

YUKON ARCHIVES PHOTO CAPTION LIST

*Caption information taken from book titled "Their Own Yukon: a photographic history of Yukon Indian people / manuscript by Julie Cruickshank; photos collected by Jim Robb". Information in square brackets [ ] provided by Archivist. Note: The book plate number corresponds to the YA#.*

PHO 517

YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #2	2	Dawson Charlie, 1899, photographed in Dawson City. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - 1899.
2000/37 #39	39	The 1920s and 1930s are remembered as good years in Teslin. This photo was taken by Mr. George Johnston. [For more of his photos, see chapter 4. A man and woman, each holding rifles, standing in front of five geese or ducks strung up to the side of a log cabin. Objects are sitting on a crate nearby (including what may be a camera case). Later identified as Edward T. Jack of Atlin and Daisy Johnson of Teslin.] Source: George Johnston [Photographed at the same time as 2000/37 #118.] - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #226	pg. 167	[Two boys left to right Dennis Jackson and Raymond G. Shorty.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb [Information given by Jim Robb June 2009: photograph taken outside newly built Toronto Dominion Bank.] - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.

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2000/37 #1	1	Skookum Jim, his wife and their daughter Daisy, photographed around the turn of the century. Source: Yukon Archives. Anglican Church of Canada, Toronto
2000/37 #3	3	Dawson Charlie, sometimes incorrectly called 'Tagish Charlie' in accounts of the gold rush. Tagish Charlie was a different, well known Carcross man. Source: Mary and Andrew James
2000/37 #4	4	George Carmack Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson
2000/37 #5	5	[Formal studio portrait of] Kate Carmack, Jim's sister and George Carmack's wife. Photo appeared in the Klondike Nugget, June 16, 1899, one of the many short-lived Dawson City newspapers. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson [Same image as 82/341, #21] - 1898.
2000/37 #6	6	Skookum Jim, some years after the gold rush. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson

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2000/37 #7	7	Skookum Jim and family, identified left to right as: (unidentified), George Carmack, Jim's wife, Jim's daughter Daisy, Jim, and Patsy Henderson. Photograph was taken sometime after the turn of the century. Source: Anglican Church of Canada, Toronto [Yukon Archives] [They are gathered around a porch of a wood sided house. Two dogs are with them. A wooden crate on the porch reads "Thistle Brand Canned Goods, Brighton Ont. Canada". Hills are in the background.] [83/102 #4 and 2000/37 #7 are the same image.]
2000/37 #8	8	A nephew of Skookum Jim, Patsy Henderson, also went to the Klondike. Although not present at the original discovery, he heard the details so often that he was considered an authority on events surrounding the strike. As he grew older, Mr. Henderson gave formal lectures on the discovery. He stands here after a lecture with his wife and daughter [Lilian Henderson]. Mr. Henderson died in 1966 at the age of eighty-seven. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson
2000/37 #9	9	Skookum Jim's gold nugget necklace remains in the Yukon to this day. Source: Helm and Simon Studio [no photo or neg]
2000/37 #10	10	Chilkoot Jack, from the coast, is said to have guided the first white man to the Yukon. Photo dated 1899. [Telegraph Jack from Atlin, BC]. Source: Yukon Archives. Vogee Collection #58 - 1899.
2000/37 #11	11	Indian packers crossing the Chilkat Pass, northwest of the famous Chilkoot Pass, 1898. Source: Yukon Archives. #3670 - 1898.
2000/37 #12	12	Indian packers on the Dyea Trail to the Chilkoot Pass. Photo by Winters and Pond, early photographers in the Yukon. Source: Yukon Archives. #2306
2000/37 #13	13	Women as well as men worked as packers on the Chilkoot Pass. The woman in the lower left corner is carrying a Klondike stove over the pass. Photo appeared in La Roche, 'En Route to the Klondike', 1898. Source: Yukon Archives. PAM 1897-0031 - 1898.

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2000/37 #14	14	A Klondike wagon, loaded with provisions at Dyea on the coast, could be rented for \$1 an hour to take goods on the first leg of the journey to the interior. A horse to pull it cost an additional \$20-\$30 a day. La Roche photo, 1898. Source: Yukon Archives. PAM 1897-0031 - 1898.
2000/37 #15	15	Oxen were considered useful pack animals in the summer because they could cross the mountains to the interior, then were sold for meat. Four packers rest in the foreground after returning from the summit. [Two men sitting on right are from Teslin, YT]. La Roche photo, 1898. Source: British Columbia Archives collection, #1096 - 1898.
2000/37 #16	16	Chief Isaac, often spoken of as 'Chief of the Yukon' was born approximately 1847 and was chief of the Klondike Indians during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. He was widely respected by both Indians and non-Indians who knew him. He was photographed fishing through the ice near Moosehide in 1898. Source: Yukon Archives. #3867 - 1898.
2000/37 #17	17	In 1901, Chief Isaac was taken to San Francisco by the Alaska Commercial Company and was shown the 'wonders of the world' beyond the Klondike. Upon returning he is said to have addressed the people who came to greet him, describing what he had seen: "Whiteman outside all same trees, so many; Big Salmon in the ocean - a whale - all same steamboat; And the A.C. Company - he all same god." Source: Gerald Isaac and Angela Lopaschuk
2000/37 #18		[No #18 in book]. Source: [no photo or neg]
2000/37 #19	19	A group of Indian men, probably from the Peel River, stand by sleds loaded with trade goods on Front Street in Dawson City at the turn of the century. Some of these men are probably the 'Dawson Boys' who traded to Dawson in summers after 1898. Source: National Museum of Canada
2000/37 #20	20	For many years, Anglican church services at Moosehide were conducted by Rev. Richard Martin, blinded in a hunting accident in 1927. Source: Jack Lasky [Happy Jack]
2000/37 #21	21	As recently as 1961, Rev. Martin could still remember and draw accurate maps showing how Peel River people first came to the Dawson City gold rush. Source: George Walters

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2000/37 #22	22	The introduction of guns brought a number of changes to hunting. These men are leaving a camp twenty miles south of present day Teslin sometime early in this century. [George Johnston on left carrying something on his back. Each man is holding a rifle in a case. Lake and mountain in background.] Source: George Johnston - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #23	23	This sixteen year old man has just killed a moose near Lansing Creek (upper Stewart River) in 1935. The moose must be skinned and cut up immediately to prevent the meat from spoiling. Back at the trading post, the moose is shared with other families. Source: Maggie Wood - 1935.
2000/37 #24	24	The head of the same moose is roasted in camp. The entire head is eaten and considered a delicacy. Source: Maggie Wood
2000/37 #25	25	Jimmy Johnson stands behind a cow moose he shot near Burwash in the 1920's. Source: Jessie Joe - ca. 1920-1929.
2000/37 #26	26	Skinning a moose near the Yukon River, sometime in 1930. Source: David Silas - 1930.
2000/37 #27	27	Moose is the chief large game animal hunted near Teslin. Mr. George Johnston, who took many of the photos in this album, stands here with the head of a bull moose he shot. [Patches of snow on ground. Trees in background. Photographed at same time as 82/428 #36] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #116 PHO 60] - [1930-1950]. - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #28	28	Mr. Buck Dickson, who lived in Burwash much of his life, married a Carcross girl whose parents kept this photograph. He is remembered as one of the most successful hunters and trappers in the Yukon. This photo was probably taken in the 1930's. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - 193-.
2000/37 #29	29	Dogs and sleds were used by most trappers in the 1930's and 1940's. Buck Dickson stands on the left in this photo. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson
2000/37 #30	30	Horses are used to reach remote areas during the fall hunting season. Source: David Silas

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2000/37 #31	31	Mr. David Silas, the owner of a number of these photos is shown as a young man during the 1920s, canoeing on Quiet Lake. Born in 1899, he lives at Pelly Crossing in 1974. Source: David Silas - 192-.
2000/37 #32	32	Caribou herds were often hunted by groups of men. Here they are carrying caribou on a 'stickpole' back to a camp at Mica Creek on the Pelly River. Source: David Silas
2000/37 #33	33	Returning to Moosehide with caribou. Source: George Walters [of Dawson]
2000/37 #34	34	Mr. David Hammond was living at Marsh Lake in 1970 in a solid log cabin he built in 1936. He had been a photographer for a good many years. At one time, he said, he used to take photographs and have the T. Eaton Company reproduce them in batches of 100. Then he sold them as postcards. Source: Jim Robb
2000/37 #35	35	Mr. Hammond took this photo of a young hunter at the top of the Chilkoot Pass in 1922. [A boy holding a dead mountain goat / sheep by the horns. A rifle is lying in his lap.] Source: David Hammond [82/429 #134 PHO 60] - 1922. - Photographer: David Hammond.
2000/37 #36	36	One of the most widely known Carcross men still living is Johnny Johns. This photo was taken in 1917 near Mud Lake when he was a young man (left). On the right sits an early officer of the North-West Mounted Police at Tagish. The snowshoes on the left, with pointed toes are made in the southern Yukon; the rounded ones beside them are typical northern Athapaskan style. Source: Angela Sidney - 1917.
2000/37 #37	37	Johnny Johns is famous for the big game guiding and outfitting business which he operated until recently for visiting hunters. In earlier years he was a guide for crews building the Alaska highway. This photo of Mr. Johns was taken in 1969. Source: Jim Robb - 1969.

