

canada/yukon economic  
development agreement

**INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA  
NORTHERN AFFAIRS: YUKON REGION**

**Open File 1995-10(G)**

**PLACER MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPILATION  
(NTS 105 A/B/C/D)**

**By**

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**This report is available from:  
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Indian and Northern Affairs Canada,  
300 Main Street, Yukon. Y1A 2B5**

**Watercourse Name:** Common      Hyland River      Other  
**Location:**                      60° 00' N, 128° 11' W                      NTS 105 A/1

**History and Previous Work:**

Prospecting parties began moving into the Yukon in 1872 when the placer activity slowed in the Cariboo district of B.C. In 1874, coarse gold was discovered for the first time in the territory on Sayyea Creek, a tributary of the Liard River. This discovery encouraged prospecting in the area for several years; but, the difficult access and the finding of no further economic deposits resulted in the termination of activity on Hyland River.

Placer dredging leases were held on the lower Hyland River by Coho Exploration Ltd. in 1968. These were optioned to Brycon Expl. and Colorado Corp. (King Resources) in 1969 and 1970. No information has been found on activities undertaken by these companies.

A check of placer claim maps at the end of January, 1995 showed 3 claims still in good standing on the Hyland River. Sweet Melissa (P 23866) recorded August 26, 1994 by Brian Chris Berg and in good standing until the same date in 1995. Duke #1 (P 23865) recorded August 26, 1994 by Earl Merle Berg also in good standing for one year. Bunny II (P 23825) recorded September 25, 1990 by John William Chaplin which is in good standing until that date in 1995.

No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for the Hyland River.

**Description:**

The Hyland River is named after Robert Hyland, an English trader who spent his life in the area. Hyland ascended the river in 1873 or 1874 and staked the first lode mineral claim on a silver-lead deposit near Stewart Lake. The river flows in a southerly direction to its confluence with the Liard River near Lower Post, B.C. a short distance southeast of the town of Watson Lake. It has a slow, deep flow along a meandering course.

**Surficial Geology:**

The fine gold is deposited in gravel, sand, and silt glaciofluvial outwash and alluvial terraces 5 to 20 metres thick. These gravels are rich in places where an old gold-bearing channel had been cut away by the present stream. Some of the gold is in glacial and/or interglacial gravels that have infilled old stream channels and existing valleys. The gold, in this case, would have come from glacial drift which has been reworked by stream action. The glacial movement was in an east-west direction.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The area is underlain by Hadrynian shale, slate, and argillite. In higher sections of the river there are some sections of Upper Paleocene or Lower Eocene claystone containing coal seams of lignite A and B ranks. These sediments exhibit upward fining and thinning and resemble point bar sequences produced by meandering streams.

### **References:**

Klassen, R.W.; Morison, S.R. (1978); GSC Open File 594  
Minfile 105 A #1, #2  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 2

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Liard River Other

**Location:** 60° 00' N, 128° 35' W NTS 105 A/2

**History and Previous Work:**

Prospecting parties began moving into the Yukon in 1872 when the placer activity slowed in the Cariboo district of B.C. That year, the party of Arthur Harper, Leroy (Jack) McQuesten, and Albert Mayo reported gold "colours" on the Liard River. Prospecting the Liard River was too slow and difficult for the party so they chose to float down the Mackenzie and enter the Yukon by the Rat Pass and down the Porcupine River.

In 1874, coarse gold was discovered for the first time in the territory on Sayyee Creek, a tributary on the upper Liard River. This discovery resulted in a small stampede into the area. The stampede proved to be short lived when the remoteness, the hazardous nature of the Liard, and the finding of no further economic deposits discouraged further activity. No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for this period of work on the Liard River.

On January 10, 1945, the "Kerlue" river claim was recorded by Luther Alwin Carlson. It is described as being situated west of the Alaska Highway near Watson's Bar, Liard River. On the same day, the "Woodman" river claim was recorded by John D. Woodman. This claim adjoins the previous claim on the south and downstream, and is located 1 mile west of the Alaska Highway near Watson's Bar. No record of work or production exists from these claims.

The Mineral Industry Report for 1948 shows a production of 2.10 ounces of gold from the Liard River. There is also a production of 3.0 ounces (93 grams) reported for the years 1978 to 1982.

During 1954, a significant number of leases were staked along the Liard River. That year Claude N. Rands reports placer leases having been staked for 10 miles below the Alaska Highway bridge and for 15 miles above it. Mr. Rands wrote the assessment reports on the Paradis, Theriault, Frame, Anderson, and Hradil leases for J. Paradis and Northern Exploration Service.

Two operations were active on the Liard River for at least the 1987 season. John Franks had the first operation described as being on the north bank approximately 2.5 miles south of Watson Lake. The second was operated by Paul Rousseau through a company called First Capital. This operation was located approximately 2.5 miles east of Upper Liard settlement. The gold from this operation was reported as fine grained. In 1986, 10 ounces of crude gold was reported and, in 1987, 13 ounces of crude gold was reported; presumably from these operations. An inspection of the Franks operation by Water Resources personnel in July, 1988 showed the site had been abandoned. Inspections in 1989, 1990, and 1991 by these personnel of the Rousseau operation showed no activity. No further gold production has been reported up to the end of 1992.

Claire Elaine and Jackson E. McDougal recorded claims, P 23867-868, on NTS 105 A/15 on the Liard River in September 19, 1994. The claims are in good standing until September 19, 1995.

**Description:**

The Liard River rises in the St. Cyr range and flows southeast to cross the Yukon - British Columbia border below the town of Watson Lake. It reaches its confluence with the Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson. French-Canadian voyageurs named it "Riviere aux Liards". "Liard" is the French word for cottonwood (poplar) which line the banks of the lower river.

**Surficial Geology:**

The gold is located in silt, sand, and gravel glaciofluvial deposits which are 20 - 60 metres thick. Glacial movement was in an east-west direction in the Liard River area but was in a northwest-southeast direction west of the river. Mr. Rands indicates the fine gold is in post-glacial or surface gravels in the beds and on the low benches of the present streams. These gravels are rich in places where an old gold-bearing channel had been cut away by the present stream. He also indicated that some of the gold is in glacial and/or interglacial gravels that have infilled old stream channels and existing valleys. The gold, in this case, would have come from glacial drift which has been reworked by stream action.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The bedrock geology in the area of the Franks and Rousseau operations is probably Upper Paleocene or Lower Eocene claystone containing coal seams of lignite A and B ranks. These sediments exhibit upward fining and thinning and resemble point bar sequences produced by meandering streams.

**References:**

- Archives Government Record # 366
- Assessment Reports #17403, #17404, #17509, and #19519
- Klassen, R.W.; Morison, S.R. (1978); GSC Open File 594
- Minfile 105 A # 7 & 8
- YMI 1941 - 1959; pg. 59
- YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 14
- YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 3
- YPMI 1985 - 1988; pgs. VIII, 3

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Frances River Other  
**Location:** 60° 16' N, 129° 10' W NTS 105 A/6

**History and Previous Work:**

Prospecting parties began moving into the Yukon in 1872 when the placer activity slowed in the Cariboo district of B.C. In 1874, coarse gold was discovered for the first time in the territory on Sayyea Creek, a tributary of the Liard River. This discovery encouraged prospecting in the area for several years; but, the difficult access and the finding of no further economic deposits resulted in the termination of activity in the area. Bars at the headwaters of Frances River were mined in 1875. No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for the Frances River.

**Description:**

Aboriginal Yukoners had named the river "Too-Tsho-Tooa" which means "Big Lake River". Robert Campbell renamed it, in 1840, after Frances Simpson, the wife of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company for nearly 40 years. The Frances and Liard Rivers formed part of the Hudson Bay trade route into central Yukon but was abandoned due to the loss of life in their treacherous waters.

**Surficial Geology:**

The river flows in a southerly direction to its confluence with the Liard River approximately 25 miles northwest of the town of Watson Lake. It has a slow, deep flow along a meandering course.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The lower regions of the Frances River are underlain by Devono-Mississippian slate, sandstone, greywacke, polymictic conglomerate, and limestone.

**References:**

Klassen, R.W.; Morison, S.R. (1978); GSC Open File 594  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 2

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Bourget Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 54' N, 129° 52' W NTS 105 A/13

**History and Previous Work:**

On the left limit tributary of Bourget Creek, claim, P 23853, was recorded on January 27, 1993 by Stella Hearty and is good until the same date in 1999. Claims, P 23857 - 860, were recorded on August 8, 1994 by Stella and Monique Hearty and are in good standing until their anniversary date in 1995. Claim, P 23863, was recorded on August 11, 1994 by Ron Hearty and is in good standing until that date in 1995. A one mile lease, PL 9467, was recorded on the tributary on August 12, 1994 by Stella Hearty and is good until 1995.

On Bourget Creek, Jiyu Chen recorded claim, P 23844, on August 24, 1992 which is in good standing until that date in 1996. Claims, P 23851 - 852, were recorded on November 3, 1992 by Stella Hearty and Maynard Starnes. They are good until November 3, 1998. Joseph Hearty recorded claim, P 23861, on August 8, 1994 and is good until that date in 1995. Stella Hearty recorded claim, P 23862, for one year on the same date. Ron Hearty recorded claim, P 23864, for one year on August 11, 1994. Wayne Kastrukoff and Ron Hearty recorded claims, P 23869 - 870, for one year on January 4, 1995.

**Description:**

Bourget Creek is an easterly flowing tributary of Hasselberg Lake. The creek has a gentle slope in a wide valley and has a watershed of 8 to 10 miles in length. The left limit tributary has a tighter valley and a moderate slope and flows generally southward to its confluence with the main branch of Bourget Creek.

**Surficial Geology:**

The deposits in the area of Bourget Creek are silt, sand, and gravel having a glaciofluvial origin. Ice movement in the area was in a northwest-southeast direction.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Black and dark green Hadrynian gneisses, schists, and hornfels are exposed along the creek. These older rocks are intruded by Mississippian peridotite, gabbro, pyroxenite, and serpentinite and Cretaceous sheared and altered granite and granitic gneiss.

**References:**

Klassen, R.W.; Morison, S.R. (1978); GSC Open File 594  
 Minfile 105 A #34  
 YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 44

PLACER CREEK LISTING - 105 A

<u>Watercourse Name</u>	<u>Other Name</u>	<u>NTS Map Sheet #</u>	<u>Occurrence #</u>
Bourget Creek		105 A/13	4
Frances River		105 A/6	3
Hyland River		105 A/1	1
Liard River		105 A/2	2



**Watercourse Name:** Common: Swift Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 08' N, 130° 55' W NTS 105 B/2,3

**History and Previous Work:**

Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd. performed a seismic geophysical survey on placer claims owned by A.T. Syndicate. Surveying was done on four lines across the claims. The data are presented as time-distance plots with interpreted depth sections. The seismic survey indicated a greater than expected distance to bedrock, thus requiring rotary drill testing rather than backhoe testing.

No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for Swift Creek.

**Description:**

Swift Creek is a southeast flowing right limit tributary of the Swift River with a confluence approximately 1/2 mile south of Pine Lake and 1 mile north of the Pine Lake Air Strip.

Placer claims were in good standing on the creek on March 1, 1985. A check of placer claim maps at the end of January, 1995 showed these claims were no longer in good standing.

**Surficial Geology:**

The creek surficial deposits consist of glacio-fluvial boulders most measuring up to 6 inches in diameter with large amounts of gravel and only minor amounts of finer fractions being present. These deposits are 5 - 20 metres deep. Evidence for only the McConnell (Ruby) ice age (35,000 - 12,500 B.P.) exists in the area. The ice is believed to have flowed mostly in an east-west direction.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The presence of very strong magnetite in the overburden of a drill hole drilled in 1971 to test the "Oulette" silver-lead-zinc showing may have provided the encouragement to stake the placer claims. The creek in the area of the placer claims is underlain by black calcareous phyllite of Ordovician-Devonian age. Zinc, lead and copper skarn mineralization exists further up the creek.

**References:**

GSC Paper 68-34; Glacial Limits and Flow Patterns, Y.T. South 65°N  
 Minfile 105 B # 54  
 YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 45  
 YPMI 1985 - 1988; pg. 5

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Betty Creek

Other: Bettie Creek

**Location:** 60° 44' N, 130° 27' W

NTS 105 B/9

**History and Previous Work:**

Betty Creek may have seen some work during the original stampede into the area in 1875 but no record exists of it.

Recent history of the creek shows that the discovery claim was staked on May 10, 1934 by Robert McCleery and W. L. Irvine. Three additional claims were staked above discovery in May and June of the same year. No record exists of work having been performed on these claims.

No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for Betty Creek.

**Description:**

Betty Creek is a left limit tributary of Sayyea Creek located approximately 5 miles from its confluence with the Liard River. It has a length of about 4 miles, runs southeast in a narrow, moderately steep valley.

**Surficial Geology:**

The gravel in the creek is likely not frozen since the early hand miners on Sayyea Creek were hampered by water in their deeper workings. These gravels probably contain silt and sand having a glacio-fluvial origin and are 5 - 20 metres thick.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by late Proterozoic quartz-biotite schist, and quartzite. Limy zones within these rocks have been altered to garnet-diopside skarns near the margin of the Cretaceous Cassiar batholith. These skarns have seen exploration for tungsten, molybdenum, and copper.

**References:**

Archives Government Record 172, pg. 20  
GSC Memoir 178; pg. 4  
Minfile 105 B #93

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Cabin Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 44' N, 130° 16' W NTS 105 B/9

**History and Previous Work:**

Claims were staked on this creek during the small stampede of miners into the area following the discovery of coarse gold on Sayyea Creek in 1874. The activity probably ceased with other work in the area following the death of 4 miners from scurvy in the winter of 1875.

Claims were in good standing on Cabin Creek from approximately the beginning of 1983 until the end of 1989. No claims are known to be in good standing since that date.

No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for Cabin Creek.

**Description:**

Cabin Creek is a right limit tributary of the Liard River approximately 4 miles south of Sayyea Creek. The miners who entered the area during the brief stampede in 1875 built cabins at the mouth of the creek. It is from the existence of these cabins that the creek gets its name. The 12-mile long creek runs essentially easterly in a relatively narrow valley having a moderate gradient.

**Surficial Geology:**

The gravel in the creek does not seem to be frozen since the early hand miners on Sayyea Creek were hampered by water in their deeper workings. These gravels probably contain silt and sand having a glacio-fluvial origin and are 5 - 20 metres thick.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by late Proterozoic quartz-biotite schist, and quartzite. Limy zones within these rocks have been altered to garnet-diopside skarns near the margin of the Cretaceous Cassiar batholith. These skarns have seen exploration for tungsten, molybdenum, and copper.

**References:**

Minfile 105 B #93  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 61  
YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 45  
YPMI 1985 - 1988; pg. 4

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Liard River Other  
**Location:** 60° 39' N, 130° 00' W NTS 105 B/9

**History and Previous Work:**

Prospecting parties began moving into the Yukon in 1872 when the placer activity slowed in the Cariboo district of B.C. That year, the party of Arthur Harper, Leroy (Jack) McQuesten, and Albert Mayo reported gold "colours" on the Liard River. Prospecting the Liard River was too slow and difficult for the party so they chose to float down the Mackenzie and enter the Yukon by the Rat Pass and the Porcupine River.

