

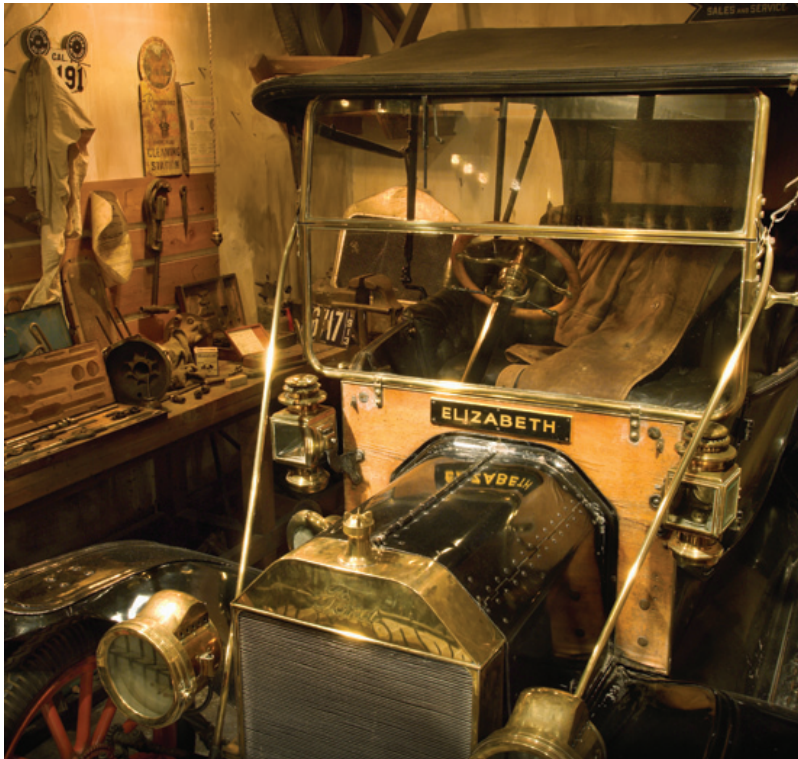


This Old Town

HSBC  School Visits Programs

Teachers' Guide

Grade 2/3



This Old Town

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Program Level: Grades 2 & 3

Program Length: 75 minutes

Introduction

What would it be like to go back in time 100 years to a small community in BC? What would you see and what would you find there? “Time Travel” with your classmates back to Old Town. Using a map, find your way to the movie theatre, the livery, the pharmacy and the train station. You will discover how communities met the needs of the people who lived there and how they have changed over time. Using material from the Royal BC Museum collections and those of the BC Archives, students will see and use primary resources to experience what life in a community from the past might have been like.

Prescribed Learning Outcomes

This program is designed to fulfil the following prescribed learning outcomes as stated in the Ministry of Education’s Integrated Resource Package.

Grade 2 – Social Studies, Self/Family/School

Skills and Processes of Social Studies

- simple maps with cardinal directions, symbols and legends
- gathering information for presentation

Identity, Culture and Society

- changes in the school and community

Economy and Technology

- how technology affects individuals and schools

Grade 3 – Social Studies, Communities Past and Present

Skills and Process of Social Studies

- simple maps
- gathering information
- chronological order

Identity, Culture and Society

- changes in communities over time
- importance of communities
- cultural similarities and differences

Economy and Technology

- how needs and wants are met in communities
- how technology affects individuals past and present

Pre-Visit Instructions

The students must be divided into **4 groups PRIOR** to arriving at the museum. If possible they should also wear nametags. Students are also encouraged to come dressed in ‘old fashioned’ costume, if they desire.

Volunteer docents will guide the students through their pioneer experience. Each group will work its way through the 4 stations in Old Town – the Majestic Theatre, the Train Station, the Livery and the Pharmacy. Each station will illustrate a different aspect of community life a century ago. Students may not go through each station in the order presented below, but may start at any station and proceed through each of them until they have completed all four stations.

Program Itinerary and General Background Information

Old Town

“This Old Town” school program takes place in the Old Town gallery on the third floor of the Royal BC Museum. This gallery is a representation of part of the business district of a hypothetical town in BC around the turn of the 19th/20th century. The facades are scaled down (to fit the gallery space) with the upper floors a smaller scale than the lower. However, the exhibit space behind the facades is full scale. Generally, the buildings on the east side are intended to be closer to the 1890 decade and on the west side to the 1900 decade. This is represented very subtly – (electric lights for the 1900s vs. coal gas or kerosene lamps for the 1890s). There is some spillover outside the 1890-1910 period, as for example, the City Garage.

