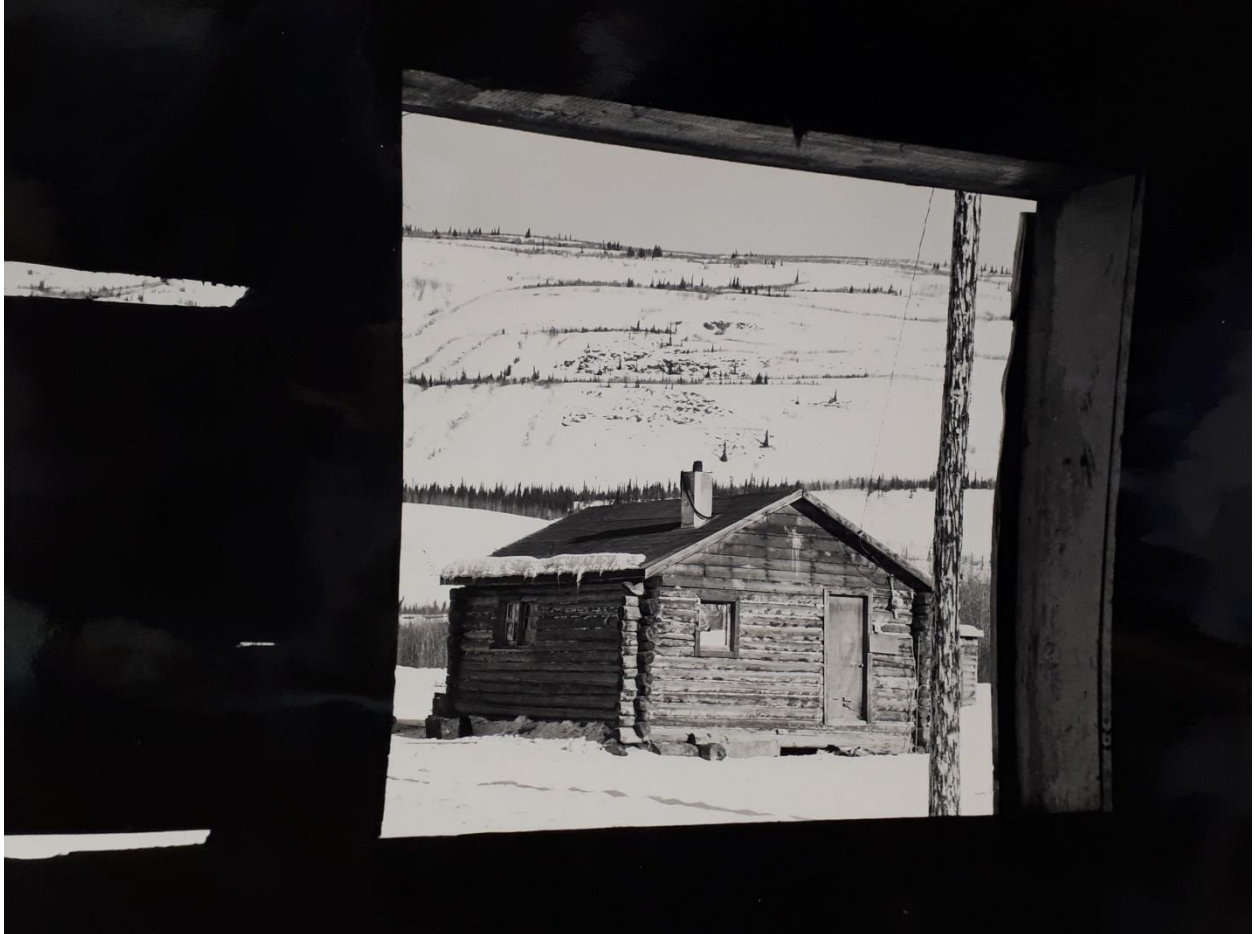


Campbell Region Research Project

Summary History, Bibliography and Chronology



Government-built home in Ross River, 1969. Yukon Archives, Richard Harrington fonds 79/27 #414 PHO 105.

Prepared for
Yukon Government
Dept. of Tourism and Culture, Historic Sites

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CAMPBELL REGION RESEARCH PROJECT

CONTENTS

- Abbreviations.....1
- Introduction.....2
- PART I: SUMMARY HISTORY.....3
 - Early History and Land Use3
 - Ross River.....6
 - Faro and the Cyprus Anvil Mine10
 - The Campbell Region, post-1970s14
- PART II: BIBLIOGRAPHY.....16
 - BIBLIOGRAPHIES16
 - BOOKS & REPORTS.....16
 - GOVERNMENT RECORDS.....24
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA: ARCHIVAL MATERIAL27
 - MANUSCRIPTS.....28
 - MAPS & PLANS.....29
 - MICROFILM & MICROFICHE30
 - NEWS & NEWSPAPERS30
 - PAMPHLETS & PERIODICALS31
 - PHOTOGRAPHS35
 - SOCIAL MEDIA52
 - SOUND & VIDEO RECORDINGS52
 - WEBSITES53
 - ADDITIONAL RESOURCES – fonds and collections54
- Part III: CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES57
- APPENDIX: Description of Ross River in the 1970s63

Abbreviations

DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
NL	National Library – Library and Archives Canada
TL	Tagish Library
WL	Whitehorse Public Library
WS	<i>Whitehorse Star</i>
YA	Yukon Archives
YG, YTG	Yukon Government, Yukon Territorial Government
YN	<i>Yukon News</i>

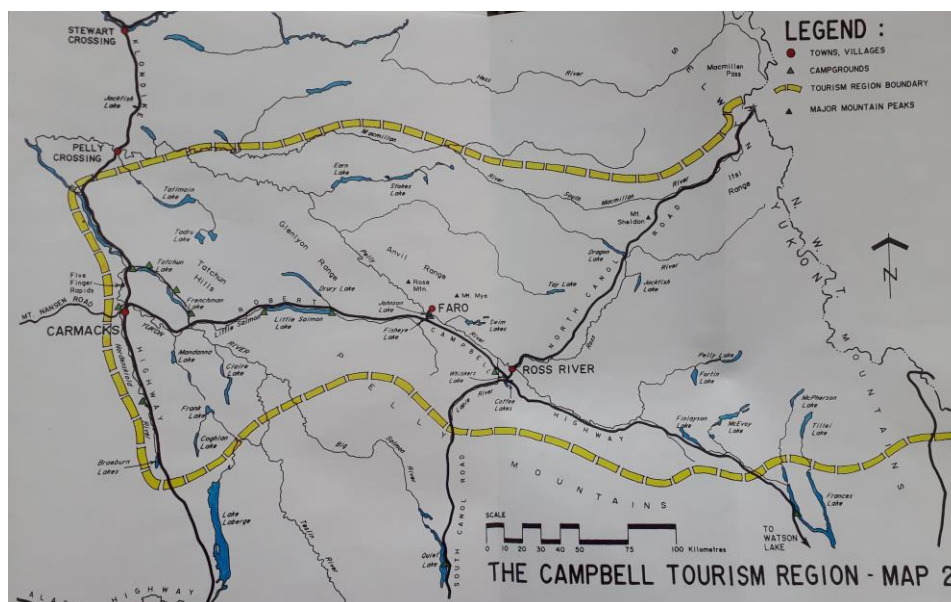
Introduction

The Campbell Region lies within the Kaska Dena First Nation Traditional Territory, and more specifically in the Ross River Dena traditional use area. The area of focus for this project includes the communities of Ross River, at the junction of the Pelly and Ross rivers, and Faro, situated roughly 70 km northwest. Ross River is an unincorporated community that grew out of a trading post constructed at the beginning of the 20th century. It has a current population of 400, 80% of which is First Nations. The town of Faro is home to 400 residents, and was originally constructed to service the Cyprus Anvil Mine, the largest open-pit lead-zinc mine in the world. The Robert Campbell Highway runs passed both communities. It was built in 1968 as part of the Roads to Resources program to access remote areas for mineral exploration and development. It runs from Watson Lake to Carmacks, and supported the development and operation of Anvil Mine on one end, while opening access to the Cantung Mine in the Logan Mountains on the other. Ross River is accessed from the Canol Road, constructed in 1943-44 as part of the Canol Project to secure a stable oil supply in the region.

The objective of this project was to undertake archival research on the history and development of the Campbell Region. To this end, the consultant has:

- compiled a bibliography relating to the Campbell Region;
- written a summary history of Ross River, Faro and the Anvil Mine,
- prepared a chronology of the region's history, and
- assembled a binder of sample historic photographs and documents.

A wealth of resources and materials were unearthed throughout this process. There remains, however, some gaps in the history of the Campbell Region, in particular with the Roads to Resources program and the early, pre-contact period.



In 1991, the YG Department of Tourism defined the Campbell Region boundaries as seen in the map above. This project will focus on one area of this map, which includes Ross River, Faro and the Anvil Mine region. Source: Yukon Government, Department of Tourism, *Campbell Region Tourism Development Plan*, 1991.

PART I: SUMMARY HISTORY

Early history and land use

There is a small number of studies that focus on the early history of this area before its ‘discovery’ by Robert Campbell in 1843. John Joseph Honigmann has written about the early history of the Kaska quite extensively, although the majority of his work centres on those living in what is now the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.¹ Anthropologist Richard Slobodin has written an early history of the people who originally lived on the upper Peel River.² Glenda Denniston undertook linguistic and ethnographic research in Ross River in the 1960s, and Catharine McClellan and Julie Cruikshank have also examined the history of this region.³ Much of the history, however, still relies on early accounts of European visitors, such as Robert Campbell, Warburton Pike, and Joseph Keele. In 1974, Julie Cruikshank compiled a preliminary survey of land use during the late nineteenth century across the Yukon Territory, combing through historical accounts of early European visitors. While the document is now over 40 years old, this survey remains a valuable resource for the Campbell Region, most particularly due to the continued dearth of pre-contact historical studies of this part of the territory. But as Cruikshank herself explains, problems arise when using sources written by ‘strangers’ – “Europeans who at best recorded information as exactly as they could from Indian people, and at worst made their own judgements on the basis of very little information.”⁴ More recently, the Ross River Dena have begun compiling their oral histories, which give us a rich insight into the early history of their people.⁵

The original inhabitants of this region primarily belonged to the northern Athabaskan culture group. Traditionally, they were scattered in isolated nomadic or semi-nomadic hunting and fishing banks throughout the annual cycle. However, the bands were tied through kinship, affinity, and language, and used the junction of the Ross and Pelly Rivers as a meeting place for potlatches and ceremonies.⁶ “Traditionally, the Ross River Area was occupied and managed by matriarchal groups from a number of linguistic dialects. Along the western part of the Ross River area, centred along Blind Creek, were those families with links to the Northern Tutchone people. Upstream of Ross River, on the Pelly River, were the Pelly Banks people. The Kaska Dena affiliated with the people of the Liard River were found in the Frances Lake area. And the Shutahgot’ine occupied lands along the Macmillan, Ross and Hess Rivers extending east into the Mackenzie Mountains of the NWT.”⁷ Kaska is the original language of the First

¹ See John Joseph Honigmann, *The Kaska Indians: An Ethnographic Reconstruction, or Culture and Ethos of Kaska Society* in bibliography.

² See Richard Slobodin, *Band Organization of the Peel River Kutchin*. National Museum of Canada, Bulletin #179. Ottawa, 1962.

³ See works by Glenda Denniston, Catharine MacClellan and Julie Cruikshank in bibliography.

⁴ Julie Cruikshank, *Through the Eyes of Strangers: A preliminary survey of land use history in the Yukon during the nineteenth century*, Government of Yukon, 1974, 1-2.

⁵ See, in particular, *Dene Dechen Tah Nede’ Living in the Bush: Traditional lifestyles of the Kaska and Mountain Slavey people of Ross River*. A great written account of Ross River history, prepared for the Ross River Indian Band in 1984, is Peter Dimitrov and Martin Weinstein, *So That the Future Will Be Ours*.

⁶ George W. Miller, *The Economic Acculturation of an Indian Band*, Ottawa: DIAND, 1975, 10

⁷ *Gu Cho Ka-Ka Dee “Our Ancestors Instructions”: A Ross River Dena Land Use Plan*, 2014, 7.

Largely as a result of this nomadic lifestyle, there are sites all over this region that remain important to the Ross River Dena First Nation. Dotting the landscape are the many historic settlements, fish camps, burial grounds, places of legend, meeting places, historic battle sites and cabins that continue to have meaning and significance in the history and culture of these people.¹³



Men, women and children in front of a store at Old Ross River, 1950s. Yukon Archives, Monty Alford fonds 93/8 #8 PHO 491.

They have a God who is supposed to be an Indian and lives in one of the stars who made everything on the earth. The animals were the first and the smartest of all the animals and the wisest were the wolves and ravens, the next was the wolverine. All the animals could talk and understand each other and can yet. The wolves and ravens intermarried and their children were Indians.... The wolves and the ravens held a meeting and made a law that they would not marry any other animal, but a wolf was to marry a raven and a raven a wolf. The children would take their name from their mother, and their mother would own the country.... When a wolf died the other wolves would make a big feast for the ravens to eat and would give the ravens presents but would eat nothing themselves. When a raven died he was to do the same for the wolves and so the world was started. These laws are followed to the present day amongst all the Indians on the Yukon, Pelly, Teslin Lake, and Upper Liard, but the Mountain Indians do not.

– Poole Field elucidating on origins, in “The Poole Field Letters, 1913.”

Trade between different groups existed long before the rise of trading posts. Kaska and Mountain Slavey people traded trapped furs with their coastal neighbours for goods such as seaweed, shells and other products of the sea.¹⁴ The people on the Pelly Banks would travel towards Watson Lake for trade with the Tahltan. By the late 18th and early 19th century, coastal traders became middlemen for European goods such as tea and tobacco.¹⁵ But it was not until the 1830s that the first Hudson’s Bay Company worker arrived in this area, setting up a trading post at Dease Lake to the south.

In the summer of 1840, Robert Campbell came upon the Pelly River while carrying out explorations for the Hudson’s Bay Company. In 1843, he found the Ross River and named it after Donald Ross, Chief Factor of the Hudson’s Bay Company. Between 1842 and 1848, three posts were established in the area (Frances Lake, Pelly Banks and Fort Selkirk), only to lay empty by 1852 due to the discovery of easier access routes and hostile competition from the Tahltan traders. Thus, European trade in the upper Pelly region ceased until the end of the century.¹⁶

¹³ In 2014, the Ross River Dena Traditional Knowledge Team drafted a land use plan as part of the Resources Management Planning Agreement between the Ross River Dena Council and the Yukon Government. The impetus behind the creation of this document was to prevent the problems rising from ad-hoc development of the land in the area. The document identifies 58.9% of the area that should be protected from development. See *Gu Cho Ka-Ka Dee “Our Ancestors Instructions”*.

¹⁴ *Dene Dechen*, 13.

¹⁵ Honigmann, *The Kaska Indians*, 22.

¹⁶ McDonnell, *Kasini Society*, 38-39.

Ross River

At the turn of the twentieth century, Tom Smith built a trading post at the confluence of the Ross and Pelly Rivers. He sold it shortly thereafter to Hudson's Bay Company traders Lewis and Field, and merchants Taylor and Drury bought it in 1905. It was fortuitously situated on the "farthest point on the Pelly river which could be successfully navigated by steamers transporting freight," and became the main supply depot. Its location also made it accessible to those who lived and trapped nearby, as well as to others scattered over a large area. Ross River thus found itself the meeting centre of numerous linguistically, socially and culturally disparate groups.¹⁷ Their interaction was limited to the few weeks they came to the post, and usually revolved around ritual and games. This pattern of limited contact continued until the 1940s, when the combination of the Canol Project, government programs and the decline in fur prices ushered in a new set of changes.



