HONEY PRINTING SERVICE, TORONTO
STOCK FORM No. 3001

008964

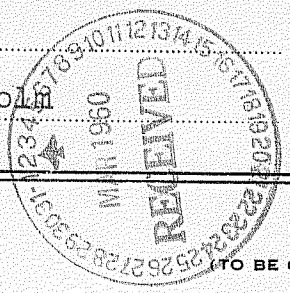
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM Rod Macrae

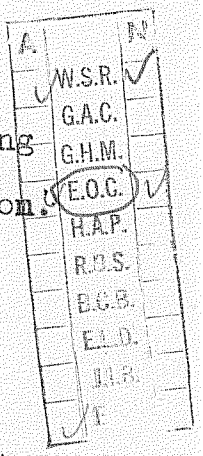
DATE Feb 23rd, 1960

TO E. O. Chisholm

SUBJECT Barker Claims- Haggart Ck
Mayo M.D.



MESSAGE
(TO BE COMPLETED IN TRIPLICATE)



Dear Ted:

Ed Barker spent the morning at our office outliming the plans he has for the coming season in the Dublin-Gulch-Haggart Ck area. The following are notes from the conversation.

On Haggart Creek placer leases, he estimates there is left a million yards of gravel that cannot be mined economically at the existing price of gold, that would be minable at a profit, with a $60-65 per ounce price.

A mile down stream from his existing operation at the junction of Haggart & Dublin Cks, there is a talc schist zone that has delivered 35,000 dollars in gold values, when Wadco held a lease on the property. Barker thinks this zone may be the old route of Dublin Gulch as it drained into Haggart Ck and if so might have 4 miles of gold bearing gravels above this point. Barker will not test this theory but he figures in the event of a lift in the price of gold, it might be worth while to test pit the area.

E.O.C.
This sounds interesting - better follow up - Show me maps for location W.S.R.

A study of the Dublin Dome Properties reports (copy your files) indicates a series of vein systems in metamorphosed quartzites east of Haggart Creek and south of and around the head of Dublin Gulch. These veins (nine major ones) have been traced for 'several hundreds of feet in length', vary in width from 2 feet to 15 feet and average #32.60 /ton at the current price of $33.50 /ounce Au.

Barker has opened all of the major veins with bulldozer cuts during 1958-59 and wants us to make a thorough examination of the deposits, commencing around June 15th. He has a D-6 cat available for any further surface stripping work and has modified his placer operations (production-59 approx $3000.00) and is concentrating his efforts on the lode testing.

It appears a thorough examination and sampling is warranted.

Encl - map

Roderick Macrae

HONEY PRINTING SERVICE, TORONTO
STOCK FORM NO. 3001

105M

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM Mr. E.O. Chisholm DATE 3 March 1960

TO Mr. R.M. Macrae SUBJECT

Reply

(TO BE COMPLETED IN DUPLICATE)

Dear Rod:

The Ed Barker showings are interesting, and you should follow this up by making a detailed examination this spring. I did not realize there was as much old work done in this area. Did Barker give you any intimation of what he wanted for his property?

Campbell examined one of the antimonial lead veins in this area in 1954. He was able to get an E.M. kick out of one of the veins. The equipment we used was the forerunner of the light E.M. and was not very powerful. The Crone equipment is vastly improved and, no doubt, we could now trace a vein like this. It would be advisable to have one along during the examination. Attached is a copy of page 6, Report on exploration 1955, by E.O. Chisholm. It reviews Campbell's work in this area.

E.O. Chisholm

EOC-dp
Encl.

FILE No. S20-I0

DATE Sept 8th I960

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE

P.O. BOX 346, WHITEHORSE, YUKON

RECEIVED FROM Prospectors Airways Ltd.

SAMPLE No.	GOLD Oz. Per Ton	SILVER Oz. Per Ton	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Remarks
Haggart Ck/Dublim Gulch samples, Mayo M.D.						
S87 - grab-	.005	I.96	3.3	I8.5	Nil	sulphide vein,
S88 "	.005	.04	Nil	.2	Nil	wall rock of vein
S89 30" chip	.0I	.I2	Nil	Nil	Nil	vein east side Hag'rt Ck.
S90 grab	.34	.56			(	dump at adit, hill 700' w of
S9I	I.80	.56			(	Olive Gulch, 300'vert above D.
S92	.04	.04			Wadco Cut C	plus Copper present) 10 ft
S93	.005	Nil			" C	plus 85 ft from S. end
S94	Tr	Nil			" 1	plus 95 ft
S95	Tr	.08			" 1	plus 00
S96	Tr	.I4			" 1	plus 20

Note: see description attached this assay cert.

SEP 1960 RECEIVED

ASSAYER Geo. Spalding

HONEY PRINTING SERVICE, TORONTO
STOCK FORM No. 3001

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM R. Macrae DATE Sept 11th, 1960

TO E. Barker SUBJECT

MESSAGE

(TO BE COMPLETED IN TRIPLICATE)

Dear Ed:

Attached is the assay results of some of the samples I took from the Haggart Ck area. Tin Hill samples are not included: sending these out to the coast for examination.

