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development agreement

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

**Open File 1995-11(G)**

**PLACER MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPILATION  
(NTS 106 D)**

**By**

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

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Unnamed R.L. Trib. of Beaver River

**Location:** 64° 06' N, 134° 22' W NTS 106 D/1

**History and Previous Work:**

Joseph Keele in his 1905 geological report on the upper Stewart River region states:

"Beyond the mouth of the Beaver River the bars do not appear to be auriferous. The same may be said of the Beaver, and although fine gold was said to have been found in 1898 on the bars of Rackla River, its principal tributary, no colours could be obtained by the writer's party on that stream, but on a small stream nearly opposite the mouth of Rackla River coarse gold was obtained in the surface gravels."

No claims or leases are known to have been staked on Rankin Creek. No work or gold production is known to have occurred on the creek.

The area on which Rankin Creek runs has now been settled upon the Nacho Nyak Dun band of Mayo.

**Description:**

The creek flows northeast from its headwaters on the eastern slopes of the Patterson Range. The creek has a length of about 15 miles and flows within a wide, treed valley. The valley narrows and the gradient increases as the headwaters are approached. The lower valley has a gradient of approximately 200 feet per mile. The creek has a significant flow all year but is reduced during the summer months. It joins the Beaver River almost opposite from the Rackla River confluence.

**Surficial Geology:**

The area is thought to have experienced three periods of glaciation. Most of the surficial deposits in the creek valley come from cirque glaciers in the Patterson Range which existed during the middle and last glacial episodes. These deposits are unsorted sands and gravels having a thickness of 2 - 10 metres.

The lower portions of the creek will have thicker deposits because of the reduced gradient. These deposits may contain silts and sands deposited in a lake formed in the Keno-Ladue and lower Rackla valleys during the last ice age (McConnell).

**Bedrock Geology:**

The creek is underlain by the Jurassic Lower Schist having black to dark gray graphitic phyllite with thin bedded dark quartzite layers. Numerous lenses and pods of Cretaceous metamorphosed diorite and gabbro cut the phyllite. These lenses are referred to locally as "greenstone". The area is just northeast of the renowned Keno Hill district so has seen extensive exploration for silver-lead-zinc.

**References:**

GSC Memoir 284; Yukon Territory, pg. 173  
GSC Bulletin 136; "Surface Geology, Dawson, Larsen Creek,  
and Nash Creek Map-Areas", pg. 15  
GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961  
Minfile 106 D #54

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Ann Gulch Other  
**Location:** 64° 02' N, 135° 50' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

No claims exist on Ann Gulch at the present time. It is probable that claims have never existed on the gulch. It is most likely that claims along Dublin Gulch allowed the mining of Ann Gulch to the limit permitted by overburden and water supply.

The gold from Dublin Gulch has a fineness of 860-923. Of the production, approximately 10% is coarse gold described as being rough and wiry.

**Description:**

Ann Gulch was named after the wife of Fred Taylor, who began working in Dublin Gulch in about 1938. Ann Gulch is a short, southwest flowing, right limit tributary of Dublin Gulch just above its confluence with Haggart Creek. The gulch is about 1 1/2 miles long and occupies a steep, narrow valley. It only has a small watershed so is highly dependent upon snow melt for its flow, which may cease during the summer months.

**Surficial Geology:**

Reid glaciation is believed to have come up Haggart Creek to about the confluence with Secret Creek at 3000 feet elevation. The Klaza glaciation is believed to have reached an elevation of only 2850 feet in the area. There is evidence of glacial and glacio-fluvial gravels at the mouth of Dublin Gulch. The deposits on Ann Gulch are thought to be largely pre-glacial gravels.

Overburden deposits in the area generally are 20 to 60 feet deep with the gold distributed throughout with little or no concentration on bedrock. There are a moderate number of large boulders in the gravel, some form irregular layers. There is a layer of compact, angular fragments of local bedrock cemented with hard, sticky clay which lies on bedrock as a false bedrock.

## **Bedrock Geology**

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. This quartzite is cut by an uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite. The intrusive has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten found in the area. It has also strongly brecciated, fractured, and altered the country rocks for their emplacement.

Cassiterite and scheelite have been recognized in the placer concentrates from the area since the late 1930's or 1940. Bostock describes the original tracing and staking of the cassiterite by Reg Sheppard and Harvey Ray in 1943. This tracing proceeded from northeast of Ann Gulch (he calls it Ann Pup) across it to the southeast.

## **References:**

Bostock, H.S., (1990) "Pack Horse Tracks", pg. 206-207  
GSC Bulletin 136; pg. 15  
GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961  
GSC Paper 65-36; Figure 1  
Minfile 106 D #24

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Bawn Boy Gulch Other: Bawn Bay, Bombay

**Location:** 64° 02' N, 135° 47' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim was recorded by Chas. E. Merriman on September 23, 1916. It was sold to Agnes Kinsey on May 21, 1918 and was subsequently renewed to September 23, 1922. It must have lapsed after this date because discovery claim was again recorded to Ann and Fred Taylor on October 30, 1941. This claim and #1 and #2 Above owned by Herbert Richman and John J. Winters were sold to Livingston Wernecke December 12, 1941. They were then transferred to Treadwell Yukon on February 23, 1945; then to United Keno Hill Mines on May 3, 1946. They were renewed until October 21, 1947.

Clifford Greig did some placer prospecting on Bawn Boy Gulch in 1953. The results were not encouraging.

Claims in this area have seen sporadic activity through the years. Claims covering Bawn Boy Gulch are now owned by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd.

The gold from Dublin Gulch has a fineness of 860-923. Of the production, approximately 10% is coarse gold described as being rough and wiry. There is the possibility that the gold may get lighter in colour, sharper, more wiry, and finer as the headwaters of Dublin Gulch are approached.

**Description:**

Bawn Boy Gulch may be described as a left limit tributary of Dublin Gulch about 3 miles from the mouth. It is a short (approximately 1 mile length) northwest flowing tributary of Dublin Gulch. Flow is entirely dependent upon snow melt so it is modest and intermittent.

The gulch was named by Robert Fisher in 1916. It is a corruption of the Celtic word for "cowboy" to "Bumboy". He named it after his silver-lead hardrock claim of the same name.

**Surficial Geology:**

Reid glaciation is believed to have come up Haggart Creek to about the confluence with Secret Creek at 3000 feet elevation. The Klaza glaciation is believed to have reached an elevation of only 2850 feet in the area. There is evidence of glacial and glacio-fluvial gravels at the mouth of Dublin Gulch. The deposits on Bawn Boy are thought to be largely pre-glacial gravels.

Overburden deposits in the area generally are 10 to 20 feet deep with the gold distributed throughout with little or no concentration on bedrock. There are a moderate number of large boulders in the gravel, some form irregular layers. There is a layer of compact, angular fragments of local bedrock cemented with hard, sticky clay which lies on bedrock as a false bedrock.

Bostock describes how he had, in 1941, come across 3 men prospecting for lode scheelite by digging pits at the mouth of Cascallen Gulch (he called it Cascallen Pup). He states they were digging into weathered, crumbly, unfrozen granite, where down in the valley the ground was frozen by permafrost. He believed that the ground was not frozen here above timberline because the snow came early each fall, became deep, and stayed late in the spring.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. This quartzite is cut by an uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite. The intrusive has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten found in the area. It has also strongly brecciated, fractured, and altered the country rocks for their emplacement.

Scheelite has been known to occur in Dublin Gulch since 1904. It occurs with feldspar, muscovite, pyrite and small amounts of arsenopyrite in a quartz stockwork and disseminated near the veins, which cut granite of the Potato Hills Stock. The Potato Hills Stock is at the headwaters of Bawn Boy Gulch.

### **References:**

- Archives Government Record #259; pg. 295
- Archives Government Record #269; pg. 250
- Archives Government Record #277; pg. 300
- GSC Bulletin 136; pg. 15
- GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961
- GSC Paper 65-36; Figure 1
- Minfile 106 D #26
- YMI 1941 - 1959; pg. 97

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Cascallen Gulch Other: Carscallen Gulch

**Location:** 64° 03' N, 135° 47' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim on Cascallen Gulch was recorded to Fred Johnson on December 18, 1916 and its sale to F.W. Trounce was recorded the same day. No claims exist on Cascallen Gulch. This may be because the claims on Bawn Boy Gulch may extend far enough to cover most of it since it is just to the north.

**Description:**

Cascallen Gulch may be described as a right limit tributary of Dublin Gulch about 3 miles from the mouth. It is a short (approximately 1 mile length) southwest flowing tributary of Dublin Gulch. Flow is entirely dependent upon snow melt so it is modest and intermittent.

**Surficial Geology:**

Reid glaciation is believed to have come up Haggart Creek to about the confluence with Secret Creek at 3000 feet elevation. The Klaza glaciation is believed to have reached an elevation of only 2850 feet in the area. There is evidence of glacial and glacio-fluvial gravels at the mouth of Dublin Gulch. The deposits on Cascallen Gulch are thought to be largely pre-glacial gravels.

Overburden deposits in the area generally are 10 to 20 feet deep with the gold distributed throughout with little or no concentration on bedrock. There are a moderate number of large boulders in the gravel, some form irregular layers. There is a layer of compact, angular fragments of local bedrock cemented with hard, sticky clay which lies on bedrock as a false bedrock.

