the caboose in the early years; but if it did in fact sit on the surface, this kind of evidence may now be irretrievable because of the ploughing of the site under Parks authorization in 1969.

The walls of the caboose are in very poor condition and on either side there are openings which have appeared either purposefully or through decay. It is certainly possible that one of the openings was a window and that another acted as a pass-through from the cook to the hungry thresherman. Obviously the flue on the roof was used as a chimney for a cook stove, since all the extra cooking was done here when there was too little space inside the
Like the stone house, the Cottage and the "caboose" produce an impressive sense that Lanark Place was devoted to life-style and work, which in Motherwell's mind, were virtually inseparable ideas. The children, naturally, performed the chores that are the interminable lot of all farm children. The women performed kitchen work and cared for the children. Mrs. Motherwell managed to spend the free time afforded by the use of servants to continue her interests in the Presbyterian mission to the Indians. But the men worked. In the summer they were in the barn at five, the fields after breakfast until noon, and then after lunch until supper. There was more barn work before retiring and if the field-work failed to occupy all of the day, the men were required to work on the farmstead, planting, replanting and cultivating among the shelterbelts. In essence the workday at Lanark Place as on other farmsteads, was sixteen hours long. Although it was somewhat shorter during the winter, the animals needed more attention than during the warmer months and the long hours generally continued all year long. Needless to say, Motherwell asked no man who worked for him to do anything he could not or would not do himself. Those who worked at Lanark Place were
not subjected to a mean, crude, brutish environment in which to work. On the contrary, the thrust of the farmstead was toward some form of sophistication in life-style. The grace of the stone is unquestionable and the evolution of the cottage clearly points to a determined effort to create a reasonably comfortable milieu for those who lived and worked on the farm.

After the death of Archie Gillespie in 1937, the Gillespie Cottage fell into general disuse. Olive, his wife, fled the memories of the farm, although her sons stayed on with the Motherwells. The vacant cottage really marked the beginning of the end for Lanark Place. J.B. Gillespie, who had taken over control of the farm and the grandhouse in 1922, had died in 1933. Two new managers operated the farm between 1933 and 1941, but neither Dan Gallant, nor Ted Gallow ever lived in the Cottage and when Catherine Motherwell attempted to move Gallant over to the Cottage from the main house he left the farm completely. The rigid rules had disappeared and the family had disintegrated. The farm was decaying with age. In 1941, while Tal came to run the farmstead, Walter Brock, a neighbour, took over the management of the farmlands from Ted Callow when he left to work his own land. Brock worked for wages and lived with his family in Gillespie Cottage; but the relationship was not a close or lasting one. The Brocks left the farm in 1943 or 1944 after Motherwell's death and the usefulness of the Cottage at Lanark Place came to an end. It was later moved off the farm, while the caboose, which had also lost its prime function was moved to a new site on the farm in the late thirties or early forties. A later attempt to revivify the farm in the 1950s was a failure but even had it succeeded, the farm would never have achieved the potential that it possessed in the years around World War I.

When asked about the appearance of the chicken house on
the farmstead, Alma Mackenzie replied that she did not remember the building specifically but could attribute it to the influence of her stepmother, dating its construction in 1914, a period when she was away from the farm studying languages in Germany. She was correct in giving Catherine Motherwell the credit for bringing poultry back to the farm on a large-scale, but the poultry shed was built in another era when she was also absent from the farm. In 1932, Alma Motherwell married a Prince Edward Islander and moved with him to the Maritimes. Three years later Catherine Motherwell instructed Dan Gallant to erect a new building for poultry in order to move the hen-house out of the piggery section of the barn basement.
The first new building on the farmstead since the pre-war era, the chicken house was a simple yet effective shanty-roofed shed, located north of the barn in the working field with the tall glazed side facing south for the maximum hours of sunshine. Studs, rafters and plates were all 2" x 4" fir, the siding was 1" x 6" tongue and groove, and the front wall was given an additional insulating layer of 1" x 6" below the windows.

The dimensions of the house were approximately nineteen by twenty-four feet, and the shanty roof resulted from the angle between an eight-foot front wall and a five-foot rear wall. Two regular house doors were situated at either end of the shed and beside them, at ground level, two hatchways allowed the poultry its own access to these new, exclusive quarters. The floor, now badly cracked like that of the summer kitchen, was poured concrete. Portability, then, as one of the advantages of small poultry houses, was automatically denied the structure. At the same time, however, concrete was recognized as being the cleanest flooring, superior to earth or wooden floors, particularly if dust-baths were artificially provided.\textsuperscript{187}

During Motherwell's tenure as Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, a pamphlet was issued by his department on the "Housing and Feeding [of] Poultry." Nearly two decades before Motherwell chose to follow the advice which if offered, the pamphlet stated:

\begin{quote}
Notwithstanding the fact that lumber is rather high in price, our bright, dry climate, and the absence of rats and other vermin, makes possible the use of cheaply built houses with earth floors which would not be satisfactory where dampness and vermin have to be reckoned with...The simplest form of house is the "shanty roofed" type... [with cedar] shingles.\textsuperscript{188}
\end{quote}

Despite the fact that he authorized the construction of his wife's new chicken house on the driest part of the property
and minimized the expenses by keeping its size within reason, even at the height of the Depression Motherwell rejected the dirt-floor type and had concrete flooring installed.

In the period before World War I a combination of the gable and shanty, or shed roof had "come into vogue." It was claimed by Ekblaw that the combined roof had "the advantage of both forms" in that it could be "used on a wide span" using a "steep pitch" for the cedar shingling with the advantage of lower siding costs. But the most common form was the "shed roof" like Motherwell's, "with only one slope, to the north." The advantages of the shanty with a single slope roof were that all the water would run off at the rear, and it would "not absorb so much heat from the sun during the summer." But, at the same time "the single pitch roof could be used only where the span of the roof is less than 14 feet," in order to prevent sagging. Accordingly, the span of the Motherwell poultry house was only twelve feet, and the shanty-roof style was ideally suited to the extreme conditions of the continental climate.

The paramount considerations in poultry houses which emerged from late nineteenth century studies at American and Canadian Experimental Stations were sufficient sunlight, full ventilation and impeccable cleanliness. According to Ekblaw, in 1914 the "open front" in the "long house" was "rapidly making headway" as a favourite type of construction.
for fulfilling these needs. "The open front house," he claimed, "with certain modifications [was] used successfully even in Canada, in regions where the temperature falls to 40 degrees below zero." Yet this was precisely the structural feature in which the Motherwell shed was deficient. It possessed the concrete floor for cleanliness, the shanty roof for capturing winter sunlight, and a single louvre for ventilation. But it was almost devoid of adequate window space for either full ventilation or full sunlight. According to Radford, Chicago's resident agricultural architecture expert, by placing roosts at the back of the shed a natural convection ventilation would be established because of the air warmed by the heat of the chickens' bodies. Cold air would then "come in from the front to gradually take its place." It was imperative, then, to have an abundance of window space to feed the system with fresh air and to keep it circulating through the top ventilator. Consequently, the window system that Ekblaw recommended was a combination of muslin or cheesecloth curtains with glass windows at a ratio of two square feet per twenty square feet of floor space. This would offer completely adequate air flow while providing healthful and productive sunlight, "too much" of which could "never be provided in a poultry house."

According to Ekblaw's formula then, Dan Gallant should have installed windows totalling at least fourteen square feet. This would have been amply provided by the four windows in front of what Ekblaw calls "A Poultry House for the Average Farm," but it was not met by the too-small sashes that Gallant finally installed. They failed to provide recommended levels of sunlight and probably restricted a proper flow of air despite the use of wire mesh screens as a replacement for the cloth screens that had experienced such success in earlier experimental work.
The interior of the hen-house should have been equipped with one or two feeders, a dust-bath for the control of lice, and roosts and nests set back to near the lower wall. The roosts should have been no more than two feet for heavy birds or four feet for light ones to avoid falling injuries, and they should have been set at one level to prevent competitive crowding at the top roosts. Finally, the dropping boards should have been located just below the roosts and made easily removable in order to facilitate the cleaning of manure, which was reputed to make excellent compost mixtures.

It was into this setting that the Plymouth Rock chickens were moved from the barn in 1935: The Barred variety is the most popular of this breed. They are strong, vigorous birds, of good size, good winter layers, and their flesh is first-rate for market. The cock should be of good sound even color, poised on short, rich yellow legs, with a good depth of breast. Some birds have a tendency to be too long in the leg. These should be avoided, as dealers do not wish to pay for leg, as also should coarse yellow skinned birds and those having coppery colored
hackle and back as much as possible, very few birds being without this hue altogether. Short single comb, red lobes and wattles with yellow beak. The hen should be compact, with a good even barring, bright eye and longish face. All birds with short, stout sleepy looking heads should be avoided as not likely to be good layers.

It is not known how long the new interest in poultry lasted or whether it survived Motherwell himself; but the structure was maintained in good repair, and in the early 1940s a toolshed was built at the east end of the chicken shed with the same shanty roofline in an attempt to maintain a certain unity of structure. Neither the door nor the eaves of the new toolshed matched the chicken house and the dirt floor has since produced a noticeable list in the structure, but the corner posts, siding, and cedar shingles make it a reasonable match. The interior space of the toolshed is limited but adequate, particularly for the implements that would have been used around the poultry house. Almost certainly the storage capacity of the shed would have been enhanced by the shelving units that would have been installed
as appears clear in this photograph from the "as-found" record.

