

TR'ONDĚK KLONDIKE



World Heritage Site



DRAFT DECEMBER 2020

MANAGEMENT PLAN



Aerial view of Dawson City from SE, Klondike R. in foreground, Sept. 5, 2020. GroundTruth Exploration

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Tr'ondëk-Klondike





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TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE VISION

To recognize the enduring presence of the Indigenous peoples of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and understand the impacts of colonial expansion and the evolving relationships between the people bound together by the Klondike Gold Rush.

TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE MANAGEMENT PLAN GOAL

To conserve this important place and relate the stories of Tr'ondëk-Klondike for future generations by:

- *Protecting, conserving, and presenting the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike within the existing management framework;*
- *Employing the high management standards, resources, and capacity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike's responsible government authorities and management bodies;*
- *Establishing a Stewardship Committee to provide advice for site management and enable communication, monitoring, reporting, and local stewardship;*
- *Implementing the Management Plan's goals and objectives; and*
- *Creating opportunities that support economic viability, diversity, and opportunities for residents in a manner consistent with the Dawson City's Integrated Sustainability Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.*







1. BACKGROUND

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted the World Heritage Convention in 1972 to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission of cultural and natural heritage to future generations. Canada became a State Party to the Convention in 1976 and began identifying its properties of exceptional cultural and natural heritage value. The Klondike was added to Canada's Tentative List in 2004 for its cultural heritage value.

A community-based initiative in Dawson City, Yukon, submitted a nomination for Tr'ondëk-Klondike in 2017, this nomination was withdrawn as more work was required to clarify the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). A concept for a new nomination was submitted to ICOMOS for an upstream review in May 2019. A new nomination was developed as a cultural serial site and submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2021. Tr'ondëk-Klondike was added to the World Heritage List in 2022 as a serial cultural property.¹

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is 335 hectares within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's homeland, which has been marked by Indigenous activities and traditions juxtaposed with the expansion and consolidation of colonial enterprise through changes in settlement patterns, land use, spirituality, and economy. The component parts of the site encompass sites along the Yukon River and the Blackstone River. The property extends approximately 100 kilometres north from Tr'ochëk along the Yukon River to Forty Mile, and

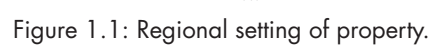
approximately 150 kilometres northeast from Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) to Tthe Zrąy Kek'it (Black City). (Maps of Tr'ondëk-Klondike are attached in Appendix 4.)

Under the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO World Heritage site inscription commemorates the distinct, exceptional qualities of the component parts of Tr'ondëk-Klondike by defining its OUV or "cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole."

The serial property is composed of the eight parts that contain the most intact and outstanding physical evidence of an Indigenous peoples' occupation of land overlain with evidence of colonial expansion and the First Nations' responses to it. Tr'ondëk-Klondike relates Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's presence in their homeland for thousands of years prior to the newcomers' arrival and the subsequent changes in land use, livelihoods, and patterns of settlement, as well as adaptations to new economies in response to the establishment and consolidation of colonial power over a brief, but intense, thirty-year period. Tr'ondëk-Klondike testifies to the continuity of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in life on the land and their cultural traditions, knowledge, and practices maintained in spite of the colonial expansion and consolidation in the Yukon.

¹ Component parts should reflect cultural, social, or functional links over time, and each component part should contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole in a substantial, scientific, readily defined, and discernible way, and may include, *inter alia*, intangible attributes. The series as a whole, and not necessarily its individual component parts, is of Outstanding Universal Value.







2. PURPOSE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Management Plan outlines a strategy to ensure the OUV of the property is conserved and provides a framework for the Stewardship Committee to effectively manage and interpret Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The “Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan” (“the Management Plan”) integrates the relevant legislative, regulatory, institutional, and traditional management tools used by federal, territorial, municipal, and First Nations bodies in their respective jurisdictions within and around Tr'ondëk-Klondike to ensure the effective protection of Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV for present and future generations.

The series of sites within the property are all protected and managed areas and none are subject to unregulated development. Each component site is managed by one or more levels of government, and management of all the sites follows national conservation

policy (*The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*²) and complies with one or more of the following: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act*, the principles and objectives identified in the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and Self-Government Agreement*, Canada's *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* and Yukon's *Historic Resources Act*. Proposed development within Tr'ondëk-Klondike is subject to the legislation, regulations, assessment, and permitting processes of each government authority within its respective jurisdiction.

This Management Plan and the appended Memorandum of Understanding establish governance of Tr'ondëk-Klondike through the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Stewardship Committee (“the Committee”) composed of representatives of each government that manages components or subcomponents within the property.

² *Historic Places, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places*, <https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s+g-eng-web2.pdf> (accessed Sept. 24, 2020).





3. LOCAL ENGAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION

Citizens of Tr'ondëk-Klondike residing in Dawson City and the surrounding region have long been aware and proud of the town's heritage character and have supported and contributed to efforts to retain this character. A small number of the historic structures in two of the component parts, Dawson City and *Jëjik Dhā Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village), are privately owned and maintained. The remaining component sites are not inhabited are managed as historic and archaeological sites.

The Dawson City community has an excellent track record for community partnerships and is well-positioned for collaborative management of the World Heritage Site. Collaboration between government and not-for-profit and private sectors have yielded numerous projects and programs in heritage research and training, interpretation, tourism marketing, and heritage management. Since the late 1990s, many successful initiatives have been guided and driven by the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, which has been the foundation of recent inter-governmental collaboration in heritage protection and conservation, land management, and community and economic development.

Starting in 2006, Chapter 22 of the *Final Agreement* brought together the governments of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Canada, Yukon, and City of Dawson with community and industry groups in economic development planning. Hundreds of residents participated in

the process that resulted in a Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP); the ten-year plan was signed in 2015. To maximize success in a small community, the REDP initiatives were interwoven in content, people, dialogue, and group partnerships, utilizing local knowledge and expertise. Several multi-year community projects in sustainable tourism, heritage, culture, and the arts, with a focus on capacity building, development, and promotion, initiated by the REDP were recently completed. These projects have created a strong collaborative base of government and non-profit organizations from which future projects can be undertaken.

The Dawson City-based World Heritage Advisory Committee guided the work on the nomination for Tr'ondëk-Klondike from 2013 until its inscription on the World Heritage List in 2022. Community, industry, and government sectors were represented with members from Parks Canada Agency, Yukon Government, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, City of Dawson, Klondike Visitors Association, Dawson Chamber of Commerce, Dawson City Museum, and local residents. The nomination and this Management Plan were developed by the Advisory Committee with mutual understanding and collaboration throughout the nomination process. A Project Management Committee composed of staff from Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments reported to and worked closely with the Advisory Committee. Information about the nomination is online through a dedicated website.



4. SHARED STEWARDSHIP

Following Tr'ondëk-Klondike's inscription on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Advisory Committee will provide information and collaborate with the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee to ensure that management decisions for Tr'ondëk-Klondike retain continuity and local support. The Stewardship Committee's effectiveness is rooted in its members' strong history of working together to present and promote the region's cultural heritage.

The Stewardship Committee's mandate is to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV to future generations by:

- implementing the Management Plan through a coordinated management approach between all Parties,
- providing advice to ensure the integrity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike,
- promoting Tr'ondëk-Klondike's Outstanding Universal Value,
- supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value, and
- monitoring and reporting on the condition of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

The Stewardship Committee brings together representatives of four levels of government with regulatory, management, or administrative responsibilities for the component parts of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site. The four levels—Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Parks Canada Agency, Yukon

Government, and the City of Dawson—are signatories to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) wherein the Parties agree to collaboratively manage Tr'ondëk-Klondike through implementation of the Management Plan. In addition, the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee includes representatives from the four governments, Klondike Visitors Association, Dawson City Chamber of Commerce, Dawson City Museum and local residents. The Advisory Committee represents community organizations with an interest in the presentation, promotion, and development of Tr'ondëk-Klondike that is compatible with its Outstanding Universal Value.

A Terms of Reference (TOR) outlines the purpose, structure, and responsibilities of the Stewardship Committee and of the Advisory Committee. The TOR is scheduled for review every three years to ensure ongoing relevance and usefulness. See Appendix 1 for the MOU between City of Dawson, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Yukon government, and Parks Canada. See Appendix 2 for the TOR guiding the Stewardship Committee and the TOR for the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee

The Stewardship Committee is a governance body without legislated decision-making powers. Each member of the Committee retains the authority to make independent management decisions relative to land tenure within its jurisdiction. All members are committed to a collaborative, long-term relationship with the goal of maintaining Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV.

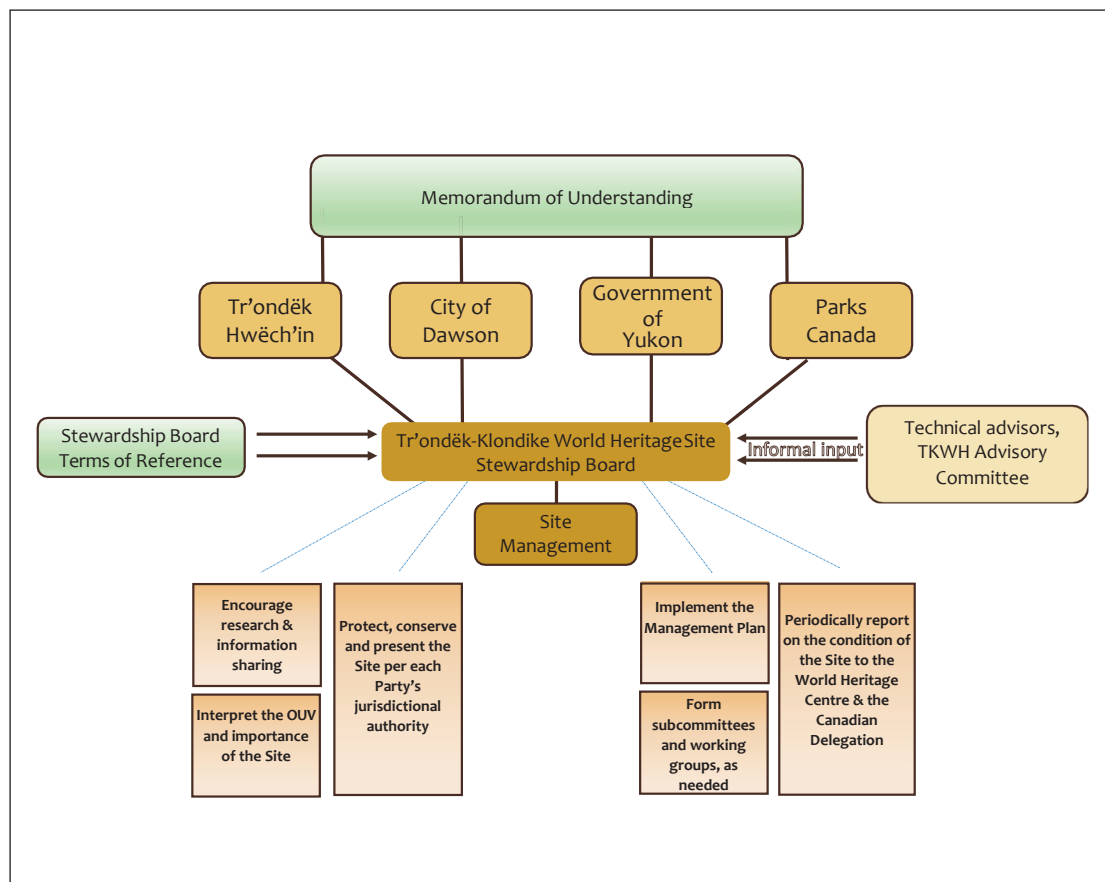


Figure 4.1: Governance Structure of Stewardship Committee.

Principles, Goals, Objectives

The community-based Stewardship Committee will apply the following principles to guide its actions:

Principle 1:

The Management Plan establishes a framework of existing management plans and practices that apply to the nominated property and buffer zone.

Principle 2:

The Management Plan places the management and conservation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV within the existing management policies to guide the Stewardship Committee in providing advice and to assist with making decisions and recommendations.

Principle 3

Management of the nominated property will be delivered through existing

government authorities, within their respective jurisdictions, supplemented by advice from the Stewardship Committee and procedures developed to accommodate a designated World Heritage site.

Principle 4:

Management of the nominated property will meet or exceed the Parties' respective standards of protection, conservation, and presentation described in the Management Plan.

Principle 5:

The Management Plan will outline a process in which communication and collaboration will occur to mitigate actions undertaken by an owner or a government entity with regulatory responsibilities that may impact the OUV and components of the nominated property.





Principle 6:

The Management Plan recognizes that the property should support economic viability, diversity, and opportunities for residents in a manner consistent with the Dawson City's *Integrated Sustainability Plan* and the *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals*, maintaining the OUV of the property and local stewardship.

Principle 7:

The Stewardship Committee will ensure that regular monitoring occurs and that status reports are assembled on a schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the Canadian delegation, the World Heritage Committee, and World Heritage Centre.

In addition, as Parties to the MOU the Stewardship Committee agrees to pursue the following goals and objectives in relation to the management of Tr'ondëk-Klondike in collaboration with the Advisory Committee.

Goal 1: To instill a strong sense of shared community pride and stewardship in the protection, interpretation, and promotion of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike by:

- engaging residents, organizations, and other regional stakeholders in activities that celebrate the importance of Tr'ondëk-Klondike;
- employing a governance model that ensures the interests and concerns of local residents and businesses are heard, discussed, and reflected in the Stewardship Committee's advice to Regulatory Authorities;
- ensuring that local schools are provided with information and opportunities to incorporate Tr'ondëk-Klondike and its OUV into their curriculum; and
- supporting training and job opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and other

Dawson City residents to undertake the conservation, interpretation, and promotion of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

Goal 2: To provide for the protection, continuing community use, and appreciation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike by:

- ensuring visitors have access to appropriate areas of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and appreciate the site's values without impacting community use, and
- supporting ongoing research about the component sites.

Goal 3: To enrich existing tourism by promoting wide recognition, understanding, and appreciation of the educational and cultural values represented by Tr'ondëk-Klondike by:

- promoting tourism through regional, national, and international media;
- creating an interpretation plan to help strengthen understanding, guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike, and identify opportunities for sharing the site's OUV;
- ensuring that promotion is managed responsibly in all aspects of publicity respecting cultural principles in accordance with local interests and United Nations Sustainability Goals;
- encouraging and facilitating cross-cultural initiatives among community partners to expand understanding of the impacts of colonialism on Indigenous peoples; and
- exploring collaborative arrangements with Kluane/Wrangell-St. Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini-Alsek World Heritage Site, which is partly located within Yukon.





5. TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Boundary and Buffer Zone

The Tr'ondëk-Klondike is a serial property located in Canada's northwestern Yukon Territory, and the eight component sites encompass 334 hectares of subarctic boreal forest along the Yukon and Blackstone rivers. The property extends approximately 100 kilometres north from *Tr'ochëk* along the Yukon River to Forty Mile, and approximately 170 kilometres northeast from *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) to *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City).

The boundaries of the component parts were assigned to include the archaeological and historic resources that represent an Indigenous peoples' presence for thousands of years prior to their evolving experience of, and adaptation to, European colonialism at the turn of the twentieth century. The nominated property is situated within the homeland of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

The buffer zone comprises 54 hectares of land surrounding the component parts of the nominated property. It includes a 30-metre area immediately adjacent to the component boundaries, except where the boundary is the ordinary high-water mark on a riverbank, this buffer is 10 metres. The total area of the property and buffer zone is 388 hectares.

- The entire buffer zone is subject to the same protective legislation, policies, monitoring, and reporting as Tr'ondëk-Klondike.
- Additional Maps of Tr'ondëk-Klondike are attached in Appendix 4.

5.a. Description of Tr'ondëk-Klondike

The nominated property, Tr'ondëk-Klondike, is located within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ancestral homelands, historically centred on the *Chu Kon'dëk* (Yukon River) drainage in what is now known as western Yukon and eastern Alaska. This vast area includes a portion of the Yukon River with its tributary rivers and streams, the hills and mountain ranges to the north and south of the river valley, and, even farther north, the subalpine tundra of the Blackstone Uplands. Today, the traditional territory is formally recognized as covering an area of 64,000 square kilometres, an area a little larger than Croatia and slightly smaller than Ireland.

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is a serial nomination, consisting of eight component parts. Seven are located along the Yukon River: Fort Reliance, *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile), *Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än K'et* (*Dënezhu* Graveyard), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, *Tr'ochëk*, Dawson City, *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village). The eighth component, *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City), is located to the north in the Blackstone Uplands, reached by a travel corridor extending over 100 kilometres from the Yukon River valley up the Chandindu River valley.

The eight component parts of Tr'ondëk-Klondike each tell the story of subsequent phases of the relationship between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the non-Indigenous newcomers who began arriving in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's homeland in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. This is evidenced by ancient hunting and fishing camps;



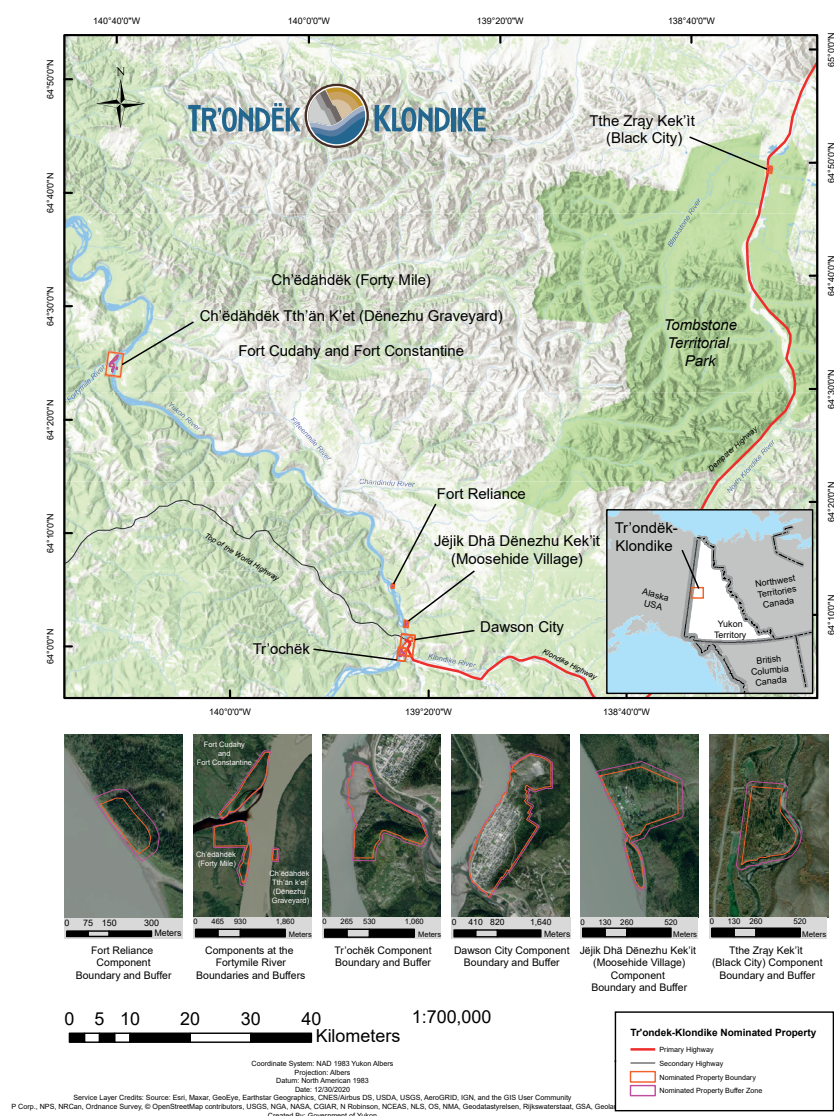


Figure 5.1: Map of nominated properties

their ancestor's involvement with the nineteenth-century fur trade and the first fur trading post within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands at Fort Reliance; the Yukon's first non-Indigenous settlement at *Ch'edāhdëk*, marking the start of marginalization from colonial society; the impact of the Klondike Gold Rush at *Tr'ochëk*, where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were displaced from their traditional fishing camps; the establishment of Dawson City, which quickly transformed into the centre of colonial government and Church institutions; Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in resettlement at one of their ancient places, *Jëjik Dhā Denezhu Kek'it*, which was both a refuge and a reserve; and *The*

Zrąy Kek'it, a place illustrating a major adaptation in economic practices.

Collectively these places attest to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ancestor's occupation of their homeland prior to the rapidly evolving colonial occupation of their traditional territory through the establishment of new populations, commercial interests, colonial settlements, and administrative infrastructure.

The history and attributes of the eight components of the serial property together illustrate both the impositions of a new social order in a relatively short time, as well as Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

Management Plan

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resistance to colonialism as they adapted to meet the numerous challenges that they were faced with.

Setting

Chu Kon'dëk (Yukon River) is one of the great rivers of North America. Its headwaters begin in the Coast Mountains of northwest British Columbia, then it flows over 3,300 kilometres through the Yukon Territory and Alaska before emptying into the Bering Sea. Its immense drainage area of approximately 847,000 square kilometres makes it the fourth largest river basin in North America.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in spent most of the summer and early fall along the riverbanks fishing, hunting, gathering edible plants, and trading and visiting with other groups.

When the Europeans arrived, they used the river as their main travel route. They built along its riverbanks at four of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's fishing and hunting camps: Fort Reliance, *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile), *Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än K'et* (*Dënezhu* Graveyard), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, *Tr'ochëk*, *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village), and the site that became known as Dawson City—all places where, in different ways, Indigenous people experienced and adapted to the effects of colonialism.

Tthe Zrąy Kek'it (Black City) is located on the banks of the Blackstone River within the Blackstone Uplands. The rolling tundra of the Uplands is almost entirely above treeline and consist of tussocks underlain by permafrost, covered with low shrubs, and a rich variety of edible and medicinal plants. The few stands of spruce trees along riverbanks are a welcome source of fuel and shelter. Dense thickets of large willows line the braided channels of the Blackstone River.

Winters are prolonged, extending from October to May, with some of the coldest daily minimum winter temperatures in the Yukon. Summers are brief, with temperatures reaching as high as +30°C during the long daylight hours, but cool weather and frost can occur at any time. This is an area of continuous permafrost.

The Uplands are a rich and varied food source for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in from the large, hoofed animals, to the ducks and birds on the ponds, ptarmigan browsing in the willows, and a multitude of berries. The primary resource, however, was the meat and hides from the vast caribou herds.

Component Sites

See Appendix G of the dossier for listing of component sites and features

1.0 Fort Reliance

Fort Reliance is 3.5 kilometres north of *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) on the east bank of the Yukon River, located within Settlement Land TH R-1A, Lot 1155, Plan 87252 CLSR YT, 2003-111 LTO YT and the Moosehide Creek Indian Reserve 2b, Lot 571, Group 1052, Plan 43505 CLSR, 23098 LTO. The south boundary is the top of the north bank of Reliance Creek and north boundary is 215 metres north of Reliance Creek. Reliance Creek is 335 metres north of No Name Creek. The eastern boundary is 75 metres east of the top of the east bank of the Yukon River. The ordinary high-water mark on the east bank of the Yukon River is the west boundary. The buffer zone is 30 metres on the south, east, and north boundaries and 10 metres on the west boundary. The area of the component site is 1.6 hectares and the buffer zone is 1.4 hectares. Sixty metres east of the heritage site is a





seasonal home for a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in family, who continue fishing here.

The lands are administered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as Category A settlement lands, Category A under the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*. The site is managed in accordance with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act*, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Land Based Heritage Resources Policy*, and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Lands and Resources Act*.

In August 1874, traders from the Alaska Commercial Company, together with one of the Trondëk Hwëch'in leaders, Chief Catsah (*Gàh Ts'yàt*), established a fur trading post here near one of their fishing and hunting camp sites. This was the first colonial establishment to be built within Trondëk Hwëch'in ancestral lands, initiated by Catsah who “insisted on the agent building a station near his house.”³

Fort Reliance operated until 1887. The fort's log buildings were demolished over the next decade.

The site comprises seven rectangular foundations from the trading post and associated cabins. Nearby are the remains of five structures consisting of shelters over semi-subterranean house pits, four of which show evidence of entry trenches.

The physical remains at Fort Reliance are entirely archaeological and characterized by two significant features. The first is a pre-contact-era site characterized by scatters of lithic materials and hearths containing burned animal remains that are buried in a shallow deposit of windblown loess. The stone-tool assemblage includes remnants of spearheads and arrowheads. The bow and arrow was a technological innovation that replaced throwing spears at some point close to 847 AD, suggesting that

Fort Reliance was used as a camp for a period of more than 1,000 years before present.

The second occupation is from the post-contact era, and the remains consist of an ensemble of habitation features and associated artifacts of the trading post. The habitation features include eleven building foundations, including at least five structures that are of indigenous design (semi-subterranean house pits), and six buildings that appear to have been built in a colonial “cabin” style, including two larger buildings likely the site of the Alaska Commercial Company store and residence, as well as others being residential cabins for other inhabitants of the site.

Fort Reliance portrays the early stages of colonization, wherein newcomers and Indigenous people worked cooperatively in a new industry—the fur trade.

Conservation Activities

Richard S. MacNeish of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (then Human History branch of the National Museum of Canada) briefly visited the site in 1957 (MacNeish 1964). In the LaVk-1 (Fort Reliance) collection at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, numbers one through 20 are attributed to MacNeish. Jeff Hunston inspected the site in 1973 and again in 1976 and made a collection from bank exposures and from a disturbed surface area. Hunston's collection at the Canadian Museum of Civilization (LaVk-1: number 21 through 73).

In 1976 Sheila J. Minni examined surface features at Fort Reliance in the context of a Klondike historical sites survey by Parks Canada (Minni 1977, 1978). Minni (1978:134-35) reported in summary manner seven of the structural features described in the present report.

³ Jack McQuesten to Albert McKay, July 1, 1905 (ASL, MS 13, Box 5, #5, p. 5).





In 1983, a field survey was conducted by Don Clark with the support of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. The site was mapped and archaeological testing completed. A return visit in 1991 saw further excavations and mapping that informed the report, “Fort Reliance, Yukon: An Archaeological Assessment” published in 1995.

The site was visited periodically by Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in over the next two decades. A monitoring visit was conducted in July 2020 by Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in and Yukon government heritage staff.

Ch’ëdähdëk (Forty Mile), *Ch’ëdähdëk Tih’än K’et* (Dënezhu Graveyard), and Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine (Components 2, 3 and 4)

Ch’ëdähdëk is seventy kilometres north of Fort Reliance. The Forty Mile townsite and Mission Island are on the west bank of the Yukon River and *Ch’ëdähdëk Tih’än K’et* (Dënezhu Graveyard) is on the east bank of the Yukon River, across from Mission Island. Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine are on the north banks of the Fortymile River across from the Forty Mile historic townsite. Together, these three component sites make up *Ch’ëdähdëk* and represent a second stage of colonization, characterized by missionization, resource extraction, and the beginning of Indigenous marginalization.

2.0 Forty Mile Townsite and Mission Island

Ch’ëdähdëk (Forty Mile)

Forty Mile townsite and Mission Island are on the west bank of the Yukon River and the south bank of the Fortymile River. Mission Island is composed of two small islands running north and south and is approximately 75 metres east of the west bank of the Yukon River and is approximately 675 metres long. The buffer zone for this component is 10

metres from the riverbank on the east and north boundaries and 30 metres from the west and south boundaries.

