

## Appendixes

## *Appendix 1: People Consulted*

### **Steering Committee**

Mark Wickham, Community Development and Planning Officer, City of Dawson (Chair and Client Project Manager)

Jody Beaumont, Director of Heritage, Tr'ondek Hwech'in

Greg Hakonson, President, Dawson City Arts Society

Kevin Hewer (Building Inspector, City of Dawson), speaking as a private resident of Dawson

Felix Horne, former planner

Stephen Johnson, Chair, Planning Board

Laura Mann, Executive Director, Dawson Museum and Historical Society

Johnny Nunan, Second Vice Chair, Klondike Visitors Association

M. Douglas Olynyk, Historic Sites Manager, Cultural Services Branch, Yukon Government

Cheryl Thompson, Manager, Dawson City Chamber of Commerce

Rob Watt, Superintendent, Klondike National Historic Sites, Parks Canada

Jim Williams, Contractor and member of Planning Board

### **Individual and Group Interviews (or other contribution)**

Diana Andrew, Councillor, City of Dawson

Bruce Barrett, Historic Sites Project Officer, Cultural Services Branch, Yukon Government

Jody Beaumont, Director of Heritage, Tr'ondek Hwech'in

Glenda Bolt, Heritage Programmer, Danoja Zho Cultural Centre, Tr'ondek Hwech'in

Bill Bowie, former Councillor, City of Dawson

John Bryant, Land and Resource Technician, Tr'ondek Hwech'in

Trina Buhler, Technical Officer, Parks Canada

Otto Cutts, Executive Director, Tr'ondek Hwech'in

Ashley Doiron, Councillor, City of Dawson

Mike Gau, Manager of Planning and Development, City of Whitehorse

Tim Gerberding, Implementation Manager, Tr'ondek Hwech'in

John Gould, long-time Dawson resident, formerly Parks Canada and Planning Board

Greg Hakonson, President, Dawson City Arts Society

Paula Hassard, Curator, Parks Canada

Barbara Hogan, Historic Sites Registrar, Cultural Services Branch, Yukon Government

Alastair Kerr, BC Heritage Branch

Rick Laberge, Yukon Housing

Laura Mann, Executive Director, Dawson City Museum and Historical Society

Rose Margeson, Manager, Heritage Preservation and Visitor Services, Parks Canada

John ('Mitch') Mitchell, General Manager, Han Construction Ltd.

Paul Moore, Chief Administrative Officer, City of Dawson

Adam Morrison, Councillor, City of Dawson

Johnny Nunan, Second Vice Chair, Klondike Visitors Association

Sue Parsons, Collections Manager, Tr'ondek Hwech'in

Shirley Penell, Planning Board

Brent Riley, Historic Sites Restoration Planner, Cultural Services Branch, Yukon Government

Sally Robinson, Interpretive Planner, Cultural Services Branch, Yukon Government

Akio Saito, retired architectural designer

John Steins, Mayor, City of Dawson

Jim Taggart, Project Manager, Integrated Community Sustainability Plan

Rob Watt, Superintendent, Klondike National Historic Sites, Parks Canada

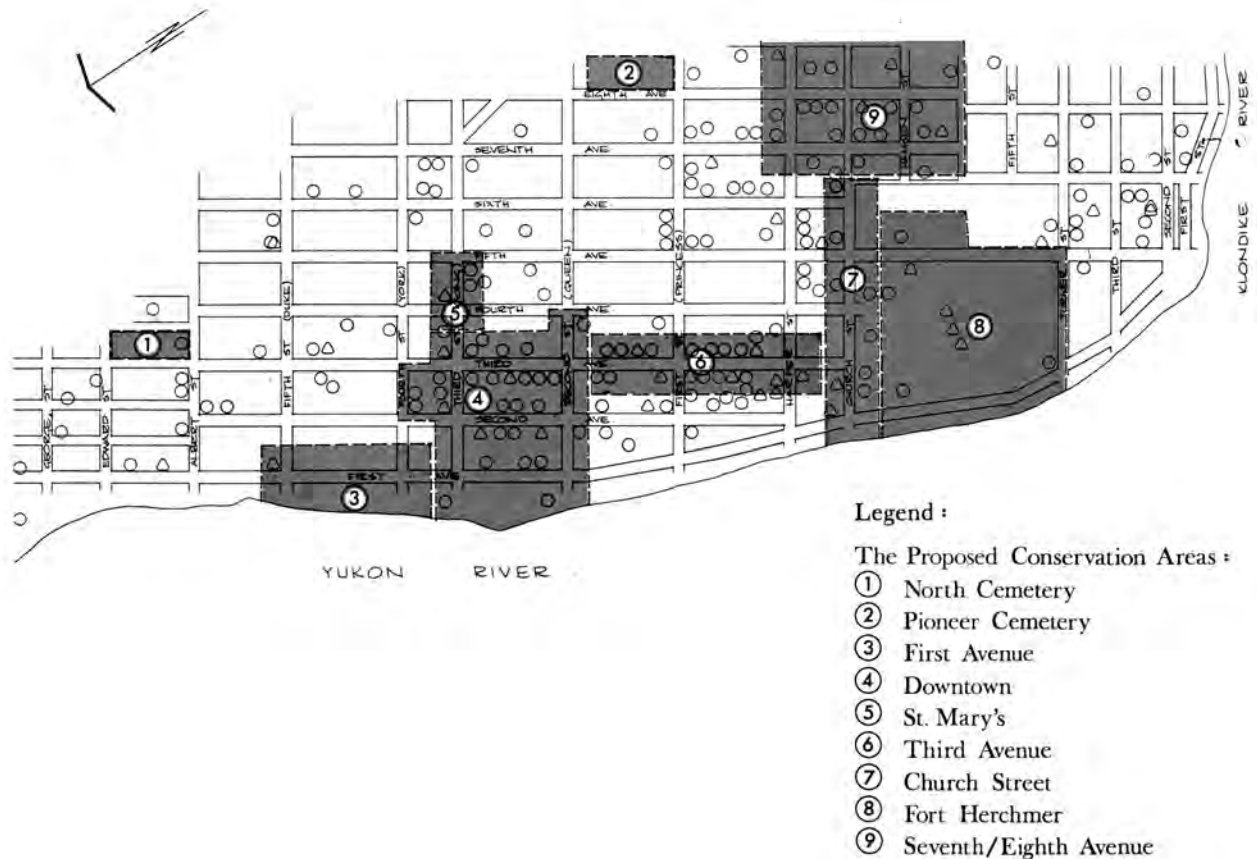
## *Appendix 2: Planning and Regulatory Documents*