The poultry shed, and the more recent toolshed which stands beside it, are buildings from the latter days of Lanark Place. After 1935, with the Liberals back in power under Mackenzie King, Motherwell was once again vitally involved in life at Ottawa, albeit this time as a private member. His place at the Cabinet Table had been taken by Jimmy Gardner, a Motherwell neighbour of twenty-nine years. Once again Catherine Motherwell prepared to manage the farm as she had between 1908 and 1918. But much had changed in the interim. Alma, her stepdaughter, no longer lived in the Province. Jack Gillespie, her brother, was dead. Tal had been alienated by the Gillespie takeover of the twenties and the family had begun to crumble. Nevertheless, Catherine was prepared to take the initiative on the farm and in 1935 it resulted in a new poultry complex; but in 1939 it cost her one of the best managers the farm had seen. The farms of the two eras were unrecognizable and the new emphasis on swine and poultry in this period was evidence of Motherwell's attempt to counteract the pervasive impact of the Depression economy.
One of the most undesirable, and certainly the most disgusting and insanitary [sic], features of perhaps 95 per cent of the farms in America is the privy as it is ordinarily found, bare, unprotected, a breeding place for flies, and a source of danger from all kinds of transmissible diseases. Much has been written about the sanitary privy, and many have been the schemes for devising one, but the best is only a makeshift, and possesses ...the inherently bad defects of all privies.201

Shocked that Parks would be interested in restoring the Motherwell farmstead details including the wooden privy near the barn, Pat Motherwell claimed that her happiest day on the farm came in the mid-fifties, when the new bathroom in the stone house was ready for use and the wooden privy by the barn was abandoned for good. While the dry earth privy has been the source of much agrarian and backwoods humour, and is looked upon with some nostalgia by many (most of whom would no longer be captive users), the facility more often produces the same sense of odium as was evoked in personalities as separate as Ekblaw and Pat Motherwell.202 Nevertheless, the privy, as Ekblaw managed to demonstrate, was clearly a part of agrarian life not just on the plains but throughout the continent.

Of course, the best known style of privy is that of crescent moon fame which achieved so much notoriety in Appalachia, where it appears to have been worn on the farmstead landscape as a badge of honour. In the Canadian
North-West, privies neither received the same prominent position on the house lot nor the application of distinctive decorations. In fact the privies were considered simply another of the standard complement of outbuildings that sat on any farmstead. In this sense, the Motherwell privy relates more to the other utility buildings on the property than it does to any particular genre of dry pit toilets. Roughly four feet by five feet, and eight feet high at the peak of the gable, the privy was firmly established on 2\" x 4\" plates set into the ground. The wood frame was made of 2\" x 4\" joists and rafters which were covered by 1\" x 6\" fir shiplap siding outside and 1\" x 6\" tongue and groove boards inside. Covering the roof shiplap, like the rest of the buildings, 6\" x 18\" cedar shingles effectively completed the waterproofing.

The door of the privy faced east toward the house. It was composed of eight 1\" x 4\" fir boards and was nearly six feet high, extending to the edge of the pitched roof. Outfitted with an iron handle and inner flip latch, the door was braced by two 1\" x 6\" hinge braces and a bevelled 1\" x 3\" inner handhold. It opened inward, reducing the chances of damage to the door jambs and the possibility of acute
embarrassment in the high prairie wind-storms. At the same time the inward swing of the door reduced the intrusion that the privy made upon the property which it serviced.

Inside the privy a removable double latrine box sat on a packed earth floor over the pit that, according to the evidence, served the farmstead from its beginning. Four feet long and one foot three inches wide the box was composed of a 2" x 2" frame with 1" x 4" and 1" x 8" siding. Each port could be closed by a bevelled cover of 1" fir with a 3/4" wooden handle. There is no evidence that the two sides of the latrine were ever partitioned although a closer investigation of the dilapidated structure now sitting on the property may reveal traces of old division boards.

Thomas White, who carried out the "as-found" investigation in 1969-70, claimed that the privy which he found on site dated from the era before WWI and was therefore likely to be the original. While it would appear that White was wrong about the dating of the "caboose," there is nothing in the record to indicate that the dry toilet was ever moved to or from its present site, or that it was ever rebuilt. In 1914, according to Major McFadyen, it sat where it does now, but at that time it was completely hidden by the maple shelterbelt west of the lawn, and the barnyard fence beside which it sat. It served the male residents of the farmstead, particularly during the early period when the rules of decorum that had been established by Motherwell and his wife were ironclad and incontrovertible. There was another toilet on the second floor of the house, sanitized by the addition of lime, which
the men rarely, if ever, were allowed to use until the late twenties and thirties when the changes wrought by the Gillespies' life-style had their fullest impact upon life at the farm.

Needless to say the permanent nature of both the indoor and outdoor dry closets necessitated that they be cleaned with what the farm-hands must have felt was an inordinate frequency. The septic tank technology which was readily available to Motherwell was never employed at Lanark Place. This would have made the indoor toilet more efficient and more widely available, reducing the importance of the wooden privy; but the ultimate installation of a water supply and sewage system had to await the attempted modernization of the farmstead by Richard and Pat Motherwell. Certainly Motherwell would have been aware of the large demand that such a system would place upon the farmstead's water supply. He may also have been swayed by the consideration that establishing the septic field in a clay soil would have necessitated the use of almost twice as much drainage tile as would be required for the same amount of effluent flowing into "open, porous soils." Finally, it was also felt that in extreme northern climes the sewage in the tile distribution system might freeze, rendering it inoperative, or worse, produce an overflow from the tank itself. Ekblaw maintained, however, that "experience has shown this objection to be unfounded, the gases arising from the sewage generating sufficient heat to...prevent freezing."206

Whatever the reason, the Motherwell plumbing system remained in its native state from 1896 until the 1950s. Like modern work gangs whose first task is always to establish a temporary latrine system, the workers who descended on Lanark Place in 1896 to erect the stone stable may, indeed, have located the privy as their first act, giving it a certain pre-eminence in the schema of the farmstead layout.
With this kind of seniority the privy ranks artifactually among the most important features of the farmscape at Lanark Place. Certainly it ranks ahead of the other utility buildings except perhaps the caboose which followed it by only a decade. The chicken house is almost forty years younger, and the granaries that now sit in the working field north of the barn even newer.

The privy makes its own mute statement about the Motherwell approach. He used archaic methods of farming, counting on the care and skill required to produce closely controlled crops for sale and experiment. The plumbing system on the farm was just as archaic. If Motherwell did, in fact, make certain changes in his house to accommodate the necessary pretensions of public life and a public career, why then would he not also accommodate these pretensions with sophisticated toilet facilities? The privy is not an insignificant or trifling detail on a planner's map. It is a comment on the simplicity of Motherwell's basic, grass roots approach to the life-style which he expressed in the farm that he built.

By 1946, when the first official aerial photographs of the Abernethy district were taken, two granaries had appeared...
in the working field north-west of the barn. One, a portable wooden grain store that had doubtless sat in one of Motherwell's fields, had probably been brought into the Barn Quadrant in the late 1930s or early 1940s as the Depression began to lift and production improved. It is shown here amid the jumble of Motherwell's threshing machinery and tractor, where it still sits on a permanent concrete floor, reinforced by three steel cable cross-pieces which would have protected the structure during transit, keeping the walls braced against the weight of the grain.

As the operation at Lanark Place continued to change after Motherwell's death in 1943 a second granary was moved onto the property immediately north of the first. In the 1946 aerial photograph the round corrugated steel granary appears as a
white circle in the middle of the working field.

The third in the present trio of granaries on the farmstead appeared some time after 1946 and varies in structure from the first primarily by the absence of the concrete floor. To compensate for the resultant loss of strength, 6" x 6" beams were used for the foundation upon which the diagonally pieced 1" x 8" tongue and grooved flooring sat. The 1965 aerial photograph of the farmstead shows the present configuration of these granaries, but if the earlier overhead shot is studied it can be seen that certain structural features of the landscape have disappeared. West of the barn five low rectangular forms, and near the east fence of the work field a small shed have been left unexplained. They will probably remain a mystery.

While questions of grain storage had produced a fair amount of technologically advanced design for the best kinds of building by the turn of the century, such structures remained simple and generally undistinguished on Canadian prairie farms. Again, the Motherwell granaries illustrate not an advanced and modern approach to agricultural advances, but his plain, straightforward and inexpensive approach to dry-land farming. For the most part these structures, one of which can be attributed to the Motherwell period, take no innovative approach to the general problem of grain storage, and possess no mechanical frills that would have
lightened the burdens involved in the movement of grain.

Still, the most important considerations in the construction of granaries were "strength and durability." According to Ekblaw, a modified principle of hydrostatics applies to the storage of grain and the relative fluidity of the material. Consequently considerable lateral pressure is exerted on granary walls as well as the floor. The "total lateral pressure on the wall of an oats bin 12 feet high and 16 feet long would be about 20,000 pounds..." Since grain was the raison d'être of most southern Saskatchewan farms, great care was taken in the construction of the ubiquitous gable-roofed granary. The shrinkage of flooring always resulted in grain loss beneath. Building on, or too close to damp ground rotted flooring and produced moldy grain. In the poorly constructed granary, floor joists broke or walls caved, nullifying much of a year's work.²⁰⁷

Even as early as the turn of the century concrete was becoming a common material in farm building, and Ekblaw saw it as imperative in granary construction to form a firm, waterproof and easily cleaned cement and concrete floor. He also recommended that the floor be sloped to facilitate the emptying of grain: "A slope of 2½ feet in 8 is sufficient to permit all the grain in a bin to slide out into...conveyors
which carry the grain to the...wagons...without any hand labour being involved." But the granaries that accumulated on the Motherwell farm after 1940 were small and almost inconsequential in comparison to the bin storage in his barn or in the standard published plans. Neither Ekblaw nor the 1909 edition of Radford's Practical Barn Plans offers a layout for a granary smaller than could be driven into with a wagon.

