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Open file 1994-9 (G)
Placer mining and exploration compilation
NTS 115 I and 115 J/K by B. Kreft

$ 5.00

14-42

Watercourse Name: Common Maloney Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 01' Long. 137 55' NTS 115 I 4 [1]

History And Previous Work:

Bostock noted that old cabins, thought to have been built by early placer miners, were found on Maloney Creek. During the period 1972 to 1974, Ted Kinratishin held a lease on Maloney Creek. Most work in the area has been devoted to exploring a low-grade Cu,Mo,W,Au porphyry deposit on a fork of Maloney Creek.

Description:

Maloney Creek is a large, many-branching tributary to the Nisling River. The exact location of the old placer miners' cabins is unknown. Placer test work on this creek may best be directed towards the area where there is the most hard-rock mineralization ie. in the vicinity of the porphyry deposit [Minfile 115-I #70].

References:
Whse. Min. Rec. Records
GSC Mem.189 P.51
Minfile 115-I #70

Watercourse Name: Common Schist Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 02' Long. 137 48' NTS 115 I 4 [2]

History And Previous Work:

A co-discovery claim was staked on Schist Creek by Albert Christianson and Albert McKinnon on the 14th of January 1915. This claim was not renewed. No other staking records could be located.

Description:

Valley characteristics on Schist Creek are unknown. Bostock noted the presence of an old cabin, sometimes called "Murray's cabin", [on the west fork of Schist Creek] that contained a considerable amount of pipe and other steam-thawing equipment. Very little work had apparently been accomplished.

There is evidence that the right fork of Schist Creek has undergone a drainage reversal; and used to flow parallel to Lonely Creek.

References:

GSC Memoir 189 P.51
Creek Book #110
Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished MSc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common Back Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 04' Long. 137 07' NTS 115 I 3 [3]

History And Previous Work:

Back Creek was first staked on the 25th of March 1912 by Frank Back. This claim was located on the upper reaches of the creek and was kept in good standing until the 18th of April 1914. Numerous First Nations people staked claims on the creek at the same time and many made money by selling their ground.

The discovery claim was re-staked in 1919, by Michael Newbauer, in 1935 and again in 1940 by George McDade. McDade's 1940 staking was the start of a small rush and many of the claims located at this time underwent development work and some were kept in good standing until the fall of 1947.

Interest soon waned and it was not until the early 80's when constructive work was again being done on the creek. Recent operators of note include: F. and G. Cochrane, J. and B. Coghlin and J. Bush in partnership with E. Schweppe.

Description:

Back creek is a 5.5 kilometre long south-east flowing right limit tributary of Victoria Creek, approximately 6.75 kilometres from the Nisling River. The valley is flat with moderately steep walls and carries sufficient water [with occasional flood periods] to support a small-to-medium sized operation. Deposits are frozen and consist of an average of 1 metre of muck and silt over 5 metres of rusty, post-glacial gravel which sits on a "bedrock" of blue clay and rock fragments. This clay rich material may be a pre-Reid till, which contains boulders as large as 1.5 m. in diameter.

Depths to bedrock vary from 3-10 metres with coarser gold occurring in the deeper gravel. Material sluiced usually consists of the lower 2 metres of gravel along with the upper 0.6 metres of clay and boulders. Gold values also occur in the boulder-clay in a zone close to bedrock, although they are sporadic. J. Bush was mining this material in 1992. Gold from this creek is rough, angular and porous, shows little sign of wear and varies in size from 50% greater than 16 mesh to gold mostly 50 mesh. Fineness varies from 760 to 836. Heavy minerals found with the gold include magnetite and pyrite.

Most of the recent operators have returned year after year and this suggests they are meeting with some form of success. The difference in purity of gold from a short [1km.] stretch of creek suggests more than one bedrock source.

References:

Creek Book #110
Creek Book [un-named]
GSC Mem. 189 P.48,52
GSC Mem. 284 P.375
YPMI 1983-84 P.76
YPME 1985-88 P.50
YPMI 1989-90 P.16
YPMI 1991-92 P.43,44
Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished MSc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common Discovery Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 04' Long. 137 11' NTS 115 I 3 [4]

History And Previous Work:

First prospected during 1899 when H.S. Back and his party were in the area; the first staking was by George McDade on the 20th of November 1911. He located his claim approximately 1100 metres from the mouth, and kept it until the 14th of June 1915. Many of the claims above the discovery claim received significantly more attention and were kept in good standing until the mid 1920's.

A new discovery claim was located by Orloff King on the 15th of October 1935 approximately 1700 metres from the mouth. He kept this claim until his death in 1948.

In 1983, Colt Enterprises began mining on the South Fork. The following year they returned and F. Permenter and L. Janson started a mining operation approximately 300 metres upstream of the left limit tributary Eliza Creek. The creek has been explored and tested since by Larry Tricker, Don Frizzell and William Trerice.

Description:

Discovery Creek is 3.5 kilometres long, drops approximately 220 metres and carries a small volume of water. The valley is wide for most of its length, only narrowing near the headwaters and for a small part near the mouth. At the mouth, the stream has recently cut a channel through bedrock. The old channel lies slightly to the south of the present channel. Sandy alluvial terraces dominate the lower reaches of Discovery Creek. A buried glaciofluvial channel cuts bedrock at approximately 4200 feet ASL on upper Discovery Creek. Deposits are frozen and consist of 1.5 to 3.0 metres of muck overlying 2.0 to 4.0 metres of angular gravel, with clasts up to one metre in diameter. Deposits on the South fork are 2.6 metres thick and consist of 0.6 metres of muck overlying 2.0 metres of gravel. Pay is considered to be the bottom 1.3 metres of gravel, which is usually stained red, plus up to 1 metre of bedrock. Bedrock along the main stream varies from fractured to decomposed quartz feldspar porphyry and granodiorite and, on the South Fork, yellow decomposed schist.

Gold is rough, angular and some has quartz attached. Heavy minerals found include pyrite, magnetite, electrum and bismuthinite. During his 1914 visit to the area, Cairnes noted that the largest nugget found in the district was found on Discovery and weighed almost one ounce.

References:

Creek Book #110
Creek Book #120
PM 90-021
PM 92-062
GSC Memoir 284 P.373,374
YPMI 1983-84 P.76,77
YPME 1985-88 P.50
Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished Msc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common Dolly Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 04' Long. 137 12' NTS 115 I 3 [5]

History And Previous Work:

The creek was first staked by Courtney Mack on the 25th of March 1912. The downstream end of his claim was located approximately 500 metres from the Nansen Creek baseline. Mr. Mack kept this claim in good standing until the 30th of April 1916. The next recorded staker was Frank Goulter who located a discovery claim at the mouth of the creek, on the 11th of October 1945. Mr. Goulter kept this claim until the 13th of October 1948. During 1984, R. Marchand did hydraulic and mechanical stripping approximately 750 metres from the mouth.

Description:

Dolly Creek flows in a narrow valley with moderate to steep sloped valley walls and gradient. Deposits exposed are up to 5.0 metres deep and consist mainly of sand with occasional boulders of angular rock. Very few of the rocks show any wear. A sandy alluvial terrace dominates the lower reach of Dolly Creek.

Characteristics of the gold are unknown, but are probably similar to other area creeks, ie. fine-grained and rough.

References:

YPMI 1983-84 P.76
Whitehorse Mining Recorder records
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished MSc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common Dome Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 02.5' Long. 137 07' NTS 115 I 3 [6]

History And Previous Work:

The first stakers on Dome Creek were Eugene and Courtney Mack, who located their co-discovery claim 2500 metres from the mouth, on the 16th of March 1912. Approximately 10 other claims were located at this time, most of which lapsed the following year. The next recorded staking was on the 1st of January 1946 by Clyde Wann and Robert Huggins: they located their co-discovery approximately 2.3 kilometres from the mouth. Other early stakers of note included Jack and Merle Brewster. Most claims soon lapsed - the only renewal was for discovery claim, which was kept until the 20th of February 1948.

Description:

Sandy alluvial terraces occur along Dome Creek for much of its length. The depth to bedrock is unknown.

References:

Creek Book #110
Air Photo #A11069-54
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished MSc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common East Fork Of Nansen Other

Location: Lat. 62 06' Long. 137 12' NTS 115 I 3 [7]

History And Previous Work:

The first staker on this creek was James Bermingham, who located a discovery claim near the mouth on the 25th of November 1911. Bermingham's claim soon lapsed and was restaked by Conrad Printz. Other prospectors who had claims on the creek at that time included Albert Christensen and E.L.C. de la Pole, who was Mr.Printz's partner. All these men mined their claims, which were located between the mouth of the South Fork and Nansen Creek, by shafting or open-cutting. Many old shafts can still be seen on the left limit near the mouth of the South Fork. On the 1st of November, 1915, Nisling Mining Development And Mercantile Company purchased all the claims on the creek, along with many claims on other nearby creeks.

The next mention of the East Fork was in 1935. That year, Karl Paulsen located a discovery claim approximately 500 metres from the mouth. Mr. Paulsen worked his ground by hand nearly every year until his death in 1950. During the early 1960's, T. Wheeler operated a bulldozer/sluicing plant. During one and a half months of sluicing in 1962, he reported gold production amounting to 35 ounces. The next year he reported producing 23 ounces of gold in only 18 hours of sluicing. In 1964, Mr. Wheeler hired A. VanBibber to mine his ground. Mr.Van Bibber mined from July 1st to August 30th and reported production of 121 ounces of crude gold.

In 1973, J. Yaklin staked a one mile lease on the creek, which he began mining in 1974, using a monitor, D-4 tractor and sluice box. Mr. Yaklin mined on a small scale at this site until the fall of 1977. In recent years, Gary Ireland worked near the mouth of the South Fork and various other miners, including T. Tullis and A. Dendys have worked along the lower reaches. Most recently, Joe Lawrence explored and did preparation work near the mouth in 1992.

Description:

Most of the work on this creek has been concentrated from the mouth up to its junction with the South Fork. The valley along this stretch is wide with moderately sloping walls and carries a small amount of water. A Kame terrace with rounded gravel on the south valley wall shows evidence of at least one event of pre-Reid glaciation in the area. Deposits mined near the South Fork average 3.0 metres and consist of 0.6 to 1.0 metre of muck overlying 2.0 to 2.4 metres of angular gravel which rests on a wavy multi-coloured boulder clay, under which occurs barren gravel. The boulder-clay (which may be a pre-Reid glacial till) as well as the rounded gravel contains some intermittent gold values. In some areas the boulder clay is absent and the gold rests on bedrock. In this case the depths are up to 6.5 metres. Deposits downstream are shallower and are between 1.6 and 2.3 metres thick. Stratigraphy consists of 0.6 to 1.0 metre of muck overlying 0.6 to 1.3 metres of gravel which rests on boulder clay having an irregular surface. Bedrock near the mouth is reached between 8.0 and 9.5 metres. Most of the ground on this creek is frozen.