Bostock describes how he had, in 1941, come across 3 men prospecting for lode scheelite by digging pits at the mouth of Cascallen Gulch (he called it Cascallen Pup). He states they were digging into weathered, crumbly, unfrozen granite, where down in the valley the ground was frozen by permafrost. He believed that the ground was not frozen here above timberline because the snow came early each fall, became deep, and stayed late in the spring.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. This quartzite is cut by an uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite. The intrusive has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten found in the area. It has also strongly brecciated, fractured, and altered the country rocks for their emplacement.

Scheelite has been known to occur in Dublin Gulch since 1904. It occurs with feldspar, muscovite, pyrite and small amounts of arsenopyrite in a quartz stockwork and disseminated near the veins, which cut granite of the Potato Hills Stock. The Potato Hills Stock is at the headwaters of Bawn Boy and Cascallen Gulches.

**References:**

- Archives Government Record #259; pg. 285
- Bostock, H.S., (1990) "Pack Horse Tracks", pg. 192
- GSC Bulletin 136; pg. 15
- GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961
- GSC Paper 65-36; Figure 1
- Minfile 106 D #26



**Watercourse Name:** Common: Dublin Gulch Other  
**Location:** 64° 02' N, 135° 50' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

Coarse gold was first found on Haggart Creek in 1895. John Suttles had been working at the mouth of Dublin Gulch since 1898 holding about 2500 feet of ground. He used hydraulic methods to mine the stream gravels in the creek bottom. Claims #1 - #10 were bought at sale on September 28, 1900 by Thos. H. Huitou (?). They were relocated in 1903. Claims #11 - #20 were bought at the sale by J.E. McAlpine and recorded to him on April 22, 1901. They were maintained in good standing until 1907. Many of the claims #1 - #20 were bought by John Jackson Suttles between 1905 and 1907. Claims #21 - #44 were relocated in 1903. Mr. Suttles continued to work his claims on Dublin Gulch most summers until the autumn of 1915. Old-timers from the area estimated that he had recovered a total of \$45,000 to \$50,000 in gold.

In 1916, the presence of scheelite and minor wolframite in the placer workings at Dublin Gulch attracted considerable interest. It was only at this time that the heavy gray sand began to be saved. The area was visited and investigated in 1918 by W.E. Cockfield. At the time of his visit, there were 4 men working near the mouth of Dublin Gulch, Robert Fisher working alone about a mile further upstream and William Steinberger working another 1/2 mile further upstream. Panning done by Mr. Cockfield indicated that tungsten minerals were present in quantity at all 3 sites near surface and would probably increase as bedrock is approached. Due mostly to the efforts of Mr. Fisher, the veins containing the scheelite had been located and were being opened.

In 1932, three miles of placer leases were being worked at the confluence of Haggart Creek and Dublin Gulch. The leases were obtained in the fall of 1931 and the spring of 1932. Hydraulic mining was being used to mine a pay-streak on the left limit. Ten to twelve miners were reported to be continuing the work in 1933. One of these men was Robert Fisher who had obtained a 1-mile placer lease on October 28, 1931. The #1 Post of this lease was approximately 1/2 mile above the mouth; he also had claim #1 Above located about 1 1/2 miles above the lease recorded to him on May 23, 1932. He renewed it until its anniversary date in 1934.

Mr. Fred Taylor started to acquire ground in about 1937 on Dublin Gulch. He continued to work his ground until 1970 with the exception of the years 1943 - 1945 and 1949 - 1952. His total production was 8,032 crude ounces of gold and 7 tons of tungsten concentrates up to 1964. Other small operators such as Jim Gibson, Bill Lunde, Bob Swanson, Clifford Greig, and George Smashnuk have brought the total Dublin Gulch production up to 1964 to 12,920 crude ounces of gold. Tungsten concentrate was shipped in 1918, 1941 - 1944, and intermittently from 1951 - 1964 for a total of 32,169 lbs. of WO<sub>3</sub>. Gold nuggets of 1/2 oz. are common, several are from 1 - 1 1/2 oz, and the largest weighed 7 oz. 12 dwt. In 1964, a 1 1/8 ounce silver nugget with only trace gold and platinum was recovered.

In the fall of 1971, Mr. Taylor sold his claims to Darron Placers (Ron Holway and D. Duensing). These operators worked their ground until 1978 when the property was sold to Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd. That year Canada Tungsten did a test on tailings from earlier mining operations to see if they could be mined economically. It was felt that an operation having a rate of 153,000 to 191,000 cubic metres (200,000 to 250,000 cubic yards) per year over 5 years would be economical. A processing plant was constructed in 1979 at a cost of \$1,558,000.00. The plant was operated during 1980 and 1981. No mining occurred during 1982. The reprocessing operation was not economical because of lower grades than were indicated by the testing.

Canada Tungsten began an extensive exploration and evaluation program of placer deposits in Dublin Gulch and the surrounding areas in 1980 which continued until 1982. Drilling, surficial geology surveys, and bulk sampling were done on Dublin Gulch, Haggart Creek, Swede, Secret and Lynx Creeks, Gill Gulch, and Ray Gulch. Reserves of 110,000 cu. metres (145,000 cu. yards) containing 250,000 grams (8,000 oz.) gold and 16,500 kg. (36,000 pounds) of scheelite were outlined along the left limit of Dublin Gulch. These reserves were mined out during 1983, 1984 and 1987. In 1987, the property was returned to Ron Holway.

Mr. Holway, as Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd., mined the property from 1987 to 1993. With the exception of a few small claim holders, the claims at the confluence of Haggart Creek and Dublin Gulch and the lower claims along Dublin Gulch are now held by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. and are in good standing until October, 1997. A large number of the claims on upper Dublin Gulch are held by Herman Honing and are also in good standing until October, 1997.

Canada Tungsten reported that scheelite was the most abundant heavy mineral but proved had to sort because of the arsenopyrite present. The presence of the arsenopyrite prevents smelting to separate the metals. Gold production from Dublin Gulch from 1898 until 1992 is approximately 544,300 grams (17,500 ounces) of crude gold having a fineness of 860 to 923.

Production from recent years indicates that thirty percent of the gold is larger than 10 mesh including 5% nuggets up to 1 ounce in size. "Wire" gold, crystals, and angular gold were commonly found with quartz attached. The gold has a fineness of 870. Concentrates contain wolframite, hematite, bismuth, jamesonite, and scheelite; about 1/2 pound of these concentrates are formed from each cubic yard.

#### **Description:**

Dublin Gulch is a large tributary to Haggart Creek having a length of about 4 miles. It flows southwesterly to join it about 14 miles from its mouth. Dublin Gulch has a narrow valley having a steep gradient. It has a limited watershed so water supply is modest, a continual problem for successful placer mining.

#### **Surficial Geology:**

The deposits at the confluence of Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek are up to 18 metres (60 feet) deep, and consist of frozen glaciofluvial gravel, and pre-glacial gravel. A layer of black organic material about 20 feet above bedrock separate the gravel layers. Large boulders are common in the gravels. A deep channel along the left limit was thought to exist between Dublin Gulch and 15 Pup. In 1965, 4 lines of drill holes checked this channel and found it was up to 25 feet below the bedrock in the present creek and had a steeper grade than the present creek. Drilling indicates that there are 90 feet of overburden over this channel so may have to be worked underground. This does not seem to have occurred.

Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd. has concentrated its operations above those of Canada Tungsten. The deposits are deeper along the left limit than in the creek or along the right limit. In the creek, there are 8 feet of glacial overburden ranging in size from silt to boulders and 12 feet of stream gravels and large boulders. About 4 feet of decomposed bedrock was also processed. Along the left limit, there are 70 feet of sand, silt and fine gravel which overlie 6 feet of old channel gravels containing large boulders. Four feet of decomposed bedrock was processed.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. This quartzite is cut by an uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite. The intrusive has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten found in the area. It has also strongly brecciated, fractured, and altered the country rocks for their emplacement.

Scheelite has been known to occur in Dublin Gulch since 1904. It occurs with feldspar, muscovite, pyrite and small amounts of arsenopyrite in a quartz stockwork and disseminated near the veins, which cut granite of the Potato Hills Stock. The Potato Hills Stock is at the headwaters of Bawn Boy and Cascallen Gulches.

### **References:**

- Archives Government Record #259; pgs. 250, 340; #269; pg. 180
- Archives Government Record #274; pg. 1; #277; pg. 200
- Bostock, H.S., (1990) "Pack Horse Tracks", pgs. 185-210
- GSC Memoir 284; Yukon Territory, pgs. 393, 426-433, 472-473
- GSC Paper 61-23; pg. 14
- GSC Paper 62-27; R. Skinner, pg. 17
- GSC Paper 63-38; L.H. Green; C.I. Godwin, pgs. 58-59
- GSC Paper 64-36; L.H. Green; C.I. Godwin, pgs 76-77
- GSC Paper 65-19; L.H. Green, pgs. 70-72
- GSC Paper 66-31; L.H. Green, pgs. 110-112
- GSC Paper 67-40; D.C. Findlay, pg. 83
- GSC Paper 68-68; D.C. Findlay, pg. 107
- GSC Paper 69-55; D.C. Findlay, pg. 63
- Minfile 106 D #24, 25, 26
- YPMI 1978 - 1982; pgs. 78-80
- YPMI 1983 - 1984; pgs. 63-64
- YPME 1985 - 1988; pgs. 33-34
- YPMI 1989 - 1990; pg. 9
- YPMI 1991 - 1992; pg. 35

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Eagle Pup Other  
**Location:** 64° 02' N, 135° 49' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

The first known staking on Eagle Pup was a discovery claim recorded to Norval James Lachose and Theodore R. Bleiler on February 14, 1933. No record exists of any work performed.

