

Corbold Creek

"Corbold Creek (not Seven Mile Creek)" adopted 12 December 1939 on 92/SE, as identified in the 1930 BC Gazetteer. Source: BC place name cards, or correspondence to/from BC's Chief Geographer or BC Geographical Names Office.

Labelled "Sevenmile Creek" on Dominion Sectional sheet 10, Port Moody, 1913; labelled "7 Mile Creek" on BC map 2B, 1914. Another previous name was Canyon Creek according to Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 335, 1965, p.193 [note, however that 1928 BC Mines Report, p.390 identifies Canyon Creek as a tributary "nine miles up the valley at the head of Pitt Lake."] Source: BC place name cards, or correspondence to/from BC's Chief Geographer or BC Geographical Names Office.

**Flows SW into Pitt River above Pitt
Lake, New Westminster Land
District**

Position At Mouth

**Latitude: 49°37'00"N
Longitude: 122°39'00"W**

**UTM - Zone 10 (NAD 83)
Easting: 525282
Northing: 5496070**

**NTS Map: 092/G10E
BCGS Map: 092G067**

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Mining Report Indexes

Index No.1: 1874 – 1936:

Canyon Creek, tributary to Pitt River
(New Westminster) ---1929, 400; 1928, 390

Cox claims, molybdenum (New Westminster) 1929, 399

Index No.2: 1937 – 1953:

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Index No.3: 1954 – 1964:

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1928: page 390

Altogether there are twenty-one claims staked in a block of three claims wide and seven claims long and owned by Marcus Cox, of Vancouver. They are situated 5 miles up Canyon creek, from its confluence with Pitt river at a point 9 miles up the valley at the head of Pitt lake. There is a good wagon-road for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the valley to within half a mile of the Dominion Government hatchery; this half-mile was washed out some years ago and never rebuilt. The main trail extends on up the Pitt valley, on the east side of the river, for 20 miles beyond the hatchery. Assistance was procured from the Department of Mines toward improving the 5 miles of trail up Canyon creek to the cabin on the claims.

The mineral-bearing formation is a wide belt, 4,000 feet or more, of light-coloured, pyritized feldspathic rock, schistose in places, enclosed in the Coast Range granodiorite. The minerals are pyrite and molybdenum, occurring both separately and in combination in small quartz veins, which strike in all directions, and also in small veinlets of pure sulphides. Chalcopyrite is conspicuous by its absence. So far as exposed, there is not enough molybdenum to indicate the probability of commercial quantities. A sample taken of mineralized quartz exposed on the bank of Canyon creek by a short tunnel and some open-cutting gave: Gold, a trace; silver, a trace; molybdenum, 0.35 per cent. On a small tributary creek about a quarter of a mile from the main creek a sample was taken from a number of small pyritized quartz-seams, giving: Gold, \$4 to the ton; silver, 0.4 oz. to the ton; molybdenum, 0.16 per cent. A sample of solid pyrite assayed only a trace in gold and silver.

Further prospecting on this belt might discover more encouraging showings than so far exposed. I am informed that an English company using molybdenum is willing to explore the property.

1929: pages 399, 400

(See the 1928 Annual Report.) There are twenty-one claims on this belt, in which are small veinlets of molybdenite and molybdenite-bearing quartz. The formation is a wide belt, 4,000 feet or more, of light-coloured, pyritized feldspathic rock, schistose in places, contained in the granodiorite of the Coast range. Not enough molybdenite has been exposed at any place to call for much work, but the many croppings show it to be widely distributed and makes the belt worth systematic prospecting.

The property is reached from the head of Pitt lake to within half a mile of the Dominion hatchery, from there 5 miles to Canyon creek and 5 miles of trail up the creek.