Ch’ëdähdëk, is located at the confluence of the Yukon River and the Fortymile River. It is a low-lying area subject to occasional spring flooding. The Fortymile River begins in Alaska and its great network of tributaries drain an area of 1,830 square kilometres.

First Nations people established camps along the soft flat banks near the river, awaiting the annual migrations of the Fortymile Caribou Herd that passed near here. They also fished for grayling in spring and set up fish camps to catch and process the salmon from two annual runs up the Yukon River.

Archaeological excavations at *Ch’ëdähdëk* have revealed evidence of a broad complex of pre-contact-era living areas. These living areas are spread out over a 400 by 70 metre area, with some of the more recent remains lying close to the surface and the most ancient remains buried deep in the ground. Archaeological locations at *Ch’ëdähdëk* are typified by hearths surrounded by complexes of stone, bone, and bark tools, as well as the butchered remains of mammals, birds, and fish. Though only a small area of the site has been investigated, radiocarbon dating of materials excavated from six known archaeological components that predate our first contact with the outside world indicate that *Ch’ëdähdëk* was regularly used by First Nations for 2,400 years.

The Fortymile River and Forty Mile townsite were named for their approximate distance downriver from the trading post of Fort Reliance. Across the Fortymile River and a bit farther north along the west bank of the Yukon River, Fort Cudahy, an American trading post, was established in 1893. Directly across the Fortymile River from the Forty Mile townsite was Fort Constantine, the first

Tr’ondëk-Klondike



North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) post in the region, established 1895.

Today, the townsite that was once more than 600 people, is no longer occupied and consists of an ensemble of 10 historic buildings including an Anglican church housed in a small log cabin, a log roadhouse, the log Swanson's Store, the log Telegraph Office, the two-storey timber NWMP post, a large frame warehouse and a smaller one (known as the Fish House) that belonged to the Alaska Commercial Company, a metal-working shop, a log-cabin dwelling, and a two-storey frame cache. There is also a pioneer cemetery southwest of the townsite with approximately 50 gravesites—twelve are unfenced and thirty-five are fenced. The historic archaeological remains of this historic town are situated throughout the lower bench of the site. There are 47 rectangular hollows and berms where log cabins once stood and numerous scattered historic artifacts that have been tagged and inventoried. The colonial street grid is visible where the row of extant buildings face the Yukon River, and views up and down the Yukon River remain unchanged. These vestiges of the once bustling town built over top of Indigenous camps demonstrate the impact of the expanding colonial efforts on the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in way of life and lands.

Mission Island

Mission Island is located upriver near the southern limits of the historic townsite, where Bishop Bompas and his wife Charlotte established a mission house and school for First Nations' children. This was also where most of the First Nations set up their cabins, caches, tents, and fish racks. Seventeen features have been mapped here, including the building outlines of the mission school, the missionary residence, and seven former dwellings. The colonization of this small island demonstrates the impact on First

Nations People of the early colonial efforts. The location of dwellings near the mission buildings and the location of the cemetery across the Yukon River show the increasing influence of the Church in the lives of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people as well as their segregation from the townsite, illustrating the increasingly marginal role in the community the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in had.

The Forty Mile component is located within the Yukon government Heritage Reserve 850062. The boundaries of the heritage reserve are the boundaries for these two components. There is a 30-metre-buffer zone on all boundaries, excepting the boundaries adjacent to the Fortymile and Yukon Rivers, where this buffer zone is 10 metres. The area of this component is 40.1 hectares and the buffer zone is 10.8 hectares. The site is co-managed by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon governments, and the lands are administered by Government of Yukon.

Activity on site is guided by the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act*, the *Yukon Historic Resources Act*, the *Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Heritage Management Plan* (2006) and an *Interpretation Plan* (2006). In 2014, a *Cultural Resource Management Plan* was prepared for the historic townsite.

3.0 Ch'edähdëk Tth'an K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard)

On a high bluff across the Yukon River from Mission Island is a First Nations cemetery containing approximately 22 graves marked by grave fences, some markers, and depressions. The cemetery is located on the east bank of the Yukon River directly across from the Forty Mile townsite and sits atop a 30-metre high till terrace roughly five metres from the bank. The site is bisected (east and west) by a small dry gully. The majority of the graves (20) are on the north side of the draw, and two graves were placed

Management Plan





on the south side of the draw. All of the fence styles observed are quite simple in design, mainly two-inch-thick pickets with either a pointed tip or a spade shaped tip. No evidence of paint or drawn art was noticeable on any of the fences. This cemetery illustrates the marginalization of our people whereby our people were not allowed in the Forty Mile Cemetery and, in fact, were relegated across the Yukon River.

Ch'édähdëk Tih'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard) is within lot 1014, 8849 CLSR, Settlement Land TH R 4A. The location point for this component is Latitude 64° 25' 10.00988" N and Longitude 140° 31' 15.44729" W in decimal degrees (NAD 83). The south boundary is 65 metres from the location point and the north boundary is 200 metres north from the south boundary. The west boundary is the top of the east bank of the Yukon River and the east boundary is 90 metres east from the west boundary. The buffer zone is 30 metres on the south, east, and north boundaries and 10 metres from the east boundary on the Yukon River. The area of the component site is two hectares and the area of the buffer zone is two hectares.

The lands are administered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as settlement lands, Category A under the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*.

4.0 Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Fort Cudahy

In 1893, the North American Trading & Transportation Company constructed Fort Cudahy on the west bank of the Yukon River, just downstream from the Fortymile River. The site was divided into a commercial area, which included several large sawhorses associated with the mill, a dog yard, and a smaller residential area. It included a store, warehouses, a sawmill, and a dozen or so cabins. Fort Cudahy was abandoned about ten years later. Fort Cudahy

highlights the changes in economy and the First Nations relationships with the traders, from the equal and collaborative interchange that occurred at Fort Reliance to the trader's new interest of providing goods that met the miners' needs.

Today, there are a few remains along the shore to mark the former settlement, such as an old riverboat hauled up beside a capstan and a stove mostly buried in moss. Nine rectangular depressions or berm outlines mark the location of former buildings and structures and three small building outlines are visible downstream from the store. Stacks of goods like buckets, shovels, and saws mark the location of the store. The northern end of the Fort Cudahy site is better drained than the Fort Constantine area.

Fort Constantine

The Yukon's first NWMP detachment was built in 1895, approximately 200 metres southwest of Fort Cudahy, over a short summer season, and consisted of a complex of buildings that once included a guard room, staff-sergeant's quarters, two officers' quarters, assistant surgeon's quarters, hospital, office, storeroom, carpenter's shop, washroom, and a building containing the barracks room, mess hall, and kitchen, built around a parade square and partially enclosed by a log palisade.

The Fort was occupied by the NWMP for a short time and by 1901, the much-reduced force at Fort Constantine had moved to the two-storey timber building in the Forty Mile settlement.

After its active period between 1895 and 1901, the site was subject to melting permafrost, flooding, and scavenging and deteriorated quickly. The physical remains at Fort Constantine are entirely archaeological. Archaeological investigations of the site over the past twenty years have uncovered artifact scatter, the below-ground remains of four





cellar-like features—possible building depressions—and a line of buried palisade posts near the riverbank.

The Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine component is located within Government of Yukon Heritage Reserve 850062. The boundaries for this component are the same as the heritage reserve. The buffer zone is 10 metres from the east and south boundaries and 30 metres from the west and north boundaries. The area of the component is 37 hectares and the buffer zone is 7.75 hectares.

This component is co-managed by Tr'ondëk-Hwëch'in and Yukon governments.

Conservation Activities for the Components

In 1998, *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile), including Fort Constantine and Fort Cudahy, was recognized as a historic site in the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* (Chapter 13, Heritage, Schedule A: Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site).

Beginning in 1998, archaeologists and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in students spent seven seasons investigating the townsite, Mission Island, the First Nations' Cemetery, and Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine. (See Appendix H of the dossier for reports.) Prior to the historic conservation work on St. James Church, archaeologists found evidence of a stable occupation going back at least 2,300 years.

Yukon Government Historic Sites and Heritage Resources staff and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage staff are responsible for seasonal conservation work and archaeology at the Forty Mile townsite. All the historic structures have been stabilized and seven have been provided with new foundations and restored or repaired roofs, as well as reconstructed or repaired windows and doors on the church, NWMP detachment,

Swanson Store, Roadhouse, Telegraph Office, Alaska Commercial Company Warehouse and Machine Shop and Fish House. All work complies with the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's *Heritage Act*, Yukon's *Historic Resources Act*, and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

New facilities on the site include a campground for visitors at the north end of the site and a work camp at the south end of the site that provides accommodation and a multi-purpose space for seasonal work crews, elders, and students. While the gable-roofed, single-storey log buildings fit in well with the historic structures, they are constructed of logs squared on three sides to differentiate them from the historic buildings.

Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard) was documented in 2005 (Forty Mile Archaeology Report, Thomas) and a monitoring visit conducted in July 2020 with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Government of Yukon heritage staff.

5.0 Tr'ochëk

The southernmost component, *Tr'ochëk*, is within Lot 1115, 87454 CLSR YT, Settlement Land TH S-211B/D. *Tr'ochëk* is bounded on the east by the Klondike River and north and west by the Yukon River. The north boundary is the northern extent of the gravel bar in the Yukon River. The east boundary is the ordinary high-water mark of the Klondike River, the west boundary is the ordinary high-water mark of the Yukon River, and the south boundary is 500 metres south from the northernmost point of land.

The buffer for the site is 10 metres from the east, north, and west boundaries and 30 metres from the south boundary. The area of the component is 49 hectares with a buffer of 6.5 hectares.

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The lands are administered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation as Category B settlement lands under the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*. The area has been withdrawn from staking (Order In Council 2008/135).

Tr'ochëk is on a level bench wrapping around a steep hillside with banks facing both the Yukon and Klondike rivers. This is an alluvial plain, built up from an accumulation of silt deposits from the two rivers.

Tr'ochëk, across the Klondike River just south of Dawson City, is one of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's ancient fishing camps and gathering places. Archaeological evidence, oral-history interviews, and archival sources attest to the long-standing importance of this place as a fishing and hunting camp.

The archaeological resources related to First Nations' occupation of this site are situated at two distinct localities. The first locality is on the bank of the Yukon River upstream from the mouth of the Klondike. Archaeological

testing uncovered evidence of Indigenous occupation of the site at two time periods, the earliest dating to approximately 500 to 200 years before present. These remains take the form of hearths filled with boiling stones surrounded by an assemblage of stone tools and salmon remains. Evidence of this occupation appears sporadically over a 200-metre area of the riverbank; one such area was excavated and studied in detail.

Tr'ochëk was overrun by newcomers during the Klondike Gold Rush and First Nations people were displaced from this place in the autumn of 1896. The area was renamed Klondike City (also known as Lousetown) and occupied for over two decades by miners' cabins, hotels, a brewery, one-room cabins, the terminus of the Klondike Mines Railway (KMR), a sawmill and farming operations.

At the mouth of the Klondike River was a large island that was occupied by a sawmill operation in the early 1900s. A boom across the south channel, built to hold logs, caused the waterway to



YA, T.R. Lane coll. #1386

Figure 5.2: Klondike City, ca. 1898. Hillside dwellings and trail on Klondike Hill behind O'Brien's store and warehouse.





gradually silt in over the next decades, linking the island to the *Tr'ochëk* site. Klondike Island historic artifacts include boilers at the sawmill site, KMR railroad embankments, and scattered historic material.

The southwest portion of the site along the Yukon River contains intact cultural material from pre-and early contact, Klondike Gold Rush period, and post Klondike Gold Rush. This area demonstrates the layers of time and activities at *Tr'ochëk* with traditional fish campsites, the foundation of the Klondike Mines Railway roundhouse, and remains of the Klondike Brewery bottling plant and brewery machinery. Several gold-rush-era housing platforms are evident along the hillside. *Tr'ochëk* illustrates the dramatic changes Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experienced, their displacement from fishing and hunting camps at *Tr'ochëk*, the loss of their salmon fishing grounds, and the changes in their seasonal movement to this place caused by the inundation of the newcomers from the Klondike Gold Rush.

Conservation Activities

For several seasons in the late 1990s and early 2000s, archaeologists worked with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in youth to locate the homes of our ancestors and the evidence of their activities at this place. Since *Tr'ochëk* is on a flood plain and has flooded frequently over the years, the deposited silts have preserved evidence of our fish camps from different times. Several distinct levels of occupation, including five tiers associated with our use of the site, both pre- and post-contact were uncovered and indicate frequent use of the site for over 500 years. Archaeological testing was also able to verify evidence of the village that was photographed in 1894 and 1895, prior to the 1896 Klondike Gold Rush. Overlying our early occupation of the site are extensive historical resources dating from the early twentieth century—the period

of occupation by the *Nödlet*—including remains of buildings, machinery, bottles from the brewery, and railway remnants. A 1998 survey mapped 106 historic features. A detailed investigation was also done of the hillside housing platforms that are interspersed along the hillside from its base to the top.

6.0 Dawson City

Dawson City component has 31 features within the townsite located on the north side of the Klondike River and the east bank of the Yukon River, one kilometre northeast of *Tr'ochëk*.

The boundaries for this component on the west side is the ordinary high-water mark of the east side of the Yukon River and the north boundary is the northern boundary of the Moosehide Slide Municipal Historic Site, Government of Yukon Heritage Reserve 2020-7301. The east boundary is the east boundary of the historic townsite plan identified in Dawson City's *Zoning Bylaw* (2019) and extends to the southeast boundary of the Moosehide Slide. The south boundary is the ordinary high-water mark of the Klondike River.

Protection of the heritage values is confirmed by legislation—*Historic sites and Monuments Act*, *Historic Resources Act*, and Dawson City's *Heritage Bylaw*. The entire historic townsite is managed through the Dawson's *Heritage Management Plan*, *Heritage Bylaw* and *Zoning Regulations*. A Heritage Advisory Committee ensures new development does not impact the heritage values of the townsite.

The buffer for the Dawson City component is 10 metres from the west and south boundaries and 30 metres from the east and north boundaries. The area of the Dawson City component is 181 hectares and the buffer zone is 16.8 hectares.

The area is managed by the City of Dawson according to municipal and

Management Plan



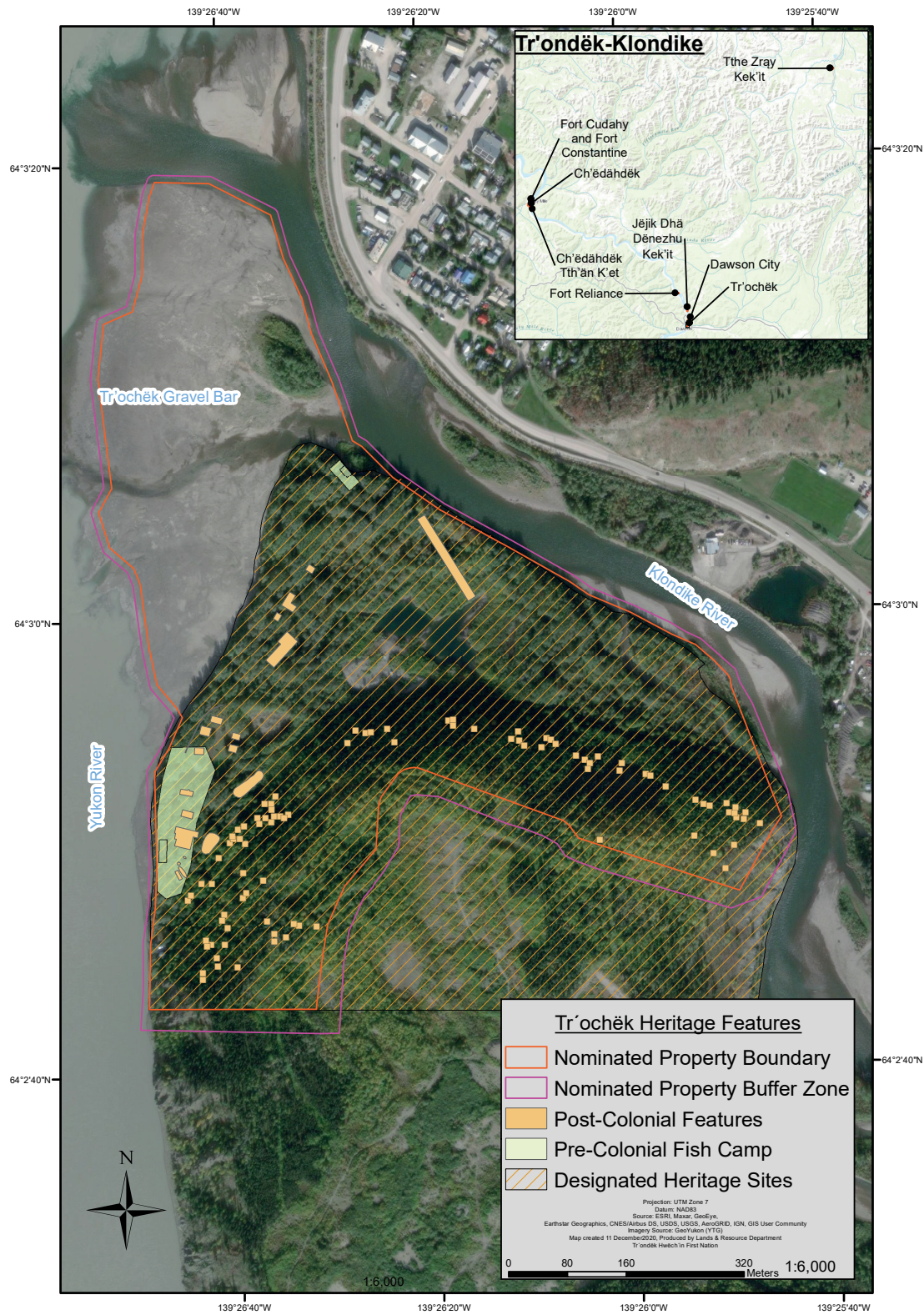


Figure 5.3: Tr'ochëk heritage features.





Figure 5.4: Aerial view of Dawson City looking south up Yukon River, Klondike River at right, Tr'ochëk at mouth of Klondike, Sept. 5, 2020.

territorial laws. The area has been withdrawn from mineral staking (Order in Council 2015/258).

***Èdhà Dàdhëchq* (Moosehide Slide)**

Èdhà Dàdhëchq is a natural landslide stretching across the mountain face at the north end of Dawson City. Approximately 300 metres across and 100 metres high, the gravel-grey scar is a landmark since ancient times.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ancestors named this feature *Èdhà Dàdhëchq* because it resembles a large moose skin stretched out to dry. For Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the slide is an essential landmark, a cultural identifier, and a symbol of the land. It is from the slide that the village of Moosehide takes its name. For most Klondike Gold Rush stampedeers boating down the Yukon River to Dawson City, the first sighting of the slide was a welcome sign that they had reached the Klondike region. The slide continues to serve as an important landmark for those arriving at Dawson City by land,

water, or air. One of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in most important songs, "The Flag Song," is about the importance of landmarks like the *Èdhà Dàdhëchq* as indicators of belonging, occupation, and sovereignty.

Èdhà Dàdhëchq (Moosehide Slide) was designated a municipal historic site in 2018.

By late 1898, some 30,000 gold-rush migrants had reached the Dawson area, cramming the river flat and then spreading up the Klondike River valley and its tributary creeks. Over the next three years, building continued at a rapid pace, with everything from tiny cabins and tent frames on the hillsides to the imposing government buildings designed by future dominion architect Thomas W. Fuller. The optimism of the miners, merchants, and government in the future of the town was reflected in the size, quality, and permanence of many of the buildings. There were four large churches, a hospital, a courthouse, a government administration building,



YG photo

Figure 5.5: View of Moosehide Slide from Yukon River, July 2020.

banks, a post office, a telegraph office, theatres, and many stores, hotels, and services. Together they represented all the major forces of colonialism: government, religion, commerce, transport, industry, communications and entertainment.

The layout of the town in a grid, with people having ownership of their own little lots, was an alien concept to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

A number of the historic buildings of Dawson City represent institutions that affected First Nation lives in a number of ways: the police compound, administration buildings, the churches, communications, banks, and industry. Below are brief descriptions of the buildings that are key contributing elements that support the expression of the Outstanding Universal Value.

Fort Herchmer

This was the headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) in Dawson City, a compound of two dozen buildings situated on a large block of land surveyed as the Government Reserve at the south end of Dawson City.

Few buildings remain from the large complex built around its central parade square, and today Fort Herchmer is represented by its remaining four structures: the Married Officer's Quarters, the NWMP Jail, the NWMP Stables, and the Commanding Officer's Residence.

The buildings in Fort Herchmer have strong associations with policing and exercise of Canadian sovereignty during Dawson City's rapid expansion after the Klondike Gold Rush. This compound illustrates the federal government and its intention to be a permanent presence, along with the imposition of law and order enforced by the North West Mounted Police, which came to control so much of our lives.





These structures are all Recognized Federal Heritage Buildings.

The Dawson Historical Complex

The Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site of Canada consists of several buildings dating to the early years of the town's history. The National Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has formally recognized 16 buildings together with the sites and settings of the townsite that contribute to the property's Outstanding Universal Value. These designations memorialize the expansion and consolidation of colonial efforts after the Klondike Gold Rush and the economic, political, and social values associated with the buildings. Businesses that addressed the newcomers' needs and interests, such as banks, churches, theatres, and saloons, are represented in the Dawson Historic Complex. Recreational pursuits and social organizations are evident as are commercial ventures from industrial machinery sales and repair to warehousing, transportation, and communication.

The Dawson Historical Complex evokes the colonial history and character of Dawson City with its grid layout, gravelled streets, wooden sidewalks, and streetscapes featuring a mix of commercial buildings with boomtown facades, Edwardian government structures, and a variety of residences with vernacular construction techniques. In 1987, a five-metre-high dike was built for flood protection along the west and southern sides of the town.

Contemporary buildings are built in the "Dawson Style" to be compatible with the architectural design and materials used in the historic structures from the gold-rush era. These infill buildings, as well as dirt roads, wooden sidewalks, and a lack of modern elements like traffic lights, evoke the sense of having stepped back in time. While the community has

continued to evolve, the historic layout and districts of the town have been maintained, as have many of the historic buildings.

Collectively, the buildings, human-made features, and history of Dawson City represent the administrative structures and assimilationist policies of the colonizers and the continued interventions in Indigenous lives through imported economic, religious, and social structures.

Former Territorial Court House

This is where the colonial enforced laws were enforced and punishments imposed on transgressors. Built between 1900 and 1901, the Courthouse represents the legal system enforced on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands and people. 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 Former Territorial Court House was recognized as a National Historic Site, in 1959, in large part because of its historical associations with exercising Canadian government sovereignty in the Yukon.

Old Territorial Administration Building

The most prominent building in Dawson City is the Old Territorial Administration Building on Fifth Avenue at Church Street. When the building was constructed in 1901 as the legislative and administrative headquarters of the new Yukon Territory, its grand design was a physical assertion of the Canadian government's presence in the North and its commitment to the administration of the region. The imposing nature of this two-and-a-half-storey neoclassical building was unprecedented in Dawson City and signalled the changing nature of Dawson City from boomtown to Edwardian town. It remained the centre





of the federal and territorial governments until 1953, when the capital was moved to Whitehorse.

The building has housed the Dawson City Museum since 1962 and periodically hosts the Yukon Circuit Court. It underwent significant exterior restoration and interior rehabilitation work in 1982.

The building was designated a National Historic Site in 2002.

Commissioner's Residence

The original two-and-a-half storey building on Front Street was erected in 1901 to house the Commissioner of the Yukon and his family, as well as providing facilities suitable for public entertaining. The first building was heavily damaged by fire on Christmas Day 1906. It was rebuilt two years later with a less luxurious interior and a simpler, more dignified exterior facade, possibly reflecting the reduced means and more conservative society of Dawson City.

First Nations people would not have been welcomed in this building in the early days but it was significant to their lives as the residence of the federal official who made many important decisions on our behalf. This building was part of a complex of substantial government buildings that influenced the character of Dawson City and their functions reflected the relations between the newcomers and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

The Commissioner's Residence was designated a National Historic Site in 1959.

St. Paul's Anglican Church

St. Paul's Anglican Church, erected in 1902 and built in the Gothic Revival style on the corner of Front and Church streets, replaced an earlier log building. From 1905, Dawson City was the headquarters of the Yukon's Anglican Bishop, Isaac Stringer, and the church

became the cathedral of the Anglican Diocese of Yukon. This Dawson City church was attended by the migrants, while Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in had their own log church at Moosehide. When the Moosehide log church was replaced in 1908, the new frame building, St. Barnabas, was designed as a smaller replica of St. Paul's Church. From here, many decisions were made affecting Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people, their welfare, and education.

St. Paul's was designated a National Historic Site in 1989.

Dawson City Post Office

The Post Office, located at King Street and Third Avenue, was designed by Thomas W. Fuller and erected in 1900. It is a prominent local landmark distinguished by its three-storey octagonal corner entrance tower. It is considered one of the most substantial, distinctive, and well-designed buildings in Dawson City. This is another monumental building associated with the consolidation of colonialism by the commitment, establishment, and exercise of sovereignty by the Canadian government. For First Nation people, this building represents the written communication system that the colonizers used to "administer" Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands and people.

The building was designated a National Historic Site in 1988.

Dawson Telegraph Office

This structure, built in 1899, represents a major communication system, the 2,700-kilometre telegraph line from Dawson City to Ashcroft, British Columbia, connecting the Yukon to southern Canada. It was the first building designed by Thomas W. Fuller in Dawson City and was his first experience with permafrost, sub-zero temperatures, and obtaining building materials and finishes in a remote northern town. He designed





YG photo

Figure 5.6: Yukon Hotel and St. Paul's Church, Dawson City.

his five most prominent buildings in Dawson City 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.

Improved communications meant that federal officials in Ottawa could more speedily give direction to local government workers about various matters, including Indian Affairs. The telegraph was symbolic of the outside coming in. Rapid communication connected this remote part of Canada with the rest of the world, carrying news, instructions and, for the First Nation, invitations to their neighbours to attend celebrations and events.

This property was designated a Yukon Historic Site in 2005.

British Yukon Navigation Ticket Office

This small building, dating from 1900, is oriented to both Front Street and the Yukon River. It is the sole building of what was once a major shipping,

docking, and warehouse complex occupying most of the Dawson City waterfront. It represents the colonial systems of commercial travel and storage of goods, so different from how First Nations travelled. The British Yukon Navigation Company, the River Division of the White Pass & Yukon Route, was the corporation that, by the early 1900s, controlled most transport in and out of the territory.

The building is listed as a Recognized Federal Heritage Building.

Bank of British North America

The Bank of British North America was the first banking institution in Dawson City during the Klondike Gold Rush. This building was erected in 1899 to accommodate the bank, an employee dormitory, an assay office, and a general office. Located on the corner of Queen Street and Second Avenue, the Bank of British North America is a two-storey timber structure with a corrugated metal exterior, featuring a pedimented gable roof, overhanging eaves, and regularly placed windows.

Management Plan



For Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, this building symbolized the new cash economy built on mining and gold that, for the most part, excluded them. It supplanted the earlier fur trade which relied on partnerships and reciprocity.

The building was designated a National Historic Site in 1967.

Yukon Sawmill Company Office

This two-storey wood frame building, located on the corner of Front and Duke streets, was built in 1900. With its plain trims, oversize multi-lite windows, and hipped metal roof, the building is an imposing structure typical of commercial properties in Dawson City in the early 1900s. In 1908, Yukon Sawmill leased and operated the Klondike Mill at *Tr'ochëk* until it closed a few years later. First Nations people and non-Indigenous people cut trees in wood camps along the Yukon River then floated the immense log rafts downriver to Dawson City, where the timber was converted into building materials and fuel. The building represents the role of the lumber and mining industries in the growth of Dawson from a mining camp to a well-established supply centre. While the wood camps provided some seasonal employment to First Nations people, the great extent of deforestation in the early years damaged their lands and destroyed the habitats of many animals.