A gathering of First Nations people, with the Taylor and Drury post on the left in the background, August 1923. Claude and Mary Tidd fonds, YA#7633.

¹⁷ Those who lived in the region to the north "trapped in the Macmillan river area and were composed of an intermarried mixture of people who had traded out of Selkirk and Fort Norman." Others who frequented Ross River "trapped on the borders of the hinterland of posts to the west such as Big Salmon, Carmacks and Little Salmon." Many trading posts were being erected during this time, but the Ross River Post was the only one to survive the subsequent decline of the fur trade in the 1940s. (McDonnell, *Kasini Society*, 41)

The beginning of the fur trade significantly altered the lifestyle and economy of the area's inhabitants and can be considered the force behind the first major changes in the Ross River area. Cabins were built near the Ross River post, and increasingly people began to settle in the area, introducing a departure from the traditional hunting and gathering economy. The first white people began to settle here as well, occupying positions of managers and operators of the trading posts. As Robert Sharp points out, "[i]n these positions, white people held the predominant power as arbiters of the evolving economic and social order."¹⁸ The fur trade had depleted much of the nearby game, and those who settled near the post became increasingly dependent on the available goods.



Loading fur for shipment in front of the Ross River post, March 1928. Claude and Mary Tidd fonds, YA #7157.

¹⁸ Robert Sharp, "Changes in Ross River During the Anvil Mine Development," in *Yukon Case Studies: Alaska Highway and Ross River*, 48-49.

The next set of major changes came with the Canol Project in the 1940s, which included construction of a pipeline, road, and a suspension footbridge that ran across the Pelly River. The Canol Project was a security response to the perceived threat of a Japanese invasion of the Alaskan coastline. Funded by the U.S. military at a cost of \$134 million, the objective was to create a secure oil supply to maintain strategic transportation routes. The Canol Road followed a traditional First Nation trade route that passed directly through the settlement of Ross River. The project brought 3000 men into the area, with significant consequences such as disease and pressure on game population. The winter of 1942-43 brought a diphtheria epidemic to Ross River. Hunting by those working on the Canol Project meant more incursions on traditional land use.¹⁹ Furthermore, the road connected Ross River with the Alaska Highway at Johnson's Crossing, essentially opening Ross River to a new wave of external influences. The first visit from the Department of Indian Affairs occurred in 1949, and a Catholic mission was established in 1950.²⁰



Canol construction camp at Ross River in 1942. Dorothy John fonds 92/17 #9 PHO 433

Hunting and trapping did not disappear completely, but people did become increasingly dependent on government assistance and wage employment. "In order to receive the benefits of employment and government aid, families had to remain near employers and postal services. Under these conditions, a pattern of moving from community to bush and back again was established."²¹ And thus, a coherent community began to emerge at Ross River. Between 1945 and the early 1950s most of the families of the region settled for longer periods in Ross River. Government assistance, wage employment with

¹⁹ Dimitrov and Weinstein, *So That the Future Will be Ours*, 67.

²⁰ McDonnell, *Kasini Society*, 3. There was also an Anglican mission in Ross River in the late 1930s, but by 1942 the missionary had left. (Miller, *The Economic Acculturation*, 11).

²¹ Sharp, "Changes in Ross River," 49.

pipeline salvage and big game outfitters, and a declining fur market encouraged people to stay in town.²²

The Canol Pipeline operated for a brief two-year period; the road was later closed in 1952, and only the footbridge across the Pelly River remained, which was the primary access to the village and traditional hunting grounds. These closures led to postal delays and decreased job opportunities, and therefore less incentive for people to stay in Ross River. Much of the population moved on to Watson Lake, Upper Liard, Teslin, Carmacks or Whitehorse, leaving Ross River with a fraction of its inhabitants. "Approximately five extended Indian families, two white families, and a priest lived in the settlement between 1955 to 1964."²³

A new registration program for traplines, ushered in by the Yukon government in the late-1950s, put additional pressure on First Nation land use. Holders were required to pay for a five-year period and to trap the area every year or forfeit their license. With the fur trade decimated and many holders away in other communities looking for wage employment, these requirements were difficult to meet. In response, Ross River traders formed the Ross River Group Trapline areas #1, #2, and #3, to amalgamate their individual traplines.²⁴

In 1962, the territorial government decided to relocate the settlement to the south side of the river in order to ease delivery of public services. Government planners came up with a community plan for the new settlement while simultaneously surveying the west side of the Canol Road for the new subdivision, most of which was later sold or leased to Euro-Canadians who moved to Ross River. Government planners called these developments a move towards a model 'integrated community.' As Martin Weinstein argued in the mid-1980s, however, this created "an integrated community in name only, with the settlement split by the North Canol road along ethnic lines."²⁵

From 1965-1969 Ross River experienced a revitalization as a bedroom community during the construction of Faro roughly 70 km away. Indeed, the mid-1960s ushered in a new era for Ross River. In 1962, the Canol Road was once again opened to accommodate the recent mining developments. New residents – mostly single white men – began to move in. In 1966, the road maintenance camp opened and an RCMP station was constructed in the community.²⁶ An airstrip was built as part of the Remote Communities Emergency Airstrip Program.²⁷ And the Ross River Indian band was defined by Indian affairs.²⁸

All of these developments met with the 1968 opening of the Robert Campbell Highway that ran from Watson Lake to Carmacks and resulted in unprecedented access to Ross River and the new development of Faro. The trading post became a department store, and along with the newly constructed RCMP station and road maintenance camp, Ross River found itself with a new school, health clinic, retail

²² Sharp, "Changes in Ross River," 49-50.

²³ Sharp, "Changes in Ross River," 50.

²⁴ Dimitrov and Weinstein, *So That the Future Will Be Ours*, 73.

²⁵ Dimitrov and Weinstein, *So That the Future Will Be Ours*, 77-78.

²⁶ McDonnell, *Kasini Society*, 1-2.

²⁷ Sharp, "Changes in Ross River," 74.

²⁸ McDonnell, *Kasini Society*, 1-2.

stores, motel and café. New houses were built for the increasing number of people that continued to arrive.²⁹

The new school meant that fewer First Nations children were taken out of the community and sent to residential schools in Whitehorse and Carcross. This had an interesting consequence for their families. Those with school-age children were required to stay in town from September to June, when normally they would have been hunting and trapping on the land. Thus, an increasing number of Ross River's inhabitants became year-round residents at this time.³⁰

The character of Ross River was changed dramatically with the construction of the Robert Campbell Highway and the concomitant development of the Anvil Mine. "What had once been a small primarily Indian village was changing into a northern, ethnically mixed community with a service sector capable of providing many of the consumer goods available in small southern towns."³¹ However, these changes highlight the inequities that had been evolving for some time in Ross River.

All services and amenities were established on the 'white side' of town. These new institutions reflected Euro-Canadian biases and the assumption that these constituted an improvement for the community was rarely questioned.... The provision of water supplies, the quality of housing, the maintenance of roads, the placement of government institutions, and the generous allocation of surveyed lands for future development, all on the west side of the Canol road, emphasized the inequities between whites and Indians that prevailed throughout the Anvil project. With these conditions the settlement of Ross River became sharply divided.³²

By 1969, the Faro townsite opened to accommodate the Anvil mine workers and their families. However, many people who had settled in Ross River ended up staying there. The population actually increased from 173 in 1966 to 317 in 1971.³³ By 1983, the population was about 350 people, and has remained fairly stable since then.³⁴

Faro and the Cyprus Anvil Mine

In 1952, Al Kulan partnered with several First Nation prospectors, hunters and trappers from the Ross River area to prospect in the area. Kulan was told of a mineral outcrop, discovered by Jack Sterriah and his son in the Van Gorder Creek. On further inspection, Kulan and his crew found a rather large deposit

²⁹ McDonnell, *Kasini Society*, 7.

³⁰ McDonnell, *Kasini Society*, 8.

³¹ Dimitrov and Weinsten, *So That the Future Will Be Ours*, 83.

³² Dimitrov and Weinsten, *So That the Future Will Be Ours*, 85.

³³ See Appendix A for a contemporary description of Ross River in the 1970s.

³⁴ Dimitrov and Weinsten have the population numbers at around 350 in 1983, p. 15. Ross River population estimates, according to the Government of Yukon, has 530 residents in December 1985, dropping to 396 one year later. The population fluctuates between approximately 350 and 415 up until present day. As of 2017, only 10.6% of the population is estimated to be First Nation.

http://www.sewp.gov.yk.ca/data?regionId=YK.RR&subjectId=POPCOM&groupId=POPCOM.POP&dataId=YBS_HCR_F_POP_AGE_SEX&tab=region

of lead and zinc ore. At the time, there was little incentive to do anything with the claims. Lead and zinc were weak on the market, and the remoteness of the region was a deterrent.³⁵

By the 1960s, however, the market had improved, and between 1964 and 1969 the area underwent a staking rush. There were 15,708 claims staked throughout Yukon in 1966. Of these, around 10,000 were in the Anvil-Ross River region.³⁶ For Dynasty Exploration Ltd. and Cyprus Mines Ltd. during this time, a viable mining operation was in its nascent stage – the ore body had been defined and the operation was determined to be viable once transportation and other obstacles were addressed. Anvil Mining Corporation Limited was formed in 1965 with the signing of a joint venture agreement between the two companies. They were sitting on a reserve of 63 million tonnes of ore, which contained roughly 9% combined lead and zinc, with more than an ounce of silver per tonne.³⁷

It was a fortuitous time for these developments, as the federal government's interest in resource extraction was high.³⁸ The post-war Roads to Resources construction program, created at the behest of the Canadian government, was looking for projects at the time of the Anvil Mine development planning. The program was designed to bolster both economic objectives and defence; a year-round road linking a promising mining operation with the territorial road system fit the criteria.³⁹ The Robert Campbell Highway, running from Watson Lake through Ross River to Carmacks, was completed in 1968, further connecting Faro, Anvil Mine, and Ross River to the rest of the territory and beyond. The Government of Canada and the Yukon government also assisted with the construction of a side road from Ross River into Faro. The main impetus behind the construction projects was commercial – to access remote mineral exploration and extraction – although it simultaneously served to introduce major changes to the communities along its path.⁴⁰

In 1967, the White Pass & Yukon Route came on board, signing a contract with Anvil Mining Corporation and assuaging further transportation concerns. They would transport the concentrates from the minesite to Whitehorse by container truck, then transfer them to the rail cars and send them off to Skagway. From there, they could be shipped to Germany and Japan.⁴¹

Power and telecommunications were brought to Faro and the mine, further connecting the area to the outside. The federal government erected 370 km of transmission line through the Northern Canada Power Commission to supply the power requirements. The Canadian National Telecommunications

³⁵ Much of the Faro section is taken from "Faro Historic Context Statement" draft, prepared by Rebecca Jansen and Paul Long at Yukon Government, Historic Sites.

³⁶ Dimitrov and Weinsten, *So That the Future Will Be Ours*, 82.

³⁷ Myron Balagno & Associates Limited, *Anvil*, Vancouver, B.C.: Agency Press Limited, 1973, 6.

³⁸ William Ganfield Laatsch, *Yukon Mining Settlement: An examination of three communities*. Edmonton, Alberta: Univeristy of Alberts, 1972, 125-126

³⁹ Jane Haigh, "Roadside Development along the Alaska Highway," in *Alaska at War, 1941-1945*, Anchorage, Alaska: The Alaska at War Committee, 1995, 192. Historical development of northern infrastructure has largely been undertaken and financed by the federal government, driven by economic and/or defence objectives. While the Canol Road was financed by the United States, it was fully supported by the Canadian government to transport oil from Norman Wells to Whitehorse for refinement, then by pipeline to Skagway, Alaska. The Northern Road Program funded road development in the territories, including the completion of the Robert Campbell Highway, with the intent to facilitate resource extraction (the Faro Mine and the Cantung Mine).

⁴⁰ Balagno, *Anvil*, 11.

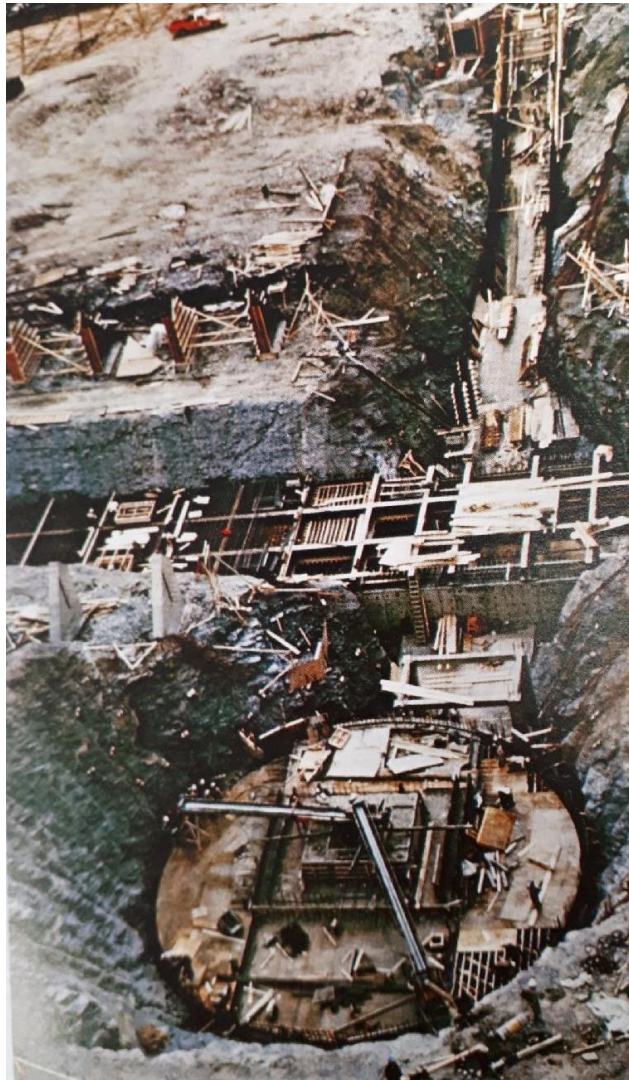
⁴¹ Balagno, *Anvil*, 11.

provided the telephone communications, constructing a micro-wave system to service the site and the town.⁴²

The Ralph M. Parsons Company of Canada was contracted to design and construct a concentrator and ancillary facilities. Production of the mine began in September 1969, with the first shipment of concentrate from Skagway sent off in December. An official opening ceremony was held in January 1970.⁴³ The opening of the mine, and the concomitant development of the community of Faro, led to sudden and drastic changes to the character of the region.

In July 1967, a preliminary agreement was reached between the territorial government, Anvil Mining Corporation, and various federal agencies about the development of a townsite. It was decided early on that it would be an open community, as opposed to the closed mining settlements associated with such mines as Keno and Clinton Creek.⁴⁴

Anvil Mining Corporation was responsible for building the town, the infrastructure, the houses, medical centre and recreation facilities. According to the agreement, the federal and territorial governments contributed to the development of the site, as the mine would benefit the Yukon economy through increased employment and tax revenues.⁴⁵



The mine is the largest open pit lead-zinc mine in the world. Balagno, page 8.

⁴² Balagno, *Anvil*, 11.

⁴³ Balagno, *Anvil*, 11.

⁴⁴ Janet E. Macpherson, "The Cyprus Anvil Mine," in *Northern Transitions: v.1, Northern resource and land use policy study*, Ottawa: Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, 1978, 122.

⁴⁵ Details regarding the financing, design and construction of the town can be found in Macpherson, "The Cyprus Anvil Mine," 125, and in Laatsch, *Yukon Mining Settlement*, 139-147.

