Watercourse Name: Common Empire Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 28' Long. 135 36' NTS 105 M 5 [1]

History And Previous Work:

Discovery claim on Empire Creek was staked by Albert McKay and Thomas Heney on 11 April 1904. Mr.McKay stayed on and worked this claim until 13 April 1907 when he abandoned it. Results were apparently encouraging, as he returned to stake a new discovery claim on 11 June 1911. He continued here until he was accidentally shot in 1912. During the 1930's Frank Carscallen mined on this creek.

Currently D.Sabo is running a small but apparently successful operation [he keeps returning]. Reported gold production for the period 1985-1988 is 966 ounces.

Description:

Empire Creek flows southerly for 10.5km. and it drops 560 metres in this length. This stream flows in a steep, and very narrow valley [8-13 metres wide in the area mined]. The deposits it cuts average 2m deep, are frost free and consist mostly of large boulders [up to 1.75m in diameter], coarse gravels and clay, and organic material and slide rock from the steep valley walls. Bedrock is predominantly schist and usually 1 metre is sluiced along with most of the gravels. The water volume is small and during dry spells re-cycling is necessary.

Deposits mined include all of the gravel, along with approximately 1 metre of bedrock. Gold from this creek has a purity of 910 and it occurs as coarse chunks and nuggets. Quartz veins form natural riffles in the bedrock and most of the gold is concentrated in irregular patches centered around these riffles.

This creek has successfully supported a small operation, the

valley size and small water supply will preclude a large one. The gold is likely derived from quartz veins which may be associated with the porphyritic granodiorite intrusion located on Two Buttes; other creeks which drain geologically similar areas near the intrusion may also be worth checking.

References

Creek book #263 P.200
YPME 85-88 P.26
YPMI 89-90 P.4
Minfile 105-M #38
Gold And Galena
Pack Horse Tracks P.191

Watercourse Name: Common Cliff Creek Other Pike Creek

Location: Lat. 63 44' Long. 134 58' NTS 105 M 10 [2]

Work History:

First staked by Hans Rudolph Johnson on the 24th of June 1910. He kept this claim in good standing until July 1912, when he reportedly began hard rock mining in the Galena Creek area. This creek was re-staked by Edward Burnell on the 18th of August 1925. Mr.Burnell located his discovery claim 1400 metres from the lake. Results were apparently encouraging as he staked #1 above the following year. Recent work has been conducted by G.Hosack who hand mined here in 1980 and recovered a small amount of gold.

Description:

Cliff Creek is a tributary to Mayo Lake on the right limit of the right arm near the narrows. It is 3.7 kilometres long, has a steep gradient and carries a small volume of water. Depths to bedrock, gravel type, gold shape, etc. are all undocumented, but since it is a typical area stream these factors are probably similar.

Although known historically as a gold-bearing stream, only hand-mining has been done: [possibly the values present preclude any mechanized operation].

References:

Creek Book #263 P.470
YPMI 1978-1982 P.73

Watercourse Name: Common Ledge Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 42' Long. 134 50' NTS 105 M 10 [3]

History And Previous Work:

The first miners of record on this creek were Matt Gaspar and Mike Pavisick who staked a discovery claim here on the 18th of August 1903. This claim was located immediately above the gorge and covered most of the canyon. During 1904 four men worked this claim, and averaged $25/day/man for 55 days. The best claims in the early years were considered to be discovery, 1 and 2 above and 1 and 2 below, this because the rest of the ground was to deep to open cut and contained too much ground water for shafting.

During the 20's Hans Johnson worked here: he barely made wages and finally decided to sell out to George Reynolds [for $3,000] in the summer of 1930. Mr.Reynolds stayed and worked this creek until 1949 when he optioned the ground to William McCoomb. Gold production from these operations is unknown.

Recent years have seen various operators active at this site including; B.Liske, Eagles Nest Res., 4306 Yukon Ltd., H.Moritz and R.Barchen.

Description:

Ledge Creek is about 6km. long and has a steep gradient. In the last two kilometres it flows through an 800 metre long gorge and forms a 1300 metre long gravel fan which stretches from the mouth of the gorge to the lake shore. Water volume on this creek varies from season to season but there is always enough to run a sluicing operation. Bedrock on this creek consists of quartz-mica and graphitic schist cut by the occasional dioritic dyke and quartz veins. Gravels on this creek consist of diorite boulders [from the

headwaters], angular pieces of schist from the canyon walls, and gravels and clay which probably have a glacial origin. Iron oxides cement the gravels, so much so that it almost becomes a conglomerate. Depths to bedrock in the canyon range from 1-4 metres while depths in the gravel fan vary from 4 to at least 17 metres. There is little permafrost.

Mining currently takes place in the gravel fan and all material from surface to bedrock is sluiced. Gold usually occurs as coarse pea and rice sized pieces with chunks of over an ounce occasionally being found. The roughness and the fact that quartz is often found attached to pieces suggests that the gold is derived from a fairly local source. Coating the gold on this creek is a brownish iron oxide, which is probably caused by the abundant pyrite found in bedrock. Only a small amount of heavy concentrate is found but of this the greater proportion consists of magnetite, scheelite, cassiterite and small amounts of galena. Samples of this galena were sent for assay and they returned up to 125 oz/ton silver [H.Moritz Pers.Comm.] Fineness ranges from 805-820.

This creek has been, and still is, the richest Mayo lake tributary. The shallow parts are nearly all worked out but there should still be workable ground under the gravel fan.

<u>References</u>:

Creek Book #263 P.1
GSC Mem. 284 P.135,140
GSC Mem. 220 P.9
YPME 85-88 P.27
E.G. #17 P.29
Archives Film V-77-3

Watercourse Name: Common Cascade Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 39' Long. 134 44' NTS 105 M 10 [4]

History And Previous Work:

Thomas Heney and Jacob Furrer staked the first discovery claim on 28 sept. 1903 approximately half a mile from the lake. The next documented person on this creek was K.Miner who mined here in 1981 with a D-7 and a small loader\backhoe. Mr.Miner followed this with two weeks of testing in 1982. The years between 1903 and 1981 have undoubtedly seen at least some activity as old workings are present but documentation from this period is lacking.

Description:

Cascade Creek enters the north side of the south arm of Mayo Lake approximately 3.2km south of Ledge Creek. It is typical of most of the Mayo Lake tributaries in that it descends with a steep gradient through a narrow gorge and between the mouth of the gorge and the lake a small gravel fan has built up. In the gorge the creek bottom is littered with large blocks of rock which have fallen from the steep banks. Gravel deposits consist of negligible amounts of organics overlying well-rounded diorite and quartzite boulders, angular pieces of schist slide rock and coarse gravels and clays. Water on this stream is plentiful and, during periods of heavy rain, floods can occur which may wash out dams and other workings.

Gold is of unknown fineness, size and shape, but it is not likely to be much different than other area creeks.

The potential of finding a rich paystreak on this creek is limited since pay gravels are restricted to the canyon or near the apex of the delta, and no rich paystreak has been found, by testing to date. Gold does exist though and values should be enough to

support a present day operation. The search would be best directed to where gravels were too deep to open cut, as ground water hindered shafting attempts.

<u>References</u>:

Creek Book #263 P.150
GSC Mem. 284 P.136
YPMI 78-82 P.19,74

Watercourse Name: Common Nelson Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 38' Long. 134 40' NTS 105 M 10 [5]

History And Previous Work:

A small staking rush occurred here in 1916. Discovery claim was staked by Steve Radakovich and Matt Buyter on the March 3rd and within a month, upwards of thirty claims had been recorded. Little work was accomplished, with the only renewal being on Radakovich's half of discovery.

In 1981 Wolf Resources did a limited amount of testing. It is not known what they found but they did note that there is evidence of old workings in the area.

Description:

Where Nelson Creek empties into Mayo Lk. it has little current, and can be considered more a river than a creek as it is about 75ft. wide and up to 3ft. deep in places. Farther upstream the current becomes swifter and the prospects are more encouraging.

Little is known about this creek. Depth to bedrock is probably very deep near the mouth and therefore potential is better farther upstream where the current quickens and overburden may be shallower.

References:

Creek Book #263 P.500
GSC Annual Report, 1904,. Vol.XVI P.22A,21C
YPMI 78-82 P.74

Watercourse Name: Common Steep Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 42' Long. 134 58' NTS 105 M 10 [6]

Work History:

Steep Creek was first staked on 16th of August 1903 by Thomas Mikesich and Frank Chasni. On the 16th of April 1904 Hector Morrison optioned the ground. It is reported that bedrock was easily accessible, but Morrison could barely make wages in 1904 and the option was dropped. Work in the 30's was conducted by an oldtimer called Gagnon. Bostock reported that Gagnon produced 25 ounces in 1938 and that he was back working in 1939 when he again produced 25 ounces. This creek was abandoned and then re-staked in 1953 by P.Nord. By the late 60's Leo Wozniak, Louis Hofer and Hermann Mautner began a partnership on this creek. Wozniak soon bought the others out and did part time mining until 1974 when he sold discovery claim to H.Moritz. Mr.Moritz re-staked the rest of the creek and mined that year and most of the following years until 1981 when Meyer Properties took over the ground. They did extensive testing with a D-9 and a backhoe. The ground is still controlled by Meyer Properties.

Description:

Steep Creek enters the south arm of Mayo Lake eight miles from the end. It is a typical area stream as its upper reaches run in a narrow canyon and from the canyon to the lake it has formed a gravel delta. Alluvium is usually frozen and consists of glaciated boulders from various sources, gravel, sand and a yellow clay which overlies bedrock. On the fringes of the valley bottom, occasional large chunks of clear blue ice have been found lying just under the moss [H.Moritz pers.comm.]. Bedrock consists of steeply dipping quartzite and quartz-sericite schist which form natural riffles. Numerous

bull-quartz veins cut bedrock. Depths are shallow in the canyon, with nearly all ground under 1.5 metres. Depths just above the gravel fan are from 3 to 5 metres, while depths in the fan are from 5 to at least 17 metres deep. There is usually enough water to run a normal sized operation, and during times of rain, flash floods occur.

Gold occurs as bright-coloured flakes of great purity [931 to 946]. Most pieces are pea and rice size, with nuggets up to 3.5 ounces. Heavy minerals include abundant magnetite and minor amounts of scheelite.

One ounce of raw gold from Steep is worth approximately 16% more than an ounce of raw gold from Ledge Creek. Little ground appears to have been mined, apart from what Moritz sluiced, so there should still be reserves.

<u>References</u>:

Creek Book #263 P.100
Gold And Galena P.46
Pack Horse Tracks P.167
GSC Mem. 284 P.136
YPMI 1978-1982 P.73
YPME 1985-1988 P.24

Watercourse Name: Common Davidson Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 44' Long. 135 25' NTS 105 M 10 [7]

History And Previous Work:

The first recorded staking on this creek was by Jacob [Jack] Davidson on the 5th of August 1907. It is likely though that he prospected this creek years earlier as he was one of the first stakers on nearby Duncan Creek, and had spent most of the intervening years in the Mayo area. Mr.Davidson entered into a partnership with Herbert Wilson in 1908, and later sold out to the same man, who kept the claim in good standing until the fall of 1912.

The next flurry of activity was in the mid 1930's when seven men were mining or prospecting on this stream. Most of the work was done by Jack Ross and helpers in the area of the canyon, about a mile above where the valley broadens.

In 1954 Ellis Johnson worked on some old tailings and recovered five ounces of gold. During 1960 and 1961 A.Pelland used a bulldozer/sluicing plant to mine 97 ounces. In 1963 he optioned the ground to E.Friesen and S.Mosich. They worked the left limit of Pelland's discovery claim and recovered 67 ounces from 2500 cubic yards of sluicing. From 1978 to 1981 A.Pelland was active every year. He used a small bulldozer to mine on the right limit just downstream from the canyon, and during the 1979 season he produced 128 ounces.

The last operator on this creek was Henry Dillman who mined during the 1990 season. He started work at the mouth of the canyon and mined approximately 100,000 cubic yards in an upstream direction. Mr.Dillman did not return here for the 1991 mining season.

Description:

Davidson Creek is approximately 20km. long and has an average

grade of 3% throughout. This creek carries a large volume of water, and periods of heavy rain have a tendency to cause floods which will wash out workings. The main canyon, which is cut partly in glacial drift and partly in bedrock, occurs on Davidson just upstream from where it enters the main Mayo River valley. Stream deposits contain only local patches of permafrost, are 2 to 5.5 metres deep and usually consist of 1ft. of organics on top of large diorite boulders, sand, clay, stream-washed schist and schist slide rock. Bedrock consists of shattered and decomposed graphitic quartz-mica-schist and competent quartzite. A hard packed layer of boulders and clay 0.6 to 1.3 metres thick on bedrock is impervious to the gold and acts as bedrock. The 1990 operation mined all gravels, along with bedrock which was excavated until hard material was encountered. Gold consists of very flat flakes generally less than 2mm in diameter, and the distribution of old workings suggested that it has been found in the creek where it cuts across or coincides with an old channel. Fineness is 838 and a size distribution shows that 33% is larger than 10 mesh, 33% is between 10 and 30 mesh, and the rest is smaller than 30 mesh. Heavy minerals associated with the gold consist of pyrite, magnetite, hematite, ilmenite, barite, garnet, scheelite and zircon.