This property was designated as a Yukon Historic Site in 2005.

The many colonial buildings of Dawson City reflect the importance the colonial government placed on erecting buildings that demonstrated their authority. As the largest structures in the serial property, they are a manifestation of power and permanence that was imposed on the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people. These buildings illustrate the expansion and consolidation of colonialism through the functions of

industry, commerce, communications, entertainment, transportation, and administration. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people were either excluded from or not interested in patronizing most of these places: the KTM Building, Billy Biggs Blacksmith Shop, the Palace Grand Theatre, the Arctic Brotherhood Hall, and Ruby's Place. Banking was also a service for the newcomers, and a place First Nations people didn't often visit, but the immigrants gave their custom to both the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British of North America. To a large degree, the ongoing government investment in preserving these structures not only celebrated the colonial history of the Klondike Gold Rush era as evidenced in its structural legacy, but also commemorates a disruptive and painful period of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's past.

All of the identified Dawson City structures have formal protection by the federal, territorial, or municipal governments.

There are also post-colonial features that are archeological, including the foundation remains of the hillside dwellings built and occupied by the newcomers in 1899–1902. These excavated areas, some with dry stack stone foundations, demonstrate the large number of people that had come to Dawson City at the turn of the century. Housing and space within the townsite were limited, causing many people to carve out a space for a small abode along the steep hillsides on the north and east sides of the townsite.

There are two pre-colonial archaeological features within the Dawson City component. The sites were excavated prior to development and artifacts are stored and curated at the Territorial Collection Facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. These archaeological sites are protected by Yukon's *Historic Resources Act*.





There are two landscape features. One is the view of the Moosehide Slide from the downtown area of Dawson City. The other landscape feature is the historic grid plan of the streets and avenues that speaks to the colonial traditions of town planning.

Conservation Activities

Conservation and maintenance work are ongoing for the built features in Dawson City.

7.0 Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)

Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) is four kilometres downstream and north of Dawson City on the east bank of the Yukon River and located within settlement land TH R-1A, category A lands (Lot 1155, plan 87252 CLSR YT) and Moosehide Creek Indian Reserve No. 2 composed of Lot 1005 plans 70224 CLSR YT and Lots 1042, 1043, Plans 76844 CLSR YT.

Lot 1041, plans 76844 CLSR YT, is part of *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* and is administered by the Anglican Church Diocese as owners.

Moosehide Island, Lot 282, Group 2 plan FB6973, CLSR YT, Land Reserve 116B03-027, is a commercial lease owned by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and opposite the mouth of Moosehide Creek, approximately 35 metres west of the east bank of the Yukon River.

The boundaries for *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* are as follows: the south boundary is the southern bank of Moosehide Creek; the west boundary is the ordinary high-water mark of the east bank of the Yukon River; and the east boundary is 30 metres east of the east fence line of the cemetery and extends south to Moosehide Creek and north to connect with the north boundary, which is 350 metres north of the south boundary. Moosehide Island is approximately 35 metres west of the east bank of the

Yukon River by the mouth of Moosehide Creek and is 275 metres long by 48 metres wide. The ordinary high-water mark of the Yukon River is the boundary for Moosehide Island. A buffer of 10 metres from the boundary will ensure any impacts to the shoreline or potential for artifacts in the immediate vicinity of the Island will be protected.

A buffer of 30 metres is from the boundaries on east, north, and south sides of the Moosehide Village. The west buffer is 10 metres from the west boundary.

The boundaries are such that they include all of the heritage resources and attributes that this component contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) occupies 13.64 hectares with buffer of 4.3 hectares.

The lands are administered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as settlement lands under the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, except for Lot 1041, which is administered by the Anglican Diocese of Yukon.

Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village) is one of the oldest sites in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in territory.

Archaeologists have found evidence of occupation at *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) dating back 9,000 years. The settlement of Moosehide, located five kilometres below Dawson City, speaks to the direct impact of the Klondike Gold Rush on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people and culture. When the newcomers displaced them from their seasonal fishing grounds at *Tr'ochëk*, in 1896, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in moved first to the south end of Dawson. Then after much negotiation between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in leaders, government, and Church officials, they moved again to Moosehide in the spring of 1897. While they continued to travel widely

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YG photo

Figure 5.7: Screening excavated dirt on lower bench, 2006.

to fish camps, hunting areas, traplines, and berry-picking sites, this became the first year-round village, the place where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in settled after several decades of colonial disruptions to our society, our economy, and our relationship to our land.

The pre-contact archaeological evidence at Moosehide is dispersed over a 700 by 120 metre area and can be divided into six localities. Four of these are located on the upper bench of the site. These localities present layered evidence of ancient occupations that document activities of the last 1,000 years, the period from 1,000 to 6,000 years ago, and an occupation dating to about 9,000 years ago. Evidence from the Moosehide lower bench, Moosehide Island, and Moosehide upper bench all indicate this was used as a fishing site contemporaneously with Tr'ochëk and Forty Mile.

The village has retained much of the original layout with rows of buildings facing the river. A community open space has been maintained between rows of homes and retained for public uses. The

historic buildings retain and provide examples of local building techniques and styles.

The village site now consists of approximately 25 contemporary and historic structures aligned to face the river, a cemetery, and archaeological resources. While many of the original cabins are gone, they have been replaced over the years by buildings similar in scale, materials, and orientation, retaining the original atmosphere of the site. Most of the extant historic cabins and the schoolhouse date from the early 1930s. With time, improvements and repairs saw the addition of tin roofs and within the last thirty years and upgrades to windows, doors, and roofs.

The historic buildings include St. Barnabas Anglican Church and the Chief Isaac cabin. The lower bench is beside the river and used as a staging and processing area for salmon fishing. There are smoke sheds for hanging and drying fish.



St. Barnabas Church

A number of Anglican Mission buildings occupied the southwest section of Moosehide: a few log buildings used for the school, the missionary's dwelling or mission house, and the church. Today, only St. Barnabas Church remains as a link to the early days of the church presence at Moosehide.

St. Barnabas Church, also referred to as the Bishop Bompas Memorial Church, was completed in 1908, built in large part with financial and labour contributions from Moosehide parishioners. This modest building represents Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in adoption and adaptation of Christianity. Designed to be a miniature version of St. Paul's in Dawson City, it is built in the Gothic Revivalist style. The church features a steeply pitched, metal-clad roof and a bell tower culminating in a pyramidal roof. Windows have pointed arch frames and stained and leaded glass. It is likely the only frame structure that was in the village during the early 20th century.

Chief Isaac Cabin

Chief Isaac Cabin was constructed in 1902 of local logs using colonial construction techniques. The single-storey cabin is built in the Hudson Bay style of log building with horizontal stacked logs pinned to vertical boards or logs at each corner. A gable roof spans the structure. A platform porch is on the west elevation, facing the river. The cabin was made smaller and more secure to the weather after the Second World War. This building illustrates the First Nations' change to colonial building techniques and a change in settlement patterns using more permanent dwellings.

Moosehide Cemetery

On the hill to the east, a respectable distance way from the cabins, is the Moosehide cemetery enclosed by a white picket fence with a large timber entranceway. There are over 200 burials here (the oldest from 1898) that are in

no discernable order or linear pattern. Many graves are fenced, with some formal pathways remaining through the cemetery. Some trees have been allowed to grow within the cemetery, which is otherwise covered with grasses and sedges. An extensive archival research and mapping project early in the 2000s resulted in the identification and marking of burials in the cemetery with plaques.

Moosehide Island

Moosehide Island is not occupied and retains archaeological resources that present layered evidence of ancient occupations that document that this area was used a fishing site contemporaneously with *Tr'ochëk* and Forty Mile. There is a commercial lease for all of Moosehide Island that is now held by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to ensure the protection of the island.

Conservation Activities

Archaeological work occurred at Moosehide over the summers of 1960, 1979, 1980, and 2006. The 2006 project was a management study developed to assess the condition of archaeological resources across the developed area of the townsite. This work showed that the site was much larger than initially determined through work in the 1960s through the 1980s and that pre-contact-era remains are generally deeply buried and retain a high degree of intactness and interpretive significance. Heritage Resource extent maps included in the *Moosehide Cultural Resources Management Plan* are currently used to guide maintenance and development at the site. All collections recovered before 1989 are located in the Canadian Museum of History in Gatineau, Quebec. Collections from the 2006 site management study are located at the Territorial Collection Facility in Whitehorse, Yukon.

St. Barnabas Church remains under the ownership of the Anglican Church; however, any decisions or proposals for renovations needs to have agreement





from the Anglican Church and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The church was effectively abandoned after Moosehide residents moved to Dawson City in the late 1950s, and currently the church is in need of stabilization and repair. The foundations have slumped and shifted, and exterior walls are bowed and separating from the sub-floor. The structural integrity of the steeple is unknown, and the steeple cross is in considerable disrepair. Door and window frames require repair. The Anglican Diocese and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in are in initial planning stages for the conservation of the building.

Chief Isaac Cabin is still used by the Isaac family and in good condition. The cabin underwent major renovations in 1989. A new roof, foundation door, and windows were part of the renovations.

Moosehide Cemetery is in good condition and many citizens continue to have their loved ones buried here. Annual cleanups have been carried out for generations and highlight the sense of respect shown to those who have passed on. Starting in 2006, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in developed a burial inventory system to ensure all burials have permanent markers and identifiers.

8.0 *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City)

Tthe Zrąy Kek'it (Black City) is 170 kilometres east-northeast of *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village), on the east side of the Dempster Highway, four kilometres south of Chapman Lake. The site is contained within Lot 1000, Plan 85287 CLSR YT, settlement land parcel TH S-145B, category B land. The south, east, and north boundaries are the boundaries of THS-145B, and the west boundary is 65 metres east of the west boundary of THS-145B. The buffer zone is 10 metres from the east boundary and 30 metres on the north, west, and south boundaries. The area of the site is 9.7 hectares and the buffer zone is 4.3 hectares.

The site is protected through legislation, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act*, and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Lands and Resources Act*.

The area has been withdrawn from mineral staking (Order in Council 2020/28) and is within the Tombstone Territorial Park.

While the Blackstone Uplands and area have been used by the *Dënezhu* from time immemorial, the former settlement of *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City) was most heavily occupied in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to take advantage of new economic opportunities presented by the arrival of a large population of newcomers. The village is located on the east side of the Dempster Highway and the west side of the Blackstone River, approximately two kilometres south of Chapman Lake and strategically situated within a sheltering grove of spruce trees, close to a caribou migration route. The river supplied *srejił* (grayling) and Dolly Varden fishing while the trees provided shelter and fuel. This was an excellent base for hunting, trapping, and fishing as well as a welcoming refuge for people travelling the land.

The site consists of 19 archaeological features that are remnant of previous dwellings built at the site. These dwellings include a combination of semi-subterranean pit houses, log-walled tents, and canvas tents. Limited testing outside of the identified structural remains suggest that much of the site area contains the numerous remains of butchered animal remains, mostly consisting of caribou. The site is organized with most dwellings situated on high, well-drained terraces. Oral historic investigations also identified a low flat area that the inhabitants of the site used for recreational purposes.

Tthe Zrąy Kek'it (Black City) is a place that demonstrates Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in





ingenuity, resistance and adaptation in the face of continued colonial actions by the newcomers. Here, ancestors were able to adopt the tools of the migrants (rifles and metal trade goods), while using traditional hunting knowledge to harvest caribou meat, which was then sold using the new cash economic system. This is a place where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in honoured our ancient relationships with animals and land, while also acting as active participants in the new world created by colonialists. *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City) represents Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in refusal to be assimilated, but also their refusal to be shut out of the new colonial society and their ongoing commitment to a relationship with our ancestral lands.

Conservation Activities

Archaeological investigations at *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City) in 1989 and 2003 identified the remains of 19 features: cabins, semi-subterranean house pits

similar to those found at Fort Reliance (according to elders, these were seasonal shelters covered with caribou and moose hides), caches, and tent sites. The site covers an extensive area, allowing adequate space between dwellings for people to tie up their dog teams. The artifacts found here included numerous seed beads, tools for processing caribou, faunal remains, and implements of daily life such as cookware, stove remains, and knives. These all speak to the role of this place as a base camp, primarily used to butcher meat from our hunts to supply the community of Dawson City.

The site is also located within Tombstone Territorial Park that was created at the request of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in during the negotiations of their Final Agreement. This area was set aside not only for its natural significance, but also its cultural significance.



YG photo

Figure 5.8: Dwelling depression at Black City, July 2020.





5.b. History and Development of Tr'ondëk-Klondike

Located within the homeland of the Trondëk Hwëch'in, Tr'ondëk-Klondike is the epicentre of the monumental changes that occurred between 1874 and 1908. The ancestors of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in hunted, fished, and gathered here for thousands of years as they moved between the riverine environment along the Yukon and Klondike rivers to the Blackstone Uplands, hundreds of kilometres northeast.

Tr'ondek-Klondike tells the story of Trondëk Hwëch'in's long-standing relationships with the land and animals and the introduction of a new people, with their manufactured trade goods and cash economy. The property relates the many changes that occurred from 1874, when the first commercial fur trading post was constructed in Trondëk Hwëch'in territories, to 1908, when colonialism was entrenched into their daily lives. Tr'ondëk-Klondike is a place that conveys the increasing colonial expansion into Trondëk Hwëch'in homeland and their experiences and responses.

There are eight places in particular, that together, best tell the story on the land of Trondëk Hwëch'in ancestors' experience of their first encounters with the newcomers at Fort Reliance to the increasing impacts of colonialism at Forty Mile and finally the Klondike Gold Rush that forever changed their lives. Fort Reliance, *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile), *Ch'ëdähdëk Tih'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, *Tr'ochëk*, Dawson City, *Jëjik* *Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) and *Tthe Zrgy Kek'it* (Black City) contain evidence of the rapidly unfolding events of increasing colonial occupation within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in territory. These eight sites clearly demonstrate the experiences and responses of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

to colonialism, through the material culture, Indigenous presence, and use that is overlain with historical evidence of a burgeoning colonial enterprise. These sites illustrate Trondëk Hwëch'in encounters, interactions, and accommodations with the newcomers as they solidified their colonial economic, administrative and political aspirations.

Colonialism is a word that means many things. Expansion, development, stability, economic growth, political vision. All of these ideas are familiar and well understood ways of progress to the people whose culture and governments adopted colonialism. For Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, these ideas were foreign, and in many cases contrary to the values and ways of life that had been in place for millennia.

The Tr'ondëk-Klondike story about an Indigenous peoples' experiences of colonialism starts with the first foray of European fur traders into Trondëk Hwëch'in territories in 1874. On the invitation of Chief *Gàh Ts'yàt*, fur traders Mercier, McQuesten, and Harper travelled up the Yukon River to a place selected by Chief *Gàh Ts'yàt*, near their existing settlement of Nuclaco. For several years, Trondëk Hwëch'in people adjusted their yearly activities to trap and provide fur to the trading post in exchange for the newcomer's desirable goods in a partnership that was equitable and beneficial to both parties.

A dozen years later, the discovery of gold on the Fortymile River triggered a rush to the new diggings. In 1886, miners travelled up the Fortymile River drainage, staking mining claims on its tributaries in the fall and wintered over at the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon rivers. Fort Reliance was abandoned after the new community of Forty Mile had been established at *Ch'ëdähdëk*, one of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ancient hunting and fishing camps. The newcomers





renamed *Ch'édähdëk* to Forty Mile, the distance (40 miles) downriver from Fort Reliance.

It was at Forty Mile where the relationship between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and newcomers shifted from an egalitarian fur trade to a mineral-development economy. This shift is illustrated by the construction of the first colonial townsite in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in territory over their ancient encampment.

By 1893, the town had a population of 600 people. The new town of log cabins became the Yukon's first permanent non-Indigenous settlement. There were six saloons, a roadhouse, grocery stores, a library, a theatre, restaurants and hotels, the Yukon's first post office, and a telegraph office. Doctors, blacksmiths, and a dressmaker plied their trades here.

In 1892, the Yukon's first Anglican Bishop, William Carpenter Bompas, and his wife, Charlotte, arrived at Forty Mile to build a school and church. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and other neighbouring Indigenous peoples set up camp around the church buildings on Mission Island, just upstream of the Forty Mile town.

In 1893, a second trader, John J. Healy of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, constructed a post across the Fortymile River named Fort Cudahy. For the most part, this store was aimed at the newcomer clientele rather than First Nation people.

Two North-West Mounted Police officers travelled to Forty Mile in 1894 to ensure Canadian sovereignty in this far northwest corner of the country was secure from the American miners. Inspector Charles Constantine was dispatched back to Forty Mile the following year with a detachment of 21 men to construct the first NWMP detachment in what would be the Yukon Territory. They built a palisaded garrison named Fort Constantine, across

from Forty Mile and near Fort Cudahy, becoming the first official government presence in the region. The NWMP post was strategically located across the Fortymile River away from the miners and was the manifestation of the establishment of a foreign system of government.

The event that changed Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lives forever happened at Rabbit Creek on August 16, 1896. Three Tagish people from southern Yukon—*Keish* (Skookum Jim), his nephew *Káa Goox* (Dawson Charley), Jim's sister *Shaaw Tláa* (Kate Carmack)—and Jim's brother-in-law, George Carmack, discovered gold at Rabbit Creek. Carmack staked the larger double-sized Discovery Claim, and Keish and Káa Goox staked smaller adjoining claims, then set off to Forty Mile to register their claims. When the miners of Forty Mile saw the plentiful gold of an unfamiliar colour and texture, they raced upriver to stake claims of their own, marking the first stage of a gold rush that reached its peak a year and a half later. Rabbit Creek was soon renamed Bonanza Creek, its main tributary was called Eldorado, and *Tr'ondëk* became known as the Klondike River.

News of the gold strike spread throughout the North and others joined the rush from farther up the Yukon River and Alaska. Over the fall of 1896, newcomers spilled across the Klondike River and overran the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in camp at *Tr'ochëk*, quickly displacing the original inhabitants. From late 1896 on, as Dawson City was being developed, the once quiet fishing and hunting camp at was overrun by a growing industrial, transportation, and entertainment district.

Across the Klondike River, a townsite was surveyed by Joe Ladue, who christened the new community Dawson City after Canadian geologist George Dawson.

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Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in people moved from *Tr'ochëk* to the south end of Dawson City, where they stayed for most of the winter of 1896–97. The North-West Mounted Police were building a new post, Fort Herchmer, at the same place. Over the winter, Chief Isaac, the leader of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, arranged that the First Nation would relocate five kilometres downriver to a place they had often occupied over the past 9,000 years, *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide).

When news of the fabulous gold finds reached the outside world in the summer of 1897, it triggered what is now known as the Klondike Gold Rush. It is estimated that 30,000 people from all parts of the world reached Dawson City and the Klondike Goldfields by 1898. That same year, the Canadian government proclaimed the new Yukon Territory on June 13, with Dawson City as its capital. Within a few months, the town was transformed, with the headquarters for the Canadian government in Yukon, the Territorial Council, the Anglican Church, and the North-West Mounted Police all based here. Large government buildings such as the Territorial Administration Building, the Court House, and the Commissioner's Residence provided a statement of solidarity and confidence for the newcomers, but these same buildings emphasized the loss of agency, loss of fisheries, and loss of land for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.

Nurturing the spiritual growth of the newcomers was an important focus for the churches that were operating in Dawson at the turn of the twentieth century. This aspect of social mores is illustrated by St. Paul's Anglican Church—a carpenter Gothic structure that reflects the establishment and commitment of the Anglican Diocese and is also the basis of the design for

the small church erected in Moosehide, in 1908. Dawson City attests to the expansion and consolidation of colonialism and the buildings and businesses, gravel streets, and boardwalks underscores the changes the First Nations experienced.

On March 27, 1900, a federal Order in Council identified a reserve of 160 acres at the mouth of Moosehide Creek “for the use of the Indians residing in that locality.” A separate parcel of just under seven acres was set aside for the Anglican Church mission buildings.⁴

The Anglican Church was the institution with the most day-to-day influence on the lives of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. Although education was a Canadian government responsibility, the Church was the main agency handling Indigenous schooling. After Bishop Bompas' death in 1906, the Church decided that a memorial church should be built in Moosehide. The year 1908 is deeply significant. This was the year the church was completed in Moosehide—a miniature version of the Anglican Church in Dawson City, symbolic of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's small place in the newcomer's world. Furthermore, a report on education led to the establishment of a systematic residential school system in the Yukon, which First Nations' school-age children were required by law to attend. This removal of children from their families was one of the most extreme colonial policies, meant to fully assimilate Indigenous people into colonial society.

The Blackstone Uplands are home to a constellation of ancient hunting sites, and evidence dating back 8,000 years attest that the resources for this region were critical for acquiring food and materials to make tools, clothing, and shelter. The village *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* is situated at an

⁴ YA, YRG I, GOV 1630, f. 4777: Rev. F. F. Flewelling – Land at Moosehide for Mission, 1897–1901.





isolated thicket of spruce trees in the Blackstone Uplands that sits adjacent to caribou harvesting territories. At *Tihe Zrąy Kek'it*, the First Nations hunted for themselves and also hunted to bring meat to the residents of Dawson City. In the Blackstone Uplands, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in could continue to live their life on their own terms with impacts of colonialism far away.

By the 1920s, many Indigenous peoples around Yukon and Alaska began to settle in the new colonial towns that had sprung up around Yukon. It was during this decade that families moved away from *Tihe Zrąy Kek'it*.

Oral history and archival and archaeological research attest to ancient Indigenous occupation at one or more of the eight component parts of the property for thousands of years. These sites are places that provide physical evidence of the immensity of the colonial expansion that began here in 1874. From the equitable relationships that occurred at Fort Reliance to the colonial townsites of Forty Mile, Lousetown, and Dawson City, where the First Nation was marginalized, segregated, and dismissed. By 1908 the Dominion of Canada had consolidated colonial power in the furthest corner of their newly formed confederation. The land of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in was now connected to the centers of government through ever growing infrastructure.

Trondëk-Klondike reveals the dual histories of the Klondike Gold Rush and a story that is not often told.

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief Synthesis

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is located in the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, in northwestern Canada. For thousands

of years, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have lived in close connection with the land and organized their society around the animals and natural resources they needed to succeed. Between 1874 and 1908, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lived through a period of intense and dramatic upheaval as their territories were colonized. The attitudes and economic ambitions of the colonizing newcomers, as supported by the newly established Dominion of Canada, profoundly impacted their traditional lifeways and relationship with their ancestral lands. The eight component sites of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike serial property tell this story and contain one of the most complete and exceptional ensembles of archaeological and historic evidence that reflects an Indigenous peoples' experience of, and adaptation to, the global phenomenon known as European colonialism. The eight component sites have been significant resource areas for their ancestors for thousands of years and were places that were fundamentally transformed in the course of the colonial occupation of these lands. The geographic, structural, and archaeological evidence of the property chronicles dramatic modifications of land use, settlement patterns, and economy that testify to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experiences of colonialism, ranging from their active and inclusive socio-economic engagement in new economies to their dispossession and marginalization as an Indigenous people. The sites are also places where, through the endurance of traditions, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in fostered and maintained their distinct cultural identity.

The authenticity of the property is manifested through each of the component sites in a specific geographic space related to this colonial incursion. Whether being a place where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in first began interacting with foreign

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traders at Fort Reliance; experienced increasing marginalization at Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, Fort Constantine, and segregation demonstrated by *Ch'édähdëk Tih'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard); or suffered dramatic disenfranchisement, such as at *Tr'ochëk*, the authenticity of the property is conveyed through evidence where a plurality of historic experiences can be interpreted through the preserved attributes of the property. The completeness of the serial property is enhanced by including Dawson City and *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) at the epicentre of demographic and cultural upheaval, as well as the hinterland site, *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City), where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in adaptations to these impacts are well illustrated.

The history of events that occurred at the eight component sites is told through oral histories, documentary resources, photographic evidence, and the archaeological and historical record. The physical evidence present in the component sites includes landscape features, distinct pre-contact and colonial-era archaeological localities, buildings, and historic resources that are related to both settler and Indigenous occupations.

Collectively, this ensemble of sites are authentic testaments that illustrate the experiences of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and their responses to the expansion and consolidation of European colonialism, which had been occurring worldwide since the 15th century. The incremental impacts of colonialism over the course of three decades in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in homeland are illustrated through the conserved, protected, and well-managed component sites, which together demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Criterion Under Which Inscription Is Proposed

The property is inscribed under criterion (iv).

European Colonialism is considered a significant stage in human history, a driver in extraordinary global demographic movements accompanied by socio-economic upheavals that resulted from the expansion of European nations over the past 500 years.

European colonial expansion from the fifteenth to the twentieth century created a dramatically altered a world, and its effects are still perceptible in the governments, economies, and cultures across the globe to this day. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experience, presented through Tr'ondëk-Klondike, vividly echo the experiences of Indigenous people in North, Central, and South America; Oceania; Africa; and throughout many parts of Asia during this period. Tr'ondëk-Klondike chronicles the consolidation of colonial power and the cultural impacts to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in between 1874 and 1908. The nominated property conveys Outstanding Universal Value through its complete and exceptional ensemble of component sites that have tangible evidence of the distinct experiences and adaptations of an Indigenous people to a dramatic foreign incursion. These experiences were instigated by expanding commercial interests associated with the fur trade and the western North American gold rushes that were startlingly intensified during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896–1898.

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is a serial property that includes eight component sites: Fort Reliance; *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile); *Ch'édähdëk Tih'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard); Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine; *Tr'ochëk*; Dawson City; *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village); and *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City).

Tr'ondëk-Klondike



Each component contains archaeological and historic resources illustrating the experiences of the colonized and the colonizer and provides evidence of nuanced and multifaceted perspectives on an event often narrated only from the perspective of immigrant Canadian and American populations.

Together, the components of this serial property provide remarkable evidence of growing colonial influence through a concentrated time frame—from the construction of the first commercial fur-trading post at Fort Reliance, in 1874, to the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896–1898, and ultimately, the consolidation of colonial authority by 1908. The well-conserved physical evidence throughout Tr’ondëk-Klondike bears witness to the evolving adaptations of lifeways enacted by the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in in response to the sudden and massive encroachment of migrants on their traditional encampment and harvesting sites. This evidence also documents the transition from a life “lived close to the land as it had been for thousands of years”⁵ to one irreversibly changed by myriad transformative experiences due to the arrival of foreign populations and envoys of the Canadian government in the latter decades of the nineteenth century.

The property, with its archaeological and historic resources, convincingly and comprehensively illustrates the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in experience of a significant stage in human history. The property illustrates the First Nations’ dispossession of their lands and marginalization from the new colonial society. Most significantly, Tr’ondëk-Klondike demonstrates how, through the continuity of cultural traditions and the continued use of established and familiar land-use areas and resources, Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in adapted to and positioned themselves to endure a colonial event characterized

by the un-negotiated establishment and consolidation of colonial power. The property provides evidence of the impact of escalating immigration, as well as the rapid enactment of new administrative, legal, and spiritual policies that changed the character of the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in’s relationship with much of their lands and challenged their ability to be self-determining people.