Architectural firm Thompson, Berwick, Pratt and Partners designed the town and buildings. Construction on the townsite began in the fall of 1968. Originally designed to accommodate around 1000 people at a cost of \$1.5 million, construction costs climbed to \$3.75 million by November 1968. There were seven housing designs, which came with several different facades, and standard or reverse plans to increase the diversity of the housing – though this goal fell short as all the houses were coated with the same few colours of paint and stain.⁴⁶



Looking northeast at the dwellings on the upper and lower bench of Faro (July 1970). Laatsch, p. 138

On June 13, 1969, much of the town and surrounding 28 000 acres of timberland were devastated by a forest fire. The services were essentially undamaged, and therefore work resumed quickly and by the end of the year Faro received its first residents.⁴⁷

Faro was incorporated in 1970 and held its first elections in December of that year. In 1972, Faro was established as a Town under Municipal Ordinance (Ordinances of the Yukon Territory Municipal Ordinance 1972, Chap. M-12 pg. 1234). By 1971, the population of Faro was already over 850 residents, and a year later it had reached 1,250.

⁴⁶ Laatsch, *Yukon Mining Settlement*, 143.

⁴⁷ Balagno, *Anvil*, 18.

By 1973, the town had a recreation centre, a nursing station, a school, hotel, shopping centre, movie theatre, post office, government liquor store and two service stations. It provided services such as police and fire protection, street maintenance, snow removal, water and sewer systems, and garbage collection. It also boasted 259 family dwelling units and 174 single quarters, with additional houses built



A typical maisonette, Faro 1970. The maisonettes received much criticism the first year. They had inadequate insulation and furnaces, the overhang was uninsulated, and the houses had only one exit. Yukon Archives, Richard Harrington fonds 79/27 #146 PHO 103.

in later years in an attempt to quell the housing shortage.⁴⁸

A section of the Anvil Agreement stipulated that the mine would bolster local employment. Once the mine was in operation – which occurred in February 1970 – it was to “employ competent local residents, particularly Indians and Eskimos, to the extent of at least 5 percent of the total number of employees within the first year, rising to 10 percent in the second year and 25 percent in the fifth year after the mine comes into

production.”⁴⁹ However, in practice, almost the full force of employees were brought in from outside. By August 1970, there were only between 2 and 5 First Nations men working at the mine, none of whom were from Ross River.⁵⁰

The Campbell Region, post 1970s

The ‘boom’ in the Campbell Region was intrinsically tied to the health of the Anvil Mine. This was unproblematic while the mine was active, and indeed optimism about its effects was palpable. In 1973, Anvil Mining Corporation celebrated its success with a pictorial publication focusing on the positive impacts of Anvil. Its introduction reveals the confidence in the virtues of the mine.

⁴⁸ Macpherson, “The Cyprus Anvil Mine,” 125.

⁴⁹ Miller, *The Economic Acculturation*, 75-76.

⁵⁰ Miller, *The Economic Acculturation*, 76.

Words and pictures, no matter how carefully chosen are hard pressed to convey an impression of Anvil's scale – the excitement and massive energy in its operations – the pervasiveness of its setting – Canada's great north country – a rugged land of glorious summers and invigorating winters.... The Anvil Mine will be recorded in history as a major influence in the shaping of the Yukon's bright future... Today, Anvil represents a major element in the economic picture of Canada's North. It provides hundreds of jobs where none existed. It brought to life the second largest community in the Yukon where there was only sub Arctic wilderness. Its economic impact and social benefits are felt far beyond the boundaries of the Territory and will continue to do so in the years ahead.⁵¹

Further development was envisioned, even looking into the feasibility of railroad construction to transport 35,000 tonnes per week from the Vangorda Mine area to the Cyprus Anvil Mine concentrator.⁵² This vision, however, was never realized.

Prices for lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver sunk on the world market in 1982, signalling a downturn in the health of the mine. Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation announced staff cuts, temporary closures and elimination of its housing construction program.⁵³ The Cyprus Anvil mine ceased operation in 1985, and the population of Faro plummeted to around 80 residents. After this the town was no longer supported by Cyprus Anvil, and never received similar subsidies from later mine owners.

With financial backing from the Yukon government, Curragh Resources purchased the mine in 1986. After a major overhaul of the mill, the first ore shipment left for Skagway on June 7th, 1986. It encountered cash flow problems in 1991, began to lay off workers the following year, and ceased operations in 1993. Anvil Range purchased the property in 1994 and operated it until 1996. Two years later it entered into interim receivership. The mine is now considered "one of the largest and most complex contaminated sites in Canada," with about 70 million tonnes of tailings and 320 tonnes of waste rock, both of which "contain high levels of heavy metals that could leach into the environment in the absence of remediation." The Government of Yukon has been responsible for the care and maintenance of this site since 2009. The Anvil mine is one of Canada's largest remediation projects, with the work estimated to cost over one billion dollars and to require monitoring for over one hundred years.⁵⁴

Ross River and Faro have been working towards a rebirth of their communities since the fall of the Anvil Mine. The Campbell Region has focused on tourism development, attracting visitors with its opportunities for wildlife viewing, outdoor activities and beautiful scenery. Faro has opened the Campbell Region Interpretive Centre and the Faro Golf Course. Popular events, such as the Crane and Sheep Viewing Festival and the Faro Golf Tournament draw visitors to the community each year.

⁵¹ Balagno, *Anvil*, 3.

⁵² See Sentinel Management Corporation, *Railroad Feasibility Study: Cyprus Anvil Mine, Faro, Yukon, final report*. Vancouver: The Company, 1980.

⁵³ <http://houghengroup.com/yukon-history/historical-facts/the-whitehorse-star-reports-in-1982>

⁵⁴ This information can be found in Yukon Conservation Society's "Faro Mine Briefing Note: January 2016."

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BIBLIOGRAPHIES:

Ross River Dena Council.

1995 *Dene Dechen Tah Nede' Living in the Bush: Traditional Lifestyles of the Kaska and Mountain Slavey People of Ross River: a bibliography of resources.* Produced for the Ross River Dena Council. Ross River, Yukon: The Council.

WL Ref 971.91 Den; YA PAM 1995-0357

Yukon Archives.

2006 *Alaska Highway and Canol Bibliography.* 3rd Edition: March 2006.

(Available on Yukon Archives website under "Finding Aids")

Note: There are only a few entries on Ross River specifically (all of which are found below) and none on Faro. This is a good resource for anything related to the Canol Road.

BOOKS & REPORTS:

Armstrong, Nevill A.D.

1937 *After Big Game in the Upper Yukon.* London: John Long, Ltd.

YA 971.21 Ar

Notes: This book describes the travels and experiences of Nevill Armstrong in the Macmillan River area. Although Armstrong makes racist observations about First Nations people, his book does include interesting information on hunting and trapping in the Ross River area in the 1920s and 1930s.

Campbell, Robert.

1958 *Two Journals of Robert Campbell 1808 to 1853.* J.W. Todd, Editor. Seattle: J.W. Todd, Ltd.

YA LB 0153 and LB 0154

Chandonnet, Fern, editor.

1995 *Alaska at War, 1941-1945: The Forgotten War Remembered.* Anchorage, Alaska: The Alaska at War Committee.

Notes: Pertinent Article is Jane Haigh, "Roadside Development along the Alaska Highway: The Impact of World War II on Military Construction on the Alaska Highway Corridor," pp. 189-196.

Coutts, R.S.

1980 *Yukon Places and Names.* Sydney, B.C.: Gray's Publishing Ltd.

WL Ref 917.191 Cou

Cruikshank, Julie.

1975 *Community Study Kit: Ross River.* Whitehorse, Y.T.: Government of Yukon, Department of Education.

YA 307 Ros 1975

Notes: This is a kit that was sent to schools. Contains a bibliography (all relevant ones included here) and some articles.

Cruikshank, Julie.

1974 *Through the Eyes of Strangers: A preliminary survey of land use history in the Yukon during the nineteenth century.* Government of Yukon.

WL Northern Non-Fiction 970.4 Cru

Curragh Resources Inc.

1991 *Faro Decommissioning, Overview of the Environmental Plans.* Whitehorse: The Company.

YA 622.561 1 Curragh Res Vol 1 and 2

Dawson, George M.

1887 *Report of Exploration in the Yukon District, NWT, and Adjacent Northern Portions of BC in 1887.* Geological Survey of Canada, Annual Report (Vol. 3), Part B. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

Download link: <https://doi.org/10.4095/223812>

Dendron Resource Surveys Ltd.

1990 *Development of a Forest Management Plan of the Southeastern Yukon.* Prepared for Northern Affairs Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Liard River Band, Ross River Dena Council, Kaska Dena Council. Ottawa, Ont: The Company.

YA 634.92 Dend

Dimitrov, Peter and Martin Weinstein.

1984 *So That the Future Will be Ours.* Prepared for the Ross River Indian Band. Ross River, Yukon: Ross River Indian Band.

YA V0167; WL VC 0637 Copy 2

Notes: These are also downloadable from the Archives Library database. This document is a great resource for the history of Ross River.

Duerden, Frank.

1981 *The Development and Structure of the Settlement System in Yukon.* Whitehorse: Government of Yukon, Department of Library and Information Resources.

YA 307 Due

Gaffin, Jane.

c1980 *Cashing In.* Ottawa, Ont.: J. Gaffin.

YA 921.91 Gaf

Gaye Hanson & Associates.

2000 *Faro Labour Market Recovery Plan.* Faro, Yukon: Town of Faro.

YA 331 GHA

Golder Associates Ltd.

1993 *Report on the 1992 Performance Monitoring of the Down Valley Tailings Project, Faro Mine (1993)*. Calgary: The Company.

YA 622.561 Golder

Gunther, P.E.

1982 *Cyprus Anvil Impact on the Yukon*. Ottawa: Informetrica Limited.

YA 338.5 Gunt

Honigmann, John Joseph.

1949 *Culture and Ethos of Kaska Society*. Yale University Publications in Anthropology Series, no. 40. New Haven: Yale University Press.

YA 970.1 Ho

Honigmann, John Joseph.

1954 *The Kaska Indians: An Ethnographic Reconstruction*. Yale University Publications in Anthropology Series, no. 51. New Haven: Yale University Press.

WL Northern Non-Fiction 970.4 Hon NC

Ives, John W.

1985 *Northern Athapaskan Social and Economic Variability*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Microfilms International.

YA Book 970.4 Ives

Notes: Case Studies: More Arctic Drainage Societies: The Ross River Kaska. Summary: Examines local groups of Beaver and Slavey Indians and extends findings to other northern Athapaskan societies. Contends that social structure of a group has a tangible influence on economic life and should be taken into account when interpreting archaeological sites.

Johnston, J.R.

1935 *A Reconnaissance of Pelly River between MacMillan River and Hoole Canyon, Yukon*. Canadian Geological Survey, Memoir 200. Ottawa: Canadian Geological Services.

YA 557 GSC Volume M200

Notes: This report focuses mostly on the geology of the Ross River area, but also includes general descriptions of the geography, animals, and native and non-native people the author observed in the area in 1935.

Keele, Joseph.

1957 "Reconnaissance Across the Mackenzie Mountains on the Pelly, Ross and Gravel Rivers, 1907-1908," in H.S. Bostock (ed.) *Yukon Territory: Selected Field Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1898-1933*. Memoir #284, 1957, pp. 283-314.

YA 557 M284

Notes: A geologist report, includes some description of First Nations people on Ross River and Pelly Rivers and on the Upper Stewart.

Klohn Leonoff, Consulting Engineers.

1980 *Cyprus Anvil Corporation, A proposal for consulting services: Faro Abandonment Plan.* Richmond, B.C.: The Company.

YA 622.561 1 KlohnLeo 1980

Laatsch, William Ganfield.

1972 *Yukon Mining Settlement: An examination of three communities.* Edmonton, Alberta: University of Alberta.

YA 307 Laa; Microfilm MF 0012

Notes: Study of Faro, Elsa and Clinton Creek, their development as settlements in the Yukon Territory affiliated exclusively with large-scale mining operations. Pp. 125-150 are most relevant.

Mackay & Partners Management Consultants.

1989 *Faro Tourism Plan.* Whitehorse: Mackay & Partners Management Consultants.

YA 338.9 Far 1989 (in processing)

Macpherson, Janet E.

1978 "The Cyprus Anvil Mine," *Northern Transitions: v. 1, Northern resource and land use policy study.* Ottawa: Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, p. 111-149.

YA 917.19 CARC

Makale & Kylo Planning Associates.

1981 *Town of Faro Official Community Plan.* Edmonton: Makale & Kylo.

YA 307 Far vol. 1 and 2

McCandless, Robert G.

1985 *Yukon Wildlife: A social history.* Edmonton: The University of Alberta Press.

YA 333.95 McC

Notes: This book provides an overview on the use of wildlife and wildlife regulations in the Yukon. It contains information on trapping and big game hunting and some specific information on the Ross River area. Available from the Ross River Community Library through interlibrary loan.

McClellan, Catharine.

1950 *Culture Change and Native Trade in the Southern Yukon Territory.* Berkeley, Calif.: University of California, Graduate Division, Northern Section.

YA 970.004 972 McLel or Microfilm MF 0015

Notes: She considers the history of trade between coast and interior and the subsequent changes in the culture of the Athapaskans before the arrival of whites.

McClellan, Catharine.

1975 *My Old People Say: An ethnographic Survey of Southern Yukon Territory.* Ottawa: National Museum of Man.

YA 570 McC

Notes: Both Part 1 and 2 are available at Yukon Archives

McClellan, Catharine.

1987 *Part of the Land, Part of the Water: A history of Yukon Indians*. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre.
YA 970.4 McC

Notes: This book provides an interesting introduction to Yukon First Nations people. There is a good deal of information on Kaska people, including photographs and interviews with elders and other people.

McDonnell, Roger Francis.

1975 *Kasini Society: Some aspects of the social organization of an Athapascan culture between 1900-1950*. Vancouver: Department of Anthropology, U.B.C.
WL Northern Non-Fiction 572.2 McD NC; YA Book 572.2 McD

Miller, George W.

1975 *The Economic Acculturation of an Indian Band*. Ottawa: DIAND.
YA 301.241 Mil

Notes: Field study in the summer of 1970, conducted for the Northern Science Research Group for the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Author gathered ethnographic information and researched the causes for the unwillingness for First Nations people at Ross River to work at Anvil Mine.

Moore, Patrick.

2000 "The Kaska of Canada," in Milton M.R. Freeman, ed. *Endangered Peoples of the Arctic*. Westport, U.S.: Greenwood Press.

Moore, Pat (editor).

1999 *Dene Gudeji = Kaska Narratives*. Whitehorse, Yukon: Kaska Tribal Council.
WL Northern Non-Fiction 971.91 Den NC

Notes: This is a collection of Kaska narratives from 19 Kaska Elders, which includes traditional stories, historical accounts and personal narratives.

Moore, Patrick.

2004 *Point of View in Kaska Historical Narratives*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: UMI.
YA 497.28 Moore Vol 1-4

Pelly Historical Society

1992 *Welcome to Faro*. Faro, Yukon: Pelly Historical Society.
NL Stacks – FC4049 F3 W4 1992

Pelly Historical Society

c1993 *Madmen and Dreamers: Faro, Yukon: History repeats itself*. Faro, Yukon: The Society.
YA 971.097 191 Pell

Notes: Personal histories and anecdotes from Faro residents.

Pike, Warburton.

2012 *Through the Subarctic Forest: A record of a canoe journey from Fort Wrangel to the Pelly Lakes and down the Yukon River to the Behring Sea.* Memphis, USA: General Books LLC (originally published in 1896).

YA 971.191 Pk 2012

Notes: This book describes a trip made through the Frances Lake and Pelly River area by explorer Warburton Pike in the years just before the Klondike Gold Rush. Pike describes the Kaska people he meets along the Yusezu River near Pelly Lakes. He also describes fish drying racks along the Pelly River. This book provides one of the earliest accounts of First Nations people in the Ross River area.