Gold from the East Fork is generally fine-grained and rough. Many pieces occur with quartz attached; some is slightly stained green, some is rusty, while other pieces are composed largely of a lustrous black telluride mineral [probably tetradymite] associated with the gold. The largest piece found in the early days was worth $5.80, which is equivalent to 8.8 grams. Heavy minerals are common, and include magnetite and pyrite.

The best "pay" usually occurs on or just above the clay layer. The uneven surface of the clay causes problems since some of it is picked up when it is cleaned and enters the washing plant. Some gold will stick to the clay and be lost to tailings.

References:

Creek Book #110
GSC Memoir 284 P.373,374
GSC Memoir 189 P.51,52
YMI 1941-59 P.44,59
GSC Paper 63-38 P.64
GSC Paper 64-36 P.83
GSC Paper 65-19 P.82
MIR 1975 P.190
MIR 1976 P.240
MIR 1977 P.108
YPMI 1983-84 P.78
YPME 1985-88 P.52
YPMI 1991-92 P.45
Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished MSc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common Eva Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 06' Long. 137 09' NTS 115 I 3 [8]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was probably first prospected in the early 1910's when the rest of the creeks in the area were being explored. The first recorded staking was on the 3rd of April, 1940 by W. Horn and C.H. Gray. Their claim and others recorded at the same time all soon lapsed. The discovery claim was restaked by Rose Kelly on the 27th of May, 1941. Her claim lapsed the following year and the next staking was on the 31st of December, 1945 by Clyde Wann and Robert Huggins.

In 1983, H. Knippel mined on the left fork of Eva Creek approximately 400 metres upstream from the forks. During the first half of the 1984 season, Robert Trudeau mined; and during the latter half of the 1984 season three people mined on behalf of R. Smith and M. Parent. In 1986, L. Csoma mined approximately 4.4 kilometres up from Victoria Creek. In 1988 and 1989, D&H Placers mined near the confluence of Eva and Victoria Creeks.

Description:

Most of the work on this creek has been concentrated either near the mouth or on the left fork of the creek. Deposits near the mouth are frozen and consist of 0.3 to 0.6 metres of muck overlying 2.5 to 4.8 metres of gravel which rests on boulder clay. Deposits in the area of the left fork consist of 0.9 to 1.6 metres of overburden overlying 1.9 to 3.2 metres of gravel, which rests on clay. The gravel is rusty and contains some pieces of slide-rock and numerous bands of sand and silt. In the vicinity of the left fork, the boulder clay is occasionally absent, in these areas there is up to 8.0 metres of muck overlying 3.3 metres of gravel. Bedrock, where exposed, varies from highly fractured to decomposed granodiorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry.

Gold is mostly fine-grained and rough. Some small nuggets occur, most of which have quartz attached. Purity is around 790 fine.

References:

Creek Books [Whitehorse Mining Recorders Office]
YPMI 1983-84 P.77
YPME 1985-88 P.50,51
YPMI 1989-90 P.17
Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished MSc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common Nansen Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 05' Long. 137 13.5' NTS 115 I 3 [9]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was first explored by Henry Back and his prospecting party in July, 1899. He apparently returned to the region with another party in 1907, but no staking took place until the 5th of May, 1910 when Tom Bee and George Neilson [who soon after sold his half of the discovery claim to Frank Back] located a discovery claim just above the mouth of Discovery Creek. By the end of 1911, most of Nansen Creek and its tributaries were staked, and a few mining operations commenced, including: F. Back and T. Bee on discovery claim and C.M. Printz and E.L.C. de la Pole on #7a above discovery. The total output for Nansen Creek, up to the summer of 1914 was estimated to be between 2,000 and 3,000 dollars. On the 1st of November, 1915 the Nisling Mining Development and Mercantile Company purchased claims #3 to #14 above on Nansen Creek. They kept their ground in good standing until the 1st of December, 1919. In the spring of 1920, many other claims, including the discovery claim were allowed to lapse. During the 1940's, Karl Paulsen held ground on Nansen Creek in the vicinity of the East Fork, but most of his efforts were on his holdings on the East Fork.

During the period 1980-1982, Ardill Construction Ltd. did test work on the right limit of Nansen Creek opposite the mouth of Discovery Creek. During 1983 and 1984, E. Curley mined on Nansen Creek just below the mouth of the East Fork. Since 1991, BYG Natural Resources has mined on Nansen Creek at, and upstream, from Dolly Creek.

Description:

Most of the work has been concentrated between the headwaters and the mouth of Dolly Creek. The valley through this area is wide and flat and carries a variable flow of water caused by occasionally draining through the clay layer. Most of the ground in the valley is frozen. Deposits near the mouth of Dolly Creek average 8 metres deep, and consist of 1.5 metres of overburden over 6.5 metres of gravel which rests on a clay layer. Opposite Discovery Creek, stratigraphy consists of a thin layer of gravel overlying 0.5 metres of muck, then an average of 5.5 metres of gravel which rests on a clay layer. Farther upstream, near the mouth of the East Fork, the depth to the clay bedrock is more moderate. At this location, there is from 0.3 to 0.6 metres of muck and ash over 1.0 to 1.6 metres of gravel which contains boulders up to 0.6 metres in diameter. Some places near the mouth of the East Fork have only 0.3 metres of gravel overlying the clay layer.

Gold is erratically distributed and usually occurs concentrated on, and just above, the boulder clay layer. It may also occur sporadically within the boulder-clay layer and throughout the gravel sequence. It is mostly fine to medium grained and is usually bright; some pieces are well worn and some are rough. Large amounts of black sand are present. Purity is from 805 to 820 fine.

Watercourse Name: Common Rusk Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 04' Long. 137 14' NTS 115 I 3 [10]

History And Previous Work:

The first staking on this creek was on the 27th of March 1912 by H.S. Back. He kept this claim in good standing until the 30th of September 1916. During 1987 and 1988, M. Woods worked on Rusk Creek at the mouth.

Description:

Deposits on this creek are 9.7 metres deep. All other characteristics are unknown, but should be similar to those occurring on other nearby creeks.

References:
Creek Book #110
YPME 1985-88 P.53

Watercourse Name: Common Slate Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 06' Long. 137 15' NTS 115 I 3 [11]

History And Previous Work:

A co-discovery claim was staked on Slate Creek by M.F. Thompson and E.L.C. de la Pole on the 27th of October 1915. Discovery claim and claims #1 to #4 were sold to Nisling Mining Development and Mercantile Company on the 1st of November 1915. The above mentioned company kept these claims in good standing until the 1st of December 1918. During the early 1990's, Phil Veenhof did work on the creek.

Description:

Slate Creek is 2 kilometres long, drops 110 metres, and carries a small volume of water. Deposits are frozen and consist of 0.3 to 1.3 metres of muck overlying 1.9 to 3.3 metres of gravel with some small boulders, which rest on clay.

References:
PM 90-110
Creek Book #110

Watercourse Name: Common Un-Named Other Klaza Tributary

Location: Lat. 62 08' Long. 137 16' NTS 115 I 3 [12]

History And Previous Work:

The first miner of record on this creek was W. Perry, who mined by hand in 1982. Mr. Perry mined on a small scale at this site in 1983. In 1984, he mined on another un-named left limit Klaza tributary downstream. Mr. Perry mined in this area nearly every year until 1990. In 1986, Ted Tullis began mining on the left limit Klaza tributary immediately downstream of the Perry operation. He has continued to work this site, until the present.

Description:

In the areas of mining activity, the creeks flow in wide valleys and contain a small flow of water. Deposits are frozen and consist of 0.6 to 3.2 metres of sandy muck overlying 2.0 to 4.0 metres of gravel which contains angular rocks, some of which exceed 0.6 square metres. Boulder-clay occurs intermittently on bedrock where it is overlain by angular gravel. Bedrock is a red granite which varies from competent to a clayey decomposed state.

Gold is generally fine-grained and rough, with some wire gold and gold with quartz attached. Fineness varies from 760 to 830. Abundant magnetite is present.

References:

PM 91-052
YPMI 1983-84 P.79
YPME 1985-88 P.51,52
YPMI 1989-90 P.17,18
YPMI 1991-92 P.45
Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished Msc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common Victoria Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 03' Long. 137 04' NTS 115 I 3 [13]

History And Previous Work:

The discovery claim on Victoria Creek was staked by Tom Bee and Eugene Mack on the 4th of August, 1910. This claim, and the few others staked at the same time, soon lapsed. Another discovery claim was staked on the 3rd of April, 1940 by W. Horn and C.H. Gray - it also lapsed. On the 6th of August, 1945, Peter and Ruth McNee staked a discovery. They renewed their claim for one season. Their gold production for 1945 was 15 ounces [P.McNee personal communication]. In 1989, D & H Placers mined on Victoria Creek at the mouth of Eva Creek.

Description:

Most of the work on this creek has been concentrated near the mouth of Eva Creek. Deposits in this area are frozen and consist of 0.3 to 0.6 metres of silt and organics on 2.6 to 4.8 metres of gravel which rest on decomposed granodiorite and sporadic boulder-clay layers. The lower reaches of Victoria Creek are dominated by several levels of sandy alluvial terraces, and depth to bedrock is unknown although it probably is in the order of several tens of metres.

References:

YPMI 1989-90 P.17
Creek Book #110
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished Msc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common Weber Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 03' Long. 137 12' NTS 115 I 3 [14]

History And Previous Work:

A discovery claim was staked by John Weber on the 5th of March 1912, and was located approximately 2.4 kilometres from the mouth. Other prospectors on the creek at this time included Courtney Mack who did large amounts of ground-sluicing. By the spring of 1917, all of these early claims had lapsed. The discovery claim was restaked by Frederick Mack on the 15th of April, 1921. He worked this claim until the summer of 1928. During the summer of 1945, John Carlson located a discovery claim near the headwaters of the creek. He was active on this claim until the summer of 1947.

Description:

Weber Creek flows west for three kilometres and drops 240 metres. Depth to bedrock varies between 7.1 and 12.9 metres and consists of 1.0 to 2.0 metres of muck overlying gravel and boulder clay. Alluvial terraces dominate the south valley wall.

Courtney Mack reportedly found gold in encouraging amounts. No records of any mining having been done recently could be found.

References:

GSC Memoir 284 P.375
Creek Book #110
LeBarge, W.P. 1993. Sedimentology of Placer Gravels near Mt. Nansen, Central Yukon Territory, Unpublished Msc Thesis, University of Calgary, 272p.

Watercourse Name: Common Williams Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 21' Long. 136 40' NTS 115 I 7 [15]

History And Previous Work:

First discovered and prospected in 1898. No recent records of work being done could be found.

Description:

Cairnes visited the hard-rock showings in this area in 1909, while there he noted the presence of placer workings.

