

**MAKE  
HISTORY.**

Preserve Manitoba's Past.

# PIVOTAL EVENTS

Identifying Your Community's  
Significant Themes and Events



**A Guide for Communities and  
Consultants**



## PIVOTAL EVENTS

### Identifying Your Community's Significant Historical Themes and Events

## Introduction

**A** COMMUNITY'S HISTORICAL evolution is defined by a series of events—the arrival of the first settlers, the construction of the first store, the arrival of the railway, the development of an industry—and by the actions of the people living there. These activities, ranging from the humble day-to-day routines that define any life, to the inspiring and dramatic acts that altered or informed the course of history, are at the very core of a community's past and of its character.

The hundreds of events and scores of themes that define any community are too complex to put into a meaningful and cogent story. For heritage purposes this kind of challenge is usually met by identifying a few key events and themes that can be shown to sum up significant aspects of local history.

Developing this list of events and themes begins with an inventory, which is then reduced to increasingly smaller numbers through analysis and assessment, until those moments with major historic significance have been identified.

The Pivotal Events project has been developed to define and refine the concepts and processes required to identify and

describe these special times in a community's life. The following information has been the result of collaborations with the communities of Rivers, Wawanesa and St. Clements and the Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism. The branch is confident that this work will lead any interested community to develop their own meaningful and interesting compilations of pivotal events.

The following six sections present in detail the steps required in the development of the inventory, the processes that are required to hone the list down to the most meaningful selections, and support materials that are essential for follow-up projects:

- Setting the Stage
- Research
- Photographs
- Writing
- Timelines
- Ideas and Products

The sections on Writing and Ideas and Products will assist communities to reach the ultimate goal of this enterprise – to ensure that certain important communication



vehicles, like plaques, articles and websites, educational and museums projects, are developed with the kind of short, emphatic texts that these venues traditionally require.

## SETTING THE STAGE

Nearly every Manitoba community has the key building blocks for this kind of endeavour – local history books. These kinds of compilations are the cornerstone of the Pivotal Events initiative, which is essentially impossible without them. They present the stories, dates, claims, insights and intricate connections, as well as photographs, ensuring that a complete and comprehensive list of events and themes can be created, and that information is generally accurate and reliable.

The other important source for this work is an outline of typical events and themes that can be used in nearly Manitoba community context to describe the main contours of its historical evolution. The following is suggested as an option with which to work. This outline can be adjusted to add additional content as each particular community requires.

- Pre-settlement Aboriginal Life
- Pioneer Agricultural Settlement
- First Communities
- Major Town Growth
- Government and Politics

- Government Services
- Transportation Services
- Commercial Retail Development
- Commercial Services
- Public Services
- Manufacturing and Industry
- Spiritual Life
- Educational Development
- Medical Services
- Cultural Life
- Sports and Recreation
- Service Clubs
- Local Inventions
- Catastrophes

Each of the entries in this basic outline is typically explored and analyzed through additional filters, which can be expressed as questions, and which help with the selection of the entries in the inventory:

- What was the first or inaugural example/expression of the theme?
- Was there an inherent organizational framework that defined the theme?
- What technologies were required in this activity/theme?
- Who were important or representative people who were involved in this activity/theme?
- Are there any surviving important or representative buildings, sites, artifacts that are connected to this theme, activity or event?



## RESEARCH

The actual work required for the main part of a Pivotal Events project is simple – just read and make notes. It's not actually much more complicated than that: a heritage consultant will read available local histories from cover to cover, but focusing typically on introductory sections, and identify all key subjects, events and dates, and note key pieces of information.

There are a few essential issues to bear in mind with this work: identify only the highlights that have been provided, note those claims for the first kinds of activities and be on the lookout for any kind of helpful descriptions that will be useful for a short text – to help anyone get a better sense via some of the salient details of the nature of the subject at hand.

On the following pages are some examples of the kind of data that is typically collected, and the kind of notes developed, in this case from a pilot project done for this initiative in Wawanesa, and using that community's excellent local history, *Sipiweske. Light Through the Trees. 100 Years of Wawanesa and District*, by the Wawanesa and District History Book Committee.