Double S Placers Ltd. owned by G. Smashnuk worked in Dublin Gulch at the confluence of Eagle Pup from 1960 to 1962. He apparently produced 826 oz. of crude gold. The gold is reported to be coarse, rough, and wiry. He did minor prospecting in 1964. Mining was to have started again in 1968 but no production was reported.

The claims in Dublin Gulch which cover the confluence of Eagle Pup were probably owned by Darron Placers, then Canada Tungsten, then Dublin Gulch Mining. They are now owned, along with a left limit tier of claims, by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd.

**Description:**

Eagle Pup is a north and northwest flowing left limit tributary to Dublin Gulch. It enters Dublin Gulch about 1 1/2 miles from its confluence with Haggart Creek. Eagle Pup occupies a steep, narrow valley having a length of not greater than 2 miles. It has a very small watershed so is highly dependent upon snow melt for its flow. This flow is intermittent, giving a shortage of water for placer mining.

**Surficial Geology:**

The recent operations of Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd. must be approaching the mouth of Eagle Pup. This would suggest Mr. Smashnuk's operation would have encountered deposits similar to those described by Dublin Gulch Mining.

In their operations, the deposits are deeper along the left limit than in the creek or along the right limit. In the creek, there are 8 feet of glacial overburden ranging in size from silt to boulders and 12 feet of stream gravels and large boulders. About 4 feet of decomposed bedrock was also processed. Along the left limit, there are 70 feet of sand, silt and fine gravel which overlie 6 feet of old channel gravels containing large boulders.

This confirms Smashnuk's expectation that an older and deeper channel with more gold existed along the left limit. He also found the gold concentrated under very rotten boulders. The more recent operations habitually mined 4 feet of the rotten and crumbled bedrock.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. This quartzite is cut by an uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite. The intrusive has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten found in the area. It has also strongly brecciated, fractured, and altered the country rocks for their emplacement.

Scheelite has been known to occur in Dublin Gulch since 1904. It occurs with feldspar, muscovite, pyrite and small amounts of arsenopyrite in a quartz stockwork and disseminated near the veins, which cut granite of the Potato Hills Stock. The Potato Hills Stock is at the headwaters of Bawn Boy and Cascallen Gulches.

**References:**

Archives Government Record #259; pg. 273  
GSC Bulletin 136; Surficial Geology, Dawson, Larsen Ck., Nash Ck.  
GSC Paper 62-27; R. Skinner, pg. 17  
GSC Paper 63-38; L.H. Green and C.I. Godwin, pg. 58  
GSC Paper 65-36; Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory  
Minfile 106 D #24, 25

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Fifteen Pup Other  
**Location:** 64° 00' N, 135° 52' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

No record has been found to show any claims or work were performed on Fifteen Pup before work by G. Manson started there in 1978. Mr. Manson worked the claims from 1978 until 1982.

During 1983 and 1984, the mining operation was taken over by A. Ritter and F. Schornig. It then sat idle for several years until Mr. Victor Sharman reactivated it in 1989. Mr. Sharman maintained an operation on the creek until 1992. In 1993, he was apparently doing restoration work on the creek. Placer claims, P 2474 -2483, remain in his name and are in good standing until September, 1995.

Gold from 15 Pup is flat, worn, and shiny. Fifty percent of the gold was finer than 100 mesh, 25% between 100 mesh and 14 mesh, and 25% was between 14 mesh and 6 mesh. The fineness was 876 with 10% silver.

**Description:**

Fifteen Pup is a left limit tributary of Haggart Creek approximately 3.2 km. (2 miles) downstream from Dublin Gulch. The creek flows in a generally westerly direction. The valley is relatively narrow, having a length of about 1 1/2 miles, and having a moderate gradient. Water is in short supply so is stored in a pond and gravity fed to the sluicing plant.

**Surficial Geology:**

The deposits on the pup occupy a "bench" approximately 24 metres (80 feet) above the present level of Haggart Creek. The deposits are frozen and consist of 10 feet of black muck on top of .5 to 2 metres (2 to 6 feet) of clayey colluvium resting on a thin jumbled gravel unit, which in turn lies on .5 to 1.2 metres (2 to 4 feet) of parallel laminated sand and gravel. Below this, there is at least 3.5 metres (12 feet) of parallel and cross laminated sand. Mr. Sharman has also been sluicing 1 to 2 feet of the shale bedrock. The thin gravel unit appears to be the result of post-glacial deposition. The parallel laminated sand and gravel suggest that they resulted from deposition in a deep and wide stream in the Haggart Creek valley.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The 15 Pup area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. The quartzite here does not seem to be cut by the uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite of the Potato Hills Stock. Fifteen Pup appears to be over the ridge southeast of the portion of Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek influenced by the stock which has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten. The flat and worn texture and small size of the gold; as well as the apparent lack of tungsten and cassiterite, and the presence of 10% silver suggest a less significant tie to the stock as the source of the mineralization.

### **References:**

YPMI 1978 - 1982; pgs. 80-81

YPMI 1983 - 1984; pg. 62

YPMI 1989 - 1990; pgs. 9-10

YPMI 1991 - 1992; pgs. 35-36

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Fisher Gulch Other  
**Location:** 64° 02' N, 135° 49' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim was recorded to Robert Fisher on December 16, 1907. He also had 6 other claims on the stream, all of which he renewed to 1910. Mr. Fisher may have spent some time working in Fisher Gulch; but he seems to have moved in Dublin Gulch at some point because D.D. Cairnes mentions being aided by him during his investigations of Dublin Gulch in 1916. In 1918, W.E. Cockfield mentions his working claims 29 - 33 on Dublin Gulch.

The discovery "Hill" claim was recorded to Narcisse Alfred LeFebvre on a left limit tributary of Fisher Gulch on July 1, 1908. No work or production is recorded from either location.

Other claims and placer leases have been staked on Fisher Gulch but no record of work or production was reported until Mr. Jack Frank started an operation. He apparently did testing in 1990, stripping in 1991, and has been actively mining during 1992 and 1993.

Gold from the operation is reported to be coarse, with 30 mesh being the smallest recovered. The gold fineness was 900. The gold was coated with iron oxide which prevented amalgamation. The oxide was able to be removed with a rust remover. Some magnetite and azurite were recovered in the concentrate.

**Description:**

Fisher Gulch is a right limit tributary of Haggart Creek which it joins upstream of Dublin Gulch. Fisher Gulch is a major tributary flowing easterly through a narrow, steep-sided valley. The creek is 3 to 4 miles in length and has several tributaries. The stream gradient is quite steep being about 250 feet per mile.

**Surficial Geology:**

The surficial deposits are reported to consist of 12 to 15 feet of frozen glacial till with decomposed silt and clay pockets. This overlies 12 to 15 feet of oxidized pay gravels. The total depth to bedrock was in places 40 feet. The gravel and 1 to 4 feet of bedrock were sluiced.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The Fisher Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. The quartz-schist sequence is cut by quartz veins which are typically highly sheared, chloritic, narrow, and anastomosing. The veins strike N70°E and dip 45° to 60° north. On the ridge south of the headwaters of the creek several Tertiary quartz porphyry dykes have been mapped. These dykes may be the source of the gold. There are also a few silver-lead-zinc-antimony occurrences in the area of the creek.

**References:**

Archives Government Record #259; pg. 100  
 GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961  
 GSC Memoir 284; Yukon Territory, pgs. 427, 472-473  
 Minfile 106 D #21, #22, #23  
 YPMI 1991 - 1992; pg. 36



**Watercourse Name:** Common: Gill Gulch Other  
**Location:** 64° 01' N, 135° 50' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

The discovery claim on Gill Gulch was recorded to John Maynard on December 14, 1907. He apparently kept the claim in good standing until January 1, 1915. Claim #1 Above was recorded to John Dorbolo on June 30, 1908. Three partners; C.E. Kinsey, John Mawhinney, and C.E. Merriman held the first 1500 feet of Gill Gulch in the summer of 1915. Nothing has survived to record any work performed or production made during this time.

As part of their major exploration and evaluation program in 1981 and 1982, Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd. did some drilling on Gill Gulch. The results may have proven uninteresting to them, but may have proven interesting enough to Ted Takas and his partners who moved their operation from Haggart Creek into Gill Gulch in September, 1988. Getting a late start, only a minor amount of work was done in 1988. They operated in 1989 and 1990 at the mouth of Gill Gulch. In 1991 and 1992, they were mining a bench along the right limit of Haggart Creek which was thought to be an extension of the Dublin Gulch channel. This was worked out in 1992, so a testing program was started in 1993.

Gold from the operation was limonite stained and small with some small nuggets. The fineness was 870.

**Description:**

Gill Gulch is a right limit tributary of Haggart Creek which it joins approximately 3/4 mile below Dublin Gulch. Gill Gulch is 2 -3 miles in length with three or four short tributaries forming its headwaters. The creek flows easterly in a narrow, V-shaped valley having a relatively steep gradient.