Rawlings, M.A.

1978 *Alcohol Consumption in Faro, Yukon Territory: An epidemiological investigation.* Whitehorse: M.A. Rawlings.

YA 362.291 209 71 Rawlings 1978

Rea, K.J.

1976 *The Political Economy of Northern Development.* Ottawa: Science Council of Canada.

YA 338.971 919 ReaK 1976

Reid, Crowther & Partners Ltd.

1983 *Socio-Economic Impact Study, Ross River area, part II.* Prepared for Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Canada and Department of Development and Intergovernmental Affairs, Yukon.

YA 307 Ros 1983

Robertson Geoconsultants Inc.

1996 *Anvil Range Mining Complex, Conceptual Closure Plan.* Vancouver, B.C.: The Company.

YA 622 ARMC 1996

Robertson Geoconsultants Inc.

1997 *Anvil Range Mining Complex: Integrated Comprehensive Abandonment Plan.* Vancouver, B.C.: The Company.

YA 622 ARMC Vol 1-8 (in processing)

Ross River Dena Council

1995 *Dene Dechen Tah Nede' Living in the Bush: Traditional lifestyles of the Kaska and Mountain Slavey people of Ross River: A resource reader.* Produced for the Ross River Dena Council. Ross River, Yukon: The Council.

YA 971.910 049 72 Dene

Notes: The resource reader brings together the words of Ross River Elders and written accounts about the Kaska and Mountain Slavey people of the Ross River area. It is intended to provide

information to students, teachers, and people new to the community on the traditional lifestyles of Kaska and Mountain Slavey people and the history of the Ross River area.

Ross River Dena Traditional Knowledge Team

2014 *Gu Cho Ka-Ka Dee "Our Ancestors Instructions": A Ross River Dena Land Use Plan*. Prepared on behalf of the Ross River Dena Elders and the Ross River Dena Council. Ross River, Yukon: Ross River Dena Council.

Rourke, Mike.

1995 *Ross River*. Houston, B.C.: Rivers North Publication.

WL Northern Non-Fiction 917.91 Rou NC

Salisbury, Richard F. and Ignatius E. La Rusic.

1981 *The Future of Ross River: Potential effects for road reconstruction and mining development in the region*. Montreal: Consulting Services in Social Sciences, Development, and Cultural Change.

YA 307 Ros

Sharp, Robert.

1973 *Yukon Community Government*. Master's Thesis: University of British Columbia.

Notes: Master's thesis in Community Planning. Discusses development of local government and the political process in six Yukon communities – Ross River, Pelly Crossing, Carmacks, Haines Junction, Carcross and Teslin. Gives historical background and contemporary information for each community, especially as it relates to local government.

YA 307 Sha (in processing)

Sharp, Robert R.

1976 *The Evidence of Robert Sharp: An outline of the impacts the Anvil Mining Development had upon the Indian people of Ross River*. Whitehorse, Yukon: R. Sharp.

YA 307 Sha

Sharp, Robert R.

1976 *The Impact of Anvil Mine of Ross River: presentation to the Berger Commission Hearing, May 1976*. Whitehorse: Yukon: R. Sharp.

YA 307 Sha (in processing)

Sheldon, Charles.

1911 *The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

YA 971.21 Sh

Notes: Includes references to people living on the upper Pelly River and Ross River area. Includes photos.

Slobodin, Richard.

1962 *Band Organization of the Peel River Kutchin*. National Museum of Canada, Bulletin #179. Ottawa.

YA 970.3 SI

Steffen Robertson And Kirsten (Canada) Inc.

1986 *Studies Related to Evaluation of Alternative Abandonment Measures for Faro Mine Tailings, Final Report (1986)*. Vancouver: The Company.

YA 622.561 1 Steffen Rob 1986

Steffen Robertson And Kirsten (Canada) Inc.

1997 *1997 Annual Inspection of Waste and Water Management Facilities, Vangorda Mine, Yukon Territory*. Vancouver, The Company.

YA 622.561 1 Steffen

Stevenson Kellogg Ernst & Whinney.

1993 *Review of Rural Hospital Services: Watson Lake, Faro, Dawson City, Mayo*. Vancouver: The Company.

YA 362.173 069 Stevenson 1993

Synergy West Ltd.

1975 *A Community Plan for Ross River*. Prepared for Department of Local Government, YTG.

YA 309.71

University of Canada North (Yukon).

C1977 *Yukon Case Studies: Alaska Highway and Ross River*. Whitehorse: University of Canada North (Yukon), Research Division.

WL Northern Non-Fiction 301.1712 Yuk NC

Notes: "Alaska Highway Construction: A preliminary evaluation of social impacts on Yukon Indians," by Julie Cruickshank; "Changes in Ross River during the Anvil Mine Development," by Bob Sharp.

Thompson, Berwick, Pratt and Partners.

1967 *Townsite Location and Development Study for the Territorial Government of the Yukon in Association with Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd*. Vancouver, B.C., November 1967.

YA 307 Anv 1967 (in processing)

Tollemache, Stratford.

1912 *Reminiscences of the Yukon*. Toronto: William Briggs.

YA 971.910 2 Tol 1912a

Notes: Written about the winter of 1905 which he spent trapping on the Pelly. Includes references to people and the impact of trapping on game in the area.

Weinstein, Martin.

1993 *The Ross River Dena: A Yukon aboriginal economy (first draft)*. Comox, B.C.: The Company.

YA 971.91 Weinstein

Weinstein, Martin.

1992 *Just Like People Get Lost: A retrospective assessment of the impacts of the Faro mining development of the land use of the Ross River Indian People.* A report for the Ross River Dena Council, June 1992.

YA 333.7 Wei (in processing)

Notes: This report contains valuable information on the traditional lifestyle of Kaska and Northern Tutchone people who lived in the Faro area before the Faro mine was opened. Maps and interview material with elders is especially interesting.

Wheelock, Angela and Patrick Moore.

1997 *(Dene) Gedēni: Traditional lifestyles of Kaska women: Unit plans.* Produced for the Ross River Dena Council.

WL Northern Non-Fiction 971.91004972 Whe NC; YA PAM 1997-0474

Wilson, Clifford.

1970 *Campbell of the Yukon.* Toronto: MacMillan of Canada.

WL Northern Non-Fiction 979.86 Wil NC

There are numerous books, reports, proposals related to Anvil Mine, especially the abandonment plan, but they are more scientific rather than cultural or historical. The list here is not exhaustive, but comprises the more relevant ones.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS

Canada. National and Historic Parks Branch.

1975 *Ross River Report.* S.I.: National and Historic Parks Branch.

YA PAM 1971-0113

Canada. Government Consulting and Audit Agency.

1992 *Evaluation Report, Addendum, Northern Affairs Program, Curragh Resources Inc. – Faro Down Valley Tailings Impoundment Decommissioning Plan.* Vancouver: The Agency.

YA PAM 1992-0603

Canada. Northern Affairs Program.

1993 *Curragh Inc.: Temporary closure cost estimates.* Whitehorse: Northern Affairs Program.

YA PAM 1993-0552

Canada. Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

1966 Press release 1-6640; *Opportunities in the North.* July 7, 1966, 2 pp.

Canada. Oil and Mineral Division, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

1970 "Recent and Future Mineral Developments in Northern Canada," *The Polar Record*, Vol. 15, No. 95, p. 158.

From: Inventory to the records of the Yukon Records Office held at Yukon Archives

Location	f. #	Description	Vol.	Dates
GOV 2310	8	Records relating to the administration of Faro townsite.	1	1969-1970
GOV 2378	1-5	Records relating to by-laws, inquiries, boundaries, planning, subdivisions, neighbourhood improvement and rehabilitation, budgets, audits and capital assistance. (Note: file #5 includes plans regarding the subdivision of Faro developed under the Anvil Mining Corporation. See Maps & Plans)	1-4	1967-1968
GOV 2378	6	Village of Faro – General Correspondence. (Note: Routine suppliers catalogues and circulars have been removed from these files in order to reduce their bulk)	5	1968-1969
GOV 2379	1-11	Village of Faro – General Correspondence. (Note: file includes maps and plans – See Maps & Plans)	6	1968-1974
GOV 2380	1	Village of Faro – General Correspondence	17	1974-1976
		Anvil Townsite Proposal (Note: This item comprised a package containing GOV 2380 File #2-1-10, all related to townsite and Anvil mine proposal, including maps and plans. Dating from 1967 to 1971)	E	1967
GOV 2381	1-4	Village of Faro By-Laws	1-4	1971-1975
GOV 2452	5	Anvil Mine Corporation General Correspondence	1	1965-1968
GOV 2452	6	Specifications and Contract Documents: “Construction of a Water System, Sewage Disposal System and Streets and Roads for Anvil Mining Corporation Limited, Faro, Yukon Territory	E	1968
GOV 2452	7	Anvil Mining Corporation Townsite Agreement – General Correspondence	1	1967-1970
GOV 2453	1	Anvil Mining Corporation Townsite Agreement – General Correspondence (includes maps)	2	1970-1974
GOV 2453	2	Anvil Townsite Report No. 2		1968
GOV 2453	3	Proposed Pelly River Bridge at Faro, Yukon – by Ralph M. Parson Construction		1967
GOV 2580	1	Fire Investigation – Anvil [Faro]	1	1969-1970
GOV 2592	21	Faro Recreation Association		1969
GOV 2688	13	Faro Child Care Co-op	1	1975
GOV 2706	1	Village of Faro Ordinance	1	1970-1972
GOV 2706	2	Village of Faro Ordinance – General Correspondence	1	1970-1972
GOV 2214	4	Ross River Ferry	E	1958-1961
GOV 2432	1	Survey – Planning General (includes maps)	1	1967
GOV 2588	6	Fire Chief’s Monthly Reports – Ross River	1	1969-1972
GOV 2685	1	Altair Mining Corporation Ltd (NPL) – Ross River area	1	1965-1971
GOV 2690	5	Ross River Sawmill Co-operative Association	2	1968-1973

From: Commissioner's Office Files held at Yukon Archives

Location	f. #	Description	Vol.	Dates
GOV 5882	14	Alaska Highway Pipeline Panel – Community of Faro – Submission	1	[1977]
GOV 5886	1	Reports to the Town of Faro on the Water Distribution System – July 1975		1975
GOV 5883	25	Alaska Highway Pipeline Panel – Ross River Indian Band Presentation		[1977]
GOV 5856	1	Employment and Training – Native Northerners – Anvil Mining Corporation	1	1973
GOV 5866	8	Anvil Mining Corporation – Agreement – General Correspondence	1	1967-1976
GOV 5866	9	Anvil Mining Corporation – Townsite Agreement – General Correspondence	1	1975-1976
GOV 5864	5	Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation – General Correspondence	1/1981	1981-1982
GOV 5864	6	Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation – General Correspondence	1	1965-1978

Yukon. Bureau of Statistics.

1996 Visitor Exit Survey, 1994: Campbell Region. Whitehorse: Yukon Government, Department of Tourism.

Yukon. Bureau of Statistic.

1988 Yukon Visitor Exit Survey, Part I, 1987. Whitehorse.

Yukon. Department of Tourism, Development Branch.

1991 Campbell Region Tourism Development Plan.

Yukon. Supreme Court.

2009 *Ross River Dena Council v. The Attorney General of Canada* [court decision].

YA PAM 2009-0024

Notes: an application by the RRDC for an order requiring the Attorney General of Canada to produce an historical and anthropological report, dated June 17, 1982, which reviewed the submission of the Kaska Dena Council for recognition of their comprehensive land claim in northern British Columbia.

Yukon. Supreme Court

Ross River Dena Council Band v. Canada [court decision]

YA 342.087 03 RRDC

Yukon Government.

Economic Data for Community of Ross River.

Yukon Housing Corporation.

2000 *Ross River Community Housing Report: A study on housing quality: A research project.*
Whitehorse, The Corporation.

WL Northern Non-Fiction 333.338 Yuk NC

NOTES: Likely won't be too useful – Study by Yukon Housing Corporation and Northern Research Institute of housing in Ross River in 2000. Study looks at dwelling adequacy, dwelling affordability, dwelling suitability, access to home ownership, etc. But, might be helpful to see how well the buildings have aged.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA: ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

Yukon Agency – Ross River Day School – Agent's Reports.

File part of School Files Series [textual record] (R216-247-1-E), 1951. Inventory no.: 10-3. Microfilm reel C-8793. File no. 931-7. Volume 6478 File Part 1, Finding aid no. 10-17.

Notes: Descriptive record is in process. These materials may not yet be available for consultation.

Yukon Agency – Correspondence Regarding Indian Schools and Education at Ross River and Pelly Lake. 1950-1954.

File. RG10. Volume/box number: 8762. File number: 906/25-1-006. Copied container number: C-9703. Finding Aid number: 10-28. Microfilm reel C-9703

Requests for Opening Detachments – Ross River Detachment. 19__

File. RG18-F-1. Vol/Box number: 4829. File number: M-214-6. Finding aid number: 18-22.

Notes: Restricted by law.

Branch Headquarters Yukon – Ross River – Carmacks Road. 1969/03-1969/08.

File. RG22-B-1-a. Volume/box number: 1175. File number: 6/111-5-232. Finding aid no.: 22-12.

Development Roads – Carmacks/Ross River. 1964-1970/12.

File. RG22-A-1-a. Volume/box number: 938. File number: 40-7-17. Finding aid number 22-1.

Notes: Restricted by law.

D. McIntyre – Coal, Ross River – Yukon. 1902/06-1906/01.

File. RG85-A-1a. Volume/box number: 1742. File number: 21122. Finding aid number: 85-7.

Anglican Mission at Ross River, Yukon Territory. 1944.

File. RG85-C-1-a. Volume/box number: 974. File number: 14269. Copied container number: T-13964.

Finding aid number: 85-44.

Dick North collection [graphic material]. ca. 1929-1930.

Accession. Accession number: 1970-187 NPC. Photographs, Private.

Anvil Mines – Faro, Yukon Territories. 1974/01/09—1974/01/11.

File RG27. Volume/box number: 4297. File number: 74-013. Finding aid number: 27-16

Anvil Mining Corp. - Faro, Yukon Territory. 1976/02/01-1976/02/11.

File. RG27. Volume/box number: 4299. File number: 76-1231. Finding aid number: 2-16

Cyprus-Anvil Mining Corp. - Faro, Yukon Territory. 1976/07/31-1976/11/11.

File. RG27. Volume/box number: 4300. File number: 76-1725. Finding aid number: 27-16

Cyprus-Anvil Mining Corp. - Faro, Yukon Territory. 1976/03/29-1976/04/30.

File. RG27. Volume/box number: 4299. File number 76-1341. Finding aid number: 27-16

Anvil Mining Corporation Limited – Faro, Yukon Territories. 1974/05/11-1974/06/13.

File. RG27 Volume/box number 4297. File number: 74-301. Finding aid number: 27-16

Cyprus-Anvil Mining Corp. - Faro, Yukon Territory. 1975/10/01-1975/10/05.

File. RG27. Volume/box number: 4299. File number: 75-824. Finding aid number: 27-16

Collection Hans-Ludwig Blohm [graphic material] 1966-1983.

Accession number: 1984-080 NPC. Photographs, Private.

Notes: Multiple subject collection by commercial photographer Hans Blohm, including industrial and construction projects, logging, dams, flora, fauna and scenic views from British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Yukon and Alaska.

Yukon vol. 2 June 20-26, 1973 album 33 [graphic material].

File part of Richard Sterling Finnie fonds [multiple media] (R5516-0-8-E).

Notes: 1 album (302 photographs). Album contains photographs including views taken during a trip by truck from Little Salmon Lake to Faro, Anvil mine and back to Whitehorse, Whitehorse scenes, White Pass train to Skagway and back to Whitehorse. All the photographs are colour prints by Richard Finnie.

