Yukon Heritage Inventory
Phase III, Part 2

Housing: A Thematic Overview of Dawson City

Prepared for
Heritage Branch
Department of Tourism
Government of Yukon

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Housing

A Thematic Overview of Dawson City

Introduction

As part of the Yukon Heritage Inventory, the Heritage Branch of the Government of Yukon requested a thematic study of Housing in the Yukon. Housing is part of the Economic theme of Settlement and Community Development and falls under the sub-sub theme of Buildings /functional type. The topic of Housing, as it is described in "Theme Study: Yukon History" by Margaret Carter[1], is one of a special set of themes to be used for assessing a particular type of resource. In this case, the objective was to select typical examples of residential architectural. The importance of this type of study is that it organizes a type of resource into comprehensible sub-types. In this way we can seen the spectrum of architecture encompassed within a theme, such as housing. This spectrum represents the historic character of building in a particular area. From a preservation point of view, knowing what types of buildings compose the historical character of an area ensures that representative structures may be saved to depict that character.

Dawson City was chosen as a pilot project where ten representative residences were to be selected for entry in the Inventory. Dawson was a good place to initiate this type of

study as it contains the largest number and widest variety of historic housing in the Yukon. At its population peak, the city itself contained some 18,000 souls and it serviced a population greater than that of present day Yukon. It is also a relatively well-documented town compared to others in the Yukon which made our task easier.

The Building of Dawson

Dawson was not built on the choicest bit of land. It was, however, the only place considered suitable for a townsite within ten miles of the strike on Bonanza Creek. The town was established by the veteran Yukon trader Joseph Ladue who, by the time of the Klondike find, had been trading up and down the Yukon River for thirteen years. He knew that the surest profits from gold mining were to be found not in digging gold but in supplying miners with food and shelter. Ladue had established a sawmill at Sixty Mile to supply miners and prospectors when news reached him of the Bonanza Creek strike. Rather than rush to stake a gold claim, he staked a townsite on the moose pasture at the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon Rivers. He quickly moved his sawmill downstream to his new holdings and set up shop. Within two weeks of the discovery of gold in the Klondike, Ladue had a patented townsite of 160 acres and was in business. The mill was providing lumber before the snow flew.[2]

The discovery of gold in the Klondike produced a boomtown. There was an immediate need for temporary shelter and not grand

buildings, for who knew how long the boom would last. If the gold played out, one might have to leave in a matter of days. This is hardly an encouraging atmosphere in which to build fine homes. As a result, the earliest shelters were tents and crude log fabrications. When the gold did not play out immediately, and the economy stabilized as a result, a somewhat firmer commitment to the community was made by individuals and businesses. This was reflected in their buildings which were made of better, longer lasting materials and somewhat better designed.

The boomtown buildings lasted a remarkably short time. By 1899, the Dawson Daily News reported that "neat frame dwellings have succeeded the log house".[3] There were six sawmills in operation by that year to provide finished building materials and Dawson City in general began to take on the appearance and manner of a settled southern town.

The size of Dawson's population allowed for an economic and social diversity which is not so pronounced anywhere else in the Yukon. This variety is reflected in the dwellings of its residences. Originally, almost the entire town was composed of tents and log cabins. The populace seemed homogeneous as well. Almost everyone living there appeared, on the surface at least, to be at the same economic level. As the mining economy began to stabilize, society began to settle out into strata. The richer merchants and entrepreneurs built more permanent business facilities and grander houses. Once the government and churches

were established, they also built residences for their senior people. Miners, workers and smaller merchants made a commitment to the community and built more permanent dwellings for themselves. Better materials also became available in the form of imported lumber and fixtures and locally milled goods. Housing began to reflect this social diversity and confidence in the economy.

Dawson seems to have experienced a boom in residential construction in the first two years of the 20th Century. The erection of new structures in the 1900 to 1902 period may partly be explained by the still booming economy, and partly due to the fact that many buildings were destroyed in the disastrous fires of 1898-99. It appears, though perhaps coincidentally, that the boom in house construction came to an end with the exodus of independent miners. The population of Dawson in 1898 was an estimated 18,000. When the high grade bodies of ore played out, increased mechanization was required to make mining profitable. This type of mining required more equipment, a greater capital investment and less labour. The hired miners and other labourers found themselves jobless. Many independent miners were unable to make a profit from the lower grade ore bodies. They left for better prospects such as the Nome gold fields and the Tanana finds near Fairbanks. Of course, when the miners left, so did many of the merchants and support services who relied upon them. Over the winter 1899-1900, the population dropped to 10,000. By 1901, this was reduced to 9,142 and only 7,000 by

1903.[4] By 1905, the big companies and dredges had taken over the Klondike. This seems to have signed an end to large scale residential construction. Thereafter, the houses that were built were few and far between. There was very little new residential construction in Dawson for almost eighty years.

Methodology

The objective of this study was to find **representative residential buildings.** The key word here is **representative.** We were not looking for superlative examples of high style architecture, nor homes of famous people, nor unique buildings. The objective was to determine what Dawsonites had lived in. Of course, there was a fairly broad spectrum of residences from a simple log cabin up to the Commissioner's Residence with its servant's quarters and spacious rooms. We wanted to develop a set of types which included and fell between these two extremes.