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2000/37 #38	38	Chief Albert Isaac, for many years chief of the people living at Aishihik, was photographed here "many years ago". His father was one of the men who traded both with coastal Tlingits and with people living at Fort Selkirk. Born sometime before 1880, Mr. Isaac was one of the oldest men living in the Yukon until his death in 1974. Source: Mr. Albert Issac
2000/37 #40	40	Mr. George Johnston (1884-1972) knew a great deal about the history of Teslin and of his people before and after the white men came. In 1970, he discussed his people's origins and their ties with the coast. Since his youth, he had been interested in recording changes by photographing them. He chuckled when we asked him when certain photos were taken, explaining patiently that he had travelled the country so thoroughly and had taken so many pictures in so many years that he could not possibly remember dates. Most of Mr. Johnston's photos used here were taken sometime between 1910 and 1940. Through them, he has been able to interpret for us an era and a way of life characteristic of the past. [Informal portrait of George Johnston.] Source: Jim Robb [no photo or neg] [Information obtained by Jim Robb June 2009: Photo taken in the lobby of the Capital Hotel. George used to go for a drink with another Elder and he always sat at the same table close to the door.] - late 1960s - early 1970s. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #41	41	Here trappers display part of their catch. Furs arranged from left to right are: one wolverine, two cross fox, some mink, marten, two more cross fox, and a final wolverine. Mr. Johnston sits on the left in this photo taken sometime early in this century. [Three men sitting on the porch of a building. Furs hanging over windows and door behind them. Later identified left to right: George Johnston, William Johnston, and Jake Jackson.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #135 PHO 60] [Photographed at same time as 82/428 #51.] - [1930-1950]. - Photographer: George Johnston.

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2000/37 #42	42	<p>This spring catch, taken from the area south of Teslin, consists of fox and lynx. During the First World War, fur prices were high. Mr. Johnston remembers when a silver fox was worth \$700.00.</p> <p>[Two children standing in front of furs hanging from a pole. Later children identified as Moses Jackson (boy wearing sunglasses holding gun) and Ida Jackson (Bob).]</p> <p>Source: George Johnston [82/429 #105 PHO 60] [82/328 #29, 82/428 #38, 82/428 #60, 82/428 #72, 82/428 #88, 82/428 #93 (opposite side of furs hanging from pole) and 2000/37 #42 photographed at same time.] [Jack's Portage was on George Johnston's trapline.] - [1930-1950]. - Photographer: George Johnston.</p>
2000/37 #43	43	<p>The man standing on the right holds a wire snare used in trapping. Their pelts included silver fox, grey fox and coyote.</p> <p>[Later identified left to right: Edward T. Jack of Atlin, BC holding rifle and George Johnston smoking pipe.]</p> <p>Source: George Johnston [82/429 #111 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.</p>
2000/37 #44	44	<p>These furs were brought back to the trading post in Teslin. The two children are home after spending winter at the residential school.</p> <p>[Shorty Johnston's sons (left to right: Billy Johnston and First Jimmy Johnston) sitting in front of fox and lynx furs. The two young boys are wearing ties and suspenders and holding their hats. The furs are hanging behind them on the side of a log cabin. Shorty Johnston's house may be the house in the background.]</p> <p>Source: George Johnston [82/429 #104 PHO 60] [79/119 #48, 79/119 #107, 82/428 #75 and 2000/37 #44 photographed at the same time.] - [ca. 1930-1950]. - Photographer: George Johnston.</p>

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2000/37 #45	45	Buck Dickson, standing on the left, was one very successful trapper. A man who could trap this much fur was well off in the 1920's and 1930's. Not until after the Second World War did the bottom fall out of the fur market, forcing trappers to look for other ways of making a living. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson
2000/37 #46	46	Part of a trapper's catch, brought back to Squanga Lake by dog sled. [A person holding up furs. Sled and dogs in foreground. Log building in background.] Source: Mr. & Mrs. Billy Hall
2000/37 #47	47	Mr. Billy Hall, of Squanga Lake, showed children how otter skins are turned inside out and pulled over a log, then scraped with a two handed knife. This photo was taken by Jim Robb in the late 1960s. Source: Jim Robb [Information given by Jim Robb June 2009: photo taken in Billy Hall's house at Squanga Lake and the two children are probably his grandchildren.] - ca. 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #48	48	A trapper stretches muskrat skins in the bush near Fort Selkirk. Source: David Silas [Stanley Jonathan. 87/39 #64 and 2000/37 #48 are the same image.]
2000/37 #49	49	Members of the Hammond family at Marsh Lake sit sewing and fleshing muskrat. Probably as much as any other fur, muskrat shows the instability of the fur market during this century. The economic boom during the First World War put muskrat from \$.40 in 1914 to \$.75 in 1917. By 1918, muskrat were worth \$1.00 each and in 1920 they brought \$1.50. From 1917 onward, fur prices reflected world market prices: in 1935 a pelt was worth about \$.70; in 1939, \$1.10; in 1945, \$4.50; in 1950, \$3.00. In 1970, a trapper received about \$.95 for a muskrat pelt. [Two boys and three girls sitting along a low fence. The girls are sewing. A hammer is laying in the foreground. Later, man on right with pipe identified as John Joce of Marsh Lake, Yukon.] Source: David Hammond



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2000/37 #50	50	<p>A number of lynx pelts on stretching boards were photographed by Mr. Johnston at a trapping centre, Johnstontown [Johnston Town], on the southeast side of Teslin Lake, about forty miles south of Teslin. Mr. Johnston explained that this was a summer headquarters for Teslin and Atlin people, rather than a permanent settlement. When Nisutlin Post was built in 1904, it became the more permanent headquarters for these people.</p> <p>[Shorty Johnston's house. Snowshoes leaning against porch.]                      Source: George Johnston                      [82/429 #102 PHO 60]                      [Same image as 82/328 #14.                      79/119 #32, 79/119 #35, 79/119 #85, 79/119 #108, 79/119 #113, 82/328 #14, 82/328 #26 and 2000/37 #50 show the same house.] - Photographer: George Johnston.</p>
2000/37 #51	51	<p>Trapper holding a frozen fox. Source: David Silas</p>
2000/37 #52	52	<p>Mr. and Mrs. Patsy Henderson spent much of their time hunting and trapping furs such as the one she wears. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson</p>
2000/37 #53	53	<p>Big Salmon area was good trapping country. Mrs. Jim Shorty holds furs trapped near there. Source: Mrs. Jim Shorty</p>
2000/37 #54	54	<p>These photos show the results of a beaver hunt in 1934 "to the east of Teslin."                      [Three men standing around a pile of stretched beaver pelts. One man is holding a rifle.                      Later, the middle man identified as Andrew James of Carcross, Yukon.]                      Source: From George Johnston                      [82/429 #103 PHO 60]                      [Photographed at same time as 2000/37 #55.] - 1934. -                      Photographer: George Johnston.</p>

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2000/37 #55	55	Mr. Johnston told us how beaver skins were stretched to make this oblong shape in those years: now marketable beaver must be stretched to form a circle. A camera case hangs from one of the frames. [Three men sitting in front of stretched beaver pelts. Later, the man on the right identified as Andrew James of Carcross, Yukon.] Source: George Johnston [no photo or neg] [82/429 #112 PHO 60] [Photographed at same time as 2000/37 #54.] - [1934]. - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #56	56	This photo was taken at Lake Creek, forty miles from Mayo in 1932. The photographer, David Hager, remembers that he and Sam Peter took forty-nine beaver on this trip, but at that time beaver prices were much higher than they are now. For those skins they were paid \$30 for a medium-sized one and \$40 for a large one. In 1970, he stated, the same skins would bring only \$10, \$12, or \$15. (Prices have risen by 1974). Both men lived in Mayo in 1970. Source: David Hager - 1932.
2000/37 #57	57	John K. Tom, a Tlingit man who lived near Teslin at Swift River, is said to have made a fortune in furs. Here, he is photographed during a trip to Juneau, about 1908. [Formal full length portrait of a man dressed in a suit and hat. A pocket watch chain and fob hang from his vest. Photographer's backdrop in background.] Source: Sam Johnston Post Card [on reverse.] - ca. 1908.
2000/37 #58	58	John K. Tom, 1969. Source: Jim Robb - 1969.
2000/37 #59	59	Early trade between the coast and interior is still remembered by some of the older men in the Yukon. Mr. David Hammond (see Plate 34) was born in Alaska and told us that he has been back and forth across the Chilkoot Pass many times. To remind him of his Tlingit ancestors, a relative from the coast sent him this picture, taken before the turn of the century. [Seven men and a woman in ceremonial dress. Some of them are holding ceremonial artifacts. Three people have large nose rings. They are standing along a row of buildings.] Source: David Hammond