MANUSCRIPTS

Allen A. Wright fonds, 83/79

Note: Wright worked extensively on various highway construction and surveying projects in the north. He was the Pipeline Co-ordinator for the Territorial Government.

Acc#	MSS	File	File Title
83/79	153	500-12	Faro Access Road (clipping, inspection report, various Anvil practices, map.
83/79	159	900-1-9	Papers on mining history (clipping, Anvil Mining Corp. report.) 1981

Denniston, G., 82/165 7-12

1965 *The Place of the Upper Pelly River Indians in the Network of Northern Athapaskan Groups*. Field Work, unpublished manuscript from University of Wisconsin.

Jan Koepke fonds, 2005/128, MSS 287

Transcripts of Charlie Taylor and Bert Law in interviews with Jan Koepke in 1981. Charlie Taylor was the son of Isaac Taylor, an original partner of the Yukon-wide trading company Taylor and Drury (T&D) founded during the Gold Rush. Charlie managed stores and remote trading posts for the company. Bert Law was a prospector, roadhouse operator and Whitehorse alderman. Both men lived in Ross River and were acquainted with the First Nations people there.

Wheelock, Angela. *Explorers*. Unpublished manuscript.

Notes: This unpublished paper discusses the early history of the Ross River area, focusing on the area of the North Canol Road. It provides a useful overview of the history of the Ross River area from Robert Campbell (1850) to the building of the Canol Road. Copies are available at Ross River School.

Julie Cruikshank fonds, 81/118, MSS 117

The article by Dian Odin entitled "The Cultural and Socio-Economic Changes Involved in the Translocation of the Ross River Indian Band, Yukon Territory" was written for a course taken as part of the Yukon Teacher Education Program, taught by Julie Cruikshank in 1980/1981.

MAPS & PLANS

From: Yukon Archives Map and Architectural Drawing List, 2015/55

Map No.	Description	Date
H-5115	Townsite Faro	1971
H-6483	Elsa Townsite	1965

From: Yukon Archives Map and Architectural Drawing List, 78/52

Map No.	Description	Date
H-1596-1597	Map: Faro Subdivision plan developed under the Anvil Mining Corporation	1968
H-2191	Map: Faro – Plan developed under the Anvil Mining Corporation with Housing Types	1968
H-2192	Map: Faro – above plan – Anvil and Territorial Lots	1968
H-2193	Map: Subdivision Plan – Faro copy after 3 rd revision showing townsite location	1968
H-2194	Map: Faro Church Site Possibilities	1969
H-1596	Map: Faro Subdivision Plan	1968
H-2195	Map: Faro Development Schedule	1968
H-2196	Map: Location of Faro	1969
H-2197	Map: Faro townsite – Provisional Plan and Survey	1968
H-2198	Map: Faro Town Centre – Grading Plan – Catch Basin Area	1969

H-2199	Map: Faro Town Centre	1970
H-2169	Map: Village of Faro Street Number Plan	1971
H-2199	Maps: Plans at Anvil Townsite by Thompson, Burwash, Pratt and Partners for Town Centre, Building Location and Construction Details. Part of GOV 2380 File #8	1970
H-2166	Map: Faro Shopping Center – proposed (part of GOV 2453 #1)	1971
H-2263	Map: Faro – Subdivisions – Family Housing Project (part of GOV 2453 #1)	1974
H-2264	Map: Anvil (part of GOV 2453 #3)	1967
H-2447	Map: Faro Playground – Proposed	1975
H-1671	Map: Ross River Area – Mapping Survey (part of GOV 2432 File #1)	1967

From: Allen A. Wright fonds

Map No.	Description	Date
H-1286	Faro Access Road	No date

MICROFILM & MICROFICHE (see also Books & Reports)

Devine, Fionnuala

2005 *Geology of the southern Campbell Range, southeastern Yukon: implications of the tectonic evolution of the Yukon-Tanana terrane*. Ottawa: Library and Archives Canada. Master's Thesis from Carleton University.

NL Stacks – Mic.F. TK- 06856

Laatsch, William Ganfield

1972 *Yukon Mining Settlement: An examination of three communities*. Edmonton, Alberta: University of Alberta.

YA MF #0012 (in processing)

Notes: Study of Faro, Elsa and Clinton Creek, their development as settlements in the Yukon Territory and affiliated exclusively with large-scale mining operations.

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1974 *Inside Cyprus Anvil.* Faro, Yukon: Cyprus Anvil. YA Newspaper Vol 1 Copy 1 1974

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

Monty Alford fonds 93/8 PHO 491

YA #	Location	Description
93/8 #6	PHO 491	[Indian woman with her children, Old Ross River, 1950s]
93/8 #7	PHO 491	[Indian woman, Old Ross River, 1950s]
93/8 #8	PHO 491	[Indian men, women and children posing in front of a store at Old Ross River, 1950s]

93/38 #9	PHO 491	Measuring beaver pelts before payment. Is it a blanket? 65". Archie Currie, Ross Post, June '55
93/38 #10	PHO 491	Measuring beaver pelts before payment. Is it a blanket? 65". Archie Currie, Ross Post, June '55
93/38 #11	PHO 491	[Peter Joe, Ross River, 1950s]
93/38 #12	PHO 491	[Peter Joe, Ross River, 1950s]
93/38 #22	PHO 491	[Two Beaver aircraft at Old Ross River strip (Connolly Ranch) One of the aircraft is from Whitehorse Flying Services Limited]
93/38 #23	PHO 491	[Whitehorse Flying Services Beaver at Old Ross River strip (Connolly Ranch)]
93/38 #48	PHO 491	[Mr. [Skoni] and Mrs. [Sekella] Shorty and their daughter, Ross River, 1950s]
93/38 #49	PHO 491	[Mr. [Skani] Shorty posing, Ross River, 1950s]

A.B. Allard fonds 82/402 PHO 49

YA #	Location	Description
82/402	PHO 49	The fonds consists of a photograph album put together by the Allard family. The photographs show the family and their friends, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police compound, residences, officers, panoramic views of Dawson City, picnics at Rock Creek, Bear Creek Mining Camp, the Canadian No. 4 Dredge, the 1925 Dawson City flood, and Ross River. Photos date from 1914-1934.

Ford Colyer collection 2007/9 PHO 598

The collection consists of 39 original colour photographs of Faro, Yukon after the June 13, 1969 lightning fire which destroyed much of the town. Images depict fire damage and the construction of new houses. The photographs were taken by Bob Studds of Whitehorse.

Michael Cleary fonds 85/57 PHO 228

YA #	Location	Description
85/57 #1-15	PHO 228	The fonds consists of photographs printed from slides that Michael Cleary took during the initial operations of the exploration done in the Anvil Range during the summer of 1953. There are views of the Canol Road, Ross River, the transport of supplies by pack horse and raft, the camp at Van Gorder Creek, and the first diamond drill set up at the site.

Tom and Shirley Connolly fonds

YA #	Location	Description
82/343 #6	PHO 040	William Peter building a moosehide boat in the Ross River area
82/343 #8	PHO 040	Tom feeding animals at Ross River
82/343 #9	PHO 040	Jack Ladue [roasting gopher over an open fire in the Ross River area around 1960]

82/343 #12	PHO 040	Jack Ladue, Sid [Atkinson] and his kids
82/343 #14	PHO 040	Alex Shorty, Robert Etzel and son, John Olie – in front of Ross River Trading Post, Spring 1960
82/343 #15	PHO 040	Waiting for the store to open – Ross River Trading Post, Spring 1960
82/343 #17	PHO 040	Emma and Peter Joe (Kaska-Dene) ice fishing with poled in the Ross River area. He is the oldest man in Ross River
82/357	PHO 45	The photographs depict the Connolly family, friends and members of the community of Ross River, often at the Trading Post; Trail's End Ranch buildings and livestock' people ice fishing; planes at the Ross River air strip; Keele Lake camp; Teslin and Ross River First Nations people; and an aerial photograph of four sternwheelers in permanent dry-dock in Whitehorse. Many people are identified including Mrs. Pelly Johnny, Sadie Jules, Paul Charlie, Arthur John, Jack Ladue, William Peter, Emma Joe, Alison Jackson, and Catherine and Sid Atkinson

Ed Cooper and D. Brenda Cooper fonds 2011/1165 PHO 556

The fonds consists of photographs taken by Ed Cooper and D. Brenda Cooper during their time in Faro, Yukon from 1971 to 1981. The photographs consist of images of Whitehorse including the sternwheeler "Klondike", the Industrial area, the Bank of Montreal, the Toronto Dominion Bank (TD), City Hall, Main Street, Yukon Sourdough Rendezvous, and other street scenes. Also included are photographs of Margaret's General Store in Faro and aerial photographs of the town. Anvil mining scenes depict a tailing pond, mill flotation cells, and an open pit. The photographs also capture the Canol pipeline bridge, Ross River, Otter Falls, and Skagway, Alaska.

Hartmut Dege Collection – EMR Library

Historic photos donated to EMR Library by Hartmut Dege, documenting mining in Faro, including forest fire of 1969. Located at

https://www.flickr.com/photos/energy_mines_resources/albums/72157680759354934

Thomas Donnelly collection 2010/104 PHO 559

The collection consists of 155 colour slides taken when Thomas Donnelly worked as a meteorologist for the Department of Transport. The photographs show people, buildings and scenery including aerial shots and several airports in various Yukon communities as well as Sach's Harbour, NWT, and Fort Nelson in northern British Columbia. Images were grouped by Mr. Donnelly according to location and this is reflected in how they have been re-housed: Whitehorse (1-4 and 79-103), Alaska Highway and Beaver Creek (5-13 and 155), Old Crow (14-29, 44-78 and 132-145), Dawson City and Old Crow (30-43), Sach's Harbour (104-117), Fort Nelson (118), Dawson City (119-131), and Faro (146-154). Thomas Donnelly wrote captions on many of the slides.

William L. Drury fonds

93/38 #9	PHO 453	The Yukon Rose on her maiden trip, Ross River, July 1929. Claude Tidd photo presented to W.S. Drury.
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82/333	PHO 34	The photographs in this fonds were collected by William "Bill" L. Drury and his father, William S. Drury. The copy negatives in 82/333 document Yukon communities, ca. 1940s.
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Fred Guder fonds 81/128 PHO 149

YA #	Location	Description
81/128 #52	PHO 149	On Ross River returning from Fort Norman 1921 [A dog team] – 1921
81/128 #54	PHO 149	On return tripp [sic] from Fort Norman on Ross River 1921 P.F. Guder. [Dog teams on the river ice. – 1921
81/128 #57	PHO 149	On return trip from Fort Norman on Ross River 1921 P.F. Guder [Dog teams on the river] - 1921

Bud and Jeanne (Connolly) Harbottle fonds

YA #	Location	Description
2009/87	In process 2/7/4-5	Approximately 2100 colour slides depict Yukon subjects including Whitehorse, Ross River, Kusawa Lake, Carcross, Golden Horn Mine, Grand Duke Mie, Kluane National Park, Haines Road, Skagway Road, Canol Road, Annie Lake, Atlin Lake, Alaska Highway, Mitchie Lake, Quiet Lake, Dempster Highway, dog races, airplanes, Yukon River, Ross Valley, sheep hunting, skidoos, Windy Arm, and parades. The dates of the slides range from the 1950s to the 1970s.
82/345	6056-6213	158 copy negatives depict the Yukon from 1900 to 1945. These images portray the rapid changes taking place in the Yukon during the period. There are early views of isolated North West Mounted Police (NWMP) posts that contrast the lively social activities taking place in the lives of early Whitehorse pioneer families such as the Harbottles. The progression of freight transportation in the Yukon is shown in views of horse drawn freight wagons to Caterpillar-pulled sledges. The fonds also includes images of early aviation and automobiles and their importance to Yukoners.

Richard Harrington fonds 79/27 PHO 103

YA #	Location	description
79/27 #140	PHO 103	First building, Faro Townsite Y.T. 1970 [Same as 79/27 #149 and 85/25 #175
79/27 #141	PHO 103	First Post Office, Faro, Y.T. 1970 [same as 79/27 #147 and #919
79/27 #142	PHO 103	Semi-permanent (?) section of Faro, Y.T. Men's quarters, kitchen – dining-hall, "hotel", etc. [1972-1973]
79/27 #143	PHO 103	Faro, Y.T. R.C. church in foreground [1972]
79/27 #144	PHO 103	Rebuilding of Faro townsite after fire 1969
79/27 #145	PHO 103	Faro, the townsite for the Anvil Mining Corporation in central Yukon, is a planned community. The homes are warm despite the low

		temperatures, and contain all modern conveniences. [1970] [Same as 79/27 #917]
79/27 #146	PHO 103	Section Faro Y.T. townsite Typical 'Maisonettes' 1970
79/27 #148	PHO 103	New Post Office Faro, Y.T. Mrs. Rick Olson [1972] [Same as 79/27 #1075 and 85/25 #179]
79/27 #150	PHO 103	[Faro townsite 1974 (?)]
79/27 #151	PHO 103	[Faro mine site 1970]
79/27 #152	PHO 103	Anvil Mine, Faro, Y.T. Aug./72
79/27 #412	PHO 105	Footbridge across Pelly River at Ross River settlement (remnant of Canol Road days. It shows typical formation of banks in this area ['73]
79/27 #414	PHO 105	Government built Indian homes Ross River, Y.T. 1969 [same as 79/27 #413 and #915, 85/25 #485]
79/27 #800	Bk.1, #362	Ross River Indian woman at fishing camp South Canol road, 1960 (Negative only)
79/27 #801	Bk.1, #362A	Ross River Indian family at fish camp, South Canol Road, 1960 (Negative only)
79/27 #802	Bk.1, #363	Ross River Indian woman, 1960 (Negative only)
79/27 #803	Bk.1, #366	Structure footbridge Ross River, 1960 (Negative only)
79/27 #804	Bk.1, #367	Tom Connolly's ranch, Ross River, 1962 (Negative only)
79/27 #805	Bk.1#368	Highland cattle Connolly's ranch, Ross River, 1960 (Negative only)
79/27 #872	Bk.2, #38	Project manager Bob Clark Anvil Mine site Faro 1969 [Same as 85/25 #108] (Negative only)
79/27 #873	Bk.2, #39	Building Faro 1969 [Same as 85/25 #180] (Negative only)
79/27 #916	Bk.2 #84	Ross River Indian boys, 1970 (Negative only)
79/27 #921	Bk.2, #89	Anvil Mine in Winter, 1970 (Negative only)
79/27 #968	Bk.2, #136	Ross River Ferry, Pelly River, 1970 (Negative only)
79/27 #1005	Bk.2 #185	Sign near Ross River (Negative only)
79/27 #1076	Bk.2, #301	Mine manager Bob Haffner and Commissioner Smith at Anvil Mine, Faro, 1972
79/27 #1132	Bk.2, #365	Sign Ross River, 1974

Rolf and Margaret Hougen fonds

The fonds consists of records created or acquired by Rolf Hougen of WHithorse, Yukon, that relate to himself, his wife Margaret and their family, and his business ventures and community involvement. ca. 2, 869 photographs: b&w and col. negatives, b&w and col. and sepia tone prints. Photos predominantly from 1944 to 1979. Also included in the fonds are sound recordings and textual records. Accessions: 82/346, 86/48, 2009/81, 2010/91, 2012/22.