The street paving is wood block – using about thirty thousand pressure treated Douglas fir blocks. At that time, there was very little paving outside the cities. Long distance transportation was by railway or steamboat, and the networks of local low speed roads focused on a railway station or flag stop. Paving in a city would usually be of wood block, cobbles or engineering brick: some might be macadam. Macadam (named after the great Scots engineer John L. McAdam) was made of selected stones, laid, rolled and then bound. In lighter traffic areas, water was sprayed on as a binder, but with heavier traffic, e.g. a dockside street, hot liquid asphalt or coal tar was sprayed on by hand from large spouted kettles, and a dressing of small stones placed and rolled. Commonly the asphalt came in barrels from a surface deposit in Trinidad, and coal tar as a byproduct of the local coal gas works.

Write large, the major statements made by the whole exhibit are:

- Late 19th and early 20th century immigration to BC (and, for that matter, to Canada, the USA, Australia, NZ etc.) was mainly to towns and cities and not to the countryside for logging, farming, fishing, mining etc.
- When the CPR came to BC in 1886 BC’s socioeconomic ties were dominantly North South, especially with San Francisco. The railway changed that, and the dominant ties became West East with Canada.

Majestic Theatre

Background Knowledge

Before a theatre venue was ever built in Victoria, non-aboriginal theatre was usually presented by the military on British warships for invited guests. The Royal Engineers, a group of surveyors and artisans, performed a season of plays on board their ship the Thames City as they sailed to BC. They built the first theatre in BC, the Theatre Royal, in New Westminster. Early theatres in Victoria, the Royal and The Colonial were operated largely by American touring troupes following the gold rush.¹

The building housing the Majestic Theatre in Old Town, first housed *Moore's Music Hall*, in 1860, in the upstairs of Nathaniel Moore's dry goods store. The building façade was changed in 1885 and various commercial uses followed, including providing supplies to miners who were preparing for the Klondike. In 1898 miners' equipment was piled high on this sidewalk.

In 1909 architect Thomas Hooper renovated the building to house The Majestic Theatre leaving much of the 1885 building intact. The theatre was short lived and in 1917 the building changed again.

It wasn't until the 1920s that movie houses became the primary source of entertainment in North America. Previously, movies were given second billing in deference to live vaudeville acts, but as the films' technical quality and popularity grew, they became attractions in and of themselves.²

Lesson Plan

Here the students will briefly discuss what the people of Old Town would have done for entertainment. They will be able to compare the differences with their own experiences, games and movies to ones that were common 100 years ago.

They will discuss/do the following:

- Look at archive photographs of theatres and movie halls
Discuss different types of entertainment (plays, movies, music, books)
- Come up with alternative forms of entertainment for people who did not live close to a theatre, or if there wasn't a theatre
- Hands on demonstrations of games – jacks, how to shoot marbles, turn a pin-wheel, cup and ball, etc

Train Station

Background Information

In the late 1880s railroads were the most important link for uniting all of Canada and bringing supplies and people to and from distant communities. In fact, in 1871 British Columbia agreed to join Confederation on the condition that they would be joined to the rest of the country by railroad. Communities often built up around railway stations, not the other way around.³

1 Canadian Theatre Encyclopedia , British Columbia

2 Highbeam Business, Motion Picture Theatres

3 Encyclopedia of British Columbia, Railway and Confederation

The railroad played an important role in bringing new immigrants to Canada. In the late 1880s Canadian Pacific agents operated in many overseas locations. Immigrants were often sold a package that included passage on a CP ship, travel on a CP train, and land sold by the CP railway. Land was priced at \$2.50 an acre and up. Immigrants paid very little for a seven-day journey to the West. They rode in Colonist cars that had sleeping facilities and a small kitchen at one end of the car.⁴ Children were not allowed off the train, lest they wander off and be left behind.

Lesson Plan

At the reproduction train station students will learn about the importance of railroads and trains and what it might have been like to travel 100 years ago by rail. It will include the following:

- Archive images of trains and passenger cars
- Students will look through “lost and found” items and make discoveries about how people travelled, dressed and entertained themselves
- Comparison with modern day travel

Livery

Background Information

Imagine life before automobiles and airplanes. People used to move across land on foot, by carriage, by stagecoach, and even on horseback. The livery was a busy place in the community. People went here for repairs to equipment, to have their horses shod or even to hire a horse and buggy if they didn't have one of their own. The Livery in Old Town is a recreation, which includes typical sights and sounds experienced in a blacksmith shop.

