

CANADIAN CREEK
CARIBOO MINING DISTRICT
BARKERVILLE, B.C.
CANADA

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A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE
CARIBOO DISTRICT

(This is taken directly from the Geological Survey of Canada Annual Report Volume 2 Part 2 1887-1888.)

The Cariboo district, (this term is here used in a restricted sense, being applied to the mining region, and not to the much more extensive electoral district of the same name.) entered by the miners in 1860, has ever since produced the greater part of the gold in the Province. It has proved to be one of the best 'placer mining camps' ever discovered, and though most of the heavy runs of gold on bedrock, so far found, may now be considered as worked out, its capability as a field for placer-mining of one kind or other, is by no means exhausted, and the very limited area within which some of the richest finds have occurred, encourages the belief that no great difficulty will eventually be found in tracing these alluvial deposits to their sources.

The fifty-third parallel of north latitude passes through the centre of the Cariboo mining district, which may be described as a mountainous region, but is perhaps rather to be regarded as the remnant of a great high-level plateau, with an average elevation of from 5000 to 5500 feet, dissected by innumerable streams which flow from it in every direction, but all eventually reach branches of the Fraser River. These streams, falling rapidly about their sources over rocky beds, descend into great V-shaped valleys, and, with the lessening slope, the rock becomes concealed by gravel deposits, which increase in thickness and extent till the valleys become U-shaped or flat bottomed, and little swampy glades are formed, through which the stream flows tortuously and with gentle current. The steep-sloping banks of the valleys are densely covered with coniferous forest, of which comparatively little has been destroyed by fire, owing to the dampness of the climate at this great altitude. The surface of the broken plateau above is often diversified by open tracts, affording good pasture in summer; and the whole country is more or less thickly covered by drift or detrital matter, concealing the greater part of the surface of the rocky substratum.

As in all new gold-mining districts, the shallower placer deposits, and gravels in the present stream-courses first attracted attention, but with the experience of California and Australia, it was not long before the 'deep-diggings' were found to be the most profitable. Williams and Lightning creeks have, so far, yielded the greater part of the gold of Cariboo. They were known from the first to be rich, but have been found specially suited for deep work, in having a hard deposit of boulder-clay beneath the beds of the present water courses, which prevents the access of much of the superficial water to the workings below.

Overview (continued)

By regular mining operations, the rocky bottom of the valley is followed beneath fifty to 150 feet of overlying clays and gravels, the course of the ancient stream being traceable by the polished rocks of its bed, and the coarse gravel and boulders which have filled its channel. In the hollow of the rocky channel the richest 'lead' of gold is usually found, but in following the rock-surface laterally, side-ground, rich enough to pay well, is generally discovered for a greater or less width. The old stream-courses of the Cariboo district are found to have pursued very much the same directions that their present representatives follow, crossing often from side to side of the valley with different flexures, and occasionally running through below a point of drift material projecting into the modern channel, but never, I believe, actually leaving the old valley or running across the modern drainage system, as is so often the case in the deep placers of California and Australia.

The most important deep work was carried out in the old pre-glacial and buried channels of Williams and Lightning creeks, where it has now practically almost ceased. As the methods employed are, however, of interest in illustration of the mode of occurrence of the richer gold deposits, and may yet be applied to other valleys even as a general description of this class of mining, and is substantially the same with that given in the previous publication on the mines of British Columbia, and refers particularly to the work in progress at the time of my visit to Cariboo in 1876.

To reach the buried channel, on which it is generally impossible to sink directly through the superposed loose and watery materials, a shaft is usually sunk at the lower, or downstream end of the claim, on the sloping side of the valley, where, after having gone through a moderate depth of clay or gravel, the slaty rock of the district is reached. The shaft is then continued through this, till a depth supposed to be sufficient is attained, when a drift is started at right angles to the course of the valley, and if the right depth has been chosen, - either by rough estimation, or calculation based on that required in other neighbouring workings- the old channel is struck in such a way as to enable the subterranean water collecting in from the whole upper part of the claim, to be pumped to the surface of the shaft. On driving out of the slate rock, however, into the gravel, so much water is frequently met with that the pumps are mastered, rendering necessary a cessation of work till the latter part of the season, or the application of more powerful machinery. When the drift is not found to be at a sufficient depth to cut the bottom of the old channel, it is generally necessary to close it, and after continuing the shaft to a greater depth, to drive out again. The old channel, once reached, and cleared of water, is followed up its slope by the workings, to the upper part of the claim, and where paying side-ground occurs this is also opened. .../3

Overview (continued)

The richest pay is generally obtained in the actual channel of the old stream, but where this is much contacted the force of the water is often found to have swept the gold away to those places where its width is greater. The harder rocks still preserve their polished and water-worn forms, but most of the slates are rotten and crumbling, to a considerable depth, and in cleaning up in the bottom, a thickness of one to two feet is frequently taken out with the pick and shovel, and sent up to the surface with the overlying gravel, for treatment. In the side-work, as in the central channel, the greater part of the gold is found lying directly on the 'bed-rock', though in some cases, particularly on Williams Creek, paying layers occur in the gravel several feet above it. The side-ground is worked up from the channel in successive benches parallel to it.

The lowest layers of gravel generally contain many large boulders of quartz and slaty fragments not much water-worn, which must have come down the hill-sides; the appearance being that of deposit by torrential waters to a depth of four to six feet in the channel, above which the gravel is generally better rounded, and more evenly spread, though still mixed with clayey matter.

In consequence of the unconsolidated nature of the gravel, the pressure on the supports of the workings is often excessive. The sets of timber are, in some places, only a few inches apart, and the whole of the workings have, in some cases, to be lined with complete lagging. The timber used is usually massive, being from one to two feet in average thickness, and consisting of the spruce of the country, simply barked and sawn into lengths. Its cost delivered to the mine at the date mentioned, was eight cents per running foot, all suitable sizes being taken at the same rate. The lagging, which is merely split out, four feet long, five inches wide, and two thick, cost seven dollars a hundred pieces. With every precaution, the timbers are frequently crushed by the pressure, or the uprights even forced downward into the slate. Where large boulders are removed from the sides, or 'slum' is found, spruce brush requires to be extensively used behind the lagging, and in many places the water streams from the roof like a heavy shower of rain.

The whole of such deep workings were, as a rule, annually filled with water at the time of the spring floods, and it was sometimes not till late in the summer or autumn that the pumps again acquired mastery.

On Williams Creek, on which the towns of Barkerville and Richfield are situated, the chief workings have been in a space of about two miles and three-quarter in length. In this the deep channel has been worked through, and also as much of the side-ground as would pay at the time at which the mining took place.

Overview (continued)

Many of the lateral creeks and gullies here have paid remarkably well; and the hill-sides, in some places to a height of a hundred feet or more, have proved to be sufficiently rich for the hydraulic method of working, which is now profitably carried on. Though Williams Creek has produced in the aggregate the greatest amount of gold, Lightning Creek showed for a time a larger annual yield.

'The Canon' between Barkerville and Richfield divides Williams Creek into two parts. For about half-a-mile above it, the ground was shallow, and has been worked open to bed-rock. Further up, deep drifting was practiced in former years and hydraulic work is now carried on. Below 'The Canon' all work has been deep, in the old channel, although 'pay streaks' were sometimes found after getting down about twenty feet. These were usually disregarded in early days. In the Cameron claim, however, half-a-mile below Barkerville, the dirt paid nearly to the surface, and was worked in stages from below after the old channel had been cleared out. The workings were about sixty feet deep at Barkerville, only thirty-five feet at the former site of Cameronton, and at the Ballarat claim-three-fourths of a mile below Barkerville-eighty feet. This is one of the lowest claims in which the old channel has been bottomed, and most of the gold obtained was light and scaly, the valley is here wide, the present stream turning abruptly to the west, while a wide, low hollow, known as Pleasant Valley, runs off in the opposite direction, to Antler Creek. It is supposed by many, that the main channel of the ancient water-course turns off in this direction, but owing to the great quantity of water and loose character of the ground, neither this nor the present valley of Williams Creek below the Ballarat, has yet been proved, though much money has been expended in the attempt. The Lane and Kurtz Company went to great expense in importing machinery and erected very complete works some years ago, but did not succeed in proving their ground, and have since abandoned the attempt. The place at which this work was carried on is known as 'The Meadows,' the valley here opening out and becoming wide and flat-bottomed. The Company held a concession covering about four miles in length of the valley, but succeeded in reaching a depth of 125 feet only, and in drifting out found that they were still too high for the deep channel, while the volume of water was greater than their pumps could master.