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2000/37 #60	60	<p>Ties with the coast have always been a source of pride for Inland Tlingit families. This photo was taken in Juneau in 1899. George Johnston (plate 40) at that time fifteen years old, stands second from the right. He remembers that this particular trip to Juneau was made "so that we are sure of who we are." While there, they were photographed in ceremonial dress.</p> <p>[People in traditional costumes standing on the porch of a building. Dogs in foreground.]</p> <p>Source: George Johnston [82/429 #106 PHO 60] [Cropped version of 82/328 #38.] - 1899. - Photographer: George Johnston.</p>
2000/37 #61	61	<p>This photograph is identified as the house of John Kha Sha at the Indian village near Dalton Post, April 15, 1898 (probably Neskatahin). The large frame houses are more like those on the coast than in the interior, and resemble houses which the journalist Glave described at Neskatahin in 1892, "...constructed of heavy planking, roofed with rudely hewn boards, each having an immense aperture for the escape of smoke." Source: Yukon Archives - April 15, 1898.</p>
2000/37 #62	62	<p>Little Salmon was one trading centre on the Yukon River where Taylor and Drury built a post. Each summer families from different camps along the river made the trip to Little Salmon with furs to trade. If they were not satisfied with prices offered there, they might [go] on to Whitehorse. This photograph was taken about 1915 in front of the Taylor and Drury Post. [People later identified left to right as: O'Brien, Shrathegan (which means "bear skull") Billy (Little Salmon) which means Bear Skull (also identified as George Adzed from Dease Lake, BC); Sarah Billy (now Sarah Charlie), daughter of Shrathegan; George Billy, son of Shrathegan; Julia, Shrathegan's wife; and Bessie Blackjack's mother as a young girl. Source: George Charlie - ca. 1915.</p>

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2000/37 #63	63	The Burwash Landing Post was established in 1904 by two French brothers named Jacquot. This picture was taken at the old Burwash trading post early in the century. Two of the men wear 'Captain's hats' which they had bought at the Carmacks trading post. These distinctive hats are said to have carried considerable prestige in the community. Source: Jessie Joe [82/429 #123 PHO 60]
2000/37 #64	64	Copper Joe, a well known Burwash man, was photographed here with the prospector and trader Jean Jacquot, near Kluane Lake in the 1920's. Source: Jessie Joe - 192-.
2000/37 #65	65	In summer, dogs were used to pack supplies and trade goods. This man "originally from Tlingit people but raised at Lower Post" came to visit and trade at Teslin. [Man with four pack dogs. He has a small chain hanging at his waist. Later identified as Liard Tom.] Source: George Johnston [no photo or neg] [82/429 #108 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #66	66	One of the settlements which grew up around a trading post, now abandoned, was Lansing Creek. The post was first established around 1898 at the head of the Stewart River. In 1913, James Mervyn (pictured here) recognized good prospects for trade in the area and bought the post. People traded here from the Peel River (to the north), the Macmillan River (to the south) and from as far east as Fort Norman where the Hudson's Bay had a monopoly and charged high prices. All supplies were brought in by boat in summer and on sleds pulled by dogs in winter. The toboggans being built here are the Hudson's Bay type. Source: Maggie Wood

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2000/37 #67	67	Several families moved from Fort Norman to Lansing Creek about 1912. A daughter of one such family became James Mervyn's wife and together they raised eleven children, nine of them photographed here in the 1930's. The eldest daughter of this family, Mrs. Maggie Wood, remembers that there were about a dozen permanent cabins in the settlement and that other families made trips to the trading post when they needed supplies. For many people it was a summer headquarters. They came after the river broke up and left before freeze-up in the fall. Source: Maggie Wood - 193-.
2000/37 #68	68	A dog team of this size could generally haul a cord of wood. The Mervyns had to rebuild their house after their first home became endangered by the eroding bank of Lansing Creek. In 1938, Indian families began to move back to the Mackenzie and the trading post lost business. The Mervyn family decided to move to Mayo to carry on a hotel and store business. Source: Maggie Wood
2000/37 #69	69	These two photos are said to be of Pelly Banks trading post, approximately one hundred and sixty miles south of Ross River. A post was first established there in 1846 by the Hudson's Bay Company. Source: [Mrs.] Kitty Grant
2000/37 #70	70	This photo was taken in front of the Taylor and Drury post at Pelly Banks "in the year of the war", the spring of 1939. The post was used by trappers from as far as Frances Lake, Liard River, Fort Selkirk and Carcross. Source: [Mrs.] Kitty Grant - spring of 1939.
2000/37 #71	71	A Hudson's Bay post was re-established in Fort Selkirk in about 1938. By then, other traders were there and many people were using it as their headquarters, summer and winter. Source: David Silas
2000/37 #72	72	Stringed instruments were brought in by boats and were sold at trading posts. Johnny Tom Tom plays the banjo in this photo, taken in the 1930's. Source: David Silas - 193-.
2000/37 #73	73	This photo was taken near the present site of Carmacks by a storekeeper for the Taylor and Drury store there. Source: Mary Luke

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2000/37 #74	74	The building of the railway from the coast, first to Carcross and then on to Whitehorse, meant that many new trade items could be brought in. This photo was taken in front of the Taylor and Drury store in Whitehorse. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson
2000/37 #75	75	In 1928, George Johnston brought the first automobile into Teslin - a four door Chevrolet sedan. He had it shipped to Whitehorse on the White Pass Railway, and then to Teslin on the Taylor and Drury barge. [In the foreground are three boats loaded with supplies. People and dogs are in the boats. The centre boat has an inboard motor. Lake and mountains in background. The car on the barge has licence plate:] 267 Y.T. Source: George Johnston [no photo or neg] [82/429 #109 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #76	76	The absence of roads was not really a problem in winter, since the lake is frozen much of the year. Mr. Johnston put chains on the wheels and used this car for lake and river travel. He said that of all the trucks and cars he has driven since that time, this one was the best to handle on ice. [Eight people posing around a car parked on a frozen lake. Man at centre is holding something in his hands (camera case?). A sled can be seen near the young boy. Snow covered mountain in background.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #110 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #77	77	An automobile meant that at least a few men could hunt more efficiently, though they were limited to travel on ice. The first stage of mechanized hunting had begun, some forty years before the snow-mobile was invented. [Seven men and boys standing in front of a car. Two shot wolves are laying at their feet in front of them. The car has licence plate 223 and its tires have chains. Later, the man in the middle holding the rifle is identified as Edward T. Jack of Atlin, BC.] Source: George Johnston [no photo or neg] [82/429 #107 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #78	78	<p>Because there were no roads in Teslin, Mr. Johnston decided to build one himself. He constructed a three mile long road (which was used as part of the Alaska Highway fifteen years later) and began charging one dollar for the ride. Here he poses with two assistants. He painted the automobile white to make it more efficient for winter hunting.</p> <p>[Teslin. Angela Carlick, George Johnston, Fanny Morris posed beside his car painted white. Log building in background.]</p> <p>Source: George Johnston [82/429 #120 PHO 60] [82/428 #19, and 82/429 #120 and 2000/37 #78 photographed at same time.] - [ca. 1930-1950]. - Photographer: George Johnston.</p>
2000/37 #79	79	<p>Girls from Carcross photographed when cars were first being imported. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson</p>
2000/37 #80	80	<p>Girls from Carcross photographed when cars were first being imported. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson</p>
2000/37 #81	81	<p>Sometimes people planted gardens at summer camps. George Johnston took this photo at Johnstontown [Johnston Town]. Because of the long days of sunlight in summer and the rapid growing season, some of these turnips weighed 14 and 15 pounds.</p> <p>[Close up of harvested turnips and potatoes. A tent is in the background.]</p> <p>Source: George Johnston [82/429 #117 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.</p>
2000/37 #82	82	<p>In 1936, Mayo was covered by a flash flood. A White Pass warehouse and a Northern Commercial building stand in the foreground. Source: David Hager - 1936.</p>
2000/37 #83	83	<p>A trading post operated at Snag, northeast of Kluane Lake for some years. Snag holds the record for the coldest temperature in the Yukon, -81 degrees in 1947. Source: Jessie Joe</p>

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## PHO 574

YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #84	84	This photo shows traditional umbrella-shaped skin shelters of the Kutchin Indians in the northern part of the Yukon Territory, called "nivase" in their language. The frame was built from spruce poles which were bent over and covered with caribou skins. Generally, one nivase was occupied by two families. Snow was piled around for insulation. When families moved, the tent and poles were carried on sleds. Source: Gordon Frost
2000/37 #85	85	This photo was taken south of Teslin at a camp where Teslin and Atlin families came together after winter to prepare for spring trapping. [People gathered on the shore of a frozen lake. Packed sleds and dogs and an overturned boat visible. Snow covered mountain in background.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #124 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #86	86	This man, originally from Telegraph Creek, married an Atlin girl and moved to Atlin. Here they hitch up their dog team, preparing to leave for spring trapping. This photo was taken about 1915. [Later, people identified left to right as: Johnny T. Jack of Atlin, Tom Carlick of Telegraph Creek, and Eva Carlick of Telegraph Creek. Source: George Johnston - ca. 1915.
2000/37 #87	87	A Teslin family, moving their camp during the 1940s. [Two women, two men and three children gathered around a pile of supplies. One of the men is holding a pipe. They appear to be standing on the rocky shore of a frozen lake. Later, the man in the middle identified as Shorty Johnson of Teslin, YT.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #115 PHO 60] - 194-. - Photographer: George Johnston.



