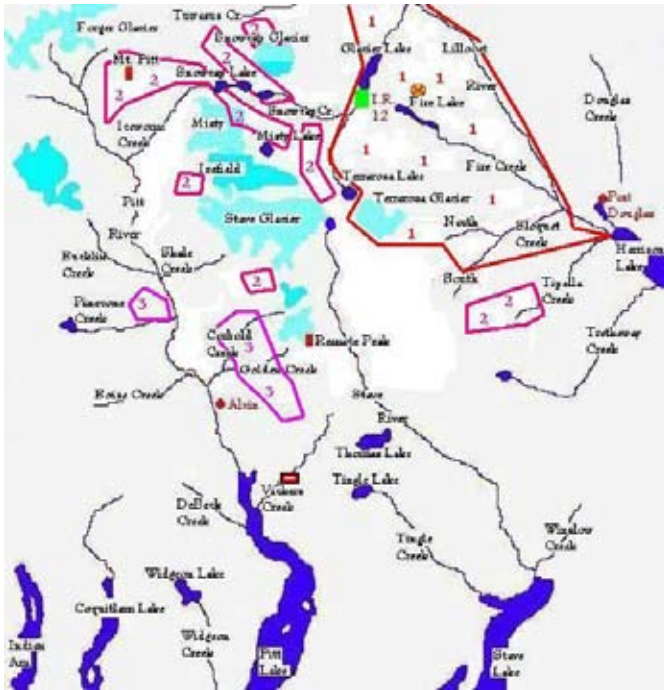


TRAILS



1. Fire Lake Group

Greenstone, Slate, Chlorite Schist, Greywacke, Granulite, Andesite, Conglomerate, Quartzite; minor limestone

2. Twin Island Group

Hornblende-granulite, Amphibolite, Gneiss, Schist, Conglomerate, Quartzite, Meta-arkose, Lime-silicate rock; migmatite

3. Harrison Lake Formation

Porphyritic meta-andesite and meta-dacite; minor breccia and arkose



Alpha Bell Mine - 1897



Vickers Creek Mine - 1923

The following trails are ones that I have either followed for various distances or am otherwise personally aware of. As previously stated, the majority of these trails are still fairly well defined and relatively easy to follow.

Corbold Creek Trail

This particular trail is arguably the most widely recognized and documented trail associated with this legend. Although commonly referred to as the Corbold Creek trail, the trail only follows Corbold Creek a relatively short distance. The trail begins near the confluence of Corbold Creek and Pitt River. It follows the banks of Corbold Creek to the junction of Golden Creek. From the junction the trail parallels Golden Creek, continuing over the divide, south of Remote Peak, into the upper Stave River valley. A significant portion of the lower section of this trail, outside of the Garibaldi Park boundary, has been overlaid by logging roads.

Sloquet Creek Trail

The prominent portion of this trail begins at the mouth of Sloquet Creek on the west side of the head of Harrison Lake. Like the Corbold Creek trail, lower sections of the Sloquet Creek trail have also been overlaid with logging roads. At the junction of the north and south Sloquet Creeks the trail splits into three distinct trails each going in specific directions. As previously mentioned in the chapter on Jackson, there are hot springs at the junction of the two creeks.

The north Sloquet Creek trail goes to the southern end of Terrarosa Glacier. The south Sloquet Creek trail travels to the base of Mount Lamont. The most prominent third trail follows the main Sloquet Creek valley traversing the mountain divide south of Mount Glendinning before descending into the upper Stave River valley. When the main trail reaches the upper Stave River it again splits into three directions.

One trail heads north towards Stave Glacier and continues on to follow Terrarosa Creek to Glacier Lake and Glazier Lake IR.12. I have simply named this section of the trail system the Terrarosa Creek trail. It was not far off of this trail that the stone oven, believed to have been 'Doc' Brown's was located. The second finger of the trail heads south, assumably to Stave Lake and points south. I have not followed this particular trail.

