UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SUMMARY OF REFERENCES TO MINERAL OCCURRENCES (OTHER THAN MINERAL FUELS AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS) IN THE CHANDALAR AND WISEMAN QUADRANGLES, ALASKA

OPEN-FILE REPORT 76-340

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By

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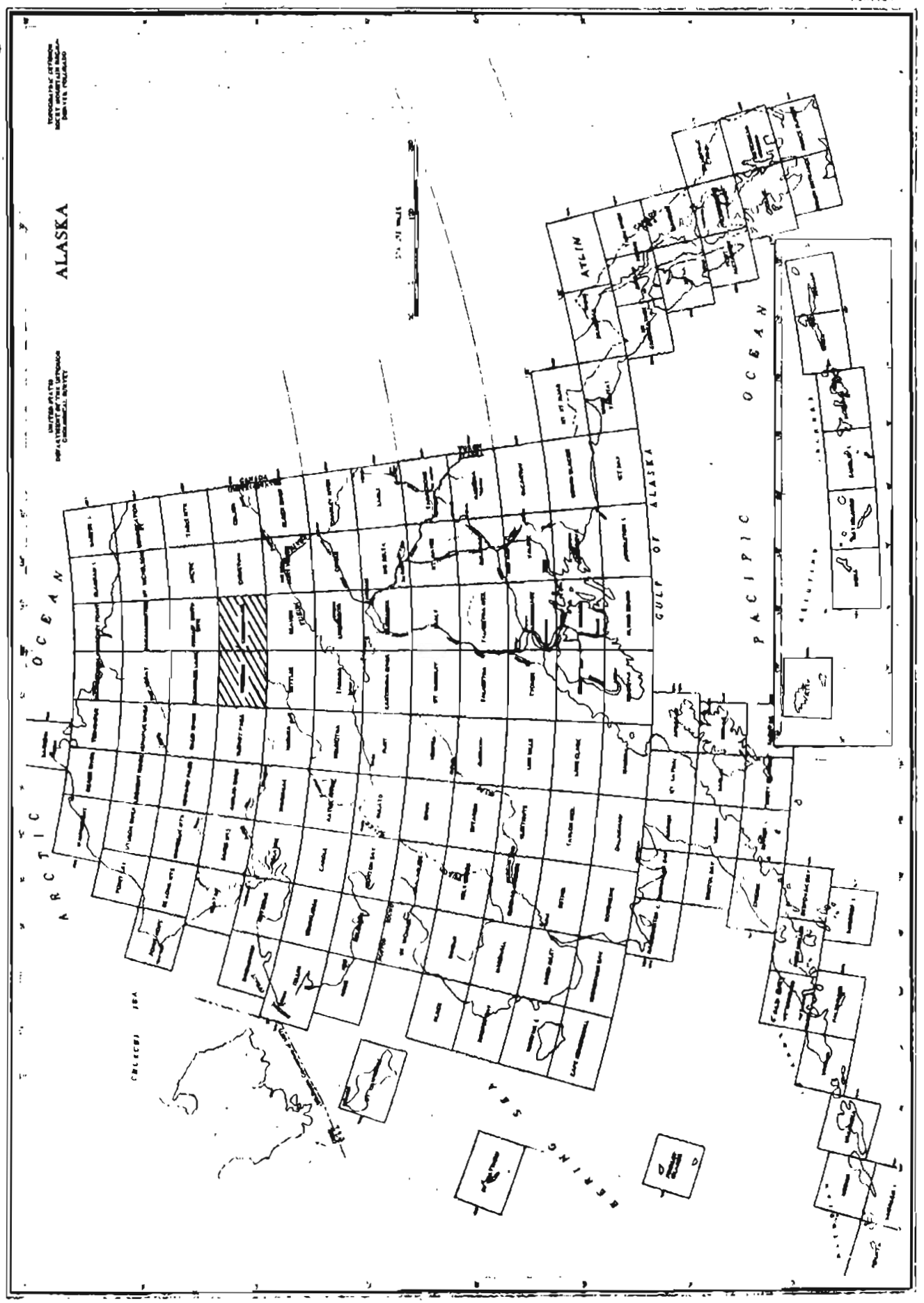
Open-file Report 76-340

This report is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey standards and nomenclature.

Introduction

These summaries of references are designed to aid in library research on metallic and nonmetallic (other than mineral fuels and construction materials) mineral occurrences in the Chandalar and Wiseman quadrangles in the southern Brooks Range, Alaska. All references to reports of the Geological Survey, to most reports of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and to most published reports of the State of Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys and its predecessor State and Territorial agencies released before January 1, 1975, are summarized. An unpublished manuscript report of the Alaska Territorial Department of Mines (Reed, 1938) is included; references to it are summarized in greater detail than those to the kinds of reports listed above. Certain, mainly statistical, reports such as the annual Minerals Yearbook of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the biennial and annual reports of the State of Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys and its predecessor State and Territorial agencies are not included.

This report is divided into three parts: a section made up of summaries of references arranged alphabetically first by quadrangle and second by occurrence name; a section that lists synonyms for names in the first section, claim names, and the names of operators and owners of mines and prospects; and a section that lists, by author, all references summarized in the first section.



Location map, Chandalar and Wiseman quadrangles, Alaska

Summaries of References

For each mineral occurrence there is a page that gives the name of the occurrence; the mineral commodities present (listed alphabetically for metallic commodities and then for nonmetallic commodities); the mining district (Ransome and Kerns, 1954) in which the occurrence is located; the name of the 1:250,000-scale topographic quadrangle; coordinates (as described by Cobb and Kachadoorian, 1961, p. 3-4); the metallic mineral resources map number (Cobb, 1972, in the reference list for each quadrangle) and the occurrence number on that map if the occurrence is shown; and the latitude and longitude of the occurrence. These data, presented at the top of the page, are followed by a short, general summary of the published information on the occurrence. This is followed (continued on additional pages, if necessary) by more detailed summaries, arranged chronologically, of all references to the occurrence. Material in brackets is interpretive or explanatory and is not in the summarized reference.

Proper names of mines, prospects, and other mineral occurrences are given if such names appear in the reports summarized. If a deposit does not have such a name, but is near a named geographic feature, the name of that feature is shown in parentheses in lieu of a proper name. If a deposit has no proper name and is not near a named geographic feature, it is titled "Unnamed occurrence" and appears at the end of the list. If a part of a proper name is not always used in a reference, that part of the name is shown in parentheses. This is most common in company names and in place names with minor variations in spelling.

Citations are given in standard bibliographic format with the exception that references to reports and maps in numbered publication series also show,

in parentheses, an abbreviation for the report or map series and the report or map number. Abbreviations used are:

B	U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin
BMB	U.S. Bureau of Mines Bulletin
C	U.S. Geological Survey Circular
GC	Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (and predecessor State agencies) Geochemical Report
GR	Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (and predecessor State agencies) Geological Report
I	U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map
IC	U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular
OF	U.S. Geological Survey Open-file Report (numbers are informal and are used only within the Alaskan Geology Branch of the Geological Survey).
MF	U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map
P	U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper
RI	U.S. Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations
TDM	Alaska Territorial Department of Mines Pamphlet

Summaries are as I made them while reading the cited reports. I made no attempt to use complete sentences and did not edit for grammatical consistency, although I have tried to edit out ambiguities.

References cited only in these introductory paragraphs are:

Cobb, E. H., and Kachadoorian, Reuben, 1961, Index of metallic and nonmetallic mineral deposits of Alaska compiled from published reports of Federal and State agencies through 1959: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1139, 363 p.

Ransome, A. L., and Kerns, W. H., 1954, Names and definitions of regions, districts, and subdistricts in Alaska (used by the Bureau of Mines in statistical and economic studies covering the mineral industry of the Territory): U.S. Bur. Mines Inf. Circ. 7679, 91 p.

(Bettles R.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar
MF-457, loc. 33 in part S½NW¼ quad.

Summary: A canyon about 100 ft. deep is cut in schist. Several claims across from mouth of Garnet Cr. were drift mined. An area mined out in 1936-37 was 14-16 ft. deep and contained gold worth about 50 cents for each square foot of bedrock cleaned. Most of mining reported as on Bettles R. was on tributaries. See also: (Eightmile Cr.), (Emory Cr.), (Mule Cr.), (Phoebe Cr.), (Robert Cr.), (Spruce Cr.).

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 104-105 -- Successful prospecting and mining was on tributaries.

Smith, 1930, p. 33 -- Considerable gold mined during period of very low water just before freeze-up in winter of 1927-28.

Reed, 1938, p. 43-44 -- Canyon cut in schist is about 100 ft. deep. Several claims across from mouth of Garnet Cr. were drift mined. Area mined out in 1936-37 ran about 50¢ per bedrock foot and was 14-16 ft. deep. Results of prospecting bench deposits on top of south canyon wall and flood-plain deposits below canyon are not known.

Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining, 1936.

Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 47 -- Mining, 1940.

(Big Cr.) Antimony, Copper, Gold, Lead, Monazite, Silver, Tungsten, Zinc

Chandalar district
MF-457, locs. 22, 43

Chandalar (12.1, 9.3)
67°31'N, 148°12'W

Summary: Lodes - Lode deposits near the head of Big Cr. consist of steeply dipping sheeted auriferous quartz veins in schistose rocks cut by granite gneiss. The principal veins are controlled by high-angle faults. The veins carry free gold, appreciable arsenopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite, and traces of stibnite, galena, chalcopyrite, and siderite. Some gold is with the sulfides; silver accompanies galena and sphalerite. A small prospecting mill was set up in 1909-10 and a small amount of ore milled. Placer - Gold discovered in 1906. Mining was by hand methods until after World War II, when mechanized equipment was introduced; total production was about 15,000 fine oz., of which two-thirds was after 1950. Placers were derived from lodes near head of creek and, unlike those on some neighboring creeks, are not separable into preglacial and postglacial deposits. Minerals in concentrates include: gold, pyrite, hematite, limonite, monazite, scheelite, rutile, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, ilmenite. Entries for (Big Cr.) include general descriptions of the lode deposits in the Chandalar area.

Brooks, 1907 (B 314), p. 38 -- New placer [gold] find reported, 1906.
Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 46 -- Gold discovery (1906), followed by stampede in 1907.
Brooks, 1909 (B 379), p. 30-31 -- Auriferous quartz veins reported, 1908. Said to occur in mica schist near porphyry intrusives.
p. 57 -- Largest producer of placer gold in district in 1908.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 315 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Brooks, 1911 (B 480), p. 35 -- Three-stamp mill erected on Gold King claims, 1910. Some ore milled.
Brooks, 1912 (B 520), p. 38 -- Mining in 1911.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 112-116 -- Gold-bearing quartz in creek bed on Discovery placer claim; zone of veins (dip 80°N) extend toward head of Tobin Cr. Mineralized zones in district appear to be fissure veins. Much of quartz is crushed, recrystallized, and sheared parallel to vein walls. Sulfide minerals are sphalerite, arsenopyrite, galena, stibnite, and a little pyrite and chalcopyrite. Some gold is free and some with sulfides. Silver with galena and sphalerite. Ore is oxidized within 75 ft. of the surface. Small prospecting mill set up in winter of 1909-10; milling of ore from Discovery claim discontinued soon thereafter. Placers derived from the lodes do not appear to be as rich as would be expected from assays of lodes. Most of production (not more than $60,000) from head of Big Cr. and St. Marys Gulch.
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 64-65 -- Mining in 1914.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 67 -- Mining in 1915.
Brooks, 1922 (B 722), p. 58 - Promising deposits discovered in 1919 and systematically developed in 1920.
Brooks, 1923 (B 739), p. 41 -- Mining in 1921.
Brooks and Capps, 1924 (B 755), p. 45 -- Mining in 1922.
Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 260-263 -- Placer ground is below quartz lodes. Con-

centrates contain: gold, pyrite, hematite, limonite, monazite, scheelite, rutile, and arsenopyrite. Country rock is schist cut by groups of veins of white quartz, much of which is crushed and recrystallized. Later movement resulted in sheeting parallel to vein walls; movement seems to have been later than the mineralization. The commonest sulfide is arsenopyrite; stibnite, galena, and sphalerite are also found. Some veins cross cleavage in schists; others follow it. Gold in the veins was concentrated in placers of the area.

Smith, 1926 (B 783), p. 14 -- Mining in 1924.
Smith, 1929 (B 797), p. 22 -- Mining in 1926.
Smith, 1930 (B 813), p. 33-34 -- Mining in 1928.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 40 -- Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 40 -- Mining in 1930.
Smith, 1933 (B 844-A), p. 40 -- Mining in 1931.
Smith, 1934 (B 857-A), p. 37 -- Mining in 1932.
Smith, 1934 (B 864-A), p. 41 -- Mining in 1933.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 43 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 46 -- Mining in 1935.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1936.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 58 -- No mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 57 -- No mining in 1938.
Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1939.
Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 50 -- Small-scale mining in 1940.
Wedow and others, 1952 (OF 51), p. 14 -- Reference to B 773, p. 260.
White, 1952 (C 195), p. 8 -- Hematite, scheelite, gold, galena, monazite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite in concentrate samples. Also reference to B 773, p. 262.

p. 11 -- Concentrate sample had eU of 0.050% and contained hematite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, monazite, scheelite, galena, ilmenite, rutile, and chalcopyrite.

Nelson and others, 1954 (C 348), p. 16 -- One man placer mining and 2 men developing quartz vein near head in 1952.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Recently worked placer mine.
Berg and Cobb, 1967 (B 1246), p. 204 -- Lode deposits consist of steeply dipping sheeted auriferous quartz veins in schist cut by granite gneiss. Main veins are thought to be controlled by high-angle faults. They carry some free gold, appreciable arsenopyrite, pyrite, and sphalerite, and traces of stibnite, galena, chalcopyrite, and siderite. Early assays showed about 3-11 oz. gold per ton.
Overstreet, 1967 (P 530), p. 110 -- Monazite in placer concentrates; references to older reports.
Chipp, 1972 (GR 42), p. 5 -- Gold discovered in 1906. Mechanized mining after World War II produced as much or more than had been recovered earlier by hand methods. Production from district has been 40,000 oz. ($1,400,000 at $35 per oz.) of which $500,000 or more [about 15,000 oz.] was from Big Cr., and $350,000 [10,000 oz.] since 1950.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 3 -- Placer-gold production of Chandalar area has been more than 29,000 oz. since the discovery of gold in Big Cr. in 1906. [This is much less than given by Chipp (GR 42, p. 5).]

(Big Cr.) - Continued

Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 113-114 -- Mechanical mining equipment used in 1950's. First recorded occurrence of monazite in Alaska was from Big Cr. Valley not greatly modified by glaciation; has only one generation of placers (some other valleys in area have both preglacial and post-glacial placers).

(Big Jim Cr., trib. Dietrich R.) Copper, Lead

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 1

Chandalar (0.3, 15.15)
67°52'N, 149°56'W

Summary: Upper Devonian phyllite with some siltstone and sandstone; galena and copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Galena and copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains. Bedrock is phyllite with some siltstone and sandstone of Late Devonian age.

(Big Jim Cr., trib. Twin Lakes) Copper, Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (6.35, 9.4)
MF-457, loc. 36 67°32'N, 149°03'W

Summary: Small-scale placer mining for gold; native-copper nuggets have been found. Includes reference to (Suklak Cr.), old name for this stream.

Reed, 1938, p. 49 -- Small-scale mining; nuggets of native copper have been found.

(Big Joe Cr.) Gold

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 20

Chandalar (11.4, 8.25)
67°28'N, 148°18'W

Summary: Gold in quartz vein in quartz-mica schist near diorite intrusives or andesitic flows.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 19 — Gold in quartz vein. [I-375 (Brosgé and Reiser, 1964) shows bedrock as Devonian(?) quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist near diorite sills on andesitic(?) flows of Devonian(?) age.]

(Big Squaw Cr.)

Antimony, Copper, FM, Gold, Lead, Molybdenum, Monazite, Silver, Zinc

Chandalar district
MF-457, locs. 23, 44

Chandalar (11.9-12.0, 9.65-10.1)
67°33'-67°34'N, 148°12'-148°14'W

Summary: Glacial damming and disruption of drainage caused development of two generations, one preglacial and one postglacial, of placers as on neighboring Little Squaw Cr. Concentrates contain: gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, monazite, uranothorianite, galena, molybdenite, and zircon. For general description of lodes in area (applicable to lodes at head of Big Squaw Cr.), see entries for (Big Cr.).

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 112-115 -- Lode claims near head.

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 259-260 -- History similar to that of Little Squaw Cr. Has been mined in a small way for many years. Many large boulders of greenstone. Concentrates contain gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and stibnite.

p. 263 -- Gold derived locally from gold quartz veins.

Smith, 1926 (B 783), p. 14 -- Mining in 1924.

Smith, 1930 (B 813), p. 34 -- Mining in 1928.

Nelson and others, 1954 (C 348), p. 16, 18-19 -- Trace amounts of monazite and uranothorianite and of pyrite, galena, and 1 piece of molybdenite in a sample with eU of 0.001%.

Overstreet, 1967 (P 530), p. 110 -- Monazite, zircon, and uranothorianite in concentrates; references to older reports.

Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 17 -- Placer deposits near head.

Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 113-114 -- Drains area with known lode deposits. Because of glacial damming that disrupted drainage there are two generations, one preglacial and one postglacial, of placers.

(Boer Gulch) (Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Chandalar (2.85, 8.15) approx.
67°28'N, 149°35'W approx.

Summary: Maddren reported that gold was found in 1901 and that (possibly) there was some mining. Reed reported that prospect shafts failed to find pay. Gold may have been present, but certainly was not minable.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 312 -- Prelimiary to B 532.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 107-108 -- Gold discovered in 1901; small-scale hand mining yielded wages until at least 1910. [Maddren's report is ambiguous; the mining may not have been on Boer Gulch.]

Reed, 1938, p. 32 -- Bedrock is schist. Miners say that, although several shafts were sunk in the early days, no pay was found.

(Butte Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 32

Chandalar (4.25, 8.5)
67°29'N, 149°22'W

Summary: Fair prospects found, 1937. Creek called Shamrock on modern maps.

Reed, 1938, p. 40-41 -- Prospecting in 1937. Fair prospects found.

(California Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 30

Chandalar (3.35, 8.3) approx.
67°29'N, 149°30'W approx.