Specific locations that could be relevant are:

PHO 695 to PHO 696 (2010/91)

PHO 700 to PHO 705 (2010/91)

NEG (82/346, 2009/81, 2010/91)

NEG 0/S (2010/91)

Dorothy John fonds 92/17 PHO 433

YA #	Location	Description
92/17 #1	PHO 433	L to R: Allan Dickson and Alice (Ladue) John at Old Ross, 1940s
92/17 #2	PHO 433	Students at John Martin's school in Ross River 1930s. L to R: Effie Martin, Alice Ladue, Peter Ladue, Jack Ladue, Joe Etzel, Bill Etzel and Joseph Martin
92/17 #5	PHO 433	Shirley John in sheepskin (?) coat, Ross River 1940s
92/17 #9	PHO 433	Army camps, Ross River 1942 [Canol construction camp, Ross River. Sept. 1943]
92/17 #10	PHO 433	Army camps, Ross River 1942. [au verso:] Canol construction camp, Ross River. Sept. 1943.
92/17 #14	PHO 433	Graveyard at Old Ross
92/17 #15	PHO 433	Robert Martin at Ross River, 1930s
92/17 #16	PHO 433	Men putting up house at Old Ross, 1940s Arthur John (?) on right

George A. Johnson collection 90/17 PHO 387

YA #	Location	Description
90/17 #13	PHO 387	Church of The Apostles, Faro, Yukon Territory, 1977 [Exterior shot, summer]

Pearl Keenan fonds 2002/132 PHO 566

YA #	Location	Description
2002/132 #88	PHO 566	Tom Smith's store at Ross River. First store at Ross River. The old women [sitting on the bench in front of the store] are aged 110 and 100 years old. Tom Smith married a woman from Teslin. He drowned in Smith River, N.W.T. He owned the first store in Ross River. His son Tom was called Bosun Tom. He also had a son named Andy.
2002/132 #89	PHO 566	Ross River [Several First Nations women, children and dogs outside Tom Smith's store]

George Kellett fonds 80/118 PHO 216

YA #	Location	Description
80/118 #64-80	PHO 216	Photos of the Runway, Site, and Drill Rigs at the proposed mining operation of Anvil, on the Ross River. May 1972

Jack Meek fonds 94/11 PHO 481

YA #	Location	Description
94/11 #3	PHO 481	Ross River Indians awaiting their turn through the clinic

National Archives of Canada collection

1. George M. Dawson, Looking up Pelly River from the mouth of Ross River, Y.T., August 4, 1887. PA-052722. Accession no. 1969-120 NPC. Box 2077, Album no. 865.
2. Geological Survey of Canada (J. Keele), Sledding on Ross River above Sheldon Lake, Y.T., 1907-08. Accession no. 1969-120 NPC. Item no. 5437, Box T-2379.
3. Geological Survey of Canada (J. Keele), Skinning a moose, Ross River, Y.T. 1908. PA-039907. Box T-2379. Accession no. 1969-120 NPC.
4. Geological Survey of Canada (J. Keele), Camp on the Trail, Ross River above Wilson Lake, March 10th, 1908. PA-039909. Accession no. 1969-120. Item no. 5445.

National Archives of Canada collection (Yukon Archives Photo Caption List) 88/138

YA #	Orig #	Description
88/138 #11	PA-39907	Skinning a moose, Ross River, Y.T.
88/138 #12	PA-39909	Camp on the trail, Ross River above Wilson Lake, [Y.T.] March 10, 1908

Frank Slim fonds 2003/121

YA #	Location	Description
2003/121 #76	PHO 593	Ross River, 1928. Two women and child on riverbank by cabin
2003/121 #77	PHO 593	Ross River Post. Very dark.
2003/121 #93	PHO 593	Ross River [trading post], July 1930
2003/121 #94	PHO 593	Ross River [trading post], ca. 1930. Note that loading ramp is in different location than 129. On back of photo says "Ross River, R. Slim, Frank Slim, Slim Sophia Slim"
2003/121 #95	PHO 593	Ross River [trading post], July 1930. Another view of 129.
2003/121 #96	PHO 593	Yukon Rose tied up at [Ross River], barge in foreground

Archdeacon Cecil Swanson fonds 78/86

Cecil Swanson served as a missionary at Little Salmon and Carmacks from 1913 to 1915.

YA #	Location	Description
78/26 #8556-8599	Catalogued photographs	Photographs of buildings, residents and his family's activities in Little Salmon, Carmacks, and Fort Selkirk areas. #8582 is a photo of Billy Atkinson, Poole Field and their families in front of the Taylor and Drury post at Ross River, 1914. Others in the collection might be relevant as well (did not view them)

Claude and Mary Tidd fonds 77/19, 91/112

This series consists of approximately 1700 black and white prints, most of them taken by Claude Tidd. They include images of many Yukon communities, and the people that lived in them, including Ross River.

Photographs 7008-8555 have been digitized and are available online.

Specific Locations:

7008-8555 (77/19): Catalogued photographs

PHO 604 to PHO 607 (91/112): Photographs

Father Veyrat fonds 92/47 PHO 183

YA #	Location	Description
92/47 #1	PHO 183	William Peter on raft on the Ross River 1950
92/47 #2	PHO 183	Father Joseph Guilbaud 1950 May, Ross River (house in Old Ross visible at forks)
92/47 #4	PHO 183	1958, Store – Taylor and Drury – largest house in middle -store manager house above (West) Percy Brena -Sid Atkinson house at west end of clearing. Three houses along Ross River shore : right one – Robert Etzel house, middle one – John Dickson’s mother’s
92/47 #5	PHO 183	Old Ross River 1950, May. One of the houses is Arthur John’s, not sure which.
92/47 #7	PHO 183	Ross Pass Summit, March 1950. Bales of hay for survey in summer 1950 to survey the border, photographic survey of the North, also elevations for survey

Margaret and Earle Waddington fonds 82/1 PHO 152

The series consists of original and copied (1982) photographs collected by Margaret Waddington. The photographs are mainly of the Canol Road area, including Quiet Lake, Pelly River, Ross River.

82/1 #5	PHO 152	Ross River area along Canol Road, 1959, showing a sample shot of the rugged beauty of this country
82/1 #13	PHO 152	Along Canol Road to Ross River
82/1 #16	PHO 152	Ross River foot bridge 1959
82/1 #17	PHO 152	D.P.W. Ross River Camp (old T & D trading post)
82/1 #20	PHO 152	Old Taylor & Drury trading post Ross River, being used as cook house and mess hall by D.P.W.

Gordon and Lorna Walmsley fonds 87/69 9732-13733

(Catalogued photo collection, colour slides)

- 12354 Faro (May 21) 1972
- 12355 Faro (May 21) 1972
- 12356 Faro – Foggy Bottom Rainbow [1971]
- 12357 Faro – Foggy Bottom [1971]
- 12358 Faro – Foggy Bottom [1972]
- 12359 Sunset over Faro [1971]
- 12360 View of Faro from Pelly River [1972]

- 12361 View of Faro from Pelly River [1971]
- 12362 View of Faro and Ros Mountain from Pelly River [1972]
- 12363 Jomini Residence and Gordon Walmsley in Faro [1972]
- 12364 Ross River Ferry and Canol Bridge (July) 1970
- 12365 Ross River Ferry and Canol Bridge (July) [1972]
- 12366 Ross River and Canol Bridge from Indian cemetery trail [1972]
- 12367 Ross River and Canol Bridge from Indian [1972]
- 12368 Ross River ferry [1972]
- 12369 Ross River ferry and bridge [1972]
- 12370 Ross River ferry and bridge [1972]
- 12371 Ross River ferry and bridge [1972]
- 12372 Ross River ferry and bridge [1972]
- 12373 Camper on Ross River ferry [1972]
- 12374 Pelly River bridge [1969]
- 12375 Faro Hotel (closed) [1973]
- 12376 Pelly Mountains from Blind Creek Road [1969]
- 12377 Pelly River flood (May 31) 1972
- 12378 Pelly River flood (May 31) 1972
- 12379 Bluffs at Pelly River between Faro and Ross River [1972]
- 12380 Moose swimming in Pelly River near Blind Creek [1972]
- 12381 Pelly River [1972]
- 12382 Pelly River between Faro and Ross River [1972]
- 12383 Pelly River between Faro and Ross River [1972]
- 12384 Mouth of the Grew Creek at Pelly River (Sept. 11) 1973
- 12385 Ed and Carol Matsen in front of their building during the Ross River flood 1972
- 12386 Ed and Carol Matsen in front of their building during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12387 Ed Matsen's building during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12388 Ed Matsen's building during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12389 Ed Matsen's building during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12390 Ed Matsen's building during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12391 Ed Matsen's building during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12392 Bridge during the Ross River flood 1972
- 12393 Bridge during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12394 Bridge during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12395 Bridge during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12396 Campground during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12397 Rolls' house during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12398 Rolls' house during the Ross River flood (May 28) 1972
- 12399 Rolls' house during the Ross River flood 1972
- 12400 Rolls' house during the Ross River flood 1972
- 12401 Rolls' house during the Ross River flood 1972
- 12402 Road near Rolls' house and fire hall during the Ross River flood 1972
- 12403 Road near Rolls' house and fire hall 1972
- 12404 Hockey game at Ross River Spring Fever- Rendezvous [1971]

12405 Hockey game at Ross River Spring Fever- Rendezvous [1971]
12406 George ____ with husky 1974
12407 St. Stephen's Anglican Church in Ross River 1974
12408 Arthur John at the One Dog Pull at the Ross River Rendezvous [1971]
12409 One Dog Pull at the Ross River Rendezvous [1971]
12410 One Dog Pull at the Ross River Rendezvous [1971]
12411 One Dog Pull at the Ross River Rendezvous [1971]
12412 One Dog Pull at the Ross River Rendezvous [1971]
12413 One Dog Pull at the Ross River Rendezvous [1971]
12414 One Dog Pull at the Ross River Rendezvous [1971]
12415 One Dog Pull at the Ross River Rendezvous [1971]
12416 Dog team at the Ross River Rendezvous 1974
12417 Dog team at the Ross River Rendezvous 1974
12418 One Dog Pull (dog on laod) at the Ross River Rendezvous 1974
12419 One Dog Pull at the Ross River Rendezvous 1974
12420 Hot Line 1972
12421 Hot Line 1971
12422 Hot Line 1971
12423 Hot Line 1971
12424 Hot Line 1971
12425 Hot Line 1971
12426 The mine in Faro 1976
12427 The mine in Faro 1976
12428 The mine in Faro 1976
12429 The mine in Faro 1976
12430 The mine in Faro 1976
12431 The mine in Faro 1976
12432 The mine in Faro 1976
12433 The mine in Faro 1976
12434 The mine in Faro 1976
12435 The mine in Faro 1976
12436 The mine in Faro 1976
12437 The mine in Faro 1976
12438 [Unidentified woman] 1976
12439 View of Ross River from across the river [1972]
12440 View of Ross River from across the river [1972]
12441 View of Ross River from across the river [1972]
12442 Bridge over Ross River [1971]
12443 Bridge over Ross River [1972]
12444 View looking downstream from Ross River Bridge [1972]
12445 View from Ross River ferry [1972]
12446 Looking upstream at bridge & ferry at Ross River [1972]
12447 Street - Ross River [1971]
12448 Ross River Post Office (July) 1970

12449 Horses in Ross River [1972]
12450 Ross River Nursing Station [1971]
12451 Ed's Store in Ross River [1971]
12452 Ed's Store in Ross River [1971]
12453 Al Kulan's house [1971]
12454 Outfitter's trophies in Ross River - Shirley Burrell (October) 1973
12455 Norseman Cafe in Ross River [1971]
12456 Roman Catholic rectory - Ross River [1972]
12457 Roman Catholic Church in Ross River [1972]
12458 Indian houses in Ross River [1971]
12459 Ross River school (July) 1970
12460 Ross River hotel 1972
12461 Whiskers Lake (May 31) 1972
12462 Ross River Access Road at Whiskers Lake 1971
12463 View of Faro from Campbell Highway (May 29) 1972
12464 View of Faro from Campbell Highway (May 29) 1972
12465 View of Faro from Campbell Highway (May 29) 1972
12466 Faro Road and Anvil Range 1972
12467 Anvil Range and Faro from Campbell Highway 1972
12468 Campbell Ave in Faro [1972]
12469 Upper Bench in Faro [1971]
12470 Loop Road in Faro [1971]
12471 Mouth of Ross River (Sept. 13) 1971
12472 View of Ross River from South Canol [1971]
12473 Canol Road (July) 1969
12474 Canol Road - Ross River to Campbell Highway (May 31) 1969
12475 Junction of South Canol and Campbell Hwy. Canol Road Mile 133, Campbell Hwy. Mile 221 (Sept. 13) 1971
12476 Jackfish Lake from Canol Road near Campbell Hwy (May 31) 1969
12477 Jackfish Lake at Mile 133 [1970]
12478 Apartment Blocks in Faro [1971]
12479 Apartment Blocks in Faro [1971]
12480 Ed Leahbauer breaking sod at commercial centre in Faro [1971]
12481 Paving the Walmsley driveway in Faro (July 17) 1972
12482 Father Regaud and Marcus Edolhoff and horses [1972]
12483 Father Regaud and Marcus Edolhoff and horses [1972]
12484 Sunset at Mount Mye [1972]
12485 Church of Apostles in Faro [1972]
12486 Church of Apostles in Faro [1972]
12487 Faro Hotel [1972]
12488 Loop Road in Faro [1971]
12546 Faro (Sept. 12) 1973
12547 Lower Bench and Pelly River in Faro [1971]
12548 Lower Bench and Pelly River in Faro [1971]

12549 Lower Bench and Pelly River in Faro [1971]
12550 View of Lower Bench in -50?c Fog 1971
12551 Foggy Bottom in Faro [1971]
12552 View of Foggy Bottom in -50?c Fog 1971
12553 View of Pelly River and mountains from #187 1971
12554 Ravens at -50 C. [1972]
12555 Ravens at -50 C. [1972]
12556 Ravens at -50 C. [1972]
12557 Sunset in Faro [1974]
12558 Sunset in Faro [1974]
12559 Faro Hotel (closed) [1973]
12560 Faro Hotel (closed) [1973]
12561 Ross River Airport [1972]
12562 Okanagan Chopper at Ross River Airport [1972]
12563 Choppers at Ross River Airport [1972]
12564 Rolls Beaver[plane] landing at Ross River Airport October 1973
12565 Rolls Beaver[plane] landing at Ross River 1973
12609 Koser's home in Ross River [1972]
12610 Indian Cemetary at Ross River [1972]
12611 Indian Cemetary at Ross River [1972]
12612 Indian Cemetary at Ross River [1972]
12613 Indian Cemetary at Ross River [1972]
12614 Indian Cemetary at Ross River [1972]
12615 Indian Cemetary at Ross River [1972]
12616 Abandoned cabins at old Ross River [1971]
12617 Site of old Ross River at the mouth of Ross River from Pelly River [1973]
12618 Old Ross River (July) 1970
12619 Old Ross River from Indian cemetary [1972]
12620 Old Trading Post in old Ross River [1971]
12621 Old Trading Post in old Ross River [1971]
12622 Old Trading Post in old Ross River [1972]
12623 Old Trading Post in old Ross River [1972]
12624 Old Trading Post in old Ross River [1972]
12625 Old Trading Post in old Ross River [1972]
12626 View of Ross River and bridge from Indian cemetery trail [1972]
12627 Abandoned cabin at old Ross River [1971]
12628 Abandoned cabin at old Ross River [1971]
12629 Abandoned cabin at north side of Pelly River [1972]
12630 View of Pelly River downstream from Faro [1969]
12641 Walmsley home in Faro [1970] 12642 Walmsley home in Faro [1970]
13549 Frost on trees at Faro [1974]
13556 View of mountains between Livingston Creek and Faro taken on chopper line patrol 1974
13557 View of mountains between Livingston Creek and Faro taken on chopper line patrol 1974

Whitehorse Star Ltd. Fonds

The photographs, covering a time period of approximately 1959-1979, include a wide variety of views of newsworthy events in Whitehorse, and in the Yukon generally. Many of the major news items of this period are represented – such as visits by Pierre Trudeau and Governor-General Michener, the climbing of Mt. Kennedy by American Senator Robert Kennedy, the opening of the Skagway Road and Dempster Highway, the initiation of First Nations political developments, the removal of the last home at Whiskey Flats, and the restoration of SS "Klondike". As well, there are also numerous photographs of local events, activities, buildings, sports and people, including Whitehorse and other Yukon residents, personalities and politicians. The photographs document many significant socio-economic changes in the Yukon during this period, including rapid transitions for First Nations people and other residents as all segments of society became more integrated in Yukon community activities and institutions.