The third, and possibly most significant section of the Sloquet trail, connects with the Corbold Creek trail where both meet in the upper Stave River valley. This third trail can be considered an extension of what has been labeled the Corbold Creek trail. The correlation between the Corbold and Sloquet Creek trails suggests that this trail was a direct route between Pitt Lake and Harrison Lake.

Iceworm Creek Trail

I have been unable to identify any specific name to this trail so I have simply dubbed it the Iceworm Creek trail. The trail begins at Glacier Lake and follows Snowcap Creek to Snowcap Lake. Although I lost the trail at the eastern end of Snowcap Lake I did find a similarly well defined trail at the headwaters of Iceworm Creek at the western end of Snowcap Lake. I can only assume that these two trails are actually one and the same. The trail continues down Iceworm Creek into the upper Pitt River valley. The trail does not divide when it reaches the upper Pitt River it continues south down the eastern side of the upper Pitt River. I again lost the trail when it overlapped into logging operations. I am confident that this trail continued to at least the head of Pitt Lake. It appears to have been a direct route between Pitt Lake and Glacier Lake.

Unknown Trail

During one of my many associated adventures, a group of us decided to set out on a long weekend to see if we could identify the location of a cabin rumored to be located on the north side of Mount Pitt. The story surrounding this cabin is not well known, very vague at best and I have never located any documentation to support any aspect of this story. The story alleges that miners had discovered a rich gold deposit in the area north of Mount Pitt sometime during the late 1860's. A cabin had been built near the discovery by a group of miners and a small contingent of British Royal Engineers from Port Douglas. Apparently the cabin was unusually large and was intended to house a large contingent of miners, intent on working the property. The story concludes by saying that all of the participants in this mining venture were slaughtered near the site of the cabin. The story suggests that the killings were actually executions conducted by unidentified natives in retaliation for the sexual exploitation of native women by members of mining expedition.

Our group decided to follow the southern banks of Tuwasus Creek. Tuwasus Creek is located in the val-

ley immediately north of the Iceworm-Snowcap Creek valley. This route was chosen because it appeared to be the most practical and more accessible than alternate routes.