The main jobs of the blacksmiths were shoeing, wagon-making, making tools and selling wares and they may have performed veterinarian work on the horses if a veterinarian was not available. In 1916 the blacksmith shop in Enderby, BC took in \$30-\$40 a day. The hired man would make \$2 a day, and someone learning the trade would make about \$1 a day. For shoeing services, the blacksmith charged \$7 for a team of large horses and \$6 for a team of small horses. There were two horses in a team.⁵

Lesson Plan

Students at the Livery will:

- Be able to put different modes of transportation (carriages, bicycles, trains, horses, automobiles) into chronological order
- See and learn about different tools
- Sit in a saddle and hear about shoeing horses

4 The CPR and the Colonization of Canada

5 Enderby Museum

Pharmacy & Herbalist

Background Information

Old Town has a pharmacy and a herbalist shop. Colonial Drugs, served the Europeans in the community and Man Yuck Tong, served the Chinese community. Western and Chinese medical traditions are based on different philosophies. Chinese medicine centres on preventative care and focuses on raising one's general level of health, vitality, and resistance to disease. Western medicine is more concerned with eliminating the symptoms of a disease that has already occurred.

The herbalist's building facade is modeled after the On Hing building at 544 Fisgard Street in Victoria, in which Man Yuck Tong was previously located. The interior layout was reproduced to be as similar as possible to the original shop. This included the tailoring section of the shop. In Chinatown in the 1910s it was difficult to run a successful shop if one was involved in only one type of business. As Man Yuck Tong could not have made a profit by selling medicines alone, the owner also ran a tailoring business which mainly served Chinese labourers.

All of the herbs purchased from Man Yuck Tong were traditionally used and imported directly from China or elsewhere in the Orient. This is because herbal prescriptions have been developed from plant varieties specific to China. Most of these herbs were well organized and stored in the wooden drawers behind the counter. Others were kept in boxes and chests in other areas of the store, such as the balcony created by the cheater floor inside the shop.

The Colonial Pharmacy is not a direct reproduction, but a representative of a typical pharmacy of early 20th century. So far as is known, the first independent druggist to settle in the province was Arthur Langley. In 1855 he opened Langley & Co. Druggists (Wholesale and Retail) at Fort Victoria. Prior to this the traders and settlers had depended on their own medical knowledge, or that of Doctor John Sebastian Helmcken, who, prior to beginning his medical training had studied pharmacy.

The years between 1858 and 1888 were bustling, exciting ones for the region between the Rockies and the Pacific. The increase in population brought increasing business to established firms and encouraged the opening of new ones. Pharmacy shared in this general upsurge, and by 1889 Victoria and Esquimalt had 20 pharmacists. Until 1891, there was nothing to prevent the sale of drugs (and until 1888, poisons) to the public by grocery and hardware stores. Nor were there any laws against anyone setting himself up as a druggist, regardless of his lack of qualifications (most of the pharmacists were well-trained men).

Lesson Plan

This station will teach the children about the pharmacies and medicines available to pioneers and some of the differences between cultures. It will include the following:

- Identifying the different communities served by the two businesses
- Hearing about the different medicines
- Smelling different herbs and extracts

Pre-Visit and or Follow-up Activities: Our Community in the Past

Pre-Visit Activity: Pharmacy

Dr. John Sebastian Helmcken trained in London and came to Vancouver Island in 1850 as a surgeon with the Hudson's Bay Company. He set up house in Victoria when he married the daughter of Governor James Douglas in 1852. He went on to help create British Columbia's medical profession.

Discuss with the students what it would have been like for people to get medicine if they did not live in town or close to a pharmacy. Read this excerpt from

Dr. Helmcken's *Reminiscences*, where he describes those early days:

Now I had to supply the whole country from the Rocky Mountains with all the medicine they required, of which they sent a requisition handed to me in due course. The requirements at first were few and simple enough, consisting usually of jalap powders and emetics by the gross, purgative pills, Turlington's Balsam, Essence of Peppermint, some simple ointment and a few other simple things and answer a few letters about some sick person in the Interior. This may seem an easy matter, but when one neither had bottles nor jars, it was not so easy, so I used to pack all the ointments in little tin saucepans and got bottles where I could in fact did so until I ordered a supply from England and then all the people made indent for bottles, for they had to divide their medicines and sent them to minor posts, I had to pack them very carefully too in tow, for they all had to be carried by pack trains (horse) to the Interior and so had a good deal of rough handling. ...but soon in 1860 druggists established themselves in Victoria and in the Interior and then the strain was taken off my shoulders and I had a little to send.