82/527 – Negatives only (Ross River)

82/527 cs431 #9
82/527 cs431 #10
82/527 cs431 #11
82/527 cs431 #12
82/527 cs466 #5
82/527 cs466 #6
82/527 cs466 #7
82/527 cs466 #8
82/527 cs466 #11
82/527 cs466 #12
82/527 cs467 #6
82/527 cs468 #1
82/527 cs468 #2
82/527 cs468 #3
82/527 cs468 #4
82/527 cs468 #5
82/527 cs468 #6
82/527 cs468 #7
82/527 cs468 #8
82/527 cs468 #9
82/527 cs468 #10
82/527 cs468 #11
82/527 cs468 #12
82/527 cs469 #4

82/527 (Anvil – April '68)

82/527 cs113 #19 Anvil - April '68 [Distant view of trailers.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #20 Anvil - April '68 [Large mining dump trucks parked in a row.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #21 Anvil - April '68 [People seated in a room.] - Apr 1968.

82/527 cs113 #22 Anvil - April '68 [Large group of people outdoors. They are wearing hardhats.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #23 Anvil - April '68 [Group of men talking outdoors. They are wearing hardhats.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #25 Anvil - April '68 [Three people standing on a runway. A plane's tail is just visible. Snow is on the ground.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #26 Anvil - April '68 [People entering a trailer.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #27 Anvil - April '68 [Two people posing outdoors. People are in the background.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #28 Anvil - April '68 [A room filled with tables.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #32 Anvil - April '68 [Three people inspecting the ground. They are wearing hardhats.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #33 Anvil - April '68 [Distant view of mining equipment and machinery.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #34 Anvil - April '68 [Two people standing next to the bucket of a large mining crane.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #35 Anvil - April '68 [People standing next to a large mining crane.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #37 Anvil - April '68 [A man posing wearing a hard hat. Scenic view. Pelly River possibly in background.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #38 Anvil - April '68 [Distant view of mining equipment and machinery.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #39 Anvil - April '68 [View of mining trench and equipment from above.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #40 Anvil - April '68 [A building under construction.] - Apr 1968.
82/527 cs113 #41 Anvil - April '68 [A building under construction.] - Apr 1968.

82/563 Negatives only (Faro)

82/563 cs283 #1 Faro - School Opening - 1971
82/563 cs283 #2 Faro - School Opening - 1971
82/563 cs283 #3 Faro - School Opening - 1971
82/563 cs283 #4 Faro - School Opening - 1971
82/563 cs283 #5 Faro - School Opening - 1971
82/563 cs283 #7 Faro - School Opening - 1971
82/563 cs283 #8 Faro - School Opening - 1971
82/563 cs283 #9 Faro - School Opening - 1971
82/563 cs283 #10 Faro - Fire Truck, Tom Nairn, Commissioner
82/563 cs283 #11 Faro - Fire Truck, Tom Nairn, Commissioner
82/563 cs283 #13 Faro - Fire Truck, Tom Nairn, Commissioner
82/563 cs283 #14 Faro - Fire Truck, Tom Nairn, Commissioner
82/563 cs284 #1 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs284 #2 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs284 #3 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs284 #4 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs284 #7 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs284 #8 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs285 #1 Faro - Hougen's Etc.

82/563 cs285 #2 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs285 #3 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs285 #4 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs285 #5 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs285 #6 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs285 #7 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs285 #8 Faro - Hougen's Etc.
82/563 cs283 #15 Faro - Nursing Station Opening – 1970
82/563 cs283 #16 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #17 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #18 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #19 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #20 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #21 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #22 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #25 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #26 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #27 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #28 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #31 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #32 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #33 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #34 Faro - Nursing Station Opening – 1970
82/563 cs283 #37 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #38 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #39 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs283 #40 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs286 #1 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs286 #2 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs286 #3 Faro - Nursing Station Opening - 1970
82/563 cs286 #4 Faro - Nursing Station Opening – 1970
82/563 cs286 #7 Faro - Trade Show & Campground Plan - 1972
82/563 cs286 #8 Faro - Trade Show & Campground Plan - 1972
82/563 cs286 #9 Faro - Trade Show & Campground Plan - 1972
82/563 cs286 #10 Faro - Trade Show & Campground Plan - 1972
82/563 cs286 #13 Faro - Trade Show & Campground Plan - 1972
82/563 cs286 #14 Faro - Trade Show & Campground Plan - 1972
82/563 cs286 #15 Faro - Trade Show & Campground Plan – 1972

82/563 Negatives only (Ross River)

82/563 cs610 #11
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs610 #13

Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs610 #14
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs610 #15
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs610 #16
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs610 #19
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs610 #20
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs610 #21
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs610 #22
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs612A #1
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs612A #2
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs612A #3
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs612A #4
Ross River kids leave for Calif 1971
82/563 cs610 #25
Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs610 #26
Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs610 #27
Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs610 #28
Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #1 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #2 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #3 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #4 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #7 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #8 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #9 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #10 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #13 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #14 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #15 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #16 Ross River - sports ? 73
82/563 cs612 #19 Ross River - sports ? 73

82/563 cs612 #20 Ross River - sports ? 73
 82/563 cs612 #21 Ross River - sports ? 73
 82/563 cs612 #22 Ross River - sports ? 73
 82/563 cs612 #25 Ross River - sports ? 73
 82/563 cs612 #27 Ross River - sports ? 73
 82/563 cs612 #28 Ross River - sports ? 73
 82/563 cs612 #31 Ross River - sports ? 73
 82/563 cs612 #32 Ross River - sports ? 73
 82/563 cs610 #31 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs610 #32 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs610 #33 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs610 #34 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs610 #37 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs610 #38 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs610 #39 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs610 #40 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs610 #41 Ross River winter carnival – 1973
 82/563 cs612 #33 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs612 #34 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs612 #35 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs612 #37 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs612 #38 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs612 #39 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs612 #40 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs612 #41 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs613 #1 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs613 #2 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs613 #3 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs613 #4 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs613 #5 Ross River winter carnival - 1973
 82/563 cs613 #6 Ross River winter carnival – 1973

Yukon. Public Affairs, Executive Council Office Collection, 90/58R

(Note: Photos taken of Faro and Cyprus Anvil. No dates given)

YA#	Location	Description
90/58R #75	PHO 407	Street scene mother and children
90/58R #76	PHO 407	Scene inside mine, three workers
90/58R #77	PHO 407	Toronto Dominion Bank and street
90/58R #78	PHO 407	Two “visitors” on a bus, one man, one woman
90/58R #79	PHO 407	Suburban street scene
90/58R #80	PHO 407	Trying on boots in locker room
90/58R #81	PHO 407	Street with mother and pram
90/58R #82	PHO 407	Scene inside mine, two workers
90/58R #83	PHO 407	Unknown mine worker holding camera
90/58R #84	PHO 407	Mine truck on highway

90/58R #85	PHO 407	Elsa street scene
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SOCIAL MEDIA

Ross River Members & Communications – Facebook page (closed group)

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/487295971312505/>

I survived Faro, Yukon, CANADA - Facebook page

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/2359522791/about/>

SOUND & VIDEO RECORDINGS:

Drury, William L. fonds, SR 210 (1-3) (95/94).

Notes:

Video V-588-4 and Film 8-61 (95/94) Film 4, ca. 1942-1948 – scenes include a road trip up the Canol Road, Ross River, Taylor and Drury Post and Sheldon Lake.

Video V-589-2 and Film 8-64 (95/94) Film 7, ca. 1940s – scenes include road trips to Teslin, on the Canol Road, Ross River, Taylor and Drury Post and Sheldon Lake.

Bill Drury's narration of these films is located at SR 210 (1-3). Detailed listing sheets are available.

Koepke, Jan fonds, SR 264 (1-3) and CD 97 (1) (2005/128), 1981.

Note: Sound recordings and transcripts of Charlie Taylor and Bert Law in interviews with Jan Koepke in 1981. Charlie Taylor was the son of Isaac Taylor, an original partner of the Yukon-wide trading company Taylor and Drury (T&D) founded during the Gold Rush. Charlie managed stores and remote trading posts for the company. Bert Law was a prospector, roadhouse operator and Whitehorse alderman. Both men lived in Ross River and were acquainted with the First Nations people there. Topics covered in the interviews include: T&D history; location of remote posts and goods for trade and sale; and the effects of non-native expansion and its consequences for First Nations people of the Ross River area. Specific subjects include disease outbreaks, residential schools, languages, relations with other First Nations and legends about other First Nations, the difference between migratory and stationary lifestyles, the effect of Canol Road construction on game availability and eating habits, the building and use of the footbridge, and traditional as opposed to introduced religious beliefs. Transcripts available at **MSS 287 (2005/128)**

Ross River Dena Council fonds, SR 160 (1-5) (95/63), 1995.

Note: Five audio cassettes of oral history interviews conducted by Angela Wheelock. The individuals interviewed were Amos Dick, Robert Etzel, Charlie Dick, Mary Charlie and John Arthur. Also included is an oral history reader produced for the Ross River Dena Council.

NEDAA.

C1987 *Ross River*. Whitehorse: NEDAA.

YA V0167; WL VC 0637

Notes: "Ross River, a time to change" is a celebration of native culture and tradition filmed in the community of Ross River. Elders, dancers and drummers from Fort Norman join their neighbours in the Yukon. "Ross River kids go trapping" shows children from the Ross River school learning first-hand the Kaska language and trapping skills.

Yukon Women's Project fonds, SR 13 (1-17) 88/60R

The fonds consists of recordings of interviews with Yukon women about their traditional and contemporary lives. The interviews were part of the Yukon Women's Project. Includes: Tootsie Charlie, Tracey Reid and Margaret Thomson discuss life in Ross River.

Jerry Fairbanks Production

1970 *A New World in the Yukon*. [S.I.]: Jerry Fairbanks Production.

WL DVD Non-Fiction, DVD 622 New

Notes: This film looks at the birth of Cyprus Anvil Mine in Faro. It shows the mine operation as well as the townsite of Faro and Whitehorse and some of the summer and winter activities of the communities.

AV Action Yukon Ltd.

c2000 *The Mountain of Everything, Faro, Yukon*. Produced for the Town of Faro by AV Action Yukon Ltd.

WL VC 4255

Notes: A video promoting Faro as both a place to visit and as a permanent place to live.

Logan Video Services

c1990 *The Road to the Future*. Produced by Logan Video Services for Curragh Resources Inc.

WL VC 1469

Notes: This video looks at the history of the Curragh Mine in Faro, and plans for future mine exploration in the area.

Logan Video Services

c1989 *Triumph of the North*. Produced by Logan Video Services for Curragh Resources Inc.

WL VC 1470

Notes: This video shows the operations of the lead zinc mine near Faro following the purchase by Curragh Resources Inc. in 1985.

WEBSITES

Ross River Dena Council website: <http://www.rrdc.ca>

Kaska Dena Council website: <https://www.kaskadenacouncil.com>

Sights and Sites: <http://www.sightsandsites.ca>

Highway #4 – Robert Campbell Highway, km. 363: Ross River

<http://sightsandsites.ca/central/site/ross-river>

Highway #4 – Robert Campbell Highway, km. 414: Faro

<http://sightsandsites.ca/central/site/faro>

On Faro Mine:

Yukon Conservation Society: <http://yukonconservation.org/programs/mining/current/faro-mine>

Faro Mine Remediation Project: <http://www.faromine.ca/>

Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon Government: <http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/aam/faro.html>

Remediating Faro Mine in The Yukon, Government of Canada: <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1480019546952/1480019612738>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES – Fonds and Collections

Most of the relevant resources from fonds and collections available at Yukon Archives are included in this bibliography. Some fonds and collections include a wealth of resources that could be pertinent to this project, and are listed below.

Town of Faro fonds – 1971-1990, YA 84/68, 92/79

Notes: I have looked through the fonds and included relevant records in this bibliography.

Fonds consists of the records of the Town of Faro beginning with the first Town Council meeting in 1971. It includes Council records, administrative records and financial records. The records were generated from the administrative and financial activities of the town.

The fonds includes the following series: Council, 1971-1987; Administration, 1971-1990; and Finance, 1970-1987.

Council – 1971-1987: This series consists of the records generated from the meetings by the Town Council of Faro. Included are minutes and agendas from Council meetings. Copies of bylaws passed by Town Council are in this series.

Administration – 1971-1990: This series consists of files such as business and dog licenses; agreements with various companies; reports from the Fire Chief, Health Board and Town Manager; reading files which are copies of letters sent out by the Town Manager; and correspondence on a variety of subjects.

Finance – 1970-1987: This series consists of the following sub-series: Assessment and Tax Records; General Ledgers; Financial Statements and Budgets; Payroll records; Projects and Loans; and Selected Invoices and Purchase Orders.

Some files containing personal information are restricted.

Connolly Collection – Tom and Shirley Connolly fonds.

Tom Connolly was a trapper and big game outfitter who lived in the Ross River area from the 1940s to the 1960s. This collection includes quite a bit of information from Ross River, including the Joe Ladue

diary (kept by Ladue in 1936 and 1937). There is interesting information about hunting, trapping, and visits to Fort Selkirk, Dawson and Ross River. This is one of the only resources written by a First Nations person.

The fonds consists of the business records of the Connolly's trap lines, outfitting business, the Trading Post and the Trail's End Ranch, as well as photographs of the family and the Ross River area.

The photographs depict the Connolly family, friends and members of the community of Ross River, often at the Trading Post; Trail's End Ranch buildings and livestock; people ice fishing; planes at Ross River air strip; Keele Lake camp, etc.

Accessions: 80/140, 82/18, 82/343, 82/357, 91/47.

Specific Locations:

MSS 16 (82/188) : Textual records

MSS 123 (80/140) : Textual records

MSS 401 (91/47) : Textual records

MSS 528 (91/47) : Textual records

PHO 40 (82/343) : Photographs

PHO 45 (82/357) : Photographs

P-360 (91/47) : Posters

P-361 (91/47) : Posters

H-552 (91/47) : Map

Grubstake Co-op 1981 Ltd. fonds 1970-1974, 1978-1985.

The fonds consists of administration and business records generated by the Faro Co-op Association and its successor the Grubstake Co-op 1981 Ltd. As well there are miscellaneous photographs. The fonds is described in three series: administration, financial, orders and photographs.

Accessions: 82/205, 91.1R

Specific Locations:

COR 949-COR 952 (82/205, 91/1R): Textual records

PHO 546 (82/205, 91/1R): Photographs

William L. Drury fonds

The fonds consists of copy negatives and original photographs, film reels, audio tape cassettes, and a diary. The photographs were collected by William "Bill" L. Drury and his father, William S. Drury. There are also thirteen original 8 mm colour film reels taken by Bill Drury 1941 to 1955, showing home life and recreational activities particularly in the Whitehorse, Champagne and Carcross area; trips undertaken for Taylor and Drury Ltd. along the Canol Road, Sheldon Lake, Pelly Banks, Carcross, Ross River, Carmacks, Tagish, Johnson's Crossing, Teslin, and Lapie River area.

Specific Locations:

PHO 34 (82/333): Photographs

PHO 117 (79/122): Photographs

PHO 139 (81/134): Photographs

PHO 213 (80/150): Photographs

PHO 453 (93/38): Photographs (93/38 #9: The Yukon Rose on her maiden trip, Ross River, July 1929.

