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VOLUME 1

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Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement

National Historic Site Objectives

National Historic Sites objectives are summarized in Parks Canada's Guiding Principles and Operational Policies;

- * To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a program of historical commemoration.*
- * To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites administered by Parks Canada by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources.*
- * To encourage and support the protection and presentation by others of places of national historic significance that are not administered by Parks Canada.*

Commemoration focuses on what is nationally significant about a site, and includes protection as well as presentation. The National Historic Sites Policy states that;

protection and presentation are fundamental to commemoration since without protection there can be no historic site to be enjoyed, and without presentation there can be no understanding of why the site is important to our history and, hence, to all Canadians.



Dawson in the aftermath of spring breakup in 1925. The gold rush period streetscape, surrounding hills and Moosehide Slide are all prominent in this image.
PC, Townsend Coll.

Definition and Purpose of Commemorative Integrity

Commemorative integrity is used to describe the health or wholeness of a national historic site. A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when the historic values and those cultural resources symbolizing or representing its importance are not impaired or under threat, when the reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public, and when the site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

The purpose of a commemorative integrity statement is to focus our management of a site on what is most important; and to ensure that we address the whole (the "site"), not just the parts (the "individual resources"). For national historic sites, commemorative integrity is key to developing and implementing work plans, along with service to clients and ensuring efficient use of public funds. Commemorative integrity is also the basis for reporting to Canadians on the state of their national historic sites.

To effectively focus on commemorative integrity it is necessary to identify and evaluate those characteristics of a site that led to its recommendation by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) and designation by the Minister. Those characteristics that make the site of importance to all Canadians are level 1 cultural resources. Characteristics of the site determined to have a historic value of regional or local importance are level 2 cultural resources. All level 1 and 2 cultural resources will be managed by Parks Canada according to the principles of the Cultural Resource Management Policy.

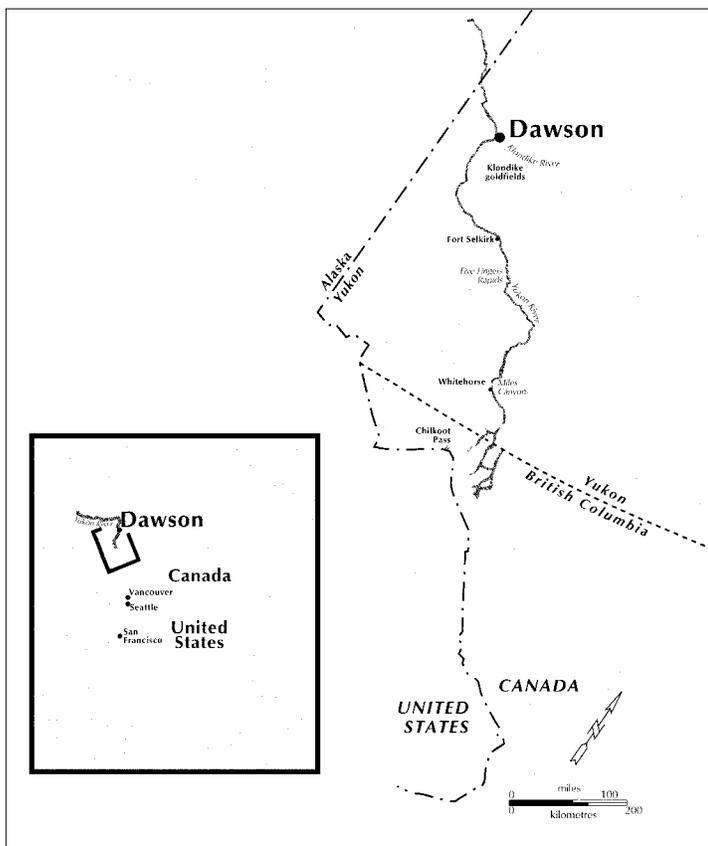
A sound grasp of historic value is essential to ensuring commemorative integrity. This includes a definition of what constitutes the extent of the nationally-designated historic place. The Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management Policy requires that evaluation of resources not only determines their levels, but "what it is that constitutes their value", that is to say, what particular qualities and features make up the historic character of the cultural resource. Historic value can reflect both physical (tangible or artifactual) as well as symbolic (intangible or associative)

attributes. It can be derived from an association with many periods in history, a single episode, or from the interaction of nature and human activities.

It is those level 1 values, that is those attributes of resources or messages, of importance to all Canadians, that shall be the highest management priority for Parks Canada. These values and the threats to them are described in more detail in the section "Commemorative Integrity".

Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site is a living community. The administration and management of the community is largely the responsibility of the local municipal government. Other groups with an interest in the character of the community include departments of both the Territorial and Federal governments, the Tr'on dek Hwech'in First Nation, the Dawson City Museum and Historical Society, the Klondike Visitors' Association, Klondyke Centennial Society, and individual citizens and tourism businesses of the town. Portions of the town (described in Appendix A) are owned and managed by Parks Canada as part of the commemoration program for the National Historic Site. In the following discussion the complete town is considered in its commemorative context. Details of cultural resource management for the site will involve both individual action by Parks Canada for those resources under its management and co-operative involvement in the overall commemoration of the site's national historic significance.

Located on the Yukon River in the center of the Yukon Territory, Dawson gained world notoriety during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896-98. Lost Moose



Commemorative Intent

Commemorative intent is a statement of what is nationally significant about the site. It refers specifically to the reasons for the site's national significance, as determined by the ministerially-approved recommendations of the HSMBC.

In the case of Dawson, the Board recommended in 1959, *that Dawson be regarded as a 'historical complex' of national importance and studied as such.* The recommendation concerning the "historical complex" indicates that the Board intended to commemorate Dawson as an ensemble, rather than a designation of individual structures. In terms of thematic associations, the Minutes also suggest a close relationship between the designation of this complex and the theme of gold mining, and especially the Klondike Gold Rush.

The connection was made explicit in the further HSMBC recommendations of June 1967, *that the commemorative undertaking at Dawson City should deal with the full extent of the Gold Rush and its impact on Canadian history.* Other pertinent documents include the HSMBC plaque text for Dawson, and the texts for particular buildings in the town, which tend to confirm the focus on the gold rush and its immediate aftermath.

A logical end point to the period of commemoration was suggested in the 1969 Minutes, *further to the Board's 1967 recommendation, the Minister had approved in principle "a program which includes the acquisition, preservation and where necessary restoration of a number of representative Dawson City buildings to the 1898-1910 period."* At the same time, it is also recognized that the impact of the Klondike Gold Rush clearly extended well after this date.

On the basis of the HSMBC recommendations and ministerial decisions the following Statement of Commemorative Intent can be determined for Dawson;

Dawson, a historical complex of national significance, is commemorated for its association with the full extent (1896 - 1910) and impact of the Klondike Gold Rush.

Commemorative Integrity

The National Historic Sites Policy states that a site has commemorative integrity if:

1. the resources that symbolize or represent its importance are not impaired or under threat,
2. the reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public, and
3. the site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

These three elements cover the major responsibilities of Parks Canada in the management of the National Historic Site. To measure the success and effectiveness of this management commemorative integrity objectives have been identified and listed after the description of each of the three elements. Therefore, at Dawson, commemorative integrity will be ensured when:

1. Resources that Symbolize or Represent the National Significance of Dawson Historical Complex are Not Impaired or Under Threat

Resources imbued with these level 1 historic values are those that symbolize or represent Dawson's national significance. These resources are thus instrumental in, or integral to, the designation of national historic significance. At Dawson these resources include attributes of the historic place, in situ resources and moveable resources. Those level 1 resources are the cultural resource management focus of the Parks Canada program. The following level 1 cultural resources must not be threatened or impaired:

DAWSON

While others sped to the gold laden creeks, Joe Ladue put his faith in real estate and claimed this flat. In 1897 William Ogilvie, D.L.S., surveyed Joe's Townsite and his claim was recognized. By late 1898 Dawson was seething with 30,000 optimists who had come to seek the substance of their dreams in the surrounding hills and creeks. Within three years, though a handful had won fortunes from the muck, large mining companies held most of the rich ground, and at least 20,000 stamperders had departed in quest of other Eldorados. Until 1953 Dawson was the capital of the Yukon Territory.

The approved text for Dawson Historical Complex confirms the association of the commemoration of Dawson with the gold rush of 1898.

1.1.a. Historic Place - Values

Background

The historic place is defined by the flat of land at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers, comprising the original townsite plan as surveyed in 1897-98 by James Gibbon, DLS. The flat is bounded by the Yukon and Klondike Rivers, and the ridge culminating in the Midnight Dome, the high hill rising above the Moosehide Slide. Within these physical boundaries, and on the original survey, Dawson developed quickly into a boom town of 30,000 inhabitants. The historic place therefore is characterized by the original orientation and locations of the surveyed streets, as well as a series of identified *in situ* structures built on the surveyed lots within the period of commemoration, 1896-1910.

In this regard, an important component of the historic place is the ensemble of buildings built between 1898 and 1910 which document Dawson's early development during and immediately after the Klondike Gold Rush. In their hasty construction and mix of boom-town facades, these buildings evoke the image of a gold rush town, and contribute significantly to the overall spirit of the place. The buildings document several important aspects of the town's historical development, especially its role as the administrative, financial, commercial, social, and transportation centre of the territory in its formative stages.

Only the buildings specifically identified by the HSMBC are level 1 resources, yet all of Dawson's buildings of the Gold Rush era are important to maintaining the sense of place, and to achieving the aims of commemorating Dawson as a "historical complex." It is therefore recognized that commemorative integrity will depend, not only on the protection and presentation of the identified level 1 cultural resources, but the involvement of other government and heritage agencies and owners in the stewardship of the buildings, features and cultural resources associated with the commemoration.

Associative Values

The symbolic, or associative importance of Dawson focuses on the town's role as the principal administrative, commercial, and supply centre in the Yukon Territory during the era of the Klondike Gold Rush. The strategic siting of the town at the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers ensured its key role as the staging centre for gold mining activity, in equipping and distributing prospectors and their equipment to the gold fields, in providing the administrative and commercial infrastructure to support the mining during and after the Gold Rush, and in connecting this mining community to the outside world. The associative values pertain to two aspects of commemorative intent.

The association of Dawson with the full extent of the Gold Rush as represented in the associations of individual buildings with administrative, transportation/ communication, commercial/ service, financial, religious, literary, and social functions, and in the town's

Dawson City gains much of its historic value from its geographical location and the layout and appearance of the town. PC, Habiluk Coll.



relationship to the surrounding gold fields and gold mining, transportation connections to the outside world by road, rail and river.

The association of Dawson with the general impacts of the Klondike Gold Rush, including:

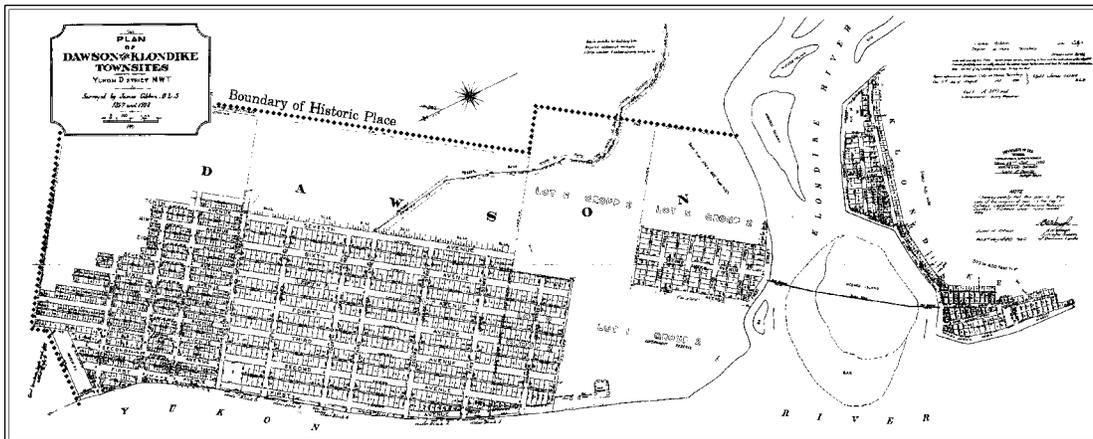
- Dawson as a reflection of the character of the Klondike Gold Rush and its impacts;
- the impact of the Gold Rush on the development of the Yukon Territory;
- the impact of Dawson and the Gold Rush on the collective imagination of Canadians.

Physical Values

The physical values of the commemorated historic place comprise the following characteristics:

- the flat of land bounded by the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon Rivers and bordered by the hills, which established the physical boundaries of the townsite;
- the plot of the 1897-98 survey, with its grid street layout and orientation of buildings;
- the historical complex of buildings featuring those identified by the HSMBC, townscape features and landscape vestiges associated with the period of commemoration;
- streetscapes of historical buildings, which as a historical complex contribute to the overall sense of place, e.g. the frontier character of structures, unpaved streets, boardwalks, collection of boomtown facades, permanent government structures, and a mix of vernacular constructional techniques.

Further physical values relate to the isolated wilderness setting of the town, as defined by the undeveloped and rugged terrain around Dawson, and represented in the Midnight Dome and surrounding hills, rivers and the Moosehide Slide, the viewscapes of the regional landscape from the town, and extreme climatic conditions including permafrost, and their impact on the town's development.



The historic place for Dawson Historical Complex NHS is defined by the original boundaries of Dawson as surveyed by James Gibbon, DLS in 1897/98. CLSR/Yukon Engineering Services



1.1.b Historic Place - Objectives

The historic place will be safeguarded when:

- linkages and cooperation with other authorities to advocate for and enhance the integrity of the historic place are actively encouraged and fostered (e.g., historic control bylaws of Dawson and Territorial heritage legislation);
- streetscapes of historical buildings, representing the era of the Gold Rush or its aftermath, are maintained;
- the level 1 buildings remain on their original sites, and their materials, massing, and interrelationships are maintained;
- new construction/landscape modification in Dawson is compatible with and sensitive to the heritage character of the site, in accordance with Cultural Resource Management principles;
- sympathetic external renovations and/or new construction will be encouraged within the historic place;
- sympathetic development of the landscape as viewed from the town is encouraged to ensure the maintenance of the original visual relationship between town, river and surrounding hills;
- the street configuration of the 1897-98 survey is respected and retained.

**Dawson Buildings
Identified by the
HSMBC**

The first Dawson buildings noted by the HSMBC were the Robert Service Cabin and the Auditorium Theatre (Palace Grand), both declared of national historic significance in May 1959. A further 16 buildings were identified by the HSMBC at its June, 1967 meeting. These buildings include an "A" list of buildings, which the Board recommended should be acquired and restored, and a "B" list of properties considered to be "in good hands," for which acquisition was not recommended.

The "A" list of 1967 comprised:

- (1) The Commissioner's Residence**
- (2) The Post Office**
- (3) The Palace Grand Theatre**
- (4) The Daily News Building**
- (5) The Bonanza Hotel**
- (6) The Robert Service Cabin**
- (7) The Strait Store**
- (8) Ruby's Place**
- (9) Dawson Hardware No. 1**
- (10) Caley's Store**
- (11) Klondike Thawing Company**
- (12) "No. 27" Residence**
- (13) A Saloon [Red Feather]**
- (14) A Blacksmith Shop [Billy Biggs']**

The "B List" of 1967 consisted of the following buildings:

- 1) Carnegie Library (Masonic Temple)**
- 2) Bank of British North America**
- 3) Canadian Bank of Commerce**
- 4) St. Paul's Anglican Church**

Since 1967, three additional buildings have been identified as nationally historically significant.

- **Northwest Mounted Police Married Quarters, October 1969**
- **the former Territorial Court House, 1980**
- **Yukon Hotel, 1982.**

1.2.a. *In situ Resources - Building/Structures - Values*

The value of the *in situ* buildings and structures (listed in Appendix B) resides in their documentation and representation of a variety of architectural styles and building types typical of Dawson's role as the major administrative, commercial, financial, supply, and transportation centre during the Klondike Gold Rush. Among the physical characteristics of the buildings which define their national historic significance are:

- evidence of hasty and impermanent construction, to meet immediate functional needs;
- the arrangement of commercial buildings cheek-by-jowl, without side yards;
- evidence of wood frame (either plank or platform framing) and log construction;
- the distinctive and somewhat eclectic mix of Victorian and Edwardian components on vernacular buildings;
- the prevalence of additions and continuing renovations to existing structures, reflecting rapid changes in ownership and use patterns in the Gold Rush era;
- boomtown false fronts;
- a mix of forms of exterior cladding, including prefabricated wooden or pressed-metal exteriors;
- the form and massing of buildings on their original location, orientation and siting;
- original roof coverings.

1.2.b. *In situ Resources - Buildings/Structures - Objectives*

The buildings and structures associated with the Dawson designation, i.e. surviving buildings from the period 1896-1910, as well as identified structures erected subsequently (e.g. Ruby's Place) will have commemorative integrity when:

- the level 1 buildings are preserved and maintained on their original sites;
- the documentation of designated buildings, including heritage recording, restoration/stabilization specifications and work carried out, maintenance specifications and FHBRO interventions, is preserved and maintained;
- representative samples of removed historic fabric will be preserved and maintained for reference purposes;
- heritage defining elements for individual buildings will be preserved and maintained;
- the physical integrity of the buildings is preserved and maintained and they are managed in accordance with CRM Policy.
- partners are encouraged and supported to protect and maintain structures in their care.

Winaut's Store, a Parks Canada level 2 resource, contributes to the character of the Dawson Historical Complex.
PC

1.3.a. *In situ Resources - Landscape Vestiges - Values*

In addition to the historic place, buildings/structures and collections, a large number of landscape vestiges are essential to documenting the site's history. The vestiges include traces of former buildings, roads, railways and other structures, both above and below the present surface of the ground, within the plot of land of the original survey of Dawson.

1.3.b. *In situ - Landscape Vestiges - Objectives*

The landscape vestiges at Dawson Historical Complex NHS will have physical integrity when:

- the vestiges of former buildings related to commemorative intent (i.e. dating from 1898-1910) managed by Parks Canada are identified, protected and maintained;
- the landscape vestiges related to commemorative intent managed by other partners are identified, protected and maintained.



1.4.a. Moveable Resources - Values

A considerable number of level 1 moveable resources provide important documentation and communication of Dawson's role in the Klondike Gold Rush. Moveable resources of national historic significance will be identified, based on the following criteria:

- the objects are authentic artifacts, whose provenance has been established through research and documentation, and
- the objects are directly associated with one of the HSMBC identified structures in the Dawson Historical Complex during the era of the Klondike Gold Rush, 1896-1910, or
- the objects are directly associated with the impact of the Klondike Gold Rush on Canadian history.

1.4.b. Moveable Resources - Objectives

The site's objects and collections which are cultural resources will be safeguarded when:

- all objects/collections relating to Dawson have been evaluated according to the commemorative intent;
- site-specific resources related to commemorative intent have been identified, protected, and maintained;
- strategies are in place for effective presentation; and
- access is ensured for research and presentation.

2. Reasons for the Site's National Historic Significance are Effectively Communicated

The Klondike Gold Rush brought thousands of newcomers to the Yukon and changed the way Canadians thought about the north. NAC, PA 16173

The second element of commemorative integrity focuses on the effective communication of the reasons for the site's national historic significance. Each of the elements of commemorative intent forms an important component of the messages which must be delivered if the site is to have commemorative integrity. This means that visitors to the site must understand not only the role of Dawson as it relates to the full extent of the Klondike Gold Rush, but also the role of this place in defining and communicating the full impact of the gold rush on Canadian history.

Effective communication of national messages also implies that the messages are based on

research, knowledge, and awareness and sensitivity to current historiography regarding the elements of commemoration. It also suggests that presentation is balanced. This means that various perspectives on the events associated with this site are communicated. Moreover, the individual components of the story should not be treated in isolation, but are integrated into the presentation of the history of the site as a whole.

Further, changes to the site over time are important to communicating the full story of this place. In the case of Dawson, the commemorative intent places a particular emphasis on a specific period, i.e., 1896 to 1910. Nevertheless, presentation of the site's evolution over time will be important to communicating a full understanding of the national significance of this place.



2.1. *Nationally Significant Messages - Values*

To achieve commemorative integrity the following learning objectives for Dawson Historical Complex NHS must be understood by the audience:

1. Dawson as a historical complex associated with the full extent (1896 - 1910) of the Klondike Gold Rush.

Messages supporting this learning objective include the role of Dawson as:

- * the result of the larger phenomena of economic forces, events and personalities associated with the Klondike Gold Rush.
- * a product of the specific demographic, economic and social forces of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the resulting ideals associated with the frontier.
- * a reflection of the character of the Klondike Gold Rush including the international and cosmopolitan mix of people of many races and cultures and of all ages and both sexes.
- * a commercial centre for the Klondike Gold Fields ensuring sufficient food, construction materials and mining equipment were available.
- * a transshipment point between the river boats bringing equipment and supplies into Dawson and the road system and railway carrying them into the Klondike Gold Fields.
- * the centre of a dynamic social life for the regional population.
- * the centre of administrative, regulatory, legal and judicial services necessary for the successful development and operation of a placer mining camp.
- * a centre providing transport and communication services between the Yukon and the Outside.
- * a centre providing industrial production, manufacturing and repairs services to the Klondike Gold Fields.
- * an example of the boom and bust communities typical of Canadian northern development and reflected in its architecture and urban streetscapes.



Communication of nationally significant messages takes many forms at Dawson.
PC

2. Dawson as a historical complex associated with the full impact of the Klondike Gold Rush.

Messages supporting this learning objective include Dawson as:

- * an experience altering the collective imagination of Canadians and leading to a new vision of the north as part of Canada and its effects upon the development of northern investment and government policy on the north.
- * contributing to the international view of Canada as a northern nation.
- * an exemplar for landscape-based Canadian literature and artistic impressions of the land.
- * a support of northern tourism using the idea of the northern frontier.
- * a symbol of the changes affecting northern Canada through the twentieth century.

2.2. Nationally Significant Messages - Objectives

The reasons for Dawson Historical Complex national historic significance will be effectively presented when as many as Canadians as possible:

- understand the site's national significance and its role in Canadian history;
- have knowledge of the linkages between the messages of national significance and the site's level 1 resources and other related resources;
- have knowledge of the structural and communication values of level 1 resources as defined in Appendix B;
- and when measures and measurement processes are in place to determine the effectiveness of message delivery.

3. The Site's Heritage Values are Respected

3.1. Heritage Values

Dawson Historical Complex NHS is a Parks Canada heritage place, one part of a system of national and international heritage places. The natural and cultural heritage represented by these places is our legacy as Canadians and a significant element of Canadian identity.

Beyond the values of national historic significance, the heritage values associated with Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site also include the important role played by the town of the City of Dawson in promoting and protecting the historic place, pre-existing relationships between Parks Canada and the local heritage community of Dawson and the Territory. The local heritage community comprises the Dawson City Museum and Historical Society, the Town of the City of Dawson, the Tr'on dek Hwech'in and other First Nations groups, the Klondike Visitors' Association and the Klondyke Centennial Society.

Other heritage values are the level 2 cultural resources managed by Parks Canada including heritage buildings and collections of moveable resources, and messages relating to the history of this place beyond the themes and period of commemoration. These resources and messages do not relate to the national designation, but are important to the documentation and

The Klondike Visitors Association offers visitors to Dawson a glimpse into the dance hall atmosphere of the gold rush at the Palace Grand Theatre.
PC



communication of Dawson's history beyond the gold rush.

Additional heritage values comprise the related histories and interrelationships of Dawson Historical Complex and other national historic sites relating to the Klondike Gold Rush (i.e. Chilkoot Trail), industrial mining (i.e. Dredge No. 4), and to the history of river transportation in the Yukon (i.e. the S.S. Keno and S.S. Klondike).

3.2. Heritage Values - Objectives

The site's heritage values will be respected and maintained when:

- Level 2 resources are managed according to the Cultural Resource Management Policy;
- the level 2 messages pertaining to Dawson's history and development and its contribution to the history of the Yukon are communicated to the public;
- Dawson's membership in the larger national commemorative program of national historic sites and nationally-designated persons, events and other aspects of Canadian history (especially Discovery of Gold, Father Judge, Martha Louise Black, Joseph Tyrrell, William Ogilvie, and others) is communicated in site presentation programs;
- Dawson's thematic relationship with other Gold Rush/Mining historic sites and museums is effectively communicated;
- the history of First Nations in the history of the Dawson region is effectively communicated;
- the role of the community and other organizations in the protection and presentation of Dawson's history is valued and encouraged (i.e. KVA, YTG, Dawson Museum, Churches);
- the continuing presence of First Nations people, government and the mining community in Dawson contributes to the sense of place;
- Parks Canada is working cooperatively with other stakeholders to protect and present Dawson's history;
- site programs acknowledge and respect the First Nations and mining communities in heritage presentation.

Appendix A: Level 1 Buildings Associated with the Commemoration of Dawson Historical Complex NHS

Building	Status	Ownership
Commissioner's Residence	extant	Parks Canada
Post Office	extant	Parks Canada
Daily News Building	extant	Parks Canada
Robert Service Cabin	extant	Parks Canada
Ruby's Place	extant	Parks Canada
Klondike Thawing Machine Company	extant	Parks Canada
A Blacksmith Shop [Billy Biggs']	extant	Parks Canada
NWMP Married Quarters	extant	Parks Canada
Former Territorial Courthouse	extant	Parks Canada
Bank of British North America	extant	Parks Canada
A Saloon [Red Feather]	reconstruction	Parks Canada
Palace Grand Theatre	reproduction	Parks Canada
Caley's Store	extant	Private
Yukon Hotel	extant	Private
Carnegie Library	extant	Private
Canadian Bank of Commerce	extant	Private
St. Paul's Anglican Church	extant	Church
Dawson Hardware Store	delisted by HSMBC, June, 1970	
Strait Store	delisted by HSMBC, Nov., 1973	
No. 27 Residence	delisted by HSMBC, Nov., 1973	
Bonanza Hotel	No longer extant	-

Appendix B: Historic Values of Dawson Buildings Identified by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

Each of the level 1 buildings identified by the HSMBC contribute both physical and associative values important to the commemorative integrity of the national historic site. These values are determined by the relationship to historic place and the messages of national historic significance and are summarized for below.

NWMP Married Quarters



The North West Mounted Police (NWMP) Married Quarters is an integral component of the Fort Herchmer complex of police buildings representing the federal government presence in the early period of Dawson's history. It is valued for its close association with the NWMP and its role in establishing law and order during the gold rush, the exercise of Canadian sovereignty in the northern territories, and its important role in the development of the community. The physical resource is defined by its log construction, low-walled, low-pitch form, surviving interior elements, and its setting in the Government Reserve with other early NWMP structures.

Former Territorial Courthouse



The heritage value of the courthouse is defined by its role as a major public building contributing to the federal government presence in Dawson's formative era. Architecturally, its heritage character relates to its formal, classically-inspired design and detailing, remarkable for its richness in such a remote location. This building has values for its important historical associations, its architecture, the high standards of craftsmanship, and its importance as a Dawson landmark. It is a rare example of a turn of the century courthouse executed in wood.

Post Office



Built in 1900, the post office was designed by federal architect Thomas W. Fuller. In use until 1923, it illustrates the establishment and exercise of Canada's sovereignty through the construction of imposing federal buildings and the importance of communications with the Outside. The building, an excellent example of a pre-1914 wooden post office, gains its heritage character from its design, the quality of interior workmanship and materials, and as a rare example of a federal building displaying every detail of its original purpose and design.

Commissioner's Residence



Another Fuller building, the Commissioner's Residence (1901) was an architectural statement of the extension of Canadian government administration into the Yukon Territory. Its prominent location within the community and the imposing facade, a renovation completed in 1908, reinforced the roles of administrative and social leadership exercised by the Commissioner. This strong presence in the community is reinforced by the landscaping and built features of the yard.

Ruby's Place



Ruby's Place, built in 1902 as a lodging house, is associated with the theme of prostitution in Dawson. In Dawson, Ruby's Place is valued for its illustration of Dawson's social history during the Gold Rush and its aftermath, especially the gender imbalance that prevailed. Further, its architecture, which imposed an elegant Edwardian false front on a vernacular wood structure, well illustrates the boom town character which is integral to the national historic significance of this community and its cultural landscapes.

Klondike Thawing Machine Company



The limited seasonal access to Dawson from Outside and the need to transship freight through Dawson to the goldfields made warehouses and storage buildings of great importance. The heritage character of the KTM building (1899) is defined by its false front, simple frame construction and the large windows facing the street.

Robert Service Cabin

The cabin of the poet Robert Service is one of the few residences in Dawson dating from the Klondike Gold Rush. The association of the cabin with the "Bard of the Yukon" and its representation of the vernacular character of the many small residences erected by newcomers in the earliest period of Dawson's development are noteworthy elements. Architecturally, its heritage value resides in its low-lying form, its fabric, design, and the rustic character of the site.



Palace Grand Theatre

The association of the Palace Grand Theatre with the romantic excitement and frontier glamour of the Gold Rush is reflected in the fanciful wooden false front facade of this building. The arrangement and size of spaces within the theatre reflect the character of Dawson's imported and locally prepared entertainments. As the building is a 1962 reproduction of the original turn of the century building, the structure's values are associative and do not include the fabric of the building itself.



Red Feather Saloon

The large plate glass windows, framed with roman pillars of wood, expose the attractive and ornate interior inviting passers-by into this reconstructed 1902 saloon. Associated with the active social life of Dawson, the building's history reflects the important role of public places in a community where many residences were confining, airless cabins. The saloon's place amidst other reconstructed structures on Third Avenue contribute to the overall atmosphere of contemporary Dawson.



Bank of British North America

The original log building used by the Bank of British North America burnt in April 1899, and the present fireproof structure was built by Big Alex Macdonald later the same year. Its heritage character is defined by its location in the heart of downtown Dawson, its massing, surface finish of corrugated iron sheeting and the quality of its interior fittings and furnishings. The role of banks in connecting an important new mining area to the international financial world through their assay office and banking services is an important element of its commemoration.



Billy Bigg's Blacksmith Shop

Originally constructed as a hotel in 1899, this building became a blacksmith shop in 1907. Over the next half century, it housed blacksmith operations providing services to miners, both individual and corporate, until Billy Bigg's retirement in the mid-1950s. The building's contributions to the heritage character of Dawson are based upon its connections and services to the goldfields and the agglomeration of additions and modifications to the original structure, typical of the many and varied uses to which the building was put.



Daily News Building

Serving as a warehouse for the first ten years of existence, the Daily News building (1900) was modified in 1910 to become the home of the community's newspaper. The newspaper played an important role in informing the world about life in the Klondike and establishing the enduring mythology of the north. The building's heritage character is defined by the high false front and its simple frame construction.



Yukon Hotel

Built in the fall of 1898, this two-storey log building with a facade of milled lumber was typical of commercial structures built at the height of the gold rush. Between October 1898 and October 1900, the federal government rented it for offices. During the next fifty-seven years, it was used as a hotel. Its physical values lie in its milled log construction, and well-designed facade, featuring a flared cornice and decorative brackets where the false-front meets the eaves of the gabled structure behind. The building illustrates the tendency, common in Dawson, to conserve scarce materials by re-using buildings to serve the needs of a variety of occupants.





Canadian Bank of Commerce

Noted for its distinctive and rare pressed metal facade, this bank branch was designed and constructed in 1901. Physical values of the building lie in its elaborate classical Renaissance styled facade, which present the image of stability and permanence in the context of a gold rush town. The building symbolizes the role of financial institutions in Dawson's history, and the specific role of this bank in transacting and assaying gold, and in financing commercial development of the community from the Gold Rush era to 1989.



Carnegie Library

Built in 1903-04 with a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, this two-storey building is remarkable both for the role it played in the cultural life of this remote Gold Rush town and for its form. As a library the building connected the people of Dawson to the wider world through its books and magazines and the many meetings held there. The building's most distinctive physical values are its pressed metal facade and interior, stylistically organized into a symmetrical classical renaissance design, with a classical entrance portico as the central focal point. The colour and texture of the surface evokes the image of a stone building, imparting a sense of permanence and refinement in this frontier setting.



St. Pauls Anglican Church

The Anglican Church has played a significant role in the life of the Yukon's people. The Church Missionary Society first sent a missionary to the First Nation people of the Yukon basin in the 1860s. In June, 1897 an Anglican minister arrived in Dawson to serve the spiritual needs of the white miners flooding into the territory. The growth of the congregation led to the construction of the present structure in 1902. It's continuing use as a church makes it one of the few buildings in present day Dawson that performs its original function.



Caley's Store

A fine example of the Edwardian commercial architecture built at the turn of the century, Caley's store was originally a combined furniture/upholstery shop, a restaurant and a boarding house. Within the decade it had been converted to a rooming house reflecting the demand for transient housing in the community. The building is noteworthy for its representation of the diverse commercial functions provided by Dawson to the surrounding Gold Fields and its false front, large shop windows and the cantilevered box bay windows on the second floor.

Appendix C: Analysis of HSMBC Recommendations

This appendix reviews the major recommendations of the HSMBC with regard to the commemoration of the historical complex at Dawson, Yukon.

Few explicit references to the reasons for the Dawson designation appear in the Minutes of the HSMBC. The Minutes for the Fall, 1959 meeting suggest the Board's original impetus to designate Dawson buildings was in response to initiatives by the Minister to develop the tourism potential of the Yukon Territory and the Minister's "concern about restraining the encroachment of commercialism upon truly historic features." The Board recommended "That Dawson be regarded as a 'historical complex' of national importance and studied as such." (HSMBC Minutes, November, 1959, p.4).

The recommendation concerning the "historical complex" confirms the Board's intention that the identified buildings in Dawson should be commemorated as an ensemble, rather than as individual structures. In terms of thematic associations, the Minutes also suggest a close relationship between the designation of this complex of buildings and the theme of gold mining, especially the Klondike Gold Rush. The connection is made explicit in the HSMBC recommendations of June 1967, "that the commemorative undertaking at Dawson should deal with the full extent of the Gold Rush and its impact on Canadian history."

The gold rush relationship is also apparent from the succession of recommendations in which Dawson and gold mining are treated as components of a larger program of research proposed by

the HSMBC. When the Board met in Dawson in June 1967, it reviewed the "Dawson complex," and examined four aspects of "the matter": "1) Museum Pieces; 2) Buildings; 3) Gold Mining Equipment; 4) Transportation Equipment." As a priority, it recommended "that arrangements be made to collect, catalogue, and where required acquire the wealth of material literally 'lying about' the Dawson area and related to the history of the Gold Rush. This material includes the contents of the museum and various buildings." From the foregoing, it is clear that the initial commemoration of Dawson was inseparably linked to the history of the gold rush.

In filling out the picture of commemorative intent, the HSMBC plaque texts for Dawson and some of the buildings are helpful. The text for Dawson confirms the association of the commemoration of Dawson with the gold rush of 1898. It also notes that large mining companies held most of mining lands within three years of the rush.

Plaques have also been erected for the Yukon Hotel and the Former Territorial Court House in Dawson. National historic significance for the Yukon Hotel is based upon the statement that the hotel was "typical of commercial structures built at the height of the gold rush." The social and administrative functions of the building are also noted in the text. The Court House plaque anchors the commemoration to the gold rush through reference to the original 1898 court house. However, the focus is on the structure which replaced it, a "substantial frame building" to "convey an air of dignity and stability." The association with architect, Thomas W. Fuller, designer of other federal buildings in Dawson is also noted. The period of commemoration is bounded by the reference to the use of the structure as a court house until 1910.

The accumulated Board recommendations and plaque texts suggest that the commemoration of the Dawson Historical Complex relates both to the association with the Klondike Gold Rush and the period of consolidation of Dawson as an urban centre in the Yukon Territory following the rush. The specific aspects of Dawson's role are not explicitly mentioned, although references to the role of the courts and the NWMP in the Territorial Court House text, underscore the importance of governmental and administrative functions in Dawson's development. Moreover, the choice of particular buildings for designation implies other components of Dawson's commemorated role. The two banks points to Dawson's role as a financial centre, while the selection of the Bonanza and Yukon Hotels, Ruby's Place, Palace Grand Theatre, and the Red Feather Saloon suggest the importance of Dawson as a centre of social life in the Territory.

The period of commemoration can be taken from the recommendations and the plaque texts. Virtually all nationally-designated structures were built between 1898 and 1903. The Married Officers' Quarters and the Robert Service Cabin apparently are the only designated buildings dating from the actual gold rush of 1898, or its immediate aftermath. The majority of the commemorated Dawson buildings were built in the period of consolidation following the gold rush, during which Dawson's status as the principal commercial, financial and government centre in the Yukon Territory was confirmed. While the intended closure date is not explicit, the cessation of use of the second Territorial Court House as a law courts in 1910, seems an appropriate date for the completion of the consolidation of the town following the gold rush.

FORMER TERRITORIAL COURT HOUSE

Concern that Dawson's law courts should convey an air of dignity and stability within the community prompted replacement of the original 1898 log court house with this substantial frame building in 1900-01. It was designed, along with several other federal buildings in Dawson, by Department of Public Works architect Thomas W. Fuller. As Dawson's gold boom dwindled, the volume of court cases declined, and trials ceased to held at this court house in 1910. It subsequently served as headquarters for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

YUKON HOTEL

When it was built in the fall of 1898, the Binet Block stood at the southern end of a business district extending north to King Street. A two-storey log building with a facade of milled lumber, it was typical of commercial structures built at the height of the gold rush. The lower floor with its large windows was meant for commercial use, and the upper for residential. Between October 1898 and October 1900, the Federal Government rented it for offices. During the next fifty-seven years, it was used as a hotel, under such varied names as The Miner's Rest, The Freeman, and the Yukon Hotel.

Discovery Claim National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement

National Historic Site Objectives

The National Historic Site Policy outlines three objectives for National Historic Sites. These are:

- * *To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historical commemoration.*
- * *To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites administered by Parks Canada by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources.*
- * *To encourage and support the protection and presentation by others of places of national historic significance that are not administered by Parks Canada*

Commemoration focuses on what is nationally significant about a site, and includes protection as well as presentation. The National Historic Sites Policy states that;

protection and presentation are fundamental to commemoration since without protection there can be no historic site to be enjoyed, and without presentation there can be no understanding of why the site is important to our history and, hence, to all Canadians.

Discovery post where Carmack staked the first claim on Bonanza Creek in August, 1896.
YA , VPL Collection, 1990



Definition and Purpose of Commemorative Integrity

The purpose of a statement of commemorative integrity is to focus our management of a site on what is most important; and to ensure that we address the whole (the "site"), not just the parts (the "individual resources"). For national historic sites commemorative integrity is key to developing and implementing work plans, along with service to clients and ensuring efficient use of public funds. Commemorative integrity is also the basis for reporting to Canadians on the state of their national historic sites.

Commemorative integrity is used to describe the health or wholeness of a national historic site. A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when the historic values and those cultural resources symbolizing or representing its importance are not impaired or under threat, when the reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public, and when the site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

To effectively focus on commemorative integrity it is necessary to identify and evaluate those characteristics of a site that led to its designation by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Those characteristics that make the site of importance to all Canadians are level 1 cultural resources. Characteristics of the site determined to have a cultural value of regional or

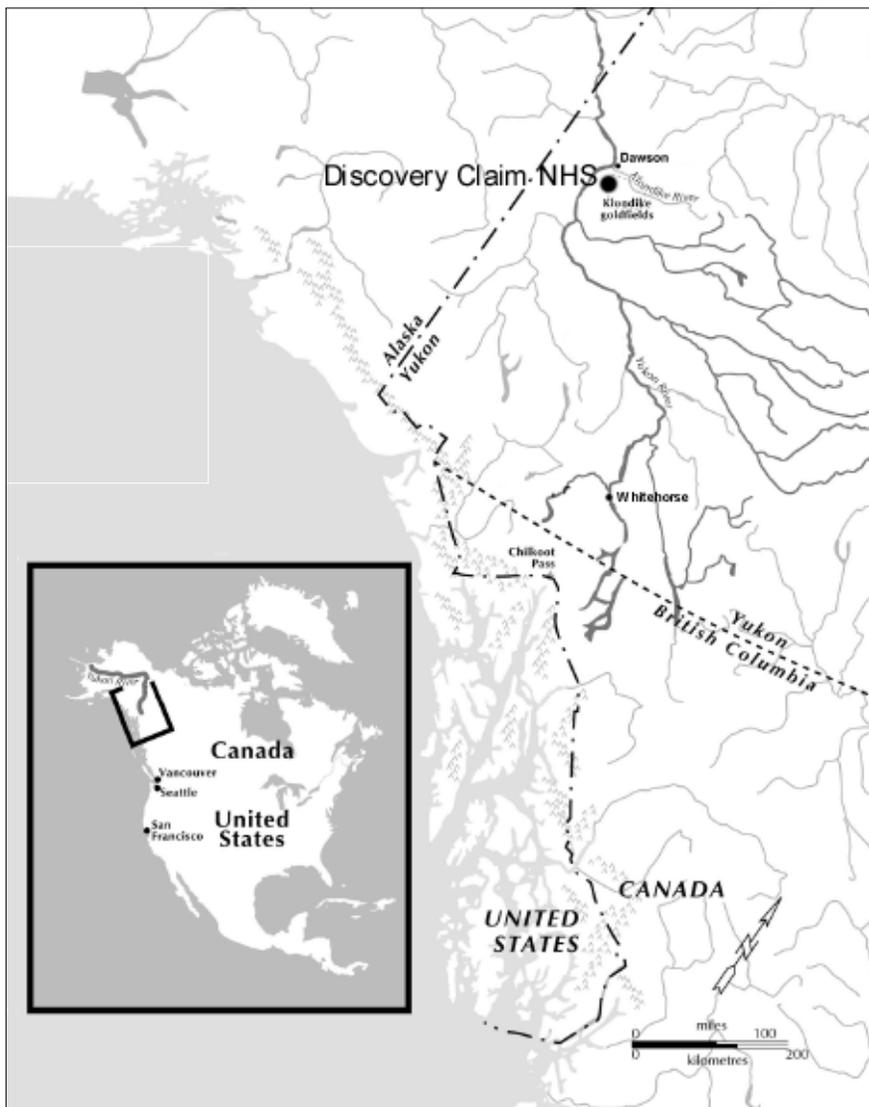
local importance are level 2 cultural resources. All level 1 and 2 cultural resources will be managed under the principles of the Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management Policy.

