DAWSON CITY: THREE STRUCTURAL HISTORIES
by Richard G. Stuart
1980
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Autumn 1980
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Acknowledgements

While the research for and conclusions to the study of the structural and use histories in this report are my own, it would not have been possible without the help of a number of other people. I would like to express my appreciation to the extant recording team of Gary Duguay, Doug Olynyk, Dan Kostiuk and Gordon Menzies; Ottawa engineer Kathy Bardall and Restoration architect Ken Elder; and archaeologists Sheila Minni and Dave Burley. Virgil Broodhagen and Brent Richards prepared the diagrams. The following people read and criticized an earlier draft of the report: Ian Clarke and Frits Pannekoek, Peter Pratt, Jean-Claude Lebeuf, Lorne Campbell, John Gould, Doug Stewart, Michael Gates and Margaret Archibald. Finally I would like to express my thanks to Michael Gates who first informed me of the "Billy Biggs" and the "K.T.M." Collections, then made them available. Particularly valuable was the McDonald material in the Billy Biggs Collection which made possible a much more extensive narrative of the saloon's history than would otherwise have been possible.
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The Context

**Dawson's Structures**
The contemporary settlement of Dawson stands in much the same relationship to the Dawson City that sprang up at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers in 1896, as did the eighth century town of Rome to the city which had once been the centre of a vast empire. In both cases, geographical location and nomenclature remained the same, while size, function, and even appearance diminished.

Today its historic structures stand as a reminder of the brief glory which was Dawson's during the Gold Rush. The transition from city, indeed reputed metropolitan centre, to village was a slow one, barely perceptible to residents, but obvious to visitors. Buildings ran down through neglect, were destroyed or moved, and very few new ones replaced them as bush reclaimed parts of the townsite. While little of the Gold Rush boomtown of myth survives, an impressive body of buildings from the period immediately after does remain, and some of these structures are still in use.

The severity of Klondike climatic conditions has provided a constant challenge to human ingenuity. Many of Dawson's structures have been damaged by harsh winters, seasonal flooding, and shifting permafrost. Abandonment has constituted an equally substantial threat. Had human habitation ceased in Dawson, as it did in Klondike City and West Dawson, there would be little left of the town today but ruins and bush. However, Dawson was never entirely abandoned and, in consequence, a considerable number of its early buildings have survived. These are scattered about the town haphazardly. Once
Diagram 1. Dawson City Site Plan, showing the locations of the "Red Feather" Saloon (3-HB-11), the N.W.M.P. Married Officers' Quarters (1-U-1), and the "Klondike Thawing Machine" Company Warehouse #4 (3-K-7).
comprising mere portions of blocks or districts, and barely distinguishable in historic photographs, they now stand as lone survivors from an earlier period. And today the surviving structures are representative of much that characterized an earlier, more prosperous, era. Ice, water and fire have eliminated larger, more impressive, structures, some gradually, others suddenly. Frost heaving alternated with pooling of water in the summer to slowly weaken foundations while other structures fell quickly to fire. With wood the most efficient and effective medium of construction, many buildings quickly became mere woodpiles waiting for a match. Frost and water destroyed slowly and individually, fire could destroy suddenly, reducing whole blocks as easily as individual structures to embers. What remain from Dawson's brief period of greatness are true survivors.

The three buildings under consideration, the "K.T.M." Co. Warehouse, the "Red Feather" saloon and the N.W.M.P. Married Officers' quarters, survived for reasons both random and utilitarian. There is no evidence that they were more soundly constructed than those now gone, nor necessarily better cared for. In size, shape, location and general function, they differ greatly, although all stood outside the centre of town, two on the periphery of Dawson's business core and one in the government reserve. What does tie them together was the continued use to which they were put. Even after ceasing to be useful for what they were originally intended, they all continued to perform functions which justified at least minimal maintenance (if not expensive upkeep). In Dawson, labour and materials were too expensive to waste, so what was available was reused or recycled. All of the structures under consideration had at least two different uses which justified at least basic maintenance. The K.T.M. warehouse was initially a store and warehouse, briefly a workshop, then for years a hardware warehouse. The saloon suffered a more
ignominious transformation from a social centre to a garage and storage shed. The married officers' quarters went the opposite direction, from an undistinguished residence on the police compound to Dawson's radio station. If any pattern can be said to have marked the histories of these three structures, it would be one which combined a degree of good fortune with functional adaptability in the face of changing needs.

Like so much of what remains in Dawson, what was non-descript and typical when the town prospered has taken on a special significance through the mere accident of survival. The K.T.M. warehouse represents the important warehousing complex that made life in such an isolated location feasible, by storing the equipment that made mechanized mining possible. The saloon is closer to the heart of the Dawson myth than the warehouse, evoking much of the glamour and excitement of the Gold Rush. The officers' quarters also touch on an aspect of the Dawson myth, of the Mounted Police who almost single-handedly preserved Canadian sovereignty and law and order in the face of overwhelming pressure. The warehouse is utilitarian, with a false front that suggests its early attempts to blend into Dawson. The saloon is a simple structure, yet it hints at the elegance such buildings represented. Finally, the officers' quarters are also simple, they are of log rather than frame construction, and are utilitarian to the extreme.

The initial analogy to Rome may seem exaggerated, but the importance of these structures to the myth that was Dawson is central. The Gold Rush marked the high point of Dawson's history; these buildings provide a continuing link with that era.

Structural and Use Histories
It is virtually impossible to disassociate structure from use when studying the history of a building. However, it is im-
important to distinguish between the purposes for which the structure was initially constructed and subsequent uses. The K.T.M. warehouse retained its initial function with only slight changes from the beginning to the end—store and storage space, workshop and warehouse. The "Red Feather" was built for one very definite function, but its shape, size and location meant that it could be adapted to totally unrelated functions, such as garage, warehouse or workshop. Finally, there was no obvious reason for a family residence in the Police Compound to be adapted to the function of a radio station, except that the structure was sound, it was available and it stood in a clear, open space.

There are four main sources for the study of a building. The first and the most important is the structure itself. Shapes, sizes, configurations, layers, transformations, the effects of heat, ice, and water, all are indicated by the structure and can be recorded by extant recording teams. However, without reference to written sources, unless a date is carved in the wood, or a newspaper left in the wall, the exact time changes which occurred are difficult to determine. Investigation of the building can show what happened and suggest layers of changes but, it cannot usually provide dates. In this the structure resembles more closely an archaeological dig than the more usual historical resources; an essential, but limited source which must be complemented by standard research tools—archival sources, published research, and newspapers. A third, related, source which has proven particularly valuable for Dawson is iconographic. The mythological significance of the Gold Rush is reflected in the obvious interest of the participants (or witnesses) to record it pictorially. Later, as myth supplanted reality, and local boomers attempted to maintain Dawson's prominence, photographs were used to show how its buildings reflected the "progress" that other Canadian cities also exhibited. Dawson's
physical location between hills and on a river made panoramic shots practical, while the desire to boost the town and its structures meant that most photographs were taken in the summer. A final source of structural information is the oral testimony of residents of the buildings or of Dawson, although—given the frailty of human memory—this can only be of corroboratory value, particularly with reference to dates.

Depending upon the resources available, and the level of research demanded, a number of factors should be taken into consideration. A necessary starting point is the context relating the construction of the buildings to the historical environment at the time of construction in order to explain how, when and why it was built. Thus, these three structures date from the period immediately after the Gold Rush, but were erected by very different people (or organizations) to serve vastly different purposes. A stable or warehouse, a saloon, and a police residence were the intended uses of these buildings and the structures reflect the different intentions for which they were constructed. Next, and relating more closely to the physical fabric of the building is the question of building technology—what was available in a remote location like Dawson at the time, what was appropriate to the physical environment, and what was financially justifiable. Two structures are of frame construction with façades; the other is a simpler, more solid, log structure. Following from this is the question of the actual construction. This would involve consideration of the problems faced in terms of tools, materials and skilled labour available; services supplied, and whatever can be determined about the actual construction. To the extent possible consideration should also be given to the wider context of building history as represented in this building. Once built the major considerations would be its use over the years, both as originally intended and as it in fact developed; and whatever changes
took place to the structure.

Unfortunately the available resource material does not always correspond with the needs of an adequate structural history. In some instances there is virtually no written information on a building's history. This is particularly so in the case of K.T.M. Co. warehouse. For the other two structures more information (and context) is available but in the case of all three buildings there is not adequate source material for a complete structural history. The following is based on the resources that are available and is offered as a contribution both to the "Structural History" of Dawson as well as of building technology.
The "Red Feather" Saloon

Introduction
Of the three buildings under consideration, this one is the most visually dramatic, and the most important to the development of the Klondike National Historic Sites Master Plan. Standing at the corner of Third and Princess it is visible from all directions. Its signage proclaims in bold relief the "Red Feather Saloon...Wines, Liquors and Cigars" drawing attention to it in a way that neither the K.T.M. Co. warehouse nor the Married Officers' Quarters can possibly do. Its location and the romance it evokes have made it one of the focal points for Parks Canada's interpretive programme in Dawson.

Fortunately both contextual information and resources are comparatively plentiful for this saloon. The building itself is a rich source of information, valuable data to both archaeological and extant recording investigation. Years of use as a garage, storage shed or shop have destroyed much that characterized it as a saloon, but a considerably amount of evidence does remain in the actual structure and the ground beneath it.

Seldom can extant recording or archaeological investigation provide more than "layers" of information. Dates must be sought elsewhere. In the case of this building, a treasure trove of material remained when the Crown acquired the structure. Some was artifactual, some was merely garbage but a surprising amount provided documentary evidence on the operation of the saloon during its first few years. Thus in this case, if not
Diagram 2. Extant Recording of the "Red Feather" Saloon Floor Plan.
for the warehouse or the officers' quarters, an attempt can be made to weave structure and use into an integrated narrative.

On top of this material specific to the saloon, is a small collection of photographs and newspaper, legislative, and civic assessment roll material on saloons in general which helps set the stage upon which the brief drama of the building's history was acted out. There still remain huge gaps in the available information and these must be passed over in silence, or else worked into the narrative on a hypothetical basis. Nonetheless, these impediments can be overcome and a structural and use history of this important building can be written.

The Klondike Saloon
As in other mining regions, the many bars which grew up in Yukon communities tended to hold a prominent part in their social life. Saloons are central to the legend which grew up around Dawson in the Gold Rush period. Journalists and other ephemeral chronicles of the events of 1898 and 1899 tended to depict Dawson as a wide open community, more exotic and exciting than similar settlements accepted as reality. Sporting such colourful names as the "Arctic," the "Aurora," the "Original," the "Sideboard" and the "Sourdough," the saloons achieved a prominence which was perhaps not strictly warranted in fact.

Yet the myth was grounded in reality. During the late 19th century Canadian saloons and bars often performed a social function for the working and middle classes which they no longer do. In Hamilton, Brandon and Nanaimo, as well as in Dawson, they were the working man's "club." Everywhere, they were centres of warmth, light and activity, providing a welcome relief from dingy cabins or rooms, and an elegant contrast from drab, everyday surroundings. And saloons were
probably even more important in Dawson than in the south. For a population predominantly young, male and transient, the saloons provided an opportunity to meet friends, conduct business, and escape numbing toil. They offered the possibility of a few hours of excitement, or simple relaxation in pleasant surroundings. It seems likely that different saloons in Dawson, West Dawson and Klondike City met the needs of different groups and classes, gradually specializing in clientele. Whether this was, in fact, the case will not be known until a full study of the saloon in the context of Dawson's (indeed the Yukon's) social history is undertaken.

The Corner at Third and Princess
Early in its history, Dawson achieved a fairly high degree of geographical specialization, with distinct commercial, industrial, storage and residential districts emerging. Most of the historic saloons clustered in the main business area which extended along Front from the Government Reserve to King Street, and back to Third along King and Queen. Like the large warehouses massed north of King, the saloons were crucial to Dawson, and were for the most part located in a central district. Today the entire warehouse and most of the commercial districts are gone, but there remain survivors of each: a pair of large warehouses east of Fifth Avenue, and a saloon on the south-west corner of Prince and Third. Both structures were decidedly out of place in the physical organization of the town, and this partly explains their survival. The saloon, a derelict one storey shed roofed structure, is easily identified by the sign which announces the "Red Feather Saloon." Although probably the last saloon built (if not the last licensed) in Dawson, and located in a district that catered more to "industrial" than recreational needs, it is now a repository for the mythology of the saloon in Dawson.
Three considerations may have influenced the construction of a saloon on this site in the summer of 1902. First, it was built during a brief period when it was possible to take advantage of major improvements made to Princess, Second and Third. The changes transformed the area from one merely peripheral to the centre of town to one having its own distinct identity, and before government legislative efforts to limit the number of saloon licences destroyed future prospects. Secondly, it was probably a working man's saloon, catering to those who worked and lived in the area, or who met in the Union Hall just west of the building. (see figure 4)

The third and perhaps the crucial determinant was the reduction of the landscape around the corner of Princess and Third to urban proportions. The photograph in figure 1 shows a portion of a Dawson panorama, dated July 4, 1899. At the time it was taken, much of the area obliterated by the April 1899 fire had been rebuilt, and other sections of the townsite upgraded. In the commercial district, the streets and walks were beginning to show the effects of improvements, enhancing the value of structures located there.

The area south from Princess Street and east of Second Avenue was more remote. Much of the surface here was still permafrost bog which had been stripped of its protective cover of moss and low bush. The result was reasonably solid in the winter, but unless drained and filled, it became a swamp, a stagnant water-logged area, that threatened health and precluded construction. It offered little of interest to contractors, who erected commercial buildings to the west and north, and residential structures along the hillside to the east.

A street of sorts had been laid along Princess, extending from the Fairview Hotel on Front, and crossing Third Avenue just north of the Great Northern Hotel. Figure 2 shows Princess, looking east from Second. At best it was a slash in the moss, providing the possibility of a thoroughfare.
In fact, it was an uneven, undrained, impassible man-made stream bed from the swamp behind, eroding the upper reaches of the street and flooding the lower. While the Gem Bakery, the Arctic Laundry, and even Greene the Undertaker (see figure 2) could maintain business in this unpromising part of town, it is difficult to imagine a newly established saloon doing so.

Between 1899 and 1902, Dawson achieved a settled prosperity which suggested that it would not follow earlier mining camps of the region into oblivion. Gradually, the swamp was drained and municipal services developed, as the raw mining camp took on, briefly, the appearance of an urban centre.

The first roads and walks upgraded were in the commercial core; on Front, up King and Queen, and along Second and Third between these. In the early summer of 1902, work began on improving Third Avenue, making it a "trunk road" to the creeks and, not coincidentally, enhancing the value of properties and businesses located on either side. By the end of that summer, Third was easily accessible from both the north and the south. That same summer, requests were submitted for similar improvements of Second and Princess, particularly where they intersected (figure 2). It was eventually decided that half the costs for this improvement—which would involve some 5,000 cubic feet of fill and dressing—would be met by the city. The property owners of Second between Queen and Princess, and Princess from Second west were to pay for the rest as the value of their property would, in theory, be enhanced. However, this could not be done without raising Princess both east and west of Second too. Had Princess remained lower, it would have served as a conduit for water from the higher levels east of Third which threatened the newly improved roads.

Having concentrated its limited financial resources on Third, the city evidently felt it could do little about Second
or Princess that summer. In the autumn, however, it let a contract to a local businessman, J.R. Gandolfo, who agreed to fill and grade "Princess St. from First ave. to Third ave., and Second ave., from Queen to Princess." The work was completed by December, leaving to the city the responsibilities of covering the drains on either side of Princess in order to widen the street, and extending the sidewalk from its "terminus about Third ave. to the foot of the hill" along what was now a major artery.

With the levelling and grading of surrounding streets in 1902 and 1903, access to the corner of Princess and Third was greatly facilitated. The transformation of Third into a trunk road also meant the development or relocation in this area of firms associated with the creek trade—stage lines, storage companies, machine-shops, wholesalers and jobbers, blacksmiths, leathersmiths, and inexpensive rooming houses. No longer was the area peripheral; it now provided the main route to town from the creeks and a saloon located at Third and Princess stood at the "gates" to the commercial district. When miners came into town, this was the first saloon they would pass, and the only one available for men conducting business in local shops.