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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #88	88	<p>This family spent much of the year on the upper Pelly River and traded at Pelly Banks, south of Ross River. This picture was taken when they visited Teslin in 1952. The mother was living in Ross River in 1970.</p> <p>[A man, woman, three children and five pack dogs. The man and woman are holding walking sticks and have rifle case on their backs.]</p> <p>Source: George Johnston [82/429 #119 PHO 60] - 1952. - Photographer: George Johnston.</p>
2000/37 #89	89	<p>A Carcross family photographed on a wagon road near Rainbow Lake in 1937.</p> <p>[A man, women and children sitting on a blanket next to a camp fire. Two cars (one with licence plate CE-638) and trees in the background.</p> <p>Later, the woman holding the two small children identified as Angela Sidney and the man to her right identified as George Sidney.]</p> <p>Source: Mr. Johnny Johns - 1937.</p>
2000/37 #90	90	<p>This family spent part of the year in or near Mayo and part of the year trapping. The photo was taken in 1934 as David Hager and his family left to go upriver to trap beaver and muskrat. He says they usually spent two months away during this part of the winter, returning to Mayo in spring. [Later, photo identified to be same as Tidd fonds #7496. Source: David Hager - 1934.</p>
2000/37 #91	91	<p>A child, born in 1917. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - ca. 1917.</p>
2000/37 #92	92	<p>Atlin children, 1930. [Later identified left to right as: Rose Ward and Grace Ward. Source: Jimmy Ward - 1930.</p>
2000/37 #93	93	<p>This man moved to Little Salmon to live with his wife's people. Fathers' pride in their children is clear in many of these pictures. Source: Mrs. Jim Shorty</p>

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #94	94	A number of men combined traditional work with wage work in the 1920's, '30's and '40's. Mr. Frank Slim, a well known riverboat pilot (see chapter 10) never depended solely on boat work. Each winter he hunted and trapped and taught his children the traditional skills for living. In 1932, he was a fur buyer for Taylor and Drury trading post chain. This photo of Mr. Slim and two children was taken about 1925. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - ca. 1925.
2000/37 #95	95	Young boys accompanied men on hunting and trapping expeditions and learned from their fathers the skills necessary to provide for a family. In those days, education was part of family life and it prepared children for the life they would lead as adults. [A young boy with a dead beaver and two swans. Three guns, traps, a can of Fry's Cocoa and other supplies are visible.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #98 PHO 60] [Photographed at same time as 82/428 #34.] - [ca. 1930-1950]. - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #96	96	Before schools became established, women and children accompanied men on hunting trips. Source: David Hager
2000/37 #97	97	In the bush, women took care of the camp, cooked the food and worked the skins. This photo was taken twenty-four miles down the Yukon River from Fort Selkirk in 1952. Source: David Silas - 1952.
2000/37 #98	98	Jimmy Johnson (see Plate 25) was photographed here with three children in Burwash in 1921. The young girl on the far left is identified as Jessie Joe, owner of the photos from the Burwash area. Source: Jessie Joe - 1921.
2000/37 #99	99	This picture was one on an old roll of film taken sometime in the 1940's and not developed. The film was found on a cabin floor and was processed in 1969. Source: Joe James [82/429 #125 PHO 60] - 194-.
2000/37 #100	100	This picture is from Minto, an old settlement upriver from Fort Selkirk. It is now used only as a summer camp by a few families from Pelly Crossing. This photo was taken in 1932. Source: David Silas - 1932.

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #101	101	Women shared the responsibility of looking after each other's children. This woman was watching her sister's children when this photo was taken. Salmon from the Yukon River is drying in the background. Source: David Silas
2000/37 #102	102	This woman probably lived near Snag. The photo was sent as a gift to a woman living near Fort Selkirk who knows only that it came from a friend living in this area. Source: Mrs. David Silas
2000/37 #103	103	A young girl stands at Gull Rock on the Pelly River in 1922. The dog carries meat and dried fish in the pack. Individual dogs were used as pack animals long before there were dog teams in the Yukon. In the last quarter of the 19th century, each family had one or two dogs which packed goods in saddle bags similar to these. Source: David Silas - 1922.
2000/37 #104	104	The Anglican Church became a major force in many settlements in the Yukon early in the twentieth century. Mr. Julius Kendi, originally from Fort McPherson, was ordained as a minister in Mayo in 1928. He and his wife lived in Mayo for ten years, then moved to Old Crow. (see Plate 211). This photo was taken about 1918. Source: David Hagar [82/429 #121 PHO 60] - ca. 1918.
2000/37 #105	105	The Bishop of Selkirk, William Carpenter Bompas, who had served a number of years in the Fortymile River area near Dawson City, moved to Carcross in 1901. By then almost seventy years old, he had a dream of establishing a church-sponsored community school. It was to be a self-supporting cooperative which could serve the added function of feeding, housing and 'educating' children from all over the Yukon. This photo comes from its early days of operation. Bishop I.O. Stringer who came to the Yukon in 1894 sits at the left. [Bishop Stringer, Miss Appleyard, three other female teachers, one male teacher, and one unidentified priest arranged in front of Carcross school steps.] Source: Mr. David Silas [Cropped version of 89/41 #157.]

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## PHO 574

YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #106	106	Children attended classes for half the day and worked the other half. Girls were required to cut their hair and were dressed uniformly. Boys were dressed in ties and suits. Certain radical changes in the way of life of Indian families were unavoidable once the school became an established institution. The school housed thirty-five to forty students. Source: Mary Luke
2000/37 #107	107	Schoolgirls with owl. [Later, girls identified as Selina O'Brien on the left and Jessie Isaac on the right.] Source: Mary Luke
2000/37 #108	108	The residential school did allow parents to hunt and trap assured that their children were getting an 'education'. But it had serious consequences for the family, which had been the basic social and economic unit. Education, once part of family life, now became something distant and removed. [Group of Carcross school girls and boys, and two women gathered outdoors. Lake in background.] Source: Mary Luke
2000/37 #109	109	The school was known locally as the Mission School. Here a confirmation class is photographed. [Four school boys and five school girls all formally dressed posing at the proper front right corner of the Carcross school.] Source: Mary Luke
2000/37 #110	110	A girl from the residential school, photographed in Carcross "the year the first train came" at the turn of the century. [Formal portrait.] Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - [ca. 1900].
2000/37 #111	111	This man and wife were photographed in Atlin leaving a church service in 1917. A Roman Catholic Church had recently been established in the community. One year later, the husband is said to have died in the flu epidemic. [Later, the couple was identified as Charlie Crow of Atlin and Klara Crow of Atlin.] Source: Maggie Ward - 1917.
2000/37 #112	112	The Patsy Henderson family, who appear frequently in this album, were photographed in Whitehorse, approximately 1916. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - ca. 1916.
2000/37 #113	113	Mr. Patsy Henderson with his two daughters. [Later, the daughters were identified as Irene (who married Buck Dickson) and Lilly.] Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #114	114	Mrs. [Edith] Henderson, approximately 1950. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - ca. 1950.
2000/37 #115	115	The woman in this family picture is wearing a robe which once belonged to Kate Carmack (see Plate 5). [Later, the man in the middle identified as Slim Jim from Tagish, the woman as Mrs. Slim Jim and the boy in front of the woman as Frank Slim.] Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson
2000/37 #116	116	Champagne people, 1920's. [Later, the people identified (left to right) as: Jack Sakoon, Mrs. Edith Henderson, Billy Smith and Angela Sidney all of Carcross.] Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - 192-.
2000/37 #117	117	Fathers have always spent a good deal of time with their young children. Source: Jessie Joe
2000/37 #118	118	"In the old way" when a man married, it was customary for him to move to live near his wife's home. Big Salmon Pat from Big Salmon married a girl from Atlin and the couple lived between Atlin and Teslin for many years. Here they are photographed in Teslin by George Johnston. [A man, two women and a dog sitting in front of six geese or ducks strung up to the side of a log cabin. Two rifles are leaning against the cabin. Objects are sitting on a crate nearby (including what may be a camera case). Later, identified left to right as: Big Salmon Pat's daughter, Big Salmon Pat and Jessie Paddy of Atlin.] Source: George Johnston [Photographed at the same time as 2000/37 #39.] - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #119	119	About nine or ten families lived on Lake Laberge in the years when sternwheelers were on the rivers. Most of these people moved to Whitehorse after road transportation replaced river travel. Source: Willie Broeken [82/429 #131 PHO 60]