B.C. Archives

J.S.Helmcken's Reminiscences

Glossary of terms:

jalap - the dried tubers of a plant which have a laxative-like effect.

emetics - causing a person or animal to vomit

gross - A group of 144 items; 12 dozen

purgative - a drug or other substance that acts like a laxative

Pre-Visit Activity: Theatre

Newspaper: Print off copies of page two from the Victoria Daily Colonist, November 21, 1908 (links provided on the Resources page). Have the students read through it to find what was being offered for entertainment.

Watch Movies: Ask the students what they think was different about films 100 years ago? Discuss with the children how very early films had no plot, colour or sound. Show in class the following examples of early films with simple plots – these were the beginnings of the amazing movies that we enjoy today.

The Great Train Robbery (1903) 9 min 42 sec

Produced by Thomas Edison but directed and filmed by Edison Company employee Edwin S. Porter, The Great Train Robbery was the first narrative movie, one that told a story. The film is a classic western with four bandits who rob a train and its passengers of their valuables and then make their grand escape only to be killed in a shootout by a posse sent after them.

<http://www.freemoviesonline.com/watch-free-movies/adventure-movies/the-great-train-robbery.html>

Le voyage dans la lune (1902) 11 min 45 sec

This early silent film by master artist and film pioneer Georges Melies is considered a classic by many film buffs. This whimsical fantasy focuses on an astronomer's dream. A group of men travel to the moon by being shot in a capsule from a giant cannon. They are captured by moon-men, escape, and return to the earth.

<http://www.freemoviesonline.com/watch-free-movies/scifi-movies/le-voyage-dans-la-lune.html>

Charlie Chaplin (1889 – 1977)

Charlie Chaplin was an actor and director of the silent film era. He became one of the best known actors in the world prior to World War I. His most famous role was that of "The Tramp". The film playing the Majestic Theatre in the Royal BC Museum is Charlie Chaplin's favourite film, *The Gold Rush* from 1925. The idea for the film first came to him when he was viewing some stereoscope pictures of the 1896 Klondike gold rush, and was particularly struck by the image of an endless line of prospectors snaking up the Chilkoot Pass, the gateway to the gold fields.

Many of his films from before 1923 are public domain and can be viewed free online at

http://archive.org/details/CC_1916_12_04_TheRink

Post Activity: Livery

According to oral histories collected by the Enderby Museum, the local blacksmith in 1910 took in \$30-\$40 a day. The hired man would make \$2 a day, and an apprentice would make about \$1 a day. For shoeing services, the blacksmith charged \$7 for a team of large horses and \$6 for a team of small horses. There were two horses in a team.

Ask the students to work out the following math problems:

- If a blacksmith shod five teams of large horses how much money would he make? ($5 \times \$7 = \35)
- If the blacksmith had four teams of horses waiting, how many individual horses would be tied up in front of his shop? ($4 \text{ teams} \times 2 \text{ per team} = 8 \text{ horses}$)
- If the blacksmith shod one large team of horses and one small team of horses, how much money would he make? ($\$7 + \$6 = \$13$)
- If a blacksmith made \$40 a day and had to pay one hired man and one apprentice how much money would have left at the end of the day? ($\$40 - \$2 - \$1 = \37)
- How many shoes would it take to shoe three teams of horses?
($3 \text{ teams} \times 2 \text{ horses per team} \times 4 \text{ feet} = 24$)

Post Activity: Train Station

Have the students imagine they are going on a train across Canada from Halifax to British Columbia. In 1910, the trip would have taken 10 days. Ask the students to do the following:

- Write an imaginative story about the trip and what would have happened on the journey.
- Write a list of what they would pack on their trip in 1910 and then write a list of what they would pack on a trip today.
- Fill out a baggage tag with your name and information. Colour the tag if you wish!

Post Visit Worksheets

Print copies of the desired worksheets for your class to do after their visit.

For additional activities consider the following:

Ticket Worksheet

Find a modern map of Vancouver Island. Have the students look for the communities listed on the train ticket. How many could they find? What do they think happened to the towns not listed on our current day map?