Summary: Gold was discovered in 1901 and mined on a small scale (and probably intermittently) until 1931. Some deep mining from shafts about 18 ft. deep; some mining of gravel of present stream channel.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 102 -- Gold worth $1,000 mined in 1901.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 312 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- 1901-09 production was worth $3,000.
p. 107-108 -- Gold discovered in 1901. Small-scale hand operations yielded little more than wages.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 -- Mining in 1929.
Reed, 1938, p. 33-34 -- Mining at and below the mouth of Jim Pup, both from shafts about 18 ft. deep and in present creek channel where gravels are 2-5 ft. thick. No mining or prospecting after 1931.

Carter

Gold

Chandalar district

Chandalar (11.75, 9.6) (?)
67°32'N, 148°14'W (?)

Summary: Crosscut 400 ft. long said to have intersected ore. This is probably the Mikado mine.

Brooks, 1914 (B 592), p. 68-69 — Crosscut driven 400 ft. said to have intersected ore 200 ft. below surface.

(Chandalar R., N. Fork)

Gold, Lead, Silver

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 10

Chandalar (9.5, 14.8) approx.
67°50'N, 148°33'W approx.

Summary: Quartz vein contains 6 ppm (0.14 oz. per ton) Ag and 18 ppm (0.42 oz. per ton) Au. Nearby galena in limestone contains 360 ppm Ag and 6.5 ppm Au.

Schrader, 1900, p. 485 -- Samples of quartz assayed 0.42 oz. Au and 0.14 oz. Ag per ton.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 20 -- Schrader had collected a vein sample that assayed 6 ppm Ag and 18 ppm Au. Galena from limestone nearby contained 360 ppm Ag and 6.5 ppm Au.

(Crab Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (3.7, 8.9)
67°30'N, 149°27'W

Summary: Only traces of gold.

Reed, 1938, p. 40 — 3 pieces of gold found during extensive prospecting.

Crystal

Gold (?)

Chandalar district

Chandalar (11.75, 9.6) approx. (?)
67°32'N, 148°15'W approx. (?)

Summary: Lode claim near Big Cr.

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 262 -- Lode claim near Big Cr. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.).

(Dennys Gulch) Gold

Chandalar district Chandalar (5.9, 7.0)
MF-457, loc. 41 67°24'N, 149°07'W

Summary: Gold has been mined. Bedrock is mica schist cut by many thin quartz veins that contain pyrite.

Freeman, 1963 (B 1155), p. 31 -- Bedrock is mica schist that is highly deformed and cut by many thin quartz veins that contain pyrite. Gneiss and granite in area.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Has been recent placer mining.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 114 -- Gold has been mined.

(Dictator Cr.) Gold

Chandalar district Chandalar (12.15, 6.6) approx.
67°22'N, 148°12'W approx.

Summary: Mining in 1928 and 1933 and prospecting in 1930 have been reported; location on creek not given.

Smith, 1930 (B 813), p. 34 -- Mining in 1928.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 41 -- Prospecting in 1930.
Smith, 1934 (B 864-A), p. 41 -- One small mining camp in 1933.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 114 -- Has been placer mining.

Eclipse — Gold (?)

Chandalar district — Chandalar (11.75, 9.6) approx. (?)
67°32'N, 148°15'W approx. (?)

Summary: Lode claim near Big Cr.

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 262 -- Lode claim near Big Cr. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.)

(Eightmile Cr.) Gold, Mercury

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 34

Chandalar (4.25, 9.9)
67°34'N, 149°22'W

Summary: Good prospects and some mining at mouth. Placer cinnabar reported.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 310 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 105 -- Placer gold prospects have been found.
Reed, 1938, p. 44 -- Very good prospects. In the early days there was some mining at mouth, where bedrock is schist.
Joesting, 1943 (TDM 2), p. 18 -- Placer cinnabar reported.

(Emory Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 29

Chandalar (2.6, 9.7) approx.
67°33'N, 149°37'W approx.

Summary: Mining at mouth of creek in early 1900's. Production was worth $10,000.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 310 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $10,000.
p. 104-105 -- Only tributary of Bettles R. on which there has been more than prospecting; production was about $10,000 worth of gold. Gold on bedrock. One man mining in 1909.
Reed, 1938, p. 30 -- No evidence of prospecting or mining reported by Maddren (B 532) could be found in 1937. Results of prospecting in 1936 not known.

Eneveloe

Antimony, Copper, Gold, Lead, Silver, Zinc

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 23

Chandalar (11.8, 9.6) approx.
67°32'N, 148°15'W approx.

Summary: Tunnel was driven 165 ft. Quartz at surface assayed $198 per ton. For general descriptions of lodes see entries for (Big Cr.).

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 113-115 -- Near headwaters of Big Squaw Cr. A tunnel has been driven 165 ft. Surface outcrops of quartz assayed $198 per ton. Other bodies of quartz are 4-6 ft. wide; at least one contains considerable free gold. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.).

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 262 -- Lode claim near Big Cr. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.).

Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 20 -- Discontinuous quartz veins with minor galena and scorodite crop out.

Engineers' Exploration Syndicate — Gold (?)

Chandalar district — Chandalar (11.75, 9.6) approx. (?)
67°32'N, 148°15'W approx. (?)

Summary: Company held leases and options, mainly on lode properties, in Chandalar district, that were taken over by Idaho-Alaska Corp. in 1932. Which properties were involved is not known.

Smith, 1934 (B 857-A), p. 37 -- Leases and options, mainly lode, were taken over in 1932 by Idaho-Alaska Corp.

(Garnet Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 33

Chandalar (4.1, 9.8) approx.
67°33'N, 149°23'W approx.

Summary: Bedrock is schist. Part of stream that has been mined is in a narrow canyon. Gravel is up to 8 ft. thick; gold on bedrock or near base of gravel. Ground near mouth in 1937 ran 77 cents per bedrock foot. A high channel had not been prospected in 1937.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 310 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 — Production, 1900-09, was worth $1,000.
p. 104 -- Said to have yielded $7-$9 per man per day.
Reed, 1938, p. 41-43 -- Lower part of stream course in narrow canyon; upper part above forks in shallow basin. All mining below forks. Bedrock is schist; gravels are coarse and up to 8 ft. thick. Gold is on bedrock or in lower part of gravel. Near mouth gold runs about 77 cents per bedrock foot. High channel graded to bench of Bettles R. has not been prospected.

(Gold Cr.) Antimony, Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (1.45-2.1, 9.0-9.1)
MF-457, loc. 28 67°31'N, 149°41'-149°47'W

Summary: Bedrock is schist intruded by a diorite dike through which the stream has cut. Gold Cr. originally flowed to the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk R. where Linda Cr. now is, but glacial drainage derangement or stream capture diverted the lower mile of its course. Gold Cr. has bench placers not far above the present stream, stream placers of the present channel, and placers in a deeply buried channel; all have been mined. Angular fragments of stibnite with quartz stringers in them have been found in stream gravels. Gold discovered in 1900 and mined ~~in many years~~ sporadically until as recently as 1974; mining not reported between 1916 and 1934. No data on total production. Production through 1909 was about 11,233 fine oz.

Schrader, 1900, p. 486 -- Gold discovered, 1900.
Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 99 -- Important gold discovery after those of Slate and Myrtle Creeks.
p. 102 -- Gold production was worth $2,000 in 1900 and $50,000 in 1901.
p. 105 -- Angular fragments of stibnite with quartz stringers in them found in gravel.
Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- Producing creek, 1907.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 307-308 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production in every year from 1900 to 1909; totalled $232,200 in value.
p. 99-104 -- Bedrock is several kinds of schist and a diorite dike. [As described by Maddren, Gold Cr. once flowed to the Middle Fork through what is now Linda Cr. and was later beheaded by what is now the lower mile of Gold Cr.]. The source of the gold is uncertain, but there has been some pyritic mineralization of the schist. The richest placers were between constrictions (caused by diorite dike and more resistant parts of schist) in valley. Some of gold is rough, but most is smooth and shotlike.
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 59 -- Mining in 1914.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 64-65 -- Mining in 1915.
Brooks, 1916 (B 649), p. 64 -- Reference to P 20, p. 105.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Smith, 1933 (B 844-A), p. 39 -- Prospecting and development work in 1931.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42 -- Mining in 1934.
Reed, 1938, p. 23-26 -- Gold discovered in 1900. Bedrock is schist and a diorite dike. Channel has been mined for about 8 mi. Richest claim at mouth of Magnet Cr. just downstream from the diorite dike. Gold is fairly coarse. Values in mined areas ranged from 25¢ to $1.25 per bedrock foot. Old channel about 8 ft. above present channel has also been mined. A deep channel about 100 ft. and about 50 ft. below elevation of present channel on the two claims where it has been mined extends beneath divide to Linda Cr.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937.

(Gold Cr.) -- Continued

Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.
Joesting, 1942 (TDM 1), p. 14 -- Reference to P 20, p. 105.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 12 -- Reference to P 20.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 159 -- Lower channel of Gold Cr. is now part of Linda Cr. because of glacial derangement of preexisting drainage.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 6 -- Gold discovered in 1900. High channel, present channel, and a deeply buried channel have all been mined. Hand mining in 1974.

Golden Eagle — Gold (?)

Chandalar district — Chandalar (11.75, 9.6) approx. (?)
67°32'N, 148°15'W approx. (?)

Summary: Lode claim near Big Cr.

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 262 -- Lode claim near Big Cr. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.).

(Gus Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Chandalar (4.9, 10.35)
67°35'N, 149°16'W

Summary: Fair prospects said to have been found. On modern maps stream is called Shady Cr.

Reed, 1938, p. 46 -- Lower part of stream course in limestone; schist farther upstream. Fair prospects said to have been found.

(Horse Cr.)

Copper

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 14

Chandalar (7.0, 7.0)
67°24'N, 148°58'W

Summary: Copper minerals in Devonian schist.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains. Bedrock is quartz-mica schist with intercalated greenschist and greenstone; of Devonian age.

Berg and Cobb, 1967 (B 1246), p. 204 -- Copper minerals in Devonian schist.

(Howard Cr.) Copper, Lead, Nickel

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 13

Chandalar (0.6, 6.65)
67°23'N, 149°55'W

Summary: Quartz-mica schist contains pods of quartz and pyrite with traces of galena and chalcopyrite. Nickel identified by x-ray analysis.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains. Bedrock is Devonian quartz-mica schist near contact with calcareous schist and marble. Nickel determined by x-ray analysis.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 6 -- Chloritic schists contain small pods of quartz and pyrrhotite with traces of galena and chalcopyrite. Fine pyrite veinlets which contain traces of copper follow joints and fractures.

Idaho-Alaska Corp. — Gold (?)

Chandalar district — Chandalar (11.75, 9.6) approx. (?)
67°32'N, 148°15'W approx. (?)

Summary: Took over from Engineers' Exploration Syndicate options and leases, mainly of lode properties, in Chandalar district in 1932. Which properties were involved is not known.

Smith, 1934 (B 857-A), p. 37 -- Took over options and leases, mainly of lode properties, of Engineers' Exploration Syndicate in Chandalar district in 1932.

(Jim Gulch) (Cr.) (Pup)

Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 30

Chandalar (3.6, 8.3)
67°28'N, 149°27'W

Summary: Tributary of California Cr. The creek has been mined from its mouth to 3/4 mi. above confluence with Wakeup Cr. Gold is coarse, but the deposit is hard to mine because of rough bedrock surface. A deep channel is a continuation of the one on Wakeup Cr. Gold was discovered in 1901; mining in 1909, 1934, and 1938 was reported.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 312 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- Production, 1900-1909, was worth $3,000.
p. 107-108 -- Gold discovered in 1901. Mining has been on a small scale and did no better than make wages. Mining in 1909.
Smith, 1933 (B 844-A), p. 39 -- Development work in 1931 was discontinued.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42 -- Mining in 1934.
Reed, 1938, p. 34-36 -- Tributary of California Cr.; Wakeup Cr. is major tributary of Jim Pup. [Probably Wakeup Cr. should be considered the main stream and Jim Pup the tributary.] Has been mined from California Cr. to about 3/4 mi. above confluence with Wakeup Cr. Gold very coarse ($50 nugget), but deposit hard to mine because of rough bedrock surface. Deep channel is a continuation of the one on Wakeup Cr.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.

Kelty

Antimony, Copper, Gold, Lead, Silver, Zinc

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 21

Chandalar (11.5, 9.9) approx.
67°33'N, 148°17'W approx.

Summary: Lode claims near Big Cr. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.)

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 113-115 -- On southwest headwaters of Big Squaw Cr. Veins dip about 65° SE. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.).

(King Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district

Chandalar (4.7, 8.0) approx.
67°12'N, 149°20'W approx.

Summary: A little gold in a deep shaft.

Reed, 1938, p. 41 -- "A small prospect was found" in a shaft 70-75 ft. deep.

(Lake Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 31

Chandalar (3.7, 8.7)
67°30'N, 149°27'W

Summary: The present steep channel near mouth and an old buried channel near head have been mined. The old channel may be part of the old channel mined on Wakeup Cr. across the divide. Bedrock is schist. Gold in present channel is all coarse.

Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 28 — Mining in 1927.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 — Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 — Mining in 1930.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42 -- Mining in 1934.
Reed, 1938, p. 38-40 -- Gold discovered in 1915. Lower part of stream is in a steep gully and has built a small delta into Big Lake. Gold all coarse. Gravel and sand mixed with schist slide rock. At head of creek near a small lake in pass to Wakeup Cr. an old channel about 30-40 ft. beneath the surface was mined; bedrock is gray schist. This old channel may be part of the old channel mined in Wakeup Cr.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Has been recent placer mining.

(Limestone Cr.) Nickel, Platinum, Silver

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 11

Chandalar (4.1, 10.6)
67°36'N, 149°23'W

Summary: Nickel, palladium, and silver from x-ray analysis of material from Devonian Skajit Ls. just above a thrust fault.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Nickel, palladium, and silver from x-ray analysis. In Skajit Ls. (Devonian) in upper plate of thrust fault that overrode Devonian or Devonian(?) quartz-mica schist.

(Linda Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (1.2, 9.1)
MF-457, loc. 26 67°31'N, 149°49'W

Summary: Linda Cr. is a small consequent stream that encountered the old lower channel of Gold Cr. after Gold Cr. had changed its course and the old channel was buried. Gold was discovered in 1901; small-scale mining has been reported sporadically since then. No data on total production; it was somewhat less than 1,000 fine oz. through 1909.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 308-310 — Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, worth $20,000.
p. 102-104 -- Has cut practically no bedrock. Gold probably came from old channel of Gold Cr. [Maddren implies, but does not state, that lower Gold Cr. captured upper Gold Cr. from an ancestral Linda Cr.]. Gold discovered in 1901; $18,000 worth mined from a claim about half a mile above mouth in 1902. [These figures do not agree in detail with those given on p. 69.]
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 59 -- Mining in 1914.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 64-65 -- Mining in 1915.
Smith, 1917 (BMB 153), p. 54 -- Mining in 1916.
Reed, 1938, p. 26-27 -- Mining has been where Linda Cr. follows old channel of Gold Cr. Bedrock is schist. Gold is fairly fine. Ground runs 95¢ per bedrock foot; gold is in lower 3 ft. of gravel and top 2 ft. of bedrock.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 159-160 -- Small consequent stream that encountered old lower channel of Gold Cr. Mining in 1969.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 5 -- Hand and hydraulic mining in 1974.

(Little Gold Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (2.3, 8.75)
67°30'N, 149°39'W

Summary: Uneconomic amount of gold in 76-ft. shaft.

Reed, 1938, p. 27-28 -- Tributary of Gold Cr. that heads against Eden Cr. A 76-ft. shaft to bedrock near mouth found prospects, but no pay.

Little Squaw

Antimony, Copper, Gold, Lead, Silver, Zinc.

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 25

Chandalar (12.05, 9.6)
67°32'N, 148°12'W

Summary: In lode area near head of Big Cr.; for general descriptions of lodes see entries for (Big Cr.). By 1930 there were 405 ft. of underground workings; beginning in 1952 new development included 1,500 ft. of underground workings, surface trenching, and a new mill to replace a 3-stamp prospecting mill used in 1912-15. Assays showed mill heads to contain as much as $60 per ton (old price); recovery (probably only free gold) was $38 per ton (Maddren, B 532) or $22 per ton (Chipp, GR 42). Veins contain less than 5% sulfides. Includes references to Alaska-Chandalar Mining Co. There is confusion in the literature between this mine and the Mikado; see also Mikado.

Brooks, 1911 (B 480), p. 35 -- Development work, 1910.

Brooks, 1912 (B 520), p. 34 -- Adit being driven in 1911. Prospecting mill from Gold King claims to be used.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 113-115 -- Zone of quartz mineralization across valley of Little Squaw Cr. 3/4 mi. north of Eneveloe group. Tunnel driven 87 ft. along vein. Some of ore milled assayed $60 per ton; $38 per ton in free gold was recovered on plates of stamp mill. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.)

Brooks, 1914 (B 592), p. 68 -- Adit on vein driven 100 ft. (total length 178 ft.) and a 50-ft. winze sunk. Ore milled in 3-stamp prospecting mill.

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 261-262 -- Tunnel 150 ft. along vein and 60-ft. winze, also on vein. At portal of tunnel vein is 4 ft., cuts across schistosity of wall rock, and dips 80° S. At bottom of winze dip is 60° and vein made up of several quartz stringers with much arsenopyrite. Gold is free in quartz. Ore shoots may average $40 to $50 per ton in gold. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.).

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Gold in quartz with arsenopyrite.

Berg and Cobb, 1967 (B 1246), p. 204 -- Development work since 1952 has included driving 1,500 ft. of underground workings, surface trenching, building a new mill, and road building.

Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968 (P 610), p. 25 -- In 1961 an orebody containing $1,013,000 worth of gold was blocked out. Data on regional geology and ore deposits from Mertie (B 773).

Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 5 -- Stamp mill hauled in in 1909-10 to test ore.
p. 20-21 -- 405 ft. of underground workings as of 1933; most of vein is unmineralized quartz except for a band 8-12 in. wide on footwall. Average recovery from 27 tons milled was $22 per ton (old price of gold); probably only free gold was recovered. Pyrite and arsenopyrite in ore. Sulfide content less than 5%. Sulfides are arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and pyrite. Native gold in small flakes or wires is common. Scorodite and limonite are most common oxidation products.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 3 -- Gold-bearing quartz veins have been explored.

Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 113 -- Has been (probably small) production of gold from quartz veins in schist cut by gneissic granite.

