

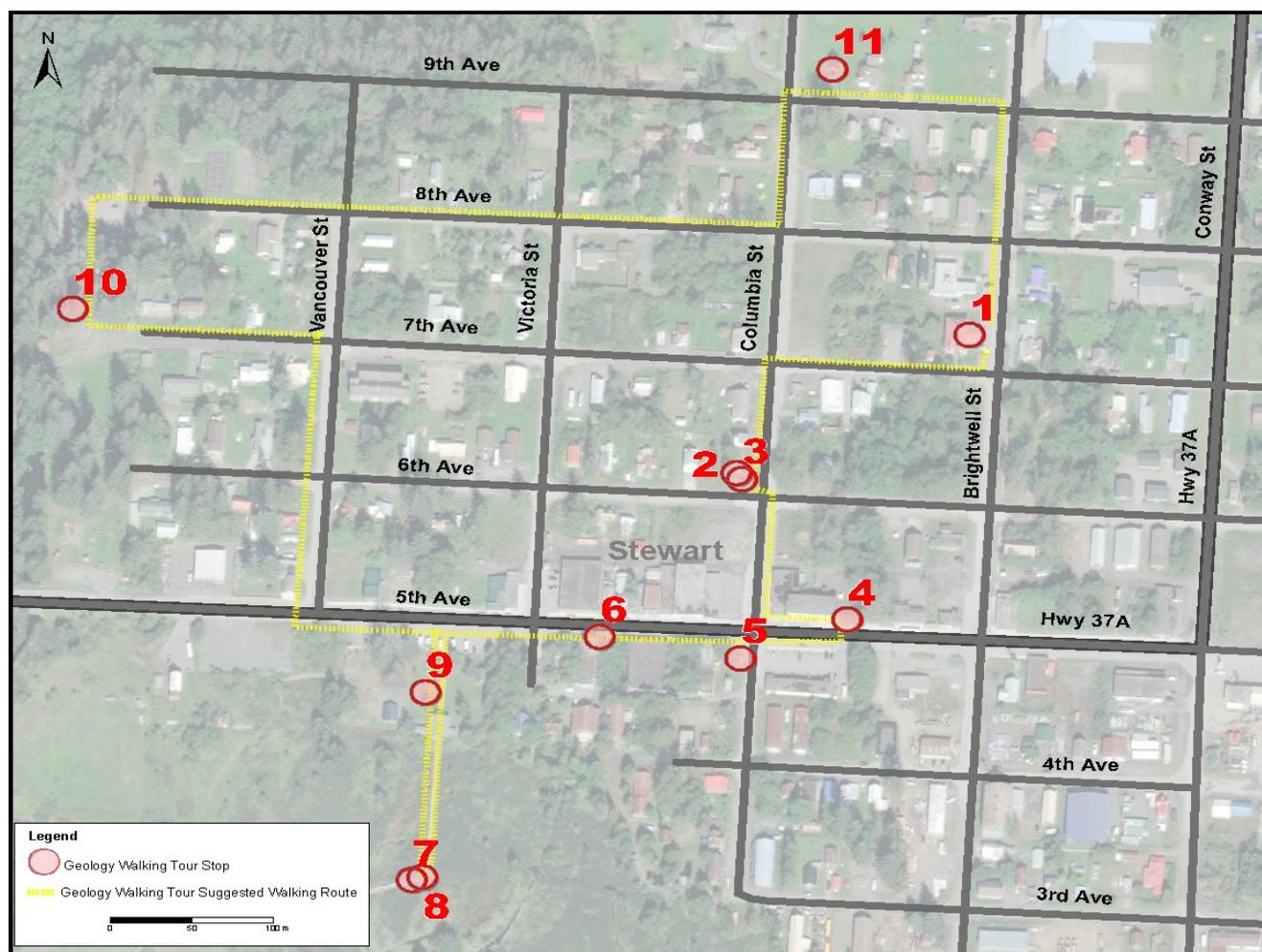
Geology is everywhere, from landforms, to rocks and minerals, to mined products we use in our daily life.

This walking tour will take you to some interesting geology and/or mining related sites. We hope you enjoy visiting the locations.

