

Education Program Package

Creating A Community of Life Long Learners



Cranbrook History Centre

Field Trips For Grades K-12

Thank you for considering the Cranbrook History Centre for your class field trip. Please find enclosed our school program package. We look forward to providing a fun and educational experience for you and your students.

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What We Offer



The Cranbrook History Centre offers curriculum based activities for grades K to 7 (8 to 12 at request) set in the Cranbrook Museum, as well as a walking tour through our most popular set of train cars: the 1929 Trans Canada Limited.

For \$2.50/student we offer a one and a half hour visit comprised of a tour of the Trans Canada and a curriculum based scavenger hunt. The details of the tour and activities have been included in this information package. For an extra \$0.50/student, your class can bring their lunch and eat it in our dining car (max 30 students).

Features of the museum include the historic Royal Alexandra Hall (built in 1906), the Cranbrook History Gallery, the model railway display, a restoration area, gift shop, and the Cranbrook Archives. The museum also has easily accessible washrooms as well as an elevator for those who have mobility restrictions.

Trans Canada Limited Tour



ABOUT THE CANADIAN MUSEUM OF RAIL TRAVEL:

While the importance of the railway in the history of Canada is common knowledge, the specific details of how people traveled across the country to new territory and then back again is largely forgotten. While early explorers spent months and years discovering the vast expanse of Western Canada, by the turn of the 20th century the country could be crossed in a matter of days. Though the essential resources this country was built on were indifferent to the harsh extremes of weather, travelers (rich and poor alike) needed 'rolling accommodations' to make that journey. Our collection captures and preserves this experience and allows you to understand how people made their way across the widest country in the world in an era without highways and cross-country flights. Your students will be taken on one of our three tours: the Trans Canada Limited.

ABOUT THE TOUR:

This 30 minute tour takes the students through seven restored train cars from 1929. Along the way, students will use the information about the history of the train cars to fill in a question sheet. This will test the students on their listening skills as well as their ability to retrieve information from an oral presentation. The difficulty of the questions has been designed to appropriately match the comprehension levels of each grade.

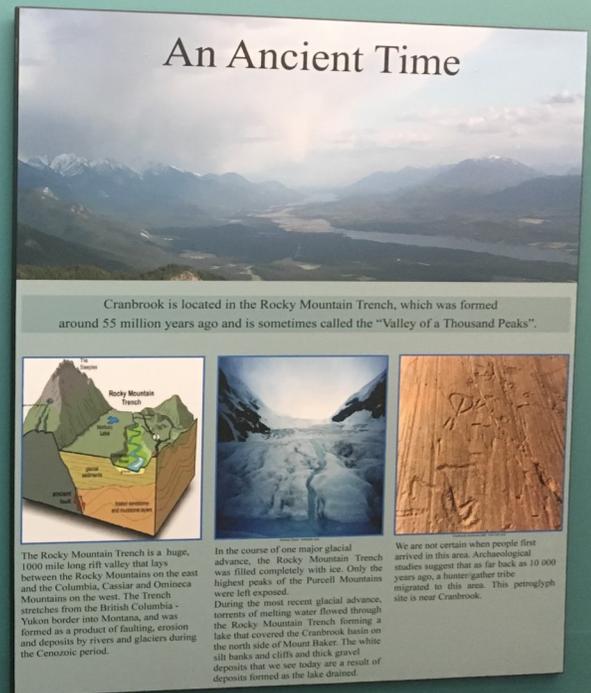
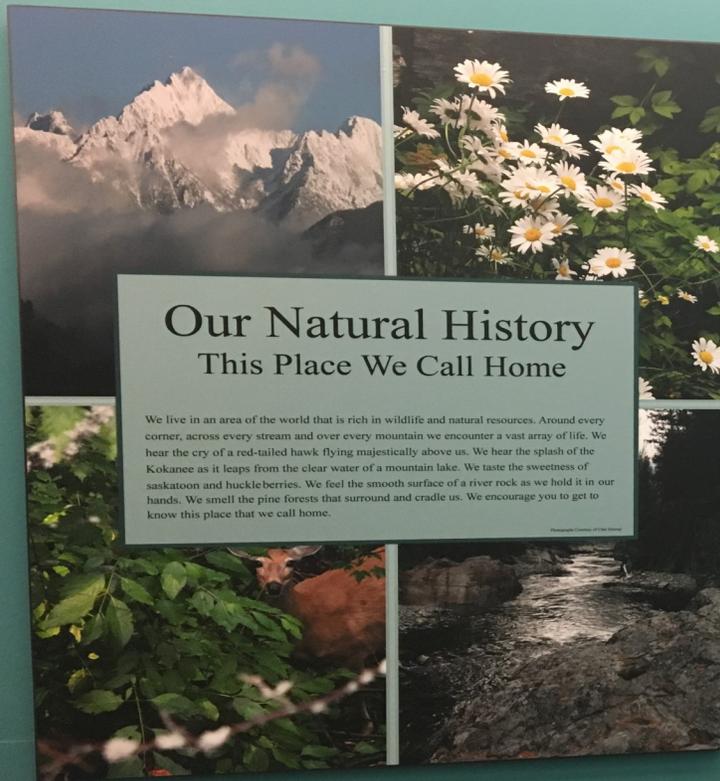
Program Details: Kindergarten