References:
GSC Mem. 284 P.339

Watercourse Name: Common Big Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 21' Long. 137 15' NTS 115 I 6 [16]

History And Previous Work:

Big Creek was named by a soldier called McMartin, who took up the first homestead at the mouth of this creek. It is said that McMartin asked the local Indians for its name and their reply was that it was a big creek. During the fall of 1960, Leo Proctor acquired four 5 mile prospecting leases on Big Creek, at and upstream from the mouth of Stoddart Creek. In 1961, he tested the gravels with a Keystone drill, however no record of this work could be found.

Description:

Big Creek carries a large amount of water, flows in a wide valley and should really be called a river. Gravels are mostly round and contain a variety of rock types. Deposits are up to 100 metres deep near the Cash property [minfile 115-I #37], but this is probably a maximum value for the watercourse. Along the southwest side of Big Creek valley from Prospector Mountain in the west, to Stoddart Creek in the east and in places on either side of the lower parts of Seymour and Bow Creeks, gravel occurs on the remnants of a high rock terrace. Little is known about these gravels.

Proctor's work was probably directed towards the dredging potential of the creek, as he had just bought two small dredges which were operated by Yukon Gold Placers Limited on Henderson and Thistle Creeks.

References:

GSC Paper 61-23 P.20
GSC Paper 65-19 P.82
GSC Memoir 189 P.47,49
A.R.#091806
Yukon Places and Names P.22
Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10

Watercourse Name: Common Boliden Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 20' Long. 137 15' NTS 115 I 6 [17]

History And Previous Work:

Little documented history exists on this creek. The first person to prospect on this creek may have been P.F.Guder who was active for so many years on nearby Revenue Creek. During 1983 and 1984 Three Creek Resources did some testing and mining. In 1993 Harold Linville did testing along the lower reaches.

Description:

Boliden Creek is the first right limit tributary to Big Creek east of Revenue Creek. It carries very little water and flows in an extremely narrow and steep valley for most of its 3 kilometre length, only widening when it reaches the Big Creek valley. Deposits in the narrow part of the valley vary from at least 9.5 metres to as much as 19 metres, and consist of a thick layer of muck overlying gravel. Approximately 400 metres from the mouth depths to bedrock moderate and consist of a little overburden overlying 2 to 3 metres of gravel with boulders up to two feet in diameter.

Gold is mostly fine-grained with some small nuggets and is of many different types, including: wire gold, rough gold, gold with quartz attached and flat gold [Harold Linville pers.comm.]

References:
YPMI 1983-84 P.82
PM 93-054

Watercourse Name: Common Burgis Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 23' Long. 137 29' NTS 115 I 6 [18]

History And Previous Work:

Little documented history exists on this creek. The only reference found was of Three Creeks Resources, which drilled and shafted the creek during 1985.

Description:

Deposit characteristics are unknown, but should be similar to other nearby creeks such as Mechanic or Revenue. The drilling and shafting were done 3.4 kilometres upstream from the mouth and although gold was found, it was reported to be fine grained and sporadically distributed with no economic concentrations. Burgis Creek is 11 kilometres long and most of the work was done in a small area, therefore even though results to date are not encouraging, much creek still remains to be tested.

References:
A.R.#091819 P.3

Watercourse Name: Common Cabin Gulch Other

Location: Lat. 62 17' Long. 137 10' NTS 115 I 6 [19]

History And Previous Work:

Probably first explored during the summer of 1916 when H.S. Back and his prospecting party were active in the immediate area. There was another flurry of activity starting in the early 1930's following the discovery of the Freegold Mt. hard-rock deposits. Gordon McDade and G. Fairclough located placer claims on Cabin Gulch during that period; and P.F. Guder did some testing in 1934. During 1984 J.Peel sluiced a small cut on Cabin approximately 1.5 kilometres upstream from its confluence with Seymour Creek.

Description:

Cabin Gulch flows in a narrow [16 metres wide], steep valley and carries a small volume of water which likely averages less than 10 gpm. Deposits are from 3.8 to 5.0 metres deep and consist of 0.6 metres of overburden overlying 3.2 to 4.4 metres of sandy gravel mixed with angular fragments of bedrock.

References:
Archives Map #R-224
YPMI 1983-84 P.80
Creek Book #119
GSC Mem. 178 P.3

Watercourse Name: Common Caribou Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 16' Long. 137 12' NTS 115 I 6 [20]

History And Previous Work:

Caribou Creek was probably first prospected for placer gold as early as 1916, when H.S. Back and his prospecting party were active in the area. During the late 1930's, some development work and a small amount of mining was done on a vein containing coarse free gold, located near the creek. During 1981 J.E. Wallis drilled two holes to test the placer potential of the creek.

Description:

Caribou Creek is a 6 kilometre long left limit tributary to Seymour Creek. Nearly all of the valley, except for the mouth, is narrow and steep walled. Deposits present are intermittently frozen. Stratigraphy encountered by drilling consists of 1.0 to 4.2 metres of muck over 3.2 to 5.0 metres of slide rock and clay, which rests on 5.1 metres of gravel. It has been interpreted that much of the clay and muck present accumulated behind piles of slide rock which dammed the valley.

Traces of extremely fine gold can be panned from the surface gravel in the present stream bed. Drilling returned a best result of 7 colours in one sample, however, since a large amount of slide material was encountered the results were considered inconclusive.

A quartz vein which contains coarse visible gold is located approximately 2.5 kilometres upstream from the mouth of the creek. Placer potential is probably the best downstream from this deposit.

References:

YEX 1989 P.117
YPME 1985-88 P.48
Minfile 115-I occ.#49
A.R.#120012

Watercourse Name: Common Guder Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 18' Long. 137 11' NTS 115 I 6 [21]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was first staked by Fred Guder on the 1st of June 1932. During 1935, George McDade owned a one mile placer lease located on the lower reaches. Old workings from this era are present.

In September 1982, Gary Lee conducted a magnetometer survey approximately 1.2 kilometres from Seymour Creek. He followed this work up by shafting in the same general area in 1984. During 1989, Derek Dodge sluiced in the same vicinity as the 1982 and 1984 work.

Description:

Guder Creek contains a small flow of water. It flows northwest for 3 kilometres and drops 460 metres. A general cross-section through the creek consists of; steeply dipping left limit valley wall, then the creek, against which there is a 20-40 metre wide bench, and finally the steeply dipping right limit valley wall. The bottom 500 metres of creek has no bench and flows in a steeply dipping "V" shaped valley. Gravel deposits are frozen and consist of 0.3 to 1.0 metre of muck overlying 3.8 to 6.3 metres of silt, sand and banded gravel. Some large angular boulders occur in the gravel. Bedrock, where exposed, consists of decomposed schist.

Gold is generally fine-grained and varied in character, with a purity of 838 fine. The source of the gold is thought to be gold bearing vein and skarn type mineralization which outcrop in the vicinity of the creek.

References:

A.R.#120015
YPMI 1989-90 P.18
YPMI 1983-84 P.81

Watercourse Name: Common Happy Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 20' Long. 137 14' NTS 115 I 6 [22]

History And Previous Work:

The first prospector on this creek was probably P.F. Guder who was one of the pioneers of this district. Early staking records could not be found, which would substantiate this. Mr. Guder also reportedly mined on this creek during the 1950's. Recent work has been conducted by K. Wilson, P.F. Guder and J-Nor Enterprises from 1979-83, Three Creeks Resources from 1983-86 and K. Wilson in the early 1990's.

Description:

Happy Creek carries a small volume of water and flows in a narrow [15m wide] valley for most of its length, only widening when it enters the Big Creek valley. Deposits present in the centre of the valley are from 5 to 6.5 metres deep and consist of from 0.6 to 2.5 metres of muck and organics overlying 2.5 to 5.5 metres of gravel which contain layers rich in sand and many slide rock pieces up to 0.9 metres in diameter. Bedrock consists of granite and decomposed schist.

Characteristics of the gold are probably similar to that occurring on nearby creeks such as Revenue and Boliden.

References:

PM 90-133
YPMI 1983-84 P.81,82
YPMI 1978-82 P.93,94
Minfile 115-I #106

Watercourse Name: Common Mechanic Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 20' Long. 137 19' NTS 115 I 6 [24]

History And Previous Work:

The first recorded staking on this creek was done by P.F. Guder, A.R. Hayes and W.L. Harris during March and April of 1954. They located claims on the creek and leased claims from other individuals. All these claims lapsed the following year. Mr. Guder returned in 1959, and again in 1962, to stake a discovery claim: both lapsed the year after staking. On the 10th of September 1968, he staked the lower mile of the creek with a lease which he converted to claims the following year.

The next recorded activity was in 1980, when B. McCauley began mining on a part time basis 350 metres up the creek. Mr. McCauley returned in 1981 and again in 1982. That year Guder Creek Mining Exploration Ltd. and R. Coles both started testing above Mr. McCauley's operation. During 1991 Ken Wilson began mining on the upper reaches. Maingold Ltd./E. Weinecke continued testing and mining ground near the mouth, on which he has been active on and off since 1980. In 1992, R. Lingard did small amounts of testing on a tributary to Mechanic Creek near where Ken Wilson was working.

Description:

Mechanic Creek flows northerly for 5.5 kilometres and drops approximately 450 metres. The valley in the areas mined is from 45 to 90 metres wide. Deposits near the mouth average 7.75 metres deep and consist of 1.0 metre of organics overlying sandy gravel, with angular clasts up to 0.4 metres in diameter. Deposits farther upstream are from 5.8 to 7 metres deep and consist of 0.6 to 1.0 metre of muck overlying gravel with angular clasts, most of which are less than 0.2 metres in diameter. Pay is considered to be the bottom metre of gravel and up to one metre of bedrock. Deposits on this creek are intermittently frozen.

Gold is generally fine and rough, with some of the larger pieces containing quartz. Purity is reported to be between 880 and 910 fine.

References:

PM 90-004
PM 90-124
Whse. Mining Recorders Records
YPMI 1978-82 P.93
YPMI 1983-84 P.83
YPMI 1991-92 P.45,46

Watercourse Name: Common Revenue Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 20' Long. 137 16' NTS 115 I 6 [25]

History And Previous Work:

First prospected by P.F. Guder in the late 1930's, he gave it this name because he said he could always win enough gold from the creek to get a grubstake. The first recorded staking was on the 14th of June 1947, by Mr. Guder. Up until 1966, Mr. Guder produced small amounts of gold from shallow hand workings; that year he optioned his ground to Arthur Warville. Mr. Warville was supposed to stake a lease Guder held, into claims in Guder's name: he instead let the lease lapse and staked his own claims. Mr. Guder sued Warville and ended up winning $5,000.00 and a 10% production royalty on the claims Doe #'s 1-11. Mr. Warville did small amounts of work the next few years. In 1975, D.C. Wing mined on a moderate scale. In 1978, Klaus Djukastein began mining on the creek. His last year was 1988. During his 11 seasons he mined up the centre of the valley, to just above the forks, and reported gold production of nearly 7000 crude ounces of gold. During 1989 and 1990, Sikanni Oilfield Construction Ltd. re-worked most of Djukastein's tailings. During 1992, John Gow and family prospected by drifting where Mr. Djukastein finished mining. During 1993 Mr.Gow mined using mechanical means, on the right limit of the creek upstream of Djukastein's workings.

