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Background[edit] Yukon at the time of discovery. The indigenous peoples in north-west America had traded in copper nuggets prior to European expansion. Most of the tribes were aware that gold existed in the region, but the metal was not valued by them. In three years it grew to become "the Paris of Alaska", with 1, inhabitants, saloons, opera houses, schools, and libraries. In , it was so well known that a correspondent from the Chicago Daily Record came to visit. At the end of the year, it became a ghost town, when large gold deposits were found upstream on the Klondike. George Carmack or Skookum Jim, but the group agreed to let George Carmack appear as the official discoverer because they feared that mining authorities would be reluctant to recognize a claim made by an Indigenous Person. He discovered new sources of gold there, which would prove to be even richer than those on Bonanza. Despite the winter, many prospectors immediately left for the Klondike by dog-sled, eager to reach the region before the best claims were taken. It began on July 15, , in San Francisco and was spurred further two days later in Seattle , when the first of the early prospectors returned from the Klondike, bringing with them large amounts of gold on the ships Excelsior and Portland. Economically, the news had reached the US at the height of a series of financial recessions and bank failures in the s. The gold standard of the time tied paper money to the production of gold and shortages towards the end of the 19th century meant that gold dollars were rapidly increasing in value ahead of paper currencies and being hoarded. A worldwide publicity campaign engineered largely by Erastus Brainerd , a Seattle newspaperman, helped establish the city as the premier supply centre and the departure point for the gold fields. John McGraw , the former governor of Washington joined, together with the prominent lawyer and sportsman A. Frederick Burnham , a well-known American scout and explorer, arrived from Africa, only to be called back to take part in the Second Boer War. Wood, the mayor of Seattle, who resigned and formed a company to transport prospectors to the Klondike. Clothing, equipment, food, and medicines were all sold as "Klondike" goods, allegedly designed for the north-west. For details see appendix. The Klondike could be reached only by the Yukon River, either upstream from its delta, downstream from its head, or from somewhere in the middle through its tributaries. River boats could navigate the Yukon in the summer from the delta until a point called Whitehorse, above the Klondike. Travel in general was made difficult by both the geography and climate. It led to the ports of Dyea and Skagway plus ports of nearby trails. The sudden increase in demand encouraged a range of vessels to be pressed into service including old paddle wheelers , fishing boats, barges, and coal ships still full of coal dust. All were overloaded and many sank. Michael , at the Yukon River delta, a river boat could then take the prospectors the rest of the way up the river to Dawson, often guided by one of the Native Koyukon people who lived near St. Tlingits or, less commonly, Tagish. Steps were cut into the ice at the Chilkoot Pass which could be used for a daily fee, this 1, step staircase becoming known as the "Golden Steps". A horse at the bottom turned a wheel, which pulled a rope running to the top and back; freight was loaded on sledges pulled by the rope. Parallel trails[edit] There were a few more trails established during from South-east Alaska to the Yukon River. One was the Dalton trail: From here, it followed a river to the Yukon, where it met the Dyea and Skagway route at a point halfway to the Klondike. Finally, there was the Stikine route starting from the port of Wrangell further south-east of Skagway. This route went up the uneasy Stikine River to Glenora, the head of navigation. An alternative to the South-east Alaskan ports were the All-Canadian routes, so-called because they mostly stayed on Canadian soil throughout their journey. Chalmers to build a trail, which became known as the Klondike Trail or Chalmers Trail. One went by boat along rivers and overland to the Yukon River system at Pelly River and from there to Dawson. An estimated 1, travellers took these three routes, of whom only arrived, some taking up to 18 months to make the journey. Their expedition was forced to turn back the same way they had come, with only four men surviving. American businessmen complained that their right to a monopoly on regional trade was

being undermined, while the Canadian public demanded action against the American miners. Of these, no more than 4, struck gold and only a few hundred became rich. Initially, miners had assumed that all the gold would be along the existing creeks, and it was not until late in that the hilltops began to be mined. Mining methods of the Klondike Gold Rush Mining in a shaft, Mining began with clearing the ground of vegetation and debris. The process was repeated until the gold was reached. In theory, no support of the shaft was necessary because of the permafrost although in practice sometimes the fire melted the permafrost and caused collapses. Instead, these mines used rockers, boxes that moved back and forth like a cradle, to create the motion needed for separation. Should the prospector leave the claim for more than three days without good reason, another miner could make a claim on the land. However, their price depended on whether they had been yet proved to contain gold. Some chose to sell their equipment and return south. By contrast, especially the port of Skagway under US jurisdiction in Southeast Alaska became infamous for its criminal underworld.