(Little Squaw Cr.) — Gold, Lead, Monazite, Tungsten

Chandalar district
MF-457, locs. 25, 45

Chandalar (12.2-12.3, 10.0-10.15)
67°34'N, 148°10'W

Summary: Complex glacial history; creek was dammed during part of Pleistocene. Creek and bench gravels are mingled without distinct boundaries. Some of gold in lower part of course is on false bedrock in glacial deposits; in upper part of course gold is all on bedrock. Source of gold is quartz veins and mineralized zones in schist bedrock. Concentrates contain: gold, pyrite, hematite, arsenopyrite, scheelite, galena, monazite. Gold discovered in 1905 or 1906; mining reported in most years, 1914-1940. Includes references to (Squaw Cr.).

Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 64-65 -- Mining in 1914.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 59 — Mining in 1915.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 — New placers reported to have been discovered in 1916.
Brooks, 1922 (B 722), p. 58 -- Promising deposits discovered in 1919 and systematically developed in 1920.
Brooks, 1923 (B 739), p. 41 -- Mining in 1921.
Brooks and Capps, 1924 (B 755), p. 45 — Largest production in district in 1922 was from one deep mine; winter work only.
Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 254-259 -- Complex glacial drainage changes caused formation of creek and bench gravels that are mingled without district boundaries. The upper part of the stream valley contains auriferous gravel on bedrock; farther downstream this paystreak runs onto false bedrock in glacial deposits. Proximate source of gold is quartz veins and mineralized zones in schist that contains greenstone intrusive bodies. Concentrates recovered with gold consist chiefly of pyrite with smaller amounts of hematite, arsenopyrite, scheelite, and very rare galena. As of 1923 all mining had been by drifting.
p. 263 -- Gold locally derived from quartz veins.
Smith, 1926 (B 783), p. 14 -- Mining in 1924.
Smith, 1929 (B 797), p. 22 -- Mining in 1926.
Smith, 1930 (B 813), p. 33-34 -- Mining in 1928.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 40 — Mainly prospecting for an old channel in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 40 — Mining and prospecting in 1930.
Smith, 1933 (B 844-A), p. 40 — Mining and delineating old channel in 1931.
Smith, 1934 (B 857-A), p. 37 — Mining and prospecting in 1932.
Smith, 1934 (B 864-A), p. 41 -- Mining and prospecting in 1933. One shaft 30 ft. deep.with a drift 40 ft. long was not successful in finding a workable deposit.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 43 -- No mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 46 -- 2 drift mines in 1935.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54-55 -- 2 drift mines in 1936.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 58 - 1 drift mine in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 57 — No mining in 1938.
Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1939.
Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 50 — Small-scale mining and development work in 1940.
White, 1952 (C 195), p. 11 — Placer concentrate samples contained 0.002 and 0.003% eU.

(Little Squaw Cr.) -- Continued

Nelson and others, 1954 (C 348), p. 16, 18 -- Has been placer mining. Trace of monazite in concentrate sample.

Overstreet, 1967 (P 530), p. 110 -- Monazite in placer concentrate. References to older reports.

Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 5 -- Gold discovered in 1905.

p. 17 -- Placer deposit on lower Little Squaw Cr.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 14 -- Glacial drift extends up valley to gold placer.

Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 113-114 -- Creek was dammed by ice that came down North Fork, Chandalar R. and spilled over and filled part of pass that separates hills at head of creek from foothills of Brooks Range. Because of this damming there are two generations (one preglacial and one postglacial) on creek.

(Magnet Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (1.85, 8.9)
67°31'N, 149°43'W

Summary: Creek and bench gravels have been mined.

Reed, 1938, p. 28 -- Has been open-cut mining near mouth. High channel about 50 ft. above creek bed has been mined for 500-600 ft. between Gold and Magnet Creeks.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 6 -- Creek and bench gravels have been worked, but were not in 1974.

(Marion Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (0.5, 5.9)
MF-457, loc. 37 67°20'N, 149°55'W

Summary: Some prospecting, but not enough gold found to justify mining.

Schrader, 1900, p. 485 -- Gold reported (1899).
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, worth $1,000.
p. 90 -- Good prospects said to have been found on bedrock at bottom of a 26-ft. shaft 6 or 7 miles above mouth. Colors said to have been found near surface of gravels in valley.
Reed, 1938, p. 90 -- Prospecting in early days, but not enough gold found to justify mining.

(Mathews R.)

Copper, Gold, Lead, Silver, Zinc.

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 4

Chandalar (3.2, 11.6)
67°40'N, 149°31'W

Summary: Galena in Devonian (?) greenstone and greenschist. Sample of a quartz vein showed small to trace amounts of gold and silver in assay. Quartz float contained very small amounts of galena, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Galena in Devonian (?) greenstone and greenschist near contact with Devonian siltstone and grit.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 5 -- Very small amounts of arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite in iron-stained quartz float just below a massive quartz vein that contained (by assay) a little gold and a trace of silver.

Mikado

Antimony, Copper, Gold, Lead, Silver, Zinc.

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 22

Chandalar (11.75, 9.45)
67°32'N, 148°14'W

Summary: One of lodes near head of (Big Cr.); for general description of lodes see entries for (Big Cr.). By 1909 a shaft had been sunk about 100 ft. on a quartz vein about 4 ft. thick. This shaft had caved by 1923. Lode contains more pyrite than arsenopyrite. Workings were reopened in 1960, more than 600 ft. of new workings driven, and some surface trenching carried out. 100 tons of ore per day were being milled in 1969 or 1970. Shear zone is about 50 ft. wide in schist and contains subparallel sheared and brecciated auriferous quartz veins and lenses. Less than 5% of vein material is sulfides (arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, stibnite, pyrite); native gold is in flakes or wires. Includes references to Little Mikado.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 112-115 -- In upper part of Tobin Cr. basin. Veins dip about 80° N. Rich gold-bearing quartz has been exposed in open cuts in 6 places over a distance of 3,000 ft. Shaft has been sunk about 100 ft. on a 4-ft. vein. Average assays ran $112 per ton. Tunnel to intersect vein begun in 1912. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.).

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 262 -- Lode claim near Big Cr. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.). Mikado lode contains more pyrite than arsenopyrite. Old shaft caved in 1923.

Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 5 -- Underground working driven, 1909-1913. Reopened in 1960 and more than 600 ft. of new workings driven; also some surface trenching. 100 tons per day being milled in 1969 or 1970.

p. 19-21 -- Lenses of auriferous quartz, mostly on hanging wall side of a gouge-filled fault. Ore shoots assayed $37-439 in gold (old price) per ton; one sample was across a 35-in. width. Wall rock is phyllite and schist. Sulfides less than 5% of vein material; those identified are arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and pyrite. Native gold in flakes or wires is common. Scorodite and limonite(?) are most common oxidation products.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 3 -- Mine in production in 1969.

p. 14-16 -- Shear zone is about 50 ft. wide and dips steeply to NW. Schist is obliquely sheared and contains subparallel sheared and brecciated gold-bearing quartz veins and lenses. Arsenopyrite, sphalerite, minor galena and stibnite in ore. High concentrations of Ag, As, Pb, Sb, and Zn were measured in samples. Cu content is generally low. Shear zone mineralized a mile west of mine portal.

Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 113 -- Being developed in 1970.

(Mule Cr.)

Copper, Gold, Silver

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 35

Chandalar (5.35, 10.5) approx.
67°36'N, 149°21'W approx.

Summary: Creek heads in limestone, but has cut into underlying schist in lower part of course. Gravel 1-1/2-2-1/2 mi. above mouth is 2-8 ft. deep and yielded good prospects. Native silver and copper have been found. Recorded production (all in early 1900's) was about $1,000 (old price of gold).

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 310 -- Preliminary to B 532.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 — Production, 1900-1909, was worth $1,000.
p. 104-105 -- Heads in limestone, but has cut into underlying schist in lower part of course. Good prospects at 8-ft. depth 2-1/2 mi. above mouth. One and one-half mile above mouth gravel 2 ft. deep yielded one dollar per hour per man. Small nuggets of native silver and nuggets of native copper up to 7 lbs.

Reed, 1938, p. 45 -- Data about the same as in B 532, p. 104-105. Mining in 1937. Shafts 75-80 ft. deep in fan near mouth did not reach bedrock.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 20 -- Reference to B 532.

Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 160 -- Small native silver nuggets and pieces of native copper weighing as much as 7 lbs. have been found.

(Myrtle Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 38

Chandalar (0.0-0.2, 3.95-4.55)
67°14'-67°16'N, 149°58'-150°00'W

Summary: Bedrock is schist cut by at least one greenstone dike. Lower part of course is in gravel flats of Slate Cr. Creek gravels were mined for 6 or more miles upstream from mouth. Bench gravels were mined also; elevation of benches above stream increases downstream. Much of early mining was by drifting; hydraulicking began in 1909. Gold mainly on or in crevices in bedrock. One nugget worth $800 (nearly 23 fine oz.) was recovered. One of the major producing creeks of the district; no data on total production. Mining began in 1899 and continued intermittently until as recently as 1953. Includes references to (Gold Myrtle Cr.); see also (Myrtle Cr.) Wiseman quad.

Schrader, 1900, p. 483-484 -- Bedrock mica schist and slate. Gravels thin, with much of gold in bedrock cracks and crevices. Mining began in 1899.
Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 99 — Mining from confluence with Slate Cr. 5 or 6 mi. to head of Myrtle Cr. Bench gravels also auriferous.
p. 102 -- Production in 1900-1901 was worth $47,000.
Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- Open-cut mining in 1907.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 288, 291-292, 298-300 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $182,000.
p. 86-89 -- Lower part of course cut in gravel flats of Slate Cr. Bedrock is schist. Gold is shotty (some nuggets up to value of $20) and on, or in crevices in, bedrock. As of 1909 gravel had been worked for 20 claims up from mouth. Bench gravels as well as stream gravels auriferous. Ditch built and hydraulicking begun in 1909.
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 59 -- Mining in 1914.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 65 -- Mining in 1915.
Smith, 1916 (BMB 153), p. 54 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks, 1922 (B 722), p. 59 -- Mining in 1920.
Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 28 -- Mining in 1927.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 — Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Mining in 1930.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 43 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45-46 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 93-100 -- Bedrock is schist cut by at least one large greenstone dike. Evidence of old mining of present channel had disappeared by 1937, when only one claim in creek gravel was being worked. High channels increasing downstream in elevation above present stream have been mined (and were being mined in 1937), mainly from Kelly's Pup to flats near confluence with Slate Cr. Mining has been both drift mining and hydraulicking.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.
Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 52 -- Modern mining plant being shipped in in 1939.
Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 47 -- Mine with modern equipment was largest producer

(Myrtle Cr.) - Continued

in district in 1940. Nugget worth $800 [nearly 23 fine oz.] was recovered.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) — Recent placer mining.

Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 158 -- Gold discovered in 1899.

p. 160 — Dragline and bulldozer mining in 1953.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 6 -- One of biggest producers in district. Gold was hand-mined from gravels 2-4 ft. deep; deeper gravels were mined by hydraulicking and by mechanized equipment. No mining in 1974.

(Neck Cr.) Gold (?)

Koyukuk district Chandalar (0.0, 8.25) (?)
67°28'N, 153°00'W (?)

Summary: Good prospects said to have been found in early days. May be the same creek as Coon Gulch of modern maps, though description is not exact.

Reed, 1938, p. 58 -- Prospecting in the early days said to have had good results; no work since.

(Nugget Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (0.95, 8.5)
67°29'N, 149°52'W

Summary: Fair gold prospects have been found, but there has been very little mining.

Reed, 1938, p. 30 -- Fair prospects have been found; only a little mining.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 6 -- Fair gold prospects with very little mining.

Overlook	Gold (?)
Chandalar district	Chandalar (11.75, 9.6) approx. (?) 67°32'N, 148°15'W approx. (?)

Summary: Lode claim near Big Cr.

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 262 -- Lode claim near Big Cr. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.).

(Phoebe Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (5.6, 10.3) approx.
67°35'N, 149°10'W approx.

Summary: Good prospects said to have been found on a right-limit tributary. Flows through a schist terrane.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 310 — Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 105 -- Prospects have been found; no mining.
Reed, 1938, p. 47-48 -- Bedrock schist. No record of prospecting on the main creek, but very good prospects are said to have been found on a right-limit tributary in the early days.

(Quartz Cr.)

Copper

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 6

Chandalar (5.6, 14.2)
67°48'N, 149°10'W

Summary: Malachite and chalcopyrite (?) in quartz vein in Devonian phyllitic rocks

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains. Bedrock is Upper Devonian slate, phyllite, and siltstone near contact with Devonian Skajit Ls.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 5 -- Quartz vein cutting chlorite schist contains goethite, malachite, and a trace of zinc [method of detection not given; may have been spectrographic analysis]. Float contains traces of malachite and possibly chalcopyrite.

(Rainbow Gulch) (Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district

Chandalar (0.4, 8.1)
67°28'N, 149°56'W

Summary: Some gold prospects, but no mining has been reported.

Reed, 1938, p. 30 -- Good prospects.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 6 -- Very little mining, but fair prospects.

(Robert Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (5.4, 11.2) approx.
67°38'N, 149°11'W approx.

Summary: Gold has been found in lower parts of tributaries where they have cut through limestone into underlying schist.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 310 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 105 -- Gold found in lower parts of tributaries where they have cut through limestone into underlying schist.

(St. Marys Cr.) (Gulch) — Gold

Chandalar district — Chandalar (11.95, 9.4)
MF-457, loc. 43 — 67°31'N, 148°13'W

Summary: Drains from lode area near head of Big Cr. and has been one of the major producing creeks of the Chandalar area. Average grain size of gold is about 1 mm; many nuggets are 2-3 mm. Mining was reported for 1906-09, and 1914-15; there was probably some in other years also.

Brooks, 1909 (B 379), p. 57 -- Mining in 1908.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 315 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 116 -- Most of placer gold in area has come from the head of Big Cr. and from St. Marys Gulch.
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 64-65 -- Mining in 1914.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 67 -- Mining in 1915.
Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 5 -- A major producer of placer gold, 1906-09.
p. 17, 19 -- Pan samples show gold to be bright, average grain size about 1 mm, and nuggets 2-3 mm.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 113 -- Was one of the major placer producers in the area.

(Sawlog Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (5.75, 7.1)
MF-457, loc. 40 67°24'N, 149°09'W

Summary: Recent placer mining (as of 1964).

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Recent placer mining.

(Sheep Cr. (Gulch), trib. Koyukuk R., Middle Fork) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Chandalar (0.9-1.4, 8.75-8.8)
MF-457, loc. 27 — 67°30'N, 149°48'-149°52'W

Summary: Coarse gravel on schist bedrock was mined in the course of the stream and in a buried channel that extends into the valley of the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk. Mining was reported in early 1900's, 1930's, and 1950's or early 1960's.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292 — Preliminary to B 532.
Brooks, 1911 (B 480), p. 39 -- Finding of rich gravels reported, 1910.
Brooks, 1912 (B 520), p. 38 -- Valuable bench placers found, 1911.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 — Production, 1900-09, was worth $2,000.
p. 99 -- A little mining. One small area returned about $800 per 200 sq. ft. of bedrock in 1908.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45-46 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 28-29 -- Bedrock is schist; gravel very coarse. Mining in 1936. A deep channel (about 90 ft. below surface in one place) was drift mined for 7,000 ft. upstream from Middle Fork valley; ground mined in 1935-36 ran $1 per bedrock foot.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 — Mining in 1936.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Recent placer mining.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8262), p. 6 -- Coarse gold has been recovered from the present stream channel. A buried channel extending into Middle Fork valley was also mined.

(Sheep Cr., trib. Robert Cr.) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Chandalar (5.4, 11.2) approx.
67°38'N, 149°11'W approx.

Summary: Prospects have been found. No record of mining.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 310 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1912 (B 532), p. 105 -- Prospects have been found.

(S[illegible]ash Cr.)

Copper

Kob[illegible]k district
MF-457, loc. 17

Chandalar (4.15, 2.0)
67°07'N, 149°24'W

Summary: Copper minerals in Devonian (?) volcanic rock and chert unit.

Bro[illegible]ge and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains in cherty part of Devonian (?) volcanic rock and chert unit.

(Slate Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 39

Chandalar (0.75, 4.0)
67°14'N, 149°53'W

Summary: Bedrock mica schist and slate or phyllite that contains small bodies of quartz and is cut by several dikes of altered diorite. Most of gold was from below Myrtle Cr. (Wiseman quad.), but there is some in bench gravels farther upstream. Stream flows westward from a wide, gravel-floored pass. See also (Myrtle Cr.) and (Slate Cr.) Wiseman quad.

Schrader, 1900, p. 483-485 -- Bedrock mica schist and slate. Gravels thin, with most of gold in cracks and crevices in bedrock. Mining began in 1899. Gold probably locally derived from quartz veinlets; large veins are barren.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 99 -- Mining near mouth of Myrtle Cr. and for several miles upstream. Bench gravels auriferous.

p. 102 -- Gold worth $1,000 (?) mined in 1900.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 291-292, 298-299 -- Preliminary to B 532.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $3,000.

p. 86-88 -- Flows westward from a wide, gravel-floored pass for about 20 miles to Middle Fork. In lower two-thirds of course has cut through gravel into phyllite and schist bedrock that contains small bodies of quartz and is cut by several dikes of altered diorite. Much of gold was brought in by Myrtle Cr.; some gold in bench gravel above mouth of Myrtle Cr.

Reed, 1938, p. 91-93 -- Description of geology similar to that of Maddren (B 532, p. 86-88). No mining in 1937.

Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937 [does not agree with Reed, 1938].

Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.

Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 52 -- Mining in 1939.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Recent placer mining.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 6 -- Shallow creek and bench gravels formerly mined by hand and hydraulic methods; currently [1974] being worked by bulldozer and sluice plate.

(Snowden Cr.)

Copper; Gypsum

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 2

Chandalar (2.0, 13.2)
67°45'N, 149°42'W

Summary: Copper minerals present. Gypsum-calcite zone in limestone is 6 in. thick. Cr, Pd, Ni, and V determined spectrographically.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains at contact between Devonian limestone and siltstone and Devonian (?) greenstone and greenschist.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 5 -- Gypsum-calcite zone 6 in. thick in shaly limestone contains abundant fine-grained pyrite. Vein quartz float contains traces of graphite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. Chromium, lead, nickel, and vanadium detected spectrographically.

(Spruce Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Chandalar (4.75, 10.5) approx. (?)
67°36'N, 149°18'W approx. (?)