A number of planning and regulatory documents that control proposed changes to Dawson's heritage resources have been proposed and/or adopted during the last 30 years:

### **Municipal Zoning and Heritage Control Bylaws**

A By Law for the proper Conservation, Enhancement or Restoration of Areas of historic, architectural or landscape interest within the City of Dawson. (The 'Dawson City Conservation Areas By-Law', 1974)

- Draft Bylaw for discussion; not adopted
- Prepared by Department of Indian and Northern Affairs [Parks Canada], March 1974
- Proposed the designation of nine conservation areas, covering a large portion of the Dawson townsite.



Nine conservation areas proposed by Indian and Northern Affairs, 1974.

- All proposed development within a conservation area would require a 'license' from Council, in accordance with a schedule of regulations 'with respect to building and land use and to the height, volume and appearance of any new structure or addition to an existing structure and to the type and appearance of advertisement or display.'

**A By Law for the proper Conservation of Buildings of historic or architectural interest within the City of Dawson. (The ‘Dawson City Historic Buildings By-Law’, 1974)**

- Draft Bylaw for discussion; not adopted
- Prepared by Department of Indian and Northern Affairs [Parks Canada], March 1974
- Proposed a schedule of buildings ‘of special interest’, classified into three grades (the schedule was drawn up)
- All proposed alteration or demolition of buildings on the schedule would require a ‘license’ from Council, in accordance with a schedule of regulations. The regulations were not drawn up.

**A By Law for the establishment of a Central Fund, for the Conservation, Restoration and Enhancement of the historic, architectural or scenic Character of the City of Dawson. (‘The Dawson City Central Conservation Fund By-Law’, 1974)**

- Draft Bylaw for discussion; not adopted
- Prepared by Department of Indian and Northern Affairs [Parks Canada], March 1974
- The bylaw proposed a fund to be formed from municipal tax revenues, grants, and donations. The funds were intended to be used to support the conservation plans.
- Parks Canada considered that a dedicated source of funding was a necessary part of a heritage management plan, so that conservation would not impose an unreasonable financial burden on property owners.

**Bylaw #203. A Bylaw respecting the provision of zones of such number, shape and area as may be deemed best suited to promote the health, safety, convenience and general welfare of the public by regulating the nature of present and prospective uses and occupancy of land, including the location and use of buildings and structures located thereon. (The ‘Zoning Bylaw’, 1977)**

- Adopted 6 April 1977; repealed and superseded by Bylaw #80-08
- The bylaw established a Historic Control Zone and applied this zone to numerous blocks and individual lots within the Townsite. The Historic Control Zone was superimposed on the principal zones in these areas.

All applications for a building and/or development permit within a Historic Control Zone required submission of an application to the Planning Board for approval, based on conformity with the architectural style and building materials common in the City immediately following the 1898 Gold Rush.

**Bylaw #80-08. A Bylaw to regulate the use of land and buildings in the City of Dawson. (The ‘Zoning Bylaw’, 1980)**

- Adopted 4 December 1980; superseded Bylaw #203; repealed and superseded by Bylaw #97-25
- The bylaw established a Historic Control Zone and referred to the ‘Historic Control Bylaw’ (Bylaw #80-09; see below) for specific development regulations.
- The bylaw also gave the Historic Control Zone precedence in cases where regulations in the Historic Control Zone and the principal zone were in conflict.