In 1874, coarse gold was discovered for the first time in the territory on Sayyea Creek, a tributary on the upper Liard River. This discovery resulted in a small stampede into the area. The stampede proved to be short lived when the remoteness, the hazardous nature of the Liard, and the finding of no further economic deposits discouraged further activity. No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for this period of work on the Liard River.

A flurry of staking activity occurred during the summer of 1954 along the Liard River between the Alaska Highway and the Frances River. This was because of a great interest in the black sands of the area.

In January, 1983, placer claims and leases in good standing existed along the Liard River from about a mile upstream of the Scurvy Creek confluence downstream to its confluence with Cabin Creek. By the end of March, 1985, all of these claims had lapsed. No record exists of work having been done on them. No other claims have been staked in the area.

**Description:**

The Liard River rises in the St. Cyr range and flows southeast to cross the Yukon - British Columbia border below the town of Watson Lake. It reaches its confluence with the Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson. French-Canadian voyageurs named it "Riviere aux Liards". "Liard" is the French word for cottonwood (poplar) which line the banks of the lower river.

**Surficial Geology:**

Gold located in gravels on river banks and bars in this area of the Liard may have originated from Sayyea, Cabin, and Scurvy Creeks. The unfrozen silt, sand, and gravel along the river have a glacio-fluvial origin and are 20 - 60 metres thick.

The creek is underlain by late Proterozoic quartz-biotite schist, and quartzite. Limy zones within these rocks have been altered to garnet-diopside skarns near the margin of the Cretaceous Cassiar batholith. These skarns have seen exploration for tungsten, molybdenum, and copper.

**References:**

- Archives Government Record # 366
- Assessment Reports #17403, #17404, #17509, and #19519
- Klassen, R.W.; Morison, S.R. (1978); GSC Open File 594
- YMI 1941 - 1959; pg. 105
- YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 61
- YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 3

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Sayyea Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 45' N, 130° 21' W NTS 105 B/9

**History and Previous Work:**

In 1874, coarse gold was discovered, some in nuggets over 1 ounce, for the first time in the Yukon on Sayyea Creek. The discovery was not rich by even the standards of the day. Four men worked 115 days to recover 77 3/16 ounces of gold. In spite of the modest pay, a small rush resulted in 1875. However, due to difficult access, to finding no other paying deposits, and to an outbreak of scurvy which killed 4 men during the winter of 1875, work in the area was abandoned.

Discovery claim was recorded on September 28, 1933 by Chris McDonald and Alfred H. Tigert. Six claims below discovery and 18 claims above discovery were staked the same month. Discovery and these 24 claims were transferred to J. E. Hammell on May 17, 1934. He maintained the claims in good standing until September, 1935. A 1 mile lease and several additional claims were staked above discovery in late 1933 and early 1934. No record of work or renewal of this lease and claims exists. Staking on Sayyea was again reported in 1951.

Only the gold production of the original discoverers exists from the creek.

Claims were again in good standing on the creek in January, 1983 and were still in good standing at the end of December, 1989. A test mining program was carried out in 1983 by Karat Mines Ltd. Testing was done at several locations over about a mile of the creek; starting just upstream of a canyon located approximately 2 1/2 miles from the confluence with the Liard River. Some of the open cuts and underground workings of the 1874 hand miners were located. Gold from the property is reported to be both fine and coarse grained.

Two 1 mile placer leases, PL 9164 (owned by Gerald Edzerza) and PL 9392 (owned by Fred Hasselberg) are in good standing until 1995. Claims, P 23826 - 23832, held by Fred Hasselberg; Gerald, Lil, and Gordon Edzerza; and Curt Rehfeldt, are in good standing until October 31, 2000. Claim, P 23855, was recorded on May 28, 1993 by Freda Campbell; and is good until that date in 1999.

**Description:**

Sayyea Creek is a right limit tributary of the Liard River on which the first coarse gold found in the Yukon was located in 1874. The creek is named after John Sayyea who, with 3 partners, found the gold. It is a relatively short creek with a gentle gradient and a low water flow.

**Surficial Geology:**

The gravel in the creek does not seem to be frozen since the early hand miners were hampered by water in their deeper workings. The finding of open cuts and underground workings during the 1983 operation suggests the gravels are both shallow as well as deeper and that the gold was resting on bedrock. ...

### **Bedrock Geology:**

Sayyee Creek is probably underlain by late Proterozoic quartz-biotite schist, and quartzite like Cabin Creek just to the south. Limy zones within these rocks have been altered to garnet-diopside skarns near the margin of the Cretaceous Cassiar batholith. These skarns have seen exploration for tungsten, molybdenum, and copper.

### **References:**

Archives Government Record # 172, pg. 250  
GSC Memoir 178; pg. 4  
GSC Memoir 284; pg. 647  
YMI 1941 - 1959; pg. 82  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 2, 61  
YPMI 1983 - 1984; pgs. 3, 45, 46  
YPMI 1985 - 1988; pg. 4

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Bedrock Creek Other Mel Creek

**Location:** 61° 46' N, 131° 03'W NTS 105 B/14

**History and Previous Work:**

A claim was recorded on Bedrock Creek by William Couture on September 15, 1932. This claim and a large number of claims on Shootamook Creek were staked in a small rush into the area in 1932. Two claims were reported in good standing on Bedrock Creek in 1934.

There is no record of work on or renewal of the claim from that year.

While Yukon Yellow Metal Ltd. and Oropex Minerals Inc. were carrying out hardrock exploration in the area between 1988 and 1990, the creek was renamed Mel Creek by Mel Holloway, the president of both companies. The only indication of work found at this time were some old flumes, pieces of punch plate, a shovel, a pick, and a rake fashioned from antler.

**Description:**

Bedrock Creek is described as a right limit tributary of Shootamook Creek located at 19 Above. It is a small, shallow creek which enters Shootamook Creek beside a graphitic phyllite bluff. It has a small watershed which in places has steep graphitic or sericitic phyllite banks. Water in the creek relies strongly on snow melt so water will be greatly reduced or even cease when no snow remains.

**Surficial Geology:**

The creek has shallow (4 - 5 ft.) deposits of boulders of limestone and graphitic or sericitic phyllite up to 8 inches on a side. Approximately 50 % of the stream bed will consist of gravel and finer material down to clay size.

**Bedrock Geology:**

These claims are underlain by Lower Cambrian phyllite and dolomite cut by younger rhyolite intrusions and faulting. Weak gold values up to 6 grams/tonne have been obtained from silicified shear zones associated with rhyolite dykes.

**References:**

Archives Government Record # 172, pg. 150  
Carlyle, L. (1989) Report and Addendum on the Matt-Mathew and Hugh Creek Claims, Private Report to Oropex Minerals Inc.  
GSC Memoir 178; pg. 4



**Watercourse Name:** Common: Shootamook Creek Other: Shootanook Creek

**Location:** 60° 49' N, 131° 02' W NTS 105 B/14

**History and Previous Work:**

The Discovery claim on Shootanook Creek, as the creek was originally known, was recorded by Billy Smith and his wife, Kitty, on April 19, 1932. Billy Smith was Chief of the Tagish Band. He named the creek "Shomdenook" which means "rising up". This relates to an Indian legend about a mythical golden man who rose from the earth. The Smith family kept the discovery claim in good standing until 1939.

The small rush which resulted from their discovery resulted in 20 claims below discovery and 33 claims above discovery being recorded in 1932. No record of work nor quantity and quality of gold have been found from these claims. All work, with the exception of the discovery claim, appears to have ended by the spring of 1935.

On August 7, 1985, Mel Holloway recorded discovery claim, P 23784, which approximately covers the discovery claim worked by the Smith family. In the summer of 1988, Mel Holloway flew an 8 inch pontoon-equipped suction dredge into his discovery claim. The old cabins in which the family lived; old tools, flumes, sluiceboxes; as well as trenches and stacked boulders from their sluicing operations were located by Mr. Holloway on his claim. The Holloway claim is in good standing until August 7, 1995.

Mr. Holloway had limited success with his suction dredge. When the pontoon framework broke, he converted the dredge for land-based use. He used this equipment in small testing programs in 1991 and 1992. No quantity or quality of gold has been reported from this operation; however, the gold was described as flat, smooth and dull in colour with some stain.

**Description:**

Shootamook Creek starts in Ford Lake and runs primarily between cliff-like banks of phyllite, quartzite, and limestone in a generally eastward direction toward its confluence with Scurvy Creek approximately 25 miles away. It has a swift current and a water flow which is generally 30 - 40 ft. wide and 3 - 3.5 ft. deep.

Mr. Holloway's discovery claim covers the confluences of two tributaries to Shootamook Creek. The right limit tributary which runs in front of the Smith cabins was named Matt Creek after Holloway's son. The second, Red Creek, is a left limit tributary which enters Shootamook about 100 metres below Matt Creek.

Matt Creek is a small, shallow creek with a limited watershed. Its confluence with Shootamook Creek is marked by a pronounced gully which extends upstream about 300 metres. From this point, the creek bed becomes less and less pronounced until it completely disappears as it is followed up the hillside. The creek is dependent upon snow melt water and seepage for its flow.

The Red Creek watershed is much larger, extending northwestward about 3 miles from Shootamook. It is frequently bordered by steep and cliff-like rock bluffs of limestone and sericitic or graphitic phyllite. The creek was given the name Red Creek because the rocks on the stream bottom have a pronounced red iron oxide staining for the last 300-400 metres of its course. The iron oxide has been traced to a strongly sheared and sericitic fault containing pyrite which crosses the stream at this point. Stacked boulders from Mr. Smith's placer operations line this portion of the creek.

### **Surficial Geology:**

The bottom of Shootamook Creek is primarily covered with rounded boulders having 6 to 12 inch diameters; occasionally boulders of 6 to 10 ft. in diameter lie in the stream. The current of the creek is fast enough such that particles finer than gravel size are washed away. The work that was done by Mr. Holloway in Shootamook with his suction dredge suggests that the deposits in the creek bottom are 10 - 12 feet deep. Most of the creek has steep banks so any placer gravels are most likely to exist in deltas formed at the confluences with its tributaries.

Evidence of placer mining along Shootamook Creek only exists in the area of Mel (Bedrock), Red, and Matt Creeks. The testing done on Matt Creek in 1991 and 1992 showed 4 feet of mixed gravel with clay seams and slide rock lay over the bedrock. Gold was probably spread throughout the gravel but concentrated on the bedrock. The same situation is expected to exist on Mel (Bedrock) Creek. On Red Creek the surficial gravels are expected, given the size of its delta, to be deeper (approaching 10 feet). The much larger size of the canyon at its mouth and its much larger watershed would also suggest this possibility.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

These claims are underlain by Lower Cambrian phyllite and dolomite cut by younger rhyolite intrusions and faulting. Weak gold values up to 6 grams/tonne have been obtained from silicified shear zones associated with rhyolite dykes.

### **References:**

Archives Government Record # 172, pg. 100

Carlyle, L. (1989) Report and Addendum on the Matt-Mathew and Hugh Creek Claims, Private Report to Oropex Minerals Inc.

YMI 1941 - 1959; pg. 8

YPMI 1991 - 1992; pg. 28

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Tributary of Scurvy Creek

**Location:** 60° 49' N, 131° 04' W, NTS 105 B/14

**History and Previous Work:**

Placer claims, P 23837 - P 23842 inclusive, were recorded on the creek on August 12, 1992 by Eagle Creek Mining & Exploration Corporation. They are in good standing until August 12, 1998.

No production is known to have occurred here.

**Description:**

The creek is an unnamed right limit tributary of Scurvy Creek located upstream approximately 3 miles from the confluence of Shootamook Creek with Scurvy Creek.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits of the creek consist of glacio-fluvial boulders measuring up to 10 inches in diameter with large amounts of gravel and only minor amounts of finer fractions being present. The depth of these deposits will likely not exceed 15 feet.

**Bedrock Geology:**

These claims are underlain by Lower Cambrian phyllite and dolomite cut by younger rhyolite intrusions and faulting. Weak gold values up to 6 grams/tonne have been obtained from silicified shear zones associated with rhyolite dykes.

**References:**

Minfile 105 B # 45, 136, 137

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Dome Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 55' N, 130° 42' W NTS 105 B/15

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim on Dome Creek was recorded by Lars Johnson and Glen Rapson on June 7, 1934. The lower limit of the discovery claim is described as being approximately 1/4 mile above the mouth. Claims 1 and 2 below and 1 and 2 above were recorded the same day. Johnson and Rapson recorded claims 3 and 4 above on August 14, 1934. All 7 claims were renewed until 1936.

No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for this creek.

**Description:**

Dome Creek is a southeast flowing, right limit tributary of the Liard River approximately 9 miles upstream from Scurvy Creek.

**Surficial Geology:**

The gravel in the creek does not seem to be frozen since the early hand miners on Sayyea Creek were hampered by water in their deeper workings. These gravels probably contain silt and sand having a glacio-fluvial origin and are 5 - 20 metres thick.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is probably underlain by thin-bedded Cambro-Silurian phyllite and limestone. Narrow quartz veins containing chalcopyrite and trace gold occur in these rocks.

**References:**

Archives Government Record # 172, pg. 176  
Minfile 105 B # 49, 50  
GSC Memoir 178; pg. 4

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Little Scurvy (Scurvie) Creek Other

**Location:** \_\_\_\_\_ 60° 48' N, 130° 33' W NTS 105 B/15

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim on Little Scurvy Creek was recorded by Alfred H. Tigert and Lester Anderson on April 12, 1934. Frederick H. Hodgins recorded #1 Below and Stanley R M<sup>W</sup>William recorded #1 Above on the same day. Discovery claim and #1 Above were transferred to the Liard Gold Trust on March 8, 1935.

No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for this creek.

**Description:**

Little Scurvy Creek is a left limit tributary to Scurvy Creek. Its confluence with Scurvy Creek is just below rapids which occur on Scurvy approximately 2 miles before it joins the Liard River.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits in the upper parts of Little Scurvy Creek are most likely relatively shallow (2 - 10 metres). As its confluence with Scurvy Creek is approached, the creek deposits become deeper (5 - 20 metres). These deposits have a glacio-fluvial origin and may not be frozen, may have larger amounts of sand and clay particles, and may have water seepage in the more gentle slopes of the lower creek.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is probably underlain by thin-bedded Cambro-Silurian phyllite and limestone. Narrow quartz veins containing chalcopyrite and trace gold occur in these rocks.

**References:**

Archives Government Record #172; pg. 300  
GSC Memoir 178; pg. 4  
Minfile 105 B # 49, 50

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Rainbow Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 57' N, 130° 43' W NTS 105 B/15

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim was recorded on Rainbow Creek by Glen Rapson and Lars Johnson on June 5, 1934. Apparently a total of 10 claims and 2 - 1 mile leases were in good standing on Rainbow Creek that year and were kept in good standing until 1936. Two men were reported to be working in the vicinity of Rainbow Creek in 1938.