Note that it is acceptable at this stage to use abbreviations for commonly recurring entries, like province names, months, etc. These abbreviations naturally will be presented in their full form in any final follow-up project.

It is recommended that the project be developed in Microsoft Word format. That software format has become nearly ubiquitous for word-processing work, and all provincial agencies, including HRB, use that program. Because this information also will be used by others in follow-up projects, it is also recommended that basic Times New Roman fonts be used, and that no additional formatting options, like bold or italics features, be used



## Community Origins

### Notes

#### Pages 1-4

- Famous explorer David Thomspson camped here on 28 November 1797; area called Sipiweske by local Aborigines, meaning “light through the trees”
- 1880 – settlers noted here by Dominion land surveyors; most from Ontario and Britain
- 1882 – farming established in area
- Commercial centre established 3 miles west of Sipiweske site – at 16-70-W – called Souris City; had a grist mill, hotel, two stores, houses, post office
- 1888 – Greenway government (Liberal) broke CPR monopoly, local MLA HC Graham allied with Greenway and this allowed focus on this area; so Canadian Northern (CNo) to build line through area
- August 1889 – huge picnic at Souris City to celebrate this announcement; Greenway there
- Rail crossing at Souris City deemed too difficult and Sipiweske chosen as site – 3 miles downriver
- James Hector and Thomas Nichol, reeves, were important in this decision
- 1889/90 – Souris City abandoned and several buildings skidded down frozen river to new site
- Story and Avison Store first business in new town – August 1889
- Name changed at this time to Wawanesa - meaning whip-poor-will; other versions for name as well – Crooked River; home of the goose, but they all preferred the bird version – because lots of them when settlement started
- 1890 – line completed through Wawanesa and double-decker bridge built – for trains and horse and carriage traffic (horse one ultimately replaced with “Black Bridge”)
- RR Station built in 1890 with Joe Cornell as first agent
- Two grain elevators built along line – Martin and Mitchell and MB Elev Co.



## Transportation Development

### Notes

#### Railway Development

Pages 5-8

- August 1889 – huge picnic at Souris City to celebrate announcement of CNO rail line to area; Premier Greenway there
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- RR Station built in 1890 with Joe Cornell as first agent
- Two grain elevators built along line – Martin and Mitchell and MB Elevator Co.
- Bridge constructed to cross river just west of 7th Street
- Two RR crews also served the line – one for east and one for west; this went on until 1930s
- CPR in area in 1891-92, just north of Millford
- CN rail removed in 1984
- 1924 collapse of RR bridge – killed one man; rebuilt
- Horses
- Page 21
- Wawanesa essentially a horse town for many years – like all places; until autos in 1908 and especially 1920s
- each side of street lined with hitching rails; sometimes hard to find a place to tie up
- Automobiles
- Noted 8 autos in town in 1908
- One of first was owned by Rev Todd
- Also Kempton
- 
- Garages: McKibbon Bros, George Burgess, Wawanesa Garage and Machine Works





## Commercial Services

Notes

Pages 13-29

### Blacksmiths

- For broken machinery, horse shoeing, wagon and carriage repairs
- First ones in 1889 – RP Smith of Brandon and Corrin and Harvest and then Fred Sims
- Others EL Stady, Wm Hartwell, J Saunders CS Town (known for oysters) – all had stores as well
- By 1890 Wawanesa had 3 implement dealers – Harris and Co., RW Hector and Patterson and Brother Co (Alex Blain agent)
- John Deere sold by Dick Moore and then others
- RQ Mitchell in 1909 grocery store and restaurant
- Photography – first were AB Thorn and J Gowan

### Carpentry

- Only here during first building boom
- Smith and Wakelin and John Gray
- John Burgess and Dave Dick
- Painters and decorators S Anderson, Lawrence and Charleson, Len Boneham
- Mrs Hunter was first milliner, Mrs Dobson was first dress-maker
- Mrs Lindsay millinery shop
- Richard Harry shoemaker for first 10 years and also Albert D Sack