Description:

Revenue Creek is 3 kilometres long and drops approximately 320 metres. Deposits along this narrow valley are frozen. Stratigraphy 1.1 kilometres from the mouth consists of 0.15 metres of volcanic ash over 0.5 metres of silt, and 2.9 to 5.3 metres of interstratified sand, gravel and muck. Deposits 1.4 kilometres from the mouth consist of 4.8 to 6.5 metres of muck with gravel seams overlying 3.0 to 3.5 metres of gravel with muck seams. Deposits along the edges of the valley are thicker than the centre due to slumping of the steep valley walls. Bedrock on the left fork is consistent with the slope of bedrock below the forks, while bedrock on the right fork rises and the total deposit thickness moderates to an average of 2.6 metres. Bedrock is quartz-feldspar porphyry with abundant quartz veinlets, which varies from fractured to partially decomposed.

Gold is generally fine-grained, with a few small nuggets, and varies from shiny to dull. Many of the larger pieces are rough and have much quartz attached. Heavy minerals present include: magnetite [some of which is lodestone], barite and scheelite. Purity ranges from 860 to 880 fine.

Remains of mammoths, bisons and other animals have been found. Production from Revenue Creek during the period 1978 to 1988 amounted to 6962 crude ounces; production for the rest of the Freegold area for that period was 1969 crude ounces.

References:

Whse. Mining Recorders Records
PM 92-094
GSC Paper 69-55 P.66
YMI 1975 P.190
YPMI 1978-82 P.93
YPMI 1983-84 P.82,83
YPME 1985-88 P.54
YPMI 1989-90 P.19
YPMI 1991-92 P.47
Yukon Places And Names P.221

Watercourse Name: Common Seymour Creek Other Kitchener Cr.

Location: Lat. 62 19' Long. 137 12' NTS 115 I 6 [26]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was first prospected in 1916, when H.S. Back and his prospecting party were in the area. A discovery claim was located by Mr. Back and #1 claim was staked by Thomas Stoddart, both on the 19th of September, 1916. Numerous other claims were staked, but all soon lapsed. The discovery claim was re-staked by P.F. Guder in 1917. During the 1930's, following the discovery of the Freegold Mountain hard-rock showings, many prospectors were active on Seymour Creek, but reportedly the only placer mining was by Mr. Guder.

With the rise of the price of gold in the late 1970's, interest in lesser known creeks such as Seymour Creek escalated. Exploration during this period and the early 1980's led to production decisions for Harry Fromme in 1983, and for Ted Yardley, Larry Nagy/Darryl Bruns and Keith Yardley/G. Yardley in 1984. Murnion United mined during 1986. Derek Dodge mined during 1986, 1987 and 1988. Recent mining has been conducted by George Wilson, Tim Doran, Derek Dodge and Kim Ferguson [who leased ground from Mr. Doran]. Kim Ferguson paid royalties on 113 ounces in 1993.

Description:

Seymour Creek flows in a wide valley and has a shallow gradient. Deposits in the areas mined are frozen in places, vary from 1.6 to 6.3 metres deep and consists of 0.2 to 2.2 metres of muck overlying 1.4 to 4.1 metres of gravel. The upper portion of the gravel contains cobbles up to 0.5 metres in diameter, while lower portions usually consist of sandy fine-grained gravels. Deposits farther upstream thicken and consist of an average of 0.6 metres of muck overlying 13.1 metres of gravel which contain lenses of coarse sand and occasional boulders. Bedrock in most places is granite porphyry, with some areas underlain by black schist.

Gold is well worn and mostly fine-grained; some of the small nuggets present have quartz attached. Purity is reportedly 860 fine. Much black sand is present [reportedly up to 6 percent of the gravel], much of which was said to be magnetic.

References:

YPMI 1983-84 P.80,81
YPME 1985-88 P.49,54,55
Creek Book #119
Creek Book
GSC Mem. 189 P.47,52
PM 91-125
PM 92-059
Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10

Watercourse Name: Common Stoddart Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 18' Long. 137 04' NTS 115 I 6 [27]

History And Previous Work:

The first recorded staking on Stoddart was by Julia and Joseph Horsfall who located a co-discovery claim on the 8th of March, 1931. A few other claims were staked at this time, probably by prospectors who were drawn to the area by news of the rich hard-rock gold finds on Mount Freegold. During 1980, K. Wilson, G. Wilson, K. Djukastein and R. Bardwell did road building, shafting and a small amount of mining. During the winter of 1983, G. Lee did a magnetometer survey at 7 different sites on the upper reaches of the creek. Mr. Lee noted in his report that there were two placer mining operations on the creek in the previous 10 years.

Description:

Stoddart Creek flows in a wide valley with steep walls. Benches up to 30 metres above the valley bottom occur, along with wide and flat low level benches. Deposits on this creek are frozen; other characteristics are unknown. Gold from Stoddart Creek is said to be coarser than gold from other creeks in the Big Creek area.

References:

A.R.#120013
Archives Map R-224
YPMI 1978-82 P.94
GSC Memoir 178 P.3
GSC Sum.Report. 1932 P.5AII
Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10

Watercourse Name: Common Tara Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 20' Long. 137 13' NTS 115 I 6 [28]

History And Previous Work:

No early history could be found regarding this creek. It was probably explored by P.F. Guder during the early days when he was active on many of the area creeks. During 1983 and 1984, R. McCauley did small amounts of testing and mining at this site.

Description:

Valley characteristics are unknown, but should be similar to those occurring on nearby creeks such as Happy and Boliden.

References:
YPMI 1983-84 P.81

Watercourse Name: Common Un-Named Other

Location: Lat. 62 21 Long. 137 22' NTS 115 I 6 [29]

History And Previous Work:

Explored during 1979 by K. Wilson and R. Davy; who sank a shaft and did some stripping.

Description:

Deposits on this creek are frozen and were shown to be 10.4 metres deep in the shaft. A metre of black muck was stripped from a 2800 square metre area.

References:

YPMI 1978-82 P.93

Jackson, L.E., 1993. Origin and Stratigraphy of Pleistocene Gravels in Dawson range and Suggestions for Future Exploration of Gold Placers, Southwestern Carmacks Map area, Yukon Territory; in Current Research, Part A, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 93-1A, p. 1-10

Watercourse Name: Common 6804 Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 17' Long. 137 18' NTS 115 I 6 [30]

History And Previous Work:

No early history on this creek could be found. During 1983 and 1984 K. Graw mined at this site.

Description:

Valley characteristics of this creek are unknown. Sluicing was done on the left tributary to Bow Creek.

References:

YPMI 1983-84 P.80

Watercourse Name: Common Butterfield Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 37' Long. 138 00' NTS 115 I 12 [31]

History And Previous Work:

A small "rush" to Hayes Creek occurred in 1898, following the discovery of gold on Klines Gulch. At that time gold was found on Butterfield Creek, but no staking records were located. During the period 1907 to 1910 G.C. Swinehart, E. Stillman, E. Burnelle, W. Holmes, P. Olsen, F. Chapman and G. Smith were all granted prospectors' licences for Butterfield Creek and the surrounding creeks; they were also allowed 90 days to record any claims staked. About that time a ditch was constructed to bring water from Butterfield Creek to help in the working of the lower portion of Klines Gulch.

The next recorded mention of Butterfield Creek was in 1940 when Albert Bjorkell located a discovery claim approximately 1500 feet from the mouth of the creek. This claim was not renewed. Recent staking has been conducted by Mike Oleshak.

Description:

Butterfield Creek is a 9 kilometre long, east flowing tributary of Hayes Creek. Deposit characteristics are unknown. Gold was reportedly found on the creek. If deposits are similar to those found nearby on Hayes Creek in the vicinity of Apex Creek: much groundwater, shallow depths and many large boulders, testing may be best accomplished by mechanical means [backhoe].

References:

Creek Book #101
Creek Book #120
GSC Paper 43-44

Watercourse Name: Common Hayes Creek Other Selwyn Cr.

Location: Lat. 62 37' Long. 137 59' NTS 115 I 12 [32]

History And Previous Work:

In 1898, placer gold was discovered on a Hayes tributary- Klines Gulch. This find caused a stampede and by the spring of 1899, over 150 claims had been staked on Hayes Creek alone. Many left limit bench claims were staked in the vicinity of the Klines Gulch discovery. Gold in small amounts was found as far upstream as Butterfield, but no rich spots were located and nearly all of the recently staked claims were allowed to lapse. Some ground near the mouth of Klines was kept and worked for a few years.

During the early 1940's, Yukon Alluvial Golds an associate company of Clear Creek Placers, acquired ground on Hayes, at and below Klines Gulch. They drilled the ground to check whether enough gold existed to warrant installing a dredge. Results of this work were not announced.

During the winter of 1987-88, George Wilson prospected near the first left limit tributary downstream from Apex Creek. During 1989, G. Wilson mined in the vicinity of Apex Creek.

Description:

Hayes Creek carries a large amount of water, flows in a wide valley and has a shallow gradient. Deposits are only partially frozen and near Apex Creek they consist of a thin layer of moss and muck overlying 1.6 to 2.8 metres of gravel which contain the occasional large boulder. Deposits farther downstream should be very similar except that depths probably increase slightly.

A terrace extends along both sides of Hayes Creek from above Fourmile Creek to the mouth. Below Butterfield Creek it is mainly on the southwest side [left limit], and forms a broad bench for a distance of at least 5 kilometres. Below Klines Gulch the bedrock surface of the terrace is about 50 metres above the valley bottom and is overlain by up to 30 metres of gravel which is covered by up to 30 metres of muck. Drifting in the gravel near Sonora Gulch revealed numerous animal bones, but reportedly did not hit pay. Other miners reportedly found ground paying 1.5 ounces per 12 foot box length in an open cut on the terrace near Sonora Gulch. Muck on the bench thickens from the edge to the back.

References:

Creek Book #120
Creek Book #181
GSC Paper 43-44
YMI 1941-59 P.22
YPMI 1989-90 P.19
Prospectors Diary [G. Wilson]
PM 92-087

Watercourse Name: Common Battle Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 42' Long. 138 18' NTS 115 J 9 [1]

History And Previous Work:

A co-discovery was staked here on the 28th of September 1915 by C.J.Brown and P.S.Larson, two of the first prospectors on Canadian Creek. Their claim and a few others were located near the headwaters of the west fork of the creek. Claims have occasionally been staked since then, but it is not known what, if any, work has been done.