A sound grasp of historic value is essential to ensuring commemorative integrity. This includes a definition of what constitutes the extent of the nationally-designated historic place. The Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management Policy requires that evaluation of resources not only determine their levels, but "what it is that constitutes their value", that is to say, what particular qualities and features make up the historic character of the cultural resource. Historic value can reflect both physical (tangible or artifactual) as well as symbolic (intangible or associative) attributes. It can be derived from an association with many periods in history, a single episode, or from the interaction of nature and human activities.

It is those level 1 values, that is those attributes of resources or messages recommended by the HSMBC and approved by the Minister, that shall be the highest management priority for Parks Canada. These values and the threats to them are described in more detail in "Commemorative Integrity Values and Objectives".

Discovery Claim National Historic Site is a legally defined mining claim, approximately 500 ft. X 2000 feet, fifteen kilometres up Bonanza Creek from its confluence with the Klondike River. Originally staked on August 17, 1896 by

Discovery Claim, in the Klondike goldfields, is just outside of Dawson, Yukon. Lost Moose



George Carmack as one half of the discovery claim on what became known as Bonanza Creek, the claim was the site of the original gold discovery by Keish ["Skookum" Jim Mason] which sparked the Klondike Gold Rush. The claim, along with the rest of Bonanza Creek, was actively mined through the twentieth century, originally by labour-intensive hand mining techniques and subsequently by mechanized dredges.

A block of land covering five placer mining claims, including Discovery Claim, were withdrawn from further staking in 1971. Existing claims within the reserve were respected. Two claims in the reserve, including Discovery Claim, remain active mining claims in 2000. Parks Canada manages the non-alienated portions of the reserve, three claims. In March, 1996 rights to Discovery Claim were transferred from the estate of Art Fry to the Klondike Centennial Society, a local non-profit heritage group. Discovery Claim National Historic Site is managed by the Klondike Centennial Society, though the reserve and the rest of Bonanza Creek valley contribute to the commemorative integrity of Discovery Claim.

Other groups with an interest in the character of Discovery Claim and the Discovery Claim Reserve include Parks Canada, the Klondike Placer Miners's Association, mining companies and individual claim holders. This Commemorative Integrity Statement is limited to those resources directly associated with the Discovery Claim. However, its historical context and general management are considered within the broader holdings of the Discovery Claim reserve and the Bonanza Creek Valley.



Interpretation programs at Discovery Claim NHS focus on the early period when hand mining methods predominated.
PC

Commemorative Intent Statement

Commemorative Intent describes the reasons for the site's national significance, it is a statement of what is nationally significant about this site. It refers specifically to the reasons for this site's national significance, as determined by the ministerially-approved recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC).

The discovery of gold in the Yukon was first commemorated as an event by the HSMBC in 1927. Appendix A describes subsequent HSMBC deliberations. In 1996 the Discovery Claim was transferred to the Klondike Centennial Society and in 1998 the HSMBC recommended that the claim be recognized as a National Historic Site. The site joins a complex of national historic sites related to the Klondike Gold Rush. These sites, consider the social, economic, and political components shaping the Yukon region over the last century. The HSMBC Minutes on the gold discovery make clear their three-fold interest in commemorating:

- the role of discovery in sparking the Klondike Gold Rush.
- the distinct cultural perspectives of Aboriginal people and western newcomers on the event.
- the economic and administrative development of the Yukon

From this background the statement of commemorative intent for Discovery Claim, the site of the first discovery claim recorded on Bonanza Creek, can be determined as:

Discovery Claim is a site of national significance because:

- **it is the site where gold was discovered on the afternoon of August 16, 1896, the event which triggered the Klondike gold rush;**
- **economically and administratively, the site marks the beginning of the development of the Yukon;**
- **for the Aboriginal people, this piece of land is an affirmation of their cultural values and world view; from a western perspective, the site affirms the nineteenth century belief that through hard work and perseverance one could rise from poverty to riches.**

Commemorative Integrity

The National Historic Sites Policy states that a national historic site has commemorative integrity if:

1. the resources that symbolize or represent its importance are not impaired or under threat,
2. the reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public, and
3. the site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

These three elements cover the major responsibilities of Parks Canada in the management of a national historic site. To measure the success and effectiveness of this management, commemorative integrity indicators have been identified and listed after each of three elements have been described. Therefore, at Discovery Claim, commemorative integrity will be ensured when:

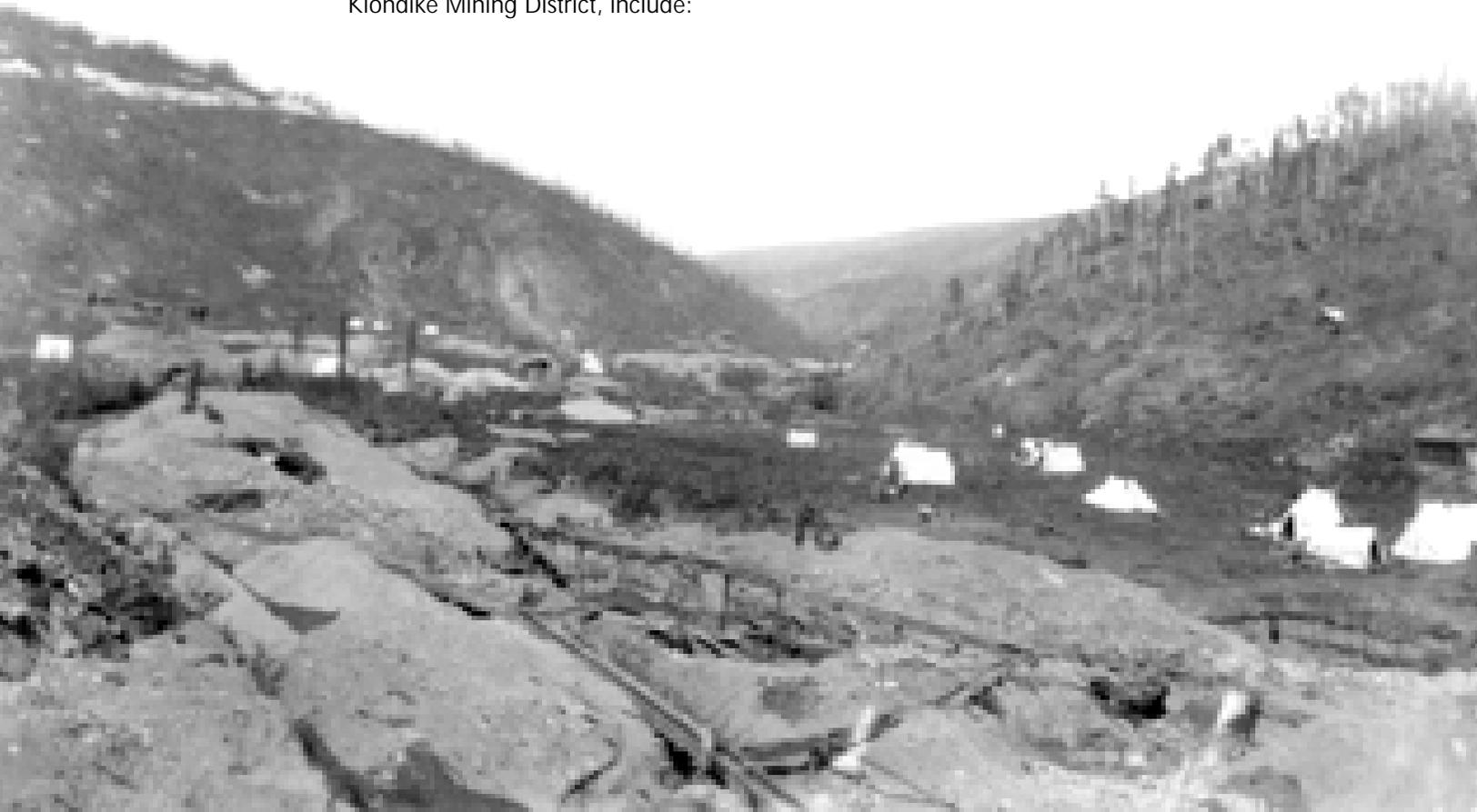
1. Definition of Historic Values - Resources that symbolize or represent the national significance of Discovery Claim are not impaired or under threat

Resources imbued with these level 1 historic values are those that symbolize or represent Discovery Claim's national significance. These cultural resources are thus instrumental in, or integral to, the designation of national historic significance. At Discovery Claim these resources include the actual site of the gold discovery and the setting of the claim within the valley of Bonanza Creek and the relict cultural landscape of the valley. Landscape features, in-situ resources and collected objects relating to this period have level 1 attributes. Because of their relationship to the national historic significance of Discovery Claim these resources are the cultural resource management focus. It is these features which shaped the experience and subsequently defined the memories, stories and history of the discovery. The following level 1 cultural resources must not be threatened or impaired:

1.1.a. Designated Place - Values

Discovery Claim gains its value as a historic place because of its association with the original gold discovery which sparked the Klondike Gold Rush. Those physical features which define the national historic significance of the site, a placer mining claim on Bonanza Creek in the Klondike Mining District, include:

A panoramic view of Bonanza Creek between Discovery Claim and the Forks of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks in August, 1898.
- T. Adney, *The Klondike Stampede*



- the visual character of the claim including, the relict mining landscape, surrounding hills, passage of the creek especially its location, character and flow rate, its location in the valley, and the character of the neighbouring claims and their active mining landscape,
- its location within the confines of the creek valley amongst the ridges of the Klondike River watershed,
- the viewscape of the surrounding landscape indicating placer gold mining activity,
- the legally defined boundary of Discovery Claim, and
- those surviving features related to the exploration, staking and labour-intensive hand mining of the claim.

The associative value of historic place or that "geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people (Guiding Principles, p. 119) at Discovery Claim comes from its association with the acts of discovery and staking that led to the Klondike Gold Rush, the economic and administrative development of the Yukon and its illustration of aboriginal and western beliefs.

1.1.b. Historic Place - Objectives

The Historic Place will be protected when:

- the ownership of the claim and the clarification of its boundaries are clearly established.
- the character of Discovery Claim NHS is maintained. Those elements of the local landscape which give Discovery Claim NHS its spirit of place are respected by the owners and neighbouring owners and operators along Bonanza Creek.
- the presence and values of the landscape character of the claim are respected by future developments.
- The cultural integrity of the Discovery Claim is respected and fostered by working with owner/claimholders of neighbouring lands and mining claims.
- a strategy for the protection, maintenance and monitoring of the claim is in place.
- a strategy for the effective understanding and communication of the values of the National Historic Site is in place.





A section of *Plan of Placer Mining Claims on part of Bonanza Creek in the Klondike Mining District of the Yukon Territory* based on William Ogilvie's 1897 survey. This piece shows George Carmack's and "Skookum" Jim Mason's (Tagish Jim on the survey) claims.
- CLSR, Plan no. 8284

2. Reasons for the Site's National Historic Significance are effectively communicated to the public

The second element of commemorative integrity focuses on the effective communication of the reasons for the site's national historic significance. Each of the elements of commemorative intent forms an important component of the messages which must be delivered if the site is to have commemorative integrity. This means that visitors to the site must understand not only the events and people associated with the discovery, but also the effect of the Klondike Gold Rush in shaping aspects of Canadian history.

Effective communication of national messages also implies that messages are based on research, knowledge, and awareness and sensitivity to current historiography regarding the elements of commemoration. It also suggests that presentation is balanced. This means that various perspectives on the events associated with the site are communicated. Moreover, the individual components of the story should not be treated in isolation, but are integrated into the presentation of the history of the site as a whole.

Further changes to the site over time are important to communicating the full story of this place. In the case of Discovery Claim, the commemorative intent very broadly speaks to the meeting of cultures at the time of discovery and places emphasis on a specific time periods, i.e. 1870 - 1896 for exploration and prospecting and 1896-1905 to describe the character of activity at the site. Presentation of the site's evolution over time will be important to communicating a full understanding of the national historic significance of this activity.

1.2.a. Moveable Resources - Values

Discovery Claim was created by the staking of the claim in August, 1896 and its subsequent registration with Inspector Constantine, NWMP, the Mining Recorder at Forty Mile. It was the application to register and announcement of the gold find on this claim which drew initial attention to the Klondike region, leading to the Klondike Gold Rush. The legal boundary of the claim and those authentic documents recording its initial legal survey and mining record are therefore, level 1 resources.

Because the claim has been mined several times through the twentieth century, there are no known moveable resources in-situ. However, collected moveable resources directly related to the initial prospecting and staking of the claim and the subsequent labour-intensive hand mining of the claim (1896-1905) would also be level 1 resources. No inventory of these resources is presently available.

1.2.b. Moveable Resources - Objectives

The level 1 moveable resources of Discovery Claim NHS will have integrity when:

- Original documentation noting the first registration of the claim and defining its legal boundaries is protected.
- they have been identified and evaluated and are protected and maintained.
- strategies are in place for effective presentation of the reasons for national historic significance.
- access is ensured for research and presentation.

2.1 Nationally Significant Messages - Values

To achieve commemorative integrity the following learning objectives for Discovery Claim National Historic Site must be understood by the audience:

1. The staking of a discovery claim on Bonanza Creek sparked the Klondike Gold Rush

Messages supporting the learning objective include:

- * Exploration of the Yukon basin was part of the expansion of the western mining frontier into the north. In the period 1870 through the mid-1890s prospectors such as Robert Henderson systematically explored the upper reaches of the Yukon River looking for gold. Their actions were representative of the individualistic opportunism that characterised the economic and administrative development of the west and north in the nineteenth century.

2. The announcement of the gold find initiated the economic and administrative development of the Yukon Territory

Messages supporting the learning objective include:

- * Discovery Claim was the hub of the subsequent economic and administrative development of Yukon. With limited capital and constrained by significant geographic, climatic and environmental factors the miners developed a host of innovative approaches and equipment to successfully mine gold.
- * The mining of gold shaped the Yukon's economic and administrative infrastructure. The influx of miners initiated the development of an economic infrastructure designed to link the goldfields to the larger world. Transportation, warehousing, banks and retailers quickly offered the world's goods in exchange for gold. Government administration developed quickly to guarantee Canadian sovereignty, security of investment and the introduction and protection of private property. With the focus on gold and economic development however, the rights of aboriginal people were generally overlooked.

3. The discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek represents a nationally significant example of the meeting between distinct cultures

Messages supporting the learning objective include:

- * Discovery Claim affirms aboriginal cultural values and world view about service to community and family. Gaining direction from his frog spirit helper - Keish ["Skookum" Jim Mason] discovered the gold on August 16, 1896. By living a life respectful of his social obligations, his spirit helper directed him to the gold and allowed him to become wealthy, for a time, and to give back to his community.
- * Discovery Claim affirms the nineteenth century western belief that hard work and perseverance will lead an individual to riches. George Carmack's staking of discovery claim and the subsequent rush to the Klondike reflects western society's expectations that individual action was a powerful tool in economic and administrative development. The placer claim regulations governing staking and mining are reflective of this belief. The resulting character of labour-intensive mining operations similarly reflected the individualistic nature of the Klondike Gold Rush.

2.1 Nationally Significant Messages - Objectives

The reasons for Discovery Claim's national historic significance will be effectively presented when as many Canadians as possible:

- understand the site's national significance and its role in Canadian history.
- have knowledge of the linkages between messages of national significance and the site's level 1 resources and other related resources.
- and when measures and measurement processes are in place to determine the effectiveness of message delivery.

3. The Sites heritage values are respected in all decisions and actions affecting the site

3.1 Heritage Values

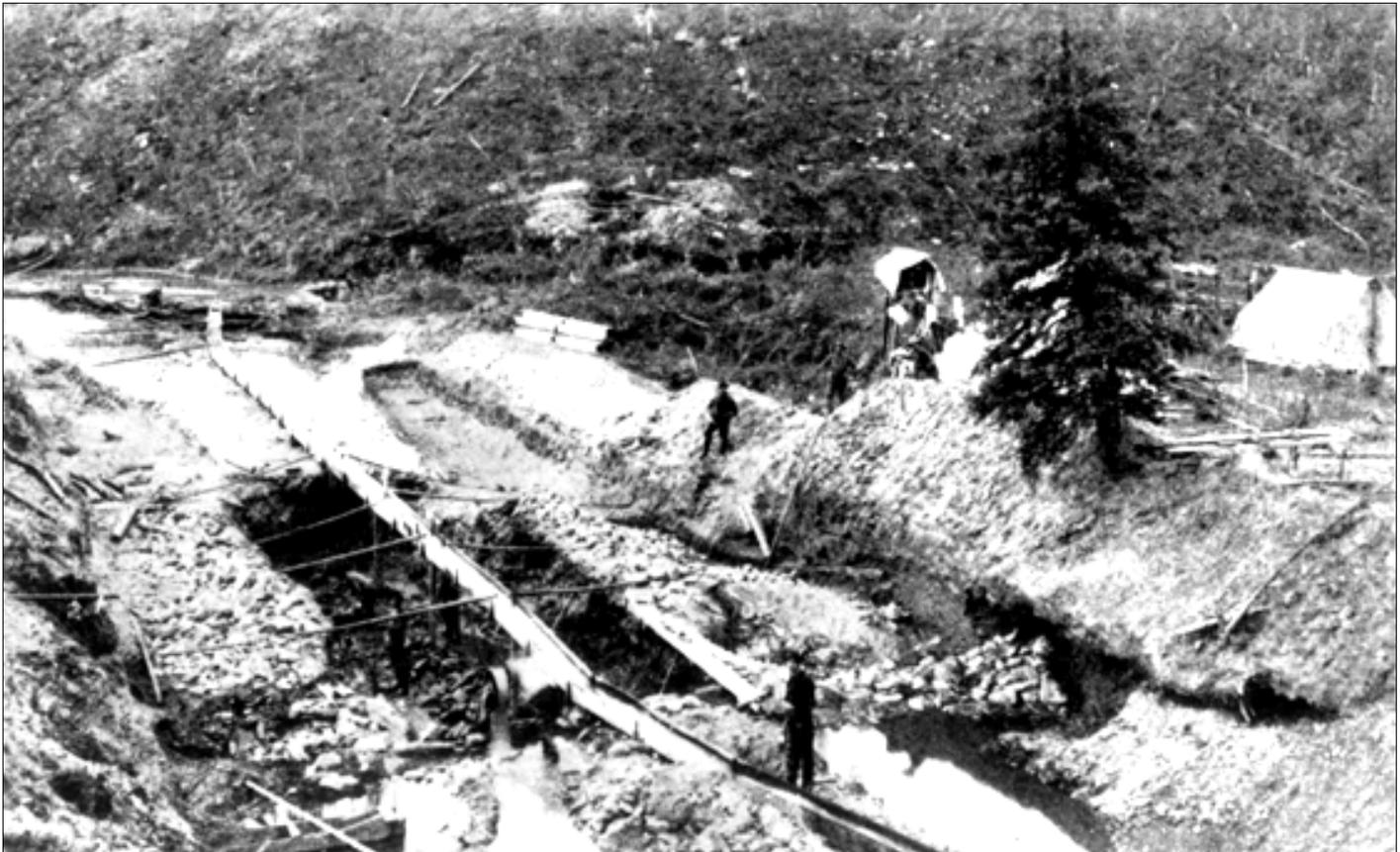
Discovery Claim NHS is a partnered heritage place, one part of a system of national and international heritage places in Canada. The natural and cultural heritage represented by these places is our legacy as Canadians and a significant element of Canadian identity.

Other heritage values associated with Discovery Claim NHS include its membership in the larger family of national historic sites, and its specific relationships to national historic sites and other heritage attractions in the Yukon and northern British Columbia. These values include the historical thematic relationships between gold rush sites and plaques (Chilkoot Trail NHS, Dawson Historical Complex NHS, Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park [USNPS], Fort Selkirk Heritage Site, Canyon City Heritage Site, Thirty Mile Heritage River, plaques for William Ogilvie, Joseph Tyrell and Keish ["Skookum" Jim Mason]) and sites associated with the consolidation of gold mining operations (Dredge #4 NHS, Joe Boyle plaque) and regional transportation linkages (Ridge Road trail); and other related mining heritage sites (Upper Bonanza Reserve, Bear Creek camp, and Klondike Visitor's Association free claim).

The relict cultural landscape surrounding Discovery Claim NHS contributes to the understanding of the significance of gold mining in the Yukon. Those elements enhancing understanding include the confined linear space of the Bonanza Creek valley, typical of the Klondike mining district, that is defined by the dredged valley bottom and surmounted by the treed slopes and crowns of the surrounding hills; the vermiculated deposits of dredge tailings, the scarred hillsides and the evidence of mining operations, both surficial and buried.

This understanding is also enhanced by the Parks Canada collection of level 2 resources related to the theme of hand mining in the Yukon. These include equipment and material representative of the full range of hand mining operations, i.e. prospecting, sinking of shafts, thawing and the clean-up with good informational value for presentation and research.

Discovery Claim in the
summer of 1897.
- T. Adney, *The Klondike
Stampede*



The site's other heritage values also encompass several level 2 messages of importance to an understanding of the site and its contexts. These include the important contributions of the natural history and ecology of the site to the development of the relict cultural landscape of Discovery Claim NHS.

A further value is the importance of community involvement in the enhancement and delivery of commemorative integrity at Discovery Claim. This includes the importance of community understanding of and support for the Klondyke Centennial Society in its stewardship of Discovery Claim NHS.

3.2. Heritage Values - Objectives

The other heritage values of the site will be respected and maintained when:

- The Klondyke Centennial Society is working cooperatively with other stakeholders to protect and present the full history and heritage of Discovery Claim.
- Level 2 resources are managed according to the Cultural Resource Management Policy;
- the level 2 messages pertaining to Discovery Claim and the post-1905 mining history are communicated to the public;
- The natural history of the site and its contribution to the relict cultural landscape are acknowledged.
- Discovery Claim's relationship with other NHS and heritage sites in the Yukon is effectively communicated but do not overwhelm level 1 messages.
- Discovery Claim's membership in the larger family of national historic sites is communicated.

The Klondyke Centennial Society has focused community interest on Discovery Claim and organized a variety of public events to celebrate its importance. This event in the summer of 1998 brought together many groups in Dawson.
KCS



Appendix A: HSMBC Recommendations on Discovery Claim

YUKON GOLD DISCOVERY

To the memory of the indomitable prospectors and miners, who braving extreme dangers and untold hardships, crossed over the Chilkat and Chilkoot passes into the unexplored valley of the Yukon, and thus paved the way for the discovery in 1896 of the rich gold fields with which the names Robert Henderson and George W. Carmacks are inseparably connected.

Plaque text of 1927

DISCOVERY CLAIM

Tipped off by veteran prospector Bob Henderson, George Carmacks and his fishing partners, Skookum Jim and Tagish Charlie, searched the creek gravels of this area. On August 17, 1896, they found gold and staked the first four claims. A few days later at Fortymile, Carmacks, in his own name, registered the Discovery Claim where this monument stands. Within days Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks had been staked from end to end and when the news reached the outside the KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH was on.

Plaque text of 1958

The commemoration of the discovery of gold in the Yukon was first proposed by the Acting Gold Commissioner, G.I. McLean, in October, 1925. The HSMBC approved this idea at its meeting in May, 1926.

In its first experience, the HSMBC spent almost a year collecting fascinating letters from Yukon old timers and miners and reviewed historical sources. F.W. Howay, the Board member for British Columbia, soon became well aware of the difficulties and thankless task of assigning credit for the famous discovery. However, he eventually prepared a commemorative plaque text in February, 1927. Because of the difficulties, Howay made a point of avoiding the discovery itself and focused on the exploration activity which was less troublesome. In a Feb. 21, 1930 letter to J.B. Harkin, the Canadian Parks Commissioner, he wrote; We are purposely avoiding the Klondike rush of '98 and doing homage to those who pioneered the way. The bronze plaque was placed in the doorway of the Territorial Administration Building on Discovery Day, 1932.

Twenty-seven years later, as part of the general evaluation of sites related to the Klondike Gold Rush, the HSMBC decided to tackle this thorny issue once again. At their 1959 meetings they recommended the commemoration of the Original Gold Discovery in the Klondike. On July 2, 1962, the new plaque, located on one below, adjacent to the original Discovery Claim, was unveiled by Klondike old-timer, Harry Leamon.

It was only in 1971, however, that a reserve on the lands in the vicinity of Discovery Claim was established and lapsed claims within it were transferred to Parks Canada to become the Discovery Claim Reserve. The Klondyke Centennial Society is currently the holder of the original Discovery Claim within this reserve.

Minister of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, Walter Dinsdale, remarked at the unveiling: This is where the most famous gold rush in Canadian history began....The Discovery Claim filed by Carmack is the first Discovery claim in the Klondike field to be recorded.... While this historic site preserves and identifies the Klondike Discovery claim, it is implicitly dedicated to the prospector of Canada, the restless explorer who has blazed trails into the farthest corners of our mineral-rich nation.

Thus the 1962 commemoration retained the original purpose of commemorating exploration and, with the explicit note on the Klondike Gold Rush and the names of the aboriginal participants, added additional meanings to the commemorative intent of the Discovery Claim site.

This commemorative intent was enhanced when the HSMBC met in Dawson, in 1967. There, they laid the plans for a major commemoration of the full extent of the Gold Rush and its impact on Canadian history.

In the early 1970s, growing awareness of First Nations' issues in the Yukon also led to a re-consideration of the Discovery Claim commemoration. Extensive and detailed research by a Parks Canada historian in the historic record provided an answer to the touchy question of discovery. On the strength of this work the Board recommended:

- (1) that the plaque to Discovery Claim be replaced by one bearing a new inscription recognizing Skookum Jim as the discoverer of gold on Bonanza Creek...;
- (2) that due credit should be given to Skookum Jim in the interpretation of the Gold Rush in the proposed new Park.

After considerable local controversy, the Minister approved a new plaque text in 1972. This plaque replaced the 1962 effort and was erected on the Discovery Claim Reserve in the later 1970s. The new text clarifies the roles of the individuals involved, but otherwise made no significant additions to commemorative intent.

In 1981 the HSMBC recommended yet another text revision to the commemorative plaque. As before this revision sought to appropriately represent all groups involved in the history of the Yukon basin from 1875 to 1900 and to set this history within a larger historical context. Although approved, this plaque has not yet been erected.

Discovery Claim was noted by the Board again in 1987 when it recommended a modest level of interpretation ... to focus on the character of mining activity during the period of labour intensive mining in the Klondike (1896-1905). This recommendation included explicit direction to do this interpretation as a complement to the gold rush history presented in Dawson.

The ongoing consideration of the Discovery Claim commemoration by the HSMBC to the mid-1990s had centered on two main features; the efforts of early prospectors and miners to find and develop northern mineral resources and the actual gold discovery that led to the Klondike Gold Rush.

While the discovery of gold in the Klondike had long been considered an event of national historic significance, the site itself was not designated until July, 1998. The Board's recommended that Discovery Claim be considered a site of national historic significance because "[the site] marks the beginning of the [economic and administrative] development of the Yukon. For the Aboriginal People, this piece of land is an affirmation of their cultural values and world view. That this discovery and the approximate location had been foretold to Skookum Jim by his frog helper... imparts to this ground significance for the Aboriginal community. From an economic and administrative perspective, Discovery Claim and the three other claims which were filed on the same day by Carmack, Skookum Jim and Dawson Charlie (sic), mark the hub from which all else followed. From a western perspective, the site affirms the nineteenth century belief that through hard work and perseverance one could rise from poverty to riches."

This most recent designation affirms the importance of the Discovery Claim site as a place where different cultures met and shared a significant experience but with culturally distinct understandings of its importance.

DISCOVERY CLAIM

The names Robert Henderson, Skookum Jim, Tagish Charlie and George Carmacks are inextricably linked to the discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek. Henderson was the first to systematically explore the gold bearing potential of the region, only to have the major find elude him. Then on 17 August 1896 Jim struck gold, and with his companions Charlie and Carmacks staked the first claims. A few days later at Forty Mile, Carmacks in his own name registered the Discovery Claim where this monument stands. Within days Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks had been staked and when the news reached the outside the Klondike Gold Rush was on.

Plaque text of 1972

YUKON GOLD DISCOVERY

The discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek in 1896 and the rush to the Klondike in 1897-98 marked the culmination of 20 years of prospecting and mining in the Yukon. Although gold was reported in the region in the 1840s it was not until the 1870s that the area attracted men who were interested in the mineral potential of the Yukon. Their coming was part of the northward extension of the western gold mining frontier. The precursors of 1897-98 - white and native, male and female, prospector, miner, missionary and entrepreneur - laid the groundwork for the great Yukon gold rush.

Plaque text of 1981 (not yet erected)

Dredge No.4 National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement

Dredge No. 4, 1941. PC,
Fontaine Coll. GS 5.1-37

National Historic Site Objectives

National Historic Sites objectives are summarized in Parks Canada's Guiding Principles and Operational Policies;

- * To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historical commemoration.*
- * To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites administered by Parks Canada by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources.*
- * To encourage and support the protection and presentation by others of places of national historic significance that are not administered by Parks Canada.*

Commemoration focuses on what is nationally significant about a site, and includes protection as well as presentation. The National Historic Sites Policy states that;

protection and presentation are fundamental to commemoration since without protection there can be no historic site to be enjoyed, and without presentation there can be no understanding of why the site is important to our history and, hence, to all Canadians.



Definition and Purpose of Commemorative Integrity

Commemorative integrity is used to describe the health or wholeness of a national historic site. A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when the historic values and those cultural resources symbolizing or representing its importance are not impaired or under threat, when the reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public, and when the site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

The purpose of a commemorative integrity statement is to focus our management of a site on what is most important; and to ensure that we address the whole (the "site"), not just the parts (the "individual resources"). For national historic sites commemorative integrity is key to developing and implementing work plans, along with service to clients and ensuring efficient use of public funds. Commemorative integrity is also the basis for reporting to Canadians on the state of their national historic sites.

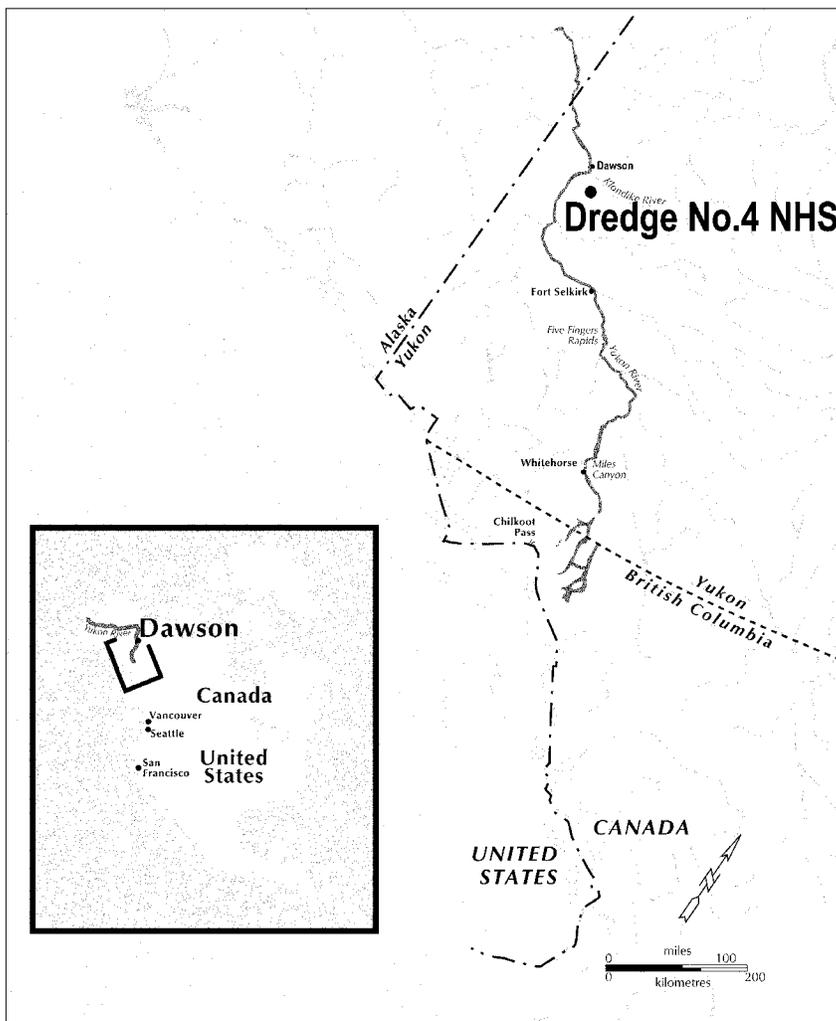
To effectively focus on Commemorative Integrity it is necessary to identify and evaluate those characteristics of a site that led to its recommendation by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) and designation by the Minister. Those characteristics that make the site of importance to all Canadians are Level 1 cultural resources. Characteristics of the site determined to have a historic value of regional or local importance are Level 2 cultural resources. All Level 1 and 2 cultural resources will be managed by Parks Canada under the principles of the Cultural Resource Management Policy.

Dredge No. 4 is located in the Klondike goldfields just outside of Dawson, Yukon. Lost Moose

A sound grasp of historic value is essential to ensuring commemorative integrity. This includes a definition of what constitutes the extent of the nationally-designated historic place. The Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management Policy requires that evaluation of resources not only determine their levels, but "what it is that constitutes their value", that is to say, what particular qualities and features make up the historic character of the cultural resource. Historic value can reflect both physical (tangible or artifactual) as well as symbolic (intangible or associative) attributes. It can be derived from an association with many periods in history, a single episode, or from the interaction of nature and human activities.

It is those Level 1 values, that is those attributes of resources or messages, of importance to all Canadians, that shall be the highest management priority for Parks Canada. These values and the threats to them are described in more detail in the section "Commemorative Integrity Objectives".

A statement of commemorative integrity is necessarily site specific. In developing such a statement, the starting point is the articulation of the site's commemorative intent, followed by the identification of the significant historic resources which relate to commemorative intent and a description of the how the three elements of integrity should be attained. It is explicitly recognized that a range of historic values, from the national to the local, may exist for any given site.



Commemorative Intent

Commemorative intent is a statement of what is nationally significant about the site. It refers specifically to the ministerially-approved recommendations of the HSMBC. For Board minutes relevant to Dredge No. 4 see Appendix 1.

The principal Board direction for Dredge No. 4 came in 1967, when it recommended that the operation of mining dredges in the Yukon was a theme of national historic significance. At that time, the HSMBC made two additional recommendations relating to the protection and presentation of cultural resources associated with this nationally-significant theme. First, it recommended that the feasibility of preserving Dredge No. 11 be investigated, and second, that a display be established *to exhibit the evolution of mining methods from early to modern and centered if possible around the dredge.*

These recommendations were amplified in 1987, when the Board recommended that Dredge #4, *should be stabilized and become the centre for the interpretation of the corporate period of gold extraction in the Klondike, at least for the time being.* The HSMBC also recommended that, *this facet of resource exploitation be interpreted in a modest fashion at Dredge No. 4 until such time as Bear Creek's relative significance can be evaluated through a comparative study placing it in context.*

A decade later, the Board confirmed the national historic significance of the dredge and approved a Statement of Commemorative Intent for Dredge No. 4 NHS:

Dredge No. 4 symbolizes the importance of dredging operations in the Yukon (1899-1966), and aspects of the evolution of gold mining in the Klondike from early labour-intensive to later corporate industrial phases of gold extraction.



YCGC No. 4 dredging on Bonanza Creek in the mid-1950s. NFB, GS 5.3-2

Commemorative Integrity

The National Historic Sites Policy states that a national historic site has commemorative integrity if:

1. the resources that symbolize or represent its importance are not impaired or under threat,
2. the reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public, and
3. the site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

These three elements cover the major responsibilities of Parks Canada in the management of the National Historic Site. To measure the success and effectiveness of this management, commemorative integrity objectives have been identified and listed after the description of each of the three elements. Therefore, at Dredge #4 National Historic Site, commemorative integrity will be ensured when:

1. Resources that symbolize or represent the national significance of Dredge No. 4 are not impaired or under threat

Resources imbued with these Level 1 historic values are those that symbolize or represent the national significance of Dredge No. 4. These resources are thus instrumental in, or integral to, the designation of national historic significance. Those Level 1 resources are the cultural resource management focus of the Parks Canada program. The following Level 1 cultural resources must not be threatened or impaired:

1.1.a. Historic Place - Values

Background

Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site is a preserved bucketline sluice dredge used to mine placer gold located in its last place of operation. Originally constructed in 1912-13 by the Canadian Klondyke Mining Co., the dredge worked the gravels of the Klondike River valley. In 1940 the vessel reached the end of the good ground on the Klondike. It was dismantled. All major mechanical components were refurbished and installed in a new wooden hull and superstructure constructed on Bonanza Creek. In September, 1941 Dredge No. 4, by now run by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation (YCGC), continued mining up Bonanza Creek until finally shut down in the fall of 1958.

Located on the Bonanza Creek mining claim where it sank in 1959, Dredge No. 4 was an important component of the corporate industrial mining complex in the Klondike. The site is managed by Parks Canada though the entire Bonanza Creek valley contributes to the commemorative integrity of the dredge. Other groups with an interest in the character of the creek include departments of both the Territorial and Federal governments, mining companies and individual claim holders.

The designated place, Dredge No. 4, gains its value as a representative example of the integrated and extensive nature of corporate industrial dredge mining in the Yukon during the 20th century. The period of commemoration dates from the arrival of the first dredge in the Yukon in 1899 to the final shutdown of the YCGC dredge mining operations in 1966. The dredge and its connections to other aspects of the goldfields reflect the heavy capital investment in technology and infrastructure necessary to support corporate industrial mining, the all-encompassing character of resource and activity management needed to maximize profits, and the extensive changes to both the natural and social environment of the central Yukon made during the period of corporate industrial mining. These combine to tell the story of the development of the Yukon Territory as a major mining region of Canada over the last century.