No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for this creek.

**Description:**

Rainbow Creek is a left limit tributary of the Liard River directly opposite from the confluence of Dome Creek with the Liard. The creek runs southward in a watershed of 8 - 10 miles in length.

**Surficial Geology:**

The gravel in the creek does not seem to be frozen since the early hand miners on Sayyea Creek were hampered by water in their deeper workings. These gravels probably contain silt and sand having a glacio-fluvial origin and are 5 - 20 metres thick.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is probably underlain by thin-bedded Cambro-Silurian phyllite and limestone. Narrow quartz veins containing chalcopyrite and trace gold occur in these rocks.

**References:**

Archives Government Record # 172; pg. 164  
GSC Memoir 178; pg. 4  
GSC Memoir 220; pg. 10  
Minfile 105 B # 50, 51

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Scurvy Creek Other Scurvy Creek  
**Location:** 60° 49' , 130° 32' W NTS 105 B/15

**History and Previous Work:**

Scurvy Creek was being worked in 1874 - 1875 during the first small rush of gold seekers into the Yukon. In fact, it was on this creek where the 4 miners died of scurvy in the winter of 1875; thus its name. The 4 miners were apparently buried near the mouth of the creek.

The creek was wrongly identified as Scurry Creek by H.S. Bostock in his 1933 Yukon Mineral Industry report. Glen Rapson and Garfield Smith owned 2 claims and a 1 mile lease on the creek in May, 1934. The lease was renewed for 1 year on May 4, 1934. The claims were renewed until May 31, 1936.

Placer claims were in good standing on Scurvy Creek on January 1, 1983, but had lapsed by March 1, 1985. Claims were again in good standing on the creek on December 31, 1989. Eagle Creek Mining and Exploration Corp. built a diversion on the creek in 1993. No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for Scurvy Creek.

**Description:**

Scurvy Creek is one of the most significant tributaries to the Upper Liard River. It rises in the Scurvy Lakes and flows in an east and southeast direction approximately 32 miles before its confluence with the Liard. It is a swiftly flowing stream which runs for the most part between cliff-like banks. Scurvy passes through about a half mile of significant rapids just upstream from its confluence with Little Scurvy Creek a distance of 2 miles from the Liard River.

**Surficial Geology:**

In the upper reaches of the creek surficial deposits consist of glacio-fluvial boulders measuring 6 to 10 inches in diameter with large amounts of gravel and only minor amounts of finer fractions being present. The depth of these deposits will likely not exceed 15 feet. Significant numbers of large boulders (1 - 3 metres) have slide into the creek from the cliff faces along its sides.

Below its confluence with Little Scurvy Creek, the creek deposits are likely deeper. These deposits may not be frozen, may have larger amounts of sand and clay particles, and may have water seepage in the more gentle slopes of the lower creek.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is probably underlain by thin-bedded Cambro-Silurian phyllite and limestone. Narrow quartz veins containing chalcopyrite and trace gold occur in these rocks.

**References:**

Archives Government Record # 172; pg. 312

GSC Memoir 178; pg. 4

Minfile 105 B # 50, 51

GSC Memoir 284; pg. 647

YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 61

YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 45

YPME 1985 - 1988; pg. 4



**Watercourse Name:** Common: Surprise Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 58' N, 130° 43' W NTS 105 B/15

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim on Surprise Creek was recorded by Lars Johnson and Glen Rapson on August 14, 1934. Claims 1 to 4 Above were recorded the next day by R.M. Halpenny, Clara G. Worthington, J.S. Peppard, and H.A. Dyke. All 5 claims were renewed to August, 1936.

No record of any other claims ever having existed on this creek have been found. No records of gold quality or production are known to exist for Surprise Creek.

**Description:**

Surprise Creek is a left limit tributary of Rainbow Creek. It flows southwest to its confluence with Rainbow about 1 mile before it joins the Liard River. It has a length of approximately 4 miles. It appears to have a relatively gentle slope; so water flow is probably gentle. The water flow appears to be highly dependent upon water from snow melt; it may be discontinuous.

**Surficial Geology:**

The gravel in the creek does not seem to be frozen since the early hand miners on Sayyea Creek were hampered by water in their deeper workings. These gravels probably contain silt and sand having a glacio-fluvial origin and are 5 - 20 metres thick.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is probably underlain by thin-bedded Cambro-Silurian phyllite and limestone. Narrow quartz veins containing chalcopyrite and trace gold occur in these rocks.

**References:**

Archives Government Record # 172; pg. 375  
 GSC Memoir 178; pg. 4  
 Minfile 105 B # 50, 51

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Tributary of Liard River

**Location:** \_\_\_\_\_ 60° 53' N, 130° 39' W NTS 105 B/15

**History and Previous Work:**

W.T. Irvine and H. McLean recorded claims on this creek on August 18, 1933. There is no record of work, renewal, production or gold quality from this creek.

**Description:**

The creek flows southeast into the Liard River about 6 miles above Scurvy Creek. The creek appears to have a length of about 8 miles through relatively gentle terrain. It appears to be largely dependent upon snow melt for its flow so probably only flows in the spring.

**Surficial Geology:**

The gravel in the creek does not seem to be frozen since the early hand miners on Sayyea Creek were hampered by water in their deeper workings. These gravels probably contain silt and sand having a glacio-fluvial origin and are 5 - 20 metres thick.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is probably underlain by thin-bedded Cambro-Silurian phyllite and limestone. Narrow quartz veins containing chalcopyrite and trace gold occur in these rocks.

**References:**

Archives Government Record # 172; pg. 177  
Minfile 105 B # 49

PLACER CREEK LISTING - 105 B

<u>Watercourse Name</u>	<u>Other Name</u>	<u>NTS Map Sheet #</u>	<u>Occurrence #</u>
Bedrock Creek	Mel	105 B/14	6
Betty Creek	Bettie	105 B/9	2
Cabin Creek		105 B/9	3
Dome Creek		105 B/15	9
Liard River		105 B/9	4
Little Scurvy Ck.	Little Scurvie	105 B/15	10
Rainbow Creek		105 B/15	11
Sayyea Creek		105 B/9	5
Scurvy Creek	Scurry	105 B/15	12
Shootamook Creek	Shootanook	105 B/14	7
Surprise Creek		105 B/15	13
Swift Creek		105 B/2,3	1
Unnamed trib. of Liard R.		105 B/15	14
Unnamed trib. of Scurvy Ck.		105 B/14	8

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Tributary of Teslin Lake

**Location:** 60° 01' N, 132° 28' W NTS 105 C/1

**History and Previous Work:**

Michael Ray Camp recorded claim, P 41501, on July 7, 1994 on this tributary of Teslin Lake. No record of work or production exists from this claim.

**Description:**

Flows from B.C. northeastward where it enters the west side of Teslin Lake near its southern end.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits will have a thickness of 25 - 40 feet. The deposits are of glacio-fluvial and glacial origin consisting of boulder gravel with some bands of sand and silt. The area may be floored with moraine deposits. It was apparently only covered by the McConnell ice age (35,000 to 12,500 B.P.) to an elevation of about 5500 feet. The ice most likely moved northwest up the Teslin valley.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Metamorphic Pennsylvanian and Permian Cache Creek Group sediments. Sediments consist of argillaceous and quartzitic siltstone, sandstone, greywacke, banded chert, and minor limestone.

**References:**

DIAND, Mining Recorder Maps  
GSC Map 1125A; Teslin, 1963

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Moose Brook

Other: Moose Creek

**Location:** 60° 09' N, 134° 00' W

NTS 105 C/4

**History and Previous Work:**

Helfrich Pipeliners did test work along the right limit of the creek in 1982. The results of the work are reported to have been disappointing. Claims were in good standing on Moose Brook as of January 1, 1983. T. Kabanak had an operation on this creek in 1983. Claims, P 12058 - 12067, on this creek were recorded on April 1, 1981, and are in good standing until December 1, 1997. They are apparently owned at this time by Victor Guinet. There were 30 ounces of crude gold, having a fineness of 837 reported from the 1983 operations on Moose Brook.

**Description:**

Moose Brook is a tributary of Little Atlin Lake running into it from the west. It has a length of approximately 10 miles and enters the west side of the lake near its mid-point. The creek has a limited watershed and is highly dependent on snow melt for its flow; this made it necessary to store water from the creek to have enough for sluicing.

**Surficial Geology:**

The Kabanak operation apparently worked most of the creek valley with a cut width of 100 feet. The valley floor was uneven with a deposit thickness of 25 feet on the left limit increasing to 40 feet on the right limit. The deposit consisted primarily of silt, with a band of sand, and pebble and boulder gravel approximately 15 feet thick in the middle. Some of the boulders were up to 3 feet across. Several feet of bedrock were mined with the gravel during the operation.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek overlies Permian limestone, argillite, slate, and greenstone. It has its headwaters on Jubilee Mountain in the Whitehorse map sheet where these sedimentary rocks contain metamorphosed volcanic rocks and Cretaceous granites, peridotite and serpentinite. The gold may have originated in these rocks.

**References:**

- GSC Map 1125A, Teslin, 1963
- GSC Map 1093A, Whitehorse, 1960
- YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 62, 65
- YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 48

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Wolverine Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 11' N, 133° 55' W NTS 105 C/4

**History and Previous Work:**

Claims, P 26866 - 26870, were recorded on July 23, 1986. Work was being done on this creek by Don MacGregor in 1988. The claims are in good standing until October 1, 1997, and are apparently owned by Bellringer Resources Ltd. and Radian Resources. No record has been found of gold quantity or quality from this creek.

**Description:**

Wolverine Creek is a tributary of Little Atlin Lake running into it from the west. It has a length of approximately 14 miles and enters the west side of the lake about 2 miles from its south end. Wolverine Creek appears to have a gentler slope and a larger watershed than that of Moose Brook.

**Surficial Geology:**

The operation probably encountered similar mining conditions to that found at the 1983 Kabanak operation on Moose Brook approximately 2 miles further north. The deposit thicknesses probably varied from 25 feet to 40 feet and consisted primarily of silt, with a band of sand, and pebble and boulder gravel approximately 15 feet thick in the middle. Some of the boulders being up to 3 feet across.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek overlies Permian limestone, argillite, slate, and greenstone. It has its headwaters on the southern end of Jubilee Mountain in the Whitehorse map sheet where these sedimentary rocks contain metamorphosed volcanic rocks and Cretaceous granites, peridotite and serpentinite. The gold may have originated in these rocks.

**References:**

GSC Map 1125A, Teslin, 1963  
GSC Map 1093A, Whitehorse, 1960  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 62  
YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 48

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Seaforth Creek Other

**Location:** 60° 23' N, 133° 38' W NTS 105 C/5

**History and Previous Work:**

Claims were in good standing on this creek at January 1, 1983 but had lapsed by March 1, 1985. By 1985, the land on which the creek rests had become a parcel selected under the Yukon Native Land Claims.

No record of work or production has been found from these claims.

**Description:**

Seaforth Creek is a short, relatively slow flowing stream which starts in Dalayee Lake. It flows about 8 miles before joining the flow from Seaforth Lake a short distance north of the lake. It then flows northward to cross the Alaska Highway to join Squanga Creek just south of Squanga Lake.

**Surficial Geology:**

The area through which the creek flows is relatively flat lying and swampy; from this, it is assumed that surficial deposits are deep and saturated with water.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Seaforth Creek is underlain by Permian and/or Triassic altered volcanics cut by Jurassic or Cretaceous peridotite, pyroxenite, granite and diorite. Chromite is associated with small peridotite plutons. Gold occurs with chalcopyrite and galena in quartz veins also associated with peridotite.

**References:**

GSC Map 1125A, Teslin, 1963  
Minfile 105 C # 28  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 62

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Tributary of Little Atlin Lake

**Location:** 60° 17' N, 133° 58' W NTS 105 C/5

**History and Previous Work:**

Claim, P 41617 was recorded by Richard Michael Gartner on August 5, 1994. Claim, P 41618, was recorded by George James Roberts on August 8, 1994. No work or production has occurred from this creek at this time.

**Description:**

The creek flows southwestward to where it crosses the Atlin Road to enter Little Atlin Lake on its east side near the north end. The creek has a drainage of about 4 miles in length with several tributaries making up its headwater catchment. The creek has a steep gradient and is largely dependent upon melting snow for its flow.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits will have a thickness of 25 - 40 feet. The deposits are of glacio-fluvial and glacial origin consisting of boulder gravel with some bands of sand and silt. The area may be floored with moraine deposits. It was apparently only covered by the McConnell ice age (35,000 to 12,500 B.P.) to an elevation of about 5000 feet. The ice most likely moved northwest up the Atlin Lakes valley.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek drains an area of Pennsylvania and Permian Cache Creek Group sediments. These sediments in this area consist primarily of limestone with minor chert, argillite, slate and greenstone.

**References:**

DIAND, Mining Recorder Maps  
GSC Map 1125A; Teslin, 1963



**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Tributary of Thirtymile Creek

**Location:** 60° 37' N, 132° 33' W NTS 105 C/10

**History and Previous Work:**

Claims were in good standing on this creek at January 1, 1983 but had lapsed by March 1, 1985. By 1985, the land on which the creek rests had become a parcel selected under the Yukon Native Land Claims.

No record of work or production has been found from these claims.

**Description:**

The creek rises in the Thirtymile Range and flows southwestward to its confluence with Thirtymile Creek about 10 miles before it joins the Nisutlin River. It has several tributaries draining a significant watershed. The creek probably has a good, swift water flow.

**Surficial Geology:**

The Thirtymile and Englishman's Ranges had ice from the McConnell ice age flow over them at approximately 5000 feet in elevation. The ice moved toward the west. The creek deposits are glacio-fluvial in origin and are most likely 5 - 15 metres in depth.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by Mississippian argillaceous quartzite, slate, phyllite and limestones cut by stocks of Cretaceous granite, granodiorite, and diorite. The creek headwaters have been explored for tin, silver, lead, zinc, and copper.

**References:**

GSC Map 1125A, Teslin, 1963  
Minfile 105 C # 38

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Squanga Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 33' N, 133° 26' W NTS 105 C/11

**History and Previous Work:**

Claims P 32924, P 33063, P 33007 - P 33009, and P 33030 are in good standing at the confluence of Squanga Creek with the Teslin River. These claims were recorded between 1992 and 1994 and are owned by Brian Scott. The claims are all in good standing until August 24, 1998. No record of production or gold quality has been found from this creek.

**Description:**

Squanga Creek flows northeastward from Squanga Lake to its confluence with the Teslin River at a point approximately 8 miles downstream from Johnson's Crossing on the Alaska Highway. Squanga Creek has a large drainage in a wide valley having a low gradient. Squanga Creek is a significant left limit tributary of the Teslin River having a strong water volume and a slow flow rate.

**Surficial Geology:**

Squanga Creek has a wide valley having a low gradient and a swampy nature. The hills surrounding the valley are rounded and glaciated. This suggests that the creek will have deep deposits of sands, silts, and gravels.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Squanga Creek drains peridotite, pyroxenite, and diorite plugs located at the south end of Squanga Lake. It then flows over Permian and/or Triassic intermediate and pyroclastic volcanic rocks intercalated with Upper Triassic and/or Jurassic argillaceous conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone.

