Occurrence Details

Occurrence Number: 105D 188
Occurrence Name: Mic-Mac
Occurrence Type: Hard-rock
Status: Showing
Date printed: 7/20/2025 5:03:30 PM

General Information

Secondary Commodities: gold, silver
Deposit Type(s): Vein Au-Quartz
Location(s): 60°0'19" N - -134°39'43" W
NTS Mapsheet(s): 105D02
Location Comments: .5 Kilometres
Hand Samples Available: No
Last Reviewed:

Capsule

Work History

Original staking records have been lost, but this occurrence was held as the Mic-Mac & Maggie claims by P. Kennedy when examined in 1912 by MacLean. Development at the time consisted of numerous trenches, several cross cuts and small drifts.
Restaked within GHI cl 1-64(YA24093) in Apr/79 by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. No work appears to have been undertaken around this occurrence.
In Aug/2005 R. Deklerk of the Yukon Geological Survey, traversed the area in an attempt to locate any sign of Kennedy¿s workings.

Capsule Geology

The area is located approximately 1.5 km due south of Dail Peak (southeast end of Montana Mountain) at an approximate elevation of 1 066 m. Geological mapping by Roots (1982) and Hart et al., (1990) shows that the area is underlain intermediate volcanic rocks assigned to the mid-Cretaceous Mount Nansen Group. The volcanic rocks are divided into two principal units. The oldest and most extensive unit (mKM1) consists of approximately equal amounts of massive to poorly bedded, dark green and maroon andesitic lava flows, breccia and tuff. The second unit (mKM2) consists of rusty weathering, yellow and light orange rhyolite flows, pyroclastic rhyolite tuff and breccia. The latter unit predominate the area surrounding the occurrence.
MacLean reported that Kennedy had partially exposed a northeast-trending quartz vein dipping 70 northwest for a length of about 213 m. The vein has a well-defined footwall, changes gradually into silicified wallrock on the hanging wall side and is up to 0.8 m thick. Pyrite is the only sulphide seen. MacLean's assays returned only traces of gold and silver.
Deklerk (pers. comm., 2005), climbed up along the northern edge of Wynton Creek and then traversed northeast to an elevation of about 1 100 m. Although there are numerous small plateaus, the climb is described as treacherous and not advisable in wet weather. The rusty weathering rhyolitic flows form numerous prominent gossanous outcrops that can be seen from a distance. Except for a small pocket of massive quartz observed from a distance part way up a steep cliff, no quartz veining was observed in situ and only the occasional piece of rhyolitic float containing 2.5 to 10 cm wide bull quartz was seen. In addition quartz-carbonate precipitate was observed on the occasional fracture surface. A rubble field located on the western edge of the area appears to host some quartz vein material but the steepness of the area and a thick layer of black lichen made a proper examination impossible. No signs of early exploration were readily observed however a few thick isolated patches of alder were noted in the area. This vegetation may mark the sites of slumped in trenches/workings.

References

MACLEAN, T.A., 1914. Lode Mining in Yukon. Mines Branch Publication 222, p. 189-191.

HART, C.J.R. and RADLOFF, J.K., 1990. Geology of Whitehorse, Alligator Lake, Fenwick Creek, Carcross and part of Robinson Map Areas (105D/11, 6, 3, 3 and 7). Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yukon Region, Open File 1990-4.

ROOTS, C.F., 1982. Geology of the Montana Mountain area; Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Carlton University, Ottawa, 127 p.

Work History

Date	Work Type	Comment
12/31/1912	Trenching	
12/31/1912	Other	Amount of work done: 16.7 METRES Cross-cut and drifting.

Assessment Reports that overlap occurrence

Report Number	Year	Title	Worktypes	Holes Drilled	Meters Drilled
062278	1980	1980 Report on the Surface, Venus Mines Area	Soil - Geochemistry, Detailed Bedrock Mapping - Geology		