Description is as follows:

Number	location	type	Remarks
887	vein in slide above caved adit west side Hag. ck opp. Dublin Ck	grab across 4 inches	sample of oxide material galena visible. apparently Ag/ pb-zn : 1/10
888	same but wall rock	18 inches	ratio 1:5
889	hematite veins in cut east Hag't ck south of Dublin Ck	30 inch chip	
890	Adit-dump onnhill bet. Olive/Stewart pup	grab	oxide material
891	"	"	arsenic-rich material
892	Wadco cut near shop grab from exp of oxidized material east side Hag't Ck 10 ft from S. end.	)	
893	same locn 85 ft north of south end		Au - Ag probably left from placer cleanup
894	same: 195 ft mnorth of south end		
895	same: 300 ft north of south end		
896	same: 320 ft north of wouth end	)	

HONEY PRINTING SERVICE, TORONTO
STOCK FORM No. 3001

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM Rod Macrae DATE Sept 10th, 1960

TO E. O. Chisholm SUBJECT

MESSAGE

(TO BE COMPLETED IN TRIPLICATE)

Dear Ted:

I made a five day examination of the mineralization in and around Haggart Ck/Dublin Gulch in the Mayo Mining Div. I ran a Wedge EM. Svy on Haggart Ck for a north south length of 2 miles in an effort to pick up any major strong structure that may cross said ck. Indications are there are none. I uncovered a zinc- lead- minor silver gold vein on the west bank of Haggart ck op. Dublin ck and another one on the east side of Haggart Ck and 500 ft south of the outflow of Dublin Ck. Both are narrow : are predominantly zinc and are not the same as the arsenical veins exposed in adits on the south aide of Dublin in the various 'pups' that are the probable source of the some 2 million dollars in gold that has been taken out of these two placer cks.

Enclosed are maps and sketches nd E.M. results.

status
The of prospecting on these creeks is:

base metal mineral source has not been located in amy impotant width or length:

most of the vein structures have a general east-west strike and dip south so as to cut radically the quartzites and schists which dip flatly north and north-west.

the source of placer gold is apparently the arsenical veins mainly located on the south side of Dublin but either:

1) all the ore shoots that had sufficent tonnage were concentrated in the locations of the four or five tributary pups or:

2) there are more veins of greater width than those drifted on to date hidden on the ridges between theses tributaries of Dublin.

I samples some mineralized exposures on Tin Hill the ridge n.e. of the junction of Dublin and Haggart. Here, no structure is evident. sample are enroute UBC for examination. ASARCO samples taken this year show 1.3% Sn in grabs

Walter Maliky has a 'lay' on some of Barkers placer ground: has already taken out 30 ozs gold: his method of mining horrifies Barker.

Rod rick Macrae

A	
✓	W.S.R. ✓
	P.M.K.
	G.H.M.
✓	E.O.C. ✓
	H.A.P.
	R.D.S.
	B.C.B.
	D.W.P.
	G.P.R.
	F.I.D.
	J.I.B.
✓	E.C.J.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THIS FORM

Form to be completed in triplicate by originator. Two copies — No. 1 and No. 2 — to be forwarded to addressee. Copy No. 3 to be retained in originator's file until reply received. Addressee to complete reply in duplicate on reverse side of sheets 1 and 2 and return No. 1 to originator. In following this procedure both parties have the complete message and reply on one sheet of paper.

HONEY PRINTING SERVICE, TORONTO
STOCK FORM No. 3001

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Etc 105N 1

FROM Rod Macrae DATE March 16th, 1960

TO E.O. Chisholm SUBJECT Dublin Gulch lode Cls (E. Barker & Assoc.)

MESSAGE

(TO BE COMPLETED IN TRIPLICATE)

Dear Ted:

I borrowed the airphotos for the Dublin Gulch- Secret Creek area from ASARCO. The airphotos show very few continuous lineaments from wich a structure might be interpreted.

The head of Haggart Creek where it runs parallel to Dublin Gulch appears to be a contact between two formations. Haggart Ck placer gold unquestionably came from Dublin Gulch and since the erosion forming the pups on Dublin is deeper on the south side than the north, probably from the this area contributed most of the gold. The intrusive south of Dublin Gulch as mapped by Bostock Map-43-9 can be seen and since it occupies the hight of land south of Dublin Gulch, it is likely the source of the placers was the area between this granite and Dublin Ck.

A	N
W.S.R.	✓
G.A.C.	
G.H.M.	
E.O.C.	
H.A.P.	
R.D.S.	
B.C.B.	
E.L.D.	
J.H.B.	
E.C.J.	

Barker plotted the old known veins on the airphotos -the lode veins, that is- and they are all in the vicinity of Dublin Gulch, or distances of ¾ of a mile from the granite contact. These veins strike almost parallel to the contact and sub/parallel to what strikes are recorded; IN THE VOLCANICS they are probably interbedded with the schists and quartzites or intersect them at flat angles.