**References:**

DIAND, Mining Recorder Maps  
GSC Map 1125A; Teslin, 1963

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Wilson Creek Other: 112 Mile Creek  
**Location:** 60° 40' N, 133° 25' W NTS 105 C/11

**History and Previous Work:**

A placer lease was held by Golden Empire Mines Ltd. on the upper part of Wilson Creek in 1981. The lower end of the lease lies 2.2 miles above its confluence with the Teslin River. Golden Empire Mines performed a magnetometer survey along a 2755 foot baseline following the creek. Magnetic anomalies were expected to show buried placer concentrations of magnetite, gold and platinum. Earlier operators had apparently mined gold and platinum on the creek. Six linear magnetic anomalies trending north to northeast were located.

No further indication of work or production have been found from the creek. The lease was still in good standing on January 1, 1983 but had lapsed by March 1, 1985. The headwaters of the Wilson Creek have subsequently been selected under the Yukon Land Claims.

**Description:**

Wilson Creek enters the Teslin River just south of Henry Island located approximately 15 miles downstream from the bridge at Johnson's Crossing. The creek has its headwaters in the Big Salmon Range of the Pelly Mountains just south of Cone Mountain. The creek is about 14 miles in length with a significant watershed and a moderate to steep gradient. The creek is named after George Wilson; a former postmaster in Whitehorse who found gold in the creek and mined it for several years.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits will have a thickness of 5 - 20 metres. The deposits are of glacio-fluvial and glacial origin consisting of boulder gravel with some bands of sand and silt. The area may be floored with moraine deposits. It was apparently only covered by the McConnell ice age (35,000 to 12,500 B.P.) to an elevation of about 5500 feet. The ice most likely moved northwest up the Teslin valley.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by Upper Triassic Lewes River Group greywacke and volcanic rocks which are in contact with Mississippian schist, gneiss, quartzite and greenstone. Quartz veins carrying gold, platinum, silver and base metals intrude these rocks.

**References:**

GSC Map 1125A, Teslin. 1963  
 Minfile 105 C # 15, 16  
 YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 62  
 YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 47  
 YPME 1985 - 1988; pgs. 6, 7

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Cottonwood Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 55' N, 132° 58' W NTS 105 C/14

**History and Previous Work:**

Gold was found for the first time in the area on Sidney Creek in 1902; a small rush occurred in June - July of 1905. If work was done at this time on Cottonwood Creek, no record exists.

On July 27, 1988, Joey H. Grant of St. Johns, Arizona recorded the 5 mile placer lease, PL 7976, on Cottonwood Creek. Apparently no work or production was reported since the lease lapsed the following year.

**Description:**

Cottonwood Creek is a northeasterly and easterly flowing tributary of the Nisutlin River. Its confluence with the Nisutlin is approximately 12 miles north of that for Sidney Creek. The watershed of Cottonwood Creek is about 9 miles long with the creek having a moderate to flat lying slope and running in a wide valley.

**Surficial Geology:**

The deposits here would likely be similar to those reported from work on Iron, Sidney, and Evelyn Creeks. They probably consist of thick deposits of silt, sand, and bouldery gravel. Some of the gravel being stained red with iron. The overburden is likely not to be frozen and is water saturated.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by schist, gneiss, quartzite, and limestone of Cambrian or earlier age. These rocks are cut by a large Cretaceous intrusion of granite, granodiorite, and diorite north of Sidney Creek in the upper part of Iron Creek, northwest of the headwaters of Cottonwood Creek.

**References:**

DIAND, Mining Recorder Map 105 C/14  
GSC Map 1125A, Teslin, 1963  
Minfile 105 C # 20, 21

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Evelyn Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 46' N, 133° 04' W NTS 105 C/14

**History and Previous Work:**

Gold was found for the first time in the area on Sidney Creek in 1902; a small rush occurred in June - July of 1905. If work was done at this time on Evelyn Creek, no record exists.

Evelyn Creek may have seen some activity in about 1920 and again from 1932 - 1936 when a considerable amount of work was done on Iron Creek. Again, no record exists.

No claims were in good standing on Evelyn Creek on January 1, 1983. However, in 1984, work was being done on the creek by Blue Chip Resources Ltd. Work was apparently being done on the creek by Brulee Enterprises in 1988. Bruno and A. Poulin were apparently doing work on the creek in 1990. However, no activity is known to have occurred on the property since 1988. The lower 5 miles of Evelyn Creek and Sidney Creek from just above their confluence to the Nisutlin River have been selected under the Yukon Indian Land Claims. Evelyn Creek above this land claim selection is still held under placer claims by the Poulin family of Whitehorse.

No record of gold quality or production exists from all the work on Evelyn Creek.

**Description:**

Evelyn Creek flows in a generally northeasterly direction toward its confluence with Sidney Creek approximately 8 miles before it enters the Nisutlin River. Evelyn Creek has its headwaters on the eastern slopes of the Big Salmon Range of the Pelly Mountains. The creek has a large watershed, lies in a wide valley, and has a shallow gradient.

**Surficial Geology:**

The 1984 operation took place approximately 1 mile upstream from the South Canal Road crossing. Deposits present are reported to consist of silt, sand, and bouldery gravel. Some of the gravel was stained red with iron. During the operation, two pits were dug to an approximate depth of 5 feet. The pits filled with seepage water so the deposits do not appear to be frozen; nor was bedrock encountered.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by Mississippian or earlier chlorite-epidote-biotite schists and amphibolite cut by Cretaceous granite, granodiorite and diorite.

**References:**

GSC Memoir 178; pg. 4  
 GSC Memoir 209; pg. 5  
 Minfile 105 C # 19, 41  
 YPMI 1983 - 1984; pgs. 47, 48  
 YPME 1985 - 1988; pg. 6

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Iron Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 51' N, 133° 19' W NTS 105 C/14

**History and Previous Work:**

The first gold on Iron Creek was staked in June 1905 by W. Mooreside, Joe Brewer, Jim Thompson, and Charles Anderson. The original discoverer of gold, Jim Thompson, had called it Willow Creek but the Mining Recorder, R.C. Miller, called it Iron Creek because there were too many Willow Creeks already.

In approximately 1920, a Seattle man named Bonebreak spent two years working on the creek with a monitor. Iron Creek again was prospected during 1932 and 1933, then equipment was brought in during 1934. 20 miles of road were built from the Nisutlin River along Sidney Creek to Iron Creek. Apparently 22 men were employed to build the road, 6500 feet of flume, and 2000 feet of pipeline to serve 3 monitors. 75,000 cubic yards of gravel were processed in 1934 with the work being reported as satisfactory. Two men were left on the property to drive a drift during the winter. It seems that by 1936 mining was becoming difficult. L.W. Staples of Inca Mining Corp. drilled 5 lines of holes about 1000 feet apart on the creek. Some of the holes were 82 feet deep and showed that the deep channel extended under the northeast bank. This made operation uneconomical so no further work was undertaken. No record of gold quality or production exists from this work.

Work was being done on Sidney and Iron Creeks by Gold Beach Corporation in June, 1988 when the operation was inspected by Water Resources personnel but had been abandoned by August, 1989 when the next inspection occurred. No operations are known to have been active on the creek between the years 1988 and 1993. 23 placer claims and 3 placer leases were in good standing on Iron Creek on March 2, 1995.

**Description:**

Iron Creek is a large, left limit tributary of Sidney Creek with their confluence located approximately 18 miles above its entrance into the Nisutlin River. The lower portion of the creek flows gently in a wide southeastward lying valley with a large number of left limit tributaries. The upper portion of the creek curves toward the west in a valley which narrows and becomes steeper.

**Surficial Geology:**

The fact that the drilling done by Staples in 1936 indicated that some of the holes were 82 feet deep indicate that the deposits are quite deep. Two miners being left to drive a drift during the winter of 1934-35 suggest that the deposits are not normally frozen. This information indicates that the deposits probably consist of silt, sand, and bouldery gravel similar to those found on Evelyn Creek.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by schist, gneiss, quartzite, and limestone of Cambrian or earlier age. These rocks are cut by a large Cretaceous intrusion of granite, granodiorite, and diorite in the upper reaches of the creek.

**References:**

GSC Memoir 284; pg. 637  
Minfile 105 C # 20, 21, 57  
YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 47  
YPME 1985 - 1988; pg. 6

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Sidney Creek Other: Sydney Creek

**Location:** 60° 46' N, 132° 57' W NTS 105 C/14

**History and Previous Work:**

Gold was first discovered on Sidney Creek by Jim Thompson in 1902. A small rush in June and July of 1905 resulted from this discovery. Any gold found during this time must not have proven to be economic since no record of its quality or production is known to exist.

In 1934, 20 miles of road were built from the Nisutlin River along Sidney Creek to Iron Creek. During the years 1932 to 1936, considerable work was done on Iron Creek which would have necessitated travel along this road, but no mention is made of any work being done on Sidney Creek.

Claims were in good standing along most of the length of Sidney Creek on January 1, 1983. On March 1, 1985 only a few claims at the confluence with Iron Creek remained in good standing. As at December 31, 1989, Sidney Creek had valid claims and leases extending from its confluence with the Nisutlin River to approximately 5 miles past its confluence with Iron Creek. On March 2, 1995 eleven claims, owned by the Gruber family of Whitehorse, were in good standing at the lower end of the creek above the land claim selection. Work was being done on Sidney and Iron Creeks by Gold Beach Corporation in June, 1988 when the operation was inspected by Water Resources personnel but had been abandoned by August, 1989 when the next inspection occurred. The Gold Beach operation is the only significant work known to have occurred on Sidney Creek.

**Description:**

Sidney Creek is a major right limit tributary of the Nisutlin River. It has its headwaters in the Big Salmon Range of the Pelly Mountains north of the headwaters of Evelyn Creek. The watershed is approximately 30 miles in length having a large number of left and right limit tributaries of which Evelyn and Iron Creeks are the most important. The creek runs southeastward in a moderate to wide valley having a gradient sufficient to give the creek a swift and significant flow.

**Surficial Geology:**

The large watershed with a large number of tributaries, the moderately wide valley, and the swiftness of the water flow suggest that the creek deposits are likely going to be like its tributary, Evelyn Creek. The deposits present at Evelyn consist of silt, sand, and bouldery gravel. Some of the gravel was stained red with iron. These deposits are probably not frozen; and are probably quite thick.



**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by schist, gneiss, quartzite, and limestone of Cambrian or earlier age. These rocks are cut by a large Cretaceous intrusion of granite, granodiorite, and diorite north of Sidney Creek in the upper part of Iron Creek.

**References:**

Minfile 105 C # 20, 21  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 62  
YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 47  
YPME 1985 - 1988; pg. 6

**PLACER CREEK LISTING - 105 C**

<b><u>Watercourse Name</u></b>	<b><u>Other Name</u></b>	<b><u>NTS Map Sheet #</u></b>	<b><u>Occurrence #</u></b>
Cottonwood Creek		105 C/14	9
Evelyn Creek		105 C/14	10
Iron Creek		105 C/14	11
Moose Brook	Moose Creek	105 C/4	2
Seaforth Creek		105 C/5	4
Sidney Creek	Sydney Creek	105 C/14	12
Squanga Creek		105 C/11	7
Unnamed trib. of Little Atlin Lake		105 C/5	5
Unnamed trib. of Teslin Lake		105 C/1	1
Unnamed trib. of Thirtymile Creek		105 C/10	6
Wilson Creek	112 Mile Ck.	105 C/11	8
Wolverine Creek		105 C/4	3

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Cottonwood Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 08' N, 134° 15' W NTS 105 D/1

**History and Previous Work:**

A 1000 foot discovery claim was recorded on Cottonwood Creek by Julius Holmes on August 1, 1901. He renewed the claim until July 30, 1904. The discovery claim is reported to have been located 1 mile up the creek from Taku Arm.

**Description:**

Cottonwood Creek is described as being a tributary of Tagish Lake, 2 miles up Taku Arm. At this location on Taku Arm there are creeks running into the lake from both sides. One stream drains eastward from Lime Mountain at the intersection of Tagish Lake and Taku Arm; the other drains westerly from the range just south of Jubilee Mountain. The description does not indicate which stream is intended; therefore, it is assumed that the stream draining the Jubilee Mountain is the one intended. This assumption was made because there has been placer mining on Moose Brook and Wolverine Creeks draining the Jubilee Mountain area to the east.

Cottonwood Creek has a moderately large drainage area of approximately 8 miles in length. It has 4 or 5 tributaries which form its headwaters draining the Jubilee Mountain area. The creek has a steep gradient at the headwaters which becomes more gentle as the lake is approached.

**Surficial Geology:**

Nearer its headwaters, the stream flow would be less, be swifter, and have shallower deposits because of the steeper gradient. The stream flow would be larger, less swift, and have deeper deposits nearer the lake.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek overlies Permian limestone, metamorphosed volcanic and pyroclastic rocks and greenstone. It has its headwaters on the southern end of Jubilee Mountain where these rocks are cut by Cretaceous granites, peridotite and serpentinite. The gold may have originated in these rocks.

**References:**

Archives Government Record # 346; pg. 400  
GSC Map 1093A; Whitehorse, 1961

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Moose Brook

Other: Moose Creek

**Location:** 60° 16' N, 134° 00' W

NTS 105 D/1

**History and Previous Work:**

Helfrich Pipeliners did test work along the right limit of the creek in 1982. The results of the work are reported to have been disappointing. T. Kabanak had an operation on this creek in 1983. Claims, P 23446 - 23455, and P 11852 - 11871, owned by Terry and Gerald Kabanak are in good standing until December 1, 1995. No further work is known to have occurred. The gold fineness from Moose Brook is reported to be 837.

**Description:**

Moose Brook is a tributary of Little Atlin Lake running into it from the west. It has a length of approximately 10 miles and enters the west side of the lake near its mid-point. The creek has a limited watershed and is highly dependent on snow melt for its flow; this made it necessary to store water from the creek to have enough for sluicing.

**Surficial Geology:**

The Kabanak operation apparently worked most of the creek valley with a cut width of 100 feet. The valley floor was uneven with a deposit thickness of 25 feet on the left limit increasing to 40 feet on the right limit. The deposit consisted primarily of silt, with a band of sand, and pebble and boulder gravel approximately 15 feet thick in the middle. Some of the boulders were up to 3 feet across. Several feet of bedrock were mined with the gravel during the operation.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek overlies Permian limestone, argillite, slate, and greenstone. It has its headwaters on Jubilee Mountain where these sedimentary rocks contain metamorphosed volcanic rocks and Cretaceous granites, peridotite and serpentinite. The gold may have originated in these rocks.