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #120	120	Mr. Johnny Frazer and his wife and child are pictured here in the 1940's. Mr. Frazer was once chief of the Champagne people. He was born in 1883 and remembers seeing Jack Dalton cross the Chilkat Pass in 1892. Mr. Frazer spent much of his life near Dalton Post, Klukshu and Champagne. In the summer of 1970 he was living at Klukshu where his people have fished for many years. [Later, the daughter on the left was identified as Polly Frazer.] Source: Jessie Joe - 194-.
2000/37 #121	121	A man named Isaac clowns for the camera "a long time ago" (possibly 1915) at a camp twelve miles down river from the present site of Pelly Crossing. He traded at Pelly Banks, an old post established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1846. After the H.B.C. left, Pelly Banks remained a trading centre where Indian families returned regularly for a century. Source: Johnny Alfred. - ca. 1915.
2000/37 #122	122	Isaac was still active twenty years after this picture was taken. He is mentioned in Anglican church records as being sixty years of age in 1938. (see Northern Lights, vol 27 (3), Aug. 1938). [Boy and woman later identified as: Peter Silverfox and Zhiga (means "little berries").] Source: Johnny Alfred.
2000/37 #123	123	Copper Joe originally came from White River country. When he was a young man he went to live near Fort Selkirk. In 1951 he came to Burwash to live with his brother's children, who own these photos. Source: From Jessie Joe
2000/37 #124	124	Copper Joe originally came from White River country. When he was a young man he went to live near Fort Selkirk. In 1951 he came to Burwash to live with his brother's children, who own these photos. Source: From Jessie Joe [82/372 #2 and 2000/37 # 124 are the same image.]
2000/37 #125	125	Copper Joe originally came from White River country. When he was a young man he went to live near Fort Selkirk. In 1951 he came to Burwash to live with his brother's children, who own these photos. Here he holds a spoon made from sheep's horn. The horn was boiled until soft, split with a stone axe and shaped with a stone knife. Source: Jessie Joe [Photographed outdoors. 88/151 #6, 2000/37 #125 and 2007/10R #184 are the same image.]

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #126	126	A long-time resident of Pelly Crossing was Old Suza. Here he sits with his first wife, a girl from the Pelly River. He was born in 1883 near the Mackenzie River, but after marriage he moved west to the Pelly River to live with his wife's people. This photo was taken at a trading post on the Pelly River around 1910. Source: Johnny Alfred. - ca. 1910.
2000/37 #127	127	Old Suza, in his eighty-seventh year in 1970, had seen and experienced many changes in his lifetime. For many years he has been respected by his people as a man of power. He lived out his days at the new village of Pelly Crossing, and often talked about how different life was before 'hard times' came to his people. Source: Jim Robb - ca. 1970.
2000/37 #128	128	The 1918 flu epidemic caused much grief in the community of Atlin. In front of the casket is a traditional woven Chilkat blanket from the coast. Beneath it is one of the 'button blankets' used in trade after they were introduced to the coast by the Hudson's Bay Company as a standard of wealth. [Group of people standing mourning between a coffin and a building. Later, people were identified left to right as: Mary Jackson of Atlin (Taku Jack's mother), Taku Jack of Atlin, Mrs. Paddy Ward of Atlin, Tom Williams of Atlin, unknown, Martha Johnson of Carcross (woman in back), Anne Jackson of Atlin, Billy Taku James of Atlin, Charlie Anderson of Atlin and Taku Jim of Atlin. Boy standing in front beside the coffin is Shorty Jackson of Atlin.] Source: Lillian Richard - 1918.
2000/37 #129	129	The 1918 flu epidemic caused much grief in the community of Atlin. In front of the casket is a traditional woven Chilkat blanket from the coast. Beneath it is one of the 'button blankets' used in trade after they were introduced to the coast by the Hudson's Bay Company as a standard of wealth. [Later, people were identified left to right as: Mary Jackson of Atlin (Taku Jack's mother), Taku Jack of Atlin, Mrs. Paddy Ward of Atlin, Tom Williams of Atlin, unknown, Martha Johnson of Carcross (woman in back), Anne Jackson of Atlin, Billy Taku James of Atlin, Charlie Anderson of Atlin and Taku Jim of Atlin. Boy standing in front beside the coffin is Shorty Jackson of Atlin. Source: Lillian Richard - 1918.

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #130	130	The 1918 flu epidemic caused much grief in the community of Atlin. In front of the casket is a traditional woven Chilkat blanket from the coast. Beneath it is one of the 'button blankets' used in trade after they were introduced to the coast by the Hudson's Bay Company as a standard of wealth. Later boy standing in front beside the coffin is Shorty Jackson of Atlin. Source: Lillian Richard - 1918.
2000/37 #131	131	As elsewhere in the Yukon, all people in Atlin belonged either to the Crow division or the Wolf division which they took from their mother. Members of the deceased person's kin group were photographed after his death. Shortie Johnson, was one of many flu victims. [Later, people identified left to right as Susie T. Jack, Miss Atlin Shorty, Paddy Ward, Mary Anderson, Mrs. Billy Williams, Mrs. David Johnson, Judson [or Jackson?] Ward, Paul Jack, Klara Crow, Lucy Anderson and the two men in the front are Dan Ward and Telegraph Jack.] Source: Jimmy Ward
2000/37 #132	132	Members of Shortie Johnson's family, at his funeral. [Later, people identified in the Indian Cemetery left to right as: Paddy Ward of Atlin, Frank Williams, Mrs. Billy Williams, Miss Atlin Shorty and Dan Ward.] Source: Jimmy Ward
2000/37 #133	133	Here, other family members are photographed at the same funeral. [Later, the people identified left to right as: Helen Ward, Cecilia Ward, (Baby) Ward, Mrs. Judson Ward, Mrs. Telegraph Jack, Johnny Anderson, Billy Johnson, Chief Taku Jack, Lucy Paddy, John Jack, Klara Crow and the two women kneeling in front are Mrs. Dan Ward, and Mrs. Paddy Ward.] Source: Jimmy Ward
2000/37 #134	134	Atlin funeral, 1918. [Later, people identified left to right as: Taku Sam (Peters), Harry Johnson, Henry T. Jack, unknown, Shorty Jackson, Taku Jim, Eva Taku Jim, Chief Taku Jack, James Schotty, Johnny T. Jack, and Leo T. Jack. Funeral was for Emma Taku Jack.] Source: Mrs. John Good - 1918.
2000/37 #135	135	Atlin funeral, 1918. [Later, people identified left to right as: Mrs. Scotty[?], Carla Crow, Charlie Johnson, Martha Johnson, Taku Sam, Billy Johnson, D. Jackson, Dr. Jackson, and J. Boon. Children in front are unknown.] Source: Lillian Richard - 1918.



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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #136	136	Enlargement from #135. Left to right people identified as: Dick Johnson, Doctor Jackson and John Boon.] Source: Mrs. Lillian Richard
2000/37 #137	137	A funeral held in Atlin in 1932: the brother of the dead man is wearing the ceremonial dress of the Roman Catholic Church, a distinct contrast with funeral pictures taken fifteen years earlier. [Later, people identified left to right as: Leo Jack, John Jack, Father J. Allard, Johnny Anderson, Paddy Ward, Jimmy Ward, David Ward (partially obscured behind Jimmy), unknown, and Mery Anderson (at edge of picture)]. Source: Maggie Ward - 1932.
2000/37 #138	138	For many years, grave houses were built to mark graves. The earliest were plain picket fences. These pictures were taken in 1918 at Whitehorse where a Teslin man died. His people travelled from his village for the funeral. They carried this grave marker across the Yukon River by boat and placed it on his grave in the Indian cemetery. [Seven men gathered standing along shore and on the Aurora which is loaded with a grave fence. Possibly same grave fence as in 2000/37 #139.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #96 PHO 60] - 1918. - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #139	139	Some personal clothing and other belongings were buried with the person who died. Remaining possessions were then burned. [Eight men and women gathered around a grave fence draped with clothing. Later, the woman on the far left identified as Mrs. Morris of Teslin. Possibly same grave fence as in 2000/37 #138.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #101 PHO 60] - [ca. 1918]. - Photographer: George Johnston.