Figure 3, undated but probably taken in the summer of 1902, shows Dawson between Queen and Church and back to the hill. This photograph suggests the difference between Dawson in 1902 and the town three years before in 1899 (see figure 1). By 1902 the swamp was nearly drained, and the townsite covered by a gridiron pattern of roads, although work at the corner of Second Avenue and Princess Street was not yet started. The Great Northern Hotel, on the southeast corner of Princess and Third, no longer stood alone; in fact there did not appear to be any vacant lots left in the neighbourhood. Shops, warehouses, storage sheds—and the saloon at Third and Princess—had filled out available space.
McDonald's Saloon

It is impossible to indicate the exact date the saloon was built, but available evidence suggests that it was the summer of 1902. The photograph in figure 2 shows the building in place after Third had been upgraded, but before work on Second had been started. In this photograph Princess appears little better than it did in Figure 2, a fact which suggests that the photograph was taken in late summer 1902.

This saloon was not listed in the 1901 directory, nor was it one of the 12 hotels and 21 saloons in Dawson in May of that year. Land titles and tax rolls tell little more than that one Minnie Russo obtained title for "E1/2 of N1/2 of Lot 11" in November 1901, a month after the Ladue and Harper's Estate title was confirmed. The first tax roll for 1902 indicated that the site was being used for a saloon by Simon McDonald. Thus photographic evidence and land title records indicate that it was not there in 1901, but was in 1902.10

Several other pieces of evidence confirm this. In June 1902, one Alex Ross wrote the government requesting a license to operate a saloon on this site. Unfortunately his original letter is lost, but the reply from the Territorial Secretary (in the absence of the Commissioner) was:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, together with a petition praying that a license be granted to open and maintain a saloon at the corner of Princess and Third Sts. [sic], and in reply have to say that no licenses will be granted or transfers allowed from building to building in the Town of Dawson until the Liquor Ordinance is amended.11

The identity of "Alec Ross" is not known. Ferguson's 1901 directory listed four—a clerk at the Bank of Commerce, a carpenter, an engineer, and a "miner." In 1903, only the bank clerk remained. What connection this application had to Simon McDonald is also unknown. Although the letter does not specify that the building had been constructed, photographic evidence (figure 3) suggests that the structure had been built.
If there was not a saloon operating at Third and Princess in June 1902, there was by September. The News noted briefly in the issue of September 1 that

E.D. Morrison, the Polk Directory man, who has been preparing a directory of Dawson for several weeks, has finished the work and will leave today for the outside.12

One entry he did make was for "McDonald Simon, saloon 300 3d.av. S, r. same" (Third Avenue south residence same) indicating that Simon McDonald was in business by September 1902.13

Records in McDonald's own cash book were started on August 25, 1902, with extensive purchases for "Bar fixtures" and a rental payment of $130 for the period August 25 through to September 25.14 Taken by itself, this suggests that the saloon was in operation by late August. Confirmation is supplied by the entry for the saloon in Polk's Directory made by September, but it remains possible that it went into operation earlier and that Alec Ross had something to do with it. The complete absence of any reference to the opening of a saloon in any of the papers in August or September is puzzling, unless it was in fact opened earlier and then taken over by McDonald (who made an entry in his cash book for the $50 purchase of a license on August 25). To open a saloon in secret reflected an oddly uncommercial attitude.

Though its opening was apparently unheralded, it was obviously done in some haste. As indicated above, there were not only strong commercial reasons for opening a saloon at the corner of Princess and Third in the summer of 1902, but also there was every incentive to obtain the license while licenses were still being granted. It would be appropriate at this point to consider administrative licensing policies in some detail, as they affected not only the beginning and the end of the saloon, but also much of its actual operation.
Licensing in Dawson
The regulation of the production, distribution, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages was a matter of concern to the Canadian authorities in the Yukon for reasons related both to the maintenance of "peace, order and good government," and the collection of revenue. The administration, which was until about 1902 effectively the North-West Mounted Police, accepted the existence of licensed premises as a necessary, if not entirely desirable, part of Dawson. But between 1898 and 1902 the government hedged the saloons round with the full force of the law. A series of ordinances and amendments, as well as one Dawson City By Law (#7 of 1902) set progressively stricter standards for the obtaining, care and maintenance of a "liquor license." Because of the association of liquor with such "social evils" as gambling and prostitution—both of which had been indelibly etched into Dawson's history in 1898 and 1899—the general trend in the three major "Ordinance[s] Respecting Intoxicants" was towards tightening regulations. After the rush was over, and the "need" for such institutions fell off, the explicit aim of government policy was to limit the number of licenses issued, eliminating saloons to the benefit of hotels in the process. But the numbers of saloon licenses did not fall quickly enough. In 1900, there were nine hotels and 23 saloon licenses; in 1901 twelve and twenty-two; 1902 thirty and twenty-one. However after the promulgation of Ordinance 8th July 1902, numbers began to decline, as they were supposed to do.

In the numerous sections and schedules of the ordinance there were detailed procedures laid out for obtaining a license and its cost, the requirements for keeping it, and grounds for cancellation. As one of the last saloons built and licensed, the one at Third and Princess was governed by it. The ordinance had a significant effect on the functioning of local saloons and, for that reason, a number of particularly
relevant sections are cited here:

2.6 "Saloon License means and includes every license granted for the sale by retail of fermented, spirituous or other liquors for consumption on the premises on which the same is sold, but upon which premises accommodation is not provided for the travelling public."

16. "No saloon license shall be granted except in the City of Dawson."

21. Fees - saloon in Dawson: $1,000.00 p.a.

25. "A saloon must be a good substantial building, with well appointed bar and ample furniture for the comfort of customers, with a suitable privy and urinal, which shall at all times be clean, and there shall be no opening between the premises described in this license and any other premise."

27. On every application for a license, an inspector will report

1. "a description of the furniture and the premises."

2. "if the application is by a person who held a license for the same premises during the preceding year, a statement as to the manner in which the house has been conducted during the existence of the previous license;"

3. "a statement of the number, position, and distance from the house in respect of which a license is applied for, of the licensed houses in the neighbourhood;"

4. "a statement whether applicant is a fit and proper person to have a license, and is known to be of good character and repute;"

5. "a statement whether the premises sought to be licensed are or are not, in his opinion, required for public convenience;"

6. "a statement whether the applicant is or is not the true owner of the business proposed to be licensed;"

46 "The number of saloon licenses to be granted in the City of Dawson in each year shall not exceed ten....Provided, however, that this provision shall not affect existing saloon licenses in said
city, but no new saloon licenses shall be granted therein until the number of saloon licenses shall be ten..."

49. "All licenses shall be constantly and conspicuously exposed in the rooms of hotels and saloons..."

50. "Every person keeping a licensed... saloon shall, during the continuance in force of such license, exhibit and keep exhibited on the outside and over a front door of the licensed premises in large letters the words.—'Licensed to Sell Spirituous or Fermented Liquors'..."

51. "A synopsis of this Ordinance and the penalties thereunder shall be posted in a conspicuous place where liquor is sold under this Ordinance..

52. "No more than one bar shall be kept in any house or premises under this Ordinance."

53. "...no sale or other disposal of liquors shall take place,..., from the hour of twelve of the clock on Saturday night till six of the clock on Monday morning thereafter..."

56. "...No hotel or saloon licenses shall permit any person to occupy any room or other part of his licensed premises if he suspects, or has reason to believe that such person intends to use the same for any improper or immoral purpose, nor allow any female suspected of being a prostitute to occupy any room therein..."

That the Ordinance did not prevent the opening of McDonald's Saloon would indicate that a license was obtained before it came into effect (7 July 1902). Whether Ross was, in fact, able to obtain one between the end of June and 7 July is unknown. Equally, what the relationship was between Ross, McDonald and Minnie Russo is now known. What is obvious is that Minnie Russo owned the site, and that McDonald and his successors paid her rent for it until 1915. Beyond the fact that she owned property in Dawson and was listed in the 1903 directory as a fruit dealer at Queen and Second, no more is known about her than Ross. She apparently left Dawson in 1905, but retained ownership of the property until 1915—at which point its valuation had depreciated from $1800 for the land and $2400 for the building to $500 and $1200 respectively.
Nothing further is known about Russo, although it could be suggested that her business relationship with Simon McDonald was not entirely consistent with section 27, 6 of the 1902 Ordinance.  

The Building

Another aspect of the saloon appeared to contravene section 25 of the Ordinance, "...must be a good substantial building." Although in far better material condition than neighbouring buildings, structural and archaeological investigation suggest it was erected in some haste.  

As with much of the Dawson townsite, the ground here consisted of permanently frozen soil overlaid by a small active layer. Undisturbed, such a surface provided a firm basis for construction, but it was seldom left so. Frost heaving in winter and pooling of water unable to sink into the frozen soil in summer rapidly undermined buildings. Possibly the fact that this building stood well above Princess St. (see figure 4) meant that the latter was not a serious problem, but the former certainly was.

The building is a wood framed, shed roofed rectangular structure 7.6 m. wide, 21.35 m. long, and 3.6 m. high on the south wall. The north wall extends some 1.12 m. higher than the south, but from the north and east sides, the façade presents the image of a flat roof. The foundation consists of "120 x 160 perimeter mudsills" which originally lay on three rows of "220 diameter posts of undetermined length" which, in turn, may have borne on a second set of sills below grade. The posts, corresponding to the north and south walls and central bearing line, are spaced c.1.75 m. on centre. The sills, c.155 x 160, run east-west, but not deep enough to be considered mudsills. In fact, in several places, according to archaeological findings they "were super-
imposed both on cultural materials and utility features."
The absence of mudsills seems an anomalous feature of the
building, but it suggests that it was constructed in a hurry,
presumably to take advantage both of the opportunities
offered by civic improvements in 1902 and the proximity of
potential customers using the Union Hall, as well as to
escape the effects of the 1902 Liquor License ordinance.
As a consequence, however, the building had an inadequate
foundation system. It was particularly vulnerable to frost
heaving, and long ago fell off its understructure. Ar-
chaeological investigation suggests that the western portion
of the building shifted first, and that the whole structure
has moved in a north-westerly direction towards Princess.

The building consists of a large room on the east side
(R1-01) which was the saloon proper, a smaller room (R1-02)
immediately to the west of this extending the full width
of the building, and three smaller rooms (R1-03 on the north
side, R1-04 and R1-05 on the south) which comprised living
quarters. There is also a shed along the west wall of the
building. Its absence in figure 3 and 4 and archaeological
investigation which turned up artifacts related to "secondary
activities in the back rooms" would suggest that it post-
dates the saloon period of the building's history. As the
framing for the partitions is incorporated into the exterior
walls, it seems quite likely the existing room divisions date
from the historic period.

The main entrance to the saloon was via door D1-02, which
today faces onto Princess, but which historically was angled
at the corner. On either side were two large groups of
multi-paned windows, W1-01 and W1-02. South of W1-01 there
is a large door, D1-01, which was not original to the build-
ing. Similarly, west of window W1-02 there is a second
entrance (D1-03) to room R1-01, which was not original. For
both rooms R1-02 and R1-03 there was an indented window (W1-03)
and W1-04) and door (D1-06 and D1-05). On the west side of
the building, a door (Dl-10) now leads to the shed; it may also be a later addition, put in when the shed was built. Along the south side of the building, which originally stood up against the next structure, there is one door (Dl-07). Internally, there is no door at present between rooms Rl-01 and Rl-02, although there would have been in the past. From room Rl-02, a door, Dl-09, leads into Rl-04 and Dl-08 into Rl-03. Underneath the floor there was a small crawl space; it has disappeared with the shifting and settlement of the building. Finally, over the living quarters (Rl-03 and Rl-04) there is a small attic space.

The only description of the interior from the period when the building was used as a saloon, was a fire inspection report of October 1905.

One storey frame on corner of Princess St. and Third Ave. Corner is saloon by S. McDonal [sic]. 2 heaters, oil lamps, and electric light. Exit on corner and onto Princess St. The west end of building is occupied by Sam McDonal [sic] as living apartments, with exit onto Princess St. 1 heater. 1 cookstove. oil lamps. Mrs. Russo owner. Notice. Nov. 7 o.k.

Jan. 1906 o.k. Feb. 13, Sam McDonal [sic] to clean pipes from his stove in living quarters. Thus the main saloon had an exit on the corner (Dl-02) and onto Princess (Dl-03 or, more likely Dl-06), but none onto Third (Dl-01) or the rear (Dl-07). The "west end" of the building (Rl-03 and Rl-04?) gave access only to the north (Dl-05) not the west.

Services
Utilization of engineering and archaeological investigation of the building and site, as well as of more traditional historical resources provides information about both services and some structural changes that were made. Such information
not only gives a fuller picture of the building's history but also can tell much about the interior. In this case, although not in the case of the warehouse or married officers' quarters, there is a comparative embarrassment of riches in the building itself and in archival material.

Four main types of services were available, but not all from the beginning of the building's history. Obviously heat and illumination had to be present or the saloon would not have lasted long after September of 1902. As in much of Dawson, heat was provided by woodstoves strategically placed in the building—two in the saloon and one (with a cookstove) in the living quarters. A stove pipe and sleeve projecting from the ceiling near the north wall of room R1-01, the saloon proper, suggested that the heaters were located there for the convenience of the customers rather than the staff behind the bar along the south wall. In the back rooms, a stove pipe sleeve in room R1-03 near R1-04 indicates that the stove stood there.

All of the stoves were fueled by wood, which was probably stored behind the building. Firewood would have been a major expenditure throughout the period McDonald had the saloon, although it was not a frequent entry in the cash book. One entry, November 3, 1903, was for $300, to "Boyle Wood Stumpage on 100 cords of wood in advance." On November 23, McDonald bought another 15 cords at $45 and on November 26, he paid $15, presumably for 5 cords.

Illumination for the saloon was of two types, electrical and gas. The presence of insulators on the east façade at the corner near the trim (see figure 7) indicates that the saloon was connected to the Dawson City electrical supply. Whether it was in August 1902 is not known, as the first payment for electricity entered in the cash book was in February 1903. That month McDonald paid the Dawson Electric Light Company $26.50 on February 2, then $22 at one week intervals. In view of the need for such massive financial
outlays for fuel and heat during Dawson's long, bitterly cold winter nights, McDonald's must have been a profitable enterprise. Significantly, the electrical illumination system was not the only one; he had oil lamps in his living quarters and in the saloon. In the former case, electricity was not justified on grounds of cost, in the latter the oil lamps supplemented the electrical ones.

The provision of water and the removal of wastes always posed a problem in Dawson. While electricity and telephone services were much like elsewhere—even if more expensive—water could not be. A water distribution system faced two serious problems: how to prevent the freezing of the system when temperatures fell to -40° or -50° for days on end; and if running water could be maintained in the pipes, how to prevent the destruction of the permafrost by it. One solution was to have water delivered and wastes "scavenged," although this latter would be more effective for dry garbage than effluent.

For the first few years, water was delivered (at least in winter) and wastes were picked up. The "Dawson City Water and Power Co." endeavoured from 1900 until 1904 to develop a successful pipe system; but only by 1904 could it guarantee year round water service from the mains. Again, McDonald's records were not complete, but they show he used both the delivery system and the mains. For example, in March 1903, he paid W.S. Paddock $8.00 for water delivery, although there is no indication what period this covered. In December of that year, he paid the same amount to the "Water Company" for one month; by June of 1904 he was paying $15 a month for water. Whether he was dissatisfied with the service or there were technical problems of delivery is not known, but by May 1905 he was paying Paddock again for water delivery.

Archaeological investigation has located three pipes which extended from Princess Street to a point near the south wall in the eastern portion of room R1-01, the area of the
bar according to the photographs in figures 9-12. A fourth pipe, presumably also servicing the bar, ran east-west. A fifth pipe was located which ran north-south off of Princess, but this was slightly west of the main saloon and could have extended into the building to the south of the saloon. There is no evidence water was piped into the apartment behind the saloon. Archaeological evidence indicates that water was piped into the saloon, although the archival sources are ambiguous on this count. It is likely that McDonald had it piped in as early as possible, supplementing this source with delivered water when necessary.