**Bylaw #80-09. A Bylaw to permit the City of Dawson to regulate and control the architectural design of buildings. (The ‘Historic Control Bylaw’, 1980)**

- Adopted 11 September 1980; repealed and superseded by Bylaw #97-25
- The bylaw enabled the regulation and control of the architectural design of buildings within the Historic Control Zones.
- All applications for a building and/or development permit within a Historic Control Zone required submission of an application to the Planning Board for approval, based on conformity with the architectural style and building materials common in the City during, immediately preceding, and immediately following the 1898 Gold Rush.

**Bylaw #97-25. Zoning and Historical Control Bylaw. (1997)**

- The bylaw establishes three Historic Control Districts (called ‘overlays’): the Historic Townsite Overlay; the Klondike River Overlay; and the Top of the World Overlay.
- The bylaw establishes a Planning Board and enables the Board to review and decide upon all Development Permit Applications within a Historic Control District.
- All applications for a development permit in a Historic Control District require submission to the Planning Board for approval, based on application of ‘Council’s historic control guidelines’ to maintain the architectural style common in the City during, immediately preceding, and immediately following the 1898 Klondike Gold Rush. Detailed submission requirements are outlined.
- The Historic Control District regulations also apply to features in the public realm, such as boardwalks, railings, street furniture, banners, and utilities.

**Bylaw #97-30. Official Community Plan. (1997)**

- Section 8 of the Official Community Plan outlines the City of Dawson’s policies regarding Architectural Control and Heritage Conservation. These policies require that all new development within the Historic Townsite, and adjacent to the Klondike and Top of the World Highways, to be subject to architectural guidelines.

**Bylaw #07-03. A Bylaw to regulate the proper maintenance of property and the abatement of nuisances ...**

- Provides for maintenance standards for buildings, which will eliminate or reduce owners’ allowing their historic buildings to become unmaintained and deteriorated

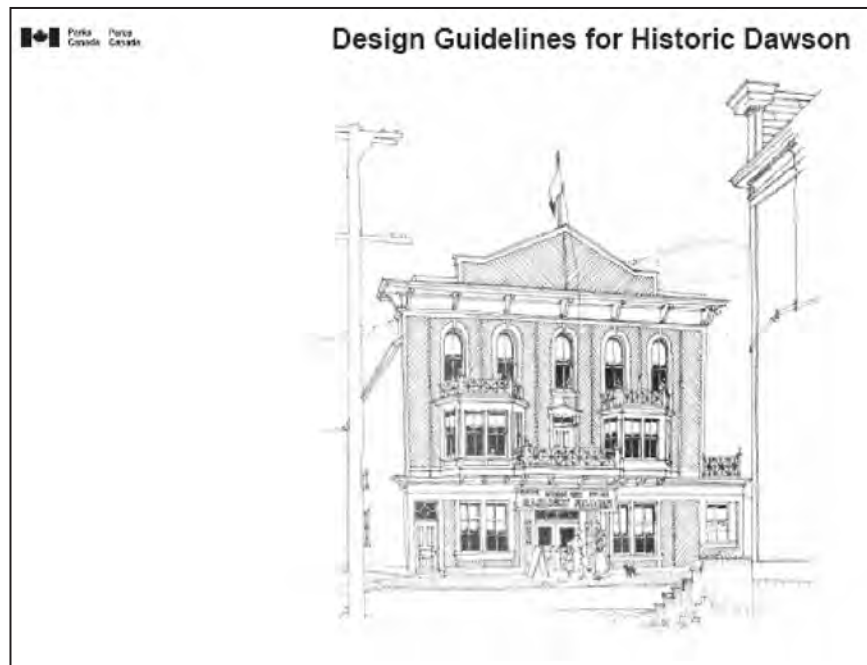
**Bylaw #08-04. Property Maintenance and Nuisance Abatement Amendment No. 1 Bylaw**

- Provides standards for placing plywood over the openings of buildings, as often done when buildings are vacated during the winter. This will improve the appearance of Dawson during the winter months.

## **Design Guidelines**

Development in Dawson is also managed by means of design guidelines. As noted above, the *Zoning and Historical Control Bylaw* states that applications for a development permit in a Historic Control District require Planning Board approval, subject to the application of guidelines to maintain the Gold Rush style.

Parks Canada, *Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson* [c. 1980]



Parks Canada's Design Guidelines have been in use for nearly three decades.

Parks Canada produced a comprehensive set of design guidelines for use by both Parks Canada and the City of Dawson. The Introduction explains the purpose of the guidelines:

- For the Dawson City Planning Board to judge whether a proposed development within the historic control zone conforms to the architectural and landscape style common in Dawson during and immediately after the gold rush (1897-1917)
- To help residents and developers who want to make renovations, additions, and/or build new structures
- To aid Parks Canada with its projects of restoration, renovation, or rehabilitation

These guidelines have been much used (and abused) over the years. Residents, developers, and successive Planning Boards have had varying success at applying them, finding them particularly challenging with respect to new construction.

As a consequence, the consultants for this Heritage Management Plan have been asked to develop new design guidelines. This is addressed in Chapter 6.