Scavenger Hunt:

- Introduce your students to the Cranbrook Museum where they will learn about local history, natural history, paleontology, Ktunaxa history, and railway history. While completing the scavenger hunt, they will get a chance to explore all of our displays (we'll want to know their favourite!) and will finish with a demonstration in our model railway display.
- The class will be broken up into groups to promote co-operative participation. A parent volunteer, teacher, or teacher's aid will be needed to lead each group.

Program Details: Grade 1



Scavenger Hunt:

- The Cranbrook Museum features various displays about local history, natural history, and Ktunaxa history. While exploring the museum, the students will complete a curriculum based scavenger hunt which includes names of local plants and animals, natural environment characteristics, human-built characteristics, living and non-living things, and knowledge of First Peoples.
- The class will be broken up into groups to promote co-operative participation. A parent volunteer, teacher, or teacher's aid will be needed to lead each group.

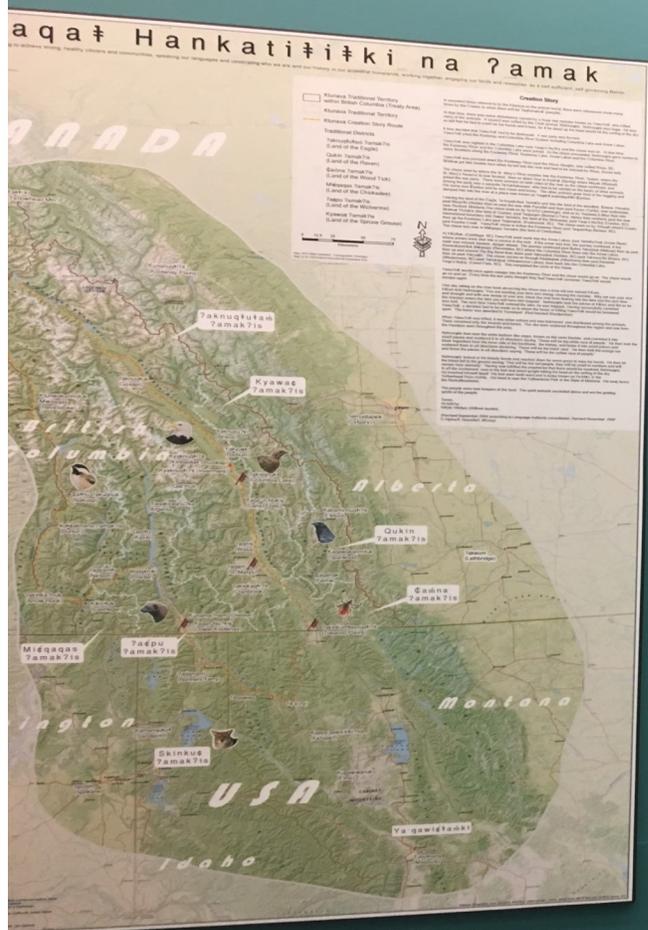
Program Details: Grade 2



Scavenger Hunt:

- Canada is made up of many diverse regions and communities. Join us at the Cranbrook History Centre to look at diversity from a local perspective. Our curriculum based scavenger hunt includes roles and responsibilities of regional governments, First Peoples use of their knowledge of life cycles, and conservation.
- The students will be broken up into small groups and will work together to answer the questions.

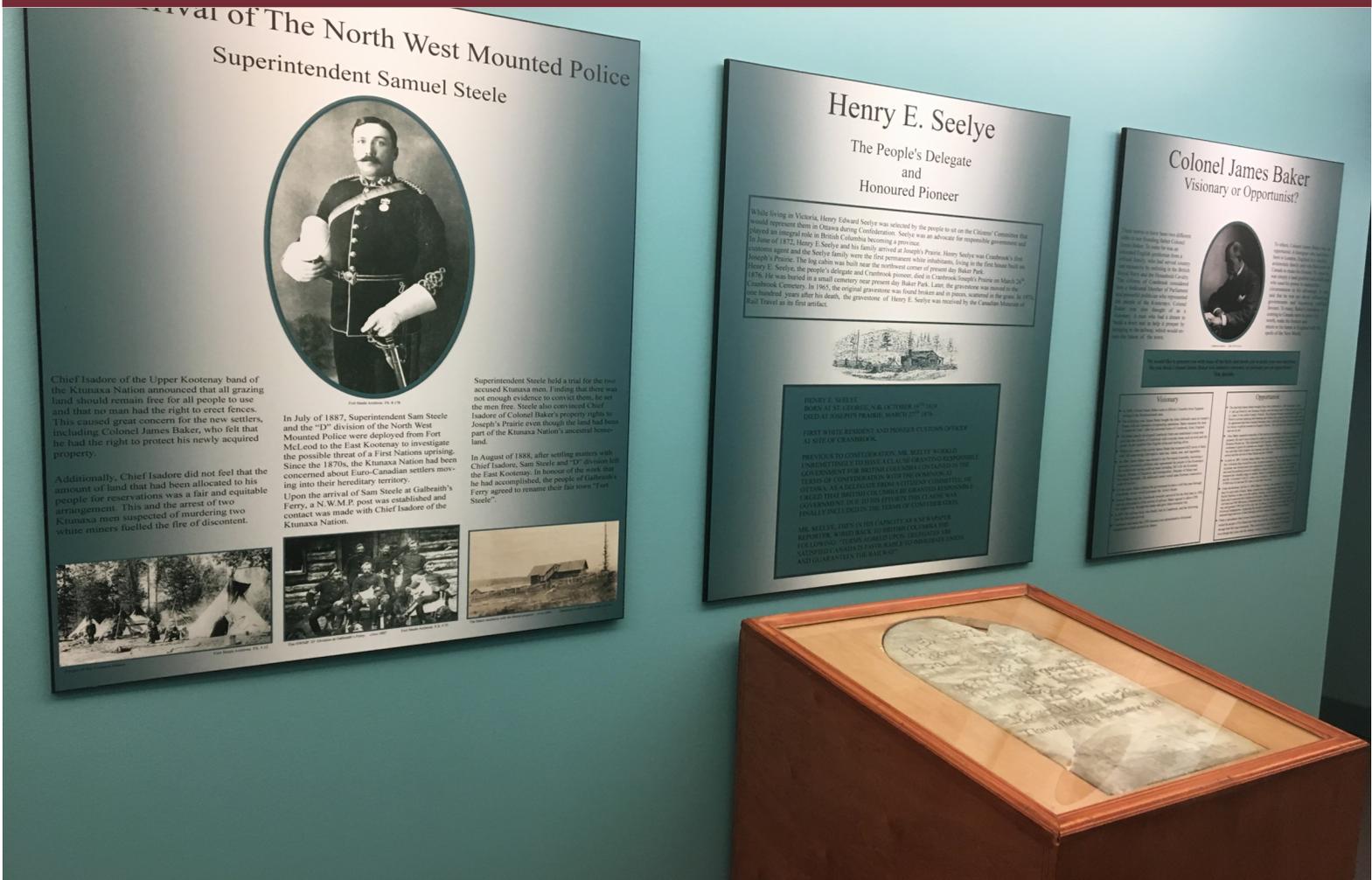
Program Details: Grade 3



Scavenger Hunt:

- Indigenous knowledge is passed down through oral history, traditions, and collective memory. We are honoured to have several Ktunaxa displays in our museum. Bring your class and explore our exhibits! They will complete a curriculum based scavenger hunt which includes oral history, traditional stories, and artifacts as evidence about past First Nations cultures, biodiversity in the local environment, and major local landforms.
- The scavenger hunt will be conducted in small groups and the students will work together to answer the questions.

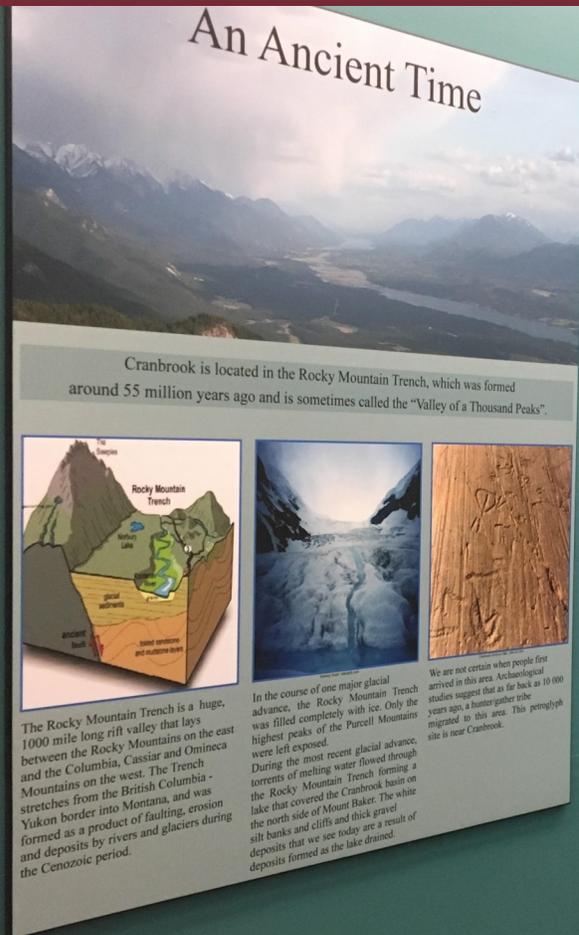
Program Details: Grade 4



Scavenger Hunt:

- Interactions between First Peoples and Europeans lead to conflict and cooperation, which continues to shape Canada's identity. Our displays show the students this fact from a local perspective. They will complete a curriculum based scavenger hunt which includes the impact of colonization on First Peoples societies, the history of the local community, and the history of local First Peoples communities.
- The students will be broken up into small groups and will work together to answer the questions.

Program Details: Grade 5



Scavenger Hunt:

- Natural resources continue to shape the economy and identity of different regions of Canada. Your students will learn about this fact from a local perspective at our museum. Our curriculum based scavenger hunt includes the development and evolution of Canadian identity over time, local types of earth materials, and constructed machines.
- The scavenger hunt will be conducted in small groups and the students will work together to answer the questions.