There are mineral showings over a length of 6 miles; the Peso group of claims owned by Cecil Poli form the west boundary and the the Carscallen the east boundary of known showings. If there is any connection between them due to structure it is not indicated on the airphotos,

Regards,

Roderick Macrae

P.S. Finlay MCCallum was in yesterday, (77 yrs last month) He is due for a 5000 dollar payment from the Cameron brothers, Kenora, out of their next payment from Steep Rock on the Lake St Joseph Iron. He is snapping his fingers over that one...

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THIS FORM

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105M

Haggart Creek Showings:

Placer ground on Haggart Creek, owned by E. Barker of Mayo, was examined by Campbell for the possible occurrence of base metal mineralization.

The area contains a wide variety of mineralization including cassiterite, bismuth and gold, recovered in the placer operation on the creek and argentiferous galena and stibnite on the C. Poli ground on nearby Secret Creek. The heavy mantle of moss makes visual prospecting difficult and the showings found to date are the result of leads found in the creek bottom, during placer mining operations.

The country rock is quartzite and schist of the Yukon series, which is intruded locally by a granodiorite stock. Several east-west shear zones dipping south at 45° cut across the creek bed. Pyrite and stibnite mineralization are present in shears.

The main No. 1 showing is exposed by two bulldozer trenches 50 feet apart. An eight-foot shear zone in quartzite and graphite schist is exposed containing heavy pyrite and stibnite mineralization. The following samples were taken:

Sample	Location	Assays
1	Hangingwall No. 1 Zone	Copper - Trace Silver - 2.3 oz. Gold - 0.08 oz.
2	Creek bottom opposite Gill Gulch	Gold - 0.04 oz.
3	Creek bottom 100 feet below Dublin Gulch	Gold - Trace Silver - 0.3 oz.
4	Creek bottom 100 feet below Dublin Gulch	Gold - Trace
5	Headwaters Ray Gulch	Gold - Trace Silver - 0.2 oz.

Conclusions: Nothing of importance has been exposed to date. The mineralization suggests the possibility that pyrargyrite occurrence may be found in the area and the progress of placer operations should be watched in case economic base metal deposits are exposed.

Ecol. 2
What is this.

105 M

1-A) DUBLIN DOME PROPERTIES

a) Stewart & Catto Group.

These claims originally belonged to J. S. Stewart and Dr. William Catto and consisted of five claims and two fractions, all of which are now included in the relocation staking.

The claims are located on the left side of Dublin Gulch between Stewart and Olive Gulches.

About ten veins in all have been discovered on this ground, the major portion of the development work having been done on the veins known locally as 1) the Green Vein, 2) the Victoria Vein, 3) the Cabin Vein, and 4) the Diabase Vein.

1) Green Vein

Several hundred feel long and average width about 3'

Development

(a) Series of open cut trenches
(b) Tunnel 60'
(c) Drift 130'
(d) X-cut 40'
(e) X-cut 30'
(f) Rise 27'

Specimen Offical Assays

$12.25 Gold Dr. W. E. Cockfield P 8B 1918 Can Dept Mines
$14.00 " Dr. D. D. Cairnes P 31 1915 Can Dept Mines
$19.60 " " " " " " " " "
$19.40 " T. A. MacLean M E P 135 1914 Can Dept Mines
$19.48 " Dr W. Catto p 143 idem

2) Victoria Vein

2 veins several hundred feet long about 2' average width

Development

X-cut 200'
Drift 27'
" 47' MacLean p 135

Specimen Official Assays

$21.35 Gold 8.99 oz silver Dr W E Cockfield p81 1918
$15.40 " " " " "
$25.27 " Dr Wm. Catto & Athelstone Day, B N A Bank P 135 MacLean
$ 7.75 " " " " (across 7 P 143

Specimen Official Assays

$16.92) Gold T A MacLean Can Mines 1914 p 136
$29.61) "
$23.15) " " "
$ 7.93) " " "
$37.47) " " " Can Mines 1914 P 141
$24.15) " D D Cairnes Can Mines 1915 P 31

a) Stewart & Catto Group (cont'd)

2) Victoria Vein (Cont'd)

"The Mining Recorder reports that this vein carries gold values from $7.00 to $24.50 and picked samples over $175.00" in gold
(

The Yukon Territory; Its History & Resources
Dominion of Canada P 145

3) Cabin Vein

Several hundred feet long; width from 2' to 8' (P 136 MacLean)

Development

Line of open cuts every 50'
Tunnel 132'
X-cuts 312'

Specimen Official Assays

$9.45 Gold Dr. W E Cockfield Geo Survey Can 1918 P8B
$26.60 " " " " " " "
$11.90 " Dr. D D Cairnes Geo Sur Can 1915 P 31
(Average sample 5½' vein)
$18.67 " T A MacLean P 140 Can Mines 1914
$28.31 " Dr Wm Catto Dept Mines 1914 P 143
$56.31 " " " " " " " "

4) Diabase Vein

Vein occurs in diabase; average width 3'

$12.14 Gold 5.69 oz silver T A MacLean P 136 - Can 1914

Dr. Cockfield P 9B 1918 declares this vein belongs to different type and merits attention on that score over and above values.