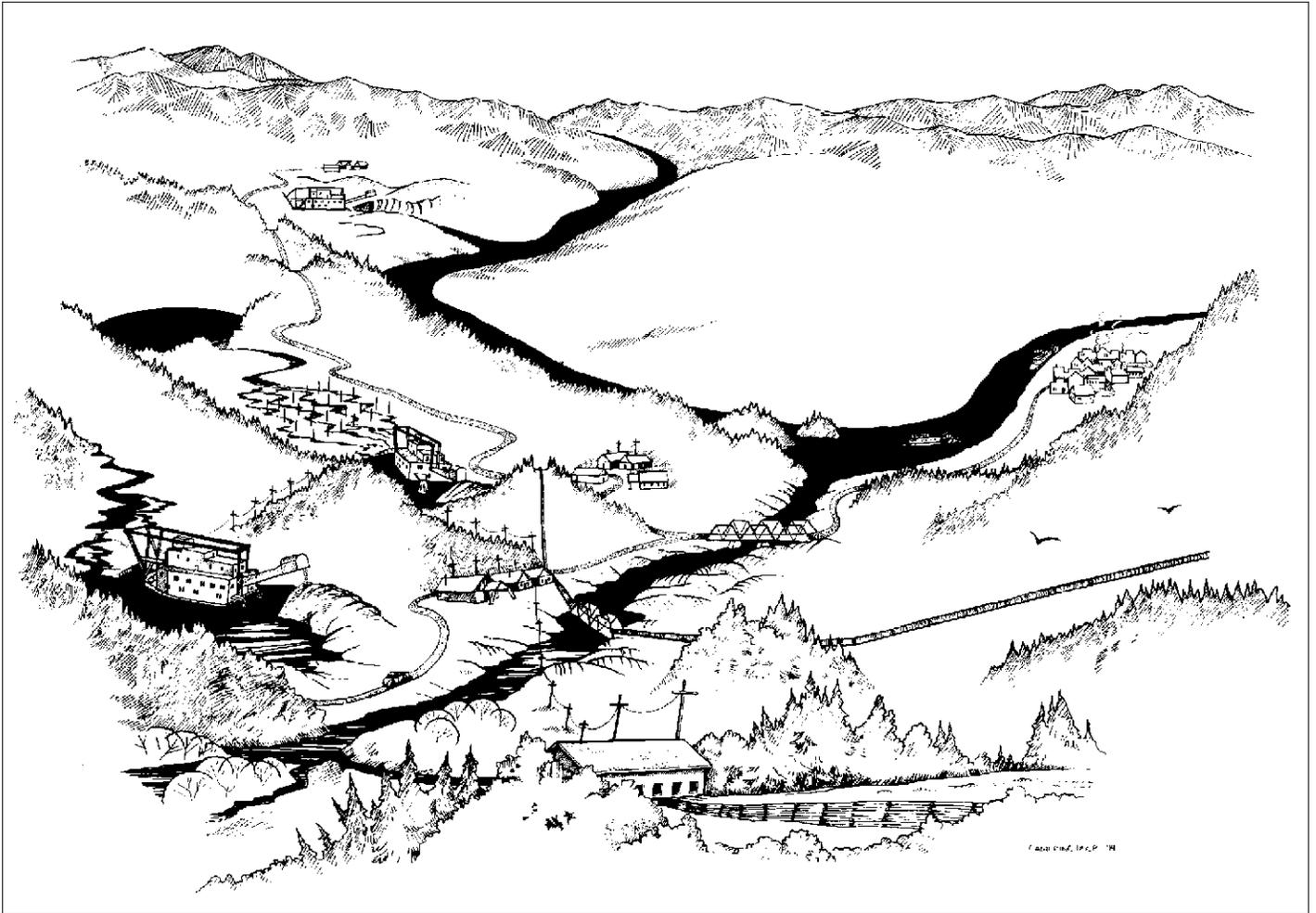
Physical Values

Those features which define the national historic significance of the site, an example of the wooden-hulled, bucket line/sluice gold dredges operating in the Klondike, include:

- the completeness of the vessel in its hull, superstructure, gold processing facilities and ancillary equipment;
- the surviving unity of the original vessel and its fittings and equipment;
- the quality of the construction of the vessel and its components;
- its mass,
- its surface materials as expressed in texture and colour;
- those structural components developed specifically for use in northern dredging, including hardened bucket lips, heating systems (steam boilers and electric heaters) and double walls.
- shore deadmen and the related cable system.
- the broad defining characteristics of importance are:
 - * systems associated with the vessel's structure.
 - * systems associated with the vessel as a piece of mining equipment

Dredge No. 4 NHS in its creek setting, 1996. PC





Associative Values

The associative sense of place for Dredge #4 resides in the visual presence of the dredge as a dramatic symbol of corporate industrial mining in its working environment and its necessary working links to other components of the regional mining complex.

The following associative values relating to the dredge should be protected:

- the relationships between operational components of the dredge at the site.
- the landmark value of the dredge within the creek valley.

The dredge's associations within the Klondike industrial mining complex should also be understood and protected:

- its physical proximity to Bonanza Creek, the field of dredging activity;
- its linkages to regional corporate infrastructure, i.e. Bear Creek camp, power plants, business office, dredge camps, the network of roads, power and telephone lines;
- its linkages to extra-regional infrastructure (Transportation-SS Klondike and inland water transportation, the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, Heavy manufacturing support-Marion, Ohio, Government and Financing).

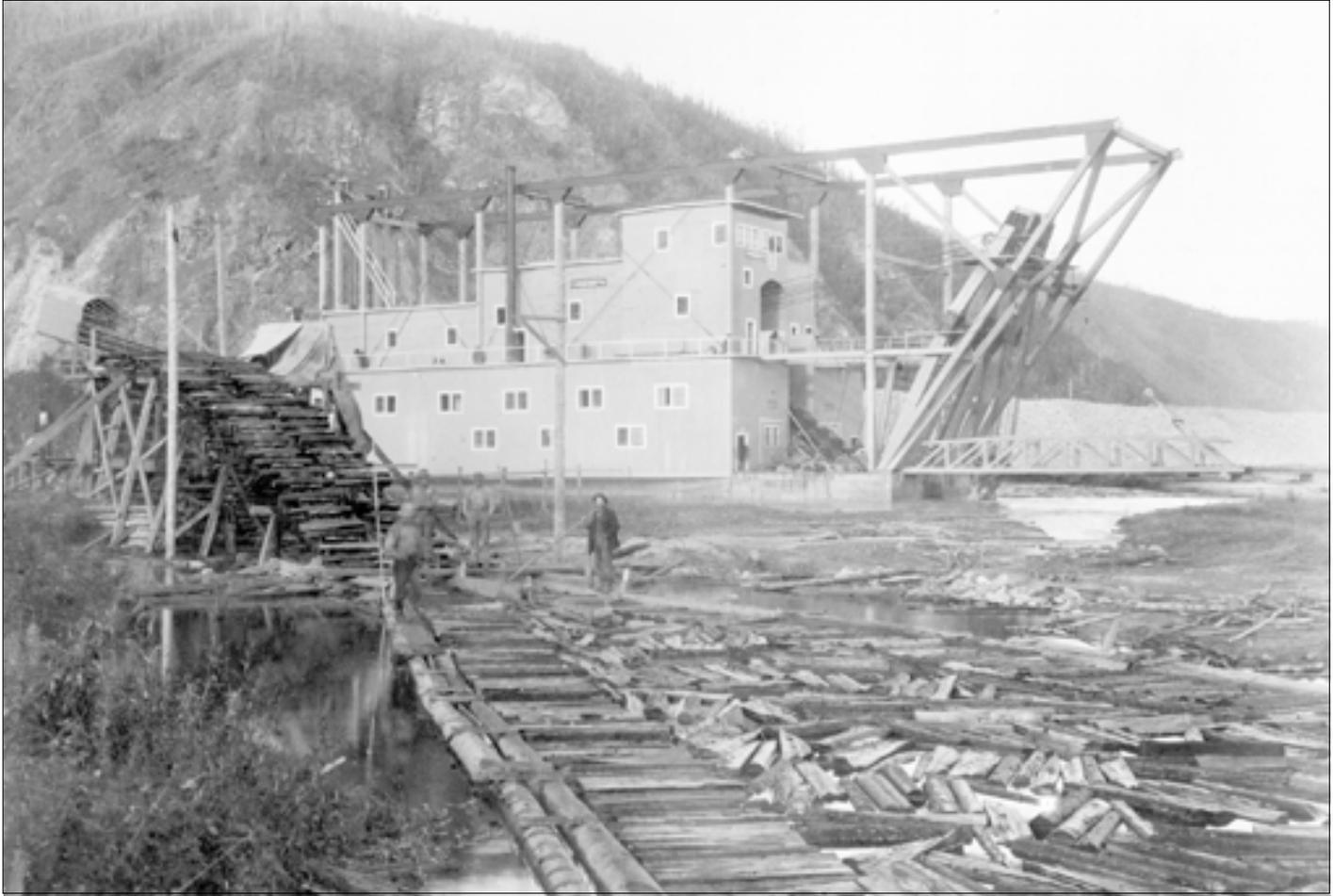
1.1.b. Historic Place - Objectives

The Historic Place will be safeguarded when:

- Important sightlines, essential to communicating national historic significance are respected and revealed to the visiting public. These include:

- * an unimpeded view of the dredge is established and maintained from visitor access points;

Overview of Klondike
dredge operations in the
1930s.
PC, C. Deer



Dredge No. 4 as originally constructed by the Canadian Klondike Mining Company in 1912, here loading wood in August, 1913.

YA, Davis Col GS 5.1-58

- * the presence and values of Bonanza Creek to the dredge are acknowledged by future developments;
- * visual access from the dredge and visitor access points to the surviving cable ways and deadmen is preserved;
- The physical integrity of the historic place and associated resources that symbolize the national importance of Dredge No. 4, are not impaired or under threat. These include:
 - * its appearance, defined by its mass, surface materials and colour, is retained;.
 - * the structural framing system of the dredge is respected and revealed;
 - * the dredge's integrated gold processing system and related technologies are respected and revealed;
 - * structural and technological features of the dredge developed for northern dredging are respected and revealed.
 - * all the cultural resources of national historic significance contributing to the historic place are identified, and strategies for protection and monitoring are put in place;
 - * documented changes to the site are respected and revealed;
 - * the dredge is maintained in its culturally-modified landscape setting. Cultural and natural features important to the overall setting include the Bonanza Creek, valley setting, road, power line cuts, etc.;
 - * when all remaining physical evidence relating to the operation and maintenance of dredge operations (i.e. bucket line, deadmen and cables, tailing piles) is respected by appropriate site relationships and revealed to the public in a meaningful way;
 - * a strategy for the protection, maintenance and monitoring of the dredge is in place.
 - * a strategy for the effective understanding and communication of the values of the National Historic Site is in place.



1.2.a. Moveable Resources - Values

The level 1 moveable resources are important contributors to the values and messages of Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site. These resources gain their value by:

- being authentic artifacts and primary documents directly related to Dredge No. 4, whose provenance has been established through research and documentation.
- being authentic artifacts identified as coming from that pool of Y.C.G.C. equipment, tools, fittings, machinery and materials used to equip and/or repair company dredges in the period 1912-1958 (i.e. the operational life of Dredge No. 4) whose provenance has been established through research and documentation.

Dredge No. 4 in 1914 showing the vermiculated character of the tailings
NAC YCGC Col GS 5.1-8

Repairs were a regular feature of dredge operations.
YA Whitehou, KG 14.23-17

1.2.b. Moveable Resources - Objectives

The level 1 moveable resources of Dredge No. 4 NHS will have integrity when:

- they have been identified, evaluated, protected and are maintained.
- strategies are in place for effective presentation of the reasons for national historic significance.
- access is ensured for research and presentation.





Thawing ground for dredge operations on Lower Bonanza, ca. 1916. YA, Black Coll. KG 14.26-6

2. Reasons for the Site's National Historic Significance are Effectively Communicated to the Public

The second element of commemorative integrity focuses on the effective communication of the reasons for the site's national historic significance. Each of the elements of commemorative intent forms an important component of the messages which must be delivered if the site is to have commemorative integrity. This means that visitors to the site must understand not only the operation of dredges in the Yukon, but also the role this corporate industrial mining activity had in shaping aspects of Canadian history.

Effective communication of national messages also implies that the messages are based on research, knowledge, and awareness and sensitivity to current historiography regarding the elements of commemoration. It also suggests that presentation is balanced. This means that various perspectives on the events associated with this site are communicated. Moreover, the individual components of the story should not be treated in isolation, but are integrated into the presentation of the history of the site as a whole.

Further, changes to the site over time are important to communicating the full story of this place. In the case of Dredge No. 4, the commemorative intent places a particular emphasis on a specific period, i.e., 1899 to 1966. Presentation of the site's evolution over time will be important to communicating a full understanding of the national significance of this activity.

2.1. Nationally Significant Messages - Values

To achieve commemorative integrity the following learning objectives for Dredge No. 4 NHS must be understood by the audience:

*** Dredge No. 4's operations in the Yukon represents a nationally significant example of corporate industrial mining in Canada.**

Messages supporting the learning objective include:

1. Acquisition of large, secure land holdings for mining was required.

The huge amounts of money needed to build the integrated industrialized mining system of the corporate era required long term security of the land holdings to ensure an adequate return on the investment. Placer mining legislation, the consolidation of claims and the creation of concessions illustrating the relationship between the mining industry and the Federal Government are important elements of this message. This message should cover the period from the granting of the first concession in 1898 through to the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation consideration of other properties in the early 1950s.

2. Administrative, transport and supply, banking, and labour infrastructure was needed.

To attract and effectively invest large amounts of corporate capital there is a requirement for basic infrastructure. In Yukon this infrastructure included the establishment of Government regional administration, the development of an efficient and reasonably priced transportation system such as that provided by the WP&YR Railroad, the steamboats and the road and rail networks reaching into the Klondike, the availability of services and suppliers to meet mining needs, the provision of banking services to handle the large volumes of money associated with corporate development and operation, and the availability of a large labour force.

3. Appropriate water management was developed.

Placer mining is ultimately dependent upon two things - gold and water. In the Klondike the naturally present flows of water were insufficient to support the extensive water requirements of industrialized mining. An important element of the evolution of the mining method in the Klondike is the various methods and organizations that attempted to manage water resources. This is tied to the technological, economic and political history of the territory.

4. Power was made available at a reasonable cost.

To sustain the year round operation of the mining corporations and meet the huge demands for power to run the dredges, mining companies needed a reliable, consistent, and inexpensive source of power. The search for, and development of, this power system focuses on how the miners adapted elements of the environment to their growing demand for power. The message will cover all aspects of power supply but will focus on the development and operation of the electric power network after 1905.

Dredge No. 4 mining in the Klondike Valley, 1913. YA, MacBride, GS 5.1-31



5. A centralized and all-encompassing mining management was established.

The Klondike Gold Fields spawned an amazing array of mining systems. Many collapsed quickly, others failed to adapt to changing conditions, and corporate mining superseded most forms for a half century. The evolution of mining management systems in the Klondike presents specific information on those factors shaping decision-making, a key element in the understanding of the choices made in this example of northern development. At the dredge the messages will focus on the history of the large Klondike companies and corporations and the way they built up their mining management systems.

6. Information was collected for long-range planning.

Another aspect of corporate operations is the minimizing of uncertainty. Mining operations are subject to a range of variables and miners seek to control or manage as many of these as possible, largely through the collection of information. Vertically integrated corporations, like Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, have great power to reduce these uncertainties and do so through political, economic, and social actions as well as firm control over field and office operations. Examples of the messages here include the operation of prospect drilling programs, labour-management relations, policy collaboration with the Yukon Gold Commissioner, and the company's detailed accounting system.

7. Extensive field operations utilizing expensive, imported industrial equipment were undertaken.

The details of the industrialized mining system and its operation are an important element in using the visitor's personal experience to tie them into the larger issues of the corporate mining era. Details of the typical mine face operations in the 1930s and 40s including prospecting, ground preparation, and mining as well as the support services such as dredge camps, Bear Creek, and Dawson City and the relationships between them should all be presented.

8. A floating labour pool used by the corporation affected the social history of Dawson as a company town.

There were dramatic changes in the organization and character of Klondike society as the mining industry transformed from the independent miners and gold fields communities of the gold rush to the seasonal workers and barracks of industrialized corporate mining. Messages on these changes and the lifestyle and working conditions of corporate workers should be presented at the Dredge.

*** The transformation of Klondike gold mining from early labour intensive to corporate industrial phases, 1896-1966.**

Overhauling a dredge bucket line in the field. PC, Townsend Col KG 14.23-5



Messages supporting the learning objective include:

1. Capital was an important element in the successful exploitation of this isolated mining region.

By tracing the changing character, volume and focus of investment in mining operations in the Klondike region it is possible to trace the central importance of capital in the development of dredge operations in the Yukon. The role of business promoters, such as Joe Boyle, in attracting capital investment should also be noted.

2. Appropriate technologies for the economic exploitation of the Klondike mineral resources were developed and applied.

The history of technology change in the Klondike mining industry provides another indication of the character and purpose of the transformation from hand mining to machine operations.

3. During the transformation to corporate industrial mining the region's social and economic character were changed.

The consequences of economic and technological change are reflected in the social environment of the Klondike region. This would include the changing employment and ownership patterns of the different mining methods and operations and their effect upon the Yukon.

4. Corporate industrial mining strengthened the integration of the Yukon's economy and society into the western world.

The scale and character of the corporate industrial mining which developed in the Klondike drew tighter those connections between the Yukon and the larger economy of the outside. Further, the political and administrative connections between the Territory and the national government and driven by corporate mining interests provide insights into the nature of intra-governmental relations in Canada.

2.2. Nationally Significant Messages - Objectives

The reasons for the national historic significance of Dredge No. 4 will be effectively presented when as many Canadians as possible:

- understand the site's national significance and its role in Canadian history.
- have knowledge of the linkages between the messages of national significance and the site's level 1 resources and other related resources.
- and when measures and measurement processes are in place to determine the effectiveness of message delivery.

Dredge No. 4 under
reconstruction in 1941.
PC, Fontaine Col GS 5.2-19



3. The Site's Heritage Values Are Respected

3.1. Heritage Values

Other heritage values associated with Dredge No. 4 include its membership in the larger family of national historic sites, and its specific relationships to national historic sites and other heritage attractions in the Yukon and northern British Columbia. These values include the historical thematic relationships between gold rush sites and plaques (Chilkoot Trail NHS, Discovery of Gold plaque) and sites associated with the consolidation of gold mining operations (Bear Creek camp, Joe Boyle plaque), and the association of gold mining consolidation sites with the development of urban infrastructure (Dawson Historical Complex NHS) and transportation linkages (S.S. Keno NHS, S.S. Klondike NHS, Ridge Road trail); and other related mining heritage sites, such as the Upper Bonanza Reserve, the Yukon Ditch and the various power plants in the region.

The cultural landscape surrounding Dredge No. 4 contributes to the understanding of the significance of dredging in the Yukon. Those elements enhancing understanding include the the confined linear space of the Bonanza Creek valley, typical of the Klondike mining district, that is defined by the dredged valley bottom and surmounted by the treed slopes and crowns of the surrounding hills; the vermiculated deposits of dredge tailings, the scarred hillsides and the evidence of dredge operations, both surficial and buried.

This understanding is also enhanced by the Parks Canada collection of level 2 resources related to the theme of dredging in the Yukon. These include equipment, material and places representative of the full range of dredge operations, i.e. prospecting, removal of overburden, thawing and infrastructure support (power, water, labour and management) with good informational value for presentation and research.

The site's other heritage values also encompass several level 2 messages of importance to an understanding of the site and its contexts. These include the importance of the natural history and ecology to the development of the cultural landscape of Dredge No. 4 NHS. Another message of value is the Department's role in the stewardship of this cultural resource, including such major conservation measures as the refloating of the Dredge in 1993.

The important place the site plays in the regional history of the Yukon should also be acknowledged and presented as a level 2 message. The public should understand the importance of dredging operations in the Yukon as expressed through the social, economic and political development of the territory.



Dredge No.4 near Ogilvie Bridge, Aug., 1922.
YA, Davies Col GS 5.1-55

A further value is the importance of community involvement in the enhancement and delivery of commemorative integrity at Dredge No. 4. This includes the importance of community understanding of and support for the retention of the regional landscape of industrial gold mining features created during the period of commemoration, i.e., 1899-1966.

3.2. Heritage Values - Objectives

The other heritage values of the site will be respected and maintained when:

- Parks Canada is working cooperatively with other stakeholders to protect and present the full history and heritage of dredge mining operations in the Yukon;
- Level 2 resources are managed according to the Cultural Resource Management Policy;
- the level 2 messages pertaining to Dredge No. 4 and the Klondike Gold Fields are communicated to the public;
- Dredge No. 4's relationship with other NHS in the Yukon is effectively communicated.
- Dredge No. 4's membership in the larger family of national historic sites is communicated.

Appendix A: HSMBC Recommendations on Dredge No. 4

Gold dredging in the Yukon was first brought to the Board's attention in 1963. At that time the question was deferred for future consideration. The June, 1967 Board meeting in the Yukon however, considered a wide range of northern proposals including the operation of dredges. Their deliberations concluded with a recommendation: *That the Minister investigate the feasibility of preserving Dredge No. 11 intact if it could be made available to the Department free of charge or for a nominal sum. The Board recommended that the operation of dredges in the Yukon be considered of national historic importance, that a display be established consisting of mining equipment to exhibit in the broad sense the evolution of mining methods from early to modern and centred if possible around the dredge; a mining cabin complex should be included.*

The program undertook a feasibility study on Dredge No. 11 but found the options overly expensive. An alternative development plan using Dredge No. 4 was prepared. This more modest plan led to the acquisition of Dredge No. 4 in 1970. Dredge No. 4, by its large size, had the advantage of being a more dramatic example of dredging operations. The dredge was also close to the HSMBC plaque commemorating the discovery of gold at Discovery Claim and was thus more amenable to being integrated into the regional interpretation plan for the goldfields. It was however, partially buried, its hull covered in 6 metres of frozen overburden following its sinking in 1959.

By the end of the 1970s, the portions of the dredge above grade had been cleaned up and public tours of the vessel were available. A gradual expansion of the interpretive program at Dredge No. 4 made it one of the most popular visitor sites in the area, some 20,000 people by the late 1980s.

This interest and a desire to more completely fulfil the interpretive responsibilities led to planning in the mid-1980s, to raise the dredge and stabilize it. In November, 1987, the Board reviewed the program's work in the Dawson area and offered the following advice on Dredge No. 4; *The Board recommended that Dredge No. 4 should be stabilized and become the centre for the interpretation of the corporate period of gold extraction in the Klondike, at least for the time being;*

While the Gold Room at Bear Creek should be maintained, a major commemoration of Bear Creek as the centre for corporate mining activity in the Klondike was thought to be premature. It was recommended that this facet of resource exploitation be interpreted in a modest fashion at Dredge No. 4 until such time as Bear Creek's relative significance can be evaluated through a comparative study placing it in context.

Following the Board's recommendations, the program undertook an extensive research and stabilization program for the dredge including the dramatic raising of the dredge in 1991-92 and a program of structural rehabilitation. In June, 1997 the Board confirmed the national historic significance of Dredge No. 4.

Former Territorial Court House National Historic Site of Canada

Dawson City, Yukon



Commemorative Integrity Statement

August 2010

**Former Territorial Court House
National Historic Site of Canada**

Commemorative Integrity Statement

Approved:



Larry Ostola
Director General
National Historic Sites
Parks Canada

30 AUGUST 2010

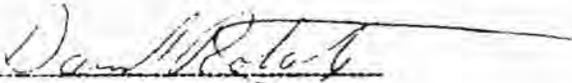
Date



Anne Morin
Field Unit Superintendent
Yukon Field Unit
Parks Canada

August 15/10

Date



David Rohatensky
Superintendent
Klondike National Historic Sites
Parks Canada

August 11/10

Date

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Former Territorial Court House National Historic Site of Canada was considered by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) under Category I of the Canadian court houses study in 1980. The larger study was commissioned to provide comparative material to assist the Board in approaching the commemoration of this major category of the built environment. According to the HSMBC's terms of reference for Category I, the Board was prepared to recommend the commemoration of one court house in each province or territory considered to be representative of the judicial institution in that province or territory. Accordingly, the HSMBC recommended that Former Territorial Court House in Dawson is of national historic and architectural significance, chosen as Yukon Territory's example of a court house representative of the judicial institution in that territory. The approved plaque text summarizes its representative historical associations by referring to the role of the courts and NWMP, underscoring the importance of governmental and administrative functions in Dawson's development as an urban centre in the Yukon. While it is a national historic site in its own right, the court house has also been identified as a Level 1 building directly associated with the nationally-significant values of Dawson Historical Complex NHSC. The building is located in Dawson City, Yukon and is owned and managed by Parks Canada. As of early 2007, the Yukon Territorial Government was occupying this building, which it continues to use for office space.

1.2 National Historic Sites Program Objectives

The National Historic Site Program Objectives are the objectives of the Government of Canada for the national historic sites program:

- To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historical commemoration.
- To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources.
- To encourage and support owners of national historic sites in their efforts to ensure commemorative integrity.

1.3 Commemorative Integrity

1.3.1 Definition of Commemorative Integrity

Commemorative integrity describes the health and wholeness of a national historic site. A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when:

- the resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are not impaired or under threat,
- the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public, and
- the site's heritage values (including those not related to designation as a national historic site) are respected in all decisions and actions affecting the site.

Resources directly related to the reasons for the site's designation are Level I resources as defined in Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. Resources that are not related to the reasons for the site's designation but which have historic value are defined as Level II in the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

1.3.2 Definition and Purpose of the Commemorative Integrity Statement

A Commemorative Integrity Statement is a document which identifies what is meant by commemorative integrity at a particular national historic site. It provides a baseline for planning, managing, operating, reporting and taking remedial action.

The document is divided into six parts:

1. *Introduction*
2. *Designation and Context*
3. *Resources Directly Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site*
This section of the Commemorative integrity statement identifies the resources that relate directly to the reasons for the site's designation. It also describes the historic values of these resources, which can be physical as well as associative or symbolic. These values must be safeguarded and communicated. The Commemorative Integrity Statement provides guidance, through objectives, about the meaning of "not impaired or under threat" in the context of the site.
4. *Effective Communication of the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site*
This section of the Commemorative Integrity Statement identifies the reasons for designation as a national historic site, as well as any additional, essential information required to ensure their understanding. It provides guidance, through objectives, on integrity in presentation and effective communication with audiences.
5. *Resources, Values and Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site*
This section of the Commemorative integrity statement covers resources, messages and values that are not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site. Objectives provide guidance on the management of these.
6. *Appendices*

1.3.3 Uses of the Commemorative Integrity Statement

A Commemorative Integrity Statement guides site management by:

- identifying what is most important about a site relative to the national historic designation and, for Parks Canada sites, ensuring that matters relating to national significance, including resources and messaging, are the highest management priority.
- ensuring that there is a focus on the “whole,” and not just the individual resources.
- providing the fundamental document to guide management planning and preparation of a conservation and presentation plan (for the National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program), which detail specific actions to be carried out.
- enunciating a set of heritage values and objectives which can be used in analysing and evaluating the impact of development and adaptive re-use proposals on a site or nearby property.
- providing the basis for design guidelines for development which may take place within or nearby and which may have an impact on the national historic site.
- giving direction on heritage messages for marketing plans and programs.
- providing the foundation for reporting to Canadians on the state of national historic sites.

1.4 Cultural Resource Management Policy

Cultural resource management is an integrated and holistic approach to the management of cultural resources. It applies to all activities that affect cultural resources, including the care taken of these resources and the promotion of public understanding and enjoyment of them. The objective is to manage cultural resources in accordance with the principles of value, public benefit, understanding, respect and integrity.

Parks Canada’s *Cultural Resource Management Policy* defines cultural resources as places or human works that have been determined to have historic value. Cultural resources include those directly related to the reasons for the site’s national significance and those not related but which possess historic value.

The *Policy* is the basis for management of cultural resources by Parks Canada. Other owners of national historic sites are encouraged to apply the principles and practice from the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

Effective cultural resource management practice is based on:

- An up-to-date inventory of resources;
- An evaluation of resources to determine which are to be considered as cultural

- resources and what it is that constitutes their historic value;
- Consideration of historic value in actions affecting conservation and presentation. Most, if not all, operational activities have an impact on conservation or presentation;
- Monitoring and review to ensure that conservation and presentation objectives continue to be met effectively.

A Commemorative Integrity Statement sets out the results of the first two points above in order to facilitate the third and fourth.

The objectives in a Commemorative Integrity Statement specify that the site should be managed in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. In addition to the principles and practice noted above, management under the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* means:

- cultural resources and their values are inventoried and evaluated, and these records are kept up to date;
- there are no uses or threats that reduce the potential for long-term conservation and future understanding and appreciation of the cultural resources;
- any modification to the site or its cultural resources is based on sound knowledge and respect for the historic values of the resources and is preceded by adequate research, recording, and investigation;
- conservation measures are based on direct, rather than indirect evidence, follow the path of least intrusive action, and are clearly recorded;
- any new work at or adjacent to the site is sensitive in form and scale to the site and its associated resources;
- monitoring and review systems are in place to ensure the continued survival of the cultural resources with minimum deterioration;
- reproductions and reconstructions are marked in such a way as not to be confused with the originals they are intended to represent;
- the historic value of the resources is fully considered and integrated into the planning, conservation, presentation and operational programs.

2.0 DESIGNATION AND CONTEXT

2.1 Designation

Designation refers to the establishment of a national historic site. It occurs when the Minister approves a recommendation for national historic significance from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

2.2 Commemorative Intent

2.2.1 Definition

Commemorative intent refers to the reasons for a site's designation as a national historic site, as determined by the Ministerially-approved recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. A Commemorative Integrity Statement contains a *Statement of Commemorative Intent*, which provides the answer to the question "When and for what reason was this site designated by the Minister responsible for the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* as a national historic site?"

2.2.2 Statement of Commemorative Intent for Former Territorial Court House National Historic Site of Canada

The Former Territorial Court House was designated a national historic site in 1980. The reasons for designation, as derived from the 1980 HSMBC minutes and 1983 plaque text, are :

It is representative of the judicial institution in Yukon Territory.

This substantial frame building conveys an air of dignity and stability within the community.

Further, it is considered that the effective dates for the commemoration of the Former Territorial Court House are 1901-1910, the period in which it was built and functioned as a court house, which relates directly to the reasons for its designation as a national historic site of Canada.

2.3 Designated Place

2.3.1 Definition

Designated place refers to the place designated by the Minister on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Information on what constitutes the designated place for a particular historic site is drawn from the minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

2.3.2 Description of Designated Place

The designated place of this national historic site is the Former Territorial Court House building, defined by its footprint at the time of designation (1980), located on Parcel P, Government Reserve, i.e. the federal government precinct in Dawson City.

2.4 Historical and Geographical Context

2.4.1 Historical Context

The Former Territorial Court House in Dawson City is one of the surviving buildings designed and built in the early phase of the town's history. Following the discovery of gold on the Klondike River in 1896, the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) established a post in Dawson, the settlement closest to the gold fields. At the time, the police were responsible for judicial activities in the region. As word of the discovery spread across the continent and the world, thousands of gold seekers came to Dawson, making it increasingly difficult for police to maintain law and order. As a result, the Dominion Government began to set up a proper judicial system for the area in 1898, the same year it proclaimed the Yukon Territory.

Facilities for court proceedings were needed to accompany the implementation of a formal system of justice. In that same year, court hearings were convened in a newly built two-storey log structure on Front Street in Dawson. This crudely constructed but practical building was a reflection of the government's attitude toward the town, namely, that the gold rush would boom and then bust and its citizens would move on to new prospects. But gold figures continued to rise, and in 1899 the Department of the Interior requested assistance in constructing more substantial buildings to house government functions in the Yukon.

The government sent young Thomas W. Fuller to design and oversee the building of the new courthouse. Fuller would also design other major public buildings in Dawson, including the former Territorial Administration Building, Post Office, Public School, the Commissioner's Residence and Telegraph Office. Construction began late in the summer of 1900 and was completed the following year. It was built with two courtrooms on the second storey, with offices on the first floor and no residential quarters, which were in the original plans. Between the design and construction phases, judges were given permission to live in separate dwellings, in keeping with their stature in the community.

The structure was built with materials suitable to Dawson's northern climate. While he employed local lumber for framing elements, Fuller relied largely on imported woods for finishing materials, as he either found local woods to be of lesser quality or simply unavailable in the Yukon. British Columbia cedar was used for the walls and ceiling, while Douglas Fir was made into clapboard for the exterior. Working simultaneously on more than one building, Fuller made bulk orders for imported materials for both the Dawson Post Office and the Territorial Court

House Building at the same time, so both the materials and techniques used in each of these buildings has comparative value for the study of its counterpart. Where specific information is lacking on one building, knowledge of its counterpart and the other Fuller buildings can inform decision-making as to what is original and authentic in the respective buildings.

Initially, the court house was devoted solely to its judicial function, appropriate for Dawson at the turn of the century. Single-function court houses were found in major centres across the country, and it was assumed that Dawson would remain a large, prosperous community. Fuller's design was formal, disciplined and distinguishable from other buildings in Dawson; however, it was not elaborate but rather dignified in its simplicity. His approach fit in with the government's need to ensure both the dignity and prestige of the court facilities, considering their unruly and often rowdy surroundings, and also economy and practicality. The use of solid, quality materials reinforced the government's desired image of stability and order in the boomtown.

In the ten years it served as a court house, few changes were made, with the exception of a vault wing added in 1903. As the population decreased in Dawson, so did the need for judicial services. The number of territorial judges gradually fell to one and in 1910, the court function moved to the Administration Building, which was built around the same time as the court house. The building sat vacant until 1914, when it was transferred to the NWMP. In 1954, it was leased by the Sisters of St. Ann, which added a wing and made extensive interior alterations. Since 1967 the building has been owned and managed by Parks Canada, and the Yukon Territorial Government uses it for office space.

2.4.2 Geographic Context

The Former Territorial Court House is located at 301 Front Street, Dawson City about 500 km north of Whitehorse, and only a few km from Canada's international boundary with the State of Alaska. The town was built on a narrow strip of low-lying land at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers. It was one of the few sites with relatively level land accessible to river boat traffic, as well as to the Gold Fields, in the northwestern region of Yukon. Dawson's geographical remoteness has been a defining feature of the town since its inception in the Gold Rush era. Its great distance from southern suppliers, coupled with constraints in available forms of transport and associated high costs of shipping, limited the materials that could be readily shipped or trans-shipped from the south and thereby influenced approaches to building within the community.

Historically, building construction in Dawson was also influenced by the composition of underlying soils and by the rigorous arctic climate, characterized by severely cold temperatures in the long winters, and high thermal levels in the brief summers. With the sub-surface

comprising three different three types of material, that is, gravel, permafrost, and discontinuous permafrost (a mixture of gravel and permafrost), architects were obliged to seek imaginative design solutions to construct buildings that could accommodate the specific characteristics of Dawson's environment. The Former Territorial Court House was one of a series of buildings erected in Dawson whose methods, including reliance on platform construction, reflected an adaptive approach to the specific geographical, climatic, and soil conditions of this place.

Within the town of Dawson, the Old Territorial Court House was one of a series of federal buildings erected within the Government Reserve located in the south-western part of the town (see map of Dawson City in Appendix 6.2). The grouping of federal buildings had a practical function, as the officers' residences, barracks, gaol and other buildings of the North-West Mounted Police were grouped in close proximity. Further, both the court house and the official residence of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police were strategically positioned to face the Yukon River at the front of the reserve, and both served as visual symbols of federal authority to all newcomers arriving in the town via river traffic.

More generally, the form and function of the Former Territorial Court House owed much to the specific geographical positioning of the Klondike gold fields within this remote region of Canada near the international boundary with the United States. The proximity of the Klondike to Alaska imposed a necessity on the federal government to establish federal institutions quickly and to demonstrate clearly that Canada was prepared to apply all laws and instruments of federal authority in this remote region. By establishing federal institutions, including monumental buildings to house the various functions of the federal government, Canada demonstrated it was prepared to assert its sovereignty in all areas of the country, including this far-flung part of the country. Notwithstanding the obstacles of geographic isolation, the building of impressive federal structures such as the Former Territorial Court House signified that Canada was taking its sovereign responsibilities seriously.



Photograph of the Old Territorial Court House, showing its siting within Dawson's former government reserve. Photograph by David Henderson, September 2007.

3.0 RESOURCES DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

This section contains details on the resources - the whole and the parts of the whole - which are directly related to the reasons for designation.

3.1 Designated Place

3.1.1 Description

The designated place is the Court House building, defined by its footprint at the time of designation (1980). (Parcel "P", Government Reserve)

3.1.2 Historic Values -- Physical Attributes

Historic value is the value assigned to a cultural resource and which defines its significance. Physical values are identified in order to answer the question: What are the features expressing the historic value of the cultural resource that must be preserved in order to maintain its value? Associative value relates to the intangible or historical associations of a resource, including its association with events, persons, or developments deemed to be of historical significance. The historic value of the Former Territorial Court House NHSC resides in both its physical and

associative values, particularly those dating from the period 1901-1910, when it served as a territorial court house. In terms of its physical values, the building is valued for:

- its siting within the government precinct and within the town of Dawson, which reinforced federal authority in the period following the Klondike Gold Rush. Along with the former territorial commissioner's residence, the court house is located at the front of the reserve, where its monumental presence would have been apparent to all newcomers in the era when access to the town was almost exclusively via the Yukon River.
- its monumentality and the orientation of the long side of the building to the front, which maximized its visual impact, impressing on approaching visitors the power and authority of the government;
- its high outstanding architecture, including notable design qualities and high standards of craftsmanship, i.e.:
 - The building's status as a fine example of classically-inspired institutional architecture in the North, and specifically:
 - the organization of its facade into a bilaterally-symmetrical plan, imparting a highly formal appearance to the building's form.
 - the building's incorporation of details inspired by classical Roman and Greek temples into the design, including entrance porch fronted by symmetrically-spaced pillars and pilasters, symmetrical windows set back from the columns, second floor balustrade, and hexagonal cupola surmounting the central section, with pedimented gable roofs in the flanking pavilions.
 - the classically-inspired secondary elements, including column capitals, mouldings, symmetrically-placed windows, in the central section, and paired windows in the flanking pavilions, turned railings and exterior cladding.
- The evolution of the building's exterior, including the subsequent addition, which, while creating an imbalance in the symmetry of the façade, is discreet and compatible;
- Interior elements of the original floor plan, including: original interior finishes, many of which have been covered over by modern coverings; original components of the heating, mechanical, and plumbing systems of the building; the main staircases to the second floor, and the remaining original rear staircase.
- As well, several distinctive physical attributes of significance include:
 - evidence of platform construction in a remote northern context.
 - rock and mortar foundation that supported the 1903 vault addition to the north end of the building still surviving in the basement.

- the combination of local and imported construction materials.
- the original roof covering.
- elements or components of the original construction that have been removed and are being preserved for documentary purpose.
- the building is an excellent and rare example of a turn-of-the-century court house executed in wood. [the fire escapes on the first and second storeys at the north and south ends of the building are not considered historic features.]



Photograph of pediment surmounting the south wing of the Old Territorial Court House, showing its ornamentation and features derivative of classical architecture. Photograph by David Henderson, September 2007.

3.1.3 Historic Values – Symbolic or Associative Attributes

The symbolic or associative values of the building include the fact that it well represents federal institutions, and specifically the judicial institution, in physical form, and that it has always constituted a landmark within the community of Dawson and in Yukon Territory.

- The building is a monumental expression of federal institutions and authority in Yukon Territory.
- The monumental scale affirmed the federal government's recognition of the importance of administration in the north, and in particular the justice system.
- Specifically, the Former Territorial Court House represents the establishment and continuity of judicial institutions in Yukon.
- The building is associated with the assertion and maintenance of law and order in Yukon, and the demonstration of federal presence in asserting Canadian sovereignty in this remote region of Canada.
- By its physical presence and strategic placement in the government reserve, the court house is a major landmark building in Dawson and Yukon.

3.2 Objects

There are no known objects such as furniture, judges' robes, law books, building component samples or other objects associated with the nationally-significant era encompassing the building's functions as a court house ca. 1901-1910, that are currently within the collection of Dawson Historic Complex NHSC. If they could be located, identified, and authenticated, such objects associated with the era of the judicial function within this building would be considered to have national historic value. As well, case files, dockets and other records, if identified and authenticated and associated with functioning of the building, would be considered to be nationally-significant resources.

3.3 Objectives

The resources will not be impaired or under threat when:

- the resources and their associated values are respected;
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*;
- All iconographic and documentary evidence revealing the historical values and significance of the building are accessible and used in guiding decisions regarding interventions to the building;

- the resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from natural process, for example erosion and decay, within or outside of the site;
- the resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from human actions within or outside of the site; and
- the historic values of the resources are communicated to visitors and stakeholders.

4.0 EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION OF THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Protection is only one part of commemorative integrity. As the *National Historic Sites Policy* states (p.78), “Protection and presentation are fundamental to commemoration, since without protection there can be no historic site to be enjoyed, and without presentation there can be no understanding of why the site is important to our history, and hence, to all Canadians.

4.1 Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

4.1.1 Definition

The reasons for designation as a national historic site express, in the form of messages, why this place was designated a national historic site.

4.1.2 Reasons for Designation

The Former Territorial Court House is representative of the judicial institution in Yukon Territory.

This substantial frame building conveys an air of dignity and stability within the community.

4.2 Context Messages

4.2.1 Definition of Context Messages

Context messages are those messages that are essential to understanding the reasons for designation of the site. While context messages are essential to understanding the reasons for designation, they are not reasons for national significance.

4.2.2 Context Messages

The Former Territorial Court House is representative of the judicial institution in Yukon Territory.

Following the establishment of Yukon Territory in 1898, the establishment of federal judicial institutions was integral to the assumption of federal administration in the territory.

The administration of Canadian law was critical to the establishment of a stable society in this remote territory of Canada.

The building was both the physical and symbolic representation of law and order in the Yukon Territory.

The court house played an important role in imposing Canadian sovereignty, law and order in the far north during this formative era of the Yukon Territory.

For nearly 10 years, between 1901 and 1910, the court house served as a centre of judicial services necessary for the successful administration of Yukon Territory.

This substantial frame building conveys an air of dignity and stability within the community.

The classical design of the building, common in early twentieth-century public buildings in Canada, expressed the dignity and stability of federal institutions in the Yukon.

Classicism referred to the origins of Western culture in the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome, and connoted a sense of tradition and continuity when applied to buildings erected to house public institutions.

The classical design of the building was expressed in its symmetrical elevations and floor plans, regularly spaced openings, and such architectural details as pilasters and pediments and other features of classical inspiration.

The original interior organization of space reinforced the formality and dignity of the exterior, with rooms accessed through the centre hall and two court rooms on the second storey with offices on the first.

By its physical presence and strategic placement in the government reserve, this substantial frame building was intended to be a landmark in the community.

This building was a centrepiece in the suite of federally-designed buildings in Dawson, including the Post Office, the Commissioner's Residence, the Old Territorial Administration Building, the School, and the Telegraph Office.

The building is the product of a combination of both local and imported materials, essential for achieving both economy and visual impact.

Standard Context Message

The Former Territorial Court House is a place designated by the Government of Canada as a site of importance to all Canadians because of its national historic significance.