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #140	140	Similar grave fences have been built to mark graves in Teslin for many years. After transportation improved, lathes were imported and more intricate grave fences were made. [Men building two grave fences. One man can is cutting wood with a saw. Cabin in background. A snowshoe is hanging on the cabin.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #113 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #141	141	This is said to be a photograph of the first gravehouse built at Aishihik. In the background, earlier picket fences mark other graves. Aishihik was a headquarters for many Indian families for years. Now it is used only in summer, and most people originally from Aishihik spend their winters at Haines Junction. Source: Alex Smith
2000/37 #142	142	More recent gravehouses have numerous windows. Various articles belonging to the deceased person were put inside the gravehouse. During the building of the Alaska Highway, many of these were pilfered by soldiers. Source: Jessie Joe
2000/37 #143	143	A man remembered as Old Johnny and his wife Sarah were photographed about 1910 at a grave near Kelsey Creek. Both are considered 'Pelly people' because they lived and trapped along Pelly River. Source: Johnny Alfred - ca. 1910.
2000/37 #144	144	This photo was taken at a child's funeral in Fort Selkirk. He died of tuberculosis. The parents stand together behind the coffin. Source: Johnny Alfred
2000/37 #145	145	This funeral was also for a tuberculosis victim at Fort Selkirk. Tuberculosis was endemic in the Yukon for years and has only recently been brought under control. Source: Johnny Alfred
2000/37 #146	146	People came from a number of settlements for the funeral of this baby boy in 1922. The men's names generally describe their place of origin and they are identified from left to right as Hutshi Bill (from Hutshi), McGundy (from Little Salmon), Copper Jim (from the White River), Charlie Isaac (Aishihik), Hutshi Charlie (Hutshi), Albert Isaac (Aishihik), Charlie Steven (Aishihik), Charlie David (Selkirk) and Big Lake Charlie (Aishihik). Source: Mary Luke - 1922.

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## PHO 574

YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #147	147	In 1943 an epidemic of flu and measles brought death to a number of communities along the newly built Alaska highway. Fatalities were not as high as in the 1918 epidemic, but entire villages fell ill and many people died. These three photos were taken at a funeral in Burwash. Source: Jessie Joe [Identified by Bonnie Joe, Jessie Joe's granddaughter, 2004-10-26 as left to right: Helen Johnson, Copper Lily Johnson, Sam Johnson (kneeling), Jimmy Johnson, Emma Johnson?, Ruth Dickson Jaquot, Jimmy Joe (kneeling), Jim Watt, Tommy Johnson.] - 1943.
2000/37 #148	148	In 1943 an epidemic of flu and measles brought death to a number of communities along the newly built Alaska highway. Fatalities were not as high as in the 1918 epidemic, but entire villages fell ill and many people died. These three photos were taken at a funeral in Burwash. Source: Jessie Joe [Identified by Bonnie Joe, Jessie Joe's granddaughter, 2004-10-26 as left to right: Sam Johnson (son of Emma and Jimmy), Copper Lily Johnson, Emma Johnson, Jimmy Johnson. Copper Lily Johnson and Emma Johnson were wives of Jimmy. Photographed at Jimmy's son's funeral.] - 1943.
2000/37 #149	149	In 1943 an epidemic of flu and measles brought death to a number of communities along the newly built Alaska highway. Fatalities were not as high as in the 1918 epidemic, but entire villages fell ill and many people died. These three photos were taken at a funeral in Burwash. Source: Jessie Joe [Identified by Bonnie Joe, Jessie Joe's granddaughter, 2004-10-26 as left to right: Emma Johnson, Jimmy Johnson. Copper Lily Johnson and Emma Johnson were wives of Jimmy. Photographed at Jimmy's son's funeral.] - 1943.
2000/37 #150	150	A gravehouse at Burwash, said to mark the grave of Copper Joe. Source: Jessie Joe

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #151	151	<p>This photo was taken at a potlatch after a funeral in Teslin. Potlatch ceremonies are common to the northwest coast from Alaska to northern Washington, but they vary in different areas. Potlatches in the Yukon were less competitive than those on the coast and were usually given after funerals. (see Chapter 9).</p> <p>[Large group of people at a ceremony. Some are in ceremonial dress. One man is holding a drum. Two wood sided houses in background.]</p> <p>Source: George Johnston [82/429 #97 PHO 60] [Photographed at same time as 82/428 #28.] - [ca. 193-]. - Photographer: George Johnston.</p>
2000/37 #152	152	<p>Mrs. Dyea John, a woman who bridged two cultures. See pages 111-112. Source: Mrs. Sophie Hall</p>
2000/37 #153	153	<p>Mother and child, photographed somewhere near Lake Laberge. [Later identified as Jenny? and baby George Dawson. (Identified by L. Dawson)]. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson</p>
2000/37 #154	154	<p>Women with cedar bark baskets, approximately 1898. Women are identified as being from Burwash area: photo is said to be taken near Moosehide. Source: Yukon Archives #3873 - ca. 1898.</p>
2000/37 #155	155	<p>Women living at Moosehide, three miles from the Dawson City goldfields, photographed in 1898. Source: Yukon Archives #3872 - 1898.</p>
2000/37 #156	156	<p>Daisy Mason, daughter of Skookum Jim, photographed in 1903. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - 1903.</p>
2000/37 #157	157	<p>Teslin and Atlin women attending a sports day celebration in Teslin on July 1, 1910. Sports day was held annually on this day for many years.</p> <p>[Group of women and children sitting in a row.]</p> <p>Source: Mrs. Maggie Jackson - 1 Jul 1910.</p>
2000/37 #158	158	<p>This woman, originally from Fort Norman in the Northwest Territories, lived at Lansing Creek trading post. Source: From Mrs. Maggie Wood</p>

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #159	159	One of women's jobs was to tan moosehide, which they would then make into clothing. First skins were fleshed and hair was cut off. Then they were soaked in an emulsion of brains and water. Then they were tanned (softened with a scraper), then smoked. The process was repeated several times. Methods of tanning differed in different parts of the territory. Here, at Lansing Creek, women hung the skin on a horizontal pole while they tanned it. Source: Mrs. Maggie Wood
2000/37 #160	160	Women living at Tagish, Teslin, Atlin and Carcross tanned skins somewhat differently. Instead of hanging skins over a pole for tanning, they laced hides onto a rectangular wooden frame for stretching and tanning. They used an end scraper which was tightly lashed to a pole about five feet long. The frame could be placed either vertically or horizontally while tanning was done. These women smoked the skin only after the final tanning. This photo which illustrated the method so well, was taken about thirty years ago. The film was found and developed in 1969. [Two women scraping a stretched hide. Lake and mountain in background.] Source: Joe James [82/429 #126A PHO 60] - 194-.
2000/37 #161	161	This photo shows how moosehide is laced to a horizontal frame. The children hold the poles to which scrapers are lashed for tanning the hide. [Two children standing next to a hide mounted on a scraping frame. Wooden pole structures in background. Later the children are identified left to right as Dolly Porter and Isaac Johnson.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #99 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #162	162	A girl from Fort Selkirk was photographed during a visit to Moosehide in 1925. Source: David Silas - 1925.

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## PHO 574

YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #163	163	Mrs. Patsy Henderson explained that as her husband grew older he lost his eyesight and, since they had no sons she did much of the hunting. She chuckled as she looked at this picture in 1970 remarking, "I sure look mean". [Later, other information about the photo was given: the photo was taken at Carcross by Johnny T. Jack in July 1927]. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - July 1927.
2000/37 #164	164	Mrs. Patsy Henderson still lives in Carcross in 1973. Here she stands with one of the young women [Frances Johns] in the village in 1968. Source: Jim Robb - 1968.
2000/37 #165	165	These three women were photographed in Mayo in 1925. The woman in the centre is the daughter of Rev. Julius Kendi, the Indian missionary in Mayo and later Old Crow. The other two girls are from Lansing Creek. Source: David Hager - 1925.
2000/37 #166	166	Women sit in front of the school at Fort Selkirk with their children in 1920's. Source: Johnny Alfred - 192-.
2000/37 #167	167	Carcross girl, approximately 1930. In the background on the right is a structure used for drying and possibly storing fish and meat out of the reach of animals. Source: Mrs. Patsy Henderson - ca. 1930.
2000/37 #168	168	This woman, Mary Luke, had a pet wolf when she was a girl. Source: Mary Luke
2000/37 #169	169	Mary Luke sits fleshing muskrat more recently in her camp near Carmacks. Source: Henk Wijnen
2000/37 #170	170	Violet McGundy was photographed when she was a young girl, near Carmacks. Source: Mary Luke
2000/37 #171	171	Born about 1888, Mrs. McGundy still lives an active life near Carmacks in 1975. This photo was taken in 1968. Source: Jim Robb - 1968.
2000/37 #172	172	Violet McGundy, 1968. Source: Helm And Simon Studio - 1968.
2000/37 #173	173	These two girls, both from Fort Selkirk, are said to have died from tuberculosis. Source: Johnny Alfred