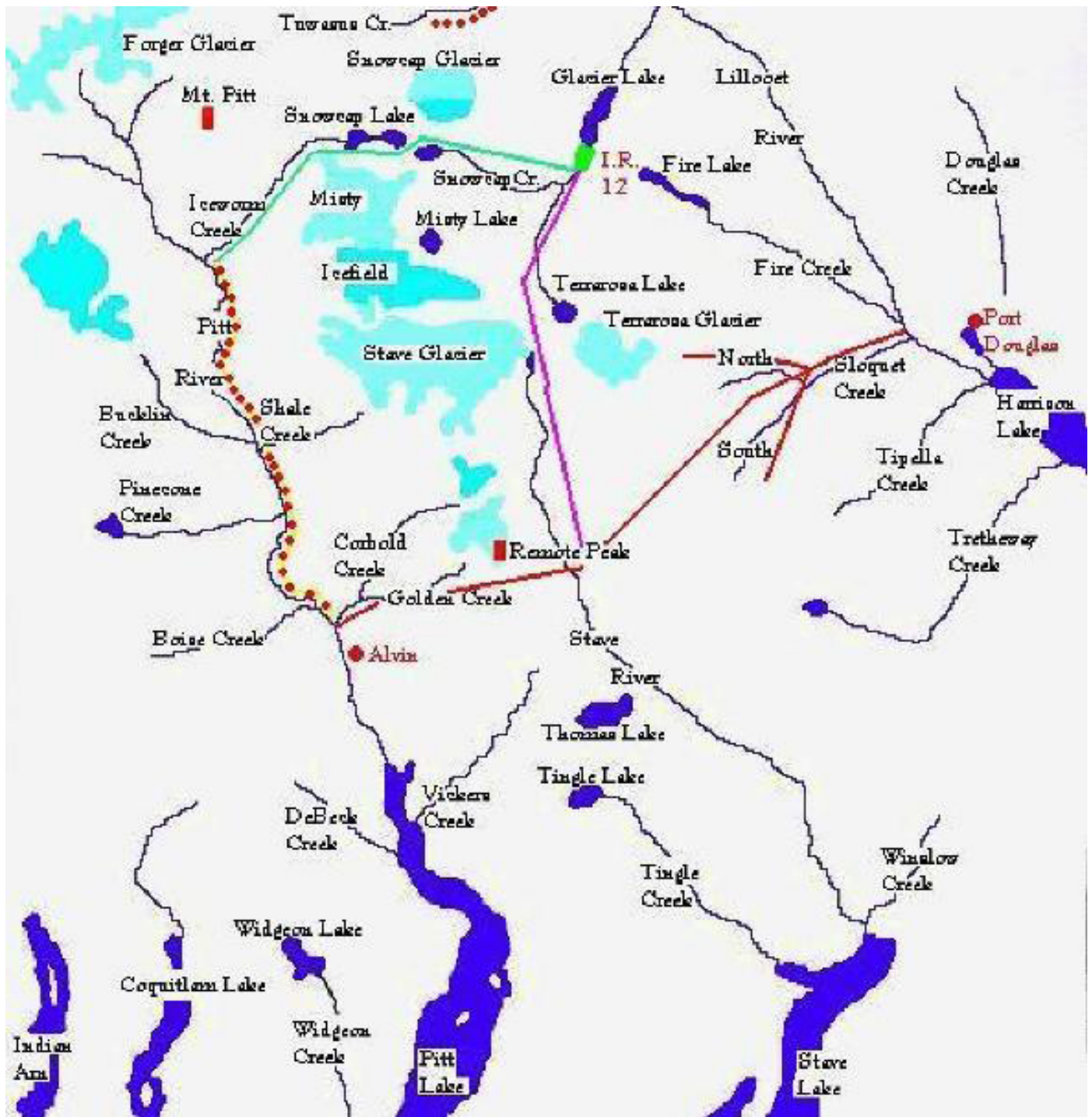
We drove as far up the Tuwasus Creek logging road as possible before heading out on foot. We could not find any defined trails to follow so we simply followed Tuwasus Creek itself. After following the creek at various elevations for a day and a half we came across an extremely old fire ax stuck in a large fur tree, just a few feet up the bank of Tuwasus Creek. A few hundred yards further upstream we came across a constructed trail that headed up into a little side valley that joined Tuwasus Creek. The trail headed in a southerly direction and is located almost directly north of Snowcap Lake.

The trail appeared to either start or end at the junction of Tuwasus Creek. We had followed Tuwasus Creek and had definitely not encountered any trails downstream of this point. There were absolutely no indications that this trail continued in any direction in the Tuwasus Creek valley.

It was more than obvious that this trail had been built decades ago by someone who had expended considerable time and energy in it's construction. The trail was roughly three to four feet in width and had been both excavated in the high points and cribbed with rock in numerous locations on the low points. The construction methods looked very similar to those used by the British Royal Engineers in their construction.

Torrential rains that began on the second day of our hike forced us to abandon our search for the fabled cabin that we had set out in search of. We were unable to continue on because Tuwasus Creek quickly became a raging torrent and the ever swelling side creeks became too dangerous to cross safely. Although we had abandoned our trek to the north side of Mount Pitt, we did decide to follow our newly discovered trail. We had only followed it for about an hour before deciding to return to our vehicles before the smaller creeks we had already forged became impassable.

The cabin on the north side of Mount Pitt remains a rumor. The identification of a constructed trail strongly suggests that there is a legitimate aspect to some of this story. However, who actually built this remarkable trail, why it does not continue in any direction from the Tuwasus Creek site and where it actually goes does remain undetermined.



Corbold/Sloquet Trails: 

Terrarosa Creek Trail: 

Iceworm Creek Trail: 

Pitt River Trail: 

Unknown 'Tuwasus' Trail: 