Description:

Battle Creek drains Mt.Cockfield and the opposite side of the ridge on which Rude Creek heads. The creek is approximately 12.5 kilometres long and flows in a steep walled valley which varies in width from approximately 60 metres in the upper reaches to 250 metres along the lower reaches. Bedrock is mapped as granodiorite along the lower portion, schist and gneiss along the mid to upper parts and the headwaters are underlain by quartz monzonite. Drilling by U.K.H.M. in 1970 along the upper portion of West Battle Creek and immediately adjacent to the stream encountered an average of 2 metres of gravel before entering bedrock.

Near the mouth of Battle Creek there is one of the highest gold and tungsten stream sediment anomalies on the entire 115-J mapsheet [600ppb Au and 45ppm W]. Other nearby placer-mined streams [Canadian and Rude] are also highly anomalous in the same elements.

Placer deposits in unglaciated regions are commonly associated with known hard rock showings. There are both porphyry Cu-Mo and vein type Au-Ag occurrences in the immediate vicinity of Mt.Cockfield, therefore streams draining this area would seem to be worthwhile prospecting for placer gold.

References:

GSC O.F. 1363 [stream sediment sampling]
Open File 1987-3
Creek Book #181
YPME 1985-88 P.56
Air Photo A12107-204
A.R.#091346

Watercourse Name: Common Klines Gulch Other Old Klines G.

Location: Lat. 62 39' Long. 138 00' NTS 115 J 9 [2]

History And Previous Work:

In the fall of 1898, placer gold was discovered on Klines Gulch. Many claims were staked on this and other nearby creeks at this time. About 100 ounces of gold was reportedly recovered at this time from an area on the south side near the mouth of the gulch. Some years later a partnership of 4 men worked the gulch for 5 years and recovered about 500 ounces of gold. Their workings were located along the lower 300 metres of the gulch. The next flurry of activity started in 1931: Henry Marco staked a discovery claim which he kept until the fall of 1935. The next spring, A. Zimmerman staked a discovery claim which he kept in good standing until the spring of 1941.

The last time Klines Gulch was mined was in 1981. During the late 1980's, test work was done by Jan Martensson and Warren Arnholtz. The most recent exploration has been conducted by David Acker during the 1992 and 1993 seasons.

Description:

Klines Gulch is up to 45 metres wide and carries a small volume of water. Deposits are frozen, but miners have managed to expose bedrock in a few places. Other characteristics are undocumented.

References:

A.R.#120084
GSC Paper 43-44
Creek Book #120
Creek Book #181

Watercourse Name: Common Sonora Gulch Other Little Gold

Location: Lat. 62 40' Long. 138 02' NTS 115 J 9 [3]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was staked during the "rush" to the Klines Gulch discovery. Although many claims were staked, little was done and all soon lapsed. In 1934, George Devore staked a discovery claim. He was soon joined by W. Blanchard and R. Blanchard who were active on the ground until selling to F. Dupont. Mr. Dupont and his wife mined this ground by hand between 1948 and 1950. Reported production for 1948 was 114.25 crude ounces of gold. During 1975 and 1976, G. VanBibber and A. McDiarmid did stripping, testing and small amounts of mining. Also active during the late 1970's, was John Brown who used a bulldozer to do a small amount of testing. During 1992 and 1993, D. Acker did exploration work in the area.

Description:

Valley characteristics on Sonora Gulch are unknown. High benches with a thick overburden and gravel cover occur near the mouth of Sonora Gulch. Depth to bedrock is as much as 60 metres on this bench. In 1941 one man was working on the bench adjacent to Sonora Gulch. His deep and narrow cut was in coarse gravel. A layer of hard packed sand acted as bedrock for the gold, which payed at the rate of 1.5 ounces per 12 foot box length. Bedrock was not exposed. A major handicap to mining during the early days was the small quantity of water available.

References:

GSC Paper 43-44
Creek Book #180-B
Creek Book #181
MIR 1976 P.240
YMI 1941-59 P.59,66

Watercourse Name: Common Casino Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 43' Long. 138 47' NTS 115 J 10 [4]

History And Previous Work:

A co-discovery claim was located on the 28th of November, 1915, by Frank Farnan and Jack O'Hara, who named the creek after their favorite card game. Jack Meloy located claim number one downstream of these claims on the same date. These first claims were not renewed. A new co-discovery claim was staked on the 26th of August 1944 by J.Meloy and O.Thompson. In 1948, this claim was sold to Reno Gold Mines Ltd. who kept it in good standing until 1952. Other staking on the drainage at that time was done by Afe Brown and J.Meloy who located a discovery on Gossan Gulch, a right limit tributary to Casino Creek on the upper reaches.

Most recent activity has been spill-over from operations on Canadian Creek. During 1993, most of Patton Hill and the adjacent portion of Casino Creek was staked into placer leases by Archer Cathro, probably to protect the mineral rights to the Casino porphyry copper-gold deposit.

Description:

Casino Creek flows in a wide, flat valley for most of its length, only narrowing near the headwaters. Depth to bedrock along the edges of the wide part of the valley near Patton Hill are from 1.8 to 2.8 metres [Doug Eaton pers.comm.]. Other deposit characteristics are unknown, but should be similar to those occurring on Canadian Creek.

When visited by government geologists in 1917, it was noted that the gravel on Casino Creek is very similar to that on Canadian Creek and that tungsten minerals were reportedly found on Casino Creek. It is therefore possible that gold also occurs on this creek.

References:

GSC Sum. Rept. 1916 P.32
GSC Econ.Geol.17 P.16
Creek Book #120
Creek Book #179

Watercourse Name: Common Idaho Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 45' Long. 138 31' NTS 115 J 10 [5]

History And Previous Work:

The first recorded staking on this creek was by William Potter and Leonard Beck on the 4th of December 1915. Most of this creek was soon staked, however none of these claims were renewed.

Description:

Deposit characteristics of Idaho Creek are undocumented. Work by Archer Cathro on hard-rock claims covering the creek noted the presence of canyons immediately upstream from the forks. A silt sample in the vicinity of the canyons returned 1500 ppb Au, and soil sampling on the inside of the "V" near the forks returned values up to 6550 ppb Au. They also noted the presence of old moss covered test pits [circa 1915], but did not see any sign of mining [D. Eaton-pers. comm.].

References:
A.R.#091821
Creek Book #179

Watercourse Name: Common Isaac Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 45' Long. 138 33' NTS 115 J 15 [6]

History And Previous Work:

A co-discovery claim was staked on Isaac just below the mouth of Idaho Creek by Daniel Moriarty and Leonard Beck, on the 30th of October 1915. Jens Rude [Rude Creek discoverer] was active here at this time and located #8 above. By the summer of 1916, nearly all of Isaac Creek and most of its tributaries were staked. Interest in the area quickly subsided though, and none of the claims staked during this "rush" were renewed. The discovery claim was restaked by James Robertson on the 18th of April 1922: this claim was not renewed. During the mid 1930's G. Leslie and G. Stevenson [two miners from Rude Creek] reportedly prospected the creek. No recent records of work could be located.

Description:

Valley characteristics of Isaac Creek are undocumented. Work by Archer Cathro on hardrock claims overtop the creek noted that there are a few old grown-in placer pits and test work on Isaac Creek, but there are no signs of recent work or of any mining ever having been done [D. Eaton-pers.comm.].

References:
A.R.#091821
Creek Book #179
GSC Mem. 218 P.8

Watercourse Name: Common Rude Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 40' Long. 138 42' NTS 115 J 10 [7]

History And Previous Work:

The first recorded staking was by Jens Rude and George Jensen, who located a co-discovery claim on the 12th of March 1915 near the mouth of Ray Creek. Most of the creek was staked following this discovery, and many of the claims were either explored or mined. During June of 1915, about 25 men were prospecting and mining along the creek, with most of the work done in the first 500 metres below the mouth of Trombley Creek. Interest soon waned and by 1920 all claims on the creek had lapsed. In the summer of 1933, George Leslie staked a discovery claim at the mouth of Ray Creek. He soon went into a partnership with George Stevenson and they worked in the area until 1948. Mr.Leslie continued working on the creek until his death in 1954.

During the spring of 1979, Larry Smith acquired ground on Rude Creek, which he soon sold to Gold Creek Mining Ltd. for cash and a production royalty. Gold Creek Mining went into production the following year, but only lasted to the end of the 1981 season. During 1987, Andre Fournier began mining on Rude near its confluence with Dip Creek. He mined in this area until 1991 when he moved his operation to a site approximately 5.5 kilometres up from Dip Creek. Reported gold production for the period 1987-90 was 3483 crude ounces.

Description:

Most of Rude Creek flows in a broad [up to 250m] valley with gentle slopes and a shallow gradient. Wide and low benches occur along much of the lower portions. Depth to bedrock on the benches varies from 5.1 to 8.0 metres and consists of 0.3 to 2.6 metres of overburden on 4.8 to 5.8 metres of gravel, with boulders up to 0.6 metres in diameter. The deeper portions of the bench are nearer to the valley walls. Depth to bedrock off the bench nearer to the centre of the valley varies from 1.9 to 4.5 metres and consists of 0.3 to 1.0 metres of overburden overlying 1.6 to 3.5 metres of gravel, with boulders up to 1.3 metres in diameter. Depth to bedrock off the bench increases towards the mouth of the creek. The majority of deposits are frozen.

Gold is flaky and bright with some small nuggets. Purity is from 840 to 860 fine. Heavy minerals found in addition to gold include abundant magnetite and small amounts of scheelite and galena. Very minor amounts of Bismuth were reported from an assay done on concentrate from the creek. Bedrock is rusty and decomposed quartz-feldspar porphyry.

Oldtimers' workings including shafts, pits, rock windrows and cabins can be seen at various sites along Rude Creek valley.

References:

A.R.#121016
GSC Mem. 284 P.445
GSC Sum Rept 1916 P.31,32
YPMI 1978-82 P.97,98
YPME 1985-88 P.60
YPMI 1989-90 P.20
YPMI 1991-92 P.48

Watercourse Name: Common Ballarat Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 56' Long. 139 00' NTS 115 J 14 [8]

History And Previous Work:

The first miners of record on this creek were J.A.Kirkman and H.J.Stewart who located a discovery claim on the 26th of September 1898. Around 80 claims were staked that fall, few of which were renewed. Most of the creek was re-staked in 1901, with a hydraulic concession being granted to C.Peterson, A.Johnson et al later that year. The next recorded staking was by B.Emerson who located a discovery on the 20th of September 1936; this claim was kept until the 24th of September 1953.