In Cariboo district, even to the present time, the prices of labour and supplies have never been lowered to a point at which it would be profitable to work any but the richer deposits, which in the nature of things bear a small proportion to those capable of yielding a moderate or small amount of gold; and in working over the deep ground in early days much was left that would even now pay handsomely, but cannot be found or reached on account of the treacherous nature of the moved ground, filled with old timbering and water.

Overview (continued)

On both Williams and Lightning creeks, but particularly the former, there must be a great quantity of gold in ground of medium richness even yet. To render this gold available, however, and to prove successfully the lower and more difficult parts of the valleys, greater and more exact engineering knowledge, better and larger machinery, and, above all, cheaper labour and supplies, dependent on greater facilities of transport, such as would result from railway connection, are required.

In the above general notes on Cariboo district, Williams and Lightning creeks have been particularly referred to as exemplifying the conditions there found, and the methods employed in working the old deep channels. These two creeks have, besides, yielded by far the greater quantity of the gold, and on them the pre-glacial channels have been found to be continuous, and though deep, specially adapted for working. Underground drifting on old channels has, however, been practiced, as well as several other creeks, of which Keithly, Harvey, Grouse and Mosquito creeks have been specially mentioned. There are besides a number of creeks which have yielded much gold by surface work or in open sinkings of moderate depth, portions of which still remain, which it is confidently believed by miners would prove rich in deep ground if properly explored. Antler, Cunningham, and Jack-of-Clubs creeks with Willow River are supposed to be specially promising from this point of view, and though attempts have been made from time to time to test deep ground on several of these, it has not yet been successfully accomplished. On Antler Creek, in particular, the Nason Company has been at work with this object for a number of years and has not yet abandoned the project.

EXCERPS FROM THE JOHNSON UGLOW REPORT - 1926Canadian Creek

Canadian Creek is a short creek between French and Grouse Creek and flows northeast into Pleasant Valley creek. One branch heads on the northeast slope of Mount Proserpine; the branch coming from the southeast heads near some small ponds on Grouse Creek flats, which are also in part drained by another stream, flowing into Pleasant Valley Creek. There is a rock ridge 300 feet high lying between the creeks, so that the valley of Canadian Creek is bounded by rock rims. The valley bottom, however, is broad and is for the most part drift-filled to a considerable depth. In the lower part, at a point 3000 feet up from the junction with Pleasant Valley Creek, there is a marked increase in the grade of the creek. The steep gradient continues for 1300 feet, in which distance the creek has a total fall of 100 feet and flows for part of the distance over bedrock. There is a high bank of boulder clay on the west side of the creek along the steepest part and beneath the bank is a buried channel somewhat deeper than the present channel. There may also be a buried channel on the east side. An unusual feature of the creek is that, as exposed in the old hydraulic pit, there are large irregular masses of hard calcareous tufa or limestone resting on the true bedrock and intermingled with the bedrock gravels. The limestone contains numerous impressions of wood and is probably post-glacial in age, but may be Pleistocene. It has been formed by deposition of lime from water flowing beneath the surface and down the valley of the creek. Limestone beds in place occur higher up in Grouse Creek valley and form a possible source of lime. Deposition from the ground water was probably caused by the marked change in the grade of the creek, which permitted release of pressure and aeration of the water- for the deposits are near the surface- a process which is known to caused deposition of lime, for it is more soluble in cold water than in warm water. The lower part of the creek for 1500 feet above the junction with Pleasant Valley Creek has a low gradient, but the valley is drift-filled and the bedrock gradient may be nearly as great as in the steep part of the creek. The sudden change in grade of the bedrock channel of the creek-for it, as well as the present channel, is not evenly graded- may indicate ice erosion of the bedrock in the upper creek, because the steep part does not appear to be due to exceptional hardness of the rock. As an alternative explanation, it may be that Pleasant Valley was deepened, at some point, faster than Canadian.

Johnson (continued)

Mining on the creek by drifting was carried on by the Clear Grit Company for over twenty years prior to 1892. The shaft is located 100 feet below the lower flush dam and is said to have been 60 or 70 feet deep. In 1892 it was reported that another channel 40 feet west of the one that was being mined had been discovered, and a shaft was sunk on the hill on the west side of the creek 350 feet below the Clear Grit shaft, for the purpose of mining the channel. The shaft was equipped with a steam pump and was sunk partly in bedrock. Judging by the mine dump, some drifting was done from the bottom of the shaft, but the work was continued only for a short time. In 1899 the Slocan Cariboo Mining and Development Company, of which HT Windt was manager, secured two leases on the creek and purchased the Clear Grit (Crown granted) claim below the Clear Grit ground. In 1900 hydraulicing was begun and was continued for three or four seasons. A recovery of 38.5 ounces of gold in 1902 was reported. Water was obtained by a short ditch from the dam in the wide, upper part of the creek and only a small supply under a head of about 100 feet was available at the hydraulic pit. In 1902 an additional supply was obtained from Grouse creek, which, however, was not sufficient to permit of hydraulicking throughout the dry season. A cut about 300 feet long and 5 to 15 feet deep was made in the bedrock in the lower part of the hydraulic pit and into the bank of boulder clay and gravels 40 to 80 feet high on the west side of the pit, but the deep channel was not reached, an attempt was then made to extend the pit upstream along the bedrock bench toward the Clear Grit ground, but the numerous glacial drift boulders and large masses of limestone on the bedrock, as well as the small water supply, proved serious difficulties. In 1904 a tunnel was run for about 300 feet from near the head of the hydraulic pit towards the Clear Grit ground, but apparently no good pay was found and the work was not continued. Some prospecting was also done from the Miller shaft, 83 feet deep, below the Clear Grit ground. In 1905 and 1906 the company, then under the management of H McMasters, attempted to sink a shaft in the flat above the Clear Grit ground and below the upper dam for the purpose of mining the deep channel by drifting, but failed in their attempts because of the underground pressure of water and mud. In 1908, the property being held by Alfred Ansley as trustee, another shaft 200 feet downstream was sunk about 80 feet to bedrock, and drift mining, under the management of HH Jones was carried on for one or two seasons.

CANADIAN CREEK
A CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

The written history of the work and the results are available from the reports of the Ministry of Mines of BC. Comments from other sources are added to the yearly entry to provide some form of continuity.

1874-1881

General Interest:

The gold deposits of British Columbia are found in bars left bare by falling streams, in the beds and banks of rivers, on benches high above the water level, in gulches and far down beneath the surface of the ground in the beds of ancient water courses.

Deep diggings of immense value were found

The only information found for this period was in an addendum to the mining statistics for 1880.

Canadian Creek:

One company was taking out gold. Two men worked for a day rate of \$4.00. A shaft was dug on a creek claim. Gold was valued at \$16.00 per oz. The yield for the year was \$500.00.

No other activity was listed from 1874 through 1871.

Statistics for the next few years were an amalgamation of Grouse and Canadian Creek.

1882-1883

Nine companies worked three seasons. There were three creek claims and six hill claims. Fifteen sluice systems and one hydraulic pit were in operation. Gold prices were \$16.50. The estimated yield for the seasons were \$42,000.00

1884

There is no indication of companies working. Claims worked were three creek, two bench, and four hill. The methods of recovery were, four sluices, four hydraulic operations, one tunnel with one waterwheel. Gold was valued at \$15.75 oz, with a declaration of \$9800.00

1885

Number of companies unknown. Claims worked were, three creek, two hill, using one sluice and four hydraulic operations. Gold was valued at \$16.50 oz with a recovery of \$8000.00

1886

Four companies were listed this year. There were two creek claims, and two hill. Listed were one sluice operation, four hydraulic, and two shafts were sunk. Gold was valued at \$16.00 oz with recoveries listed at \$9000.00

1887

Nine companies were busy this year. Work was done on three creek claims, two bench and four hill. Two rockers, three sluices and four hydraulic operations. Gold was valued at \$16.00 oz with recoveries listed at \$4000.00

1888

A decrease to eight companies. The workings were three creek claims, one bench and four hill. There were four sluicing operations and four hydraulic. Gold was at \$16.00 oz and returned \$3500.00

1889

A busy year with twelve companies working on four creek and three hill claims, plus a quartz claim. There was one hydraulic operation, two shafts and a tunnel dug. One rocker and four sluicing operations were used, along with one waterwheel. Gold was listed at \$17.50 oz and an \$8000.00 recovery reported.