**Surficial Geology:**

Surface deposits are frozen in patches and consist of 1 foot of organic black muck and 34 feet of stream gravel and decomposed bedrock. Approximately 9 feet of the gravel and 1 foot of the bedrock were sluiced.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The Gill Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. The quartz-schist sequence is cut by quartz veins which are typically highly sheared, chloritic, narrow, and anastomosing. The veins strike N70°E and dip 45° to 60° north. On the ridge west of the headwaters of the creek several Tertiary quartz porphyry dykes have been mapped. These dykes may be the source of the gold. There are also a few silver-lead-zinc-antimony occurrences in the area of the creek.

### **References:**

Archives Government Record #259; pg. 113  
GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961  
GSC Memoir 284; Yukon Territory, pg. 392  
Minfile 106 D #21, #22, #23  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg. 80  
YPME 1985 - 1988; pg. 131  
YPMI 1989 - 1990; pg. 10  
YPMI 1991 - 1992; pg. 36

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Haggart Creek Other  
**Location:** 64° 00' N, 135° 51' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

Coarse gold was found on Haggart Creek in 1895. It was known to have been prospected by Thomas Nelson in 1896. He found gold in the canyon 4-4 1/2 miles from the mouth. The creek was originally named after him. In the same year, Thomas Haggart built 2 cabins on the creek, as well as one on Dublin Gulch, from which to prospect and mine. In 1898, Thomas Haggart, Thomas Nelson, Peter Haggart, and Warren Hiatt started from Dawson for Nelson Creek. En route, apparently as the result of a disagreement, they split into 2 parties. Peter Haggart and Warren Hiatt reached their destination first, staked discovery, and renamed the creek after Peter Haggart. Each year from that time, there has been more or less mining and prospecting along the creek.

The original party of miners must not have stayed long since another discovery claim was recorded to Thomas W. McDonald and William Sharp on March 27, 1903. It was sold the same year to J.J. Suttles.

During 1915, D.D. Cairnes noted that there were 14 men engaged in placer mining on Haggart Creek, and another 3 men working on Dublin Gulch. These men were working from just about the mouth of Dublin Gulch to #20 Below Discovery. Some prospect shafts had been sunk above Dublin Gulch but no pay gravels were found. Prospecting had been done on lower Haggart Creek but no work had been done since 1912. Three partners; Louis Cantin, Frank Cantin, and Frank McKenna had been working Discovery and 3 adjoining claims since 1909. Partners John Maynard, Fred R. Gill, and A. Jahnke had been working #1, 2, and 3 Below for about seven years. W. Abbott, N. Abbott, and W. Portlock who own claims #4 to #8 Below had been mining almost continuously for five years; even doing drift mining along the right rim of the creek during the winter. The lowest operation on the creek was being done by C.E. Kinsey, John Mawhinney, and C.E. Merriman who held most of the ground from #11 to #20 Below. The gold production from Haggart Creek from 1898 until 1915 was estimated by George Mackenzie, Gold Commissioner for the Yukon, to be about \$47,000.00.

Still another discovery claim on Haggart Creek was recorded to Frank McKenna and Frank Cantin on April 12, 1920. This claim was apparently renewed to March 27, 1923.

H.S. Bostock reports that 3 miles of placer leases had been taken up in the fall of 1931 and spring of 1932. The leases were centered on the junction of Haggart Creek and Dublin Gulch. They were apparently being worked along a pay-streak on the left limit during both 1932 and 1933.

Edward H. Barker got prospecting lease #104 for 1 mile below discovery on October 19, 1935. He staked the lease into claims #1 -11 and renewed them to October 19, 1937. He formed Haggart Creek Mining Company with partners in 1937. The ground was apparently let lapse, because claims #1 - 10 Above being staked out of lease #313 and being recorded on November 20, 1940. These claims were kept in good standing until November 20, 1950. Haggart Creek Mining staked creek claims #12 - 22 from lease #285 and they were recorded on March 6, 1940. These were kept in good standing until March 6, 1951. The production from 1937 to 1945 was estimated to have been 10,000 crude ounces of gold.

Hugh Bostock reports spending a few days in early July, 1942 testing for scheelite down Dublin Gulch and down Haggart Creek to below Lynx Creek. He indicated that the trail of scheelite came down the Gulch and continued down Haggart for some miles below Lynx Creek. The scheelite diminished in coarseness and richness as the distance from the Gulch increased.

The claims were mined from 1953 to 1957 by Waddco Placers Ltd. (F.M. Wilson, J.M. Acheson, and W.L. Drury); who apparently produced 12,620 ounces of crude gold.

Mr. Barker died on July 4, 1961 while out prospecting.

Mining was taken over by Spruce Creek Placers Ltd. between 1961 and 1964; who produced 3,136 ounces of crude gold. The minimum estimate of production from Haggart Creek including 1964 is 28,900 ounces of crude gold at a fineness of 890. In 1962, Spruce Creek started a prospect adit on the left limit a 1/2 mile downstream from the placer operation. The adit was to check a deep channel found the previous year; it is not known if it was successful.

From 1965 until 1967, W.S. Moore Co. Ltd. acquired a lease along the left limit of Haggart Creek between the mouth of Platinum Gulch and 15 Pup. They drilled 4 lines of churn drill holes to check the deep channel there. The drilling showed that there was about 90 feet of overburden over the channel. Underground exploration was considered but not followed up on since they dropped their lease in 1967. Only 1717 ounces of crude gold was reported for these years.

K. Djukastein acquired Spruce Creek Placers in 1969 from the E.H. Barker estate and produced a total of 2935 ounces of crude gold before ceasing operations in July, 1971.

There is no report of activity in the area until the extensive exploration and evaluation program was started by Canada Tungsten Mining in 1980. This work tested Haggart Creek and resulted in their operation on Dublin Gulch with the settling ponds being located along Haggart. In 1982, A. Ritter, F. Schomig, and W. Malicky started an operation, which consisted of enlarging a cut left by K. Djukastein, along the left limit of Haggart approximately 2.2 km. (1.4 miles) downstream from the mouth of Dublin Gulch. In 1983 and 1984, Malicky operated on this site while Ritter and Schomig moved to an operation on 15 Pup. The Haggart Creek operation appears to have ended in 1984 since no further work has been reported. No production figures have been reported from this operation.

Also in 1982, T. Takas, E. Sevosik, and W. Malicky started an operation almost directly across Haggart Creek from the Ritter, Schomig, and Malicky operation. The operation was continued in 1983 by T. Takas and E. Kotiuk. This operation was continued in 1984 by T. Takas with family members. The gold from this operation was reported to be worn, fine grained, and flaky. No production figures have been reported from this operation. The last known operation on Haggart Creek was a testing program being done by Clifford Thibert in 1989.

The gold from Haggart Creek is typically coarse and well worn but with smaller, fewer, and much smoother nuggets than the gold from Dublin Gulch. Haggart Creek gold production, from 1898 to 1992 has been approximately 47,297 ounces of crude gold, having a fineness between 885 and 895. Other heavy minerals include rutile, pyrite, scheelite, magnetite, hematite, garnet, zircon, galena, and ferberite.

#### **Description:**

Haggart Creek is one of the principal tributaries of the McQuesten. It has a length of over 20 miles; and flows in a southerly to southwesterly direction to join the South McQuesten about 13 miles above its confluence with the north fork. Haggart Creek has a limited water supply in the area of Dublin Gulch which has frequently caused problems for the placer miners. The creek in this area has a steep gradient giving a swift flow; which allowed the early miners to hydraulic the gravel with water from ponds.

### **Surficial Geology:**

The present channel has a somewhat constricted channel, but an older deep channel exists. Exploration shafts and drilling have indicated that the deep channel is 90 feet deep above Dublin Gulch and is 140 feet deep at the mouth of Lynx Creek.

Cairnes believed that glacial and glacio-fluvial deposits filled the valley bottom to above the top of the present main terrace or bench (about 50-70 feet above the elevation at the mouth of Dublin Gulch). Evidence for this may come from work done in 15 Pup which suggests that at one time Haggart Creek supported a deep, slow flowing stream, something which may have occurred behind a glacier or moraine dammed valley.

Most of the surficial deposits are frozen but, when stripped, thaw quickly enough to be mined in the same year. Gravels under deeper cover may remain unfrozen. Most of the deposits mined in recent years will approximately represent 1.5 to 2.5 metres (5 to 8 ft.) of clayey gravel overlying 0.5 to 1.2 metres (2 to 4 ft.) of black mucky silt, and 1.2 to 3 metres (4 to 10 ft.) of well washed gravel. Boulders are common with some reaching a diameter of 3 feet; however, most are between 6 inches and 1 foot in diameter. The boulders are usually composed of rotten biotite granodiorite from the Potato Hills stock or gray quartzite. The pay gravels are strongly stained with limonite (iron) and psilomelane (manganese).

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The area of Haggart Creek which has seen essentially all of the activity is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. The fact that most of the coarse gold, as well as the scheelite, and cassiterite have been located in Dublin Gulch or near and below its confluence with Haggart Creek suggests they are primarily from the Potato Hills Stock at the headwaters of Cascallen and Bawn Boy Gulches. Some of the gold may have come from the quartz veins and Tertiary quartz porphyry dykes on the ridge west of Haggart Creek but this is considered unlikely. This hypothesis is further strengthened by the fine grained gold reported from the operations on 15 Pup, Gill Gulch, and even from the right limit of Haggart Creek.