Summary: Prospects said to have been found in early days of the district.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 310 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 105 -- Prospects have been found.
Reed, 1938, p. 46 -- Heads in limestone; creek has cut down into underlying schist. Two shafts about 75 ft. deep did not find good prospects where stream enters valley of Bettles R. Good prospects said to have been found further upstream in early days.

Star

Gold, Silver

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 25

Chandalar (12.0, 9.55)
67°32'N, 148°12'W

Summary: Six-foot-wide quartz vein with arsenopyrite and scorodite was explored by a 10-ft. shaft and a few trenches and pits. Sample assayed 11 ppm in gold. In soil samples high Zn was associated with high Au and Ag. No record of production.

Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 20 -- Ten-foot shaft and a few trenches and pits. Six-foot-wide quartz vein with arsenopyrite and scorodite; grab sample assayed 11 ppm gold; similar quartz veins on other parts of Star group. Small placer deposit on fork of Big Squaw Cr. was probably derived from these veins.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 15 — High Zn associated with high Au and Ag in samples.

Summit

Antimony, Copper, Gold, Lead, Silver, Zinc

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 25

Chandalar (12.2, 9.4)
67°32'N, 148°11'W

Summary: Quartz veins on divide between Big Cr. and Little Squaw Cr. One was explored by a shaft 54 ft. deep and a drift driven 72 ft.; vein is 1-1/2-2 ft. wide. Sample assayed $54 per ton (old gold price); grab samples from dump assayed 0.5-6.6 ppm gold. For general descriptions of lodes see entries for (Big Cr.).

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 113-115 -- On divide between Big Cr. and Little Squaw Cr. Veins dip about 65 S. 54-ft. shaft and 72-ft. tunnel along vein. Sample reported to have assayed $54 per ton. Vein 1-1/2-2 ft. wide; one rich lens was found. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.).

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 262 -- Lode claim near Big Cr. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.)

Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 20 -- Shaft sunk 54 ft. and drift driven 72 ft. along vein. Dump samples contain abundant arsenopyrite and scorodite. Grab samples assayed 0.5-6.6 ppm gold.

(Tobin Cr.)

Gold, Lead, Monazite, Tungsten.

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 42

Chandalar (11.4, 9.5)
67°32'N, 148°18'W

Summary: Creek drains area where lode deposits have been developed. Prospecting was first reported in 1930 and mining in 1934. Mining continued until World War II and was reported since then in 1952 and 1969. Concentrates contain hematite, monazite, scheelite, gold, pyrite, magnetite, rutile, and galena. For general description of area see entries for (Big Cr.)

Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 40 -- Prospecting in 1930; results reported to be encouraging.
Smith, 1933 (B 844-A), p. 40 -- Prospecting in 1931 was encouraging.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 43 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 46 -- Mining in 1935.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 55 -- Drift mine in 1936.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 58 -- Mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 57 -- No mining in 1938.
Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 54 -- Prospecting [probably dead work] in 1939.
Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 50 -- Small-scale mining in 1940.
White, 1952 (C 195), p. 11 -- Concentrate sample had eU of 0.020% and contained hematite, monazite, scheelite, gold, pyrite, magnetite, rutile and galena.
Nelson and others, 1954 (C 348), p. 16, 18 -- One man placer mining in 1952. Trace amounts of monazite in concentrates.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Recent placer mining.
Overstreet, 1967 (P 530), p. 110 -- Monazite in concentrates; references to older reports.
Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 5 -- Current placer production (1969).
p. 17 -- Mining in 1969.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 113 -- One of creeks in area with much mining. Drains area where lode deposits have been developed.

Tonopah — Gold (?)

Chandalar district — Chandalar (11.75, 9.6) approx. (?)
67°32'N, 148°15'W approx. (?)

Summary: Claim near head of Big Cr. Vuggy, iron-stained quartz in fractures. For general description of veins in area see entries for (Big Cr.).

Mertie, 1925 (B 773), p. 262 -- Lode claim near Big Cr. For general description of lodes see entry for (Big Cr.)

Chipp, 1970 (GR 42), p. 20 -- Trench exposes fracture zone about 50 ft. wide with numerous fractures 1/4 to 2 in. wide and filled with vuggy, iron-stained quartz. Probably a continuation of vein system on Star group of claims.

(Wakeup Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 30

Chandalar (3.55, 8.45)
67°29'N, 149°28'W

Summary: Present channel, now covered with tailing from other mining, was worked in a small way in early 1900's. A deep channel is a continuation of the one in Jim Pup; it has been mined upstream from Jim Pup for 1,500 ft. and deepens upstream; it appears to have been for a stream that flowed into Big Lake (reverse of present drainage). Reported mining in 1930's.

Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 28 -- Mining in 1927.
Smith, 1937 B 880-A), p. 45-46 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 36-38 -- Present channel does not cut bedrock; was mined in a small way in the early days, but is now covered with tailings from other operations. Deep channel is continuation of that of Jim Pup (into which Wakeup Cr. flows) and has been mined upstream for 1,500 ft. It is from 55 to 112 ft. deep, deepens upstream, and is 15 to 25 ft. wide in hard schist. Gravel is about 5 ft. thick and contains rough, but generally fine, gold; $3.50 to $4 per bedrock foot. High channel appears to have flowed to Big Lake (reverse of present direction) from Jim Pup; gravel is coarse and subangular; no production by 1937, but active development underway. Values about 50¢ per bedrock foot.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.

(West Fork) | Copper

Chandalar district | Chandalar (8.7, 3.5)
MF-457, loc. 18 | 67°12'N, 148°43'W

Summary: Copper minerals in Devonian (?) volcanic rocks.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper minerals in Devonian (?) volcanics.
Berg and Cobb, 1967 (B 1246), p. 204 -- Copper minerals in Devonian (?) volcanic rocks.

(Willow Cr.)

Gold (?), Zinc

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 12 in part

Chandalar
SE¼NW¼ quad.

Summary: Good placer-gold prospects said to have been found. Zinc determined by x-ray analysis of sample of Devonian(?) schist. Zinc at (7.4, 11.25); 67°38'N, 148°54'W.

Reed, 1938, p. 47 -- Good prospects said to have been found in early days.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Zinc determined by x-ray analysis. Bedrock is albite-chlorite-mica schist (Devonian (?) in age) near contact with Devonian calcareous schist and marble.

Unnamed occurrence

Copper

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 15

Chandalar (1.75, 3.75)
67°13'N, 149°45'W

Summary: Copper minerals in Devonian (?) graywacke.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains. Bedrock is Devonian (?) micaceous graywacke.

Unnamed occurrence

Copper

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 3

Chandalar (0.15, 11.0)
67°38'N, 149°59'W

Summary: Copper minerals in Upper Devonian siltstone and grit.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains in Upper Devonian siltstone and grit.

Unnamed occurrence

Copper

Koyukuk district
MF-457, loc. 5

Chandalar (4.9, 12.45)
67°43'N, 149°15'W

Summary: Copper minerals in Devonian Skajit Ls. between two thrust faults.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains in Skajit Ls. (Devonian) in block bounded by thrust faults.

Unnamed occurrence

Copper

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 7

Chandalar (6.9, 14.35)
67°49'N, 148°58'W

Summary: Copper minerals near contact between Skajit Ls. and slate-phyllite unit (both of Devonian age).

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains near contact between Skajit Ls. and black slate, phyllite, and siltstone unit (both of Devonian age).

Unnamed occurrence

Chandalar district
MF-457, loc. 8

Copper

Chandalar (8.6, 15.1)
67°52'N, 148°42'W

Summary: Copper minerals near top of Devonian Skajit Ls.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains near top of Skajit Ls. (Devonian).
Berg and Cobb, 1967 (B 1246), p. 204 -- Copper minerals near top of Skajit Ls.

Unnamed occurrence — Copper

Chandalar district — Chandalar (8.7, 16.15)
MF-457, loc. 9 — 67°55'N, 148°40'W

Summary: Copper minerals in Devonian limestone-siltstone unit overlying Skajit Ls.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains in Devonian limestone-siltstone unit overlying Skajit Ls.

Unnamed occurrence — Copper, Nickel

Koyukuk district — Chandalar (2.5, 2.35)
MF-457, loc. 16 — 67°08'N, 149°38'W

Summary: Copper minerals at contact between Devonian (?) volcanics and underlying phyllite and slate unit. Nickel determined by analysis.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1964 (I-375) -- Copper sulfides and(or) malachite-azurite stains at contact between Devonian (?) volcanics and underlying phyllite and slate unit. Nickel determined by x-ray analysis.

Unnamed occurrence	Gold, Silver
Chandalar district	Chandalar (19.55, 8.0) 67°26'N, 147°06'W

Summary: Gold and silver in arsenic-rich quartz vein.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 20 -- High concentration of gold and silver in samples from one thin arsenic-rich vein in the system of east-trending quartz veins north of Thazzik Mtn.

Unnamed occurrence — Gold

Chandalar district — Chandalar (10.4, 7.55)
MF-457, loc. 19 — 67°25'N, 148°27'W

Summary: Gold in quartz vein in quartz-mica schist.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 19 -- Gold in quartz vein [I-375 (Brosgé and Reiser, 1964) shows bedrock to be Devonian quartz-mica schist.]

(Acme Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (18.65, 8.85)
MF-469, loc. 42 67°29'N, 150°13'W

Summary: A little fine gold was recovered from a channel said to be 110 ft. below surface where it joins deep channel of Nolan Cr.

Reed, 1938, p. 78–79 -- Deep channel that runs into Nolan Cr. valley and joins deep channel of Nolan Cr.; said to be 110 ft. deep at junction. A little gold was found in lower few hundred feet of deep channel. Gold fine and bright; not the same as Nolan Cr. gold. No gold in present creek channel.

(Agnes Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district

Wiseman (11.3, 8.7) approx.
67°29'N, 151°20'W approx.

Summary: Has been mining.

Reed, 1938, p. 130 -- Extensive prospecting and some mining in early days.

(Allen R.) Copper

Koyukuk district Wiseman (6.9, 6.75)
MF-469, loc. 9 67°23'N, 151°59'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stains.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stains; bedrock is black phyllite and slate unit (Upper Devonian).

(Archibald Gulch) (Cr.)

Antimony, Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 42

Wiseman (18.7-18.75, 8.85)
67°29'N, 150°12'-150°13'W

Summary: Short, steep tributary of Nolan Cr. cut in soft schist. Gravel is coarse, subangular, and frozen. In old channel depth to bedrock is as much as 25 ft., decreasing upstream; gold all coarse, some smooth and some rough. Gold in creek gravels is both fine and smooth and coarse and rough; in bench deposits is fine and smooth. A stibnite vein is reported to have been exposed by drift mining; another reported on spur between Archibald and Smith Gulches. Mining before 1909, in 1927, 1933-39, and 1974 was reported.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 301-302 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $6,000.
p. 92-93 -- East-side tributary of Nolan Cr. Some shallow ground mined in 1903.
Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 27 -- Mining in 1927.
Smith, 1934 (B 864-A), p. 40-41 -- Mining in 1933.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 75-77 -- Steep, short tributary of Nolan Cr. Bedrock is soft schist. Some of gold is fine and smooth and some is coarse and rough in creek gravel. Gold in old channel is all coarse, but some is smooth and some rough. In old channel the depth to bedrock is as much as 25 ft., but decreases upstream.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.
Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 52 -- Mining in 1939.
Ebbley and Wright, 1948 (RI 4173), p. 38 -- Underground placer mining reported to have uncovered a stibnite deposit. Another said to have been found on the spur between Archibald and Smith Gulches.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 7 -- Coarse, subangular frozen gravel contains smooth, flattened fine gold and coarse, porous gold. Bench gravels mined by hand and hydraulic methods; deep gravels were drift mined. Hand mining in 1974.

(Big Four Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Wiseman
Near SW corner NE1/4 quad.

Summary: May have been some mining. Tributary of Conglomerate Cr.; location uncertain.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 100 -- Mining in 1902 reported.
Reed, 1938, p. 87-88 -- Tributary of Conglomerate Cr. Said to have been mined in a small way in the early days.

(Birch Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 33

Wiseman (11.05-11.3, 8.0)
67°27'N, 151°19'-151°21'W

Summary: Tributary of Wild R. in schist belt. Placers in creek bed and below a low bench have yielded $20,000-$30,000 worth of gold (965-1,450 oz.) in early 1900's and an unknown amount in the early 1930's.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 314 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- Production, 1905-1906, was worth $10,000; no other reported 1900-09.
p. 109 -- Tributary of Wild R. in schist belt. Gold worth $10,000 was mined in 1905-06.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks and Martin, 1921 (B 714), p. 90 -- Discovery of placers reported, but not confirmed, in 1919.
Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 333 -- Quotation from B 532, p. 109-110.
Reed, 1938, p. 131-132 -- Gold discovered in 1904. Mined for about a mile near mouth of Rue Cr. Mining has been in creek bed and in deposits about 20 ft. below a low left-limit bench. Total production was $20,000-$30,000 (old price) in early 1900's. Last mining was in 1933.

(Blake Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (?)

Summary: Gold produced in 1907. Location not known; may be in Chandalar quad.

Smith, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- In a list of creeks from which gold was produced in 1907 [From position in list may be a lapsus for Slate Cr.; may be in Chandalar quad.].

(Bourbon Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (12.45, 5.1)
MF-469, loc. 37 67°17'N, 151°10'W

Summary: Creek was considered, in 1937, to have been mined out.

Reed, 1938, p. 141 -- Was extensively mined in "early days." In 1937 was considered to have been mined out.

(Bryan Cr.)

Koyukuk district

Gold (?)

Wiseman
NE1/4SW1/4 quad. (?)

Summary: Placer gold reported as of 1900. Location of creek not known. May be the same as Midas or Crevice.

Schrader, 1900, p. 485 -- Gold reportedly found (as of April 1900); pay streak said to be of considerable width; 50 or more men mining in vicinity. [Bryan Cr. not shown on any available map; may have been an old name for Midas Cr. or Crevice Cr.]

(Canyon Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district

Wiseman (19.2, 10.0)
67°33'N, 150°08'W

Summary: Traces of gold in canyon.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 7 -- Traces of gold in canyon in lower reaches of creek; upper valley also appears favorable.

(Chapman Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (17.25-17.7, 2.0)
MF-469, locs. 56, 57 67°06'N, 150°25'-150°29'W

Summary: Holes 9-14 ft. deep near mouth discovered gold on false bedrock. Bench gravels 2 mi. above mouth also contained some gold. Lack of water discouraged mining.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 83 -- Holes 9-14 ft. deep 1/4 mi. to 1 mi. above mouth found some gold in schist gravel on clay. Two miles above mouth bench gravels 20-30 ft. above creek also contained gold (5-10 cents worth per pan) in a layer of blue schist gravel 1-3 ft. thick. Not enough water for sluicing.
Reed, 1938, p. 149-150 -- Quotation from B 532, p. 83.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- Data from B 532, p. 83.

(Clara Gulch) (Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 50

Wiseman (19.5, 5.3)
67°17'N, 150°08'W

Summary: Gold discovery in 1900 followed those on Slate and Myrtle Creeks. In 1900 a nugget weighing 18 oz. (worth about $350) was found. Mining was in 1900-1901 and 1934.

Schrader, 1900, p. 486 -- Gold discovered, 1900.
Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 99 -- Gold discovery after those on Slate and Myrtle Creeks.
p. 101-102 -- Nugget weighing 18 oz. and worth about $350 found in 1900. Production in 1900-1901 was worth $3,000.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-01, was worth $3,000.
p. 89 -- Gold mined in 1900-01.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42-43 -- Mining in 1934.
Reed, 1938, p. 91 -- Reference to B 532, p. 89.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- Placer mining in 1901 and 1934.

(Colorado Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (2.0, 6.6) approx.
MF-469, loc. 63 67°23'N, 152°43'W approx.

Summary: A prospector reported that fine gold with abundant magnetite and few garnets was found in gravel on schist bedrock. In 1937 there was small-scale mining. Includes references to (Mecklenberg Cr.)

Smith, 1912 (B 520), p. 333 -- Preliminary to B 536.
Smith, 1913 (B 536), p. 143-144 -- Prospector reported small amounts of gold in gravels of Mecklenberg Cr. No workable deposits developed. Bedrock is schist. Abundant magnetite, but few garnets, in concentrates.
Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 334-335 -- Same data as in B 536, p. 143-144.
Reed, 1938, p. 143 -- Small-scale mining in 1937.

(Confederate Gulch) (Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (19.65, 8.5)
MF-469, loc. 45 67°28'N, 150°05'W

Summary: Coarse gold present, but not in paying quantities.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 95 -- Prospects of coarse gold, but no mining.
Reed, 1938, p. 58-59 — Prospecting, but no pay has been found.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 -- Reported to contain coarse gold, but not enough to encourage mining.

(Conglomerate Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Wiseman
Near SW corner NE1/4 quad.

Summary: Good prospects and some mining reported from early days. Reed's data are all heresay, so this occurrence is questionable.

Reed, 1938, p. 87 -- Good prospects and some mining reported from early days.

(Cow Cr.)

Copper

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 18

Wiseman (19.25, 7.4)
67°24'N, 150°09'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stains.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stains. Bedrock is schist and marble unit of Devonian (?) age.

(Crevice Cr.) Copper, Gold, Lead

Koyukuk district Wiseman (7.15-7.5, 6.25-6.45)
MF-469, locs. 10, 26 67°21'-67°22'N, 151°53'-151°56'W

Summary: Small gold production. Stream said to run on bedrock and gold to be in crevices and pot holes in schist-marble unit. Upstream from placer mine galena and copper minerals occur in Skagit Limestone (Devonian) about 1/2 mi. from a small body of mafic rock.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 314 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- Gold worth $2,500 mined in 1904.
p. 110 -- In schist belt east of John R. Gold worth $1,800 was mined in 1904.
Smith, 1913 (B 536), p. 144 -- Quotation from B 442, p. 314 [same as B 532, p. 110].
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 65 -- Mining in 1915.
Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 334 -- Same as B 536.
Reed, 1938, p. 143 -- Said to run on bedrock; gold in crevices and pot holes.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Galena and copper sulfides and malachite stains in Skajit Limestone (Devonian) about 1/2 mi. from a small body of mafic rock. Gold placer downstream recently worked.

