

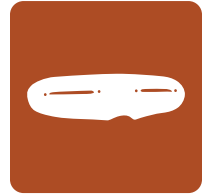
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Artifact/object Teacher Answer Sheet

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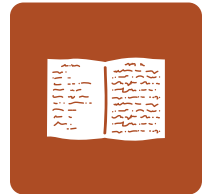
Card 1: Snow Goggles

- **Site:** York Factory National Historic Site, Manitoba
- Snow goggles are the distant ancestor of today's sunglasses!
- Snow goggles were used by many Arctic people, including Inuit, for preventing snow blindness while travelling on sunny winter days. These goggles are made of wood, but some were made of bone or ivory. The narrow slit allowed limited light to enter, while maintaining a clear field of vision.
- These goggles date to about 1850, a time when York Factory functioned as a prominent northern trading post.
- **Photo:** N2_X.77.680.1 © Parks Canada



Card 2: Hudson's Bay Company Journal, 1821

- **Site:** The Forks National Historic Site, Manitoba
- The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) was a major European trading firm with multiple posts established across Canada. HBC employees exchanged European trade goods (blankets, guns, and metal pots) for furs and Indigenous products (like snowshoes and moccasins). The HBC's main competition was the North West Company. In 1821, the two companies merged, choosing Winnipeg as their main trading post, close to the site of the Forks National Historic Site.
- This leather journal was written by Hudson's Bay Company employee Nicholas Garry around the time of the merger. In one passage he wrote, "March 1821 – The Hudson's Bay company having made arrangements with the North West Company . . ." The journal is a firsthand account of an important moment in history.
- **Photo 1:** S1a_FX.1998.6.2A © Parks Canada
- **Photo 2:** S1b_FX.1998.6.2A-1 © Parks Canada



Card 3: Snowshoes

- **Site:** Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site, Manitoba
- The use of snowshoes goes back thousands of years. This design is the popular "beavertail" style: shaped with a round nose with ends coming together into a tail. This long-tailed design was important for flotation over deep snow. Indigenous Peoples across the global north knew their importance for winter travel. Prince of Wales Fort National Historic Site, located in the snowy subarctic, would have seen generations of Indigenous travellers on snowshoes arriving to trade furs for European goods.
- Though most are made of metal and plastic, snowshoes like these are still used today!
- **Photo:** S4_X.82.102.1A © Parks Canada



Card 4: Fort Anne Key

- **Site:** Fort Anne National Historic Site, Nova Scotia
- This is the key to the main gate of Fort Anne through which the last French garrison marched in October 1710. Fort Anne National Historic Site is the oldest site in the Parks Canada system. It stands at the confluence of the Annapolis and Allains Rivers in the town of Annapolis Royal, formerly part of a larger area known as Port Royal, settled by the French. Throughout much of the 17th and 18th centuries, the site was the centre of colonization, government, and military conflict. The site has been fortified since the Scots built Charles Fort in 1629. A succession of French forts followed, beginning with an earthwork constructed by Charles de Menou d'Aulnay in about 1643. The present fort was begun by the French in 1702, captured by a British and New England force in 1710, and garrisoned almost continuously until 1854.
- **Photo:** E2_DanFroese-Fort-Anne-Key-5111 BA.22.11.1 © Parks Canada



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Card 5: Copper Inuit Breathing Hole Scoop

- **Site:** Tukturnogait National Park, North West Territories
- Inuinait, or Copper Inuit peoples, live in the Inuvialuit Region of the Northwest Territories and the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut.
- This Copper Inuit breathing hole scoop would have been used to clear the ice and snow from the breathing holes used by seals. Seals were, and still are, a vital resource for the survival of Inuit peoples across the North. This allowed the seals to be hunted when they came up for air. The scoop is made of musk-ox horn and the handle is thought to be walrus ivory. The tool can be hung on the back of the hunter's coat for easy transport and access.
- **Photo:** N1_X.69.59.3 © Parks Canada



Card 6: Petroglyphs (carvings in stone)

- **Site:** Kejimikujik National Park and National Historic Site, Nova Scotia
- The most noticeable traces left by the early Mi'kmaq are the engravings they created in the glacially polished slate outcrops found at several locations around lakeshores. Referred to as petroglyphs (carvings in stone), these images are an invaluable resource for understanding the history and lives of the Mi'kmaq ancestors.
- There are over 500 individual petroglyphs within Kejimikujik National Historic Site, making it one of the largest collections of such images in eastern North America.
- **Photo:** carvings 2017-07 © Parks Canada