- Tailors – CS Day, John Mckinnon, ST Clements, Leo Lenzie, SF Graham, K Gillam

### Hotels

- Manitoba Hotel had 14 rooms, a bar, dining room and lounge
- Taken over by Weregarr and Lee of Brandon and enlarged; now with 30 rooms, steam heating plant, with heat to each room and a toilet on each floor; office and lobby with leather upholstery furniture, with dining room and bar; also sample rooms and pool room
- Taken over in 1905 by Chas Crothers who developed a park with tress on north side of building
- Burned in 1933

### Auto Garages

- George Burgess first, opened Wawanesa Garage and Machine Works
- Sweeney's Garage
- Mechanics
- Sexton Motors
- First gas bowser in 1910
- Imperial Oil in 1920s

### Banking

- First was Alex Blain and Co, with first manager DA McVicar
- Union bank again with McVicar
- And then SW Hardy
- Then HD Smith from 1916 to 1927
- Union taken over by Royal in 1925
- Sam Hembroff from 1929 to 1970

### Veterenarians

- First was Dr. Swenerton until 1897
- Then Dr. GA Lake, JH Snider until 1904
- FJ Braund and Dr Manchester until 1913
- Last known was Dr. Dent



## Education

### Notes

Page 77-89

### Wawanesa

- Souris City School #286 built in 1882
- First teacher David Lent
- 1883 – Edmund Batty and Misses Jenny and Mary Nichol teachers
  
- Another school in 1888; classes held on second floor of RJ Neithcut's hardware store
- Teacher was Mary Nichol; frame building in 90/91

### Wawanesa School District #672

- March 21 1891
- Spring of 91 school open for 21 days; 34 students, teacher Mary Nichol
- 1896 – 105 students and 2 teachers
- Classes in school and across street
- 1895 – new 2-storey school with 116 students and 3 teachers
- 1900 – 100 students and 4 teachers
- 1925 – upper floor unsafe and removed; new version served for 36 more years – to 1961

### Rural Schools

- Nesbitt 724 – formed March 8, 1893; first teacher Ida Shafer for \$450/year; closed 1968; sold and moved
- Treesbank 1004 – formed 1899; \$700 for building, opened November 1899; first teach JB Wallis of Winnipeg; new

school in 1957; closed 1967; building sold and moved

- Fairbank 521 – formed 3 January 1888; first teacher Mr McCran; closed 1948; school moved
- Northfield – formed March 2, 1882, \$1000 to build from Dan Wilson plans; first teacher Frank Schultz at \$4600; 29 pupils; closed 1960
- Riverbank – formed December 1885; built 1886 by William English for \$125; first teacher Minnie Steele of Souris; 27 students; closed 1953
- Stratheme 349 – formed November 15, 1884; Bella Nichol first teacher; new school in 1949; closed in 1962
- Tenterfield 653 – formed 8 April 1891; fist teacher Dan Ross; closed 1945 and moved





## PHOTOGRAPHS

An important feature of the data collection for each main entry in the inventory includes photographs. Typically these will be scanned from the local histories, but may also be available from a local archive.

Whatever the source, it is helpful to maintain a few standard scanning and retouching protocols for this part of the project:

- A preferred resolution of 650 dpi (dots per inch) will result in a copied photograph that can be enlarged for publications.
- Clean up the image, especially if from a book, where text from the other side of the page can occasionally show through. This clean-up can be done by touching up the image in PhotoShop with various editing applications.
- Include the captions that are often included with the image, so that whoever may be following up with the project can easily develop new captions with accurate information.

The sample on the following pages, again from the Wawanesa Pivotal Events project, suggests the final result.

The actual scans that are produced at this stage of the project will be saved digitally in the consultant's computer, and eventually put together with all the text materials on a CD for final presentation. While the texts with embedded images will all be together in one Word document, called [Community Name] Pivotal Events (thus, for example, Wawanesa Pivotal Events), all the images will need to be additionally saved as individual photo files in a separate folder, called Photographs; within this folder it is recommended that images of a similar nature be grouped under a subfolder (thus, for example, Commercial) and be given distinct file names to easily distinguish them (thus, for example, Jenkins Store 1912, or Interior of Storie Block).



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### Photographs



C.N.R. Station.