**References:**

GSC Map 1125A, Teslin, 1963  
 GSC Map 1093A, Whitehorse, 1960  
 YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 62, 65  
 YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 48

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Pennycook Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 15' N, 134° 16' W NTS 105 D/1

**History and Previous Work:**

Claims have been in good standing on Pennycook Creek from at least January 1, 1983. Only one claim, P 41493, still remained in good standing on the creek. This claim is owned by Brian Scott and is in good standing until June 15, 1995. Ted Sandor has done some work on the creek. He apparently had a small operation in 1988; then, in 1989, he did some seismic work and hand panning on the creek. In 1990, Water Resources personnel reported no activity on his property.

**Description:**

Pennycook Creek is a northwest flowing tributary of Tagish Lake which enters the east side of the lake where Tagish River leaves the lake. The creek has a length of 12 to 15 miles and has its headwaters on the northwest face of Jubilee Mountain. Most of the creek lies on moderate to gently sloping, treed portions of the mountainside. Much of the water flow for the creek is dependent upon snow melt; therefore, the creek flow would be swift and adequate for mining during spring flood but would dry up later in the season.

**Surficial Geology:**

Surficial deposits on the creek are quite thick and consist of poorly sorted gravels, sand and silts probably of glacio-fluvial origin. Gravels contain boulders up to 5 inches in diameter. The deposits are not thought to contain permafrost and are quite well drained.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek overlies Permian limestone, argillite, slate, and greenstone. It has its headwaters on Jubilee Mountain where these sedimentary rocks contain metamorphosed volcanic rocks and Cretaceous granites, peridotite and serpentinite. The gold may have originated in these rocks.

**References:**

DIAND, Mining Recorder Maps  
 GSC Map 1093A; Whitehorse, 1961  
 Minfile 105 D # 1, 157  
 YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 64  
 YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 49  
 YPME 1985 - 1988; pg. 8

**Watercourse Name:** Common; Unnamed Tributary of Little Atlin Lake

**Location:** 60° 14' N, 134° 05' W NTS 105 D/1

**History and Previous Work:**

Claims P 41623 - P 41625, and P 41767 on the left limit tributary are owned by Donald Loehndorf. P 41767 is in good standing until November 7, 1995 and P 41623 - P 41625 are in good standing to August 12, 1996. Claims P 32996, and P 33204 - P 33224 on the right limit tributary are also owned by Donald Loehndorf. P 32996 is in good standing until October 29, 1999 and claims P 33204 - 33224 are in good standing until October 1, 1995. No record of production has been found from these claims.

**Description:**

The creek flows northeast toward Little Atlin Lake from its headwaters on the northeast slopes of Jubilee Mountain. It joins Little Atlin Lake on its western shore approximately 2 miles from its north end. Most of the creek lies on treed slopes having a moderate slope. This would suggest that the creek is largely dependent upon snow melt for its flow. The flow would not be very swift and may dry up after the snow melted.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits on this creek are probably similar to those encountered at the Kabanak operation on Moose Brook located 8 to 10 miles further south. At the Kabanak operation, the valley floor was uneven with a deposit thickness averaging 10 metres (33 feet). The deposit consisted primarily of silt, with a band of sand, and pebble and boulder gravel approximately 15 feet thick in the middle. Some of the boulders were up to 3 feet across.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek overlies Permian limestone, argillite, slate, and greenstone. It has its headwaters on Jubilee Mountain where these sedimentary rocks contain metamorphosed volcanic rocks and Cretaceous granites, peridotite and serpentinite. The gold may have originated in these rocks.

**References:**

GSC Map 1093A; Whitehorse, 1961  
Minfile 105 D # 1, 157

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Wolverine Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 10' N, 134° 00' W NTS 105 D/1

**History and Previous Work:**

Work was being done on this creek by Don MacGregor in 1988 but no further work is known to have occurred. Claims, P 26870 and P 27264, are owned by Bellringer Resources Ltd. and Radian Resources; the first is in good standing until October 1, 1997 and the second until October 1, 1996. Claim, P 41533 is owned by Judith Olivia Dunlop and is in good standing until July 26, 1995. Claims, P 33109 - P 33111, are owned by JoAnne Mary Gilbert, Jeffrey Gilbert, and Donald MacGregor and are all in good standing until August 23, 1995. No record of production has been found from these claims.

**Description:**

Wolverine Creek is a tributary of Little Atlin Lake running into it from the west. It has a length of approximately 14 miles and enters the west side of the lake about 2 miles from its south end. Wolverine Creek appears to have a gentler slope and a larger watershed than that of Moose Brook.

**Surficial Geology:**

The operation probably encountered similar mining conditions to that found at the 1983 Kabanak operation on Moose Brook approximately 2 miles further north. The deposit thicknesses probably varied from 25 feet to 40 feet and consisted primarily of silt, with a band of sand, and pebble and boulder gravel approximately 15 feet thick in the middle. Some of the boulders being up to 3 feet across.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek overlies Permian limestone, argillite, slate, and greenstone. It has its headwaters on the southern end of Jubilee Mountain where these sedimentary rocks contain metamorphosed volcanic rocks and Cretaceous granites, peridotite and serpentinite. The gold may have originated in these rocks.

**References:**

GSC Map 1125A, Teslin, 1963  
 GSC Map 1093A, Whitehorse, 1960  
 YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 62, 64  
 YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 48, 49

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Bell Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 02' N, 134° 54' W NTS 105 D/2

**History and Previous Work:**

P.W. and Martin Bell recorded claims #1 and #2 on the creek on September 8, 1900. There is no record of any work or production having come from the creek. The claims recorded by the Bell brothers were not renewed; nor is there any record of claims having been recorded on the creek since this time.

**Description:**

Bell Creek is a tributary of Lake Bennett described as being on its western shore 5 miles from the foot of the lake (the foot of the lake is assumed to be the southern end of the lake). The creek is 3 - 4 miles in length flowing easterly from the Bennett Range. The creek has a steep and narrow valley.

**Surficial Geology:**

The bottom of the creek has a thin layer, up to 5 metres, of gravel and sand probably of glacial till.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Wheeler describes the rocks underlying the Bennett Range as being gneissic "porphyritic" granodiorite with remnants or roof pendants of metamorphosed volcanic rocks.

**References:**

Archives Government Record # 346, pg. 200  
GSC Map 1093A, Whitehorse, 1961



**Watercourse Name:** Common: Big Thing Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 04' N, 134° 34' W NTS 105 D/2

**History and Previous Work:**

Claims were in good standing on Big Thing Creek on January 1, 1983 and were still in good standing on March 1, 1985. By December 31, 1989, the lower portions of the creek had been selected under the Yukon Indian Land Claims. The claims were undoubtedly staked to test the possibility of gold having been eroded downstream from the erosion and glaciation of the gold-bearing veins at the creek headwaters. A cat road has been pushed down the creek from the mine exploration road which passes the old Arctic Gold and Silver Mine near the headwaters of the creek. There is evidence of placer testing having occurred along the sides of the creek. No record has been found of gold production or gold quality obtained from this work.

**Description:**

Big Thing Creek is a steep, generally easterly flowing tributary of Windy Arm of Tagish Lake with its headwaters on the northeast flank of Montana Mountain. The creek flows into the west side of Windy Arm over a delta-like area on which the old town of Conrad had been built. At the base of cliff faced mountainsides and on the top of this delta, the Skagway Road passes. Directly above the road, Big Thing Creek passes through a canyon which extends for about a mile upstream from the road. Above the canyon, the creek valley gradually widens until, at the headwaters, a glacial cirque valley exists. The creek is largely dependent upon snow melt for its flow but a significant flow exists through the summer from seepage.

**Surficial Geology:**

The deposits in the creek are quite erratic in their distribution. They are generally 5 - 20 feet in thickness and consist of poorly sorted pebble and boulder gravels, sand, and minor silt. Some of the boulders are very large, measuring up to 6 feet across. The deposits are generally well drained with pockets of permafrost existing on north-facing slopes.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The headwaters of Big Thing Creek are underlain by granodiorite and diorite of the Cretaceous Coast Intrusions. Further downstream, the creek passes over Permian metamorphosed volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks. Any gold is thought to have originated in the epithermal quartz veins emplaced in fractures in the intrusions at the headwaters.

**References:**

GSC Map 1093A; Whitehorse, 1961  
 YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 64  
 YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 49  
 YPME 1985 - 1988; pg. 8

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Hawkins Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 04' N, 134° 50' W NTS 105 D/2

**History and Previous Work:**

Claims #1 and #2 were recorded on the creek on May 18, 1901 by Julio (?) C. Phelps (?) and J.F. Barteau. There is no record of work having been done on the creek nor any record of gold production.

**Description:**

Hawkins Creek is described as being a tributary of Lake Bennett immediately north of the Dundalk Siding on the White Pass and Yukon Route. The creek, therefore, drains the western slopes of Brute Mountain, on the northwest corner of Montana Mountain. Montana Mountain has several gold-silver mines located on it; notably, the Venus and Arctic Gold and Silver Mines. The creek flows southwesterly in a steep and relatively narrow channel. The watershed of the creek is relatively restricted being only 3 - 4 miles long with 3 or 4 short tributaries at its headwaters. The creek is highly dependent upon snow melt for its flow so may dry up during the summer.

**Surficial Geology:**

The upper portion of the Hawkins Creek probably has deposits of glacial till up to 5 metres thick. As the lake is approached, the deposits are likely to be of glacio-fluvial origin and to be 5 - 20 metres thick.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The rocks underlying Hawkins Creek are Upper Triassic Lewes River Group metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

**References:**

Archives Government Record # 346; pg. 300, 301  
 GSC Map 1093A, Whitehorse, 1961  
 Minfile 105 D # 11

**Watercourse Name:** Common: McDonald Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 07' N, 134° 47' W NTS 105 D/2

**History and Previous Work:**

There is no record of a discovery claim having been recorded, but the #1 Above claim is thought to have been recorded by Andrew Spence on February 6, 1899. Claims #7, #24, #25, #27, #42, #44, #45, #47, #49, #63, #67, and #68 Above were apparently recorded throughout the month of February. All the claims were laid over until June 1, 1899; it would seem that there was uncertainty about who was to record them and/or how they were to be recorded.

There is no record of the claims having been renewed or of any work having been done on them so it is assumed that they lapsed and were never restaked.

**Description:**

McDonald Creek is described as being a tributary of Bennett Lake on its eastern shore approximately 10 miles south of the police post at Carcross. It has its headwaters on the northeastern slopes of Brute Mountain directly north of the Arctic Gold and Silver Mine. The creek first runs northward from its headwaters, then curves to toward the northwest about 4 miles before it enters the lake. The creek has a moderate to steep slope and flows in a large U-shaped glacial valley. Its flow is largely dependent upon snow melt so the flow is greatly reduced during the late summer.

**Surficial Geology:**

Most of the creek bed is filled with glacial till to depths, in places, up to 20 metres. As the lake is approached, the deposits develop a glacio-fluvial character with thicknesses occasionally thicker than 20 metres.

**Bedrock Geology:**

McDonald Creek is underlain by Pennsylvanian and Permian metamorphosed volcanic rocks of the Taku Group and greywacke, arkose, quartzite, conglomerate, and hornfels of Lower Jurassic Laberge Group. These rocks are cut by Cretaceous Coast Intrusions of granite and granodiorite.

**References:**

Archives Government Record #346; pg. 1  
 GSC Map 1093A, Whitehorse, 1961  
 Minfile 105 D #10

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Morse Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 06' N, 134° 50' W NTS 105 D/2

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim was recorded on November 20, 1903 by Chris Frenzen and William H. Rosenberg. A claim called "Creek" was recorded on June 30, 1899 by R.S. Morse. Claim #1 Below was recorded by Bernat August Frost on May 11, 1904. Claim #14 Below was recorded on July 4, 1899 by F.R.S. Barlee. Claim #15 Below was recorded by George H. Postlethwaite on July 8, 1899. Claim #16 Below was recorded on July 4, 1899 by J.C. Strickland.

No record exists of work or production from these claims.

**Description:**

Morse Creek is described as being a tributary on the eastern shore of Lake Bennett located approximately 10 miles south of the telegraph station in Carcross. The discovery on the creek is reported to have been 3 1/2 miles up the creek. From this description, it is assumed the location of this creek is slightly south of McDonald Creek. The creek flows through a steep, narrow valley in a northwest direction. It has its headwaters on the western slopes of Brute Mountain. Its flow may dry up in the summer since most of its water is dependent upon snow melt.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits at the headwaters of this creek are glacial till having a maximum thickness of 5 metres. As the lake is approached, these deposits are thicker, up to 10 metres. They also develop a glacio-fluvial character.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Most of Morse Creek is underlain by Upper Triassic metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lewes River Group. The headwaters are underlain by Lower Jurassic conglomerate, quartzite, hornfels, arkose, and greywacke of the Laberge Group.

**References:**

Archives Government Record #346; pg. 98  
 GSC Map 1093A, Whitehorse, 1961  
 Minfile 105 D #11

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Tributary of Windy Arm

**Location:** 60° 03' N, 134° 35' W NTS 105 D/2

**History and Previous Work:**

Placer claims existed on this creek on January 1, 1983. They appear to have lapsed as of March 1, 1985. A claim called Sandpiper, P 32656, exists at the confluence of the creek with Windy Arm. The claim is owned by Robert G. Hilker and is in good standing until September 3, 1997. No record of production has been found for this creek.

**Description:**

The creek flows in a northwesterly direction and joins Windy Arm on its eastern shore at about its mid-point. The creek has an 8 - 10 mile long drainage, a narrow valley and a steep gradient. The creek appears to have a limited watershed so is probably highly dependent upon snow melt for its flow and may dry up in the summer.

**Surficial Geology:**

The creek appears to have a narrow, even canyon-like valley, and a steep gradient so deposits are probably of glacial till having a thickness of less than 5 metres.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by Permian metamorphic sedimentary and volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks. Trace gold is found in scattered quartz lenses containing arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, minor galena and chalcopyrite.

**References:**

GSC Map 1093A; Whitehorse, 1961  
Minfile 105 D # 2  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 64  
YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 49

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Tributary of Bennett Lake

**Location:** 60° 02' N, 134° 51' W NTS 105 D/2

**History and Previous Work:**

D. Wookey and a helper did testing along the right limit of the creek in 1983; then did more extensive work in 1984. Nothing is known about the quantity or quality of the gold produced.

**Description:**

The creek flows northwest and enters Lake Bennett on its east side approximately 3 miles from the Yukon-British Columbia border. The watershed of the creek seems to be relatively restricted in size and only 5 to 6 miles in length. Above the White Pass and Yukon Route railway, the creek has a fairly wide valley having a modest slope.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits in the area mined are described as being 12 feet deep and not frozen. The whole thickness was sluiced during mining and consisted of sand, clay, and gravel.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Wheeler describes the bedrock underlying the creek as a hornblende-biotite-oligoclase granodiorite. The steeper slopes to the northeast of the creek are Lower Jurassic greywacke, arkose, quartzite, conglomerate, argillite, or hornfels.

**References:**

GSC Map 1093A, Whitehorse, 1961  
YPMI 1983 - 1984; pgs. 49, 50

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Two Horse Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 25' N, 135° 10' W NTS 105 D/6

**History and Previous Work:**

Placer claims were in good standing on Two Horse Creek on January 1, 1983; were still in good standing at March 1, 1985, but had lapsed by December 31, 1989.

