

History of Selkirk PowerPoint

Teacher Information

Grade 2-4

Slide 1 Title

Slide 2 Location

Slide 3-4 The First Peoples - Prehistoric Peoples

- The last group of prehistoric peoples, to live along the northern Red River, was called the Selkirk Culture.
- They were ancestors of the modern Cree people.
- They lived along the Red River all the way from Lockport to north of the city of Selkirk.
- The Selkirk Culture lived there until around 300 years ago, when the fur trade began in the area.
- They hunted bison, other large and small animals, catching fish and collecting berries and plants including wild rice.

Slide 5 Later Aboriginal Groups - After 1600

Several groups of First Nations peoples lived in the area after 1600. Four of them were: traded with the Plains Cree and with French and English/Scottish fur traders after they arrived in the region.

1. Assiniboine (Nakota)

- became guides, traders and interpreters.
- provided food to European trading posts on the plains, and Assiniboine women made footwear, coats and snowshoes for those fur traders. Some women married Cree, French and English/Scottish men

2. Cree (Plains and Northern)

- traded with the other First Nations people to the south and with the French, English/Scottish fur traders when they came to the region.
- lived in tipis/tents that were the shape of a cone, larger at the bottom with a hole in the top to allow the smoke to rise and blow away. each of the poles used to make a tipi was associated with a teaching, such as obedience, respect, humility etc.

- used buffalo hides to cover the tipis. It took 18 hides, sewn together, to make a tipi about 360 cm in diameter.

3. Saulteaux (Ojibway)

- migrated to the region in the mid 1700's.
- have been called many names over the years such as Ah-nish-in-ah-bay, Outchibouec, Chippewa and Ojibwa/y.
- identify themselves today as Saulteaux, Ojibway and Anishinaabee
- Chief Peguis was one of the better-known leaders who resettled in the region.

4. Metis

- were children of Aboriginal women and European men who were fur traders or worked at Lower Fort Garry for the Hudson Bay Company.

Slide 6 The Earl Of Selkirk

- He established the Red River Colony in 1811 and brought dozens of families from the highlands of Scotland to transform the land at Red River into a farming colony.
- The farmers did not do well and would not have survived without a great deal of help from the Metis. Selkirk is named after him.

Slide 7 Fur Traders/Picture of Lower Fort Garry

- Some of the first Europeans to come to the area were the fur traders who came to trade goods with the Aboriginal peoples in exchange for animal furs.
- The Northwest Company traders travelled long distances to trade for furs.
- The Hudson Bay Company built Lower Fort Garry in 1830 and operated until 1870. It was meant to be the offices for their fur trade business. It was the trading center and its farm supplied food to the boatmen and oxen for the ox carts.

Slide 8 River Lots/ Picture

The land along the river was divided into long river lots. These lots were given to retired Hudson Bay employees. You can still see the lots today.

The river lots were long strips of land that began at the river. Farms were built on the river lots.

- The house was close to the river.
- Behind the house was the garden and the barn.
- Behind the garden was pasture for their animals.
- At the very back of the lot were the grain fields and hay fields.
- You can still see the river lots today.

Slide 9 1867

- Canada became a country.

Slide 16 1870

- Manitoba Became a Province.

Slides 10-11 1875 Life in the Selkirk Area

- The area was an Aboriginal settlement.
- First Nations, Metis, French, English/Scottish people lived between Sugar Point (the golf course) and Netley Marsh.
- They were mainly farmers who grew crops such as barley and potatoes. They raised cattle, pigs and chickens. They cut hay and wood and worked on the Hudson Bay boats.
- The railway was coming and the settlement began to grow.

- Two hotels, boarding houses, stores, a butcher shop and more were being built.
- A ferry was used to cross the river.
- Most people still walked, hired a horse and carriage or travelled by boat to Winnipeg and back.

Slide 12 1877

- A stagecoach line was started between Selkirk and Winnipeg.
- Riverboats were on the river hauling goods to Selkirk. A wharf and storehouse was built for the riverboat captains.
- In 1878 a small Selkirk paper called The Inter-Ocean was started

Slide 13 1882 It Became a Town

- A branch line of the CPR was being built between Winnipeg and Selkirk.
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- In 1882 Selkirk became a town.
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- There are many of the older buildings still in Selkirk.

Slide 14 Selkirk Continued to Grow

- Eveline and Manitoba was the heart of the business district with five general stores, two butcher shops, a bakery, a drugstore, a blacksmith shop, two flour and feed stores, two hotels, a livery stable, two stationary and book stores and a printing store that published the Selkirk Herald newspaper.
- Freight was carried easily from Winnipeg.
- The lumber trade boomed.
- Selkirk was a fishing port.
- 1886 the Selkirk Mental Hospital opened.

Slide 15 1908 Selkirk General Hospital

Slide 17 A Passenger Train

Slide 18 Selkirk West Main Photo

Slide 19 Selkirk Eveline Street

Slide 20 Some of the Other dates

Slide 21 Selkirk Became a City.

Other Dates

1890's

- Steamboat trips on the Red were very popular. Larger ships such as the City of Selkirk, Premier and the Bradbury were used.
- The first electricity was installed 1895.
- A telephone system was installed.

1898

- New buildings were constructed and many buildings were renovated.

1899

- The East Selkirk Roundhouse became an immigration shed.
- More immigrants arrived who were interested in farming in the area.

1900

- Long distance telephone connections began.

1904

- The first fire fighting force was begun.
- The first passenger train ran from Winnipeg to Selkirk. It could not turn in Selkirk so it had to go to Winnipeg backwards.

1905

- The new Post Office building was begun at the corner of Manitoba and Main.

1908

- The first General Hospital was built where Red River Place is now located.
- The Winnipeg Electric Street Railway began operation.

1909

- The Carnegie Public Library was built on the corner of Eveline and Eaton.
- Town water was pumped from artesian wells.

1914

- the Rolling Mill was completed.

1916

- the Manitoba Foundry was built.

1930's

- Recreation activities were low cost: skating, tobogganing, card parties, listening to the radio, hockey, baseball, bob sleigh rides, curling, Yo-yo craze of 1931, movies, dancing

1937

- The Selkirk Bridge officially opened

1942

- A garbage collection system was begun

1949

- Daerwood School was built.
- The population was 6 218 in 1951
- The population in 1961 was 8 576 and the construction industry boomed

1948-1951

- Water and sewer lines were installed and people had to have indoor plumbing.

1952

- Selkirk General Hospital became a Regional hospital

1955

- A new hospital was built (has been renovated and is now apartments beside the Eveline Street Clinic.

1959

- Robert Smith School was built

1947-1980

- The farm community expanded, became mechanized, increased production.
- The town worked to bring in more industry.

Ideas:

- Why did Selkirk grow along the river?

- When were your parents born?
- What do they remember doing as children?
- What is different about Selkirk now than when your parents were young? What is the same?

- What are some new buildings, stores, etc. that the students have seen built?

- Look at the street names in Selkirk. Who were some of the historically significant people who have had streets named after them? (attached info sheets)

- Put some of the dates that interest you on your timeline.