One aspect of waste removal was related to water. In the absence of a municipal service, McDonald paid H.F. Abraham for "scavenging," although whether this service covered anything more than the removal of dry wastes is unknown. Except for the last one, all pipes converged in the supposed area of the bar, and the fifth one may have served the next building. There does not appear to have been an indoor water closet or "suitable privy and urinal" as demanded by section 25 of the 1902 Ordinance, unless it was served by this last pipe. McDonald did install one, as indicated by an entry charged to the "Fixtures" account for October 26, 1903 for the sum of $9.50 payable to "Blare [sic] and Johnstone for Urinal Tank and other fixtures." Where the tank was located is not known.

Finally, there were telephones available in Dawson long before the saloon was built. On the basis of directory listings it could have been deduced that Simon McDonald did not have a telephone on the premises. However, on at least one occasion, March 1903, he recorded a twenty dollar debit in his cash book payable to the "Yukon Telephone Syndicate."
consists of a mass of business papers and some personal material of Simon McDonald. Almost all of it relates to his operation of "McDonald's Saloon." Without this material, Simon McDonald would be little more than a name on paper, the operator of a saloon in Dawson after the turn of the century. With it, an analysis can be made of at least some aspects of the operation of a saloon in Dawson in the period after the Gold Rush.27 Such will not be attempted here, rather this section will concentrate upon four aspects—what emerges of Simon McDonald the person; what changes he made to the structure during his occupation of it; an outline of the operation of a saloon; and what records tell about his customers and the general milieu.

Most of the McDonald holdings relate to the business, with little that relates to the man. However, personal letters and deductions from his accounts provide some information. He was obviously Celtic in origin, but several personal letters which he kept suggest that he was from New England or, possibly, the Maritimes. He had left home in the early 1880s, and by the 1890s was in Vancouver, apparently in the liquor or hotel trade. He remained there until early 1901 when he sold his share in the "Michael DeKeyser-Verbeist and Co." and departed, presumably for Dawson.28 There is no indication whether he was married or single, but he made frequent remittances from the saloon's profits to a "Mrs. McDonald," his mother or wife. The former would appear to be more likely, as there are references to a mother in the material he kept, but not to a wife.

The character of the man that emerges is of a careful businessman who kept a close control over expenditure and receipts. He was not averse to making loans or extending credit, but he kept track of his debtors, and paid cash for his own purchases. Operating a saloon and maintaining an adequate cash flow while allowing many of his customers to run a tab involved a delicate balancing act; McDonald evidently
was in control till the end. He must have made the saloon an attractive place for his customers, for he was able to establish it at a late date and maintain a steady clientele without, apparently, advertising.

The good nature expected of a saloon keeper was evident in the ledger of "I.O.U." debts he carried; the good sense needed to stay in business emerged in his careful control of the debts. An example of his good nature ironically rebounded upon him on one occasion when his concern for his customers went beyond the bounds of propriety and earned Simon McDonald his single mention in the newspaper. In early 1903, he sold a friend, one Angus McDonald, a case of stout, even though Angus had been interdicted by his wife. The "excuse" given was that the stout was for Mrs. McDonald, but that she was suffering from a broken leg. In fact, Angus and his wife's brother consumed the case with the predictable result that the irate wife charged Simon McDonald with selling intoxicants to an interdicted person, a charge which could have cost him his license. McDonald was found guilty by Justice Macaulay, and fined $100 with costs. He charged the count fee of $105 and lawyer's fees of $44.50 to "Expenses" on March 28, 1903. The benevolence displayed towards Angus McDonald, while misplaced, probably helped business.

McDonald also manifested good sense, joining the Liberal Party in April, 1904 (Expenses 8 April 1904, "Membership Liberal Party" $5.00) in time to escape the political purges of license-holders inflicted by the "Tab" Liberals (see below). While political storms raged, McDonald kept his head low, and remained in business. He was also sufficiently prudent to take out a miner's license at least once (March 26, 1903, $5.00 charged to "Private Account"), and charge the expenses involved (May 4, 1903 "Expenses Account," $10.00 "Creeks") to the bar. He obtained another miner's license in 1905; presumably he owned part of a claim, and spent the "clean-up" period in the spring out with his customers.
sluicing the creeks.

The sketchy outline of McDonald that emerges from his own records corresponds closely to the composite picture of the western saloon keeper Elliot West draws. If he left home in the early 1880s, he was probably in his middle or late 30s when he arrived in Dawson; he was male, white, probably single and had a basic education; he had had some experience in the service sector in Vancouver; had worked in many jobs and lived in many places; and was from the same background as many of his customers. He was obviously a good host, attracting a steady clientele, was generous, but was also a good businessman. Not enough is known of Simon McDonald to state with certainty that he conformed to West's model, but he certainly did in many particulars.

Simon McDonald did little to the building he rented. After the initial large investments in "bar fixture" and "saloon fittings," he put more money in his stock than the structure. The only really structural investments, besides the urinal demanded by the Ordinance, were:

- **July 8, 1903** Fixtures a/c J.G. Mahoney for renovating saloon $15.00
- **October 14, 1903** Expenses a/c Carpenter for new storm windows and fixtures $9.00
- **November 11, 1903** Fuel and light a/c Cleaning Stove Pipes $2.00
- **December 21, 1903** Fixtures a/c Fixing Windows $4.25
- **March 1, 1904** Expenses a/c Repair to stove $4.00
- **April, 1905** Expenses a/c Wash windows $2.00
- **May, 1905** ? A. Vogee (painter & paper hanger) $45.00
- **Sept. 10, 1906** Expenses a/c A. Vogee $34.75

Except for the last two items, all costs were of a minor nature, certainly when compared to his stock expenses. McDonald might have done much of the renovations himself, or charged
them to the landlady, Mrs. Russo, but the costs are surprisingly small. The payments to Vogee may have been for work to the interior, or the painting of the exterior signage. Unfortunately little can be deduced from the above about either the interior or the exterior of the building, except that McDonald spent little money on it.

The interior photographs (figure 9-12) which show the saloon after it became "The Hub" were used for advertisements and were probably meant to upgrade the saloon's image in 1910. They cannot be taken to indicate that the appearance of "The Hub" approximated in any way "McDonald's Saloon." Investigation of the building has confirmed that such features as the position of the bar and the type of wallpaper used correspond to what was shown in the photographs, but it does not follow that the interior of the saloon, as presented in these, resembled anything before.

McDonald had a very good reason for investing as little as possible in the structure, for its worth was constantly declining. In 1902, the value of the land was assessed at $1800, the building at $2400. By 1904, these figures had fallen to $1400 and $1800 respectively, and by 1906 to $750 and $1200. The rent charged also fluctuated, reflecting the diminishing value of the structure. McDonald's first payment to Minnie Russo was for $130 covering the period August 25 - September 25, 1902. By March 1902, McDonald was paying the rent to "Joslin" [sic], Minnie Russo's agent, but the amount remained the same. It stayed constant until October 1904 when it dropped to $100 a month, presumably reflecting the Dawson real estate market. In March 1905, the rent went up again, but only to $125, falling back to $100 in September. In November 1905, it fell (in line with receipts) to $75 a month. The next May it rose, but now only to $100, which had been the low point in 1904. By 1906, the assessed value of the land and building were under 50 per cent of the 1902 value, and the rate charged McDonald for the rent of the structure fell
accordingly. It rose briefly to $75 a month between April and October 1907, but fell back to $60 for McDonald's last entry in November 1907. He was justified in minimizing expenditures on the structure, which must have been falling into some disrepair by the time he left.

Interestingly, McDonald did not live in the rear rooms for some time, although the 1903 directory (compiled in 1902) listed his address as "saloon, 300 3d av. 5, [r]esidence same." In 1905 he was living in "the west end of the building" when the fire inspector visited, but between at least February 1903 and some point in 1904, he paid one R. Maurettus $25 for a rented house. Maurettus lived behind the stables on the northeast corner of Princess and Third; unless he owned a residence elsewhere, this was probably where McDonald lived for at least a year.

McDonald identified himself in the cash book he maintained as "S. McDonald, Liquor and Cigar Merchant, P.O. Box 517, Dawson;" on a cheque dated 7 December 1902 and located in the cash book as "S. McDonald, Wine and Spirit Merchant and Cigar Importer;" and in the 1903 directory as "McDonald, Simon, Saloon." To operate a saloon, McDonald had to pay $1000 a year for a territorial license, and $50 a year for a city license to the liquor inspector. There is no evidence he paid separate fees for importing wines, spirits, beer or cigars.

During the first three years or so, he imported a lot of what he sold himself, paying massive costs for beer, liquor or cigars from both the United States and Canada. Most such shipments were made in the summer. For example, one in June 1903 consisted of liquor worth $1579.83, on top of which he had to pay $395 for its shipment. On August 11, 1903, he imported 30 cases of "Skagway beer." The listed costs for this shipment were:

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
\text{@ $4.75 a case} & \text{$142.50} \\
\text{freight - Skagway-Whitehorse} & \text{$148.50} \\
\text{by rail} & \\
\end{array}
\]
freight - Whitehorse-Dawson, steamer $54.00
"Casca"
return of 26 empty kegs $32.17
wharfage at Dawson $ 5.50

A week later an additional charge was "Lithgow [Comptroller Yukon Territory] permit for 25 kegs of Skagway beer $150.00," presumably the same shipment.

McDonald's second entry on August 25, 1902, right after "bar fixtures," was "Liquor $250." It remained a constant expenditure. There were four main sources for his supplies, they came directly from "outside"—Seattle, Vancouver, or Skagway; from one of the many local liquor wholesalers (e.g. Murray and Ross, later J.C. Murray, Northern Commercial Co., Ames Mercantile, I. Rosenthal and Co., the Hudson's Bay Co., Northern Liquor Co., and Macaulay Bros.); from local producers (e.g. Eldorado Bottling Works for non-alcoholic beverages, and the O'Brien Brewing and Malting Company for beer from February 1905); or from other outlets in Dawson. If a pattern can be determined from the cash book, it was that McDonald went directly to outside sources in the beginning when he was, in fact, a liquor, wine and cigar merchant; by 1904 he was buying more locally and thus becoming a retailer; and by the end, in 1907, all his purchases were both local and small.

McDonald's day book (1903-1905) stock list (n.d.) and inventory (August 1902 - April 1903) showed the nature of the demand, and the available brands. Inevitably, beer sales were greater than spirits in the summer, and less in the winter, with American brands of beer (particularly Schlitz and Olympia) supplying the bulk the first few years. A surprising amount of loaning of barrels of beer and bottles (even cases) of spirits also went on between presumably rival saloons. Volumes of sales were not indicated directly, although they could be determined from the purchases. The inventory and stock lists provide us with some of the brands available. The 1902 inventory showed the following
items:

a) By the case
1. Rye - Seagrams, Gooderham and Worts, Canadian Club.
2. Scotch - Dewars (three types), Brown.
7. Liqueur - Vermouth, Benedictine, Absinthe, Creme de Menthe, Curacao.

b) Bulk
1. Beer - Olympia (kegs).
2. Spirits - rum, rye, scotch, bourbon, brandy, port, sherry.

While the range of wines was narrow, that of spirits was not. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it can be assumed that this list would be typical of the wide range of drinks available at a Dawson saloon after the turn of the century.

Besides the costs associated with import permits, licenses and stock, one further cost was for a bartender. It could easily be assumed that a saloon as small as McDonald's would have no use for any staff beyond the manager, but from September 1902 until early 1907, the cash book contained regular entries for bartender's wages. These entries varied considerably, in some cases short tenure, or in others payment for several months of work at once. The average was around $125 a month which was sufficient to keep one bartender, John E. Sullivan, from early 1903 until at least July 1906. A total of seven names were listed at different times as having received wages from McDonald, all but one (W. Mackay) were also listed in the Dawson directories. John Sullivan, for example, was listed in 1903 (p. 471), 1907 (p. 583) and 1909
(p. 561) as a painter, but in 1905 (p. 483), he was listed as "brtnrd., Simon McDonald, b 309 3d avs." John Wyness only worked for McDonald briefly in 1903, but he was listed as a bartender in the 1905, 1907 and 1909 directories, all at different bars. John W. Martin, was paid briefly (November 1906) as an employee of McDonald's, presumably this was after he had gone out of the restaurant business he had operated in 1903 and 1905. Richard Taylor was also mentioned in November 1906. The only name approximating this in the directory was in 1903 (p. 473) "Dick Taylor, constable NWMP, town station," a curious preparation for bartending. Equally remote from "mixology" were the occupations of James Barton and William Lewis who both worked briefly in the saloon in 1907. The latter was a driver for the Cascade Laundry in 1903 (p. 421), and a herder for the Pacific Cold Storage Co. in 1907 (p. 567). Barton was not listed until 1911 (p. 553) when he was identified as a "hostler" at Carlin and Robinson Stables. Evidently, with the exception of one professional, Wyness, men drifted into and out of bartending along with any other work that came to hand.

Finally, it would be appropriate to attempt to determine what the records tell of the actual operation of McDonald's saloon. One striking fact that emerges is the extent to which this was a "club" as much as a drinking place. Regular purchases included newspapers, cards and stationery, and such varied foodstuffs as lemons (for lemonade and mixed drinks) eggs, ginger, peppermint, seltzer, beef tea, even oyster cocktails and buttermilk. The stocking of such a variety of foodstuffs suggests that McDonald's saloon was more than merely a watering hole.

The hypothesis was put forward above that this saloon catered to the workers in the Third Avenue shops—the blacksmiths, wholesalers, saddlers, livery stable workers, etc. Its location away from the commercial centre of Dawson and in an industrial district directly dependent upon the small
operators would suggest that the clientèle was class determined. An analysis of McDonald's ledger for "cash loaned" confirms this, although some modification becomes necessary. It would be inaccurate to assume that the 128 individuals who ran tabs at the saloon were the only customers of the bar, that they were even representative or that the character of the clientèle did not change over the years. They were, however, sufficiently regular customers to provide a cross section. Of the 125, some 80 can be identified by profession. Taking broad categories, there were eight blacksmiths, three carpenters, twelve teamsters or stable workers (including the interdicted Angus McDonald), five firemen, three saddlers, a tinsmith, three carpenters and representatives of such diverse callings as wood cutter, contractor, butcher, painter, two engineers, a machinist, a brewer and a barber. All of these provided the services, both personal and industrial, that gave this part of Dawson its character. These would be consistent with the sort of clientèle the area would provide such a saloon. There were nine individuals identified as "miners"—but these included George Black, John Grant (later a Yukon Council Member) and Robert Henderson. There were also five clerks and bank employees, seven civil servants, an undertaker (George Brimstone), four rival saloon keepers and bartender, two policemen, a grocer (Harrington, across the road), an alderman, restaurant and clothing shop owners, three barristers, a boxer, artist, and such pillars of the community as H.C. Macaulay of Macaulay Bros, and later Dawson's mayor, and Robert Young of the "Yukon Klondike General Trust Co."

It would appear that McDonald's saloon catered to far more than the neighbourhood in 1902; but there is no way of knowing if the likes of Macaulay, George Black, or the barristers were regular customers in 1907. Obviously, Simon McDonald did not have to advertise, but it can also be suggested that his Liberal Party affiliations may have made his saloon a meeting
place for at least one group of local political notables. This raises the intriguing possibility that this structure relates as much to the political as the social life of post Gold Rush Dawson.

