

PRODUCT GOLD (PLACER)
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 104 J/9
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. AU 1
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

DEASE CREEK

OBJECT LOCATED
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 58°40'
Lat.

Long. 130°10'
Long.

Mining Division Liard
Division minière

District
District

Cassiar

County
Comté

Township or Parish
Canton ou paroisse

Lot
Lot

Concession or Range
Concession ou rang

Sec
Sect.

Tp.
Ct.

R.
R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

Bedrock outcrops in the bed of the creek at many places and, for 8 miles upstream, there is comparatively little drift or alluvial filling in the bottom of the valley, with the exception of the bottom of the canyon near the mouth of the creek where the depth to bedrock is said to be 18 to 25 feet. Parts of the old pre-glacial channel, in the form of drift covered rock benches, occur at intervals along the creek for 8 miles. The benches occur as small remnants on one side or other of the creek, the longest stretch, about 1,700 feet, is about 1½ miles up the creek. Drifting and open cut work reportedly has shown that the benches contain fairly high values. It may be however, that most of the gold is in the basal gravels which were mostly drifted out. The old channel for the most part has been destroyed by the stream erosion that produced the present valley. The rich spots were where the old channel had been cut away by the present channel; the barren places were opposite the stretches where the old channel is intact.

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

Dease Creek flows into Dease Lake from the southwest about 16 miles from the south end of the lake.

Mining on the creek began in 1874 and was carried on for many years. Bedrock in the rich parts of the creek bottom for 6 to 8 miles upstream is said to have been cleaned at least a dozen times since mining began. The harvest in the first two years of mining was, of course, the richest, but the stream, constantly eroding its banks, was concentrating small amounts of gold annually. The final operation did not pay and for many years the bed of the creek has been regarded as mined out.

Mining of the benches by drifting and by open cuts began in 1874. The most notable work was on the McCimmon ground where nearly the whole 1,700 foot length of the bench was drifted.

The chief interest in later years was in a 900 foot section of ground from just above the canyon to where the stream issues into the flats. This ground was drilled in 1913, 1924, and 1930-31; the average value of this ground was said to be about one dollar a yard. Several attempts were made at mining this section but none proved successful. The main activity on the creek ended in about 1932 although some production was reported into the 1940's.

Poney Expl L. G.M.L. 22/08/84, P.4

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

Recorded production from 1874 to the 1940's totalled 126,160 ounces.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Johnston, W.A.; Gold Placers of Dease Lake Area, Cassiar District, British Columbia; Summary Report 1925, pt. A, pp. 56-61, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Annual Reports, Dept. of Mines, B.C.: 1877-1931.

Galloway, John D.; Placer Mining in British Columbia; Bulletin No. 1, 1933, p. 27, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Holland, Stuart S.; Placer Gold Production of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 28, p. 58, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1950.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 21-1962, Dease Lake, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles.

Map 104 J/9 E, Little Dease Lake, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By
Comp./rév. par

Date

10-66