1890

Only five companies reported working this year. Operations included two creek claims, one bench and two hill claims. One tunnel was worked on. Two sluicing and two hydraulic systems were used. Gold was valued at \$16.00 oz produced \$3000.00

1891

Another increase in activity this year. Nine companies worked five creek and four hill claims. There were five sluicing operations, three hydraulic and one shaft was dug. Gold values were \$26.00 oz with a recovery of \$5500.

1892

Eight companies were busy this year. They worked five creek claims, three hill, one shaft and one tunnel. There were four sluicing and two hydraulic operations. Gold was valued at \$16.00 oz and recovery totaled \$6500.00

The Clear Grit Co of Canadian Creek have discovered what they suppose to be a large river channel, entirely independent of the present water courses, and parallel to that which they have been working with varying success for the past twelve years, note since 1874. The new found channel, contains paying gravel thirty feet in depth, but the width is not ascertained.

Mr George Ferguson has formed a company and is now sinking on the ground adjoining. Should he succeed in finding similar pay gravel to that discovered in the Clear Grit ground, he considers the find to be of more importance than the discovery of Williams Creek

1893

Eight companies were busy this year. Working two creek and six hill claims. There were three sluicing and three hydraulic operations. Gold was valued at \$15.50 oz with \$7000.00 declared

1894

A slight decrease to seven companies this year. Workings were on three creek claims and four hill claims. Operations were three sluicing and two hydraulic and one shaft. Gold values were \$16.00 oz with \$5500.00 recovered.

1895

No companies listed this year. Work was done on four creek claims, two hill and one shaft. There were four sluicing and two hydraulic operations. Gold was valued at \$16.00 oz and \$7000.00 was recovered.

1896

There seems to be some relationship between Grouse Creek and Canadian Creek headwaters are close together.

1897-1900

No activity listed

A note from the 1900 report:

CARIBOO DEEPS LTD - HEC Carry, Managing Director.

"The properties held by this company are situated at the head of Canadian Creek. (on Nugget Gulch and on upper Antler Creek)"

Another note states " on Antler Creek look for soft bedrock"

Personal comment- Where was the Waverly Hydraulic Co. on Grouse Creek? According to reports it was down toward the flats at the junction of Pleasant Valley creek and Grouse creek. The only relationship to Canadian creek would be the water source at the headwaters. Should one check the hill sides and try looking for the channel? Not the Waverly channel because there is not any relationship to Canadian creek. But then, there was the OLD Waverly workings.

1901

The Slocan-Cariboo Mining and Development Co. "has purchased the old Clear Grit Real Estate claim."

The company has five claims on Canadian Creek (two of which, known as the Clear Grit and the Miller claims, are Crown granted) and three half mile leases. Having tested the former two claims it was decided to work them by hydraulicing, to accomplish which was necessary to open them up by cutting through the bedrock on the lower lease for about three hundred feet in length with an average width of six feet, the greatest depth being sixteen feet. Work on this cut was started last season, and had been advanced sufficiently by the latter end of June, 1901,, to enable us to start piping into the west bank (under which an ancient channel is supposed to exist), in a direct line with the old workings in the Clear Grit claim. Considering the lateness of the season when the water was turned on, there has been a large area uncovered, from which some fine gold was recovered in sufficient quantity to give hope for the next season. There are two dams in use on the property; the upper one, over 120 feet in length, serves as a reservoir, covering an area over three acres in extent. The lower dam is used for sluicing or flushing only, and about 150 rods of ditch conveys the water from the upper dam to the penstock, giving about 125 feet of pressure or head. The portion of ground opened up shows a very heavy wash, The boulders are rather large, and are covered first with cemented gravel and clay for about twenty feet, and then with loose dirt which pipes off readily, An average of ten men has been employed during the season. There is a vast area ahead which has been prospected through the Miller shaft, and very encouraging results have been obtained at a depth of about 83 feet from the surface.

1902-1903Canadian Creek:

Messrs Carry and Boursin have a lease on the upper part of Canadian creek, on which a shaft was previously sunk by the old Dominion Company. Over this shaft they have, this past year, erected a shaft house and have installed a boiler etc. intending to pump out the shaft and drift next season. The shaft is reported as 60 feet deep and there is said to be good ground here. The Slocan Cariboo Co., of which H Windt is Superintendent, is opening up the old Clear Grit property as a hydraulic proposition, but the ground is not yet in shape to work. The bedrock cut has been made to reach the ground previously drifted from the old Clear Grit shaft. From this preliminary work some 50 ounces of gold were saved." In the spring we were in a position to pipe off all the shallow ground and push ahead into the Clear Grit drifting, and this has now been done. The shallow ground yielded 38 1/2 ounces of gold, Upon our water supply failing, we gave our attention to deepening our bedrock cut some five feet, to enable us to reach the deeper ground ahead, and place the iron gates in position to receive the monitor in position to receive the monitor purchased from Mr. Baker. Later in the season we were enabled to bring water through their (Carry and Boursin) ditch from Grouse Creek. With this additional supply we continued our piping on towards the old Clear Grit shaft, where some promising gravel came in sight; in fact, this gravel looked so well that several old miners of from 25 to 30 years of experience, who visited the claim, say that the prospects for the next season are excellent, and should be highly satisfactory to the company".

Messrs Carry and Boursin, who hold a lease on the upper part of this creek, and had put up a shaft-house, placed a steam engine and brought in ditches, have done nothing during the past season to prove their ground, presumably in consequence of a lack of capital to open up the mine in proper shape.

The above are the only two companies at present holding ground on Canadian Creek.

1904Canadian Creek:

The Slocan Cariboo Company has confined its' efforts during the past season to determining the depth and course of the channel by running a tunnel some 300 feet in length below the old Clear Grit workings:

1905-1906

No recorded activity.

1907

Canadian Creek:

The Slocan-Cariboo Mining and Development Co is at present time endeavouring to reach the deep channel of Canadian Creek by means of a shaft which at the present time has been sunk to a depth of 50 feet.

1908

Canadian Creek:

On the property which was originally owned by the Slocan-Cariboo Mining and Development Co., which is now held by Alfred Ansley as trustee, sinking the shaft was continued, and the bottom gravels of the deep channel of Canadian Creek was reached, but at the present writing I am unable to inform you of the results.

Note: The Waverly Co of Grouse Creek has not paid as well this year as last, on account of the pay gravel dipping below the grade of the present flume.

1909 - 1926

No recorded work or activity.

Note: Some work done on Waverly (Grouse) 1914-18-22-23. The references to the Waverly claim are included to provide some correlation to the workings at the headwaters of Grouse and Canadian Creeks, whatever that may be.

1927

French Creek:

Preparations were made during the year by FA Sutton and J Wendle to hydraulic this creek, a north-easterly tributary of Pleasant Valley Creek. A full description of early work on this creek will be found in Memoir 149 of the Geological Survey of Canada. This creek heads close to the upper part of Conklin Gulch, where a number of shafts at the summit appear to indicate a run in the direction of French creek, which was recognized by early workers and sought for by them.

A certain amount of drilling was done in the lower part of the creek during the year by the present operators. Present plans embrace bringing in water for hydraulicking from Grouse Creek, making use of a natural reservoir situated between French and Canadian Creeks.

7

1927 (cont)

A ditch-line for utilizing water from French Creek was under construction at the time of inspection, situated at a point about 135 feet above the southern edge of the valley. It is estimated by the operators that sufficient grade for sluice-flume is given for disposal of tailings into Pleasant Valley Creek from this point downwards. When the creek bedrock is reached the grade of this should be quite satisfactory. The ranch at the mouth of the creek in Pleasant Valley has been acquired by FA Sutton.

1929-1930

No recorded activity.

1931

Note: The Slough Creek gold occurs in glacial gravels lying on high benches- but in every case the gold is always found in the numerous small draws or depressions in the benches and not on the higher portions.. Another curious fact is that no gold whatever is found on the bedrock. These features which would seem to indicate a higher channel above these benches as a source of gold.

1932-1939

No recorded activity.