From "McDonald's Saloon" to the "Red Feather"
Once opened, Simon McDonald's Saloon slipped into the Dawson townscape. Except for the problem of Angus McDonald's interdiction, it achieved neither fame nor notoriety, avoiding the numerous pitfalls for licensed premises set by the liquor ordinance. Superficially, mere survival appears a meagre achievement, but under conditions of economic decline and population contraction, it was significant. The number of licensed saloons in Dawson—none were allowed elsewhere in the territory by the 1902 ordinance—fell from 21 in 1902 to 18 in 1903 to ten in 1909.32

The proponents of reducing the numbers of licenses were various. They obviously included Prohibitionists and Total Abstention zealots like John Pringle whose crusade against "vice" tarnished the saloons, but did much to enhance Dawson's racy (if outdated) image.33 Z.T. Wood, acting commissioner of the Territory in 1901 informed the first licensing inspector in September 1902

...As it is intended to greatly reduce the number of licenses now existing in Dawson, please do not issue any for new premises until you have consulted with me. 34

Some saloon keepers fell foul of the law over the association of their premises with gambling or prostitution. Fortunately for Simon McDonald, providing liquor to an interdicted person was not sufficiently serious to warrant cancellation of his license. A very tight mesh net was also set in 1904 for unlucky saloon keepers; they were caught in what could best be described as a politically inspired purge by one of the Liberal factions, the "Tabs" and were deprived of their
McDonald had astutely taken out membership in the Liberal Party in April of 1904, but it is difficult to determine whether his sympathies were with the "Tabs" or the "Steam Beer" factions (see below). The survival of his license that summer suggested that he was protected by the "Tabs," a prominent member of which group, H.C. Macaulay, borrowed $1000 from him in July of 1905 and again in July of 1907. McDonald dealt extensively with Macaulay's firm, Macaulay Bros., for his liquor purchases, but he was also astute enough to maintain close contacts with Thomas O'Brien, the proprietor of O'Brien Brewing and Malting Co., and leader of the "Steam Beer" faction.

The belief that Dawson had too many licensed premises for its market also extended to 13 licensed saloon keepers who petitioned the Acting Commissioner in 1905.

"...in view of the fact that there are at present in the city of Dawson a large number of licensed saloons—more, in fact, that the business warrants ...that no new licenses be granted."

In similar vein, although at considerably greater length, the Chief License Inspector noted in his 1908 Report that while the population of Dawson had fallen dramatically, the number of licensed premises had not declined proportionately, and suggested the desirability of legislating a reduction in saloon, if not hotel, licenses.

Simon McDonald and his saloon at Third and Princess were able to survive these onslaughts, but not the economic decline of Dawson. In May of 1906, McDonald evidently tried to sell out, even going so far as to prepare a "Memorandum of Agreement" between himself "Liquor Dealer," and "E. Hutchinson Livreymen," for the sale of

"...the business carried on in the McDonald Saloon, corner of Third Ave. and Princess St....including the following property—the furniture, bar fixtures, balance of liquor license for said business, and the good will of said business."

Yet the deal fell through. McDonald continued in business
until 1907, purchasing his annual territorial license—but only for 50 weeks—in July, continuing to buy stock and to pay his rent and utilities. The last entry in the cash book was dated November 1, 1907. He (and the absentee landlady, Minnie Russo) paid municipal taxes on the saloon in 1907, after which date Simon McDonald probably left Dawson. According to the Municipal Tax Rolls, the "Name of the Taxable Party" for 1908 was one "J. Brandmeier," but this name appears nowhere else, so nothing else is known about him or his relationship to McDonald. Polk's Directory for 1909-10, however identified D. Bonin as the saloon keeper, as did the Chief License Inspector in his report of 30 June 1909.  

Bonin did not last long as the proprietor of "McDonald's Saloon." By the following March it was operated by Dell Bundy, formerly a bartender at the Commerce Hotel, and Robert Greaves, a saloon keeper.

Almost nothing is known about Bundy. Greaves (who only lasted one year), was interviewed by Victoria Faulkner in the early 1960s, and a copy of the transcript is deposited in the Yukon Archives.

Bundy maintained the old name of the saloon, "McDonald's," only a short time. He was probably not satisfied with the modest business Simon McDonald had maintained, and sought to expand the saloon's clientele—in effect upgrading it and competing more aggressively for patrons. He changed the name of the saloon to "The Hub" by March 1910, but, as is indicated faintly in figures 5, 6, and 7, at the northwest corner of the building, it was also known as "Dell's Place."

While there is a wealth of information available about McDonald's saloon operations, nothing is known about its appearance. For "The Hub" the opposite is the case. A series of photographs of the interior of "The Hub" (figures 9-12) which probably were part of Bundy's efforts to advertise the new order, showed the bar in some detail. Whatever may have been in the case before—and it is likely that these views of
the interior of "The Hub" were meant to serve as a contrast to McDonald's—here was an attempt to portray an elegance almost reminiscent of an English pub. The wallpaper, expanses of glass, pictures, photographs of the King and Prime Minister, the long bar, and the displays of spirits, draught beer and glasses were meant to attract to "The Hub" the denizens of other, less elegantly appointed, saloons.

Some seven years earlier, another saloon had been re-furnished to a high degree of elegance. It—like "The Hub"—had a billiard parlor attached, creating what was effectively a working man's club to rival in elegance the more selective "Zero Club." The Record and the Sun reported in lavish detail on the transformation of the saloon. Under the title "Artistic Interior of the Bank Saloon." The Record enthused:

...The wainscoating has seven coats of paint and varnish. It is finished in what is described as a china gloss white. The cap and doors are finished in black walnut, with imitation French walnut panels striped with gold leaf.

The ceiling is finer than anything heretofore attempted in Dawson. The backing was especially prepared to insure permanent work. There are four panels, two large ones and two small ones on each side of a central skylight. The border and styles of the large panels are made up of plastic stucco work, which is gilded and painted....In the centre of the large panels there is a smaller oval panel of a buff tint with stucco border and festoons of roses, and in the centre of each oval is a design of bamboo sticks interwined with pansies.

The ceiling meets the wall in a cove, a novelty in interior decoration now being used on the outside to a great extent. At the base of the cove there is a border of crimped ingrain, highlighted with gold, and the main part of the cove or curved border, blends to a light pink. Where the curved cove meets the ceiling, there is a second border of crimped pink ingrain, also highlighted with gold.

The walls will be panelled after the placing of the fixtures in old copper bronze colors with plastic stucco in roccocco designs. There will be small water color sketches of scenery in the centre of each panel.
The Yukon Sun reported that the Bank Saloon was:

...the finest appointed and most richly furnished saloon and billiard hall on the Pacific coast.

The bar is constructed of solid carved mahogany, on the Doric plan, although the severe lines are broken enough to add grace. Between the pillars are large, deep-set French plate mirrors. Only filtered water is to be used in the place, a modern automatic filter being provided on the front bar. The bar and bar fixtures were manufactured in Chicago.

The bar room is provided with an ice chest of white tiling, containing several compartments, a mahogany liquor case, a mahogany barscreen and a plate glass cigar case. Before the windows are alcoves. The walls & ceilings are done in stucco plastic work, the decorations being hand painted. The room is lighted by a massive electroleer [sic] in the center, opal gloves being supported by bronze statuettes behind the bar.

The billiard and pool hall is connected with a large arch. The room contains six Pfeister tables—four pool, one billiard and one English billiard. This last alone cost $600 and weighs 2400 pounds. The hall is lighted with four 1000 candle power Welsbach arc lights.46

The glittering luxury of the Bank Saloon was the finest available to a wealthy Dawson. By 1910, this wealth was dissipated, although a modest prosperity based on capital intensive mining methods seemed possible, justifying Bundy's investment in his saloon. Although hardly to the degree of the "Bank," he too operated a modest billiard hall—one table—in association with the Saloon.47 As evident in figures 9, 10 and 12, cues and table legs are visible in the mirrors in front of, and behind, the bar.48

Greaves soon left. Bundy, who appears to have prospered, remained, living on the premises. In the 1911-12 Directory, his address was listed as 113 Princess—probably McDonald's old apartments. But by the time of the 1915 Directory, he had married and rented a house in the more fashionable area of Harper and Third.49 He might then have rented out the back room, or contemplated changing the saloon to a hotel; a brief notice in the News in January 1913 reported "Ruben Weeks
arrived in town yesterday from Forty mile, and is registered at Dell's Place. In August and December that year and in December 1914, he advertised in the Christmas Special Edition of the News,

Phone 84

DELL'S PLACE

The Choicest Wines and Liquors
Imported and Domestic Cigars

corner Third Avenue and Princess Street,

Dawson, Y.T.

There were also three small advertisements in 1914 for "Rainier BOHEMIAN Beer" on draught at "Dell's Place"—the only time such advertisements appeared. That same summer, "Hill and Bundy" made one shipment of liquor imports, and three of beer. There were probably others before and after, and they may have dealt with local liquor wholesalers, such as the J.C. Murray Co., but the records of this one shipment provide some indication of the range of products offered at a Dawson saloon in 1914 and a comparison with McDonald's inventory of 1902-03.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Permit No.</th>
<th>By Whom</th>
<th>Quantities (in gallons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 June 1914</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Hill Bundy</td>
<td>2 - liqueur, 4 - absinthe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 - bitters, 28 - brandy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 - cordial, 47 - gin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23.75 - rum, 206 - whiskey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 - sacramental wine,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34 - non-sacramental wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rate - $200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>amount - $674.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 July 1914</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hill Bundy</td>
<td>612 beer - rate - free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 August 1914</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Hill Bundy</td>
<td>660 beer - rate - free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 August 1914</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Hill Bundy</td>
<td>1500 beer - rate - free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dell Bundy continued to operate "The Hub" at least until March 1915. That year, the Chief License Inspector reported that there still remained six licensed saloons—less than the ten allowed by section 46 of the 1902 Ordinance, but
more than the government considered necessary, and clearly more than local prohibitionists wanted. Advocates of various degrees of temperance as well as prohibitionists were focusing their efforts on the elimination of the remaining saloons of Dawson. This reflected a national prohibitionist movement associated with "reform" and given new urgency by the war. On the local level, it was a reaction against Dawson's racy past—in part a fabrication of journalists and earlier reformers—by local women's groups and clergymen. The administration was caught in a dilemma. On the one hand, liquor receipts formed a disproportionately large part of its revenue, and a considerable proportion of the voters—a majority, as it transpired in 1916—saw no need to eliminate saloons. On the other hand, the prohibitionists and temperance advocates were propelled by a moral fervour, and there was not really the business to sustain all the existing licensed premises in Dawson. For this reason, the administration had long encouraged the elimination of saloon licenses, which were too closely associated with "vices" such as gambling and prostitution, to the benefit of hotels, which provided a public service, accommodation. As saloon licenses declined in number, hotel licenses increased, sometimes being one and the same building, with the provision of "accommodation" of sorts justifying the hotel license.

At the April 1915 session of the Yukon Council, two petitions relating to the liquor question were introduced. One, "for certain changes in the Liquor License Ordinance" was presented by local clergymen. The other, to reduce the number of licenses premises in Dawson, was presented by the local branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The councillors attempted to shuffle off an obviously contentious issue. The petitions were received on April 6. On April 8 they were sent to the Committee on Standing Orders. Presumably wishing to avoid the opprobrium falling on any group making a decision about licensed premises, the members of the committee
suggested the question be considered by the Committee of the whole. It was, but no decision was made until April 14, when it was decreed in a "carrot and stick" form that

.... all licenses under the Liquor License Ordinance who may surrender their licenses on or before the first day of November 1915, be refunded the full amount of their license fee, no liquor license of any sort to be afterwards granted to the premises to which said license applied....

The economic decline of the region as inflation and wartime labour demands took their toll probably convinced Dell Bundy that, no matter what prosperity he may have enjoyed hitherto, there was likely to be little in the future. He held the license for "The Hub" in March of 1915, but by mid-summer had become proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, a much more secure position.

His saloon did not close immediately. Its valuation of $1200 had remained constant since 1906, although the land value (still owned by Minnie Russo) had dropped from $1800 in 1902 to $500 in 1911. He had obviously maintained a profitable operation which could still survive—perhaps by acquiring a hotel license.

As the reference to Ruben Weeks' being "registered at Dell's Place" (above, p. 18) suggested, Bundy himself may have been considering surrendering his saloon license for a hotel one. The size of such a hotel—a maximum of four rooms, if room R1-02 were divided in half, with R1-03 and R1-04—makes such an idea appear unsound, but it might have had an appeal in the summer of 1915 to a local industry in need of a reliable outlet—The O'Brien Brewing and Malting Co. In the Discovery Day 1915 issue of the News, the brewery ran the following advertisement:

The Beverage that Keeps the Money in the Klondike - O'Brien's Klondike Beer.

We now conduct the Red Feather Saloon and the Red Feather Hotel. And sell directly to the

The beer that made the Klondike famous and Milwaukee Jealous, made by the O'Brien Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd. of the best
customer, thus cutting
out the middle man, and
giving his profits to our
patrons. All Drinks and
Cigars 2 for 25¢.

Bay Malt and BOHEMIAN HOPS.
QUALITY UNSURPASSED. All ingre-
dients examined in the Brewery
by OFFICIAL INSPECTOR. Buy here
and know the goods are PURE.
BEER 25¢ per bottle.
We make all kinds of soda and
soft drinks and are sole agents
in the Yukon for Lovera Cigars.

Buy the Dawson Product and
Keep Your Dollars at Home

Telephone 145 Klondike City, Yukon Territory

The note of desperation indicated in the top line reflec-
ted the increasingly precarious situation of this manufacturing
enterprise—and indeed of all secondary industry in the Yukon—
in the face of shrinking markets, outside competition and in-
creasing costs. The brewery was doubly threatened—not only
by the economic ills of secondary industry in an underdevelop-
ing, peripheral region, but also the increasing moral oppro-
brium associated with alcohol of any sort. The O'Brien Brewing
and Malting Company probably saw a "tied house," with a secure
hotel license, even if bordering on the absurd, as it was in
the case of the "Red Feather," as its one chance to maintain
some part of a decreasing market.

It would be appropriate at this point to outline briefly
the history of this most northerly of Canada's breweries. It
was founded by Thomas W. O'Brien, a Canadian trader in the
Yukon basin at the time of the 1896 Gold Strike. He was an
entrepreneur of some imagination, investing in mines, real
estate (most of Klondike City), transportation (particularly
the illfated "Klondike Mines Railway") and secondary industry.
Like the greatest of the Klondike Kings, Alexander McDonald,
O'Brien was a firm partisan of the Yukon, an active politician,
and backed up his faith with his money. Had the Yukon develop-
ed a firmer economic base, and more of the wealth generated
been invested in productive enterprises, O'Brien, like McDonald,
would have been acclaimed a far-sighted pioneer, a man of vision
and substance. As it was, his investments turned to dust as
the chimera of a prosperous, populous Dawson diminished into
the reality of a company town existing on the twin bases of
a diminishing mineral resource and government.

O'Brien's Brewery was opened in 1904, and operated until
1919, when prohibition finished all enterprises associated in
any way with beer and spirits.58 It was a unique operation,
producing "steam beer," a product usually associated with war­
er climates, and closely tied to San Francisco and the 1849
gold rush.59 Because of O'Brien's close association with one
of the local Liberal Party factions, it became known as the
Steam Beers.60 Politics, real estate, mining concessions,
transportation, secondary industry and the Yukon Order of
Pioneers—not necessarily in that order—were all grist for
Thomas O'Brien's mill.