Gold distribution is erratic. Possibly there is no continuous pay streak, and one may have to concentrate on finding the small high grade pockets.

<u>References</u>:

Creek Book #263
GSC Mem. 220 P.9
Paper 62-27 P.20
Paper 64-36 P.80
Archives Film V-77-3
YPMI 1989-1990 P.7
Gold And Galena P.47

Watercourse Name: Common Owl Creek Other Gull Creek

Location: Lat. 63 44' Long. 135 08' NTS 105 M 11 [8]

History And Previous Work:

Owl Creek co-discovery was staked on the 26th Oct. 1909, by Arthur Hester and James Philip. They did considerable work until 24th July 1918 when Subsection 3 of Section 42 of YPMA took effect and the claim was laid over. The ground must have been profitable for Hester, as he returned in 1922 to restake and continue mining until 1926. Hester continued to be active on this creek at least until the 1939 season when he was mining a small cut near the mouth of the canyon. The next recorded work done was by Meyer Properties Inc. who did test work in the 1982 season.

Description:

Most of the work on this creek has been concentrated near the mouth of the canyon, which is approximately 1250 metres from the lake shore. Depths to bedrock range between 0.6 to 2.5 metres in the canyon and are probably much deeper in the gravel fan. The typical cross-section consists of glacial drift with large boulders overlying 0.6 to 1 metre of stream gravels on bedrock. The stream gravels are angular and derived from the pyritic mica-schist and quartzite which the stream cuts. This stream has a steep gradient and collects enough water along its 6km. length to support a small mining operation.

Gold is very coarse, flat and has rounded edges. Fineness is unknown but is probably similar to the other Mayo Lk. tributaries.

The paystreak occurs in a well-defined area in the canyon and at the apex of the gravel delta. Mr. Hester worked here making "moonshine" and mining intermittently for at least 30 years and it is very possible that he mined out all the easily accessible rich spots.

Potential still may exist in the gravel fan, at depth, where the oldtimers could not reach because of ground water.

References:
YPME 1985-1988 P.24
GSC Mem. 220 P.8,9
Creek Book #263 P.450
Creek Book #269

Watercourse Name: Common Un-Named Other

Location: Lat. 63 45' Long. 135 13' NTS 105 M 14 [9]

Work History:

This creek was probably first explored in the early 1900's when the rest of the area creeks were being tested. The first written record of exploration was in 1988 by J.Laitinen.

Description:

This creek is located between Dawn Gulch and Owl Creek. It is 2.3 kilometres long, has a steep gradient and carries a small volume of water. Deposits are partially frozen and consist of schist slide rock, rounded diorite boulders and the usual stream gravels and clays. Bedrock in the stream bed is occasionally exposed and consists of quartz-chlorite schist, but the stream heads in limestone. Depths to bedrock vary from 0 to 3 metres in the upper reaches, while closer to Mayo lake depths probably increase.

Gold from this stream is angular and shows little wear. The best place was at the mouth of a dry gulch which enters from the west. Here Mr.Laitinen found 32 colors in seven pans, the largest colour approximately 1mm x 1mm x 2mm. The biggest piece found that summer was 1mm x 5mm x 6mm. One interesting feature of the gold is that it changes colour after a few days in the sun.

References:

Prospectors Diary

Watercourse Name: Common Curly Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 45' Long. 135 29' NTS 105 M 11 [10]

Work History:

Discovery claim was staked by Hans Rudolf Johnson on 18th of August 1908. Mr.Johnson then purchased #1 below from Arthur Hester on 27th of August 1908. Minor development work was done by Mr.Johnson. It is reported that E.Burnell worked approximately 300 metres below the canyon during the 1930's [P.Van Bibber pers.comm.]. Apart from claim staking little has been done since.

Description:

Curly Creek has cut a small canyon at the same elevation as the Davidson Creek canyon. This canyon is "V" shaped and has some bedrock exposures on the right limit. Gravels are unfrozen and similar in size and shape to those on Davidson Creek. Above the canyon the valley widens; below, the stream appears to dissipate in the main Mayo River valley. Below the mouth of the canyon is a small bench on the right limit. It is in this area where signs of old workings can be found; an abandoned cabin and rock windrows [P.Van Bibber pers.comm.]. There is a small year-round water supply which, with proper management, should be enough to support a small operation. Small amounts of fine flaky gold have been panned from the surface gravels below the canyon.

This stream has never been tested by mechanical means.

References:

Air Photo #A12187-186

Creek Book #263

Watercourse Name: Common Canyon Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 40.5' Long. 135 55' NTS 105 M 12 [11]

Work History:

From time to time some small-scale placer mining has been done on this creek particularly by George Besner in the 1940's. A 3 mile placer lease was staked in 1979, but little was done and the lease lapsed in 1982.

Description:

Canyon Creek is a small stream entering Mayo River from the west about a mile above the hydro dam. It is almost 6 kilometres long and contains a small volume of water. Air photos show that it flows in a "V-shaped" valley along its lower reaches. Geology is mapped as Yukon Group metasediments with small rafts of diorite or gabbro near the mouth.

In addition to gold, small amounts of scheelite and cinnabar were found in the creek. GSC stream sediment sampling shows a high tin anomaly on this creek [74 ppm Sn.]. It is the highest tin anomaly on the entire 105 M map sheet.

Gold has been found, but whether the gold was concentrated on surface by the stream from glacial till or whether it is an actual stream placer with potential for a bedrock paystreak is unknown.

References:

E.G.17 P.21
GSC Open File 1650

Watercourse Name: Common Field Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 48' Long. 135 42' NTS 105 M 13 [12]

Work History:

Samuel Matheson located the discovery claim on the 17th of September 1907. Mr.Matheson also purchased #1 above, #1 below and the discovery claims on Spring Creek and McInnes Pup [Field Creek tributaries]. These claims were kept in good standing until the 17th of September 1911. Matheson's attempt to mine this creek was reportedly unsuccessful. Apart from claim staking there has been little activity since.

Description:

Field Creek is 10 kilometres long, has a moderate gradient and carries a good volume of water. The upper reaches flow in a wide valley; the lower portions occupy a narrower one.

Potential on this creek is limited, as it lies in an active mining area, has good access, and has undoubtedly been tested but never mined significantly.

References:

Creek Book #263 P.210

Watercourse Name: Common Anderson Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 43' Long. 135 02' NTS 105 M 11 [13]

History And Previous Work:

Anderson Creek was first staked by John Adair and Robert McNeil on the 6th of November 1916. These two must have found poor prospects as they abandoned the claim without renewing it. A new discovery was staked by Michael Flynn [half a mile from Mayo lake] on the 8th of March 1924. This staking caused a small rush and a number of other claims were recorded. Development work was done on a few of these claims and discovery claim was kept in good standing until 1941. Most of the recent work has been conducted by the Wozniak family, who have been active here since at least 1967.

Description:

This creek is 6km. long, has a steep gradient, and usually contains enough water for at least a small operation. Depth to bedrock in the canyon averages around 12ft. and deposits consist of boulder gravel of a probable glacial origin plus the usual stream washed, locally derived material. Gravels in the fan range from 12ft. to at least 50ft. deep, and consist of material which the stream has deposited since glaciation. These gravels are usually stained red and are frozen in places. Bedrock on this creek is described as quartz-sericite schist.

Deposits mined include most of the gravel fan, apart from a surface layer of boulders, and most of the alluvium in the canyon. Gold is 840 fine and occurs as coarse-grained flakes which are stained red. Much black sand accompanies the gold on this creek.

Similar to other area creeks, the area where pay gravels may occur is restricted. Current mining has taken place in the gravel

fan, and best prospects for finding more paying ground will exist there, as it is likely that all the good shallow ground is worked out.

<u>References</u>:

GSC Mem. 220 P.9
YPMI 1989-1990 P.5,6
YPMI 1978-1982 P.73
Creek Book #263 P.550
Royalty Certificates Roll #1G

Watercourse Name: Common Christal Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 55' Long. 135 20' NTS 105 M 14 [14]

History And Previous Work:

Christal creek discovery claim was staked on the 14th of Nov. 1902 by Charles Christal. His claim was situated 1300 metres downstream from Christal Lake and was kept in good standing until 30th of March 1906. This initial discovery spawned a small stampede to this creek and by May 7th 1903 #53 below was located. Of all the claims located only the discovery group was renewed. Apart from staking activity little work has been done since.

Description:

Christal Creek is 14km. long and drops 250 metres. It carries an average amount of water and enters the McQuesten valley through a canyon. In the walls of the canyon small quartz/arsenopyrite stringers grading up to 0.27 oz/ton gold occur.

There is little information on this stream. Bostock wrote that in pre-glacial times Lightning creek evidently discharged into the McQuesten river by way of Christal creek. This suggests that if pre-glacial gravels on Lightning are gold bearing, the same gravels probably occur on Christal.

References:

GSC Mem. 284 P.134,470
Creek Book #269 P.350
Creek Book #260 P.100

Watercourse Name: Common Duncan Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 53' Long. 135 20' NTS 105 M 14 [15]

History And Previous Work:

The discovery of gold on this creek was by Gustavus Gustavusen and his two sons in 1898. These three were very secretive, and to help conceal the location of their ground they decided not to record it. They began to arouse curiosity and one day a party of four prospectors; Colin Hamilton, Duncan Patterson, Allan McIntosh and Jacob Davidson went looking for their ground. After a long search, the Scotsmen found the Swedes' workings. On the 15th of September 1901 they located a discovery claim in the canyon on what was named Duncan Creek. This discovery was staked during the absence of the Swedes and included the ground already worked by them. The Gustavusens, finding their ground legally staked, soon left the country.

By the end of 1902 Duncan was staked from the headwaters to the mouth [a distance of 26km.]. Numerous cabins were built and preparations were made to develop the ground. Government helped develop the area by constructing a wagon road from the mouth of the Mayo River to Duncan Creek. Two town-sites were located: at Mayo River and at Gordon landing on the bank of the Stewart river.

The busiest year on this creek was 1903, with $30,000 produced from the canyon claims. Much work was also done in 1904, with $15,000 being produced from the canyon. Lower Duncan produced very little during the early years, mostly due to excessive ground water. By 1915 only nine men were working on Duncan, with five on upper, one near the forks and three on lower Duncan. Interest continued to wane and by 1932 there was only one small operation on upper Duncan. In 1940 and 1941 Mr. C.E. Fisher prospected his one mile lease at the bridge and found that while gold was present, a large operation would

be required to wash enough for it to pay. Also during this period Ellis Johnson worked claim #54 above and found good prospects on bedrock [29 metres deep].

The end of the 1950's saw renewed interest in Duncan Creek. Fred Taylor began testing a one mile prospecting lease he held, and several U.K.H.M. employees started "hobby" mining in the canyon. For the next few years the only gold produced on Duncan was from these "hobby" miners. During 1965 and 1966 Mr. and Mrs. Heinz prospected and test-mined their two one-mile placer leases on upper Duncan, upstream from the gorge. Reported gold production for these two years was 50 ounces.

By 1975, serious attempts at mining had begun again. That year F.Taylor and J.Brooks worked on the left limit of lower Duncan about 2.4 kilometres from the mouth and sluiced 11,000 cubic yards, recovering an unknown amount of gold. By 1981 five various sized operations were working Duncan, with the largest being Nugget Drilling who sluiced approximately 200,000 cubic yards just downstream from Parent Creek. "Reported" gold production for 1981 was 269 ounces. The 1990 season saw two large operations active on lower Duncan.

Description:

Duncan is a long creek which carries a large volume of water [18,250 miners inches at high water]. It heads on Mt.Hinton and flows northwest for 10 kilometres, where it then changes direction and flows southwest into the Mayo River. The creek can be divided into two parts; upper Duncan is the northwest flowing portion and includes the headwaters down to the canyon, while lower Duncan starts at the junction of upper Duncan and Lightning Creek and is the southwest flowing portion.

Above the canyon on upper Duncan, the valley is wide and is floored with a great thickness of glacial gravels and clay. Several shafts have been sunk here to depths of from 20 to 40 metres without reaching bedrock [mostly due to groundwater]. A typical cross section on the left limit of upper Duncan consists of 1 to 2 metres of colluvium and organics over 12 to 18 metres of frozen black muck and 3 to 6 metres of partially decomposed, possibly pre-glacial gravel. Depths to bedrock on the right limit are 7 to 10 metres, and consist of coarse gravels containing quartzite boulders up to 2 metres in diameter overlying decomposed graphitic phyllite. Downstream towards the canyon, the valley constricts and bedrock depths moderate to the 4 to 8 metre range.