### **References:**

Archives Government Record #259; pg. 75 #269; pg. 150  
Archives Government Record #274; pg. 104 #277; pg. 2  
Bostock, H.S., (1990) "Pack Horse Tracks", pgs. 185-210  
GSC Memoir 234; pgs. 14-15  
GSC Memoir 284; Yukon Territory, pgs. 391-394,  
GSC Paper 61-23; pg. 15  
GSC Paper 62-27; R. Skinner, pg. 18  
GSC Paper 63-38; L.H.Green; C.I. Godwin, pg. 57-58  
GSC Paper 64-36; L.H. Green; C.I. Godwin, pgs. 74-75  
GSC Paper 65-19; L.H. Green, pg. 70-72  
GSC Paper 66-31; L.H. Green, pgs. 110-112  
GSC Paper 67-40; D.C. Findlay, pgs. 82-83  
GSC Paper 68-68; D.C. Findlay, pgs. 106-107  
GSC Paper 69-55; D.C. Findlay, pg. 62  
Mineral Industry Report 1969-1970; D.B. Craig, P. Laporte; pg. 150  
Minfile 106 D #21, #22, #23, #24, #25  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pgs. 80-81  
YPMI 1983 - 1984; pgs. 62-63

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Iron Rust Creek Other: Iron Rust Pup

**Location:** 64° 03' N, 135° 52' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

The Discovery claim on Iron Rust Creek was recorded to Martin James Ravey on April 28, 1908. #1 and #2 Above apparently weren't staked; but #3 Above was recorded to John Mawhinney on September 12, 1908. #4 Above was recorded to William Aldcroft on April 28, 1908 and was sold to Herbert G. Nelson on May 5, 1908. This claim was renewed to April 28, 1910. Claims to #13 Above were staked; however, all claims on the creek had lapsed by the end of 1910.

On July 29, 1943, Bostock reports having made a traverse up Secret Creek, then down Iron Rust Creek to Haggart Creek on a prospecting trip looking for scheelite. He does not report having found anything.

At the present time, Ted Takas holds the discovery claim, P 16533, on Iron Rust Creek. Claims, P 16836 - 16837, are held on the creek by Victoria Placers Ltd. In addition to these a 1-mile placer lease, PL 9400, is held by Nataline Dye. No report of work or production has been made from Iron Rust Creek.

**Description:**

Iron Rust Creek is a right limit tributary of Haggart Creek; which it joins approximately 3 miles above Dublin Gulch. It has a semi-circular flow pattern. Its headwaters are west of Haggart Creek; the creek flows northeasterly for a distance before changing to flow eastward, than changing again to flow southeasterly near its confluence with Haggart Creek. The creek is 5 - 7 miles in length with a significant number of tributaries. For this reason, it probably has a good water supply, creating a creek having a swift flow in its narrow, moderately sloping valley.

**Surficial Geology:**

No information exists from Iron Rust Creek itself. However, exploration in upper Haggart Creek suggests that the lower portions of the creek will have thick deposits (approximately 90 feet) of glacial and glacio-fluvial gravels. These gravels will contain numerous boulders having diameters of around 6 inches in diameter. The gravels are also frozen and have strong iron staining, as the creek name suggests, and as they are downstream on Haggart.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The Iron Rust Creek area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. The quartz-schist sequence near its headwaters is cut by quartz veins which are typically highly sheared, chloritic, narrow, and anastomosing. The veins strike N70°E and dip 45° to 60° north. On the ridge southeast of the headwaters of the creek several Tertiary quartz porphyry dykes have been mapped. These dykes may be a source for gold. There are also a few silver-lead-zinc-antimony occurrences in the area of the creek.

### **References:**

Archives Government Record #259; pg. 205  
Bostock, H.S.; (1990) "Pack Horse Tracks", pg. 206  
GSC Bulletin 136; Surficial Geology, Dawson, Larsen Ck, Nash Ck.  
GSC Memoir 284; Yukon Territory, pg. 391  
GSC Paper 65-36; Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory  
Minfile 106 D #21, #22

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Lynx Creek

Other: Lynx Fork

**Location:** 64° 00' N, 135° 52' W

NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

The Discovery claim was recorded to Martin James Ravey on April 29, 1908. It was sold to Louis J. Cantin the same day. The 140 foot deep exploration shaft at the mouth of Lynx Creek mentioned by D.D. Cairnes in 1915 may have been work done by Mr. Cantin. No other record of work or production is known to exist.

George F. Potter and Associates apparently did a part season of work on Haggart Creek 2 miles above the mouth of Lynx Creek.

Hugh Bostock reports spending a few days in early July, 1942 testing for scheelite down Dublin Gulch and down Haggart Creek to below Lynx Creek. He indicated that the trail of scheelite came down the Gulch and continued down Haggart for some miles below Lynx Creek. The scheelite diminished in coarseness and richness as the distance from the Gulch increased.

On July 12, 1942, his prospecting crew were to work up Lynx Creek into the relatively unexplored North McQuesten valley. The crew apparently found traces of scheelite along the whole length of Lynx Creek. He returned to Haggart Creek on August 7, 1942 to investigate an outcrop of skarn containing good values in scheelite. The skarn had been found by Harvey Ray on a pup of Lynx Creek. The pup was named Ray Gulch after him. There were over a hundred feet of skarn on the west side of the gulch which Bostock considered too low grade to be of interest.

In 1970, United Keno Hill Mines did an extensive program of claim staking, geological mapping, and geochemical soil sampling in the area of Lynx Creek. They were looking for scheelite, silver, lead, and zinc. No economic mineralization was found.

Canada Tungsten drilled a 100 foot rotary hole on the first tier bench of Lynx Creek 4 miles upstream from its confluence with Haggart Creek. Trace amounts of scheelite and pyrite were encountered throughout the hole. Traces of gold were reported from several sections. The hole was stopped before reaching bedrock.

No claims or leases remain in good standing on Lynx Creek.

**Description:**

The Lynx Creek was originally named "Lick Creek" after a nearby animal salt lick. The name then got corrupted to link and then lynx. Lynx Creek is a southwest flowing left limit tributary of Haggart Creek which joins it about 3 miles below Dublin Gulch. The creek has a length of about 12 miles with a significant watershed. The water flow is modest but swift, running through a narrow V-shaped valley having a moderate gradient.



### **Surficial Geology:**

The 140 foot deep shaft described by Cairnes gives a good indication of the thickness of deposits in the area of the creek. The 100 foot deep drill hole by Canada Tungsten which did not reach bedrock confirms this. The drill hole was apparently drilled through a pebble-cobble gravel which is probably frozen. The gravel is of glacial and glacio-fluvial origin since the area has both Reid moraine and Klaza drift mapped in the area.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The Lynx Creek area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. A GSC party under Hugh Bostock located scheelite in a peg, subsequently named Ray Gulch after the man who discovered it, in August, 1942. The scheelite is located in a diopside, amphibole, and epidote skarn containing minor magnetite and no sulphides. The zone, called the Garnet Zone, dips gently northwest toward the Potato Hills Stock. It apparently contains 8 million tons of 0.8% WO<sub>3</sub>.

### **References:**

Archives Government Record #259; pg. 240  
Assessment Report 60724; R.E. Van Tassel, May, 1970  
Bostock, H.S.; (1990) "Pack Horse Tracks", pgs. 197-199  
GSC Memoir 220; pg. 8  
GSC Memoir 284; Yukon Territory, pg. 391  
GSC Paper 65-36; Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory  
GSC Bulletin 136; Surficial Geology, Dawson, Larsen Ck, Nash Ck.  
Minfile 106 D #27  
YPMI 1978 - 1982; pg.80  
YPME 1985 - 1988; pg. 25

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Olive Gulch Other Olive Pup  
**Location:** 64° 02' N, 135° 47' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

Bostock mentions doing some bulldozer trenching and panning to test for scheelite in the vicinity of Olive and Bawn Boy Gulches in early August, 1943. He indicated they could pan fine gold and scheelite from the soil anywhere on the ridge between the 2 creeks.

There have, at various times, been active placer claims on Olive Gulch. Due to its short length and lack of significant water for placer mining, claims along Dublin Gulch were probably considered adequate coverage. In recent years, a few claims have been staked on the creek but only one, P 16882, owned by Michael Wren is still in good standing.

The "Olive" mineral Claim covering most of the Gulch was taken to lease by Ronald Fred Holway on April 21, 1970. It was transferred to Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd. on April 2, 1974. It subsequently was transferred to Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd. on March 8, 1978; who then transferred it to Queenstake Resources Ltd. on August 25, 1978. It was transferred to Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. on August 15, 1989.

**Description:**

Olive Gulch is a left limit tributary of Dublin Gulch near its headwaters and about 1/2 mile southwest of Bawn Boy Gulch. The creek has a narrow V-shaped valley having a total length of approximately 1 1/2 miles. It flows swiftly northwest since the valley has a steep gradient. The creek is entirely dependent upon snow melt for its flow; it is, therefore, limited and frequently ceases entirely. This gives problems for placer mining.

**Surficial Geology:**

Reid glaciation is believed to have come up Haggart Creek to about the confluence with Secret Creek at 3000 feet elevation. The Klaza glaciation is believed to have reached an elevation of only 2850 feet in the area. There is evidence of glacial and glacio-fluvial gravels at the mouth of Dublin Gulch. The deposits on Olive Gulch are thought to be largely pre-glacial gravels.