Program Details: Grade 6

The Search for Gold

Wild Horse Creek

The year is 1863, and a group of prospectors are panning for gold on a flat gravel bar on Wild Horse Creek. The sounds of clanking metal and casual conversation are broken by the cheers and excitement of Jack Fisher realizing that gold in the bottom of their metal pans. Walla Walla Trail has paid off for himself and the men who came with him to the East Kootenay. The memory of these men including Jack Fisher, John Galbraith, William Fernie, and Pat Sullivan are forever etched in our local history books and upon our landscape.



Joe Finlay had found pumpkin seed size nuggets in his pan the previous year. He had travelled to the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Tobacco Plains for supplies and in the excitement of the moment revealed his bonanza to the customs agent. Joe's secret was out and it spread like wildfire. The Gold Rush was on!

Notorious Fisherville

The race was on to stake the first claims. Jack Fisher's group moved up Wild Horse Creek where they pitched their tents on a level bench above the creek. They named the tent city "Fisherville" and it steadily grew as thousands of men and a few women came into the area seeking their fortunes. The town soon boasted saloons, stores, a brewery, butcher shops, a blacksmith shop, miner cabins, and a cluster of brothels called Tonyville. Thus was the birth of the East Kootenay Gold Rush and the wild times of Fisherville.



The Dewdney Trail

In an attempt to restrict American prospectors from leaving the country with gold taken from the rivers and creeks of south-eastern British Columbia the Canadian government decided it was necessary to establish their presence in the area. In 1864 reports sent back to Victoria stated that Wild Horse Creek had ten major gold claims and that there were close to five hundred minor claims in the area.



In the spring of 1865 Governor Frederick Seymour, concerned that taxes were not being collected and that revenue was being funneled out of the country, commissioned Edgar Dewdney to construct a four foot wide trail that would extend from Fort Hope to Fisherville on Wild Horse Creek. This trail was to be called the Dewdney Trail.



Dewdney and his team constructed a usable trail through the rugged wilderness of southern British Columbia, and by the fall of the same year pack trains from the west coast were arriving at Fisherville. The construction of the Dewdney Trail allowed the Canadian government to collect gold taxes and duties while opening the area to merchants. This allowed settlers to make their way into the East Kootenay.

Do you know where the Dewdney Trail entered Cranbrook?

The Dewdney Trail entered Cranbrook along 14th Avenue South

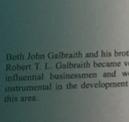
Pioneers, Prospectors and Proprietors

Galbraith's Ferry John Galbraith

The Wild Horse gold rush brought thousands of prospectors, merchants, and entrepreneurs to Fisherville. All of them trying to arrive on the west bank of the Kootenay River on their way to gold rich creeks and rivers bringing with them supplies and freight. Realizing the need for a ferry to cross the turbulent Kootenay River very lucrative business. Galbraith established a ferry service north of the confluence of Wild Horse Creek and the Kootenay River below present day Fort Steele. At the peak of the gold rush in 1865, John Galbraith was charging \$5.00 per person and \$10.00 for every loaded pack animal.



Soon buildings were built around the ferry office which had become known as Galbraith's Ferry. Galbraith's Ferry steadily grew as pioneers and settlers moved into the area bringing families and starting businesses. In 1888, the town was renamed Fort Steele after Superintendent Samuel Steele.



Both John Galbraith and his brother Robert T. L. Galbraith became very influential businessmen and were instrumental in the development of this area.

Perry Creek The New Eldorado

Like at Wild Horse Creek, men's fortunes were also made on Perry Creek. In 1867, Frank Perry and two other men found gold in a creek nearly five miles south of the Wild Horse. Perry Creek was awarded the name Eldorado. Within a very short period of time Old Town had been established complete with hotels, saloons, a trading post, houses, and cabins. Like Fisherville, Old Town became a bustling gold rush town and thrived until the gold was gone.