The canyon is 1400 metres long, with an average width of 8 metres and walls about 30 metres high. The canyon walls narrow towards the lower end, and an almost vertical fall of 6 metres occurs. Bedrock consists of alternating bands of quartzite and schist which formed a natural sluice box where gold accumulated. Deposits are generally less than 1 metre thick and consist of small boulders, slabs of schist and coarse gravels. Larger boulders are more frequent towards the upper end of the canyon. The readjustment of the stream during the withdrawl of the ice from the valley is probably the cause of the canyon on upper Duncan creek; the stream being superimposed on a rock bench, through which it has since cut out its channel. The former channel appears to have been on the left limit and to have entered lower Duncan above Forty creek. It is now concealed by a thick deposit of gravels and clays. Bench deposits occur on a left limit terrace which borders Duncan from the canyon well down into lower Duncan. Terrace gravels are between 12 and 35 metres deep and consist mainly of glacial and glaciofluvial gravels which probably overlie older preglacial stream deposits. These preglacial stream deposits are exposed just below the forks on the left limit bench. They were up to 30 metres thick and consisted of well stratified gravels rich in quartz and nearly resembling White Channel gravel.

This gravel also contained the only mastodon remains in the Duncan Creek camp. Certain terrace deposits on the left limit of lower Duncan, in particular between 9 and 16 metres above the present creek, have been found to contain important amounts of gold.

Gravels below the forks are deep. Drilling by U.K.H.M. showed gravels to be about 51 metres thick a mile below Lightning and about 30 metres thick a mile below this point. Some gold was present, but U.K.H.M. decided that there was not enough to warrant mining. At #104 below discovery [approx. 7km. below the forks] a shaft was sunk 42 metres without hitting bedrock. Other attempts were made in the area and numerous shafts reached 33 metres in depth without reaching bedrock, mostly due to flooding by ground water. At #53 below discovery a shaft sunk on the left limit hit bedrock at 32 metres. Drifting towards the creek was started, but just as the drift began to hit good pay, the groundwater became more than the pump could handle and the drift was abandoned. Total clean-up for this operation was $1200.

Just upstream from the mouth of Parent the valley begins to widen and depths to bedrock become shallower. Deposits range from 2 to 12 metres [9 metre average] and are highly variable due to the glacial scouring bedrock received. A typical profile consists of 1 metre of frozen muck overlying 8 metres of glaciofluvial gravel, [with boulders up to 1 metre in diameter], mixed with intermittent bands of black muck. Mining and exploration on lower Duncan has been concentrated between here and the lower bridge near the mouth.

Gold is of variable size and shape; fineness is between 788 and 830, and generally decreases downstream. Gold from the canyon occurs as flattened and rolled particles without quartz, and is evidently the finer portion transported from a paystreak upstream. Just above the canyon the gold is found imbedded in clay a little above bedrock. It is very coarse and well worn, with nuggets the size of Lima beans often found. Both coarse reddish, and greenish-yellow gold were recovered from upper Duncan. The largest piece found by oldtimers

weighed 4 ounces. Gold from lower Duncan is flat and generally in the 10 to 25 mesh size range. Heavy minerals include hematite, magnetite, garnets and small amounts of wolframite, scheelite, cassiterite and zircon.

Gravels on Duncan creek are mainly of glacial origin. Gold has been found in paying quantities where the glacial material has been reworked by recent stream activity. Bench deposits are found on the left limit of the valley from the canyon to the bridge. These deposits consist of the same material which occur in the stream bottom, and in areas it overlies older preglacial stream deposits. These benches may still contain economical quantities of gold. Glacial movement in the area was from east to west so the source is probably east of the creek.

<u>References</u>:

GSC Mem.284 P.127-143,387-391
YPMI 1978-1982 P.71-72
YPMI 1989-1990 P.7-8
GSC Paper 66-31 P.119-120

Watercourse Name: Common Parent Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 50' Long. 135 26' NTS 105 M 14 [16]

History And Previous Work:

Parent creek was first staked and named by D.Parent and G.Beaudet on the 20th of June 1902. These claims were dropped and then restaked in 1907 by P.Devine who found a half ounce nugget but little else. In the mid 1900's Jim Devine mined here and found encouraging prospects on the upper reaches. This creek was explored during the 1978-1981 period by E.Wiez who did test work and mined a small cut 300 metres from the mouth.

Description:

Parent Creek is a left limit tributary to Duncan, nearly 8 kilometres from the mouth. It flows in a westerly direction and carries a good volume of water. Just upstream from Duncan, Parent has formed a 100 foot deep canyon in the recent channel it has cut through the rock bench which borders Duncan. The gradient in this area is steep and deposits consist of glaciofluvial gravels similar in composition to that on other nearby creeks. The old preglacial channel probably entered Duncan a half mile farther upstream than it does now. Shafting was attempted in this channel but on all counts was suspended due to extreme depths. The rock bench which rises 100 feet above Parent and Duncan is covered with stratified, well-rounded pebbles and sand. In the early years open cuts were made through this material, and though nothing definite was said about gold values, one miner suggested that it might be rich enough to hydraulic.

Bedrock on this creek has never been thoroughly tested. It does flow in generally the same direction as upper Duncan and Lightning and it does have a well developed canyon [where gold may be

concentrated and easily accessible]. On the other hand it lies on the fringes of the path the glaciers would have taken after eroding the probable gold source on Mt.Hinton and may have received only a portion of the gold compared to Thunder and upper Duncan.

References:
Gold And Galena P.44
GSC Mem. 284 P.135,390
Yukon Places And Names P.206
Creek Book #261
YPMI 1978-1982 P.72

Watercourse Name: Common Keystone Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 48' Long. 135 11' NTS 105 M 14 [17]

History And Previous Work:

Keystone Creek discovery claim was staked by the Couture brothers on December 11th 1902. Little was accomplished in the early years as shafting attempts were stopped because of ground water and the creek was deemed too deep to open cut. In 1975 Fred Taylor staked a 5 mile lease, most of which he converted to claims. During 1976 and 1977 he constructed a road from Duncan Creek and did some trenching and testing.

Description:

Keystone Creek is 10 kilometres long and drops 590 metres. The lower portion occupies a deep, well-developed valley without the gorge-like aspect of other area creeks. The valley is covered with thick deposits of boulders and gravels. Bedrock is not exposed and even rim-rock exposures are rare. Considerable material clings to the valley walls and the benches above the stream are of easy access and may contain pay gravels. Taylor's 1976-1977 work found that depths to bedrock were at least 3 metres and consisted of 2.5 metres of bouldery gravel overlying an undocumented thickness of limonite-cemented gravel. Bedrock is interbedded muscovite-talc schist and micaceous quartzite.

Keystone probably carries gold as it was staked into claims after testing was completed. No mining has taken place so one assumes that if gold exists, grades are not economic.

References:

Creek Book #264

MIR 1977 P.96
GSC Mem. 284 P.137
GSC Sum. Rept. XVI 32A

Watercourse Name: Common Lightning Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 54' Long. 135 20' NTS 105 M 14 [18]

History And Previous Work:

This creek was named after the riverboat "Lightning" which brought miners and supplies up the Stewart River to the Duncan creek area. It was prospected at the same time as Duncan but it yielded little and was soon deserted. There have been small operations which have come and gone throughout the years and, when gold prices rose dramatically in the late 70's and early 80's, numerous weekend miners worked the gravels in the canyon. Reported production for 1978 was 149 ounces. Recent work includes stripping between the mouth of Lightning and Keno City by H.Barchen.

Description:

Lightning is really a continuation of the main Duncan creek valley. It is 12 kilometres long and flows in a wide valley bordered with high gravel benches. Closer to the mouth the creek flows through a canyon. The canyon is wide, shallow and difficult to work due to large boulders and the large volume of water. Bedrock in the canyon is interbedded quartzite and quartz-sericite schist. The strike and dip is generally unfavorable as a receptacle for gold. Below the canyon bedrock drops dramatically and depths of over 30 metres have been encountered. A miner once sank a shaft below the canyon and above the mouth; this shaft reached bedrock at 32 metres and drifts were started. These drifts encountered what was termed "insignificant amounts of gold". Other shafts in this deep ground were stopped on account of groundwater.

Gold from this creek occurs as flattened well-worn pieces of medium size and 830 fineness.

Lightning Creek is gold-bearing. Its main tributary Thunder Gulch carries gold, and weekend miners in the canyon produced gold. It may not have received as much attention as Duncan because the easily accessible places in the canyon are harder to work and bedrock there is not as good a gold receptacle as that in Duncan.

References:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.71

GSC Mem. 284 P.134,135

Yukon Places And Names P.160

Watercourse Name: Common Hope Gulch Other Hope Creek

Location: Lat. 63 55' Long. 135 12' NTS 105 M 14 [19]

History And Previous Work:

Hope Gulch discovery was staked by Rev.George Pringle on the 3rd of March 1902. He kept his claims in good standing until March 10th 1904. Minor amounts of gold have been produced from this stream, including 8 ounces in 1979.

Description:

Hope is 3 kilometres long, carries a small volume of water and has a steep gradient [drops 500 metres from it's headwaters to its confluence with Lightning]. Bedrock is mapped as schist and phyllite and some high grade Ag,Pb,Zn veins outcrop in the immediate area.

Although Hope Gulch runs perpendicular to the direction of the last ice flow, its valley isn't incised deep enough to have afforded much protection from glacial scouring of any preglacial gravels which may have existed. The probable source for much of the gold in the area is Mt.Hinton, and Hope is on the fringes of the east to west path the glaciers took around Mt.Hinton.

References:

Creek Book #260 P.41
GSC Map 890A
Yukon Places And Names P.130
YPMI 1978-1982 P.13

Watercourse Name: Common Thunder Gulch Other Tundra Gulch

Location: Lat. 63 54' Long. 135 15' NTS 105 M 14 [20]

Work History:

Thunder Gulch was first staked by A.J.Cameron on 27th of April 1903. These claims were soon dropped and subsequently restaked by Martin Malesich on the 27th of January 1906. In the early years Mr.Malesich mined using ground sluicing and made a living at it. On the 16th of May 1930 Malesich optioned his ground for nine years to Livingstone Wernecke. Bostock reported that four miners worked Malesich's claims in 1939, but that the returns were disappointing and the option was dropped. In the winter of 1940 John Backe purchased three claims and he is believed to have worked them from 1941 to 1944 with unknown results. From 1945 until 1962 the ground lay idle. From 1962 to 1963 W.Malacky and H.Harach operated part time with a bulldozer on their prospecting lease on Thunder Gulch: their gold recovery was small. In 1964 S.Mosich and B.Kelly mined on Thunder approximately 500 metres from the mouth. They sluiced 10,000 cubic yards and recovered 294 ounces of crude gold. By 1967 H.Barchen gained control of the claims and had begun mining on claim #2 above Lightning. Bardusan Placers/H.Barchen are still mining on this gulch.

Description:

Thunder gulch is a steep mountain torrent 5.5 kilometres long draining the west slope of Bunker Hill. It is "V" shaped for most of its length, allowing for little room during mining. Rim rock exposures in the narrow part are common. Approximately 500 metres from the mouth the valley widens as it enters the main Lightning Creek valley. Gravels on lower Thunder average 6 metres, are coarse and poorly sorted, contain much sliderock and many large boulders in

the upper horizons. Much of the Thunder Gulch valley appears to have been filled with ice during the last glacial advance, however there appears to have been little scouring along the lower portion and most of the gravels are frozen. Higher up the creek glacial till is encountered. Approximately 1500 metres upstream the stratigraphic section is unfrozen, averages 22 metres and consists of slide rock on a large deposit of glacial till overlying angular stream gravels. The deposits vary considerably, and in other areas of upper Thunder they consist entirely of glacial till with boulders up to 3 metres in diameter. Bedrock consists of interbedded greenstone, quartzite and quartz-sericite schist, which forms natural riffles in some areas.

Gold is very rough, angular and has much quartz attached. Most is a coarse jewellery size with nuggets up to 7 ounces reportedly being recovered. Heavy minerals encountered include hematite, magnetite, garnet, pyrite, and a trace of scheelite. Large amounts of galena are also found here and it complicates gold recovery.

This creek has been mined for the past 25 years by H.Barchen. It is probable that little paying ground remains.

<u>References</u>:

Creek Book #269 P.122
Gold And Galena P.45
GSC Paper 65-19 PP.78-80
GSC Paper 68-68 P.111
YPMI 1978-1982 P.71
YPMI 1989-1990 P.6

Watercourse Name: Common Dawn Gulch Other

Location: Lat. 63 46' Long. 135 13' NTS 105 M 14 [21]

History And Previous Work:

Little documented history exists on this creek. It is likely miners explored this creek when other Mayo Lake tributaries were discovered [early 1900's]. Evidence of earlier work is present in the form of abandoned shafts and hoist buckets on the upper reaches. Recent work was conducted by Elmer Friesen who mined on a small scale from 1978 to 1982.