Overburden deposits in the area generally are 20 to 70 feet deep with the gold distributed throughout with little or no concentration on bedrock. There are a moderate number of large boulders in the gravel, some form irregular layers. There is a layer of compact, angular fragments of local bedrock cemented with hard, sticky clay which lies on bedrock as a false bedrock.

Bostock describes how he had, in 1941, come across 3 men prospecting for lode scheelite by digging pits at the mouth of Cascallen Gulch (he called it Cascallen Pup). He states they were digging into weathered, crumbly, unfrozen granite, where down in the valley the ground was frozen by permafrost. He believed that the ground was not frozen here above timberline because the snow came early each fall, became deep, and stayed late in the spring.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. This quartzite is cut by an uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite. The intrusive has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten found in the area. It has also strongly brecciated, fractured, and altered the country rocks for their emplacement.

Scheelite has been known to occur in Dublin Gulch since 1904. It occurs with feldspar, muscovite, pyrite and small amounts of arsenopyrite in a quartz stockwork and disseminated near the veins, which cut granite of the Potato Hills Stock. The Potato Hills Stock is at the headwaters of Bawn Boy, Cascallen, and Olive Gulches.

### **References:**

Bostock, H.S. (1990) "Pack Horse Tracks", pgs. 206-207  
GSC Bulletin 136; Surficial Geology, Dawson, Larsen Ck, Nash Ck.  
GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961  
GSC Paper 65-36; Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory  
Minfile 106 D #24, #25

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Platinum Gulch Other: Platinum Pup

**Location:** 64° 01' N, 135° 51' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

The Discovery claim on Platinum Gulch was recorded to Irvin F. Ray on May 31, 1941. It was renewed to May 31, 1943. No record has been kept of work or production from that time.

Four lines of churn drill holes were drilled by W.S. Moore Co. Ltd. along the left limit of Haggart Creek in 1965. The holes extended from the mouth of Platinum Gulch to 15 Pup and were intended to check for the deep channel. They confirmed its presence and indicated it had a steeper grade than the present channel. It was believed that both would be at the same level at Gill Gulch. The drilling also indicated that there was about 90 feet of overburden on the channel which would probably make underground mining necessary. No further work was apparently done since W.S. Moore terminated its lease in 1967.

The mouth of Platinum Gulch is very close to the confluence of Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek on the left limit; therefore, it probably has been mined as part of the creek claims in the area.

A first tier of claims, P 2086 - P 2094, owned by Herman Honing are in good standing at Platinum Gulch.

**Description:**

Platinum Gulch is described as being a left limit tributary of Haggart Creek entering it approximately 1000 feet below Dublin Gulch. It was named by early miners because of the amount of platinum found with the gold during mining in the 1920's. The creek flows in a generally northwest direction in a narrow valley having a length of approximately 3 miles. The creek has a steep gradient but has little water flow except in the spring since its flow is entirely dependent upon snow melt.

**Surficial Geology:**

The deposits at the confluence of Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek are up to 18 metres (60 feet) deep, and consist of frozen glaciofluvial gravel, and pre-glacial gravel. A layer of black organic material about 20 feet above bedrock separate the gravel layers. Large boulders are common in the gravels. A deep channel along the left limit was thought to exist between Dublin Gulch and 15 Pup. In 1965, 4 lines of drill holes checked this channel and found it was up to 25 feet below the bedrock in the present creek and had a steeper grade than the present creek. Drilling indicates that there are 90 feet of overburden over this channel so may have to be worked underground. This does not seem to have occurred.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. This quartzite is cut by an uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite. The intrusive has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten found in the area. It has also strongly brecciated, fractured, and altered the country rocks for their emplacement.

Scheelite has been known to occur in Dublin Gulch since 1904. It occurs with feldspar, muscovite, pyrite and small amounts of arsenopyrite in a quartz stockwork and disseminated near the veins, which cut granite of the Potato Hills stock. The Potato Hills Stock is at the headwaters of Bawn Boy and Cascallen Gulches.

### **References:**

Archives Government Record #277; pg. 150  
GSC Bulletin 136; Surficial Geology, Dawson, Larsen Ck, Nash Ck.  
GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961  
GSC Paper 65-36; Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory  
GSC Paper 66-31; L.H. Green, pgs. 110-112  
GSC Paper 67-40; D.C. Findlay, pgs. 82-83  
Minfile 106 D #24, #25

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Secret Creek Other: Victory Creek

**Location:** 64° 00' N, 135° 58' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

Discovery claim was recorded to John J. Suttles and Chas. H. Rawlins on July 17, 1901. Claims #1 - 5 Above, several claims below, and several claims on a right limit tributary at No. 8 Below were also recorded in 1901. Mr. Suttles must have been unsuccessful with his testing or saw the potential of Dublin Gulch since he was acquiring ground in Dublin Gulch by 1905.

Narcisse A. LeFebvre and Isaac Mallette had the Discovery claim recorded in their names on September 21, 1911. They kept it in good standing until September 7, 1917. The claim was then apparently let lapse since the Discovery claim on Victory Creek (the same creek) was recorded to LeFebvre on April 10, 1920. No record of work or production from this time have survived.

On July 29, 1943, Bostock reports having made a traverse up Secret Creek, then down Iron Rust Creek to Haggart Creek on a prospecting trip looking for scheelite. He does not report having found anything.

During its major exploration and evaluation program between 1980 and 1982, Canada Tungsten investigated Secret Creek with both trenching and drilling. The property being investigated is a 2-mile lease running upstream from the confluence of Secret and Swede Creeks. Ten trenches had been excavated by Bema Industries in 1980. Canada Tungsten did further trenching in 1981. Material from the trenches was sluiced to produce concentrate samples which were analyzed for gold, silver, tungsten, and tin. The samples were reported to be highly anomalous in both gold and tin. Four holes totaling 38 metres (126 feet) were drilled on the creek in 1982. Concentrates from Secret Creek contained gold, cassiterite, and scheelite.

The ground must have been dropped by Canada Tungsten since Ed. Kozystko was doing a testing program on the creek in 1988. No further work has been reported but he still holds valid claims, P 16614 - P 16626, on the creek. Five other claims owned by Attila and Juliana Sevosik, and Lester and Bonnard Van Hill are in good standing.

**Description:**

N.A. LeFebvre and Isaac Mallette named the creek, Secret Creek, because it enters Haggart Creek in such a way that it is almost hidden from view.

Secret Creek flows south through a narrow valley into Haggart Creek. The creek has a watershed of at least 12 mile in length. It has a significant and relatively swift flow. The water supply is sufficient for placer mining.

**Surficial Geology:**

The area of Secret Creek on which the testing was performed is a poplar-covered gravel bench on the west bank near the confluence with Swede Creek. The frozen gravels consisted predominantly of subrounded quartzite, phyllite, and granodiorite cobbles. Thin layers and lenses of sand and silt are interbedded in the gravel. The lower part of the gravel is cemented with manganese and iron oxides.

### **Bedrock Geology:**

The Secret Creek area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. The quartz-schist sequence near its headwaters is cut by quartz veins which are typically highly sheared, chloritic, narrow, and anastomosing. The veins strike N70°E and dip 45° to 60° north. On the ridge east of the creek, several Tertiary quartz porphyry dykes have been mapped. These dykes may be a source for gold. There are also a few silver-lead-zinc-antimony occurrences in the area of the creek.

### **References:**

- Archives Government Record #259; pg. 507
- Archives Government Record #269; pg. 226
- Archives Government Record #274; pg. 200
- Assessment Report #120005; M.D. Philpot, 1982
- Bostock, H.S., (1990) "Pack Horse Tracks", pg. 206
- GSC Bulletin 136; Surficial Geology, Dawson, Larsen Ck, Nash Ck.
- GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961
- GSC Paper 65-36; Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory
- YPMI 1978 - 1982; pgs. 80, 115
- YPME 1985 - 1988; pgs. 24, 126

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Stewart Gulch Other: Stewart Pup  
**Location:** 64° 02' N, 135° 49' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

J.S. Stewart had the Discovery claim recorded to him on March 26, 1917. He renewed it to March 26, 1919. He bought #1 Below from John Smith on March 27, 1917 and renewed it to March 27, 1919. No record of any work and production has been kept.

The mouth of Stewart Gulch could be mined with creek claims on Dublin Gulch and, given the usual shortage of water, this was probably considered adequate. Proof of this may lie in the description of G. Smashnuk's property as extending from Eagle Pup to Stewart Pup in GSC Paper 69-55. No record of production from Stewart Gulch has been separated from the Dublin Gulch production. The increasing depth of overburden in Dublin Gulch as the left limit was approached may have acted as a deterrent for staking the Gulch.

Only 2 claims are in good standing on the creek. Claims, P 16838-16839, are owned by Victoria Placers Ltd.

**Description:**

The Gulch is named for J.S. Stewart who located and worked a lode quartz vein on the creek in 1917.

Stewart Gulch is a left limit tributary of Dublin Gulch having its confluence approximately 3 miles above Haggart Creek. The creek has a total length of about 2 miles flowing toward the northwest through a very narrow valley having a steep gradient. There is very little water flow since the creek is almost entirely dependent upon snow melt.