In 1982, a significant amount of work was done on placer lease, PL 5313, owned by K. Hougen. The work was performed on Two Horse Creek, 2 miles upstream from its confluence with the Watson River. A 6.5 foot deep test pit was excavated on a terrace northeast of the creek. Bedrock was not located but fine gold was recovered from a boulder layer at a depth of 4.3 feet.

In addition to the excavation, a magnetometer survey was conducted over a 3940 by 100 foot grid on the northeast bank of the creek. Survey lines were at 100 foot spacings with readings being taken along lines perpendicular to the creek. A strong magnetic anomaly on 4 adjacent lines may have located a possible paleo-channel near the base of the hill slope northeast of the creek.

**Description:**

Two Horse Creek has its headwaters in Alligator Lake and flows in a gentle curve east and southeast between Twin Mountain and Double Mountain toward its confluence with the Watson River. The creek flows in a wide U-shaped glacial valley having a slope sufficient to give the creek a swift rate of flow. Two Horse Creek has a strong flow all year since it rises in Alligator Lake. Tributaries to the creek tend to be short entering the stream from the steep slopes of the surrounding mountains. The flow from these tributaries is largely dependent upon snow melt.

**Surficial Geology:**

Two Horse Creek has cut its way through several rock bluffs. These bluffs are covered by flat terraces which cover the bluffs with 3 to 10 feet of glacio-fluvial sand, silt, and boulder gravel. The flat terraces have widths between several feet to 330 feet.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The portion of the creek which saw the work in 1982 is underlain by a down faulted block of Tantalus Formation arkose, siltstone, conglomerate, and argillite. The surrounding areas are underlain by metamorphosed sediments and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group and the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group. These are cut by Cretaceous intrusions and volcanic rocks.

**References:**

GSC Memoir 312, Whitehorse Map-Area, 1961  
 YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 64  
 YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 49  
 YPME 1985 - 1988; pgs. 8, 9

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Creek just south of Golden Horn Subdiv.

**Location:** 60° 36' N, 134° 49' W NTS 105 D/10

**History and Previous Work:**

Placer lease, PL 9399, was recorded on June 14, 1994. Placer lease, PL 9479, was recorded on August 23, 1994. Discovery claim, P 41735 was recorded October 13, 1994. The claim and the 2 leases are all valid until their anniversary dates in 1995 and are all owned by Raymon Gondar. No record of work or production has been found for this area.

**Description:**

The claim map and topographic map of the area show no creek where these leases and claim exist. This does not mean there isn't one, it may indicate that it is only seasonally active or may have been missed by cartographers.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits in the area have a glacio-fluvial origin. They exist on a thick terrace of sand, silt and gravels having an estimated thickness of 30 - 60 metres. The terrace is on the south side of the Yukon River and is a pitted terrain. These pits may catch and store water as the water source.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The area is underlain by the northeast edge of the Cretaceous Whitehorse Stock which cuts metamorphosed sediments and limestone of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group and the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group.

**References:**

DIAND, Mining Recorder Map 105 D/10  
GSC Memoir 312, Whitehorse Map-Area, 1961  
Minfile 105 D #62



**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Tributary of Yukon River

**Location:** 60° 37' N, 134° 50' W NTS 105 D/10

**History and Previous Work:**

Sixteen claims and 2 placer leases were staked on this creek in 1994. On June 24, 1994, the 1 mile placer lease, PL 9417, was recorded in the ownership of Randy Netter. Claims P 41515 and P 41516 were recorded on July 14, 1994 to David I. Sande and Mary E. Armstrong. Placer claims, P 41722 - 41734, were recorded on October 13, 1994 to Raymon Gondar. The following day, the 3 mile first tier placer lease, PL 9527, was recorded in the ownership of Doug. H. Gondar. Then on November 8, 1994, claim P 41768 was recorded in the name of Daniel Cornett. All of these properties are held in good standing to their anniversary dates in 1995. No record of work or production is known to exist for any of the properties.

**Description:**

The creek is a northeast flowing left limit tributary to the Yukon River. It flows from a terrace on the south side of the river. It has an unknown, but probably limited, sized watershed. The relatively flat nature of the area and flow which is largely dependent on snow melt suggests the creek flows only in the spring.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits in the area have a glacio-fluvial origin. They exist on a thick terrace of sand, silt and gravels having an estimated thickness of 30 - 60 metres. The terrace is on the south side of the Yukon River and is a pitted terrain. These pits may, in part, catch and store water and form part of the water source.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The area is underlain by the northeast edge of the Cretaceous Whitehorse Stock which cuts metamorphosed sediments and limestone of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group and the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group.

**References:**

DIAND, Mining Recorder Map 105 D/10  
GSC Memoir 312, Whitehorse Map-Area, 1961  
Minfile 105 D #62

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Wolf Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 34' N, 134° 57' W NTS 105 D/10

**History and Previous Work:**

The George Co-discovery claims, P 41769 and 41770, exist on the left limit branch of Wolf Creek. They are owned by Robert Forman and are in good standing until their anniversary date of December 1, 1995. Three claims are in good standing on the right limit tributary of Wolf Creek; claims P 41772 - 41774. They are in good standing until January 4, 1996 and are owned by Robert Forman, Tom Cuthbertson, and Charlotte Cuthbertson respectively. No work or production has been recorded from these claims.

It may have been on Wolf Creek where the first payable gold in the Yukon River watershed was obtained by a Mr. Cummins and 3 partners in 1880. The stream from which they took the gold is described as being a small stream about 15 miles above Miles Canyon.

**Description:**

The claims lie along a relatively flat portion of Wolf Creek approximately 7-8 miles upstream of its confluence with the Yukon River. The claims are just upstream of where the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway crosses Wolf Creek. Wolf Creek has a significant and swift flow year-round since it has its headwaters in Coal Lake, which lies between Coal Ridge and Double Mountain. Coal Lake lies another 8 - 10 miles upstream from the claims. Wolf Creek flows northeast and east from Coal Lake in relatively wide channels cut through bedrock and surficial deposits.

**Surficial Deposits:**

Wolf Creek has cut its way through several rock ridges. The bedrock is covered by flat terraces of sand, silt, and bouldery gravel. The creek has cut through these glacio-fluvial terraces which frequently are 3 - 20 metres deep. The flat terraces have widths between several feet to several hundreds of feet.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Wolf Creek in the area of the claims is underlain by greywacke, conglomerate, quartzite, and limestone of the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group. Copper-molybdenite mineralization occurs in skarns where these sediments come in contact with the Cretaceous Whitehorse Stock.

**References:**

GSC Memoir 312, Whitehorse Map-Area, 1961  
 Minfile 105 D #58

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Porter Creek (?) Other:  
**Location:** 60° 42' N, 135° 16' W NTS 105 D/11

**History and Previous Work:**

Claim, P 32599, was recorded on June 19, 1991 to Bruce Barbutza. It has subsequently been transferred to Patrick Livingston. The claim is valid until its anniversary date in 1995. No record of work or production has been found for this claim.

**Description:**

The claim is situated at the headwaters of Porter Creek, just downstream of Louise Lake. Louise Lake is the lower of the 2 Jackson Lakes. Porter Creek, in the area of the claim, lies in a wide, treed glacial valley. It is believed that most of the water flow from Jackson Lakes and this creek has been diverted into McIntyre Creek by the Yukon Electrical Company Ltd. to generate electricity for the Whitehorse power grid. It is known that the flow remaining in Porter Creek below the main Yukon Electrical powerhouse is now utilized by the char fish hatchery operated by Icy Waters Ltd.

**Surficial Geology:**

It is believed that 3 periods of glaciation have, at least partially, covered the Whitehorse map-area but evidence exists from only the last one. This period of glaciation is called the McConnell (Ruby) and lasted from 35,000 to 12,500 year before the present. This ice sheet appears to have covered everything to an elevation of 6,000 to 6,500 ft. The ice moved westward, northwestward, and northward along major valleys. The creek has cut through some ridges of bedrock, but has primarily cut its way through glacio-fluvial material having a thickness of 4 - 10 metres. This material is formed of sand, silt, and bouldery gravel. The material is generally unsorted and unlayered with the boulders having a diameter of up to one foot.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Porter Creek is underlain by metamorphosed sediments and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group and the sediments of the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group. These rocks have been cut by stocks of Cretaceous Coast Intrusions. The area is just west of the Whitehorse Copper Belt so has seen some exploration for copper skarn mineralization.

**References:**

GSC Memoir 312, Whitehorse map-area, 1961  
 Minfile 105 D # 76, 79, 131

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Flat Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 54' N, 135° 31' W NTS 105 D/13

**History and Previous Work:**

Placer claims, P 41685 and 41686, recorded on August 30, 1994 in the names of Roland Boucher and Al Ronquist. They are valid until their anniversary date in 1995. No record of work or production has been found for these claims.

**Description:**

Flat Creek has its headwaters on the western slopes of Flat Mountain; north of the Takhini Hot Springs. It flows southwestward for most of its course but turns and runs south for the last 3 - 4 miles above its confluence with the Takhini River. The creek has a relatively gentle slope, cutting its way through a wide, treed valley.

**Surficial Geology:**

The area of Flat Creek is covered with thick deposits of glacio-fluvial material. These deposits contain drumlins, terraces, and abandoned channels which expose thicknesses of 10 + metres of material. These deposits may contain pockets of permanently frozen ground. The ice moved in a westward or northwestward direction. Flat Creek has a large watershed so has a significant but slow flow.

**Bedrock Geology:**

Flat Creek is underlain by limestone and metamorphosed sediments of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group which are cut by granodiorite and granite of the Cretaceous Coast Intrusions. The area has seen exploration for copper skarn mineralization with associated trace amounts of gold.

**References:**

DIAND, Mining Recorder Map 105 D/13  
 GSC Memoir 312, Whitehorse map-area; 1961  
 GSC Paper 68-34, "Glacial Limits and Flow Patterns, Yukon Territory, South of 65° N"  
 Minfile 105 D #83, #118, #119

**Watercourse Name:** Common: McIntyre Creek Other  
**Location:** 60° 46' N, 135° 05' W NTS 105 D/14

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim was recorded to Wilson Foster and James E. Moody on April 21, 1904. Claim #24 Above was recorded to John F. Kelly on April 25, 1904. No record of work or production is known to exist from these claims.

No other placer claims are known to have ever been recorded on McIntyre Creek.

**Description:**

The creek was named for John McIntyre who discovered the copper in the Whitehorse Copper Belt on July 6, 1898. He died in Windy Arm at the end of November, 1902, while on a mail run.

McIntyre Creek has its headwaters on the northeast slopes of Mt. McIntyre. It runs in a general northeasterly direction to its confluence with the Yukon River just north of downtown Whitehorse. The creek has a significant and swift flow on a year-round basis. It runs through a moderate to steeply sloping, generally narrow valley. Its flow is utilized by the Yukon Electrical Co. Ltd. to generate electricity for the City of Whitehorse.

**Surficial Geology:**

It is believed that 3 periods of glaciation have, at least partially, covered the Whitehorse map-area but evidence exists from only the last one. This period of glaciation is called the McConnell (Ruby) and lasted from 35,000 to 12,500 year before the present. This ice sheet appears to have covered everything to an elevation of 6,000 to 6,500 ft. The ice moved in a generally northward direction along the Yukon River valley. The creek has cut through some ridges of bedrock, but has primarily cut its way through glacio-fluvial material having a thickness of 4 - 10 metres. This material is formed of sand, silt, and bouldery gravel. The material is generally unsorted and unlayered with the boulders having a diameter of up to one foot. Some eskers exist in the McIntyre Creek valley.

**Bedrock Geology:**

McIntyre Creek flows through the northern portion of the Whitehorse Copper Belt. It is underlain by metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group and Lower Jurassic Laberge Group. These rocks have been cut by stocks and plugs of Cretaceous Coast Intrusions. Skarn mineralization within these rocks has seen extensive exploration and production of copper with associated silver and gold.

**References:**

Archives Government Record #346, pg. 70  
 GSC Memoir 312, Whitehorse map-area; 1961  
 GSC Paper 68-34, "Glacial Limits and Flow Patterns, Yukon Territory, South of 65° N"  
 Minfile 105 D

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed Right Limit Trib. of Takhini River

**Location:** 60° 50' N, 135° 28' W NTS 105 D/14

**History and Previous Work:**

The "Tyke" placer claim, P 41489, was recorded on June 10, 1994 by Rob Tyacke. It is in good standing until its anniversary date in 1995. On record of work has been filed on this claim.

**Description:**

The claim is on the edge of a small lake having a small stream flowing to the east until it joins a larger unnamed creek flowing northerly to its confluence with the Takhini River. This stream joins the Takhini River on its right limit approximately 16 miles upstream of its confluence with the Yukon River. The main creek has its headwaters on the northwestern slope of Haeckel Hill. The stream has a sufficiently large watershed along its 12-16 mile length to provide a year-round flow of water. The stream gradient is relatively steep near the headwaters but becomes considerably more gentle as the Takhini River is approached.

**Surficial Geology:**

The creek flows through terraces and eskers of glacio-fluvial material. The area near the Takhini River has a pitted appearance; this suggests that the small lakes which form part of the stream's watershed may be kettle lakes. The surficial deposits are generally unsorted sands, silt, and bouldery gravels. The deposits are generally well drained and unfrozen. The McConnell Ice Sheet moved in a generally westerly or northwesterly direction in this area.

**Bedrock Geology:**

This unnamed creek is underlain by limestone and metamorphosed sediments of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group which are cut by granodiorite and granite of the Cretaceous Coast Intrusions. The area has seen exploration for copper skarn mineralization as well as copper and molybdenum vein mineralization with associated trace amounts of gold.

**References:**

DIAND, Mining Recorder Map 105 D/14  
 GSC Memoir 312, Whitehorse map-area; 1961  
 GSC Paper 68-34, "Glacial Limits and Flow Patterns, Yukon Territory, South of 65° N"  
 Minfile 105 D #104, #113

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Sheldon Creek Other: Geary Creek

**Location:** 60° 56' N, 134° 14' W NTS 105 D/16

**History and Previous Work:**

Bostock in GSC Memoir 284 mentions, for the years 1932 and 1933, a solitary placer miner having worked for several years on what he calls Geary Creek. He describes Geary Creek as a tributary of Teslin River which it enters from the west or left limit a little above the mouth of Boswell River. This is approximately the location of the confluence of what we now know as Sheldon Creek with the Teslin River. It is known that claims were in good standing on Geary Creek from 1936 to 1938. No record of the quality or quantity of the gold produced has been found.

Claims and/or leases were in good standing on Sheldon Creek on January 1, 1983 and were apparently still in good standing at December 31, 1989. In 1983, a seismic refraction survey was carried out over portions of upper Sheldon Creek to define the thickness of gravels over the Lewes River Group bedrock. 3500 feet of survey in three short lines were shot using dynamite and a 12-geophone spread.