# MAKE HISTORY.



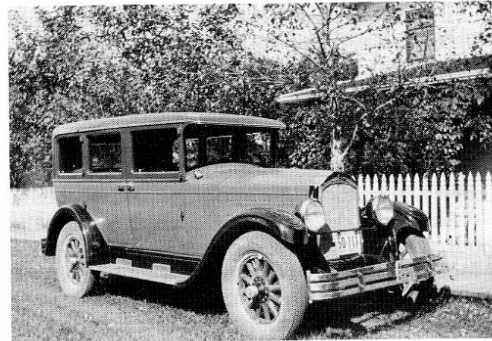
Wawanesa Transfer operated by Art Otto — 1947. L. to R.: Art Otto, Dean Otto on fender and Snooker Marsh.



Old "Red" Traffic Bridge—North.



"Black" South Traffic Bridge. Built in 1908 and still in use.



Snider's Car — Willys Knight (1927).



Nort Wilson's Garage on Cliff Street showing Cairn in back-ground.



Bridge



## WRITING

Conveying all of the information collected in the research stage of a Pivotal Events project into cogent, clear, precise and concise texts is an important challenge, but also the ultimate goal of this whole initiative.

Writing these texts is a creative process, and that process often takes some time, as texts are reworked, edited and refined to get just the right information, and just the right tone.

It is beyond the scope of this guide to suggest writing techniques, but anyone undertaking this work should consider investing in at least one writing guide. *The Elements of Style*, by William Strunk Jr. is a classic. At the same time, the following two examples, for “Community Development” and “Education” from the Wawanesa Pivotal Events project, should be carefully compared to the inventory examples to explore how facts are converted into individual sentences that are clear, concise and informative.



## Community Development

The town of Wawanesa has its origins as far back as 1797, when the famous explorer David Thompson camped here on his way to something.

At that time the site was called Sipiweske, an Aboriginal word meaning “light through the trees.”

As western Manitoba was gradually opened for settlement, this area had its first settlers in 1880, noted by Dominion land surveyors at the time, and mostly from Ontario and Britain.

By 1882 farming was well established in the region, and a small commercial centre developed, called Souris City, about three miles west of the Sipiweske site – at 16-7-7W.

The little townsite had a grist mill, hotel, two stores, several houses and a post office. Any community in western Manitoba was eager to get access to a rail line, and in 1888 it was announced that the Canadian Northern Railway would build a line through the region.

Unfortunately the site at Souris City was deemed too difficult for a crossing and so the site at Sipiweske was chosen by the railway.

Souris City was quickly abandoned for the new site, which eventually was called Wawanesa.

The origin of the community name is slightly clouded, but for many it was thought to be an Aboriginal word meaning whip-poor-will (for the many birds of that type in the area then).

By 1890 the CNo line was completed in Wawanesa, and a station was built that same year.

The quick construction of two grain elevators along the line – Martin and Mitchell and Manitoba Elevator Company – suggested a bright future for this new community.





## Education

Education of their children was of great importance to the pioneers, and the first school in the area was established in 1882 at Souris City, which was the first commercial centre in this area.

Teachers in these early years were David Lent, Edmund Batty and Misses Jenny and Mary Nichol.

School classes were actually held on the second floor of R.J. Neithcut's hardware store, until 1890 when a small wood-frame building was constructed.

When the Canadian Northern line was constructed through a new site (eventually Wawanesa), in 1889-90, Wawanesa School District #672 was formed, in March, 1891.

By spring of that year school was open for 21 days, with 34 students and under the direction of teacher Mary Nichol.

Enrollment quickly increased, so that by 1895 – with 116 students and three teachers – a new two-storey school building was constructed.

In 1925 the upper floor of this building was deemed unsafe and was removed.

A much-altered facility was adapted from the old building, and served for 36 more years – to 1961 when it was finally closed and ultimately demolished.

A brand new elementary school was built in 1970, and continues to serve our young people, and our community.





## TIMELINES

Timelines are popular and effective tools by which a community's historical events are presented in a graphic solution that makes these dates and events stand out more emphatically. These are especially helpful for any kind of educational project that relies on this data and information.

What can be especially helpful are comparative timelines, in which a community's key events are presented in similar temporal relation to provincial and national events.

The following sample timelines suggest how this information can be presented, in the local case for Wawanesa (with only an extract presented here), and then for Manitoba and Canada, whose key dates are presented together in one timeline.