Brought in from the fields where they had originally sat, the three granaries served only as an interim measure to handle extra grain on the farmstead at a time when cash for buildings was simply unavailable to the Motherwell family. Only the first of the granaries, closest to the barn, achieved the permanence that concrete flooring could provide. Twelve feet wide, sixteen feet long, and nearly fourteen feet high at the peak of the gable roof, the cement-floored granary was also the largest and, because of the steel cables, probably the strongest. The frame was composed of 2" x 6" joists for additional lateral strength, and normal 2" x 4" rafters where stress was not a factor. On the east wall of the granary all of the joists were doubled to 4" x 6" and one had been trebled to the point that it was...
really a 6" x 6" post. Since the entrance door was located in the west wall it is likely that the opposite side of the granary with the double joists received the brunt of the loads which it held.

The roof of the first granary also had the wider eaves of the two wooden buildings and was probably the most effectively waterproofed. Composed of 1" x 8" fir and 6" x 18" cedar shingles, the roof rested on 2" x 6" plates as did the shed itself. The siding was 1" x 6" fir reinforced in six separate places, front, back and sides by pieces of 2" x 6" fir which were spiked into the inner studs. Two of these braces which ran the length of the structure one to two feet above ground level were used only to reinforce the siding. The other four, as can be seen by the black bolts which appear in the photograph, were also used to anchor the interior steel cables.

There is no indication on the "as-found" renderings of this granary that it was divided into bins. The granary was normally filled through the hinged hatches in the gable ends, while the sliding chute on the east wall may have been used for unloading the top portion of a full granary. Behind the seven-foot door, which opened outwards to facilitate unloading, a series of 1" x 12"s acted as a dam at the bottom of the opening. In the centre of one of the sections a small hatch could be opened to produce a free flow of grain.
The round corrugated metal structure was the second granary to appear on the farm before 1946. Unlike its predecessor it could be filled to the top, and because of its form and material there was little need to worry about stresses on the walls or the impervious floor if, indeed, the granary had a floor of its own. The conical top of the metal granary was strengthened by crimps that radiated like the spokes of a wheel from the central ventilation flue. The two access points in the granary both faced east into the working part of the field and sat one below the other. The solid filler hatch butted against the top rim of the cylinder while the spill chute extended from the centre of the curved wall to the ground. Apart from the defects in the roof, which appears to have suffered from the moves and beatings it would have been subject to over the years, only two other openings existed in the structure. On the northeast "side" two semicircular hatches have been sealed off. Whether or not they can be opened has not been determined but they seem to serve no useful purpose.
Thomas White, in his "as-found" survey saw fit not to mention or photograph the metal granary, perhaps because he felt that it did not belong on a farm layout in which all the other structures were wood framed, fir sided and cedar shingled. Yet among the five buildings that now sit in the working field it was the wooden granary, in the centre of the picture, and not the metal one that was the last to join the group, some time after 1946.
Like the first, this last granary was constructed of 2" x 6" side joists, 2" x 4" rafters, 1" x 6" shiplap siding and cedar shingles. Unlike the first, the smaller wooden granary was only fourteen feet long, twelve feet wide, and slightly more than twelve feet high at the peak of the gable roof. The roof was 1" x 6" fir, the end joists were only 2" x 4", and there were no double reinforced joists at any point in the frame. Two pieces of 2" x 6" fir were used on each side for reinforcement, and although they were bolted to the frame with cable hooks, White found no interior cables to bolster the walls as he had in the first granary.

Of course, the most radical difference between the two granaries was the absence of the concrete floor in the second. Instead, the floor was composed of 1" x 8" tongue and groove boards which had been laid diagonally across the 6" x 6" beams below. The four beams had been set into the ground so that the floor of the granary was given no airing space; and they acted more like foundations than struts and were not forced to bear the full weight of the granary floor. The ground beams which paralleled the long sides were two feet longer than the granary. Although they were not bevelled at the end they may have acted as sleds. It is more likely, however, that the beams were placed in the ground and the granary brought in to sit on them.

Only the gable end of this last granary had grain
hatches, the sides being left free of doors or openings. Both hatches opened outward on hinges, but since the door of the granary faced east into the field the western hatch was probably used most often. Despite the smaller overall capacity of this granary, its doorway at 3' 10" was fully a foot larger than that of the major granary. Its grain chute hatch was also somewhat more sophisticated, not necessarily in structural design but in the use of 5/8" tough laminated plywood in the construction of the removable hatch and frame in which it moved. A ¼" plywood layer was also laid in front of the door of the granary which would have made collecting the grain that was allowed to spill out of the hatch a great deal easier.

It can be seen, then, that each of the granaries differed more or less from the others. Each offered its own advantages of strength, convenience or durability. This use of three such differing structures was consistent with Motherwell's naturally inquisitive approach to farming methods and although only the first granary near the barn was on the farmstead grounds at the time of his death, all three were probably in the fields during his tenure as master of Lanark Place.

The location of the three granaries lacks both an appreciation of the esthetic qualities of the Barn Quadrant's working field, and a certain sense of organizational "know-how." Only the metal granary is convenient in its present locale. It fills from the east and empties in the same direction. The grain chute does not sit behind a swing door, so that it matters little which side of the granary receives the "high side" of the grain. The second wooden granary could be filled from the east but since the doorway is also on that side it should be filled from the western or windward side. This would present problems only on wet or snowy days in which case it would be unlikely that grain would
be moved for storage anyway. It is the first granary, set on its concrete foundation floor, that makes the least sense. Although it could be filled by hatches on the north, east and south, grain had to be taken out via the door on the west side, which would be particularly inconvenient and likely to allow snow to blow in during the winter months when grain would be hauled for crushing to make feed or up to Abernethy for sale.

Finally there is nothing esthetically pleasing about the manner in which these grain storage buildings have been inserted into the landscape of Lanark Place. Until around 1940 they had sat in the fields where they belonged, and considering the desire to re-create the farm to an earlier historical era they should be removed to a field buffer zone where they could illustrate their original purpose and intended function.
Conclusion

The Motherwell farmstead was not unique. It is presumptuous to assume that he would have been one of only a few western farmers to apply the techniques of scientific agriculture to the planning of his farm grounds and buildings; it would be incongruous to think that he would have been one of a few to beautify his farmstead with trees and shrubs when contrary evidence is so obvious to the interested observer passing through southern Saskatchewan. Every agricultural agency, including the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Colleges of Agriculture, agricultural implement dealers, seed wholesalers, and agricultural journals endlessly promoted the planned and beautified farmstead. Despite the present controversy over the use of planted trees as a dry land farming technique, shelterbelts and beautified landscapes became articles of faith on the prairies. Some advocates even went so far as to think it unchristian, or at best, irreligious to live on a treeless farmstead, or to live too long in the original sod or log house without making the effort to build bigger and better quarters for the produce, the animals and the family of the farm. The pressure that this incessant propaganda campaign attempted to put upon those who would not comply was irresistible. Examples of farmsteads that had been left barren and exposed to the elements, however prosperous, were held up to ridicule, displayed in the periodicals with appropriate gasps of horror, indignation or contempt. They were even kept on file for use at appropriate intervals, in
the arsenals of government agencies like the Federal Nursery Station at Indian Head, whose sole purpose was the forestation of the western plains.

Motherwell did not simply fall into line under the pressure of the scientific beautification movement, he personified it. This is the context within which Lanark Place fits. Even a cursory survey of the purveyors of the movement reveals that their ethos was Central Canadian. The Federal Department of Agriculture in Ottawa generated the system of experimental farms that propagated the gospel of good farming practice. These were reinforced and supplemented by the Territorial and Provincial Departments of Agriculture of Governments that were dominated by the political activism of the Ontario immigrants who came west between 1870 and 1910. Even the popularizers, the periodical farm press, despite the occasional pique at eastern ignorance of western conditions, had had a Central Canadian genesis. Since the vast majority of individual settlement before the rush of 1900 was also Ontarian, the impact of the campaign was overwhelming. In essence it was saying that the West was exploitable but inhospitable, even hostile. Only by intervening directly in the natural course of prairie conditions could the settler survive the immense austerity of the plains. More particularly, only by holding out the promise that the prairie could be remade into livable, almost comfortable surroundings would the "best kind" of settlers be attracted. These, of course, were the second and third generation Anglo-Saxon Protestant Ontarians who had been raised in the farm-scarred forest lands of Upper Canada. Central Canadian colonial imperialism in the North-West would be effective only if colonists could be attracted to the area in sufficient enough quantities to control the political and economic machinery of the system. In Manitoba the solution had been easy enough. The early years of
military occupation had been quickly superceded by the appearance of the entrepreneurial settler. Ontarian immigration centred upon the three most likely boom sites of Emerson, Selkirk and Winnipeg, and then swarmed to Winnipeg when the city fathers built the first railway bridge across the Red River. The North-West Territories did not possess the same kind of urban potential for speculative profit. The defunct Bell Farm near Indian Head is a testimonial to the foolishness of the early attempts to use bonanza farm production in the hope of windfall gain. Speculation on the open prairies was not the purview of the individual man on the make, or of syndicate-backed farming operations—at least until world markets opened to Canadian grains. Rather, it belonged to the land companies, large and small, based on the prototype real estate arm of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which by 1884 had sold nearly 2,000,000 acres of its main line grant to frontier land companies, including one which it happened to control. It was mandatory, then, for the railways and the land companies to propagandize in order to encourage settlement—an approach which dovetailed with those presented by the other agencies of Central Canadian domination, including the federal government and the farm press, during the early years of settlement between 1870 and 1900.