### City of Dawson, *Development and Construction Guide*

The City of Dawson has compiled a Development and Construction Guide to assist with applications for development permits and building permits. This comprises 6 pages of text and 10 pages of 'historically approved materials', which list acceptable materials and illustrate acceptable window types.

## **Parks Canada, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (2003)**

Parks Canada has produced a comprehensive set of conservation standards and guidelines as part of the federal Historic Places Initiative. This manual provides good guidance for all conservation work to be undertaken within the Heritage Management Areas. It is available in hard copy, as a CD-ROM, or on line from Parks Canada. A printable version is available at [http://www.pc.gc.ca/docs/pc/guide/nldclpc-sgchpc/nldclpc\\_sgchpc\\_e.pdf](http://www.pc.gc.ca/docs/pc/guide/nldclpc-sgchpc/nldclpc_sgchpc_e.pdf).

## **Management Plans and Inventories**

### **Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and City of Dawson**

*After the Goldrush: The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and City of Dawson Integrated Community Sustainability Plan* (Draft, 2007) plans for long-term sustainability. It addresses heritage resources and heritage management.

### **Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in**

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in has produced a management plan for Tr'ochëk, the former fishing camp at the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon Rivers. That plan and the present Heritage Management Plan are seen as being fully compatible. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in also has an inventory (in progress), the Lands and Heritage Database, which lists valued heritage resources in the traditional territory. The TH has also drafted the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Land Based Heritage Resources Policy.

### **Yukon Government**

The *Yukon Historic Resources Act* is the statute that enables municipalities to manage their heritage. The Yukon Historic Sites Inventory lists 495 sites in Dawson; it is discussed in Appendix 3.

### **Parks Canada**

Parks Canada has produced management plans for the Dawson Historical Complex, *S.S. Keno*, and Dredge No. 4 National Historic Sites. These plans pertain to the federal agency's management of its own properties. The Heritage Management Plan for Dawson addresses all lands and property within the city limits, including the national historic sites. The two plans – federal and municipal – are intended to be compatible and not in any way in conflict with each other.

### *Appendix 3: Municipal Inventory of Heritage Sites*

Dawson City, with its rich array of heritage resources, has no municipal heritage inventory. It can, however, call upon the extensive data compiled by the Yukon Territorial Government, the Federal Government, and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. The consultants find no need to create a new, municipal inventory, which would only duplicate data and services that are already well-developed, inclusive, and accessible.

The current information on heritage resources in Dawson and area is managed by three government agencies:

- Territorial Government
  - Yukon Historic Site Inventory
  - Yukon Register of Historic Places
- Aboriginal Self-government: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
  - Lands and Heritage Database
- Federal Government (Parks Canada)
  - Dawson Historical Complex
  - Canadian Register of Historic Places
  - Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings

The Municipal Government does not hold heritage-inventory-type information.

This chapter briefly describes the types of resources listed by each agency, the manner in which they are accessed, the depth of information provided for each resource, and approximately how many resources are listed by each agency for the Dawson area.

### **Existing Inventories and Lists**

#### **Yukon Historic Site Inventory**

The Yukon Historic Site Inventory (YHSI) is the broadest and best managed of the various inventories. It is an easily searchable on-line inventory and is fairly simple to navigate once a user is introduced to its workings. Access is available by request to The Registrar, Cultural Services Branch, Department of Tourism and Culture.

Generally, only sites more than 50 years old are listed in the inventory. Some 495 sites in Dawson City are included. Of these, 47 are owned federally, 2 territorially, and none municipally. The Branch has also prepared several maps of Dawson that supplement the YHSI. A large map of 1999 colour-codes the resources by dates: 1896-1905; 1906-1939; 1940-1965; and 1966-1999. Most pre-1966 sites are further identified by their YHSI number.

### Yukon Register of Historic Places

The Yukon Register of Historic Places is an online resource of places that have been designated as having heritage significance on a municipal, territorial or national level. Two territorially designated resources, both of which are administered by the Cultural Services Branch, are listed on the Register: The Yukon Sawmill Company Office and the Dawson City Telegraph Office. Access at <http://www.yukonhistoricplaces.ca/>

### Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Resources

The history of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in (TH) has been documented by extensive oral history and research. Much material is available in publications, most comprehensively in *Hammerstones: A History of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in* (2003), as well as in *Tr'ochëk: The Archaeology and History of a Hän Fish Camp* (2001), *Archaeology at Forty Mile / Ch'ëdä Dek* (2006), and in their collections, archives, and research files, all of which can be accessed through the Heritage Department. Ongoing documentation of heritage resources is a priority of the TH Heritage Department. This information is recorded in the Lands and Heritage Database, a work in progress which can be accessed through contact with the Heritage Department. Some 133 historic features had been identified as of late 2007. Information can also be found in various other publications and at the Dawson City Museum, the Yukon Historical & Museums Association, and Parks Canada.

