

PRODUCT GOLD (PLACER)
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 104 I/5
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. AU 1
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

GOLDPAN CREEK

OBJECT LOCATED
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Mining Division Liard
Division minière

County
Comté

Lot
Lot

Sec
Sect.

Lat. 58°27'
Lat.

District
District

Township or Parish
Canton ou paroisse

Concession or Range
Concession ou rang

Tp.
Ct.

Long. 129°43'
Long.

Cassiar

R.
R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The country rock is mainly slate, shale, and rusty carbonate rock. In the lower part of Dome Creek there are numerous quartz boulders and a piece of "float" quartz containing gold was found near the mouth of the creek. Quartz veins probably occur in the upper drift-covered parts of Dome Creek. The deposits overlying the bedrock consist of boulder clay, sands, gravels, and to a lesser extent, recent alluvium. Although a few large boulders 3 to 4 feet in diameter occur, the average boulders are about 12 to 18 inches in diameter. The present stream gravels are derived, for the most part, from erosion of the glacial drift. The paystreaks occurring below the present stream gravels are post glacial and have been formed by concentration from the glacial drift. Depth to bedrock in the lower section of the creek is 3 to 5 feet, in the central section as much as 35 feet, while in the upper section the ground is shallow. The gold is comparatively coarse and flat and nuggets up to about 2 ounces in weight have been found.

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

Goldpan Creek is located about 12 miles east of the south end of Dease Lake.

Some prospecting on the creek is said to have been done in the early days by James Porter, a former gold commissioner in the district, and by others. Gold was discovered on the creek by Messrs. Grady and Ford in August 1924 and by the end of the year about 165 claims had been staked. Work got underway the following spring but most of the claims were abandoned during the early part of the season. The Discovery claim was located about 2,000 feet from the mouth of the creek. Most of the work has been done on the section between the mouth of the creek and a point 700 feet below Dome Creek, a distance of about 3,000 feet. The gold occurs most abundantly in places where the surface gravels extend down to bedrock in the bed of the stream. The chief concentrations have been found in the lower 1,400 feet of the creek where the valley is narrow. In places in the upper parts of the creek and tributaries where clay occurs beneath the surface gravels there are many small concentrations of gold on or in the upper parts of the clay, but no gold beneath the clay.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

Recorded production from this creek during the period 1925-1936 totalled 2,716 ounces.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Johnston, W.A.; Gold Placers of Dease Lake Area, Cassiar District, B.C.; Summary Report 1925, Pt. A, pp. 49-54, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Annual Reports, Dept. of Mines, B.C.: 1924, p. 76; 1925, p. 111; 1926, p. 102; 1927, p. 108; 1928, p. 121; 1933, pp. 65-66.

Holland, Stuart S.; Placer Gold Production of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 28, p. 59, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1950.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 29-1962, Cry Lake, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles.

Map 104 I, Cry Lake, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par								
Date Date	10-68							