Claude Tidd photo presented to W.S. Drury)

PHO 453 (93/65): Photographs

PHO 51 (2000/108): Photographs

8-58 to 8-62 and V-588 (95/94): Film/video

8-63 to 8-67 and V-589 (95/94) : Film/video

8-68 to 8-70 and V-590 (95/94) : Film/video

DVD 23 (1) (95/94) : DVD

MDVT 7 (1) and MDVT 8 (1) (95/94) : MDVT

MSS 254 (99/26) : Textual records

SR 210 (1-3) (95/94) : Sound recordings

2/1/1, 2/16/1 (93/44) : In-process material

2/15/3 (2007/169) : In-process material

2/15/3 (2008/132) : In-process material

Finnie Family fonds 79/106, 81/21, 82/80, 82/414, 82/561, 87/12R

The fonds consists of photographs, textual records, and films. The majority of the material was created or collected by Richard S. Finnie primarily during his work on the Canol and Alaska Highway projects.

Claude and Mary Tidd fonds 77/19, 91/112

Notes: Catalogued photographs #7008 to #8555 (77/19) have been digitized and are available online for research and viewing. A caption list is available for the photographs in accession 91/112.

The fonds consists of four series: Photographs - Claude Tidd; Textual Records - Claude and Mary Tidd; Films - Claude Tidd; and Sound Recordings - Claude and Mary Tidd. The fonds also includes a map of the Yukon Territory annotated by Claude Tidd.

The photographs series includes original black and white photographs taken by Claude Tidd between 1916 and 1947, as well as early photographs of Mary Tidd and her family. Textual records consist of letters written primarily by Mary Tidd to her family, and many clippings of articles written by and about Claude Tidd. The films, also shot by Claude Tidd, document many Yukon communities and people. The sound recordings consist of two phonograph recordings of homemade interviews of Claude and Mary Tidd. This fonds contains many references to Ross River, and is a valuable resource.

PART III: CHRONOLOGY

- 1843 Robert Campbell descends the Pelly River with First Nations guides Lapie, Kitza and Hoole and an interpreter. He was a Hudson's Bay Company trader and was the first white person to travel the Pelly. He named Ross River after Donald Ross of the Hudson's Bay Company.
- 1845 A trading post is opened at Pelly Banks.
- 1848 Fort Selkirk is established at the confluence of the Pelly and Yukon Rivers.
- 1850 Pelly Banks trading post accidentally burns down. This signals the end of direct trade on the upper Pelly until the turn of the twentieth century.
- 1851 Fort Frances, on Frances Lake, is abandoned in the spring. This was primarily used as a staging post on the transportation route between the Liard and the Pelly.
- 1852 Fort Selkirk is pillaged by the Tlingit, who resented the Company's interfering with their activities as middle-men between the Upper Yukon and Pelly Indians and the coastal fur traders.
- 1887 George Mercer Dawson of the Geological Society explores the Pelly and maps the river in August. He led a party from Wrangell, Alaska, up the Stikine River, down the Dease River, up the Liard River to Finlayson Lake and overland from there to the Pelly River.
- 1901 Tom Smith builds a fur trading post at the junction of the Peel River and Ross River in ca.1901 (some sources say 1899, others 1903). It is soon sold to Poole Field and Clement Lewis and was renamed Nahanni House. It is then sold to Taylor and Drury in 1905. The first winter of the trading post approximately 15 families spend the season near the post, which marks the beginning of the permanent community of Ross River.
- 1916 An influenza epidemic hits Ross River.
- 1930s The paddlewheeler "Yukon Rose" annually brings supplies to what is now Old Ross by way of Pelly and Yukon Rivers.
- 1938 A measles epidemic hits Ross River, wiping out whole families.
- 1942 Canol Pipeline and Road are pushed through Ross River. This gives Ross River its first road contact with other communities and provides a base for exploration parties working in this region. Many First Nations people leave the bush to work on the pipeline and stay permanently in the settlement. Many different groups settle here at this time and this diversity is reflected in the languages spoken today, which include Tutchone, Kaska, Tlingit and Slavey.
- 1942 The American Engineering Corp Commanding Officer requests that the Territorial Government grant special hunting privileges for his men and Canadian civilians working on the Alaska

Highway. This leads to increasing competition for game and a loss of First Nations control over their resources in a major way due to the sheer numbers of new competitors.

- 1942 A diptheria epidemic strikes Ross River during the winter. Three people die.
- 1947 The Canol Road connecting Ross River with the Alaska Highway at Johnson's Crossing is opened for traffic.
- 1949 Taylor and Drury close their post at Pelly Banks.
- 1950 Taylor and Drury open a trading post at Pelly Lakes.
- 1950 Catholic mission is built at Ross River.
- 1950 Canol Road is abandoned. It is reopened briefly in 1951-1952 to permit pipeline and equipment salvaging.
- 1951 January 1st: Yukon system of trapline registration commences. Pre-emptive right is not granted and a registration fee of ten dollars per year is levied. For Ross River people, the problem is that the registration program and the maps formulated to show trapping areas do not take into account the flexible system of rotational trapping by families throughout the Ross River lands. Registration tends to underestimate the total area of use, and to individualize and formalize 'ownership' of trapping areas.
- 1952 Taylor and Drury closes its Pelly Lakes trading post. Ross River trading post is the only remaining one in the region.
- 1952 A polio epidemic strikes Ross River.
- 1953 Fur prices, after dropping dramatically for several years, bottom out. The decline of fur prices and the inflation means that the Ross River Indian people were cash-poor. It becomes difficult to pay for rifles and bullets, as well as store-bought foods. With the closure of the Pelly Lakes trading post, it becomes even harder to obtain hunting supplies. This contributes to an increased reliance on government assistance programs, which requires being close to a post office. Therefore, many people living near Pelly Lakes or Pelly Banks move to Ross River. This migration also leads to the temporary abandonment of more distant trapping and hunting areas and a shift to land use closer to the settlement of Ross River.
- 1953 Al Kulan and seven Kaska prospectors stake the claim that will eventually become the Faro mine. This discovery was initially made by Jack Sterriah and his son Jack Jr. while hunting in the VanGorder Creek area several years earlier. Kulan's guide is a First Nations trapper and resident by the name of Joe Ladue.

“Kulan was able to raise funds for a million-dollar geophysical and geochemical exploration programme, which was carried out between 1953 and 1955. The programme revealed the presence of 9.4 million tons of nine percent combined lead-zinc.” (Northern Transitions, p. 116)

1957 (and 1958) Fur prices drop again, this time to the lowest level in 100 years. Many leave Ross River for Watson Lake, Carmacks or Whitehorse to find jobs.

1958 YTG initiates a new registration trapline program, which requires payment for a five-year period. It also requires the holder to trap the area every year or risk forfeiting their license. Ross River trappers responded by amalgamating their individual traplines and forming the Ross River Group Trapline areas #1, #2, and #3.

1950s and 1960s

Mineral exploration in the Pelly region increases, largely due to government incentives to mining and the federal Road to Resources program, which promises to push the Robert Campbell Highway from Watson Lake to Carmacks

1960 Al Kulan and Aaro Aho form the company Dynasty Explorations to work on the claim that Kulan had staked. They discover they have hit upon a world class deposit of lead/zinc ore. By 1965, there are over 100 men working in the area, and Dynasty has an airstrip built on the claim site. Later, Dynasty joins forces with Cypress Mining of Los Angeles, California to form the Cyprus Anvil Corporation.

1962 Ross River settlement is relocated to other side of the Pelly River (its present location).

1964 23 April: Dynasty Explorations Limited is formed by Al Kulan and Dr. Aaro E. Aho.

1965 Anvil Mining Corporation is established through a joint agreement between Dynasty Explorations Ltd. and Cyprus Mines Corporation. The name is that of the major mountain range in which the ore body is located.

Intensive exploration confirms a minimum reserve of 63 million tons of ore containing about 9% combined lead and zinc and more than an ounce of silver per ton.

1965-1969

Ross River serves as a bedroom community for Anvil workers during construction of Faro (38 miles away). This brings fundamental changes to the community – for the first time a significant number of white people move in, many of them single men.

1966 Tote road is built from the mine site to the Robert Campbell Highway.

Road maintenance camp and RCMP station open.

The Ross River Indian Band is defined by Indian Affairs.

- Population of Ross River reaches 173.
- A school is constructed in Ross River for white and First Nation children.
- 1967 Ferry is installed across the Pelly River.
- 1967 The Anvil Agreement is signed.
- 1967 Contract is signed with White Pass & Yukon Route – they will own and operate a fleet of container trucks to carry the concentrates to Whitehorse. Not far from there, special facilities will be built with which to transfer the Anvil concentrate containers from the trucks to the rail cars, which would continue the transport to Skagway. White Pass will also build storage facilities at Skagway.
- 1967 August: decision is made to put mine into production, after logistical requirements of transportation and financing met. The contract is signed with the Ralph M. Parsons Company of Canada for total responsibility for the design and construction of a 5,500 tons-per-day concentrator and ancillary facilities. Concentrator starts producing in September, 1969.
- 1968 The Robert Campbell Highway is completed from Watson Lake to Faro via Ross River. An airstrip is also constructed at Ross River.
- 1968 Fall: Work on the Faro townsite begins.
- 1969 June 13: A forest fire, caused by a lightning strike, destroys the partially-built town and 28 000 acres of surrounding timberland. The town is quickly rebuilt on the same site.
- 1969 September: production of the mine begins. The first concentrate shipment from Skagway is made in December. Residents begin moving into Faro.
- 1970 January: Official opening ceremony of the mine.
- 1970 Yukon Council enacts the *Village of Faro Ordinance* (Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, Chap 2, 1970 [Third Session] pg. 224) to incorporate Faro as a village.
- 1970 December: Village of Faro holds its first election.
- 1971 January: First Council meeting of Faro is convened.
- 1971 Population of Ross River reaches 317

- 1972 June: Faro is granted town status under the *Municipal Ordinance* (Ordinances of the Yukon Territory Municipal Ordinance 1971, Chap. M-12, pg. 1234). It is the only community in Yukon at that time with this status.
- 1972 Pavement is laid on the streets and parking lots of the town.
- 1972 Population of Faro grows to 1,250, an increase from 863 in 1971.
- 1975 Cyprus Anvil Mine LA becomes the major shareholder of the mine and renames it Cyprus-Anvil. At the time, it is the largest open pit lead-zinc mine in the world, and the largest private employer in the Yukon.
- 1979 Cyprus Anvil builds more housing to ease the shortage.
- 1981 The population of Faro reaches just under 2000. The population was about 800 people in 1970, and slowly grew over the years as the mine expanded. (By 1985, the population would drop to around 97 residents).
- 1981 Cyprus Anvil again builds more houses to respond to housing shortage.
- 1982 Lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver prices sink on world markets. This results in staff cuts, temporary closures and elimination of the housing construction program, signalling the decline of the mine.
- 1984 October: Cyprus Anvil Mine workers are locked out following unsuccessful union negotiations.
- 1985 May 15: Cyprus Anvil mine closes. Faro begins its decline. Few people stay after the closure.
- Faro Real Estate is formed to take responsibility for the surplus housing.
- 1986 Curragh Resources purchases the entire operation from Cyprus Anvil. First shipment of concentrate leaves Faro on June 7, 1986.
- 1991 Curragh Resources begins to experience cash flow problems.
- 1992 December: Curragh Resources begins laying off workers.
- 1993 April 2: Curragh Resources announces cessation of operations.
- 1994 November: Anvil Range purchases the mining operation and keeps it running until December, when it announces that it is suspending mining operations.
- 1998 Faro Mine is abandoned when Anvil Range declares bankruptcy.

- 2003 Devolution Transfer Agreement takes effect. Faro Mine identified as a shared responsibility between the Government of Yukon and the Government of Canada.
- 2009 Government of Yukon takes over responsibility for care and maintenance at the site.

APPENDIX

Description of Ross River in the 1970s, from George Miller's *The Economic Acculturation of an Indian Band*, pp. 4-7.

The village is laid out so that the South Canal Road as it proceeds northeast from its junction with the north-south highway on the other side of the low lying hills to the west cuts through the middle as it progressed towards the Pelly River where a ferry boat which operated in the ice free months connects to its continuance on the opposite shore. There is also a suspension footbridge across [sic.] the river built next to the ferry landing.

In the village, on the north side of the road are the homes of the non-Indians and on the south side is the Indian village. The non-Indians live in trailers, plywood shacks, prefab cottages, log ranch-types and there is one very expensive suburban type identical to the owner's home in West Vancouver. This latter home was built by Al Culan [sic.], the discoverer of The Anvil Mine.

In the village is a post-office, pool hall, two bars, two service stations, a motel-hotel at one of the service stations, a health dispensary, a fire hall, a trading post which sells most of the food needs one requires, and a R.C.M.P. outpost, housing two "mounties" and a small jail. The community has an Anglican church which has services Thursday nights. The clergy-man for this church also holds services at Faro and Carmacks and himself lives in Carmacks. The other church is the Roman Catholic mission with a nearby rectory for the resident priest. He holds services every Sunday morning. The community also has a new four-classroom school built in 1967. Its four teachers are two married couples who live in two nearby ranch style prefab houses.

In addition to the nurses and doctor at Faro, the town's health needs are met by a lay health nurse who is also the post-mistress. This latter person attends to all minor ailments but takes more serious cases to the new hospital at Faro. This lay health nurse is a lady of mixed Cree Indian and Scottish ancestry who feels some affinity for the local Indians and in addition to health services offers much advice as to cleanliness, good housekeeping and social welfare in general...

To the west of the village, about a half mile from the periphery of the village is a gravel airstrip capable of servicing the D.C.'3 which Great Northern Airways operates on Mondays and Thursdays to bring in the mail and to discharge and pick up passengers. Also on the edge of the village is the Territorial Highway installation of warehouses, heavy equipment and the trailers for the permanent employees. A bus runs thrice weekly from Ross River to Faro, Carmacks, and Whitehorse, returning on consecutive days to these towns.

On the south side of the main street is the "Indian Village" which [sic.] is a legal preserve set apart exclusively for the 22 log houses and three tent frames. The Indian village is divided into two parts, an older one of 10 years of small poorly built and maintained cabins (most with plastic sheeting up for window covering) and the other newer larger cabins clustered about 200 yards west of the older section.

These houses are mainly three room affairs coming equipped with electricity and an out-house, and area built of hewn spruce logs with insulation wool to fill the chinks. The cabins are built by Indian Affairs and occupancy is allotted based on family size and the willingness of the potential occupant to contribute to the labour involved in building the house.... I found these homes very poorly constructed; rain would come into the room from holes around the chimney and windows. Also there does not seem to be enough houses for the numbers of families in the village. There are several houses in which live four generations of the family. One house has as many as eleven people living in three small rooms.

Most of the Indian families live in the village, however several live permanently in the bush up and down the Pelly, while five (mostly young couples) live at the band cooperative sawmill at the junction of Blind Creek and the Pelly River 40 miles north of Ross River near Faro....

The village of Ross River has a distinct northern frontier flavour with spruce trees spread in clusters throughout the village. The roads are covered with oil in the summer which improves an otherwise very dusty village and the mosquitoes and flies are sprayed by a plane over the village once a summer which makes life comfortable during the hot months. There are street lights on the village and also a new telephone service connecting Ross River to the rest of Canada. Because of these amenities of life one does not in anyway feel isolated and remote. The Indian village is an eye sore in the community. The houses are of drab unpainted wood with tarpaper roofs and no effort has been spend [sic.] on landscaping the village area. It presents a depressing image of extreme poverty and deprivation to the newcomer which makes credible the stories of the Whites in the community who repeatedly tell you that "they are all on welfare," which I found out not to be the case.