"FROM THE FOREGOING IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THIS STEWART & CATTO PROPERTY WELL WARRANTS MORE EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT"

T A MacLean M E P 136 1914

10 SM

DUBLIN DOME PROPERTIES (Cont'd)

b) Shamrock-Carcallen Group

Consist of four claims along right side and at head of Dublin Gulch reported on in detail by Mr B D Cairnes, Dr W E Cockfield, and T A Maclean M E all for Dom Dept of Mines

Development

Surface trenching and cross-cutting
1 tunnel 35'
1 tunnel 150'

2 main fissure veins

#1 vein extends for several hundred feet 5' to 7' wide
Assays surface trenches $6.44 and $5.78 P 146 MacLean (gold)

#2 cross vein along porphyry wall 7' to 15' wide
Assays $16.92 & $8.85 gold
Open-cut - cross vein $17.61 P 148 MacLean
Assays from tunnel on cross vein $18.20 gold 4.48 oz silver
$14.70 " 3.35 " "
D D Cairnes Dom Can
Geo Bur 1916 p 30

"From results shown it can be recommended that further prospecting should be done P 146 T A MacLean M E Dept Mines Can 1914

c) Blue Lead Group 8 claims

Lies between Stewart & Catto Group on North and Eagle Group on South

Extensive surface work in form of trenches, pits, and open cuts exposing many fissure veins on same contact.

Development

Shaft 35'
Tunnel 38'
" 120'
" 35'

Assays

Shaft $10.75 gold
11.45
250' N W of Shaft $36.26 gold (wire gold)

T A MacLean M E Recommends further prospecting to follow up evidence of existence of well-defined vein syste,.

DUBLIN DOME PROPERTIES

d) Eagle Group 8 Claims

Contigous to Blue Lead Group on Eagle "Pup".

Four figsure veins exposed for several hundred feet by the action of the Eagle Creek erosion through the perpendicular walls of quartz schists and quartzites.
"These veins have every indication of true fissures which may extend for considerable distance. They appear to be approximately parallel with each other. The assays show very favourable results and some systematic prospecting should be undertaken as, for example, by drifting on the veins". T A MacLean P 151 Dom Can 1914.

Specimen Official Assays

From four fissure veins - surface trenches

1) $47.79 Gold T A MacLean M E page 151
2) $29.36 " " " (200' West of #1 Vein; on same lead as Blue Lead Shaft 2500' N 30 degree East
3) $25.01 " " " 200' west of #2 vein above
4) $28.09 " " " 100' west of #3 vein and parallel
5) 8.10 " " " "decomposed country"

105M

DUBLIN GULCH TUNGSTEN LODE DEPOSITS

From 1915 to 1918 Mr. Robert Fisher prospected around the head of Dublin Gulch and found a number of lode deposits carrying scheelite, probably the original source of the placer scheelite.

After 1918 except for a little assessment work on these prospects nothing more was done and in 1939 Mr. Fisher died. No one else knew much of his finds and his extavations have now caved in. The best information on these prospects is given in the report of 1918 by Cockfield.

Cockfield found that the deposits seemed to be centered around a small body of Mezozoic granite at the head of Dublin Gulch. The surrounding, older rocks are metamorphosed sediments consisting of schist, quartzite, limestone, and gneiss. The lode deposits included veins in the granite, veins in the surrounding metamorphic rocks, and pegmatite dykes. Most of the prospects are veins in the granite. The veins follow three sets of fissures, approximately at right angles to one another, and vary from 1 to 6 inches in thickness. None of them had been traced far.

Scheelite is present as crystals in the veins and in the adjacent wall-rock. Quartz is usually the only gangue mineral. Calcite and white mica in some instances afford a transition between these veins and the pegmatite deposits. Only one pegmatite dyke carrying appreciable amounts of scheelite has been found. It is about a foot thick and consists of a mass of white mica and quartz with some feldspar and hornblende. The scheelite is in the pegmatite and in quartz veinlets cutting it.

Assays show that the veins carry 1.70 per cent to 10.10 per cent WO_3, and two assays across widths of 5 feet of adjacent wall-rock, 2½ feet on each side of the veins without including veins, carried 0.85 per cent and 1.80 per cent WO_3. Two other assays similarly taken only carried a trace.

Two veins were found in the metamorphis rocks overlooking Lynx Creek. The veins are alike and only one is described. It is 4 inches wide and carried 1.25 per cent WO_3. A sample of mineralized wall-rock gave 3.40 per cent WO_3.

One pegmatite having a width of 1 foot was assayed, giving 6.35 per cent WO_3.

Cont'd.

105 M

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The fifty-six mineral claims referred to in this report constitute a contiguous group located along the limits and at the head of Dublin Gulch which enters Haggart Creek about thirty nine miles of North of Mayo Landing.

As a result of the Dominion Government's generous expenditures in the interests of tungsten and tin production during the last war, and excellent all-year truck road has been built from Mayo Landing direct to the Dublin Gulch Camps, with "cat roads" constructed across the gold claims to the locations where bulldozers operated on the tin and tungston showings on the properties mentioned herein.