The most important multi-resource site in the Dawson area is Tr'ochëk National Historic Site, a fishing camp at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers that was long an important gathering spot for the TH. After the arrival of gold-seekers, Tr'ochëk became known as Klondike City and then Lousetown. In more recent years it was settled by some Selkirk First Nation families, and then placer-mined by corporate interests. The federal government bought out the mining interests and turned it back to the TH as settlement land and a heritage site under the Final Agreement. The Yukon Government has undertaken archaeology at the site. The TH has prepared the *Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Management Plan* (2007). The plan has been approved by Chief and Council and awaits approval by the Government of Canada.

### Parks Canada: National Historic Sites

Parks Canada administers three national historic sites in the Dawson area:

- Dawson Historical Complex NHS
- SS Keno NHS
- Dredge No. 4 NHS

Dawson Historical Complex identifies 17 buildings (12 of them owned by Parks Canada) as Level 1 heritage resources and another 17 buildings (all owned and managed by Parks Canada) that are Level II heritage structures, which 'contribute to the historic streetscape.' The historic structures are listed in Appendix 4.

Parks Canada has extensive file information on each of the heritage structures, as well as on the many artifacts, photographs, and interpretive stories that support the national historic sites. The information has not been consolidated into a single database, nor is this planned. Access to the material can be made by request to Parks Canada.

### *Other Historic Designations*

Some 28 places, persons, or events in Yukon have been designated as being of national historic significance. The places in Dawson comprise several buildings in the Dawson Historical Complex, the SS Keno, and Dredge No. 4. Two designated people were active in the Dawson area: 'Klondike Joe' Boyle and Father William Judge. Three designated events relate to Dawson: Discovery Claim, which was the original gold discovery; the Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System; and the Dawson to Ashcroft Telegraph Line, which is commemorated in Whitehorse.

### **Parks Canada: Canadian Register of Historic Places**

The federal Historic Places Initiative includes the Canadian Register of Historic Places (CRHP), which is intended to become a single source of information about all historic places throughout Canada that have been recognized for their heritage value at the local, provincial, territorial, and national levels. Properties that have been placed on an official heritage register at any one of these levels are eligible for inclusion on the CRHP. The CRHP does not independently seek out properties to be listed. The Register is accessible on line to the general public. More than 17,000 resources across Canada are listed.

The CHRP lists 17 resources in Yukon, of which 9 are in the Dawson area: 5 in Dawson, 3 in Bear Creek, and Dredge No. 4 on Bonanza Creek.

### **Parks Canada: Canadian Inventory of Historic Building**

The Canadian Inventory of Historic Building (CIHB) was initiated in 1971, with the objective of documenting about 200,000 pre-1920 buildings across Canada. The recording program was active for about a decade, during which time a considerable effort was made in Dawson. The CIHB was the most ambitious computer-based inventory undertaken anywhere in the world at the time.

The CIHB records, which include data on use, form and massing, and selected details, as well as 35mm black-and-white negatives, are retained at Parks Canada's headquarters in Gatineau, Québec. Copies of the Yukon material are kept at the Cultural Services Branch in Whitehorse and, it is believed, with Parks Canada in Dawson. The CIHB became a starting point for the YHSI, and the CIHB identification number is included beside the resource name in the YHSI.

The CIHB recording was done hastily and no research was undertaken, and so the data have only limited value. Many buildings that were recorded by CIHB have been demolished or significantly altered, but there was no follow-up initiative to track these changes. The consultants can see no benefit in incorporating CIHB data into a Dawson municipal database. Information from the CIHB was updated and incorporated into the YHSI in 1999.

This said, the CIHB has considerable value as a source for Dawson, in that it recorded many buildings before the Flood of 1979, and is an excellent reference for the appearance of Dawson's buildings before that catastrophic event.

### **Gaps in Existing Inventories**

As mentioned above, the YHSI is the only formal, rigorous, updated inventory of Dawson sites. It will soon be made accessible to the general public. Considerable other information on Dawson's heritage resources exists, but it is less formally structured.

The principal shortfall with the current inventories is the lack of consolidation of the material. The TH resources have not been set up with any kind of searchable index or database. Parks Canada's data are well organized, but are not on a database, nor are they accessible to the general public.

The primary gaps in the information base are:

- Post-1966 buildings
- Information on resources in the YHSI after 1999
- Landscape features and cultural landscapes (from the Dawson slide to the Klondike tailings)
- Historical archaeological sites
- Events
- Persons

## Recommendations for a Municipal Inventory

An organized and accessible inventory of municipal heritage resources would be desirable, but it would be a duplication of effort and resources to attempt to create a new Dawson inventory. Rather than that, the consultants recommend a long-range program, which would be a partnership among the various levels of government, to place the existing data on line and make the various databases accessible from a single point, preferably (but not necessarily) with a single search engine. Concurrent with this systems development, we recommend a long-range program of filling the gaps in the data with new, field- and document-based research.

As part of this initiative, the City of Dawson and the Yukon Cultural Services Branch should consider initiating a program of communication whereby the City provides up-to-date information on alterations and demolitions (as well as images) to the YHSI, and in return would receive access to the inventory for its own planning, programming, and interpretation use. As well, the City would add information as to categories such as *Themes and Functions* or *Management*. If the City of Dawson finds a need for new fields in the YHSI database, this can be arranged with the Cultural Services Branch. The public would have access on request.