Developing the Typology

The first step in developing a housing typology was to form an idea of what remained of Dawson's historic residences. The Canadian Inventory of Historic Building conducted a survey of all Dawson Buildings in the early 1970's with periodic updates through that decade. We obtained a copy of that survey which included a base plan of the city showing lots and blocks with superimposed buildings. Normally, we would have used lot and block numbers as identifiers. In Dawson, however, block numbers

are not unique as they are assigned by Reserve or Estate rather than to the town plan as a whole. Therefore we thought it wise to borrow the CIHB numbering system which uses lots and blocks but divides the city into sectors, each with their own unique number. We also have used the CIHB base plan to map these sites, thus avoiding any confusion as to location (Appendix 4).

We classified historic residence to mean any building pre-dating 1955 built to be used, or used throughout the major portion of its history, as a residence. In this first cut, we followed generally accepted evaluation principles in selecting possible candidates for the Inventory. Since we were aiming at collecting a set of archetypical structures, it was necessary to select those which still retained as much of the line, level and fabric of the original building as possible. We allowed for repairs, since these are always necessary to preserve the structure in good condition. We ruled out any buildings which had undergone modifications radical enough to erase the original lines, level and fabrics if they were obviously undertaken outside of the historic period. We also ruled out buildings which were in poor condition since they also lacked suitable original fabric. This was a rather gross first cut but it provided us with a manageable set of buildings.

The residences which were kept after this initial culling were photographed in order to allow an easier comparison of the buildings in forming our types (see Appendix 3). This gave us a working set of 98 residences which could be considered of

sufficient quality to include in the Inventory under normal circumstances.

The second step we took was to examine the historic photographs of Dawson City to determine what had been there. In this we were greatly aided by the fact that there are hundreds of historic photographs of Dawson from 1897 through to aerial photographs taken in the late 1940's. These displayed a preponderance of tents and crude, single storey, log cabins in the 1897-99 photographs. As more sawmills and imported lumber came in, the log cabins gave way to tiny, single storey, frame structures. Gradually, these developed additional architectural features such as porches. Still later, the size of houses increased but the plan shapes remained simple for the most part. According to the historic photographs, and the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building, there appears to have been a building boom from 1901 to c. 1904 in which the majority of Dawson City's historic buildings were constructed. This Edwardian Dawson included larger, more complex buildings with more ornamenture and finer detailing.

The third step in developing the typology involved comparing the photographs of extant houses, one to the other, and noting the common denominators. This gave us a rough typology based on plan shape, size, type of construction and detailing. The present day photographs were then compared to historic panoramas and specific streetscapes in order to determine a number of things. Firstly, did the site types we had developed, based on

extant structures, hold true for the historic residential composition of Dawson? We had developed each type based on characteristics common to several buildings which still stood. What we wanted to know was if the type was also valid for the greater set of buildings which existed during the historic period. We did not set time frames in this comparison since, as mentioned above, the residential composition of Dawson, at least in terms of types, did not change radically after about 1905. The photographs we examined centred on the period 1902 to 1918. A representative sample of the historic photographs we used are shown in Appendix 3.

The types held true. The second thing we did with the historic photographs, therefore, was to refine our typology, tightening the parameters of what constituted a site type and what characteristics an extant residence would require to properly represent that type. The third task involved examining large numbers of historic photographs in an attempt to find the houses we had photographed. This would provide some indication of whether or not they were on their original sites.

From this last exercise, and a comparison of our first set of buildings to the CIHB records, we were able to cull a few more structures because they had been moved to their present locations after the 1955 cut-off date. While the removal of a building from its original site does little to damage its architectural integrity, this act does alienate the building from the historic environment or context in which it was erected. Since we had a

fairly large set of residences to work with, we felt we could include this criteria and not hurt our chances of finding good representatives.

In relation to this last point, we also looked at the distribution of residences in the historic photographs to see if "neighbourhoods" of similar residential types revealed themselves. Residential areas grew up all around the "downtown core" of Dawson City with some intermingling of residential and commercial functions especially on the boundaries. The single storey, simple plan shape, log and frame houses were everywhere. They spread from the waterfront to the top of the ridge leading to the Dome, and from the Klondike River to the slide. Similarly, the greater houses of one-and-one-half to two stories are dotted around the town. The present concentration of older, finer residences on the hillsides above Fifth Avenue is, therefore, a modern phenomenon. These structures have been spared the ravages of flood, the worst of the fires and the enthusiasm of commercial and housing developers closer to the Yukon River. We therefore ignored "neighbourhood representativeness" as a criteria for selection.

The next step was to consolidate our findings into a final typology. When reviewing high residential styles, such as Western Queen Anne or Second Empire, there are set architectural elements which comprise the style. These residences were usually designed by architects and kept to an accepted pattern. When people built their own houses, or a builder designed them, they

are commonly referred to as "vernacular" architecture or are simply called buildings and do not rate as "architecture" at all. Sometimes these vernacular designs contain elements of a high style which lends them an air of architectural respectability but they still fall short of what may be labled as a style. So it is with the vast majority of Dawson's residences. Of the structures examined, only the Commissioner's Residence contains sufficient design elements to bring it close to being called a style. Still, even its neoclassical pretensions fall short of a simple style name.

Since we were dealing with a closed set of buildings, we did not have to know what the rest of the residences in Canada or Yukon looked like in order to develop our typology. We did adhere to accepted principles in identifying style elements and we also bore in mind that this methodology should be translatable to other Yukon Communities. The typology is shown in Appendix 1.

