

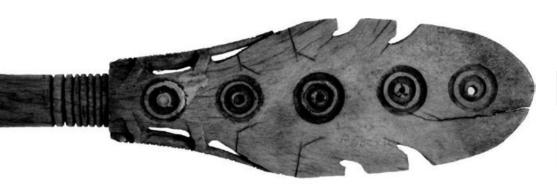
▲ Fort Selkirk looking to Tthi Ts'ech'än Ddhäw (Victoria Mountain)

Huchá Hudän / Fort Selkirk

As a living cultural heritage site, Fort Selkirk is a place to share, respect and preserve for future generations.

For people around Fort Selkirk in precontact times, life during the summer months was occupied by fishing and trading. A feast was held to mark the catching of the first salmon of the year. The salmon was "cooked up right away" and shared among everyone in the camp. The other time of the year spent here was early winter, when people gathered to celebrate the solstice. They feasted on meat and fish that had been stored in caches during the summer and played games and gave gifts. Strengthening of kinship ties was an important function of these events. Big gatherings continued to be held at Christmas, funerals and potlatches. People in all corners of the Yukon have roots to Fort Selkirk.

Selkirk First Nation values of caring, sharing, respecting, and teaching are practiced at Fort Selkirk; therefore, there are no alcohol or drugs permitted at the Fort Selkirk Historic Site.



HERITAGE LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Outside of the Huchá Hudän / Fort Selkirk Historic Site boundary are features in the landscape that contribute to the heritage values and setting of Fort Selkirk. There is an uninterrupted view to features that are an important part of the site's context and cultural landscape.



▲ Aerial view west (downriver) over Fort Selkirk showing landmarks in the area.



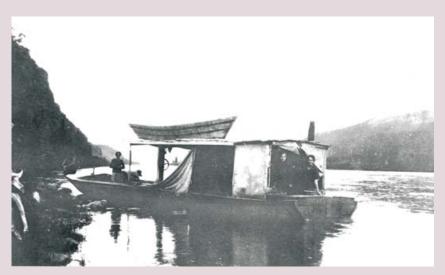
▲ Aerial view of Tthi Ts'ech'än (Victoria Rock)



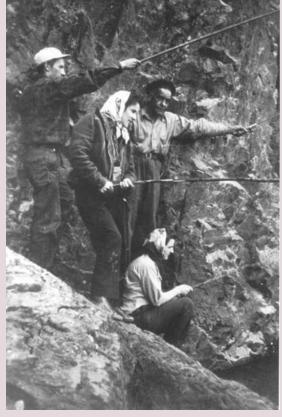
▲ Tthi Ts'ech'än (Victoria Rock). 2009



Tthi Ts'ech'än Ddhäw or Victoria Mountain/Mount Corcoran is named for Tthi (rock) Ts'ech'än (girl when she becomes a woman)/ Victoria Rock, located at its base. Below Victoria Rock there is an eddy in the river that was an important traditional fishing site for Selkirk First Nation people.



▲ YA. Van Bibber Collection. Boat at Victoria Rock.



▲ YA. Father Bobillier Collection. Fishing at Victoria Rock.

WORK CAMP MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Summer 2023 Site Work:

- The Fort Selkirk Management Committee will be seeking contractors to work on a number of projects at Fort Selkirk this summer, including:
 - continued construction of the work camp washhouse
 - » installing metal roofing on the work camp staff cabins
 - » re-shingling the Anglican Rectory roof
- New steel cabinets will be installed in the kitchen pantry
- Permanent exterior sprinkler systems for Fort Selkirk's cedar shingle buildings will be designed with assistance from Wildland Fire



Did you know?

Artifacts may not be removed from the land. Wherever you are in the Yukon, you are on a First Nation's traditional territory. Yukon and First Nation governments are working to protect the ongoing story of our living heritage.

Share your find.

Learn more at yukonlivingheritage.ca



PARKS DAY



▲ Huchá Hudän Yelin (the Selkirk Spirit Dancers) in front of Big Jonathan house. Parks Day. Fort Selkirk. July 2022.

The Fort Selkirk Management Committee manages the site on behalf of Selkirk First Nation and the Government of Yukon and encourage all to contact them regarding on-site events and other activities.

Contact information is provided on the back page of this newsletter.

Saturday, July 15, 2023

We are excited to again welcome guests to Fort Selkirk on July 15, 2023, for our annual Parks Day event. All are welcome to this free event, but registration is required.

Canada's Parks Day is an annual event promoting the importance of the many parks and historic sites across Canada. Special events and activities at hundreds of sites are hosted across the country, including the popular open house at Fort Selkirk.

For more information and to register for a boat trip to Fort Selkirk, contact Historic Sites at 867-667-5386.