2: Three Years in the Klondike (ebook) by Jeremiah Lynch |

Ah, the romance of the Klondike. Or perhaps more appropriately - ah, the romance of the Porcupine Gold Rush; venturing into the wilderness, armed with a canoe, a pick, and a dream! Well, as a good friend of mine reminded me, "it's always romantic for those who were not there," and he certainly was right.

Author Louise After a morning learning about the Klondike gold rush and the mostly men who slogged their way up the mountains to get there through White Pass, we were dropped on the main street of Skagway to wander. We started by having lunch in the Red Onion Saloon. There seems to be a lot of Red in names in the Panhandle. Not sure why, but it is what it is. The Red Onion is located in a historic building in the centre of town. It claims to have been a saloon and bordello during the gold rush, and it tries to recreate that atmosphere today. The food was tasty and the staff were fun. The girls using currently politically incorrect term here, but in a correct historical way were scantily clad s style scanty and mingled with the customers. One even stood at the open front door and advertised tours of the brothel "er " bordello museum upstairs. A fun place to spend a leisurely lunch hour, with standard lunch items, tarted up with bordello type names Streetwalker Salmon Dip was excellent. Having had lunch in a historic restaurant, we moved on to the national park headquarters for a look at their info and to grab a map of the historic district. The Skagway historic district is a combination of historic site and private buildings. The National Park maintains over 20 of the buildings in the area. Others are privately owned, or belong to one or other levels of government. Skagway was a wooden town, but it never suffered a catastrophic fire, which means that none of the buildings had to be recreated, just restored to their appearance. After restoration the Parks Service leases the buildings back to private operators, so as in any old building, the insides are converted to modern use so the shops inside the buildings are mostly quite modern. The Moore house was owned by a Captain Moore who settled in Skagway in the s. The Klondike Gold Rush part of a continuing cycle of gold rushes that had occurred up and down the West Coast throughout the second half of the 19th century. Moore thought there was potential for gold in the area, so he laid claim to acres smack in the middle of modern Skagway and called the area Mooresville. He surveyed the White Pass route to the Klondike after being guided through it by a native known as Skookum Jim Mason, then set about creating a town around the natural harbout. Alas, as the number of prospectors swelled, Mooreville became a tent city. The Stampeders renamed the town Skagway, and made their own land claims. In January a survey was begun, which Moore saw the survey saw as a threat and protested. From the Moore House we returned to the main street and shopped our way back toward the harbour. The railroad was built to move people to the Klondike for the gold rush and now carries tourists from the cruise ships on day excursions. Snow can be deep and heavy on the tracks of this railroad so they needed a really big snowplow to clear it! The one in the picture was clearing snow from the beginning of the railroad in the late s. When we left the ship in the morning, the dock was a hive of activity. Now, at the end of the day, it was quiet and we had time to view the Railroad Dock wall. If you are docked at the Railroad pier, you can read the names from the cruise ship. Signs are never painted over, so some are faded, others bright, and different eras are jumbled together. A lot of ships dock in Skagway!

THE ROMANCE OF THE KLONDIKE pdf

3: I Married the Klondike - free PDF, CHM, FB3, RTF

Caption title Filmed from a copy of the original publication held by the Library Division, Provincial Archives of British Columbia