1940

Note: Black Jack Cariboo Mines Ltd. This company was engaged in small scale sluicing operations on Williams , Grouse and Canadian creeks. No record of work available.

1941

Note: On French Creek the report states " high grade patches on low benches. "

1942Canadian Creek:

Lease of Holland and Ross: about 2500 yards of gravel were washed by the lessees.

Lease of T Paterson: Patterson and partner were engaged in sluicing operations.

Lease of J. Doody: 300 yards of gravel were hydraulicked.

1943-1947

No recorded activity. See notes next page.

Note:

An excerpt from "Barkerville Days by Fred Ludditt" (Mitchell Press). p 108

" Blake Nason had gone to school with these boys, and they had many joint projects. This one was on Canadian Creek, and is called the Houser Shaft. It was not a success and again water was the powerful enemy. For the first time in this area they used steam power to run their pump and hoist. The Houser brothers' undimmed conviction that gold existed in paying quantities on Canadian Creek led them to sink many shafts there, the last in 1946 and 1947."

1948Canadian creek:

DS Ross and J Holland hydraulicked 10000 cu yds of gravel. When the water supply became too low for hydraulicking a drift that explores the west side of the pay channel was extended and is now more than 125 feet.

1949-1950Canadian Creek:

J Holland and DS Ross hydraulicked 3000 cu yds of gravel. A McGuire completed 70 feet of timbered drift and sluiced 130 cu yds of gravel.

1951Canadian Creek:

John Holland and DE Ross hydraulicked 5000 cu yds of gravel.

1952Canadian Creek:

A McGuire sank two short exploratory shafts on upper Canadian Creek.

John Holland hydraulicked 5000 cu yds of gravel and completed 30 feet of timbered drift on lower Canadian Creek.

1953Canadian Creek:

A McGuire completed 20 feet of timbered shaft on upper Canadian Creek.

J Holland hydraulicked and drifted 5000 cu yds of gravel on the lower creek.

1954

John Holland hydraulicked 300 cu yds of gravel.

1955

John Holland hydraulicked 5000 cu yds of gravel on lower Canadian Creek.

1956-1958

No activity reported.

1959

A Mcquire did 300 feet of ground sluicing and sank a twenty foot shaft.

1960 through to 1969

No activities reported in the Department of Mines bulletins.....1969 was the last year this type of bulletin was printed.

A BC government report indicates some work in 1973

Canadian Creek (93H/3W)
Lat 53. 04' Long 121 27.5'

PML No, 7000 on the lower part of Canadian Creek, a tributary of Pleasant Valley Creek, is held by VR Vincent (Box 166, Wells)

Gravels forming the alluvial fan near the mouth of Canadian Creek were being tested by panning and sluicing. A front-end loader was used to dig test pits and to prepare grade for a water flume from Canadian Creek and for the sluice boxes.

Notes about some people:

John Holland: Ernie Roncin knew him when he worked in the mine. Holland has passed away but he has a neice (?) who is married to a fellow named Jack Fraser and they live in Kamloops.

Jim Doody: Is still alive and kicking. He lives at Ten Mile Lake out of Quesnel. He's written a couple of books. But I haven't contacted him. (June '90)

1974-1995

No activity listed with the Ministry of Mines

1996

Canadian Creek Claim (Maple Leaf Gold Tenure #371540) was purchased by Adrian Laprise of Windsor Gold Mining and Exploration. Testing of the property was done in the summer using a ¼ yard bucket backhoe. Twelve test pits were dug on the east side of the present day water course at 100 yard intervals. One cubic yard of gravels were sluiced from each test pit. During the testing, one test pit was dug and eroded bedrock was exposed. The test pit was dug a little deeper and exposed a pre-glacial river channel. It is suspected that this is the gold bearing river channel mentioned in the excerpts of the Johnson Unglow Report of 1926.

Twelve grams of gold were recovered from the test holes not to include the micro gold in the black sand.

See test results below:

~~From year 1978 to 1995 no mining record were found~~ →

**CANADIAN CREEK P.M.L. 7000
TEST RESULTS - JUNE 9/96**

TEST HOLE	GOLD RESULTS	SELLING AT \$ 425.00 CDN PER YARD RESULTS
1	1 GRAM	\$ 15.00 PER CUBIC YARD
2	2-1/2 GRAMS	\$ 37.50 PER CUBIC YARD
3	1-1/2 GRAMS	\$ 22.50 PER CUBIC YARD
4	2-1/2 GRAMS	\$ 37.50 PER CUBIC YARD
5	1/2 GRAM	\$ 7.50 PER CUBIC YARD
6	1/2 GRAM	\$ 7.50 PER CUBIC YARD
7	1/2 GRAM	\$ 7.50 PER CUBIC YARD
8	1/2 GRAM	\$ 7.50 PER CUBIC YARD
9	1/2 GRAM	\$ 7.50 PER CUBIC YARD
10	1 GRAM	\$ 15.00 PER CUBIC YARD
11	1/2 GRAM	\$ 7.50 PER CUBIC YARD
12	1/2 GRAM	\$ 7.50 PER CUBIC YARD

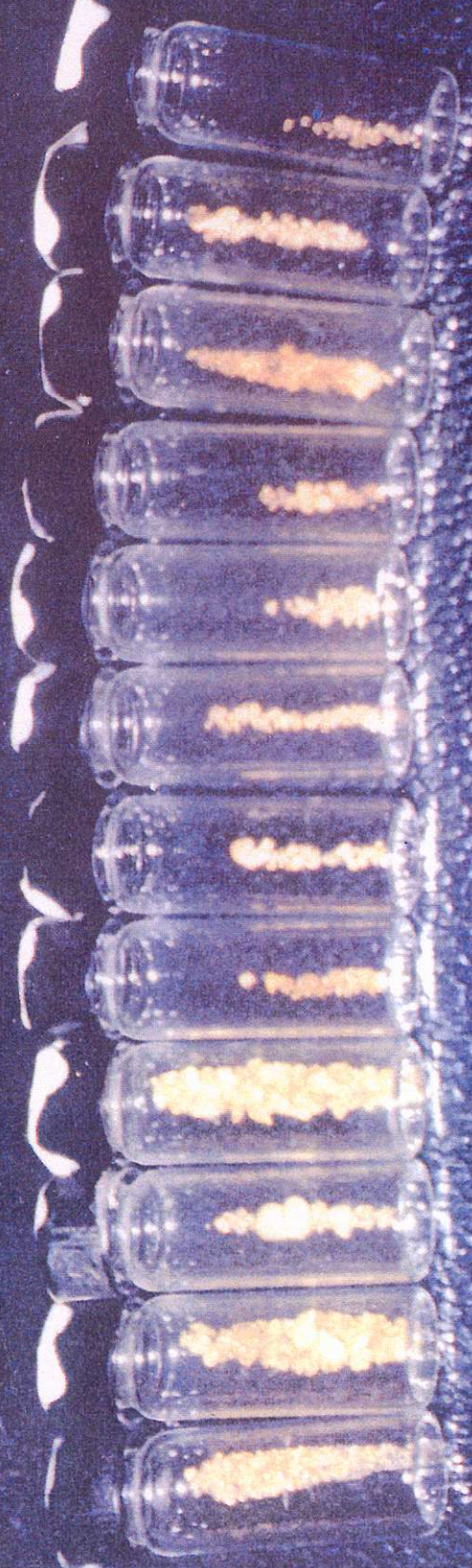
1 - 12 GRAMS

One cubic yard of materials sluiced from each test hole.

Overall average was \$ 15.00 per cubic yard.

Testing done by Mr. Al Bolduc and Mr. Paul Schilling

A. P. P. C. O. I. X
15



1997

Four test holes were dug in the vicinity of the 1996 testing by holes 2,3 and 4. The holes were dug three feet below the overburden and one cubic yard washed. Hole # 1 produced 3 grams of gold, Hole # 2 produced 3.5 grams, Hole # 3 produced 6.2 grams. Hole # 4 was dug down to bedrock and one cubic yard washed which produced 4.5 grams of gold and several small iron pyrite nuggets.

1998

Another twelve test holes were dug down to bedrock in different locations of the claim.

Hole #1 dug on NW side of creek, bedrock at 6 ft below surface, gold and iron pyrite were found in good quantities.

Hole #2 dug on NW side of exposed bedrock rim and found large rocks and boulders below large boulders a blue gray clay mixed with rusty gravels.