**Surficial Geology:**

Reid glaciation is believed to have come up Haggart Creek to about the confluence with Secret Creek at 3000 feet elevation. The Klaza glaciation is believed to have reached an elevation of only 2850 feet in the area. There is evidence of glacial and glacio-fluvial gravels at the mouth of Dublin Gulch. The deposits on Stewart Gulch are thought to be largely pre-glacial gravels.

Overburden deposits in the area generally are 20 to 60 feet deep with the gold distributed throughout with little or no concentration on bedrock. There are a moderate number of large boulders in the gravel, some form irregular layers. There is a layer of compact, angular fragments of local bedrock cemented with hard, sticky clay which lies on bedrock as a false bedrock.



### **Bedrock Geology:**

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. This quartzite is cut by an uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite. The intrusive has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten found in the area. It has also strongly brecciated, fractured, and altered the country rocks for their emplacement.

Scheelite has been known to occur in Dublin Gulch since 1904. It occurs with feldspar, muscovite, pyrite and small amounts of arsenopyrite in a quartz stockwork and disseminated near the veins, which cut granite of the Potato Hills Stock. The Potato Hills Stock is at the headwaters of Bawn Boy, Cascallen, and Olive Gulches.

### **References:**

Archives Government Record #259; pg. 390  
Archives Government Record #269; pg. 220  
GSC Bulletin 136; Surficial Geology, Dawson, Larsen Ck, Nash Ck.  
GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961  
GSC Paper 65-36; Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory  
GSC Paper 69-55; D.C. Findlay, pg. 63  
Minfile 106 D #24, #25

**Watercourse Name:** Common: Suttles Gulch Other: Suttles Pup

**Location:** 64° 02' N, 135° 50' W NTS 106 D/4

**History and Previous Work:**

James R. Gibson had the Discovery claim recorded to him on March 30, 1933. He renewed it to March 30, 1935.

The mouth of Suttles Gulch could be mined with creek claims on Dublin Gulch and, given the usual shortage of water, this was probably considered adequate. The increasing depth of overburden in Dublin Gulch as the left limit was approached may have acted as a deterrent for staking the Gulch.

The mouth of Suttles Gulch are protected under both Dublin Gulch creek claims and a left limit tier of claims owned by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd.

**Description:**

The Suttles Gulch is named after John Jackson Suttles who placer mined principally on Dublin Gulch from 1898 until 1945.

Suttles Gulch is a northwesterly flowing creek approximately halfway between Eagle Pup upstream and Platinum Gulch downstream. It enters Dublin Gulch about 3/4 mile from its confluence with Haggart Creek. Suttles Gulch occupies a steep, narrow valley having a length of about 2 miles. It has a very small watershed so is highly dependent upon snow melt for its flow. This flow is intermittent, giving a shortage of water for placer mining.

**Surficial Geology:**

The description of deposits at the confluence of Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek should approximate what will be found at the mouth of Suttles Gulch 3/4 mile upstream:

The deposits at the confluence of Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek are up to 18 metres (60 feet) deep, and consist of frozen glaciofluvial gravel, and pre-glacial gravel. A layer of black organic material about 20 feet above bedrock separate the gravel layers. Large boulders are common in the gravels. A deep channel along the left limit was thought to exist between Dublin Gulch and 15 Pup. In 1965, 4 lines of drill holes checked this channel and found it was up to 25 feet below the bedrock in the present creek and had a steeper grade than the present creek. Drilling indicates that there are 90 feet of overburden over this channel so may have to be worked underground. This does not seem to have occurred.

**Bedrock Geology:**

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by quartzite and quartz-mica schist of Cambrian or earlier age. This quartzite is cut by an uneven textured biotite granodiorite, biotite quartz monzonite, and hornblende/biotite syenite. The intrusive has provided the gold, platinum, cassiterite, and tungsten found in the area. It has also strongly brecciated, fractured, and altered the country rocks for their emplacement.

Scheelite has been known to occur in Dublin Gulch since 1904. It occurs with feldspar, muscovite, pyrite and small amounts of arsenopyrite in a quartz stockwork and disseminated near the veins, which cut granite of the Potato Hills Stock. The Potato Hills Stock is at the headwaters of Bawn Boy and Cascallen Gulches.

**References:**

Archives Government Record #259; pg. 276  
GSC Bulletin 136; Surficial Geology, Dawson, Larsen Ck, Nash Ck.  
GSC Map 1282A; Nash Creek, 1961  
GSC Paper 65-36; Notes on Glaciation in Central Yukon Territory  
Minfile 106 D #22, #24, #25

**PLACER CREEK LISTING - 106 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>
Ann Gulch		106 D/4	2
Bawn Boy Gulch	Bawn Bay Gulch	106 D/4	3
Cascallen Gulch	Carscallen Gulch	106 D/4	4
Dublin Gulch		106 D/4	5
Eagle Pup		106 D/4	6
Fifteen Pup		106 D/4	7
Fisher Gulch		106 D/4	8
Gill Gulch		106 D/4	9
Haggart Creek		106 D/4	10
Iron Rust Creek	Iron Rust Pup	106 D/4	11
Lynx Creek	Lynx Fork	106 D/4	12
Olive Gulch	Olive Pup	106 D/4	13
Platinum Gulch	Platinum Pup	106 D/4	14
Secret Creek	Victory Creek	106 D/4	15
Stewart Gulch	Stewart Pup	106 D/4	16
Suttles Gulch	Suttles Pup	106 D/4	17
Unnamed R.	L. Trib. of Beaver River	106 D/1	1

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- DIAND, (1993) Yukon Minfile 106 D
- DIAND, Yukon Mining Industry 1941 - 1959
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- DIAND, Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1983 - 1984
- DIAND, Yukon Placer Mining and Exploration 1985 - 1988
- DIAND, Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1989 - 1990
- DIAND, Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1991 - 1992
- GSC BULLETIN 136; VERNON, P. and HUGHES, O.L. (1966), "Surface Geology, Dawson, Larsen Creek, and Nash Creek Map-Areas"
- GSC MAP 1282A; "Nash Creek", 1961
- GSC MEMOIR 364; GREEN, L.H. (1972), Nash Creek, Larsen Creek, and Dawson Map-Areas, Yukon Territory"
- 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"
- MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1934; GSC Memoir 178
- MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1936; GSC Memoir 209
- MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1937; GSC Memoir 218
- MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1938; GSC Memoir 220
- MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1939-1940; GSC Memoir 234
- MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1960; GSC Paper 61-23
- MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1961; GSC Paper 62-27
- MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1962; GSC Paper 63-38
- MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1963; GSC Paper 64-36

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1964; GSC Paper 65-19

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1965; GSC Paper 66-31

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1966; GSC Paper 67-40

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1967; GSC Paper 68-68

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT 1968; GSC Paper 69-55

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT, 1969-1970

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PHILPOT, M.D.; Assessment Report #120005B, (1981), Report on Secret Creek placer lease for Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd.

