

THIS MAP OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS WAS COMPILED BY JOSEPH DAVIS, A JUDGE FROM HELENA, MONTANA.

Visible at the top right centre are the cities of Dawson City, named by Joseph Francis Ladue, in honor of George Mercer Dawson, head of the Geographical Survey of Canada. At the very start of the Yukon Gold Rush, Ladue obtained a grant to layout a 160 acre townsite. Klondike City, located across the Klondike River from Dawson City, was the ancestral fishing and hunting Moosehide First Nations village of the Han people prior to the coming of the miners. The white men took over their village and it originally took on the name of Lousetown because of the relocation of the prostitutes from Dawson City. The Moosehide First Nations moved their village 3-miles upriver to be away from the influence of the white miners.

The black dot on Gold Bottom Creek—a tributary of Hunker Creek— marks the spot where Robert Henry Henderson, a Canadian from Nova Scotia, made a gold discovery.

The black dot on Bonanza Creek at the confluence of Skookum Creek marks the spot where George Washington Carmack and his First Nations brothers-in-law Skookum Jim—afterwards James Mason—and Tagish Charlie—afterwards Dawson Charlie—made the gold discovery that started the Yukon Gold Rush.

The blue dots show the route of the 31-mile Klondike Mines Railway that connected to 90 Below Discovery, Grand Forks, Soda and Sulphur Springs. An ambitious and expensive project, its builders had hoped to connect with the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon Railway (green dots). As a result the towns of Middle Dominion and Gold Run never came to exist.

This map has been altered from the original because it contained too much information for a 2-page reproduction. As well, the route of the Klondike Mines Railway has been added. The blue (completed) and green (prosed) lines show the route of the railway. As well as transporting machinery into the gold camps, the railway hoped to extend the line to connect with the Canadian pacific railway line at edmonton to bring tourists to see the mines. Like so many ambitious schemes around the turn of the century, the plan never materialized.

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