(Eagle Cliff) (Bluff)

Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 62

Wiseman (20.45, 1.35)
67°03'N, 150°01'W

Summary: Well-washed gravel on a rock-cut bench 10-12 ft. above low-water stage of South Fork, Koyukuk R. contains rounded pieces of gold about the size of a grain of wheat. Through 1910 production was worth about $2,500.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 102 -- Gold mined, 1900.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 312 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- Production, 1900-1909, was worth $1,000.
p. 107 -- Well-washed gravel on top of a rock-cut bench 10-12 ft. above low-water stage of South Fork, Koyukuk R. Gold is rounded and about the size of a grain of wheat. Gold worth about $1,500 was mined in 1910.
Reed, 1938, p. 156 -- Said to be similar to Ironside Bench and Gold Bench [both in Bettles quad.]; no mining in 1937.

(Eagle Gulch) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (11.2, 7.25) approx.
MF-469, loc. 33 — 67°24'N, 151°20'W approx.

Summary: A little gold was found near mouth of gulch.

Reed, 1938, p. 136 -- Smalltributary of Jay Cr. A little gold was found near mouth.

(East Cr.) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (12.6, 6.55) approx.
67°22'N, 151°08'W approx.

Summary: Good prospects reported. Location on creek not given.

Reed, 1938, p. 141 -- Bedrock is schist. Very good prospects found in early days.

(Emma Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (18.55-19.15, 6.05-6.15)
MF-469, loc. 48 67°19'-67°20'N, 150°10'-150°15'W

Summary: Gold discovered in 1900. Near mouth of canyon has been cut in crystalline limestone and schist in the bottom of an older, wider valley. Some gold in old gravels on top of canyon walls, but most is in stream gravel in and near canyon. Mining has been small scale; most recently reported in 1974, but most was probably before 1930. Total production was probably between $160,000 and $200,000 (7,700-9,700 oz.).

Schrader, 1900, p. 486 -- Gold discovered, 1900.
Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 99 -- Gold discovery after those on Slate and Myrtle Creeks.
p. 102 -- Gold production was worth $27,000 in 1900 and $40,000 in 1901.
Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- Open-cut mining in 1907.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 300 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Brooks, 1913 (B 542), p. 45 -- Mining in 1912.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $160,000.
p. 90-91 -- Near mouth a canyon 100 ft. deep and 1/2 mi. long has been cut through crystalline limestone and schist in the bottom of an older and wider valley. Some gold in old gravels on top of canyon walls, but most is in stream gravel just above and just below canyon. Gold worth $160,000 was mined 1900-09.
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 59 -- Mining in 1914.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Reed, 1938, p. 88-90 -- Present channel has been mined for about 2-3/4 mi. A high channel about 30 ft. above the present stream was also mined near the mouth of Frisbie Cr. Bedrock is schist with bands of limestone. Many granite and limestone boulders in gravel. In old channel depth to bedrock is from 5 to 91 ft. Gold is coarse.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) — Recently worked gold placer mine near mouth; really in valley of Middle Fork.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- Rich gold deposit formed by steep-gradient stream in narrow, boulder-laden gulch. Small-scale mining in 1974.

(Emma Dome) — Gold, Silver

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (17.5, 6.05)
MF-469, loc. 17 — 67°19'N, 150°25'W

Summary: Gold and silver in a quartz vein.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 20 -- Gold and silver in a quartz vein. Only evidence for a bedrock source for gold in placers south of Wiseman.

(Fall Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (12.25, 5.3) approx.
67°17'N, 151°11'W approx.

Summary: Good prospects reported. Location on creek not given.

Reed, 1938, p. 141 -- Bedrock is schist. Very good prospects found in early days.

(Fay Gulch) (Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (18.8-18.9, 9.0)
MF-469, loc. 42 67°29'N, 150°11'-150°12'W

Summary: Tributary of Nolan Cr. that drains mineralized area. By 1937 the present channel and a deep (20-ft.) channel near Nolan Cr. were considered mined out. A high channel had been prospected and some mining was reported. Gold is rough and angular with quartz attached. Early (1901-1909) production was worth $30,000. Some recent (probably post-World War II) mining reported. See also (Smith Creek Dome).

Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- Mining in 1907.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 301-303 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $30,000.
p. 92-94 -- Gold discovered in 1901. Mining of shallow gravels began in 1903. Gold is rough and angular with much attached quartz.
Reed, 1938, p. 77-78 -- Present channel and a deep (20-ft.) channel near Nolan Cr. were mined out. A high channel 275 ft. higher than and 1,000 ft. upstream from mouth of creek was prospected in 1929. Another part of high channel farther upstream is reported to have been mined. No mining in 1937.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Recent gold placer mining.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 7 -- Rough, angular gold with quartz attached was recovered from frozen gravels.

Ferguson

Antimony, Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 20

Wiseman (19.15, 8.55)
67°28'N, 150°09'W

Summary: Pit between heads of Smith and Union Gulches exposed 6-in. vein that contains kernels of stibnite in earthy matrix of yellow antimony oxides. Samples of quartz-stibnite veins contain detectable gold. Includes references to (Midnight Dome).

Ebbley and Wright (RI 4173), p. 37 -- Between heads of Smith and Union Gulches. Pit exposed 6-in vein that contains kernels of stibnite in an earthy matrix of yellow antimony oxides.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 9 -- Samples of quartz-stibnite veins contain detectable gold.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 -- Fine to coarsely crystalline stibnite from dump at 2 shallow pits assayed 62% Sb.

(Fool Cr.) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (5.2, 5.35) approx. (?)
67°18'N, 152°14'W approx. (?)

Summary: Encouraging prospects have been found. Mining in 1922 was reported. See also (Midas Cr.). Includes reference to (Sixtymile R.).

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 314 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 110 -- Encouraging prospects have been found.
Smith, 1913 (B 536), p. 144 -- Quotation from B 442 (same as B 532, p. 110).
Brooks and Capps, 1924 (B 755), p. 46 -- Mining on Sixtymile R. in 1922.
Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 334 -- Quotation from B 532, p. 110.

(Frisbe Cr.) — Gold (?)

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (17.7, 0.5) approx. (?)
67°00'N, 150°25'W approx. (?)

Summary: Prospecting and mining in early days reported. Location uncertain.

Reed, 1938, p. 161 -- Right-limit tributary of South Fork Koyukuk R. near Grubstake Bar. Prospecting and mining in early days reported.

(Fryingpan Bar) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (17.2, 2.1)
67°06', 150°29'W

Summary: Was mined in 1908.

Reed, 1938, p. 147-148 -- Segment of old high channel of Middle Fork Koyukuk R. Was mined in 1908 with water pumped from river using local coal for fuel.

(Galena Cr.) Lead

Koyukuk district Wiseman (10.7, 5.3)
MF-469, loc. 36 67°18'N, 151°25'W

Summary: Large piece of galena was found in creek bed.

Reed, 1938, p. 138-139 -- Tributary of Wild R.; very steep gradient. Large piece of galena was found by early prospectors. Creek drains mineralized zone of Galena Mtn.

(Grubstake Bar) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (17.7, 0.5) approx.
MF-469, loc. 61 67°00'N, 150°25'W approx.

Summary: Low bench deposit or bar of present stream. A few thousand dollars worth of gold was sluiced in 1900-1901.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 312 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $4,000.
p. 107 -- Low bench deposit that was worked with sluice boxes and yielded about $2,000 worth of gold in 1900-1901.
Reed, 1938, p. 155 -- Said to be similar to Hanshaw Bar.

(Hamil Bar) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (16.5, 1.75) approx.
67°05'N, 150°35'W approx.

Summary: Secondary gold concentration in fan was mined by hand methods in early days.

Reed, 1938, p. 148 -- Alluvial fan or delta of small stream that flows into Middle Fork Koyukuk R. was hand mined in early days. No data on production. Gold probably concentrated from old high channel of main stream.

(Hammond R.) (Cr.)

Gold, Lead

Koyukuk district
MF-469, locs. 23, 41

Wiseman (19.45-19.95, 8.9-9.45)
67°29'-67°31'N, 150°02'-150°06'W

Summary: A major tributary of Middle Fork of Koyukuk R.; gold found only in lower 13 mi. of its course. Most of gold came from deep (as much as 115 ft.) channel that extends into valley of Middle Fork, where it is truncated (as are similar channels of other tributaries), probably by a glacier that came down Middle Fork. Pay gravel also in an old channel 40-50 ft. higher than the present stream. Gold from the mouths of tributaries such as Buckeye and Goldbottom Gulches and Steep Cr.was probably from bench gravels of Hammond R. though some also came from mineralized area near heads of tributaries. Much of gold was very coarse with nuggets worth about $1,000 (old price of gold) reported. Gold was discovered in 1900 and mining continued with a few interruptions until World War II. A quartz vein near mouth of Swift Cr. contains galena. Includes references to: (Buckeye Gulch), (Goldbottom Gulch), (Steep Cr.); see also: (Swift Gulch), (Vermont Cr.).

Brooks, 1904 (B 225), p. 58 -- Heavy rains interfered with work in 1903.
Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 100-102 -- Concentrates contain pyrite, some exhibiting free gold. Winter mining in 1902-03. In 1902 a nugget worth about $1,100 was reported to have come from Hammond Cr. Another nearly as large was also found.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 304-305 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Brooks, 1912 (B 520), p. 38 -- New discoveries reported, 1911.
Brooks, 1913 (B 542), p. 45 -- Very rich placer ground reported to have been found at depths of from 60 to 120 ft.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-1905, was worth $37,200.
p. 95-97 -- Largest tributary of Middle Fork, Koyukuk R. As of 1909 mining had been in lower part of main channel and on some of tributaries. Coarse gold discovered 2 mi. above mouth in 1900. Nuggets worth as much as $1,100 have been found. Deep channel found and profitable mining began in 1911-12. [Mining near the mouths of Buckeye and Goldbottom Gulches was probably really in deposits of Hammond R., though some of gold undoubtedly came from the gulches also.].
Brooks, 1914 (B 592), p. 69 -- Deep, rich gravels developed in 1913.
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 58-60 -- Output decreased in 1914 because abnormally rich ground had been worked in 1913. A 137-oz. nugget was recovered. Some deep mines cannot be worked because of water.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 64 -- Largest producer in district in 1915. Pumps brought in to try to control water in some of deep mines.
Smith, 1917 (BMB 142), p. 25 -- Mining in 1915.
Smith, 1917 (BMB 153), p. 54 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks and Capps, 1924 (B 755), p. 46 -- Recently discovered rich spots stimulated prospecting, 1922.
Moffit, 1927 (B 792), p. 14 -- English company took over claims in 1925 to develop in 1926.
Smith, 1929 (B 797), p. 21-22 -- Preparatory work for major development begun in 1926.

(Hammond R.) (Cr.) -- Continued

Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 27-28 -- Mining in 1927. Major developments for which plans had been reported in preceding years were delayed.
Smith, 1930 (B 813), p. 33 -- Test holes in main valley in 1928 were unsuccessful because of high water pressure.
Smith, 1933 (B 844-A), p. 39 -- Mining in 1931.
Smith, 1934 (B 857-A), p. 36 -- Mining in 1932.
Smith, 1934 (B 864-A), p. 40-41 -- Mining in 1933.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42-43 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45-46 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 49-58 -- Major tributary of Middle Fork from Brooks Range, but gold has been found only in lowest 13 mi., where bedrock is schist. There is limestone farther upstream. Gold discovered in about 1900. Nearly all of gold has been from deep channel. Was some mining in present channel in the early days, but production was small. Gold is very coarse with abundant nuggets. Some of ground worked in 1936-37 was 115 ft. deep and pay gravel 8-10 ft. thick. High channel 40-50 ft. higher than present stream also has been mined. A high channel of Hammond R. has been explored where cut by Buckeye Cr. Gold on Goldbottom Gulch and Steep Cr. is mainly in creek gravels [probably in benches of Hammond R.].
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 52 -- Mining in 1939.
Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 47 -- Mining in 1940.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Galena in vein quartz.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 158-159 -- One of the most productive streams near Wiseman. Channel extension into Middle Fork valley truncated, probably by glacier.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 7 -- Deep, frozen gold-bearing gravels (in places thawed on bedrock) were drift mined near mouth. Paystreak extends into Middle Fork valley; much coarse gold (nuggets reportedly worth $800-$1,000). Bench gravels also were mined; contain coarse gold.

(Hanshaw Bar) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (17.4, 0.4)
MF-469, loc. 60 67°00'N, 150°28'W

Summary: High-water bar on false bedrock in channel of South Fork of Koyukuk R. Was being mined in 1937; averaged about $2.50 per cu. yd. in fine, flaky gold.

Reed, 1938, p. 155 -- High-water bar in channel of South Fork of Koyukuk R. on left limit. On false bedrock of clayey sand. Gold in fine, flat flakes in 2-3 ft. of gravel and sand. Was being hand mined in 1937; average value was about 23 cents per bedrock foot [about $2.50 per cu. yd.].

(Hunt Fork) Lead

Koyukuk district Wiseman (2.55-2.75, 14.7-15.0)
MF-469, locs. 2, 3 67°50'-67°51'N,152°35'-152°37'W
Summary: Galena in vein quartz. 2 occurrences.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Galena in vein quartz. Bedrock is black phyllite and slate unit of Devonian age.

(Jap Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district

Wiseman (19.0, 7.8) approx.
67°25'N, 150°12'W approx.

Summary: Gold has been found.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 -- Gold has been found, but not enough to encourage mining.

(J(ay) Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (11.25-11.5, 7.2-7.35)
MF-469, loc. 34 67°24'-67°25'N, 151°17'-151°20'W

Summary: Gold discovered in 1904, but mining did not begin until 1912. Production to 1935 was worth about $200,000. Lower part of stream flows in narrow canyon cut in schist and with 3-12 ft. of coarse, angular gravel. Gold is coarse and unworn.

Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 65 -- Major gold producer in district in 1915. Pay streak said to be 30 ft. wide and 4 ft. thick; gold found on 5 claims.
Smith, 1917 (BMB 142), p. 25 — Mining in 1915; new discovery.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks, 1922 (B 722), p. 59 -- Mining in 1920.
Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 333 — Discoveries since 1913 have been reported.
Reed, 1938, p. 134-136 -- Richest creek in Wild R. area. Discovered in 1904, but mining did not begin until 1912. Bedrock is alternating bands of graphitic, micaceous, and greenstone schist. Stream in canyon 25-50 ft. wide. Depth to bedrock is 3-12 ft. in coarse, angular gravel. Production to 1935 was worth about $200,000. Gold is coarse and unworn.

(John R.)

Antimony, Copper, Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 4 in part

Wiseman
W 1/2 quad.

Summary: Rich placers reported in 1905. Chalcopyrite and bornite in river gravels (location not reported). Stibnite lode (42% Sb in a sample) reported to be near Hunt Fork. Gold placer mining was on tributaries; see also: (Crevice Cr.), (Fool Cr.), (Midas Cr.).

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 104 -- Chalcopyrite and bornite in river gravels (Location not given).
Brooks, 1905 (B 259), p. 30 -- Rich placers reported, 1905. [Probably referred to gold in Crevice Cr. and/or Midas Cr.].
Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 342 -- Quote from P 20.
Joesting, 1942 (TDM 1), p. 14 -- Lode stibnite reported by Shorty Herbert; near Hunt Fork; sample contained 42% Sb.
Berg and Cobb, 1967 (B 1246), p. 234 — Same data as TDM 1, p. 14.

Jones & Boyle

Antimony, Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 21

Wiseman (18.8, 8.8)
67°29'N, 150°12'W

Summary: Quartz veins as much as 6 in. thick containing stibnite and detectable gold were exposed during gold placer mining. Five tons of stibnite (placer and lode) was recovered during ground sluicing and shipped during World War II. Includes references to stibnite on Smith Cr. unless specifically to Wannemaker & Wortman prospect.

Joesting, 1943 (TDM 2), p. 16-17 -- Five tons of stibnite float recovered during ground sluicing in upper Smith Cr. Source was a small vein exposed in a placer cut.

Ebbley and Wright, 1948 (RI 4173), p. 37 -- Six parallel vertical veins 1-40 ft. apart. Central zone of stibnite 1-1/2-2 in. wide is bordered on both sides by vein quartz; veins are 3-4 in. wide.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 9 — Samples of quartz-stibnite veins contain detectable gold.

Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 160 -- Stibnite is such a common constituent of concentrates in Smith Cr. that 5 tons was sluiced from gravel and from a lode exposed in the creek bottom and shipped during World War II.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 — Quartz veins containing stibnite are exposed in bedrock of an old placer cut. Samples across veins contained 33.8% to 44.5% Sb.

(Julian Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (?)

Summary: Gold produced in 1907. May be in Chandalar quad.

Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- In a list of creeks from which gold was produced in 1907.

(Kay Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 35

Wiseman (12.3, 7.6)
67°25'N, 151°05'W

Summary: Mining in "early days."

Reed, 1938, p. 136-137 -- Tributary of Michigan Cr. that heads against Jay Cr. Some mining and extensive prospecting in early days.

(Kelly Gulch) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 49

Wiseman (18.9, 5.65)
67°18'N, 150°12'W

Summary: About $500 worth of gold (less than 25 ounces) was mined in 1901. Work in 1937 was probably not successful. Includes references to (Kelly's Gulch), (Kelly's Mistake Cr.)

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production in 1901 was worth $500.
p. 89 -- Short tributary on west side of Middle Fork of Koyukuk. $500 worth of gold mined in 1901.
Reed, 1932, p. 91 -- Reference to B 532, p. 89. A cut was begun in 1937, but the miner moved before the season ended.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- A little gold, but not enough to encourage mining.

(Koyukuk R., S. Fork) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman
SE1/4SE1/4 quad.

Summary: Prospect drilling (1930) and mining (1935, 1936) reported. Operations probably were on Eagle Cliff, Grubstake Bar, or some other bar or small tributary.

Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Prospect drilling, 1930.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 46 -- Mining in 1935.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.