It was, however, the lure of the ten dollar, one hundred and sixty acre homestead that brought the major wave of Ontarian settlers west after 1870, when the federal government was enabled to establish a "Dominion Lands" Policy by retaining control of the Crown lands and natural resources in Manitoba and the Territories. The first Dominion Lands Bill of 1872 set in motion the bureaucratic machinery that would handle the theoretical distribution of the "free" land; but it was the Dominion Land Surveyors who went west and actually claimed the land in the name of the Queen. In this case the drama of the cross and the flag
had been replaced by the pragmatism of the geodetic survey pin. Not quite in the van, Motherwell had followed the survey only to find the main line land belts already appropriated. By turning north he joined other Ontarians who were pushing the land frontier north and south of the track, although not yet beyond the lengthy arm of the Canadian Pacific. Within this broad band of settlement where the Ontarians had managed to claim the prime land with relatively free access to rail, the landscape abounds with Ontario-style stone houses, large two-and three-storey stylish wood frame farm-houses, and extensive, often overgrown farmsteads which are largely hidden from view by the dense shelterbelts. Once replete with ornamental lawns, gardens and trees, at least around the farm home, the beautified farmstead has become a thing of the past. No longer are the scions of the original homesteaders prepared to sacrifice productive time or efficiency to the elaborate planting of lanes, driveways, beds, and lawns. The tennis court has long since departed from the Saskatchewan farmstead and the local tennis association is no longer the mainstay of small town social circles.

Lanark Place, then, is representative of an era as well as a people. Built at the peak of Ontarian domination in the West, these farmsteads with their elaborate houses, broad encompassing shelterbelts, and usually moderate attempts at ornamentation, were the products of successful, perseverant pioneers. By the late 1890s they had served their apprenticeship as the homestead and moved on to something better. While it is hard to envisage a mentality in which the beauty of a grove of trees would not be preferred to the barrenness of the open plain, it was particularly the Ontarians, bred in the dense woodlands of Central Canada who devoted themselves to the erection of tree-enclosed farmsteads. They, more than the others who followed, were
committed to revamping the environment in which they had chosen to settle.

By virtue of the need to create a water supply where none had previously existed, Lanark Place serves as a prime example of these manipulative responses to Great Plains geography. The long rows of shelterbelting planted in various densities and breadths, blocked, diverted and funneled the north-west winds, away from, around and into the farmstead. Snow was allowed to flow evenly across the northern half of the layout, was kept out of the garden which lay at the low end of the farmstead, and was held within the area devoted to water collection by a variety of willow, Russian Poplar, ash, and maple plantings. Rain, of course, fell where it might; but again, any precipitation which fell near the dugout was trapped in the vortex-like contours which Motherwell had created in his sculpting of the landscape. Groundwater was channelled around the main buildings, and drainage from the barn and barnyard was channelled through a ditch out of the farmstead and into the open fields beyond. This pattern protected the fresh clean water that filtered through a sand and gravel vein leading from the dugout to the well. Near the house a supplementary cistern system collected roof water and runoff from melting ice to provide the family with utility water.

In the garden, heat from the sun, particularly important for spring planting and fall harvest, was held in the garden by dense maple and willow plantings. In the barnyard the sun's heat was trapped year round by the natural shelter of the barn and the high barnyard fence. Conversely, the dugout area was kept cool by the vegetation that had been allowed to spread in dense patches thus preventing excessive loss from evaporation. Similarly, shady nooks near the house were provided for the family and workers by elm, poplar and maple plantings along cool lanes and sun-shielded
lawns. The real impact of these massive tree plantings can only be appreciated when it is understood that the root systems and aspiration of subterranean water through the leaves has lowered the water table around the farmstead an estimated three to four feet. The implications this has for the whole concept of farmstead development revolve around the premise that this kind of renovation of the natural environment had disrupted the ecological system upon which it sits to the point that it would take decades to return to normal. But the ravages that hit Lanark Place after its early heyday illustrate very clearly the artificial origins of such constructs. Without constant maintenance and support their tendency is to revert to the natural prairie. In fact the essential nature of the farm and farmstead is in itself organic. The shelterbelts, which are the prime component, cannot escape the limitations of their own life cycle, although these limits can be extended depending on the longevity of the selected species. But even the buildings themselves were organic and subject to weathering and decay as much as the vegetation. Motherwell's Lanark Place, despite the use of hired help to maintain the farmstead, was as susceptible as any to the savaging of time. Only during the early years of the home, when the foundations were new, the paint fresh, and the trees in their early stages of growth were these farmsteads appealing or attractive.
Constant and costly maintenance programmes, which always collapsed in hard times, were absolutely necessary to keep places like the D.C. Stafford farm of Weyburn, Saskatchewan in top condition. A close inspection would reveal that even Lanark Place which had come to acquire a "show-place" reputation, was deteriorating rapidly by 1922 when the display photograph was taken. Thus the era of the grand Ontarian farmstead was limited to the period that followed the turn of the century by two distinctive phenomena: the tendency of the first generation of Ontarian settlers to build them, and their own proclivity to disintegrate.

Not all of the Ontarian pioneers built major farmstead developments, and not all of those that did, built large stone houses from which to manage them. Wood frame houses were most common and many of them reached huge proportions, surpassing even the homes of their fellow settlers who had collected enough fieldstone or bought enough pressed stone to build more monumental dwellings. It is a statement about the character of W.R. Motherwell that he not only chose to work in stone but that he collected or split every piece that went into his farm buildings. It is the Ontarian stone
house, often Italianate in design, that despite settlement in the foundations or crumbling mortar, has survived as an artifact of the era. Actually, the greatest enemy these relics have are the grandsons and granddaughters of the men who built them. Though they might weaken and sag, erosion has had little appreciable impact upon the great houses. They fall not to erosion but to demolition, in order that they might be replaced by prefabricated, aluminium sided bungalows.215

More than most, the house at Lanark Place was susceptible to demolition. In a small way Pat Motherwell's renovations could be attributed to this approach. But the circumstances surrounding the ultimate disposition of the house ironically also led to its preservation. It was the abandonment of the farmstead when the land was sold to Hugh Steuck, rather than its later occupation that led to its survival. The long-standing relationship between the Steuck and Motherwell families, dating at least from 1883, assured that the farmstead would be treated with some sensitivity, and much of the impetus for its present designation as an historic site came from their recognition of its potential. But the importance attached to the house served a more useful purpose than its restoration. Because of the protection given the house, the other more fragile farm structures have also been preserved. A 1972 Parks Canada stabilization programme put the barn and implement shed into the best condition they had seen since their construction. Unfortunately too much attention was given to the chicken house, a later addition to the property, at the expense of structures that were probably on the farm before 1910. Both the "caboose" and the dry toilet shed were allowed to deteriorate without stabilization because they appeared to have been lesser structures. They were, however, vitally important to the farming operation and represent a particular aspect of agricultural life and work
as it was when these farmsteads were at their peak.

The ancillary buildings together with the great barn and the awesome landscape make up the farmstead. The house in many ways was an entity unto itself. Even Motherwell, when he was home, spent most of his waking hours in the fields, the barn, the threshing field or the garden. The house may have dominated the front side of the property and its main door may have served as the formal entrance, but life inside the house was oriented toward the farmstead. The most important door in the house was the backdoor that led out of the summer kitchen to the informal lawn, from which all corners of the farm were accessible. It was, in fact, the summer kitchen that formed the link between the farm and the house, a connection that is only reinforced by the fact that the summer kitchen walls suffered from the same shallow foundation as the barn and showed the same early signs of deterioration. Only the uncommon proximity of the stone farm-house to the road allowance gives it the pre-eminence that it presently enjoys. The fish-eye distortion of the proportions of the house in the 1922 panorama have created the myth that the house, not the barn dominates the landscape. But to anyone who has seen the farmstead, the great barn supercedes everything else on the property.

Not surprisingly, the barn, like the house finds its antecedents firmly in southern Ontario. It is a Central Ontario basement barn, according to Ennals, and although his study on barns in that province appears to have neglected eastern and north central Ontario, it is fairly clear that this particular barn type was not built with the same kind of frequency in Lanark County that it enjoyed further west. Still, the basement was the predominant feature of most barns even in eastern Ontario, as can be seen from a sample of barns taken from Carleton and Lanark Counties in August, 1976.
Despite this single example of a gambrel-roofed, log basement, "L"-shaped barn, it is likely that Motherwell's barn was a product, not of his home surroundings as was the house, but of his formal agricultural training in Guelph during the two years preceding his migration west.

Despite its apparent potential, the Motherwell barn was a simple structure in contrast to the complexity of those advertised in The Nor'West Farmer and The Farmer's Advocate. No sophisticated guttering, ventilation or feeding techniques were employed in the stable area of the basement, and the piggery where the swine, young cattle and poultry were housed, had a primitive earth floor that was not converted to concrete until Richard Motherwell initiated his hog business in 1953. Rather than using the more advanced and space-saving method of lumber framing, the barn superstructure and gambrel roof were based on the standard timber bent, and nearly all of the wood used in the construction of the barn and every ancillary building had to be imported from Ontario or British Columbia. As such, the Motherwell buildings made no innovative contribution to the development of prairie rural architecture.