4.3 Objectives

The reasons for designation as a national historic site will be effectively communicated to the public when:

- the overall heritage presentation experience conveys the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- visitors and the site stewards understand the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

5.0 RESOURCES, VALUES AND MESSAGES NOT RELATED TO THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Some resources, values and messages are not related to the reasons for designation. This section contains information on these resources, as well as messages and other values which are important but not related to the reasons for designation. A resource may be included in this category by virtue of its historical, aesthetic or environmental qualities. Consideration is also given to factors such as regional or local association; or provincial, territorial or municipal designations.

In applying the first element of commemorative integrity, emphasis is clearly on resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site and their values. However, the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* applies to all cultural resources, as well as significant ecosystem features.

A Commemorative Integrity Statement is developed to assist managers or owners in managing all the resources for which they have responsibility. The overall stewardship of a national

historic site is called into question and commemorative integrity is threatened if resources not related to the reasons for designation are not managed in accordance with the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

5.1.1 Resources Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

The post-1910 elements of the building and landscape are considered cultural resources with historic value, but not of national historic significance, as they post-date the period of commemoration of the Former Territorial Court House. These resources include:

Buildings and Structures

- Changes to the building up to the point at which Parks Canada assumed stewardship of the building in 1967 when the Sisters of St. Ann moved out, and including the north addition constructed in 1954.
- Outbuildings dating to the period 1901-1967, specifically, the rear carriage shed.

Objects and Collections

- Archaeological features and objects found in the grounds located within the Parks Canada administered boundary of the former government precinct, including remnant landscaping features, if evaluated and determined to have historic value and to be associated with subsequent phases of the building's history.
- Iconographic and documentary evidence of the occupations of the building, 1910-1967. e.g. Mounted Police documents associated with the period of Police occupation, if authenticated and directly connected to its occupation and activities in this building.
- Furnishings related to the 1910-1967 period of occupation, specifically occupation by the Mounted Police, and by the Sisters of St. Ann, e.g., hospital paraphernalia, furniture, decorations, hardware, etc.

Landscapes and Landscape Features

- Any trees that were part of the original landscaping for the courthouse, if still extant and verified through research.

5.1.2 Cultural Resources Not Related to the Reasons for Designation - Objectives

The cultural resources not related to the reasons for designation will be respected when:

- An inventory of potential cultural resources for this site has been prepared, and the identified items have been evaluated for historic value;
- All items determined to be cultural resources are being protected, maintained and monitored according to established heritage conventions;
- Management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and made in accordance with the generally accepted heritage principles;
- Resources and associated values are not lost or impaired or threatened from natural processes such as erosion and decay within or outside the site;
- Resources and associated values are not lost or impaired or threatened from human actions within or outside the site;
- The historic values of the resources not related to the reasons for designation are communicated to visitors, stakeholders, and the general public.

5.2.1 Values Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

Buildings and Structures

Changes/additions to the building up to 1967 reflect the evolution of the building when it was owned by the NWMP and subsequently leased by the Sisters of St. Ann.

The Rear Carriage Shed is valued as an outbuilding associated with the evolution of the Court House building from 1901 – 1967.

Objects and Collections

The objects and collections are valued for their documentary evidence of use of the building during the NWMP period and during the time that the building was leased to the Sisters of St. Ann.

Landscapes and Landscape Features

The open character of the landscape around the building was intended to help set the building apart as a landmark and is considered an important value, integral to the appearance of the building as envisioned by its architect and its historical appearance during the period.

5.2.2 Values Not Related to the Reasons for Designation - Objectives

The open character of the landscape will be protected when the stewards of the Former

Territorial Court House have oriented adjacent property owners to the historic value of this open landscape and are encouraging the values to be respected by all persons whose decisions or actions potentially could affect the landscape.

5.3.1 Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

The Former Territorial Court House NHSC is a member of the family of national historic sites across Canada, and as a national historic site administered by Parks Canada, is a site belonging to all Canadians.

The Former Territorial Court House is a component of Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada which was commemorated for its association with the full extent (1896 - 1910) and impact of the Klondike Gold Rush.

The Former Territorial Court House is related thematically to other national historic sites linked to the Klondike Gold Rush (i.e. Chilkoot Trail NHSC), and geographically to national historic sites relating to industrial mining (i.e. Dredge No. 4 NHSC), and to the history of river transportation in the Yukon (i.e. the S.S. *Keno* NHSC and S.S. *Klondike* NHSC).

The Former Territorial Court House is related to other court houses of historic significance across Canada, particularly those of national significance, e.g. Vancouver Law Courts NHSC.

This building is one of several in Dawson City designed by the noted architect T.W. Fuller between 1899 and 1901.

The building was associated with the administration of the Mounted Police in the Yukon.

The building was operated as a hospital by the Sisters of St. Ann, 1954-1967.

The building is rated as highly significant (Classified) by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO).

5.3.2 Objectives for Messages

The messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public when:

- part of the heritage presentation experience conveys to visitors and stakeholders the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- visitors understand the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national

historic site.

- the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site and their presentation should not overwhelm or detract from the presentation and understanding of the site's national historic significance.
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.
- All iconographic and documentary evidence revealing the value of the building is accessible and used in guiding decisions regarding interventions to the building.

6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Minutes and Plaque Texts

HSMBC Minutes, June 1980

The Committee agreed that an ad hoc approach to the identification of Canadian Court Houses of national significance would not serve the purposes of the Board. A lengthy discussion of possible selection criteria ensued, following which the Committee recommended that Court Houses selected for commemoration by the Board would be identified as falling into one of three distinct categories:

These categories are:

Category I

One Court House in each province which is to be commemorated as being representative of the judicial institution in that province.

Category II

Court Houses which are to be commemorated as being representative of significant functional types.

Category III

Court Houses which are to be commemorated for reasons other than those stated in categories I and II; i.e. on the grounds of architectural merit, of aesthetic appeal or as exemplifying the work of a major architect.

The Committee then began the selection of those Court Houses which were to be recommended for commemoration by means of a plaque, under Category I.

The Committee recommended the following Court Houses to be of both national historic and architectural significance as being representative of the judicial institution in their respective provinces and in the Yukon Territory.

.....
11) For the Yukon Territory

Court House, Dawson City, Yukon Territory.
.....

Approved Plaque Text

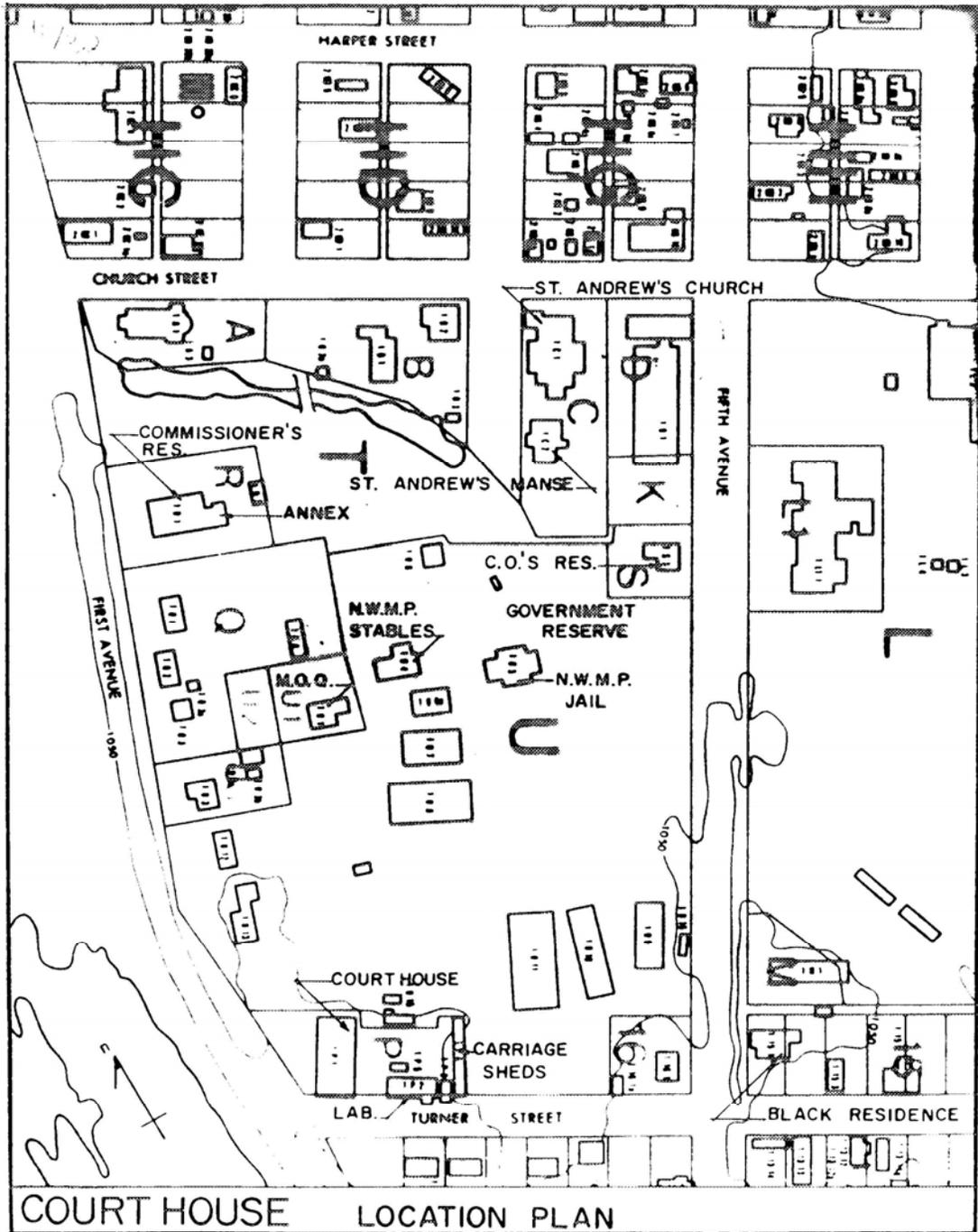
HSMBC Minutes, June 1983

FORMER TERRITORIAL COURT HOUSE
L'ANCIEN PALAIS DE JUSTICE

Concern that Dawson's law courts should convey an air of dignity and stability within the community prompted replacement of the original 1898 log court house with this substantial frame building in 1900-1901. It was designed, along with several other federal buildings in Dawson, by Department of Public Works architect Thomas W. Fuller. As Dawson's gold boom dwindled the volume of court cases declined, and trials ceased to be held at this court house in 1910. It subsequently served as headquarters for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Pour donner plus de dignité et de stabilité aux tribunaux de Dawson, les autorités remplacent en 1900-1901 le bâtiment de rondins bâti en 1898 par cet imposant édifice. Le Palais de justice fut conçu par Thomas W. Fuller, architecte des Travaux publics, comme plusieurs autres immeubles fédéraux de Dawson. Toutefois, le nombre de causes diminua rapidement avec la fin de la Ruée vers l'or qui affecta la croissance démographique de Dawson. Après 1910, les procès ne furent plus tenus au Palais de justice. L'édifice est devenu par la suite le quartier général de la Royale Gendarmerie à cheval du Nord-Ouest.

6.2 Map of Former Territorial Court House National Historic Site of Canada



6.3 List of Commemorative Integrity Statement Team Members

The team included the following members: Michael Gates, Paula Hassard, Irwin Gaw, Rose Margeson, Trina Buhler, Robb Watt, and Lyle Dick. This CIS was developed, in part through referring to values articulated for the Former Territorial Court House in the Dawson Historical Complex CIS, approved November 1997, supplemented by specific values identified by the team.

6.4 Bibliography

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S.S. Keno National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement

National Historic Site Objectives

The objectives of the National Historic Sites Program are summarized in the following statement from Parks Canada's Guiding Principles and Operational Policies:

- * To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historical commemoration.
- * To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites administered by Parks Canada by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources.
- * To encourage and support the protection and presentation by others of places of national *historic significance that are not administered by Parks Canada.*

Commemoration focuses on what is nationally significant about a site, and includes protection as well as presentation. The National Historic Sites Policy states that:

protection and presentation are fundamental to commemoration since without protection there can be no historic site to be enjoyed, and without presentation there can be no understanding of why the site is important to our history and, hence, to all Canadians.



The S.S. Keno and her larger, and older, sistership the S.S. Casca at the ways in Whitehorse. The Keno was built in Whitehorse in 1922 to move ore from Mayo Landing on the Stewart River to Stewart Island on the Yukon River.
Al Olsen Coll., PC

Definition and Purpose of Commemorative Integrity

Commemorative integrity is used to describe the health or wholeness of a national historic site. A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when the historic values and those cultural resources symbolizing or representing its importance are not impaired or under threat, when the reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public, and when the site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

The purpose of a Commemorative Integrity Statement (CIS) is to focus our management of a site on what is most important; and to ensure that we address the whole (the "site"), not just the parts (the "individual resources"). For national historic sites, commemorative integrity is key to developing and implementing work plans, along with service to clients and ensuring efficient use of public funds. Commemorative integrity is also the basis for reporting to Canadians on the state of their national historic sites.

To effectively focus on commemorative integrity it is necessary to identify and evaluate those characteristics of a site that led to a recommendation by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) and its designation by the Minister. Those characteristics that make the site of importance to all Canadians are Level 1 cultural resources. Characteristics of the site

determined to have a historic value of regional or local importance are Level 2 cultural resources. All Level 1 and 2 cultural resources will be managed by Parks Canada according to the principles of the Cultural Resource Management Policy.

A sound grasp of historic value is essential to ensuring commemorative integrity. This includes a definition of what constitutes the extent of the nationally-designated historic place. The Parks Canada Cultural Resource Management Policy requires that evaluation of resources not only determines their levels, but "what it is that constitutes their value", that is to say, what particular qualities and features make up the historic value of the cultural resource. Historic value can reflect both physical (tangible or artifactual) as well as symbolic (intangible or associative) attributes. It can be derived from an association with many periods in history, a single episode, or from the interaction of nature and human activities.

It is those Level 1 values, that is those attributes of resources or messages, of importance to all Canadians, that shall be the highest management priority for Parks Canada. These values and the threats to them are described in more detail in the section "Commemorative Integrity Objectives".

The S.S. Keno using its spars to lift off a sandbar. In 1937 the vessel was cut in half and three metres was added to its length to increase freight capacity. NAC



Commemorative Intent

Commemorative intent is a statement of what is nationally significant about the site. It refers specifically to the reasons for the site's national significance, as determined by the ministerially-approved recommendations of the HSMBC. For Board minutes relevant to the S.S. Keno, see Appendix A.

In 1958, during a discussion of Yukon river boats, the HSMBC noted that it; *would like to record its interest in the general subject of transportation in Canada as a matter of national historic importance, and its concern that examples of different types of transport should be preserved. The Board believes that it is of national historic importance to preserve a typical representative or representatives of lake and river stern-wheel steamship transport.*

The Board also recommended; *that the Minister ask the Northern Administration and Lands Branch to consider the possibility of preserving one or more of the Yukon River steamers as a tourist attraction and perhaps as part of a river-steamer museum in the Yukon.*

As part of the Dawson Festival in 1962, the S.S. Keno was re-furbished and sailed downriver to Dawson where on July 1, the Minister declared the vessel a national historic site.

The designation was reconfirmed by the HSMBC in 1987 when it; *reaffirmed the national significance of both the S.S. Keno and S.S. Klondike. Further the Board recommended that the S.S. Keno should be maintained in a stabilized condition as it adds an extra visual dimension to the Dawson experience.*

On the basis of the foregoing, the Statement of Commemorative Intent for the S.S. Keno is:

The S.S. Keno is of national historic significance because it is representative of Yukon lake and river sternwheel steamers.



Wood camps were an important part of the inland water transportation system for the riverboats.
Frank Coghlan Coll. PC

Commemorative Integrity

The National Historic Sites Policy states that a site has commemorative integrity if:

1. the resources that symbolize or represent its importance are not impaired or under threat,
2. the reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public, and
3. the site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

These three elements cover the major responsibilities of Parks Canada in the management of the National Historic Site. To measure the success and effectiveness of this management commemorative integrity objectives have been identified and listed after the description of each of the three elements. Therefore, at S.S. Keno National Historic Site commemorative integrity will be ensured when:

1. Resources that Symbolize or Represent the National Significance of the S.S. Keno are Not Impaired or Under Threat

Resources imbued with these Level 1 historic values are those that symbolize or represent the national significance of the S.S. Keno. These resources are thus instrumental in, or integral to, the designation of national historic significance. Those Level 1 resources are the cultural resource management focus of the Parks Canada program. The following Level 1 cultural resources must not be threatened or impaired:

1.1.a. Historic Place - Values

Background

Steam powered river transportation was the central element in the development and connection of the Yukon to the outside world for almost a century after the first vessel reached Fort Selkirk in 1866. The character of the system that developed was shaped by the geography of the Yukon and the technology of the riverboats. Alternative transport options developed slowly. Overland winter travel supplemented the summer river transport, but in the late 1920s a more direct challenge appeared as aircraft began regular service to Yukon communities. However, it was only during and after World War II that road transport finally ended the importance of the inland water transport system in the Yukon. The S.S. Keno is representative of the vessels that serviced the Yukon for so long.

The S.S. Keno was designated a National Historic Site in 1962. It has become an important contributor to the historic urban landscape of Dawson, Yukon Territory. The vessel is managed by Parks Canada as a vehicle for national commemoration. Other stakeholders are non-specific but have a vested interest in the continuing presence of the site at its present location.

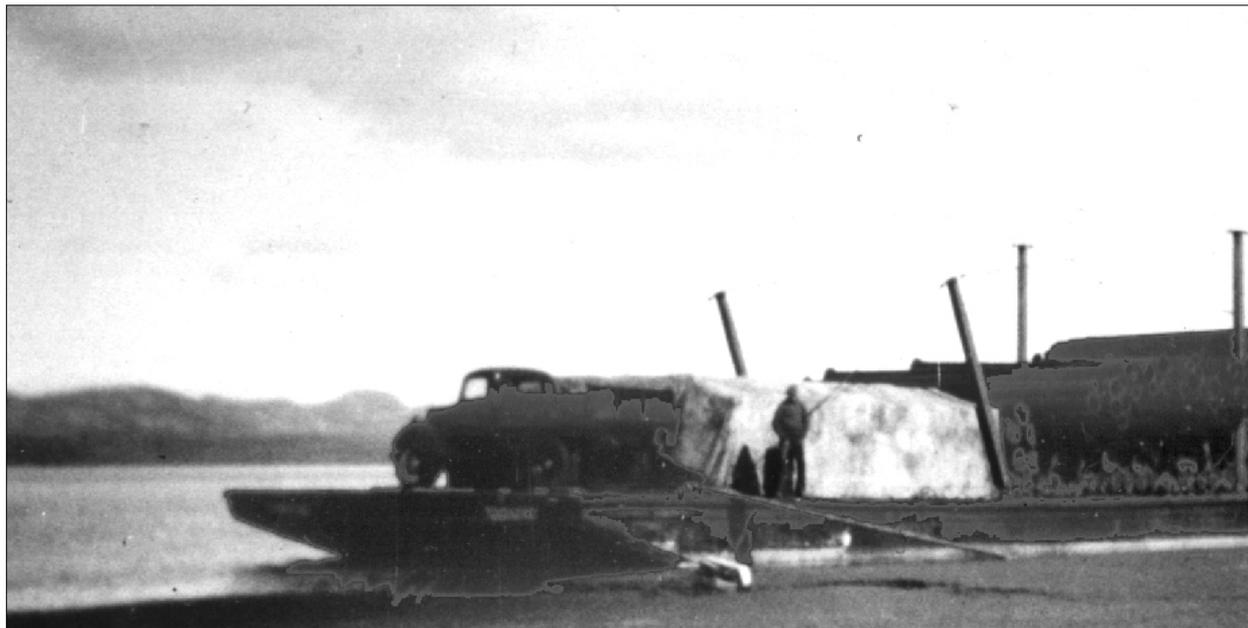
Physical Values

The historic place is the S.S. Keno itself and does not reside in the land upon which it rests. The value of the physical resource resides in its documentation and as a representative of a type of vessel constructed for the water transportation network established in the Yukon. This includes the following elements:

- the completeness of the vessel in its hull, superstructure, propulsion and auxiliary systems.
- the surviving unity of the original vessel and equipment.
- the quality of the construction of the vessel and its components.
- the well-executed carvel planking.
- it is an example of the fast water, shallow draft sternwheel steamers that plied the upper Yukon River.
- Broad defining characteristics of importance are those:
 - * systems associated with the vessel's structure.
 - * systems associated with the vessel as a freight system.
 - * systems associated with the vessel as water-borne accommodation.

Associative Values

The symbolic importance of the S.S. Keno derives from its role in the water transportation



system of the Yukon and its association with other shallow draft sternwheel steamers. Its meaning is enhanced by the current setting which is defined by its proximity to the Yukon River, a major river artery, and in the heart of the Town of Dawson, one of the urban anchors of this transportation network.

1.1.b. Historic Place - Objectives

The historic place will be safeguarded when:

- the appearance and physical integrity of the S.S. Keno, as defined by original massing, surface material, colour, hull construction and design, and exterior elements (lifeboats, lines, spars, etc.), is maintained;
- integrity of structural framing and mechanical systems is maintained;
- interior and exterior functional organization of space is maintained;
- original materials and mechanical systems are conserved in accordance with the CRM Policy;
- representative samples of removed historic fabric will be preserved and maintained for reference purposes;
- linkages and co-operation with other authorities to foster the integrity of the historic place are actively encouraged;
- proximity and visual access to the river are maintained;
- viewscapes of the vessel and river are maintained;
- the visual contribution of the S.S. Keno to the commemorative integrity of Dawson Historical Complex NHS is acknowledged and maintained.

1.2.a. Moveable Resources - Values

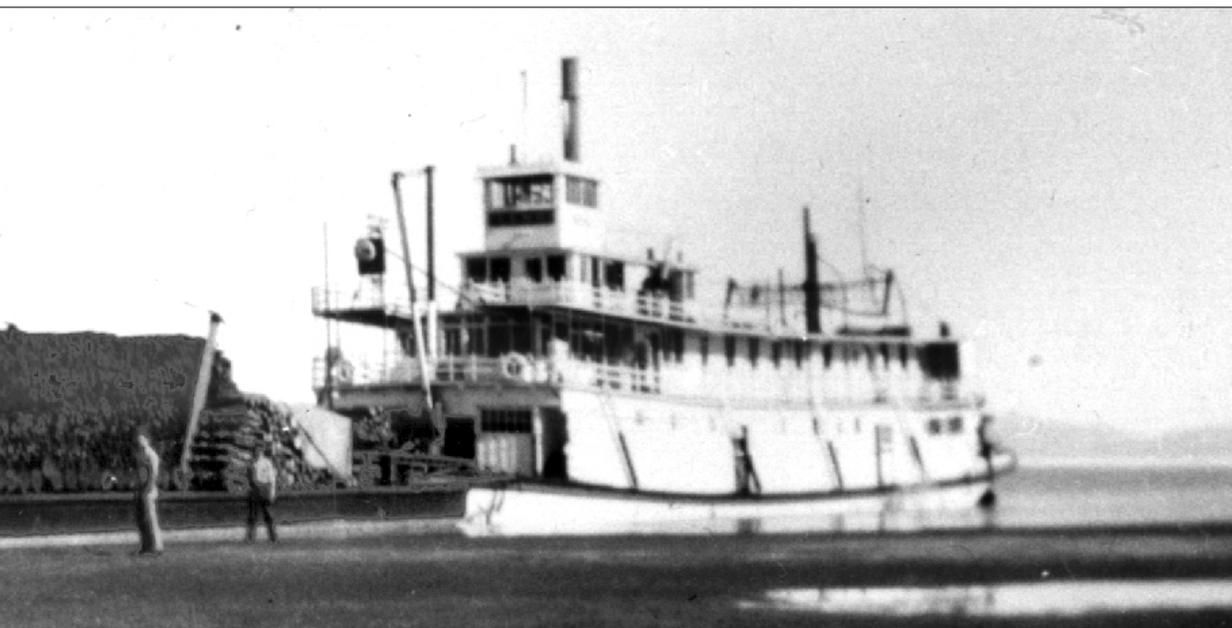
The level 1 moveable resources are important contributors to the values and messages of S.S. Keno National Historic Site. These resources gain their value by:

- being authentic artifacts directly related to the vessel, whose provenance has been established through research and documentation.

1.2.b. Moveable Resources - Objectives

The site's moveable resources which are cultural resources will be safeguarded when:

- moveable resources related to the commemorative intent of the S.S. Keno have been evaluated, identified, protected, and maintained.
- strategies are in place for effective presentation and monitoring.
- access is ensured for research and presentation.



The inland water transportation system played an important role in supporting the building of the Alaska Highway. It was the extension of the road system that eventually shutdown the boats in the mid 1950s. NAC

2. Reasons for the Site's National Historic Significance are Effectively Communicated

The second element of commemorative integrity focuses on the effective communication of the reasons for the site's national historic significance. Each of the elements of commemorative intent forms an important component of the learning objectives which must be met if the site is to have commemorative integrity. This means that visitors to the site must understand the role of the S.S. Keno as a representative example of Yukon lake and river stern-wheel steamers.

Effective delivery on these learning objectives also implies that the messages are based on research, knowledge, and awareness and sensitivity to current historiography regarding the elements of commemoration. It also suggests that presentation is balanced. This means that various perspectives on the events associated with this site are communicated. Moreover, the individual components of the story should not be treated in isolation, but are integrated into the presentation of the history of inland water transportation as a whole.

The HSMBC has identified S.S. Klondike NHS in Whitehorse as the primary vehicle for the presentation of the messages of national historic significance related to the inland water transportation system. The Board has also highlighted the S.S. Keno's important role in contributing to the historic values of Dawson Historical Complex NHS. Therefore the S.S. Keno's presence in the urban landscape is its main presentation value.

2.1 Nationally Significant Messages - Values

To achieve commemorative integrity the following learning objective for S.S. Keno NHS must be understood by the audience:

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 sternwheeler technology.

Messages supporting the learning objective include:

- * Stern-wheel steamers were the main form of water transportation in the Yukon and played a major role in the development of the Yukon interior until the 1950s.
- * This type of riverboat technology was an engineering response to regional transport requirements and to local economic and environmental conditions in the Yukon.
- * Riverboat transport as exemplified by the S.S. Keno played an important role in the existence of Dawson.

2.2 Nationally Significant Messages - Objectives

The reasons for the S.S. Keno's national historic significance will be effectively presented when as many Canadians as possible:

- are aware of the S.S. Keno's importance and contribution to the learning objectives of Dawson Historical Complex NHS.
- understand the site's national significance and its role in Canadian history.
- have knowledge of the linkages between the messages of national significance and the site's level 1 resources and other related resources.
- and when measures and measurement processes are in place to determine the effectiveness of message delivery.

3. The Site's Heritage Values are Respected

3.1 Heritage Values

S.S. Keno National Historic Site is a Parks Canada heritage place, one part of a system of national and international heritage places. The natural and cultural heritage represented by these places is our legacy as Canadians and a significant element of Canadian identity.

Beyond the values of national historic significance, the heritage values associated with the S.S. Keno National Historic Site include the role played by the Town of Dawson as an important transshipment point on the Yukon inland water transport system. This includes understanding the role and history of Dawson as an administrative and supply centre, a transshipment point between riverboat and rail and road transport into the Klondike Goldfields and as the site of shipyards and ways.

The role of S.S. Keno National Historic Site as a gateway to the related cultural and natural heritage of the Yukon waterways is another heritage value. For many visitors it is a point of exposure to the rich natural and cultural heritage of the Yukon inland waterways. These additional heritage values comprise the related histories and interrelationships of sites such as the MV Tarahane in Atlin, the Thirty Mile Heritage River, S.S. Klondike National Historic Site, Canyon City and Fort Selkirk with the S.S. Keno.

Other heritage values also include the level 2 cultural resources managed by Parks Canada, and messages relating to the history of this place beyond the themes and period of commemoration. These resources and messages do not relate to the national designation, but are important to the documentation and communication of the history of water transportation in the Yukon. This includes the waterfront site of the S.S. Keno.

The association of the site with other national historic sites relating to the Yukon (i.e. Dawson Historical Complex, Dredge No. 4, and the S.S. Klondike) is acknowledged. A more general heritage value is the relationship of the S.S. Keno to the larger family of national historic sites across Canada.

3.2 Heritage Values - Objectives

The site's other heritage values will be respected and maintained when:

- Parks Canada is working cooperatively with other stakeholders to protect and present the full history and heritage of the inland waterways of the Yukon;
- Level 2 resources are managed according to the Cultural Resource Management Policy;
- the level 2 messages pertaining to Dawson and the S.S. Keno are communicated to the public;
- the waterfront setting of the S.S. Keno is maintained;
- the S.S. Keno's relationship with other National Historic Sites in the Yukon is effectively communicated;
- the S.S. Keno's membership in the larger family of national historic sites is communicated.

S.S. Keno National Historic Site is located in downtown Dawson. Periodic maintenance stabilizes the vessel as a permanent landscape feature in the community.
D. Neufeld Coll. PC



Appendix A: HSMBC Recommendations on the S.S. Keno

This appendix reviews the major recommendations referring to the S.S. Keno made by the HSMBC.

In November, 1958 the Yukon riverboats were considered by the HSMBC, within the larger context of the history of transportation in Canada. The following recommendations resulted:

The Board would like to record its interest in the general subject of transportation in Canada as a matter of national historic importance, and its concern that examples of different types of transport should be preserved. The Board believes that it is of national historic importance to preserve a typical representative or representatives of lake and river stern-wheel steamship transport.

Yukon River Boats

The Board recommends further that the Minister ask the Northern administration and Lands Branch to consider the possibility of preserving one or more of the Yukon River steamers as a tourist attraction and perhaps as part of a river-steamer museum in the Yukon.

Six months later at the May, 1959 meeting the Board went further and made a definite recommendation to preserve one of the *stern-wheel river boats at Whitehorse*, and

The Board recommends that the purchase of one of the stern-wheel river boats at Whitehorse be arranged and that steps be taken for its preservation.

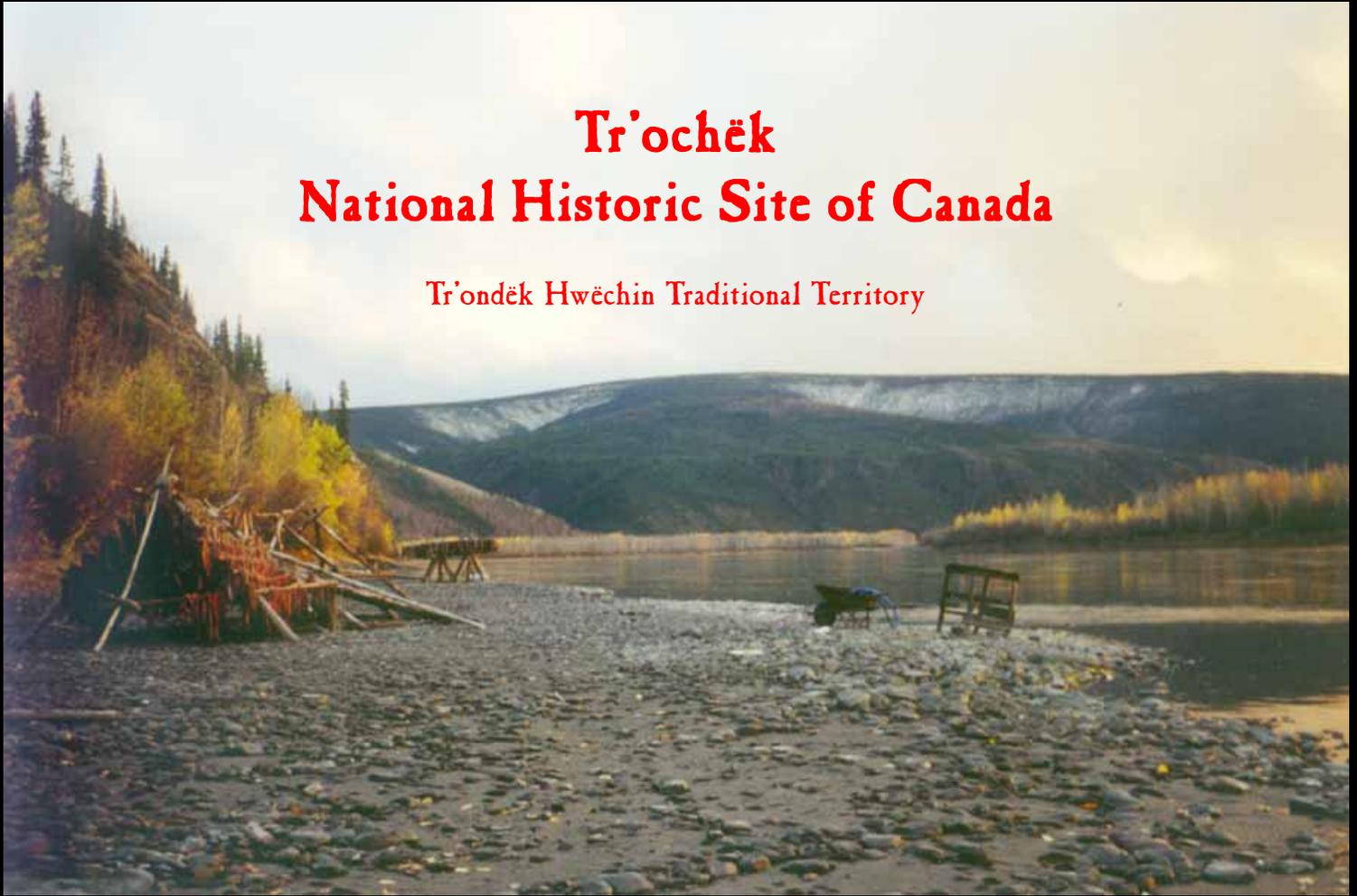
The program's contributions to the 1962 Dawson Festival included the refurbishment and sailing of the S.S. Keno from Whitehorse to Dawson where the vessel was set up as a tourist attraction. At the July 1 opening of the S.S. Keno, the Minister declared the vessel a National Historic Site.

In November, 1987, the Board;

reaffirmed the national significance of both the S.S. Keno and S.S. Klondike. Further the Board recommended that the S.S. Keno should be maintained in a stabilized condition as it adds an extra visual dimension to the Dawson experience.

Tr'ochëk National Historic Site of Canada

Tr'ondëk Hwëchin Traditional Territory



Commemorative Integrity Statement
REVIEW DRAFT January 21, 2003



**Tr'ochëk
National Historic Site of Canada
Commemorative Integrity Statement**

Approved:

Christina Cameron, Director General
National Historic Sites, Parks Canada

Date

Ken East , Field Unit Superintendent
Yukon Field Unit, Parks Canada

Date

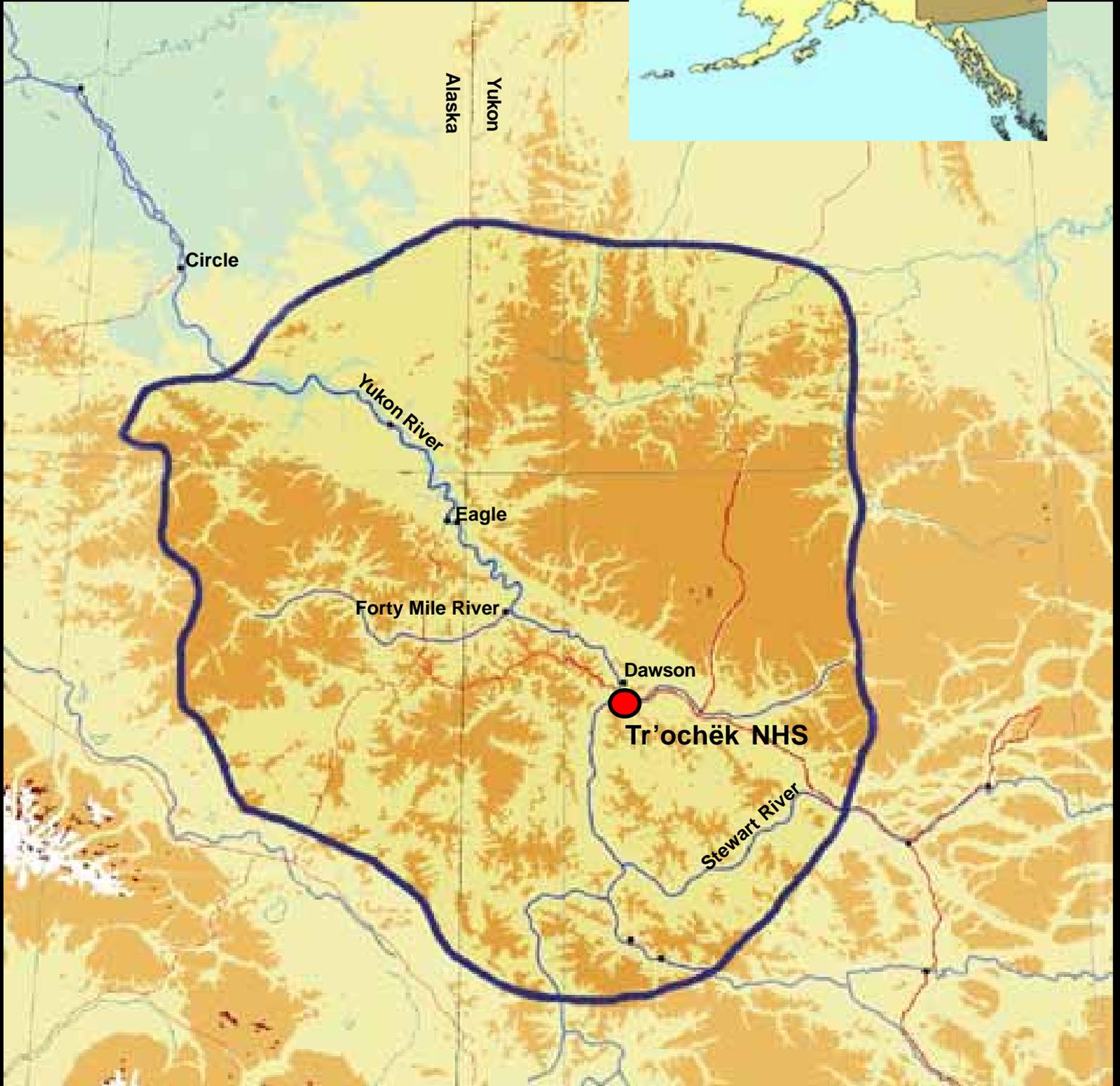
Darren Taylor, Chief, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
Tr'ochëk National Historic Site of Canada, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory

Date

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Hän Traditional Territory





Tr'ochëk National Historic Site of Canada Commemorative Integrity Statement

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Tr'ochëk is representative of the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin "home" on the middle Yukon River. It represents the many cultural connections of the people, linking them to their past, to their ancestors, within their families and contributes to the community's construction of its future. It also highlights the importance of their life at the juncture between land and flowing water. Their language, oral histories, place names and material culture are evidence of these linkages to their homeland as well. The ownership of Tr'ochëk by the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin after the dislocations of the twentieth century also contributes to its importance. The site including the Hän camps facing the Klondike and Yukon Rivers and trails reaching back up the Klondike valley to hunting grounds, traditional plant harvesting areas and up to the river bench lookout points was designated by the Minister on July 19, 2002.



Tr'ochëk NHS is accessible by boat from Dawson.

1.2 *National Historic Sites Program Objectives*

The National Historic Site Program Objectives are the objectives of the Government of Canada for the national historic sites program:

- To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historical commemoration.
- To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources.
- To encourage and support owners of national historic sites in their efforts to ensure commemorative integrity.

1.3 *Commemorative Integrity*

Commemorative integrity describes the health and wholeness of a national historic site. A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when:

- the resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are not impaired or under threat,
- the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public, and
- the site's heritage values (including those not related to designation as a national historic site) are respected in all decisions and actions affecting the site.

Resources directly related to the reasons for the site's designation are Level I resources as defined in Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. Resources that are not related to the reasons for the site's designation but which have historic value are defined as Level II in the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

A Commemorative Integrity Statement is a document which identifies what is meant by commemorative integrity at a particular national historic site. It provides a baseline for planning, managing, operating, reporting and taking remedial action.

The document is divided into six parts:

1. *Introduction*

2. *Designation and Context*

3. *Resources Directly Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site*

This section of the Commemorative integrity statement identifies the resources that relate directly to the reasons for the site's designation. It also describes the historic values of these resources, which can be physical as well as associative or symbolic. These values must be safeguarded and communicated. The Commemorative Integrity Statement provides guidance, through objectives, about the meaning of "not impaired or under threat" in the context of the site.

4. *Reasons for National Historic Significance*

This section of the Commemorative Integrity Statement identifies the reasons for designation as a national historic site, as well as any additional, essential information required to ensure their understanding. It provides guidance, through objectives, on integrity in presentation and effective communication with audiences.

5. *Resources, Values and Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site*

This section of the Commemorative integrity statement covers resources, messages and values that are not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site. Objectives provide guidance on the management of these.