The late 1940's was the beginning of a period of increased activity on the creek. In 1948 Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines did bulldozer stripping and mining with a drag-line and trommel sluice plant. Production figures were not released. During 1951 two operations were started on the creek; Ballarat Mines on the lower portion and the Coulombe brothers [Adolphe and Alcide] on the upper reaches. Ballarat Mines used two to three bulldozers and a pump to open cut and ground sluice their property, from which they recovered 6723 fine ounces of gold during the period 1951 to 1954. The Coulombes used a D-4 and either hydraulicked or open cut their ground, from which they recovered 528 ounces during the period 1951 to 1953. In 1955 Mr.L.Ross leased Ballarat Mines' old ground. He worked it part time during that year and during 1956, 1958 and 1959.

Interest in the creek soon waned and it was not until 1981 that the creek again underwent significant work. During that year and 1982, Maynard Fuhre and Van Sea Investments produced 1075 ounces of gold from approximately 77,000 cubic yards of gravel on lower Ballarat. During 1983 and 1984 the ground was worked by the owner, Maynard Fuhre, following default on the operating agreement by Van Sea. In those two years he produced 1451 ounces of gold from 69,400 cubic yards of gravel. During 1985 Tara Pacific Resources optioned Mr.Fuhre's ground. They did a magnetometer survey and sluiced 77,850 cubic yards of gravel from which they recovered 1,113 ounces of gold. Mr.Fuhre continued mining during the later part of the 1980's in partnership with Mona Anderson. In 1991 Joe and Wendy Fellers moved to Ballarat, from Kirkman Creek and in 1992 the Fuhre/Anderson operation moved to Kirkman Creek.

Description:

Ballarat Creek drains the south slope of Thistle Mountain and flows approximately 18 kilometres to the Yukon River. The valley is narrow with steep walls and gradient in the upper reaches; downstream it widens and flattens slightly. Depth to bedrock on the lower reaches varies from 5.0-7.5 metres and consists of 0.3-1.5 metres of muck overlying 4.7-6.0 metres of gravel. Upstream, depths moderate to an average of 4.0 metres and consist of 0.6 metres of muck overlying 3.4 metres of gravel. Near the headwaters depths average 2.0 metres and consist of 0.5 metres of muck on 1.5 metres of gravel. Depths near the edges of the valley are deeper than the average due to the slumping of the steep valley walls. Deposits are frozen and consist of coarse gravel with numerous cobbles between 15 and 25 centimetres in diameter and ranging up to 0.9 metres in diameter.

Bedrock is steeply dipping schist and gneiss which varies from competent to decomposed.

The best "pay" is said to be in a narrow meandering zone and generally the bottom 1.3 metres of gravel and up to 1.7 metres of bedrock are sluiced, valley-wide. Gold is bright, flat and smooth with white quartz occurring on some pieces. Half of the gold is greater than 10 mesh, with nuggets up to one ounce common. Fineness varies from 852-860. Heavy concentrates include red garnets, magnetite and rutile.

This creek has successfully supported a few different operations. Other nearby creeks [Thistle and Kirkman] have high benches which contain important amounts of gold and it may be worthwhile to prospect here for similar high level gravels, especially along the lower reaches.

References:

A.R.#121009
PM 90-051
Creek Book #112
Creek Book #113
Creek Book #120
GSC Mem. 193 P.4
GSC Mem. 234 P.16
GSC Mem. 284 P.408
YMI 41-59 P.[var.]
GSC Paper 61-23 P.11,14
YPMI 1978-82 P.97
YPMI 1983-84 P.86
YPME 1985-88 P.57
YPMI 1989-90 P.20
YPMI 1991-92 P.48,59

Watercourse Name: Common Coffee Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 50' Long. 139 09' NTS 115 J 14 [9]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was reportedly named after "Coffee" Jack, who was a well-known trapper in the area at the turn of the century. There is an abandoned trading post and farm at the mouth of the creek and previous to the 1940's, a main access route to the Beaver Creek area followed Coffee Creek. During the winter of 1913-14, some prospecting work was done on the creek. The next work on record was in the period 1981-82, when Atlantic Energy Corporation [a V.S.E. listed company] conducted silt sampling in the search for placer gold.

Description:

Valley characteristics of this creek are unknown. It was reported that the prospecting work of 1913-14 found no deposits of gravel that would pay to work. The 1981 work found no gold silt anomalies; all samples were 5 ppb or less, and no gold colours were panned.

References:
A.R.#120017
GSC Mem.284 P.358

Watercourse Name: Common Touleary Creek Other Tulare Creek

Location: Lat. 62 57' Long. 139 12' NTS 115 J 14 [10]

History And Previous Work:

A co-discovery claim was staked on the 26th of July 1898, by J.A. Kirkman and F. Kirkman. F. Kirkman sold his half of discovery to E. Scroggie, who in turn sold it to W. Scroggie. Over 100 claims were staked on the creek in the ensuing "rush", including some left limit bench claims along the mid to upper reaches. All these claims lapsed by the 3rd of October 1900. The Discovery claim was re-staked in 1906; and lapsed in 1907. It was re-staked again in 1909, by H. Detraz, who purchased claims #1 and #2 for $750 that year. Mr. Detraz kept his claims in good standing until 1912. During the periods 1913-1915, 1919-1921, 1927-1929 and 1939-1941 there were claims in good standing on the creek, mostly near the mouth. No recent records of anything having been done could be located.

Description:

Valley characteristics of Touleary Creek are unknown. Significant amounts of staking were done on this creek in the early days.

References:
Creek Book #106
Creek Book #113
Creek Book #119
Creek Book #120
Creek Book #180-B

Watercourse Name: Common Touleary Creek Other Tulare Creek

Location: Lat. 62 57' Long. 139 12' NTS 115 J 14 [10]

History And Previous Work:

A co-discovery claim was staked on the 26th of July 1898, by J.A. Kirkman and F. Kirkman. F. Kirkman sold his half of discovery to E. Scroggie, who in turn sold it to W. Scroggie. Over 100 claims were staked on the creek in the ensuing "rush", including some left limit bench claims along the mid to upper reaches. All these claims lapsed by the 3rd of October 1900. The Discovery claim was re-staked in 1906; and lapsed in 1907. It was re-staked again in 1909, by H. Detraz, who purchased claims #1 and #2 for $750 that year. Mr. Detraz kept his claims in good standing until 1912. During the periods 1913-1915, 1919-1921, 1927-1929 and 1939-1941 there were claims in good standing on the creek, mostly near the mouth. No recent records of anything having been done could be located.

Description:

Valley characteristics of Touleary Creek are unknown. Significant amounts of staking were done on this creek in the early days.

References:
Creek Book #106
Creek Book #113
Creek Book #119
Creek Book #120
Creek Book #180-B

Watercourse Name: Common Un-Named Other Sparkling Cr.

Location: Lat. 62 57' Long. 139 09' NTS 115 J 14 [11]

History And Previous Work:

Some hard-rock staking [probably related to placer exploration] was done on this creek in 1936. It was prospected during 1989 and 1990 by Farrel Anderson.

Description:

This creek is a right limit tributary to the Yukon River, mid-way between Ballarat and Touleary Creeks. Deposits on this creek are frozen and consist of 1.0 metre of muck overlying 3.3 metres of gravel with the occasional boulder.

References:
PM 90-096

Watercourse Name: Common Britannia Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 44' Long. 138 44' NTS 115 J 15 [12]

History And Previous Work:

Discovery claim on Britannia Creek was staked by E.L.C.de la Pole and C.M.Printz on April 18th, 1911. It was located approximately 175 metres up from the mouth of Canadian Creek. Much prospecting was done during 1911 and 1912. Government geologist D.D.Cairnes visited the creek during 1913 and while there, prospectors reported that the portion of the creek between the mouth of Canadian and the Yukon River would pay well for dredging. Cairnes also reported that physical conditions [depth to bedrock, amount of water, valley size] were adapted to dredging. By 1914 most prospectors were gone and the creek again lay dormant. During 1941, Yukon Alluvial Golds, an associate company to Clear Creek Placers, acquired and drilled ground on Britannia, with unknown results. Most activity since then has been spill-over activity from action on Canadian Creek. During 1993 Don Macdonald\Lokey Mines did auger drilling on Britannia and Canadian Creek.

Description:

Most of the work done on this creek has been between the mouth of Canadian and the Yukon River. The valley along this portion is between 100 and 200 metres wide, has a gentle gradient and carries sufficient water throughout the year for mining.

Depths to bedrock are from 5.8 to 7 metres and are fairly consistent along the portion drilled [Don Macdonald pers.comm.]. The ground is mostly frozen, with some thawed ground adjacent to the creek.

References:
GSC Mem.284 P.446
YMI 1941-59 P.22

Watercourse Name: Common Canadian Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 45' Long. 138 51' NTS 115 J 15 [13]

History And Previous Work:

The first recorded staking on this creek was by Charles Brown and Joseph Britton on the 21st of April, 1911. They located a co-discovery approximately 1.5 miles from the mouth. Other early stakers of note include, Pontus Severus Larsen and Jens Rude. Mr.Larsen located claims near the head of the creek and remained active on them until 1935.

Jack Meloy first located claims on Canadian in 1931 and by 1940, he controlled most of the upper part of the creek, including Patton Gulch. In 1941 he optioned his ground to Canadian Tungsten Limited who mined 2800 cubic yards, recovering an average of $1.56[Can.] per cubic yard in gold [at $35 US an ounce], in addition to the ferberite [tungsten] recovery. They kept the ground until terminating their option in the fall of 1942. That year the property was optioned to Yuba Consolidated Goldfields who did drilling and sampling before dropping their option. In 1948, Meloy sold his ground to O. Thompson who soon transferred the claims to Reno Gold Mines Ltd. Reno Gold kept the claims in good standing until 1952, although they only mined during 1948 and 1949.

By 1956, Mr.Meloy was again holding the key claims near the head of the creek. He kept them until 1964 when Leo Proctor purchased discovery on Patton Gulch and the first eight claims immediately downstream on Canadian. Late that season he moved 2 bulldozers and supplies to the property, did a small amount of testing and constructed an airstrip. Proctor did very little work on his placer ground; instead he proceeded to explore the hard-rock potential of the area, forming Casino Silver Mines in 1968.

During 1976, Ray MacKamey mined claims on Canadian Creek, held by R. Carlson near the mouth of Patton Gulch. His operations were seriously held up by a shortage of water. From 1980 to 1982, P.J.J. Mining and Can-Pat Explorations mined on Canadian near Patton Gulch. Their operation was hindered by the large amounts of heavy minerals plugging the sluice riffles. P.J.J.Mining continued mining here during 1983 and 1984. During 1993 Don Macdonald\Lokey Mines did auger drilling on Canadian Creek.

Description:

Most of the work done on this creek has been concentrated near the mouth of Patton Gulch and downstream from there. Work during the early years on Canadian Creek and the adjacent portion of Patton Gulch did not expose bedrock. Several shafts were sunk with the deepest 13.5 metres. Pay at the time was considered to be the first metre to metre and a half of gravel which was occasionally cemented into a "hard-pan" and was overlain by approximately 0.8 metres of muck. Recently Archer Cathro has found the depth of the muck in this area to be up to 28 metres in places [Doug Eaton pers. comm.].