The City of Dawson should open discussions with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Parks Canada, to investigate whether those entities would like to participate either in a program of making their heritage resource data more accessible, whether on a restricted or an open basis. If so, appropriate means should be developed for doing this.

Ideally, access to the data should be available to the general public. If there are reasons not to do this, then protocols should be developed as to what may be made available to particular users.

Immediate implementation of the exchange of information should happen as soon as a specific individual(s) is assigned this work. The task may be given to a City employee whose job description already involves planning and/or heritage and culture; or the task may be given to the Dawson City Museum, with a grant-in-aid from the City to maintain the up-to-date research needed to maintain the inventory.

## *Appendix 4: Thematic Framework*

This chapter addresses the preparation of a thematic framework of Dawson prehistory and history. At present, themes relating to the Gold Rush period predominate in the appearance, the interpretation, and the mythology of the City. In contrast, the public consultation for the present report has clearly indicated that the community would like to see the full extent of the City's history addressed in the heritage management plan. Certain events, such as the arrival of Parks Canada in the 1960s and Flood of 1979, were seen as being particularly important to the development of the community.

Several compilations of themes that relate to Dawson's history have already been prepared. Primary among them are:

### **Yukon Historic Sites Inventory**

In the late 1980s, the Yukon Heritage Branch commissioned a number of thematic studies to serve the Yukon Heritage Inventory (now known as the Yukon Historic Sites Inventory, or YHSI; see Section 3.1). The first, over-arching one appears to have been 'Yukon Heritage Inventory: Historical Themes Manual,' by Great Plains Research Consultants (1987). Its intended use was:

- as a means of grouping material into general thematic subject areas as it is recorded
- as a means of identifying potential artifact types to be recorded
- as a preliminary means of subdividing material into meaningful groups for evaluation

The historical themes were based on the broad divisions of historical enquiry, rather than following the historical sequence of Yukon development. They continue to be used today by the YHSI, with only minor revisions:

Economic	Industrial/Primary	mining	prospecting	
			gold	
			silver/lead	
			copper	
		coal		
		fishing		
		gathering		
		hunting		
		trapping		
		lumbering		
	farming			
	Industrial/Secondary	manufacturing		
		construction		
		technology		
	Commercial	trade		
		merchandising	general	
			specialty	
		services	food	
			drink	
			personal care	
			accommodation	
			repair	
			storage	
	Transportation	air	professional	
			bush	
		water	commercial	
			military	
			crude vessel	
			small vessel	
			large vessel	
			track/trail	
		land	road	
			rail	
	Communications	bush	overland	
verbal		personal		
		postal		
		published		
wire		telegraph		
		telephone		
radio (wave)		broadcast		
		shortwave		
Settlement and Community Development		buildings	functional type	housing
			industrial	
			commercial	
			religious/spiritual	
			public	
			secondary/support	
			seasonal	
	design	traditional		
		prefabricated		
	stylized			

			material	brush
				log
				wood siding
				other siding
		patterns		
		public utilities		
Political/Governmental	Administrative	military	Canadian	First Nations Field Force
			American	
		mapping and Exploration		
		service	law enforcement	
			education	
			fire protection	
		operational sovereignty		
	Judicial			
	Legislative	organizations	parties	
			interest groups	
		functions		
Social/Cultural	Religious	traditional First Nation		
		Anglican		
		Roman Catholic		
		Presbyterian		
		United		
		other		
	Recreational	indoor	entertainment	
			sport	
		outdoor	entertainment	
			sport	
	Education/Information	schooling	primary	
			secondary	
		study	traditional First Nations	
			other	
		display	museums	
			other	
	Social Service	health care	traditional healing	
			western medicine	
	Peoples	contact		
		social organization		
	Material Culture	rites		
		arts & crafts		

In the early days of the Inventory, the Heritage Branch also commissioned a number of more specific thematic overviews. Some of these are:

- Margaret Carter, ‘Theme Study: Yukon History’ (1987) (not located)
- Rob Ingram, ‘Housing: A Thematic Overview of Dawson City’ (1989)
- Rob Ingram, ‘Customs Offices: A Theme Study’ (1990)
- Helen Dobrowolsky, ‘The Church in Yukon – A Thematic Study’ (1990)

## Parks Canada

### *Commemorative Integrity Statements*

Parks Canada administers three national historic sites: Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site, Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site, and S.S. Keno National Historic Site. As part of the cultural resource management process, Parks Canada prepares a Commemorative Integrity Statement (CIS) for each. A CIS typically defines a set of nationally significant messages and values. These values are essentially a list of themes that are represented by the historic place. The values for each of the three sites are listed on the table that follows:

<i>NHS / Topic</i>	<i>Level 1 Values / Messages (related to reasons for commemoration)</i>	<i>Level 2 Values / Messages (local and regional significance, not directly tied to reasons for commemoration)</i>
<b>Dawson Historical Complex</b>	Dawson as a historical complex associated with the full extent (1896-1910) of the Klondike Gold Rush (see management plan for list of messages)	Dawson is part of the family of NHS – especially noted are Discovery of Gold, Father Judge, Martha Louise Black, Joseph Tyrell, William Ogilvie
	Dawson as a historical complex associated with the full impact of the Klondike Gold Rush (see management plan for list of messages)	Dawson’s thematic relationship with other gold rush / mining historic sites and museums
		History of First Nations in the Dawson region communicated
		Role of Community in conservation of Dawson communicated

		Continuing presence of First Nations, government, and mining community in Dawson
<b>Dredge No. 4</b>	Dredge No. 4's operations in the Yukon represent a nationally significant example of industrial mining in Canada	Cultural Landscape around Dredge No. 4 contributes to understanding of the significance of dredging in the Yukon
	The transformation of Klondike gold mining from early labour-intensive methods to corporate early labour-intensive mining, then to corporate industrial phases from 1896-1966.	Importance of natural history and ecology to the development of the cultural landscape at Dredge No. 4
		Site's important place in regional history of the Yukon – importance of dredging in Yukon's social, economic and politic development
		Links to other sites (Bear Creek, Discovery Creek, etc.)
<b>SS Keno</b>	The SS Keno is a representative example of the riverboats used on the lakes and rivers of the Yukon and exhibits the design and application of steam-powered technology sternwheeler technology	Relationship to other northern sites (MV Tarahne in Atlin, Thirty Mile Heritage River, SS Klondike in Whitehorse)
		History of water transportation in the Yukon generally

Parks Canada focuses on the Gold Rush period, since this is the primary commemorative intent of its historic sites.

### *Systems Plan*

Parks Canada's Systems Plan provides a thematic outline for Canadian history. Its broad headings (there are also sub-themes), which are not unlike those developed for the YHSI, provide a good starting point for thinking about what is being covered in Dawson and what is not. Parks Canada also has three strategic initiatives to improve the representation of women, ethno-cultural communities, and First Nations in its commemorative scheme. These are not additional themes, but provide a strategic focus in terms of bringing forward nominations that might fit under any one of these thematic headings.

- Peopling the Land
- Developing Economies
- Building Social and Community Life
- Governing Canada
- Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life

Each of these, in turn, has a number of sub-themes identified with it. The values and themes identified by Parks Canada can be embodied in a thematic framework for Dawson.

### **Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in**

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in has no formal thematic outline, but has prepared a number of publications that address the history, themes, and sites that are valued by the First Nation. Three books reveal themes of interest. While the sites they address lie outside the city limits of Dawson, the themes are nevertheless relevant to our enquiry. The TH also has interpretive plans for Tr'ondëk and Fortymile, as well as a general interpretive manual.

<i>Publications re: First Nations Sites/History</i>		
<b>Tr'ochëk</b>	This fishing camp, at confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers, was at the heart of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in homeland. It was also an important gathering place and moose-hunting base.	
	Klondike Gold Rush brought many changes; Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were displaced and it became the red-light district (Lousetown) and an industrial suburb (Klondike City)	

	Post-goldrush uses of the site	
	Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in maintain a relationship with this place. Archaeological initiatives. Tr’ochek today	
<b>Fortymile / Cheda Dek</b>	Fortymile as a gold rush community / NWMP outpost	
	Fortymile as homeland, especially as fishing camp, caribou hunting site	
<b>Hammerstones</b>	Leaving Tr’ochëk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People of the river</li> <li>- Traders miners surveyors and police</li> <li>- Move / trail to Moosehide</li> <li>- Moosehide and Tr’ochëk</li> </ul>
	Life at Moosehide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government from Outside</li> <li>- Religion and Education</li> <li>- Life on the Land and the River</li> <li>- Neighbours and Gatherings</li> <li>- Government from Within</li> </ul>
	Rebuilding in Dawson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Depression, War, and after</li> <li>- Mining Claims and Land Claims</li> <li>- Envisioning the Future</li> </ul>

Interviews have identified a number of intangible resources that relate to these themes. These include view from Dawson to the Yukon River (which have been severely compromised by the construction of the dike in the 1980s), and views from Tr’ochëk towards Moosehide and from Dawson to both those places.

### **Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park**

Skagway Historic District, the Chilkoot Trail, and the White Pass in Alaska, and Pioneer Square in Seattle together comprise the US National Park Service’s Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Following are the primary themes identified in the *Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Long Range Interpretive Plan*:

- The Park commemorates the struggles and accomplishments of all who participated in the Klondike Gold Rush.
- The story of the Klondike Gold Rush is revealed in thousands of historic artifacts, photographs, and archaeological features that can be observed along the White Pass and Chilkoot trails and in association with historic buildings in Skagway.
- Human use and occupation of the area has influenced and has been influenced by the diversity of natural communities found within the Skagway and Taiya river valleys
- The Klondike Gold Rush had lasting and far-reaching economic, social, and technological impacts.
- Alaskan Natives and First Nations people, who had long used the Skagway and Taiya river valleys as vital trade routes to the interior, were impacted by the gold rush, played important roles during the stampede, and remain an active and flourishing culture today.
- The Skagway and Taiya river valleys have been important corridors between the coast and the interior from prehistoric times into the present.
- Extreme diversity in topography and climate from sea level to the summits of Chilkoot Pass and White Pass create dramatic variances in flora and fauna.
- The preservation and restoration of many gold rush era structures and artifacts are the result of continued partnerships, with private, city, state, tribal, federal, and Canadian entities.