The Slotting Exercise

The next stage of the project was a slotting exercise where the residences in our set were assigned to one of the site types. Since the typology had been developed based partly on extant structures, no residences fell through the cracks. Some stubbornly resisted a classification however. It must be recalled once again that this exercise was aimed at selecting "representative" residences. The typology was based on what was typical of Dawson houses. By their nature, atypical houses or

unique structures were hard to classify. Once typed, they were decidedly not sterling examples of the class they had been assigned to. This is not to say that such dwellings were not good or even outstanding pieces of residential architecture. On the contrary, some of the most interesting, well-designed houses in Dawson were amongst the first to be cut from the list of potential representatives. By their outstanding nature, these houses were not representative of Dawson residences.

Evaluation

Once we had a list of potential representatives for each type, we were able to make a further evaluation of the sites through our photographs, based largely on how well the design of each house fit the ideal type. The evaluation process we used was not as formal as that conducted under Phase II of the Inventory.[5] The evaluation categories in that process were:

A. Heritage Significance Evaluation
    - Historical Significance
    - Structural
    - Contextual

B. Development Potential Evaluation
    - Integrity
    - Condition
    - Setting

We modified the process for this particular exercise. Unlike the regular evaluation process, we were not looking for superlative sites. We wanted representative sites which meant we were looking for average qualities. Since we were examining the theme of Building, the Structural Significance became the Historical Significance. Our primary focus being architectural qualities, we temporarily put aside Context as a consideration since it was irrelevant to a residence's design (see below). What we wanted was a Design rating where we evaluated the physical qualities of the residence compared to the archetype. So Heritage Significance became Type Significance.

Integrity and Condition were both retained as important criteria in evaluating a site, not for its Development Potential so much as its physical quality as a representative.

Setting was a difficult criterion to include or exclude in this exercise. If we are looking at houses as part of a town's built history, as we are in the singular case of Settlement and Community Development, then it is important to make note of where houses were as well as where they are. In this regard, one residence could be said to represent a neighbourhood for, even if it is no longer in a residential setting, it bears witness to the fact that this used to be a residential area. While this is an important concern in terms of Settlement and Community Development, however, it runs contrary to the concept of Setting as set down in the Evaluation System. Fortunately, in Dawson's case, the residential areas have remained much as they were and

we found very few "islands". Setting, therefore, was about the same for all candidates.

The modified evaluation system we used to select candidates looked like this:

A. Type Significance: Did the residence display all of the basic features of the type it had been assigned to?

How clear were these features? In other words, had the lines of the archetype been obscured by additions or plan changes?

B. Condition: How much of the original fabric remained and in what state of repair?

If the house was to be repaired, how much fabric would have to be replaced?

C. Integrity: If original fabric and fixtures, windows, doors, trim, etc. had been replaced, were they in keeping with the original?

Had the level of the residence been changed?

What additions had been made to the structure and how severely did they affect the plan shape and lines?

This reduced our list of candidates to 61. Then we returned to the field to take a detailed look at the candidates and

compare them to others in their type. We did not use a formal numerical scoring system in this exercise but compared the qualities of each candidate to the others of its type.

This comparison process reduced the number of candidates to 36. We were left with residences which were virtually equal in their representative qualities. It is important to note that all of the candidates could represent their type adequately and all were actually in better repair and in a more original state than required for inclusion in the Inventory. This was a most difficult culling process and we had to be exceptionally finicky about our selections. Again we applied the criteria above to our remaining candidates, selected and recorded a single representative for each type. We felt this to be totally inadequate.

Conclusions

It is desirable to have more than one representative of each type to show the range of features that comprise that variety. The candidates finally selected to represent their type were compromises. They embodied the best combination of type characteristics, condition and original features but not necessarily the best of each. Others in the category may have shown more original material but were in poorer condition or shown more characteristics of the type but had been elevated on a new foundation for example. Properly restored residences, such as those owned by Parks Canada, were selected over unrestored

buildings. The reasoning behind this was that any structure which had not been repaired would eventually require intervention if it were to be preserved. Since there is no guarantee that restoration treatment would be undertaken, there was no guarantee that an unrestored residence would continue to be a good representative of its type. On the other hand, residences which contained mostly original material but were in only fair condition were selected over houses where the intervention was more reconstruction than restoration and most of the original material had been replaced.

Heritage Branch had requested that 10 residences be recorded for the Inventory. The basic site types we developed required 12 residences to be recorded to allow one representative of each type. Since this was only two over what was requested, we felt we were within our mandate. The 12 residences were recorded on the Inventory forms as requested and form an "A" list. Photographs of these twelve are used as examples of the residential types in Appendix 1. Colour transparencies of the twelve, plus one of the "B" list appear in Appendix 3.

As noted above, the selections for the "A" list were compromises and there really should be more than one house of each type to properly portray the archetype. In keeping with this, we have listed the 26 sites from the third to last cut as a "C" list and the 24 residences from the second to last cut as a "B" list in Appendix 2. All of the 61 are significant houses but the "B" list in particular should be considered of high

importance to the theme of Building as the "A" list is simply not sufficiently representative on its own.

Other Considerations

While we did not consider context to be a crucial factor in selecting representative residences, it would help to illuminate the theme to have a grouping of houses where all of the types could be seen in fairly close proximity to each other. As a final exercise in this project, we plotted the "A" and "B" lists on the townsite map to determine where the greatest concentration of representative sites were and whether all or most site types could be depicted in a limited geographical area.