Description:

Dawn Gulch is 2.5km. long and drops 500 metres. It carries a small water volume and hasn't eroded as deep a gorge or formed as much of a gravel fan as most other Mayo Lake tributaries. Deposits 300 metres from Mayo Lake consist of glaciofluvial gravel and blue clay. The clay may have been deposited in Mayo Lake when the level was higher than at present. The gravel and clay are frozen. Depth to bedrock is 9 metres, 300 metres from the lake, and is probably shallower farther upstream.

Gold from the lower reaches is flat and worn, while gold from the upper reaches is rougher.

The fact that little erosion has taken place at this site, plus the fact that there is little history, suggests that this may be one of the poorer creeks in the area. On the other hand, economic gravels may exist but haven't been found to date.

References:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.73

Watercourse Name: Common Edmonton Creek Other Old Fan Creek

Location: Lat. 63 46' Long. 134 44' NTS 105 M 15 [22]

Work History:

Discovery claim was staked here by Ernest Beliveau and Elphege Desautels on the 8th of June 1904. Encouraging prospects were found as their claim was kept in good standing until the 15th of June 1908 and as soon as they let it lapse, it was promptly re-staked. Workings from this early era are still slightly visible. In the early 1980's G.Heitmann brought an old D-6 to the creek and constructed a tote trail from the lake to the Wozniaks' discovery claim. Small amounts of hand testing were done and results were said to be encouraging. Mr.Heitmann subsequently sustained a stroke, and has never returned [H.Moritz pers.comm.].

Description:

Edmonton Creek drains a large area and carries enough water for a large mining operation. The upper tributaries of the creek are of moderate grade and the valleys are normal size. From below the forks to the beginning of the fan the creek runs with a steep gradient through a canyon. On one side of the canyon some rim-rock is exposed; on the other side the slope is gentler, though still steep, and is covered by gravels. The creek bottom is floored with a mass of well rounded schist and quartzite boulders and angular blocks of diorite, accompanied by the usual gravels and clays. Depth to bedrock is undocumented, but in the canyon it is estimated to be not much deeper than the biggest boulders present [2-3 metres]. Bedrock consists of dark schistose quartzite cut by diorite dikes.

Although gold occurs in the surface gravels this creek has never undergone a concerted mining attempt: usually just testing. It

is therefore possible that gold occurs in paying quantities. The narrow canyon may hinder attempts at testing with heavy equipment.

<u>References</u>:

GSC Mem. 284 P.136
Creek Book #263 P.250
Yukon Places And Names P.89

Watercourse Name: Common Secret Creek Other Victory Creek

Location: Lat. 63 59.5' Long. 136 00' NTS 105 M 13 [23]

Work History:

First staked by Narcisse Lefebvre and Isaac Mallette on the 7th of September 1911. Joseph Mallette joined these two in the spring of 1912 when he purchased an interest in their claims. That year claims were staked by these three and claims located by other individuals were purchased. These three kept the claims in good standing until the 7th of September 1917. Narcisse Lefebvre re-staked the creek on the 4th of March 1920 [it was then called Victory Creek]. Evidence of this placer activity consists of several old cabins and a small mined area near the mouth. Between 1980 and 1982 Canada Tungsten did trenching and drilling on Secret Creek.

References:

Secret Creek flows in a narrow valley. A prominent gravel bench parallels the right bank of Secret Creek. Gravels are composed of predominantly sub-rounded quartzite, phyllite and granodiorite cobbles. Thin layers and lenses of sand and silt are interbedded with the gravel. The lower portion of the gravel is partially cemented by manganese oxide and limonite. Depths to bedrock in previous reports were not defined, though in one place there is a reference to 4 holes being drilled to a total depth of 38 metres. Assuming the holes reached bedrock and were driven 1 metre into it, average depth would be 8.5 metres. The presence of gold was noted but no definite grade was given and fire assay was used so results are inconclusive.

References:

Creek Book #259

Creek Book #269
A.R. #120079
YPME 1985-1988 P.24
YPMI 1978-1982 P.115

Watercourse Name: Common Swede Creek Other Secret Creek

Location: Lat. 63 58.5' Long. 136 00' NTS 105 M 13 [24]

Work History:

Discovery claim was staked on the 30th of April 1901 by John Suttles and T.H.Rawlins. Duncan Patterson, one of the Duncan Creek discoverers, located a claim on Swede about the same time. This early staking took place on Swede when it was called Secret. These claims were soon abandoned. A new discovery was staked on the 21st of April 1908 by Martin Ravey. This claim also soon lapsed. During the period 1980-1982 Canada Tungsten conducted a trenching and drilling program. During 1984 C.Y.Kin mined on a small scale just upstream from the mouth of Secret. In 1987 Grandex Res. did a large-scale testing program, which was followed in 1988 by mining on a large scale [300,000 cubic yards sluiced and 200,000 cubic yards stripped].

Description:

Swede Creek is 8.5 kilometres long, carries an abundant water supply and flows in a wide valley with a moderate gradient. Depths to bedrock approximately 250 metres from the mouth are from 3.6 to 5 metres and consist of 0.3 metres of organics overlying a layer of mixed gravel, boulders and sand. Bedrock is graphitic phyllite. Depths farther upstream are from 3.5 to 7 metres and consist of a thin layer of organics overlying gravels which are occasionally stained by iron oxides. In the center of the valley depths are 10 metres, while depths on the left limit are up to 65 metres. Trenching near the mouth of Secret did not reach bedrock and showed depths to be at least 8 metres. Gravels in this area were occasionally stained by iron oxides. Mining in 1988 2.4 kilometres from the mouth encountered an average depth of 15 metres which consisted of 4 metres

of frozen muck, 2.5 metres of postglacial stream gravel, 1.3 metres of sand, 2.5 metres of stream gravels and 5 metres of interbedded glacial till, blue clay and Tertiary gravels. Bedrock is graphitic phyllite.

Ninety-five percent of the gold was smaller than 10 mesh. The gold was reported to be angular with a fineness of 895. Production for Grandexs' 1988 mining was reported to be 3,230 ounces.

References:

Creek Book #259

Creek Book #274

A.R.# 120079

YPME 1985-1988 P.28

Watercourse Name: Common Rosebud Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 13' Long. 137 55' NTS 115 P 4 [1]

Work History:

Discovery claim was staked on Rosebud on the 20th of September 1904. Location was given as "15 miles from the mouth of Rosebud on left limit tributary Bunty Gulch". Much staking was done in the same area at the same time, but few of the claims were renewed. Another location which was staked was "25 miles from the mouth of Rosebud, thence up a left limit tributary [Jane Creek] six miles". This staking was done on the 27th of September 1916 and by the following year all claims had lapsed.

Description:

Rosebud Creek is long, large and has many branches. On his traverses through the area Bostock noted the presence of fine gold colours and that the geology resembled that of the Klondike District, but that the discovery of workable deposits was unlikely in lower Rosebud due to thick glacial till and basalt covering. Bostock went on to note that the gold in Rosebud may have a source in one of the tributaries at higher levels where the drift is not so deep.

Granitic intrusions are in close association with placer deposits to the north and these intrusions in the south would seem to be a logical place to prospect.

References:

GSC Map 1143A
GSC Mem. 48-25 P.12
Creek Book #144
Creek Book #145

Watercourse Name: Common Stewart River Other

Location: Lat. 63 36' Long. 137 33' NTS 115 P,O [2]

Work History:

This river was named in 1849 by Robert Campbell after his assistant clerk James Stewart. Stewart was one of the first white men to travel in this area. By 1884 a few miners had begun prospecting the bars and had found encouraging signs. By 1885 news had spread and actual mining had begun and by 1886 at least 100 men were working the bars. During 1886 the richest diggings were said to pay up to 8.5 ounces of gold a day by hand. The river was deserted for a time in 1886 when most miners stampeded to the new-found 40 Mile goldfields. Miners slowly drifted back from the Fortymile and to this day people can still be found hand mining on the bars during periods of low water.

Dredging was tried during 1908-1912, but was considered a failure due to the inability to capture the fine gold and the fact that pay was concentrated in the upper metre of gravel and the dredge dug much deeper. Mining by mechanical means was first done in the Yukon on the Stewart in 1885 at Steamboat Bar, when miners took the engines from a small steamer and used them to power a set of pumps which provided water for their sluice boxes.

Description:

The Stewart is a large river which flows in a wide, flat valley. It averages 150 metres wide in the lower reaches and flows with a speed of between 5 and 8 kilometres an hour. The main gold bearing portion extends from the mouth of the McQuesten to its confluence with the Yukon River. River gravels on this stretch consist of re-worked glacial gravels.

Gold occurs in the gravel in minute quantities and through river action, which washes away the light fraction and leaves the heavier fraction, gold is concentrated. Every year during periods of high water, more of the banks get eroded and more gold enters the river system to be concentrated.

Gold is generally fine, flat and 840 pure. Mining in or near the river by mechanical means is prohibited by the Department of Fisheries, however most large scale conventional operations would be unable to recover the fine gold anyway.

<u>References</u>:

Yukon Gold P.37,56,92
Gold And Galena P.22
GSC Mem.284 PP.26-29

Watercourse Name: Common McQuesten River Other

Location: Lat. 63 33' Long. 137 24' NTS 115 P 10,11,16 [3]

Work History:

Named after Jack McQuesten by the first miners on the Stewart River bars. During the early 1900's a dredge operated unsuccessfully near the mouth and every year there were at least a few hand mining operations on the bars although it was never as rich as the Stewart River. Later on as the bars were slowly worked out, interest began to wane; though to this day people still do a little hobby mining. The last serious attempt at mining was by J.Rustenburg in 1988. He tried building a dredge to mine an old cut-off meander about 16 kilometres from the mouth.

Description:

The McQuesten River is 70 kilometres long and carries a large volume of water. Its valley is wide and gradient fairly flat, though it is steeper than the Stewart or Yukon Rivers. Gravels consist of material which has been eroded and re-sorted from the glacial till which at one time filled the valley. Deposits are partially frozen, consist of rounded river wash up to 0.3 metres in diameter and are of unknown depth. Gold occurs mainly in the upper metre of gravel and occurs as small, flat and shiny flakes 870 pure.

River bar gold is like a renewable resource: every year more ground is eroded and more gold is subsequently deposited. Most hand miners can recover the fine gold, but larger mechanical operations invariably fail. The entire valley bottom may be a potential large-tonnage low-grade deposit, as at one time every spot has been re-worked by the river.

References:

YPME 1985-1988 P.127

Yukon Places And Names P.174

Watercourse Name: Common Lake Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 25' Long. 137 42' NTS 115 P 3 [4]

Work History:

On the 24th of June 1902 J.Gergich and T.Spritzer [the Clear Creek dicoverers] staked a discovery claim on a Lake Creek tributary seven miles from the mouth on the right limit, called Platinum Creek. A small stampede ensued and numerous claims were staked, none of which were renewed. During 1985 Pamicon Developments Ltd. conducted an exploration program directed towards finding the source of quartz with abundant coarse gold found on upper Lake Creek by prospector A.Black.

Description:

Lake Creek is large and has many branches. It carries a large volume of water and is navigable for part of its length. The bedrock in the general area where Gergich and Spritzer staked is mapped as being mainly granitic with some gabbroic inclusions. The area where Pamicon explored is mapped as having the similar granitic and gabbroic bedrock, but the contact with sediments is much closer. Testing of gravels by Pamicon found an average of four gold fines per cubic metre. Stratigraphy encountered consisted of 1.15 metres of sand overlying 0.3 metres of rusty well-rounded gravel and 0.5 metres of gabbroic pebbles, becoming finer and frozen downward. Heavy minerals found included magnetite and pyrite.

References:

YEX 1985-1986 P.382
Creek Book #150
GSC Map 1143A

Watercourse Name: Common Bear Creek Other Carlson Creek

Location: Lat. 63 41' Long. 136 22' NTS 115 P 9 [5]

Work History:

Probably first tested during the initial excitement surrounding the Minto Lake finds [circa 1903]. The first documented mining and testing was conducted by J.J.Van Bibber in the 1960's, placer royalties show he paid tax on 69 ounces in 1965. In the late 70's and early 80's P.Tierman worked the creek with the help of D.Duensing and R.Holway. Mr.Tyerman has worked at this site intermittently since. His reported production for the 1989-1990 period is 440 ounces.

Description:

Bear Creek is 29 kilometres long, drops 685 metres and carries a good volume of water. Most of the mining on this stream has been on the upper reaches of the left fork, or what is locally known as "Carlson Creek". The valley on the left fork is narrow, steep sided and 10 to 20 metres deep, with the deeper sections in the lower reaches. Deposits are unfrozen. An average cross section consists of a thin layer of organics and black muck, followed by 10 metres of inter-layered gravel, clay and boulders which overlie 1 to 2 metres of compacted, rusty, channel gravels. Bedrock is chloritic phyllite.

