Middle-class masculinity and the Klondike gold rush. Thesis Approved: Ronald A. Petrin James L. Huston. Kristen M. Burkholder A. Gordon Emslie. Although the literature on masculinity is growing, there is little material analyzing the connection between masculinity and western gold rushes. This thesis moves towards.

One of the best examples of current scholarship on this subject is Susan Lee Johnson, Roaring Camp: The Social World of the California Gold Rush.
Rush (New York: W.W. Norton, 2001). It deals with middle-class perceptions of the Klondike and its relation to theories about masculinity. Some commentators based their opinions on published reports or eyewitness accounts while others simply speculated. The Klondike Gold Rush was a frenzy of gold rush immigration to and gold prospecting in the Klondike near Dawson City in the Yukon Territory, Canada, after gold was discovered in the late 19th century. In August 1896, three people led by Skookum Jim Mason (a member of the Tagish nation whose birth name was Keish) headed up the Yukon River from the Carcross area looking for his sister Kate and her husband George Carmack. The news spread to other mining camps in the Yukon River valley, and the Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker Creeks were rapidly staked by miners who had been previously working creeks and sandbars on the Fortymile and Stewart Rivers. The Klondike Gold Rush. Curriculum Materials for Washington Schools. Developed by Kathryn Morse Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest University of Washington Department of History. V. Classroom Activities. VI. Chronology: Seattle and the Klondike Gold Rush. VII. Bibliography: General Sources on Seattle and the Klondike.