If you are like me and have a strong affection for this subgenre, you know the pickings are mighty slim. Thankfully, Kate Bridges seems to know a thing or two about a good historic romance not set in 19th century England. Even better, in *Klondike Doctor* she takes us to western Canada during the gold rush. The eye-rolling premise is this: A group of six Mounties go undercover selling sausages and dried apricots, no less as brothers to catch a group of robbers on their way to infamous Dawson City in the Yukon. Tagging along is an equally fake sister who is traveling for her own reasons. Due to his exalted position, daddy Langley is assigned a retinue of Mounties to act as bodyguards. Elizabeth is a great doctor struggling against rules laid out for her by the opposite sex. She wants to be a doctor in every sense of the word. Her reasons for traveling to Dawson City are two-fold: She proves herself, though. Colt, who always thought Elizabeth was a beauty, now finds out how wonderful she is on the inside. There is a nice balance of mystery and romance, surprising for such a short novel. Elizabeth is a wonderful character described as being both book and street smart. More importantly, we are shown this as well. Colt was a little harder to pin down. It seems a common problem with shorter novels to have a rushed ending; this book had the reverse problem. The story began abruptly, in the middle of a conversation between Elizabeth and Colt on the train at the start of their journey. A good western is a good western in my book. I hope to look up some past work of Kate Bridges and see if they will satisfy my renewed appetite for this genre. I give this one a high recommendation and not only for the bathtub scene.

4: Carmen of the Klondike () - IMDb

This is a digitized version of an article from The Times's print archive, before the start of online publication in To preserve these articles as they originally appeared, The Times does.

Rugged homeland of resilient Native Americans, former Russian colony, site of the only battle of the second world war to take place on US soil – wait a minute, second world war battlefield? Alaska is a place at the very limits of the American drive to "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country" – the exhortation made famous by the 19th-century author Horace Greeley. It is a place of big dreams and harsh realities, astounding landscape, curious politics including a long-standing independence party, midnight summer sun, and shockingly brief winter days. Alaska also offers the increasingly rare opportunity to live in close proximity to vast tracts of wilderness. The following shortlist includes books I discovered while living briefly in Alaska, and through gathering research for my novel. This collection of fiction, nonfiction, and verse has found a permanent home on my bookshelf. Coming Into the Country by John McPhee This book, more than any other I have read, accurately reflected back to me the stark realities and wide-ranging possibilities facing Alaska near the close of the 20th century, while offering insight into what the state might become. McPhee is a grand master of narrative nonfiction. Required reading for anyone who wants to know about the grand themes and petty politics of the largest state in the US. The book is about so much more than the state itself. Wonderful writing and gripping tales of the Russian discovery of the new world. Travels in Alaska by John Muir The Scottish-American naturalist and explorer showed up in Alaska years after Steller, just a dozen years after the US purchased Alaska from the cash-strapped Russians for about two pennies per acre. This insightful, enthusiastic and closely observed travelogue offers description and language as grandiose as the place itself. And most prospectors had to travel through Alaska to get to the Klondike goldfields. Service wrote colourful and compulsively entertaining verse about gold rush life in the north. Alaskans try and claim him as their own. I still have several verses rolling around inside my head. The story follows the life story of a wolf-dog hybrid that finds its way from the chaos of famine and violence, in both the natural world and at the jagged edge of human society, to a kind of redemption in a life of domesticity in the care of one gentle man. An Aleutian Memoir by Ray Hudson A sensitive and insightful account of 28 years living in the Aleutian Islands from the perspective of an outsider. I believe the best reportage is the kind that involves a writer immersing himself or herself in a place, culture and time. These days, being still and letting the story reveal itself is difficult to accomplish and increasingly rare. Ray Hudson offers personal and enriching insight into Aleut culture in this fine memoir. Unlike White Fang, with its ultimate redemption, Call of the Wild details a fall from a civilised to a primitive state. Passage to Juneau by Jonathan Raban The British-born journalist and novelist takes readers on an involving personal and physical journey through fascinating history and waterways to the state that bills itself as "the last frontier". So much about what Alaska really is can only be understood through what it takes to get there. Before the advent of regularly scheduled air service, what one had to do to reach this place profoundly affected its literature. Alaska was one of the last places in North America to be mapped and explored. As Raban well knows, the journey to Alaska can still be transformational.

5: Klondike Doctor " All About Romance

The romance of the Klondike by Clarence Pullen.