They were an Ontarian's response to the agriculture of the Great Plains which in the final analysis was inappropriate to the conditions as they existed. The farmstead was Ontario, the wheat fields were Saskatchewan. The Motherwell mixed farming operation experienced only qualified successes so that in the end, the attempt to re-create a piece of his original home had to be artificially supported by political salaries and whatever cash crop he could garner from his fields.
But there was beauty. As a strict denial of the stark esthetics of prairie skies and horizons, the farmstead provided its residents with a life-style far removed from the dehumanizing austerity of mean agrarian shacks. If the prairie homestead was a figurative wilderness into which the immigrant Ontarians had been sent, then the construction of the landscaped farmstead was a return to the garden. It was this supreme effort to attain a comfortable, almost luxurious self-containment, not by grace but by good and hard works. Each treed farmstead contains at least part of this elemental approach to agrarian life and Lanark Place more than most. It was a creation of, and in turn gave rise to its own particular society. This is where the unique identity of the Motherwell farmstead lies. Not in its beauty, because there were others more beautiful, or in its sophistication, because there were others far more successful, but in the familial society that found shelter within its borders and worked to sustain it.
Every farm and farmstead really derives its identity and its history from its inhabitants. It is the course of the human history that ultimately determines the structural and usage history of the physical plant, even though certain issues like available materials, soil types, and native plant species are predetermined. Lanark Place was certainly no exception to this rule. Indeed, it is a superb example. As the fates and fortunes of the family ebbed and flowed and even altered course, so too did the condition of the farm. In this sense there are a number of distinct phases in the history of the farmstead, all of them attached to changes in the micro-society that it enclosed.

The first phase, naturally, was the homestead era, when the farmstead concept was being developed. As has been seen, the present locale was a poor second in Motherwell's mind, but one which he was forced to use upon being refused access to a more picturesque site. The development of the farmstead in the first instance related closely to the period when Motherwell was taking a leading role in the agricultural and political affairs of his fellow Ontarian settlers. This is not to say that Motherwell neglected or was unsympathetic to the question of ethnic diversity or European immigration. However, his campaigning, his agrarian activism, and ultimately, his administrative duties kept him deeply enmeshed in the leading Anglo-Saxon Protestant community of the North-West Territories. When this phase is strictly related to farm and family developments it can be dated from approximately 1895-96 to 1905. Between these years the foundation structures were raised and the basic tree belts were planted. The incomplete construction and the adolescent tree lines gave the farmstead a fresh, almost embryonic appeal. But by the end of this period, before Motherwell's new plantings had begun to mature, and before the major structures were completed, the optimism that the
family must have carried into the new century had been shattered. In 1905 Adeline Rogers Motherwell died of the ravages of asthma. Her husband, who had shown promise as a leading mixed farming producer in agricultural fairs during the late eighties and early nineties, effectively put an end to this part of the farm's history by accepting a cabinet post in the new Saskatchewan government. When the children were placed in the care of neighbourhood friends, the order of the family farm disintegrated and for three years it was more the preserve of the hired men and the servant-girls than of the Motherwells. True, the barn was completed, the implement shed built, the men's cottage erected and the shelterbelts had begun to exert their profound influence on the climate of the farmstead; but much of the work was counter-productive. The barn was left unpainted, its foundations began to shift, the board ramp which serviced the drive was unsafe, particularly in bad weather, and the poor ventilation contributed to the poor health of his stock. The most extensive changes in the life of the farm lay ahead, however, as Lanark Place rose and fell from one era to the next.

In 1908 Motherwell remarried. His new bride, Catherine Gillespie, brought with her to the farm a crisp new efficiency of operation, a sense of place for everything and everyone on the farm, and a horde of relatives. Although it took more than a decade to achieve, after the first stage of the Gillespie presence between 1908 and 1922 when Catherine managed Lanark Place for her husband during his prolonged absences, the farm eventually fell under the Gillespie onslaught. For nearly two more decades, when the greatest decay set in, it could no longer be properly called the Motherwell farm. It belonged to Motherwell, the Minister of Agriculture, but it deteriorated under the Gillespie management.
The farm really reached its peak during the first period of Gillespie occupation when Motherwell was in Regina and close enough to maintain a degree of control over the daily operation. Only "Aunt Janet" Gillespie had become a permanent resident in-law. Hired-hands still came under Motherwell's sway; and Alma Motherwell, except for two years in Germany, maintained at least part of the continuity of the original family. Photographs from this era show a steadily maturing, efficiently maintained farm, although not without certain signs of deterioration. But by 1928, well into the second era of Gillespie occupation, the farm had entered a new and unwelcome phase of decay and decline. All buildings were badly in need of a coat of paint and broken windows were allowed to remain unrepaired. Alma Motherwell was in Regina, her brother Tal was more involved in his own property on Motherwell's original northern quarters, and both Motherwell and his wife lived in Ottawa through the twenties during his tenure as Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Only during the three and one half years between his resignation from the provincial government and his move to Ottawa in 1922 did Motherwell devote himself fully to the
work of the fields and farmstead at Lanark Place. By 1922 when the panorama photograph was taken, the farmstead could still be tidied enough to serve as a new Minister's showpiece. At the end of the decade that was no longer true. Between 1922 and 1933 Jack Gillespie managed the farm and lived in the stone house. His brother Archie, who outlived him, resided in the cottage until his death in 1937. Within this period two major events in the history of the farmstead structure typified what had happened to Lanark Place by the time the Depression had struck in southern Saskatchewan. Because of the "expansive clay" upon which they sat, the inadequate three-foot barn foundations had moved to such an extent that the walls had begun to deteriorate at an increasingly rapid rate. In 1933 Motherwell finally surrendered to the inevitable and authorized the addition of three concrete buttresses in order to stabilize the structure. Thus the prime structure on the property also came to exemplify the extent to which the farm had collapsed.

The second major event in the deterioration of the property was the loss of all the decorative Cottonwood Poplars that complemented the front of the property. Along
the working access road, behind the lawn and on the north side of the house all Cottonwoods were lost and no evidence of their existence remained to be recorded by the "as-found" team. Whether these trees died of old age (they could not have been more than forty years old), or disease, or whether they were removed because their root suckers had begun to invade lawns and driveways is uncertain; but without the Cottonwoods the nature of the landscape was drastically altered and much of the decorative impact lost.

Through the Depression, Motherwell was at home more than he had been in a decade. The Liberals had fallen from grace and he had been stripped of his Departmental administrative duties. Nevertheless, as a Private Member, he still felt the need to retain a manager, and when Jack Gillespie died in 1933 he hired Dan Gallant. Gallant, who had worked the farm briefly during the early 1920s soon became a part of the new look that Motherwell wished to superimpose on his farmstead. An orchard had already been planted north of the house and by 1933 the fruit trees were waist high. Gallant then added to the renovations by constructing the poultry house in the working field in 1935. Wheat and other grains "had been king" on the farm since the intensification of wartime production in 1917. The Depression, however, dictated a return to small mixed farming operations if only for self-preservation, and the chicken house was later joined by a granary for the storage of feed grains and unsold surplusses. Near these structural additions part of the north-west shelterbelting was converted to a hogpen as Motherwell made an obvious effort to upgrade his animal operation. But in the end it was too late to salvage the farm, even with the help of reputed hands like Gallant and Ted Callow who succeeded him in 1939.

The ultimate fate of Lanark Place had almost been foreordained in 1913 when Motherwell split his farmlands and
his stock and moved his son Talmadge to another farm on the two quarters near Abernethy. This effectively removed him from the line of inheritance and by the early forties, after the Gillespie men had disappeared, no one was prepared to take up the farm in the family line. Upon Motherwell's death in 1943, the real heir to the land, Richard Motherwell, was blocked from taking title by his stepgrandmother's asking price of $10,000. In the interim, while Richard was attempting to accumulate the cash, Catherine Motherwell attempted to keep the farm going with outside help, but as the 1946 aerial photograph indicates, the farm had become

only a parody of its former self. Age had eaten away at the short-lived maples, and lack of cultivation had modified the dugout shelterbelts beyond recognition. Clearly the farmstead had ceased to be a monument to the Ontarian approach to life on the prairies, and without adequate care the land was beginning to revert to its natural state, leaving only the symmetry of its lines behind as scars upon the landscape.

Lanark Place, like all other farmsteads, was a living, organic structure that must be fed and nurtured to survive.
Susceptible to all environmental influences, it evolved according to the treatment which it received from the people who worked it. In 1910 it was an anachronistic testimony to the Ontarian who had built it in the image of another place. The day of the Ontarians had already ended, and the mosaic of prairie settlement had begun to take form. The farmstead illustrates the first step in this process when the first homogeneous band of hopeful settlers arrived, expanded and built a new society from old memories. Like the stone houses and the basement barns, the impact that this society had on the Canadian West is heavy and solid, but somewhat decayed. It is gradually fading into non-existence. Lanark Place can commemorate it.
Endnotes

(INTRODUCTION)

1 Interview with Mrs. Pat Motherwell, 22 October 1976. The two southerly quarters had been willed to his daughter E. Alma Mackenzie.

2 For a brief but incisive article on the issue of second generations see E. Anderson, "The Cornbelt Farmer and the Cornbelt Landscape," Landscape, V.vi (Spring, 1957), pp. 3-4.

3 Pat Motherwell Interview, 22 October 1976.

(Lanark Place and Ontarian Farmsteads in the North-West: A Woodland Response to the Great Plains)


5 Elizabeth Motherwell to W.R. Motherwell (WRM), 18 December 1888. In reply to one of her son's infrequent letters, Elizabeth Motherwell admonished him for complaining of a paltry three hundred bushel yield, when her husband had been able to garner only a third of that amount from his land in Lanark County.

6 Archives of Saskatchewan (AS), Department of the Interior, Homestead File #215741, "Statement by WRM, August 1889, re NE14-20-11W2."


8 AS, Department of the Interior, Homestead File #76071, WRM to Dominion Lands Agent, 18 January 1888.

10 AS, Department of the Interior, Homestead File #76071, WRM to Dominion Lands Agent, 18 January 1888.


14 P. Shepard, Man in the Landscape, p. 43.

15 Ibid., p. 44.

16 Ibid., p. 88.

17 See ibid., p. 117.

18 "Extracts" from the Motherwell Family Bible in Mrs. Norman Sanby to P.B. Lesaux, February 1969, Parks Branch, Motherwell Research Files, "Photo copies." A girl, Annie was born to the Motherwells on May 31, 1886, but died less than half a year later on November 18. On March 31, 1888 an unnamed baby boy was born but he lived only four days.