Card 7: Arrowhead

- **Site:** Ya Ha Tinda Ranch, Banff National Park, Alberta
- This projectile point (arrowhead) was found during archaeological excavations at the Ya Ha Tinda Ranch in Banff National Park. It dates from the Middle Pre-contact Period (2,500-4,500 years ago) and is made of a type of stone known as chert. It would have been fastened to either a spear shaft or an arrow shaft for hunting purposes. These were an important part of the Indigenous tool kit during the Pre-contact Period and can be found throughout the Rocky Mountain Parks and associated National Historic Sites.
- **Photo:** Ya Ha Tinda IMGP1291 © Parks Canada



Card 8: Métis Dog Runner Embroidered Mittens

- **Site:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Site, Manitoba
- These hand crafted white caribou hide mittens with floral motifs date to around 1850. Mittens like these were used in western fur trade posts, including Lower Fort Garry, for travel during the winter months. Dog mushers, for example, needed good hand protection when running their dog teams across the snow and ice.
- The intricate design is unique to the Métis culture. Métis women were extremely skilled in mixing their different heritages: merging European materials and Indigenous patterns into beautiful practical designs.
- **Photo:** S3_HG.95.1.4583 © Parks Canada



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Card 9: French Infantry Flag

- **Site:** Fortifications of Québec National Historic Site, Quebec
- This is part of a French infantry regimental flag that is believed to have been captured by the English from their French enemies at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in Quebec City in 1759. This battle was part of the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) — the first global war fought in Europe, India, North America, and at sea. In North America, the English and French fought a number of battles, including the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. France eventually lost out and formally ceded Canada to the British with the Treaty of Paris of 1763.
- **Photo:** E1_X_84_245-1.jpg-l © Parks Canada



Card 10: Tahltan Beaded Vest

- **Site:** no exact national historic site related to this object
- This vest is over a hundred years old and came from the Tahltan First Nation, located in British Columbia and the Yukon.
- The beaded vest has elements of European materials as well as Tahltan designs and cultural significance, indicative of cross-cultural exchange and an Indigenous reclaiming of material culture. It has a beaded floral design sewn onto a vest that is made of wool and silk. Tahltan language, culture, history, and spirituality are all interconnected ways of knowing.
- Dease Lake, in the traditional territories of the Tahltan, was once a Hudson's Bay post and an important stopover for prospectors heading north during the gold rush period. One of the closest National Historic Sites, Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site, also commemorates the gold rush period.
- **Photo:** W2_Tahltan Beaded Vest X.78.49.2 © Parks Canada



Card 11: Toothbrush

- **Site:** Wrecks of HMS Erebus and HMS Terror National Historic Site, Nunavut
- Over one hundred and seventy years ago, British explorer Sir John Franklin and his crew went missing while searching for the Northwest Passage. Over time, Inuit traditional knowledge (Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit), combined with new knowledge and modern technology, led to the discovery of the wreck sites of HMS Erebus and HMS Terror. Today, there is still much to learn from the story of these shipwrecks. This toothbrush was discovered on the lower deck of the shipwreck HMS Erebus, within what is believed to be Captain Steward Edmund Hoar's pantry. The handle is made of ivory, while the bristles are made of horsehair. Given its quality and location on the wreck, the toothbrush may have been used by Captain Hoar or an officer. The toothbrush has "METCALFE 130B OXFORD" written on it, indicating it was likely sold by Metcalfe, Bingley & Co., a store on Oxford Street London, England.
- **Photo:** 2019-brosseadent-toothbrush-1-590 © Parks Canada



Card 12: Powder Horn

- **Site:** Batoche National Historic Site, Saskatchewan
- Powder horns like this one were used to store gun powder for top loading rifles. Soldiers poured gun powder into their gun barrels, inserted their ammunition, and sparked the powder to fire.
- The Battle of Batoche in 1885 was the final battle of the Northwest Resistance, fought between the Métis of Saskatchewan/Manitoba and the Canadian government.
- This powder horn of wood and cow, ox, or buffalo horn may have been used at Batoche. The Métis resistance may have been outgunned at this battle, but the community remains today, a sign of the Métis endurance.
- **Photo:** S2_JA.60.17.3 © Parks Canada