Lower elevations in this region have been heavily glaciated by ice moving SSW. Upstream on the left fork there appears to have been little glacial scouring as there are bedrock rims on both sides, and this portion of the creek is at a right angle to the direction of glacial movement. Most gold present is thought to be derived from till reconcentrated by the present stream.

Most of the gold occurs as fine, flattened flakes although two nuggets the size of beans were reported by the Van Bibber operation.

Specular hematite [some with jasper nodules], magnetite, iron pyrite and garnets are found in the concentrate. Gold is of unknown purity.

References:

YPME 1985-1988 P.127
YPMI 1989-1990 P.59
GSC Paper 66-31 P.118
GSC Paper 64-36 P.80
GSC Paper 48-25 P.13
Placer Royalty Certificates Roll #1G

Watercourse Name: Common Carlson Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 42' Long. 136 18' NTS 115 P 9 [6]

Work History:

Some confusion exists between Carlson Creek and upper Bear Creek. References are available but most are unclear as to which stream they describe. This creek was probably first explored during the 1903 rush to the Minto Lake area. Recent work has been done by W.Tuck who tested in 1975 and mined with various sized operations from 1978 to 1982.

Description:

Carlson Creek flows in a narrow and steep valley from its source to where it enters the Minto Lake valley. Deposits are 6 to 11 metres thick, unfrozen, and are of glacio-fluvial origin. A typical cross section consists of 1 metre of muck overlying 2 to 6 metres of colluvium and 3.5 metres of gravel. Bedrock is decomposed sericite schist.

Gold size, shape and purity are undocumented, though probably similar to that of nearby creeks.

Refeences:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.120-121

Watercourse Name: Common McIntyre Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 43.5' Long. 136 08' NTS 115 P 9 [7]

Work History:

Discovery claim was staked by Archie McIntyre on the 19th of May 1903. Most of the activity in this area has been on Minto Creek near the mouth of McIntyre. This creek received some attention during the early 80's when gold prices were high. During 1981 Peter Kiss Oilfield Construction Ltd. did a large amount of preparation work but little actual sluicing. In 1982 T.Takis and E.Sevosik mined on a part time basis.

Description:

McIntyre Creek is 4 kilometres long, has a steep gradient and carries a small volume of water. Depth to bedrock is unknown, although a logical estimate is from 10 to 25 metres. An exposed cross section of the deposit consists of a thin layer of muck over a thin layer of gravel, at least 4.5 metres of cross-laminated sand, and at least 2 metres of poorly sorted polymictic gravel. Many of the clasts in the lower gravel unit are partially decomposed. Bedrock is mapped as schist with a granitic intrusion occuring on the upper reaches.

Gold is fine and flat and but of unknown purity [purity of gold found in nearby creeks is 820 to 844].

In deposits nearby and of a similar glacial origin, the best gold values are found in layers of coarse-grained gravels and boulders. This suggests that if economic values exist on Mcintyre Creek, they will be in the same horizons.

References:

Creek Book #260 P.511

YPMI 1978-1982 P.119

GSC Map 1143A

Watercourse Name: Common McLagan Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 42' Long. 136 13' NTS 115 P 9 [8]

Work History:

This creek was named after Jack McLagan [mining recorder in Mayo during the early 1900's] by the first miners on it during the rush to the Minto Lake area [spring 1903]. During the mid 60's the Klippert brothers tested an area at the 2600 ft. elevation line with unsuccessful results. During 1981 two operations were active on this creek; Peter Kiss Oilfield Construction Ltd. and M.Pilote, neither of whom returned in 1982. In 1982 M.Stewart mined a small cut but did not return in 1983.

Description:

McLagan Creek is 8 kilometres long, has a steep gradient and carries enough water for a small to mid-sized operation. The upper part flows in a narrow valley with frequent rim-rock exposures; the lower reaches flow in a wide valley cut in glaciofluvial gravels. Deposits are unfrozen and depths to bedrock are from 7 to 11 metres in the upper reaches; depths in the lower portion probably get progressively deeper. A typical cross section consists of a thin layer of muck over a thin layer of laminated sand, followed by a 5 to 9 metre section of coarse gravels [boulders to 1 metre in diameter] which overlies a 1.5 metre section of platy rock fragments in a clayey yellow matrix. Bedrock is quartz schist.

Gold from the upper portions of the gravel is flat and worn; that from the lower portions much less so. Fineness is unknown though expected to be 820 to 850 pure.

Gold has been glacially transported from a source in the east. The intrusions in the area are apparently not mineralized as there is

little gold where there is little glacial drift.

References:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.120
GSC Paper 66-31 P.116
GSC Paper 67-40 P.85
GSC Paper 68-68 P.110
Yukon Places And Names P.173
Creek Book #267

Watercourse Name: Common Minto Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 42' Long. 136 07' NTS 115 P 9 [9]

Work History:

Gold was discovered on Minto Creek by J.G.Scrivener and P.F.Haggart on the 19th of May 1903. They located their discovery claim 1.6 kilometres below the lake and named the creek after Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada at the time. Early work was directed towards mining the easily accessible and rich [$100-$150 per cubic yard at today's prices] surface gravels. These gravels were soon worked out and interest waned.

During 1910-1916 interest revived and much work was conducted by Otto Kastner, James Scougale and John Ross. During this period a well equipped hydraulic plant was established and 13 kilometres of ditches were constructed to bring water from McIntyre, McLagan and Turnip Creeks.

The next recorded activity was during the 1960's when Frank Erl mined a small pit 100 metres north of the east end of Minto Lake, and did testing in various nearby places. During the early 1970's Gus Heitman and Walter Hinnek mined a L.L. bench a short distance north of discovery, and in 1977 F.Schomig mined a low bench a short distance north of Heitman and Hinnek's workings. During 1980 and 1981 Wild Boar Enterprises Ltd. mined near Schomig's workings. During 1980 they used a set of rotating drums for recovery [without success], and in 1981 they tried a conventional sluice, also without success. During 1988 Gulderand Mining Corp. experimented with a textured conveyor belt to recover the fine gold they mined from a deposit on the L.L. 800 metres upstream from McIntyre Creek. This operation was also unsuccessful.

Description:

Minto Creek has a sluggish current and flows in a relatively wide and flat valley. Gravel terraces, at various levels to a maximum height of 110 metres, border the valley. Layers of fine silt and sand occur on all terraces, overlying an unsorted mass of rounded pebbles, fine gravels, sand and clay. Most work during the early years was concentrated where the valley narrows and rim-rock is exposed. Deposits there consisted of flood plains adjoining the creek. These flood plains or bars, about 350 metres wide, were tested to a depth of about 2.5 metres and were found to contain 3-5 cents a pan [at $20 an ounce]. Depths to bedrock in the creek are unknown; depths on benches are up to 60 metres. Benches consist of layers of various thickness of from fine sand and silt to layers with boulders up to a metre in diameter. The coarsest-grained horizons contain the best gold values. The main layer of pay gravel in the bench is 5 metres thick and consists of boulders up to a metre in diameter and is relatively devoid of fine silt and clay. The boulders and pebbles in this horizon are well rounded and resemble a typical bar deposit. The pay gravel is overlain by 4-6 metres of fine sand and a thin layer of overburden. Bedrock consists of quartz schist, mica schist and minor sheared conglomerate intruded by reddish granite-porphyry.

Gold is fine, flat and 826 to 835 pure. Previous mining by F.Schomig and Wild Boar Ent. Ltd. has shown a recoverable grade of .0185 ounces per cubic yard, while more recent testing by Goldorex Minerals Inc. on the "Heitman" bench has shown a reserve of from 47,000 to 68,000 cubic yards grading between .009 and .013 ounces per cubic yard.

Success here depends on an operational ability to capture the fine gold present. Also, mining may indicate a lower grade than that found during testing because there is usually less care taken in the recovery of gold.

References:

Creek Book #260
YEIP 88-024
GSC Mem.284 P.139,394
GSC Paper 68-68 P.110
YPMI 1978-1982 P.119
YPME 1985-1988 P.27,123

Watercourse Name Common Vancouver Creek Other Twenty Mile Cr.

Location: Lat. 63 38' Long. 137 05' NTS 115 P 11 [10]

Work History:

First staking on this creek was in 1908 when it was called "20 Mile Creek" [approx. 20 miles from the mouth of the McQuesten]. These claims weren't renewed. In 1981 testing was conducted by Eagles Nest Mining who unsuccessfully used resistivity methods to test depths to bedrock. In early 1987 testing was done by R.G.Hilker for Carson Gold Corporation. This testing was followed by mining during 1987 and 1988 by A.Lewis. In 1987 Mr.Lewis mined on Vancouver 800 metres below the mouth of Thoroughfare Creek and in 1988 the operation was moved downstream to within 1.5 kilometres of the McQuesten River. Mr.Lewis did not return in 1989 and the creek has been inactive since.

Description:

Vancouver Creek flows in a southerly direction, is 17 kilometres long and has a 2.5% gradient. The valley is fairly wide near Thoroughfare. Deposits there are unfrozen and consist of 1.5 to 5 metres of moderate-sized gravel overlain by 1.5 metres of finer gravels. Bedrock is decomposed schist. One and a half kilometres from the McQuesten the average depth to bedrock is 5 metres but gold was not found deeper than 3 metres. Materials are unfrozen and consist of 0.3 metres of organics, 1.5 metres of moderate-sized stream gravel, 1 metre of sand with granite boulders, 0.6 metres of gravel and 0.3 metres of clay and gravel above the decomposed schist bedrock.

Half the gold is between 10 and 25 mesh, one quarter is larger and one quarter is smaller. It is usually flat, and 800 pure.

The 1988 operation sluiced 65,000 cubic yards of gravel and the reported gold production was 371 ounces [$2.40 a cubic yard at $425

an ounce]. Large boulders and groundwater hamper testing attempts.

References:

YEIP 87-040
Creek Book #259
YPME 1985-1988 P.128

Watercourse Name: Common Barlow Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 48' Long. 137 37' NTS 115 P 13 [11]

Work History:

The first recorded activity was on the 13th of November 1900 when two men purchased 19 Above to 85 Below on Barlow and 42 claims on Zinc, at a government auction. These claims soon lapsed.

A new rush started on the 11th of July 1912 when Peter Rost staked a discovery claim on Barlow near the mouth of Zinc. Mr.Rost then proceeded to purchase all the other claims located on the creek. He was active here until the 29th of September 1916 when he sold his holdings to Mike Pavisick [one of the first Mayo Lake prospectors]. Mr.Pavisick kept this ground in good standing until the summer of 1918. He apparently found encouraging prospects as he restaked the ground in 1936 and kept it until 1944.

In 1982 Litchfield Mining worked a small cut 2.7 kilometres up from Clear Creek. In 1983 Barlow Creek Mines Ltd. tested 2.4 kilometres upstream from the confluence with Clear [immediately upstream from the Clear Creek road crossing]. The following year they returned with a D-8 and a D-6 to mine at the above site and one near the mouth of Zinc. They did not return in 1985. R.E.Moore mined on Barlow near the mouth of Zinc for one season in 1986. To improve gold recovery he tried using centrifugal concentrators and a jig plant, and found that high concentrations of diesel fuel in the ground hampered his recovery. In 1989 Ray Lizotte did testing 8 kilometres up Barlow. His results were apparently encouraging as he returned to mine full time in 1990 with a D-7 and a 988 loader.

Description:

Barlow Creek is 14 kilometres long, carries a moderate volume

of water and changes from wide and flat in the lower reaches to a relatively narrow valley with a moderate gradient in the upper reaches. Stratigraphy consists of 1 metre of organics overlying an undetermined thickness of gray and orange, sandy gravels. Some portions are reported to be frozen and some not.

Gold is coarse and flaky with nuggets up to 0.25 ounces. About half the gold is larger than 12 mesh. Heavy minerals found include magnetite, hematite and cassiterite.

Mr.Moore's operation sluiced all gravels from the surface to a depth of 20 metres [he did not return]. Mr.Lizotte only sluiced gravels to a depth of 4 metres and he found it worthwhile to return.

References:

Creek Book #153
Creek Book #154
Creek Book #271 P.150
YPMI 1978-1982 P.111
YPMI 1983-1984 P.96
YPME 1985-1988 P.128
YPMI 1989-1990 P.59

Watercourse Name: Common Zinc Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 49' Long. 137 41' NTS 115 P 13 [12]

Work History:

The first mention of Zinc states that 42 claims, from the mouth, were purchased at a government sale on the 13th of November 1900. The two men who purchased these claims soon let them lapse.

On the 22nd of July 1907 Mike Pavisick located a discovery on Zinc. Mr.Pavisick also located a discovery on Treasury Creek, a R.L. tributary to Zinc. These claims were mined intermittently by the hydraulic method with the help of Tony Gergich until the 1940 or 1941 season when their operation was destroyed by fire and Pavisick let his claims lapse. For a short time during the early 1950's Frank McCormack was active on this creek.