6. *Appendices*

A Commemorative Integrity Statement guides site management by:

- identifying what is most important about a site relative to the national historic designation and, for Parks Canada sites, ensuring that matters relating to national significance, including resources and messaging, are the highest management priority.
- ensuring that there is a focus on the “whole”, and not just the individual resources.
- providing the fundamental document to guide management planning and preparation of a conservation and presentation plan, which detail specific actions to be carried out.
- enunciating a set of heritage values and objectives which can be used in analyzing and evaluating the impact of development and adaptive re-use proposals on a site or nearby property.
- providing the basis for design guidelines for development which may take place within or nearby and which may have an impact on the national historic site.
- giving direction on heritage messages for marketing plans and programs.
- providing the foundation for reporting to Canadians on the state of national historic sites.

1.4 *Cultural Resource Management Policy*

Cultural resource management is an integrated and holistic approach to the management of cultural resources. It applies to all activities that affect cultural resources, including the care taken of these resources and the promotion of public understanding and enjoyment of them. The objective is to manage cultural resources in accordance with the principles of value, public benefit, understanding, respect and integrity.

Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy* defines cultural resources as places or human works that have been determined to have historic value. Cultural resources include those directly related to the reasons for the site's national significance and those not related but which possess historic value.

Archaeological research at Tr'ochëk has involved community youth and Elders.



The *Policy* is the basis for management of cultural resources by Parks Canada. Other owners of national historic sites are encouraged to apply the principles and practice from the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

Effective cultural resource management practice is based on:

- an up-to-date inventory of resources;
- an evaluation of resources to determine which are to be considered as cultural resources and what it is that constitutes their historic value;
- consideration of historic value in actions affecting conservation and presentation. Most, if not all, operational activities have an impact on conservation or presentation;
- monitoring and review to ensure that conservation and presentation objectives continue to be met effectively.

A Commemorative Integrity Statement sets out the results of the first two points above in order to facilitate the third and fourth.

The objectives in a Commemorative Integrity Statement specify that the site should be managed in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. In addition to the principles and practice noted above, management under the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* means:

- cultural resources and their values are inventoried and evaluated, and these records are kept up to date;
- there are no uses or threats that reduce the potential for long-term conservation and future understanding and appreciation of the cultural resources;
- any modification to the site or its cultural resources is based on sound knowledge and respect for the historic values of the resources and is preceded by adequate research, recording, and investigation;
- conservation measures are based on direct, rather than indirect evidence, follow the path of least intrusive action, and are clearly recorded;
- any new work at or adjacent to the site is sensitive in form and scale to the site and its associated resources;
- monitoring and review systems are in place to ensure the continued survival of the cultural resources with minimum deterioration;
- reproductions and reconstructions are marked in such a way as not to be confused with the originals they are intended to represent;
- the historic value of the resources is fully considered and integrated into the planning, conservation, presentation and operational programs.

The Hän encampment at Tr'ochëk in 1896.



2.0 Designation and Context

2.1 Designation

Designation refers to the establishment of a national historic site. It occurs when the Minister approves a recommendation for national historic significance from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Tr'ochëk was designated a First Nation Heritage Site by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in their land claim final agreement (Chapter 13, Schedule B) with Canada and Yukon of July, 1998. The agreement states that the primary purpose of the site "is to recognize, protect, enhance and celebrate Hän culture and history." The agreement also identified the possibility of nominating the site to the HSMBC for consideration as a National Historic Site of Canada.

Tr'ochëk was considered by the HSMBC at its meeting in November, 2001 and recommended as a national historic site. The minutes of the meeting explicitly identify both commemorative intent and Designated Place.

2.2 Commemorative Intent

Commemorative intent refers to the reasons for a site's designation as a national historic site, as determined by the Ministerially-approved recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. A Commemorative Integrity Statement contains a *Statement of Commemorative Intent* which provides the answer to the question "When and for what reason was this site designated by the Minister responsible for the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* as a national historic site?"

Tr'ochëk was designated a national historic site in 2001. The reasons for designation, as identified in the November, 2001 HSMBC minutes, are:

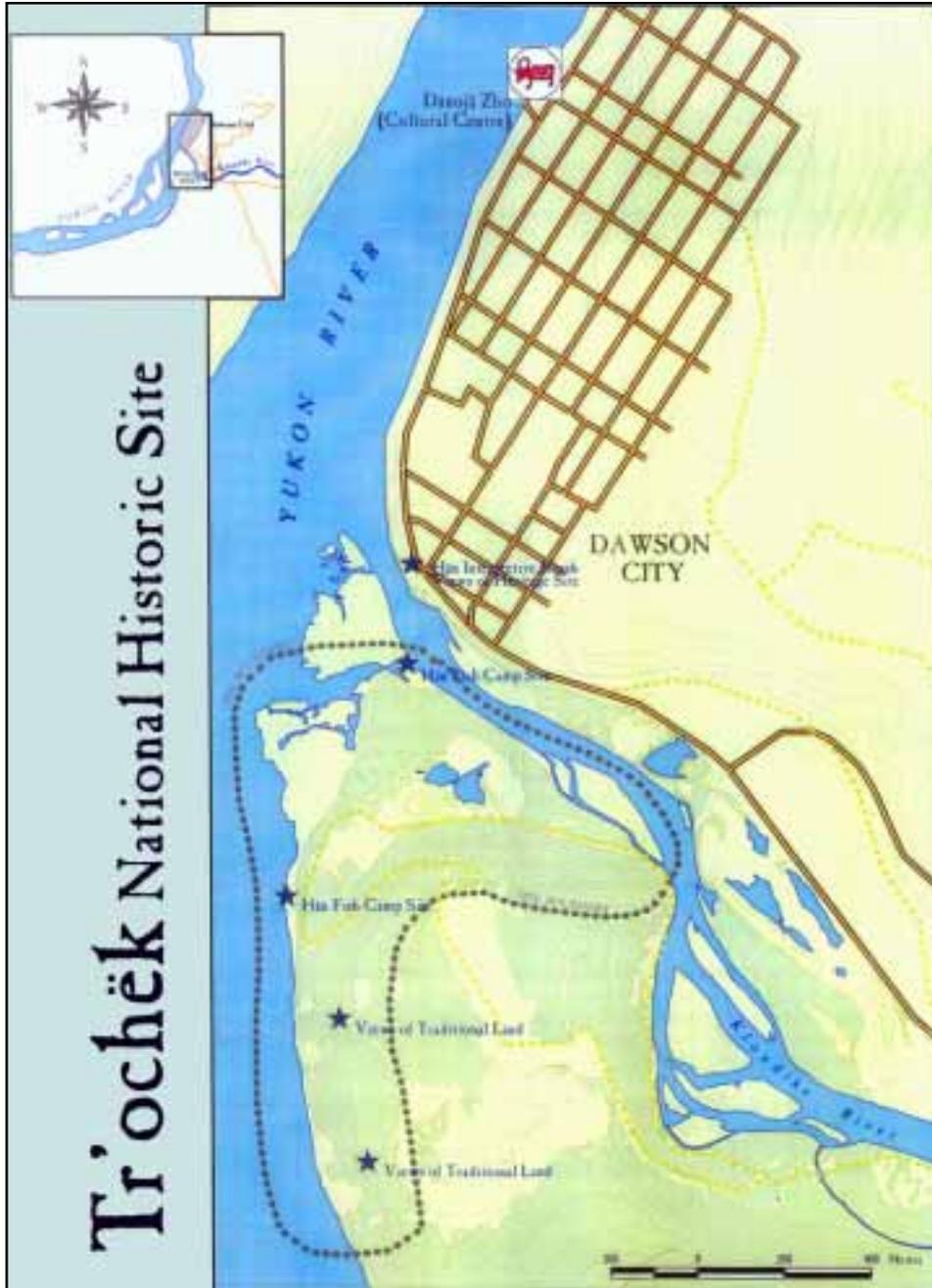
- *It is representative of the Hän cultural landscape of the middle Yukon River valley;*
- *the site speaks to the Hän people's use and understanding of their traditional territories and the land's role as source and carrier of their traditional knowledge. The value that they place on this landscape is reflected in their oral histories, language, place names and continued use of the site.*

2.3 Designated Place

Designated place refers to the place designated by the Minister of Canadian Heritage on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Information on what constitutes the designated place for a particular historic site is drawn from the minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

The Designated Place for Tr'ochëk was defined by the HSMBC as "the boundaries outlined on the survey map in OB2001-12."

Tr'ochëk National Historic Site includes portions of two legally surveyed parcels of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Settlement Lands (S-211 B/D and R-20A) and adjoining portions of both the Yukon and Klondike rivers. The land portions of the site, including those portions lying between the Ordinary High Water Mark and a line marking "the continuous surface of the Navigable Water... before freeze up" (ie. The low water mark), are wholly owned by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. (Canada, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, Appendix A) While the portions of the flowing waters adjoining this moving boundary remain under the jurisdiction of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada,



the First Nation may submit an Application to Reserve Territorial Land form. (Although not specified in the title, the form can include reservations on water as well as land.) The application would describe the First Nation's interests and values in the identified portions of the rivers; the result would be a permanent map notation. This notation would ensure that the First Nation's interests would be addressed by any subsequent development.

The Tr'ochëk boundary includes the in-situevidence of several Han fish camps along the banks of both the Klondike and Yukon rivers, the sandbars and foreshore where salmon were, and continue to be, dried, areas containing plants traditionally used for subsistence and medicine, hillsides and woods contributing to the natural setting of the commemorated period, the lookout posts along the high bench overlooking the Yukon River and evidence of the mining activity which spurred the final settlement of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in land claim.

2.4 Historic and Geographic Context

Tr'ochëk lies on the upstream flat at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers. The Klondike River breaches the high hills along the east bank of the Yukon, just skirting the base of a steep hill rising to a high flat bench. The flat is the alluvial deposition of the Klondike River. To the north what used to be a broad, marshy flat has been filled and built up as the Dawson town site.

Tr'ochëk is a product of the two rivers and gains its importance because of this origin. The Hän reliance upon the Yukon River's shaping influence on their traditional territory is reflected in place names, the Hän language, stories of hero figures and as a major travel and trade route. On more practical terms the river is also the source of life – the annual migration of two salmon, the large Chinook or King salmon (*Onchorhynchus tshawytscha* / Łuk cho) and the smaller, but more numerous, Chum or Dog salmon (*Onchorhynchus keta* / Thëy) provide the Hän with a significant

portion of their diet. Other fauna of importance to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in include grayling (*Thymallus arcticus* / *srejil*), ling cod (*Lota lota* / *chehluk*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes alascensis* / *nãgät*), moose (*Alces alces gigas* / *jëjik*), rabbit (*Lepus americanus dalli* / *gäh*), ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus* / *ch'ätäk*), raven (*Corvus corax* / *tätřä*), martin (*Martes americana actuosa* / *tsuk*) and beaver (*Castor canadensis* / *tsà*).

This river flat has a mixture of balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera* / *t'ä*), alder (*Alnus tenuifolia* / *k'or*) labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum* / *k'ëläk'ây*) and willow (*Salix* / *k'ây*) bushes with a large open grassy meadow. The steep hillside behind the site is cloaked with forest typical of a northern exposure boreal forest. This cool, damp slope is covered with thick moss, both white (*Picea glauca* / *ts'ök*) and black spruce (*Picea mariana* / *ts'ök*) and small birch (*Betula occidentalis* / *hät'or*) groves. On the bench above the flat, mining activity has stripped away both vegetation and soil, leaving a fringe of the original spruce forest along the edge of the river bluffs.

Hän heritage describes the creation of the world and the evolution of the human role within it. This role for the Hän is played out in their annual round where Tr'ochëk is an important element. From mid-summer to late fall the Hän harvested and dried fish, cleaned skins from moose and caribou hunted nearby and prepared other foods for winter storage. Until the early days of the gold rush the Hän made regular seasonal use of the site.

The gold rush was period of great dislocation for the Hän. The proximity of their campsite to the Klondike goldfields meant they were overwhelmed by the appearance of thousands of stampedeers and that this crucial portion of their annual round was completely upset. To avoid the worst excesses of this event the Hän made arrangements with the assistance of the Anglican Church and the Mounted Police to move **five?** kilometres down river to Moosehide.

After the Hän relocation to Moosehide, Tr'ochëk was used for a series of newcomer urban and industrial activities. Several bridges connected the site to Dawson and until the late teens, Klondike City, as the site was known, remained a fairly active part of the Dawson urban area. The various water courses through the site were silted in by the Klondike valley gold mining activity, leaving only the main channel of the Klondike River open on the north side of the site. Later, as the regional newcomer population dwindled, the site was used for a time for market gardening. First Nation people began re-settling the site in the 1950s, after the completion of the highway system led to the abandonment of many Yukon River communities. In the early 1990s mining activity on the site dug up one of the 19th century river channels, instigating a law suit by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in challenging Canada's right to issue mining claims on unsundered Indian lands. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in reaffirmed their ownership of the site in their land claim final agreement in 1998 and designated it as a heritage site.

Tr'ochëk in winter with Klondike River in foreground flowing into the Yukon.





Tr'ochëk in 1894? when Veazie Wilson and his party passed through the area and tried out a Hän canoe.

3.0 Resources directly related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

This section contains details on the resources - the whole and the parts of the whole - which are directly related to the reasons for designation. Historic value is a value or values assigned to a resource, whereby it is recognized as a cultural resource. These values can be physical and/or associative.

3.1 Designated Place

Tr'ochëk was one of three principal Hän fishing villages on the middle Yukon River drainage, closely linked by ties of language, culture and family to Johnny's Village and Charley's Village, located downstream in what is now Alaska. In the latter part of the 19th century it was main camp for the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin Hän under Chief Isaac. The arrival of thousands of gold seekers displaced the Hän from their traditional village in 1897.

Tr'ochëk is symbolic of the Hän "home" on the middle Yukon River. It represents the many cultural connections of the people, linking them to their past, to their ancestors and to their families, and thus to their future. The Hän cultural landscape plays a powerful role in creating their identity. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in celebrate this connection to their birthplace and see their future in a continuing relationship with their land. The *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* is a claim on the future based upon the stewardship of their traditional lands, through preservation and access to what Elder Percy Henry calls "our history book." Tr'ochëk is a significant element of this Hän cultural landscape.

The original home of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Hän , Tr'ochëk, was not lost or obliterated by the great influx of outsiders and the changes they wrought. Tr'ochëk is a monument to the enduring history of the Hän, which is everywhere written in the land.

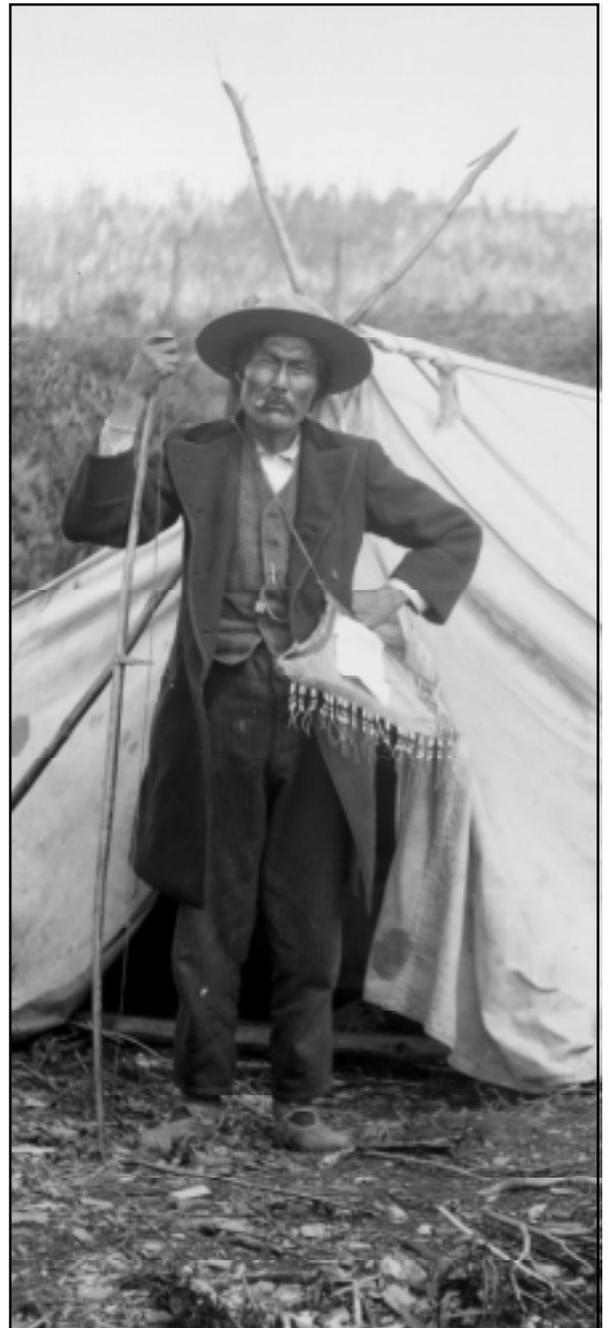
The Designated Place for Tr'ochëk is valued as:

- a representative example of how “home” is built upon the links between ancestors and today’s community people at the junction of the river and the land. Tr'ochëk was the headquarters of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Hän. It is one of the three main summer fishing villages of the Hän on the middle Yukon River drainage. In July, many families came together to set large fish traps and weirs in the slough at the mouth of the Klondike River to take King salmon. It is this use of the Yukon River valley resources and peoples' life at the junction between the land and flowing water that gives us the name Hän, “People of the River”.

Chief Isaac about 1900?

- the fish camp of Chief Isaac, the Hän leader during the gold rush. In the late nineteenth century Tr'ochëk was Chief Isaac's camp. During the gold rush he worked to move the Hän to Moosehide to escape the worst excesses of the culture contact with the newcomers. He transferred the care of Hän songs and ceremonial regalia to less affected Alaskan neighbours to ensure that Hän culture survived and these are now being recovered. His leadership continues to inspire and guide the community as they plan and work for their future.
- a permanent symbol of Canada's recognition of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as a people with a future. Ownership of Tr'ochëk and the associated legal battle for its return to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, is an instance that generates pride in the community and also acts as a symbol of outside recognition of their history.
- a place to undertake continuing traditional activities. Continuing use of the land through contemporary cultural activities by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens continues to connect them to the places where they have lived for many generations. The traditional lands are still used as the marker for the seasons. The annual First Hunt event on the Dempster Highway brings together the community's youth in a fall celebration of the caribou and the development of the next generation's skills in providing for themselves. First Fish at Moosehide is a reminder of the ceremonies that celebrated the annual arrival of the salmon at Tr'ochëk.
- a place for reflection on heritage and as a place to learn about the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

The quiet and natural setting of Tr'ochëk is a good place to celebrate Hän heritage and history - a place for the community to reflect on and share cultural values and a good place for visitors and neighbours to learn about the Hän people.



3.2 Language, Oral Tradition and Place Names

The Hän language is the key element in the expression of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in connection to place. The traditional territory of the Hän is created, understood, described, explained and owned by their language. The physical expression of the language is the oral tradition. Among the Hän these oral traditions are the stories - the mythic, legendary, historic and the personal, that, together with the place names are the links between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and their country.

The language and oral tradition of the Hän people help define their place in the cultural landscape of the middle Yukon River valley and create a sense of personal and community identity. Oral traditions provide the guidelines for living in the world and as a community. The stories of creation and the ordering of the world are placed within the traditional territory and make the country a holy land for the Hän. Tr'ochëk is a representative element of this spiritually endowed land.

Language, oral tradition and place names are valued as:

- expressive cultural links between the people and their traditional homelands. The primary physical expression of this enduring relationship between people and place is the oral tradition. From creation stories through long ago adventures of their people to present memories of life along the river, the Hän oral tradition is embedded in the land. The Hän place names are the traditional guideposts to people's travel on the land, preserving the knowledge of their history, legends, and the resources they depend on for their living.
- meaningful expressions of Hän Traditional Knowledge
Place is imbued with meaning through naming. Place names are a statement of sovereignty as well as an expression of the interests and knowledge of a people.

Oral history research remains an important source of placenames and language. Unknown, Georgette McLeod and Edward Roberts at work at Tr'ochëk.



Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in place names in their traditional territories describe resource harvest areas, sources of useful natural materials, trade and travel routes and recall the myths and stories that describe the moral and social order of the world.

- important tools in teaching our children their identity

The Hän oral tradition instills and reinforces a sense of cultural identity and morality, it reminds the participants of their responsibility in maintaining the balance in the world. Detailed practical and ecological knowledge is embedded in the stories and legends providing people with critical information about the land and resources of the traditional territory.

- indicators of the human integration with nature and spirit.

The language is the basis for the symbolic understanding of the Hän cultural landscape typified at Tr'ochëk. The structure and forms of the language not only reflect the Athabaskan landscape but also their life of travel upon the land and the distances and geography covered in their annual round. Often in stories and memories, place, distance and time, both time passage and seasonal change, are used interchangeably to describe their lives.

3.3 Landscape, Landscape Features and Environmental Elements

The landscape of Tr'ochëk reflects the many different ways that the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in connect with the broader aboriginal cultural landscape. These values are tangible elements that make up the Site and can be divided into different classes, each with its own characteristics and requirements for cultural resource management. Tr'ochëk is a place to reflect on the present life of the Hän and compare it to their past. The quiet atmosphere and natural setting so close to Dawson establishes a restful and accessible escape back to the traditional river camp way of life.

The landscape and environmental components contributing to the site's value include:

- the wonderful view of the Yukon River and its valley from the river bank and the lookouts on the bench;
- the boreal forest character of the Site and the hillside shielding it;
- the useful roots, trees, medicine plants and berry picking places;
- the viewscapes of the Site from Dawson and the Yukon River;
- the juncture between river and land; this was and remains the critical life supporting part of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural landscape;
- the bedrock hill at the back of the Site; unconstrained by bedrock, the river would have meandered through the Site and washed everything away over time;
- the slough which is shallow and slow moving enough for fish traps to be set;
- the regular and ecologically sustainable runs of the different varieties of salmon in the Yukon River;
- the naturally varying flow of clean water in the Yukon and Klondike Rivers flowing past the Site; and
- the tailings and pit from the 1990s mining activity which spawned the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in law suit.

The landscape, landscape features and environmental elements at Tr'ochëk are valued as:

- the collection of natural elements that defined the Hän environment;
- a representation of the array of regional food and medicine sources that sustained their lives; and
- evocative elements reflecting the experiences of the Hän ancestors at this place.



Preparing a salmon feast at the 2002 Moosehide Gathering.

3.4 *In-Situ Resources*

The in-situ cultural resources at Tr'ochëk are physical indicators of the Hän presence and activities at their former fishing village at the mouth of the Klondike River. Despite the industrial development that occurred at the site during the heyday of the Klondike Goldrush, evidence of the Hän way of life on the river has been astonishingly well preserved at Tr'ochëk. These resources include beads, stone tools, bone and antler implements and fire pits surrounded with fish and animal bones. Preservation is exceptional due to the layers of silt from the regular flooding of the Site which have sealed in the former occupation levels. Normally bone and antler objects are lost from the cultural record due to the acidic soils of the boreal forest. The archaeological record at Tr'ochëk provides a rare opportunity to learn about little known bone and antler technologies of the Hän in the late prehistoric period.

The Site is also of considerable significance archaeologically because of the well preserved levels that date to the contact period. In these levels, it can be seen how the Hän integrated new technology and commodities into their natural material culture, and where traditional tools and techniques were considered superior. Tr'ochëk is almost unique in the Yukon in preserving that "moment in time."

The in-situ resources at Tr'ochëk are valued as:

- indications of Hän activities and lifeways in the past;
- objects and features that tell about the use of Tr'ochëk and river camps like it;
- expressions of a vibrant culture rooted in their traditional lands;
- rare examples of little known bone and antler technology; and
- revealing ways in which new technology was selectively integrated with Hän material culture during the period of contact.

3.5 Objects

The material culture of the Hän collected and cared for by museums in the Yukon and around the world is only now being rediscovered by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. These collections present a broad spectrum of the materials and objects used and produced by the Hän in the mid to late nineteenth century.

These objects are valued as:

- models for the recovery of past techniques now forgotten in the community;
- symbols of the Hän capability of producing beautiful and practical works from the resources of their land; and
- expressions of a vibrant culture rooted in their traditional lands.

3.6 Objectives

The resources (designated place, landscapes and landscape features, buildings and structures, in-situ resources, objects) will not be impaired or under threat when:

- the resources and their associated values are respected;
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*;
- the resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from natural process, for example erosion and decay, within or outside of the site;
- the resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from human actions within or outside of the site;
- the historic values of the resources are communicated to visitors and stakeholders; and
- new and evolving uses of the Designated Place respect its heritage-defining values.



Hän objects are held by the Royal Ontario Museum and the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

4.0 Effective Communication of the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

4.1 Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

Protection is only one part of commemorative integrity. As the *National Historic Sites Policy* states (p.78), "Protection and presentation are fundamental to commemoration, since without protection there can be no historic site to be enjoyed, and without presentation there can be no understanding of why the site is important to our history, and hence, to all Canadians.

The reasons for designation as a national historic site express, in the form of messages, why this place was designated a national historic site.

4.2 Context Messages

Context messages are those messages that are essential to understanding the reasons for designation of the site. While context messages are essential to understanding the reasons for designation, they are not reasons for national significance.

Statement of Commemorative Intent

Tr'ochëk is representative of the Hän cultural landscape of the middle Yukon River valley. The site speaks to the Hän people's use and understanding of their traditional territories and the land's role as source and carrier of their traditional knowledge. The value that they place on this landscape is reflected in their oral histories, language, place names and continued use of the site.

1. Tr'ochëk is representative of the Hän cultural landscape of the middle Yukon River valley, the source and carrier of their traditional knowledge

Messages supporting this context message include:

- hearing our oral traditions describe the creation of this world;
- learning how long ago gods and heros established order in this world; and
- understanding how the stories, associated places and traditional knowledge guide the stewardship of our world today.



2. Tr'ochëk is a summer camp of the Hän, a part of the annual round through our traditional territory.

Messages supporting this context message include:

- acknowledging Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in interest in the whole of their traditional territory and how the land claim agreement has addressed their claims;
- understanding how our people travelled through the country on their annual round, the other people they met and what they did through the year;
- learning how this annual round and our people's situation changed as newcomers came to the Yukon since the mid-nineteenth century and the form it takes today;
- hearing the stories about people's lives at Tr'ochëk;
- understanding why Tr'ochëk was selected as a fish camp; and
- appreciating the many cultural resources at Tr'ochëk and the stories they tell.

3. Tr'ochëk is a national historic site, a place designated by the Government of Canada as a site of importance to all Canadians because of its national historic significance.

4.3 Objectives

The reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public when:

- the overall heritage presentation experience conveys the reasons for designation as a national historic site;
- visitors and the Site stewards understand the reasons for designation as a national historic site; and
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.



The confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers at Tr'ochëk.

5.0 Resources, Values and Messages not related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

Some resources, values and messages are not related to the reasons for designation. This section contains information on these resources, as well as messages and other values which are important but not related to the reasons for designation.

In applying the first element of commemorative integrity, emphasis is clearly on resources directly relate to the reasons for designation as a national historic site and their values. However, the Cultural Resource Management Policy applies to all cultural resources, as well as significant ecosystem features.

A Commemorative Integrity Statement is developed to assist managers or owners in managing all the resources for which they have responsibility. The overall stewardship of a national historic site is called into question and commemorative integrity is threatened if resources not related to the reasons for designation are not managed in accordance with the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

5.1 Resources not related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

The site also contains evidence of the newcomer occupation during and just after the Klondike gold rush. These features relate to the transportation, industrial and residential activities associated with Dawson City and post 1950 occupations by Selkirk people.

5.1.1 Landscapes and Landscape Features

Settlement and industrial use of the site, renamed Klondike City and later Lousetown, lead to some landscape additions to the area. Further, the mining activity in the gold fields, especially the dredging of the lower Klondike River watershed in the period up to 1916, released a huge amount of silt into the river changing the hydro-dynamics of the river's mouth at Tr'ochëk. The landscape elements that contribute to these secondary values include:

- the foundation remains of residences and industrial buildings;
- the remains of roads and the Klondike Mines Railway right of way;
- the filled channels of the river's mouth; and
- evidence of farming.

5.1.2 Buildings and Structures

The industrial and residential presence of the newcomers at Klondike City during the first two decades of the twentieth century is still in evidence. Elements contributing to these values include:

- a street of cabin remains and 72 building platforms from residential use of the Site;
- remains of the Klondike Mines Railway roundhouse and intact sections of rail lines;
- remains of the O'Brien brewery and cooperage;
- remains of the O'Brien Moran trading post;
- remains of the "red light" district cribs;
- remains of a farm house and associated material culture; and
- remains of sawmill boiler and associated machinery.

5.1.3 In-Situ Resources

A wide ranging though limited number of domestic and industrial objects have been recovered from the archaeological surveys and research carried on at the site. Elements contributing to these values include:

- household goods and equipment and related domestic refuse;
- discarded farming equipment and machinery; and
- machine parts and industrial supplies related to brewing and sawmilling activity.

5.3 Objectives for Resources and Values

The resources (designated place, landscapes and landscape features, buildings and structures, in-situ resources, objects) will not be impaired or under threat when:

- the resources and their associated values are respected;
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*;
- the resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from natural processes, for example erosion and decay, within or outside of the site;
- the resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from human actions within or outside of the site; and
- the historic values of the resources are communicated to visitors and stakeholders.

A community group used Tr'ochëk as a site to reconstruct a 19th century HBC birch bark canoe.



5.4 Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

Messages note related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site include:

- the role of Klondike City/Lousetown in the history of Dawson City and the Klondike Goldfields;
- the membership of Tr'ochëk in the family of NHSC;
- the membership of Tr'ochëk in the family of Tr'ondëk Hwëchin heritage sites;
- the connections between Tr'ochëk NHSC and related NHSC at Nagwichoonyjik, Discovery Claim, Dawson City Historical Complex;
- the connections between Tr'ochëk NHSC and related national designations of William Ogilvie and the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825; and
- the initial designation of the site as a Tr'ondëk Hwëchin heritage site under their land claim agreement.

5.5 Objectives for Messages

The messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public when:

- part of the heritage presentation experience conveys the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site;
- the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site and their presentation do not overwhelm or detract from the presentation and understanding of the site's national historic significance;
- visitors understand the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site; and
- management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.



6.0 Appendices

6.1 HSMBC Minutes

**HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA
Excerpt From the November 2001 Meeting
(Report of the Cultural Communities Committee)**

The Hän Cultural Landscape of the Middle Yukon River Valley - Tr'ochëk Heritage Site.

Background

In Committee, Mr. Isaac introduced the subject expressing strong support for the submission. He commended the researchers on their work and felt that the Submission Report provides an accurate depiction of the site's values. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation, members of the Hän language group and owners of Tr'ochëk, nominated this site for consideration by the Board.

Hän camps at Tr'ochëk are representative of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in home on the middle Yukon River. The site represents the many cultural connections of the people, linking them to their past and to their ancestors, and contributes to the community's construction of its future. The site also highlights the importance of their life at the juncture between land and flowing water. Their language, oral histories, place names and material culture reinforce their attachment to their homeland.

A brochure entitled "Tr'ochëk: The Archaeology and History of a Hän Fish Camp", was distributed to Committee members as supplementary information.

Recommendations

Designation: The Committee, and the Board after it, recommended **Tr'ochëk for designation as a National Historic Site to be marked by means of a standard bronze plaque.**

Site Name: The Board recommended the site name as **Tr'ochëk National Historic Site of Canada / lieu historique national du Canada de Tr'ochëk**

Definition of Place: The Board recommended that the boundaries for Tr'ochëk should be defined as **the boundaries outlined on the survey map in OB2001-12.**

Commemorative Intent: The Board recommended Tr'ochëk for designation because **it is representative of the Hän cultural landscape of the middle Yukon River valley. The site speaks to the Hän people's use and understanding of their traditional territories and the land's role as source and carrier of their traditional knowledge. The value that they place on this landscape is reflected in their oral histories, language, place names and continued use of the site.**

Secretary's Note: The Committee, and the Board after it, asked that the plaque inscription reflect the phrase "a place for our community to reflect on and share our cultural values amongst ourselves and a good place for visitors and neighbours to learn about us" (See the "Statement of Site Values", Submission Report 2001-26, p. 862)

6.2 List of CIS Team Members



Elder Ronald Johnson of the Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Steering Committee

This Commemorative Integrity Statement was prepared by the members of the Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Steering Committee, the Committee's Secretariat, staff from the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin and Parks Canada and citizens of the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin. The Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Steering Committee was established under Schedule B, Chapter 13 of the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin Land Claim Agreement of July, 1998.

Initial work on the statement began during the Tr'ochëk Steering Committee's meetings through 1999 and 2000. To establish the values and messages the Steering Committee carefully considered the contributions from existing oral history material and the results of the continuing Tr'ondëk Hwëchin Elders oral history project being run by the First Nation's Heritage Office. Members of the committee also visited Tr'ochëk several times and brought these experiences back to the meeting rooms. Several Tr'ondëk Hwëchin members also made presentations to the committee on Tr'ochëk which were included in the discussion. These deliberations were crafted into a nomination paper for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board by David Neufeld and submitted by the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin in the fall of 2001. This Agenda Paper and the Board's minutes were considered at a workshop at *Ancient Voices* camp on the Yukon River in July, 2002 and the Tr'ochëk National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement was completed by fall, 2002.

The Tr'ochëk Steering Committee is especially grateful to the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin Elders Council who worked together to come up with the name of the heritage site and provided the Committee with their understanding of heritage. The Tr'ondëk Hwëchin administration has also been very supportive of the Steering Committee's work. Debbie Nagano, Angie Joseph Rear, Wayne Potoroka and their staff of the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin Culture and Education Department, especially Georgette McLeod, Myste Anderson, Jody Beaumont and Phyllis Vittrekwa, provided invaluable support. Ed Kormendy and Julie Beaumont of the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin Lands Department were also always helpful. Tim Gerberding, and later Joanne Braga, as Executive Director of the First Nation, helped smooth the path for presentations to Chief and Council. Finally the members of the Tr'ondëk Hwëchin regularly provided valuable feedback during presentations at public meetings and the General Assemblies.

The membership of the Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Steering Committee has included the following people:

For Tr'ondëk Hwëchin

Ralph Blanshard (Tr'ondëk Hwëchin citizen)
Edith Fraser (Tr'ondëk Hwëchin Councillor)
Mabel Henry (Tr'ondëk Hwëchin citizen)
Percy Henry (Elder)
Ronald Johnson (Lands Department)
Debbie Nagano (Culture and Education Department)

For Canada

Gary McMillan (Superintendent, Dawson Area NHSC, Parks Canada)

For Yukon

Ruth Gotthardt (Senior Archaeologist, Cultural Services Branch, Yukon)

The Steering Committee Secretariat has included Georgette McLeod, Jody Beaumont and Glenda Bolt (Tr'ondëk Hwëchin Culture and Education), David Neufeld (Historian/Project Manager, Parks Canada) and Anne Landry (Planner, Parks Canada).

Text prepared by David Neufeld. Completed January, 2003.

F.2 Moosehide Trail – Excerpt from Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement

SCHEDULE C

HERITAGE ROUTES AND SITES

Heritage Routes:

The following routes, which are also identified by number on map "Tr'onđėk Hwėch'in Heritage Routes (THHR)", in Appendix B - Maps, which forms a separate volume to this Agreement, are the routes referred to in 13.4.6.3 to 13.4.6.6 inclusive:

1. Eagle to Old Crow;
2. Dawson to Fort McPherson;
3. Han migration;
4. Dawson to Tetlin; and
5. Dawson to Moosehide.

Heritage Sites:

The following sites, which are also identified by letter on the specified Territorial Resource Base Maps in Appendix B - Maps, which forms a separate volume to this Agreement, are the sites referred to in 13.4.6.3 to 13.4.6.6 inclusive:

- A. The caribou fence areas in the Blackstone Uplands/Chapman Lake area shown as Heritage Sites "A-1" and "A-2" on Territorial Resource Base Map 116 B/16, dated July 16, 1998;
- B. The old village site area at the White River shown as Heritage Site "B" on Territorial Resource Base Map 115 O/4, dated July 16, 1998, and also described as Parcel R-45B in Appendix A - Settlement Land Descriptions;

- 13.4.4 A Yukon First Nation or a Yukon Indian Person who is an owner of a Heritage Resource may transfer the ownership or custody of the Heritage Resource to another Yukon First Nation or to another aboriginal person.
- 13.4.5 Government shall Consult Yukon First Nations in the formulation of Legislation and related Government policies on Heritage Resources in the Yukon.
- 13.4.6 Yukon First Nation Final Agreements may include provisions in respect of territorial heritage parks or sites, heritage rivers, heritage routes, heritage buildings, special management areas for Heritage Resources, for other sites or areas of unique cultural or heritage significance, or for other such heritage matters.

Specific Provision

- 13.4.6.1 The Forty Mile, Fort Constantine and Fort Cudahy historic site shall be established as a Designated Heritage Site, and the specific provisions in respect of the Forty Mile, Fort Constantine and Fort Cudahy historic site are set out in Schedule A - Forty Mile, Fort Constantine and Fort Cudahy Historic Site, attached to this chapter.
- 13.4.6.2 Specific Provisions establishing the Tr'o-ju-wech'in Heritage Site are set out in Schedule B - Tr'o-ju-wech'in Heritage Site, attached to this chapter.
- 13.4.6.3 The heritage routes and sites in the Traditional Territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in identified in Schedule C - Heritage Routes and Sites, attached to this chapter are recognized as having cultural and heritage significance to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.
- 13.4.6.4 In developing a land use plan which includes all or part of the Traditional Territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, a Regional Land Use Planning Commission shall take into account the cultural and heritage significance of the heritage routes and sites identified in Schedule C - Heritage Routes and Sites, attached to this chapter.

F.3 Statements of Significance

Appendix F.3 – Statements of Significance

Arctic Brotherhood Hall
Bank of British North America
Bear Creek Compound (20 buildings)
Black Residence, No. 9
BYN Ticket Office
Canadian Bank of Commerce
Commanding Officer's Residence
Commissioner's Residence
Dawson City Telegraph Office
Dawson Daily News
Dawson Historical Complex
Discovery Claim
Dredge No. 4
Former Territorial Courthouse
Forty Mile, Forty Cudahy and Fort Constantine
Harrington's Store
Klondike Thawing Machine Building
Lowe's Mortuary
Minto Park
Mme. Tremblay's Store
Northern Commercial Company Warehouse
North-West Mounted Police Jail
North-West Mounted Police Married Quarters
North-West Mounted Police Stables
Old Territorial Administration Building
Palace Grand Theatre
Paul Denhardt Cabin
Post Office
Robert Service Cabin
Ruby's Place
S.S. Keno
St. Andrew's Manse
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
St. Paul's Anglican Church
Third Avenue Hotel
Tr'ochëk
Winaut's Store
Yukon Hotel
Yukon Saw Mill Company Office

Statement of Significance

Arctic Brotherhood Hall Historic Site

Place Description

The Arctic Brotherhood Hall municipal historic site is a two storey frame building located at the corner of Queen Street and Fourth Avenue, Lots 1 and 2, Block S, Ladue Estate, in Dawson City.

Heritage Value

The Arctic Brotherhood hall is designated for its historic, cultural, architectural and social significance.

The historical and cultural value of the site relates to its association with the 1898 Klondike Gold Rush and with the Arctic Brotherhood. The Arctic Brotherhood was a fraternal social organization established in February 1899, for men residing in the northwest section of North America. Camp No. 4 of the Arctic Brotherhood was established in Dawson City in November 1899 and rapidly grew in membership to necessitate the construction of a new Arctic Brotherhood Fraternity Hall. Completed in October 1901, the Hall was constructed in three weeks using financial contributions from its members. At its opening, the hall was touted as the largest and grandest building not only in Dawson but in the entire northwest.

Thomas Firth, the founder of a successful Dawson insurance company and the father of the first mayor Dawson, Howard Firth, was a partial owner of the building from 1911-1929. The family insurance company continues to this day. In 1925, after the Arctic Brotherhood ceased to exist, the building served as a community hall. The Fraternal Order of the Eagles moved into the building in 1929 after their building burned and stayed until 1943, when the Dawson aerie was disbanded.

The Arctic Brotherhood Hall is one of few remaining buildings from the early 1900s in the Downtown Transitional Heritage Area. Its vernacular architecture is typical of Dawson for this time period and consists of a two storey frame building with coved siding and a metal gable roof with decorative brackets supporting a wide eave on the front façade and a small vented cupola along the ridgeline. The primary façade's asymmetrical fenestration of the original building is punctuated with a second storey open balcony with a pedimented gable roof, square pilasters and posts, and geometric railings. By the 1920s two small windows were added on either side of the pediment, more recently they were converted to vents with a third one added above the apex of the gable of the pediment. By the 1920s, a shed roofed addition was added on the south wall. It was enlarged in the 1930s, and again in the early 1980s and in the mid-1990s, providing additional space and housing the main access to the building. Another small addition was added to the north wall by 2010.

The social values of the site are demonstrated through the building's continued use for community events and celebrations. In 1967, it was renovated and renamed the Centennial Hall. In 1973, it was repurposed as Diamond Tooth Gertie's Gambling Hall, Canada's first legal gambling hall. Its present use reflects on the wilder social life in Dawson in the early 1900s and continues to serve as a community gathering space during the winter months.