Other work along the upper reaches of the creek, in the same general area showed up to 0.6 metres of muck and organics overlying 1.8 to 6.0 metres of gravel: average of 2.5 metres. Gravels are rounded and generally under 0.3

metres in diameter, although some larger boulders occur. Deposits are generally frozen. Deposits along the lower reaches are from 4.2 to 5.8 metres deep, with some portions up to 6.8 metres. Stratigraphy consists of up to 0.6 metres of overburden overlying a thin layer of small boulders, followed by gravel, and another layer of small boulders at approximately 3.5 metres in depth. Gravels continue to bedrock, with the clay content increasing as it is approached [Don Macdonald pers. comm.].

Gold is mostly fine-grained with some small nuggets and of many different shapes, including: wire, rough, flat and gold with quartz attached. Purity is from 850 to 890 fine. Heavy minerals present include magnetite, hematite and various tungsten minerals. Near Patton Gulch they occur in such large amounts that gold recovery is hampered: downstream the amount of "heavies" decreases.

References:
Creek Book #106
Creek Book #119
Creek Book #120
GSC Sum. Rept. 1916 P.29-31
GSC Mem.234 P.27-30
GSC Mem.284 P.441-445
GSC Econ.Geol.17 P.16-19
YMI 1941-59 P.various
GSC Paper 65-19 P.81
YMI 1976 P.240
YPMI 1978-82 P.97
YPMI 1983-84 P.86

Watercourse Name: Common Excelsior Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 51' Long. 138 58' NTS 115 J 15 [14]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was first staked in 1898 by a group of New Zealanders led by William Beaven. George and Martha Louise Black also staked on the creek at the same time and it was Martha who named the creek. All of these claims soon lapsed. During 1981 and 1982, Atlantic Energy Corporation conducted a program of pan sampling and shafting.

Description:

Excelsior Creek is a left limit tributary to the Yukon River, slightly upstream from right limit tributary Ballarat Creek. Depth to bedrock varies from 6.1 to 7.9 metres and consists of 1.6 to 3.4 metres of muck overlying gravel. All deposits are frozen. Water flow is estimated at between 40 and 90 cubic feet per second.

Panning on the creek failed to produce colours of gold. The pan sampling [coarse rocks and gravel removed from one pan and the remainder assayed] was also generally negative, with one isolated high of 1445 ppb Au located approximately 4.3 kilometres from the mouth. No results were given for sampling of the gravels produced by shafting.

References:

A.R.#120063
A.R.#120017
Yukon Places And Names P.94

Watercourse Name: Common Mariposa Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 59' Long. 138 32' NTS 115 J 15 [15]

History And Previous Work:

Mariposa Creek was first staked during the stampede to Scroggie Creek in the fall of 1898. Most of these early claims soon lapsed. The discovery claim was restaked in 1902 and lapsed the following year. In 1911, George Stevenson staked a discovery claim 330 metres from the Scroggie Creek baseline. This staking was the beginning of a period of increased mining and exploration which lasted until at least 1916. During the late 1940's, Rolf Sembsmoen was active on the creek.

During 1975 and 1976, Yugold Mines Ltd. did stripping and small amounts of testing on the lower portion of the creek. During 1981, Territorial Gold Placers Ltd. mined at the mouth of the creek. During 1984, Resore Industries began mining at the mouth. They mined on a large scale nearly every year, either on Mariposa or the adjacent portion of Scroggie, until the end of the 1992 season.

Description:

Most of the work has been concentrated along the lower reaches. The valley in this area is wide [65 to 160 metres] with a flat bottom and shallow gradient. Deposits present are frozen. Along the lower reaches they vary from 3 to 6 metres deep, and consist of between 1.2 and 2.6 metres of muck which overlie 1.8 to 3.4 metres of brown gravel with the occasional boulder. Further upstream depths to bedrock increase to the 9 metre range. Bedrock is mainly Klondike Schist. Granitic rocks also occur and locally contain large amounts of garnets.

Gold varies from smooth and rounded to rough and flat and is 40% +10 mesh. Purity is between 890 and 900 fine. Abundant garnet, pyroxenite and [rare] platinum are found in the concentrate. The largest nugget found up to 1915 weighed 5 ounces and was mined on claim #5 above discovery.

Old-time prospectors considered garnets to be pathfinders for gold on Mariposa Creek.

References:

GSC Mem. 97 P.20,22
Creek Book #143
Creek Book #154
Evaluation Report, Scroggie Gold District by R.Hilker [archives]
YPMI 1978-82 P.97
YPMI 1983-84 P.86
YPME 1985-88 P.60
YPMI 1989-90 P.21

Watercourse Name: Common Pedlar Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 55' Long. 138 46' NTS 115 J 15 [16]

History And Previous Work:

Little is known about the early history of this creek. There is an old prospect shaft near the mouth of the creek, and about 8 kilometres upstream there is old evidence of many trees having been cut, possibly for mining exploration purposes. During 1981 and 1982, a program of panning, geochemistry and shafting was conducted by R.G. Hilker for Atlantic Energy Corporation.

Description:

Pedlar Creek is approximately 16 kilometres long and drops 600 metres. Deposits encountered in the shafts on claim numbers Ped 17 and 19 consist of 1.8 to 2.3 metres of muck overlying 2.4 metres of gravel. The material brought to the surface was sluiced and the resulting concentrate was assayed and returned a value of 0.062 grams per cubic yard, or $1.00 a cubic yard at gold $500.00. Conclusions from the testing were that gold does occur on Pedlar Creek and that tractor trenching or drilling would be needed to further test the creek.

References:
A.R.#120063
A.R.#120017

Watercourse Name: Common Mascot Creek Other Massicotte Creek

Location: Lat. 62 47' Long. 138 25' NTS 115 J 16 [17]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was first staked by Albert LeBoeuf and Archill Massicotte on the 2nd of March 1901. Seven other claims were also staked, but only discovery claim and #1 claim were renewed. In 1904, the above owners sold discovery and #1 claims to E. Lamothe, who then sold them to A.H. Hebert for $1000.00 in 1905. Mr.Hebert kept the ground in good standing until the spring of 1906. Discovery was restaked by J. Perron and E. Belanger in 1911. This claim lapsed the following year. The early discovery claims were located 160 metres from the river, thence upstream.

Description:

Valley characteristics are unknown and no recent records of work could be located.

References:
Creek Book #112

Watercourse Name: Common Sanpete Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 03' Long. 140 46' NTS 115 K 2 [18]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was probably first explored during the 1913 "rush" to the nearby Chisana gold strike in Alaska. Exploration since has been of an intermittent nature. Bryan Bjork was active on this creek during 1992 and 1993.

Description:

Most of the work on this creek has been concentrated on the east and south flanks of Chair Mountain. The valley in this area is between 50 and 100 metres wide and carries a large volume of water. Deposits are from 0.6 to 2.6 metres deep and consist of a small amount of organics overlying coarse gravel with little sand and many boulders. Lying just above bedrock is a thin layer of silt.

Several ounces of gold and small amounts of platinum have reportedly been produced from test work on this creek.

References:

A.R.#092798
PM 93-014
GSC Mem. 50 P.125

Watercourse Name: Common O'Brien Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 37' Long. 140 10' NTS 115 K 9 [19]

History And Previous Work:

A co-discovery claim was staked by Antoine Boulay and Edwin Welter on the 1st of November 1913. Upwards of 60 claims were staked at this time; most stakers were probably on their way to the Chisana gold-strike in Alaska, as only one claim [discovery] was renewed.

Description:

Valley characteristics on O'Brien Creek are unknown.

References:
Creek Book #175

Watercourse Name: Common Scottie Creek Other

Location: Lat. 62 59' Long. 140 56' NTS 115 K 15 [20]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was first staked during the "rush" to the Moosehorn Range placer field in the mid 1970's. Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. drill-tested the placer potential of the portion of Scottie Creek which occurs on the 115 K 15 mapsheet.

Description:

Most of Scottie Creek flows in a wide valley with a flat gradient. Deposits on this creek are frozen. Five widely spaced Keystone drill holes along the west and south-flowing upper reaches of the creek did not encounter any gravel, or gold. Stratigraphy consisted of 5.1 to 9.6 metres of silt, peat, loam and the occasional granodiorite fragment on bedrock. Bedrock was granodiorite, which was drilled into, on average 2.6 metres, to test the hard rock potential [with negative results].

References:
A.R.#120020

Watercourse Name: Common Wienerwurst Lake Other

Location: Lat. 62 57' Long. 140 56' NTS 115 K 15 [21]

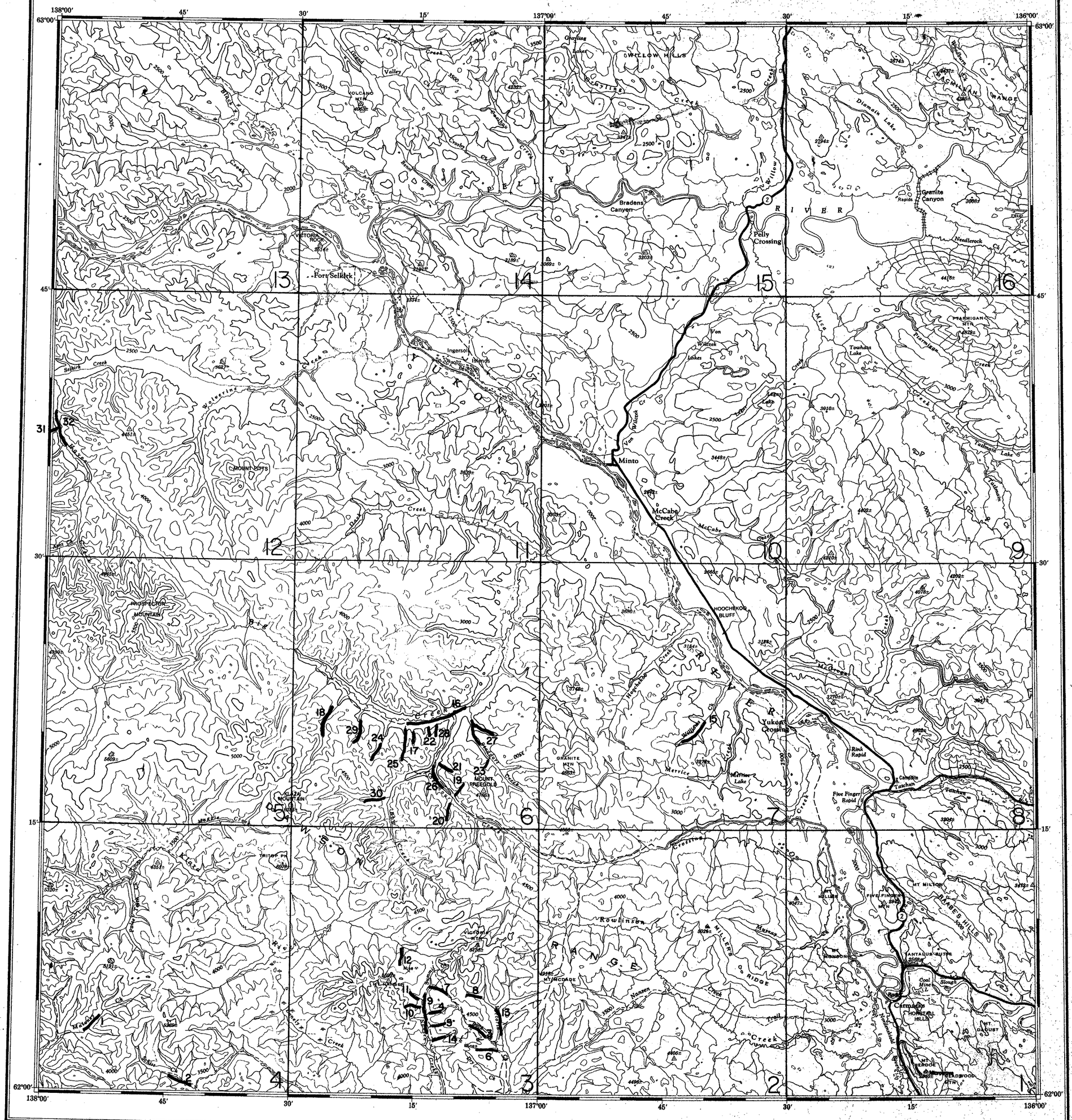
History And Previous Work:

First staked in September of 1975 by New Gateway Oil & Minerals Ltd. and Probe Explorations, following the discovery of placer gold in the Moosehorn Range.

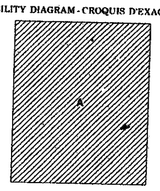
Description:

Work was concentrated in the wide, flat and swampy valley in and adjacent to Wienerwurst Lakes. Exploration consisted of auger drilling and hand trenching in the frozen muck and silt deposits which fill this valley. Gold colours were noted in some samples, and recommendations for further work were given, but little more was done and the leases all soon lapsed.

References:
A.R.#120019



RELIABILITY DIAGRAM - CROQUIS D'EXACTITUDE



A. Large scale mapping, photogrammetric, 1968. Partially updated from 1969 provincial information.

A. Cartographie à grande échelle, photogrammétrie; 1968 Mise à jour partiellement d'après des informations provinciales datant de 1969.

Produced, 1969, by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES. Printed 1971.

Magnetic declination 1970 varies from 31°25' easterly at centre of west edge to 32°15' easterly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change 3.8' westerly.

Road / Route				
hard surface, all weather ... pavée, toute saison	more than 2 lanes plus de 2 voies	2 lanes 2 voies	less than 2 lanes moins de 2 voies
loose surface, all weather ... de gravier, toute saison	2 lanes or more 2 voies ou plus	less than 2 lanes moins de 2 voies	dry weather période sèche
wagon, cart track ... chemin de terre	trail or portage ... sentier ou portage		
Railway, normal gauge ... Chemin de fer, écartement normal	station gare	multiple track voies multiples	flagstop arrêt facultatif	single track voie unique	(abandoned) (abandonné)
Depression contours ... Courbes de cuvette					2000
Spot elevation, in feet ... Repère de nivellement en pieds					2550
Power transmission line ... Ligne de transport d'énergie					

CARMACKS
YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:250,000 Échelle

Miles 5 0 5 10 15 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilomètres

CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

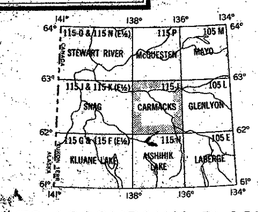
ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 500 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Ces cartes sont en vente au Bureau de distribution des cartes, ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa.

Établie en 1969, par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Imprimée en 1971.

La déclinaison magnétique pour 1970 varie de 31°25' Est au centre de la limite Ouest à 32°15' Est au centre de la limite Est. Variation moyenne annuelle 3.8' Ouest.

Town ... Ville	□	Stream intermittent or dry ... Cours d'eau intermittent ou à sec	
Village or Settlement ... Village ou hameau	○	Intermittent lake ... Lac intermittent	R F
Post office ... Bureau de poste	P	Rapids; falls ... Rapides; chutes	
Church ... Église	⊥	Marsh or swamp ... Marais ou marécage	
School ... École	⊥	Lighthouse ... Phare	☆
Boundary monument ... Borne frontière	⊡	Airport ... Aéroport	
Horizontal control point ... Point géodésique	△	Seaplane base ... Base d'hydravions	

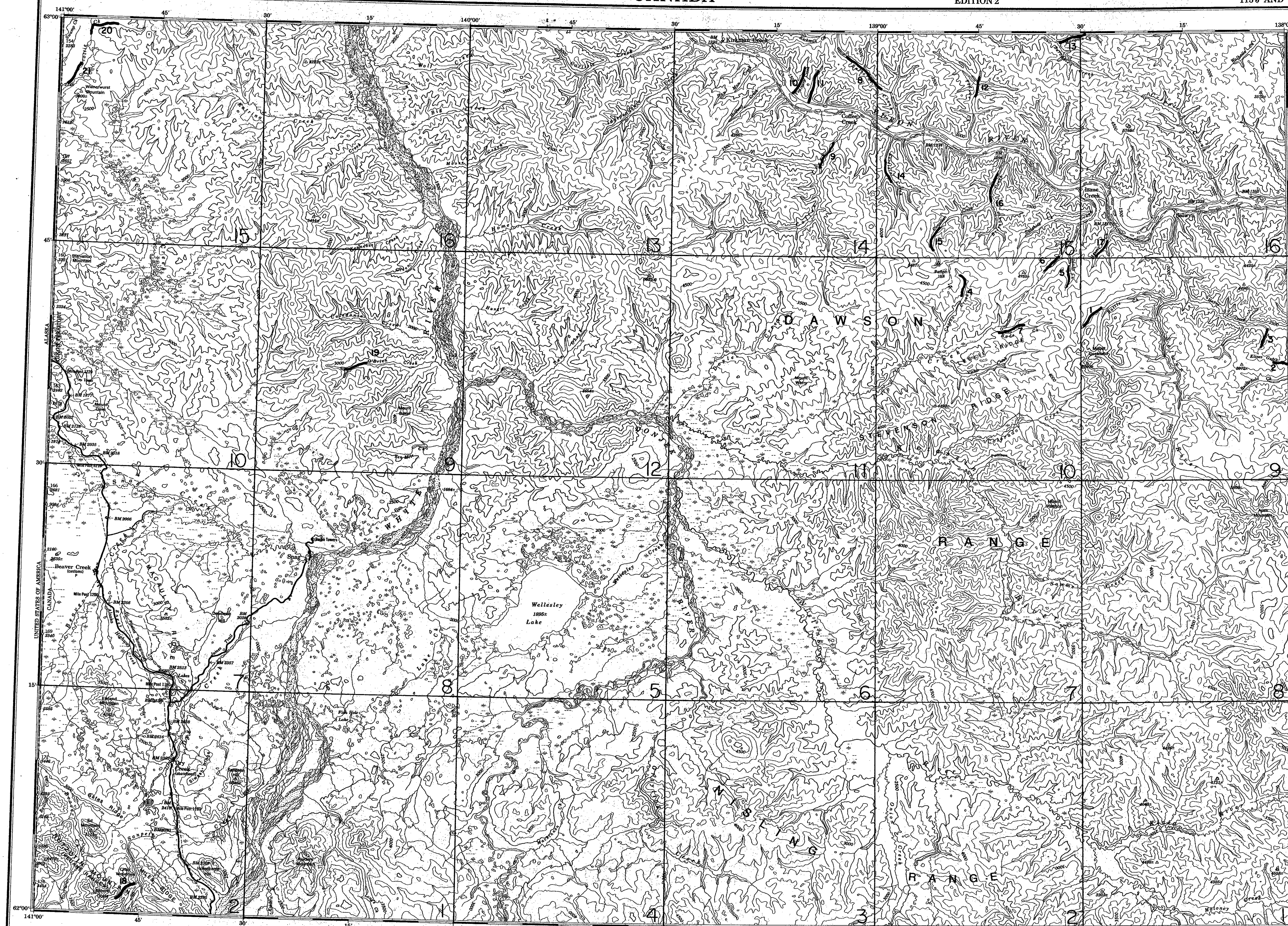


TO ACCOMPANY PLACER REPORT
B. KREFT — MAR. '94
1 OF 2 MAPS

CARMACKS
115-I
EDITION 2

OPEN FILE 1994-1(G)

115 J AND 115 K 1:250,000 **CANADA** EDITION 2 115 J AND 115 K



Second edition map, derived from large scale mapping. Produced, 1970, by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES. Printed 1971.

Magnetic declination 1970 varies from 30°05' easterly at centre of west edge to 31°16' easterly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change 3.6' westerly.

← 115K | 115J →

Roads:
- loose or stabilized surface, all weather .... 2 lanes or more / less than 2 lanes
- loose surface, dry weather ....
- cart track ....
- trail or portage ....

FOR COMPLETE REFERENCE SEE REVERSE SIDE

SNAG
YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:250,000 Échelle
Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Milles
Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilomètres

CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 500 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

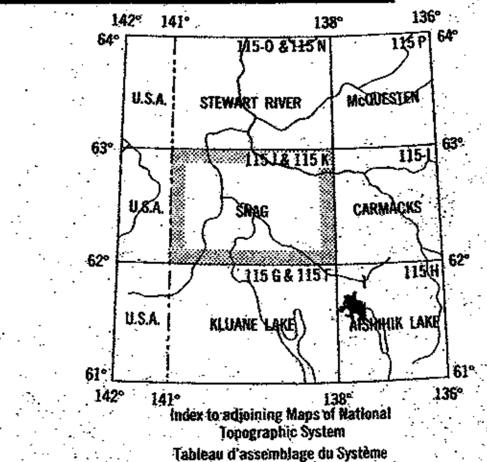
Ces cartes sont en vente au Bureau de distribution des cartes ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa.

Deuxième édition, tirée de cartographie à grande échelle. Établie en 1970, par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Imprimée en 1971.

La déclinaison magnétique pour 1970 varie de 30°05' Est au centre de la limite Ouest à 31°16' Est au centre de la limite Est. Variation moyenne annuelle 3.6' Ouest.

TO ACCOMPANY PLACER REPORT
B.KREFT — MAR. '94
2 OF 2 MAPS

OPEN FILE 1994-1(G)



Index to adjoining Maps of National Topographic System
Tableau d'assemblage du Système national de référence cartographique

SNAG
115 J AND 115 K
EDITION 2