Statement of Integrity

All the elements necessary to demonstrate integrity of Tr’ondëk-Klondike are found within the boundaries of the serial property. The Outstanding Universal Value of the Tr’ondëk-Klondike property is demonstrated through the combined attributes of its eight component sites. Individually, each component contributes significant evidence, and when combined, provides a comprehensive understanding of the escalating effects of colonialism and its impacts on the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in. It is through the inclusion of each component of the nominated property that the Outstanding Universal Value is demonstrated.

All of the archaeological and historic resources—composed of encampments and harvesting sites, buildings, artifacts, and buried archaeological features—that testify to Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in experiences of the expansion and consolidation of colonialism in this far northwestern part of Canada are enclosed within the boundaries of the property. The property includes evidence related to both foreign colonial actors and Indigenous people that demonstrate narratives of both extreme and rapid socio-economic change, as well as an active continuation of cultural traditions, resource use, and established settlement patterns. The property also features outstanding

⁵ Dobrowolsky, 2003.

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examples of the establishment and consolidation of colonial power in the centre of a colonial jurisdiction, expressed in both archaeological and built forms, that can be related directly to a corpus of documentary evidence pertaining to the events of the period. The property thus includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value and is of ample size to portray the complete representation of the features and processes that convey the property's significance.

Tr'ondëk-Klondike falls entirely within the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The 334-hectare property is of sufficient size to incorporate the archaeological and historic resources that illustrate the breadth of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experiences of, and adaptations to, colonialism. As a whole, the property does not suffer from the adverse effects of development or neglect. There is a relatively low population in and around the property, with moderate visitation, and the engaged presence of resident Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and other government stakeholders who ensure ongoing investment in conservation, maintenance, and management.

The physical evidence that transmits the heritage values of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is in good condition and the property's component sites are protected and managed under appropriate legislation and policy, with no component exposed to unplanned or unregulated developments. Joint stewardship, continuing use, and consistent conservation planning ensure Tr'ondëk-Klondike is intact.

Statement of Authenticity

Tr'ondëk-Klondike displays a high degree of authenticity.

The authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is supported through Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in

stories and oral history about the property, the assessment and reporting on the archaeological and historic resources, and archival and documentary records. The archaeological and historical research is informed by published and unpublished documentary histories and photographic and documentary evidence, which combined provide credible and truthful information sources for the property. The authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is evident in the location and setting, changing land uses, and patterns of settlement by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in response to the incursion of foreigners in their homeland. The form, design, materials, and substance of the archaeological and historic resources throughout the property truthfully reflect Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experiences of, and responses to, colonialism, illustrating evidence of engagement, marginalization, economic reorganization, and increasing sedentism. Authenticity is also evident in language and other forms of intangible heritage, such as place names and *Tr'ëhudè*, all of which testify to cultural significance and the continuation of cultural traditions, knowledge keeping, and practices.

Protection and Management Requirements

The property is subject to a strong and comprehensive legislative and jurisdictional framework across four levels of government that protects the historic and archaeological resources of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. Protection and management of the serial property is secured through Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, territorial, federal, and municipal legislation and policies. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in legislation is consistent with traditional governance, traditional practices, community planning, and conservation policies. Territorial, federal, and municipal laws and

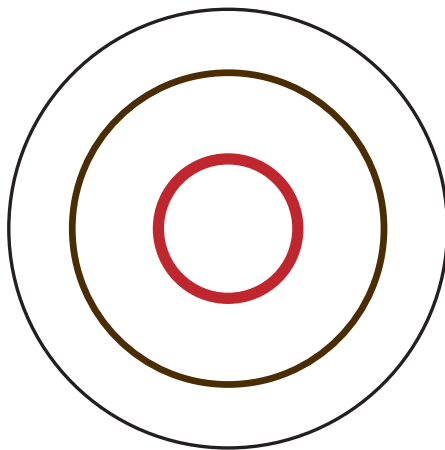




policies contribute to the protection, conservation practices, management, and legal recognition of community-based planning and formal designation of historic sites. The collective legislation aligns and ensures the historic and cultural values of the site are protected. All component sites within the property are designated as either national, territorial, or municipal historic sites or protected burial sites or identified in the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, which outlines provisions of protection and management. The "Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan" provides a framework for the four levels of government that have regulatory, management, or administrative responsibilities for the property.

Long-term protection and management challenges for the property include the effects of climate change and other environmental factors. Riverbank erosion, extreme climate conditions,

and permafrost are the primary focus of risk-management priorities at the sites, which effects mitigated through planned maintenance. Historic buildings are a safe distance away from shorelines or, in the case of those in Dawson City, protected from floods by a dike. Periodic flooding of some of the component sites has contributed to the protection of archaeological resources through silt deposits and continues to do so. Cooperative and anticipatory measures are being pursued to mitigate the effects of climate change on the property, including the stabilization of built resources. Fire-management plans for the area prioritize the above-ground heritage resources of the property. The property will be monitored according to the "Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan" and relevant mechanisms under each jurisdiction and risks mitigated through advanced planning, monitoring, stabilization work, and coordination.



6. MANAGEMENT OF TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE

Protection

Establishing the boundary and buffer zone of Tr'ondĕk-Klondike World Heritage Site does not introduce any new legal protections to the area. Tr'ondĕk-Klondike has protection through legislation, regulations, and management policies at every level of government.

Recognized Lands: these component parts are identified in the *Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in Final Agreement* and are lands categorized as Category A lands, whereby Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in has complete ownership of both the surface and subsurface lands.

Trilateral Political Agreement

Umbrella Final Agreement (1993)

Prior to Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in signing the *Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in Final Agreement* and *Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in Self-Government Agreement*, Yukon First Nations' collective land-claims negotiations resulted in the *Umbrella Final Agreement* or "UFA," a trilateral agreement between the Government of Canada, the Government of Yukon, and the Council for Yukon Indians (later renamed the Council of Yukon First Nations).

Table 1: Component Sites Protection/Designation

Component	Site Owner	Site	Designation	Year	Recognition Statute
Fort Reliance	TH	Fort Reliance	Recognized Lands	1998	THFA
<i>Ch'ĕdāhdĕk</i> (Forty Mile, Mission Island)	YG	<i>Ch'ĕdāhdĕk</i> (Forty Mile)	Recognized Heritage Site	1998	THFA
<i>Ch'ĕdāhdĕk Tih'ān K'et</i> (Dĕnezhu Graveyard)	TH	Tr'ondĕk Hwĕch'in Cemetery	Recognized Lands	998	THFA
Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine	YG	Forty Cudahy and Fort Constantine	Recognized Heritage Site	1998	THFA
<i>Tr'ochĕk</i>	TH	<i>Tr'ochĕk</i>	NHS	2002	HSMA, THFA
Dawson City	PCA/DC/ YG/Private	Dawson City	NHS, YHS, MHS	1957–2019	HSMA, HRA, CDHB
<i>Jĕjik Dhā Dĕnezhu Kek'it</i> (Moosehide Village)	TH	<i>Jĕjik Dhā Dĕnezhu Kek'it</i> (Moosehide Village)	Recognized Lands	1998	THFA
<i>Tih Zray Kek'it</i> (Black City)	TH	<i>Tih Zray Kek'it</i> (Black City)	Recognized Lands	1998	THFA



Dawson City Component Designated Features

Table 2: Dawson City Component and designated features (* identifies NHS included in Dawson Historical Complex designation)

TBP - "Treasure Board Policy on Management of Real Property"

CDHB - City of Dawson *Heritage Bylaw*

HRA - *Historic Resources Act*

HSMA - *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*

THFA - *Tr'ondek Hwech'in Final Agreement*

Component	Site Owner	Site Name	Designation	Year	Recognition Statute	Legal Description
Dawson	PCA	*Married Officer's Quarters NHS, Fort Herchmer	NHS FHB(R)	1969 1988	HSMA	Lot U-1, Plan 51967 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	Commanding Officer's Residence, Fort Herchmer	FHB(R)	1989	TBP	Parcel S, Plan 41780 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	North-West Mounted Police Stables, Fort Herchmer	FHB(R)	1988	TBP	Lot U-4, Plan 62628 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	North-West Mounted Police Jail, Fort Herchmer	FHB(R)	1988	TBP	Lot U, Plan 6268 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site (historic district containing 16 buildings of national historic significance that contribute to the OUV).	NHS	1959 2001	HSMA	
Dawson	PCA	*Former Territorial Courthouse NHS	NHS FHB(C)	1959 1988	HSMA	Parcel P, Plan 41780 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Palace Grand Theatre NHS	NHS FHB (C)	1959 2008	TBP	Lot 9, Block H Plan 74486 CLSR YT
Dawson	YG	*Old Territorial Administration Building NHS	NHS	2001	HSMA	Block 4, Plan 103175 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Commissioner's Residence NHS	NHS FHB(C)	1959 1988	HSMA	Parcel R, Plan 41780 CLSR YT
Dawson	Private	*St. Paul's Anglican Church NHS	NHS	1967	HSMA	Block 21, Plan 70080 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Post Office NHS	NHS FHB(C)	1967 1988	HSMA	Lot 11, Block E, Plan 8338A CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Dawson Daily News Building NHS	NHS FHB(R)	1967 1989	HSMA	Block 5, Lot L Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	CD	*Canadian Bank of Commerce NHS Canadian Bank of Commerce Historic Site (municipal)	NHS MHS	1967 2013 (MHS)	HSMA, HRA, CDHB	Lot 1024, Block WF, Plan 73045 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Bank of British North America NHS	NHS FHB(R)	1967 1989	HSMA	Lot33, Block A, Plan 88346 CLSR YT





Dawson City Component Designated Features

Table 2(cont.): Dawson City Component and designated features (* identifies NHS included in Dawson Historical Complex designation)

Component	Site Owner	Site Name	Designation	Year	Recognition Statute	Legal Description
Dawson	PCA	*Klondike Thawing Machine Building NHS	NHS FHB(R)	1967 1989	HSMA	Lot 7, Block K, Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Billy Biggs Blacksmith Shop NHS	NHS	1967	HSMA	Lot 10, Block HE, Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Robert Service Cabin NHS	NHS FHB(C)	1959 1989	HSMA	Lots 1, 2, Block K, Plan 28743
Dawson	PCA	*Ruby's Place NHS	NHS FHB(R)	1967 1989	HSMA	Lot 2, Block J, Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	*Red Feather Saloon NHS	NHS	1967	HSMA	Lot 11, Block HB, Plan
Dawson	CD	Paul Denhardt Cabin Historic Site	MHS	2012	HRA, CDHB	Lot 4 and 5, Block F Government Addition, Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	Northern Commercial Company Warehouse	FHB(R)	1989	TBP	Lots 6-10, Block V, Plan 8338, CLSR YT
Dawson	CD	Arctic Brotherhood Hall Historic Site	MHS	2015	HRA, CDHB	Lot 1, Block S Plan 8338 CLSR YT
Dawson	YG	Dawson City Telegraph Office Historic Site	YHS	2005	HRA	Lot 2, Block E, Plan 53307 CLSR YT
Dawson	YG	Yukon Sawmill Company Office Historic Site	YHS	2005	HRA	Lot 1, Block E, Plan 8338A CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	BYN Ticket Office	FHB(R)	1989	TBP	Lot 1027, Block WF, Plan 73045 CLSR YT
Dawson	PCA	SS Keno NHS	NHS	1962	HSMA	Lot 1025, Block WF, Plan 7304 CLSR YT
Dawson	CD	Édhà Dàdhèchq (Moosehide Slide Historic Site)	MHS	2018	HRA, CDHB	YG Heritage Reserve, 2020-7301





The *Umbrella Final Agreement* represents a political agreement made between the three parties which formed a framework for individual Yukon First Nations to negotiate Final Agreements and Self-Government Agreements. The *Umbrella Final Agreement* contain main topics which include compensation moneys, self-government, and the establishment of numerous advisory bodies, which are generally composed of equal appointments from the Yukon government and the Council of Yukon First Nations. Those boards and committees established by the *Umbrella Final Agreement* are key mechanisms in ensuring joint management of natural and heritage resources in the traditional territories of Yukon First Nations throughout Yukon. The Final Agreements contain all of the text of the *Umbrella Final Agreement* with the addition of specific provisions which apply to individual First Nations.

Legislative Protection

The nominated property is protected by a robust framework of legislation and policy implemented by the various government authorities: federal, territorial, First Nation, and municipal. Legislation and policy direction are generally complementary where different government jurisdictions overlap.

The legislation that protects the heritage resources within the property varies from component to component. All legislation recognizes the importance of protection of heritage resources, research, and interpretation and presentation. Legislation is relative to heritage resources, highways, mining, land use, and development.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Legislation

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act* (2016)

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act* affirms the inherent rights of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in over defining, managing, preserving, and promoting First Nation heritage and culture within its traditional territory; recognizes the uniqueness of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in conception of tangible and intangible heritage; and articulates Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in values and principles related to heritage.

The legislation is intended to provide a mechanism for resolving conflicts between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and other Yukon First Nations, and between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and other governments, regarding the stewardship and management of heritage resources.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Lands and Resources Act* (2004, amended 2007)

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Lands and Resources Act* provides Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in with full authority to manage and administer their settlement lands in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory.

This legislation provides provisions and measures to protect environmental qualities of the land and supports continued traditional activities, such as harvesting and gathering, and spiritual or ceremonial activities while providing protection for burial, paleontological, archaeological, historic, and heritage sites within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in lands.

Federal Legislation

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Final Agreement* (1998) and *Self-Government Agreement* (1998)

The *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* and *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement*, both of which came into effect in 1998, are constitutionally protected agreements, each containing rights that are recognized and affirmed



by Section 35 of the federal *Constitution Act* (1982). Among other negotiated rights and benefits, these Agreements entrench the rights of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to participate in the management of natural and heritage resources. Under the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement*, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in has legislative powers to enact its own acts, laws, and regulations, including the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act*.

The *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* and *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement* serve as a contemporary legal basis for First Nations' enduring tradition of responsible stewardship in the nominated property. The determination of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to establish self-government in its traditional territory supports the First Nation's ongoing and meaningful relationship with the land.

Historic Sites and Monuments Act (1985, amended 2013)

The *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* provides the federal Minister responsible for Parks Canada Agency with the power to designate places, persons, and events of national historic significance. This federal Act also established the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in law. The Board assesses sites, people, and events that potentially demonstrate nationally significant aspects of Canada's history and makes recommendations to the Minister regarding which ones should be designated. To be considered as a national historic site, a place must illustrate a nationally important aspect of Canadian history or a cultural tradition or way of life important in the development of Canada, or it must be most associated or identified with persons or events deemed of national historic significance. Parks Canada Agency provides professional and administrative services to support the Board's work, including historical and archaeological research to evaluate applications.

Designation under this Act is solely commemorative and does not have protective regulations or mechanisms. However, sites identified through this Act that are administered by Parks Canada Agency are protected under the *Parks Canada Agency Act*.

Parks Canada Agency Act (1998)

The *Parks Canada Agency Act*, which came into force in 1998, established the Parks Canada Agency as a separate Government of Canada agency reporting to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. This Act establishes the Agency for the purpose of ensuring that Canada's national parks, national historic sites, and related heritage areas are protected and presented for current and future generations.

Under this Act, Parks Canada Agency is responsible for negotiating and recommending to the Minister the establishment and acquisition of national historic sites. The Act outlines Parks Canada Agency's responsibilities for the development and implementation of management plans and policies for national historic sites and other federally recognized buildings under its care. It also outlines the Agency's responsibility for leading Canada's international obligations to protect and present heritage, such as those places in Canada inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Under this Act, Parks Canada Agency administers Klondike National Historic Sites per its *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, the *Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property*, and other relevant plans and policies.

Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (2003)

The *Umbrella Final Agreement* called for the establishment by federal legislation of an assessment process that would apply on all Yukon lands: First Nation,





federal, territorial, municipal, and private. The federal *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA) establishes a process for assessing the environmental and socio-economic effects of a broad range of land-use and development activities (as determined by YESAA regulations) in the nominated property. YESAA's core purposes are to provide a neutrally conducted assessment process that requires the consideration of environmental and socio-economic effects of projects to provide protection of heritage resources and protect and maintain environmental quality. The Act also provides for the protection and promotion of well-being of Yukon First Nations and Yukon residents, enhancement of First Nations' traditional economy, where practicable, and opportunities for public and First Nations' participation in the assessment process.

Territorial Legislation

Historic Resources Act (2002) and Archaeological Sites Regulation (2003)

The *Historic Resources Act* governs the preservation, development, and interpretation of heritage resources; promotes appreciation of Yukon's historic resources; and provides for the protection and preservation, the orderly development, and the study and interpretation of those resources. The Act also provides for the protection of human remains. The Act provides legal protection for designated Yukon Historic Sites and establishes the Yukon Heritage Resources Board, its functions and composition.

The *Archaeological Sites Regulation* regulates access to, recovery of, and protection of archaeological resources. This legislation applies to Crown lands, private lands, and designated historic properties.

Municipal Legislation

City of Dawson Heritage Bylaw and Zoning Bylaw (2009 and 2013)

The City of Dawson has authority under Yukon's *Municipal Act* (2002) to undertake planning and land development projects that adhere to the *Official Community Plan*, the *After the Gold Rush – The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and City of Dawson Integrated Community Sustainability Plan*, zoning bylaws, and other relevant bylaws. Municipal heritage bylaws passed in 2009 established the Heritage Advisory Committee and provided for the designation and protection of municipal heritage resources. The City of Dawson updated its *Heritage Bylaw* in 2019; it outlines the duties of the Heritage Advisory Committee and provides for the designation and protection of municipal historic sites and a heritage-fund program. The *Zoning Bylaw* amended in 2013 established districts, areas, and zones in the municipality that guide land use, development activities, and protection of historic resources. Dawson's *Heritage Management Plan* derives its authority from the zoning bylaw.

The *Municipal Act* provides the City of Dawson with the authority to protect historic infrastructure and develop mechanisms to protect and preserve the heritage aspects of the community. Protection for designated municipal historic sites is defined in the *Historic Resources Act* and then specified in municipal bylaws.

The City of Dawson develops and maintains the public infrastructure required to support its population and with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in ensures community health and sustainability as outlined in the *Integrated Community Sustainability Plan*.

Legislation relevant to managing the property is summarized in Table 3: Legislative Framework.

Management Plan





Table 3: Legislative Framework

Relevant Legislation	Jurisdiction	Summary
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Act (2016)	First Nation	Provides direction for the management of Yukon First Nations heritage and culture to recognize and affirm the inherent rights of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in over First Nation heritage and culture within its traditional territory, recognize the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in concept of heritage, and fulfill the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement provisions to respect and foster the culture, history, and values of Yukon First Nations peoples.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Resources Act (2004)	First Nation	Provides Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in with full authority to manage and administer their settlement lands in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement (1998)	Federal	Land claims agreement that affects land and resource management. Provisions of the Final Agreement take precedence over other laws of general application if there is a conflict between the laws of general application and the Final Agreement.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement (1998)	Federal	Land claims agreement that ensures Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional decision-making institutions and practices are maintained and can be integrated with a contemporary form of government.
Umbrella Final Agreement (1993)	Federal	Yukon First Nations' collective land claims agreement that creates a framework for the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement and Self-Government Agreement and establishes numerous boards and committees to ensure joint management of natural and heritage resources across Yukon.
Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (2003)	Federal	Establishes a process for review and assessment of a broad range of activities on federal, territorial, First Nation, and private land.
Historic Sites and Monuments Act (1985)	Federal	Regulates protection of a site, building, or other place of national historic interest or significance.
Parks Canada Agency Act (1998)	Federal	Authorizes Parks Canada to negotiate and recommend to the Minister the establishment and acquisition of national historic sites. The Act outlines PCA's responsibilities for the development and implementation of management plans and policies for national historic sites, to protect and present national parks, national historic sites, and related heritage areas.
Historic Resources Act (2002)	Territorial	Oversees the preservation, development, and interpretation of heritage resources in Yukon. Promotes appreciation of Yukon's historic resources and provides for the protection and preservation, the orderly development, and the study and interpretation of those resources. Archaeological Sites Regulations (2003) regulates access to, recovery of, and protection of historic resources.
City of Dawson Heritage Bylaw and Zoning Bylaw (2009 and 2013)	Municipal	Municipal heritage bylaws first passed in 2009 established the Heritage Advisory Committee and provided for the designation and protection of municipal heritage resources. The Zoning Bylaw amended in 2013 established districts, areas, and zones in the municipality that guide land use, development activities, and protection of historic resources. Dawson's Heritage Management Plan derives its authority from the Zoning Bylaw.



Table 4: Additional Legislation

Legislation	Jurisdiction
<i>Placer Mining Act</i> (2003)	Territorial
<i>Quartz Mining Act</i> (2003)	Territorial
<i>Parks and Land Certainty Act</i> (2002)	Territorial
<i>Highways Act</i> (2002)	Territorial
<i>Municipal Act</i> (2002)	Territorial
<i>Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act</i> and <i>Lands Act</i> (2003)	Territorial

Additional Legislation

Additional legislation that regulates aspects of the nominated property and buffer zone and supports management of infrastructure and sustainable development is listed in Table 5.1 of the dossier and described further in Section 5.c. of the dossier. Yukon Government Orders in Council removed staking rights for placer mining and quartz mining in Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, Fort Constantine Historic Site; *Tr'ochëk*; Dawson municipal boundary; and *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City) (within Tombstone Territorial Park boundary).

Jurisdictions

Four governments are responsible for managing Tr'ondëk-Klondike within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

(i) First Nation jurisdiction

In the nearly 20 years since their effective date, the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* and *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Self-Government Agreement* are living documents that continue to guide every aspect of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in government policy and operations. Trilateral working groups continue negotiating the implementation of each section of the agreements. Heritage management in areas of the nominated property under Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in jurisdiction continues to evolve with the development of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in legislation and best

practices. The recent Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act* clarifies and augments existing legislation, such as Yukon's *Historic Resources Act*.

Archaeological and historic sites located on settlement lands or Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory are managed under Chapter 13 of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, with further protection and management through the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act*, *Land and Resources Act*, and *Land Based Heritage Resource Policy*. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in maintains an inventory of georeferenced locales and sites of cultural importance including archaeological sites, built heritage, and cultural-use sites. These sites are periodically monitored through the Heritage Department, and many have been subject to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in-led research and documentation projects. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in oversees the protection and conservation of a number of heritage sites on settlement lands.

Fort Reliance is located within Category A settlement land and within recognized lands (retained reserve) and *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) is within recognized lands (retained reserves) identified in Chapter 4 of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, while *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City) is Category A settlement land in the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*. These sites have a high

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level of research, documentation, and monitoring and are managed according to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act* and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Lands and Resources Act*.

First Nation sites are also recognized and protected under Schedules A and B of Chapter 13 of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*. There are two recognized sites *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile) and *Tr'ochëk*, (which was previously called *Tr'o-ju-wëch'in*) that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property. These components have received a high level of research, documentation, and monitoring and are governed by site-management plans. *Tr'ochëk* National Historic Site was designated in 2002 for its significance to the heritage of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and particularly for its representation of the importance of fishing to their culture. *Tr'ochëk* National Historic Site is owned and managed by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site is recognized for its significance as a First Nations caribou interception point and a spring grayling fish camp from antiquity to contact times. This place is also where the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were first exposed to and changed by the full spectrum of European influences, and it is the first substantive non-Indigenous settlement in Yukon.

The Heritage Department leads the implementation of the *Heritage Act* and the recognition, conservation, and promotion of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage resources and values. The *Land and Resources Act* reinforces the First Nation's obligation as a land manager to protect heritage resources. Archaeological research or excavations, among other land-use activities, require a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in land-use permit to be issued by the Natural Resources Department.

(ii) Federal jurisdiction

At the federal level, National Historic Sites (NHS) owned by the Government of Canada through Parks Canada Agency (PCA) are commemorated under the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*. PCA owns and manages two NHS within the nominated property under the administrative umbrella of Klondike National Historic Sites (KNHS). One of these, Dawson Historical Complex National Historic Site (DHC), comprises 16 individual properties of national historic significance, including three properties owned by other organizations that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The individual sites comprising the Dawson Historical Complex and other national historic sites under Klondike National Historic Sites were designated of national significance for their association with the full extent of the Klondike Gold Rush, the evolution of gold mining in the Klondike, the riverboat transportation system that enabled the mining economy, frontier mission architecture, Canadian sovereignty, and the Canadian judicial system.

PCA has a mandate to "protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, and foster public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of these places for present and future generations." PCA ensures Commemorative Integrity Statements (CIS) are complete for all NHS it administers and Commemorative Integrity Evaluations are conducted on a periodic basis, guided by the PCA *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. PCA also produces State of the Sites Reports that summarize resource condition, effectiveness of communication, and management practices for NHS. The most recent State of the Site Report for KNHS was completed in 2015. Since the





Table 5: Jurisdictions

Government Authority	Agency or Department	Jurisdiction
Federal: Government of Canada	Parks Canada Agency	Klondike National Historic Sites properties.
Territorial: Government of Yukon	Department of Tourism and Culture	Heritage Resources on Crown lands (outside of federal, First Nation, municipal, or private lands).
First Nation: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	Heritage Department	Heritage resources on First Nation Settlement Lands and heritage resources within traditional territory that are directly related to the culture and history of the First Nation.
	Lands and Resources Department	Land use and land planning on settlement lands.
Municipal: City of Dawson	Community Development and Planning Department	Management of heritage resources on municipal lands and historic resources within the municipal boundary and town infrastructure.

report's completion, substantial resources have been invested to improve the state of conservation of the Former Territorial Courthouse and several buildings in the Dawson Historic Complex, including the Dawson Daily News, Ruby's Place, Commissioner's Residence, SS *Keno*, and the Palace Grand Theatre.

NHS designation is commemorative and does not provide legal protection for the three NHS within the nominated property that PCA does not administer. However, PCA offers a NHS Cost-Sharing Program and conservation tools to ensure retention of the commemorative integrity of non-federally owned or administered NHS. Yukon Government Historic Properties Assistance (HPA) program and Community Development Fund also provide financial assistance to designated National Historic Sites.

PCA's Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) evaluates federally owned buildings over 40 years of age for their heritage character as provided for in Canada's *Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property*. If a building

is considered of sufficient heritage character, the FHBRO recommends its designation as either a Classified Heritage Building (CHB) or a Recognized Heritage Building (FHB(R)). Each Canadian federal department is responsible for ensuring the heritage character of FHBRO designated buildings under its responsibility is conserved over their life cycle, and PCA assesses all proposed disposals of designated buildings and reviews all interventions affecting a CHB. Within the nominated property, PCA owns and administers 15 Federal Heritage Buildings, of which five are Classified Heritage Buildings and 10 are Recognized Heritage Buildings, along with eight Recognized Heritage Buildings in the Dawson Historic Complex. All relate to the Klondike Gold Rush.

Regular activities, conservation work, and special projects at KNHS (including on NHS and FHBRO designated buildings and properties funded through the NHS Cost-Sharing Program) are carried out in accordance with PCA's *Cultural Resource Management Policy* and the national *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in*





Canada, which ensure the respect and maintenance of historic values and character-defining elements.

PCA uses a digital asset management system to provide accurate, comprehensive information related to the Agency's built assets. This provides detailed asset information for condition and funding requirements, monitoring and reporting of general and code-compliance maintenance, and for capital project planning and reporting. All subcomponents included in the nominated property that are owned and managed by KNHS are listed in this database.

(iii) Territorial jurisdiction

The Government of Yukon's Department of Tourism and Culture protects, preserves, interprets, and celebrates Yukon's rich heritage, supports Yukon's tourism industry, and promotes the arts.