Until at least 1911, he ran what appears to have been a
profitable enterprise. He produced some 365,000 gallons of
beer from 1904 until 1910, reaching a peak of 68,000 in 1905,
and falling off to 31,000 in 1910. Unfortunately figures for
the later period are not available. He appeared to have the
lion's share of brewery business until that time, operating
an industrial enterprise employing up to 15 men in 1909, to
the benefit of local merchants and the government.61 The brew­
ery was not a heavy advertiser until 1909, when it began in­
tensive advertising which emphasized the nutritious, health­
enhancing, flavourful aspects of its product. It also soli­
cited "Family Trade," and from 1913 added to its sales pitch,
"Buy the Dawson Product and Keep the Money at Home."62

By 1915, O'Brien no longer managed the company directly,
and he died in August 1916. It seems likely that he had had
little to do with the business for some time.63 It was pro­
ably weakening at the time of the purchase of "Dell's Place."
The change of its name to the "Red Feather" appears as a futile
attempt to transfuse new life into a diminished business.
It did not work. The "Red Feather Hotel" was unable to obtain a hotel license. By 1 November 1915, Frank Hales, the proprietor of the "Red Feather," voluntarily cancelled the license, and the saloon closed. The second, compulsory, stage of the government's attempt to eliminate all saloon licenses followed on 14 July 1916 when the last saloon licenses were cancelled.\textsuperscript{64} The identity of Frank Hales is not known. His name did not appear in the Directories, nor was his brief proprietorship of the saloon indicated in the tax rolls—a M.N. Myers was from 1910 until 1914, and Andrew Rystogi thereafter. Hales' only identification appeared in the 1917 Electoral List where he was listed as a "miner"—an all-inclusive description in Dawson.\textsuperscript{65} It could be speculated that after Bundy moved to the Occidental Hotel in 1915, the brewery took over the saloon, and put Hales in charge. Either he was unable to maintain the operation or—more speculatively—he and the brewery failed to get a hotel license, so the saloon's existing license was surrendered by November 1915.\textsuperscript{66}

Bundy's tenure at the Occidental was brief. The 1917 Report of the Chief License Inspector listed "Nellie Bundy," his wife, as proprietor of the Occidental. In 1923-24, the Directory still identified her as "widow Dell," a striking indication of Dell's popularity. Very little else is known about him. However, a man whose saloon was officially known as "The Hub," yet could advertise it as "Dell's Place" must have been held in high esteem by some members of Dawson's drinking fraternity.

After the Saloon
In October 1916 Minnie Russo sold the site of the saloon to Andrew Rystogi, a local hotel operator and real estate speculator. To what use he put the building is not known. It is quite possible he did nothing to it, holding on to it for speculative purposes; it is worth noting that even empty, or
as a storage shed, its valuation for purposes of property
taxes remained $1200 p.a. until 1918, and $1000 until at least
1924.

In May of 1929, Jesse A. West, boilermaker, acquired the
site and building. Evaluations had now sunk to $400 p.a. for
the land ($300 in the late 1930s) and $500 for the building.
It was probably West who cut door D1-01 into the building,
changed D1-02 from a corner to a north facing door, and gutted
the interior. Certainly more of the artifacts found in the
building reflected its use as a garage, a storage shed and a
workshop than a saloon. West probably maintained minimal
services, like electricity, but allowed the appearance of the
building to fade, and the water service to fall into disuse.
Certainly by 1944 (figure 5), it was a decrepid looking
structure.

Jesse A. West was a boilermaker, providing one of the
small scale, but essential, services which gave Third Avenue
its peculiar character. According to his obituary, he arrived
in Dawson before 1900 and mined until 1904. He went to
Fairbanks that year, but obviously met with no success, so
returned to Dawson and practiced his trade with several local
firms. In 1914, he established his own business at 319
Third Avenue across the street. He operated from here until
1929 when he moved across the road and purchased from Andrew
Rystogi the two storey building on the north side of lot 12,
block HB two doors south of the saloon, which became known as
"West's Machine Shop." He also purchased the "Red Feather
Saloon" presumably for a warehouse or workshop. He apparent-
ly only worked in the summers, announcing on two occasions in
the 1920s that he was leaving for the outside in September,
and never advertising in winter. He probably continued this
pattern for years, working until a few weeks before his death
in 1953.

Except for the fact that A. Rystogi paid taxes on the
"Red Feather Saloon" from the time of its closing until 1929,
nothing else is known about the building. A.A. Gillespie, a long time Dawson resident, in reply to a query from the author about the building, said he always knew it as a garage and that he remembered driving his first car out of there. Whether this was during Rystogi's or West's period of ownership was not stated. It seems unlikely that Rystogi would not attempt to recover some of his investment on this structure, even just as a warehouse, but this must remain a mere supposition. Archaeological investigation turned up artifacts associated with a metal or machine works in the west (i.e. apartment) end of the building; this would suggest that West used it more extensively than the former saloon. The size and shape of the door (D1-01) facing onto Third Avenue would suggest that West used the front of the building, the saloon end, as a garage. Beyond that, only supposition is possible.

After West's death in 1953, the decline in the building's physical condition continued. It probably had slipped off its understructure years earlier, but was braced up, for use as a workshop, by West. If, in fact, Jesse West left Dawson in the winters, there would be no need to heat this building, thus minimizing the ill effects of frost heaving. It has certainly shifted and buckled to some extent, but poor drainage had done far more damage to it than frost.

Conclusion
The "Red Feather Saloon" stands today at the corner of Princess and Third, its former glory still evident in the ghosts of the signage along its east and north façades. Years of neglect, the changes of doors and windows, and the gutting of the interior have marked it, but could not obliterate the spirit of boomtown Dawson which remains. Although this building stands far from the commercial district where the other saloons were concentrated, it symbolizes the mythology of all of
Dawson's saloon. Although built after the Gold Rush, its history touches many of the features of Dawson, and its survival provides a strong link to the society that briefly flourished there.
Endnotes

1 According to the Master Plan, p. 29, the façade of the saloon will be restored as part of the Visitor Reception Centre, and the interior to the appearance of a saloon as the VRC foyer.

2 The "Billy Biggs" (and the "K.T.M.") Collection consists of material left in structures acquired by Parks Canada, and organized into an orderly format by Ms. Kathy Jones of Dawson in 1979. The material relating to McDonald's Saloon is all deposited in Box 2,"S. McDonald Holdings," in the Biggs Collection.


4 H. Guest has undertaken a study of the place of the saloon in the Dawson myth in his forthcoming history of Dawson between 1896 to 1918.

5 It is difficult to determine the exact addresses of saloons during the first decade of the city's history,
but from 1909—the year the territorial licensing inspec-
tor began to list them—there were still ten licensed
saloons. Six of these were along Front, one on Second
near King, and the other three scattered. See Yukon
Territory, Sessional Papers, 1909, Report of the Chief
Licensing Inspector to 30 June 1909, pp. 7-8.

6 See Klondike Nugget, 23 July 1902, p. 2 (hereafter cited
as KN).

7 Dawson Daily News (hereafter cited as DDN), 31 May 1902,
p. 8; 1 October 1902, p. 1; 11 May 1904, p. 3.

8 As early as 1900, Princess (or First Street as it was at
that time) was a source of complaint. See Public Archives
of Canada, Department of the Interior, Yukon Territorial
Records (hereafter cited as PAC), RG91, vol. 77, W.
Ogilvie - A. Dugas, 22 June 1900.

9 KN, 29 April 1902, p. 1.

10 PAC, RG91, vol. 75, Cpl. J.S. Piper-License Inspector,
28 May 1901. Land title and tax roll information is lo-
cated in the Historical Research Division, Parks Canada,
Prairie Regional Office.

11 PAC, RG91, vol. 84, Territorial Secretary - Alex Ross,
27 June 1902.

12 DDN, 1 September 1902, p. 4.


14 KNHS, Billy Biggs Collection, Box 2, S. McDonald Business
Material, Cash Book, 1902-1907, p. 3. This is the source
for much of the material in this section.

15 From 1902, taxation upon liquor was the major source of
revenue for the Yukon Government. See K.J. Rea, The
Political Economy of the Canadian North (Toronto, 1968),
p. 22. However ethically unattractive, the saloon
business proved to be a golden goose to the government
which gained revenue through programs of heavy taxation.

16 See PAC, RG91, vol. 16, file 4054, ordinances 11 (1898), 2,
29, 45 (1899), 9, 34, (1900), 15 (1901), 8, 24, (1902).
Also, n.a., "By Laws of the City of Dawson" #17,
14 July 1902, pp. 53-66.


21 Where the technical data are in metric terms, these will be used. Otherwise, as in the case of the Married Officers' Quarters, linear measurements will be employed.

22 Dawson City Fire Department Records. Fire Inspection Report, 28 October 1905, p. 74. Copies of these are deposited in the Historical Research Division, Parks Canada, Prairie Regional Office.

23 By 1903, the rates had dropped. In that year, McDonald paid $21 on October 22, November 9 and November 23. In 1905, the cost of electricity was even lower. He paid $14.25 on November 2, $12.00 on December 18 and $13.25 on January 31, 1906. The costs for March and April 1906 were $14.25 and $9.25 respectively.
The only entry in McDonald's cash book for the purchase of coal oil was in August 1903 when $3.00 was charged against "Expenses" (not, interestingly, "Fuel and Light," for coal oil from Ahlert and Forsha. In April 1904, $7.00 was charged against "Expenses" for four lamps.

Both Carson, op. cit., p. 27, and Dial, op. cit., p. 84, state that the bar was traditionally placed to the left of the saloon entrance. In the case of McDonald's saloon, that would be along the south wall. West, in his study of the saloon in U.S. Mining towns discusses the "bar" in some detail (pp. 43-44, 91), but does not confirm its necessary location to the left of the entrance.

Another "service" was street numbers, installed in late 1902 (KN, 11 October 1902, p. 4). The pattern adopted was 100 numbers to a block, one every 25 feet (or two to a lot), with intervening doors designated as halves. Even numbers were along the west and north side of the street, odd, the east and south. The points of origin were Front east and King Street north and south. Thus the saloon, being three blocks south of King, and along the west side of Third, was 300 Third Ave. south—as it was in the 1903 (p. 425), 1905-1906 (p. 464) and 1907-1908 (p. 568), Polk's Directories. Rather inconsistently, however the 1911-12 directory lists "The Hub" at 113 Princess (p. 567) and the home address of Dell Bundy, proprietor, as 111 Princess. Unless Second Avenue be taken as the base, the addresses should have been 211 and 213 respectively. There were also two fire hydrants nearby, one at Queen and Third, and one at Princess and Second, Yukon Sun (hereafter cited as YS), October 15, 1902, p. 4.

West, op. cit., p. 98, states that in his research, he came across no example of "bar room bookkeeping that details costs, income, and profits of a single saloon owner
over even a short span of time." If that is, in fact, the case, McDonald's records are unique.

28 See in particular, Envelope 6, "Miscellaneous."

29 YS, 26 March 1903, p. 1; 29 March 1903, p. 8.

30 West, op. cit., chapter 3, pp. 51-72.

31 See "Rough Day Book, 1903-1905," as well as Envelope 5, items 2 and 4 in the McDonald holdings.


34 PAC, RG91, vol. 84, Z.T. Wood - Chief License Inspector, 19 September 1902.


36 For Macaulay, see Morrison, op. cit., esp. p. 69-71.

37 Yukon Territorial Archives (hereafter cited as YTA), Whitehorse, File CR 14088, Petition to Maj. Z.T. Wood, 20 April 1905. McDonald did not sign the petition.


39 KNHS, Billy Biggs Collection, Box 2, Envelope 6.


41 Polk's Directory, 1909-1910, p. 533; 1911-1912, pp. 515, 517. A "Robert Grieves" is listed in both, but as a "Driver."

42 YTA, MS 4, 7, Robert Greaves Interview. See also Dawson News, 18 March 1948.

43 Yukon Territory, Sessional Papers, 1910, Report of the
Chief License Inspector, 30 March 1910, p. 5. See also 1911, p. 14; 1912, p. 12; 1913, p. 20; 1914, p. 14. In March 1915 it was "Dell's Saloon" (1915, p. 6), but in a newspaper advertisement in 1913, it was "Dell's Place" (DDN, 23 December 1913). The various names were obviously used interchangeably.

44 See Girouard, op. cit. He makes the observation, p. 203, that whereas Irish publicans usually identified their houses by their own names, English seldom did so, preferring fancier titles. A curious feature of "The Hub" evident in the photographs was the enclosed space to the east (left) of the bar. It is visible in figures 9, 10 and 11, suggesting the "snug" or "cozy" which was an integral part of an English pub. See Girouard, op. cit., pp. 60-64, 201, 204.

45 Dawson Record, 26 July 1903, p. 5. Not entirely surprisingly, the article began and ended with a note that Anderson Bros., painters and decorators, were doing the work.

46 YS, 9 September 1903, p. 4.

47 YTA, Territorial Government Temporary Series, No. 4, Box 1, 90, "Yukon Consolidated Revenue" to 31 December 1910, Licenses issued. Six individuals or groups were issued licenses for pool and billiard tables, but only "Greaves and Bundy" operated a saloon. The rest were for hotels. There is no evidence McDonald had a pool or billiard table.

48 Both Girouard (p. 67) and West (pp. 44-45) note the association of saloons and billiard halls in late Victorian London and U.S. mountain mining camps.


50 DDN, 29 January 1913, p. 4.

51 Ibid., 17 August and 23 December 1913, 23 December 1914.
52 DDN, 1 July 1914, p. 4, 17 August 1914 (Discovery Day Special Edition), 25 November 1914, p. 4. J.C. Murray, a local liquor wholesaler, also imported other American beers—ABC, Bohemian and Budweiser (DDN, 17 August 1913).

53 PAC, RG91, vol. 69, file 15, "Statement of Intoxicating Liquor taken into Yukon..." Beer, stout and sacramental wine were imported duty free.

54 Yukon Territory, Sessional Papers, 1915, Report of the Chief License Inspector to 30 March 1915, p. 6. Of the six left, four (The King Edward, The Bonanza, The Original and the Del Monte) were on Front, The Hub at Third and Princess, and the Arctic at 526 Craig.

55 Yukon Territory, Journals of the Territorial Council, 1915, pp. 44-68.

56 Polk's Directory, 1915-1916, p. 605. But, on p. 614, there is an entry "Dell's Place, Dell Bundy, proprietor, Wines, Liquors, Cigars..." According to the News, 13 September 1915, p. 4, work on the Directory was done in midsummer of 1915—hence the ambiguity about Bundy—and the results published by September. In the Discovery Day issue of the News—August 1915—Bundy was listed as proprietor of the Occidental.

57 DDN, 17 August 1915. Underlining not in original.

58 The earliest reference the author has seen to the company was to the fact that it would make its own barrels in July 1904. (DDN, 25 July 1904, p. 3). By Christmas that year, it was in operation (DDN, 23 December 1904, p. 4). The first sale to McDonald's Saloon was in February 1905. The final mention of the brewery, referring to its closure was 27 August 1919, p. 4. The last licensed premises closed 1 September 1919.


60 See Morrison, op. cit., p. 60. See also M.L. Black, My Ninety Years (Anchorage, 1977), pp. 80-81.

See inter alia, DDN, 23 May 1905, p. 5 (an uncharacteristic advertisement); 28 September, 1, 8, 13 October 1909, all p. 4; 20 December 1913, p. 4; 7 August and 23 December 1913 (Discovery Day and Christmas Special Issues); 23 December 1915.

J.A. Segbers, a hotel and saloon operator in Dawson for some time, was manager in 1915. For O'Brien's obituary, see DDN, 25 August 1916, p. 4.


YTA, Territorial Government Temporary Series, No. 4, #315, 1-2, Voter's List, Dawson 1917.


For West, see Dawson Weekly News, 22 October 1953, p. 1. West was 85 at the time of his death, so well into his forties when he set up business in 1914. His first entry in Polk's Directory, was 1915-16, p. 660, "J.A. West, Boiler Mfgr. and General Repairing, 319 Third Ave. S., r. Yukonia Hotel." In 1903, on p. 481, there was listed, "Arthur West, boilermaker, Marine Auto Works." Rystogi left Dawson in 1923. DDN, 10 September 1923, p. 4.

See for example, DDN, 25 August 1923, p. 4; 18 August 1924, p. 4.
A.A. Gillespie to the author, 4 October 1977. He also stated that he had known Bundy and that the Red Feather was the base for some of Dawson's most beautiful sporting ladies—this latter at least was probably sheer myth.
The N.W.M.P. Married Officers' Quarters

Introduction
The second structure under consideration is a small T-shaped log cabin in the middle of the government reserve. Like the other two, it was used throughout most of its existence, but unlike the other structures, it was used as a residence. Representative, in one sense, of the log structures that were a constant feature of the Canadian frontier, it was a typical response to the need for immediate accommodation. Yet, although built by amateurs who had more pressing demands on their time, then maintained for several years by convict labour, it has stood up to the challenges of climate better than many other log buildings. If it is representative of a primitive building form, the "log cabin" of the north west, it must be distinguished by the resources available for its construction and maintenance, and by the varied use to which it has been put.

