

NAME OF PROPERTY **CHEHALIS (LINCOLN) CREEK**

OBJECT LOCATED

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS

Lat. **59°51.0'** Long. **133°01.3'**

Mining Division **Atlin** District **Cassiar**

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The lower section of Chehalis Creek is underlain by greenstones and slates of the Cache Creek group, and peridotite of the Atlin intrusions. The upper section of the creek is underlain by an alaskite batholith. Exploratory work indicates a covering of interglacial deposits containing possibly concentrated or semi concentrated stratified streaks which may contain values sufficient for hydrauliclicking.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Chehalis Creek flows northerly into Gladys Lake, some 32 miles northeast of Atlin.

In 1898 and subsequent years some cursory prospecting was carried out. In 1910, 10 leases were located covering 311 acres of ground along 4 miles of the creek from Vance lake down. In 1910 the "Gierkie" shaft, about 100 feet east of the creek-bed, was sunk through 6 feet of top soil, 6 feet of top gravel, and 28 feet of glacial clay. A churn-drill from the bottom of the shaft to a depth of 21 feet did not penetrate bed-rock. The caving of this shaft prevented further work. It is stated that all samples of the drill-sludge showed colours of gold. In 1911 the "B. & B." tunnel was excavated to prospect the easterly upper bench. No data are available concerning the results from the tunnel. In 1912 the "Johnson" tunnel was excavated 300 feet on the easterly side of the creek, but disagreement with the owners arose and it was abandoned. In the latter part of 1912 the "Hill" tunnel was excavated on the easterly side, but began caving and was abandoned. A drill-hole was also put down in 1912 to a depth of 60 feet. It was stated that this reached bed-rock and that some coarse gold was found in the core-barrel with material estimated to carry about \$1 per cubic yard. In 1919 the "Fisher" shaft was sunk through 6 feet of top soil, 6 feet of top gravel, and 50 feet of glacial clay. It is stated that the bottom of the shaft had penetrated gold-bearing gravel overlying the clay, but before this could be explored the shaft caved and was abandoned.

During 1927 a weir was constructed to measure the water-flowage and it is estimated that sufficient is available for the sluicing of approximately 100,000 cubic yards of gravel per month.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

Recorded production for the period 1916-1920 totals 5 ounces of placer gold.

REFERENCES

- Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1905, p. 78; 1910, p. 54; 1911, p. 59; 1912, p. 59; 1913, p. 70; 1914, p. 78; 1915, p. 62; 1919, p. 90; 1920, p. 73; 1928, p. 122; 1930, p. 127; 1932, p. 72.
- Placer Mining in British Columbia; Bulletin 1, 1933, p. 30, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.
- Holland, Stuart S.; Placer Gold Production of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 28, pp. 17, 18, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.
- Gwillim, J.C.; in Annual Report, Vol. XII, Pt. A., p. 60, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1899.

MAP REFERENCES

- Map 1082 A, Atlin, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Memoir 307, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1959.
- Map 104 N, Atlin, (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
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