Hole # 3 and 4 were dug approx 25 feet above hole #2 Large boulders were found on bedrock that could not be moved by hand. The boulders were moved with a backhoe and the gravels tested, by panning the results were good with a large amount of gold recovered.

Hole # 5-7 were dug on the east side of the entrance down to bedrock and found good pay, holes were noted for future testing.

Hole # 8-12 were dug on the west side of the entrance of property on the bench along the 3100 road, found large amounts of washed gravels and could not hit bedrock, hole were refilled with no testing done.

1999

No test pits were dug. Hand sluicing and panning were done just below the bedrock rim on the west side of the creek. Results from the panning were large marble size iron pyrite and a considerable amounts of magnetite in each pan along with an average of gold.

The property was GPS for survey for future change from a claim to a placer mining lease, and the property was also staked for hardrock over the same area of the claim.

2000

One test hole was dug and one cubic yard of gravels and dirt washed, \$41.25 in gold was recovered, also the camp area was enlarged for more equipment and trailers.

Part of the property was grid in 10 meter increments for future mag testing.

2001

The cutting of .4 hectar of trees was done for future testing in 2002. All logs were decked for the use in mining. A UH 123 Hitachi Excavator was purchased and delivered to the property, also a small trommel was delivered for the testing.

Ten cubic yards of dirt and gravels were washed and tested the results were 1.4 oz of gold recovered.

British Columbia Geological Branch requested a sample of concentrates for their Platinum Element Group testing in placer deposits. The results are listed in the appendix of this report.

2002

A Goldfield Shaker plant was purchased and delivered to the property and after set up the testing started. Approx 30 cubic yards were washed over a period of 3 weeks and 2.6 oz of gold were recovered.

2003

Testing resumed in the spring with 50 cubic yards of dirt and gravels washes over a period of 5 weeks and 3.2 oz of gold were recovered.

The property was also grid for testing.

2004

Approx 36 cubic yards of dirt and gravels were washed with 4.3 oz of gold recovered.

2005

Hand sluicing was done with one cubic yard washed the results were 4 grams of gold recovered

2006

Hand sluicing was done where equipment could not get to, approx one cubit yard was washed and 3.2 grams of gold were recovered.

2007

One test hole was dug above bedrock rim on west side of creek, after sluicing and panning large iron pyrite nuggets with match head and rice size gold were recovered.

2008

No testing was done on the property, a cash payment was made, and extensive research of the property was done on line with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and archive records obtained from the Barkerville Historical Society

PLATINUM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PLACERS

Thank you for submitting your concentrate sample(s) to the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS). The BCGS was pleased with the response (nearly 150 samples were submitted in total). I appreciate your co-operation. The results of the analyses on your sample(s) are attached. Also attached for your information is a copy of a preliminary report* on samples submitted prior to May 31. The analysis on your sample(s) was completed in January, 2002.

All samples received were submitted to the following procedures:

- 1) samples were sieved with a #35 mesh (0.5 mm)
- 2) any coarse visible gold or platinum, the +35 mesh fraction (if present), and any excess (over 30 grams) of the -35 mesh fraction were retained.

2) the -35 mesh (<0.5 mm) fraction was milled and analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver by two methods:

a) up to 30 grams (if available) were analyzed by fire assay - ICPES finish (inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry) for gold, platinum and palladium. (The reported upper limit for analysis by fire assay-ICP-ES is 10 ppm.)

b) a 1 gram sample was analyzed for 39 elements by a combination of inductively coupled plasma, emission spectrometry and mass spectrometry analyses (ICPES & ICPMS, respectively) after aqua regia digestion (6 millilitres of 2-2-2 HCL-HNO₃-H₂O at 95 degrees C for one hour and diluted to 20 millilitres with water). The reported upper limits for these analyses are: 100 ppm for Ag, Au, Hg, W, Se, Te, Tl, Ga, & Sn; 2000 ppm for Mo, Co, Cd, Sb, Bi, Th, U, & B; and 10,000 ppm for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Mn, As, V, La, & Cr.

ACME, CANMET and BCGS standards and duplicate analyses were used to monitor the reliability of results. The duplicate analysis showed substantial variability for Au, Pt and Pd, probably due to the nugget effect (see discussion below). The analysis of this sample set (which included samples with gold and platinum concentrations varying from less than 2 parts per billion to several hundred ounces per ton!) was unusually challenging and took longer than expected.

* [Reference: Levson, V.M., Mate, D., and Ferbey, T. (2002): Platinum-Group-Element (PGE) Placer Deposits in British Columbia: Characterization and Implications for PGE Potential; in Geological Fieldwork 2001; *British Columbia Geological Survey*, Paper 2002-1, pages 303-312].

The fire assay-ICPES results for gold, platinum and palladium are provided on the front of the attached page and ICP results for elements determined by aqua regia ICPES/MS are shown on the reverse.

It is important to emphasize that these results are based on concentrate samples and therefore they cannot be used to directly calculate grades in the original (unconcentrated) sample material unless the concentration ratio is accurately known. For the purposes of this research, the results are intended mainly to determine if platinum and palladium are present (and not to determine actual grades). In addition, the results are based on a small sample size and therefore are not representative of the entire deposit or even of a larger volume of the same sample material. Also important is the "nugget effect" in which the presence of gold or platinum grains may distort the results of the assay, causing significant variability within a sample. [For example, a single large (e.g. 0.5 mm) gold grain in the analyzed sample would yield a high gold result even though no gold may occur in the remainder of the sample that was not analyzed. Alternatively, an analyzed sample may show no detectable gold (or platinum) even though gold nuggets may be present in the remainder of the sample that was not analyzed.] For this reason, the larger the sample analyzed the better (especially when there are coarse gold and platinum grains present), and much caution should be exercised in interpreting the significance of these small sample results.

If you have any questions regarding the above please do not hesitate to contact me. The results of these analyses will not be made public until the late spring of 2002 when you will receive a free report of all the research completed at that time.

Thanks again for your participation in this study and I hope these results are useful to you.

Sincerely,



Dr. Vic Levson
British Columbia Geological Survey
Ministry of Energy and Mines
PO Box 9320, Stn. Prov. Gov.
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9N3
Vic.Levson@gems9.gov.bc.ca

ELEMENT	Gold	Platinum	Palladium	Sample
BCGS SAMPLE #	ppb	ppb	ppb	mass (gm)
VLE-2001-99	2397	83	6	15

ELEMENT SAMPLE	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Ba ppm	Ti %	Al %	W ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb
2001-99	2.9	46	30	121	180	43	16	497	3.9	20	1.2	6.7	19	0.4	1.09	0.24	38	0.43	24	30	151	0.072	0.83	6.4	0.08	195	138	41	< 10



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MINFILE Record Summary

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by David G. Bailey(DGB)

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SUMMARY

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Name	WILLIAMS CREEK, BLACK JACK, FOREST ROSE, SAN JUAN, FIRST OF MAY, DEVLIN BENCH, HURDY	NMI Mining Division	Cariboo
Status	Past Producer	BCGS Map	093H003
Latitude	53° 03' 44" N	NTS Map	093H04E
Longitude	121° 31' 21" W	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Commodities	Gold	Northing	5880213
Tectonic Belt	Omineca	Easting	599010
Capsule Geology	Placer gold deposits of the Quesnel Highland region, including the former rich producers of the Barkerville camp, have accounted for a large proportion of British Columbia's alluvial gold production. With the exception of a few producers in the Wingdam area, which are underlain by Upper Triassic sediments correlative with the Nicola Group, almost all the deposits are underlain by the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Snowshoe Group. These predominantly metasediment-ary rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies.	Deposit Types	C02 : Buried-channel placers C01 : Surficial placers
		Terrane	Barkerville

Placer gold deposits in the region are generally found in relatively young Pleistocene gravels. The morphology and mineral associations of the gold suggests that it was derived locally, the most obvious sources are the numerous auriferous veins in the Downey succession of the Snowshoe Group.

Williams Creek was one of the richest placer producing creeks in the Barkerville area. Several properties were located along the creek over a distance of about six kilometres. A rich pay-streak occurred on bedrock in a buried channel and there was at least one interglacial pay-streak. Most of the production was probably by hydraulic mining but there was also a considerable amount of drift mining done especially during the early days.