By the time of the Klondike Gold Rush tourism was a well-established business in the region. The headlines for this story read, and I [quote]: They see the Nuggets. In an extraordinary long article running a full column and a half the unnamed newspaper reporter relates the story of this tourist party numbering sixty that started out from Boston on June The party was gotten up by G. The reporter goes on and again I quote: It only needed a few brass bands and a few more flags to give the city yesterday the appearance of a National holiday. There were the Yukoners in their rough but often picturesque clothes in contrast with fashionably-dressed professors and capitalists from cultured Boston, and handsome women, wearing the latest creations of Worth and Felix and Redfern. They never expected to see so large a city. Sitka and Juneau were much older, so they expected to find here tents and log cabins and temporary business buildings, they said. And the ladies were met here by friends as refined and well dressed as themselves, which was another surprise. Yes, they had heard of the railroad, some of the gentlemen said, but they thought of it but as another scheme gotten up to catch the unwary. The ride on the new railroad was one thing; to meet and talk to these brave men of whom they had read so much was another and perhaps a keener enjoyment. Whiting and in short, the whole of the railroad officials took pleasure in welcoming the excursionists and in preparing the trip up the line. Temporary seats were placed on three box cars [read flat cars], and on these about one hundred and fifty people were comfortably seated. These included many of the Yukoners, some leading citizens who in other ways entertained the visitors. The train pulled out just before noon and proceeded as far as the rails are laid, where most of the passengers then alighted and walked a distance along the road bed where rails are already laid, but not ballasted. On their return to the city the tourists were shown specimens of gold dust and nuggets, and the ladies especially were in ecstasies. When they boarded the City of Seattle again, they were gleefully exchanging their experiences with the miners and some who had been able to purchase nuggets as souvenirs were much envied. Houghton said he should come again next year, with a party that would surprise us [end quote]. By Skagway was ready to organize the first annual city wide cleanup day to help beautify the city for the coming tourist season. The Daily Alaskan of May 12th reported that: Mayor Hislop says there will be a meeting of the city council on Monday evening, and that then steps will be taken to have a systematic cleaning up of the streets and alleys of the city before the advent of the summer tourists [end quote]. The paper also went on to state: It has extensively advertised the magnificent scenery of its road all over the United States and also in Europe, and the rich people of the east have only two propositions before them this season, the one being the new land of gold, Alaska, with all the romance of its glaciers and snow clad peaks, interwoven with the hardships and adventures and the glamour of gold hunting; and the Paris Exposition. Nearly all of them have been to Paris time and time again: A few weeks later the Daily Alaskan of May 26, notes that Quote: Last season the company had nothing better than flat cars with rough improvised seats and no roof over the car. The new cars will each seat forty passengers with comfort, and are provided with a roof and canvas sides which may be let down or up at pleasure. Jack Keller visited the grave yesterday and only a hole in the ground remained where he had seen the headstone at a visit on Wednesday last The head piece was a simple wooden slab bearing the inscription: Died July 8, The grave is at the south edge of the Skagway burying ground and is largely overgrown with shrubbery. There has been a constant stream of visitors to the place all spring and summer evidencing the interest felt in the outlaw and the tragedy of his taking off. That there should be a vandal so foolish as to steal a gravestone that could not be shown to another without stamping the owner as a ghoulish vandal - that is to say thief - is one of the queer things we hear of as we travel the trail. After a brief period of decline during the Great Depression, tourism in Skagway picked up again in the latter half of the s. Martin Itjen arrived in Alaska in , and after two attempts at stampeding in British Columbia he returned to Skagway to settle down. Possibly in the early teens he acquired a Veeracmotor coach Veerac trucks were built from to in Anoka, Minnesota. By the s he had developed a tour of gold rush Skagway and built a "street car" to carry tourists around. This street car was built on a Packard chassis but the Veerac coach body appears to be