These themes are compatible with those identified by Parks Canada.

The four units of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park, Chilkoot Trail NHS, the Thirtymile section of the Yukon River, Dawson Historical Complex NHS, and Discovery Claim NHS were together proclaimed as the Klondike International Historic Park in 1998 by US President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Jean Chretien.

## Proposed Thematic Framework

It is evident from this summary of thematic studies that the current focus at Dawson is:

- Dawson City during the Gold Rush (1896-1910)
- Industrial mining and dredging after the initial Gold Rush
- The Dawson area as part of the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

This present focus leaves many gaps – essentially the full spectrum of activities of non-Aboriginal people since 1910, other than the themes of industrial mining and river transportation interpreted at Dredge No. 4 NHS and SS Keno NHS. Our consultation with stakeholders indicated an interest in commemorating a much broader scope of Dawson's history.

After gaining an overview of Dawson's development and speaking to the community, the consultants have drafted a broad thematic framework of Dawson history. The next step was to populate this framework with

historic resources, so that it may support the development of the heritage management plan. What follows is an initial – and certainly incomplete – attempt to do this. The principal themes that relate to Dawson’s history are in bold; some sub-themes are indicated as dash points; and a first list of resources is indented from there.

### *The resource economy*

- Gold extraction
  - Discovery Claim
  - Dredge No. 4 NHS
  - Tailings along the Klondike River and Bonanza Creek
  - Bear Creek complex (Yukon Consolidated Gold Company)
  - Karen Dubois House (YCGC; 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave., nr Downtown Hotel)
  - Grey house on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue (UCGC? ‘two blocks over’)
  - 3 houses on 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue between Queen and Duke (some houses Douglas fir; some moved here)
- Other resource economies
  - Moose-hunting on the Flats
  - Fishing
  - Yukon Saw Mill Co. Building

### *The non-resource economy*

- Heritage conservation and tourism
  - Palace Grand Theatre, 1962
  - Diamond Tooth Gertie’s, licensed in 1970s
  - Red Feather complex
  - Dancing Moose Building, restored late 1980s
  - KVA Visitor Centre
  - Dänojä Zho Cultural Centre

### *Transportation*

- The Yukon River
- The Klondike River

- Travel between Tr'ochëk and Moosehide
- SS Keno NHS
- Road pattern
- Ferry
- Airport

### *Community and social development*

- Before the Gold Rush
  - Tr'ochëk
  - Moosehide
- 1896-1910
  - Dawson Historical Complex NHS Level 1 and 2 resources
  - Early uptown residential buildings
  - The Cemeteries (and in later periods)
- 1910-1939
  - Surviving buildings and landscapes from 1910-1939 (not yet identified)
  - Westminster Hotel
- 1939 to Flood of 1979
  - Cassiar Building, 1950s (beside BBNA - insulbrick)
  - Yukon Housing, 1970s ff
  - El Dorado Hotel, 1971 (subsequent additions, alterations, repairs)
  - Gold City Hotel, 1976
- Reconstruction after the Flood of 1979
  - The Dike
  - Trailers / mobile homes: came in years immediately after the flood
  - Yukon Housing, 1980s
  - Downtown Hotel, 1982
  - Midnight Sun Hotel, 1983

- Visitor Centre
- Dänojä Zho Cultural Centre
- Triple J
- Shirley Pennell's house (?)
- TH Housing, 5<sup>th</sup> between Albert and Duke, 1986-90
- Clinton Creek houses: moved here from Clinton Creek (near Fortymile) when mine closed in 1980s (e.g. 8<sup>th</sup> at Princess)
- DINA housing for THFN, 4<sup>th</sup> between Duke and York, c. 1960s
- Trond'äk Subdivision (since 2000)

### *Cultural, intellectual, and recreational life*

- Cultural life
  - Palace Grand Theatre
  - The Bandstand
  - Writers' row: Robert Service Cabin, Jack London House, Berton House
  - Klondike Institute of Arts and Culture, 2007
- Recreational life
  - Dawson's parks

### *Governing Dawson*

- Parks Canada Level 1 and Level 2 resources that were used for administrative purposes (e.g., Commissioner's Residence, NWMP Married Quarters)
- Old Territorial Administration Building (Dawson City Museum)
- TH offices
- Parks Canada offices
- City of Dawson

This is – and will always remain – a work in progress. Additional themes and sub-themes can be added, and the list can be expanded to include Persons and Events, as well as Places. The outline and the list will surely have numerous overlaps; this is the nature of an undertaking of this kind.