During 1981 Dawson Mining Equipment Ltd. mined with a D-9 and a 988 loader approximately 4.5 kilometres upstream from Barlow. During 1982 D.Buerge and D.Randolph did small-scale test work by hand. Mr.Buerge returned in 1983 and 1984 to mine on a small scale with two D-4 cats, 3 kilometres upstream from Barlow.

Description:

Zinc Creek is 10 kilometres long and flows in a narrow and steep sided valley, especially along the upper parts. Depths to bedrock 4.8 kilometres up from Barlow are 5.6 metres and consist of 1 metre of organics over 4.6 metres of gravel. Mining has also been conducted on benches 30 metres above the creek level and 3.2 kilometres upstream from Barlow. Depths to bedrock in the bench are undocumented.

Gold is of unknown size, shape and purity, although it is probably similar to that found on Barlow Creek.

Currently most of the creek has been selected through Indian land claims.

References:
Creek Book #154
Creek Book #271
Pack Horse Tracks P.248
YPMI 1978-1982 P.111
YPMI 1983-1984 P.96

Watercourse Name: Common Josephine Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 55' Long. 137 01' NTS 115 P 14 [13]

Work History:

Much staking took place on Josephine in late summer and fall of 1901. Most of these claims soon lapsed. During the spring of 1904 Michael Spisak [one of the original stakers on this creek] returned to stake claims. These claims also soon lapsed. During 1973 D.Genier did testing on lower Josephine. Between 1979 and 1982 Arch Creek Mining Ltd. did testing and mining approximately 3 kilometres from the mouth. During 1981 and 1982 Cantung Mining Corp. Ltd. did test work in the same area. Reported gold production for 1981 was 12 ounces.

Description:

Josephine is 9.5 kilometres long and its flow is estimated at 1850 igpm. Depths to bedrock are from 2.1 to 2.7 metres and consist of 0.3 metres of muck overlying 1.8 to 2.4 metres of gravel.

Gravel type and deposit conditions are probably similar to those on the nearby left fork of Clear Creek: depths increase near the head, permafrost only occurs in patches and gravels are generally coarse with occasional large boulders. Gold is generally fine although coarser toward the head of the creek.

Prospects may be best near the head, as it drains an area which contains numerous lode gold occurrences.

References:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.114
MIR 1973 P.135
Creek Book #161

Creek Book #91
YEX 1988 P.224-226

Watercourse Name: Common Clear Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 46' Long. 137 22' NTS 115 P 14 [14]

Work History:

Known and named by prospectors in the early 1880's, but it wasn't until the fall of 1900 when full-scale development work began. Discovery claim was located on the 23rd of August 1900 by T.Spritzer and J.Gergich: by the end of September the creek was completely staked. Work remained at a high level until the 1908 season and by 1912 most of the claims were abandoned.

In 1931 Gergich and Spritzer staked a new discovery claim near the forks: this caused a small "rush" to the area. By the fall of 1939 Mr.Gergich had acquired from 2 Above to 3 Below, which he sold to Canadian Placers Ltd. By the summer of 1941 Mr.Spritzer had sold his holdings [#4 to #15 below discovery] to the same company for $5000. Canadian Placers had been active on Clear since 1938 when a representative did some prospect drilling. During 1939 and 1940 they did much exploratory work, and by 1941 full-scale bulldozer mining was begun by a newly formed subsidiary [Clear Creek Placers] on the left fork. During 1942 a dredge was constructed and was used for mining during the last month of the season on the left fork. The dredge operated on the left fork until July 1952 when it was dismantled and moved to a site near the confluence of the right and left forks. They mined in this area until 1955 when low gold prices and high labour costs made the rest of the ground on their 118 claim property uneconomic. During 1957 G.Fant and I.Norbeck mined on the left fork on a few claims of their own and on ground leased from Clear Creek Placers. By the end of 1958 they ceased operations at this site due to low grade ground.

During the early 1960's mining was conducted by G.Heitman in partnership with H.Netzel during 1961 and 1962, and with C.Janus

during 1963 and 1964. This operation mined ground which had been stripped in preparation for dredging when that operation was abandoned. Mining during this period was also tried, with little success, by F.Caley and G.Caley.

During 1973 six operations were active on Clear Creek, of these, only the partnerships of W.Scott/L.Logie and A.Genier/T.Thompson returned in 1974. Scott and Logie mined on the left fork near Barney Pup while Genier and Thompson mined side pay adjacent to dredge tailings just upstream from Barney Pup. By 1978 there were five operations and by 1980 seven. That year Queenstake refitted and tested the old dredge. The dredge operated full-time from 1981 to 1987. Activity has continued at a high level until at least the 1992 season. Reported gold production for 1989-1990 was 16,097 ounces of gold.

Description:

Clear is a long creek which carries a large volume of water. Aggregate length is 72 kilometres, of which the main gold bearing portion is 54 kilometres long and extends from the Barlow Junction to the heads of both the right and left forks.

The left fork heads on West Ridge at approx. 1450 metres and flows west for almost 12 kilometres, then turns south and flows for 7.5 kilometres to its junction with the right fork. The headwaters of the left fork flow in a narrow and steep valley. Depths to bedrock are from 12 to 17 metres and consist mostly of slide-rock. Typical stratigraphy consists of 10 metres of slide rock, 3 metres of conglomerated gravels and 1.3 metres of broken rock, clay and decomposed schist bedrock. Tailings disposal is difficult owing to the narrow valley. Downstream the valley widens, the gradient decreases and depths moderate to between 3 and 10 metres, with the deeper ground generally on the right limit. Depths average 3.5 metres and consist of 1 metre of muck overlying 2 metres of stream gravel

[with boulders to 1.5m in diameter] and a 0.5 metre section of iron-stained gravel. Bedrock is generally decomposed schist which carries little gold. High bench deposits occur along both sides of the lower three kilometres. Little is documented on these hill deposits, but there has been a large amount of stripping on the left limit and there appears to have been some mining done on the right limit. Gold from this fork is generally fine and flat, though closer to the head gold is coarser and rougher. Some coarse jewellery grade gold was reportedly found in the area of Barney and Sixtyfive pups. Purity is between 730 and 840, with a marked decrease of from 820 to 730 occurring near the head of the left fork. Heavy minerals found include magnetite and arsenopyrite on upper parts and cassiterite and scheelite on the lower. Dredging in the 1950's found large concentrations of cassiterite approximately two kilometres upstream from Barney Pup.

The right fork heads on West Ridge at approx. 1400 metres and flows west for 13.5 kilometres where it joins the left fork to form main Clear Creek. The valley is from 50 to 150 metres wide and carries approximately 9000 igpm during the summer months. Deposits on the Right Fork of Clear Creek consist of 2.5 to 4.5 metres of gravel overlain by 0.6 to 1.3 metres of frozen black muck. The gravel depth occasionally reaches 6.5 metres. Few large boulders are present. A high percentage of clay is mixed with the gravel at the gravel/bedrock interface, which is where the gold is concentrated. Bedrock is graphitic phyllite. Glaciation and related factors destroyed any original gold-bearing channel and redistributed the gold in a number of irregular, discontinuous channels. Testing in 1979 by Queenstake showed a reserve of 3,000,000 cubic yards of gravel containing 0.016 to 0.02 ounces per cubic yard. Gold fineness averages 800, with the range being from 784 to 860 and the purity lower upstream. Less than 10% of the total gold recovered is coarser than 10 mesh [1/15 inch in diameter]. Ninety per cent is between 70 and 10 mesh [1/135 and 1/15 inch in diameter]. Gold from this fork

appears worn, although some rough and hackly grains are recovered. Heavy minerals found include magnetite, hematite, scheelite and cassiterite.

Mining on the main part of Clear Creek has been concentrated between the forks and the mouth of Barlow. The valley through this stretch is wide and has a shallow gradient. Depths average from 2.2 to 6.5 metres and generally consist of 0.6 to 1.5 metres of muck [up to 3.2 metres in places] overlying 1.3 to 3.7 metres of gravel [up to 5.8 metres in places]. The gravel is generally coarse, brown and sandy and exhibits cross-bedding and channeling. Most boulders are under 1 metre in diameter though some range up to 2.2 metres. White Channel gravels are found along the lower portion of the valley. Permafrost is discontinuous. Bedrock is mostly schist and granite with occasional quartz veins and grades from competent to decomposed. Occasional deep bedrock troughs are found when competent and decomposed bedrock are found together. Gold is concentrated in these troughs. Testing in one area showed reserves of 295,000 cubic yards grading 0.027 ounces per cubic yard. This testing also found that gold is erratically distributed throughout the gravel. Fineness averages 840 and ranges from 838 to 889. Gold is generally fine and flat with very little coarse gold.

<u>References</u>:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.111-114
YPMI 1983-1984 P.29-31 and 96-99
YPME 1985-1988 P.129,130
YPMI 1989-1990 P.60-66
GSC Paper 62-27 P.16
GSC Paper 63-38 P.57
GSC Paper 64-36 P.68,69
GSC Paper 65-19 P.65,66
MIR 1973 P.137
MIR 1977 P.198

References (continued):

Creek Book #147
Creek Book #152
Creek Book #154
GSC Mem.209 P.4
GSC Mem.218 P.8
GSC Mem.234 P.12,13
GSC Paper 48-25 P.11
E.G.#17 P.19
YEX 1988 P.224-226

Watercourse Name: Common Barney Pup Other

Location: Lat. 63 49' Long. 137 15' NTS 115 P 14 [15]

Work History:

First staked during the "rush" to the Clear Creek area [fall 1900]. During 1975 W.Scott and L.Logie mined on Clear near the mouth of Barney, and during that year they did work in preparation for mining up Barney in 1976. Scott and Logie mined on Barney from 1976 to 1978.

Description:

Barney Pup is a left limit tributary to the left fork of Clear Creek approximately 3 kilometres from the forks. It is 3 kilometres long and carries a small volume of water. Depths to bedrock near the mouth average 3 to 5 metres and consist of 0.6 metres of overburden on gravel. Bedrock is sericite schist. The valley is wide near the mouth and gradually narrows upstream.

Gold from the mouth of Barney is coarse and of jewellry grade. Purity is expected to be in the 820 to 860 range. In addition to gold, magnetite and minor amounts of cassiterite and cinnabar are recovered from this creek.

References:

MIR 1975 P.185
MIR 1976 P.236
MIR 1977 P.98
YPMI 1978-1982 P.113

Watercourse Name: Common Sixtyfive Pup Other

Location: Lat. 63 49' Long. 137 20' NTS 115 P 14 [16]

Work History:

First staked during the stampede to the Clear Creek discovery: late summer and fall 1901. During the 1940's Clear Creek Placers constructed a dam a short way up Sixtyfive Pup to help supply their dredge with water. Little development work was done until 1978 when W.Scott and L.Loge began mining at the mouth. They continued to mine there until the 1980 season. During 1983 and 1984 J.Scott mined on a small scale approximately 1.6 kilometres from the mouth. Mr.Scott returned in 1989 and 1990 to mine on a small scale above his 1983-1984 workings.

Description:

Sixtyfive Pup is 3.4 kilometres long and carries a small volume of water. The valley is wide near the mouth: depths average 4 metres and consist of 1 metre of muck and slide-rock overlying 3 metres of gravel. Approximately 1.6 kilometres upstream the valley narrows to 40 metres and depths average 3.5 metres consisting of 1 metre of muck and slide-rock [with pieces to 1 metre] overlying 2.5 metres of gravel. Upstream the valley narrows and the gradient steepens. Depths remain in the 3 to 3.5 metre range and consist of 0.3 to 0.9 metres of overburden overlying gravel. Deposits on the north slope are frozen. Bedrock ranges from competent to decomposed.

Gold is angular and ranges from fine to coarse with nuggets up to an ounce reportedly occurring. Purity is reported as 940 to 960 [which would make it the purest in the Yukon]. Small amounts of magnetite are found in the concentrate.

The angularity of the gold suggests a nearby source. The

unusually high purity suggests a different source than Clear and other area creeks.

References:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.113
YPMI 1983-1984 P.98
YPMI 1989-1990 P.66
Creek Book #152

Watercourse Name: Common Lewis Gulch Other

Location: Lat. 63 53' Long. 137 09' NTS 115 P 14 [17]

Work History:

Named after J.Lewis who located claim #5 on the 25th of September 1900. Many claims were recorded that fall, but all lapsed within two seasons. This gulch has been staked and dropped many times since the late 1970's, with most of the work consisting of stripping and a small amount of trenching at various sites from 330 metres to approximately 2.5 kilometres up the valley.

Description:

Lewis gulch is 5 kilometres long and carries approximately 1200 igpm. The valley is narrow along the lower reaches and gradually widens upstream. Depth to bedrock is unknown, though there are places where rim-rock juts into the valley bottom. Stratigraphy, where exposed, consists of 0.3 to 0.6 metres of muck and organics overlying an unknown thickness of coarse stream gravel with boulders up to 1.5 metres in diameter. On the edges of the valley there are occasionally exposed iron-stained and slightly cemented finer stream gravels.