Character Defining Elements

- Siting of the building on its lot with orientation to Queen Street and Fourth Avenue.
- Setback from the wooden boardwalk along Queen Street and Fourth Avenue
- Materials, scale and form
- Exterior architectural elements such as the coved siding, metal gable roof and decorative brackets, original window and door openings, wood trim and corner boards.

- Open balcony with pedimented roof, raked and horizontal cornices, infill of vertical panelling, square posts and geometric railing on the main façade.
- Shed roof addition on south wall with decorative panels of stickwork on the main façade.
- Vented cupola with gable roof along the ridgeline

Bank of British North America Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Situated on a once bustling intersection, the Bank of British North America is located in the Dawson City Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada. It is a two-storey timber structure, with a white-painted corrugated metal exterior, and features a pedimented gable roof, overhanging eaves and regularly placed windows. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Bank of British North America is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

The Bank of British North America is one of the best examples of a structure illustrating the development of financial services in the North. The Bank of British North America was the first banking institution established in Dawson in May 1898, during the Klondike Gold Rush. The structure was built as a combination bank, dormitory, assay office, and general office. The Bank is also associated with Alex McDonald, the 'King of the Klondike' who directed his numerous mining and real estate ventures from the general office within the building. Dawson metamorphosed from a boisterous mining camp in 1897-1898, to a boomtown in 1898-1899 when the bank was constructed and then into a prosperous and respectable community by 1901.

Architectural Value

The Bank demonstrates good aesthetic design in its neo-classical treatment. Details of note include the triangular-shaped pediments, the regular placement of windows and the corner balcony on slender turned columns. The building also exhibits a very good functional design whereby the plan was easily adapted to fulfil the many requirements of an expanding population. The traditional arrangement of the interior was typical of many corner blocks that once dominated the Dawson business district.

Environmental Value

The Bank of British North America reinforces the present character of Dawson City and is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources: Bank of British North America, 995 Second Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report - Notes 88-012; Bank of British North America, Queen Street, Southwest Corner Second Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Bank of British North America should be respected.

Its Neo-Classical architectural treatment, and very good functional design, for example:

- the two-storey massing;
- the pedimented gable roof, the circular ventilator piercing the pediment, and the overhanging eaves;
- the Neo-Classical architectural treatment of the elevations with regularly placed windows;
- the details such as the ornate, Victorian-style front doors set into the salient angle, and the overhanging corner balcony supported on slender, turned porch columns;
- the arrangement of the interior with a principal ground floor retail space that is served by a double door, and a narrow secondary retail space served by a single door on Queen Street;
- the interior partitioning and finishes.

The manner in which the British Bank of North America reinforces the present character of the setting of the historic district and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- its ongoing historic relationship to the lot lines, the boardwalk, the adjacent structures and streetscape;
- its materials, detailing, and the treatment of the facades, which visually unify the bank with the adjacent structures;
- its familiarity to the residents of Dawson and to visitors of the National Historic Site of Canada.

Auto Repair Shop, Building #7 Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Bear Creek Compound, Auto Repair Shop, Building #7 faces a large, open yard in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The building is a large, rectangular, wood-frame structure clad in corrugated metal siding with a rear section clad in horizontal wood siding. Both sections are topped by a metal-covered gable roof. The front gable has two pairs of large double doors with diagonal boards and large horseshoe hinges. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Bear Creek Compound, Auto Repair Shop, Building #7 is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Bear Creek Compound, Auto Repair Shop, Building #7, as part of the Bear Creek Complex, is associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history, and more particularly the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's (YCGC) renewal and expansion program of the 1930s. The building's role in the maintenance and repair of the automobiles and trucks used for the YCGC's placer gold mining operations was one of the key functions of the site, and confirmed the change from horses to motor vehicles after 1919.

Architectural Value

The Bear Creek Compound, Auto Repair Shop, Building #7 is valued for its good, simple aesthetic. Its functional design consists of a rectangular structure with a large, open work area in the front and a parts room with two floors at the rear. The building's good workmanship is demonstrated in its wood-frame construction clad in the appropriate materials such as the corrugated metal and horizontal wood siding and the metal, gable roof.

Environmental Value

The Bear Creek Compound, Auto Repair Shop, Building #7 maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the immediate area.

Sources:

Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Auto Repair Shop (Building #7), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Bear Creek Compound, Auto Repair Shop, Building #7 should be respected.

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including the corrugated metal siding of its front section, the horizontal wood siding-painted grey with white trim-of its rear section, its metal-covered gable roof, and its wood-frame structure;
- the arrangement of its windows and doors, and its double doors with diagonal boards and large horseshoe hinges;
- the functional configuration of the open work area and the two-storey parts room at the rear;
- the interior details that testify to its function as a repair and maintenance shop for automobiles and trucks, such as its reinforced concrete floor, its hoist, and the arrangement of its workbenches;
- its comfortable relationship – due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme – with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular
- the other trade buildings nearby, such as the Machine Shop (Buildings #1 and #2) and the Cat Repair Shop (Building #8) on either side of it.

Carpentry Shop Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Carpentry Shop, also known as Building 6, faces a large, open yard in the Bear Creek Compound, a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The building's rectangular, wood-frame structure is clad in corrugated metal siding and topped by a metal covered gable roof with a gabled rooftop ventilator. The front gable has double equipment doors with diagonal boards and a single inset door. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Carpentry Shop is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Carpentry Shop built as a blacksmith and shoeing shop as part of the early phase in the history of the Bear Creek Compound, is closely associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history, with links to both the Canadian Klondike Mining Company and the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation (YCGC). The building also illustrates the site's early development and the necessity to adapt its buildings to meet changing requirements.

Architectural Value

The Carpentry Shop is valued for its good, simple aesthetic. The functional nature of its design is evidenced in its rectangular structure with a single, large, open work area that has a line shaft system in place to operate four machines, as well as power tools and a workbench. The building's good workmanship is demonstrated in its wood-frame construction clad in the appropriate materials such as the corrugated metal siding and the metal, gable roof.

Environmental Value

The Carpentry Shop maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the immediate area.

Sources:

Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Carpentry Shop (Building #6), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Carpentry Shop should be respected.

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unite it with the site's other buildings, including its simple rectangular shape, its gable roof, its metal corrugated siding and roof covering, and its rooftop ventilator;
- the arrangement and detailing of its doors and windows, and its double doors with diagonal boarding;
- its open work area, which occupies the entire building;
- the vestiges of the carpentry shop equipment, including the electric motor, the line shaft system, and the workbench;
- its comfortable relationship – due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme – with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular the other trade buildings nearby.

Cat Repair Shop, Building #8 Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Bear Creek Compound, Cat Repair Shop, Building #8 faces a large, open yard in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The building is a T-shaped, wood-frame structure clad in horizontal wood siding and topped by a metal covered gable roof with a gabled rooftop ventilator. The building's front gable has a single pair of large equipment doors, built of diagonal boards and with large horseshoe hinges. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Bear Creek Compound, Cat Repair Shop, Building #8 is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Bear Creek Compound, Cat Repair Shop, Building #8 is closely associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history. The building's role in the maintenance and repair of heavy crawler tractors demonstrates one of the key functions of the site. The construction of the building in the 1940s, replacing an earlier repair shop, confirms the necessity to ensure that repair and maintenance shops were kept up-to-date as new dredging equipment was introduced.

Architectural Value

The Bear Creek Compound, Cat Repair Shop, Building #8 is valued for its good, simple and utilitarian aesthetic. The functional nature of its design consists of a T-shaped structure with two interconnecting open workshop spaces lined with shiplap siding, and equipped with an overhead traveling crane. The building's good workmanship is demonstrated in its wood-frame construction clad in appropriate materials such as the horizontal wood siding and the metal, gable roof.

Environmental Value

The Bear Creek Compound, Cat Repair Shop, Building #8 maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the immediate area.

Sources:

Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Cat Repair Shop (Building #8), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Bear Creek Compound, Cat Repair Shop, Building #8 should be respected.

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unite it with the site's other buildings, including its simple shape, its gable roof, its horizontal wood siding, painted grey, with white trim, and its rooftop ventilator;
- the arrangement and detailing of windows and doors, and its double doors with diagonal boards and large horseshoe hinges;
- the functional configuration of its open work areas;
- the interior details that testify to its function as a repair and maintenance shop for heavy equipment, such as its reinforced concrete floor and its travelling crane;
- its comfortable relationship – due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme – with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular the other trade buildings nearby such as the Auto Repair Shop (Building #7).

Engineering Office (Building 19) Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

Situated in the Bear Creek Compound, the Engineering Office, also known as Building 19, faces a large, open yard in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The rectangular, wood-frame structure is clad with horizontal wood siding, and its gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal and with a boxed ventilator. A small front porch with a peaked roof supported by paired posts enhances its front elevation. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Engineering Office is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Engineering Office, as part of the Bear Creek Compound, is associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history, in particular the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's renewal and expansion program of the 1930s. Designed as an office building and subsequently used as a residence, it exemplifies the practice of converting the site's buildings to meet changing needs.

Architectural Value

The Engineering Office is valued for its good, simple aesthetic, functional design, and materials. The functional nature of its design consists of a rectangular structure whose layout is a simple arrangement of bedrooms and other rooms along a central corridor. The building's good workmanship is demonstrated in its wood-frame construction clad in the appropriate materials such as the horizontal wood siding and the metal, gable roof.

Environmental Value

The Engineering Office maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the area.

Sources:

Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Engineering Office (Building #28), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Engineering Office should be respected:

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including its simple rectangular shape, its gable roof, its horizontal wood siding, painted grey, with white trim, its corrugated sheet metal roof-covering, its wood-frame structure, and its rooftop ventilator;
- the simple but distinctive detailing of its front porch and the arrangement and the arrangement and detailing of its windows and doors;
- its comfortable relationship – due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme – with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular the residential buildings at the north end of the yard.

Engineering Office (Building 28) Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Engineering Office, also known as Building 28, faces a large, open yard in the Bear Creek Compound, a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The two-storey, wood-frame building is clad with horizontal wood siding and topped by a metal gable roof with a rooftop ventilator. The front elevation of the building links to an adjacent warehouse to the east, and a concrete addition, is set back on the west side. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Engineering Office is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Engineering Office, as part of the Bear Creek Compound, is closely associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history. The building provided offices, records space, a drafting area, and other amenities for engineers, geologists, accountants, and others working at the mining facility. Relocated from the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's Arlington camp in 1940, the Engineering Office also illustrates the changes brought about following the renewal and expansion program of the 1930s.

Architectural Value

The Engineering Office is valued for its good, simple aesthetic. The functional nature of its design consists of a rectangular structure whose front elevation extends into a one-storey wood-frame link to Warehouse 1 to the east, and a two-storey, concrete vault set back on the west side. The building's good workmanship is demonstrated in its wood-frame construction clad in the appropriate materials such as the horizontal wood siding and the metal, gable roof.

Environmental Value

The Engineering Office maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the immediate area.

Sources:

Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Engineering Office (28) (Building #28), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Engineering Office should be respected:

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including its rectangular shape, its gable roof, its grey wood horizontal siding, its corrugated metal roof covering, its rooftop ventilator, and its wood-frame structure;
- the arrangement and detailing of its doors and windows;
- its comfortable relationship – due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme – with the other structures and landscape features of the site, particularly the adjacent Warehouse No. 1 (Building 27).

Garage and Fire Hall Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Garage and Fire Hall, also known as Building 16, faces a large, open yard in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The building is a long, narrow, wood-frame structure clad with corrugated metal siding and topped by a gable roof. The building's front gable has two pairs of large, double doors that open into an elongated rectangular space. A third set of double doors, located along the west elevation, opens into a smaller area. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Garage and Fire Hall is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

The Garage and Fire Hall, as part of the Bear Creek complex, is associated with the corporate phase of the Yukon's gold mining history. In 1931, it served as a dormitory. Its most recent function was a garage, before which it was a fire hall. As such, the building is also an example of the response to the need for fire protection and vehicle storage when the mining facility was undergoing renewal and expansion in the 1930s.

Architectural Value

The Garage and Fire Hall is valued for its good, simple aesthetic design. The functional nature of its design is evidenced in its rectangular form with large double doors in the front that open into an elongated space, and another set of double doors on the west elevation that open into a smaller area. The wood-frame construction exhibits good workmanship and the appropriate use of materials such as its metal cladding, interior shiplap sheathing, and the metal covered gable roof.

Environmental Value

The Garage and Fire Hall maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound (change to Bear Creek complex). The structure is familiar to those within the immediate area.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Garage and Fire Hall (Building #16), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Garage and Fire Hall should be respected.

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the other buildings on the site, including its rectangular shape, its gable roof, its corrugated metal siding and roof covering, and its wood-frame structure;
- its three sets of double doors, and their relationship with the three vehicle bays in two separate sections, and its arrangement of windows;
- its interior shiplap sheathing;
- its comfortable relationship; due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme; with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular the Garage and Storage Building (Building 15) to the east.

Garage and Storage Building Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Garage and Storage Building, also known as Building 15, consists of a simple, one-storey, rectangular wood-frame structure with a one-storey addition, both of which are sheathed in corrugated steel siding, and capped with gable roofs. Located in the Bear Creek complex, the Garage and Storage Building is one of a number of buildings loosely arranged around the compound's central yard. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Garage and Storage Building is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical value

The Garage and Storage Building is associated with the corporate phase of Klondike gold mining in the early 20th century. Built by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company (YCGC) to house vehicle repairs and storage, the Garage and Storage Building is also associated with the 1930s rejuvenation phase of the Bear Creek complex. During this phase, the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company (YCGC) launched the expansion and upgrading of this industrial plant, which included the general refurbishment of buildings, the rebuilding of several dredges, the improvement of the internal transportation network, an extensive prospecting project, and the construction of new buildings.

Architectural value

The Garage and Storage Building is a good example of a multi-purpose building type at the Bear Creek complex, serving as both a vehicle repair and vehicle storage building. Constructed of good quality, durable materials, the level of craftsmanship is consistent with a frontier situation and a mining community that was not intended to be permanent. The Garage and Storage Building's utilitarian design is flexible and efficient, and consists of a wood frame shell with large double doors to admit vehicles.

Environmental value

The Garage and Storage Building reinforces the corporate industrial character of this obsolete placer gold mining area. The building is located among the compound's cluster of industrial buildings, which are loosely arranged around the central yard, and set within the unique landscape of tailing piles produced during dredging operations that stretch for miles around Bear Creek, into the Klondike River Valley.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex (38 Buildings), Bear Creek, Yukon. Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Building Report 89-008; Garage & Storage Building No.15, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon. Heritage Character Statement 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Garage and Storage Building should be respected.

Its role as an illustration of the corporate mining phase of Klondike gold extraction in the early 20th century is reflected in:

- the building's simple, functional design and materials that are consistent with its use and its frontier location.

- Its utilitarian design, and good quality materials as manifested in:
 - the building's simple, rectangular form and gable roofs;
 - the large double doors, some of which have characteristic horseshoe hinges;
 - the flexible interior layout consisting of two vehicle bays fitted with ceiling slings for block and tackle;
 - the use of durable, utilitarian materials.

- The building's compatibility with the corporate industrial character of this obsolete placer gold mining area as evidenced in:
 - its scale and materials;
 - its location which is set back but part of the loose arrangement of buildings around the compound's central yard.

Gas House Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

Located in the Bear Creek Compound, the Gas House, also known as Building 5, is one of a number of buildings loosely arranged around the compound's central yard. The Gas House consists of a simple, two-storey, rectangular wood-frame structure with a one-storey lean-to sheathed in grey cove siding, white trim and corner boards, and a gable roof with roof ventilators. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Gas House is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical value

The Gas House is associated with the corporate phase of Klondike gold mining in the early 20th century. Built by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company (YCGC) to produce the oxygen and acetylene used for arc welding and machinery repairs on the dredges, the Gas House is also associated with the final operational phase of the Bear Creek Compound (1941-66) during which time only a few new buildings were erected.

Architectural value

The Gas House is a good example of a purpose-designed gas-generating building. Constructed of good quality, durable materials, the level of craftsmanship is consistent with a frontier situation and a mining community that was not intended to be permanent. The utilitarian design of the Gas House is simple, efficient, and well suited for the production of oxygen and acetylene, in that it consists of a wood frame shell with roof ventilators, concrete floor and foundation, and large doors to admit vehicles and machinery.

Environmental value

The Gas House reinforces the corporate industrial character of this obsolete placer gold mining area. The building is located among the compound's cluster of industrial buildings, which are loosely arranged around the central yard, and set within the unique landscape of tailing piles produced during dredging operations that stretch for miles around Bear Creek, into the Klondike River Valley.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex (38 Buildings), Bear Creek, Yukon. Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Building Report 89-008; Gas House No.5, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon. Heritage Character Statement 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Gas House should be respected.

Its role as an illustration of the corporate mining phase of Klondike gold extraction in the early 20th century is reflected in:

- the building's simple, functional design and materials that are consistent with its use and its frontier location.

Its utilitarian design and good quality materials as manifested in:

- the building's simple, rectangular form and gable roofs;
- the gable roof's boxed ventilators with pyramid roofs;
- the large double doors with horseshoe hinges;
- the efficient interior layout with areas for oxygen and acetylene production, storage of cylinders, and an office;
- the features purposely-designed to resist explosions including a concrete floor and foundation, and an interior lined with 26-gauge aluminum sheeting;
- the use of durable, utilitarian materials;
- original equipment including electrolysis tanks.

The building's compatibility with the corporate industrial character of this obsolete placer gold mining area as evidenced in:

- its scale and materials;
- its location which is set back but part of the loose arrangement of buildings around the compound's central yard.

General Manager's House Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The General Manager's House, also known as Building 20, faces a large, open yard in the Bear Creek Compound, a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The building consists of both log and wood-frame construction that is clad in horizontal wood siding and topped by a metal covered, gable roof. The gable end facing the yard has a front verandah, deep roof overhang and wood brackets. The main entry is off a screened porch on the building's east side. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The General Manager's House is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

The General Manager's House, as part of the Bear Creek complex, is closely associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history. The building is one of the oldest structures at the site; and, as such, is linked to the Canadian Klondike Mining Company's operations, as well as to those of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation that took over the building in the 1930s. The building is also a prominent example of residential development at the village-like mining facility.

Architectural Value

The General Manager's House displays good aesthetic design, and is a typical example of log construction in the Dawson City area. Its front verandah, screened porch and overhanging gable roof supported on brackets, give the building a residential expression. Of good functional design, the building was successfully adapted to meet changing needs at the Bear Creek complex. The log construction and wood-frame structure exhibit good craftsmanship and the appropriate use of materials, including the wood siding and metal covered roof.

Environmental Value

The General Manager's House maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the immediate area.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Building Report 89-008; General Manager's Residence (Building 20), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the General Manager's House should be respected, for example:

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- its present-day use as a visitors' centre, which is part of an effort to interpret the former mining complex;
- its original form and materials, including a simple log construction with an overhanging gable roof supported on wood brackets;
- the features of the form, construction, and materials of its two-storey addition that unify it with the site's other buildings: its wood-frame structure, its horizontal wood siding, and its metal-covered gable roof;
- the residential expression of its two porches and the arrangement and detailing of the windows;
- the large open interior of the log section of the house, with its exposed log interior walls;
- its comfortable relationship with the other structures and landscape features of the site due to its simple form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme, in particular the residential grouping at the north side of the open yard.

Gold Room Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Gold Room, also known as Building 29 or the Gold Refining Room, faces a large, open yard in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The building is a one-storey, insulated wood-frame construction with a concrete floor, a small annex on its south side, and a concrete vault on its east side. The walls of the building are clad with wood siding and the gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Gold Room is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Gold Room, as part of the Bear Creek complex, is one of the best examples of a building associated with the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history, and more specifically, in the renewal and expansion program underway in the 1930s. Its key function as the building where placer gold, recovered from the dredges, was brought for processing, weighing and safekeeping, makes it one of the most important structures on the site.

Architectural Value

The Gold Room is valued for its good, simple aesthetic design with residential character despite its key industrial function. The residential features include sweeping roofs, broad eaves, tall front and side windows, as well as the large front porch. The functional nature of its design is evidenced in its layout, consisting of a small office near the front entrance, a concrete vault, and a large working area lined with sheet metal and floor drains equipped with traps for collecting the mercury used in recovering gold. The wood-frame construction exhibits good workmanship and the appropriate use of materials including wood, concrete, and metal.

Environmental Value

The Gold Room maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces both the character of its industrial and residential setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the area.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Gold Room (Building #29), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Gold Room should be respected.

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including the rectangular shape of the main building, its gable roof, its horizontal wood siding, concrete floor and its corrugated metal roof covering;
- its residential character despite its key industrial function;
- its special features, including its annex, its concrete vault and the sweeping roofs that extend over them, its broad eaves, its tall front and side windows, its large front porch with triple posts and trellis work;
- its rear door and loading dock;
- its layout, and the detailing and finishes of the large work area, office, and vault;
- the fittings and equipment that express its special function, including the tilting retort, the mercury traps, the metal lining of the work area, the office furnishings, and the security apparatus of the vault;
- its comfortable but distinct relationship – due to its form, materials, detailing, colour scheme and location set slightly apart– with the other structures and landscape features of the site.

Machine Shop Statement of Significance

Bear Creek complex

Description of Historic Place

The Machine Shop, also known as Building 1 and Building 2, located at the Bear Creek complex, faces a large, open yard in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The elongated, rectangular, wood-frame building is made up of two very large, one-storey sections. The walls are clad with corrugated metal siding and its sweeping gable roof is covered with metal and topped with a boxed ventilator. The front gable possesses double doors and a distinctive projecting housing for crane tracks. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Machine Shop is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Machine Shop, as a key structure for the mining operations of the Bear Creek service facility, and the largest building on the site, is one of the best illustrations of a building associated with the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's corporate phase of gold mining in the Yukon's history. The building also demonstrates the dependency of mining operations on service and repair activities.

Architectural Value

The Machine Shop is valued for its good, simple aesthetic design. The functional nature of its design is evidenced in the interior arrangement of two functional areas, including the "dirty" area in front, for blacksmithing, welding, and casting, and the "clean" area, or babbitt shop in the rear section, for white metal casting and lathe work. The wood-frame construction exhibits good workmanship and the appropriate use of materials such as metal cladding, interior tongue-and-groove boarding, and metal covered roof.

Environmental Value

The Machine Shop maintains an unchanged relationship to the site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is a conspicuous and memorable landmark within the Bear Creek Compound.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Machine Shop (Building #1 and #2), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Machine Shop should be respected:

- its impressive scale and massing;
- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including its simple rectangular shape, its gable roof, its corrugated metal siding and roof covering, its wood-frame structure, and its rooftop ventilator;
- the large double doors at both gable ends of the building, and the pattern of windows and subsidiary doors;
- the distinctive overhead crane housing projecting from its front gable, and the crane tracks, which extend through the entire building and out the rear;
- the functional configuration of its two principal work areas;
- the tongue-and-groove boarding that lines its interior;
- the interior fittings that illustrate its function, such as the equipment and equipment mountings, and the workstations and their fittings;
- its compatibility – due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme – with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular the trade buildings on the south side of the yard, such as the nearby Tin Shop (Building 4) and Auto Repair Shop (Building 7).

Mess Hall and Bunkhouse Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Mess Hall and Bunkhouse, also known as Building 22, faces a large, open yard in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. The building is a two-storey, wood-frame structure that is clad with horizontal wood siding and surmounted by a metal covered, gable roof. A small porch protects the building's main entrance. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Mess Hall and Bunkhouse is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Mess Hall and Bunkhouse, as part of the Bear Creek Compound, is closely associated with the corporate phase of the Yukon's gold mining history. The building illustrates a response to the need to provide new and improved residential accommodation for the expanded crews of men working at the facility as a result of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's renewal and expansion program of the 1930s.

Architectural Value

The Mess Hall and Bunkhouse is valued for its very good functional design as evidenced in its layout, which illustrates its communal residential function. The ground floor has four common spaces, including a recreation area, a mess hall, a kitchen, and a pantry. The design of the upper floor represents an improvement over earlier standards of accommodation with its ten bedrooms, a central corridor, and auxiliary space with cubicles and an interior stair at one end. The wood-frame construction exhibits good workmanship and the appropriate use of materials such as wood cladding, and metal covered roof.

Environmental Value

The Mess Hall and Bunkhouse maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the area.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Mess Hall and Bunkhouse (Building #22), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Mess Hall and Bunkhouse should be respected.

Its simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials, for example:

- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including its rectangular shape, its gable roof, its horizontal wood siding painted grey with white trim, its metal roof covering, and its wood structure;
- the arrangement and detailing of its doors and windows, its porches, and its covered stair;
- the layout of the ground and upper floors, which illustrates its communal residential function;
- the built-in equipment and storage features in the kitchen and pantry;
- its compatible relationship; due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme; with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular with the General Manager's Residence (Building 20).

Root Cellar Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Root Cellar, also known as Building 56, faces a large, open yard in the Bear Creek Compound, a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. Most of the structure is concealed under a thick covering of earth. The exposed entrance is a wooden retaining wall with a distinctive door and a loading platform, beside which, is a small, shed-roofed enclosure. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Root Cellar is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

The Root Cellar, as part of the Bear Creek Compound, is associated with the corporate phase of the Yukon's gold mining history. It illustrates the development of community life at the complex because of its role in the local production and storage of root crops and potatoes and as a food supply in this remote location.

Architectural Value

The Root Cellar is a utilitarian structure with a good aesthetic design. The shape and treatment of the front elevation enhances the visual quality of this functional structure, most of which is concealed under a thick covering of earth. It is also a very good example of a functional design that allows long-term storage of root crops and tubers produced in quantity. The structure demonstrates good workmanship and appropriate use of materials as evidenced in the features that provide the storage chamber with easy access, controlled air circulation, and a stable temperature range.

Environmental Value

The Root Cellar maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the area.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Root Cellar (Building #56), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Root Cellar should be respected.

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- its unusual form and massing, including its distinctive front elevation, with the attached enclosure and loading dock, and its earth cover;
- the features that unify it with the site's other structures, including the rooftop ventilators, the wooden cladding of the front wall, and the main entrance door, with its diagonal boards and three prominent strap hinges;
- the connecting passage with its double-door airlock arrangement;
- the shape and configuration of its storage chamber, with two rows of posts down the centre;
- its comfortable relationship; due to its simple form, materials, detailing, and colour; with the other structures and landscape features of the site.

Staff House Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Staff House, also known as Building 14, faces a large, open yard in the Bear Creek Compound, a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. It consists of a one-storey log construction at the front of the building and a two-storey rear addition clad with wood siding. A small front verandah enhances the front elevation. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Staff House is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

The Staff House is associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history. It also illustrates the expansion and renewal of the facility in the 1930s, the residential development at the village-like, mining service facility, and the adaptation of older structures for new and expanded use.

Architectural Value

The Staff House possesses a good aesthetic design. The residential features such as the front verandah and front steps, in combination with the quality crafted log construction, enhance the building's domestic appearance. The irregular, interior layout is evidence of the building's adaptability to accommodate changing needs.

Environmental Value

The Staff House maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its village-like, industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the area.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Compound, Bear Creek, Yukon, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Building Report 89-008; Staff House (Building 14), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Staff House should be respected:

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;

- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including the two-storey wood-frame addition, with its metal-covered gable roof and horizontal wood siding;
- the distinctive log construction of its front section, and its contrasting colour scheme;
- its residential features, including the front verandah and steps, and the arrangement and detailing of its windows and doors;
- its comfortable relationship, due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular the Stenographer's House (Building 13) and the V.I.P. Guest House (Building 11).

Tin Shop Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The Tin Shop, also known as Building No. 4, located in the Bear Creek Compound faces a large, open yard in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. This small, rectangular structure has a gabled, corrugated metal roof and is clad with corrugated metal siding. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Tin Shop is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Tin Shop is closely associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history. The building's close proximity to the Machine Shop, (Buildings 1 and 2), with which it had a close functional relationship, illustrates how trades buildings were required to support mining operations. The Tin Shop is also a very good example of a building that illustrates the development of the Bear Creek Compound as evidenced in its ability to adapt to various functions to meet changing requirements.

Architectural Value

The Tin Shop is a utilitarian structure with a good aesthetic design. The arrangement and detailing of the openings on the front gable end enhance the appearance of the functionally oriented building. Its good function is evidenced by the configuration of its work areas and the visible traces of its functional adaptation. Overall, the building exhibits good workmanship and appropriate use of materials.

Environmental Value

The Tin Shop maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the area.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Tin Shop (Building # 4), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Tin Shop should be respected.

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including its simple rectangular shape, its gable roof, its metal corrugated siding and roof covering, and its rooftop ventilator;
- the arrangement and detailing of the double doors, the single door, and the windows of the front gable;
- the visible traces of structural alteration and functional adaptation, such as the west extension;
- the configuration of its work areas and other vestiges of its former function;
- its comfortable relationship – due to its form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme – with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular the adjacent Machine Shop (Buildings 1 and 2).

Troberg Residence Statement of Significance Bear Creek Compound

Description of Historic Place

The Troberg Residence, also known as Building No. 67, is located in the Bear Creek Compound and is surrounded by trees in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. This rectangular building is a combination of log and wood frame construction and is topped by a gabled roof with a large, shed dormer on each side. The front elevation is protected by a deep roof overhang supported by wood brackets. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Troberg Residence is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Troberg Residence, as part of the Bear Creek Compound, is associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history. Its early log construction and original use as the facility's Gold Room link it with the Canadian Klondike Mining Company. The building also illustrates how the site's buildings were moved and adapted to meet changing requirements as a result of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's renewal and expansion program in the 1930s.

Architectural Value

The Troberg Residence is a utilitarian structure with a good aesthetic design. The gable roof with large shed dormers on each side, enhance the residential appearance of the building and distinguish it from the other residential buildings at the compound. Its good craftsmanship and appropriate use of materials is evidenced in the log and wood frame construction, including the gable roof with an overhang, wood brackets and shed dormers.

Environmental Value

The Troberg Residence maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its remote, residential setting at the industrial Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the area.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Troberg Residence (Building #67), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Troberg Residence should be respected:

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- its residential form and proportions, which, although modified following its relocation, distinguish it from the other residential buildings on the site;
- its combined log and wood-frame 1-1/2 storey structure and exterior materials: its exposed saddle-notched log walls, its horizontal siding above the roof line, its gable roof with an overhang and wood brackets, and its shed dormers;
- the arrangement and detailing of the windows and doors and their surrounds;
- the domestic nature of its remote site, with its surrounding trees, and its remote spatial relationship to the main grouping of Bear Creek buildings.

V.I.P. Guest House Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

The V.I.P. Guest House, also known as Building 11, faces a large, open yard in the Bear Creek Compound, an historic, non-operating placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River Valley. Capped by a gambrel-like metal roof, this freestanding wood-frame structure features wood siding and a front verandah. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The V.I.P. Guest House is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations and environmental value.

Historical Value

The V.I.P. Guest House, as one of the oldest buildings in the compound, is a very good example of the beginnings of the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history. The building is said to have been the residence of Joseph Whiteside "Klondike Joe" Boyle, a person of national significance. Boyle was the founder of the Canadian Klondike Mining Company, which established the Bear Creek Compound, a service facility for the gold mining operations, later run by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation. The V.I.P. Guest House is also one of the best examples of the early residential development within the facility, and is indicative of the need to adapt buildings for new requirements.

Architectural Value

The V.I.P. Guest House demonstrates good craftsmanship and materials in its wood construction, and displays distinct features, including the gambrel-like shape of the roof and the front verandah. The appropriate use of materials is also evidenced in the post-and-mudsill foundation, with its insulated box skirting, which demonstrates an approach to building on permafrost that was common in Dawson City and central Yukon.

Environmental Value

The V.I.P. Guest House maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its village-like, industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the immediate area.

Sources:

Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; V.I.P. Guest House (Building #11), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the V.I.P. Guest House should be respected:

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other structures, including its simple shape, its horizontal wood siding painted grey with white trim, the metal covering of its roof, and its wood-frame structure;
- its distinct features, including the distinctive gambrel-like shape of the roof, the front verandah, the arrangement of windows and doors, and the boxed foundation skirting;
- its comfortable relationship, due to its form and materials, detailing, and colour scheme, with the other structures and landscape features of the site, in particular the residential buildings on the north side of the open yard.

Warehouse 2 Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

Located in the Bear Creek Compound, Warehouse 2, also known as Building 3, is one of a number of buildings loosely arranged around the compound's central yard. Warehouse 2 is a simple, two-storey, rectangular wood-frame structure with corrugated steel siding, a gable roof, a deep overhang at the front of the building, and an overhead crane track that connects it with the Machine Shop. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

Warehouse 2 is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

Warehouse 2 is associated with the corporate phase of Klondike gold mining in the early 20th century. Built by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company (YCGC) to house large stocks of dredge parts and other commodities that could not be purchased on short notice, Warehouse 2 illustrates the importance of warehousing in a northern location. Warehouse 2 is also associated with the 1930s rejuvenation phase of the Bear Creek Compound when the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company (YCGC) launched the expansion and upgrading of this industrial plant including the general refurbishment of buildings, the rebuilding of several dredges, the improvement of the internal transportation network, an extensive prospecting project, and the construction of new buildings.

Architectural Value

Warehouse 2 is a good example of one of the main functional building types at the Bear Creek Compound. Constructed of good quality, durable materials, the level of craftsmanship is consistent with a frontier situation and a mining community that was not intended to be permanent. The utilitarian design of Warehouse 2 is simple and efficient, and is well suited for the moving and storage of spare parts and other commodities.

Environmental Value

Warehouse 2 reinforces the corporate industrial character of this obsolete placer gold mining area. The warehouse is located among the compound's cluster of industrial buildings, which are loosely arranged around the central yard, and set within the unique landscape of tailing piles produced during dredging operations that stretch for miles around Bear Creek, into the Klondike River Valley.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex (38 Buildings), Bear Creek, Yukon. Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Building Report 89-008; Warehouse No.2 (Building #3), Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of Warehouse 2 should be respected.

Its role as an illustration of the corporate mining phase of Klondike gold extraction in the early 20th century is reflected in:

- the building's simple, functional design and materials that are consistent with its use and its frontier location.

Its utilitarian design, and good quality materials as manifested in:

- the building's simple, warehouse form and massing including the gable roof, and deep overhang with exposed bracing above the front doors;
- the large double doors with horseshoe hinges at the back and front of the building;
- the large, open interior space with mezzanines and short stairs on either side and a centre aisleway for moving and manipulating items into storage;
- the use of durable, utilitarian materials such as corrugated steel for sheathing and wood for the frame;
- the track for the overhead crane that used to connect with the Machine Shop.

The building's compatibility with the corporate industrial character of this obsolete placer gold mining area as evidenced in:

- its scale and materials;
- its close relationship with the Machine Shop;
- its location which is set back but part of the loose arrangement of buildings around the compound's central yard.

Warehouse No. 1 Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

Located in the Bear Creek Compound, Warehouse No. 1, also known as Building 27, faces a large, open yard in a historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. This rectangular building is clad in wood and metal siding and covered by a metal-covered gable roof. The front of the building is distinguished by a pair of large doors. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

Warehouse No. 1 is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

Warehouse No. 1, as part of the Bear Creek Compound, is associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history, in particular the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's renewal and expansion program of the 1930s. The building also illustrates the importance of warehouses and other storage facilities at remote mining facilities, where it was necessary to keep large stocks of materials and supplies on hand.

Architectural Value

Warehouse No.1 is a good aesthetic design of a building that was constructed to provide storage for the large quantity of materials and supplies at a remote location. The small office that serves as a link to the adjacent Engineering Office and the three interconnected storage areas with a central passage and high windows are evidence of its good functional design.

Environmental Value

Warehouse No.1 maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the area.

Sources:

Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Warehouse No.1 (Building #27), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of Warehouse No. 1 should be respected.

Its simple aesthetic, functional design, and good craftsmanship and materials, for example:

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including its rectangular shape, its metal-covered gable roof, the horizontal wood siding on its front elevation, and the corrugated metal siding on its other elevations;
- the functional configuration of its three interconnected storage areas, with their central passage and high windows;
- the small shipping office, which also serves as a link to the adjacent Engineering Office (Building 28);
- its comfortable relationship – due to its simple form, materials, detailing, and colour scheme – with the other structures and landscape features of the site, particularly the Engineering Office (Building 28).

Warehouse No. 3 Statement of Significance Bear Creek Complex

Description of Historic Place

Located in the Bear Creek Compound, Warehouse No.3, also known as Building 35, is located in an historic, non-operating, placer gold mining facility in the Klondike River valley. This large, rectangular, wood-frame construction is clad in corrugated sheet metal and is covered by a metal, gable roof. The front elevation has a roof overhang, large double doors, and a projecting wood housing for a traveling crane. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

Warehouse No. 3 is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

Warehouse No. 3, as part of the Bear Creek Compound, is associated with the corporate phase of Yukon's gold mining history, in particular the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's renewal and expansion program of the 1930s. The building also illustrates the importance of warehouses and other storage facilities at remote mining facilities, where the storage of machinery and equipment is necessary.

Architectural Value

Warehouse No.3 is a wood-frame building with a good aesthetic design. Its function as a storage hangar for large equipment is signaled by its size and its front elevation, which has a roof overhang, large double doors, and a projecting wood housing for a traveling crane. The openness of its ground floor work area and its mezzanine and access stair, are also evidence of its good functional design.

Environmental Value

Warehouse No.3 maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the character of its industrial setting at the Bear Creek Compound. The structure is familiar to those within the area.

Sources:

Joan Mattie, Bear Creek Industrial Complex, Bear Creek, Yukon Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 89-008; Warehouse No.3 (Building #35), Bear Creek Compound, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 89-008.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of Warehouse No. 3 should be respected.

- the simple and functional nature of its design, and its overall good workmanship and appropriate use of materials;
- the features of its form, construction, and materials that unify it with the site's other buildings, including its rectangular shape, its gable roof, its corrugated sheet metal cladding and roof covering, and its wood-frame structure;
- its distinctive exterior features, such as the front double doors, the overhanging roof, and the projecting housing for the crane;
- the openness of its ground floor work area and its mezzanine and access stairs;
- its overhead travelling crane and its tracks.

The manner in which Warehouse No. 3 maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the character of its industrial setting and is familiar, as evidenced by:

- its ongoing, comfortable relationship, due to its simple form, materials, detailing and colour scheme, to the other structures and landscape features of the site;
- its familiarity to visitors and to residents of Dawson given its location and association with the Bear Creek Compound.

Black Residence Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The Black Residence, No. 9 is located in a residential area of Dawson city. This attractive, two-storey home is of wood-frame construction and has a steeply pitched, hip roof with indented hip dormers. Tall, slim windows with dark trim enhance the exterior. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Black Residence, No. 9 is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Black Residence, No. 9 is associated with the development of the gold fields and in the establishment of Dawson City as the territorial capital as well as a supply, service, and distribution centre. The Black Residence, No. 9 is also of value for its role as a residence for individuals of national, regional and community importance. This list of individuals includes J. Langlois Bell (Assistant Gold Commissioner/ Barrister) ca.1900-1903, Thomas Dufferin "Duff" Pattullo (Assistant Gold Commissioner/ Broker/ Premier of British Columbia) ca. 1905-1906, Chester A. Thomas (Manager Yukon Gold Co.) 1908-1916, George T. Coffey (Manager, Yukon Gold Co.) ca. 1920-1924, George Black (Yukon Commissioner/ Member of Parliament/ Barrister) 1929-1948, Martha Munger Black (Amateur Botanist/ Author/ Member of Parliament) 1929-1948.

Architectural Value

The Black Residence, No. 9 is of value for its good aesthetic design. It is characterized by its elegantly proportioned central building mass, with a steeply pitched hip roof and indented hip dormers. Also of good functional design, this wood frame house is soundly built. The selection and installation of grooved roofing, interior wood joinery, millwork, door hardware, sheet metal and wallpaper finishes are notable, and are evidence of the building's very good craftsmanship.

Environmental Value

The Black Residence, No. 9 is compatible with its residential setting and is a neighbourhood landmark.

Sources:

Joan Mattie, Twenty-two Dawson structures, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012; Black Residence, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Black Residence, No. 9 should be respected.

Its good aesthetic design and functional design and very good materials and craftsmanship, for example;

- the elegantly proportioned central building mass, with its steeply pitched roof and indented hip dormers, to which is joined a number of dissimilar yet complementary
- masses with low pitched roofs;
- the solid wood frame construction;
- the surviving floor plans on both floors;
- the tall, vertical sliding 2/2 and 7/2 sash windows;
- the grooved roofing, interior wood joinery, millwork, and door hardware;
- the sheet metal lined room with seven different patterns of plate, which are preserved in the embossed ceiling.

The manner in which the Black Residence, No. 9 is compatible with the character of its residential setting and is familiar in Dawson, as evidenced by:

- its wood frame construction, pitched roof and materials which harmonize with the
- surrounding buildings on the residential streetscape;
- its familiarity given its historical, high profile status as a residence for persons of national significance.