Consultants using these examples for their own projects should carefully note the formatting that has been used here, and discuss details with HRB staff.

# WAWANESA TIMELINE

1750

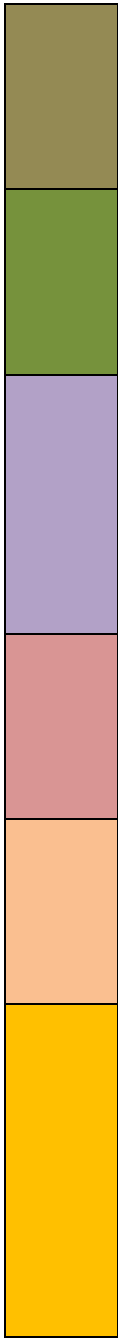
1775

1800

1825

1850

1875



1797

- David Thompson camped near Sipiweske on his journey to Mandan country

1800

- A Northwest Company trader, Alexander Henry Jr., makes his first trip down the Souris River from the Northwest Company Fort La Souris at the junction of the Souris and Assiniboine Rivers.

1870

- May 12 – Parliament passes Manitoba Act, creating new province of Manitoba.

1876

- Souris Mouth Post Office and Land Titles Office established at "the mouth"

1879

- Steamboat service established on the Assiniboine as far as Fort Ellice
- Township of Oakland surveyed by Dominion lands surveyors as part of Ward 11 in Brandon Municipality

1880



- Land Office opened on the Commission Trail with Mr Newcombe agent.
- Turtle Mountain land district is the first administrative unit for the southwestern Manitoba. It was administered from the Turtle Mountain Land Office.
- Millford established

1881

- First white child born "in the district" - Hector Downie.
- Waddell & Brown open a store in Millford

1882

- Souris City established on the Souris River
- Schools built at Millford; Souris City; First Northfield, Chesley
- St. John's Anglican Church built at Naughton (Rounthwaite)
- Earliest remaining gravestone in Millford Cemetery – Charles LaTouche Rothwell, who died Aug. 20 at the age of 7

1883

- Oakland becomes a separate municipality

1884

- Gregory's Mill built

# MANITOBA & CANADA TIMELINE

1850

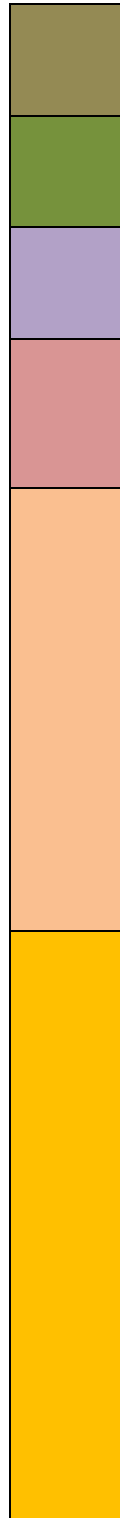
1855

1860

1865

1870

1875



**1867**

- Dominion of Canada, consisting of the four provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, comes into existence

**1869/70**

- Red River Resistance begins, leading to the formation of Manitoba

**1870**

- May 12 – Parliament passes Manitoba Act, creating new province of Manitoba

**1871**

- Manitoba Public School Act passed, providing for creation of publicly tax-supported Protestant and Roman Catholic school systems
- British Columbia enters Confederation

**1872**

- Dominion Lands Act passed, granting settlers 160 acres of land in return for a \$10 fee and undertaking of specified settlement obligations

**1873**

- City of Winnipeg incorporated
- Prince Edward Island enters Confederation

**1874**

- Russian Mennonites arrive in Winnipeg en route for land reserves in Manitoba

**1875**

- Icelanders arrive in Winnipeg en route for settlement just beyond Manitoba's then-northern boundary

**1876**

- First shipment of wheat from Manitoba, 857 bushels valued at \$835.71, exported to Ontario

**1877**

- Manitoba's first railway locomotive, The Countess of Dufferin, arrives via steamship on the Red River in St. Boniface

**1879**

- Western Canada's first grain elevator built in Niverville
- Telephone connection between Winnipeg and Selkirk established