Detailed pan testing [by the writer] at numerous sites returned disappointing results: a total of 7 colours in 65 pans. Mechanical testing has been done so the likelihood of finding a paystreak is minimal. Best potential may be on upper reaches which drain ground near lode gold showings.

References:

Creek Book #152
YEX 1988 P.224-226

Watercourse Name: Common Squaw Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 47' Long. 137 28' NTS 115 P 14 [18]

Work History:

Staked and named on May 5th 1901 by 4 miners who joined the stampede to Clear, but were too late to stake on the main creek. During 1941 placer claims were held and worked on this creek. During 1980 and 1981 Squaw Creek Mining did test work 1.3 kilometres from the mouth. During 1982 mining was initiated by the same company. Mining in 1983 and 1984 was conducted by Auriferous Placers, approximately 1.2 kilometres from the mouth. Three Sisters Resources currently has their camp located on this creek, and they mine on Clear at the mouth of Squaw.

Description:

Squaw Creek is 8.5 kilometres long and flows in a narrow and steep valley for most of this length. Deposits present are frozen and consist of 0.3 to 0.6 metres of organics overlying 3 to 4 metres of sandy gravel. There is a good supply of water. Gold is of unknown size and shape: purity is 870.

References:

GSC Mem. 234 P.14
YPMI 1978-1982 P.112
YPMI 1983-1984 P.96
Creek Book #152
Yykon Places And Names P.247

Watercourse Name: Common Bell Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 51' Long. 137 20' NTS 115 P 14 [19]

Work History:

First staked during the stampede to the Clear Creek gold find [fall 1900]. Recent work was conducted by P.A.Hawkins for Keith Dye in 1990.

Description:

Bell Creek is 4.5 kilometres long and has a 3% grade. When encountered during testing, bedrock was found to be between 5 and 8 metres deep. Typical stratigraphy consists of an upper layer of recent gravels 2.4 to 9 metres thick overlying a clay layer 0.6 to 1.2 metres thick which rests on a lower layer of sand bands with medium to coarse sub-rounded gravels consisting mostly of schist with approximately 10% quartz vein clasts. These lower gravels are occasionally stained with iron oxides. Bedrock is a micaceous schist.

Most surface pans contain a trace of fine gold with little black sand. The best sample from the trenching program was of a reddish-brown gravel composed of schist and quartz. A grade of 132 mg. a cubic yard was returned [this equates to 0.004 ounces or $1.78 a cubic yard at $420 an ounce].

References:

A.R. #120133
Creek Book #152

Watercourse Name: Common Arizona Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 58' Long. 136 52' NTS 115 P 15 [20]

Work History:

Discovery claim on Arizona was staked by George Ballard and Jerry Drapeau on the 20th of November 1902, it was located 1200 metres from the mouth. During the mid 1930's C.Poli, G.Potter and J.Alverstone mined by hand and reportedly recovered 42 ounces of gold one season. During the early 1980's A.Genier mined the right limit at the mouth.

Description:

Arizona is 2.4 kilometres long and carries a small volume of water. Deposits near the mouth are unfrozen and consist of 1 metre of muck overlying 2 to 2.5 metres of gravel with no large boulders. Depths on the upper reaches are undocumented, though Poli, Potter and Alverstone found the ground shallow enough to open cut by hand. Bedrock is mapped as Paleozoic quartzite, slate and sandstone.

Gold occurs as large flat flakes of unknown fineness. Panning of discarded concentrate by Bostock returned pieces as large as ten cents [at $20 an ounce]. Heavy minerals include: barite, cassiterite, magnetite, hematite, marcasite and scheelite.

There is no record of heavy equipment ever mining on the upper parts of this creek.

References:

GSC Paper 48-25 P.7,11
Pack Horse Tracks P.200-201
GSC Map 1143A
YPMI 1978-1982 P.114-115

Watercourse Name: Common Hobo Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 59' Long. 136 54' NTS 115 P 15 [21]

Work History:

Reportedly named by Captain H.S.Back on the 13th of November 1897 when he prospected this creek. A small staking flurry took place after the Ballard/Drapeau discovery on Arizona Creek. Almost 60 claims were staked on Hobo, near the mouth of Arizona, during December 1902 and January/February 1903. Little development work was done, and most of the claims lapsed the following year. During the 1930's Poli, Potter and Alverstone prospected this creek. From 1978 to 1981 A.Genier mined on Hobo near the mouth of Arizona.

Description:

Hobo Creek is 17 kilometres long and carries sufficient water for a medium-sized operation. Deposits present are unfrozen and consist of 1 metre of muck overlying 2 to 2.5 metres of gravel with no large boulders. Gold size, shape and purity and other deposit features are undocumented, though probably similar to nearby Arizona and Gem Creeks.

Mining by A.Genier was conducted when the gold price was high: the creek has been inactive [apart from staking] since.

References:

Creek Book #161
Yukon Places And Names P.128
YPMI 1978-1982 P.115

Watercourse Name: Common Gem Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 57' Long. 136 48' NTS 115 P 15 [22]

Work History:

Early records could not be located. Creek was probably first staked during the small stampede to the Arizona discovery [fall and winter 1902]. During the 1930's local prospectors G.Potter, C.Poli and J.Alverstone mined small amounts of gold at this site. During 1973 R.and J.Grant did some testing on a lease which they held here. Tamandara Res./E.Wiez began work on a small scale in 1978. Mr.Wiez was active nearly every year until the 1990 season when equipment troubles shut down his operation.

Description:

Gem is 3.2 kilometres long and carries a small volume of water. Deposits are from 2 to 4 metres deep and average 3 metres. Deposits are unfrozen and consist of 0.3 to 1.3 metres of organics overlying interbedded gravels, some layers with little sand and some with lots of sand. Boulders are generally flat and less than 15cm. in diameter, although larger round granodiorite boulders are also present. The gravels are stained and occasionally cemented by iron oxide. Bedrock is schist and slate in various stages of decomposition.

Ninety percent of the gold from this creek is smaller than 10 mesh. It is usually flat, has a rusty or black stain and is from 880 to 895 pure. Heavy minerals found include barite, cassiterite, scheelite and magnetite.

This creek has been mined fairly continuously by mechanical means for 12 years. As the creek is small the best ground may have already been mined.

<u>References</u>:

Pack Horse Tracks P.200-201
GSC Paper 48-25 P.11
MIR 1973 P.137
YPMI 1978-1982 P.115
YPMI 1983-1984 P.99
YPME 1985-1988 P.131
YPMI 1989-1990 P.67

Watercourse Name: Common Sprague Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 56' Long. 136 45' NTS 115 P 15 [23]

Work History:

Probably first prospected during the summer of 1902. Active local prospectors Poli, Potter and Alverstone mined small amounts of gold on tributary Gem Creek and probably prospected this creek at the same time. During the late 1970's E.Wiez prospected and staked this creek. During 1981 H.Davies bulldozer-trenched Sprague approximately 7 kilometres from the mouth. Most of upper Sprague is still held by Mr.Wiez. Little has been done apart from testing.

Description:

Deposits 7 kilometres from the mouth are unfrozen and consist of interbedded fine and coarse gravels. Boulders to 1 metre in diameter occur. Some layers are either iron or hematite stained and slightly cemented. Depth is estimated to be between 2 and 3.5 metres. Bedrock is decomposed schist.

Very minor amounts of gold were panned here [by the writer]. Most pieces can be classified as "flour" although one flat piece approximately 1mm x 1mm was found. Only small amounts of magnetite were found with the gold.

Detailed panning in the area of bulldozer cuts returned little gold. Panning at various other sites returned nothing.

References:

Prospector's Diary B.Kreft
Mayo Mining Recorder

Watercourse Name: Common Highet Creek Other Hiatt Creek

Location: Lat. 63 45' Long. 136 09' NTS 115 P 16 [24]

Work History:

Probably first prospected in 1898 when there were reportedly 38 prospectors on nearby Johnson Creek. Bostock reported that the first staking on Highet was in 1900 by Rudolph Rasmussen and W.E.Hiatt [or Hyatt], but no record of this could be found. The first recorded staking on Highet was by J.G.Scrivener on the 19th of May 1903. This staking caused a small stampede and by August the 6th, 117 claims had been staked. Mr.Hiatt was involved in this stampede, but being too late to stake on the main stream, he located claim #2 on Highet tributary McRae Gulch.

During the fall and winter of 1903 E.Middlecoff purchased many of these newly located claims. By 1906 he had begun work on his ground. He installed a hydraulic plant and worked nearly continuously until the 1951 season. Other early day miners on this creek included a partnership of 5 men known as the "Little Gugs" who had ground below Middlecoff and mined from 1912 to 1917. The Ray brothers [Harvey and Irvin] mined below the canyon in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

Two attempts to dredge this creek were made. The first involved the Klasco Dredging Company who optioned some ground and tried building a dredge. The dredge was never completed and the project failed. Another company, Highet Creek Dredging Company, was formed. This company acquired a dredge which was abandoned near the mouth of the McQuesten and transported it to Highet Creek. It began operation in 1920 but by early 1922 work was stopped due to difficulties in digging the boulder-rich ground. This dredge was abandoned and the "skeleton" still remains on the creek.

E.Middlecoff's workings were taken over by his son-in-law Ed

Bleiler in 1957. He worked the ground until 1984 when the operation was taken over by Ed Bleiler's son Lowell. Other long-term operators, still active, include F.Erl who has mined almost continuously since 1961 and W.Gordon since 1968. Reported gold production for 1990 was 3498 ounces.

Description:

Highet Creek, one of the more important placer creeks of the Mayo district is located about 19 kilometres northwest of Mayo. The creek, about 12 kilometres in length, rises in the pass south of Scheelite Dome and flows southeast into Minto Creek.

The upper reaches flow in an narrow and steep valley. Deposits are occasionally frozen [near the banks] and are from 3.6 to 8.4 metres deep, with the deeper portions generally occurring on the left limit. On the right limit at, and downstream from, Rudolph Gulch is a 750 metre-long bench deposit which has a shallower gravel covering than the main stream and on which the initial discovery was made. Typical stratigraphy consists of from 1.8 to 6.0 metres of colluvium overlying 1.8 to 2.4 metres of sandy gravel with iron and manganese oxide staining. Gold is either rough and hackly with some quartz attached or flat and worn. Heavy minerals found include: magnetite, scheelite, wolframite and stibnite. Bedrock is blocky sericite schist. Gold purity is from 820 to 840.

Downstream near the mouth of Dredge Creek [5.6 kilometres from the mouth] deposits are from 9 to 16 metres deep and consist of 1 to 2 metres of colluvium overlying 8 to 14 metres of poorly stratified gravel with boulders to a metre in diameter. Bedrock is schist. Gold is 825 pure and occurs mainly as small flat pieces, though some rough grains are found. The largest nugget found was 2.5 ounces.

Approximately 2.5 kilometres downstream from Dredge Creek is a canyon. Below this canyon the valley widens gradually and depths to bedrock increase.

This creek has been mined nearly continuously since the 1903 season. Very little virgin ground remains, and what is left is rapidly being worked out. Native bismuth [a rarity] has reportedly been found on this creek.

References:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.117-119
YPMI 1983-1984 P.100-101
YPMI 1985-1988 P.131-133
YPMI 1989-1990 P.67-69
GSC Mem. 220 P.7-8
GSC Mem. 284 P.138-139,395-398
GSC Paper 64-36 P.78
GSC Paper 65-19 P.73
GSC Paper 66-31 P.113
GSC Paper 68-68 P.108
Creek Book #260
Pack Horse Tracks P.179

Watercourse Name: Common Johnson Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 47' Long. 136 22' NTS 115 P 16 [25]

Work History:

Discovered in 1894 by two brothers named Garrison. They returned to Dawson to get supplies for mining, but never returned, locating claims in the Klondike instead. F.Johnson staked discovery claim in the fall of 1898, although he had reportedly been on the creek previously. The 1898 discovery initiated a small stampede and that winter 38 men stayed to prospect. Difficulties with unfrozen ground and groundwater discouraged these miners and the creek was soon abandoned.

In November 1914 Ogden Pickett Thomson began prospecting here and by January 1st he had discovered payable gold. This second discovery started a new stampede and most of the creek was staked by February 1915. Testing by these new stampeders was also hampered by groundwater, although some ground on discovery claim was found to be frozen and mining began there. Interest soon waned and the creek was again abandoned.

Apart from minor amounts of prospecting and staking little was done until 1956 when K.Djukastein and J.Sandanger staked and prospected a lease. By 1958 mining had begun and by 1959 they formed a company called Barduson Placers with H.Barchen. Barduson Placers operated on Johnson until the 1967 season when H.Barchen moved the operation to Thunder Gulch. Gold production for the period 1958 to 1967 was about 7,450 ounces mined from the mouth of Sabbath to 1300 metres downstream.

In 1976 C.and H.Klippert began work where Barduson Placers had mined previously. In 1980 Barduson Placers/R.Barchen returned. Both operations have mined nearly continuously until at least the 1990 season.