BYN Ticket Office Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The British Yukon Navigation Company (BYN) Ticket Office is located on the Dawson City riverfront at the start of the Dempster Highway. This heavy-timber building is a low, single-storey, hipped roof form oriented to both Front Street and the Yukon River. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The British Yukon Navigation Company Ticket Office is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The BYN Ticket Office is one of the best examples of a building associated with the development of Dawson City as a provisioning centre for the Klondike gold fields after the gold rush. All other riverfront buildings and facilities have been removed, leaving this structure as the only surviving example of early riverfront construction associated with freighting and warehousing. Its original construction, various functions, and evolution illustrate several phases of Dawson's development.

Architectural Value

The BYN Ticket Office is valued for its good aesthetic design. Its deep-bracketed eaves are reminiscent of railway station design. Of good functional design, its value also resides in those aspects of its design, structure and fabric that relate to its warehousing and ticket office function.

Environmental Value

The BYN Ticket Office is compatible with the character of its riverfront setting. The building is well known to all those who live, work and frequent Dawson City.

Source:

British Yukon Navigation Company Ticket Office, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the BYN Ticket Office should be respected.

Its good aesthetic design, functional design, materials and craftsmanship, for example;

- the low, single storey massing of the hipped roof structure;
- the deep bracketed eaves;

- the heavy-timber, braced frame construction;
- the aspects of its design that relate to its warehousing and ticket office function.
- The manner in which the BYN Ticket Office is compatible with the character of its riverfront setting and is a well-known building in Dawson City, as evidenced by:
- the overall design of the building which is a key element on the Dawson riverfront;
- its familiarity given its use as a visitor centre for all those who enter Dawson City;
- its visibility given its prominent location at the start of the Dempster highway.

Appendix A

Statement of Significance

Canadian Bank of Commerce Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The Canadian Bank of Commerce National Historic Site of Canada is located on the riverfront in Dawson City, Yukon. It is a handsomely designed, two-storey wood structure of native spruce with ornamental pressed metal fronts sanded and painted to resemble grey sandstone. Despite its small size and modest construction materials, the building is an ambitious essay in classical architecture, featuring a cornice, pilasters, elaborate mouldings and artificial rustication, all executed in pressed metal. Official recognition refers to the building on its legal lot at the time of designation.

Heritage Value

The Canadian Bank of Commerce was designated a national historic site of Canada in 1988 because:

- important services were performed by the bank, from the Gold Rush of '98 until 1989;
- this Renaissance Revival building is one of Canada's finest surviving structures clad in decorative pressed metal.

The heritage value of Dawson City's Canadian Bank of Commerce lies in its longstanding role in Yukon history, in the excellence and sophistication of its design and composition, particularly in a northern environment, and in its prominent location in the historic Gold Rush town of Dawson. Originally housed in a tent, the Canadian Bank of Commerce relocated several times before finally settling in the current building designed and built by W.P. Skillings and Robert Moncrief in 1901. Its grand architectural style reflects the important services that were performed by the bank, such as the buying and melting of gold into bricks and the brokering of gold on world markets. This structure, with its sophisticated form, was a prominent and visible symbol of the bank's significance within the community. It operated as a bank until 1989.

Source: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, November, 1991; Plaque text, 1991.

Character-Defining Elements

Character defining elements

Key elements contributing to the heritage value of this site include:

- its location in Dawson's business section, relatively isolated from the predominantly wooden structures;
- its rugged, northern setting within the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada, as well as its spatial relationships with other buildings within the complex;
- its cubic two-storey massing under a very low hip roof;
- its Renaissance Revival design with a four-bay symmetrically organized façade, side entry, classically-inspired ornamentation including pilasters, dentilled cornice topped by finials, and alternating pedimented and arched window surrounds on the ground floor with bracketed mouldings above;
- its pressed metal facing worked to resemble stone, particularly in its imitation rustication, fluted pilasters, and decorated entablature topped with anthemion;
- its light-weight platform frame wood construction;
- its original interior plan and remaining original interior furnishings and finishes;
- views toward the building from Queen and Front streets and from the river.

Commanding Officer's Residence Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The Commanding Officer's Residence, also known as Building 10, is located on 5th Avenue in Dawson City. The building is a two-storey residence with a low, hipped roof and full width, front verandah. Tall sash windows are symmetrically arranged around the main front door. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Commanding Officer's Residence is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Commanding Officer's Residence is one of the best examples of a building associated with the North West Mounted Police (NWMP), in their role in the establishment of law and order and the exercise of Canadian sovereignty in the northern territories. The residence was built to accommodate A.E.R. Cuthbert who, in 1902, was commander of a force of 450 men stationed at the site formerly known as Fort Herchmer. The building is also associated with the early development of the community. It was one of several permanent government buildings constructed in Dawson during this period and a surviving structure from the Fort Herchmer complex.

Architectural Value

The Commanding Officer's Residence is valued for its good aesthetic design. The building is characterized by its residential appearance and demonstrates a foursquare plan with a low hipped-roof, strong roof-lines, and a full width verandah. The building's ongoing use as a residence demonstrates its good functional design.

Environmental Value

The Commanding Officer's Residence is compatible with the character of its residential setting in Dawson and is familiar to residents and visitors of the city.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Twenty-two Dawson structures, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012; Commanding Officer's Residence, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Commanding Officer's Residence should be respected.

Its good aesthetic design, functional design, materials and craftsmanship, for example:

- the sturdy, foursquare style, which consists of a two-storey box shape, low hipped-roof with shingles, strong roof lines, and a full width verandah;
- the wood-frame construction with wood siding;
- the tall sash windows that are symmetrically arranged around the main front door.

The manner in which the Commanding Officer's Residence is compatible with the character of its residential setting and is a familiar building in Dawson, as evidenced by:

- its Foursquare style, wood-frame construction and materials which complement the surrounding buildings in the community;
- its ongoing historical relationship to the Territorial Administration Building across the street;
- its ongoing use as a residence for government employees, which makes it known to the citizens of Dawson and to staff and visitors of the Klondike National Historic Site of Canada.

Commissioner's Residence Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Commissioner's Residence is a two-and-a-half-storey building situated on landscaped grounds that face the Yukon River, in Dawson. Set on a platform frame, the classically-inspired building is clad in wood siding and is ornamented with simple wood trim. It features a 'Temple-fronted' façade supported on giant columns and wrap-around verandahs on the first and second levels. The elegant central entrance is approached by a wide flight of steps. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Commissioner's Residence is a Classified Federal Heritage building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical value

The building is closely associated with the exercise of Canadian sovereignty in the Yukon and the establishment of a long-term federal presence there. Once called Government House, the Commissioner's Residence was built and used as the official residence of the chief executive of the Yukon Territory. As such, it is closely associated with the early political affairs of the Yukon and the individuals who played a major role in them, most notably, George and Martha Black.

Architectural Value

The original building has evolved from a predominantly Classical but eclectic design, through a dramatic and unique period as a Jacobean/gingerbread confection to the simplified, cohesive, well-proportioned composition that exists today. The interior is also eclectic, a restrained expression of classically inspired features and the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement. Built in 1901 to designs by Thomas Fuller, the building's foundation was designed in such a way that the permafrost conditions in the area would not be disturbed and instability would not occur.

The Environmental Value

Although little remains of the details of the building's original landscape, it does retain several important contextual relationships including its entire site and other significant heritage buildings in the Government Reserve area.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Commissioner's Residence, Dawson City Historical Complex, Dawson City, Yukon, Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 87-066; Commissioner's Residence, Dawson City Historical Complex, Dawson City, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 87-066.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Commissioner's Residence should be respected.

Its good aesthetics, functional design and quality craftsmanship, for example:

- its generally neo-classical character;
- its cohesive and well-proportioned composition – a rigidly symmetrical west facade with a projecting portico which is supported on four plain columns;
- inside, the two-storey central hall, with ground and second floor rooms set symmetrically around it, and the prominent and beautifully crafted staircase;
- the eclectic design of the interior, including some classical features (friezes and millwork details along with the symmetrical plan) and Arts and Crafts detailing (ceiling beams, paneled wainscot, dark stained wood);
- light fixtures, radiators and other fittings reflecting Art Nouveau and Arts and Crafts influences;
- the functional separation between the original semi-public and service areas, which remains evident;
- the foundations of the building – posts on sill – which were designed to minimize the effects of permafrost;
- the plan, details and coverings of the ground floor, which reflect the 1908 renovation.

The manner in which the Commissioner's Residence reinforces the historic character of Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada as evidenced by:

- its prominent location in the heart of Dawson, south of the main business district in the Government reserve area;
- its spatial and historical relationships with buildings within the complex including the former Administration building, Post Office and the court house.

Statement of Significance

Description of Place

The Dawson City Telegraph Office is a wood frame building and its landscaped lot at 712 Seventh Ave. in Dawson City, Yukon. The structure consists of a one and a half storey central bay flanked by one storey wings at each side and a rear addition.

Heritage Value

Principal values lie in the architect and the architecture. The Klondike Gold Rush was an international event that created the Yukon as a distinct territory of Canada. Tens of thousands of men and women, mostly from the United States, travelled north to strike it rich. Federal bureaucrats joined the North West Mounted Police in the Yukon to maintain order, collect taxes, and to ensure Canadian sovereignty. One of these government officials was Thomas W. Fuller, of the Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works in Ottawa. His father, Thomas Fuller, was Chief Architect for the Dominion of Canada from 1867 – 1896. Prior to this, his company designed the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings in 1859. T.W. Fuller continued with the Architect's Branch after he left Dawson City and became Chief Architect from 1927 to 1933.

Fuller was given the task of designing and overseeing the construction of six public buildings in Dawson City - the Commissioner's Residence, Courthouse, Public School, Post Office, Territorial Administration Building and the Telegraph Office. Fuller apprenticed with the Telegraph Office; the first project in which he had full responsibility for design and construction. It was also his first experience dealing with permafrost, sub-zero temperatures, and the difficulty of obtaining building materials and furnishings. He designed his five most prominent buildings in the Neoclassical Revival style, similar to many other federal buildings of that period in Canada, and this style is also referenced in a smaller scale Telegraph Office. Classical forms such as the central axis of design, the symmetry of the primary façade, a large expanse of walls, and the use of columns near the main entrance are common to these buildings.

The Telegraph Office was the first and only architecturally designed telegraph office in the Yukon. Constructed in 1899, this building illustrates the presence of the Canadian government in the north and its confidence in the continuing prosperity of Dawson City.

The Telegraph Office represents a major communications system connecting Yukon to the south and the extraordinary development of the historic 2700 km Dawson-Ashcroft Telegraph Line; an effort that is recognized as nationally significant.

After its time serving as a public building, the Telegraph Office was moved to a new location in 1908 and continued as an upper-scale family residence for nearly 75 years of continuous occupancy. The lawn and birch plantings along the front elevation lend to its presence on the street while providing some privacy and separation, and add a maturity and permanence to the neighbourhood. The building and landscaping contribute to the quiet and sheltered ambiance of this residential area on Seventh Ave.

Character Defining Elements

- Orientation of the building on its lot
- Form and materials
- Exterior elements including wood windows with storms, porch entrances, cladding, trims and roof
- Tree plantings
- Interior finishes, including the patterned matchboard panelling on ceilings and walls
- Wrought iron heating grates in the floors

Dawson Daily News Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The Dawson Daily News is located in the historic district of Dawson. The rectangular, gable roofed timber structure has an asymmetrical, Boomtown fronted, street elevation with 'Dawson Daily News' painted across it in large letters. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Dawson Daily News is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

The Dawson Daily News is one of the best examples of a structure illustrating the development of journalism in northern Canada. The building housed one of 12 newspapers in publication in Dawson following the Klondike Gold Rush, the Dawson Daily News, which proved to be a viable newspaper lasting from 1899 to 1954. Two individuals closely associated with the plant, first as linotype operators and then as proprietors, were Harold Malstrom and Helmer Samuelson. Both men struggled to maintain this Dawson City newspaper.

Architectural Value

The Dawson Daily News is an example of a warehouse structure of the Gold Rush period from 1897-1906. Its good functional design is evidenced in its successful adaptation into a publishing, printing and jobbing business.

Environmental Value

The Dawson Daily News maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the historic character of Dawson, and is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources: Dawson News Publishing Plant, 995 Second Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report notes 88-012; Dawson News Publishing Plant, Queen Street, Southwest Corner Second Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Dawson Daily News should be respected.

Its good functional design and good quality materials and craftsmanship, for example:

- the rectangular massing;

- the gable roof supported by Queen rod trusses;
- the asymmetrical, boomtown-fronted street elevation with 'Dawson Daily News' painted across it in large letters;
- the operable windows and large doors;
- the timber construction.

The manner in which the Dawson Daily News maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the historic character of its streetscape setting and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- its ongoing historic relationship to the lot lines, the boardwalk, the adjacent structures and the streetscape of Queen Street;
- its materials, the detailing, and the treatment of the façades, which visually unify the building to the rest of Dawson's buildings;
- its visibility due to its location on an open lot and signage which make it familiar to residents of Dawson and to visitors.

Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Dawson Historical complex comprises the core of Dawson City, Yukon, a town established during the Klondike Gold Rush on a flat of land at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers in a vast, rugged, northern landscape. Most buildings reflect pioneer, boom-town architecture in their small scale, simple massing and wood construction. The designation refers specifically to the 18 individually identified buildings and their sites and settings within the townsite.

HERITAGE VALUE

Dawson Historical Complex was designated a national historic site of Canada for its association with the full extent (1896-1910) and impact of the Klondike Gold Rush.

The heritage value of Dawson Historic Complex National Historic Site of Canada is embodied in its evocation of the time and place of the Klondike Gold Rush, which is conveyed by the surviving natural and built landscape features. Of particular value are the outlines of the original townsite survey, and the wide range and occasional concentration of frontier structures, which confirm the town's early nature, diversity, northern isolation, and links to mining activity during the 1896-1910 period. Since the 1960s, Parks Canada has conserved and presented many of the buildings in the town, laying the foundation for its re-incarnation as a tourism venue.

Sources: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, November 1959; Commemorative Integrity Statement, September 1997.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements which contribute to the heritage value of this site include:

- the setting on a flat of land bounded by the Klondike and Yukon rivers and bordered by hills;
- the grid street layout of the 1897-98 survey plot;
- townscape features of the 1896-1910 era including the orientation of lot lines and buildings, and the spatial relationship of built groupings of similar form, age and /or function within the townsite;
- the prevalence of boomtown facades, rough-and-ready (log, wood, metal and brick) finishing materials, and vernacular construction techniques, ad hoc additions, eclectic mix of Victorian and Edwardian components on buildings;
- early government buildings identified by the HSMBC, their distinctive forms, wood finishing materials, platform frame construction, and siting both as a government complex and distributed among other structures on the townsite (the Commissioner's

Residence, Old Post Office, Former Territorial Court House, Northwest Mounted Police Married Quarters, Old Territorial Administration Building);

- existing frontier buildings identified by the HSMBC in their original form, massing and materials (Daily News Building, Robert Service Cabin, Ruby's Place, Caley's Store, Klondike Thawing Machine Company, Billy Biggs' Blacksmith Shop, Carnegie Library/Masonic Temple, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, St. Paul's Anglican Church, Yukon Hotel);
- landscape vestiges of the 1896-1910 era such as open public spaces, side and back yards, unpaved streets and boardwalks, railways;
- evidence of permafrost and the northern climate in shaping the town's landscape;
- viewplanes from the flat of land that comprises the townsite to its defining natural features: the Klondike and Yukon Rivers, the Midnight Dome and surrounding hills, the Moosehide Slide.

Discovery Claim (Claim 37903) National Historic Site of Canada

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Discovery Claim National Historic Site of Canada is the place where the Klondike gold rush began. It is a legally defined mining claim measuring some 152.4 (500 ft.) by 609.6 metres (2000 ft.) located on Bonanza Creek, a tributary of the Klondike River near the town of Dawson, Yukon Territory. The site is in a deep valley which has been dredged both by hand and with mechanized equipment, leaving deposits of dredge tailings and scarred hillsides below the heavily treed upper slopes.

HERITAGE VALUE

Discovery Claim was declared a national historic site of Canada because:

- it is the site where gold was discovered on the afternoon of August 16 1896, the event which triggered the Klondike Gold Rush,
- economically and administratively, the site marks the beginning of the development of the Yukon,
- for the Aboriginal people, this piece of land is an affirmation of their cultural values and world view; from a western perspective, the site affirms the 19th-century belief that through hard work and perseverance one could rise from poverty to riches.

The heritage value of Discovery Claim lies in its historical associations with the Klondike gold rush as represented by the place where Keich ("Skookum" Jim Mason), of the First Nation Tagish, discovered gold and where George Carmack, an American married to Keich' sisters, staked the mining claim that led to the Klondike gold rush. The site has been actively mined through the twentieth century.

Sources: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, May 1926, July 1998; Commemorative Integrity Statement, October 2000.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

The key elements contributing to the heritage value of this site include:

- the location at Bonanza Creek within the legally defined boundaries of the claim;
- its setting within the confines of the Bonanza Creek valley beside a slow moving stream;
- the quality and consistency of the natural stone of the claim;
- surviving evidence of mining activity on the claim, and in particular to features indicative of staking and placer mining;
- viewsapes to natural hills bordering the valley, along the creek, and to the relict mining landscape in the valley.

Dredge No. 4 National Historic Site of Canada Statement of Significance

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Dredge No. 4 is a preserved bucketline sluice dredge used to mine placer gold. Located at its last place of operation on Bonanza Creek in the Klondike goldfields just outside of Dawson City, Yukon, it is now preserved and operated as a historic site.

HERITAGE VALUE

Dredge No. 4 was declared a National Historic Site of Canada as symbolic of:

- the importance of dredging operations in the Yukon (1899-1966), and
- aspects of the evolution of gold mining in the Klondike from early labour-intensive to later corporate industrial phases of gold extraction.

-

Dredge No. 4 was constructed in 1912-13 by the Canadian Klondike Mining Co. to mine the gravels of the Klondike River Valley. It was dismantled when paying gravels ran out in 1940. All of its major mechanical components were refurbished by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation and encased in a new wooden hull and superstructure built on Bonanza Creek. From September 1941 to the fall of 1958 it mined Bonanza Creek. There, it sank on its present site in 1959. It has since been preserved as a National Historic Site.

The heritage value of Dredge No. 4 lies in its association with Klondike gold mining and in its illustration of the process of bucketline sluice dredging used by corporations to mine placer gold in the Klondike Gold Fields in the 1899-1966 period.

Source: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes November 1987, June 1997; Commemorative Integrity Statement, August 1999.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements which contribute to the heritage value of this site include:

- the completeness of the vessel including its hull, superstructure, gold processing facilities and ancillary equipment;
- the systems associated with the vessel's structure and function as mining equipment;
- its functional design and disposition of space;
- its materials such as the wooden hull and metal equipment;
- those structural components developed specifically for use in northern dredging, including hardened bucket lips, heating systems (steam boilers and electric heaters) and double walls,
- its shore deadmen and related cable system,
- its setting in the field of dredging activity near Bonanza Creek,

- its viewplanes to gold field tailings and to Bonanza Creek,
- its linkage to other sites and landscape features related to corporate mining – the Bear Creek camp site, the power plant, other dredge sites, roads, power and telephone line systems.

Former Territorial Court House National Historic Site of Canada

Description of Historic Place

The Courthouse, also known as the Former Courthouse, is located in Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada. The two-storey building is of small but imposing classical design executed in wood. It is composed of a recessed central entrance block flanked by projecting bays with monumental pediments, and is capped by a hipped roof with a large cupola. The overall formality and strength of the Courthouse is emphasized by its paired windows and detailing, such as the mouldings, turned balustrades and columns with ionic capitals. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Courthouse is a Classified Federal Heritage building because of its historical associations, its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

Built between 1900 and 1901, the Courthouse is closely associated with the establishment of a federal presence in the Northwest and the exercise of Canadian sovereignty. The Courthouse is one of two remaining examples of early territorial courthouses in Western Canada built by the federal government to oversee judicial matters in the undeveloped parts of Ontario, Quebec and the North West Territories. It is also associated with the Klondike Gold Rush in Dawson.

Architectural Value

Valued for its very good aesthetics and its good functional design, the Courthouse is an excellent and rare example of a turn-of-the-century courthouse executed in wood. It is also one of the best examples of the work of architect Thomas Fuller prior to his becoming Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works. Of modest but imposing classical design, the exterior of the building shows careful attention to composition and proportion. Excellent craftsmanship and materials are evident throughout the building.

Environmental Value

The Courthouse reinforces the present character of its streetscape setting in Dawson Historical Complex and is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Former Courthouse, Dawson City Historical Complex, Dawson City, Yukon, Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 87-063; Former Courthouse, Dawson City Historical Complex, Dawson City, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 87-063.

Character-Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Former Territorial Courthouse should be respected.

It's very good aesthetic design, good functional design and excellent materials and craftsmanship, as evidenced by:

- its formal, classically inspired design and detailing, including the recessed central entrance block flanked by projecting bays with monumental pediments
- its hipped roof, capped by a large square cupola which reinforces the building's symmetry;
- the north addition, which, while it creates an imbalance in the façade, is compatible and discrete;
- the secondary elements and details, such as the columns with ionic capitals, mouldings, paired windows, and turned balustrades; which contribute to the overall formality and strength of the design;
- the original interior features including the varnished fir concealed behind more recent finishes and the panelled newel posts in the formerly open staircase;

The manner in which the Courthouse reinforces the present character of its setting in Dawson Historical Complex and is a familiar landmark in the region, as evidenced by:

- Its excellent craftsmanship, which harmonizes with the architectural style of the adjacent buildings in the complex, including the former Administration building, Post Office and the Commissioner's Residence.
- Its familiarity to the residents of Dawson and to visitors of the Dawson Historical Complex.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
FORTY MILE, FORT CUDAHY AND FORT CONSTANTINE HISTORIC SITE

Description of Historic Place

The Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Historic Site, or simply Forty Mile, is situated on islands and river bank terraces comprising approximately 50 ha at the mouth of the Fortymile River where it enters the Yukon River, near the Alaska border. The site includes a significant material record of late prehistoric Hän use and occupation, overlain by archaeological evidence and collapsed and standing structures from the historic period dating as far back as 1886. Included is evidence of two American trading posts, the Yukon's first North – West Mounted Police post, an Anglican mission and church and a dynamic, mixed community predating the Klondike Gold Rush.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of Forty Mile is three fold. From antiquity to contact times, the Hän utilized the site as a caribou interception point and a spring grayling fish camp. The site was also the location where the Hän culture was first exposed to and changed by the full spectrum of European influences. Finally, it was the first substantive non aboriginal settlement in the Yukon, associated with a shift in commercial interests from furs to gold, as well as the establishment of the visible authority of the Canadian government. Canadian sovereignty in the Yukon enabled regulatory control over the Klondike Gold Rush and paved the way for the creation of the Yukon as a distinct territory of Canada.

Character Defining Elements

- Substantial archaeological evidence of Hän use and occupation of the site going back at least 500 years
- Extensive archaeological remains, standing and collapsed structures and artifacts related to the bustling town site of Forty Mile and the period of first contact between two cultures
- Standing remains and archaeological resources related to the operations of the Alaska Commercial Company at Forty Mile
- Standing remains and archaeological resources related to the Buxton Mission's ministry to the Hän and the Anglican Church's mission to the miners at Forty Mile
- Archaeological resources related to the first North - West Mounted Police post in the Yukon at Fort Constantine
- Archaeological resources related to the North American Transportation and Trading Company post at Fort Cudahy.
- The position and characteristics of the site on the migratory route of the Fortymile caribou herd permitting it to serve as a base for interception by Hän hunters
- Remains of some of the most northernmost agricultural activities
- The healthy riparian ecology of the site which supports rich vegetation and habitat for birds, land animals and fish

Harrington's Store Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Harrington's Store, also known as Building 15, is located at the corner of a major intersection in Dawson City. This two-storey commercial building is of wood-frame construction and has a flat roof. The building has Italianate architectural features, such as a boxed cornice, paneled frieze and a square sided, oriel window located at the corner angle above the richly ornamented, double door entrance. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

Harrington's Store is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

Harrington's Store is associated with the development of Dawson City as a supply, service and distribution centre during and following the Gold Rush. It is also associated with the city's development as a territorial capital.

Architectural Value

Harrington's Store is valued for its good aesthetic design. The building is characterized by its Italianate architectural treatment and its good craftsmanship, including the richly ornamented double front door and the painted cove shiplap siding.

Environmental Value

Harrington's Store maintains an unchanged relationship to Third Avenue and Princess Street. The building reinforces the Gold Rush character of its commercial streetscape setting and is a well-known building to residents and visitors of Dawson City.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Twenty-two Dawson structures, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012; Harrington's Store, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of Harrington's Store should be respected.

Its good aesthetic design, materials and craftsmanship, for example:

- the Italianate architectural treatment, particularly the boxed cornice and panelled frieze, the square-sided oriel window placed at the salient angle, the richly ornamented double front door, and the painted cove siding;
- the interior plan with second floor rooms accessed by a flight of stairs rising to a single door on the Princess Street elevation;
- the wood frame construction.

The manner in which Harrington's Store maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the Gold Rush character of its commercial streetscape setting and is a well-known building in Dawson, as evidenced by:

- its ongoing historic relationship to the corner of Third Avenue and Princess Street, given the proximity of the building to the lot lines and boardwalk;
- the awnings along both principal elevations and the dressed show windows, which contribute to the Gold Rush character of the streetscape;
- the Italianate architectural treatment and wood-frame construction which complements the adjacent commercial buildings;
- its familiarity within the community, given its use as a drop-in centre, temporary visitor reception centre, and exhibition hall;
- its visibility given its prominent location at a major Dawson intersection.

Klondike Thawing Machine Company Building Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Part of the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada, the KTM Building, also known as the Klondike Thawing Machine Company Building, is situated on the main thoroughfare leading from Dawson to the gold-rich creeks. The single-storey, rectangular structure features a decorative Boomtown, white-painted retail façade with black signage lettering, large retail windows and a double door entrance. The sides and roof are clad with corrugated metal. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The KTM Building is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

The KTM Building is closely associated with Dawson City's role as a supply service and distribution centre for the mining community during the Yukon Gold Rush. The building was constructed as a single-storey warehouse with a loft space for the Dawson Transfer and Storage Company, a mining equipment supply and transport company. The building was modified in 1904 to serve as a grocery warehouse. The structure is also associated with many of the town's leading commercial businesses and their owners including, most importantly, the Klondike Thawing Machine Company and its owner, George Frederick Johnson.

Architectural Value

The KTM Building is valued for its good aesthetic design and is a rare surviving example of a small to medium sized outfitter's warehouse of the Gold Rush period from 1897-1906. The structure exhibits good functional design in its interior volumes, structural framing and unpainted lateral and rear elevations. These functional design elements are typical of boomtown architectural treatment.

Environmental Value

The KTM Building reinforces the present character of its commercial streetscape setting in Dawson City and is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources: The Klondike Thawing Machine Building, Third Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report Notes 88-012; The Klondike Thawing Machine Building Avenue (KTM Building), Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the KTM Building should be respected.

Its boomtown commercial warehouse design, for example:

- the single-storey massing of the gable roofed structure;
- the timber construction with corrugated metal siding and roof;
- the painted, decorative, two-and-a-half-bay-retail façade with large retail windows, double entrance door and single door to the side, and its irregular arrangement of large retail windows;
- the fenestration and half-glazed and panelled wood doors, awnings and double-hung windows to the sides and sliding door to the rear;
- the stained vertical board and batten construction of the rear elevation;
- the functional interior configuration of front retail space subdivided from the warehouse area to the rear by a wood partition.

The manner in which the KTM Building reinforces the present character of its commercial streetscape setting and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- its relationship to the surrounding retail stores, hotels, and bars;
- its form, materials and details, particularly on the street frontage, which reinforce nearby historic buildings;
- its familiarity to residents of Dawson City and to visitors to the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada.

Lowe's Mortuary Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Lowe's Mortuary is located within the historic downtown core of Dawson City, across the street from Winaut's Store. The building is a long, low, single-storied structure, of log and wood frame construction, whose plain false-front façade features painted lettering reading "Lowe's Mortuary". The building is topped by a combination of gable and shed roofs and its walls are clad in a variety of materials, including log, cove siding and corrugated metal. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

Lowe's Mortuary is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

Lowe's Mortuary is directly associated with the earliest days of the Klondike Gold Rush. It is also one of the best examples of a building that illustrates Dawson City's transition from a gold mining camp to a commercial centre. The building was built by the first wave of gold seekers who came to Dawson, and its construction preceded the eventual alignment of the street. The building has housed a variety of commercial establishments including a blacksmith shop and a mortuary. The earliest part of the building is probably the earliest surviving building in Dawson City.

Architectural Value

Lowe's Mortuary is an example of early vernacular construction in the urban north of Canada. It is characterized by its false-front and long, low, single-storey form, which includes several additions. Its extension to the sidewalk and false front speak to Dawson's transition from mining camp to commercial center. The building's clearly legible series of additions speak to its increasing role in Dawson City and reflect a basic functional design. Several periods and uses are evident in its combination of gable and shed roofs and in its materials, which include log, cove siding and corrugated metal. The building's many additions, range of materials and variety of methods of construction also provide a document that traces the transition of the community and offers evidence of changes in building skills and locally available materials.

Environmental Value

Lowe's Mortuary is compatible with the Gold Rush character of its commercial streetscape setting in Dawson. The building is familiar to residents of and visitors to Dawson City.

Sources:

Margaret Archibald, Lowe's Mortuary, Dawson, Yukon, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, Building Report, 86-091; Lowe's Mortuary, Dawson, Yukon; Heritage Character Statement, 86-091

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Lowe's Mortuary should be respected.

Its good functional design, materials and craftsmanship, for example;

- the low, one-storey massing, including its sequence of additions, all of which are topped by a combination of gable and shed roofs;
- the simple, plain false-front façade with painted lettering reading "Lowe's Mortuary";
- the log and wood frame construction;
- the wall materials including, log, cove siding and corrugated metal.

The manner in which Lowe's Mortuary is compatible the Gold Rush character of its commercial streetscape setting and is a familiar building in Dawson, as evidenced by:

- its false-front and clearly visible log construction, which complements and contributes to Dawson's historic gold rush character;
- its scale, wood-frame construction and materials, which complement the adjacent commercial buildings;
- its location within the historic downtown core, across the street from Winaut's Store, which makes it known within its immediate area.

Minto Park Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Minto Park is a formal landscape located within blocks 3 and 5 (formerly Parcel L), Government Reserve, in Dawson City, Yukon. It is comprised of Victory Garden north of the Old Territorial Administration Building (OTAB) and the land south of the building including the playing field, lawn and playground, excluding the Block 4, OTAB Heritage Reserve.

Heritage Value

Minto Park is designated as a municipal historic site for its social, historic and aesthetic values. Designed to complement the neoclassical architecture of the OTAB, the legislative and administrative headquarters of the Yukon Territory from 1902 until 1953, Minto Park is Yukon's first formal park and a landmark within the community. Established in 1904, Minto Park was named after the first Governor General that visited the Yukon, Governor General Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, the 4th Earl of Minto.

The formal landscape and expansive green space contribute to the heritage character of the OTAB, emphasizing its stature and architecture within the community. The designed green space surrounding the OTAB is typical of the federal government properties constructed during the early twentieth century within the Government Reserve.

Minto Park was developed in cooperation with the Dawson Horticultural Society to provide a formal green space and recreation area that showcased a strong federal presence. Beginning in 1903, the drainage, leveling and landscaping of the area around the OTAB along with the construction of a grandstand, ball park and tennis courts helped reinforce the site not only as the administrative centre of the territory, but also as the social and recreational focal point of the community.

Since its inauguration, the park has been the town's venue for athletic games, military drills, community celebrations and events, and represents an important aspect of the community's history. One of the few formal green spaces in Dawson, Minto Park contributes to the heritage character of the Government Reserve area and continues to play an important role within the community.

In 1910, a central flower bed was installed in the park north of the OTAB that was replaced by a granite cenotaph in 1924 to honour Yukon soldiers who fought in the First World War. Thereafter this area was known as 'Victory Garden'. A community initiative reconstructed the Victory Garden and lawn in 1992 using a period landscape plan. The garden was compressed into the western half of its former space and the geometric design with paths, central flower bed and lawn bordered by alternating poplar and spruce trees along Fifth Avenue and Church Street were restored. The cenotaph remains in its original location in what was once the center of Victory Garden and is flanked by two field guns that were installed in 1924 as part of the memorial. The Victory Garden and Cenotaph provide a tangible link to the sacrifices Canadians made in the First and Second World Wars.

Character Defining Elements

- Victory Garden with central Victorian style garden planted primarily with indigenous species such as wild rose, delphiniums, poppies, pansies and snapdragons and bordered by a 19-sided picket fence
- Geometric design containing the garden with a circular white gravel path from which diagonal paths radiate outwards to the corners of the lot, forming triangular quadrants of lawn north of the OTAB
- Location and setting of the Obelisk-shaped Cenotaph war memorial flanked by trees and field guns on the east side of Victory Garden
- Formal landscape bordered by wooden boardwalk along 5th Avenue and Church Street with the OTAB prominently centred
- Balsam poplar and white spruce bordering Fifth Avenue and Church Street
- Open, level area south of the OTAB including playing field and expansive lawn

Minto Park has been recognized for its heritage and social value by the City of Dawson, Bylaw #13-07.

Mme. Tremblay's Store Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Mme. Tremblay's Store, also known as Building 16, is located at the corner of a major intersection in Dawson City. This two-storey commercial building is of wood-frame construction and has a flat roof. The building has a boxed cornice supported on scrollwork brackets, an oriel window, and a corner window and entrance door. Projecting wooden lettering below the cornice spells out 'Mme. Tremblay's Store'. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

Mme. Tremblay's Store is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

Mme. Tremblay's Store is associated with the development of Dawson City as a supply, service and distribution centre during and following the Gold Rush. The building is directly associated with Emilie Tremblay, a person of regional significance, and a native of the Lac St. Jean region of Québec. She is recalled for her early appearance in the Territory, as well as for her long residence, efforts as an independent miner on the creeks, and her resolute management of the millinery/dry goods business in Dawson City in tough economic times. The building is also associated with the development of Dawson City as a territorial capital.

Architectural Value

Mme. Tremblay's Store is valued for its good aesthetic design. It is also of value for its very good functional design and effectiveness of materials, layout and mode of construction, which is evidenced by the length of service of the building as a combination retail/residential establishment from 1899 to 1976.

Environmental Value

Mme. Tremblay's Store reinforces the Gold Rush character of its commercial streetscape setting in Dawson, and anchors one corner of a historically important intersection. The building is well known to residents and visitors of the city.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Twenty-two Dawson structures, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012; Mme. Tremblay's Store, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of Mme. Tremblay's store should be respected.

Its good aesthetic design, very good functional design, very good materials and craftsmanship, for example:

- the two-storey, wood-frame, rectangular massing with a flat roof;
- the boxed cornice supported on scrollwork brackets;
- the irregularly spaced and elegantly proportioned windows, including the show window, the inset and splayed corner window, and the oriel window;
- the double front door and the pipe-framed awning;
- the painted cove siding;
- the projecting lettering spelling out the name "Mme Tremblay's Store";
- the interior plan arranged to provide retail space on the ground floor and residential space on the second floor.

The manner in which Mme. Tremblay's Store reinforces the Gold Rush character of its commercial streetscape setting and is a well-known building in Dawson, as evidenced by:

- its ongoing historic relationship to the corner of Third Avenue and King Street, given the proximity of the building to the lot lines and boardwalk;
- the awning along the principal elevation, the show windows, the corner window and entrance, and the projecting lettering, all of which contribute to the Gold Rush character of the commercial streetscape;
- its scale and wood-frame construction which reinforces the character of adjacent commercial buildings;
- its prominent location at the corner of an intersection, and on a busy pedestrian axis anchored by the Palace Grand Theatre, and Diamond Tooth Gertie's Gambling Casino, which makes it a well-known building within the community.

Northern Commercial Company Warehouse Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The Northern Commercial Company Warehouse, also known as Building 17, is one of a small group of buildings located on the north end of King Street, in the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada. This long, timber-frame building, clad with weathered board and batten, is topped by a metal, gable roof. The building has a double-door entrance flanked by small windows at door-head height on the gable end. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Northern Commercial Company Warehouse is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Northern Commercial Company Warehouse is one of a very small group of buildings directly associated with the Klondike Gold Rush. More specifically, it demonstrates how the short shipping season in the North was handled through the creation of large storage facilities. The building was built by the largest trading corporation on the Yukon River at the height of the rush, which followed the discovery of gold in 1896. The construction of the warehouse is also directly associated with the first development of the area north of King Street. This area became a warehouse district, later superseded by residential and institutional development.

Architectural Value

The Northern Commercial Company Warehouse is valued for its good aesthetic design. It belongs to a class of buildings that were constructed by large, established outside concerns with few economic constraints. As a result, the building is uniform in construction and is built from the highest quality materials. Also, the functionality of the warehouse is very good, with a central tramway for distributing goods and a large unobstructed interior space. The windows are arranged along the walls to allow for maximum storage of goods.

Environmental Value

The Northern Commercial Company Warehouse is compatible with the character of its residential and institutional setting and is a familiar building to residents and visitors of Dawson.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Twenty-two Dawson structures, Dawson, Yukon, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Building Report, 88-012; N.C. Co. Warehouse, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Northern Commercial Company Warehouse should be respected.

Its good aesthetic design, very good functional design, materials and craftsmanship, for example:

- the symmetrical massing topped by a gable roof with a standing seam, galvanized steel finish;
- the pattern of openings, including a double door flanked by small windows on the end elevations, and the numerous small windows, placed at regular intervals on the long walls and immediately under the top plate, which provide the maximum stacking height for goods;
- the elevations clad with weathered board and batten;
- the exposed, light timber platform framing of the walls and the regularly spaced Howe trusses with bracing, which span the roof and provide a column-free and unobstructed interior space;
- the interior central tramway feature to facilitate the storage and retrieval of goods in the warehouse.

The manner in which the Northern Commercial Company Warehouse is compatible with the character of its residential and institutional setting and is a familiar building in Dawson, as evidenced by:

- its overall scale, massing and materials, which harmonize with adjacent structures within the residential and institutional development at the north end of King Street;
- its known historic relationship with the adjoining thoroughfares of King Street and Fifth Avenue;
- its historic association with the gold-rush era which makes it familiar to residents and visitors of Dawson.

North West Mounted Police Jail Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The North West Mounted Police (N.W.M.P.) Jail, also known as the former N.W.M.P. Hospital and Jail is located on a rectangular block of land on what was the site of Fort Herchmer in Dawson City. A cross-shaped log building with gable and shed roofs, it has regular door and window openings. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The N.W.M.P. Jail is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value:

The N.W.M.P. Jail is one of the best examples of a building closely associated with the North West Mounted Police, and their role in the rapid, early development of Dawson City during the Klondike Gold Rush. Originally constructed as a hospital, it subsequently served as a jail. The structure is associated with health care, the establishment of law and order, and the exercise of Canadian sovereignty in the northern territories. It is also one of Canada's only remaining N.W.M.P. buildings from this period.

Architectural Value:

The N.W.M.P. Jail is valued for its good, simple aesthetic. An early adaptation of a building designed for sub-arctic frontier conditions the building exhibits good functional design as seen in its exterior walls of peeled logs with corner laps. Hurriedly constructed using green wood, and with rudimentary foundations, the structure retained its makeshift, functional character despite numerous improvements.

Environmental Value:

The N.W.M.P. Jail reinforces the character and previous role of the government reserve area taken in association with the surviving structures of Fort Herchmer. It is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources: Brian Dewalt, Former NWMP Hospital /Jail, Government Reserve, Site 4, Parcel U4, Dawson City, Yukon, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report 87-068; NWMP Hospital/Jail, Dawson, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 87-068.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the N.W.M.P. Jail should be respected.

Its good aesthetic and functional design as evidenced in:

- the simple, functional form of the structure and its cross-shaped massing;
- the north, south and west arms of the cross with gable roofs, the east arm with its shed roof;
- the timber trusses on the interior of the roof;
- the log construction of peeled local spruce logs, sawn on three sides and lapped at the corners.

The manner in which the N.W.M.P. Jail reinforces the Fort Herchmer complex setting and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- its overall design and materials that harmonize with the surroundings and the fort setting;
- its role as an important component of the group of four surviving structures from the Fort Herchmer complex that makes it familiar to locals and visitors.

NWMP Married Quarters Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The North-West Mounted Police (N.W.M.P) Married Officers' Quarters is located on the 'Government Reserve', a rectangular block of land, on what was the site of Fort Herchmer in present-day Dawson City. It is an 'L'-shaped, log structure with a low-pitch gable roof. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The N.W.M.P Married Officers' Quarters is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

The N.W.M.P Married Officers' Quarters is one of the best examples of a building closely associated with the North-West Mounted Police, and their role in the rapid, early development of Dawson City during the Klondike Gold Rush. The building was originally constructed to house the Superintendent and then the officers of the N.W.M.P stationed at Fort Herchmer in Dawson City. It was used for this purpose until after the First World War. From 1923 until 1945 it served as a radio station for the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals; it then reverted to its original role as housing for RCMP officers until 1966. It is also one of Canada's only remaining N.W.M.P buildings from this period.

Architectural Value

The N.W.M.P Married Officers' Quarters is valued for its good, simple aesthetic. An early adaption of a building designed for sub-arctic frontier conditions, the building exhibits good functional design as seen in its exterior walls of peeled and saddle-notched logs. Rapidly constructed using green wood, and with rudimentary foundations, the structure retained its makeshift, functional character despite numerous improvements.

