

PRODUCT GOLD (PLACER)
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 104 G/14
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. AU 1
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

STIKINE RIVER

OBJECT LOCATED
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Mining Division Liard
Division minière

County
Comté

Lot
Lot

Sec
Sect.

Lat. 57°52'
Lat.

Township or Parish
Canton ou paroisse

Concession or Range
Concession ou rang

Tp.
Ct.

Long. 131°15'
Long.

District
District
Cassiar

R.
R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The deposit is considered to be a result of concentration of gold-bearing glacial drift by the Stikine river during post-glacial time. The source of the gold is considered to be the drift from the Coast Mountains. The ice movement from the Coast Mountains was up Stikine Valley as far as Telegraph Creek, where it appears to have been halted; and it is within a few miles below that the richest placers, and the coarsest gold, has been found. Some gold does occur in bars farther downstream, but it is very fine flour gold.

The richest deposit was that of Buck bar, some 4 miles below Telegraph Creek. In this vicinity the Stikine River formerly flowed along a west side terrace from below Hyland Creek to the bend southwest of it, on a course approximately parallel with the 500 foot contour. At this bar a bedrock base a few feet above the river channel is composed of sandstone dipping downstream. Most of the gold came from the bedrock surface.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The Stikine placers were reportedly discovered and worked in the 1860's. Many prospectors travelled and tested the Stikine and its tributaries in the vicinity of Telegraph Creek while on their way to Cassiar during the gold-rush of 1873. Buck bar, about 4 miles below Telegraph Creek, was the most productive; recoveries of \$100 a day per rocker are known to have been made for a considerable period, though the total production is not known.

Other bars below Buck bar have yielded gold, such as Miller's bar below Dodjatin Creek, Carpenter's bar above Winter Creek, and Fiddler's bar opposite the same creek. Other workings are known down to below Dutch Charlie riffle, a total distance of some 20 to 30 miles.

Keystone-drill exploration of some of the Stikine River bars was carried out by Jack Steele of Wrangell in 1931. On Carpenter's bar 247 feet of drilling in 6 holes showed values of 3 to 8 cents per cubic yard. On Miller's bar 100 feet of drilling in 3 holes showed values of 5 to 7½ cents per cubic yard.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

Recorded production from about 1881 to about 1895 totals 1,873 ounces of gold.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Kerr, F.A.; Lower Stikine and Western Iskut River Areas, British Columbia; Memoir 246, pp. 78, 80, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1948.

Annual Reports, Dept. of Mines, B.C.: 1931, p. 52, 1933, p. 61.

Holland, Stuart S.; Placer Gold Production of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 28, p. 60, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1950.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 309 A, Stikine River Area, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles - accomp. Memoir 246.

Map 104 G, Telegraph Creek, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par							
Date Date	11-66						