The camps at Dublin Gulch are in first-class condition and are rated as the finest in the Mayo Mining District. Accommodation is immediately available for some twenty-five or thirty men, while independent cabins suitable for small family occupancy are likewise at hand. A machine shop, warehouse, blacksmith shop, garage, carpenter shop, and several other such buildings are in shape for immediate use, while the general plant such as sluice boxes, derricks, etc., are ready for operations the first day of the crew's arrival.

GEOLOGY

The Dublin Gulch geological formations include chiefly old Pre-Cambrian schistose rocks mainly quartzite and quartz-mica schist, intruded by granodierite and quartz porphyry.

"All these older rocks are much distorted, sheared, and faulted" D.D. Cairnes, Dept. Mines Canada 1915.

"Dynamic forces have, here, caused tremendous movements of the earth's crust, which have resulted in great fracturing" T.A. MacLean, Dept. Mines Canada 1914.

"The granodierite intrustions are regarded as the source of the wide variety of mineral deposits in this vicinity. The most important of these, including both lode and placer deposits, contain ores of gold, tungsten, antimony, and tin. They occur as vein, contact metamcophic, and placer deposits."

Dr. H.S. Bostock, Dept. Mines Canada 1942.

105 M

GEOLOGY - continued

quartz veins occur for a length of three miles in a fissured belt of schists, which lies along a well-defined granodiorite contact, striking north and south along the ridge above the Gulch. "Gold" is found in these veins over the whole length prospected."

T.A. MacLean, M.E., Dept. Mines Canada 1914 p. 130.

"Tin occurs in pebbles of finely crystalline cassiterite associated with tourmaline, quartz, and chlorite. The pebbles are brown or greenish. The cassiterite itself resembles coagulated brown sugar and is very different from the "wood tin" found in the Klondike placers. Cassiterite pebbles have been found in Dublin Gulch and in Haggart Creeks.

In Dublin Gulch cobbles weighing several pounds, and composed mainly of cassiterite, contain angular fragments of quartizite, suggesting that their sources lie in a vein cutting the quartzite in the upper part of the Gulch."

Dr. H.S. Bostock, Dept. Mines Can. 1942.

Mr. H.S. Bostock referring to the Mayo Mining District states: "The most important locality in this area is Dublin Gulch"..."Importance is attached to three factors in prospecting in this area. These are; the granodiorite intrusive bodies, structures in the sedimentary rocks, and the effect of Pleistocene glaciation."

"These placers (Dublin Gulch) formed in areas sheltered from glaciation by the high hills to the East, and so remained undisturbed by the ice."

Dr. H.S. Bostock Dept. Mines 1942.

Reference is here made to the above by reason of the fact that the twenty-five claims known as the Dublin Dome Group have been located so as to include the gold bearing veins as well as the contact ore-bodies in the schist belt along the granodiorite contact for some three miles, while the tin showing has been staked to cover the mineralized dykes directly above the rich cassiterite placers containing "cobbles weighing several pounds." It is logical to conclude that the cobbles had their origin in the area included by the staking of the thirty-one claims adjacent to the original twenty-five in the Dublin Gulch holdings.

With further reference to the Dublin Dome vein system, the following is of direct interest:

105 M

GEOLOGY - continued

"Some of the individual veins were, however, traced for several hundred feet, and it is evident that veins occur over a length of several miles, which may have a somewhat continuous or possibly a parallel strike. It should be noted further that several "pups" tributary to Dublin Gulch cross-cut the formation, and in places, expose a number of veins, which appear approximately parallel as to strike, have a nearly perpendicular attitude, and cut the schists both in strike and dip. The schists, where noted, have a prevailing dip to the southwest."

T.A. MacLean, M.E., Dept. Mines Canada 1914 p.134

Detailed reports have been issued by Geologists and Mining Engineers for the Department of Mines, Canada, chiefly by the following;

T. A. MacLean, "Lode Mining in Yukon" 1914 pp127 to 159
D.D. Cairnes, Sessional Papers 1916 No. 26 pp 10 to 50
W.E. Cockfield Summary Report 1918 Part B pp 1 to 15.
H.S. Bostock, Mining Industry of Yukon 1939 and 1940 pp 3-39
" " Map 43-9 with descriptive notes and 1949 map indicating tin prospect, etc.

105M

HISTORY

The twenty-five Dublin Dome Claims, including the Stewart-Catto and others were held for years as original Crown Granted Claims which reverted by sale for taxes to his Majesty King George Sixth in the right of Canada. They were immediately re-located by the present owners along with thirty-one additional adjoining claims and three placer locations to include the war-time tin and tungsten discoveries, and to protect the original gold veins' extension as to strike and dip.

The total expenditure on camps, shafts, drifts, adits, tunnels, cross-cuts, raises, trenches, open-cuts and on roads and highways by the pioneer owners and more recently by the Government amounts to several hundred thousand dollars, all of which was indispensable as initial out-lay preparatory to development and operation of this property, and consequently represents a direct saving in that amount of money and in point of time for any company or organization planning to pick up the threads of operation at this time.