(Lake Cr.) Antimony, Bismuth, Copper, Gold, Tungsten

Koyukuk district Wiseman (9.7-10.0, 8.4-8.6)
MF-469, loc. 31 67°29'N, 151°31'-151°33'W

Summary: Bedrock is various kinds of schist cut by at least one greenstone dike; many quartz stringers near head of creek. Bedrock at head of delta into Wild Lake is 60-95 ft. deep; gravel in stream bed above delta is only 3 ft. thick; Concentrates contain gold, large pieces of stibnite, scheelite, native copper and bismuth, hematite, pyrite, and a little magnetite. A sample of vein quartz contained a little chalcopyrite. Gold, both coarse and very fine, was mined intermittently from 1904 until at least as recently as 1938. Total recorded production was worth about $26,000, which is probably many thousand dollars too low.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 314 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- Production, 1904-05, was worth $2,000.
p. 109 -- In 1903-04 gold worth $2,000 was taken from a claim on a headwater gulch. Gold was coarse with $90 to $150 nuggets.
Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 333 -- Quotation from B 532, p. 108-110, and statement that concentrates contain considerable scheelite with hematite, pyrite, and a little magnetite.
Smith, 1934 (B 857-A), p. 36 -- Mining in 1932; handicapped by damaging floods in middle of season.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42-43 -- Mining in 1934.
Reed, 1938, p. 123-126 -- Bedrock is various kinds of schist; many quartz stringers near head of creek. Greenstone dike about 2 mi. from mouth (Wild Lake). Gravel is coarse; some of gold is coarse and is mixed with flour gold. Above delta in Wild Lake gravel is only about 3 ft. thick in stream bed. At head of delta ground is 60-95 ft. deep. Gold discovered in 1904 and mined intermittently until 1937. Recorded production of $26,000 is probably many thousand dollars less than actual production. Mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.
Joesting, 1942 (TDM 1), p. 39 -- Reference to B 815, p. 333.
Joesting, 1943 (TDM 2), p. 17 -- Placer concentrates contain pieces of stibnite about 2 in. long, native bismuth, native copper, and scheelite.
p. 20 -- Rare placer scheelite.
Thorne and others, 1948 (RI 4174), p. 28 -- Reference to TDM 1.
Chipp, 1972 (GC 25), sample 133 -- Rare chalcopyrite in vein quartz with tourmaline.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 160 -- Native copper, native bismuth, and scheelite have been reported.

(Lofty Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (19.75, 9.0)
67°29'N, 150°04'W

Summary: Some of channel near mouth was mined out in early 1900's.

Reed, 1938, p. 57 -- Small, steep gully on right limit of Hammond R. A small portion of channel at mouth was mined out in early days.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 7 -- Some gold was mined at mouth near Hammond R. Inactive in 1974.

(Lucky Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (11.25, 7.2) approx.
67°24'N, 151°20'W approx.

Summary: Small amounts of gold have been found. Location on creek not given; old name for upper part of Rye Cr.

Reed, 1938, p. 137 -- Bedrock schist. "It has been extensively prospected but only small amounts of gold have been found on it."

(Luke Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Wiseman (9.3, 8.25) approx.
67°28'N, 151°38'W approx.

Summary: Some gold may be present.

Reed, 1938, p. 126 -- Small creek that runs into Trout Lake from west. Some gold may have been found.

(Lynx Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Wiseman (9.65, 8.75) approx. (?)
67°30'N, 151°34'W approx. (?)

Summary: May be some gold near mouth. Drains west into Wild Lake. Location uncertain.

Reed, 1938, p. 121 -- Small gulch that flows west into Wild Lake. Seems to occupy a slide basin. Good prospects said to have been found near mouth. No mining.

(Mailbox Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (17.2, 2.2)
MF-469, loc. 55 67°06'N, 150°29'W

Summary: Mining in middle 1930's recovered fine, flaky gold from stream gravel and coarser gold from near bedrock, which is clay and fine conglomerate with some coal. Stream gravel derived from conglomerate.

Smith, 1937.(B 880-A), p. 45 -- Mining in 1935.

Reed, 1938, p. 148-149 -- Stream near Middle Fork of Koyukuk has cut canyon in faulted conglomerate. About 2,000 ft. above mouth 2 men mined by groundsluicing and shovelling in; bedrock is clay, fine-grained conglomerate, and coal. Most of creek gravel derived from conglomerate. Some fine, flaky gold distributed throughout gravel. Rougher gold near bedrock. Ground mined by 1937 ran about 75¢ per bedrock foot. No data on thickness of gravel.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- Hand mining has recovered gold. Data on occurrence about as given by Reed, 1938.

(Mary's Cr.)

Koyukuk district

Gold (?)

Wiseman (9.3, 8.25) approx.
67°28'N, 151°38'W approx.

Summary: Gold may be present; no mining reported.

Reed, 1938, p. 126 -- Tributary of Luke Cr. Good prospect said to have been found; no mining reported.

(Mascot Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (16.55-16.6, 8.8-9.0)
MF-469, loc. 38 67°29'-67°30'N, 150°32'W

Summary: Thin (3 ft. or less) creek gravels carry up to $3.94 in gold per bedrock foot (0.2 or more oz. per cu. yd.). Bedrock is mica schist with quartz stringers. Some nuggets worth $100 (about 5 fine oz.). Gold discovered in 1902 and mined intermittently until as recently as 1950's; production was well over $150,000. Includes reference to (Koyukuk R., North Fork).

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 100 -- Gold discovered in 1902. During 1903 production was worth nearly $100,000. Gravels are thin; bedrock is mica schist with quartz stringers and a few porphyry dikes. Gold is coarse (several $100 nuggets) and is in base of gravel, on bedrock, and in bedrock cracks and crevices.

Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- Mining in 1907.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 290-292, 313 -- Preliminary to B 532.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- Production, 1903-05, was worth $145,000.
p. 108-109 -- Bedrock is micaceous quartz schist. Gravels no more than 3 ft. deep. In some places top 1 ft. of decayed bedrock was mined. Some nuggets worth $100 found. Gravels not very rich, but easily worked; operation said to have been 70% profit. Production through 1910 was worth about $150,200.

Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Mining in 1930.

Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42-43 -- Mining in 1934.

Reed, 1938, p. 82-87 -- Tributary of Seattle [Glacier] R. Bedrock is various kinds of schist. Gravel is fine and unfrozen. Where mined gravel is about 3 ft. thick; some ran as high as $3.94 per bedrock foot. Some gold has been mined from old high channel, some of which is 30 ft. above creek. Mining in 1937.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Recently worked placer gold deposit.

(Mathews Dome) Copper

Koyukuk district Wiseman (10.2-10.25, 8.4-8.45)
67°28'N, 151°29'W

Summary: Bornite and malachite in vein quartz and calcareous schist.

Chipp, 1972 (GC 25), samples 134-136 -- Bornite and malachite in samples of calc-schist and vein quartz.

(McKinley Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Wiseman
NE1/4SW1/4 quad.

Summary: Placer gold mining reported in 1900. Location uncertain; may have been Midas Cr. or Crevice Cr.

Schrader, 1900, p. 485 — Gold reportedly found (as of April, 1900); pay streak said to be of considerable width; 50 or more men mining in vicinity. [Location uncertain; may have been Midas Cr. or Crevice Cr. rather than McKinley Cr. of modern maps.]

(Michigan Cr.) Gold, Lead, Silver

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 15

Wiseman (11.3, 5.2)
67°17'N, 151°20'W

Summary: Galena, said to carry gold and silver, is in one or more quartz veins in rocks variously reported to be limestone, phyllite, or slate. An adit was driven about 75 ft. in barren rock, possibly in an attempt to undercut a vein exposed higher in the valley wall.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 105 — Galena from a ledge is associated with quartz and is said to contain gold and silver.

Brooks, 1923 (B 739), p. 42 -- Some development on lode in limestone in 1921.

Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 343 -- Data from P 20.

Reed, 1938, p. 139-140 -- Bedrock in valley is phyllite grading into slate. A deposit locally known as the Silver King Mine on north side of creek about 2-1/2 mi. above mouth. Adit about 75 ft. long driven into canyon wall 100 ft. north of and 50 ft. above creek; no sign of ore or quartz in adit. Trench north of and above adit exposes quartz with galena; may be bedrock or a large piece of float. About 1,200 ft. farther upstream an inaccessible outcrop of quartz "can be seen to be thickly speckled with silver galena."

Wedow and others, 1952 (OF 51), p. 91 -- Argentiferous galena and quartz in dark phyllite or slate.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) — Galena in vein quartz in schist and marble unit.

Berg and Cobb, 1967 (B 1246), p. 234 — Galena in a quartz or chalcedony vein in limestone. Vein said to be of considerable size and to carry gold.

(Midas Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (5.2, 5.35)
MF-469, loc. 25 67°18'N, 152°14'W

Summary: Good prospects found in 1905. In schist belt.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 314 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 110 -- Good prospects found in 1905. In schist belt.
Smith, 1913 (B 536), p. 144 -- Quotation from B 442, p. 314 [same as B 532, p. 110].
Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 334 -- Same as B 536.

(Minnie Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (20.0, 7.75)
MF-469, loc. 46 67°25'N, 150°02'W

Summary: Has been much prospecting. Some coarse gold has been recovered. Water on bedrock made prospecting and mining difficult.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Brooks, 1913 (B 542), p. 45 -- Mining in 1912.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, worth $1,000.
p. 94-95 -- Similar to Marion Cr., to which it is parallel.
Gravel has so much live water that prospecting and mining are difficult.
Heavy shot gold on bedrock.
Brooks, 1913 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Mining in 1930.
Reed, 1938, p. 59-60 -- Much prospecting and a little drift mining in early days. Unsuccessful prospecting in 1937.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 12 -- Gold has been reported.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 -- Was much prospecting and some coarse gold recovered. Water on bedrock made prospecting and drift mining difficult.

(Moose Gulch) (Cr.) — Gold (?)

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (19.1, 7.0) approx.
67°23'N, 150°10'W approx.

Summary: Reported to contain prospects; not mined.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 91 -- Reported to contain prospects, but is full of large boulders and has not been worked. Near Emma Cr.

(Myrtle Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 51

Wiseman (20.1-20.4, 4.3-4.45)
67°13'N, 150°00-150°03'W

Summary: Bedrock is schist cut by at least one greenstone dike. Lower part of course is in gravel flats of Slate Cr. Creek gravels were mined for 6 or more miles upstream from mouth. Bench gravels were mined also; elevation of benches above stream increases downstream. Much of early mining was by drifting; hydraulicking began in 1909. Gold mainly on or in crevices in bedrock. One nugget worth $800 (nearly 23 fine oz.) was recovered. One of the major producing creeks of the district; no data on total production. Mining began in 1899 and continued intermittently until as recently as 1953. Includes references to (Gold Myrtle Cr.); see also (Myrtle Cr.) Chandalar quad.

Schrader, 1900, p. 483-484 -- Bedrock mica schist and slate. Gravels thin, with most of gold in bedrock cracks and crevices. Mining began in 1899.
Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 99 -- Mining from confluence with Slate Cr. 5 or 6 mi. to head of Myrtle Cr. Bench gravels also auriferous.
p. 102 -- Production in 1900-01 was worth $47,000.
Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- Open-cut mining in 1907.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 288, 291-292, 298-300 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1912 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $182,000.
p. 86-89 -- Lower part of course cut in gravel flats of Slate Cr. Bedrock is schist. Gold is shotty (some nuggets up to value of $20 [about an ounce]) and on, or in crevices in, bedrock. As of 1909 gravel had been worked for 20 claims up from mouth. Bench gravels as well as stream gravels auriferous. Ditch built and hydraulicking begun in 1909.
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 59 -- Mining in 1914.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 65 -- Mining in 1915.
Smith, 1917 (BMB 153), p. 54 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks, 1922 (B 722), p. 59 -- Mining in 1920.
Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 28 -- Mining in 1927.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 -- Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Mining in 1930.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42-43 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45-46 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 93-94 -- Bedrock is schist and at least one large greenstone dike. Data are mainly on part of creek in Chandalar quad. or are also given by Maddren (B 532, p. 86-89).
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.
Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 52 -- Modern mining plant being shipped in in 1939.
Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 47 -- Mine with modern equipment was largest producer in district in 1940. Nugget worth about $800 was recovered.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 158 -- Gold discovered in 1899.
p. 160 -- Dragline and bulldozer mining in 1953.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 6 -- One of biggest producers in district. Gold was hand mined from gravels 2-4 ft. deep; deeper gravels were mined by hydraulicking and with mechanized equipment. No mining in 1974.

(Nolan Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 42

Wiseman (18.6-18.8, 8.7-9.0)
67°28'-67°29'N, 150°12'-150°14'W

Summary: Bedrock is schist and phyllite into which a narrow v-shaped valley was cut. During glaciation ice backed up into Wiseman Cr. valley and lower part of Nolan Cr. Valley of Nolan Cr. was filled and buried by sediments from a stream graded to a higher temporary base level. Gold found from Fay Gulch to Wiseman Cr. flats. Creek gravels mined only at mouth of Fay Gulch; gold on false bedrock. Benches that merge with those of tributaries have been mined. Most production was from buried deep channel (20 ft. deep at Fay Gulch; more than 200 ft. deep 3/4 mi. below Smith Cr.). Mining in 1901 and most succeeding years until World War II was reported. Has been more recent mining. No data on total production, but may have been worth several million dollars. See also: (Archibald Gulch), (Fay Gulch), (Smith Cr.).

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 100 -- Mining in 1901 reported.
Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- Produced, 1907. Very rich gravel found at a depth of 125 ft.
Brooks, 1909 (B 379), p. 57 -- Extension of rich ground said to have been found, 1908.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 290, 292, 301-304 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Brooks, 1911 (B 480), p. 39 -- One or two rich spots on Nolan Cr. had been mined out in 1909, so output of district was down in 1910.
Brooks, 1912 (B 520), p. 38 -- Extension of pay streak found, 1911.
Brooks, 1913 (B 542), p. 45 -- Mining in 1912.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1904-09, was worth $765,000.
p. 92-94 -- Most of the creek is in a narrow bedrock valley 4 mi. long. The lower 2 mi. is choked with unconsolidated deposits that slope to valley of Wiseman Cr. At Discovery (mouth of Fay Gulch) bedrock is 20-25 ft. below the surface; 8 below (mouth of creek) it is 180 ft. below the surface. Placer deposits are (1) bench gravels 50-200 ft. above the valley floor (auriferous between Smith and Fay Gulches); shallow gulch gravels (mined in tributary gulches from the east and on Discovery claim); and deep, frozen gravels in the old bedrock valley. Old valley floor uneven and has occasional large boulders.
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 59-60 -- Second largest (Hammond R. was first) producer in district in 1914. Some deep placers cannot be worked because of water.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 64-65 -- Mining in 1915.
Smith, 1917 (BMB 142), p. 25 -- Mining in 1915.
Smith, 1917 (BMB 153), p. 54 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks and Martin, 1921 (B 714), p. 90 -- Mining in 1919.
Brooks, 1922 (B 722), p. 59 -- Mining in 1920.
Brooks, 1923 (B 739), p. 42 -- Mining in 1921.
Brooks and Capps, 1924 (B 755), p. 46 -- Mining in 1922. Rich bench ground below mouth of Smith Cr. was opened up.
Smith, 1929 (B 797), p. 21 -- Mining in 1926.
Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 27 -- Mining in 1927.
Smith, 1930 (B 813), p. 33 -- Hydraulicking of bench gravels hampered by shortage of water in 1928, but there was still considerable mining.

(Nolan Cr.) - Continued

Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 -- Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Much mining in 1930.
Smith, 1933 (B 844-A), p. 39 -- Mining in 1931.
Smith, 1934 (B 857-A), p. 36 -- Mining in 1932.
Smith, 1934 (B 864-A), p. 40-41 -- Mining in 1933.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42-43 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 62-72 -- Richest and most productive creek in district. One fork heads against Vermont Cr.; tributaries from east have also been good producers. All production has been between Fay Cr. and Wiseman Cr. flats near mouth of Nolan Cr. Valley is filled with muck below Fay Cr.; present channel was mined only at mouth of Fay Cr., from which the gold probably came and was deposited on false bedrock. Most of Nolan Cr. production was from a deep channel that increased in depth from 20 ft. at Fay Cr. to more than 200 ft. 3/4 mi. below Smith Cr. Bedrock is schist and phyllite; most of the gold is on it. Values ranged from $1.15 to $15 per bedrock foot. Gold coarse, but without large nuggets. High channels in benches that merge with those of tributaries have also been mined. Mining in 1937 was on benches. Deep channel and benches are frozen.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.
Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 52 -- Mining in 1939.
Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 47 -- Mining in 1940.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Recent gold placer mining.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709) p. 8 -- Pleistocene muck and gravel buries the placers in the old bedrock valley to depths of 210 to 20 ft., decreasing headward.
p. 12 -- Reference to Reed, 1938.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 158-159 -- One of the most productive streams in the Wiseman area. Damming by ice that backed up from the Middle Fork valley caused the lower part of Nolan Cr. valley to be choked with debris. Placer deposits occupy a v-shaped gulch that was later filled and buried by sediments from a stream graded to a higher temporary base level. Bench deposits in bedrock terraces have been mined.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 -- Gold placers in basin are bench, shallow gulch, and deeply buried frozen gravel. Most production by drifting deposits about 135 ft. deep. Reference is not specific, but implies mining in 1974.

(Old Man Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Wiseman
SE1/4 quad.

Summary: Gold placers reported, 1910. Location not known.

Brooks, 1911 (B 480), p. 39 -- Gold placers reported, 1910. Creek said to be "a southerly tributary of the middle Koyukuk."

(Oregon Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 32

Wiseman (10.65, 8.55) approx.
67°29'N, 151°25'W approx.

Summary: Good prospects, but no mining.

Reed, 1938, p. 131 -- Good prospects, but no mining. Bedrock schist.

(Pasco Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Wiseman
NE1/4SE1/4 quad. (?)

Summary: Gold reported

Schrader, 1900, p. 485 -- Gold reported. Location of creek uncertain.

(Porcupine Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (18.35, 4.65-4.85)
MF-469, loc. 52 67°15'N, 150°18'W

Summary: Bedrock is schist. Most of gold is in lower part of gravel rather than on bedrock. Placer deposits are 6 to 30 ft. deep. Mining has been intermittent from 1900 to 1974. No data on total production.

Schrader, 1900, p. 485 -- Gold reported.
Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 102 -- Gold worth $1,500 mined in 1900-1901.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09 (mainly in 1900-01) was worth $2,000.
p. 86 -- Gravel said to contain many large boulders. Mining in 1901 yielded $8 per man per day.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 28 -- Mining in 1927.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 -- Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Mining in 1930.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42-43 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45-46 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 101-103 -- Above mouth of Quartz Cr. small-scale mining in 1936-37 was encouraging, but not profitable. Near mouth of Quartz Cr. the present stream gravel was mined from 1916 to 1937. Depth to bedrock is from 6 ft. under the creek bed to 30 ft. toward a bench on the left limit. Deposit is permanently frozen. Bedrock schist; most of gold in lower part of gravel rather than on bedrock. Gold is fine with a few nuggets. Deep channel (not frozen) is drift mined in winter.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Recent gold placer mining.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 160 -- 2 men mining in 1969.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- Coarse gold being recovered from gravel 20 ft. thick in 1974. Has been drift mining in deep frozen gravel.