In his report on the N.W.M.P. post in Dawson, "Fort Herchmer, Dawson: Past and Present," E.F. Bush demonstrated understandable difficulty in isolating the structure presently known as the "N.W.M.P. Married Officers' Quarters." Uses of Fort Herchmer's structures changed throughout the first few years of the post's operations. In the trying days of early Dawson it was imperative to utilize resources as efficiently as possible. This structure, like many others, seems to have changed in name and function throughout that early period. It is not possible now to verify the exact date of this building's construction. As it was a small structure, it was of little interest to Dawson newspapers,
seldom merited mention in annual police reports, and expendi­
tures upon it would be impossible to isolate in the Auditor
General's Reports. Recognizing these limitations, the fol­
lowing outline is an attempt to indicate the history of this
building on the basis of available information.

Fort Herchmer
Fort Herchmer, named for the North West Mounted Police Commiss­
ioner, was the second N.W.M.P. post in the Yukon region.
Inspector Charles Constantine reserved a forty acre site for
it at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers in 1896,
and erected the first buildings on this site the next summer.
The spot chosen for the Fort was better wooded than most of
the Dawson townsite, and cut off from it by the "slough," which
was in fact an arm of the Klondike river that has almost
finished silting. This "island" south of the slough had a
soil slightly different from much of the site, being more
alluvial, with a higher silt and clay content. As a result,
its active layer of soil above the permafrost was much deeper
than it was north of the slough, so the problems of permafrost
that plagued builders throughout the rest of the townsite were
less serious here. This does not mean however, that they were
entirely absent. Moreover, the area of the fort suffered from
its own unique affliction—poor drainage.

As Bush suggested, the method of construction utilized
by the N.W.M.P. at its first Yukon post, Fort Constantine,
in 1895, was probably followed at Fort Herchmer two years later.
It reflected shortages of time, skilled labour and buil­
ding materials, involving merely the stripping of surface
moss, the laying of foundation logs directly over the re­
maining moss, and the placement of logs over this, with dried
moss used to caulk the building. The structural evalua­
tion of the building undertaken in 1977 confirms this method,
although it indicates that there was some variation.
Diagram 4. Extant Recording Reconstruction of the Married Officers' Quarters Floor Plan, c. 1901.
In the main, and original, section of the building (rooms 101, 102, 103) most floor beams are supported by the ground only. The outside walls, however, which are independent of the floor, are supported on 150 mm posts at 1.2 m. o.c. which "probably rested on mudsills that are now disintegrated."\(^4\) It is also possible the posts were never put on mudsills, although sills were put under several buildings in 1916.\(^5\) Significantly, the floor and walls of the "first annex" (rooms 104 and 105), built after the main section of the building, rested on posts over mudsills. The second annex (room 106) is merely a lean-to, and was built like the main part of the quarters.\(^6\) This represented a particularly primitive example of foundation laying in Dawson, but understandably so as the building was constructed by men with other, more pressing concerns, and over a very brief period.

Construction
There exist neither dated photographs showing the quarters under construction, nor a specific reference to it in the archival sources. The main portion of the quarters was built by 1900, as figures 14, 15 and 16 show clearly, but it may have been in place earlier. Figure 13, a panoramic view dated July 4, 1899, shows a low gable roof with two distinctive chimney pipes which would suggest that it was in use at that point. But it may have been built even earlier. When Sam Steele arrived in Dawson in September 1898, he mentioned that there was one building which he called the "officer's quarters," and another, Inspector Constantine's old quarters, which accommodated four officers although it should only have held three. Although no dimensions were indicated for the "officer's quarters," the "commanding officer's quarters" built that year were 30' x 24', (9.14 m x 7.32 m) which is quite close to the dimensions of the main portion of this building, 31' x 22'. (9.45 m x 6.7m)\(^7\) Certainly no other dimensions listed
corresponded so closely to the actual building. The next year (1899) a two storey frame building was built for the commanding officer, freeing the 30' x 24' structure for other uses.\(^8\)

All the photographs of the building taken before 1900 show just the main section. In the 1901 report (dated 1 December 1900) however, Inspector Starnes noted, under "changes to buildings," that a dining room and kitchen had been added to the officers' mess, as well as the interior painted and papered.\(^9\) Figure 17, taken in the early part of that winter, shows the quarters from almost the same angle as do figures 15 and 16, photographed the previous summer, with the annexes now in place. Figure 18, taken in 1901, and a map of the government reserve which dates to the same time confirm that the quarters had assumed their present shape and size by that point.\(^10\)

As indicated above, the foundations for the first annex (dining room ?) were placed on mudsills, unlike the main part of the building and the second annex (kitchen ?). The main section and first annex were built of logs laid horizontally; in the north, south and west walls of the former they were squared on three sides with the round face outward. For the east wall of the main building and the first annex they were squared. They were chinked (hardly insulated!) with moss and oakum, then covered inside by boarding, muslin and paper.\(^11\) The second annex had stud walls on its exterior (south and east sides) with horizontal log slabs placed outside to imitate logs. Its other two walls were merely the exterior walls of rooms 1-04 and 1-03 lined with boarding. All the flooring was similar, laid on joists supported by a beam and plates at the end. Except under the first annex, there were no mudsills. The roofs, gabled over the original structure and the first annex, and shed for the second annex, were originally rough sawn boards over which mud was placed for insulation. The walls and floors were not connected,
Diagram 5. Extant Recording of the Married Officers' Quarters Floor Plan.
moving independently of each other. As a result of the effects of floods, lack of drainage and heavy weights during the time this was the radio station (see below), the floors have sunk differentially, and been built up by more floor-boards. For example, there are five layers of flooring and sleepers along the north side of room 1-01, but only four along the sides of rooms 1-02 and 1-03. In the first annex, the floor of room 1-04 consists of three such layers, and is 150 mm lower than the floor in room 1-01. Flooring under room 1-05 is 115 mm lower than that of room 1-04, 265 mm below the floor in the main building. Even lower is the floor of the second annex which is a full 200 mm below that of room 1-04 and consists of three floor layers. The photographs in figures 15, 16 and 17 show two chimneys on the west side of the building from at least 1900. These would have been connected to heating stoves in rooms 1-01 and 1-02. It is worth noting that their diameter at the base was enlarged before the photograph in figure 17 was taken; probably larger stoves were installed when the annexes were built. Figure 18 shows two vents over rooms 1-01 and 1-03 and one over 1-05 as well as a chimney extending from the roof of each of the annexes. If room 1-06 was, in fact, the kitchen, one of these would have been for the cookstove. There were also sheds, or winter doors outside. One was along the east wall of room 1-05 (figure 18) which was also large enough to be a storage shed, and a smaller one covered door 1-01 (figure 17). Although there were no insulators visible nor wires going into the quarters, electric lights were installed throughout the barracks in 1900, and all buildings were rewired in 1907, after the fire at the Commissioner's Residence suggested earlier electrical standards were too low. There was probably no indoor plumbing here for some time; the first references to water closets and a sewage system did not appear for ten years. The building was heated by the wood-
burning stoves indicated above, until 1913 when coal-fired furnaces were installed.\textsuperscript{15}

Maintenance, 1901-1923

By 1901, the Gold Rush was long over, Dawson was contracting, and the R.N.W.M.P. now had the time, the means and the inclination to improve the appearance of the post. Unfortunately "means" did not include finances—much had to be done on a limited budget, but there was available a constant supply of unskilled prison labour. For example in his 1900 report, Inspector Starnes wrote:

\begin{quote}
...A large amount of prison labour has been expended in improving the barrack grounds, and the proposed improvements next season will make this a creditable post.
\end{quote}

The next year, prisoners were employed in "drainage, levelling up grounds, cutting wood and general scavenging work."\textsuperscript{16} It is possible they were also used for some construction work; the low quality of craftsmanship of the second annex suggests that the work was done by unwilling labour.

Even expanded, this building was inadequate as an officer's mess. It was obviously in use as a single officer's quarters, but was grossly unsatisfactory. In 1901, Starnes and Superintendent Wood called for the erection of a new building; the former remarking that new officers to the post had been compelled to sleep on the floor, or go to a hotel, and Wood, suggesting more positively that the building "...would make good married quarters."\textsuperscript{17}

The next year more cosmetic, and necessary, improvements were made. The bark was removed from the various log buildings, the surfaces were coated with lime, and they were painted a "uniform terra cotta color."\textsuperscript{18} The same summer, the "married officer's quarters" had its mud roof replaced by a shingled one, a year after most of the other buildings in the compound.\textsuperscript{19}
In 1903, the buildings were again lime washed, but the effect (see figure 19) was barely noticeable. Further construction was hardly justified for a post serving a community in decline, although repairs and maintenance were always necessary. In 1904, the "officers' mess" and five other buildings received storm sashes—no doubt improving their appearance as well as facilitating insulation. In 1908, this building, with the other log buildings was recaulked, lime washed and, possibly, painted. "The officers' mess quarters were papered and painted throughout, and a new floor put down in the ante room" [R1-01?].

The only photograph between 1903 and the 1920s which contains the quarters (figure 20) shows the storm sashes in place, but not the evidence of lime washing on the dark log buildings. Also, in spite of the reference to a shingle roof put on in 1901, and no references to later changes, the roof was obviously corrugated iron, and distinctly patchy in appearance. Significantly, when the new floor was placed in the ante room of the officers' mess quarters, two other buildings—the commanding officers' quarters and the stable—were jacked up. Presumably being of later construction and built on firmer foundations, the effects of subsidence could be corrected in this manner. For the quarters, with its walls and flooring not connected, as well as its use of the ground as a foundation, such was not possible.

From 1910 on, the Dawson detachment of the R.N.W.M.P. gradually consolidated into a few buildings, tore down derelict structures, and tidied up the appearance of the fort to the point where it disappeared as a recognizable unit. By 1912, there were more squares than buildings, with the married officers' quarters now in the centre of the compound. The R.N.W.M.P. records lost detail during the war; no reference at all was made to the quarters during this period. It is not known when it ceased to be the officers' mess, but probably this was early in the war.
The Royal Canadian Signals Corps, 1923-1945

It might have suffered the fate of many other buildings, abandon­ment, gradual decay and then demolition, but in 1923, it was saved from this fate. Northern Canada was to get radio communications, and the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals was to provide them. Dawson, still the metropolis of Canada's north, was a natural location for one station, the first link in a communications chain that was to extend across the Canadian Arctic, and underline Canada's assertion of sover­eignty over this vast territory.

In October 1923, an unusually warm fall made possible the rapid installation and beginning of the Dawson radio station. A small party of R.C.C.S. officers and men arrived to find a site for their office. They brought with them their entire plant, including a power generator, a six ton "standard set," which probably necessitated the frequent raising of floor levels. The signalmen looked over the city,

...and decided the best available site was at the barracks grounds. Large buildings in the city belonging to the government, such as the Administration Building, were not desirable for the office purposes for the reason they have metal roofs [sic], which may interfere with the transmission25

But, as figure 23 shows, the building chosen was close to a large, metal roofed structure, and its own roof was of cor­rugated iron.

Within two weeks, the station was ready. The transform­ation of the old N.W.M.P. building into a modern radio station clearly fascinated the News. In two articles on October 16 and 20, it devoted more space to this one building than ever before or after.

The building housing the [six ton] plant, for­merly the officers' mess in the R.C.M.P. square, has been a busy place in the last ten days. Several carpenters have altered the interior, making suitable rooms for the installation of the gasoline engines, the batteries and other equipment, and putting up counters, shelving and the like,...

...The new quarters will be heated with stoves.26
The unseasonably warm autumn that year made possible the rapid completion of the building's conversion. On October 20, at 10 a.m., the radio station went on the air with its staff of four—a lieutenant, sergeant, corporal and signalsman. Major Steele, who supervised the installation, also took advantage of the good weather to leave. The News noted that the interior of the building was altered considerably... "for the convenience of the new service." There were now to be four rooms—one for the Delco battery, one for batteries and stepping up equipment, one for transmitting equipment and the fourth for the radio station office. Unfortunately, no indication was made which room was utilized for which purpose, although it is likely that room 1-01 was the office and the heavy equipment was placed in the rear. There was no room left for the staff, who lived elsewhere.27

Figures 21 and 22 present two different faces of the radio station. The first, of the rear of the building, shows the storage shed back of room 1-05. It was probably taken in the spring when standing water was a constant feature due to the poor drainage of the soil around the building. Oil tanks, weeds and what appear to be empty cans littered the ground. Figure 22, of the front of the building, shows the trim, neat structure the signals corps would want the world to see. Whether the rear was as orderly as the front at this point is unclear—but it would be unlikely. The winter scene in figure 23 shows a change that took place some time after the photograph on figure 21 was taken. For the first time, windows 1-04 and 1-06 had been replaced by doors, presumably to facilitate access to the equipment in the back rooms.

The panoramic view of Dawson in figure 25 shows the radio building in relation to other structures in the 1930s. The two storey building to its north, which was still in place in 1925 (figure 24) had been torn down, as were the trees that framed the building in figure 22. The advantage of the level, cleared space offered by the police compound was put
to good use, while both road and walkways prevented the radio transmitting station from being totally cut off from the community.

Except for the observation that the buildings at the barracks "now carry the customary color of white, while roofs are of reddish-brown" in 1930, and the report of a fire near the radio station in 1935, it was barely noticed by the News after it was opened. Although badly flooded in 1925 (figure 24 and possibly figure 21), no mention was made of this. The 1944 flood, however, was a different matter, because the equipment had to be moved out to the old court house. At the height of the flood, there were 150 mm of water in the station office (rooms 1-01, 1-02, and 1-03) and 2 feet in the back part (rooms 1-04 and 1-05). The effects of six tons of radio equipment on the floor certainly told; it is likely much of the subsidence and most of the layers of floor boards dated from the period between 1923 and 1945. By May of 1945, the R.C.C.S. had left the old quarters and moved to a new building at the corner of King and Front. Floodwaters that year probably helped drive them from the building, but the location and the size of the cabin were contributing factors.

The Married Officers' Quarters, 1945-1966

After 1945, the building reverted to the R.C.M.P. Figure 27 (taken c. 1961) shows several external changes which might have dated from this period and probably reflected interior changes - e.g. window W1-12 was put in, presumably because room 1-02 was to be separated by a partition from 1-03; the latter to be a bedroom and 1-02 to be the kitchen. The stove pipe over room 1-02 remained, but that for the larger room (living room ?) 1-01 was removed. The interior had to be reordered to make it habitable by a family—again the "Married Officers' Quarters."
After fifty years of constant use, indeed probably because of the maintenance and repairs which such use necessitated, whatever the R.C.M.P. invested in the structure now would have been worthwhile. In 1949, it was described as "occupied by the married members i/c Dawson detachment," and as "quite habitable and easy to heat and should be good for additional years' service," although not suitable for moving. The peculiarities of the foundation did not threaten it in its present location but prevented the exercise of a normal option in Dawson, the movement of a structure to another location.

In 1961, the structure was still very much in use; according to Bush it was inhabited until 1966. The logs always provided a measure of insulation that frame buildings lacked. With adequate fuel this would always be a comfortable family residence. Where it was, and is, threatened, is closer to the ground, where its shifting floor system and the poor drainage around the building are eroding its base.

Conclusion
This small building dates back to the Gold Rush, a period whose peaceful character the N.W.M.P.—then occupants—played a central role in maintaining. The fort that once enclosed it has gone, but this simple, sturdily built log structure remains a link with the dramatic events of those early days. Of added significance were its later utilizations, as the western anchor of Canada's northern communications system during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s and its use for domestic purposes in the 1940s and 1950s. Unspectacular but soundly built and in constant use, the "Married Officers' Quarters" was almost unique in Dawson history for the constant use to which it was put.
Endnotes

1 E.F. Bush, *Fort Herchmer, Dawson: Past and Present*, Manuscript Report Series, No. 78, Parks Canada, 1972, pp. 32-40, 92-100. For the general history of the fort, including maps dated 1901, 1902, and 1912, the reader is referred to Bush's report.