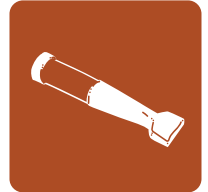
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Card 13: Hoop Driver

- **Site:** Fort Langley National Historic Site, British Columbia
- This is a cooper's tool used to drive metal hoops to the centre of a barrel, pressing together wooden staves during the barrel-making process. Coopering is a craft that results in a water-tight, wooden vessel held together by nothing more than the hoops. Examples of a cooper's work include casks, barrels, buckets, tubs, butter churns, and firkins. In the fort's busy years, there were usually over 3,000 barrels produced to export salmon, cranberries, potatoes, and salt pork to places in Alaska, Hawaii, and the United States.
- **Photo:** LL.62.7.6 Hoop Driver © Parks Canada



Card 14: Violin

- **Site:** Fort St. James National Historic Site, British Columbia
- This hand carved violin dates to about 1850 and is currently on display at Fort St. James National Historic Site.
- Violins like this one would have been used to entertain people living and visiting fur trade forts. Fort St. James was a bustling fur trade hub, in the interior of British Columbia. When not trading, enjoying the violin would have been a melodic way to pass the time.
- This 4-string violin features a hand-carved neck, an ebony tailpiece, and beautiful detail work. The inlay is mother of pearl with a floral motif.
- **Photo:** W4_X.81.152.1 © Parks Canada



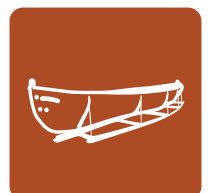
Card 15: Robert Service Typewriter

- **Site:** Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site, Yukon
- This Bennett typewriter was built and designed to be small so it could be portable. And it was just that; used by famous poet and Canadian author Robert Service while he worked in the Yukon.
- Although he was born in England, Service worked and travelled around the Canadian and American west coast. In Dawson City, Yukon, he lived in a tiny cabin from 1908 to 1912.
- This small typewriter may have typed out Service's ode to the gold rush and to the beauty of the Yukon, The Spell of the Yukon. The works he wrote around this time would help the Yukon's blossoming tourist trade. His cabin can be visited as he left it in 1912, and his typewriter is part of the collection of historic objects carefully preserved by Parks Canada.
- **Photo:** N4_ROBERT_SERVICE_TYPEWRITER2 FX.2005.13.1A © Parks Canada



Card 16: Chalupa

- **Site:** Red Bay National Historic Site, Newfoundland and Labrador
- This whaleboat, known as a chalupa, measuring roughly eight metres long by two metres wide, was designed to handle tough conditions like strong tides and high winds.
- The chalupa held a crew of seven (one steersman, five oarsmen and a harpooner) that pursued and killed whales that were three times the size of their vessel. Every year from the 1540s to the early 1600s, as many as 2,000 Basque men and boys would leave their families in southern France and northern Spain to voyage over 4,000 kilometres across the North Atlantic Ocean. They favoured the port they called Butus, now called Red Bay. These whalers were in search of North Atlantic and Greenland right whales because whale oil was rare and used for burning, soap, fabric treatments, and health products.
- **Photo:** Red Bay Chalupa 1 (24M8N19-1) © Parks Canada



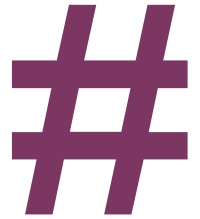
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Numbers are important!

- Did you notice that each of these historic and archaeological objects comes with a unique number? Parks Canada cares for more than 31 million objects and without item numbers, it would be impossible to keep track of them all. Curators, archeologists, collections specialists, and conservators work together to research, document, protect, and interpret the Parks Canada collection. All of these experts rely on object numbers to guide their work.
- Do you know what each of these specialists do?
 - › Curators research, develop, and interpret historical collections in exhibitions and programs.
 - › Archaeologists (terrestrial and underwater) uncover and research buried and submerged artifacts.
 - › Collections specialists manage object collections and the information that goes with them.
 - › Conservators (preventive conservation and conservation) clean and repair objects and ensure safe environmental conditions to preserve them for future generations.
- See the **Careers in Cultural Heritage Card** for more information on different careers!



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