(Quartz Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 52

Wiseman (18.25-18.35, 4.8)
67°15'N, 150°18'-150°19'W

Summary: Production from stream gravels (by 1937) was worth about $2,500.

Reed, 1938, p. 104 -- Heads in Emma Dome and flows into Porcupine Cr. Depth to bedrock about 3 ft. Hand mining in stream channel produced about $2,500 by 1937.

(Rocky Point) — Copper

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (9.7, 9.25)
67°31'N, 151°33'W

Summary: Malachite in sample of vein quartz with dolomite.

Chipp, 1972 (GC 25), sample 121 -- Malachite in sample of vein quartz with dolomite.

(Rose Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 53

Wiseman (19.15, 3.8)
67°11'N, 150°11'W

Summary: More than 100 ft. to bedrock; colors on bedrock in a shaft about 3 mi. above mouth. Includes reference to (Rosie Cr.).

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 86 -- A few surface colors 2 mi. above mouth; ground said to be about 130 ft. deep. Many colors on bedrock in 113-ft. shaft about 3 mi. above mouth.

Reed, 1938, p. 104 -- Several shafts, all more than 100 ft. deep, have been sunk. Reference to B 532, p. 86.

(Rye Cr.) Copper, Gold, Lead, Monazite, Tungsten

Koyukuk district Wiseman (11.1-11.25, 7.2-7.3)
MF-469, loc. 34 67°24'N, 151°20'-151°21'W

Summary: Creek flows on limestone and schist and along contact (probably a fault) between them. No gold in paying quantities above Jay Cr. Has been both drift and hand mining. Placers found in 1915. Production through 1937 was worth about $55,000. Concentrate samples contained ilmenite, andalusite, kyanite, pyrite, zircon, chalcopyrite, monazite, galena, scheelite, and gold.

Brooks, 1916 B 642), p. 65 -- Placer prospects found as of 1915.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- New placers opened up in 1916.
Reed, 1938, p. 132-134 -- Creek flows on limestone and schist and along contact between them; contact probably a fault. High channel, present channel, and a deep channel. No gold in paying quantities above mouth of Jay Cr. Both drift and hand mining. Production through 1937 was about $55,000.
White, 1952 (C 195), p. 8-11 -- Concentrate samples contained: ilmenite, andalusite, kyanite, pyrite, zircon, chalcopyrite, monazite, galena, scheelite, gold, and other rock minerals and fragments.
Overstreet, 1967 (P 530), p. 110 -- Reference to C 195, p. 8-11.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 160 -- Monazite, andalusite, kyanite, and scheelite in concentrates.

(Sawyer Gulch) (Cr.) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (18.95, 6.55)
MF-469, loc. 47 — 67°21'N, 150°12'W

Summary: Gravel coarse with many large boulders. Some gold reported, but no mining.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 91 — Reported to be prospects of gold, but so many large boulders that it was not worked.
Reed, 1938, p. 88 -- Prospecting in 1936.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- Some gold in coarse gravel; no evidence of mining.

(Sirr Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 28

Wiseman (9.25, 9.55) approx.
67°32'N, 151°37'W approx.

Summary: Was some mining before 1937.

Read, 1938, p. 122 -- Has been some mining (as of 1937). Mountain at head of creek is schist with limestone cap.

(Slate Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (19.35-20.1, 4.3-4.9)
MF-469, loc. 51 67°13'-67°15'N, 150°03'-150°09'W

Summary: Flows westward from a low gravel-covered divide to Middle Fork of Koyukuk. Has cut down into phyllite and mica schist on lower two-thirds of its course. Bedrock cut by many quartz veins and altered dikes; gold probably was derived from small quartz veins; much came from Myrtle Cr. Bench gravels as well as stream gravels carry gold. Mining began in 1899 and was reported as recently as 1939.

Schrader, 1900, p. 483-485 -- Bedrock mica schist and slate. Gravels thin, with most of gold in cracks and crevices in bedrock. Mining began in 1899. Gold probably locally derived from quartz veinlets; large veins are barren.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 99 -- Mining near mouth of Myrtle Cr. and for several miles upstream. Bench gravels auriferous.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 291-292, 298-299 -- Preliminary to B 532.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $3,000.

p. 86-88 -- Flows westward from a wide, gravel-floored pass for about 20 miles to Middle Fork. In lower two-thirds of course has cut through gravel into phyllite and schist bedrock that contains small bodies of quartz and dikes of altered diorite. Much of gold was brought in by Myrtle Cr., but there is some in bench gravel above mouth of Myrtle Cr.

Reed, 1938, p. 91-93 -- Description of geology similar to that of Maddren (B 532, p. 86-88). No mining in 1937.

Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937 [does not agree with Reed, 1938].

Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.

Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 52 -- Mining in 1939.

(Smally Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (16.85, 0.6)
MF-469, loc. 59 67°01'N, 150°33'W

Summary: Mining in early days and in 1937. Gold may have been derived from conglomerate [Cretaceous?] bedrock.

Reed, 1938, p. 158-160 -- Mining in small area near forks; groundsluicing and shovelling in. Bedrock is black shale and quartz conglomerate. Depth to bedrock about 17 ft. Gold mainly fine and flat; mostly on bedrock. Conglomerate contains some gold; may have been source of gold in placers of area.

(Smith Cr.) (Gulch) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (18.65-19.0, 8.6-8.75)
MF-469, loc. 42 — 67°28'N, 150°11'-150°14'W

Summary: A major gold-producing tributary of Nolan Cr.; heads against Union Gulch. Creek gravels are 6-20 ft. thick. Deep (135 ft. at mouth) channel was mined out. Remnants of high channels have been mined. Was a steady producer from 1903 to 1910. For antimony see: Jones & Boyle, Wannemaker & Wortman.

Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- Mining in 1907.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 301-303 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Brooks, 1913 (B 542), p. 45 -- Mining in 1912.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1903-09, was worth $208,000.
p. 92-94 -- Major producing tributary of Nolan Cr. Mining of shallow gravels began in 1903. Gold in upper part of gulch is angular and rough, becoming more rounded and heavier downstream. Gold has very high assay value (more than $20 per oz.); [gold price was $20.67 per fine oz.].
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 59 -- Mining in 1914.
Brooks, 1916 (B 642), p. 65 -- Mining in 1915.
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Brooks, 1922 (B 722), p. 59 -- Mining in 1920.
Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 27 -- Mining in 1927.
Smith, 1930 (B 813), p. 33 -- Mining in 1928.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 -- Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Mining in 1930.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42-43 -- Mining in 1934.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45-46 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 72-75 -- Large tributary of Nolan Cr. that heads against Union Cr. Bedrock is micaceous schist. Creek gravels are 6-20 ft. thick and frozen; some gold is coarse and rough and some coarse and smooth. Value of ground is about 30¢ per bedrock foot. Deep channel (135 ft. at mouth) was mined out. Remnants of high channels also mined; at one place ground is 20-80 ft. deep.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 -- Was worked by hand until 1960.

(Smith Creek Dome) — Antimony, Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (19.15, 9.0)
MF-469, loc. 22 — 67°29'N, 150°09'W

Summary: A 6-in. vein of stibnite and oxidation products was opened by a small pit. Samples contained as much as 9.2 ppm gold. Includes references to antimony at the head of Fay Gulch.

Joesting, 1943 (TDM 2), p. 16-17 -- Six-inch vein of moderately high-grade stibnite exposed in pit at head of Fay Cr.

Ebbley and Wright, 1948 (RI 4173), p. 37 -- Reopening a caved prospect in 1942 revealed a 6-in. vein of oxidized stibnite.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Lode stibnite present.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 8-9 -- Gold in all samples from stibnite prospect. One sample contained 9.2 ppm Au.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 7 -- Six-inch stibnite vein in schist reported to have been uncovered by small pit. Material on dump includes stibnite, cervantite, stibiconite, and kermesite [stibnite and secondary antimony minerals].

(Spring Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (9.85-10.15, 9.0-9.1)
MF-469, loc. 30 67°30'-67°31'N, 151°29'-151°32'W

Summary: Bedrock is schist. Gold was discovered in 1903. Production through 1937 was about 2,875 fine oz. worth about $59,500 and was from open cuts and drift mines. Mining in 1938 was reported and there probably has been some since World War II.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 314 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- Production, 1907-09, was worth $7,000.
p. 110 -- Claim 1 mi. from mouth yielded about $5,000 in 1907; too dry to work advantageously in 1908.
Smith and Mertie, 1930 (B 815), p. 333 -- Quotation from B 532, p. 109-110.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39-40 -- Considerable mining [from wording probably mainly prospecting] activity in 1930.
Reed, 1938, p. 119-121 -- Gold discovered in 1903. Bedrock is several kinds of schist. Total production through 1937 was about $59,500 [probably nearly all at old gold price; about 2,875 fine oz.]. Mining from open cuts and from shafts and drifts.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Recent placer gold mining.

(Summit Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (9.85-10.1, 9.2-9.3)
MF-469, loc. 29 67°31'N, 151°30'-151°32'W

Summary: Stream flows through various kinds of schist [calcareous schist unit of Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200)] from Mathews Dome to Wild Lake. Gravel coarse and angular. Gold (some coarse and some flour) on or near bedrock. Sporadic small-scale mining from 1904 until as recently as 1937. Includes reference to (Surprise Cr.).

Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38-39 -- Small boulder of float quartz "liberally spangled with gold" found in late summer of 1929.

Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39-40 -- Considerable mining activity in valley in 1930.

Reed, 1938, p. 116-119 -- Stream heads on Mathews Dome, where bedrock is largely greenstone schist with many quartz veins. Stream cut in various kinds of schist. Gravel is coarse and angular. Some of gold is very coarse; some is flour gold. All gold in lower 3 ft. of gravel and on bedrock. Gold discovered and first mined in 1904. Mining was sporadic and small scale through 1937 and extended (not continuously) from about 1,350 ft. to 6,900 ft. from Wild Lake.

(Swift Gulch) (Cr.) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (19.45-19.5, 9.1)
MF-469, loc. 41 — 67°29'N, 150°05'-150°06'W

Summary: A tributary of Hammond R.; heads in mineralized area east of Nolan Cr. An old high channel merged with that of Hammond R. Mining all by hand methods was between 1901 and 1912, in 1927, and possibly in other years when it was reported with that on Hammond R.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 100 -- Production in 1901 reported.
Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 — Mining in 1907.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 305 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Brooks, 1913 (B 542), p. 45 -- Mining in 1912.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1902-09, was worth $7,200.
p. 96-97 — Tributary of Hammond R. that heads oposite Smith and Fay Gulches.
Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 27 — Mining in 1927.
Reed, 1938, p. 56-57 -- Mined-out high channel ran into high channel of Hammond R.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 -- Was mined by hand methods. Gold is coarse and covered with a white mineral substance.

(Thompson Pup)

Gold, Silver

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 22

Wiseman (I9.1, 9.05)
67°29'N, 150°09'W

Summary: Small amounts of gold and silver in quartz veins near head of creek.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 8 -- Sample from thin quartz vein contained 5.8 ppm gold by one analysis and 0.97 ppm gold by another.

p. 12 -- 2.9 ppm silver with gold from a milky quartz vein near head of creek.

(Timber Cr.) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (8.4, 3.5) approx.(?)
67°11'N, 151°45'W approx. (?)

Summary: Probably was mining from river bars in early days. Location on stream not given.

Reed, 1938, p. 143 -- Said to be gold bearing and that a man could rock out $4 per day from river bars in the early days. No record of more recent mining.

(Tramway Bar) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (17.1, 1.9)
MF-462, loc. 58 67°05'N, 150°30'W

Summary: Gold-bearing gravel on bench cut on nonauriferous conglomerate and sandstone 80-100 ft. above Middle Fork of Koyukuk was mined sporadically on a small scale from 1900 or earlier until 1965 or later. Origin of gold is not known.

Schrader, 1900, p. 483 -- Bench placers on terrace about 80-100 ft. above river. Bedrock appears to be Kenai conglomerate and sandstone. Gravel coarse.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 98 -- One of the earliest gold discoveries in the district.

p. 100 -- Bench placers 80-100 ft. above river on conglomerate and sandstone bedrock. Gravel coarse and not locally derived.

p. 102 -- Production in 1900 was worth $5,000.

Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 291-292, 297 -- Preliminary to B 532.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $8,000.

p. 84-85 -- One of first known localities for placer gold in Koyukuk Valley; before 1890. Data essentially the same as in P 20, p. 100. Gold may have been introduced by Chapman Cr. Ditch brought water fro Mailbox Cr.

Reed, 1938, p. 145-147 -- Data from B 532, p. 84-85 summarized. Mining wa for a width of 50 ft. for 1 mi. along canyon wall. Conglomerate bedrock dips 20° NW. Coarse gold is scattered through gravel; fine, flaky gold is mainly on bedrock. Mining 1933-37 by ground sluicing and shovelling in. Origin of gold is a mystery.

Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 53 — Mining in 1939.

Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 47 — Mining in 1940.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Has been recent gold placer mining.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 3 -- Placer gold has been mined. Glacial erratics in gravel.

Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 159 -- Gravels rest on nonauriferous conglomerate and sandstone 80-100 ft. above Middle Fork of Koyukuk R. Was mined as recently as 1965.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- Gold-bearing gravel on bench cut on conglomerate and sandstone about 100 ft. above Middle Fork of Koyukuk has been mined sporadically for many years.

(Twelvemile Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (17.1-17.7, 3.7-3.8)
MF-469, loc. 54 67°11'-67°12'N, 150°24'-150°30'W

Summary: Bedrock is schist. Some rich ground has been mined, but work was very difficult because of water in gravel. There are both creek and bench placers. Production through 1909 was worth about $5,000; no data on more recent production. One hydraulic plant operated in 1937. Includes references to forks of Twelvemile Cr. and to (Potato Cr.).

Schrader, 1900, p. 485 -- Gold reported.
Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 102 -- Production, 1900-01, was worth $2,500.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $5,000.
p. 85 — Worked only casually.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 43 -- In 1934 there were rumors that a large tract of prospective placer ground was to be evaluated.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 46 -- Project noted above (B 868-A, p. 43) appears to have been abandoned in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 105-111 -- Bedrock is schist; altered igneous rock on mountain to south. In early days there was very remunerative hand mining that was handicapped by water in the gravels. High channels under benches 20 and 145 ft. above creek have been mined. In 1937 a bench with bedrock 14 ft. higher than creek bed was being hydraulicked. Attempts to mine deep channels were not successful. Mining on one of forks was reported, but no evidence was visible in 1937.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- Gravels said to contain a little gold, but it has been worked only occasionally.

(Twocent Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district

Wiseman (11.0, 9.0) approx.
67°30'N, 151°21'W approx.

Summary: Some gold reported.

Reed, 1938, p. 130 -- Prospectors said to have found two-cent pans of gravel.

(Union Gulch) (Cr.) — Gold

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (19.55, 8.4)
MF-469, loc. 44 — 67°27'N, 150°06'W

Summary: Drains mineralized area east of Nolan Cr. Coarse gold (a nugget worth $660, or about 32 oz. was found in 1901) mined in early 1900's. Production through 1909 was worth $35,000. Mining in 1934 and 1937 was reported.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 99-102 -- Gold discovered, 1901; a nugget was worth $660. Total production was worth $1,500.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 304 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1900-09, was worth $35,000.
p. 95 -- Drains mineralized area east of Nolan Cr. Coarse gold on one claim; discovered in 1901 and mined extensively in 1902.
Smith, 1936 (B 868-A), p. 42-43 -- Mining in 1934.
Reed, 1938, p. 59 -- Some mining of creek gravels in early days. Hand mining in 1937 had not reached the productive stage.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 -- Some coarse gold was recovered. Idle in 1974.

(Vermont Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district Wiseman (19.15-19.45, 9.35-9.5)
MF-469, loc. 40 67°31'N, 150°06'-150°09'W

Summary: Small tributary of Hammond R. that heads against a fork of Nolan Cr. in a mineralized area. Bedrock is phyllite, some mineralized with pyrite; quartz veinlets, one of which contains free gold and sulfides. Shallow creek gravels and deep (30-90 ft.) channel in valley of Hammond R. were mined from 1901 until as recently as 1969. Total production not known, but most have been worth many hundred thousands of dollars ($172,000 for 1901-09).

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 100 -- Reported to be producing in 1901.
Brooks, 1908 (B 345), p. 45 -- Mining in 1907.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 305-306 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 69 -- Production, 1901-09, was worth $172,000.
p. 97-98 -- Two headwater gulches head against Nolan Cr. drainage. Bedrock is phyllite, some of which is mineralized with pyrite; some quartz veinlets, one of which contained free gold and sulfides, along joints. Mining has been on claim at forks, on 2 claims on east fork, and on 2 claims below forks. Gold on west fork not in paying quantities. Lower part of course is in Hammond R. bench deposits, but gold probably came from Vermont Cr. Shallow creek gravels and deep frozen gravels near Hammond R. have been mined. Gold coarse and rounded; some nuggets worth more than $200 [about 10 fine oz.].
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 59 -- Mining in 1914
Brooks, 1918 (B 662), p. 59 -- Mining in 1916.
Smith, 1930 (B 810), p. 27 -- Mining in 1927.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 -- Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Mining in 1930.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45-46 -- Mining in 1935.
Reed, 1938, p. 55-56 -- Small tributary of Hammond R.; one fork heads against a fork of Nolan Cr. Present channel considered to have been worked out before 1937. Gold was on and in upper 4 in. of schist bedrock. Mined area ran about 13¢ per bedrock foot. Creek flows through a narrow canyon to a fairly broad valley cut in floor of Hammond R. valley. Channel 30-80 ft. deep (possibly an old channel of Hammond R.) was mined and said to run as high as $5 per bedrock foot.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Has been recent gold placer mining.
Cobb, 1973 (B 1374), p. 158 -- Major producer in Wiseman area.
p. 160 — One man mining in 1969.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 7 -- In lower part of creek frozen gravels 90 ft. deep were drift mined; gold coarse. In upper part of creek, creek gravels were mined by opencut methods.

(Vermont Dome)

Copper, Zinc (?)

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 24

Wiseman (18.6, 9.5)
67°31'N, 150°13'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stains and vein-quartz float with traces of copper and zinc; no zinc mineral is mentioned.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stains; bedrock is phyllite and siltstone unit of Devonian age.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 7 -- Vein quartz with traces of copper and zinc occurs as float.