20 Saskatchewan, Department of Agriculture, Lands Branch Files, "Motherwell"; and Glenbow Archives, BN.C212J, Canadian Pacific Railway Company Land Sales Records. According to File 85 in the AS, Motherwell Papers, Motherwell owned or had an interest in a number of other properties, possibly through his involvement with the Saskatchewan Land Company. These included: Sec. 13-27-1W3; Sec. 7-22-17W2; Sec. 13-27-1W3; land in the Eagle Lake District; Lot 15, Block 4 in the Village of Qu'Appelle; land at Loon Creek; and Sec. 27-32-22 S3. This land is not mentioned in Motherwell's 1933 Will and he may have divested himself of the property early in his political career.
21 Saskatchewan, Department of Mines and Resources, R.A. Gibson, Director Lands Branch to WRM, 27 December 1938.

22 See for example, AS, Department of the Interior, File I 52, J. Bourgeois and Canada, Department of the Interior, "Descriptions of the Townships of the North-West Territories," 1886.

23 P. Shepard, Man in the Landscape, pp. 234-5.

24 It was a prosperity arising from the accessible abundance of resource material, not necessarily available cash flow. An interesting treatment of the impact that the presence of an exploitable abundance can have upon the character of a people can be found in D.M. Potter, People of Plenty: Economic Abundance and the American Character (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954).

25 The Farmer's Advocate, 5 February 1897, p. 61


28 The Nor'-West Farmer and Manitoba Miller, October 1883, p. 247.

29 Ibid., March 1888, p. 64.

30 Ibid.

31 Ibid., April 1889, p. 92.

32 Ibid.

33 See for example, ibid., July 1889, p. 179.

34 Ibid., October 1889, p. 272. The trees were packaged in lots of one hundred and accompanied by instructions for a four-foot grid. The farmers who received these test packages were supposed to keep a journal on their progress for the experimental stations. At the same time Ottawa sent over 50,000 trees to Indian Head and more than 30,000 to Brandon to supplement their seeding programmes. See The Farmer's Advocate, October 1891, pp. 394-5 and The Nor'-West Farmer, May 1890, p. 483. See Appendix A for the text of the pamphlet.
Lanark Place Landscape

42 Mackenzie Interview, D-8.

43 For a brief but salient discussion of these points see J.D. Stewart, "Report on the Landscape of Lanark Place," Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Engineering and Architecture, 1972.

44 See AS, Motherwell Papers, #162 F.H. Auld (Motherwell neighbour and later Deputy Minister of Agriculture) to J.G. Raynor, 13 June 1916.

45 Interview with Dan and Olive Gallant, Ted Gallow and Major McFadyen, Lanark Place, 21 September 1976 (hereafter known as Lanark Place Interview, 21 September 1976). Mr. McFadyen had a distinct recollection of planting the spruce and the special pains which he was ordered to take in preparing the ground.

46 Interview with E. Alma Mackenzie, "A". The interviews with Motherwell's daughter were conducted and collected by John Taylor (P.E.I.) and R. Dixon (Ottawa) at the request of William Naftel, author of "Lanark Place, Abernethy: Structural History," in the National Historic Parks and Sites Manuscript Report Series, #164. Four separate transcripts resulted from the interviews and are designated "A", "B", "C" and "D". They are paginated in two ways but the A-1, A-2 .... A-15 system will be utilized for the purposes of this report, and the series of interviews will be referred to as Mackenzie Interviews, with accompanying letter-page reference.
Lanark Place Interview, 21 September 1976, Mrs. Gallant.

Lanark Place Interview, 21 September 1976. M. McFadyen.


See for example The Nor'-West Farmer, 20 April 1901, p. 241.

Interview with Major McFadyen, 25 June 1976 (McFadyen Interview) conducted by I. Clarke and Dr. S. Carrington.

See Mackenzie Interview, and Lanark Place Interview, 21 September 1976, Ted Callow.

Interview with Mrs. P. Motherwell, 8 January 1977.

Major McFadyen claims that Motherwell's nephew, Rudd, carried out all the farmstead chores during the time he was on the farm. Lanark Place Interview, 21 September 1976. Pat Motherwell, on the other hand is completely unfamiliar with the appearance of such a person on the farm. Interview with Pat Motherwell, 8 January 1977.

AS, Motherwell Papers, File #83, Mrs. E. Steuck to WRM, 8 June 1908.

Major McFadyen claims that the area was planted with trees on a grid wide enough to permit easy scuffling when he knew it in 1914. However, the area may have been left open after the Lovers' Lane maple belt was planted, while Motherwell awaited the opportunity to install an orchard. See McFadyen Interview, June 1976 and Lanark Place Interview, 21 September 1976.

See Lanark Place Interview, 21 September 1976 (Dan Gallant and Ted Gallow).

See particularly Interview with Mr. Ralph Steuck, 8 June 1976. Mr. Steuck claimed that most "campuses" (farmsteads) in the area had a lawn that served as a tennis court.

AS, Motherwell Papers, File #83, bill from Steele Briggs Seed Company, 2 May 1907.

AS, Motherwell Papers, File #83, Mrs. E. Steuck to WRM, 8 June 1908.
Ibid.

Telephone Interview with Mrs. P. Motherwell, 22 October 1976.


See particularly The Nor'-West Farmer, 8 April 1901, p. 210. Angus McKay of Indian Head responded to this article with advice on summerfallow gardens in Territories.

The Nor'-West Farmer, April 1895, p. 71.

AS, Motherwell Papers, File #83, Steele Briggs Seed Company to WRM, 22 April 1907.

See for example The Nor'-West Farmer, April 1898, p. 175. The compost mixture was usually allowed to superheat initially in order to burst weed seeds that infested the manure.

Alma Mackenzie to H. Tatro, 17 March 1968.

Lanark Place Interview, 21 September 1976 (Dan Gallant and Ted Callow).

Alma Mackenzie to H. Tatro, 17 March 1968.

Mackenzie Interview, p. A-17.

See The Nor'-West Farmer, 20 December 1900, p. 1002.

This from a Yorkton Assiniboia farmer in The Nor'-West Farmer, February 1898, p. 63.

The Nor'-West Farmer, June 1895, p. 104.

Ibid., February 1898.

Ibid.

A. Mackenzie to H. Tatro, 17 March 1968.

See Site Map and Plant List compiled by John Stewart from Site Survey and Historic Records, 1971.

See A. Mackenzie to H. Tatro, 17 March 1968.

A. Mackenzie to H. Tatro, 17 March 1968.

See for example *The Nor'-West Farmer*, February 1898, p. 62.


See W. Naftel "Lanark Place, Abernethy, Saskatchewan, Structural History," National Historic Parks and Sites, Manuscript Report Series, #164, p. 36.


After Thomas White's "as-found" map and John Stewart's adaptation. According to Pat Motherwell, her husband, Richard, had the major dugout enlarged by the PFRA and its heavy machinery at some point between 1945 and 1953. Only an archaeological investigation and the PFRA contract, if it still exists, will indicate the extent of the most recent excavation. See Interview with Mrs. P. Motherwell, 8 January 1977.

See Engineering reports on the house and barn foundations by B.B. Torchinsky and Associates in *Parks Branch*, File C8440/M2, Torchinsky to McKim, 10 December 1968.

During the winter he spent at Lanark Place, Major McFadyen took a horse and sled through the ice while collecting water for farm purposes. He claims to have hidden the fact from his employer fearing Motherwell's wrath over his attempt to shortcut his work load. See Lanark Place Interview, 24 August 1976, McFadyen.

Mackenzie Interview, A-21.


Ibid., p. 5.

See John Stewart's "Plant List Site Plan."

Concrete reinforcement was introduced to Lanark Place at least as early as 1924 when the coal access to the house cellar and the lower window walls were rebuilt.
This is one of a series of photographs from the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Agency, Tree Nursery at Indian Head with the kind permission of Mr. Ken Thompson. They will be identified as PFRA with their serial number.


Mackenzie Interview.


"A south-eastern slope warms up quicker in the morning than any other and enjoys a more even temperature during the day ...." The Nor'-West Farmer, 5 April 1899, p. 224.

See the Thomas White "as-found" site plan.

McFadyen Interview, 25 June 1976 and Lanark Place Interviews, 24 August and 1 September 1976, McFadyen. Mr. McFadyen claims that as a callow youth just out from Prince Edward Island he managed only to beat himself about the head with the flail when required to hand thresh the bromegrass.


It would appear that from 1930 to 1935, the period of Liberal opposition in Ottawa, Motherwell was able to indulge in a reorientation of the farmstead operation, which included the new chicken house in the Barn Quadrant and the orchard planting in the House Quadrant, but it also may have included the development of the hogpen amongst the north-west maples.

Lanark Place Interview, 1 September 1976 (Dan and Olive Gallant).

Lanark Place Interview, 1 September 1976, McFadyen.


Alma Mackenzie complained that the house was constantly plagued with barnyard flies from spring until fall. See Mackenzie Interview, p. B-11.
The Farm Buildings of Lanark Place


108. The Qu'Appelle Vidette, 26 March 1896.

109. Ibid., 10 September 1896.


111. See The Nor'-West Farmer, February 1895, p. 23. The article claimed that even large stables often used straw, although where heavier rains occurred, as in the Red River valley, straw proved too leaky and damp.

112. Although the main, western section of the barn approximates the original specifications of the tender it is not exactly seventy-six feet long or thirty-five feet wide. Also, recent E and A probing has shown that the 1900 Nor'-West Farmer plans were not followed to the letter, and that certain design adjustments were made.