In 1984, Orion Construction tested 3 areas of the right fork of Sheldon Creek. One of the tests was performed where the right fork begins, approximately 9 miles above the confluence with the Teslin River. The second test was done 1 1/2 miles up the right fork; while the third test was a total of 3 miles up the right fork. Actual mine cuts were worked at the lower 2 sites but only trenching was done at the site furthest up the creek. Nothing is known about the quantity or quality of the gold recovered.

Two placer claims, P 26003 and 26004, owned by Allan Routhier and Jack E. Smith remain in good standing from the 1984 work. The remainder of the right fork and the area on the main creek just below and above the right fork are held with 7 placer leases recorded in 1994. It is understood that a program of work is planned for Sheldon Creek during the summer of 1995.

**Description:**

Sheldon Creek has its headwaters on the eastern and northeastern slopes of Mt. Byng. It flows east from Mt. Byng for a distance of approximately 8 miles; at which point it turns sharply toward the north and flows the 9 remaining miles to its confluence with the Teslin River. The creek has a large watershed which provides a significant year-round flow. It also has a relatively steep gradient which gives the creek the velocity necessary to cut through, particularly during spring flood, the surface deposits and the bedrock.

### **Surficial Deposits:**

The work done by Orion Construction in the right fork showed the surficial deposits are 30 to 40 feet thick. The seismic survey was apparently not reliable since little bedrock was found during the work. The overburden consisted of an unsorted mixture of sand, gravel, rock, and blue clay.

The upper, eastward flowing, portion (right fork) runs moderately swiftly in a medium sized valley having steep slopes with prominent exposures of bedrock on both sides. The lower, northward flowing, portion (main fork) runs in a wider valley with less relief and less bedrock exposure. This suggests that the glaciation (probably McConnell) moved northwestward up the Teslin River valley and probably overran the topography along its sides. This would give the reduced relief and thicker glacio-fluvial deposits seen along the main fork of Sheldon Creek. The right fork of Sheldon Creek running at right angles to the ice flow may have been infilled by the glaciation; thus accounting for the thickness and unsorted nature of the glacial deposits seen here.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

New 1:50,000 scale mapping of the 105 D/16 map sheet released in February, 1995 has significantly changed the geology of the area at the headwaters of Sheldon Creek. Mt. Byng and the areas northwest of it are mapped as Mid-Triassic volcanic and intrusive rocks which had been mapped as Cretaceous Hutshi Group volcanics by Wheeler. The intrusion of the Mid-Triassic and Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments by several phases of Mid-Cretaceous intrusives have improved the mineral potential of the area. What is probably most significant for the area is the number of strong north-south striking faults recognized, this increases the likelihood of finding mesothermal quartz-carbonate gold veins. Also, the larger presence of limestone and limy sediments recognized in the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group sediments along the right fork of Sheldon Creek increases the chances for locating skarn hosted mineral deposits containing gold.

### **References:**

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GSC Memoir 284; Yukon Territory, pgs. 637, 647  
GSC Memoir 312; Whitehorse map-area, 1961  
Minfile 105 D #142, #184, #187, #189  
YMI 1941 - 1959; pg. 7  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 64  
YPMI 1983 - 1984; pgs. 49, 50  
YPME 1985 - 1988; pg.8



**PLACER CREEK LISTING - 105 D**

<b><u>Watercourse Name</u></b>	<b><u>Other Name</u></b>	<b><u>NTS Map Sheet #</u></b>	<b><u>Occurrence #</u></b>
Bell Creek		105 D/2	6
Big Thing Creek		105 D/2	7
Cottonwood Creek		105 D/1	1
Flat Creek		105 D/13	18
Hawkins Creek		105 D/2	8
McDonald Creek		105 D/2	9
McIntyre Creek		105 D/14	19
Moose Brook	Moose Creek	105 D/1	2
Morse Creek		105 D/2	10
Pennycook Creek		105 D/1	3
Porter Creek (?)		105 D/11	17
Sheldon Creek	Geary Creek	105 D/16	21
Two Horse Creek		105 D/6	13
Unnamed Ck. South of Golden Horn Sub.		105 D/10	14
Unnamed R.L. trib. Takhini River		105 D/14	20
Unnamed trib. Bennett Lake		105 D/2	12
Unnamed trib. Little Atlin Lake		105 D/1	4
Unnamed trib. of Windy Arm		105 D/2	11
Unnamed trib. of Yukon River		105 D/10	15
Wolf Creek		105 D/10	16
Wolverine Creek		105 D/1	5

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- DIAND, Whitehorse Office Mining Recorder Files and Maps
- DIAND, (1993) Yukon Minfile 105 A
- DIAND, (1993) Yukon Minfile 105 B
- DIAND, (1993) Yukon Minfile 105 C
- DIAND, (1993) Yukon Minfile 105 D
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- DIAND, Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1989 - 1990
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- GSC MAP 1125A; "Teslin", 1963
- GSC MAP 1093A, "Whitehorse", 1961
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- GSC OPEN FILE 594; KLASSEN, R.W.; MORISON, S.R. (1978); "Surficial Geology, Southern Yukon-Northern B.C."
- GSC PAPER 65-36; BOSTOCK, H.S. (1966); "Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory"
- GSC PAPER 68-34; HUGHES, O., CAMPBELL, R.B., MULLER, J.E. and WHEELER, J.O. (1967); "Glacial Limits and Flow Patterns, Y.T. South of 65° N"

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LEE, G.; Assessment Report #120001, (1982); Report on a magnetometer survey on Two Horse Creek placer lease for Kelly Hougen

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MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1939-1940; GSC Memoir 234

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Archives Government Record #346

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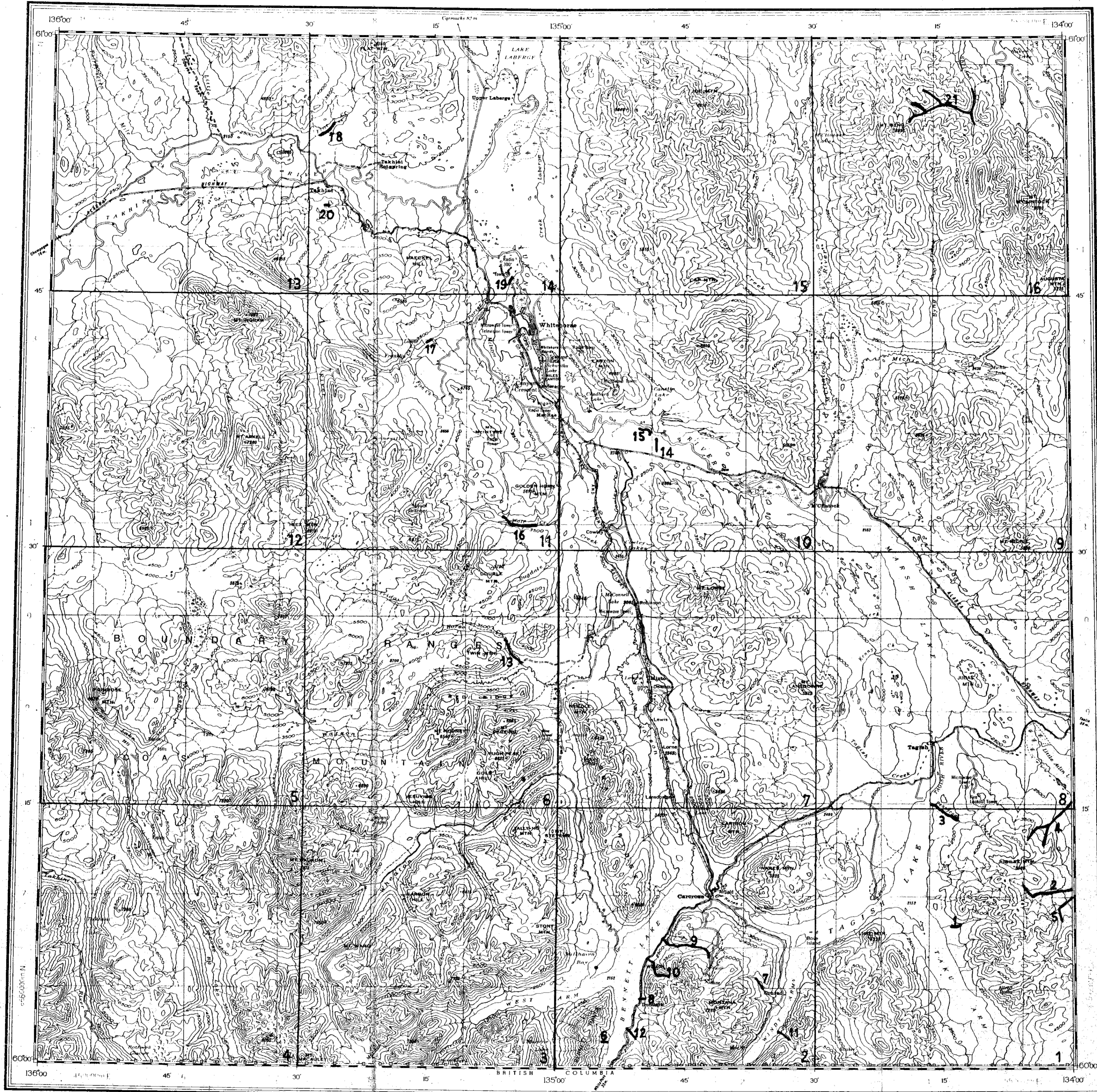
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 SERIES A 502 SÉRIE MAP 105 D CARTE ÉDITION 4 MCE ÉDITION

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES

EDITION 4

CANADA

CANADA, SHEET 105 D



REFERENCE

Road, loose surface graded and drained 2 lanes	—
Other roads	—
Railway (narrow gauge)	—
Abandoned railway grade	—
Telephone or telegraph line	—
Building	—
School	—
Post Office	—
Provincial boundary and monument	—
Height in feet above mean sea level	—
Intermittent stream	—
Marsh or swamp	—
Sand on gravel	—
Contours (interval 500 feet)	—
Obstacles (position approximate)	—
Wooded areas	—
Published 1949	
Surveyed, 1944 and compiled, 1947 by the Topographical Survey.	
Photographed and printed by the Army Survey Establishment	
R.C.E.C. Department of National Defence, 1949	
ROADS-ROUTES	
hard surface - pavée	—
loose surface - de gravier	—
cart track - de terre	—
trail - sentier	—

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION	8V
100 000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION	MC NC MB NB
EXAMPLE ROAD JUNCTION	NC
SQUARE Reference letters of 100 000 m. square	NC
EXAMPLE: Read number on grid line immediately to left of spot	0
Estimate south of a square from the low watermark to spot	07
WARNING: Read number on grid line immediately below spot	11
Estimate north of a square from the low watermark to spot	18
MILITARY GRID REFERENCE	NC 0718
Warning: Read 18 in any direction from the low watermark to spot	NC 0718
TEN THOUSAND METRE UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID ZONE 8	

MAP 953A  
**WHITEHORSE**  
 YUKON TERRITORY

Scale: 1/250,000 or Approximately 4 Miles to 1 Inch

Interim Corrections 1979  
 Magnetic declination 1979 varies from 30°42' westerly at centre of west edge to 31°05' westerly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change decreasing 2'.

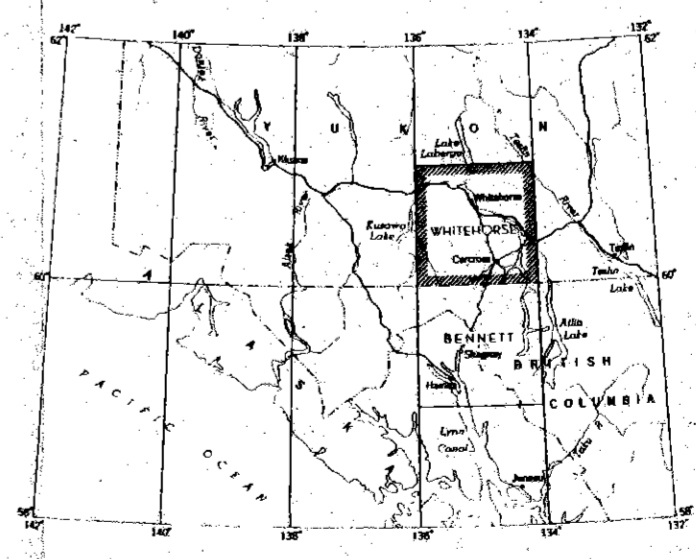
Corrections Provisoires 1979  
 La déclinaison magnétique pour 1979 varie de 30°42' ouest au centre de la limite Ouest à 31°05' ouest au centre de la limite Est. Variation moyenne annuelle décroissante 2'.

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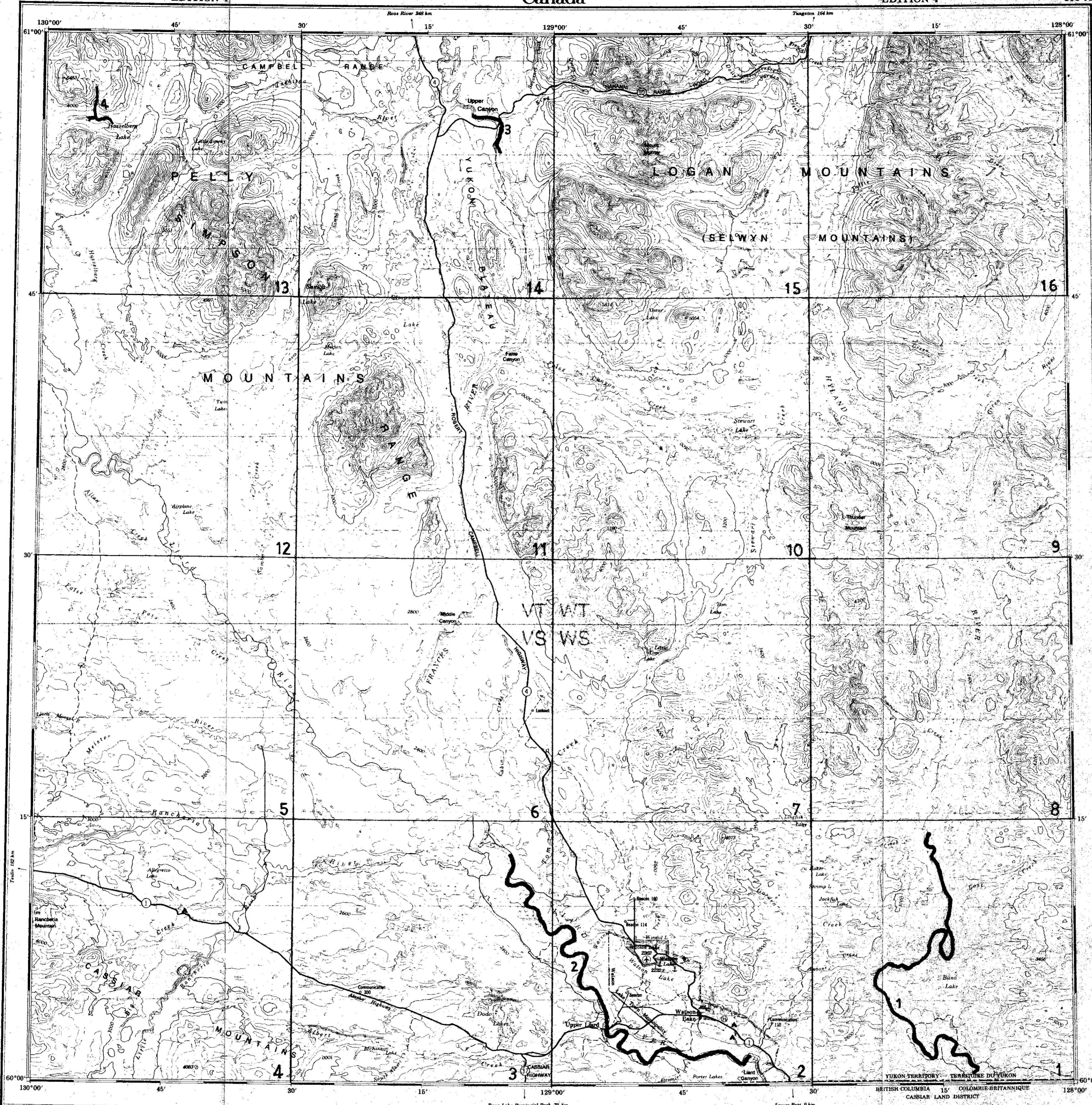
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TO ACCOMPANY PLACER REPORT - L. CARLYLE - MAR. '95