The greatest concentration of all site types was found between Firth and Queen Streets on Seventh and Eighth Avenues (see Appendix 4). With the exception of types 4a, 4b and 9, all residential types were represented in this area. This could be termed Dawson's prime heritage residence zone.

Endnotes

1. Yukon, Department of Tourism, Heritage Branch, Margaret Carter, "Theme Study: Yukon History", 1987, pp. 5 and 13.

2. Margaret Archibald, "Grubstake to Grocery Store: Supplying the Klondike, 1897-1907," Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, No. 26., p. 34.

3. Dawson Daily News, 2 September 1899.

4. Figures Quoted in Archibald "Grubstake to Grocery Store", p. 63.

5. see Appendix 2, Government of Yukon, Heritage Branch, Great Plains Research Consultants, "Yukon Heritage Inventory: Preliminary Evaluation System Manual," 7 October 1987.

Appendix 1: Historic Residence Typology

1. Single Storey Log, Simple Plan
The SSLSP is the more rustic version of the SSFSP and was once the most common type of structure in Dawson City (see, for example, buildings in background of historic photographs #1 and #3, Appendix 3). The plan shape is a simple rectangle. Roof lines are low to medium gable and tend to project out to form a porch roof, though pyramidal roofs and porchless buildings also fall into this category. The "classic" type had a sod roof covering. The majority of these dwellings had a single, offset entrance flanked by one window. The keynote in
these structures was economy, both in materials and design.

Site: 6-K-1, Photo # 89-10-106-4 BW

2. Single Storey Log, Complex Plan

The Complex Plan is more than a Simple Plan with additions or two Simple Plans stuck together. The plan shapes are "T" or "L" configurations but each wing is wider than the Simple Plan. The design and detailing both indicate a more luxurious use of materials. There tend to be more and larger windows in this type.

Site 1-U-1, Photo # 89-10-106-23 BW

3. Two Storey Log, Simple Plan

We included one-and-one-half storey structures in this category because the designs are exactly the same. The plan shape is a simple rectangle rising one-and-one-half to two stories. The roof lines are medium gable and unbroken. The building lines are also clean and unbroken, save by porches.

Site 3-LE-14, Photo # 89-10-105-29 BW

4. Single Storey Frame, Simple Plan

Within this category, we found the greatest variety and, historically, the greatest number of residences. We felt it necessary, therefore, to break it down into subtypes. Potential candidates for this type had often been modified with additions such as wings and vestibules. Where we feel a small addition, such as a closed porch or shed, did not detract from the basic plan shape, it was included in the category. Otherwise, it was included in the complex type or eliminated as being a poor example of the type.

a) Basic

This is the basic model of the SSFSP type. It is a rectangular plan shape, one room wide, with a medium pitch gable roof. The front entrance is under the gable end, may be centred or offset, and is flanked by one or two fairly long, narrow windows. There is almost no architectural decoration save perhaps returns on the gable ends. (For examples see historic photograph #2, buildings just above and right of date.)

b) Basic Adorned

Essentially the same plan and roof shape as the Basic with the same fenestration and door placement, the Adorned sported an open porch or veranda. Other details were often added such as pilasters, brackets and verge boards. (For example see historic photograph #1.)

c) Larger

The plan shape widens out on this version of the SSFSP to allow for one wide, or two narrow rooms. The plan remains rectangular. The roof shapes vary from low through medium gable, pyramidal and hip. The door and window placement, porch and detailing are the same as the Basic. It is clearly a transitional type between the Basic subtypes and the Larger Fancy.

Site 3-LD-11a, Photo # 89-10-105-28 BW

d) Larger Fancy

The Fancy has the wider plan shape of the Larger but still maintains the simple, rectangular form of the type. The roof line varies more widely than the Larger but tends away from the simple gable and more toward offset gables, gablet, hip and pyramidal. Many even sport dormers in the attic, though the type does not have a proper half-storey. The simple porch of the "lesser" subtypes become inset porches and verandas in this subtype. Fenestration becomes less regular and bow and bay windows are common. Detailing is present in the form of friezes, bracketing, fishscale and diamond shingling on gable ends and skirtings.

Site 6-J-3, Photo # 89-10-106-0 BW

5. Single Storey Frame, Complex Plan

This residence tends to be a larger, more complex version of the Larger Fancy. The plan shapes vary through "T", "L", cross and irregular. The vast majority have medium gable rooflines, however. Bow windows are much in evidence as are large porches and, in a few cases, wrap around verandas.

The dividing line is very thin between a Complex Plan and a Simple Plan with wings added on. In determining a pure type of Complex Plan, we wanted residences that had been constructed in that manner to begin with. This is often hard to determine unless one has accurate historical records or can tear the interior wall coverings off to determine if a wing was part of the original construction or if it is an add-on. An additional problem is that adding wings is part of the residential development of Dawson. This was often done in a haphazard manner and reflects Dawson's building methodology. In cases where additions were large, approaching or exceeding the mass of the original house, well integrated and in symmetry with the original plan shape, we considered them to be Complex Plans but poorer representatives. In cases where the additions were not well integrated or there were simply a number of small stick-on additions, we considered them to be modified Simple Plans.