Baggage Tag Worksheet

After students have filled in their tag, invite them to design a logo for their train. What will they call their train? What symbols will they use to represent their train? Where will their train travel to?

Map Worksheet

Have the students come up with alternative logos for their legends. Can they add any other things to the map? Do they remember where the hotel was or the dressmaker's shop?

Ticket Worksheet

Name: _____

Look closely at the train ticket below and try to answer the following questions:

DATE	STATIONS	TICKET	BOOK	FARE
Jan.	To Victoria	3	5284	DOLLS.
Feb.	Russells			1.00
Mar.	Esquimalt Palmer			2.00
Apr.	Colwood		FORM 184	3.00
May	Goldstream			4.00
June	17-Mile Post Malahat			5.00
July	Fitzgeralds			6.00
Aug.	25-Mile Post			7.00
Sept.	Shawnigan L. Koenigs			8.00
Oct.	Cobble Hill Hillbank			9.00
Nov.	Cowichan			CENTS
Dec.	Koksilah			5
	Duncan			10
	Tansor			15
	Sahtlam			20
1	17 Lake Cowichan			25
2	18 Somenos			30
3	19 Tye			35
4	20 Westholme			40
5	21 Chemainus			45
6	22 Saltair			50
7	23 Blaineys			55
8	24 Ladysmith			60
9	25 Brentons			65
10	26 Cassidys			70
11	27 S. Wellington			75
12	28 Starks			80
13	29 Nanaimo			85
14	30 Northfield			90
15	31 Wellington			95
16	Nanose Bay			
	Craigs			
	Parksville Jct.			
	Qualicum Bch.			
	Dashwood			
	Union Bay			
	Royston			
	Courtenay			
	Coombs			
1914	Hillier	Not good for Rebate	0	If Punched Here
1915	Cameron Lake			
1916	Arrowsmith	Half Fare	Excursion	Return
	Bainbridge			Mile 50
	Alberni			
1917	Port Alberni			
Days Limit.....		1	2	3
		4	5	6
		7	8	9
		10	11	12
		13	14	15
		16	17	18
		19	20	21
		22	23	24
		25	26	27
		28	29	30

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

TRAIN TICKET

This Ticket must be punched before it is separated and this half given to passenger. Punch cuts should indicate fare paid, station from and to, also date. It is not transferable, is good only on train and date on which issued, unless Conductor under heading "Days Limit" punches the number of days from date of sale for which it will be good.

On Mileage Tickets Only--If it is not punched, "not good for rebate" at foot it is redeemable at ten cents if presented at any ticket office of the Company within thirty days from date of issue. If punched "not good for rebate" it is not redeemable.

Stations to be written, when not printed for punching: From To

A. G. Leckie
Dist. Pass. Agent.

- A. What day was the ticket issued? _____
- B. Where was the train coming from? _____
- C. Where was the train going to? _____
- D. How much did the fare cost? _____

Ticket Worksheet Answers:

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY
TRAIN TICKET

DATE Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

STATIONS
To
★ Victoria
★ Russells
★ Esquimalt
★ Palmer
★ Colwood
★ Goldstream
★ 17-Mile Post
★ Malahat
★ Fitzgeralds
★ 25-Mile Post
★ Shawnigan L.
★ Koenigs
★ Cobble Hill
★ Hillbank
★ Cowichan
★ Koksilah
★ Duncan
★ Tansor
★ Sahtlam
★ Lake Cowichan
★ Somenos
★ Tye
★ Westholme
★ Chemainus
★ Saltair
★ Blaineys
★ Ladysmith
★ Brentons
★ Cassidys
★ S. Wellington
★ Starks
★ Nanaimo
★ Northfield
★ Wellington
★ Nanoose Bay
★ Craigs
★ Parksville Jct.
★ Qualicum Bch.
★ Dashwood
★ Union Bay
★ Royston
★ Courtenay
★ Coombs
★ Hillier
★ Cameron Lake
★ Arrowsmith
★ Bainbridge
★ Alberni
★ Port Alberni

TICKET 3

BOOK 5284

FORM 184

FARE
DOLLS. 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00
CENTS 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95

From Palmer

To Victoria

DATE Sep. 27 1915

FARE 25

Not good for Rebate 0 **If Punched Here**

Half Fare **Excursion** **Return** **Mile** 54

Days Limit 1 2 3 4 5 9 7 01 15 20 25 30

On Mileage Tickets Only - If it is not punched, "not good for rebate" at ticket office of the Company within thirty days from date of issue. If punched "not good for rebate" it is not redeemable.