**OPEN FILE**  
**1995-10(G)**

1. Cottonwood Creek
2. Moose Brook (Moose Creek)
3. Pennycook Creek
4. Unnamed trib. of Little Atlin Lake
5. Wolverine Creek
6. Bell Creek
7. Big Thing Creek
8. Hawkins Creek
9. McDonald Creek
10. Morse Creek
11. Unnamed trib. of Windy Arm
12. Unnamed trib. of Bennett Lake
13. Two Horse Creek
14. Unnamed Ck. South of Golden Horn Sub.
15. Unnamed trib. of Yukon River
16. Wolf Creek
17. Porter Creek (?)
18. Flat Creek
19. McIntyre Creek
20. Unnamed R.L. trib. of Takhini River
21. Sheldon (Geary) Creek



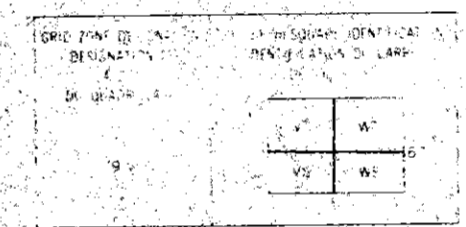
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 Reference de cette carte pour usage militaire: **EDITION 4 MCE 105 A 2481**

**OPEN FILE  
1995-10(G)**

1. Hyland River
2. Liard River
3. Frances River
4. Bourget Creek

TO ACCOMPANY PLACER REPORT - L. CARLYLE - MAR. '95

TEN THOUSAND METRE  
 QUADRANT UNIVERSEL TRANSVERSE DE MERCATOR  
 DE DIX MILLE METRES



Scale information and other technical details in French.

REMARKS: CHURCH - EGLISE  
 POINT DE REPAS  
 S. IGNACE, BASIN, and other features.  
 DIRECTION: BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 DIRECTION: YUKON TERRITORY

1977 & 1980
1960 & 1961
1981

Updated for all major features using satellite imagery obtained in 1986.  
 Les principales caractéristiques ont été mises à jour à l'aide des images prises par satellite en 1986.

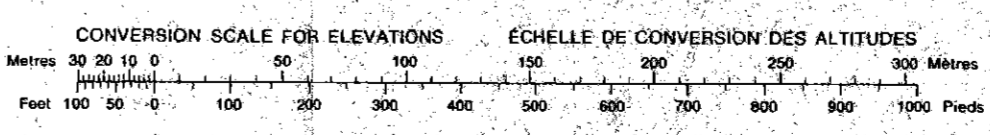
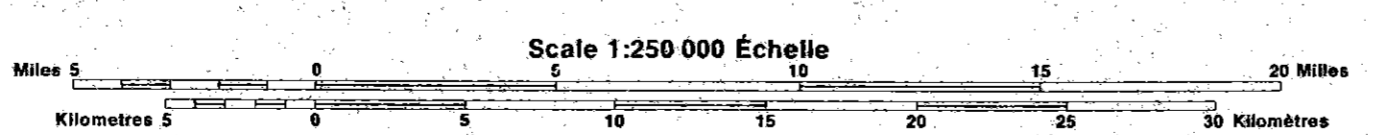
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**WATSON LAKE  
YUKON TERRITORY BRITISH COLUMBIA  
TERRITOIRE DU YUKON COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE**



Roads: hard surface hard surface loose surface, all weather loose surface, dry weather cart track trail, cut line or portage	Routes: revêtement dur revêtement dur gravier, aggloméré, toute saison de gravier, temps sec de terre sentier, percée ou portage	plus de 2 voies moins de 2 voies moins de 2 voies moins de 2 voies	plus de 2 voies moins de 2 voies moins de 2 voies moins de 2 voies
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Magnetic declination 1988 varies from 23°32' easterly at centre of west edge to 29°40' easterly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change decreasing 0.4".

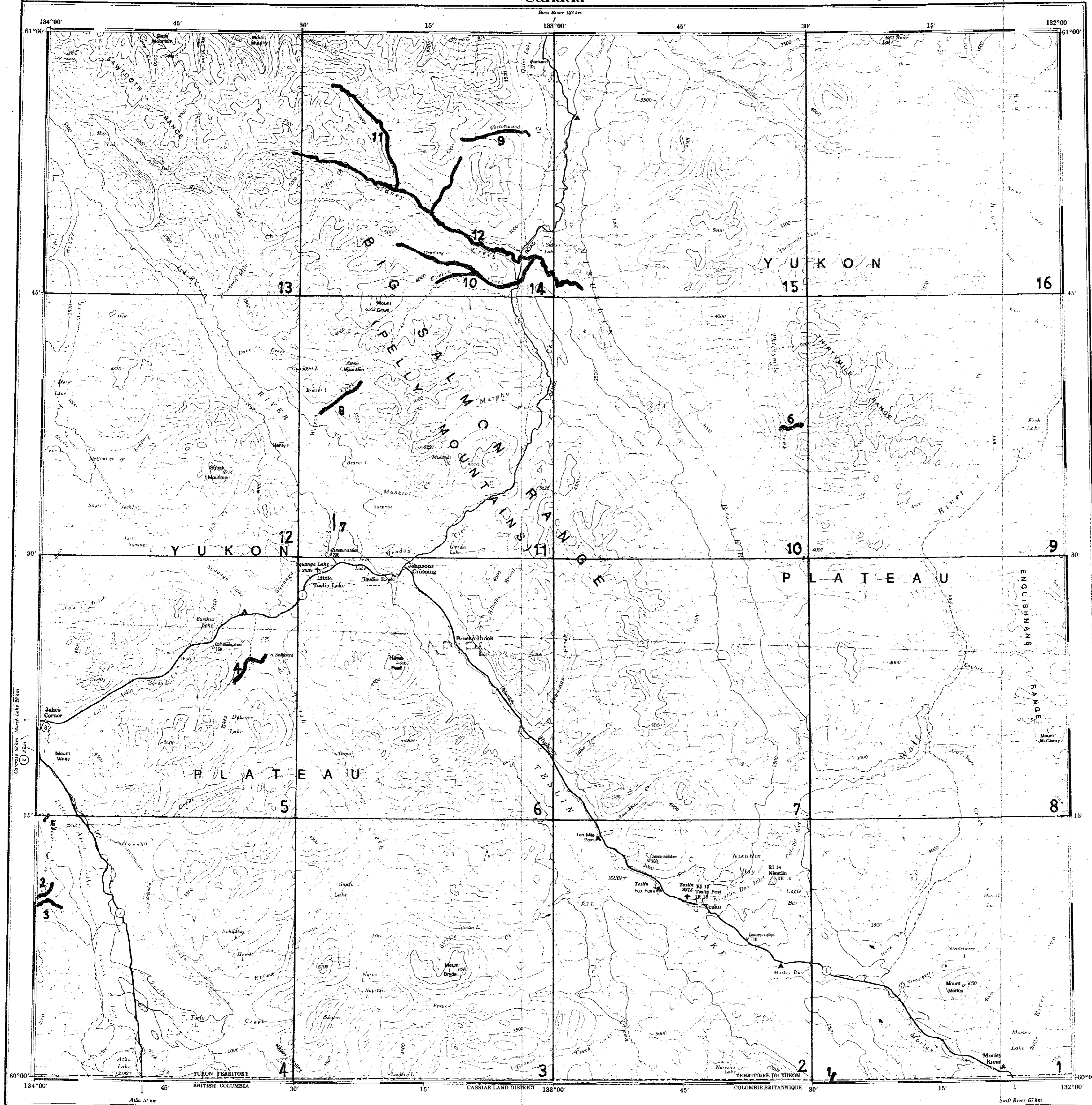
En 1988, la déclinaison magnétique varie de 23°32' vers l'est au centre du bord ouest à 29°40' vers l'est au centre du bord est. La variation annuelle moyenne diminue de 0.4".

CONTOUR INTERNE, 200 FEET  
 Elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level  
 North American Datum 1983  
 Transverse Mercator Projection

ÉCHELLE DES COURBES 200 PIEDS  
 Altitudes en pieds  
 Système de référence géodésique nord-américain, 1983  
 Projection de Mercator

FOR COMPLETE REFERENCE SEE REVERSE SIDE. POUR UNE LISTE COMPLÈTE DES SIGNES, VOIR AU VERSO.

105 G	105 H	105 I
105 J	105 K	105 L
105 M	105 N	105 O



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 Reference of this map: **EDITION 3 MCE EDITION**

**OPEN FILE  
1995-10(G)**

1. Unnamed trib. of Teslin Lake
2. Moose Brook (Moose Creek)
3. Wolverine Creek
4. Seaforth Creek
5. Unnamed trib. of Little Atlin L.
6. Unnamed trib. of Thirtymile Ck.
7. Squanga Creek
8. Wilson (112 Mile) Creek
9. Cottonwood Creek
10. Evelyn Creek
11. Iron Creek
12. Sidney (Sydney) Creek

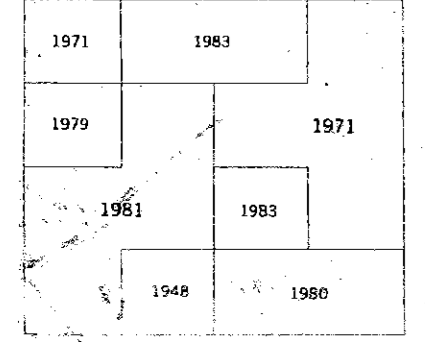
TO ACCOMPANY PLACER REPORT - L. CARLYLE - MAR. '95

TEN THOUSAND METRE  
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
ZONE 8  
QUATRE VINGT MILLE TRANSVERSE DE METRES  
DE DIX MILLE METRES

105 E	105 F	105 G
105 H	105 I	105 J
105 K	105 L	105 M

EXEMPLE DE METHODE  
 1. Lire le titre de la carte  
 2. Lire le nom de la zone  
 3. Lire le nom de la carte  
 4. Lire le nom de la feuille

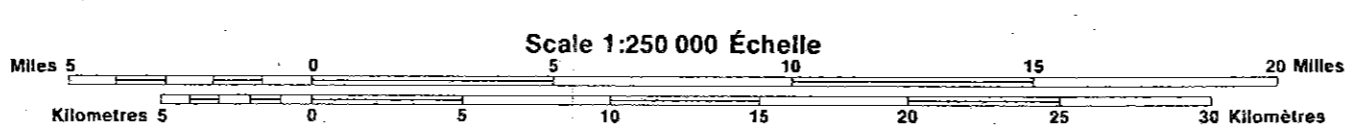
REFERENCES:  
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 2. Carte de référence  
 3. Carte de référence  
 4. Carte de référence  
 5. Carte de référence  
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 8. Carte de référence  
 9. Carte de référence  
 10. Carte de référence  
 11. Carte de référence  
 12. Carte de référence



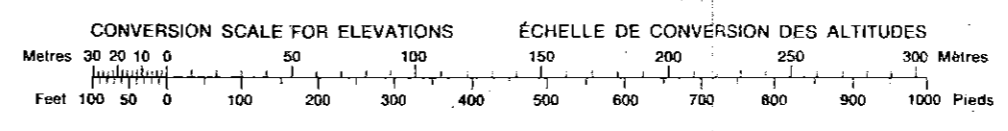
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 UPDATED FROM LARGE SCALE MAPS INFORMATION CURRENT  
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Information concerning bench marks and horizontal survey  
 monuments can be obtained from Geodetic Survey, Canada  
 Centre for Surveying, Ottawa.

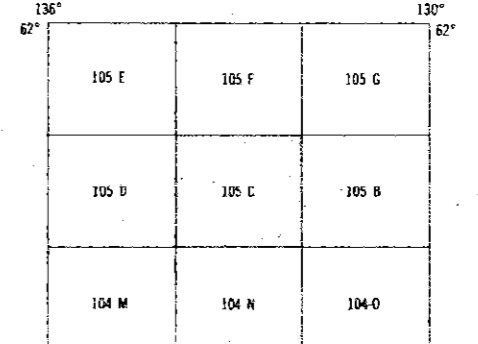
**TESLIN  
YUKON TERRITORY TERRITOIRE DU YUKON**



Magnetic declination 1989 varies from 2°03' east of center  
 of west edge to 2°21' east of center of east edge. Mean  
 annual change: eastward 12.7.  
 En 1989, la déclinaison magnétique varie de 2°03' vers l'est au  
 centre de bord ouest à 2°21' vers l'est au centre du bord est.  
 La variation annuelle moyenne: de 12,7.



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



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

Military users, refer to this map as Reference de cette carte pour usage militaire

Vertical text on the right side of the map, likely a scale or coordinate indicator.



OPEN FILE  
1995-10(G)

- 1. Swift Creek
2. Betty (Bettie) Creek
3. Cabin Creek
4. Liard River
5. Sayyee Creek
6. Bedrock (Mel) Creek
7. Shootamook (Shootanook) Creek
8. Unnamed tributary of Scurvy Ck.
9. Dome Creek
10. Little Scurvy (Scurvie) Creek
11. Rainbow Creek
12. Scurvy (Scurry) Creek
13. Surprise Creek
14. Unnamed tributary of Liard River

TO ACCOMPANY PLACER REPORT - L. CARLYLE - MAR. 195

TEN THOUSAND METRE  
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 8

Table with technical specifications and metadata, including map scale and projection details.

THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE 1951... The declination of the compass needle at any place along a red line on the declination given on this red line...

REFERENCE table listing symbols for various features like roads, boundaries, and landmarks.

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection... Corrections provisoires 1979... WOLF LAKE YUKON TERRITORY

WOLF LAKE YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:250,000  
1 inch to 4 Miles Approximately



REFERENCE table listing symbols for features like buildings, schools, and fire lookouts.