In 1934, Perry Creek Gold Mines Limited completed the building of a thirty-two foot high and seven foot wide water wheel. The water wheel was used to turn a turbine that produced electricity for two pumps that brought water 150 feet out of the mine below. It was then delivered to a sluice box where it was washed and examined for gold.



Hydraulic mining was a quick and effective method of mining gold. This process involved spraying large volumes of pressurized water which would cut into the hillsides. The eroded material would be washed into sluice boxes for closer inspection. The lasting environmental effects of hydraulic mining can still be seen throughout British Columbia.



Scavenger Hunt:

- Economic self-interest can be a significant cause of conflict among peoples and governments. From the gold rush to Colonel Baker to the arrival of Sam Steele—our displays show how economic self-interests shaped our local environment. Our curriculum based scavenger hunt includes the urbanization and migration of people, regional conflict, and inequality issues.
- The students will be broken up into small groups and will work together to answer the questions.

Program Details: Grade 7

Past

Ktunaxa Land

The Ktunaxa People describe their territory using ancient place names; some of these names are thousands of years old, having been established at the time of Creation.

Ktunaxa place names often describe significant events remembered in oral histories; some referencing battles with other Nations, others the making of peace.

Each Nation has a territory that can be defined as being exclusive to their historic use and occupancy, and also a territory that they would define as having been shared with other Nations, the latter generally coinciding with the region extending to the outermost boundaries of a given territory.

Present

Ktunaxa Nation Vision

Strong, healthy citizens and communities, speaking our languages and celebrating who we are and our history in our ancestral homelands, working together, managing our lands and resources as a self-sufficient, self-governing Nation.

Ktunaxa People

Ktunaxa (pronounced k-too-nah-ha) People have occupied the lands adjacent to the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers and the Arrow Lakes of British Columbia, Canada for more than 10,000 years. The Traditional Territory of the Ktunaxa Nation covers approximately 70,000 square km within the Kootenay region of south-eastern B.C., northern Montana and Idaho, and historically included parts of Alberta and Washington.

Today the Ktunaxa are a thriving Nation of people who are working to revitalize their language and culture, taking a lead stewardship role across their lands. The Ktunaxa Nation is enthusiastically working towards self-governance as part of their Nation re-building. They continue to maintain cooperative and respectful relationships with neighboring First Nations and other levels of government.

Cradleboard, Donald Sam
Artist: Karen "DeDe" Friedlander, Grandmother
Adele Abraham (now Mathias) 1910 - 2007
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe

Men's Traditional Regalia
Artist: Alfred Joseph, ʔakis̓nuk

Womens Traditional Regalia
Louis Artell 1941 4 19 age 73
Great Grandfather
Mary Madeline Abel 1965 8 21
age 93 Great grandmother

Fan, Johanne Allard, Shuswap
Artist: Agnes McCoy ʔaq̓am
1943 - 2009
Charles "Chuck" Adams, Wolf
Point Montana 1921 - 2005

KTUNAXA NATION



Scavenger Hunt:

- Geographic conditions shaped the emergence of civilizations. From the formation of the Rocky Mountain Trench to the Creation Story to today, your students will take a look at the history of our local First Nations group. Our curriculum based scavenger hunt focuses on origins, core beliefs, narratives, practices, and influences of religions of the Ktunaxa people.
- The scavenger hunt will be conducted in small groups and the students will work together to answer the questions.

Program Details: Grades 8-12



The Cranbrook History Centre is able to accommodate higher grades; however, as our programs are set up for grades K-7, our School Program Coordinator will need at least a week in advance to create a program appropriate for the grade level.

The program can be set-up in the same manner as the programs for the lower grades: a one and a half hour visit that will consist of a tour of the train cars and a curriculum based scavenger hunt. Or our Coordinator will work with you to create a unique experience for your students.



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We would be honoured to host
you and your class at our museum.
We look forward to hearing from
you. Thank you.