5 Bush, op. cit., pp. 79-80. No specific reference was made at the time to this building.


7 Canada, Sessional Papers, (hereafter cited as SP and the year of the report) No. 15, 1899. Report of the North-West Mounted Police for 1898, Part III, pp. 14-16. The only other possibility is the structure identified as "Yukon Field Force - Barracks, Officers' Quarters" 36' x 22'.

8 SP, 15, 1900, p. 49.

9 SP, 28A, 1901, p. 49.

10 Bush, op. cit., p. 29.

11 In 1913, the O/C in Dawson wrote that most of the R.N.W.M.P. buildings were "merely balloon frames lined with cotton, and papered...; such buildings are regular fire traps"...He suggested that the cotton and paper be replaced by beaver board. SP, 28, 1914, p. 275.
12 All the above taken from Gaudet and Duguay, op. cit.

13 SP, 28A, 1901, p. 51; SP, 28, 1903, p. 86; SP, 1907-08, p. 12.


15 SP, 28, 1914, p. 235.

16 SP, 28A, 1901, p. 49; SP, 28, 1902, p. 62.

17 SP, 28, 1902, pp. 7, 42. See also 1904, p. 6.

18 KN, 7 August 1902, p. 2; SP, 1903, p. 67.

19 SP, 28, 1903, p. 68; 1902, p. 62.

20 Ibid., 1904, pp. 6, 47.

21 Ibid., 1905, p. 41.

22 Ibid., 1910, p. 230.

23 Figure 11 in Bush, op. cit., p. 37, is captioned "about 1914" although it could be later. Note the corrugated metal roof, and white coloured walls.

24 Bush, op. cit., p. 73.

25 DDN, 5 October 1923, p. 4.

26 Ibid., 16 October 1923, p. 4.

27 Ibid., 20 October 1923, p. 1.

28 DN, 30 August 1930, p. 4; 9 May 1935, p. 4.

29 DN, 9 May 1944, pp. 1, 4.

30 DN, 7 and 12 July 1945, p. 4.

31 Bush, op. cit., p. 92.

The "Klondike Thawing Machine" Company Warehouse No. 4

Introduction
The storey-and-a-half warehouse on the east side of Third Avenue between Queen and Princess is the only visible reminder of the "Klondike Thawing Machine Company," the well-known "K.T.M." of Dawson. The K.T.M. was in business as early as 1900 and was located across the road from the Westminster Hotel. From this location it flourished proudly for three decades as "The Store That Sells Most Everything." Of the various structures associated with the company, only one remains. But it was not acquired by the K.T.M. Company until 1913, when it became the No. 4 warehouse.

Little is known about the building itself, beyond the fact that it was 50 feet long by 32 feet wide (15.2 m x 9.8 m), frame, with metal roof and siding by 1905. It was gable roofed with a loft above the main part of the store, had a shed on its north side at a point early in its life, and a full extension along its south side later. The façade was not original to it, nor was the configuration of doors and windows constant.

There do not appear to be any extant recordings of this structure and the building has been disturbed to a considerable extent, so it can tell little of its own history. When it was moved for stabilization in the 1970s, the rear section and foundation were removed with recording. Photographs can provide information about the exterior alone, but beyond the fact that it consists of two rooms, the interior shows no obvious functional division other than for storage. All of this reflects the secondary importance of the building towards the implementation of the Klondike National Historic Site.
Master Plan.¹

In the absence of extant recordings, virtually nothing about building techniques or technology can be determined. The fact that this was constructed early in Dawson's history when materials were scarce and of low quality, yet has survived suggests some craftsmanship on the part of the builders but little else can be inferred. There is some scattered information on it in directories, tax rolls and newspapers, but care must be exercised to distinguish this structure from the "K.T.M." across the road. The main source for any outline of the building's history must be iconographic, both panoramic shots which show it, however small, and streetscapes. Some gaps in such a photo history can be augmented by other information, but only to a limited degree.

Dawson Warehouses
This structure is one of the few warehouses left in Dawson, the representative of an essential, but unglamorous feature of Dawson's raison d'être—the storage and shipment of supplies for the mining activities on the creeks that made the city possible. Climate and geographical remoteness meant that almost everything had to be brought to Dawson during the brief shipping season, then stored until actually needed. Most of the large warehouses were located along Front Street north of King, near the docks for easy transshipment. The main exceptions to this concentration were the quartet owned by the Northern Commercial Company which took up the block bounded by King, Fifth, Queen and Sixth.

The original warehouse district is gone, swept away by fires, or eroded by ice and water. Two of the quartet east of Fifth remain, but these are not in fact the last warehouses. Scattered throughout the city from an early date were other, smaller warehouses, of which this was one. Some
were stables, others used for cold storage and still others were heated. At different stages of its history, this was probably all three.

Third Avenue
Dawson began along the river, moved to the hill behind the town and only gradually filled in the muskeg swamp that was the actual townsite. In 1898 (figure 28), there was little back of the river, and nothing more than caches in the bog that was to become Third Avenue. However, that summer Dawson's gridiron pattern filled in, with some rudimentary development of Third making it passable. By the early summer of 1899, the east side of Third Avenue south of Queen was still the edge of town, with little but bog behind it. The location was too remote to be attractive to merchants who crowded into the high rent district along Front and up to King and Second, but the comparative isolation from the centre of town would probably have been attractive to others for storage purposes. Before the ice went out the spring of 1899 (figures 29 and 30) there was already one large structure on Third in the block between Queen and Princess. Its size, shape and approximate position suggest that this structure was the "K.T.M." Co. warehouse before the façade was placed on the street side of the building.

In 1899 Third Avenue was still of little interest to builders. Its most favourable asset was its distance from the threat of fire in the centre of town. But, as was indicated in the section on the "Red Feather" saloon above, once it was improved and the swamp behind it drained, it became one of the major thoroughfares in Dawson and the main road to the mines. In the process, it developed a special character, catering to the needs of the miners and the communities on the creeks. Thus, the various uses the building was put to reflected
this-stable, freight shed, store and warehouse for a small commission merchant, machine shop, and finally warehouse for the Klondike Thawing Machine and Dawson Hardware Companies. The building's situation on Third Avenue served to determine the functions it performed.

Date of Construction
The first recognizable iconographic presentation of the building as it stands today is figure 37, showing the façade in place in 1904. However, unless a new structure replaced the old at some point, the available evidence suggests that the original 1899 building was probably this one. In the absence of contemporary commentary in the newspapers, it is as difficult to prove this was the original structure as it is to prove it was not. The whole period from 1898 until 1902 was one of massive development in Dawson, when most of the town's most impressive buildings were erected. The press trumpeted their construction as proof of the city's vitality; owners and visitors photographed them to prove to themselves and an increasingly sceptical outside world how "progressive" Dawson was. In the face of competition from churches, banks, theatres, government buildings and such public buildings as the Library, the Dawson Amateur Athletic Association and the Oddfellow's Hall, the small warehouse on Third Avenue merited neither newspaper space nor a photograph. In fact, the structure was not considered of any interest until the 1960s when chance survival and association with the K.T.M. Co. gave it a rarity value.

The photographs in figures 29 and 30 show the structure in the early spring of 1899 immediately after the April fire. Pictoral evidence suggests it was probably newly built, certainly it was unpainted, and still under construction. The loft visible above the front door in figure 32 (taken July 27, 1899) is not visible in either figure 29 or 31; the doors of
the main building and the small shed on its north side were open, and in fact may not yet have been in place. There appeared to be lumber piled immediately to the north of the building, either for this structure or something else under construction nearby.

By July, 1899, when the photograph in figure 31 was taken, the Gold Rush was at its peak. The centre of town had already been reconstructed following the fire that April. A number of substantial buildings had been put up along Third, and gravel had been laid on the roadways. The warehouse no longer stood as isolated as it was two months before, and was darker in colour, suggesting that it had been painted. By the end of July (figure 32), it was obviously in operation, with fencing around it for the horses it presumably held.

Henry Honnen and the "Dawson Transfer and Storage Co."
The photograph in figure 33 dates to the summer of 1900 and shows Third Avenue south from Queen street. The roadway seems less impressive at close quarters than from a distance. It was certainly wide, but it looks to have been very soft and was littered with débris. It was not yet the major thoroughfare to the creeks it was to become, and there were still large gaps between buildings, but these were now filling in.

The warehouse was a gable-roofed structure identified by a roof sign as the "Dawson Transfer and Storage Co." Clearly recognizable from figures 29-32 are the metal roofing, vertical frame walls (probably painted), loft and door on the front of the building, small heated log shed attached to the north side, and fencing.

Compiled in 1900, Ferguson's 1901 Dawson Directory contained no listing for the "Dawson Transfer and Storage Co." suggesting that it had gone out of business early in Dawson's history. The first Dominion Land Title for Lot 7, Block K
of the Ladue Estate was listed in favour of Joseph Ladue and James Wilson on May 1, 1902.² This was followed by a territorial title on June 22. This, however, merely regularized the townsite ownership; the important title was that issued to "Harry Honnen" November 28, 1902, for the lots and buildings assessed at $7,000. This presumably comprised the complex of stables, warehouses and other smaller structures enclosed by the fencing.

"Harry Honnen" had two entries in the 1901 directory. The first (p. 232) was for "Honnen, Henry H., Honnen's Stage Lines, A.C. office block," and the second (p. 81) an advertisement for

H.H. Honnen
Freighter and Contractor
Facilities for moving all kinds of MINING MACHINERY
Main office A.C. Building

Honen operated a transportation company, with his office in the Alaska Commercial Co. building at First and King in centre of town, and his storage shed and stables up on Third. The problem raised by the use of the name "Dawson Transfer and Storage Co." rather than "Honnen's Stage Lines" on the building in 1900 was resolved by two entries in the 1903 directory. The "Dawson Transfer Co." (p. 330), was listed with its office at 110 King, in the A.C. Co. block. Honnen was listed (p. 405) as "Henry H. Honnen, Dawson Transfer Co." What obviously happened was that the photograph in figure 33 was taken after the directory was compiled, and after Honnen had changed the name of his company from "Honnen's Stage Lines" to the "Dawson Transfer and Freight Co." Certainly it was Honnen who acquired title to the property in 1902 and who paid taxes on it that year. Unfortunately, the skeleton outline provided by terse directory entries, land transfers and tax rolls cannot be fleshed out by newspaper accounts. Warehouses and stables were abundant, necessary and taken for granted in Dawson.
Changes to them were hardly even noted, while changes of company names, etc. would be mentioned in the press, but the implication of such changes for a warehouse were considered of little importance.

The next photograph, figure 34, was dated May 1901. It was taken from the hill east of town showing a similar panorama to those in figures 30 and 35. The gable-roofed structure with the roof sign can be easily identified from this rear view, which also shows that the fencing visible in figure 32 has been extended and several other buildings erected within the "compound." A small shed at the south-east corner of the building is visible for the first time, but unfortunately the shed at the north-west corner has been built onto the east end of the building, and extended slightly north of it. For the first time, the two storied, gable-roofed and false fronted structure to the south of the warehouse is visible; it is the "Northern Produce Co." in the streetscape shown in figure 38.

As indicated by figure 35, major developments along the street occurred between 1901 and 1902. Much of the space along both sides of Third was filled in by substantial structures, as were the lots across from the warehouse, by a three storey gable-roofed false fronted building. Today this structure comprises the nucleus of the Westminster Hotel. The photograph in figure 36 was probably taken around the same time, although from the west. The warehouse, with its gable roof and small south shed, could be seen to the right of the Westminster. Beyond the fact that there was no façade on the building at this point, nothing else could be determined.

Marcus Rosenthal
Third Avenue was improved in 1902, resulting in major development
along both sides of the street. The Dawson Transfer Co. retained its main office on King, but disposed of its compound on Third. Now that Third had become a major thoroughfare, the lot was potentially a more lucrative piece of real estate than before. The view south from Queen in figure 37 in July 1904 captured the street at what was probably the high point of its development. The dusty dirty road in figure 33 was now replaced by a level, firm gravel street; the huge gaps between the few structures in 1900 were all filled in with shops, warehouses, stables and hotels. Along the east (left) side of Third were Rook Bros. Grocers at 201 Third, Jos. Seabrooke's single storey machine shop at 207 Third, the two storey "Northern Produce" at 209 Third, a single storey structure at 211 Third and "Marcus Rosenthal's" at 213-215 Third, the location of the former Dawson Transfer and Storage Co. stable and warehouse. What had been the dominant feature along the east side of Third in 1900 was now barely visible beyond the larger Northern Produce building. What was visible, however, was recognizably the façade of the present building, extending four-fifths of the way up the front, and trimmed around the edge. There also appeared to be an awning on the front, probably undyed and of canvas. Figure 38, a photograph taken two weeks earlier, showed the same block, only from the north rather than from the south. The building was squeezed between "Peter Jackson, Commission merchant" at 219 Third and the Northern Produce building. Except for the trim on the façade and the awning, it showed no more than did figure 37.

The nature of Third Avenue changed, attracting more varied types of merchants. One stable remained, at the corner of Third and Princess, but much of the rest of the block was occupied by grocers, machine shops, and by commission and produce merchants, including Marcus Rosenthal. He had rented a structure at 135 Second Avenue from 1901 until April 1903, when he moved to this location. He was assessed for taxes
in 1903, the rate being the same as Honnen's had been 1902. However, Rosenthal did not purchase the lot and building (assessed at $3,000) until June 1, 1904, although he had been in it since May 1903. The eleventh of that month he advertised:

M. Rosenthal & Co.
Wholesale
Groceries, Hay and Grain and
all sorts of PRODUCE
Goods stored and sold on commission.

Tel. 138-A 213 THIRD AVE.
between Queen & Princess.

Most of the transformations seem to have been made in 1903 when Rosenthal occupied the structure. Although there is an absence of firm evidence, it seems probable that he was responsible for the changes which followed. A façade was added and the structure was given metal siding. An extension gave it two entrances, one in the centre and one along the south side.

From 1905 came the only description of the structure, a laconic entry by the fire inspector who looked over both Rosenthal's building and the one to the south of it. He noted:

1 storey frame, owned and occupied by H.H. Honan [sic] as stage office; 1 heater, electric light. 1 storey frame and corrugated iron with attic, owned and occupied by M. Rosenthal. 2 heaters 1 cookstove. 2 front exits. 1 rear. electric lights.

This entry gives evidence that, like most of the structures in Dawson, this building was heated with stoves and heaters which were presumably fueled with wood. The entry further records that the structure was illuminated electrically. In addition the notation identifies the structure as "owned and occupied by Rosenthal." It also reveals why his address cited in the advertisement above (213 Third), differed from that in the 1905-06 directory (215 Third, p. 476). There were, in fact, "2 front exits," one 213 Third and the other
215 Third. It further identified the single storey structure between the Northern Produce Co. at 209 Third and Rosenthal at 213-215 Third as Honnen's office—presumably now rented from Rosenthal. Corroboration for the presence of Honnen in the small shop north of Rosenthal was provided by the 1907-08 directory, which listed the address of the Dawson Transfer Co. office as "211 3d av. s." (p. 556).

Like most of his neighbours, Rosenthal was a small merchant. In 1903-04 he is listed as a "commission merchant" (1903-04) and a "produce merchant" (1905-07). Surviving statements and receipts suggest the range of goods carried—potatoes, hay, butter, sugar, flour, cherries, oats, plums, onions, pears, clams, cases of syrup and fruit and, on one occasion, a 24 inch meat saw. His clientele were probably the individual miners and small companies on the creeks, his livelihood derived from meeting the needs of his customers in a way the larger companies could not. It was a precarious living, filling the interstices in the Dawson economy between the major companies on the one hand, and the itinerant pedlars, whose annual visitations were the bane of the Dawson merchants' lives, on the other.

There were other problems which threatened the Dawson merchant daily, and fire was one of them. The blaze of September 23, 1904 (figure 39) destroyed half the block across the street and adversely affected Rook's and the Northern Produce immediately to the north of Rosenthal's residence/warehouse. Honnen's stage office—which was located at 211 Third between the Northern Produce Co. and Rosenthal's building—appeared to have suffered some damage to its exterior. However, the fact that its windows remained intact suggests that it was damaged much less than other structures.