"Data from the Cariboo mining district indicate that supergene leaching of gold dispersed within massive sulphides by Tertiary deep weathering followed by Cenozoic erosion is the most likely explanation for the occurrence of coarse gold nuggets in Quaternary sediments" (Exploration in British Columbia 1989, page 147).

Bibliography EMPR AR 1874-4,5; 1876-418,419; 1879-237; 1881-391,392; 1883-401; 1884-417; 1885-487; 1886-195; 1888-291; 1889-273; 1890-360; 1891-560; 1893-1037,1087; 1895-656,657,661; 1896-506; 1897-465; 470,471; 1898-975,977,979; 1899-621,622,626,628; 1900-731,737; 1901-952,959,962; 1902-63,97,104,116; 1903-61; 1904-42; 1906-39; 1907-38; 1908-41; 1909-43; 1910-42; 1912-49; 1914-53,60; 1918-145; 1926-167; 1932-102; 1939-105; 1940-91; 1943-82; 1944-77; 1949-241; 1953-175; 1954-169; 1955-83; 1956-139; 1957-74; 1958-79; 1959-147; 1960-122; 1961-130; 1962-138; 1966-255

EMPR BULL 28, pp. 7,22,31
EMPR EXPL 1989, pp. 147-169
EMPR FIELDWORK 1988, pp. 377-385; 1990, pp. 331-356; 1992, pp. 463-473
EMPR PF (Map of Claims on Williams Creek, 1896; Letter and Report on Williams Creek exploration results by E.B. DeGolia, 1938; Erberich, G., 1974, British Columbia's frustrating "Gold Hole"; Holland, S., 1974, Report on Williams Creek "Gold Hole" story)
GSC MAP 1424A
GSC MEM 149, pp. 122-125
Placer Dome File

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SUMMARY

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Name	GROUSE CREEK, HERON, BLACK HAWK, WAVERLY, FULL RIG, HARD UP, DISCOVERY, GLASGOW, ANTLER MOUNTAIN GOLD, SHY ROBIN GULCH	Mining Division	Cariboo
Status	Past Producer	BCGS Map	093H003
Latitude	53° 02' 13" N	NTS Map	093H03W
Longitude	121° 26' 56" W	UTM	10 (NAD 83)
Commodities	Gold	Northing	5877505
Tectonic Belt	Omineca	Easting	604003
Capsule Geology	Placer gold deposits of the Quesnel Highland region, including the former rich producers of the Barkerville camp, have accounted for a large proportion of British Columbia's alluvial gold production. With the exception of a few producers in the Wingdam area, which are underlain by Upper Triassic sediments correlative with the Nicola Group, almost all the deposits are underlain by the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Snowshoe Group. These rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies and are predominantly metasedimentary.		

Placer gold deposits in the region are generally found in relatively young Pleistocene gravels. The morphology and mineral associations of the gold suggests that it was derived locally, the most obvious sources are the numerous auriferous veins in the Downey succession of the Snowshoe Group.

Placer gold has mainly been produced from an old bedrock channel of Grouse Creek that was covered in places by over 30 metres of drift.

"Data from the Cariboo mining district indicate that supergene leaching of gold dispersed within massive sulphides by Tertiary deep weathering followed by Cenozoic erosion is the most likely explanation for the occurrence of coarse gold nuggets in Quaternary sediments" (Exploration in British Columbia 1989, page 147).

Bud Hellekson has a placer operation (placer claims 321413 and 321414) near the headwaters of Grouse Creek.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1875-1895-tables; 1878-372; 1879-236; 1880-424; 1881-392; 1882-356; 1883-402; 1884-418; 1885-487; 487; 1886-237; 1889-274; 1890-359; 1891-560; 1892-526; 1894-727; 1895-655; 1896-508; 1897-470,494; 1898-979; 1899-609,624; 1900-737; 1901-963; 1902-60, 103,117; 1903-65; 1904-46; 1905-55; 1906-42; 1907-40; 1908-43; 1909-46; 1914-52; 1917-138; 1918-145; 1920-98; 1921-112; 1922-120; 1931-87; 1932-102; 1933-134; 1939-105; 1940-90,91; 1942-85; 1943-82; 1945-126; 1949-242; 1950-199; 1951-204; 1952-237; 1953-175; 1954-170; 1955-85; 1956-141; 1962-139; 1963-133; 1964-176; 1965-252; 1966-255; 1967-296; 1973-526

EMPR BULL 28, pp. 22,26
 EMPR EXPL 1989, pp. 147-169
 EMPR FIELDWORK 1988, pp. 377-385; 1990, pp. 331-356; 1992, pp. 463-473
 EMPR PF (The New Waverly Hydraulic Mining Co. Plan showing, old and new workings, Grouse Creek, 1929)
 GSC MAP 1424A
 GSC MEM *149, pp. 80-89
 GSC SUM RPT 1932, pp. 66,67
 WWW http://www.infomine.com/GROUSE_CREEK_-_BC.html

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SUMMARY

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Name FRENCH CREEK
Status Past Producer
Latitude 53° 04' 03" N
Longitude 121° 28' 32" W

Mining Division Cariboo
BCGS Map 093H003
NTS Map 093H03W
UTM 10 (NAD 83)
Northing 5880866
Easting 602143
Deposit Types C01 : Surficial placers
Terrane Barkerville

Commodities Gold
Tectonic Belt Omineca

**Capsule
Geology**

Placer gold deposits of the Quesnel Highland region, including the former rich producers of the Barkerville camp, have accounted for a large proportion of British Columbia's alluvial gold production. With the exception of a few producers in the Wingdam area, which are underlain by Upper Triassic sediments correlative with the Nicola Group, almost all the deposits are underlain by the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Snowshoe Group. These predominantly metasediment-ary rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies.

Placer gold deposits in the region are generally found in relatively young Pleistocene gravels. The morphology and mineral associations of the gold suggests that it was derived locally, the most obvious sources are the numerous auriferous veins in the Downey succession of the Snowshoe Group.

Placer gold production along French Creek appears to have been mainly from benches. Extensive underground work was carried out in the late 1800's but then hydraulic mining was the main mining method.

"Data from the Cariboo mining district indicate that supergene leaching of gold dispersed within massive sulphides by Tertiary deep weathering followed by Cenozoic erosion is the most likely explanation for the occurrence of coarse gold nuggets in Quaternary sediments" (Exploration in British Columbia 1989, page 147).

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1898-976; 1899-621; 1927-166; 1932-102; 1933-134; 1935-C36; 1938-C51; 1939-105; 1940-91; 1941-85; 1942-85; 1949-242; 1950-199
EMPR BULL 28, pp. 21,25
EMPR EXPL 1989, pp. 147-169
EMPR FIELDWORK 1990, pp. 331-356; 1992, pp. 463-473
GSC MEM *149, pp. 96-98
GSC MAP 1424A
GSC SUM RPT *1932A, pp. 67-69

Map created May 6, 2007

Legend

- Ocean - Polygons (1:20K)