Site 3-U-20, Photo # 89-10-106-14 BW

6. One-and-one-half Storey Frame, Simple Plan

The plan shape for these houses is a simple rectangle.[1] Rooflines tend to be medium to high gable and are unbroken by dormers or other features. The front facade in the "classic" type features a centred or offset doorway balanced by windows under the gable end. Bow windows occur regularly. Porches are normal on this type and tend to run the full width of the facade. Ornamenture tends to be limited to boxed cornices with returns on the gable ends, and fishscale or diamond shingling on gable ends and trim.

Site 3-G-15, Photo # 89-10-105-0 BW

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1. The definition we used of half storey was that the roofline intersects the walls of the second level in such a way as to prevent the second level from being fully as wide or tall as the first floor. Another rule of thumb we employed was where the ceiling of the second level was clearly above the eave line. In both cases, an attic surmounts the second level and is not counted as a storey or half storey in itself.

7. One-and-one-half Storey Frame, Complex Plan

The plan shape for this type tends toward a simple "L" or "T" configuration with the wings or blocks of roughly equal mass. This rules out of this category One-and-one-half Storey, Simple Plans with stick on features. The rooflines tend to be cross gables, or hip gable, and unbroken. Fenestration and door placement varied widely, being regular in some and irregular and asymmetrical in others. Wide porches or verandas are usual and tend to be of the wrap around variety.

Site 3-R-1, Photo # 89-10-105-6 BW

8. Two Storey Frame, Simple Plan

This type retains the simplicity of the One-and-one-half Storey, Simple Plan but has a full second storey. If anything, the lines tend to be even simpler. The plan shape is either a long rectangle or nearly square. In the latter case the mass of the house is quite cubic in appearance. This effect is accentuated by a low gable or hip roof. Fenestration tends to be symmetrical though door placement varies. Again porches and verandas are a regular feature but vary widely from a simple covering over the entrance to a veranda surmounted by a balcony. In none of these cases, however, does the porch detract from the geometric blockiness of the main structure.

Site 3-LD-20, Photo # 89-10-105-20 BW

9. Grand Design

This is something of a catch-all category and includes those residences which approached the high styles in some of their features. These buildings shun the ornamentation of the Victorian Styles, but display some of the elements and lines of that period. The Victorian styles, it should be noted, did not arrive in Western Canada until well after Her Majesty had passed on. By the time the styles were translated from east to west they had been changed and, in most cases, greatly simplified. It appears that only whispers of the formal styles reached Dawson City and certain of their most prominent elements were incorporated into the "grand" residences of the city.

One of the main characteristics of this type is scale, which is large in comparison to most of the other residences. All are one-and-one-half to two stories. Except in the neoclassical lines of the Commissioner's Residence, the rooflines are complex and broken by dormers. Beyond that, they ranged widely from combinations of fanciful gables and gambrels through the more formal bellcast mansard and flat. Detailing abounds in this type. Eaves display boxed cornices with frieze, often decorated. All portrayed pedimented gables over their main entrance. Balconies and even galleries were common.

Site 1-C-2, Photo # 89-10-106-27 BW

Appendix 2: SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE RESIDENCES

1. Single Storey Log, Simple Plan
   A: 6-K-1 (Robert Service Cabin)
   B: 3-LD-11a, 5-6-1, 2-LE-4a, 3-G-11

2. Single Storey Log, Complex Plan
   A: 1-U-1 (Married Officers Quarters)
   B: 3-LH-3, 1-12-1

3. Two Storey Log, Simple Plan
   A: 3-LE-14 (Tyrell House)
   B: 3-U-1, 4-G-5

4. Single Storey Frame, Simple Plan

   a) Basic
   A: 2-HB-20a
   B: 3-H-5, 2-HB-20b

   b) Basic Adorned
   A: 3-W-1
   B: 2-HH-2
   C: 3-LH-3a, 3-W-5a, 3-S-12

   c) Larger
   A: 3-LD-11a
   B: 1-13-11a, 6-G-9
   C: WF-73 (4-RC-1), 3-B-15, 3-R-2, 3-LB-8, 5-3-1

   d) Larger Fancy
   A: 6-J-3
   B: 2-LE-4, 6-F-3
   C: 6-J-2

5. Single Storey Frame, Complex Plan
   A: 3-U-20
   B: 6-H-1, 3-LI-3
   C: WF-71, 3-Y-1, 3-H-20, 6-F-3, 3-LI-5, 6-F-10, 6-E-6, 3-LC-11