105M

Dr. Bostock 1942 Map

"Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek are believed to have been protected from this last glacial advance by the hills to the East....."

"Importance is attached to three factors in prospecting this area. These are:

(a) the granodiorite intrusive bodies (5)
(b) structures in the sedimentary rocks (1, 2, 3 & 4)
(c) and the effect of Pleistocene glaciation.

(a) The granodiorite intrusions are regarded as the source of the wide variety of mineral deposits in their vicinity. The most important of these, including both lode and placer deposits, contain ores of gold, tungsten, antimony, and tin. ores of all these metals have been found associated with almost every one of the granodiorite bodies. They occur in vein, contact metamorphic, and placer deposits. Gold and tungsten are present in all three types. Antimony, silver and lead have been found in veins and tin in placer deposits. The tungsten minerals are scheelite and ferberite. Besides its occurrence in the placers, scheelite is found in quartz veins and in contact deposits in altered limestone. Contact deposits are more likely than veins to contain a large tonnage of ore. Ferberite has been found only in placers and commonly adheres to vein material.

Tin occurs in pebbles of finely crystalline cassiterite associated with tourmaline, quartz, and chlorite. The pebbles are brown or greenish. The cassiterite itself resembles coagulated brown sugar and is very different in appearance from the "wood tin" found in the Klondike placers. Cassiterite pebbles have been found in Dublin Gulch and in Haggart. In Dublin Gulch cobbles weighing several pounds and composed mainly of cassiterite contain angular fragments ofquartzite, suggesting that their sources lie in a vein cutting the quartzite in the upper part of the Gulch. (See Anne Pup & tin in place).

(b) The importance of structure is brought out by the localization of the productive silver-lead veins along the McQuesten Valleys. It also directs attention to quartzite as a favorable rock for the development of vein-bearing fractures.

(c) Prospectors were first attracted to the district by its placer gold deposits. The chief of these were close to areas containing bodies of granodiorite, as for instance, the Dublin Gulch and Highet Creek deposits. These placers formed in areas sheltered from glaciation by the high hills to the East and so remained undisturbed by the ice.

Not only did glaciation limit the more favourable areas for placer deposits, but to a considerable degree this was also the area prospected for lode deposits".

Notes from Summary by Dr. H.S. Bostock
Preliminary Map 43-9
Canada Department of Mines & Resources
Mines & Geology Branch 1942.

10 S M

TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS

In the year 1916 the placer scheelite deposits on Dublin Gulch attracted considerable interest, as the demand for scheelite and other tungsten minerals becomes pressing. The heavy grey sand which collected in the sluice boxes during the process of washing and auriferous gravels was consequently saved and as a result several tons of high grade concentrates have been shipped. In the years 1917-18, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Robert Fisher, the sources of this tungsten mineral were found and veins carrying scheelite are not being opened up. The writer was concerned mainly with the lode deposits, but some attention was given also to the placers.

PLACER DEPOSITS

The occurrence of scheelite in the auriferous gravels of Dublin Gulch was first mentioned by Keele and later by other writers, but no attempt was made to save this mineral. After the visit by Cairnes in 1916 the miners commenced to save it, but owing to misunderstandings which have since been removed only relatively small shipments were made. This spring (1918) over a ton of high grade concentrates were shipped, and a shipment of the same amount will probably be made before the close of navigation.

1. - Keele, J. Geol. Surv. Can. Sum. Rept. 1904, pp 18A-42A
2. - Cairnes, D.D. Geol. Surv. Can. Sum. Rept. 1916, pp12-19

By W. E. Cockfield, Summary Report, 1918, Part B,
Canada Department of Mines, Geol. Surv. pp 10B - 11B.

105 M

DUBLIN GULCH TUNGSTEN LODE DEPOSITS - cont'd

In no case had any work been done to trace the continuity of any of these deposits. The writer believes that the area escaped glaciation. Cairnes regarded the area as having been subjected to glaciation. The lack of glaciation, however, may be very important. Cockfield notes the remarkable depth and completeness of weathering of the wall-rock. It suggests that the scheelite in Cockfields assays from the wall-rock adjacent to the veins may be residual concentration and hence only exist for a few feet in depth. It also suggests that there may be a considerable quantity of easily available scheelite concentrated in the form of residual placer. In support of this is the fact that in 1940 by panning soil from the old trenches appreciable amounts of scheelite were picked up in every case. No gold was found in any of these prospects.

It seems probably that with more prospecting a workable deposit might be found. The lack of a road is not such a problem as it was in the past. In the last few years the road has been improved a little for the gold placers on Haggart Creek and Dublin Gulch and there is now suitable mechanical equipment in Yukon for construction.

By H.S. Bostock, Canada Dept. of Mines and Resources, Geological Survey, Memoir 234, Mining Industry of Yukon, 1939 and 1940, pp 31-32.