Dist. Pass. Agent.

- A. What day was the ticket issued? September 27, 1915
- B. Where was the train coming from? Palmer
- C. Where was the train going to? Victoria
- D. How much did the fare cost? 25 cents

Baggage Tag Worksheet

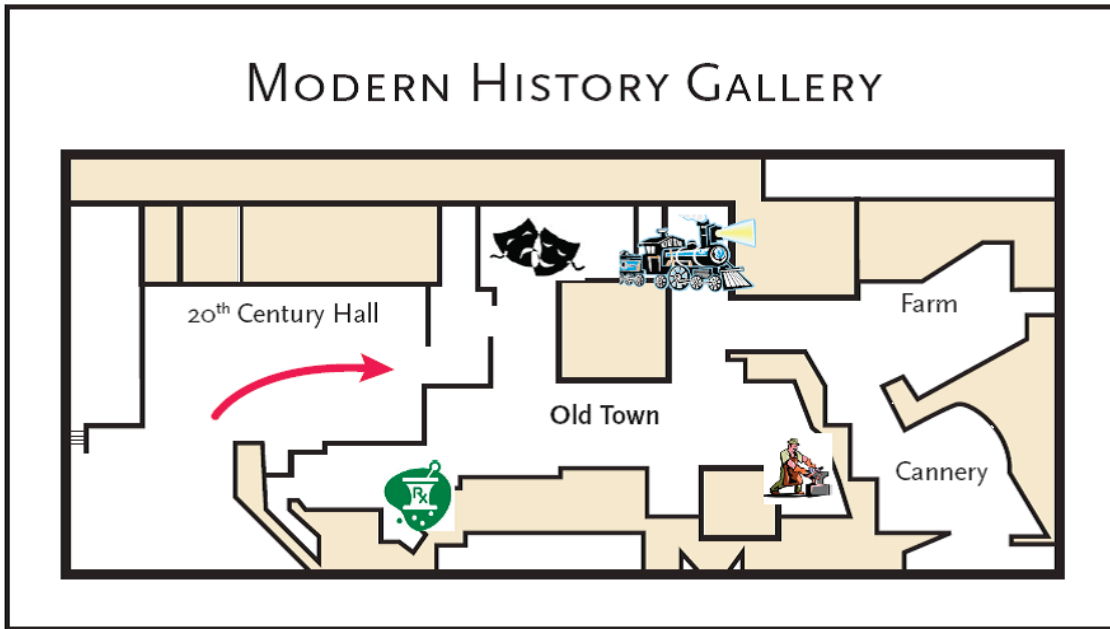
Name: _____

Imagine you are taking a trip and you have everything important to you packed in one bag.
Fill out the baggage tag in case your bag gets lost!



Mapping Worksheet

Name: _____



Fill in the Legend:



= _____



= _____



= _____



= _____

Mapping Worksheet Answers:



= Movie Theatre / Opera House



= Train Station / Tickets



= Blacksmith / Livery / Horseshoe



= Pharmacy / Herbalist / Prescription

Teacher Resources

Recommended links:

BC Archives 'Time Machine'

<http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/exhibits/timemach/index.htm>

Royal BC Museum 'Medical Instrument Activity'

<http://www.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/exhibits/tbird-park/main.htm?lang=eng>

William Harbeck 1907 Video of Victoria

<http://www.hallmarksociety.ca/Harbeck/index.html>

The British Colonist Online Edition: 1858 – 1910

<http://www.britishcolonist.ca/>

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New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1965

Diamond Group

The Way to Play

New York, Paddington Press Ltd., 1975

Evans, Chad

Frontier Theatre

Victoria: Sono Nis Press, 1983

Yee, Paul

Chinatown: an illustrated history of the Chinese communities of Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax

James Lorimer & Company, Ltd., 2005

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2. Highbeam Business, Motion Picture Theatres
<http://business.highbeam.com/industry-reports/personal/motion-picture-theaters-except-drive-in>
3. Encyclopedia of British Columbia, Railway and Confederation
<http://www.knowbc.com/IEBC/IEBC.asp>
4. The CPR and the Colonization of Canada
<http://www.answers.com/topic/canadian-pacific-railway-2>
5. Enderby Museum, Blacksmith Jobs and Tools
<http://www.enderbymuseum.ca/thepast/bus/blksmith/blktools.htm>