Wannemaker & Wortman — Antimony

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (18.65, 8.65)
MF-469, loc. 21 — 67°28'N, 150°14'W

Summary: Stibnite vein in fissure whose walls are lined with terminated quartz crystals; fissure cuts across cleavage in phyllite. Sample of stibnite contains 58.3% Sb. See also Jones & Boyle.

Ebbley and Wright, 1948 (RI 4173), p. 38 -- Placer mining on south side of Smith Gulch uncovered a narrow vein of stibnite between terminated quartz crystals on fissure walls.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Stibnite present.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 8 -- Stibnite vein 3-4 in. wide exposed in trench. Vein appears to follow a fissure that cuts across cleavage in phyllite. Vein exposed about 8 ft. along strike. Chip sample contained 58.3% Sb.

(Washington Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 39

Wiseman (18.0, 9.55) approx.
67°31'N, 150°20'W approx.

Summary: Gold was discovered in 1902 and $5,000 worth (less than 250 fine oz.) mined by 1905, but all mining was small scale. None has been reported since 1904. Results of prospecting high gravels are not known.

Schrader, 1904 (P 20), p. 100 -- Gold discovered in 1902.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 292, 313 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 70 -- Production, 1903-05, was worth $5,000.
p. 108 -- Gold discovered in 1902. Coarse, smooth gold in gravels, but no serious mining.
Reed, 1938, p. 81-82 -- Has been minor mining in channel. High gravels on right limit were prospected, but results are not known.
Brosgé and Reiser, 1972 (P 709), p. 12 -- Gold present.
Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 7 -- About $5,000 worth of gold produced by 1909, but recoveries were not high enough to make mining attractive.

(Wild Lake)

Copper

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 13

Wiseman (9.65, 8.75)
67°30'N, 151°34'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stains.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stains; bedrock is calcareous schist unit of Devonian age.

(Wild R.) (Cr.)

Gold

Koyukuk district

Wiseman (9.7-11.5, 7.2-9.3)
67°24'-67°31'N, 151°17'-151°33'W

Summary: Mining or prospecting reported in many years between 1904 and 1940 probably was on tributaries rather than main stream. See also: (Birch Cr.), (Jay Cr.), (Lake Cr.), (Rye Cr.), (Spring Cr.), (Surprise Cr.).

Brooks, 1905 (B 259), p. 30 — Rich placers reported to have been found in 1904.
Brooks, 1915 (B 622), p. 59 -- Mining in 1914; [probably was on tributaries].
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 -- Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39-40 -- Mining [probably mainly prospecting] in 1930.
Smith, 1933 (B 844-A), p. 39 -- Mining in 1931.
Smith, 1934 (B 857-A), p. 36 -- Mining in 1932 handicapped by damaging floods in middle of season.
Smith, 1934 (B 864-A), p. 40-41 -- Mining in 1933.
Smith, 1937 (B 880-A), p. 45-46 -- Mining in 1935.
Smith, 1938 (B 897-A), p. 54 -- Mining in 1936.
Smith, 1941 (B 926-A), p. 52 -- Mining in 1939 on tributaries.
Smith, 1942 (B 933-A), p. 47 -- Mining in 1940.

(Wilson Cr.)

Gold (?)

Koyukuk district

Wiseman
SE1/4SE1/4 quad.

Summary: Prospects, but no paying quantities of gold, reported.

Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 107 -- Prospects, but not in paying quantities.
Reed, 1938, p. 162 -- Reference to B 532, p. 107.

(Wiseman) Copper

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 19

Wiseman (19.35, 7.7)
67°25'N, 150°08'W

Summary: Trace amounts of chalcopyrite and chrysocolla in sample of quartz and gypsum. Quartz and gypsum in narrow veins in mica schist.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stains; bedrock is schist and marble unit of Devonian (?) age.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8262), p. 9 -- Trace amounts of chalcopyrite and chrysocolla in grab samples of float quartz and dogtooth spar gypsum. Narrow veins of quartz and dogtooth spar in mica schist.

(Wiseman Cr.) Gold

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 43

Wiseman (18.6-19.0, 8.4-9.0)
67°27'-67°29'N, 150°10'-150°14'W

Summary: Small creek in a wide valley filled with 200-300 or more feet of gravel, sand, and silt. Prospect shafts and long cuts near valley wall found only small amounts of flour gold. Reports of mining on Wiseman Cr. are probably to unsuccessful prospecting or to mining on Nolan Cr., the major (and very productive) tributary of Wiseman Cr. See also (Nolan Cr.)

Schrader, 1900, p. 485 -- Gold reported.
Brooks, 1905 (B 259), p. 30 -- Workable placers reported, 1904.
Maddren, 1910 (B 442), p. 300-301 -- Preliminary to B 532.
Maddren, 1913 (B 532), p. 91-92 -- Small creek in wide valley filled with 200-300 ft. of gravel, sand, and silt. Prospect shaft sunk in 1908-09 was 260 ft. deep; it bottomed in mixed gravel and fragments of black, slaty country rock; a little gold, but not enough to encourage drift mining. Another shaft 335 ft. deep and a pipe driven another 30 ft. did not hit bedrock.
Smith, 1932 (B 824), p. 38 -- Mining in 1929.
Smith, 1933 (B 836), p. 39 -- Mining in 1930.
Reed, 1938, p. 60-62 -- Geologic data about the same as in B 532, p. 91-92. From 1924 to 1929 a company built a 3-mi.-long ditch and made 2 cuts trying to find a deep channel under a moraine next to the west side of the valley. Only a little flour gold was found and the project was abandoned in 1929.
Smith, 1939 (B 910-A), p. 56 -- Mining in 1937.
Smith, 1939 (B 917-A), p. 55 -- Mining in 1938.

Unnamed occurrence — Copper

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (17.55, 6.1)
MF-469, loc. 17 — 67°19'N, 150°25'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stains.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stains; occurrence is at contact between schist unit and schist and marble unit, both of Devonian (?) age.

Unnamed occurrence — Copper, Zinc (?)

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (19.15, 7.1)
67°23'N, 150°10'W

Summary: Small bleb of bornite in quartz veinlet. Zinc was probably determined by spectrographic analysis only.

Mulligan, 1974 (IC 8626), p. 9 -- Traces of copper and zinc in quartz veinlets in roches montonées of dolomite and limestone. Only metallic mineral mentioned is a small bleb of bornite.

Unnamed occurrences

Koyukuk district

Copper

Wiseman (8.85-8.9, 8.45-8.55)
67°29'N, 151°41'W

Summary: Sulfides and malachite in vein quartz.

Chipp, 1972 (GC 25), samples 129, 130 -- Sulfides and malachite in vein quartz.

Unnamed occurrence

Koyukuk district

Copper

Wiseman (10.0, 8.85)
67°30'N, 151°31'W

Summary: Malachite in vein quartz.

Chipp, 1972 (GC 25), sample 139 -- Malachite in vein quartz.

Unnamed occurrence — Copper

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (8.45, 9.0)
MF-469, loc. 12 — 67°30'N, 151°45'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stain.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stain; bedrock is phyllite and siltstone unit of Devonian age.

Unnamed occurrence — Copper

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (7.6, 8.7)
MF-469, loc. 11 — 67°30'N, 151°52'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stain beneath a thrust plate of Skagit Limestone.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stain; occurrence is in conglomerate of black phyllite and slate unit beneath thrust block of Skagit Limestone (both Devonian and roughly contemporaneous).

Unnamed occurrence — Copper

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (5.0, 9.25)
MF-469, loc. 5 — 67°32'N, 152°16'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite in faulted Skajit Limestone.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) — Copper sulfides and malachite stain; bedrock is Skajit Limestone (Devonian) in area of thrusts and a steep fault.

Unnamed occurrence — Copper

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (10.3, 9.65)
MF-469, loc. 14 — 67°32'N, 151°27'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stain.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stain; bedrock is calcareous schist of Devonian age.

Unnamed occurrences	Copper
Koyukuk district	Wiseman (10.15, 9.6) 67°32'N, 151°30'W

Summary: Bornite and malachite in vein quartz.

Chipp, 1972 (GC 25), samples 116, 117 -- Bornite and malachite in vein quartz.

Unnamed occurrence — Copper

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (6.4, 9.6)
MF-469, loc. 6 — 67°33'N, 152°04'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stain near fault.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stain; occurrence at fault contact between dark-gray limestone of phyllite and siltstone unit and Skajit Limestone (both Devonian).

Unnamed occurrence

Copper

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 7

Wiseman (6.8, 10.0)
67°34'N, 151°59'W

Summary: Copper sulfides and malachite stain in conglomerate near fault.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stain; occurrence in conglomerate of black phyllite and slate unit near fault contact with Skajit Limestone (both Devonian).

Unnamed occurrence — Copper

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (0.4, 11.8)
MF-469, loc. 1 — 67°40'N, 152°57'W

Summary: Copper sulfide and malachite stain.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides and malachite stain; bedrock is slate and phyllite unit (Devonian).

Unnamed occurrence — Copper, Lead

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (9.5, 9.4)
67°32'N, 151°35'W

Summary: Malachite and galena in vein-quartz stockwork.

Chipp, 1972 (GC 25), sample 124 -- Minor malachite and galena in vein-quartz stockwork.

Unnamed occurrence

Copper, Lead

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 8

Wiseman (7.35, 10.4)
67°35'N, 151°54'W

Summary: Copper sulfides, galena, and malachite in quartz vein below thrust.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Copper sulfides, galena, and malachite stain; occurrence is in quartz vein in phyllite and siltstone unit below thrust plate of Skajit Limestone (both Devonian).

Unnamed occurrence — Lead

Koyukuk district — Wiseman (10.05, 8.8)
67°30'N, 151°30'W

Summary: Tetrahedrite in vein quartz.

Chipp, 1972 (GC 25), sample 138 -- Tetrahedrite and limonite in sample of vein quartz.

Unnamed occurrence

Lead

Koyukuk district
MF-469, loc. 16

Wiseman (14.6, 10.35)
67°34'N, 150°39'W

Summary: Galena in quartz vein.

Brosgé and Reiser, 1960 (OF 200) -- Galena in quartz vein in slate, phyllite, and siltstone unit of Middle (?) Devonian age.

Synonyms, Claim Names, Operators, and Owners

Many mines and prospects have undergone changes in both their own names and in the names of their operators and owners. All names that appear in the cited references appear in this summary either in the first section as occurrence names or in this as synonyms. Descriptions of placer deposits commonly give little information on the location of individual mines or claims, so the names of all operators and owners of placer mines and claims are in this section with a notation to refer to the description of the stream that was mined or prospected.

Alaska-Chandalar Mining Co. -- see Little Squaw
Anderson -- see (Tobin Cr.)
Birch -- see (Tobin Cr.)
(Boar Cr.) -- see (Boer Gulch)
Bonanza -- see Eneveloe

(Bore Cr.) -- see (Boer Gulch)
Buckley -- see (Little Squaw Cr.)
Carlson(, Amero) & Buckley -- see (Little Squaw Cr.)
Carlson & Freshman -- see (Tobin Cr.)
Chandalar Gold Mining & Milling Co. -- see Mikado

Chandalar Mining Co. -- see Little Squaw
Christensen -- see (Gold Cr.), (Jim Pup), (Wakeup Cr.)
Creecy -- see (Gold Cr.)
Eaton & Kelly -- see (Mule Cr.)
Edwards -- see (Big Jim Cr., trib. Twin Lakes)

Ellington -- see (Myrtle Cr.)
Erickson, Dodge & Glynn -- see (King Cr.)
(Feebee Cr.) -- see (Phoebe Cr.)
First Chance -- see Eneveloe
Gold King -- see (Big Cr.)

(Gold Myrtle Cr.) -- see (Myrtle Cr.)
Haslem and associates -- see (Myrtle Cr.)
Haslem & Doherty -- see (Myrtle Cr.)
Haynes & Griffin -- see Gold King
Hiltner -- see (Bettles R.)

Horner & Horner -- see (Gold Cr.)
Kelleher -- see (California Cr.), (Gold Cr.), (Jim Pup)
Kelly -- see (Slate Cr.)
Kelly & Eaton -- see (Willow Cr.)
Leonard -- see (Gold Cr.), (Gus Cr.)

Last Chance -- see Eneveloe
Little Mikado -- see Mikado
Little Squaw Mining Co -- see Little Squaw, Mikado
Manglas -- see (Butte Cr.), (Lake Cr.)
Manglas & Ness -- see (Gold Cr.)

Marr -- see (Myrtle Cr.)
Mello -- see (Little Squaw Cr.)
Miller and associates -- see (Sheep Cr., trib. Koyukuk R., Middle Fork)
Moon -- see (Bettles R.), (Garnet Cr.)
Neck -- see (Kelly's Pup), (Myrtle Cr.)

Neck & Kelly -- see (Spruce Cr.)
Newton (& Yasuda) -- see (Big Cr.)
O'Keefe -- see (Dennys Gulch)
Owens & Bowman -- see (Crab Cr.)
Repo & Schwaesdall -- see (Myrtle Cr.)

Richardson -- see (Crab Cr.)
Richlew -- see (Emory Cr.)
Rooney -- see (Lake Cr.)
(Shady Cr.) -- see (Gus Cr.)
(Shamrock Cr.) -- see (Butte Cr.)

Smith -- see (Little Squaw Cr.)
(Snowdon Cr.) -- see (Snowden Cr.)
Spinks and associates -- see (Myrtle Cr.)
(Squaw Cr.) -- see (Little Squaw Cr.)
(Suklak Cr.) -- see (Big Jim Cr., trib. Twin Lakes)

Terrel & Terrel -- see (Bettles R.), (Garnet Cr.)
Tobin -- see Mikado
Weinert -- see (Slate Cr.)
Wilcox, Miller (& Collins) -- see (Linda Cr.)
Woodchuck -- see Eneveloe

American Koyukuk Gold Mining Co. -- see (Wiseman Cr.)
Angelich & Kovich -- see (Twelvemile Cr.)
Anglich -- see (Hammond R.)
Bassi & Milian -- see (Minnie Cr.)
Boyle -- see (Smith Cr.)

Brady -- see (Hammond R.)
Buchan -- see (Jay Cr.)
(Buckeye Gulch) -- see (Hammond R.)
Butrovich and others -- see (Lake Cr.)
Calhoun -- see (Smith Cr.)

Candle -- see (Washington Cr.)
Chappell -- see (Nolan Cr.)
Collins -- see (Hammond R.)
Detroit Mining Co. -- see (Hammond R.)
Dow (& Chappell) -- see (Archibald Gulch)

Dow & Co. -- see (Archibald Gulch)
Duffy -- see (Mascot Cr.)
(Flat Cr.) -- see (Birch Cr.)
Gamblin & Ferguson -- see (Smith Creek Dome)
(Goldbottom Gulch) -- see (Hammond R.)

Harvey -- see (Clara Gulch)
Harvey & Co. -- see (Hammond R.)
Haslem and associates -- see (Nolan Cr.)
Holmgren -- see (Lake Cr.)
Hope -- see (Spring Cr.)

Hurley -- see (Smith Cr.)
Ikovich -- see (Mascot Cr.)
Irish -- see (Twelvemile Cr.)
Johnson Bros. -- see (Colorado Cr.)
Jones and associates -- see Jones & Boyle

Jones, White & O'Leary -- see (Smith Cr.)
Kelley, Foley & Burke -- see (Hammond R.)
Kelly & Davy -- see (Hammond R.)
(Kelly's Gulch) -- see (Kelly Gulch)
(Kelly's Mistake Cr.) -- see (Kelly Gulch)

Kleffinz -- see (Twelvemile Cr.)
Knorr -- see (Mascot Cr.)
Kovick & Spinks -- see (Twelvemile Cr.)
(Koyukuk R., North Fork) -- see (Mascot Cr.)
Laane -- see (Emma Cr.)

Larsen & Jensen -- see (Jay Cr.), (Lake Cr.)
Lawson -- see (Minnie Cr.)
Le Boyteau -- see (Nolan Cr.)
Leichman -- see (Jay Cr.)
Mangles -- see (Lake Cr.)

Marsand and associates -- see (Porcupine Cr.)
Marsand & Penny -- see (Spring Cr.)
Mathews & Perry -- see (Spring Cr.)
Matthews -- see (Jay Cr.)
(Mecklenberg Cr.) -- see (Colorado Cr.)

(Mettenberg Cr.) -- see (Colorado Cr.)
(Mettenpherg Cr.) -- see (Colorado Cr.)
(Midnight Dome) -- see Ferguson
Murphy -- see (Lake Cr.)
Neck -- see (Porcupine Cr.)

Ness & Marsand -- see (Hammond R.)
O'Brien, Healy & Dennison -- see (Lake Cr.)
O'Keefe -- see (Porcupine Cr.)
Pendleton -- see (Porcupine Cr.)
Pingel & Co. -- see (Nolan Cr.)

(Potato Cr.) -- see (Twelvemile Cr.)
Rooney -- see (Lake Cr.)
(Rosie Cr.) -- see (Rose Cr.)
Rowden -- see (Nolan Cr.)
Rue -- see (Birch Cr.), (Jay Cr.)

Silver King -- see (Michigan Cr.)
Sirr -- see (Birch Cr.), (Spring Cr.)
(Sixtymile R.) -- see (Fool Cr.)
Spinks & Irish -- see (Hammond R.)
Spinks & Marsan -- see (Twelvemile Cr.)

Standish -- see (Nolan Cr.)
Standish Bros. -- see (Porcupine Cr.)
Stanich & Stanich -- see (Porcupine Cr.)
Stanich & Ulen -- see (Nolan Cr.)
(Steep Cr.) -- see (Hammond R.)

Suckik -- see (Tramway Bay)
(Surprise Cr.) -- see (Summit Cr.)
(Surr Cr.) -- see (Sirr Cr.)
Swift -- see (Jay Cr.)
Swift & Smith -- see (Lake Cr.)

Tobin -- see (Jay Cr.)
Tobuck & Dow -- see (Nolan Cr.)
Ulen -- see (Nolan Cr.)
Wanamaker -- see (Nolan Cr.), (Smith Cr.)
Wanamaker, Allen & Eaton -- see (Smith Cr.)

Wanamaker & Hurley -- see (Smith Cr.)
Watts -- see (Union Gulch)
Watts, Harvey & Neck -- see (Hammond R.)
Wilcox & Miller -- see (Sawyer Gulch)
Williams -- see (Nolan Cr.)

Wilson -- see (Emma Cr.)
(Wiseman Cr. Canyon) -- see (Wiseman)
Wooll & Welch -- see(Nolan Cr.)
Workman -- see (Nolan Cr.)

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