Archaeological sites located in Crown lands and private property within the nominated property are protected under Yukon's *Historic Resources Act* and *Archaeological Sites Regulation* and are managed by the Department of Tourism and Culture's Heritage Resources unit. Designated Yukon Historic Sites are protected under the *Historic Resources Act* and managed by Department of Tourism and Culture's Historic Sites unit. Yukon's Department Tourism and Culture has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Highways and Public Works (HPW) regarding co-management of designated heritage properties administered by HPW. The Old Territorial Administration Building, a feature in Dawson City, is included as one of the properties identified in that memorandum.

Yukon Historic Sites are designated by the Minister of Tourism and Culture after recommendation by the Yukon Heritage Resources Board (YHRB). The YHRB

was established under the *Umbrella Final Agreement* to advise government on the preservation and commemoration of historic sites. The Board may make recommendations to the federal and territorial Ministers responsible for heritage and to Yukon First Nations regarding the management of Yukon heritage resources and First Nation heritage resources. The Board comprises representatives nominated equally by the Government of Yukon and Yukon First Nations, with one Yukon government representative also representing Canada, who are appointed for three-year terms. Yukon Historic Sites are provided legal protection under Yukon's *Historic Resources Act*. The Yukon government ensures that a statement of significance is completed for all designated Yukon Historic Sites.

Yukon Historic Sites are considered of importance to all Yukoners. Two sites are YHS and are located within Dawson City: the Yukon Sawmill Company Office and Dawson City Telegraph Office. Both are owned and administered by the Yukon government. Their significance relates to the Klondike Gold Rush. Both have received extensive conservation treatment.

The Yukon Historic Sites Inventory (YHSI) maintains listings and data on historic places over 50 years of age. The inventory is regularly updated every 10 years. It includes information on physical descriptions and conditions, photographs, site plans, and histories. Where possible, it is augmented by historical photographs and drawings. Listing on the YHSI does not provide legal protection or encumbrances.

Archaeological features within the nominated property, other than those on federal lands, are listed in the Yukon Archaeological Sites Inventory, the YHSI, and at the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage office. No one may investigate or disturb





Table 6: Management Plans, Policies, and Guidelines

Management Authority	Plan/Policy	Scope
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Management Plan</i> (2010)	Outlines the primary objective of the site, which is to recognize, protect, enhance, and celebrate Hän culture and history. Outlines additional objectives to recognize and respect the non-Indigenous heritage aspects of the site related to the Klondike Gold Rush and to provide economic opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Land Based Heritage Resource Policy</i> (2011)	Strengthens the protection and preservation of land-based heritage resources within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditional territory.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Moosehide Community Plan and Moosehide Cultural Resources Management Plan</i> (2016)	Creates a management framework that incorporates Moosehide's unique way of defining and maintaining cultural values in Moosehide Village and outlines long-term and short-term goals for developing and preserving the area. The Cultural Resources Management component identifies the heritage values of the site and outlines means for caring for, managing, and preserving these values while ensuring existing lifestyle activities continue.
Government of Yukon (Tourism and Culture), Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site Management Plan</i> (2006)	Provides guidance for the cooperative management of the cultural and natural resources at Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site, including protection, conservation, and interpretation of the site.
Government of Yukon (Tourism and Culture), Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan</i> (2014)	Consolidates existing information regarding the site and provides a template for preservation, management, and use of the site's historic resources and landscape, including specific recommendations for buildings and infrastructure.
City of Dawson, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>After the Gold Rush – The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and City of Dawson Integrated Community Sustainability Plan</i> (2008)	Provides direction for the community to realize long-term sustainable objectives, shaping the environmental, cultural, social, governance, and economic dimensions of the community's identity. Identifies a community vision, value statements, and sustainable principles.
Government of Yukon (Tourism and Culture)	<i>Guidelines Respecting the Discovery of Human Remains and First Nation Burial Sites in the Yukon</i> (1999)	Provides direction on the reporting, identification, treatment, and disposition of human remains found outside of recognized cemeteries in Yukon to ensure these remains are respected and protected in a way that is consistent with legislation.
Government of Yukon (Tourism and Culture)	<i>Handbook for the Identification of Heritage Sites and Features</i> (2007)	Guides Yukon residents in identifying historic and archaeological resources.
Government of Canada (PCA)	<i>Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson</i> (1980)	Provides a reference guide for the conservation of, and alterations to, existing Gold Rush-era buildings and landscapes throughout Dawson City.
Government of Canada (PCA)	<i>KNHS Management Plan</i> (2017)	The KNHS Management Plan sets out the long-term vision and objectives for KNHS and determines how Parks Canada's mandate is to be delivered. The plan focuses on engaging the Canadian public, Indigenous peoples, cooperative partners, and stakeholders in determining how the site will be managed.





Table 6 (cont.) Management Plans, Policies, and Guidelines

Management Authority	Plan/Policy	Scope
Government of Canada	<i>Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada</i> (2010)	Establishes a consistent, pan-Canadian set of principles and guidelines for conserving Canada's historic places. Offers results-oriented guidance in planning for, intervening on, and using historic places.
Government of Canada (PCA – Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office)	<i>Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property</i> (2006)	The designation of federal heritage buildings is carried out by an interdepartmental, multidisciplinary advisory committee, which evaluates their heritage value on the basis of their historical, architectural, and environmental significance, and makes recommendations to the Minister of the Environment regarding their designation. Buildings may be designated as either "Classified" (the highest level) or "Recognized" federal heritage buildings. In the case of properties owned by Parks Canada Agency designated as "Classified" Heritage Buildings (CHB), departments administering the property must consult with Parks Canada Agency before selling or undertaking any intervention that may affect its heritage character. For properties designated as "Recognized" Heritage Buildings (FHB(R)), departments administering the property must obtain appropriate heritage advice before undertaking any intervention that may affect its heritage character and they must consult with Parks Canada as early as possible before dismantling, demolishing, or selling it.
City of Dawson	<i>Dawson City Heritage Management Plan</i> (2008)	Manages Dawson City and surrounding area to improve the quality of life for residents and to provide an enhanced destination attraction for international tourism. Outlines broad heritage management objectives to conserve and interpret the full history of the cultural landscape—before, during, and after the Klondike Gold Rush. Provides descriptions of Heritage Character Areas within the townsite, Heritage Management Areas and recommendations for heritage management, design guidelines for architectural conservation and infill, and an implementation plan.
City of Dawson	<i>Downtown Revitalization Plan</i> (2013)	Sets out implementable steps to strengthen the vitality of Dawson City's downtown core by encouraging and guiding development and infrastructure investments.
City of Dawson	<i>Official Community Plan</i> (2018)	Guides aspects of land planning and management, including land use, zoning, and development.





archaeological sites without a permit. An activity affecting an archaeological site on private, Crown, or settlement land may undergo a heritage-impact assessment as part of a YESAB assessment. Archaeological sites within KNHS are administered by Parks Canada Agency under the federal *Parks Canada Agency Act*.

The Yukon government may provide financial and technical assistance to First Nations, community groups, municipalities, or individuals that own properties that have been formally designated or listed on the Yukon Historic Sites Inventory to help conserve their properties. Eligible owners within the component sites have taken advantage of Yukon government's Historic Properties Assistance (HPA) program to repair and rehabilitate their properties. All conservation work carried out on Yukon Historic Sites and through funding from the HPA program complies with the national Standards and *Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Appendix E of the dossier).

Energy, Mines, and Resources (EMR) is generally responsible for land-use planning, permitting, and licensing and leasing under the *Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act* and *Lands Act*. EMR monitors, inspects, and enforces compliance with mining regulations under the *Placer Mining Act* and *Quartz Mining Act*. Other territorial legislation such as the *Highways Act*, *Municipal Act*, and *Parks and Land Certainty Act* and subsequent regulations enable the Government of Yukon to manage infrastructure, resources, and factors potentially affecting the nominated property.

Under Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA), assessments of development and mining projects are carried out by the independent Yukon Environmental

and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB), although the Board's recommendations are non-binding and relevant government authorities retain their decision-making authority. YESAB's core purpose is to protect the environmental and social integrity of Yukon, while fostering responsible development in the territory that reflects the values of Yukoners and respects the contributions of First Nations. YESAB's Dawson City Designated Office is responsible for evaluating development projects proposed within the nominated property and buffer zone, issuing recommendations, and providing information to project proponents and others involved in the YESAA assessment process. Large-scale projects may be referred beyond the Designated Office to YESAB's Executive Committee, in accordance with YESAA and the Board's rules and policies.

(iv) Municipal jurisdiction

Municipal Historic Sites (MHS) are designated after recommendation to the City of Dawson by a Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC), whose members are appointed by town council. The HAC operates under authority of the municipality's *Heritage Bylaw*. Municipal Historic Sites are provided legal protection under Yukon's *Historic Resources Act*. There are four Municipal Historic Sites administered by the City of Dawson, one being the Canadian Bank of Commerce NHS. All relate directly either to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage and culture or to the Klondike Gold Rush. Government of Yukon provides assistance to complete statements of significance for Municipal Historic Sites.

City of Dawson heritage planning is guided by the Dawson City Heritage Management Plan and related heritage and zoning bylaws. Any interventions to existing properties and any new construction must follow established





design guidelines in order to maintain the heritage character of the historic townsite. The municipality offers incentives to assist owners in the care of their historic properties under the Heritage Incentive Program for properties listed in the Yukon Historic Sites Inventory or the Municipal Historic Sites Directory. The City of Dawson's inventory of historic resources is embedded in the YHSI and can be accessed by a search for community. The City of Dawson maintains a public Municipal Historic Sites Directory of designated municipal historic sites.

Interjurisdictional Sites

The Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site is co-managed by the Yukon government and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in under terms of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* and the *Historic Resources Act*. Forty Mile (*Ch'édähdhëk*) has heritage and cultural values that are significant on a local and territorial level and relate to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage and culture and the early development of the Yukon Territory.

It is managed under Yukon's *Historic Resources Act* and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's *Heritage Act* according to jointly developed management, interpretive, and cultural resource management plans. Annual assessment and reporting are completed for the site by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Government of Yukon. Work complies with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, and the *Historic Resources Act*.

Management Plans and Policies

Management plans, policies, and guidelines from Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the Government of Yukon, Parks Canada Agency, and the City of Dawson provide direction and management for various elements important to the proposed

Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property. Management Plans for the component sites reflect the heritage values of the sites, including the heritage values that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Management Plan and the Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan uses a values-based approach for the conservation of the site that supports and protects the elements that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The basis for the Management Plan and the Cultural Resource Management Plan is the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement* and the *Historic Resources Act*, providing a balanced consideration of the multiple heritage values of the component sites.

Tr'ochëk component site has a management plan and a cultural resource management plan that is based on heritage values and provides protection and management of the archaeological and historical resources on site. These resources and values directly support the contribution of this component site to the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondek-Klondike.

Dawson City has heritage bylaws and a heritage management plan and uses these tools to ensure the overall character of the historic townsite is preserved. These plans are augmented by the *Klondike National Historic Sites Management Plan* and *Parks Canada Agency's Cultural Resource Management Plan*—both based and focussed on the conservation of the colonial subcomponents of Dawson City. Commemorative Integrity Statements and Statements of Significance for the various designated properties outline the sites' heritage values and character defining elements, these documents, combined with the management plans and the Standards and Guidelines for



the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, provide a strong framework for conservation and protection for the Dawson City component.

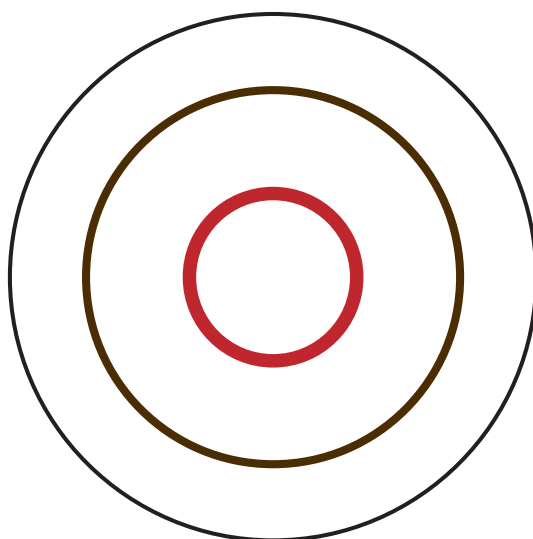
The heritage resources at Moosehide are protected and managed by the *Moosehide Cultural Resources Management Plan* that identifies the resources, the values, and the processes for activity approvals within the component site.

The other three components, Fort Reliance, *Ch'édähdëk Tih'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard), and Black City, are managed according to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act* and the Guide to Heritage Stewardship for Yukon First Nation Governments, a comprehensive guide that ranges from operational processes to policy and best practices. Because all of the plans and guides are value based, and the component sites' values are based on the resources at each site, the management of the property has been captured through the management of its component parts.

The plans are summarized in Table 6, Management Plans, Policies, and Guidelines.

The *Umbrella Final Agreement* introduced a new process for regional land-use planning in Yukon. Regional land-use plans are written by Commissions appointed by Yukon's Minister of Energy, Mines, and Resources consisting of individuals nominated by the Yukon Government and the First Nation(s) whose traditional territory falls within the planning region. Upon approval, land-use plans provide management direction and a general vision for land use in a region.

After working with the Yukon Government and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the Yukon Land Use Planning Council established a regional planning process around Dawson City. The Dawson Regional Planning Commission began developing a draft plan in 2011. The process was suspended in 2014 before the plan's completion while outstanding issues in other Yukon planning regions were being resolved. The regional planning process is underway again, albeit delayed due to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. A final plan is expected before 2022.





7. CONSERVATION OF TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE

Present State of Conservation

Overall, the state of conservation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is good, as measured and compiled in July and August of 2020.

The state of conservation throughout the property has benefited from the subarctic climate and isolated nature as well as from strong and well-established local stewardship and protection, care, and continued maintenance under all four jurisdictional mandates. The Tr'ondek-Klondike six component sites are in good condition; each component reflects aspects of colonial expansion that occurred within the region and also Tr'ondek Hwëch'in's perspective, experiences, and adaptations to colonialization.

The physical and associative connections between the components in the property are maintained, further contributing to the overall good condition of the nominated property.

A multidisciplinary team of heritage professionals has assessed the state of conservation of components and assigned consistent condition ratings that are based on benchmark data provided by the authorities. For ease of description, the baseline data and ratings of the state of conservation have been grouped under the eight component sites within the overall Tr'ondëk-Klondike property: Fort Reliance, *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile), *Ch'ëdähdëk Tth'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, *Tr'ochëk*, Dawson City, *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village), and *Tthe Zragy Kek'it* (Black City).

There are 75 archaeological resources, 40 built resources, and 7 landscape features that have been identified as

contributing to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk Klondike. Of these, 119 are in good condition for their state of conservation.

The following table identifies each serial component and describes the heritage resources contributing to Outstanding Universal Value, notes condition, and identifies the monitoring authority. See Table 7: Serial Component Sites Summary Table.

Within Tr'ondëk-Klondike, various conservation measures are implemented by the authorities to conserve heritage values and historic properties, in addition to the strong legislative and regulatory protections and management plans.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in made protection of its heritage and culture a strong part of the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*, recently implementing policy and legislation for the preservation and care of heritage resources.

The federal government, through its Parks Canada Agency, has played a leadership role through the conservation of its properties, beginning with the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recognizing the Dawson Historical Complex to be of national significance in 1959. Conservation of this outstanding assemblage of significant Edwardian-influenced and vernacular Gold Rush-period buildings began in the 1960s, when the federal government acquired and took over administration of 26 properties within the townsite. Extensive research was carried out to determine the appropriate conservation measures that would be undertaken, which led to further protective designations in Dawson City.





Table 7: Serial Component Sites Summary Table

Thematic Descriptions are taken from the Comparative Analysis

Abbreviations: TH: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in; CD: City of Dawson; PCA: Parks Canada Agency; YG: Yukon Government

Component	Description	Thematic Description	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Fort Reliance	3 archaeological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Life on the Land before ColonizationChanging Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the LandChanging Livelihoods and New Economies	Good 3	TH
Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile)	11 archaeological sites including the Forty Mile Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Life on the Land before ColonizationChanging Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the LandChanging Livelihoods and New EconomiesEstablishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures	Good 10 Fair 1	YG, TH
	10 built sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Life on the Land before ColonizationChanging Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land	Good 10	
	2 landscape features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Life on the Land before ColonizationChanging Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land	Good 2	
	1 archaeological site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the LandChanging Livelihoods and New EconomiesContinuing Life on Ancestral LandsEstablishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures	Good 1	YG, TH
Ch'édähdëk Tih'an K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard)	1 archaeological feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land	Fair 1	TH
	1 landscape feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures	Good	
Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine	2 archaeological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Changing Livelihoods and New EconomiesEstablishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures	Good 2	YG, TH
Tr'ochëk	3 pre-contact archaeological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Life on the Land before Colonization	Good 3	TH
	15 archaeological sites (133 archaeological remnants of the Klondike Gold Rush and colonial development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Changing Livelihoods and New EconomiesEstablishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power StructuresLife on the Land before Colonisation	Good 15	
	1 landscape feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Life on the Land before Colonization	Good 3	





Table 7 (cont.): Serial Component Sites Summary Table

Thematic Descriptions are taken from the Comparative Analysis

Abbreviations: TH: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in; CD: City of Dawson; PCA: Parks Canada Agency; YG: Yukon Government

Component	Description	Thematic Description	Condition	Monitoring Authority
Dawson City	26 structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing Livelihoods and New Economies• Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures• Life on the Land before Colonization	Good 26	PCA, YG CD
	2 precontact sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures	Good 2	CD, YG
	1 archaeological site (gold rush)		Good 1	
	2 landscape features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life on the Land before Colonisation• Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures	Good 2	TY, TH, CD
			Good 1	
Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)	18 archaeological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life on the Land before Colonization	Good 18	TH
	2 built sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land• Establishment and Consolidation of Colonial Power Structures• Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands	Good 1 Fair 1	
	1 landscape feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land	Good 1	
The Zrag Kek'it (Black City)	18 archaeological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life on the Land before Colonization• Changing Patterns of Settlement/Community and Being on the Land• Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands	Good 18	TH
	1 landscape feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life on the Land before Colonization• Continuing Life on Ancestral Lands	Good 1	

The Government of Yukon has influenced conservation efforts through development and implementation of protective legislation and fiscal and technical support as well as a robust monitoring program. The City of Dawson has had bylaws in place to protect the community's heritage character since 1977.

Private property owners have repaired and maintained their properties using available heritage conservation guidelines, most notably the national *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*,

Parks Canada's *Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson*, and the *Dawson City Heritage Management Plan*, and by taking advantage of available government incentives.

Designation and Commemoration

Tr'ondëk-Klondike has a long record of protection of heritage sites through formal designation and commemoration, which provides various levels of legal protections and fiscal opportunities or incentives for conservation, documentation, and planning for those sites. All of the component sites are





Table 8: Heritage Designations and Protective Legislation

Type of Heritage Designation	Designating Body/Bodies	Protective Legislation and Policies
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Recognized Heritage Site	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	<i>Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement</i>
National Historic Site	Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada; Federal Minister responsible for Parks Canada Agency	<i>Historic Sites and Monuments Act, Klondike National Historic Sites Management Plan, "Cultural Resource Management Policy", Standard and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada</i>
Classified or Recognized Federal Heritage Building	Federal Heritage Building Review Office	<i>Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property, Klondike National Historic Sites Management Plan, "Cultural Resource Management Policy", Standard and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada</i>
Yukon Historic Site	Yukon Heritage Resources Board; Yukon Minister of Tourism and Culture	<i>Historic Resources Act, Standard and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada</i>
Municipal Historic Site	City of Dawson Mayor and Council	<i>Historic Resources Act, City of Dawson Heritage Bylaw, Dawson City Heritage Management Plan, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada</i>

designated or included in the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*.

See Table 8: Heritage Designations and Protective Legislation.

Conservation Planning

Tr'ondëk-Klondike has been subject to extensive conservation planning. Specifically, designated sites under the authority of the various jurisdictions have undergone a high level of maintenance, monitoring, and planning, including the development of management plans at several sites: (*Ch'édähdëk*) Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine; *Tr'ochëk*, Dawson City; and *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village). These plans provide guidance on the recognition and protection of the traditional and current use by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The plans also offer guidelines to encourage public awareness and appreciation of the natural and cultural resources at the sites and provide the public with reasonable opportunities to visit. The plans respect the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*,

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act*, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Lands and Resources Act*, and Yukon's *Historic Resources Act*. The plans outline best practices, identify heritage values, and provide direction for the integration of sympathetic development that respects the tangible and intangible values.

The features at each component site that contribute to the property's Outstanding Universal Value are protected as archaeological sites or have been identified as historic structures. The component sites' management plans or cultural resource management plans are all based on research and documentation of the heritage resources and thus provide a strong basis to consider any future maintenance work or development within the sites. All institutions administering the component sites use a values-based management system which is evident in the management plans and other guiding materials such as the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Heritage Act* and the *Guide Heritage Stewardship for Yukon First*

Management Plan





*Nations Governments*⁶ that are used by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in staff.

Conservation work complies with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*⁷ (Standards & Guidelines) and any proposed development is assessed using the Standards & Guidelines. This policy is a value-based process that includes archaeological sites, landscapes, historic structures, and engineering works and provides guidance on protection of the tangible and intangible values of an historic place.

The decision-making process for any work is based on the following:

Understanding

Identification of the heritage values and significant elements that illustrate the values and conduct on site investigation and documentation of condition and changes to the site.

Planning

Select an appropriate use that won't impact the heritage values and significant elements, identify the project requirements (the scope of work and resources required) and organize any work ensuring the project is a realistic, logical process. Determine the appropriate treatment (preservation, rehabilitation or restoration) based on condition and available information and available resources.

Intervention

Ensure skilled workers are doing the work and they understand the intent and scope of work and develop and implement a maintenance plan for the site.

Information and Records Management

All levels of authority within the nominated property have data-management systems and maintain inventories of resources within their care, including the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Lands and Heritage Database, Yukon government's Yukon Historic Sites Inventory, Yukon Archaeological Sites Inventory, and the Parks Canada Agency digital asset management system. These inventories are updated regularly and contain baseline data that contributes to assessing the state of conservation presented in Section 4.a of this chapter. These inventories provide conservation information and site-location data, and in some cases accession-level information, used for research, land-use and development processes, site monitoring, and conservation planning. Individual conservation records are maintained at Cultural Services Branch, Yukon government, for *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile), *Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et* (*Dënezhu* Graveyard), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine; the Yukon Sawmill Company Office; and the Dawson Telegraph Office.

Education and Outreach

Because of the remote and dispersed nature of many of the attributes within Tr'ondëk-Klondike, education and outreach to the local and broader community are important conservation measures. Both Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the Yukon Department of Tourism and Culture have published best management practices for heritage resources directed at commercial and industrial operators. The general public is reached through programming from the various authorities and by interpretive signage and publications throughout Tr'ondëk-

⁶ Guide to Heritage Stewardship for Yukon First Nations, <https://heritagebc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/YFN-heritage-guide-feb-21.pdf> (accessed Nov. 15, 2020).

⁷ Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, <https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s-g-eng-web2.pdf> (accessed Nov. 15, 2020).





Klondike. The local community is reached through the school curriculum, outreach programming, culture camps, messaging in media, and involvement in stewardship and conservation efforts.

Local Stewardship

A traditional governance approach is reflected in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in management of land and resources within their traditional territory. The highest priority is to "maintain a strong and healthy future for its citizens while maintaining connections to traditional knowledge and the land." Concepts of respect and reciprocity, traditional knowledge, and oral tradition are embedded in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in policy and practices.

Residents of Tr'ondëk-Klondike have supported and contributed to efforts to retain the area's heritage resources for many years. The component sites are well-managed by their owners who employ local staff to maintain and conserve the sites. People continue to use the land in traditional ways, respecting its values.



8. FACTORS AFFECTING TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE

Development Pressures

i) Mining

None of the component sites are located in mining areas and five of the eight sites have been withdrawn from mineral staking, so mining will not occur within the sites. The other three component sites are located within Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Category A settlement lands, meaning Trondëk Hwëch'in administers both the surface and subsurface rights of the lands. Further protection is offered via the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in *Lands and Resources Act* in that no person shall disturb an archaeological, paleontological, or heritage site.

ii) Infrastructure Development within Settlements

Dawson City is a growing community with an increasing population and increased demands for municipal infrastructure. To maintain the community's heritage character, development must conform to the *Dawson City Heritage Management Plan* infill design guidelines and zoning bylaws, along with the *Design Guidelines for Historic Dawson* developed by Parks Canada Agency as a pattern book. Development plans for work on existing heritage properties and for new construction in heritage areas are reviewed by the municipal Heritage Advisory Committee before permits are approved. Rehabilitation and reoccupation of existing vacant buildings is encouraged to maintain the historic fabric of the townsite. The City of Dawson's *Downtown Revitalization Plan* (2013) ensures development within the core commercial district is properly planned and congruent with other plans. The implementation of regulations on

development within the townsite, in conjunction with geophysical constraints, and withdrawal from mineral staking mitigates any major impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the Tr'ochëk and Dawson areas.

New infrastructure to support the conservation activities at Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine was constructed over the past five years. The work camp sits outside the Forty Mile historic townsite area and includes staff quarters, a cookhouse, workshop, and generator building. The log staff quarters and cookhouse are constructed from local spruce; construction techniques differ somewhat from the historic log construction on site. The work area is set back and does not detract from the historic character of the site as laid out in the *Forty Mile Cultural Resource Management Plan*. Trail improvements into the site have improved with the addition of gravel and some levelling, making it easier for elders and seniors to access the site.

This infrastructure allows greater public access to the historic resources within the site. It also provides an area for students, teachers, youth, and elders to congregate while learning of the history and culture of the site. The infrastructure supports Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in cultural activities at the site such as the Moose Camp and Hide Tanning Camp.