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PHO 574

YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #174	174	Here women from Fort Selkirk take a break from work and gamble while keeping an eye on their offspring. On the left sits a baby carriage, brought down the river by boat. Source: Johnny Alfred
2000/37 #175	175	Women stand at Pelly Crossing shortly after they moved there from Fort Selkirk in 1950. When the riverboats were removed from the Yukon River, traders left and families moved to be near transportation routes. Source: Johnny Alfred - 1950.
2000/37 #176	176	Residents from the settlement of Minto also moved to Pelly Crossing eventually. Source: David Silas
2000/37 #177	177	When the government built permanent houses in Pelly Crossing, some mothers found them inferior to tents. One mother explained that when she moved her children into a house, they all got colds. She moved them back into a tent and they got better. Source: David Silas
2000/37 #178	178	Taku Sam 'down from Atlin' for the summer, was photographed at Juneau, approximately 1900. [Later identified as Taku Sam Peters of Atlin.] Source: Maggie Ward - ca. 1900.
2000/37 #179	179	As Atlin people began to go regularly to Juneau, they became familiar with the Russian Orthodox Church. The owner of this photo says that one Easter, people made a special trip to Juneau to participate in ceremonial services of that church. Here, they are photographed after the service, some time after the turn of the century. [Group of people posed at the side of a building. Each person is wearing a sash and a ribbon. The first row is sitting in chairs. Later, people identified left to right as: Shorty Johnson, Charlie Johnson, Paddy Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Telegraph Jack, Mrs. Billy Williams, Frank Williams (boy), Mrs. Tom Qduat, Billy Williams, Mrs. Charlie Johnson, Mrs. Paddy Ward, Mrs. Dan Ward, Tom Williams, Yowiglelie, unknown, Tom Qduat, and unknown.] Source: Maggie Ward

PHO 575

YA#	orig#	Description:
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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #180	180	<p>Atlin Indians 18/8/18</p> <p>This potlatch photo was taken in Atlin in 1917, by Mr. Johnny Johns. Two coastal descent groups, Crow and Frog, are represented in the background. Mr. Johns says that 1918 was mistakenly written on the photograph. (credit: Johnny Johns)</p> <p>[First Nations drummers and others in ceremonial dress. Crow and Frog pictures hung on house forms backdrop.</p> <p>Later, the people identified left to right as: Boy Paul Jack, Tom Williams, Paddy Ward, Telegraph Jack, Shorty Johnson (at the end of a song sick), standing Johnny Johns of Carcross, Frank Williams, Edgar Sidney of Teslin, David Hammond of Carcross, Dick Jackson, Charlie Crow, Mrs. David Johnson and in front, Johnny Anderson with the big drum and Charlie Johnson with two small drums.] - 1917. - Photographer: Johnny Johns.</p>
2000/37 #181	181	<p>Ceremonial clothing is very important to people in Teslin because it links them with their past. Chief Joe Squan [Squam?], once a Teslin chief, was photographed "many years ago" in his ceremonial dress, mixed with some modern clothing. Behind him is draped a British flag brought to the village by an Indian agent (approximately 1914).</p> <p>[Later, the two women were identified as his wives. Two children are standing with them.]</p> <p>Source: Mrs. Sophie Hall [same as Mrs. Billy Hall] - ca. 1914.</p>
2000/37 #182	182	<p>The pace of life was slower in summer and people had time to talk about events which had happened during the winter.</p> <p>Source: George Walters</p>
2000/37 #183	183	<p>This photo was taken at the beginning of fall hunting season in 1909. The moustached man standing at the right is Taku Jack, then chief of the Atlin people. He was forty years old when gold was discovered seven miles from Atlin. His wife sits at his feet. The small boy is his son, later a chief at Atlin.</p> <p>[Later, the people were identified left to right as: Atlin Shorty, Jack Sakoon (sitting), Billy Atlin, Taku Charlie, Henry T. Jack (boy being held), Shorty Johnson, Chief Taku Jack, Emma Taku Jack and baby on swing is Johnny T. Jack.] Source: Maggie Ward - 1909.</p>



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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #184	184	These were all prominent Atlin men, photographed in 1915. Again, Taku Jack is there, standing second from left. [Later, all the men were identified left to right as: Judson Ward, Chief Taku Jack, John Jack, Richard Jack(son) and Henry T. Jack.] Source: Maggie Ward - 1915.
2000/37 #185	185	Atlin men, photographed together one summer in the 1920's. [Later, these men were identified left to right as: (standing) Paddy Ward, Telegraph Jack, Tom Williams, John Boon, Willie Jack, Willie Anderson, Albert Johnson, David Johnson, Edward Jack; (sitting) Steve Williams, Taku Sam, Frank Johnson, John Jack, Johnny T. Jack, Leo T. Jack, Big Salmon Pat, and (boys sitting in front) Harry Johnson and Tommy Anderson.] Source: Maggie Ward - 192-.
2000/37 #186	186	Most of these men lived in or near Whitehorse at one time. They are identified as: (back row, left to right) Pelly Jim, George Dawson, Frank Dawson, Jackie MacIntosh, Big Salmon Henry, David Jackson. (Front row, left to right), Charlie Johnson, Joe Jackie, Frankie Jim, Charlie Dall. The photo was taken in approximately 1920 by Hamacher Studio, then in business in Whitehorse. Source: Mrs. Jim Shorty [The Colourful Five Per Cent Company Limited -Jim Robb] [Hamacher?] - ca. 1920. - Photographer: E.J. Hamacher.
2000/37 #187	187	Mr. Billy Smith (left) later chief of people near Whitehorse, was photographed here about 1910. He was a nephew of Skookum Jim and a cousin of Dawson Charlie and Patsy Henderson. He lived to be about eighty-six years old. Source: Mrs. Sophie [Billy] Hall - ca. 1910.
2000/37 #188	188	These photos were taken at a Christmas dance in Burwash in 1926. People came from Kloo Lake, Kluane Lake and Aishihik to attend the festivities. Jimmy Joe from Burwash recalled: " In those days at Christmas we had a big celebration...dancing, shooting, snow shoeing...everybody had fun. Now they don't do that anymore." Source: Jessie Joe - December 1926.

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## PHO 575

YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #189	189	These photos were taken at a Christmas dance in Burwash in 1926. People came from Kloo Lake, Kluane Lake and Aishihik to attend the festivities. Jimmy Joe from Burwash recalled: " In those days at Christmas we had a big celebration...dancing, shooting, snow shoeing...everybody had fun. Now they don't do that anymore." Source: Jessie Joe - December 1926.
2000/37 #190	190	A potlatch, involving feasting and giving of gifts, was an event which usually brought people together from several villages. Here, Mayo residents leave for a potlatch at Mica Creek in 1929. Source: David Hager - 1929.
2000/37 #191	191	A potlatch, involving feasting and giving of gifts, was an event which usually brought people together from several villages. Here, Mayo residents leave for a potlatch at Mica Creek in 1929. Source: David Hager - 1929.
2000/37 #192	192	A potlatch was held in 1930 at Coffee Creek downriver from Fort Selkirk. This particular feast brought people from many miles away. The meat hanging in the background is caribou. Coffee Creek was completely flooded a few years later when the Yukon River rose, damaging several communities. Source: David Silas - 1930.
2000/37 #193	193	Stringed instruments provided music in Fort Selkirk. This photo was taken in the 1930's. Source: David Silas - 193-.
2000/37 #194	194	Children stand in front of a large house in Fort Selkirk, where people once gathered to dance. Source: David Silas
2000/37 #195	195	This photo was taken at a sports day at Teslin, about 1930. [Later, people identified left to right as: Gladys Sydney-Johnston, Ruth Jackson, Dora Henry, Dorothy Tom, Lilly Morris-Fox, Mary, Bessie J., Daisy Fox, Margaret Sydney, Martha Van Heel; and in front, Harry Morris, George Johnston, and Walter Fox. Girls' baseball team. Harry Morris is holding a camera. George Johnston has a baseball bat at his feet. 82/428 #24, 82/428 #33, 89/5/ #19 and 2000/37 #195 photographed at same time.] Source: George Johnston - ca. 1930. - Photographer: George Johnston.