Environmental Value

The N.W.M.P Married Officers' Quarters maintains an unchanged relationship to its site. It also reinforces the character and previous role of the government reserve area taken in association with the surviving structures of Fort Herchmer. It is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources: Brian Dewalt, Married Officers' Quarters, Government Reserve, Dawson City, Yukon, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report 87-072; NWMP Married Officers' Quarters, Government Reserve, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 87-072.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the N.W.M.P Married Officers' Quarters should be respected, for example.

Its good functional design and good construction and materials, as evidenced in:

- the low-walled, low-pitched form of the structure and its 'L'-shaped massing with gable roof;
- the log construction of peeled local spruce logs, sawn on three sides and lapped at the corners;
- the main entrance in the centre of the west wall.

The manner in which the N.W.M.P Married Officers' Quarters maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the Fort Herchmer complex setting, and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- its overall design and materials that harmonize with its surroundings and reinforce the character of the other buildings within the fort setting;
- its role as an important component within the group of four surviving structures from the Fort Herchmer complex which makes it familiar to locals and visitors.

North West Mounted Police Stables Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The North-West Mounted Police (N.W.M.P.) Stables, also known as the Former N.W.M.P. Stables, is located on what was the site of Fort Herchmer and later became the south end of Dawson City in the 'Government Reserve'. It is a timber structure with a gable roof that features a louvred cupola. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The N.W.M.P. Stables is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value:

The N.W.M.P. Stables is closely associated with the North-West Mounted Police, and its role in the rapid, early development of Dawson City during the Klondike Gold Rush. The structure is associated with the establishment of law and order, and the exercise of Canadian sovereignty in the northern territories. It is also one of Canada's few remaining N.W.M.P. buildings from this period.

Architectural Value:

The N.W.M.P. Stables is valued for its good, simple aesthetic. It is a timber frame building designed to accommodate horses in sub-arctic frontier conditions. The structure retains its functional character despite being reduced by about 40% sometime prior to 1925. The structure exhibits good functional design and good workmanship and materials.

Environmental Value:

The N.W.M.P. Stables reinforces the character and previous role of the government reserve area taken in association with the surviving structures of Fort Herchmer. It is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources:

Brian Dewalt, N.W.M.P. Stables, Government Reserve, Site 4, Parcel U4, Dawson City, Yukon, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report 87-069; Former N.W.M.P. Stables, Dawson, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 87-069.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the N.W.M.P. Police Stables should be respected.

Its good functional design and good construction and materials, as evidenced in:

- the simple, functional form of the structure, the rectangular massing formed by the gable-roofed structure;
- the timber frame construction and the timber siding of the exterior walls;
- the functional features that characterize it as a stable such as the ventilated cupola, and the narrow stall windows;
- the large multi-paned window in each gable;
- the double doors that provide access.

The manner in which the N.W.M.P. Stables reinforces the Fort Herchmer complex setting and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- its overall design and materials that harmonize with the surroundings and with the other buildings within the fort setting;
- its role as an important component of the group of four surviving structures from the Fort Herchmer complex, which makes it familiar to locals and visitors.

Statement of Significance

Old Territorial Administration Building National Historic Site

Description of Historic Place

The Old Territorial Administration Building National Historic Site of Canada is located in Dawson, in the Yukon Territory. The two-and-a-half storey building, set on landscaped grounds, is the largest of the buildings in the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada dating from the late 19th and early 20th-century Klondike Gold Rush. Constructed in the neoclassical style, the building features an impressive front façade organized around a raised, pedimented entrance flanked by double ionic columns. Official recognition refers to the building and its grounds, excluding lot and buildings to the southeast of the Administration Building.

Heritage Value

The Old Territorial Administration Building was designated as a national historic site of Canada in 2001 because:

- it symbolizes the establishment of the first substantial, ongoing linkage between the territories north of sixty and southern Canadian society;
- it represents the federal government's commitment to the administration of this north-western part of Canada;
- it is an excellent example of the buildings produced under the federal Public Works building program at the turn of the 20th century.

The heritage value of the Old Territorial Administration Building lies in its associations with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896, and the subsequent growth of the northern territories and the rest of Canada. The imposing architectural design of the building in the remote location of Dawson was a clear physical statement of the Canadian government's determination to fulfill its administrative role, while asserting sovereignty of the territory contiguous with the American state of Alaska.

Designed by the Department of Public Works architect Thomas W. Fuller in 1899, the building was constructed in 1901 as the legislative and administrative headquarters of the new Yukon Territory. As Dawson's population declined with the end of the gold rush, the government centralized its territorial and federal services into the Administration Building. It became the sole government building still active, and remained the centre of the federal and territorial government in the Yukon until 1953, when the capital was moved to Whitehorse.

Sources: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, June 2001.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that contribute to the heritage value of this site include:

- its location within the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada, in the Yukon;
- its orientation, set back from the street behind a green space;
- the monumental presence and dominant profile of the building with its long, rectangular two-and-a-

Statement of Significance

half-storey massing under a metal hipped roof;

- its neoclassical inspired design with a symmetrical, organized façade, and slightly projecting pedimented central and flanking pavilions;
- the formality of its neoclassical decorative features such as the double Ionic columns flanking the main entrance, fluted pilasters, carved scroll work over windows and within the pediments, dentils along the cornice;
- its wood-frame construction and in particular evidence of its specific adaptation to northern conditions such as its platform frame foundation and insulated double shell wall construction;
- its relatively lightweight construction materials such as wood, tar paper, pressed metal and the surviving original exterior cove siding;
- the surviving major public spaces in their original axial configuration, materials and workmanship, including the central lobby and split staircase, and the Council Chamber, later a court room, and the materials, textures, workmanship and location of original interior finishes;
- the presence of supporting outbuildings to the rear;
- the formal treatment of the grounds to the north and west sides of the building with a wide walkway from the street to the main entry,
- the materials, scale and location of the boardwalk leading to its main entrance;
- the rectangular footprint of the formal Victory Garden to the north of the building with its Victorian, geometric layout of diagonally configured paths sub-dividing the space into triangular quadrants radiating from a central planting bed containing the cenotaph;
- surviving original botanical species in their types and locations;
- views from Fifth Avenue towards the building and the three-quarters view from the Victory Garden to the building.

**FHBRO HERITAGE CHARACTER STATEMENT
PALACE GRAND THEATRE
255 KING STREET, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY**

FHBRO Number:	06-042	<u>DRAFT</u>
DFRP Number:	20005	
Resource Name:	Palace Grand Theatre	
Address:	255 King Street, Dawson Historical Complex NHSC, Dawson, Yukon Territory	
FHBRO Status:	“Classified” Federal Heritage Building	
Construction:	1962	
Designer:	Gardiner, Thornton, Gathe & Associates (1962) C.H. Albertson (1899)	
Original Function:	Theatre	
Current Function:	Theatre	
Modifications:	Addition/expansion of furnace and washroom structures and construction of an access ramp	
Custodian:	Parks Canada	

Description of Historic Place

The Palace Grand Theatre is an elegant three storey wood structure, rectangular in plan, which is characterized by the symmetrical arrangement of refined architectural features on its impressive false front façade. It was constructed in 1962 as a nearly exact replica of the original 1899 Palace Grand Theatre which, having fallen into serious disrepair, was demolished. The present building is identical to its predecessor with the exception of some approximated interior elements and its distinctly modern components such as emergency exit additions to the east and west sides and service structures to the rear. The building is part of the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada, which commemorates Dawson’s role in the Klondike Gold Rush.

Heritage Value

The Palace Grand Theatre is a “Classified” Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical value:

The 1962 reconstruction of the Palace Grand Theatre is a very good illustration of the approach to conservation in Canada during the 1960s, prior to the adoption of the Venice Charter. As a close replica of the original 1899 theatre, it is thematically associated with the commemoration of the Klondike Gold Rush and is representative of the federal government’s commemorative program that established Dawson and the surrounding goldfields as a National Historic Site. The City of Dawson can be defined by three distinct phases: the boomtown of the late 1890s, the ghost town of the 1940s and 1950s, and its restoration by government in the 1960s. The reconstruction of the Palace Grand Theatre was the first step in the third phase, marking the beginning of the Dawson Historical Complex NHSC, its protection and tourism potential. It is one of the most prominent buildings in Dawson and is one of the best illustrations of this significant phase of the City’s rebirth.

**FEDERAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS REVIEW OFFICE
National Historic Sites Directorate, Parks Canada
25 Eddy Street, 5th Floor, Gatineau, QC K1A 0M5
Telephone: 819-997-6740 / Fax: 819-953-6146 / Web Site: www.parkscanada.gc.ca/federalhb**

**FHBRO HERITAGE CHARACTER STATEMENT
PALACE GRAND THEATRE
255 KING STREET, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY**

Architectural value:

The high aesthetic quality of the 1962 Palace Grand Theatre resides in its integrity as a close replica of the original building, the legibility of historical detailing and the charm of its interior space. The original Palace Grand Theatre of 1899 was a remarkable example of Queen Anne Revival, boomtown commercial architecture during the Gold Rush era. It was measured and recorded in detail prior to being demolished and reconstructed. Designed by the Vancouver architectural firm of Gardiner, Thornton, Gathe & Associates, the treatment of the current building was almost identical to the original theatre with the exception of some simulated interior finishes and partitions and the distinctly modern service additions (emergency exit stairs, washroom facilities and furnace room) to the east, west and north sides. These additions to support increased egress and programmatic elements portend current conservation theory by being easily identifiable and not obscuring the legibility of the replicated theatre.

Aesthetically, the refined and distinctive nature of the building's architecture is expressed through the symmetrical and decorative elements of the main tripartite façade, notably its fenestration and railings, substantial cornices, diagonal wood cladding and characteristic false front. The very high functional quality of the theatre is attributed to its resolution of structural problems inherent in the foundation of the 1899 building, its respect for original wood framing and balcony suspension techniques, and the success of incorporating upgrades to meet Code standards (ie. mechanical and life/fire safety systems) while preserving the integrity of the original design and function. The building was constructed using materials and methods typical of its location during the 1960s, notably traditional wood frame construction. Careful consideration was given to researching and replicating or approximating original details and finishes of the 1899 building's interior and exterior. The use of very high quality craftsmanship and materials is reflected in the building's good condition.

Environmental value:

The Palace Grand Theatre is located on the same flat grassy site as its predecessor. Although the building's historical relationship to its surroundings has been altered by later additions, its overall character remains. Located in the heart of Dawson, the theatre is set amidst a large concentration of public buildings of harmonious scale, massing and materials. It is a key element of the area by virtue of both its function and ornate façade. Its Queen Anne Revival, boomtown style reinforces the present character of the area while its on-going use as a theatre strengthens the nature of its setting as one of Dawson's best-known tourist attractions. The Palace Grand Theatre is part of the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada and is a NHS Level 1 resource associated with the Klondike Gold Rush. It was featured during the 2007 Canada Winter Games through a replication of its façade as a starting gate for downhill ski events. As such the building stands as a symbol of both the city and region.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Palace Grand Theatre that should be respected include:

- Its false front, characteristic of the boomtown vocabulary and commemoration of the Klondike Gold Rush;

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**FHBRO HERITAGE CHARACTER STATEMENT
PALACE GRAND THEATRE
255 KING STREET, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY**

- The refined and distinctive nature of its tripartite façade as expressed by:
 - The wide triangular pediment atop a bracketed cornice and frieze;
 - The symmetrical, tall middle tier with its five narrow, round-headed windows above a central door, and two flanking bay windows topped with delicate railings, stylistic features typical of Queen Anne commercial architecture of the period and local vernacular;
 - The central balcony with decorative railings;
 - The lower cornice with its strong horizontal emphasis;
 - Large multi-pane windows at grade which frame double entrance doors and full-height transom;
 - Its wood cladding, applied in a herringbone pattern, which sets it apart from the horizontal configuration on the remaining façades;
- The copper roof;
- The distinct vocabulary of exterior service and circulation additions that are clearly distinguishable from the replicated theatre in form and materials;
- The interior balconies, suspended from the roof structure by steel rods;
- Its outstanding acoustics;
- The inconspicuous nature of the upgrades to meet Code standards i.e. discreet sprinklers;
- The very good quality workmanship and materials of both the exterior and the interior of the building including:
 - Its wood frame construction methods and materials, typical of its northern location during the 1960s;
 - Its interior finishes and details such as wallpaper, mouldings, light fixtures and fittings that have been either simulated or replicated from records of the 1899 originals.
- Its scale, massing and materials that are congruous with other public buildings in the area;
- Its location as part of the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada.

For guidance on interventions, please refer to the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. For further information contact FHBRO.

October, 2008

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P. DENHARDT CABIN STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Place Description

The P. Denhardt Cabin site consists of a one-storey log cabin, a frame outhouse and a shed, situated on a double lot on the Third Avenue extension in the North End Heritage Character Area of Dawson City.

Heritage Value

The Denhardt Cabin, outbuildings and lots was designated as a municipal historic site for its architectural value and association with the early development of Dawson City.

The site is representative of the many residences that dotted the landscape during the Klondike Gold Rush, an international event which was pivotal in the development of Dawson City and the creation of the Yukon as a distinct territory of Canada. The Denhardt Cabin is one of six remaining properties of a similar age and style in Dawson City. Built prior to 1899, the Denhardt site is the only property from this time period in the North End Heritage Character Area that has remained unchanged with its undeveloped landscape, one room cabin and associated outbuildings in their original location.

The site's rustic frontier style, functional design and vernacular construction are typical of the residences that once filled the North End. Set within one of Dawson's oldest neighbourhoods (1897), the buildings were part of a crowded city block of small gable-fronted cabins that lined the alley between Second and Third Avenues. Today, the area around the buildings is cleared with the remainder of the site overgrown with trees, willows and shrubs providing a natural barrier from the surrounding streets and residences. The setting is unique in that it remains undeveloped and protected from modern intrusion.

The cabin exhibits good craftsmanship with horizontal round log construction with square-notched corners and a gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal that overhangs the entranceway. The site's shed and outhouse illustrate the practice of re-using materials that was common in this remote town. The single storey frame shed has walls of multi-dimensional lumber, irregularly clad with a patchwork of flattened fuel cans, sheet metal and corrugated metal pieces. Its corrugated metal shed roof is overlaid with flattened fuel cans. The outhouse is a frame structure with a corrugated sheet metal shed roof, and walls clad with decorative pressed metal.

Sources:

Minutes from the City of Dawson Heritage Advisory Committee meeting September 6, 2011

Town of the City of Dawson Bylaw #12-12

Yukon Historic Sites Inventory file # 116/B/03/468

Character-Defining Elements

- Location and siting of buildings in a small clearing within an undeveloped landscape overgrown with native plant species
- Architectural elements of the buildings such as original window and door openings, historic wood sash and trims, roof profiles, outbuildings' flattened metal and pressed metal cladding, and re-purposed lumber
- The cabin's simple, rectangular plan, modest size, exposed log construction, gable roof with 2m overhang over the entrance.

Post Office Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The two-storey Post Office, also known as the Former Post Office, is a substantial wooden building, which stands out at the corner of King Street and Third Avenue in the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada. It is a prominent local landmark, distinguished by its three-storey octagonal corner entrance tower. Its regularly spaced windows and pedimented doorway, as well as the detailing of its decorative wood trim, reflect a classical source for its design. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Post Office is a Classified Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

The Post Office is closely associated with the commitment, establishment, and exercise of sovereignty by the federal government in the northwest, and the provision of postal and other essential federal services in frontier communities.

Architectural Value

The Post Office is an important example of the work of Thomas W. Fuller prior to his becoming Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works. The building is an excellent example of a pre-First World War post office executed in wood, and it is unique in Canada in that, although built in wood, it is clearly a federal building and carries many of the features of the more substantial masonry federal buildings in southern communities. It is an example of the adaptation of design to local construction conditions, materials and skills available in an area where masonry construction was impractical but the design requirements were similar.

Environmental Value

As one of the most substantial, distinctive, and well-designed buildings in Dawson, the Post Office has always had a strong visual impact in the community. It is a key element in establishing the turn-of-the-century character of the King Street and Third Avenue area and is an important regional landmark.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Former Post Office, Dawson City Historical Complex, Dawson City, Yukon, Federal Heritage Building Review Office Building Report 87-067; Former Post Office, Dawson City Historical Complex, Dawson City, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 87-067.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Post Office should be respected.

Its very good aesthetic design, good functional design and very good materials and craftsmanship, for example:

- the entirety of its exterior and interior composition, design and fabric, and its surviving original services, furnishings and fittings;
- its all wood construction;
- its Classical design, in keeping with other Dawson City federal buildings;
- the building's exterior, which is modest but carefully detailed;
- the octagonal tower, which gives the building a sense of stability, defines the entry and provides an important focal point in the town;
- the exceptional interior materials and workmanship, with almost all finishes, trim and furnishings executed in varnished fir;
- its uniqueness as an extremely rare example of a purpose-built federal building from the period that still displays every detail and feature of its original purpose and design;
- the interior plan, which retains the original separation of Post Office, Customs and Crown Lands functions, finishes, services and principal furnishings.

The manner in which the Post Office reinforces the present character of the setting of the historic district and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- its ongoing historic relationship with the lot lines, the boardwalk, the adjacent structures and the streetscape;
- its materials, detailing, and the treatment of the façades, which visually unify the bank with the adjacent structures;
- its familiarity to the residents of Dawson and to visitors of the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada.

Robert Service Cabin Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The Robert Service Cabin, also known as Building 6, is set amidst the willows and the alders on the lower slopes at the eastern end of Dawson City, in the Dawson Historic Complex National Historic Site of Canada. It is a rustic, two-room, log cabin with a double door entrance, and a front porch that is protected by its gable roof. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Robert Service Cabin is a Classified Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental value.

Historical Value

The Robert Service Cabin is one of the best examples of a building associated with the larger impact of the gold rush on Canada, including the popular imagination, the evolving concept of the North, and the economic result. It is directly associated with Robert Service, whose poetry has greatly contributed to the Canadian and international image of Dawson City and the Klondike gold rush. It is also associated with the development of Dawson as a supply, service, and distribution centre and its development as a one-time territorial capital.

Architectural Value

The Robert Service Cabin is valued for its good aesthetic design exhibited in its rustic low-lying form. It is a rare example of an early miner's cabin from the gold rush period. Its log construction demonstrates good functional design using logs chinked with moss to keep out the sub-arctic cold. Good craftsmanship and materials are evident throughout.

Environmental Value

Robert Service Cabin maintains an unchanged relationship to its site. It reinforces the gold rush character of its historical streetscape setting in Dawson and is a symbol of its region that is known across Canada.

Sources: Joan Mattie, Twenty-two Dawson structures, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012; Robert Service Cabin, Dawson, Yukon, Heritage Character Statement, 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of Robert Service Cabin should be respected.

Its good aesthetic and functional design, and good materials and craftsmanship, for example:

- the one-storey massing which consists of a two-room structure with a gable roof;
- the rustic, low-lying form;
- the log construction with logs chinked with moss to keep out the sub-arctic cold;
- the double door and the arrangement of windows;
- the authentic fabric and design features associated with the gold rush period and
- occupancy by Robert Service.

The manner in which Robert Service Cabin maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the Gold Rush character of its streetscape setting and is a symbol of the region, as evidenced by:

- its ongoing historic relationship to its site on 8th Avenue at Hansen;
- its overall massing, design and materials all of which contribute to the historic character of its streetscape setting;
- its location as part of the historical complex in Dawson and its role to commemorate
- Robert Service, which makes it an important landmark that is known across Canada.

Ruby's Place Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Ruby's Place, also known as Building 13, is located in the Dawson Historic Complex National Historic Site of Canada. The two-storey, gable-roofed, rectangular structure features a painted, Boomtown façade with two prominent oriel windows. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

Ruby's Place is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

Ruby's Place is closely associated with the Klondike Gold Rush and the development of Dawson as a supply service and distribution centre for the mining community. The building is more specifically associated with prostitution and is a very good illustration of a significant phase of local development. Ruby's Place was Dawson's premier house of prostitution during the period 1935 to 1962. Of all the residents of 233 Second Avenue, only Ruby Scott, the 'Madame', had lasting significance. Ruby Scott became a pillar of the community, much loved by Dawson's more 'respectable men, women and children'. Her generosity was legendary, as was her reputation as a cook, hostess, and 'a good old soul'.

Architectural Value

Ruby's Place demonstrates very good aesthetic design. Originally designed as a symmetrically fronted, dual dwelling, its Boomtown façade street elevation is notable for two dramatic oriel windows. The ground floor plan had traditionally served a dual purpose: the north half served as an office and the south half as an apartment. The second floor retains the essential elements of the 1902 centre-hall boarding house plan. Taken together, these elements comprise the building's good functional design. The structure also shows very good craftsmanship and materials.

Environmental Value

Ruby's Place reinforces the Edwardian character of the neighborhood, the historic character of Dawson City, and is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources: Ruby's Place, 233 Second Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report Notes 88-012; Ruby's Place, 233 Second Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of Ruby's Place should be respected.

Its very good aesthetic design and good dual-purpose functional design, for example:

- the two-storey form and massing of the gable-roofed, symmetrical, false-fronted structure;
- the horizontal, painted, coved siding of the street façade with its distinctive, large oriel windows;
- the arrangement of the entrance door flanked by large windows;
- the functional interior configuration of two interconnected areas.

The manner in which Ruby's Place reinforces the Edwardian character of its streetscape setting and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- its form, materials and details, particularly on the street frontage, which contribute to the Gold Rush character of Dawson City;
- its former function as Dawson's premier house of prostitution making it known to residents of Dawson City and to visitors.

S.S. Keno National Historic Site of Canada Statement of Significance

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

S.S. Keno National Historic Site of Canada is a steam powered sternwheeler river vessel which rests on the bank of the Yukon River beside Front Street in Dawson, Yukon Territory.

HERITAGE VALUE

The S.S. Keno was designated a national historic site of Canada because it is representative of Yukon lake and river sternwheeler steamers.

The heritage value of the S.S. Keno resides in its completeness and legibility as a fast water shallow drafter sternwheeler steamer representative of the type of vessel built for Yukon water transportation. The S.S. Keno was built in Whitehorse in 1922 to move ore from Mayo Landing on the Stewart River to Stewart Island on the Yukon River. In 1937 it was cut in half to permit three meters to be added to its length, increasing its freight capacity. She was retired at the close of river navigation in 1953, re-furbished in 1960 and sailed downriver to Dawson where it is managed as a historic site open to the public.

Sources: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, 1961, Minutes; Commemorative Integrity Statement, 7 July 1997.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that contribute to the heritage character of the site include:

- the completeness of its hull, superstructure, propulsion and auxiliary systems;
- the physical integrity of the vessel as defined by its original massing, hull construction and design;
- the quality of its construction and its components, in particular its structural framing, mechanical systems and its well-executed carved planking;
- the surviving unity of the original vessel and its equipment, in particular its original surface materials and the details of its appearance as defined by its original colour and exterior elements (lifeboats, lines and spars);
- the surviving original functional organization of its interior and exterior space;
- its siting beside the Yukon River;
- the visual link between its resting place and the Yukon River;
- the viewplane from the vessel to Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada.

St. Andrew's Manse Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

St. Andrew's Manse, also known as Building 11, is situated on the grounds of the religious precinct of Dawson City, in the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada. Built as the cleric's house, this comfortable timber structure topped by a mansard roof features projecting dormers, a bay window and a porch. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

St. Andrew's Manse is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

St. Andrew's Manse is closely associated with the development of Dawson City as a territorial capital, and reflects the social and religious services provided to the growing community. St. Andrew's Manse and its associated church are very good examples of structures that illustrate Dawson City's rapid metamorphosis from a boisterous mining camp in 1897-1898, to a boomtown in 1898-1899, into a prosperous and respectable community by 1901. The manse is also associated with Rev. Dr. Andrew S. Grant, a prominent figure in the early development of Dawson City and the Yukon Territory.

Architectural Value

St. Andrew's Manse is valued for its very good aesthetic inspired by the Second Empire style and Classical Revival style. Very good quality materials and craftsmanship are evident in the solid balloon frame construction and woodwork details.

Environmental Value

St. Andrew's Manse reinforces the historic character of Dawson City and is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources: St Andrew's Manse, 601 Fourth Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report notes 88-012; St Andrew's Manse, Government Reserve, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of St. Andrew's Manse should be respected.

Its Second Empire style and Classical Revival style inspired design and very good quality construction and materials, for example:

- the Second Empire style as expressed through the exterior massing of the mansard-roofed main structure, the projecting dormers, bay window, porch and side extension;
- the Classical Revival details, including the simple dormer forms, the smooth planes of the clapboard walls, the pediment-like gable of the front porch, the woodwork details of the cornice moulding and balustrade rails;
- the solid balloon-frame construction and the interior layout and volume.

The manner in which St. Andrew's Manse reinforces the historic character of the setting and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- the design and materials that maintain a visual and physical relationship between St. Andrew's Church, the religious precinct, and Fourth Avenue;
- its distinctive appearance and historic significance that makes it familiar to locals and visitors.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, also known as Building 12, is situated in the grounds of the religious precinct of Dawson City, and is part of the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada. Built during a great period of expansion in Dawson City, it is a timber structure with a gabled and hipped-roof and features an asymmetrically positioned tower. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is closely associated with the development of Dawson City as a territorial capital and reflects the social and religious services provided to the growing community. St. Andrew's Church and Manse are very good examples of structures that illustrate Dawson City's rapid metamorphosis from a boisterous mining camp in 1897-1898, to a boomtown in 1898-1899, into a prosperous and respectable community by 1901. The church is also associated with Rev. Dr. Andrew S. Grant, a prominent figure in the early development of Dawson City and the Yukon Territory.

Architectural Value

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is a very good example of High Victorian Gothic architecture interpreted in wood. Rich detailing is evident in the nave's stained-glass Gothic window, the pointed arches of the window, doorway, and tower ventilators, and also in the buttress panels of the tower with its bell cast roof. Good materials and craftsmanship are evident in the knowledgeable handling of timber frame construction techniques and in the stained glass window.

Environmental Value

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church reinforces the historic character of Dawson City and is a familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 601 Fourth Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report notes 88-012; St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Government Reserve, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 88-012.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church should be respected.

Its High Victorian Gothic style inspired design as evidenced in:

- the appearance of irregular massing due to the asymmetrical position of the tower;
- the timber frame construction, the use of shingles and clapboard on the exterior walls;
- the pyramidal, slightly bell-cast roof of the tower;
- the pointed arches of the doorway and tower ventilators, the buttress panels at the tower's corners and diamond-shaped panes in the doors;
- the wide, open space of the main sanctuary effected by composite roof framing consisting of heavy principal rafters held in place by metal tie rods;
- the transepts and front alcove, and the stained-glass Gothic window in the nave.

The manner in which St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church reinforces the historic character of the religious precinct setting and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- the distinctive design that maintains a visual and physical relationship between St. Andrew's Manse, the religious precinct, and Fourth Avenue;
- its former function as a religious gathering place that makes it known to residents of Dawson City and to visitors.

St. Paul's Anglican Church National Historic Site of Canada Statement of Significance

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

St. Paul's Anglican Church National Historic Site of Canada, located on the banks of the Yukon River, is a component of the Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada, Yukon. This example of frontier mission architecture was built in 1902 in the Gothic Revival style, its simple volumes set under a steeply pitched roof. The rectangular building has a central tower attached to the west end, truncated transepts and a semi-circular apse. Regularly placed, pointed arch side windows light the nave, while rose windows are set high in the transept terminals. Modest ornamentation includes the dark-painted accent boards and "half timbering" boards on the upper section of the tower. Official recognition refers to the building on its legal lot at the time of designation (1989).

HERITAGE VALUE

St. Paul's Anglican Church was designated a national historic site of Canada in 1989 because:
- it is a significant example of a mission church in the Gothic Revival Style.

Constructed in 1902 to serve the new settlement at Dawson, this small church is a significant example of frontier mission architecture. Its simple design blends Gothic Revival style elements, including stained glass windows and well-crafted woodwork, with an Arts and Crafts aesthetic. Other features include exposed roof trusses made of heavy timbers and transept-like side wings, which serve as a vestry, organ alcove, meeting and choir rooms. St. Paul's, which took the place of an earlier log building, is also a symbol of the long-standing presence of Anglican missions in Canada's North beginning here in the 1860s, ministering to Aboriginal peoples and later to miners and settlers.

Source: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, November 1989, February 1990.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

The key elements that contribute to the heritage character of this site include:

- its location in the administrative zone of Dawson;
- the rectangular massing under a steep gabled roof with truncated transepts, polygonal apse, and tower with pyramidal, bell-cast roof;
- the pointed arch entry through the tower;
- exterior detailing, including regularly placed Gothic arched windows, round-arched openings in the tower with blind arcade below, pointed arch plaque over the main entry, rose windows in the transepts, and Venetian window in the apse;

- the functional plan, comprising nave, chancel, sacristy and two-storey pseudo-transepts used as organ alcove, meeting/choir room and vestry;
- interior finishes and detailing including well-crafted woodwork evident in the exposed roof structure (composed of king-post roof trusses constructed of heavy timbers, purlins, v-joint diagonal boarding, chamfered truss beams, and decoratively-shaped corbels), wide mouldings around the windows, doors and the chancel arch, panelled double entry doors, and dado in the vestibule, plasterwork and stained glass;
- views of the surrounding Dawson Historical District cityscape, as well as views of the Yukon River and its surrounding landscape.

Third Avenue Hotel Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Located in the business district of Dawson City, the Third Avenue Hotel Complex is situated on a wide, sloped street that descends toward the Yukon River. The complex consists of a two-and-one-half-storey unit and two one-storey units. The principal component is a gable-roofed structure with a Boomtown façade and symmetrically placed upper windows. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

The Third Avenue Hotel Complex is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value:

The Third Avenue Hotel Complex is closely associated with the commercial development of Dawson City during the Klondike Gold Rush. The Third Avenue Hotel provided inexpensive accommodation for the town's mobile and constantly fluctuating population. The Photographic Studio, operated by Erling Ellingsen from 1907-1933 in the two small annexes adjoining the Hotel is the last surviving studio of the more than 20 established in Dawson City between 1898 and 1909.

Architectural Value:

The Third Avenue Hotel Complex demonstrates good functional design and is typical of the smaller hotels once common in Dawson City during its boom years. The interior is a valuable illustration of the layout and treatment of lodging house interiors in Dawson at the turn of the century. The Ellingsen Studio, an annex to the hotel, comprises an irreplaceable record of an Edwardian commercial photographic business, retail store and residence. The structure exhibits good functional design and good craftsmanship.

Environmental Value:

The Third Avenue Hotel Complex maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, is compatible with the historic character of Dawson City and is a familiar landmark in the immediate area to residents and visitors.

Sources:

The Third Avenue Hotel Complex Third Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report notes 88-012

Third Avenue Hotel Complex, Third Avenue Hotel, 309 Third Avenue (1915-1916) Ellingsen Studio (1915-1916), 311 Third Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 88-012

Character-Defining Elements

The following character-defining elements of the Third Avenue Hotel Complex should be respected:

Its good functional design and good quality materials and craftsmanship, for example:

- The varied massing of the structure, which speaks to the complex's evolution.
- The raised entablature of the false façade with its symmetrically placed windows and door.
- The smooth planes of the clapboard walls, and the single-storey false facades with expressed gable.
- The interior partitioning, finishes and fittings of the complex relating to its use as a photographic studio, retail store and residence.

The manner in which the Third Avenue Hotel Complex maintains an unchanged relationship to its site, reinforces the present character of its streetscape setting and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- Its ongoing historic relationship to the boardwalk, the adjacent structures and the streetscape of Third Avenue.
- Its materials, the detailing, and the treatment of the facades, which visually unify the constituent elements of the hotel complex.
- Its visual familiarity to residents of Dawson and to visitors.

Tr'ochëk National Historic Site of Canada Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Tr'ochëk National Historic Site of Canada lies on an upstream flat at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers, just south of Dawson City, Yukon. The Klondike River breaches the high hills along the east bank of the Yukon, just skirting the base of a steep hill that rises to form a high, flat bench. The river flat features a large, open grassy meadow that contains the remains of Hän fish camps, traditional plant harvesting areas and bench lookout points that offer views of traditional Tr'ondëk Hëwch'in First Nation land. Official recognition refers to the alluvial flat on the upriver side of the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, the hillside backing it to the south and a portion of the Yukon River cliffs just upriver of the confluence.

Heritage Value

Tr'ochëk was designated a national historic site of Canada in 2001 because:

- it is representative of the Hän cultural landscape of the middle Yukon River valley;
- the site speaks to the Hän peoples use and understanding of their traditional territories and the land's role as source and carrier of their traditional knowledge;
- the value that they place on this landscape is reflected in their oral histories, language, place names and continued use of the site.

Tr'ochëk is representative of the Tr'ondëk Hëwch'in 'home' in the middle Yukon River. It contains late prehistoric and protohistoric archaeological resources that attest to the profound influence of the Yukon River on traditional Hän culture, oral histories, language, and place names. For countless generations, the Hän spent the mid-summer to late fall at fishing camps at Tr'ochëk, where they harvested and dried fish, cleaned skins from moose and caribou and prepared other foods for winter storage. The Hän made seasonal use of this site, named Tr'ochëk to signify "the place at the mouth of the river," until the arrival of thousands of gold seekers during the Klondike Gold Rush of the late 19th century disrupted their traditional patterns.

The Hän people derive practical value from the river, which they use as a transportation route, a source of food, and spiritual value through the associations, stories and symbolic connections that the people have made to it. This cultural landscape also consists of trails and lookout points linked to the oral histories and traditional hunting, fishing and gathering practices of many generations of Hän people.

Source: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, November 2001.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements contributing to the heritage value of this site include:

- the location of Tr'ochëk at the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon Rivers;
- the relationship between the river junction and the open, grassy meadow, the surrounding landscape of hills and mature trees, and the presence of plants traditionally used for subsistence and medicine;
- the juncture between river and land;
- the lookout posts along the high bench overlooking the Yukon River, and evidence of mining activity;
- in-situ evidence of several Hän fish camps, including beads, stone tools, bone and antler implements, fire pits, remains of fish and animal bones and birch bark baskets;
- the integrity of any surviving or as yet unidentified archaeological remains, which may be found within the site in their original placement;
- viewsapes from the riverbanks and benches, including the lookouts to the Yukon and Klondike rivers and their valleys.

Winaut's Store Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

Winaut's Store is situated on a busy pedestrian, commercial thoroughfare in Dawson City. The store consists of three, interconnected, timber structures whose elements include a lively Boomtown façade that incorporates a projecting cornice with a false gable peak, carried on four fanciful columns and large oriel windows. The ground floor features large plate glass windows and recessed double front door. The designation is confined to the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

Winaut's Store is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building because of its historical associations, and its architectural and environmental values.

Historical Value:

Winaut's Store is closely associated with the post-gold rush development of Dawson City as a goods and service and centre for the Klondike gold fields. The tenancies of William Horkan, a restauranter (1902-1903); Frank W. Herring, a men's outfitter (1902-1906); Samuel J. Stewart and Harold W. England, clothiers and haberdashers (1910-1916); Herbert Winaut, a clothing merchant (1926-1942), and Jack Butterworth, a dealer in general merchandise(1942-1957), represent a continuity of commercial enterprise directed at Dawson's predominantly male population, and notable for its consistency and longevity.

Architectural Value:

Winaut's Store is valued for its very good aesthetic design. As part of a commercial block in Dawson City. It presents an ornate and finely proportioned exterior to the street, while behind the façade innovative and daring architectural and engineering details are found. These demonstrate a sophistication not generally found in Boomtown-fronted structures. It exhibits very good craftsmanship and handling of materials especially in the use of corrugated iron on the exterior to render the building fireproof.

Environmental Value:

Winaut's Store reinforces the present character of its commercial streetscape setting in Dawson City and is familiar landmark to residents and visitors.

Sources:

Winaut's Store, Second Avenue, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office Report Notes 86-089; Winaut's Store, Second Avenue just north of Queen Street, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Heritage Character Statement 86-089.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Winaut's Store should be respected.

Its boomtown, commercial block design and very good craftsmanship, for example:

- the one and two-storey massing of the wood frame construction;
- the deep entablature on the northernmost part of the block consisting of a projecting cornice, false gable peak on four columns supported by corbels and decorated corner pilasters, and the two oriel windows;
- the clearspan ground floor supported by a suspension rod dropped from the centre truss to pick up the end of the central beam;
- the system of posts and girders, framed lightwells and roof skylights, which together illuminate both floor spaces;
- the corrugated iron exterior cladding;
- the commercial signs painted on canvas or directly onto the wall surfaces.

The manner in which Winaut's Store reinforces the present character of its commercial streetscape setting and is a familiar landmark, as evidenced by:

- the block's historic relationship to the busy thoroughfare, through its proximity to the boardwalk and the surrounding commercial premises;
- its form, materials and details, particularly on the street frontage, which are compatible with nearby historic buildings;
- its elaborate front and descriptive signage point to the building's historic use and make it familiar to residents and visitors.

Yukon Hotel National Historic Site of Canada Statement of Significance

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Yukon Hotel is a small wooden false-front building on First Avenue, "Dawson City's" major street at the height of the Klondike Gold Rush. Its log side walls and pitched roof are visible from Third Avenue which runs beside its site.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Yukon Hotel was designated a national historic site of Canada in 1982 because:
- it was typical of commercial structures built at the height of the Klondike Gold Rush.

The heritage value of the Yukon Hotel resides in its representation of typical commercial structures built at the height of the Klondike Gold Rush as illustrated by its site, setting and composition. Built in 1898 by J. E. Binet, the Yukon Hotel was first known as the Binet Block. Initially rented for Government Offices, it became a hotel in 1900 and served as such under a variety of names until 1957. Today it has been restored as part of Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada.

Source: Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Minutes, 1982.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that contribute to the heritage value of this site include:

- its siting flush to the sidewalk on a major street within downtown "Dawson City";
- its boom town architectural vocabulary translated as a rectangular footprint, two-and-a-half pitched roof massing, behind a three-storey false-front;
- its log construction with milled lumber façade;
- the simple articulation of the three-bay façade with central entry between large, multi-pane commercial windows, second-storey balcony and false window at third-storey level;
- its wooden detailing, notably the ornate balcony railing and brackets;
- the functionally driven arrangement of apertures on all other elevations;
- its use of pressed metal as a roofing material;
- the surviving evidence of original interior layout, workmanship and materials.

YUKON SAW MILL COMPANY OFFICE & MACHINE SHOP STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Place

The Yukon Saw Mill Company office and machine shop building was constructed in 1900 and is a two story wood frame building situated on the northeast corner lot at Duke St and Front Street in Dawson City, Yukon.

Heritage Value

The Yukon Saw Mill Company was one of the first sawmills to cut timber in the Klondike, registering its first timber lease in March 1898. It was the most extensive and longest operating sawmill in the Yukon during the early twentieth century. During its peak in production, the Yukon Saw Mill Co had the largest machine shop north of Vancouver, a foundry, and a lumberyard that stretched over three city blocks. The isolation of Dawson City created a demand for local building materials and helped establish seven sawmills that operated during the Klondike Gold Rush.

The economic impact from these operations was far reaching, not only for residents, but also for the First Nations and non-First Nations contractors who cut the timber and rafted huge log booms down the Yukon River to the Dawson sawmills. The proximity to the Yukon River was integral to the Yukon Saw Mill Company's operation; first to transport the logs from the timber berths to Dawson millponds and then to transport the logs under Front St. via a log chute.

The existing Yukon Saw Mill Co. building housed the machine shop, sales area, and offices with some materials storage. The expansion of the machine shop business in 1902 reflects the change in the economy from supplying the building construction industry to providing a much needed supply and repair service to the mining companies operating in the Dawson region. This building is representative of the role that the lumber and mining industry played in the growth and development of Dawson City from a mining camp to a well-established supply centre and capital city of the Yukon.

The large interior volume was fundamental to the functionality of the building. Its Front and Duke Street facades and corner entrance were typical of the commercial properties in Dawson in the early 1900s. The freight doors and access hatch doors allowed easier movement of materials in and out of the first and second floors, and provided access to a mezzanine between floors. The first floor was divided into office and sales areas below the mezzanine with the remaining large open space devoted to the machine shop with its belt driven machinery. The structural system was adapted to allow a larger space on the first floor, with support columns removed, and trusses constructed with wrought iron rods hanging part of the second floor.

The two story structure with plain trims, oversize multi-light windows and hipped metal roof is an imposing structure on its corner lot. This combination of functional design and superior craftsmanship make the Yukon Saw Mill Co. building an excellent example of vernacular architecture designed for a commercial/industrial purpose dating from the turn of the century.

Character Defining Elements

- The form and siting of the building on its lot, and proximity to the Yukon River
- Exterior architectural elements that illustrate its commercial/industrial use such as the fenestration, 12/6 window sashes and doors, other existing openings through exterior walls, hip roof, exterior cladding, plain exterior trims and painted signage
- Structural systems – roof framing, trusses, wrought iron rods, columns and beams and wall framing
- Interior has expansive open space with high ceilings
- Remnants of ceiling mounts for the ground floor belt driven equipment