6. One-and-a-half Storey Frame, Simple Plan
   A: 3-G-15
   B: 2-HJ-1, 6-E-4
   C: 5-5-1, 2-HB-16, 6-D-3, 1-15-1

7. One-and-one-half Storey Frame, Complex Plan
   A: 3-R-1
   B: 6-I-1

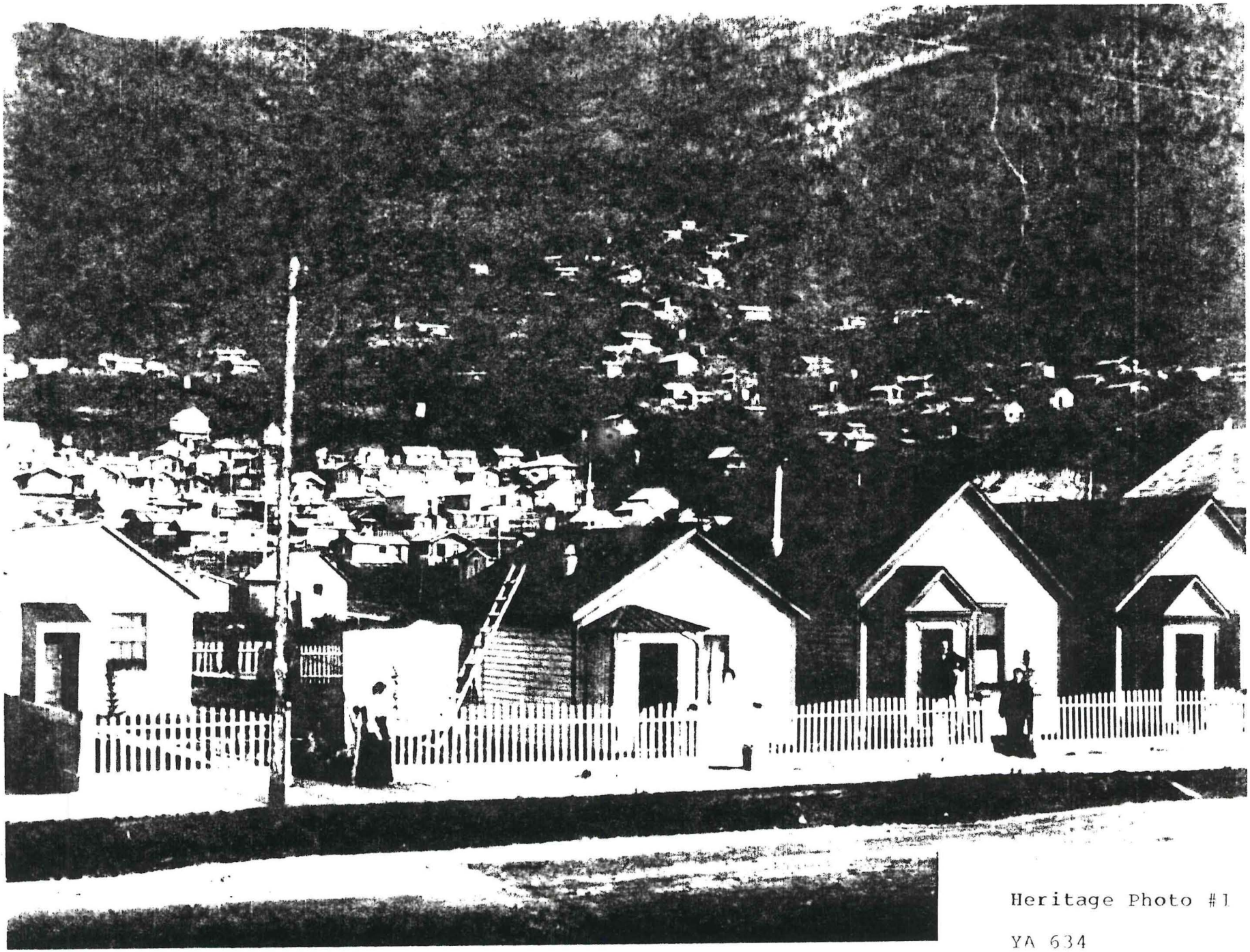
8. Two Storey Frame, Simple Plan
   A: 3-LD-20 (McCauley House)