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #196	196	By the 1930s, Teslin was firmly established as a permanent village site and residents began building a dance hall. Mr. Johnston says that lumber had to be imported from Whitehorse, more than 100 miles away by water, and the carrying charges were so high that the hall was not completed. Houses in Teslin were large frame structures more like those on the coast than the log cabins in most parts of the interior. [A partially built building and two houses. People are sitting and standing along them.] Source: George Johnston [82/429 #94 PHO 60] - Photographer: George Johnston.
2000/37 #197	197	This photo dates from the 1930's. It was taken in the Old Crow area following a wedding. Source: Mr. Dave Hager - 193-.
2000/37 #198	198	A well documented stick gambling game took place in 1945 at the Van Bibber home near the present village of Pelly Crossing. Drums beat rhythmically while players sing and guess in which hand their opponent holds the stick. Both adults and children are involved in the game. Source: Johnny Alfred - 1945.
2000/37 #199	199	A well documented stick gambling game took place in 1945 at the Van Bibber home near the present village of Pelly Crossing. Drums beat rhythmically while players sing and guess in which hand their opponent holds the stick. Both adults and children are involved in the game. Source: Johnny Alfred - 1945.
2000/37 #200	200	The men play on opposing teams and then the women step forward and play the game. The white-haired lady in the centre is said to be Sarah (see Plate 143), now much older. A man recently returned from the Second World War wears an army uniform (on right). Source: Johnny Alfred
2000/37 #201	201	[No caption for #201 in the book] Source: Johnny Alfred
2000/37 #202	202	On the extreme right stands Mr. Van Bibber who lived and trapped in this area from approximately 1906 until late in his life. Source: Johnny Alfred
2000/37 #203	203	Indians waiting to load firewood one hundred miles downriver from Whitehorse, July 1900. Source: Yukon Archives - July 1900.

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #204	204	This photo was taken at Indian River wood camp, near Moosehide and Dawson City. Money which men earned at these camps supplemented their income from furs. Source: George Walters
2000/37 #205	205	A family at Indian River woodcamp. Source: George Walters
2000/37 #206	206	Woodcamps like this one near [between Little Salmon and] Big Salmon, became seasonal gathering points for four or five families. Many families spent part of each summer and fall cutting wood for the boats. [Later, people identified back to front as: Auber Jim (sitting in background), Roddy Blackjack, Harry Bill (Moose Bill's son), Andrew, Moose Bill and unknown.] Source: Owner unknown, Whitehorse resident [no photo or neg]
2000/37 #207	207	During the gold rush, the area around Dawson City was stripped of many of its trees for firewood and construction. Later, wood had to be rafted down the Yukon to Dawson, to meet the demand for wood there. One hundred cords of wood could be loaded on a large raft. This photo comes from Mica Creek, 1940. Source: David Silas - 1940.
2000/37 #208	208	Freight was brought to all river communities on riverboats. Here, men from Fort Selkirk take goods ashore. Source: David Silas
2000/37 #209	209	Children sit on a woodpile at Fort Selkirk. Source: David Silas
2000/37 #210	210	Indian families often used the river for transportation. Here, people travel downriver to Fort Selkirk on rafts in 1935. Source: David Silas - 1935.
2000/37 #211	211	In the summer of 1929, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kendi moved from Mayo to Old Crow. They made the nine hundred mile journey along the Yukon and Porcupine Rivers in this small boat. Source: David Hager
2000/37 #212	212	Hootalinqua Johnny, photographed approximately 1916 near a woodcamp somewhere in the Hootalinqua (Teslin) River. [Later, these women were identified as his two wives, the woman on the left as Alice.] Source: Sophie Miller [no photo or neg] - ca. 1916.

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## PHO 575

YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #213	213	Hootalinqua Sam and his wife stand in front of a riverboat docked at a woodcamp twelve miles from Lake Laberge. This picture was taken about 1940. Source: Mrs. Sophie Miller - ca. 1940.
2000/37 #214	214	Mr. Frank Slim is one of the men who saw many changes in the Yukon during his lifetime. Born near Marsh Lake, he later moved to Lake Laberge. In the days before the Highway was built, Frank Slim was known as one of the best riverboat pilots in this part of the north. He began working on boats in 1912, he says, and gradually became an expert in his work. Source: Helm and Simon Studio
2000/37 #215	215	One of the boats which Frank Slim piloted many times was the Yukon Rose, which carried freight for Taylor and Drury. It went downriver to Mayo and Dawson and as far east as Ross River, stopping at Taylor and Drury posts along the way. Source: David Hager
2000/37 #216	216	Frank Slim (centre, seated) and family members were photographed in 1940. Mr. Slim and his crew were just about to leave to travel down the Dease River to Lower Post to "open up Watson Lake". He told us that pictures from this period are rare because the American Army forbade the use of cameras for security reasons. [Later, the man behind Frank Slim was identified as Howard Vance, and the woman right of the girl beside Frank as Susie Carlick from Telegraph Creek.] Source: Willie Broeren - 1940.
2000/37 #217	217	This is the crew of the same boat. [Later, the crew identified as: (standing left to right) Tomy Inkster, unknown, Jimmy Vance, Andrew Dick, (sitting left to right) Mike Williams, William La Claw[?], Howard Vance, and man at very front is unknown.] Source: Willie Broeren 82/429 #132 PHO 60
2000/37 #218	218	It was a difficult job to navigate the Dease River with such a large boat, but the materials needed to build the airport could only be shipped by water. Mr. Slim told us "No kind of steamboat river. Tough and narrow. Lots of canyons and rocks. Big job just to get it down there". Source: Willie Broeren

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YA#	orig#	Description:
2000/37 #219	219	"They took the boats off the river about '55. I went back to trapping for a while. Fur prices not very good then. Worked on the Schwatka (a tourboat) for a while...six hours a day. Then...no more boats." Frank Slim piloted the last sternwheeler, the Keno on its final trip down the river in 1960. Source: Jim Robb [Slightly different version than published in book.]
2000/37 #220	220	Caterpillar tractors began carrying mail and freight between Whitehorse and Dawson in the 1920's and continued until a road was built in 1952. Source: Mary Luke
2000/37 #221	221	A number of Indian men were 'catskinners' and travelled these distances for many years. This particular tractor was driven from Mayo to Stewart Crossing; from there, mail and freight were transferred to another machine making the trip between Dawson and Whitehorse. Source: Maggie Wood
2000/37 #222	222	The typical 'cat train' was described in an issue of Northern Lights in 1932: "The 'cat' is a caterpillar tread gasoline motor that travels about four miles an hour drawing two or more sleighs heavily laden with mail and freight and passengers. The passengers ride on top of the freight, and frequently travel is continued all night regardless of the temperature. The posts are from twenty to thirty miles apart and there are two or three between unoccupied road houses. A cold lunch is eaten at the unoccupied roadhouses. "(vol. 20(2), May 1932, p.3) [Source: David Hager]
2000/37 #223	223	Moose Bill and his wife were two of the people who moved from a woodcamp to the road after the Alaska Highway was built in 1943. Mr. Bill was still living an active life when he was ninety years old. [Later, the woman in this photo was identified as Nellie Johnny, from Little Salmon.] Source: Sylvia Williams [no photo or neg]
2000/37 #224	pg. 165	[Girl sitting in bed of truck with baby visible through window. Later girl identified as Elaine Shorty.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #225	pg. 166	[Four boys standing together. Later identified left to right as Abraham Shorty, Dennis George, Terry George, and Sammy George.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.

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2000/37 #227	pg. 168	[Photo at top identified as Charlie Smith] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #228	pg. 168	[Photo at bottom Jimmy Kane.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #229	pg. 169	[Photo at top identified as Big Salmon George] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #230	pg. 169	[Photo at bottom identified as John Joe (Marsh Lake)] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #231	pg. 170	[Two man standing in front of a cabin on left Billy Hall and on right David Hammond.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #232	pg. 171	[Portrait of a man identified as Joe Ladue from Ross River] Source: Helm and Simon photo - 1968. - Photographer: Helm and Simon.
2000/37 #233	pg. 172	[Photo on left man is identified as Joseph Kaye, Old Crow.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #234	pg. 172	[Photo on the right is Alice Sam from Carmacks.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #235	pg. 173	[Photo at top woman identified as Mrs. Peterson of Teslin.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb [Information obtained from Jim Robb June 2009: Photograph was taken in Whiskey Flats. Mrs. Cary Peterson was also married to a Jackson. The two children are identified as Sandy (viewer's left) and Billy (viewer's right)] - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #236	pg. 173	[Photo at bottom of two women identified left to right as Ellen Shorty and Sadie Sam.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #237	pg. 174	[Child identified as Carol Shorty.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #238	pg. 175	[Child identified as Richard Shorty.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.

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**PHO 575**

<b>YA#</b>	<b>orig#</b>	<b>Description:</b>
2000/37 #239	pg. 176	[Identified left to right as Peter Benjamin (Sp. Constable Old Crow), unknown woman, Norman James (Carcross), Jerry Asp (former chief of Tahltan - Dease Lake/Telegraph Creek), Steven Frost (Old Crow).] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #240	pg. 177	[Norman James from Carcross] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.
2000/37 #241	pg. 178	[Darrell Beattie from Carcross with cowboy hat and cigarette.] Source: Taken by Jim Robb - 1968. - Photographer: Jim Robb.