Residential and community infrastructure is expected to expand within Moosehide village. Citizens are building new residential structures at Moosehide and the need for further public infrastructure is likely. Any new development, including residential, is governed by the *Moosehide Community Plan* and *Moosehide Cultural Resource Management Plan* to

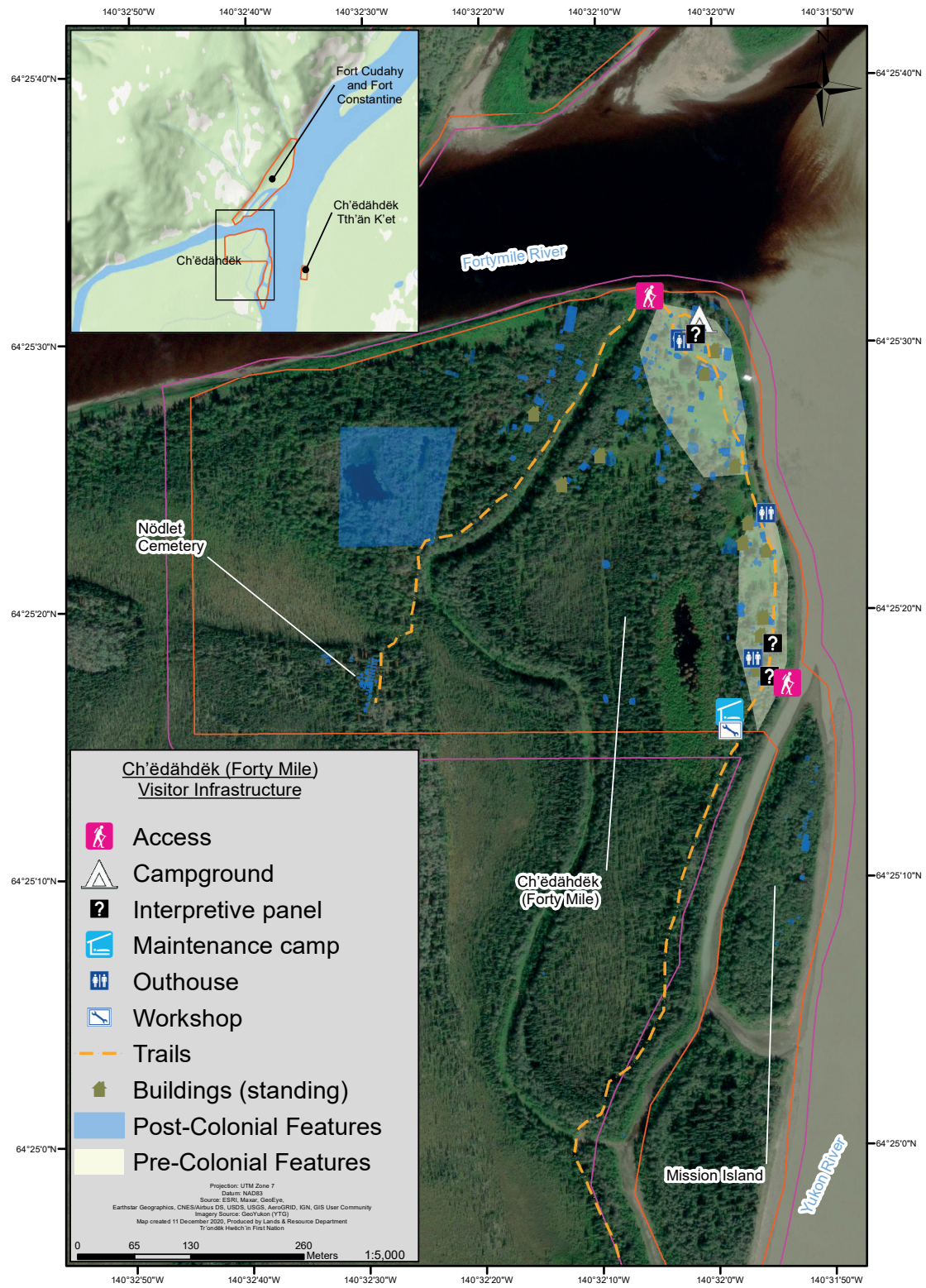


Figure 8.1: Ch'edähdëk (Forty Mile) visitor infrastructure.



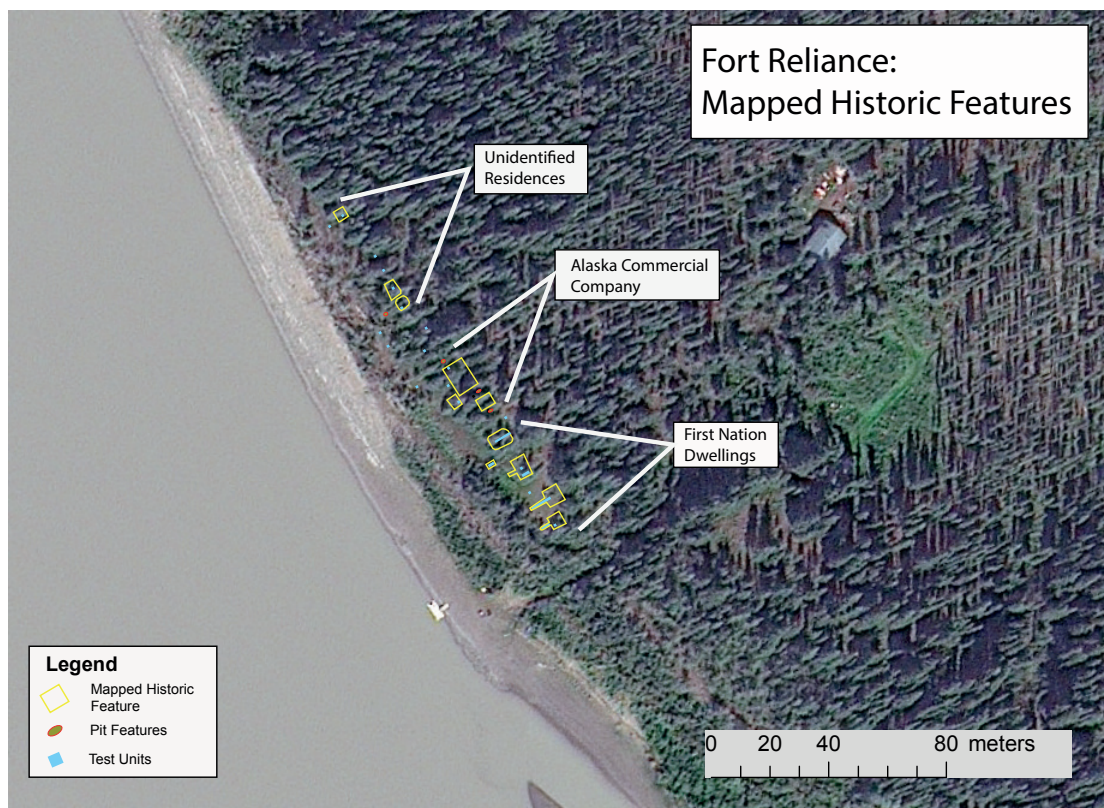


Figure 8.2: Fort Reliance mapped historic features.

ensure the village's heritage values are protected. Development guidelines and permitting are in place to ensure the heritage values are not compromised.

A visitor reception cabin has been constructed at *Tr'ochëk*; it is set back in the trees and its wood materials help it subtly blend into the site. A Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in family has constructed a small log cabin for their seasonal fish camp near the west boundary of the site. There are no heritage resources in the area and the building does not impact on the character of the site. Access to the site is by boat in summer months.

There are no current plans for infrastructure development in any other settlements within Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

iii) Roads and Access

Three major public roads provide access to Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The Klondike Highway provides access from the southern Yukon to the component site

of Dawson City and is the largest year-round access to the site. The Top of the World Highway connects the component site of Dawson City to Alaska and is the only road access to the Forty Mile component site. It is seasonally maintained from May to September. The Dempster Highway is a gravel year-round road that connects to the Klondike Highway 25 kilometres south of Dawson and terminates in Inuvik, Northwest Territories. This road is the only road that provides access to the *Tłe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City) component. The area of the sites and buffers are not large enough for additional construction of roads within the component sites or their buffers.

Construction of a bridge across the Yukon River at Dawson City has been discussed within the community for nearly two decades at the time of writing. In 2004, a five-span bridge (365 metres long and 12.3 metres wide) with two traffic lanes and a sidewalk





on the upstream side was designed in consultation with heritage stakeholders to ensure it did not impact the heritage character of the Dawson townsite. That bridge has not been built; however, bridge infrastructure is a development pressure that could resurface in future.

All roads and road infrastructure must undergo assessment through YESAB. A number of plans, legislation, and regulations govern the review and permitting of development activities and ensure the Outstanding Universal Value of the property will not be affected.

iv) Environmental Pressures

Erosion

Erosion of river banks and islands is a natural process that occurs primarily during river breakup as ice travels downstream and scours banks. To date, erosion has not posed a major or immediate concern to the property as a whole. Erosion's main threat is to archaeological components within the property that are located along watercourses. Erosion by the Klondike River affected *Tr'ochëk* in 1998, primarily on the north bank along the Klondike River. An emergency excavation was required to salvage archaeological resources. Flooding occurs regularly at *Tr'ochëk*, creating layers of silt that have built up over the years, effectively providing another layer of protection over the archaeological material in situ. Floods and the force of the Yukon and Fortymile rivers have eroded islands and a section of riverbank at Fort Constantine in the Forty Mile component. Aerial photography analysis indicates the bank has not experienced any erosion since 2009. The historic structures at Forty Mile are located at a safe distance from the rivers' edges and not in danger from erosion. Vegetation is allowed to grow along the river banks to provide better bank stability and some protection from moving ice. The bank at Fort Reliance

has eroded less than 3 metres since 1991; however, during the site visit in the summer of 2020, it was apparent the bank had sloughed with fire cracked rock evident on the slope of the bank. Annual monitoring of the riverbank is planned for this site to ensure there is no loss of material. The closest foundation of the post is nine metres away from the bank.

Riverbanks that are susceptible to erosion are monitored annually for exposed archaeological remains.

Severe climate

The nominated property experiences great fluctuations in climate. Air temperatures can range from -50°C in winter to $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$ in summer. Low winter temperatures and low humidity together tend to desiccate wood, which is historically the primary building material, resulting in less threat of biodegradation. High winds and snow loads can damage structures, particularly roofs. Differential seasonal expansion and contraction of dissimilar materials may loosen connections. Building owners expect these occurrences and are prepared for them, mitigating them by regular maintenance. These climate effects are taken into consideration when conservation work is performed.

Permafrost

The land within the nominated property is subject to either continuous or discontinuous permafrost—permanently frozen soils. The annual freeze-thaw cycle of the active soil layer above the permafrost has historically affected buildings. Because of this, building foundations are designed to compensate for expansion or contraction of supporting soils. Over the past several decades, foundations in Dawson City have been built over specially prepared gravel pads that extend below frost level and have an air space between the pad and the insulated floor of the building. As a result of this technique,



basements are rare, occurring only in areas without permafrost, and damage due to permafrost has been successfully mitigated. Historic buildings at Forty Mile and at Moosehide are not heated over the winter. Foundations of historic buildings at Forty Mile have been replaced and slightly modified from a sill-log-on-grade system by lifting the building, installing gravel with pads and beams above grade, and backfilling while ensuring adequate drainage and ventilation under the structures.

Climate change

The 2014 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change fifth assessment report reiterates previous reports concerning the effects of climate change in northern latitudes. Canada's Western Arctic and Alaska are experiencing, and are predicted to continue experiencing, the greatest rate of warming on earth, exhibiting what is called "polar amplification." The ICOMOS International Polar Heritage Committee has provided numerous examples of threats to heritage resources in northern regions. The *2015 Yukon Climate Change Indicators and Key Findings*, compiled by the Northern Climate ExChange at Yukon College (now Yukon University), demonstrates that Yukon's average temperatures have risen two degrees Celsius, with a four-degree rise in winter, over the past 50 years. This is twice the rate of southern Canada and the rest of the temperate world. This rate of rise is forecast to continue for at least the next 50 years. This data is reiterated in a later report, *Yukon State of Play: Analysis of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation*, published in 2017. Melting or complete loss of permafrost is one of the worst effects of a warming climate. Complete disappearance of permafrost may cause building foundations to fail, requiring replacement and impacting archaeological sites. Increased melting of permafrost may also affect infrastructure, like roads,

and buried services, such as sewer and water pipes. Regional evidence points to an increasing number of landslides due to slope destabilization or solifluction in the region. Other forecast effects of climate change in the region include the increasing severity of storms, which may lead to more wildfires and wind and water damage. All levels of government are developing mitigative and adaptive strategies to deal with climate change and working together to reinforce these efforts. Government authorities in Tr'ondëk-Klondike will implement relevant mitigation measures or strategies as directed by their respective mandates and available resources.

v) Tourism and Visitor Pressures

Tourism has played an important economic role in Tr'ondëk-Klondike throughout its history. Dawson turned to tourism to keep the region economically viable after the last gold dredge ceased operation in the 1960s. Dawson is a prime destination for visitors to Yukon. Because of its remoteness, Tr'ondëk-Klondike is unlikely to see a substantial increase in tourism, and a modest increase can be accommodated with existing services.

Tourism infrastructure and organizations can accommodate such an increase in visitors, especially given that levels have dropped since the 1990s. The Klondike Visitors Association and Parks Canada Agency have proved able to accommodate high visitor numbers with strategic programming. Visitation at sites such as *Tr'ochëk* and Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine is monitored and will be managed according to the stability of the heritage and cultural resources at those sites. Heritage resources are well protected by the legislation and multi-jurisdictional management practices outlined in this Management Plan.

The Stewardship Committee will work





to ensure that travel restrictions to off-limits areas (for example, *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) are clearly communicated to visitors through signage and other materials.

Heavier tourism traffic can threaten infrastructure through increased wear and tear, and the Stewardship Committee will work collaboratively to identify appropriate infrastructure upgrades and encourage public investment to meet the needs of visitors and the community.

vi) Risk Preparedness

Throughout Tr'ondëk-Klondike, risk preparedness measures against natural threats are often developed and delivered collaboratively by multiple authorities. Mitigation measures vary depending on the nature and location of the threat.

Floods

Much of the nominated property lies within the flood plain of the Yukon and Klondike rivers. Flooding within the property is generally caused during spring if the Yukon River or its tributaries are jammed by ice during the annual river-ice breakup. The threat level varies from year to year and depends on the average winter temperatures, the depth of accumulated snow, the speed of spring warming, and the occurrence and location of ice jams.

Features with the potential for damage from flooding generally are located within Forty Mile, *Tr'ochëk*, and Dawson. Traditional periodic flooding of the component sites has contributed to the protection of archaeological resources through silt deposits and continues to do so.

Ch'ëdähdëk (Forty Mile) townsite has periodically flooded over its history because of ice damming on the Yukon River and Fortymile River. Past damage has occurred when structures were moved or destroyed by a combination of high water, strong currents, and the

invasion of ice blocks into the site. Buildings located on higher ground have been less affected. Mixed stands of trees and brush are now left in place to reduce the movement of ice across the site. Structures that were moved by water or ice have new foundations and are stabilized. The archaeological components of the site have benefited from continuous site flooding, which deposits silt, contributing to the preservation of archaeological resources. The landscape of Forty Mile has been formed and changed by continued flood activities over thousands of years.

Dawson City is located on a flood plain just below the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers and has been subjected to repeated flooding over the years. Since 1898, Dawson City has flooded 22 times. In the spring of 1979, ice jams caused the buildup of water to overflow the makeshift sandbag dikes on Dawson's riverfront in Dawson, causing what has been recorded as one of the worst floods in Dawson City's history. As a response to frequent flooding, in 1987 a dike was constructed along the Klondike and Yukon shores as a protective measure against flooding within the townsite. The dike is built to withstand any flood predicted to occur within the next 200 years and includes both an upper and a lower dike to act as a further buffer to floodwaters. Since the construction of the dike, no flood damage has occurred within Dawson City.

The Water Resources Division of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada carried out a hydrological assessment and flood plain analysis of *Tr'ochëk* in 2002, entitled *Tr'ochëk Heritage Site Hydrological Study and Flood Plain Analysis*. The study results indicate the area is prone to flooding relatively frequently and extensive flooding can be expected approximately every 25 years. Although flooding has caused past damage to

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visitor infrastructure at the site, the archaeological components are generally unaffected. Typically, spring floodwaters add to the accumulation of silt at the site, which is considered a normal condition and has contributed to the preservation of the buried archaeological components at the site. Annual monitoring, or site monitoring after high-water episodes, ensures any exposed artifacts are properly documented and collected if necessary.

Flood preparedness is undertaken annually and is a coordinated effort by all levels of government in Tr'ondëk-Klondike. Within Dawson, a *Municipal Civil Emergency Plan* responds to risks of flood of the Dawson townsite. The entire length of the Yukon River within the property is regularly monitored during the spring breakup.

Fire

The Yukon has an average of 150 wildfires every year, of only a small fraction take place in the nominated property. However, a large portion of the property is remote and densely forested and has many features with wood-structured, built components distributed throughout the landscape. Within the property and beyond, wildfires caused by humans or lightning can happen every year. Although many of the component sites within the property are located in areas that could be subject to forest fires, proper mitigation measures are in place to protect them. The Yukon Wildland Fire Management Program is responsible for managing Yukon wildfires and enforcing the Government of Yukon's *Forest Protection Act*. The Yukon Wildland Fire Management Branch works on fires more than five kilometres away from the historic Dawson townsite and operates on a list of priorities, including property features, established by the Yukon government and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. The Yukon Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources responds to fires within five

kilometres of a community or to high value assets, including historic structures, historic sites, and rural residential structures. These firefighting crews are provided with a list of high-priority assets and work together in a planned response under a series of formal and informal agreements. The component sites that make up the nominated property are identified as high-value assets.

Sites such as Forty Mile and Moosehide are regularly assessed and equipped with fire protection as appropriate, and crews are trained in its proper use and response. Preventive measures are implemented within and around many of the features to decrease the threat of fires, including fire breaks and buffers.

The Yukon Wildland Fire Management Branch has also introduced a comprehensive wildfire-prevention program aimed at decreasing the number of fires caused by humans. The program targets communities, property owners, the general public, the forest industry, and other stakeholders. These efforts lower the risk of human caused fire damage to features within the nominated property. Government of Yukon's Historic Sites and Archaeology Branch review Firesmart applications to ensure heritage resources are not impacted and provide information and support for Firesmart programs that will reduce risk at historic and archaeological sites.

Within populated areas of the property, structural fires continue to pose a threat, particularly to built attributes. This threat is currently mitigated by the preparedness of the property owners and the City of Dawson. Property owners and managers, including the City of Dawson, Government of Yukon Cultural Services Branch, and Parks Canada Agency, own firefighting equipment, and crews are trained in the equipment's use. A number of prominent





designated sites are protected by fire-sprinkler systems. Within Dawson's municipal boundary, the Dawson City Fire Department provides life, property, and environmental protection to the community 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. In an effort to shorten response times, the City of Dawson has formalized its street address system, and the Yukon government has a centralized emergency-response service in the area.

Earthquakes

Southwestern Yukon is subject to earthquake activity associated with the subduction of the Yakutat microplate under the Saint Elias Mountains. Far from the major fault lines near the mountains, Tr'ondëk-Klondike can still experience small neotectonic activity of little consequence. Broken windows have been reported from the largest earthquakes, which over the last 40 years include a 5.1 magnitude quake at a depth of 25 kilometres in 1976, a 5.0 magnitude quake at a depth of 10 kilometres in 1996, and a 4.9 magnitude quake at a depth of 10 kilometres in 1997. Current building stabilization methods provide adequate protection against prospective earthquake damage to built components. Within Dawson, a *Municipal Civil Emergency Plan* covers responses to risks of natural disasters, including earthquakes. Landscape and archaeological components are not at risk from earthquake activity in the site. Therefore, the potential for earthquake activity to impact the nominated property's proposed Outstanding Universal Value is minor.

vii) Managing Development and Tourism

Proposed development projects within Tr'ondëk-Klondike are subject to the legislation, regulations, and assessment and permitting processes of each government authority within its

respective jurisdiction. The legislative and regulatory framework will continue to change over time, and development will continue to occur in Tr'ondëk-Klondike in accordance with the changing framework.

The *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA) established and empowered the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board, which reviews development project proposals to determine the requirement for heritage impact assessments before permitting mining and development projects in all of Yukon with the exception of federal lands. The YESAA assessment process is a significant regulatory tool with which all levels of government are familiar and engaged. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Yukon government, Parks Canada Agency, or a federal minister may act as decision bodies on development projects undergoing YESAA assessments within their respective jurisdictions.

Types of land use and development projects that may occur in Tr'ondëk-Klondike and its buffer zone include (but are not limited to):

- energy, such as solar, wind;
- building construction; and
- tourism that is not sustainable.

Development within the components will be managed according to their management plans and those components without a management plan will take a phased approach in their development and availability to host visitors. For the first five years, Dawson City and Forty Mile will be the main sites for visitors. These places have the necessary infrastructure and resources to provide an outstanding experience. Trail development to direct people away from fragile or sensitive sites and interpretation will be the first level of development at *Tr'ochëk* as identified in the Cultural





Resource Management Plan. Access to *Tr'ochëk* will be available in the form of organized events and programming from the *Dänojà Zho* Cultural Centre. Boat tours offered through a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in family business will also be available and people will have the opportunity to visit *Tr'ochëk*, Fort Reliance, and Forty Mile with personal interpretation. In five to ten years, regular programming will be offered at *Tr'ochëk*, and Forty Mile visitors will be able to experience Mission Island with some trail development and interpretation to enhance learning and understanding. Limited access to *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City) for events with cultural programming will be offered. Moosehide Gathering occurs every two years and people from far and near attend. The ability to be flexible in providing visitor experiences will be considered so that the number of visitors can be controlled, the heritage values protected, and the quality of visitor's experiences ensured.

The Outstanding Universal Value will not be negatively impacted by development.

viii) Role of the Stewardship Committee

The Stewardship Committee is responsible for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value in perpetuity, monitoring ongoing development activity in Tr'ondëk-Klondike and reporting periodically to UNESCO's World Heritage Centre.

The government authorities represented on the Stewardship Committee—Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Parks Canada, the Government of Yukon, and the City of Dawson—are already required to engage with the development assessment process individually in their respective jurisdictions. Each Committee member retains the autonomy and ability

to make independent decisions on managing lands and cultural resources. The Trondëk-Klondike Advisory Committee will provide information and recommendations from a community perspective.

The Stewardship Committee is responsible for communicating the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike by liaising with government authorities, independent bodies, and the public. The Committee will create an interpretation plan to strengthen understanding and guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and identify opportunities for sharing the site's Outstanding Universal Value through promotion, interpretation, education, and outreach. Roles and responsibilities of the Stewardship Committee and its members are further outlined in the Board's Terms of Reference.

ix) Sustainable Tourism

Tourism has long played an important economic role in the Tr'ondëk-Klondike region. Before, during, and after the First World War, transportation companies advertised tours to the Land of the Midnight Sun. After the last gold dredge ceased operation, in the 1960s, Dawson turned to tourism to keep the region economically viable. The focus of the tourism industry has been on the Klondike Gold Rush; in recent years this focus has expanded to include cultural tourism. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in offers guided tours, cultural programs, and exhibits at the *Dänojà Zho* Cultural Centre⁸. The local Klondike Visitors Association (KVA) works closely with all levels of government, non-profits, the tourism industry, media, and businesses to attract and engage tourists. The Yukon government completed the

⁸ *Dänojà Zho* Cultural Centre website, <https://danojzho.ca/> (accessed Sept. 25, 2020).





*Yukon Tourism Development Strategy*⁹ in 2018 that provides a 10-year sustainable plan that balances diversified growth with economic development and environmental, community, and cultural values. The City of Dawson developed *After the Gold Rush: The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan* in 2006¹⁰. These strategies ensure tourism will develop in a sustainable manner that reflects the community's values and diversity.

Visitation to the region peaked at an estimated 65,000 people in 1998 in response to the promotion of the Klondike Gold Rush Centennial celebration. After a severe drop in 2009 that followed the world financial recession, visitation has risen steadily. The Dawson Visitor Information Centre recorded 110,224 visitors during the 2018 tourist season. A 2014 Economic Impact Analysis of the Proposed Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site forecasts visitation to increase 2% annually with moderate promotion, and that World Heritage status might increase visitation by an additional 5% annually. The current numbers indicate the ability of the town to host more than 100,000 visitors annually, and the existing infrastructure and programming will be able to handle tourism increases for at least the next decade. Dawson is already a destination for visitors to Yukon, with mature programming and an experienced hospitality industry.

Heavier tourism traffic could threaten visitor experiences. However, the *Dänojà Zho* Cultural Centre, local tourism operators, the KVA, and Parks Canada Agency have proven able to accommodate and minimize impacts with programming and by limiting sizes of tour groups. The remote location of the component sites also provides a mechanism to manage the number of visitors. The Yukon Tourism Education Council offers annual training, including Food Safe, Service Best, Super Host, Golden Host, and Welcome Yukon (<https://yukontec.com/programs>).

Vandalism, in the form of damage to heritage resources as well as salvage, has historically been a threat and component sites are regularly monitored. The risk of such activities could increase with increased visitation into Tr'ondëk-Klondike. These threats are further mitigated by community vigilance.

⁹ *Yukon Tourism Development Strategy*, <https://yukon.ca/sites/yukon.ca/files/tc/tc-yukon-tourism-development-strategy.pdf>, (accessed Sept. 15, 2020).

¹⁰ *After the Gold Rush: The Integrated Community Sustainability Plan*, <https://www.cityofdawson.ca/> (accessed Sept. 20, 2020).





9. PRESENTATION OF TR'ONDEK-KLONDIKE

There are substantial opportunities for presentation at the component sites for interpretation that supports the Outstanding Universal Value of the whole.

If the nominated property is inscribed on the World Heritage List, an interpretive plan will be developed to connect and integrate the current programs—tours, exhibits, displays, signage, brochures, websites, and apps—with the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Visitor learning opportunities are offered by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Department at the *Dänojà Zho* Cultural Centre. The centre's mandate is to support, rejuvenate, celebrate, and nurture Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in heritage and First Nation cultures for the benefit of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the local community, and the public. This nomination will inform and provide material for *Dänojà Zho* to incorporate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property into public programming, permanent exhibits, seasonal temporary exhibits, and history tours that address the impacts of colonialism that occurred more than a century ago. An important part of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in presentation is developing school curriculum and community education outreach, including skills workshops and training in Hän language and traditional values. There is a strong relationship between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Department and Robert Service School and the Yukon School of Visual Arts. These relationships increase community understanding and pride and confidence in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens, especially their youth. Visitor experiences are enhanced by commercial boat tours offered by

a Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in family, who shares their stories about Moosehide, the Moosehide Slide, Fort Reliance, Forty Mile, *Tr'ochëk*, and Dawson. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in government website presents the rich layering of life in their homelands. Forty Mile, *Tr'ochëk*, and Black City give insight into Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's connection to the land, harvesting, and traditions. Information is also presented on the events that happened with newcomers entering their lands and the impacts of Yukon's first non-Indigenous town of Forty Mile and the loss of *Tr'ochëk* during the Klondike Gold Rush.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in hosts two biennial events: Myth and Medium and the Moosehide Gathering. Myth and Medium is a mid-winter cultural celebration held at the *Dänojà Zho* Cultural Centre, with lectures, discussion panels, and traditional craft demonstrations, bringing together academics, traditional-knowledge specialists, performing artists, singers, dancers, and storytellers. It features outdoor activities such as snowshoeing, fishing, and field trips to *Tr'ochëk*. The Moosehide Gathering is the signature event of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, held at Moosehide Village in July, and is open to the public. Over a four-day period, over 2,000 participants are ferried by boat to experience traditional games, crafts, talks, performances, feasts, dances, and potlatches. Visitors learn about the ongoing culture and strength of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and their First Nations neighbours.

Parks Canada Agency offers the flagship visitor experience program, including guided and self-guided tours, personal





programs, exhibits, accurately restored buildings with historic furnishings, interpretive panels, and education and outreach within Dawson City. In recent years, Parks Canada Agency has partnered with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to present the history and culture of the region from an Indigenous perspective. The research that developed this nomination provides additional information to support the commitment by Parks Canada to better present the history and perspectives of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and their experiences and responses to the Klondike Gold Rush and the development of the Yukon Territory. These are important elements of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property.

The Historic Sites unit, Department of Tourism and Culture, Government of Yukon, has developed a number of brochures and downloadable mobile applications of self-guided walking tours of Dawson City, local cemeteries, and historic narrow-gauge steam engines. The Dawson City Walking Tour was updated in 2020, partnering with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to provide an inclusive and sensitive tour of important places in Dawson that equally reflects First Nations and non-First Nations stories and places. These are available at the Visitor Information Centre or online.

Government of Yukon and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in produced a self-guided tour of Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site. There are also on-site trails and interpretive panels, available on both the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Yukon government websites.