1880



- Britain transfer Arctic to Canadian control

1881

- Parliament of Canada passes the Manitoba Boundaries Act, extending Manitoba's boundaries westward to the present Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary and north to the 53rd parallel of latitude
- The Canadian Pacific Railway locates its main line through Winnipeg
- CPR line reaches Brandon

1882

1883

1884

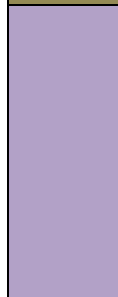
- International Standard Time adopted; developed by Sandford Fleming, Canadian engineer

1885

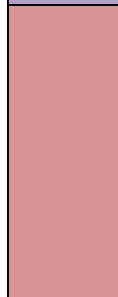


- North West Rebellion takes place in present-day Saskatchewan
- Louis Riel hanged for his part in the Rebellion
- Last Spike of CPR driven in BC mountains

1886

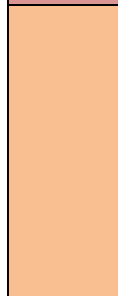


1887



- Winnipeg Grain Exchange opens

1888



- A railway connection from Portage la Prairie to Minnedosa established
- Brandon Board of Trade incorporated

1889





1890

- The Manitoba Official Languages Act made English the only official language in Manitoba, eliminating French as an official language

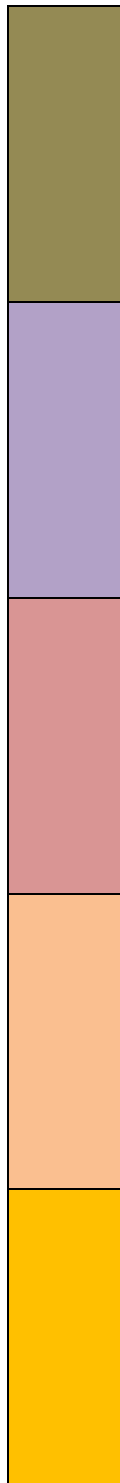
1891

- Ukrainian immigration to Manitoba begins
- John A. Macdonald, first Canadian Prime Minister, dies

1892

1893

1894



1895



1896

- Wilfred Laurier's Liberals win federal election
- Clifford Sifton, originally from Brandon, becomes federal Minister of the Interior, charged with filling Canadian Prairies with settlers
- Gold discovered in Klondike

1897

- The Laurier-Greenway Compromise ends the Manitoba School Question (1890-1897) as a political issue in Manitoba
- Klondike Gold Rush begins

1898

- The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, with a rail line from Gladstone to Dauphin, renamed the Canadian Northern Railway, later (1911) a national transcontinental rail line

1899

- Boer War in South Africa begins

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904



- First Canadian "production" car built by Good Brothers in Kitchener, Ontario

- Canada loses Alaska Boundary Dispute with U.S.

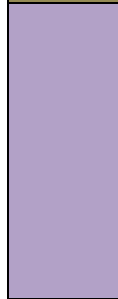
- Marquis wheat strain developed at Ottawa Experiment Farm

1905



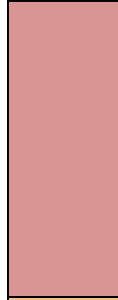
- Saskatchewan and Alberta enter Confederation

1906



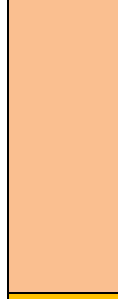
- Norwegian explorer Roald Amundson finds his way through the Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean

1907



- Canada Dry Ginger Ale first bottled

1908



- Royal Mint established in Ottawa
- First book of Anne of Green Gables series, by Lucy Maud Montgomery, published

1909



- First heavier than air flight in Canada, with pilot JAD McCurdy
- First Grey Cup game played
- The Boundary Waters Treaty between Canada and U.S. creates the International Joint Commission, first mission to investigate pollution of the Great Lakes
- Department of External Affairs formed

1910



- Royal Canadian Navy formed

1911

- Robert Borden's Conservatives defeat Liberals

1912

- Northern boundary of Manitoba extended, increasing the area of the province to its present-day size