- Transportation - Points (1:20K)
 - Helipad

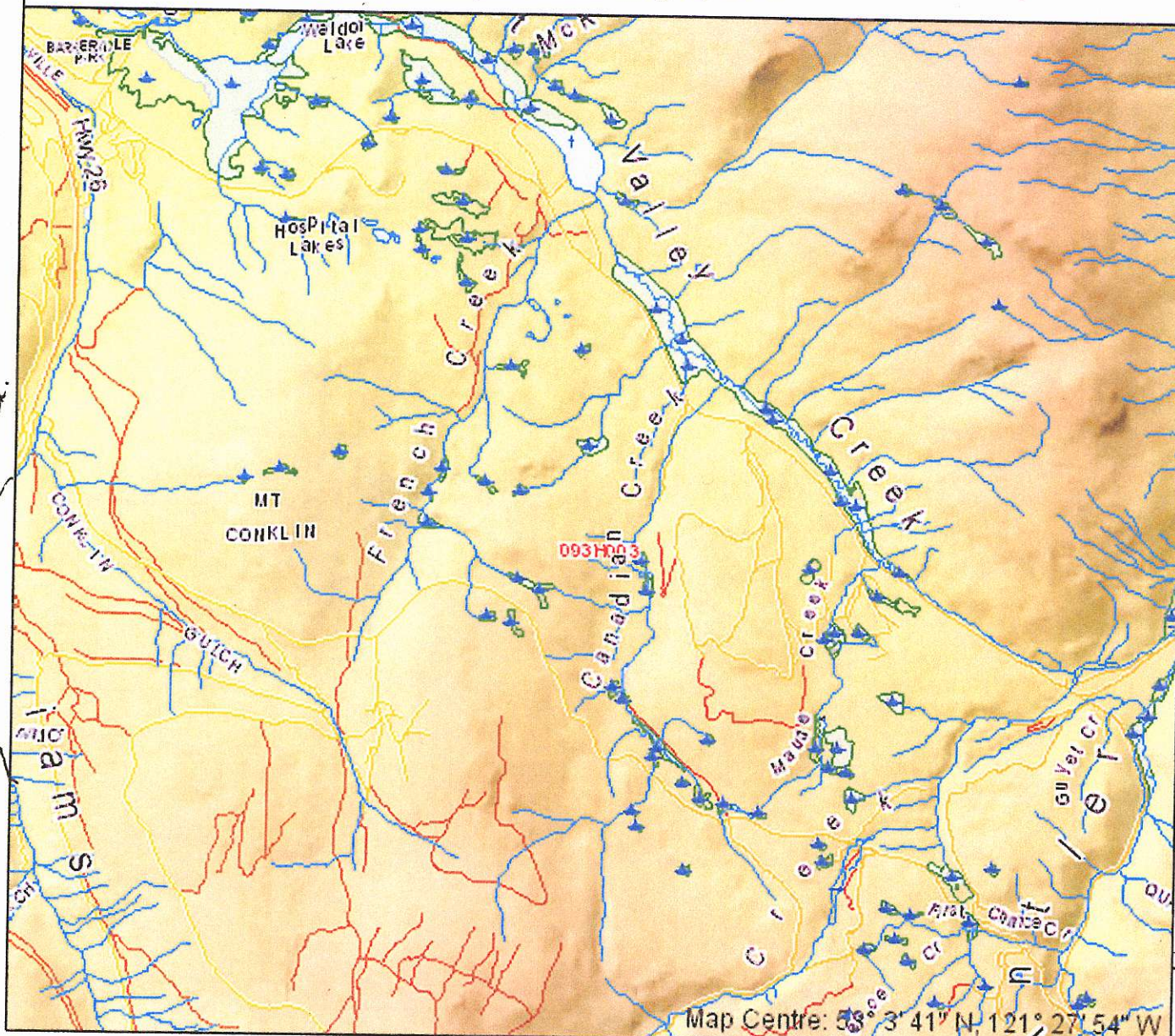
- Water - Points (1:20K)
 - Rapids
 - Dam
 - Flooded Land - Inundated
 - Marsh
 - Swamp
 - Sand/Gravel Bar
 - Flow Arrow
 - Arrowhead
 - Island - Definite
 - Island - Position Approximate
 - Water Level
 - Sinkhole

- Water Courses - Polygons (1:20K)
 - Canal
 - River/Stream - Definite

Scale: 1:36,814

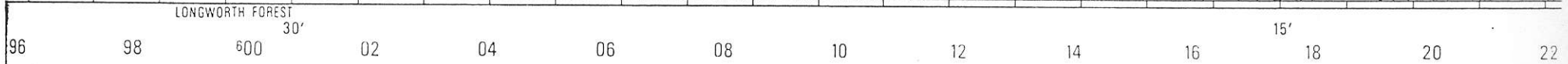
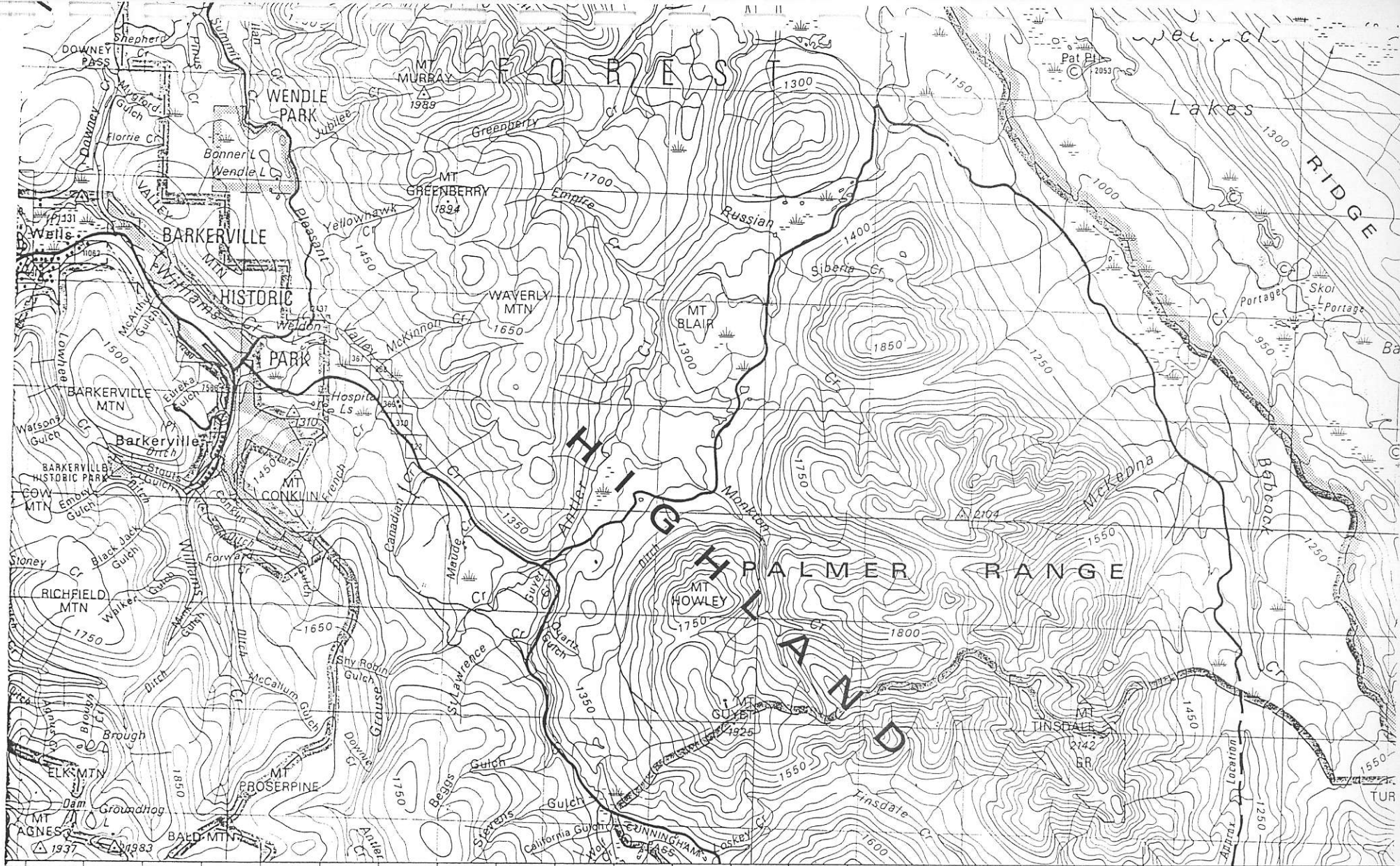
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Map Centre: 53° 3' 41" N, 121° 27' 54" W