105M

DUBLIN GULCH TUNGSTEN PLACER DEPOSITS

During 1939 Mr. Fred Tayler working a gold placer with three men and a gasoline hoist moved 10,000 cubic yards of gravel recovering 325 crude ounces of placer gold, and with this about 300 to 500 pounds of heavy sand. In 1940 he accumulated about 1,000 pounds for trial shipment. A 2½ pound sample was taken from the heavy sand just as it was shovelled out of his sluice-boxes and then panned with mercury to recover such fine gold as might be in it. N othing had been done to clean it and it contained some small pieces of country rock and hematite. This was assayed and found to carry 66.28 per cent WC3. The tungsten is mainly in scheelite, but a considerable amount of ferberite is also present. In the placer operation no pains has been taken to catch the heavy minerals other than gold, and only those were saved from which the gold could not be readily separated in the sluice-boxes.

The ground about 1,000 feet below Mr. Taylor's was found in 1918 to carry 0.8 to 1.2 pounds of schoelite a cubic yard. In a working about a mile above Mr. Taylor's the surface ground carried "as much as one-quarter of an ounce of scheelite to the pan near the surface and the amount probably increases as bedrock is approached" (Cockfield). One-quarter ounce a pan is close to 2 pounds a yard or more according to the number of pans per yard.

Above Mr. Tayler's workings there is 1½ miles of creek that is judged to be workable in one way or other with modern appliances. In this stretch, the valley floor narrows and the gravels probably become shallower giving a smaller yardage, but as scheelite grinds away readily it is likely that the gravel as suggested by Cockfield's figures contains higher values in scheelite farther up stream near the source. Cockfield also says that prospecting in 1918 showed that the shheelite and wolframite continued hp Dublin Gulch and its tributary Olive Gulch, and scheelite is present in quantitites fully as great as in the working below. Cockfield estimated that there was in 1918 only 2,500 feet in the lower part of Dublin Gulch (presumably the first mile) remaining to be worked, and that this would only yield 20 to 30 tons of scheelite and wolframite concentrates. This seems a fair estimate of the uield, but it seems likely to the writer that there may be much more, perhaps 7,500 feet, of the gulch that may now be workable with the improved methods. The 7,500 feet might then yield 60 to 90 tons, but the rate of production is limited by the small volume of water in the gulch. Even with the assistance of mechanical equipment it does not seem that more than 20,000 cubic yards, yielding perhaps 1 pound of scheelite concentrate a yard or 10 tons, could be worked per year without expense out of all proportion to the yield. As long as the placer mining continues on the gulch a small production can be maintained.

By H.S. Bostock, Can. Dept. of Mines and Resources,
Geol. Sur. Memoir 234, Mining Industry of Yukon,
1939 and 1940, pp 30-31.

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ARSENOPYRITE-GOLD VEINS

"In addition to the silver-lead veins a number of other mineral veins occur in the area, by far the greater number of which may be grouped into the one class here designated as arsenopyrite-gold veins.
The most important locality is Dublin Gulch, where a large number of these veins have been discovered and where considerable development work has been done on the veins.

DUBLIN GULCH

The rocks outcropping in the vicinity of Dublin Gulch belong to two entirely distinct groups. The oldest of these is a series of schistose and gneissoid rocks composed of quartzites, quartz-mica schists, mica schists, amphibolites, crystalline limestone, and some granite gneiss. Piercing these is a body of grey biotite granite, about 3 miles long by 1½ miles wide."

By W. E. Cockfield, Summary Report, 1918, Part B, Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey, p7B.

10 S M

QUOTATIONS.

"In Most places, only the present stream gravels have as yet been worked, and it seems probable that the amount of gold still contained in the deep and bench gravels is as great or greater than that in present creek deposits. The placer gold yet to be derived from this area will thus probably amount to much more - possibly many times more-possibly many times more - than that already recovered".

P34, Geological Survey Summary Report, Dept. of Mines 1918,
D. D. Cairnes (Re Mayo Area)

"The stream gravels of a number of creeks within Mayo area have been found to carry considerable amounts of placer gold, and the available evidence would indicate that the gravels along numerous other streams within the district will also be found to be gold bearing to an important extent." Id pp 34, D.D. Cairnes.

See Page 10 (1916) re def'n of "Mayo Area"

Page 12 re Transportation & Accessibility.

"Coarse gold was found on Haggart Creek in 1895, and since that time there has been more or less continuous prospecting for placer deposits within the area; and since 1898 or 1899 the district has each year yielded an important production of gold".
Id p 13, D.D. Cairnes.

Haggart Creek P 19

The gold production of Haggart Creek is estimated by Mr. George Mackenzie to be about $47,000 up to 1915.
"The gold from Haggart Creek generally assays about $18.45 per ounce, and that from Dublin Gulch about $17.50." pp 22, D.D. Cairnes 1915.

(The vallye of Johnson creek is a typical U-shaped depression, with the valley botton and walls vendure and forest clad to the summits on either sides".)

"but unfrozen ground was encountered...& sinking had to be abondoned, etc.

DUBLIN DOME MINES LIMITED

THERE IS SUFFICIENT ORE OF A MILLING GRADE IN SIGHT ON DUBLIN GULCH TO WARRANT THE ERECTION OF A SMALL MILLING PLANT IN THE VICINITY.