1913

1914

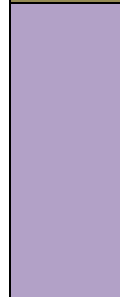
- World War I begins, August 4
- Oil discovered in Turner Valley, Alberta
- Empress of Ireland sinks in St. Lawrence River, killing more than 1,000

1915



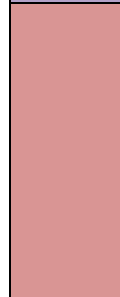
- Battle of Ypres starts in Belgium; first major Canadian action

1916



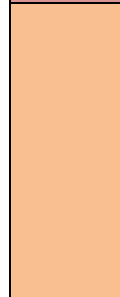
- The Women's Suffrage Bill enacted, by which Manitoba women obtain the right to vote in provincial elections, and to hold provincial office (Manitoba was the first province to pass such legislation)
- The Manitoba Temperance Act introduces prohibition and banishes bars in Manitoba
- Centre Block of Parliament burns to the ground

1917



- Battle of Vimy Ridge; major success of Canadian troops
- Russian Revolution begins
- Federal income tax introduced
- National Hockey League established in Montreal
- Halifax Explosion, caused by collision of munitions ship, kills more than 1,600 people
- Battle of Paschendaele, one of WWI's worst battles
- Louise McKinney in Alberta becomes first woman in Commonwealth to be elected to a provincial legislature

1918



- Beginning of Spanish Influenza outbreak that by 1919 would kill 50,000 Canadians and more than 20 million world-wide
- End of World War 1, November 11
- Canadian women win right to vote in Federal elections

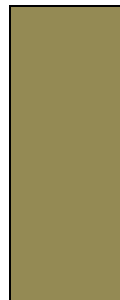
1919



- The Winnipeg General Strike occurs (May-June)
- League of Nations established
- Canadian National Railways created, joining former Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific



1920



**1920**

- Edith Rogers becomes the first woman elected in Manitoba as a Member of the Legislative Assembly

**1921**

- Progressives (mostly farm parties in the West) win 65 seats in Federal elections

**1922**

- Frederick G. Banting and Charles Best discover insulin

**1923**

- The Manitoba government repeals prohibition and establishes the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission

1925

**1927**

- Old age pensions introduced in Canada

**1929**

- The Hudson Bay Railway, connecting Winnipeg and Churchill, completed
- New York Stock Market Crash and beginning of Great Depression

1930

**1930**

- The Government of Canada transfers control of natural resources in Manitoba to the Province
- RB Bennett leads Conservatives to power at federal level

**1934**

- Birth of Dionne Quintuplets attracts international attention

1935

**1935**

- Canadian Wheat Board established
- On to Ottawa march organized in West; ends in violence in Regina

**1936**

- Spanish Civil War begins
- CHC formed

1940

**1939**

- World War II begins

**1940**

- Unemployment insurance legislation passed

**1942**

- The Manitoba Power Commission begins its rural electrification program, which was pursued vigorously from 1946-1954
- About 22,000 Japanese Canadians interned in the West

**1945**

- World War II ends



## IDEAS AND PRODUCTS

The Pivotal Events project is at this stage complete, with all the information and results now available for recasting in any number of educational, interpretive and promotional opportunities as a community can conceive. And with the short summary texts that are the key results of this enterprise, it will be possible to consider application of this material into the typical options that convey heritage information: booklets, articles, plaques, posters and increasingly as website content.

The Historic Resources Branch has developed model templates and designs to adapt the results of a Pivotal Events project. Standard graphic and communication approaches for all of these options have been created through consultations with the towns of Rivers and Wawanesa and the R.M. of St. Clements, HRB's original partners in this endeavour. Other communities are advised to contact the branch for further information on these opportunities:

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Main Floor, 213 Notre Dame Avenue  
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Email: [hrb@gov.mb.ca](mailto:hrb@gov.mb.ca)

For anyone interested in projects that focus on events and themes from the past, and the stories they can tell, the following final thoughts are provided for consultant and community inspiration:

"History" is a Greek word which means, literally, just "investigation."

~ Arnold Toynbee

The past is never dead; it's not even past.

~ William Faulkner

Life must be lived forward, but it can only be understood backward.

~ Søren Kierkegaard