113. Twenty-inch stone walls may have been a standard measurement for western stables and basements. See The Nor'-West Farmer, 20 February 1920.

114. This rather obvious clue to the origins of the barn basement was pointed out by Ken Elder of E and A, Ottawa, using the White "as-found" drawings.

115. The dimensions of the western section which lies on the north/south axis are 40' 4¼" x 69' 3¼", a total discrepancy of 11' 11½" with a maximum of 6' 7½" and a minimum of 5' 4½".

116. Telephone Interview with Mrs. P. Motherwell (Calgary), 23 October 1976.

117. See The Nor'-West Farmer, 20 September 1905, p. 1198. "To say that the greatest factor in the care of farm machinery is to house it when not in use is a wrong insertion [sic]. Housing machinery is not as important a factor in its upkeep as is the tightening of nuts, oiling of bearings and the general careful manipulation of all parts when the implement is in use. But the point is this: a farmer who houses his machinery when it is idle shows by so doing that he is a tidy thrifty farmer, not only regarding his machinery but everything else about the place...It is generally
found that, where a farmer is interested enough in his machinery to properly house it, he is also interested enough in it to care for it otherwise...

Whether the machinery is to go under cover or not, it should be cleaned and thoroughly oiled at the end of the season. The wearing parts especially should be well greased with tallow or axle grease. There is no question that it pays to keep the farm machinery well painted."

118 Lanark Place Interview, 24 August 1976, Dan Gallant.

119 Mackenzie Interview.

120 The Nor'-West Farmer, April 1894, p. 110.

121 Lanark Place Interview, 24 August 1976 (Gallant, Callow and McFadyen).

122 Lanark Place Interview, 24 August 1976, Dan Gallant. Gallant's opinion was confirmed by Ted Callow, but Mr. McFadyen was vague about the internal organization of the barn.

123 The drive doors are straddled by rectangular windows with no intervening stonework, a convenient method of installing these new features. Compare with the eastern drive door and windows.

124 The Nor'-West Farmer, April 1894, p. 110.

125 The Nor'-West Farmer, March 1894, p. 78.

126 Lanark Place Interview, 24 August 1976, McFadyen.


128 Ibid. Ekblaw would have criticized this apparent waste of space and would have objected to the presence of sheep and swine in the same building as horses and cattle.

129 Ekblaw, Farm Structures, pp. 20-1. "Dimension stone" which is stone cut to uniform size in order to lay it in parallel "courses" is rarely found on the prairies, although when time and money did permit it made an attractive symmetrical pattern.

AS, Motherwell Papers, File #83, W.H. Pray to WRM, 8 April 1907.


Ibid.

The Nor'-West Farmer, December 1897, p. 422.

Ibid., 5 April 1905, p. 313.


Major McFadyen claims to have taken teams and wagons over the edge of the ramp during his brief tenure as a farmhand. Once he lost a complete load of oats by failing to set the brake properly. Working through the night he was able to clean up and fix the railing before Motherwell discovered his carelessness.


AS, Motherwell Papers, File #84, R. Mackenzie to WRM, n.d. and WRM to Mackenzie, 7 October 1907.

Interview with R. Steuck, 8 June 1976.


This is a convenient usage of Sloane's reference to doors in the gable ends of storage barns. See Sloane, An Age of Barns, p. 89.

Lanark Place Interview, 24 August 1976 (Gallant and Gallow).

McFadyen Interview, 25 June 1976 (and two Lanark Place Interviews).

See E. Sloane, An Age of Barns, p. 88.

Ekblaw, Farm Structures, pp. 280-4.

According to Major McFadyen, who learned of this era from his working partner, Scott Milligan, life on the
farm, after the death of the first Mrs. Motherwell and at a
time when Motherwell himself was in Regina for much of the
year, was somewhat riotous despite the watchful eye of Mrs.
Steuck. Motherwell's son was brought into Regina to live
with his father, while Alma went to the Steuck farm. Over
the three years before Motherwell's second marriage the
farm acquired a rather questionable reputation throughout
the neighbourhood. Lanark Place Interview, September 1976,
McFadyen.

162 The Steuck Interview, 12 June 1976 and The Mackenzie

163 See particularly The Nor'-West Farmer, April 1894,
p. 110.

164 W.A. Radford, ed., Radford's Practical Barn Plans

165 Gallant Telephone Interview, 9 December 1976.

166 Mackenzie Interview.

167 The Nor'-West Farmer, 20 September 1905, p. 1198.

168 Ibid.

169 Ekblaw gives as much space to the spreader as he
does to the mower in his sheds (see following), but the
Motherwell hired men between 1914 and 1941 indicate that the
only kind of spreader at Lanark Place was provided by man­
power aboard the manure wagon.

170 Telephone Interview with Dan and Olive Gallant,
9 December 1976.

171 Neither Dan Gallant nor Ted Callow, who left the farm
to start his own in 1941, recall that the shed was ever
trussed on the outside by 2" x 4" support poles to prevent
a sagging eavesline from dropping further. It would, then,
have been a relatively sudden deterioration.

172 The orientation of Lanark Place, which really lies on
a north/south rather than an east/west axis leads to
continual confusion over the directions on the farmstead.
This problem is compounded by the mapping of the farmstead
which always places north to the right-hand side rather than
the top of the page. Oddly, this confusion is common to
those who worked on the farm as well as to those who are
currently studying it, and this fact has made the collection
of oral data even more difficult.
Motherwell was always loath to mechanize. He was reputed never to have ridden the farm's binder completely around his fields, preferring instead to walk behind, leaving the luxury of the ride to his hired-hand.

Interview with Andy Sproule, 2 pp. Sproule later returned to work briefly with Motherwell in the post-war era.

Gallant Phone Interview, 9 December 1976.


The earliest certain date for the introduction of structural concrete on the farm is 1924. It is possible that many of the renovations remembered so clearly by Mrs. Gallant date from this period and the cellar could have been installed then.

Gallant Phone Interview, 9 December 1976.

Gallant Interview, 24 June 1976.

This, more than any of the alterations led to the earlier confusion of the Interim Report (July 1976) that claimed the cottage had been rebuilt. The lower additions transformed the entire perspective of the cottage making the original core structure look shorter and squatter than it does in the pre-war photograph.

Gallant Phone Interview, 9 December 1976.

From the "As-found Drawings" by Thomas White, Sheet 48.

Unfortunately the 1946 aerial photograph gives no indication of the later location of the caboose.


Gallow Interview, 24 June 1976.

Mackenzie Interview.


189 Ekblaw, *Farm Structures*, p. 193.
190 Ibid., p. 192.
191 Ibid., p. 193.
192 Ibid., p. 186.
194 Ekblaw, *Farm Structures*, pp. 189-90.
195 Ibid., p. 154.
197 Ekblaw, *Farm Structures*, p. 191.
198 For a detailed description see *The Nor'-West Farmer*, 20 December 1901, p. 294.
200 *The Nor'-West Farmer*, 20 March 1901.
201 Ekblaw, *Farm Structures*, p. 536.
202 Major McFadyen seems to have preferred the cow stalls as an alternative, which is more than understandable considering the number of days below zero during Saskatchewan winters.
203 The present collapsed state of the structure is probably the result of an act of vandalism.
205 Ekblaw, *Farm Structures*, p. 341.
206 Ibid., p. 342.
208 Ibid., p. 120.
209 Steuck Interview, 12 June 1976.
210 Only in the early days of the farm had it been worked on a cash-producing basis, and most of this went back into
the land and buildings. It was really Motherwell's ministerial salary that kept the farm and its people afloat between 1905 and 1930. Ten years as a private member of the Commons helped, but when he retired in 1940 Motherwell ended the days of farm subsidy for Lanark Place.

On either side one of the braces had to be cut in order to accommodate the door on the one hand and the grain chute on the other. In both cases although there are two pieces of wood they have been considered as one brace.

The bottom of the lowest chute is 6' x 3" from the ground.

Conclusion


Ibid., p. 141.

Near Wolseley, Saskatchewan the former estate of Senator G. Perley was once dominated by a gargantuan, castle-like stone house. Because it was too difficult to maintain, Perley's family eventually tore it down stone by stone and replaced it with a wood-frame, plywood bungalow.

See the photographs in "A Farm Started in '82" in The Nor'-West Farmer, 20 November 1928, p. 7.
Tree Planting

The packages of tree seedlings which have recently been distributed from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, have been accompanied by the following circular:

A package containing one hundred forest tree seedlings has been mailed you this day, and your attention is specially called to the following instructions:—When the trees are received, unpack at once and wet the roots. If unable to plant immediately, store them in a cool cellar or heel them in out of doors, covering them completely with moist earth. Situation—When selecting a site for planting, if possible choose a loamy and friable soil on a northern slope. A piece that has been summer fallowed is preferable. Avoid southern exposures, as trees in such situations are liable to be injured by alternate freezing and thawing in the spring and by the hot winds in summer. Preparation of soil.—Work the ground twelve to fifteen inches deep and pulverize thoroughly, mark out rows four feet apart, running north and south. Planting.—Cut back to the living wood any tops that may be withered or otherwise injured. Do not expose the roots to the sun or wind for a minute, as the tender seedlings are quickly injured by such exposure. A good plan is to carry the seedlings to the field in a pail of water, from which they are planted. Set deep, four feet apart each way, putting the Box Elders and Cottonwoods in the outside rows. If the soil is dry pour water in the holes when half filled. Press the earth
firmly about the roots in all cases and leave the tree in a slight basin, with the top soil loosely laid on; it should be kept in this loose condition by frequent stirrings during the growing season. Where practicable plant corn in the interspaces of the north and south rows, and leave the stalks standing over winter. The corn will serve as a summer shade and assist in collecting snow through the winter. Cultivate at least once a week during the growing season, afterwards sufficiently often to keep the weeds down. This treatment should be continued annually until the trees are large enough to shade the ground. Mulch heavily each year, in the fall with straw, manure, or prairie hay, which is removed in the spring when cultivation begins. You will be expected to take such notes during the growing period, as will enable you to make a report at the close of the season on the behavior of each variety, giving soil and exposure. Reports will be expected whether favorable or unfavorable.
Instructions for Planting
By John Craig, Horticulturist at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

When the trees are received, unpack at once, and wet the roots. If unable to plant immediately, store them in a cool cellar, or bury out of doors, covering them completely with moist earth.