RECORD BOOKS FOR PLACER MINING CLAIMS 1896 - 1969; YUKON ARCHIVES

Archives Government Record #259

Archives Government Record #269

Archives Government Record #274

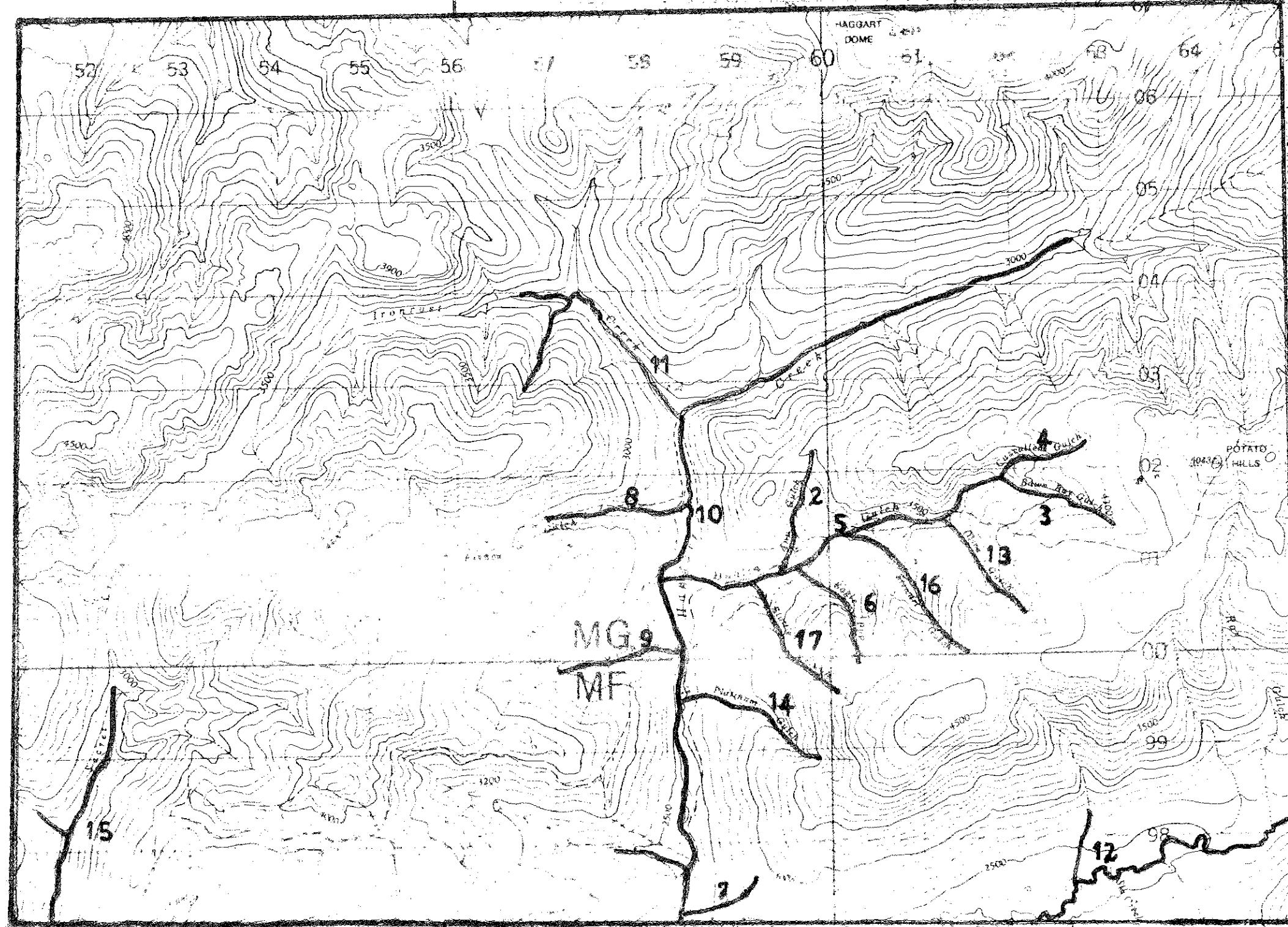
Archives Government Record #277

VAN TASSEL, R.E.; Assessment Report #60724 (1970), Report on geological work done in the Lynx Creek area for United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

YUKON LAND REGISTRY OFFICE; "Olive" Mineral Claim Search

Military users, refer to this map as: **SERIES A 500 SERIE**  
 Réference de cette carte pour usage militaire: **MAP 106 D CARTE**  
 EDITION 3 MCE EDITION

# OPEN FILE 1995-11(G)

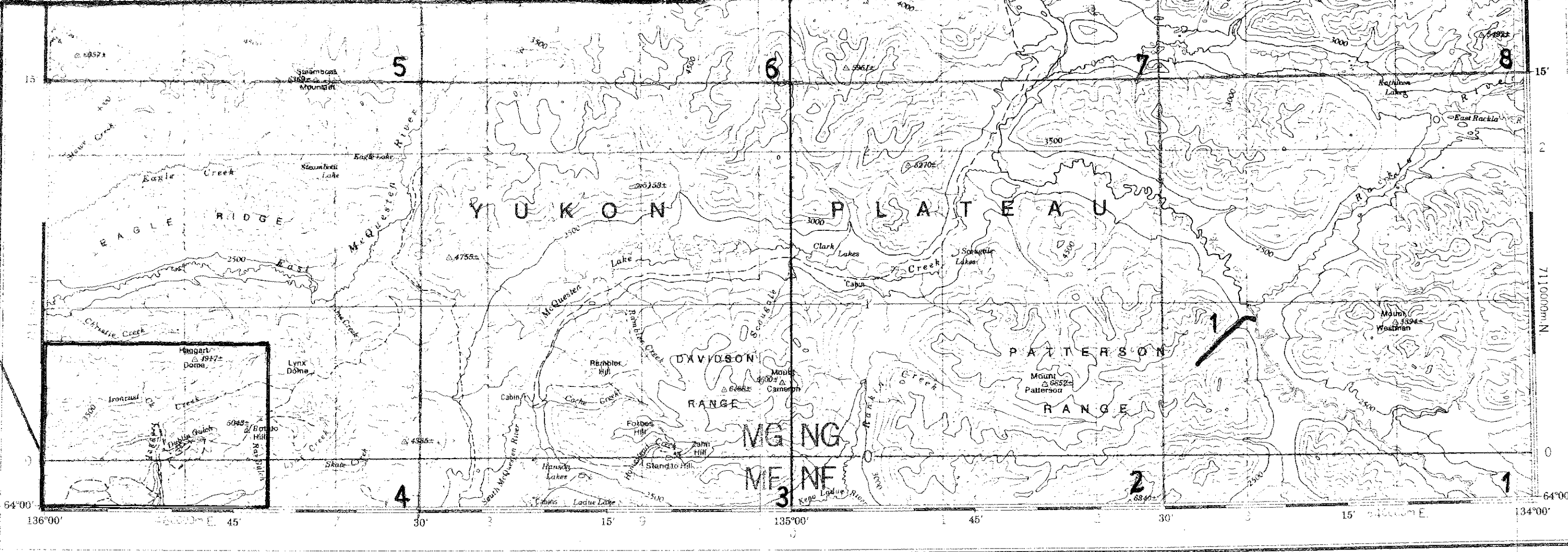
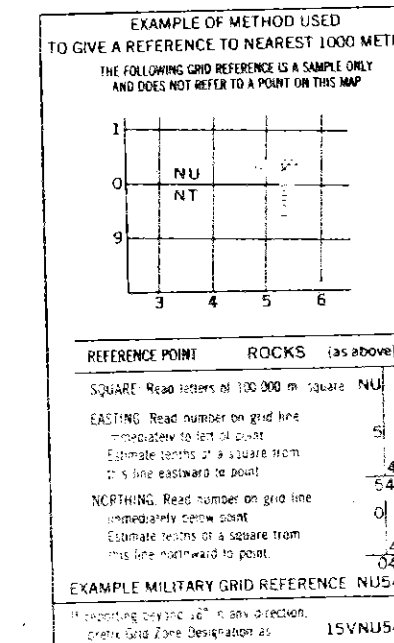
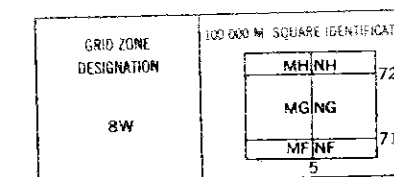


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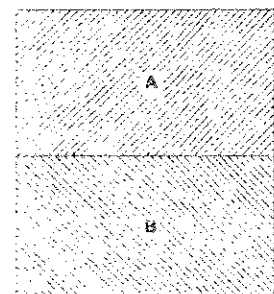
1. Unnamed R. L. Trib. of Beaver River
2. Ann Gulch
3. Bawn Boy (Bawn Bay, Bombay, Bawn Boy) Gulch
4. Cascallen (Carscallen) Gulch
5. Dublin Gulch
6. Eagle Pup
7. Fifteen Pup
8. Fisher Gulch
9. Gill Gulch
10. Haggart Creek
11. Iron Rust Creek (Iron Rust Pup)
12. Lynx Creek (Lynx Fork)
13. Olive Gulch (Olive Pup)
14. Platinum Gulch (Platinum Pup)
15. Secret Creek (Victory Creek)
16. Stewart Gulch (Stewart Pup)
17. Suttles Gulch (Suttles Pup)

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

TEN THOUSAND METRE  
 UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID  
 ZONE 8



RELIABILITY DIAGRAM: CROQUIS D'EXACTITUDE



A - Large scale mapping, photogrammetric, from 1988 aerial photography  
 B - Large scale mapping, photogrammetric, modified from 1958 aerial photography  
 A - Cartographie à grande échelle, photogramétrique, d'aérophotogrammes aériens récents de 1988  
 B - Cartographie à grande échelle, photogramétrique, modifiée à partir d'aérophotogrammes aériens récents de 1958

Revised 1972, by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, from large scale maps, Printed 1973.

This map was checked in 1980 and found to be up to date in all major features.  
 (Révisé en 1972)  
 Magnetic declination 1981 varies from 32°46' eastern at centre of map (only to 1977) westerly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change decreasing 0.5.

ROADS - ROUTES

hard surface - pavé  
 loose surface - de gravier  
 cart track - de terre  
 trail - sentier

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 Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources

## NASH CREEK YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:250 000 Échelle



CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET  
 Contours in feet show Mean Sea Level  
 North American Datum 1927  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator

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

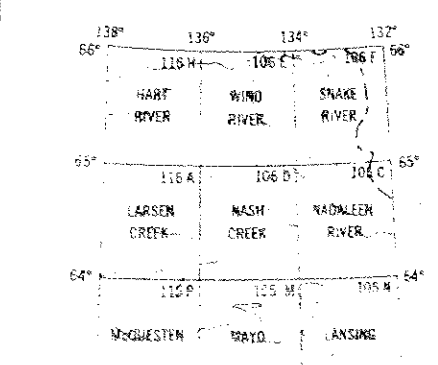
Établi en 1972 par la DIVISION DES LÈVES ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES.

À jour de cette carte en 1980. Vérifié en 1980. Les données sont exactes que les données des cartes à grande échelle.  
 (Révisé en 1972)  
 Cette carte a été vérifiée en 1980 et se trouve être à jour dans toutes les caractéristiques principales.  
 (Révisé en 1972)  
 La déclinaison magnétique au milieu du bord ouest de la carte est de 32°46' Est en 1977. Elle diminue du bord est. La déclinaison annuelle moyenne diminue de 0,5.

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Routes:  
 gravier aggloméré toute saison - 2 roues  
 de terre - 2 roues  
 sentier ou passage

Pour une liste complète des signes, voir au verso



NASH CREEK  
 106 D  
 EDITION 3