B: 12-G-4, 2-HI-20,
C: 1-S-1 (Commanding Officers Quarters), 6-F-5

9. **Grand Design**
A: 1-C-2
B: 1-R-1, 4-A-2

Appendix 3: Photographs

Historic Photographs

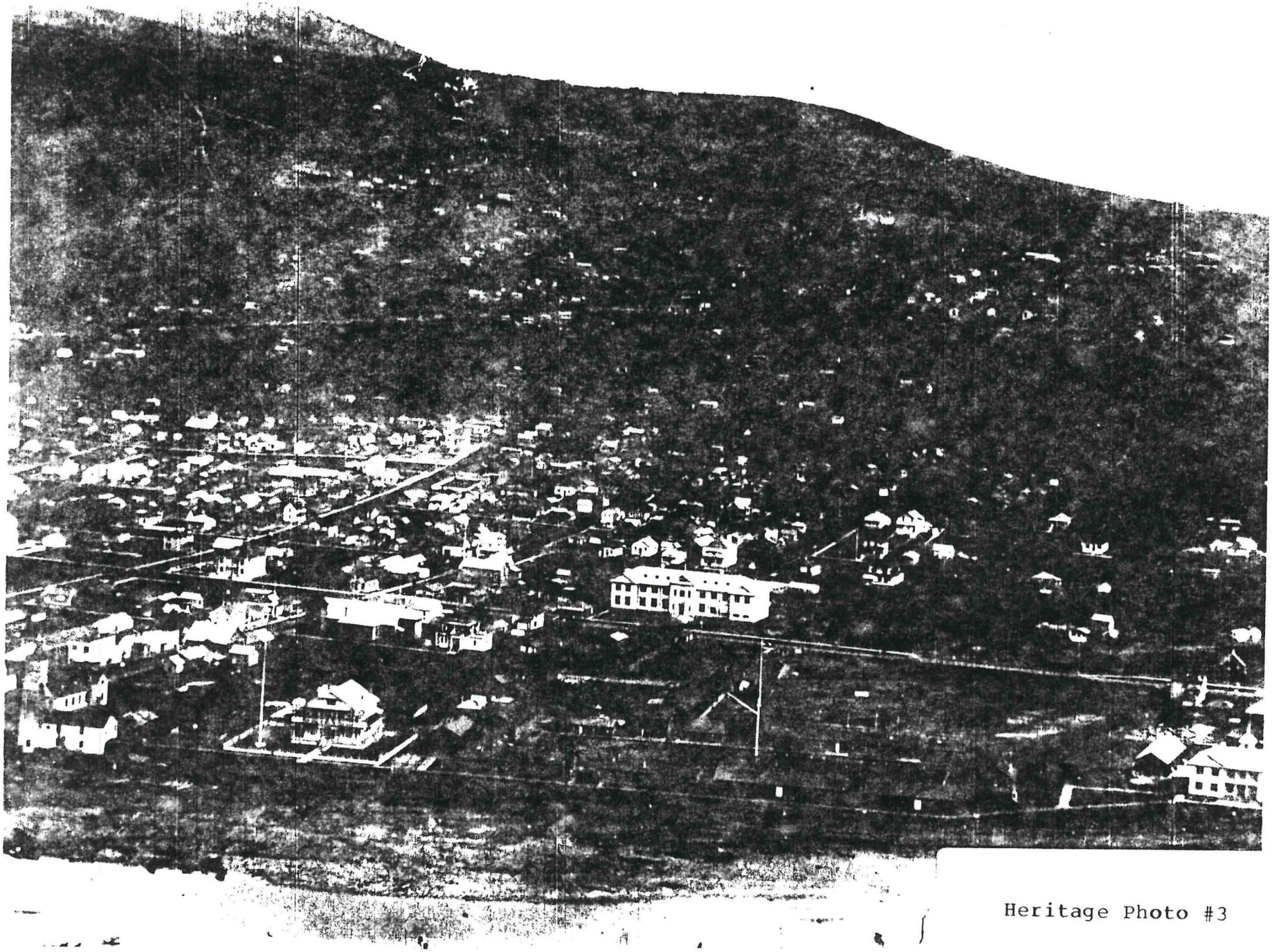


Heritage Photo #1

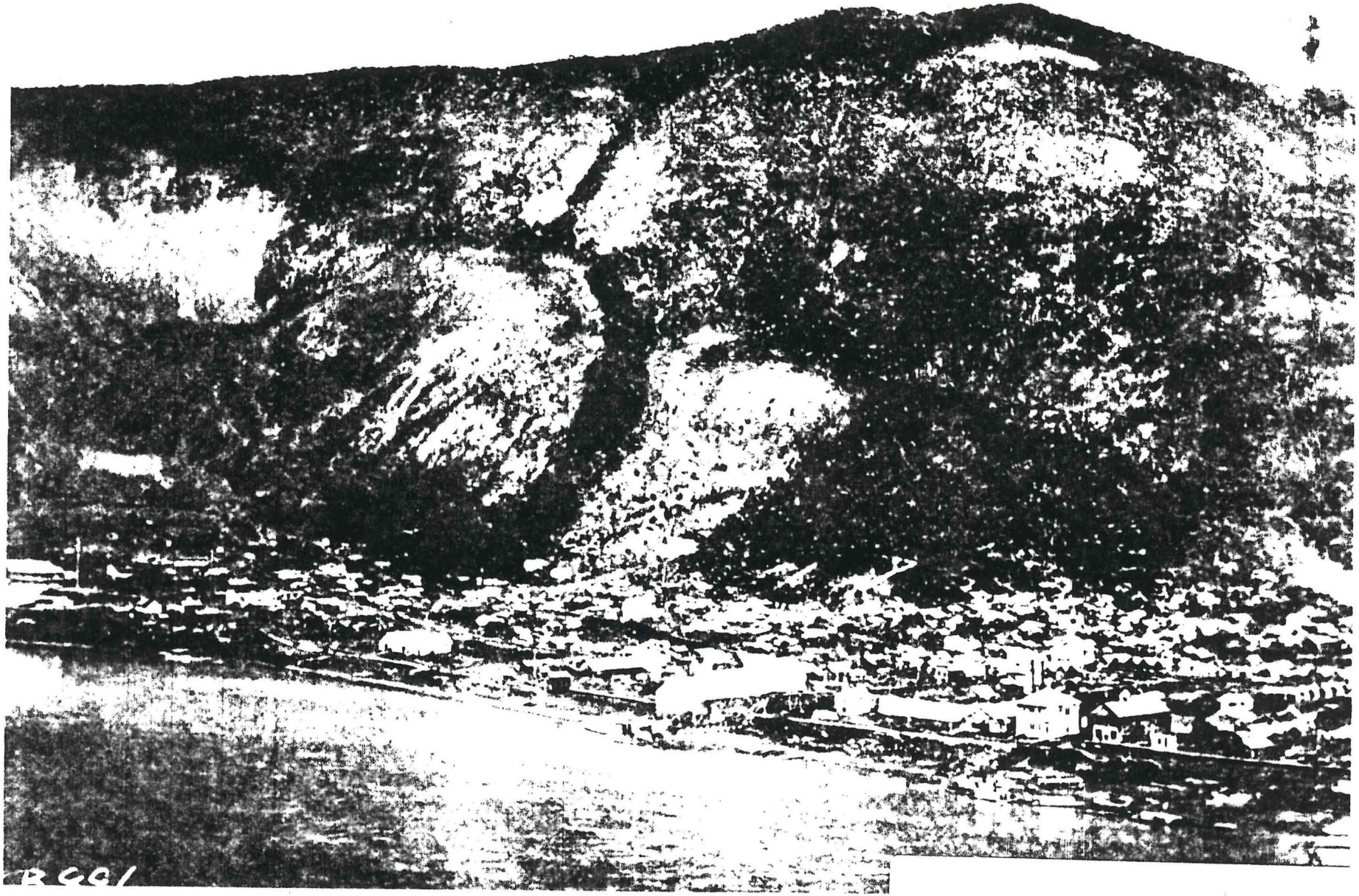
YA 634
Vogel Collection

Heritage Photo #2

YA 4703
Barley Collection
"Front Street, 6th



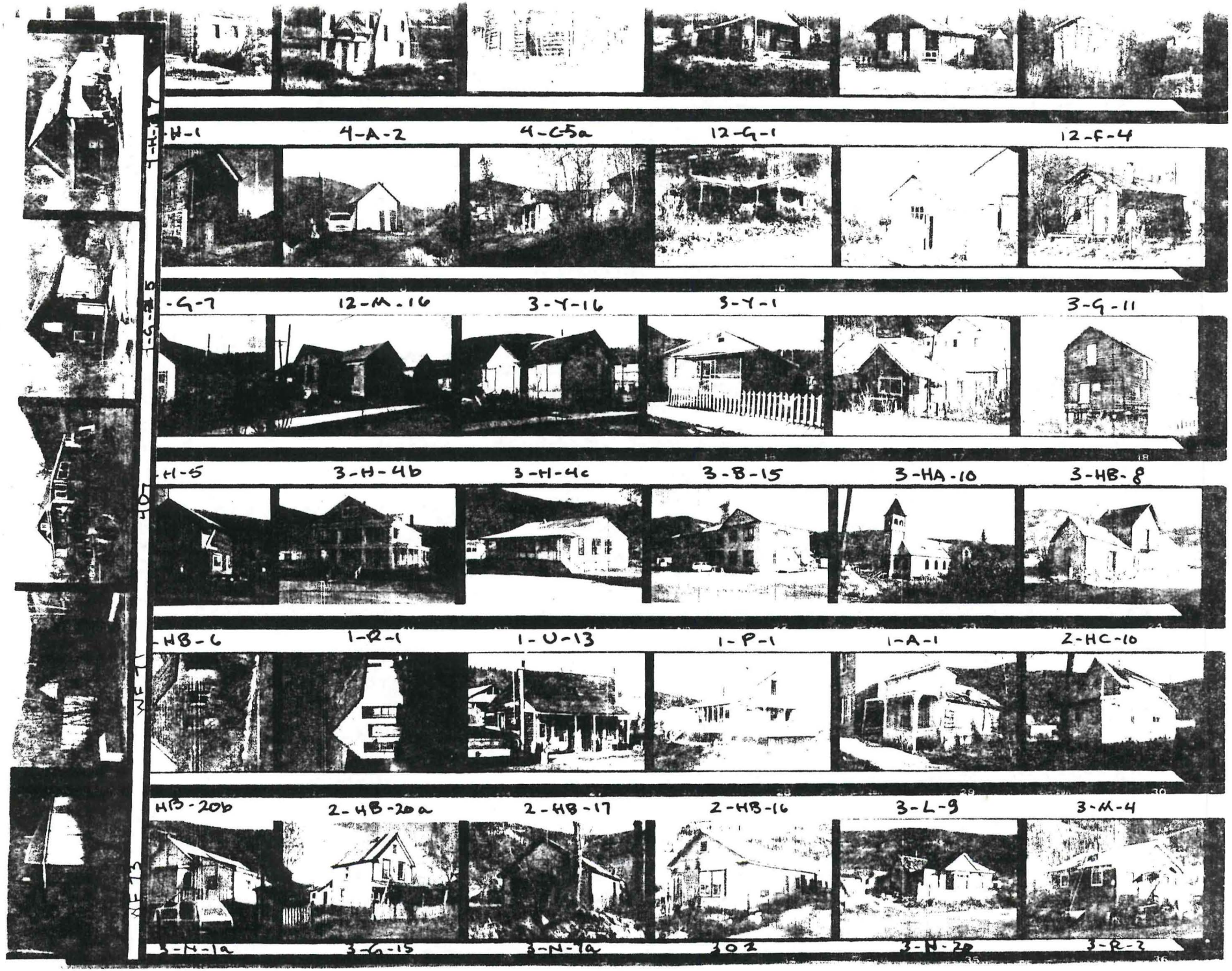
Heritage Photo #3



Heritage Photo #4

YA 845

Contact Sheets of the "Working Set"


-H-1
4-A-2
4-C5a
12-G-1
12-F-4
-G-7
12-M-16
3-Y-16
5-Y-1
3-G-11
-H-5
3-H-4b
3-H-4c
3-B-15
3-HA-10
3-HB-8
-HB-6
1-R-1
1-U-13
1-P-1
1-A-1
2-HC-10
HB-20b
2-HB-20a
2-HB-17
2-HB-16
3-L-9
3-M-4
3-N-1a
3-G-15
3-N-1a
3-N-20
3-R-3

SUBJECT

#3

DATE

TECHNICAL DATA

89-10-103

SUBJECT #4 DATE

TECHNICAL DATA 69-1024