SITUATION.--When selecting a site for planting if possible choose a loamy and friable soil on a northern slope—a piece that has been summerfallowed is preferable. Avoid southern exposures, as trees in such situations are liable to be injured by alternate freezing and thawing in the spring, and by hot winds in summer. (Observe the situation in which trees are found naturally in Manitoba, and particularly the Northwest—generally a northern exposure.)

PREPARATION OF SOIL.—Work the ground twelve to fifteen inches deep, and pulverize thoroughly; mark out rows three and a-half or four feet apart, running north and south.
PLANTING.—Cut back to the living wood any tops that may be withered or otherwise injured. Do not expose the roots to the sun or wind for a moment, as the tender seedlings are quickly injured by such exposure. A good plan is to carry the seedlings to the field in a pail of water, from which they are planted; set deep, four feet apart each, putting the stronger growing varieties, as Box Elder and Cottonwoods, in the outside rows. If the soil is dry, pour water in the holes when half filled. Press the earth firmly about the roots in all cases, and leave the tree in a slight basin with the surface soil loosely laid on. It should be kept in this loose condition by frequent stirring during the growing season. Where practicable, plant corn in the interspaces of the north and south rows, and leave the stalks standing over winter. The corn will serve as a summer shade, and assist in collecting snow through the winter.

EVERGREENS.—Special care must be taken that the roots of these do not become dried. They will also require partial shade during the first season.

CULTIVATE at least once a week throughout the growing season; afterwards sufficiently often to keep the weeds down. This treatment should be continued annually until the trees are large enough to shade the ground. Mulch each year in the fall with straw, manure, or prairie hay, which is to be removed in the spring when cultivation begins.

You will please take such notes during the growing period as will enable you to make a report at the close of the season on the behavior of each variety, giving soil and exposure. Reports will be expected whether favorable or unfavorable.

Notes on Varieties

WHITE ASH (Fraxinus americana).—Prefers a moist soil, but does well on dry ground, making a large tree, and is one of the most valuable timbers we have. It is a fairly rapid
grower when cultivated, though not as quick growing as the next, it makes a larger tree. Seed ripens in the fall, can be sown at once, or kept in a damp place over winter and planted in spring.

GREEN ASH (*Fraxinus vividis*).—This makes a smaller tree than the last, but is a more rapid grower when young. It is found farther north and west than the white ash. Seed of the Manitoba form of this has been distributed the past winter. It is found well adapted to cultivation in prairie regions.

BOX ELDER—Ash leaved maple, Manitoba maple (*Negundo aceroides*).—This variously named tree has been sent out as Box Elder. It is extremely variable in hardiness, chiefly dependent on the locality from which it is derived. The Manitoba form is preferable to any other for the use of northwest planters. While the wood is not specially valuable in the manufactures, yet its rapid growth, extreme hardiness, and ability to stand neglect and abuse renders it at once the most valuable tree for beginners in prairie forestry. Seed ripens in the fall, and germinates best when sown immediately. It may be propagated from cuttings set out in the fall.

SOFT MAPLE—Silver leaf or River maple (*Acer dasycarpum*).—A rapid grower, found naturally on river bottoms through the west. Planted in groves it makes fuel and shelter very quickly, but does not in the west make a long lived tree; planted singly it is apt to be broken by windstorms. The seed ripens, according to location, in May and June, and should be planted at once. The young seedlings will appear as quickly as corn, and need shading.

SYCAMORE—Plane tree, Buttonwood (*Platamus occidentalis*).—This has been sent out with the special purpose of determining its usefulness under northwest prairie conditions. It has a wide range of distribution in the Atlantic and Western States. It is one of the finest shade trees for street planting. The wood is valuable in cabinet work. The seed is collected and
sown in the spring, and also may be propagated from cuttings set out in the fall.

AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus americana*).—Specially valuable for avenue and road-side planting, and as a pasture shade tree. The value of the wood for manufacturing is well known. The seeds ripen in May, usually before the trees come into full leaf. Sow at once on gathering. The seed may be planted in corn hills to good advantage.

MANITOBA ELM.—This, though botanically the same as the last, has been collected and distributed, to demonstrate the superior hardiness of the native over the eastern or southern grown tree. It would be well to plant alongside each other for closer comparison.

BLACK CHERRY (*Prunus scrotina*).—A valuable tree which in rich soil attains a height of fifty or sixty feet. It usually grows straight to about one-fourth of its height, when it forms a fine head. A wood much in demand for cabinet work. A tree that succeeds generally, and one that it will pay to grow. Seed collected and sown in the fall, or kept over winter in damp sand.

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*).—Wherever this tree succeeds it should be cultivated from the standpoint of profit. The supply is becoming more scanty each year, with corresponding increase in price. It thrives best on moist bottom soil with clean cultivation. It is best to plant the nuts where the tree is to remain; the growth by this method is rapid and unchecked. It is important to collect the nuts from trees growing as far north as they can be found. The trees sent out have been selected with this principle in view.

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).—This tree does not sprout as does the yellow locust, nor is it attacked by borers in the same way. The wood is close grained, making durable fence posts and rails. It is variable as to thorns, some being very prickly, others being entirely thornless.
The seeds should be collected in the fall, kept dry over winter, and scalded before planting. Those that swell will germinate readily. The seedlings are tender the first year, but afterwards are fairly hardy.

WHITE BIRCH (Betula alba).—Makes a medium sized tree, growing rapidly on the poorest soils. The seed ripens in September and October, and can be sown in the fall or kept dry over winter. Soak before planting in the spring, and cover lightly.

CANOE BIRCH—Paper birch (Betula papyrifera).—Forms of this extend to the northern limit of deciduous trees. It attains a large size, and is ornamental. The seed ripens with the last, and is treated in the same manner.

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH (Pyrus americana).—One of our hardiest ornamental trees. It succeeds admirably on dry soils and in most trying situations. The seeds, like hawthorn, are slow to germinate, usually not appearing till the second year. When grown in a large way, germination may be hastened by rotting them in heaps.

COTTONWOOD (Populus monolifera).—Prominent among varieties of the poplar, suitable for planting on the prairies, is the cottonwood. As a rapidly growing tree, easily raised from cuttings, which can be cheaply obtained, there are few trees that will make as much wood and shelter in a given time. In selecting cuttings choose clean two-year-old wood, or well-ripened one-year, cut from ten to twelve inches long. If this is done in the fall they may be planted, setting down to the last bud in the soil, which should be well loosened. Roots will soon form, and a growth of three or four feet is quite common the first season. In setting large plantations in well-prepared ground, the cuttings can be set expeditiously by ploughing them in every third furrow.

RIGI PINE (Pinus sylvestris rigaensis).—This has been introduced into the Western States as an east European form
of the Scotch pine, and superior to it as a timber and ornamental tree. It has given evidence of hardiness and adaptability to prairie conditions wherever I have seen it growing.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*abies excelsa*).—More rapid in growth than the white spruce, but not so long-lived in this climate. Its value for the extreme northwest is problematical, but its great vigor and thriftiness renders it worthy of trial.

ARBOR VITAE (*Thuja occidentalis*).—Though growing naturally in most situations, this tree succeeds well on high land, transplanted specimens often outstripping in growth those that have not been removed. Through the eastern provinces it makes one of the best hedges and wind breaks. A slight winter protection when the trees are young will help them to become established, and in a measure acclimated to the vicissitudes of the northwestern climate.
Appendix C. Contemporary Photographs of Popular Tree Varieties in the North-West Territories ca. 1900.

GREEN ASH NURSERY SEEDLINGS. (FBB)

AMERICAN ELM AS AN AVENUE TREE. (FBB)

AMERICAN ELM PLANTATION. (FBB)
MAPLE HEDGE FROM SEED, 1902. (PFRA)

MAPLE PLANTATION WITH PROPER SPACING FOR GROW AND GROUND COVER CONTROL, 13 yrs. (FBB)

BRANCHY MAPLE – TOO WIDE, 1903. (PFRA)
ACUTE LEAFED WILLOW, TREE BASE 17 yrs. 1908. (PFRA)

WILLOW WINDBREAK, 12 yrs. (FBB)

WILLOW FROM CUTTINGS, 2 yrs. (FBB)
COTTONWOOD, 1903. (PFRA)

COTTONWOOD, 12 YEARS OLD. (FORESTRY BRANCH BULLETIN NO.1—FBB)
RUSSIAN POPULAR, n.d. (PFRA)

RUSSIAN POPULAR, 9yrs – SUN SCALD. (PFRA)
HOMESTEAD BEFORE PLANTING, 1901. (PFRA)

THE SAME AFTER PLANTING, 1903. (PFRA)
Appendix D.  Barns in Carleton and Lanark Counties

Carleton County - Highway 16 South of Ottawa
Lanark County - Smiths Falls-Perth-Lanark

1976 (IAND)

1976 (IAND)

1976 (IAND)
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The W.R. Motherwell Farmstead...
Lanark Place
Photographic Identification

U = Upper Section
L = Lower Section

©1922 Panorama

Direction of photograph

The W.R. Motherwell Farmstead...
Lanark Place

South
North
East

Parks Canada Parcs Canada