Fort Selkirk, Yukon

Yukon Historic Site



Indigenous people have occupied the Fort Selkirk area for thousands of years. The Northern Tutchone of the lower Pelly region stopped here during their seasonal round. It was a good place to fish for salmon, and other Indigenous groups came to trade and visit with friends and relatives. The Hudson's Bay Company established a fur trading post here in 1848. This annoyed the Tlingit traders who made an annual trip to the post from the coast. In 1852 the coastal Tlingit pillaged the post and ejected the traders. After that, there was no trading post at the site until Arthur Harper built his post in 1892. The Hudson's Bay Company returned to Fort Selkirk in the 1940s and competed with the Taylor and Drury store until the 1950s. Fort Selkirk is located on the Traditional Territory of the Selkirk First Nation. The site is co-managed and co-owned by the Selkirk First Nation and Government of Yukon. To learn more visit: **register.yukonhistoricplaces.ca/Place/1170**



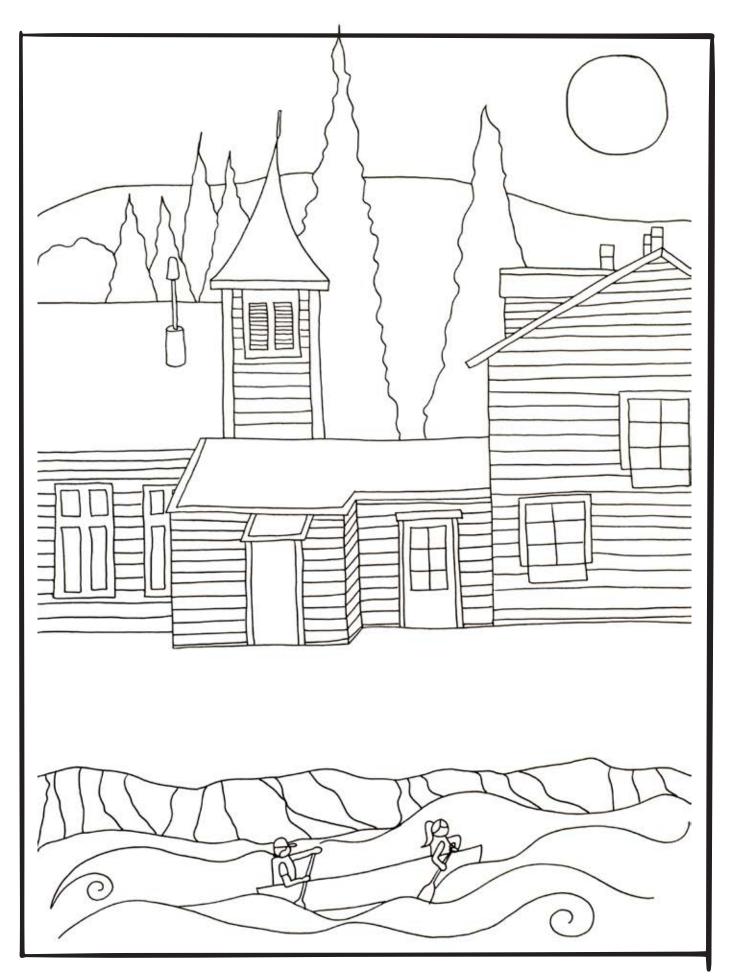
Yukon Archives, Tidd collection #7716

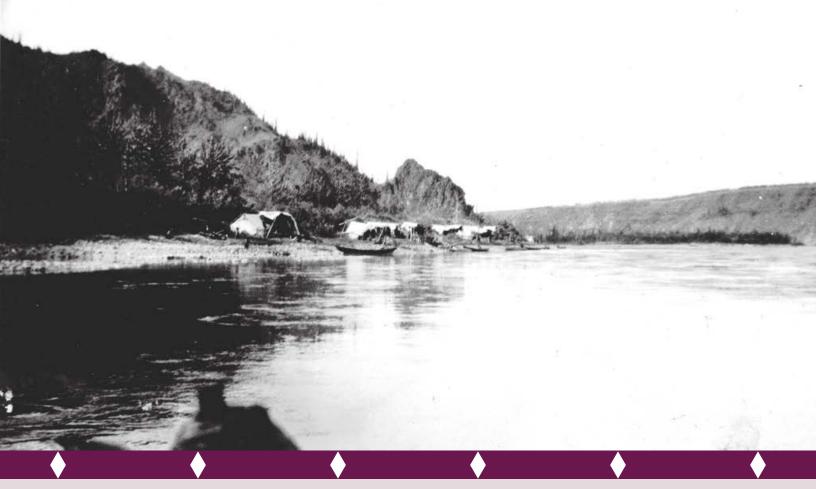
Amber Church is a mixed media artist and painter who has called Yukon home for most of her life. She draws inspiration for her work from the natural world, social justice and environmental movements, history, mythology and fairy tales.



Add some colour to the illustration of Fort Selkirk on the next page.







A Yukon Archives. Van Bibber Collection. Fish camp at Tthi Ts'ech'än in the early 20th Century (Victoria Mountain)

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View this newsletter online at **yukonheritage.com**

This newsletter is provided by the Fort Selkirk Management Committee. For more information, please contact:

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Selkirk First Nation

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