Description:

Johnson Creek drains into the McQuesten River from the opposite side of the dome which Highet Creek drains. The gold bearing portion stretches from the mouth of Sabbath Creek to its confluence with the McQuesten River. The valley of Johnson is a typical U-shaped depression, which carries enough water for an average size operation.

Deposits present are largely of glacial origin, and consist mainly of coarse gravels containing numerous large boulders, cemented by a clayey matrix. These deposits exhibit in most places very imperfect sorting and many of the boulders are on edge. In places close to bedrock, finer, heavier, more regular gravels occur which are gold-bearing. The bottom 2 to 4 metres of gravel are stained by iron and manganese oxides. Depths to bedrock are from 3 to 11.5 metres and average 6 metres. The deeper portions are near the edges of the valley and the shallower portions closer to the stream. A typical cross-section consists of 2 metres of muck overlying 5 metres of gravel with boulders to 1 metre in diameter. Frozen ground occurs closer to the valley edges. Bedrock consists of green chloritic phyllite and chloritic quartzite.

Gold purity ranges from 760 to 820. It is flat and has a worn appearance. The largest nugget recovered was 5 ounces. Heavy minerals found include: hematite, magnetite, cassiterite, scheelite and galena. The galena occurs as large chunks up to 100 pounds. The galena assays 10 oz/ton silver [H.Barchen pers.comm.].

References:

GSC Mem.284 P.140,398
Yukon Places And Names P.140
GSC Paper 64-36 P.79
YPMI 1978-1982 P.116-117
YPMI 1989-1990 P.69-70

Watercourse Name: Common Sabbath Creek Other Swede Creek

Location: Lat. 63 46' Long. 136 18' NTS 115 P 16 [26]

Work History:

Probably first staked and prospected in autumn 1898 when there was a small stampede to Johnson Creek. The first recorded staking was by E.Makela and E.Middlecoff on the 8th of August 1909. Mr.Middlecoff purchased the majority of the other claims located, including Makela's half of discovery. Little was done on the creek until the 1957-1967 period when Barduson Placers mined on Johnson and did some testing on Sabbath. During 1981 C.and I.Construction mined on Sabbath at the mouth of Scheelite Gulch.

Description:

Valley characteristics of Sabbath Creek are undocumented. Particulars are expected to be similar to upper Highet Creek or those on Johnson Creek.

References:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.117
Creek Book #259

Watercourse Name: Common Morrison Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 49' Long. 136 08' NTS 115 P 16 [27]

History and Previous Work:

Morrison Creek was named by Hector Morrison, an Ontarian, who was one of the early pioneer/prospectors in the Keno Hill mining camp, and one of the first prospectors on this creek. Sporadic mining and exploration attempts have been made throughout the years on this drainage, with most of that work occurring near a canyon approximately 3km. upstream from the confluence of Morrison and Seattle creek. In 1975 Elmer Friesen did test work, and he also constructed a road to Morrison from Rudolf Pup on Highet Creek.

In 1981 and 1982 two separate individuals were active on this creek, their operations were small, and they did not return for the 1983 mining season [probably due to falling gold prices]. The last person of record to work this creek was F.Schomig who used a bulldozer and backhoe combination to produce 16 ozs. of gold from two small cuts in 1988.

Description:

Morrison creek drains the northeastern portion of Scheelite Dome. It is almost nine kilometres long and drops approximately 650 metres along its length. The valley is narrow, steep walled and carries sufficient water for a small to medium-sized operation. Alluvial deposits consist of stream gravels of various origins along with large [up to 2.5m in diameter] granitic boulders. In the upper reaches of the creek iron-stained and stratified gravels occur: these deposits are similar to other area creeks. Permafrost on this creek is discontinuous, with frozen portions occurring on the north facing slopes. Reported depths to bedrock vary between 3 and 10 metres, and

consist of up to 1.5m of black muck overlying the stream gravels. Bedrock along the lower portion of the creek consists of a highly fractured granite and schist along a well defined fault contact.

Purity of the placer gold from this stream is unknown, but other area creeks [Johnson and Highet] average between 815 and 840. Gold found along lower Morrison creek is coarse and angular and occasionally it is found occurring as sponge-like pieces or with quartz attached. Heavy minerals occur in the concentrate, and they consist of scheelite, galena, hematite and magnetite.

Although this creek has been known to be auriferous for a long time, relatively little mining has taken place. It occurs in an area rich in both placer and hard-rock deposits, and therefore the potential to find economic quantities of placer gold still exists on this creek.

<u>References</u>

MIR 1975 P.185
YPMI 78-82 P.116

Watercourse Name: Common Seattle Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 50' Long. 136 06' NTS 115 P 16 [28]

Work History:

John Korbo and Samuel Fry staked the first discovery claim here on the 16th of June 1915. Little was done and their claim soon lapsed. The most recent activity was by Paydirt Holdings who mined during the 1980 and 1981 season.

Description:

Seattle Creek is 13.2 kilometres long and carries enough water to support a medium-sized operation. Deposits present are of unknown thickness and consist of at least 19.8 to 24.4 metres of interbedded sandy gravels, clean sand and clay. The sand is similar to other thick deposits of fine to medium-grained cross-laminated sand found at elevations between 760 and 915 metres in many of the creeks between Johnson and Haggart. Gold bearing horizons at Seattle Creek are reported to lie immediately above the clay layers. Deposits are apparently unfrozen as much groundwater occurs. Gold is iron stained and has the colour and shape of bran flakes.

References:

Creek Book #259
YPMI 1978-1982 P.115,116

Watercourse Name: Common Rodin Creek Other Roden Creek

Location: Lat. 63 54' Long. 136 16' NTS 115 P 16 [29]

Work History:

Discovery claim was staked on the 17th of August 1908 by Rudolph Rasmussen. William Bramley staked claim #1 below discovery the same day. Together they purchased or staked from #3 below to #9 above. Most of these claims were dropped in 1910 except for discovery which was kept until 1913.

Description:

Rodin Creek drains into the north side of the South McQuesten approximately 2.5 kilometres from the confluence of the North and South McQuesten Rivers. It is nine kilometres long. Its valley is perpendicular to the direction of the last glacial advance and therefore received little scouring, but much drift was deposited in it. Bostock noted that gold placer mining had been done on the creek and that when he panned it he found scheelite. Deposit characteristics are probably similar to other valleys filled with large amounts of glacial drift, eg. Seattle Creek.

Description:
GSC Paper 48-25 P.3
E.G.17 P.29
Creek Book #259

Watercourse Name: Common Goodman Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 55' Long. 136 10' NTS 115 P 16 [30]

Work History:

The first recorded staking on Goodman was on the 28th of August 1941 by Richard McDiarmid and Martin Retan. Their claim was not renewed. Earlier staking undoubtedly occurred, probably at the same time as Rodin was staked, but records could not be located.

Description:

Goodman's valley is perpendicular to the direction of the last glacial advance and therefore received little scouring, but much drift was deposited in it. Bostock noted that gold placer mining had been done on the creek and that when he panned it he found scheelite. Deposit characteristics are probably similar to other nearby valleys filled with large amounts of glacial drift, eg. Seattle Creek.

References:

GSC Paper 48-25 P.3
E.G.17 P.29
Creek Book #277

Watercourse Name: Common Bennett Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 44' Long. 136 04' NTS 115 P 9 [31]

Work History:

Discovery claim was staked by Charles Bennett on the 25th of May 1903. Recent work has been conducted by H.and E.Lone who did testing in 1992.

Description:

Testing encountered 1 to 1.3 metres of sand overlying 2.6 metres of hard packed gravel on hard packed sand. Ground tested was unfrozen and bedrock was not reached. All gravels were sluiced. A small amount of fine gold and hematite was recovered.

References:

YPMI 1991-1992 P.111

Watercourse Name: Common Un-Named Other

Location: Lat. 63 22' Long. 136 14' NTS 115 P 8 [32]

Work History:

There is no recorded history pertaining to placer in this area. Quartz staking and exploration was conducted by O.Sether who dug several shallow shafts between 1926 and 1934.

Description:

Bostock reported that several large quartz veins outcrop on the top of the ridge south of Ethel Lake and that gold is reported in one of the gulches running north to the lake.

References:

GSC Paper 48-25 P.12
Minfile 115-P Occ.#21

Watercourse Name: Common Drapeau Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 58' Long. 136 51' NTS 115 P 15 [33]

Work history:

Staking was done on a left limit tributary to Drapeau called Boulter Creek by Wilson Foster and G.E.Boulter on the 28th of April 1903. This creek has been staked and the claims let lapse many times since.

Description:

Deposit characteristics are expected to be similar to nearby Gem and Arizona Creeks.

References:
Creek Book #161

Watercourse Name: Common Little South Klondike R. Other Big Creek

Location: Lat. 63 54' Long. 136 54' NTS 115 P 15 [34]

Work History:

During 1973 six operators were actively testing at this site: M.McIntyre, C.Waterman, A.Aho, S.Rousseau and H.Ball. Further work was conducted in 1981 by Bema Industries for Cantung Mining Corp. Reported gold production for the period 1978 to 1982 was 47 ounces.

Description:

Trenching and sampling in 1981 showed that there is between 3 and 20 colours of gold [all less than 40 mesh in size] and moderate amounts of scheelite in each one to two yard sample taken. There is little information available on valley or deposit characteristics.

References:

YPMI 1978-1982 P.14
YPME 1985-1988 P.126
MIR 1973 P.135

Watercourse Name: Common Slough Creek Other

Location: Lat. 63 45' Long. 137 47' NTS 115 P 12 [35]

Work History:

Discovery claim on Slough Creek was staked on the 4th of June 1908 by James Sawple. Numerous other claims were staked until the ground was granted as a concession to W.Ollason. It is reported that Alex McDonald sank a shaft near the head, but found no gold though the shaft went down through 65 metres of white channel gravels without hitting bedrock.

Description:

Slough Creek is approximately 35 kilometres long. Most of its length flows in the Tintina Trench and it is expected that bedrock is very deep. The upper reaches are in the hills which border the trench and are at the same elevation and should therefore have similar characteristics to upper Barlow and Zinc Creeks.

The early staking by Sawple et al was done approximately 16 kilometres from the mouth, near a left limit tributary.

References:

Pack Horse Tracks P.248
Creek Book #153

List Of References

BELL CREEK AREA, 1991. Assessment Report #120133 by P.A. Hawkins.

BEMA INDUSTRIES LIMITED, 1981. Assessment Report #120079 by G.D. Nordin.

CANADA TUNGSTEN MINING CORPORATION, 1981. Assessment Report #120005A, 120005B by M.D. Philpot.

BOSTOCK, HUGH., 1990. PACK HORSE TRACKS.

COUTTS, R.,. YUKON PLACES AND NAMES.

DIAND, 1983. Placer Mining Industry 1978-1982; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

DIAND, 1985. Placer Mining Industry 1983-1984; Placer Mining Section, Mining Engineering Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

DIAND, 1987. Yukon Exploration 1985-86; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

DIAND, 1993. Yukon Minfile, WP 5.1 Version, 15 Feb\93. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, 1904,. Annual Report, Volume XVI.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, 1959,. Economic Geology Series No. 17, Tungsten Deposits of Canada.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Map 890A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Map 1143A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Memoir 198.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Memoir 209.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Memoir 218.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Memoir 220.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Memoir 234.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Memoir 284, Selected Field Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada 1898 - 1933, by Hugh Bostock.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Open File 1650.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Paper 48-25.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Paper 61-23.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Paper 62-27.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Paper 63-38.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Paper 64-36.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Paper 65-19.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Paper 66-31.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Paper 67-40.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Paper 68-68.

GRANDEX RESOURCES LIMITED, 1989. Assessment Report #121008 by G.G. Richards.

GULDERAND MINING CORPORATION, 1988. Assessment Report #062302, by G. Von Rosen.

HARE, B., ARCHIVES FILM V-77-3, Yukon Archives

HOLLOWAY, SAM.,. YUKON GOLD.

INAC, (1989). Yukon Exploration 1988; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

LEBARGE, W.P. and MORISON, S.R., 1990. Yukon Placer Mining and Exploration 1985-1988; Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

MAYO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1990,. Gold and Galena, a history of the Mayo District.

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT, 1969 and 1970.

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT, 1971 and 1972.

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT, 1973.

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT, 1974.

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT, 1975.

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT, 1976.

MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT, 1977.

PLACER MINING SECTION, 1991. Yukon Placer Industry 1989-1990; Mineral Resources Directorate, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

WHITEHORSE MINING RECORDER, PLACER ROYALTY CERTIFICATES ROLL, #1G.

YUKON ARCHIVES CREEK BOOKS, 1869-1969. Yukon Archives.

YUKON EXPLORATION INCENTIVES PROGRAM, File Number.

Acknowledgments Special thanks to Steve Morison and Lori Walton for their support and to the EDA program for providing funding. Thanks also to the geology staff at 200 Range Road who are always so helpful. And thanks to George Gilbert for lending his vast knowledge of the Yukon to this project.