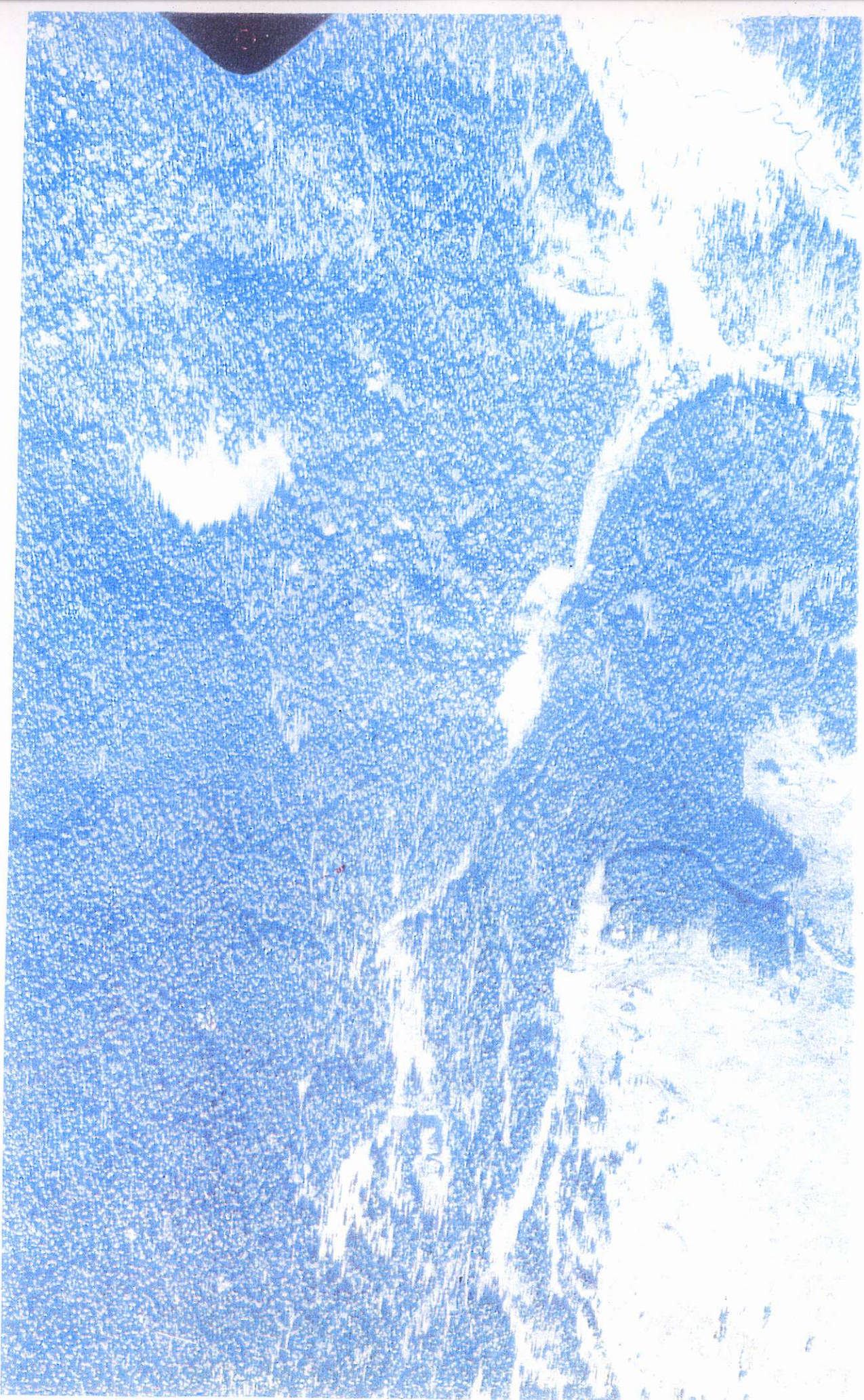
Williams Creek

Grouse



BARKERVILLE

CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT



Maple Leaf Gold Claim Map

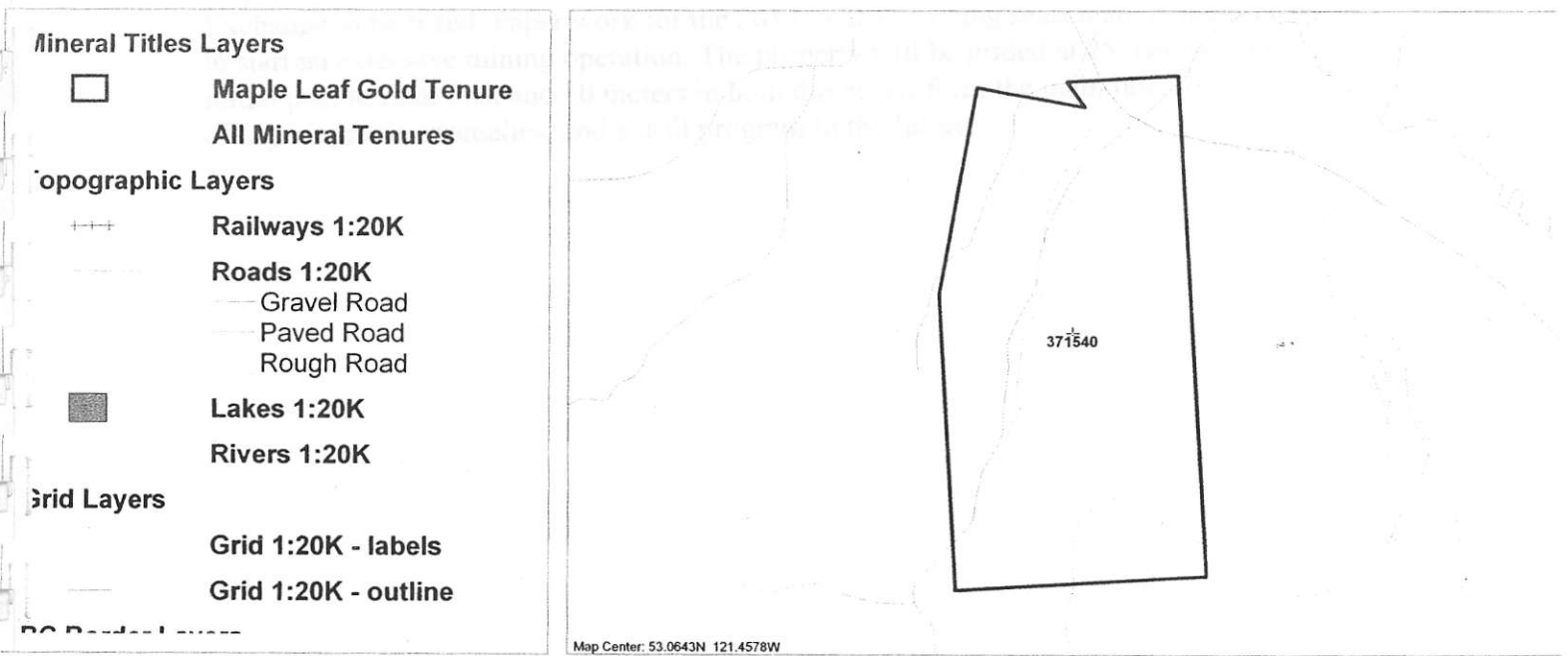
APPENDIX 17

Williams Creek is located approx 2500 meters south from the head waters of Williams Creek. Williams Creek was one of the rich producers of gold in the carbon region of the Markerville area.

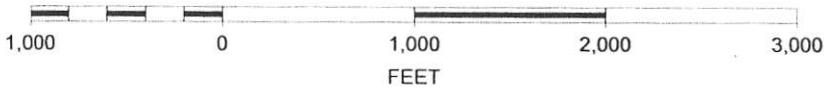
Williams Gold Mining and Exploration Inc. purchased Canadian Creek property in 1974 and started testing for gold with a bucket and a shovel. Williams Gold Mining and Exploration Inc. is the only company in the area that has a bucket and shovel on the property to do testing.

In 2000 a 2000 gallon effluent equipment was purchased to do more testing with a bucket and shovel. The equipment was purchased in 2000/01 and since the testing of the equipment was done in 2000/01 and 2001/02.

Williams Gold Mining and Exploration Inc. is the only company in the area that has a bucket and shovel on the property to do testing.



SCALE 1 : 11,977



Canadian Creek is located approx 2500 meter ~~south~~^{WEST} from the head waters of Williams Creek. Williams Creek was one of the riches producers of gold in the caribou region of the Barkerville area.

Windsor Gold Mining and Exploration Inc, purchased Canadian Creek property 124 acre parcel named Maple Leaf Gold, in 1996, and started testing for gold with a bachhoe and large sluice box. Windsor Gold Mining and Exploration Inc, is the only company to date that has used heavy equipment on the property to do testing.

In 2001 and 2002 more efficient equipment was purchased to do more testing which proved to be successful, and with gold prices at \$950.00 an ounce the testing resulted in \$34.54 per gram for ever yard of gravel washed

At present Windsor Gold Mining and Exploration Inc, will apply to the Canadian Stock Exchange to be listed. Paper work for the 2012 to 2015 mining season are being prepared to start an extensive mining operation. The property will be grided at 25 meters from initial post to final Post and 10 meters in both directions form the main line, for testing of any magnetic anomalies, and a drill program in the future.