The Dawson City Museum presents the cultural history of the region, including the history of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, early settlers, the Klondike Gold Rush, and Dawson City. The museum offers interpretive exhibits, artifact collections, tours of the Klondike Mines

Railway Locomotive Shelter, theatrical interpretations and film presentations, genealogical research services, and an archives and library for researchers. The exhibits in the museum are currently being upgraded to provide interpretation that reflects the history of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and the evolution of Dawson City up to the twenty-first century. The museum has worked closely with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Office to develop new displays that will provide authentic and thought-provoking experiences. The Jack London Museum, operated by the Klondike Visitors Association, offers presentations and self-guided tours highlighting the famous writer whose stories about the Klondike Gold Rush captured the imagination of the world.

The Stewardship Committee will continue to develop its presentation in collaboration with stakeholders and the local community. New messages, an interpretation framework, and suitable visitor experience opportunities will be developed using new and traditional media to reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the reasons for its inscription. This will strengthen appreciation, understanding, and respect for the site from both local residents and an international audience.

Promotion

In the virtual domain, the property will be promoted through a dedicated website that will provide information about the property and its Outstanding Universal Value. Tr'ondëk-Klondike will also be promoted through the websites of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Parks Canada, City of Dawson, and Government of Yukon. Local organization such as the Klondike Visitor's Association and the Dawson City Museum and Historical Society can also include the property on their websites. The Trondëk-Klondike





Stewardship Committee will oversee the use of the World Heritage Emblem according to Annex 14 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

The Stewardship Committee will facilitate the integration of the property's Outstanding Universal Value into the heritage community's websites, social and printed media, and personal tour offerings.

Dänojà Zho Cultural Centre, Dawson City Museum, and Parks Canada Agency already have a shared ticketing agreement in which tickets are promoted and sold at the Visitor Information Centre. Cross promotion occurs when these partners and other local organizations present joint programming, events, and activities.

The Yukon Tourism Development Strategy was completed in 2018 and provides a ten-year plan to create an industry that is sustainable, diversified and balances economic development with environmental, community, and cultural values. Sustainable tourism development will be measurable and align with Yukon residents' values and community capacity.

The Klondike Visitors Association (KVA) is a not-for-profit tourism-sector organization based in Dawson City with a mandate that includes destination

marketing, operation of attractions, and presentation of special events that add to the community's quality of life. As a year-round local operation, the KVA is a hub of information for visitor services and local residents during the shoulder seasons and off-season.

Interpretation Plan

The Stewardship Committee will be responsible for ensuring public understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike should it be inscribed on the World Heritage List. Once inscribed, the presentation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike will be better able to provide clear communication of well-defined messages in order that visitors, residents, and other audiences understand and appreciate the significance of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

The Stewardship Committee will utilize its members' collective resources to develop an Interpretation Plan that will strengthen understanding and guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The Interpretation plan will identify the themes, messaging, activities, and methods, be it personal tours, mobile applications, or via the website as approaches for sharing the site's Outstanding Universal Value.





10. MONITORING AND REPORTING ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

Four levels of government monitor the state of conservation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike, with each authority using monitoring programs in its respective area of jurisdiction. Records held by each authority will be collected by the Stewardship Committee, or its designated representative, and will be integrated for compatibility with condition ratings and benchmark data. Regular monitoring will help shape and implement appropriate conservation strategies.

Key Indicators for Monitoring

Key indicators measuring the state of conservation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike focus on maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value and managing external factors that may affect the property (see Table 9).

Reporting

This section provides information on the government authorities responsible for maintaining, monitoring and reporting on the condition of Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage site.

Parks Canada is responsible for maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on the condition of cultural resources on lands it administers at Klondike National Historic Sites. It also reports data on visitor numbers and trends.

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in is responsible for maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on the condition of heritage resources on settlement land and at its co-managed site, Forty Mile.

The Government of Yukon is responsible for maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on the condition of historic and archaeological sites on YG titled land and at its co-managed site, Forty Mile, and information and statistics on development, environment, and tourism.

The City of Dawson is responsible for maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on the condition of heritage resources under its ownership and providing information on municipal development permits and emergency measures responses.

Monitoring information from each responsible government authority will be provided to the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee, which is responsible for collaboratively developing and implementing an interpretation plan and compiling monitoring data from various sources for the purpose of reporting.

Compiled monitoring data will be used by the Stewardship Committee to assemble status reports for UNESCO's World Heritage Centre on a schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Each member of the Stewardship Committee will retain a copy of the status reports and monitoring data.





Table 9: Key Indicators for Monitoring

Abbreviations: TH: Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in; CD: City of Dawson; KNHS: Parks Canada Klondike National Historic Sites; KVA: Klondike Visitors Association; OUV: Outstanding Universal Value; YESAB: Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board; YG: Yukon Government

Indicator	Measures	Goals	Periodicity	Record Location
Condition of physical attributes	Inspection and documentation of physical condition	Maintain or improve physical condition	Annual	KNHS, YG (Cultural Services), TH (Heritage Dept.), CD
	Implementation of relevant management plans		Annual	
Management of development pressures	Monitoring of development permits issued within the property	Ensure the property's OUV is not negatively affected while allowing responsible development	Ongoing	TH, YG (Cultural Services), CD, YESAB
	Monitoring of YESAB development reviews within the property		Ongoing	
	Stewardship Committee engagement in development review processes		Ongoing	
Management of environmental pressures	Monitoring of wildfire, floods, erosional activity	Maintain physical condition, form, use and location of attributes, avoid disasters, and facilitate risk preparedness	Ongoing	TH, YG, CD
	Monitoring of climate change effects within the site, based on <i>Yukon Climate Change Indicators and Key Findings</i> (2015)		3 years	
	Implementation of Emergency Plans, including community fire protection		Annual	
Management of tourism pressures	Tracking of number of visitors to the property	Ensure the property's carrying capacity is not exceeded and will not negatively affect the OUV	Annual	TH, KNHS, YG (Tourism and Culture), KVA, CD
	Development and Implementation of an Interpretive Plan		Annual	





11. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Roles and Responsibilities

The four governments will share expertise via the Stewardship Committee and dedicate financial resources to managing lands and administering programs within their respective jurisdictions.

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Heritage Department is responsible for managing, protecting, and presenting heritage resources on settlement lands and in Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Traditional Territory. This includes land-based research, protection of traditional knowledge, seasonal archaeological projects, documentation of oral histories, storage of heritage material, development of significant heritage sites, Hän language documentation, programming and operation of the *Dänojà Zho* Cultural Centre, and co-management of Forty Mile. The Natural Resources Department contains staff expertise in management and conservation of natural resources, as well as geographic information system (GIS) analysis and cartography, which aids in heritage planning and reporting.

Parks Canada Agency, as the federal agency with heritage expertise, invests in the protection and the interpretation of the Klondike National Historic Sites and other federally designated buildings.

The Yukon government's Department of Tourism and Culture has two units that contribute to the management of heritage resources within Tr'ondëk-Klondike through financial resources and staff expertise. The Historic Sites Unit invests in the interpretation of the history and culture of the area and the protection of heritage resources under its purview. The unit is also responsible for

the research, preservation, management, development, and interpretation of Yukon's historic sites that are not on private lands, federal lands, or settlement lands. In addition, the unit shares management responsibilities for the Forty Mile, Fort Cudahy, and Fort Constantine Historic Site with Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, where both parties contribute human and financial resources and expertise as outlined in the *Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement*. The Heritage Resources Unit is responsible for the protection, management, interpretation, and research of archaeological sites and collections on Crown lands, within municipalities, and on private properties. The Tourism Branch provides funding opportunities, research, expertise, and support to tourism operators in Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the surrounding area.

The City of Dawson staff and Heritage Advisory Committee work with private landowners and developers to ensure compliance with heritage bylaws and plans within municipal boundaries. The City invests in the protection and conservation of municipal historic sites they own.

Each government retains the authority to manage and determine policies for the lands under its jurisdiction. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in has the authority to protect heritage resources on its settlement lands and within its traditional territory that are directly related to the culture and history of the First Nation. The federal government, through Parks Canada Agency, is responsible for the management and the protection of heritage resources on lands it administers. The Yukon Government's Department





of Tourism and Culture has authority to protect heritage resources on lands, as outlined above. The City of Dawson is responsible for protecting heritage resources under its ownership and for managing heritage resources within municipal boundaries, with the exception of Crown lands and settlement lands. These roles remain in effect after the designation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site.

These government authorities agree to form a committee to act as site manager, formalized as the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee. The mandate of this Committee is to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value through implementation of the management plan. The Committee will complete periodic reports and respond to any off-cycle reporting requirements "before" on the condition on the condition of the property to the World Heritage Committee, in collaboration with the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee.

Duration and Review

The "Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan" takes effect immediately following Tr'ondëk-Klondike's official inscription on the World Heritage List, and it is to be reviewed every five years thereafter.

The Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee is responsible for reviewing this management plan on behalf of the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Advisory Committee and other key stakeholders. The review shall focus on the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value as stated at the time of designation and shall be in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* as well as the legislation and policies in force at the federal, territorial, First Nation, and municipal levels.

Listed appendices are in draft form and will be reviewed, revised, and approved by community stakeholder groups prior to the World Heritage Committee decision to inscribe Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List.





APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Draft Memorandum of Understanding

- Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Concerning the Joint Management and Protection of the Proposed Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site

Appendix 2: Draft Terms of Reference

- Draft Terms of Reference for the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee
- Draft Terms of Reference for the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Advisory Committee

Appendix 3: Attributes of Authenticity for Tr'ondëk-Klondike

Appendix 4: Maps

- See maps in nomination proposal. A collection of maps will be appended to the final version of the management plan.

Appendix 5: Glossary

- See glossary in nomination proposal. A condensed glossary will be appended to the final version of the management plan.





APPENDIX 1 DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (“MOU”) CONCERNING THE JOINT MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF TR’ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE LOCATED IN THE DAWSON REGION, YUKON BETWEEN TR’ONDĚK HWĚCH’IN (“TH”) AND YUKON GOVERNMENT (“YG”) AND PARKS CANADA AGENCY (“PARKS CANADA”) AND THE CITY OF DAWSON (“THE CITY”) (Hereinafter referred to collectively as the “Parties” and individually as the “Party”)

Definitions

“**Advisory Committee**” means the Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee, the body that was responsible for preparing the Tr’ondëk-Klondike Nomination for Inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List Nomination, submitted by Canada to the World Heritage Centre in January 2021 and will continue as representatives of the community.

“**Buffer Zone**” means the area surrounding Tr’ondëk-Klondike as described in the Management Plan.

“**Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee**” means the Parks Canada Agency, which is responsible for leading implementation of the World

Heritage Convention on behalf of the Government of Canada, as a State Party to the Convention. The Canadian Delegation is led by the Vice-President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada, and speaks on behalf of Canada with respect to official positions related to implementation of the Convention.

“**Communication**” means all activities related to the public transmission of information through print, radio, television, web, and any other media, as well as in public events and advertising.

“**Consultation**” means the process by which the input of a stakeholder on matters affecting it is sought.

“**ICOMOS**” means the International Council on Monuments and Sites, the World Heritage Committee’s official advisory body with respect to cultural heritage matters.

“**Jurisdiction**” means an area under the authority of First Nation, federal, territorial, or municipal governments.

“**Management Plan**” means the “Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan”.

“**Members**” means the government representatives that are members of the Stewardship Committee or the Advisory Committee per its Terms of Reference. Members will be identified and associated with one or both of the Committees.

“**Nomination**” means the formal documentation prepared by the Advisory Committee and submitted by the Canadian Delegation to the World





Heritage Committee for the purpose of inscribing Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List.

“Operational Guidelines” means the document prepared by the World Heritage Committee officially known as *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Among other things, the Operational Guidelines provide guidance on the requirements for the preparation of nominations and outline the World Heritage Committee's expectations with respect to management of World Heritage sites.

“Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)” means “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole” (*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO 2008, paragraph 49).

“Parties” means the governments responsible for co-management of Tr'ondëk-Klondike as signatories to this MOU and members of the Stewardship Committee.

“Regulatory Authorities” means the government departments or agencies, or independent bodies, with authority under specific legislation regulating an activity within the boundaries of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

“State Party” means a member state of UNESCO that has ratified the World Heritage Convention.

“Stewardship Committee” means the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee, the body identified as the site manager of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

“Terms of Reference” means the Terms of Reference of the Stewardship Committee, which takes effect after signing of this MOU, and which may be amended by its members in the future.

“TKWHS” or “Tr'ondëk-Klondike” means Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site, which title will come into effect when the nominated property has been deemed by the World Heritage Committee to have OUV and is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

“World Heritage Centre” means the Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee, provided by the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and located in Paris, France.

“World Heritage Committee” means the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, as established by the World Heritage Convention.

“World Heritage Convention” means the international agreement formally known as the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

“World Heritage List” means the list of cultural and natural heritage properties created under the World Heritage Convention, which consists of properties that the World Heritage Committee considers having OUV.

Purpose

The purpose of this MOU is to set out the means by which the Parties agree to collaborate through mutual understanding and assistance to manage TKWHS. The Management Plan outlines the tools and methods to achieve this.

Scope

This MOU covers the relationship between the Parties and takes effect after

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the World Heritage Committee inscribes Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List.

Any reference in this MOU to the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site (TKWHS) is conditional on a successful inscription by the World Heritage Committee.

Background

In 2004, "The Klondike" was placed on Canada's Tentative List for potential inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List. As such, it was proposed by Canada as a candidate for the highest possible international recognition for cultural and natural heritage sites. It is a distinction that brings greater international attention to an extraordinary place, while fostering community pride and civic engagement.

The Advisory Committee worked from 2013 to 2017 to develop a nomination for Tr'ondëk-Klondike. This nomination was recalled by the State Party for further work on the nomination. A new concept proposal was submitted to ICOMOS for an upstream review in 2019 and a new nomination was developed by conducting research, heritage values workshops with stakeholders, and management planning exercises. The new nomination was submitted in 2021. The support of local residents, organizations, and all levels of government was instrumental in the completion of the nomination.

Following the submission of a nomination to UNESCO in February 2021, and its evaluation led by ICOMOS, the World Heritage Committee inscribed Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List in July 2022.

There are multiple Regulatory Authorities active within the nominated property. Consequently, and in line with the requirements outlined in the Operational Guidelines, the Parties have jointly developed a Management

Plan and a governance structure for its implementation. The Stewardship Committee, composed of the heritage representatives from each government, is well-positioned for collaborative management of the World Heritage Site.

Statement of Commitment

The Parties agree to protect the OUV of TKWHS and the components of TKWHS that are recognized as the basis for its OUV as recognized by the World Heritage Committee at the time of the inscription of Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List, within their respective jurisdictional powers and operational abilities.

The Parties agree to apply the following principles to guide the implementation of the "Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan" during the term of this MOU:

- Principle 1: The Management Plan establishes a framework of existing management plans and practices that apply to Tr'ondëk-Klondike and its buffer zone.
- Principle 2: The Management Plan places the management and conservation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike's OUV within the existing management policies to guide the Stewardship Committee in providing advice and to assist with making decisions and recommendations.
- Principle 3: Management of the nominated property will be delivered through existing government authorities, within their respective jurisdictions, supplemented by advice from the Stewardship Committee and procedures developed to accommodate a designated World Heritage site.





- Principle 4: Management of Tr'ondëk-Klondike will meet or exceed the Parties' respective standards of protection, conservation, and presentation outlined in the Management Plan.
- Principle 5: This MOU and the Stewardship Committee's Terms of Reference outline a process in which communication and collaboration will occur to mitigate actions undertaken by an owner or a government entity with regulatory responsibilities that may impact the OUV and components of the nominated property.
- Principle 6: The Management Plan recognizes that the property should support economic viability, diversity, and opportunities for residents in a manner consistent with Dawson City's Integrated Sustainability Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, while maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and local stewardship.
- Principle 7: The Stewardship Committee will ensure that regular monitoring continues to occur, and that status reports are assembled on a schedule responding to the reporting requirements of the State Party, the World Heritage Committee, and the World Heritage Centre.

In addition, the Parties agree to pursue the following goals and objectives in relation to the management of TKWHS during the term of this MOU and in collaboration with the Stewardship Committee:

Goal 1: To instill a strong sense of shared community pride and stewardship in the protection, interpretation, and promotion of TKWHS by:

- engaging residents, organizations, and other regional stakeholders in activities that celebrate the importance of TKWHS;
- employing a governance model that ensures the interests and concerns of local residents are heard, discussed, and incorporated into the Stewardship Committee's advice to Regulatory Authorities;
- ensuring that local schools are provided with information and opportunities to incorporate TKWHS and its OUV into their curriculum; and
- supporting training and job opportunities for Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizens and other Dawson residents to undertake the conservation, interpretation, and promotion of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

Goal 2: To provide for the protection, continuing community use, and appreciation of TKWHS by:

- ensuring that visitors have access to appropriate areas of TKWHS and appreciate the site's values without impacting community use, and
- supporting ongoing research about the component sites.

Goal 3: To enrich the lives of residents and visitors by promoting wide recognition, understanding, and appreciation of the educational and cultural values represented by the nominated property by:

- promoting tourism through regional, national, and international media;
- creating an interpretation plan to strengthen understanding and guide the presentation of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and identify opportunities for sharing the site's Outstanding Universal Value;

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- ensuring promotion is managed responsibly in all aspects of publicity, respecting cultural principles in accordance with local interests and United Nations Sustainability Goals;
- encouraging and facilitating joint marketing initiatives among community partners to expand understanding of the impacts of colonialism on Indigenous peoples; and
- exploring collaborative arrangements with Kluane/Wrangell–St. Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini–Alsek World Heritage Site.

Roles and Responsibilities

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee is responsible for defining the initial Terms of Reference for the Stewardship Committee. The Advisory Committee will meet with the Stewardship Committee twice per year to enhance communications with the community and to collaborate on topics of mutual interest in the conservation and presentation of the property.

After the nominated property is inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee, the Advisory Committee will continue to provide advice and recommendations to the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee.

Stewardship Committee

After the World Heritage Committee inscribes Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List, the Stewardship Committee will act in accordance with its mandate as described in this MOU and its Terms of Reference.

The mandate of the Stewardship Committee is to ensure the conservation,

protection, presentation, and transmission of TKWHS's OUV to future generations by:

- implementing the Management Plan through a coordinated management approach between all Parties;
- providing advice to ensure the integrity of TKWHS;
- promoting TKWHS's Outstanding Universal Value;
- engaging stakeholders in the stewardship of TKWHS;
- supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value; and
- monitoring and reporting on the condition of TKWHS.

When reporting to the World Heritage Centre about the condition of TKWHS, the Stewardship Committee will work cooperatively with the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee to ensure the necessary information is collected, integrated, and shared through established mechanisms.

The Stewardship Committee includes representation from governments per its Terms of Reference.

In the event that the Stewardship Committee requires management of financial resources, one of the Parties will be delegated responsibility for financial management on behalf of the Board, contingent on agreement of the delegated Party.

The Stewardship Committee will develop policies and procedures for decision-making and its operations as necessary.

The Stewardship Committee will foster and facilitate research and information-sharing for the benefit of TKWHS and may engage with technical advisors





or other stakeholders to achieve its objectives.

The Stewardship Committee may provide recommendations to Regulatory Authorities on proposed development projects or land-use applications taking place within TKWHS in accordance with its Terms of Reference and the Management Plan.

The Stewardship Committee may establish any committee it deems necessary to achieve its mandate in accordance with its Terms of Reference. These committees will advise the Stewardship Committee regarding issues that could have an impact on the OUV of TKWHS, including on its protection, interpretation, and promotion.

The Parties

The Parties are members of the Stewardship Committee.

The Parties will notify the Stewardship Committee of development projects, zoning issues, plans, policies, activities, and other matters within their jurisdictions that could impact the OUV of TKWHS.

The Parties will provide all available information to the Stewardship Committee to report on the condition of TKWHS.

The Parties will provide expertise necessary for the protection of the OUV of TKWHS, subject to the availability of funds and personnel.

The Parties will help promote TKWHS and provide support for projects that will contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the component sites, subject to the availability of funds and personnel.

The Parties will provide support to welcome visitors to TKWHS and interpret the values and importance of TKWHS, subject to the availability of

funds and personnel, and in accordance with any tourism or interpretation plans that may be developed.

Parks Canada

The Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Convention is led by the Vice-President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada. Any communications between the World Heritage Centre and TKWHS will be coordinated by Parks Canada in its role as the lead organization for implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Canada.

Communications

A Party will not use the marks, including organizational identifiers, of another Party without that other Party's written consent.

Communication regarding TKWHS, such as media relations, advertising, and public events, will be managed by the Stewardship Committee per its Terms of Reference.

A communication strategy will be developed by the Stewardship Committee.

Amendments and Termination

This MOU will be effective as of the date that Tr'ondëk-Klondike is inscribed on the World Heritage List by decision of the World Heritage Committee and shall remain in effect until terminated with the written consent of all Parties.

This MOU may be amended by consent of all Parties provided the amendment is in writing and signed by all Parties.

Any Party may terminate its participation in this MOU by providing to the other Parties ninety (90) days' notice in writing of such termination. Upon expiration of such period of notice, that Party's participation shall be terminated.

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General Matters

Any reference in this MOU to a statute, regulation, bylaw, declaration, directive, policy, approval, requirement, standard, or order means the statute, regulation, bylaw, declaration, directive, policy, approval, requirement, standard, or order then in force, as it may be amended, revised, consolidated, or substituted from time to time.

It is recognized that this MOU constitutes a statement of mutual understanding between the Parties. However, it is not intended to be and shall not be interpreted or construed as a legally enforceable agreement or as creating any legal rights or obligations between the Parties.

It is also recognized that each Party and Regulatory Authority retains its authority in respect of the lands and resources under its jurisdiction.

It is also recognized that nothing in the MOU, or in the work the Parties undertake together, is intended to be or shall be interpreted or construed as creating an agency, partnership, or joint venture relationship of any kind between the Parties or as imposing on either Party any partnership, joint venture, or agency duties, obligations, or liabilities to the other Party or to any other person.

In dealings with other persons, the Parties will endeavour to ensure that all such persons are aware that the Parties are not acting in partnership, as a joint venture, or as agents for each other.

Any disagreements in the interpretation or application of this MOU will be addressed by good faith discussions among the Parties.





Notice

The Parties agree that any notice required to be given pursuant to this MOU shall be sufficiently given if personally delivered or mailed to the Parties as follows:

Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in:

Chief
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
1242 Front Street
PO Box 599
Dawson, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

Parks Canada:

Field Unit Superintendent
Yukon Unit
Parks Canada Agency
205-300 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2B5

Yukon Government:

Minister
Department of Tourism and Culture
Yukon Government
100 Hanson Street
PO Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6

City of Dawson:

Mayor
City of Dawson
1336 Front Street
PO Box 308
Dawson, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

In addition, notice will be given to the Stewardship Committee as follows:

Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee:
Chair

Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee
c/o Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
PO Box 599
Dawson, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

On behalf of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in:

Signature

Date

On behalf of Yukon Government:

Signature

Date

On behalf of Parks Canada:

Signature

Date

On behalf of the City of Dawson:

Signature

Date

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APPENDIX 2

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE WORLD HERITAGE SITE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Draft Terms of Reference for the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee

- These Terms of Reference are approved by the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee on [Day] [Month], [Year] and in effect thereafter.

Definitions

“Advisory Committee” means the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee, the body that was responsible for preparing the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Nomination for Inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List Nomination, submitted by Canada to the World Heritage Centre in January 2021 and will continue as representatives of the community.

“Buffer Zone” means the area surrounding Tr'ondëk-Klondike as described in the Management Plan.

“Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee” means the Parks Canada Agency, which is responsible for leading implementation of the World Heritage Convention on behalf of the Government of Canada, as a State Party to the Convention. The Canadian Delegation is led by the Vice-President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada, and speaks on behalf of Canada with respect to official positions related to implementation of the Convention.

“Communication” means all activities related to the public transmission of information through print, radio, television, web, and any other media, as well as in public events and advertising.

“Consultation” means the process by which the input of a stakeholder on matters affecting it is sought.

“Jurisdiction” means an area under the authority of First Nations, federal, territorial, or municipal governments.

“Management Plan” means the “Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan”.

“Members” means the government representatives that are members of the Stewardship Committee or the Advisory Committee per its Terms of Reference. Members will be identified and associated with one or both of the Committees.

“MOU” means the Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Joint Management and Protection of the Proposed Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site, Dawson City, Yukon.

“Nomination” means the formal documentation prepared by the Advisory Committee and submitted by the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee for the purpose of inscribing Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List.





“Operational Guidelines” means the document prepared by the World Heritage Committee officially known as *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Among other things, the Operational Guidelines provide guidance on the requirements for the preparation of nomination proposals and outline the World Heritage Committee’s expectations with respect to management of World Heritage sites.

“Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)” means “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole” (*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO 2008, paragraph 49).

“Parties” means the organizations responsible for co-management of Tr’ondëk-Klondike as signatories to the MOU, who are the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, City of Dawson, the Yukon Government, and Parks Canada.

“Regulatory Authorities” means the government departments or agencies, or independent bodies, with authority under specific legislation regulating an activity within the boundaries of Tr’ondëk-Klondike and its buffer zone.

“Stewardship Committee” means the Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee, the body identified as the site manager of Tr’ondëk-Klondike.

“Terms of Reference (TOR)” means the Terms of Reference of the Stewardship Committee, which takes effect after signing of the MOU, and which may be amended by its members in the future.

“TKWHS” or “Tr’ondëk-Klondike” means Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site, which title will come into effect when Tr’ondëk-Klondike has been deemed by the World Heritage Committee to have OUV and is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

“World Heritage Centre” means the Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee, provided by the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and located in Paris, France.

“World Heritage Committee” means the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, as established by the World Heritage Convention.

“World Heritage Convention” means the international agreement formally known as the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.

“World Heritage List” means the list of cultural and natural heritage properties created under the World Heritage Convention, which list consists of properties that the World Heritage Committee considers having OUV.





Purpose

The Stewardship Committee brings together representatives of various governments and agencies with regulatory, management, or administrative responsibilities for the lands that encompass the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site and include the City of Dawson, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, the Yukon Government, and Parks Canada. In addition, when required or requested, this Stewardship Committee may have representatives from the local community and industry organizations with an interest in the presentation, promotion, and responsible development of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

The mandate of the Stewardship Committee is to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of TKWHS's OUV to future generations by:

- implementing the Management Plan by a coordinated management approach between all Parties;
- providing advice to ensure the integrity of TKWHS;
- promoting TKWHS's Outstanding Universal Value;
- supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value, and monitoring and reporting on the condition of TKWHS;
- Meeting twice/year with the TKWHS Advisory Committee to maintain community engagement and consider information and recommendations from the Advisory Committee on the management, presentation, promotion and responsible development of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.

Status of the Committee

Each Member retains its authority in respect of the lands and resources under its jurisdiction.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Stewardship Committee are to:

- act within its mandate and in accordance with the MOU and these Terms of Reference in respect of TKWHS;
- implement the Management Plan through a coordinated management approach between all Parties;
- review the Management Plan;
- consult its members on key issues;
- promote TKWHS's OUV;
- foster and facilitate research and information-sharing for the benefit of TKWHS;
- report on the condition of TKWHS, including, as necessary, to the World Heritage Centre through the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee;
- obtain the support of relevant authorities;
- if needed, provide recommendations to Regulatory Authorities on proposed development projects taking place within TKWHS per the Management Plan; and
- oversee the management of any finances under the Committee's purview by delegation to one of the Committee's Members.

The Stewardship Committee's members are not responsible for providing funds for the operation of the Committee.