Dr. W.E. Cockfield, Canada Geological Survey 1918 p 9 b.

There seems to be no reason why concentrates of shipping grade could not be made from the deposits described above if a suitable plant were erected, and many of the deposits could doubtless be worked at a profit. (Idem p 9 b)

105 M

QUOTATIONS - Continued

"During the early years of the recent war, Mr. Taylor was encouraged to operate by the Canadian Government on account of the appreciable tin content in the concentrates. A substantial bonus was paid and an appreciable tonnage was produced. Six or eight tons of sacked tin concentrates were noted at the camp, which the owner objected to shipping when the bonus was dropped about one year ago".

P. 5 report on Haggart Creek & Dublin Gulch
Placer, M.W. Jasper, Mining Engineer 1945.
(Re Fred Taylor's operation on Dublin Gulch.

"Having regard to the above, it may here be suggested that this (Dublin Gulch) is considered a very promising district, and there is a strong possibility that further development, accompanied by more detailed work than was on this occasion possible, might result in establishing, beyond reasonable doubt, the existence of one or two good mines."

T. A. MacLean, Mining Engineer, Canada Department of Mines,
Lode Mining in the Yukon, 1914, page 158

(Gold $20 per oz and no benefociation for new producers)

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THERE IS SUFFICIENT ORE OF A MILLING GRADE IN SIGHT ON DUBLIN GULCH TO WARRANT THE ERECTION OF A SMALL MILLING PLANT IN THE VICINITY."

"THERE SEEMS TO BE NO REASON WHY CONCENTRATES OF SHIPPING GRADE COULD NOT BE MADE FROM THE DEPOSITS DESCRIBED ABOVE IF A SUITABLE PLANT WERE ERECTED, AND MANY OF THE DEPOSITS COULD DOUBTLESS BE WORKED AT A PROFIT."

SUMMARY REPORT, CANADA, Department of Mines, 1918, Part B
Dr. W.E. Cockfield (Page 9B)

Note Bene:

Above statement made when Gold was $20.00 per oz

and

Before Government Bonus arranged for new producers.

Page 30 - Mining Industry of Yukon 1939 and 1950 Canada Department of Mines and Resources

Dr. H.S. Bostock

"MAYO DISTRICT PROSPECTS"

"The most important locality in this area is Dublin Gulch.

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MAYO AREA - DUBLIN GULCH

MINERAL RESOURCES

"Until quite recently gold-bearing gravels have been the only important source of minerals in Mayo area. In the year 1914, however, with the opening up of the extremely rich silver deposit at Galena Creek, much more interest was directed to lode deposits and since that time a vigorous search for similar deposits has been undertaken with the result that several promising prospects have been discovered. In addition to silver-lead properties a vigorous search has been made to locate the source of the tungsten minerals occuring in the placer gravels on Dublin Gulch. This search has resulted in the discovery, within the past year, of several veins carrying tungsten minerals. Arsenopyrite-gold veins and stibnite-arsenopyrite veins complete the list of deposits known."

By W.E. Cockfield, Summary Report, 1918, Part B, Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey, pp3B - 4B.

"On Dublin Gulch, a tributary of Haggart Creek, Mr. Fred Taylor, with three men, continued placer operations during the two years. Here a broad open-cut is being worked up the creek by ground sluicing and using a gasoline hoist to remove the large boulders. The cut has an average depth of 20 feet and is 150 feet wide. In 1939 about 10,000 cubic yards were handled and 325 crude ounces of gold recovered. During 1940 over 8,000 cubic yards were moved and about 245 ounces of crude gold were recovered, but the last clean-up of the season could not be made and had to be left in the sluice-boxes. Mr. Taylor plans to continue his operations in the coming season. Mr. Jim Gibson was working on Dublin Gulch about half a mile above the mouth."

Br. H. S. Bostock, Canada Dept. of Mines and Resources,
Geological Survey, Memoir 234,
Mining Industry of Yukon, 1939 and
1940. p 15.

"The most important locality in this area is Dublin Gulch, where scheelite is reported both in placer deposits and in veins. Dublin Gulch is a tributory of Haggart Creem, which runs into the South Fork of McQuesten River. It is reached by truck road from Mayo to Mount Haldane summit, 21 miles, and thence by winter tractor road 17 miles. The whole route could readily be made into a continuous all-year truck road with bridges over McQuesten River and Haggart Creek.

In 1904 J. Keele noted the presence of scheelite in the Dublin Gulch placers, and during the last war the locality was examined by D.D. Cairnes and W. E. Cockfield as a source of tungsten. The locality was visited by the writer in 1940.

x - Keele, J., Geol. Surv. Canada, Sum.Rept. 1904 pt.A, pp 18-42
1 - Cairnes D.D.; Geol. Surv. Canada Sum. Rept. 1916, pp 15-19.
2 - Cockfield, W.E. Geol. Surv. Canada Sum. Rept. 1918, ptb, pp 10-15

By H.S. Bostock, Can. Dept. of Mines and Resources,
Geol. Sur. Memoir 234, Mining Industry of Yukon,
1939 and 1940, p. 30.