part of it. Along the way, he performed at various movie theaters and participated in staged events advertising Ford cars, Goodyear Tires, Beech-Nut Gum, and a restaurant named the White Log Tavern in San Francisco. He also posed with famed Hollywood actress Mae West. His successful tour gave him the wherewithal to build Skagway Street Car Number 3. The park recently installed a temporary exhibit on Martin Itjen in the park headquarters on Second and Broadway - come on by to see it sometime! During the World War II travel to Alaska was restricted by the government for security reasons, which brought tourism to a screeching halt. By the late s, more tourists than ever before were visiting Alaska, a change Skagway residents welcomed and encouraged through town beautification projects and restoration efforts. Starting in the s, there had been notions to create a National Park in Skagway. By the s residents began to once again actively embrace the idea. They understood that a National Park would attract more tourists that the town depended on for its economic survival. The National Park Service also began to be interested in the idea. A step in this direction was achieved on June 13, , when the town and the surrounding area became a National Historic Landmark. George was born in Skagway, Alaska, in He moved the parlor museum to Second Avenue in to be closer to the docks and the tourists, remodeled it once again and by reopened the parlor museum and ran it as a tourist attraction for another years before he died in In , Skagway became the first city in Alaska to establish a Historic District by city ordinance and the following year the city created the Historic District Commission with an eye to preserving the historic character of the town. After that the NPS began the long process of conducting historical research, developing building condition assessments, stabilizing, and then eventually restoring the old buildings it had acquired to their gold rush era splendor. The NPS also sent archeologists underneath buildings in Skagway, over to Dyea, up the Chilkoot Trail and over to the White Pass Unit to document the precious artifacts and features found there. In just over 49, people visited Skagway during the summer. The visitor count in was , a far cry from those 60 pioneering tourists from Boston that arrived one Skagway morning on July 25, This program was researched, written and edited by myself.

THE ROMANCE OF THE KLONDIKE pdf

6: Three Years In The Klondike | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

This is the story of cousins Emma and Pearl, who travel to the Yukon during the Klondike Gold Rush for adventure and to prove women could be just as tough as men. There is a bit of romance in the story - one of the girls finds love, one does not.

Life in the town of Dawson City, which flourished and declined in tune with the fortunes of the gold miners, was difficult and dramatic, but there were definite rewards. Jim was sick and feeble, and nearly froze before he could make a blaze in the frost-surrounded stove. The fire expired that night for lack of fuel, and the next morning he could not leave the bunk. His gums began to ache and swell. There he lay for thirty days. He gathered frost from the wall. There was an ample, daily-increasing supply of this food, and with the cup and candle he melted it into water. He immersed flour in this tepid fluid and devoured the mixture, sucking as dessert a lump of sugar. He was like the petrified semblance of a man. His cabin was covered from sight by snow and ice, and the gloom of his sepulchre was terrible. It was difficult to imagine a more desperate condition, and yet he was rescued - only, indeed, to die a little later in Dawson. The Eskimos had several methods of catching [salmon], but the oddest was by means of boards a foot wide and an inch thick, nailed together lengthwise in a triangular shape, resembling a long spout, and but a little wider than a good-sized salmon. This was submerged in 5 feet of water a foot from the surface and 20 yards from the shore. The salmon swimming along the side of the shore, against the strong current, went straight into this simple trap and could not get back, as not one could turn, and those in the rear pressed on those in front. We saw eighteen massive salmon taken from one of these spouts in a few minutes. The behavior of the white people in the Klondike is also strange to Lynch, and he seems fascinated by all the "bad women" and the gambling men who inhabit Dawson: Unless a woman had means or relatives, the only resource was the dancing-hall. The long voyage seemed to have sapped their principles, and the whole environment of the place was that of another and a worse world. It was all a game of chance, and perhaps the gambling tables would be as propitious as the mines. Lynch livened up his stories with wonderful details, and perhaps exaggerated gold measurements and temperatures for dramatic effect. But, as Lynch himself pointed out, anyone willing to shiver through a Klondike winter ought to be allowed a little leeway, especially when he writes such an engaging book. Three Years in the Klondike Author:

7: Most Popular "Klondike" Titles - IMDb

Books shelved as klondike: The Call of the Wild/White Fang by Jack London, To Build a Fire and Other Stories by Jack London, Gold Diggers: Striking it Ri.

8: Top 10 books about Alaska | Books | The Guardian

Women of the Klondike #sweetandspicyromance #romance #historicalromance #amreadingromance #writing #Klondike I remember reading a review for my novel IN THE LAND OF GOLD once that stated that a woman couldn't have made it up the Klondike trail during the gold rushâ€”especially living through the unbelievable and harsh conditions that I.

9: Browse subject: Yukon -- Fiction | The Online Books Page

This is the story of cousins Emma and Pearl, who travel to the Yukon during the Klondike Gold Rush for adventure and to prove women could be just as tough as men. There is a bit of romance in the story - one of the girls finds love, one does not. Ms. Donaldson-Yarmey has done a tremendous amount of research and she skillfully weaves in.

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