The Stewardship Committee may establish any sub-committee it determines necessary to achieve its



mandate in accordance with its TOR. These sub-committees will advise the Stewardship Committee regarding issues that could have an impact on the OUV of TKWHS, including on its protection, interpretation, and promotion. A sub-committee will include at least one member of the Stewardship Committee.

The Stewardship Committee may establish formal rules of procedure and policies that are necessary for the performance of its responsibilities.

The Stewardship Committee may speak informally with interested persons or groups but may not conduct formal consultations. Public Consultation is solely the responsibility of the Regulatory Authorities.

Membership

The members of the Stewardship Committee are from the following organizations:

- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Heritage Department ("TH");
- Parks Canada Agency, Yukon Field Unit ("Parks Canada");
- Yukon Government, Department of Tourism and Culture, Cultural Services Branch, Historic Sites Unit ("YG"); and
- City of Dawson ("the City").

Each organization shall delegate one (1) representative and one (1) alternate.

Representatives and alternates shall have authority to make decisions within their area of responsibility on behalf of their respective organizations.

The term of office for each representative is at the discretion of the respective organization.

Technical advisors or other guests may be invited to attend the meetings upon request of the Stewardship Committee

to provide advice and assistance as necessary.

Individuals who no longer represent the organization for which they were appointed will cease to be members of the Board.

Chair

The position of Chair of the Committee will be appointed internally by the members of the Stewardship Committee.

The responsibilities of the Chair include:

- scheduling meetings and approving agendas;
- reviewing the draft minutes prior to their distribution;
- chairing meetings;
- ensuring that all agenda items end with a decision, action, or definite outcome;
- inviting technical advisors or other guests to attend meetings when required by the Stewardship Committee;
- representing TKWHS in an official capacity; and
- serving as the official spokesperson of TKWHS and responding to media requests on behalf of the Committee as needed.

Secretary

The position of Secretary of the Committee will be appointed internally by the members of the Stewardship Committee.

The responsibilities of the Secretary include:

- issuing notices of meetings at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting date;





- preparing and distributing meeting agendas and documents required for discussion or comment;
- taking notes and preparing minutes of Committee meetings within ten (10) days after the meeting;
- providing draft minutes to the Chair for review prior to their distribution to the Committee;
- ensuring that the minutes of the previous meeting are approved at the beginning of the following meeting;
- organizing the logistics of Committee meetings and any other meetings or events relating to the operations of the Committee; and
- ensuring the records of the meetings and correspondence is filed and available to the four members of the Stewardship Committee and where applicable to the TKWHS Advisory Committee.

Meetings

A minimum of four meetings per year shall be held in the community of Dawson City and scheduled by the Chair.

Special meetings shall be called by the Chair upon the request, in writing, specifying the reasons for the meeting by any member of the Stewardship Committee.

Quorum will be two-thirds of the members of the Stewardship Committee and must include the Tr'ondëk Hwëch in member, who must be present in person or via conference call before the meeting can proceed.

Decisions will be made by consensus; however, under exceptional circumstances, voting will be conducted with a majority determining the decision.

Each member will have an opportunity at each meeting to provide a summary of concerns, issues, and opportunities and discuss these as appropriate.

Minutes will record key points of discussion and decision making. Decisions should be accompanied by a rationale regarding the issue's potential effects on TKWHS's OUV.

Minutes will be made available to the public following approval of the Board.

As necessary, the Stewardship Committee may call public meetings to report on the management of TKWHS and discuss issues, challenges, and opportunities.

Management of the World Heritage Site

The Stewardship Committee will act within its mandate in respect of TKWHS according to the highest standards in cultural heritage management and the Management Plan.

Each Party shall retain the authority to make independent management decisions on property within its jurisdiction.

The Management Plan will be reviewed five years after inscription on the World Heritage List and every five years thereafter.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the Management Plan, the Board may hire or contract staff.

Staffing

The Stewardship Committee may hire or contract a position to assist in carrying out its mandate, if funding is available.

Staff responsibilities will be determined by the Committee and may include:

- coordinating the implementation of the Management Plan for TKWHS;





- coordinating the implementation of the decisions of the Committee;
- seeking and facilitating partnerships to pursue the goals of implementing the Management Plan, particularly for activities relating to research, protection, promotion, and sustainability;
- providing logistical and administrative support to the Committee, as detailed under the responsibilities of the Secretary;
- providing logistical and administrative support to any sub-committees of the Committee;
- preparing reports and recommendations to the Committee;
- reporting annually on the implementation of the Management Plan and on the condition of TKWHS;
- coordinating and preparing the report on the condition of TKWHS for Canada's Periodic Report under the guidance of the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee;
- reviewing the Management Plan and any other management-related document;
- implementing any other plans, guidelines, or policies produced or adopted by the Committee;
- preparing funding applications for the Committee's review and approval;
- managing the day-to-day financial matters of the Committee and providing regular reports on the budget;
- coordinating media, public, and stakeholder relations;
- managing the website for TKWHS;

- managing correspondence on behalf of the Committee; and
- acting as the first point of contact on behalf of the Committee for general inquiries and requests for input or information.

Funding

The organizations represented on the Stewardship Committee will cover the costs associated with the participation of their representative on the Stewardship Committee, such as for travel and meeting attendance.

The Stewardship Committee will research funding sources for ongoing operational costs related to implementation of the Management Plan.

Managing Development

Individual members will not engage in regulatory or development assessment processes on behalf of the Stewardship Committee unless directed by the Committee.

Communications and Media Relations

If a member receives a media request or proposes to engage in a media event in relation to TKWHS, the member will first consult with the Stewardship Committee.

If the Stewardship Committee receives a media request, the Stewardship Committee will approve media statements and designate an official spokesperson if the Chair is unavailable.

Dispute Resolution

In the event that an independent management decision made by a Party on property within its jurisdiction is considered threatening to the OUV of TKWHS by a member of the Committee, the concerned member may initiate formal discussion of the issue at a regular or Special Meeting per section h of these Terms of Reference.





Amendments or Revisions

These Terms of Reference will be reviewed at least every three years by the Stewardship Committee and may be amended at any time to meet the requirements of the Committee, provided that the amendment is in writing and agreed to by all members.





Terms of Reference Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Advisory Committee

These Terms of Reference are approved by the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Advisory Committee on [Day] [Month], [Year] and in effect thereafter.

Definitions

“Advisory Committee” means the Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Advisory Committee, the body that was responsible for preparing the Tr'ondëk-Klondike Nomination for Inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List Nomination, submitted by Canada to the World Heritage Centre in January 2021 and will continue as representatives of the community.

“Buffer Zone” means the area surrounding Tr'ondëk-Klondike as described in the Management Plan.

“Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee” means the Parks Canada Agency, which is responsible for leading implementation of the World Heritage Convention on behalf of the Government of Canada, as a State Party to the Convention. The Canadian Delegation is led by the Vice-President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada, and speaks on behalf of Canada with respect to official positions related to implementation of the Convention.

“Communication” means all activities related to the public transmission of information through print, radio, television, web, and any other media, as well as in public events and advertising.

“Consultation” means the process by which the input of a stakeholder on matters affecting it is sought.

“Jurisdiction” means an area under the authority of First Nations, federal, territorial, or municipal governments.

“Management Plan” means the “Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan”.

“Members” means the government representatives that are members of the Stewardship Committee or the Advisory Committee per its Terms of Reference. Members will be identified and associated with one or both of the Committees.

“MOU” means the Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Joint Management and Protection of the Proposed Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site, Dawson City, Yukon.

“Nomination” means the formal documentation prepared by the Advisory Committee and submitted by the Canadian Delegation to the World Heritage Committee for the purpose of inscribing Tr'ondëk-Klondike on the World Heritage List.

“Operational Guidelines” means the document prepared by the World Heritage Committee officially known as *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Among other things, the Operational Guidelines provide guidance on the requirements for the preparation of nomination proposals and outline the World Heritage Committee's expectations with respect to management of World Heritage sites.

“Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)” means “cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole” (*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO 2008, paragraph 49).

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“Parties” means the organizations responsible for co-management of Tr’ondëk-Klondike as signatories to the MOU, who are the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, City of Dawson, the Yukon Government, and Parks Canada.

“Regulatory Authorities” means the government departments or agencies, or independent bodies, with authority under specific legislation regulating an activity within the boundaries of Tr’ondëk-Klondike and its buffer zone.

“Stewardship Committee” means the Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Stewardship Committee, the body identified as the site manager of Tr’ondëk-Klondike.

“Terms of Reference (TOR)” means the Terms of Reference of the Stewardship Committee, which takes effect after signing of the MOU, and which may be amended by its members in the future.

“TKWHS” or “Tr’ondëk-Klondike” means Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site, which title will come into effect when Tr’ondëk-Klondike has been deemed by the World Heritage Committee to have OUV and is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

“World Heritage Centre” means the Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee, provided by the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and located in Paris, France.

“World Heritage Committee” means the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, as established by the World Heritage Convention.

“World Heritage Convention” means the international agreement formally known as the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

“World Heritage List” means the list of cultural and natural heritage properties created under the World Heritage Convention, which list consists of properties that the World Heritage Committee considers having OUV.

Purpose

The Advisory Committee brings together representatives of community organizations and agencies that are key community stakeholders or interested parties in the Tr’ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site.

The mandate of the Advisory Committee is to bring the community together to recognize and celebrate our shared past, present, and future and to ensure the conservation, protection, presentation, and transmission of TKWHS’s OUV to future generations by:

- Providing input to the Stewardship Committee on implementation of the Management Plan;
- Promoting TKWHS’s Outstanding Universal Value;
- Supporting a diverse and vibrant economy in a manner consistent with maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value;
- Providing liaison with the community to ensure there is representation to the Stewardship Committee, from the local community and industry organizations with an interest in the presentation, promotion, and responsible development of Tr’ondëk-Klondike; and
- Providing information and recommendations to the Stewardship Committee on the presentation, promotion, and responsible development of Tr’ondëk-Klondike.





Status of the Committee

Committee members are non-regulatory and do not have authority in respect of lands and resources not under their jurisdiction.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Advisory Committee are to:

- act in accordance with these Terms of Reference in respect of TKWHS;
- consult its members on key issues;
- promote TKWHS's OUV;
- foster and facilitate information-sharing for the benefit of TKWHS; and
- obtain the support of community members.

Membership and Reporting

The Advisory Committee includes broad-based representation from key community stakeholders and residents.

The members of the Advisory Committee will be sourced from the following groups and individuals:

- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in
- City of Dawson
- Government of Yukon, Cultural Services
- Parks Canada Agency
- Klondike Visitors Association
- Dawson City Chamber of Commerce
- Dawson City Museum
- Residents of the Dawson City area (up to four positions, including at least one Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in citizen)
- Klondike Placer Miners Association

Each organization can delegate one representative and one alternate.

Alternates are encouraged to attend meetings, but in the event of a vote being conducted, the alternate may only vote if the principal representative is absent.

The terms of office are for 3 years, at which time organizations can delegate a new representative or appoint the same representative for another 3-year term.

The Advisory Committee may invite new members to join the board, if necessary, to ensure there is balance and diverse representation from the community.

Quorum will be 50% plus one of filled positions of the Advisory Committee. A quorum must be present before a meeting can proceed.

Should an Advisory Committee member miss three consecutive meetings without an alternative, this absence will be deemed a resignation and they will not be included in quorum. The position will be considered vacant.

Experts can be added as ex-officio non-voting members of the Advisory Committee as required.

Resource people may be invited to attend meetings upon request from the Advisory Committee to provide advice and assistance as necessary.

Decisions should be made by consensus and approved unanimously. Should consensus not be possible, a vote will be conducted with a majority determining the decision.

Co-Chairpersons

There will be two Co-Chairpersons of the Advisory Committee. One will be an employee of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in (the Director of Heritage). The other Co-Chairperson will be elected by the Committee on the basis of their demonstrated ability to represent





community values and dedicate the necessary time to the Project in order to fulfill the role.

The responsibilities of the Co-Chairpersons include:

- Approving draft agendas prior to meetings;
- Inviting resource people to attend meetings when required by the Advisory Committee;
- Guiding the meetings according to the time and agenda and ensuring that all agenda items end with a decision, action or definite outcome;
- Reviewing the draft minutes prior to their distribution;
- Ensuring that the minutes of the previous meeting are approved at the beginning of the following meeting; and
- Serving as the official Spokespersons of the Project.

Secretary

The position of Secretary of the Committee will be appointed internally by the members of the Advisory Committee.

The responsibilities of the Secretary include:

- issuing notices of meetings at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting date;
- preparing and distributing meeting agendas and documents required for discussion or comment;
- taking notes and preparing minutes of Committee meetings within ten (10) days after the meeting;

- providing draft minutes to the Chair for review prior to their distribution to the Committee;
- ensuring that the minutes of the previous meeting are approved at the beginning of the following meeting, and
- organizing the logistics of Committee meetings and any other meetings or events relating to the operations of the Committee.

Meetings

Meetings shall be held once every four months, on a regular day, at a time and location to be decided upon by the Advisory Committee.

Two of the meetings to occur with the Stewardship Committee once every six months, on a regular day, at a time and location to be decided upon by the Advisory Committee.

Special meetings may be called by the Co-Chairpersons upon the request of two or more members of the Advisory Committee.

Meetings are public and minutes will be available, following approval of the Advisory Committee.

Notwithstanding 6.3, the Committee may close a meeting to the public in order to discuss personnel matters, legal proceedings, or commercial or other information received in confidence which, if disclosed, would likely be prejudicial to the Committee or other parties involved.

Funding

The organizations represented on the Advisory Committee will cover the costs associated with the participation of their representative on the Advisory Committee, such as for travel and meeting attendance.





If other funds are required for special projects of mutual interest that will benefit the TKWHS, the Committee may obtain funds either from their organizations or other funding programs. All management of the funds is the responsibility of the Advisory Committee as is the expenditure and required financial reporting.

Reporting

Minutes of the Advisory Committee meetings will be retained and filed with the Secretary, who will transfer the files once per year to the Stewardship Committee.

Financial reporting or information gathered through special projects will be transferred once per year to the Stewardship Committee.

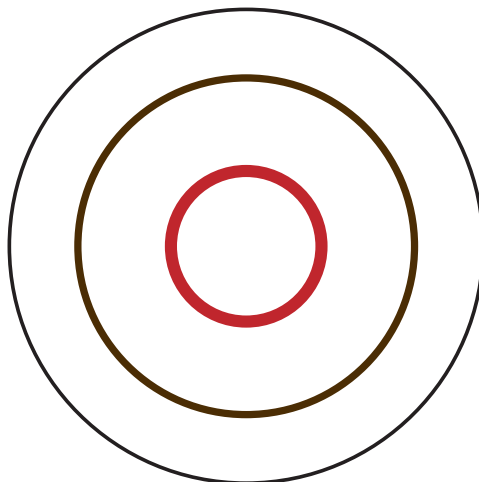
Communications and Media Relations

If a member receives a media request or proposes to engage in a media event in relation to TKWHS, the member will first consult with the Co-Chairs of the Advisory Committee who will contact the Stewardship Committee.

The Stewardship Committee will approve media statements and designate an official spokesperson.

Amendments

These Terms of Reference will be reviewed every three years by the Advisory Committee and may be amended at any time to meet the requirements of the Committee, provided that the amendment is in writing and agreed to by all members.





APPENDIX 3

ATTRIBUTES OF AUTHENTICITY FOR TR'ONDĚK-KLONDIKE

Attributes of Authenticity

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* state that “properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes.” Types of attributes that might be considered as expressing the Outstanding Universal Value include:

- form and design
- materials and substance
- use and function
- traditions, techniques, and management systems
- location and setting
- spirit and feeling

Trondëk-Klondike expresses its OUV through the following attributes

Tr'ondëk-Klondike is wholly located within the traditional territory of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, in Canada's Yukon Territory. The location of the component sites at the confluence of rivers or beside running creeks or rivers reflects Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in encampment and harvesting activities and also the appeal of these sites to the newcomers. The location and setting of the component sites and the geographical and spatial relationship between them testify to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's ancestor's use of the sites for hundreds or thousands of years and provides tangible evidence of how they established resource sites related to habitation, harvesting, and trade. Physical characteristics of the component sites,

such as their location near fishing sites along the Yukon River, or near stands of trees in the uplands, or on elevated benches or large flat areas represent tangible geographic evidence of cultural ideals for preferred settlement spaces.

The location and setting of colonial settlement sites superimposed on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in encampment and harvesting sites attests to the direct effects of the colonial incursion at the component sites as well as the desirability of these places to the newcomers. All sites provide a level area to build, trees for construction, fuel and protection from the wind, and fresh running water. But most importantly these places were accessible by industrial transport of the later nineteenth century, principally steam-powered boats that transported people and goods critical for the expansion of regional economic opportunities. The strategic location of Fort Reliance in close proximity to other Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in encampments demonstrates the desire of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in to participate in and control trade within their territory. Forty Mile, at the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon Rivers, was built overtop of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in fishing and hunting camps, which historically provided access to fishing and also caribou hunting, as the caribou migrated across the river. The location of this component and the other two components located near the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon rivers, also demonstrate the segregation of space for either strategic reasons (NWMP at Fort Constantine being separate from Forty Mile) or as a mechanism of segregation (the First Nation community on Mission Island





at Forty Mile, or *Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et* (Dënezhu Graveyard). The historic town provided support to gold miners working nearby and access to river transportation. Similar characteristics are shared with other component sites, such as *Tr'ochëk* and Dawson City at the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers—both ancestral hunting and fishing sites developed into colonial industrial and residential areas. *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) is located along the Yukon River at the confluence of Moosehide Creek that provided fresh running water, access to food sources, and a level area for dwellings. *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City) is distinctive due to the stand of spruce trees adjacent to the Blackstone River. The camp had access to water, wood for fuel, and caribou. At each component of the property the location and setting informs, and is inseparable from, the use and function of these places either because the locations directly relate to pre-colonial or post-colonial land use and also illustrate the First Nation's experience of colonialism.

Use and Function

Annual seasonal mobility was a defining feature of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture in pre-colonial times; people moved continually in response to seasonal abundance of harvestable resources, returning to the same sites over and over again. In pre-colonial times the components were used by First Nations in the following ways: Fort Reliance, a winter camp and fishing and gathering site; *Ch'édähdëk* (Forty Mile), a caribou hunting site and fish camp; *Tr'ochëk*, a salmon fishing village; the lands of Dawson City, an important moose hunting spot close to the Klondike River; *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village), a hunting and salmon fishing camp; and *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City), a fall and winter caribou harvesting site and trapping area. The incursion

of colonial populations and economic interests in the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in fundamentally transformed the First Nation use and functions of many of these sites as new use and function of the sites was introduced.

The evidence of new land uses associated with the colonial period is dramatic. The development of a mining industry, its associated infrastructure and activities, and the establishment of permanent settlements over traditional harvesting sites resulted in changes to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in land use and the function at many of the component sites. For First Nations people, new land uses included contributing to a cash economy premised on commercial trapping, packing goods, food and clothing production, and, at times, prospecting. Truthful evidence of alteration in the use and function is present at each component part, which illustrates the critical responses to colonization and changing economies. Fort Reliance transformed into a regional centre for the fur trade and early prospecting as demonstrated through archaeological materials and archival records. Forty Mile (*Ch'édähdëk*), Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine, became the first colonial year-round town site and administrative centre, where the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in found themselves marginalized despite a continuing relationship with the site. Evidence of the colonial street grid, numerous buildings that supported commercial, industrial, communications, policing and the church remain, chronicling the use and function of the site by colonial interests. Archaeological evidence on Mission Island reflects the introduced use and function of Mission Island as a fish camp and semi-permanent housing for the First Nation attesting to the marginalization and forced relocation of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in from Forty Mile. Further marginalization is reflected in the establishment of a socially

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segregated burial ground for the First Nation at *Ch'édähdëk Tih'än K'et* (*Dënezhu Graveyard*).

At the newly established Klondike City (*Tr'ochëk*), the absence of archaeological evidence of First Nation occupation (in contrast to extensive archaeological evidence of occupation as a thriving village before the Klondike Gold Rush) for over a generation, illustrates the disruption of land use not uncommon in the colonial era. Vestiges of the colonial grid town plan and the industrial and residential use of the site by the colonizers is evident in foundations and artifacts supported with archival photographs and archival records. Dawson City was built in a moose-hunting pasture and transformed into a capital city, known at the time as “the Paris of the North.” Colonial expansion and consolidation are evident through its built heritage and town plan. With the loss of access to *Tr'ochëk*, *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (*Moosehide Village*) was transformed from a seasonal camp to a permanent village and segregated First Nation reserve. At Black City (*Tthe Zrąy Kek'it*) the traditional use as a harvesting site was intensified, rather than completely transformed; people harvesting caribou for food, materials and the money needed to function in a new economy.

Form and Design

Transformative change is a characteristic of Tr'ondëk-Klondike during this time period and is evident in the form and design of structures, structural remains, and the mapped vestiges of the settlements. Changes in form and design is supported by the breadth of documentary resources that describe the history of the sites. The form and design of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in dwellings changed from semi-subterranean house pits to log cabins over the duration of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

as is evidenced by structural remains at Fort Reliance, *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (*Black City*), and intact structures at *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (*Moosehide Village*). These changes in form and design to make dwellings more permanent demonstrate the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experience of colonialism and their adaptation of building techniques that were associated with increasing sedentism.

The form and design of early colonial structures at *Ch'édähdëk* (*Forty Mile*) and Dawson City attest to the immediate and intense incursion of newcomers in the nominated property and the superimposition of colonial expansion on Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in encampment and harvesting sites; the two bodies of evidence exist with colonial-era structures, artifacts, and debris directly overlying intact archaeological sites related to First Nation occupations. The colonial agents of Church, police, and government and the capitalist economy are evident through the form and design of their respective built expressions. Similarly, the form and design of colonial structures reflect the changing nature of the role the migrants saw for themselves in the area. Refinement in the form and design of colonial structures, from rough cabins of un-milled logs that are standing at Forty Mile to designed framed buildings of Dawson City and Moosehide, demonstrate the increasing consolidation of colonial power and authority in Tr'ondëk-Klondike. The architecture of these colonial structures is confirmed by evidence recorded in newspapers, archival photographs, and records.

The attributes of form and design are also demonstrated in the spatial arrangement of the evidence that relates to settlement areas. This evidence chronicles the changing use of the land that the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in experienced



over the timeframe of the nomination. The form and design of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in encampments—dwellings aligned facing and parallel to the river, set back or raised from the riverbank to allow space for fish drying racks such as at *Tr'ochëk* and *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) or their location near a stream and grove of trees as at *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City)—reflect traditional knowledge and practices associated with harvesting, encampment, and other cultural activities. The form and design of the settlement patterns at Fort Reliance credibly express the cooperative relationship between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and an early colonial enterprise that relied on First Nation labour and is characterized by evidence of an integrated community space.

The form and design of the settlement pattern at *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile) testifies to the larger population and transitory nature of the early miners in the area. Within the layout of this first town site, the isolated position of evidence of the First Nation occupation at Mission Island credibly expresses the segregation of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in from a largely American population that had displaced them from their traditional fishing and hunting camp. At *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile), *Tr'ochëk*, and Dawson City, colonial buildings placed on a street grid characterize the colonial norms that stand in contrast to the layout and design of traditional First Nation encampment and harvesting sites. The escalating nature of indigenous marginalization and dispossession is epitomized at the component site *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) where Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in were forced to negotiate a small reserve in order to maintain a living space in the region. The construction of a church within *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) attests to the consolidation of colonialism, even within the reserve.

Marginalization was not only a feature of the First Nation experience in these sites. An explosion of population in the years of 1896–1899 created a lack of housing, causing newcomers to construct living areas in marginal spaces along the steeply sloped hillsides of Dawson and Klondike City. Evidence of their transient existence is preserved on small stone living platforms.

The combined evidence located within the property indicate that attributes of form and design are intact in the property and are supported by multiple lines of documentary evidence forming a credible and truthful ensemble.

Materials and Substance

Attributes of material and substance that relate to the authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike are present and intact in the eight component sites. Each component includes robust and intact archaeological or structural assemblages that have been inventoried and mapped. The investigations have extracted only a very small percentage of the cultural materials. The authenticity of the sites is characterized by artifacts that reflect the material culture of the time period and can be readily organized chronologically for further classification into First Nation and non-Indigenous assemblages that exist at identified localities within the component sites. Artifacts can also be classified into functional assemblages related to socio-economic activities that occurred at these sites providing evidence of hunting, fishing, commerce, and industry, which directly reflect events that characterize the nature of European Colonialism.

The material evidence captures the essence of change that is characteristic of this period of time. Transformations are characterized by the incorporation of new foreign materials such as glass beads, cotton clothing, cobbled footwear





and new weaponry. The material record also preserves evidence of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in maintaining a distinct cultural identity through the colonial period. Material evidence indicates Indigenous occupants continued to create objects designed from traditional materials as witnessed in early colonial assemblages at the Fort Reliance, *Tr'ochëk*, *Ch'ëdähdëk* and *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* components.

The attributes of material and substance convey the nature of the relationship between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and *Nödlet* by expressing degrees of change, engagement, adaptation, and permanence associated with the consolidation of colonial power and authority by Canada. The material and artifactual evidence from the eight component sites are illustrative of a rapidly evolving relationship between the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and non-Indigenous people. Interpretations of the qualitative nature of the material culture evidence from each site variously support complex narratives of continuity, adaptation, cooperation, alienation and displacement of this colonial event. The physical evidence brings a critical lens to understanding the nuanced nature of the evolving relationships between Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and new migrants over the course of the late nineteenth century.

As with the attributes of form and design, changes in the materials used for constructing dwellings testify to the increasing move to permanent settlement by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in as an adaptation to colonialism. Changes in materials used to build Church, police, and government buildings express the consolidation of colonialism and similar ambitions of the *Nödlet* in making their presence in Tr'ondëk-Klondike more permanent. The attributes of materials and substance are evident in the archaeological and historic resources and supported by oral tradition and

photographic and documentary evidence.

Language and Other Forms of Intangible Heritage

The contemporary expression of language and intangible cultural heritage such as place names and *Tr'ëhudë* confirm the cultural continuity of the traditions, knowledge, and practices of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in Tr'ondëk-Klondike throughout the timeframe focussed on for this nomination. Despite experiencing massive changes to their lifeways that effectively dismantled traditional and cultural systems and contributed to cultural loss during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, traditional social structures and governance systems survived. Their veracity is expressed through oral traditions and their continued use as an integral part of community level governance, sharing practices, and community events. Place names that indicate longstanding cultural relationships with specific places have also survived and continue to be used today, despite the colonial practice of renaming places such as Forty Mile, disregarding First Nation place names and descriptions.

Cultural activities in support of cultural renewal, such as First Fish Culture Camp, Fall Harvest Camp and Moose Camp continue to be practiced at *Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it* (Moosehide Village) and *Ch'ëdähdëk* (Forty Mile). People continue to live seasonally at Moosehide and continue to hunt, fish, and gather. The cultural activity of gathering and renewing family kinships first established through trade networks and the sharing of ancestral lands is renewed at formal events like the biennial Moosehide Gathering, but is also expressed in fieldwork at component sites such as *Tthe Zrąy Kek'it* (Black City). The continuity and strength of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in traditions contributes to the authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike.





APPENDIX 4

MAPS

See maps in nomination proposal. A collection of maps will be appended to the final version of the management plan.





APPENDIX 5

GLOSSARY

A glossary for the management plan will be completed for the final version of the management plan