Rosenthal's Departure
The precarious nature of Rosenthal's prosperity was demonstrated
by the dramatic nature of his departure from business in 1906. Under the headline "Business is under Seizure. Affairs of Marcus Rosenthal involved in Legal Tangle," the World reported in August 1906:

....Mr. Rosenthal's store and warehouse on Third Avenue, and likewise his place of business on Dominion [Creek], are all under seizure by the sheriff under writs of execution and the doors are closed. 8

The story went on to recount how a Vancouver wholesaler named McMillan has sued him for $9820 in June; Rosenthal "gave him a mortgage for the amount, covering his belongings, which was immediately foreclosed." Four other creditors then appeared to put forward their claims, and there was the suggestion that there might be more. Rosenthal had left for his shop at Dominion, whence he had "done quite a business with Tanana merchants this summer." The article concluded with a summary of his affairs, but no hint as to the origins of his difficulties,

.....He has been in business for several years, and has always enjoyed a lucrative trade. His line has been principally staples, hay and feed, in which he has dealt only as a wholesaler and jobber.

Although "involved in a legal tangle," Rosenthal remained responsible for taxes on land (assessed at only $700 in 1907) and building ($600 value) until 1908. He did not disappear immediately from Dawson, nor was he driven from business. In the 1907-08 directory (p. 578) he was located at "Third ave., n.e. Harper, r. Dugas between 7th and 8th," an indication of an admirable capacity to overcome financial adversity. As of September 18, 1908, he was able to sell the lot to Joseph Frederick Seller for $1500, thereby removing himself from a shrinking market, and presumably soon after, leaving Dawson for good. 9

Contractions of trade, inevitable since 1900, but hidden by the townsite, creeks, and railway building booms which
persisted till 1907, spelled the doom of small scale firms like Rosenthal's. The individual claim holders were declining in number as capital intensive mining began, although the benefits of this did little for the town. Seller, although a former salesman for Rosenthal, did not attempt to emulate him. He had steady employment elsewhere, so either regarded the site and the building on it as an investment or else planned to put it to some other use. It is of interest to note that neither he nor later occupants disposed of Rosenthal's financial records, which were still in the building in the 1970s. The building may have stayed empty a while, but was occupied from at least 1910 until 1912 by Y. Oakda. In 1909-10, he was listed as a carpenter, address, 308 Third. The next year he (but not Seller) was operating a "machine shop" at 215 Third Avenue S.—this building. Taxation assessment for the period between Rosenthal's departure, and the purchase of the building by the K.T.M. Co. were somewhat confusing. In 1908, Rosenthal and one M. Jacobsgaard were assessed. There was no record of the 1909 assessment. In 1910 and 1911, J.T. Sellers [sic] and Okada were assessed, now on the basis of a value for land and building of $500 each. In 1912, Okada shared the assessment with the K.T.M. Co. For 1913, there was no record, while by 1914, this lot was definitely owned by the K.T.M. Co. George Frederick Johnson, also known as "K.T.M." Johnson, purchased the lot and buildings for $800 in December 1913—down substantially from the $3000 Rosenthal had paid Honnen in 1904.

The K.T.M. Co. Warehouse
The structure, its occupants and its function, merited no further mention as it became the "No. 4 Warehouse" of the K.T.M. Co. This firm which dated back to at least 1900,
provides an excellent example of the sort of company that survived in Dawson as the city contracted. Starting as a business primarily oriented towards the mining trade—handling dredge buckets, steam shovels and steam points at an early date, it brought out other firms until it became a general store. In 1910, for example, the K.T.M. "purchased the whole of the stock in trade and goodwill of the hardware firm, R.S. Hildebrand" (305 Third), now carrying, "Hardware, Machinery, Fittings, Canvas Goods, and General Supplies," also "Quartz, Mill, Dredging and other machinery." The next year it absorbed the J.T. Rosman Co. (124 Third), the stock, "consisting of General Hardware, Granitewear, Crockery and Ammunition," being removed to the K.T.M. building at 208 - 210 Third. By the time he bought the old Rosenthal buildings from Seller and turned 215 Third into the No. 4 warehouse for his extensive range of merchandise (including such diverse items as beaver-board and Ford cars), "K.T.M." Johnson could accurately, if ungrammatically, describe his as "The Store That Sells Most Everything," a slogan used as early as 1913.

Johnson weathered the First World War well, adding Massey Harris and John Deere implements at one end, and electrical domestic appliances to the other end of his range of merchandise in 1919. From at least 1913, the No. 4 Warehouse would have held all of these, probably including items potentially vulnerable to extreme cold, as the structure could have been heated to some degree. Johnson may have painted the sign (figure 41) still visible in the early 1960s at this time, but he invested little else in the building. Its assessed value—$500 from 1910 to 1920, $400 thereafter—declined, and he probably spent little even on paint. The 1920s marked a further contraction in the Dawson market. "The Store That Sells Most Everything" had absorbed many competitors, but now probably began to suffer as it had
Johnson had been in Dawson since the early part of the century and was growing old with the town. Other, more aggressive, firms were taking away his business. He left Dawson in the 1920s, turning over the management of the company to someone else; his obituary in 1938 mentioned his departure for Berkeley and then Pasadena, 15 or 20 years earlier. By the early 1930s as exclusive franchises slipped away, there was probably little of value to the company except "goodwill" and real estate. M.H. Jones of the Dawson Hardware Co. purchased the former in 1931 and the latter in 1935. Figure 40 shows how little Third Avenue had changed between 1904 and 1936. The K.T.M. Co. office was located immediately to the right of the "Westminster Hotel" sign, but as in figure 39, the warehouse was not visible in this picture; 211 Third was the building on the extreme right. The building's appearance in the 1960s indicated that the Dawson Hardware Co. invested no more in this structure than the K.T.M. had (figures 41 and 42). Indeed the D.H.C. did not even bother to paint it. However, the inventory of goods found in the structure in the 1970s proves the warehouse continued in use. It was not torn down like its dilapidated neighbour at 211 Third. How long it continued in use is not known, but it was probably until the end of the Dawson Hardware Co., after which Dawson had reached the point where no further consolidations were possible.

Conclusion
The available evidence suggests that a structure was on this site by early 1899, probably built by Henry Honnen for his "Dawson Freight and Transfer Co.". It may have been a warehouse or a stable; possibly both. Its size, shape and location suggest that the current structure is the original one, with a façade added.
Whatever may have occurred earlier, by 1904 the structure and appearance of the building corresponded closely with the present one.

Although it has served a variety of functions, it is quite likely that something very close to its final appearance and use as the "K.T.M. Co. Warehouse No. 4" was fixed by 1914. Thus, for purposes of restoration and appearance both Rosenthal (1903-1908) and the K.T.M. Co. Warehouse would be historically accurate.
Endnotes

1 Klondike National Historic Site Master Plan, 1978, pp. 35-36.

2 All information about assessment and taxation is taken from cards based on the annual tax rolls, arranged by location, and kept in the Historical Research Division, Prairie Regional Office, Parks Canada.

3 Names and addresses taken from 1903 and 1905-06 Directories.

4 K.T.M. Collection, KNHS, Envelope B. - examples of receipts. These include rent cheques to C. Goldstein "for store on 2nd Ave," and for "Sec. Ave. next to Cox's Shop" from June 1901 until April 1903.

5 DDN, 11 May 1903, p. 8.

6 Dawson City Fire Department Records, Fire Department Investigation, 1 December 1905, p. 121.

7 K.T.M. Collection, Envelope B.

8 Yukon World, 21 August 1906, p. 4.

9 According to M. Carter, "Historical Accountability of the Proposed Interpretation," n.d., p. 62, George Johnson acquired the title in 1908. The reference to Seller is contained in the taxation assessment file (f. 2) and is more consistent with Okada's use of the structure than would be Johnson's purchase in 1908.

10 When the Crown acquired title to the structure, it contained, inter alia, volumes of receipts, ledgers, journals, cash books, etc., including some of Rosenthal's. A proportion of the building's contents was apparently disposed of, forming a large part of the misleadingly titled
"Yukon Mining Papers" in the Special Collections Division of the University of British Columbia Library. The rest remained in Dawson. It has since been organized in the K.T.M. Collection there, and microfilmed. A copy of this is deposited in the Historical Research Division, Prairie Regional Office, Parks Canada.

11 See DDN, 21 May 1906, p. 4. The company originated prior to 1900 (see figure 33), but was barely visible for several years.

12 DDN, 11 April 1910, p. 4.

13 DDN, 14 August 1911, p. 4.

14 DDN, 26 and 29 June 1912, 23 December 1913, 17 August 1916. In the 1916 advertisement, the address for the K.T.M. was listed as "208-210-212-213-215 Third Avenue."

15 DDN, 3 March 1919, p. 2.

16 DN. 4 June 1938, p. 4.

17 DN, 28 May 1931, p. 4; Carter, p. 62.
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The Saloon on the Rocky Mountain Mining Frontier. Lincoln, Nebraska, 1979.
Figure 1. Centre Portion of Dawson Panorama, July 4, 1899. Arrow indicates Great Northern Hotel, across the street from the later site of the saloon. Vancouver Public Library, Yukon, I, 16.
Figure 2. Princess Street, from Queen, c. 1899-1901.
Arrow indicates Great Northern Hotel.
Alaska State Museum, R.N. De Armand Collection,
761-1, #126.
Figure 3. Dawson Panorama, no date, probably late summer of 1902. Arrow indicates location of saloon. Public Archives of Canada, C-22350.
Figure 4. Portion of panorama shown in figure 3. Note sidewalk on Princess by saloon, corner door at Princess and Third, and indentations for living quarters. Public Archives of Canada, C-22350.
Figure 5. "Third Avenue, Dawson, covered with flood waters. 1944". By this time, the structure had been used as a garage and workshop longer than it had been as a saloon. Yukon Archives, Haines Collection, #1951.
Figure 6. Saloon from south, 1960.
Information Canada, #63-1660K.
Figure 7. Saloon in 1961. Changes in window covering from the scene in figure 6 would suggest that it was still being used for storage. Parks Canada.
3rd Avenue Blacksmith Shop, built 1906 by Wm. Garden & J.W. Murphy. Owned by Dawson City Museum.

Red Feather Saloon built 1900 by Minnie Russo. Rented to various saloon keepers.
Figure 8. Saloon in 1970.
Parks Canada
Figure 9. Bar of the Hub Saloon.  
University of Washington, Ellingsen Collection, 
#225.
Figure 10. Hub Saloon, Bundy and Greaves, Prop. Public Archives of Canada, C-18650.
Figure 11. Interior of the Hub Saloon. University of Washington, Ellingsen Collection, #224.
Figure 12. Interior of the Hub Saloon. Dawson Historical Society Museum.
Figure 13. Right Portion of Dawson Panorama, July 4, 1899. Arrow indicated Married Officers' Quarters.
Vancouver Public Library, Yukon, I, 17.
Figure 14. Klondike. Dawson Last Guard Parading Yukon Field Force, 26 June 1900. Married Officers' Quarters indicated by arrow. Window W1-03 visible to left of fence. Public Archives of Canada, PA-16170.
Figure 15. Klondike. Last Parade, Yukon Field Force. Dawson, 26 June 1900. Note stove pipes, winter door over door D1-01; and windows W1-01 and W1-03. Public Archives of Canada, PA-16166.
Figure 16. Yukon Field Force, Dawson. Similar view to Figure 15.
Public Archives of Canada, C-1339.
Figure 17. Civil Service Ice Hockey Team, Gold Commission, 1900-1901. Provincial Archives of British Columbia, #67210.
Figure 18.  Baseball Game, N.W.M.P. Drill Ground, 1901.
Parks Canada.
Figure 19. Panorama of Dawson, c. 1903-1905. Married Officers' Quarters indicated by arrow. Public Archives of Canada, PA-22343.
Figure 20. Dawson, c. 1905.
Figure 21. Married Officers' Quarters, east side of building.
Royal Canadian Signals Museum, C.F.B., Kingston.
Figure 22. Married Officers' Quarters, west side of building. Royal Canadian Signals Museum, C.F.B. Kingston.
Figure 23. Radio-telegraph station of the R.C.C.S. Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System, Dawson, Y.T. Public Archives of Canada, C-64909.
Figure 24. Part of Dawson during flood, May 14, 1925. Arrow indicates quarters. Glembow Museum, R.S. Knight Collection, NA-2114-32.
Figure 25. Dawson, 1930s. Arrow indicates location of Married Officers' Quarters. Provincial Archives of Alberta, H. Pollard Collection, Dawson #1.
Figure 26. Front entrance to Quarters, 1936.
Courtesy of Mr. D. McNab, Victoria, B.C.
Figure 27. R.C.M.P. Married Quarters, 1961.
Parks Canada.
Figure 29. Dawson, spring of 1899. (Caption reads "Dawson, c. 1900", but this photograph was taken at the same time as figure 30, and shows the area destroyed by the fire of April 1899 on the lower left). Warehouse indicated by arrow.
Public Archives of Canada, PA-13353.
Figure 28. "June 1898". The approximate location of the Warehouse is indicated by an arrow. Public Archives of Canada, C-16871.
Figure 30. "Dawson from the Hill, 1899". Warehouse indicated by arrow.
Public Archives of Canada, PA-16199.
Figure 31. Centre Portion of Dawson Panorama, July 4, 1899. The location of the warehouse is indicated by an arrow. The large building to its right is the Occidental Hotel. Vancouver Public Library, Yukon Collection, I, 16.
Figure 32. Portion of Panoramic View of Dawson City, Y.T., July 27, 1899. Warehouse location indicated by an arrow. Provincial Archives of British Columbia, #2116(B).
Figure 33. Third Avenue, Dawson, 1902. Building identified as "Dawson Transfer and Storage Co." is the warehouse. Public Archives of Canada, PA-17145.
Figure 34. Dawson, mid city from A.C. Trail on hill, May 1901. Warehouse indicated by arrow. Public Archives of Canada, PA-16297.
Figure 35. Panorama of Dawson, c. 1902. The view is similar to that in figure 34, with the warehouse again indicated by an arrow. Note that the signage on its roof shown in figure 33 is still visible. University of Pacific, Stockton, California, W.G.A. Miller Collection, M.S. 80.
Figure 36. Dawson, c. 1902. The south wall of the warehouse, and the shed, identified by an arrow. Public Archives of Canada, C-22350.
Figure 37. "Third Avenue south from Queen St., Midnight July 1, 1904." Buildings on the left from the corner are: 1. Rook Bros. Grocery (201 Third); vacant lot; 2. Jos. Seabrook's machine shop, (207 Third); 3. Northern Produce (209 Third); 4. one storey structure (211 Third); 5. Marcus Rosenthal (213-215 Third) marked by arrow. University of Washington, Adams and Larkin, #31.
Figure 38. "Third Avenue North from Princess St.,
Midnight June 16, 1904". The façade
on Rosenthal's is visible behind the
"Peter Jackson" sign.
Public Archives of Canada, C-14547.
Figure 39. "Fire Ruins Looking East on Third Avenue." Rosenthal's is not in this picture, although the structure the man is looking into is superficially similar. The building on the extreme right side of the picture is 211 Third, and his beyond this. Public Archives of Canada, PA-16759.
Figure 40. "View Looking Down Third Ave., Dawson 1936.W This shows the same buildings along the east side of Third Ave., as does figure 39. The Warehouse is attached, on the right side, to the single storey structure on the extreme right of the picture. Yukon Archives, Irvine Collection, #1891.
Figure 41. "K.T.M. Store Built 1900 - Dawson Transfer Co."
Parks Canada.
KTM STORE Built 1900-Dawson Transfer Co. Owned by Duncan Strachan
Figure 42. "Main Street" Warehouse identified by arrow. Information Canada, #93755.
Figure 43. "General View" 1960. Warehouse identified by arrow.
Information Canada, #63-2634K.
Figure 44. "Aerial." Warehouse identified by arrow. Information Canada, #63-2916.
Figure 45. "K.T.M. Co., Dawson, Yukon Territory, 1970."

Parks Canada.