As you visit each site, please answer the question(s) inside. To complete this tour, use the map find each site.

Please stay safe during your Geology Walking Tour, cross the streets safely, always watch for vehicles, and please stay off of private land. Have fun!

**When you have completed the Geology Walking Tour, take your completed tour to the Stewart Museum and enter your name to win a prize.**



This Geology Walking Tour is sponsored by



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**Royanna Wild**  
Lands Manager at Ascot Resources

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# STEWART MUSEUM

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## STEWART BC

# GEOLOGY WALKING TOUR

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**1 The Stewart Museum**

Visit the Stewart Museum’s Mining Display. There are many interesting artifacts, rocks and stories about mining in the Stewart area. Look for the drill core (cylinders of rock). The drill core shows what type of rocks are found below the surface of the earth, and helps geologists and miners understand the geology.

**How many pieces of drill core are found in the Mine Tunnel Display Room?**

**Did you know?**  
A diamond drill bit has many tiny diamond pieces embedded in the cutting edge.

**2 Jade Boulders at the Old Firehall Grounds**

There is a large green to dark green boulder found at this site. This is Jade, the official mineral emblem of B.C. Jade is the general name for two different minerals, jadeite and nephrite. Most Jade found in B.C. is the mineral nephrite. Jade is used for carving and jewellery.

**If you had Jade to carve, what shape or animal would you create?**

**Did you know?**  
One of the largest boulders of Jade found in B.C. was carved into the “Jade Buddha for Universal Peace”. The boulder was about 18 tons. The Jade Buddha for Universal Peace is located in Bendigo Australia.

**4 Ore Cart**

This ore cart is from a local mine. It is made of metal. Ore carts were used in underground mining tunnels, to move the broken rock and ore from the tunnels.

Ore is rock that contains economical metals or minerals that can be mined. Some metals mined in Stewart and other areas of B.C. are copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc. These metals are used in our everyday lives. For example, copper is used in wire and electronics, such as your cell phone, computers and the electrical wire in your house.

**What colour is the ore cart?**

**5 Stone Building**

This small stone building was a fire pump station that drew water from the adjacent Creek. The rocks of the building are held together by concrete. One of the main components of concrete is aggregate or gravel.

**What is another material required to make concrete? (circle one)**  
Wood      Flour      Plastic      Cement

**3 Treaty Monument at The Old Firehall Grounds**

There is a monument located at this site as well. It is mounted on a rock and has a brass plate on it. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. This monument marks the location of the boundary between Great Britain and Russia in 1825 as agreed to in the Treaty.

**What is the name of the Treaty?**



**Did you know?**  
There are three types of rocks, igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

**6 Klondike Kate**

Katherine Ryan, known as “Klondike Kate” was famous for being a part of the Klondike Gold Rush. She was born in New Brunswick and travelled West in 1893. In 1898, she travelled North to the Klondike, eventually arriving in Whitehorse. She was well known and popular. She did many different jobs, including running her own restaurants and was hired by the Northwest Mounted Police as a “constable special”. In 1919, Kate moved to Stewart B.C. where she spent many years. She lived in the building at this stop.

**What year was Kate Ryan Building built? (note, the plaque is located at 306 Fifth Ave)**



The Bear Glacier

**Did you know?**  
The rock that the Miner’s Memorial plaque is attached to, is an Igneous Rock. Igneous rocks form from molten rock, either from magma from deep in the earth or lava on the surface of the earth. Some countertops found in our homes may be made from

**7 Glaciers**

From this viewpoint, if you look southeast to Mount Rainey, you can see a glacier in the mountains above the Stewart World Port area. Glaciers are thick masses of ice, that began as snow. As snow accumulates and compacts, it changes to ice and eventually can become a glacier. Glaciers can slowly move across the landscape and can create large valleys.

**Can you see any other glaciers from this location?**

**8 Estuary**

The area around you is an Estuary, a term used to describe the area of land where a river meets the ocean. The Bear River empties into the estuary on the east side of Stewart and the Salmon River empties from the west side. This estuary is at the head of the Portland Canal. The Portland Canal (the Nisga’a name is K’alii Xk’alaan) was the main transportation route for mining supplies and shipping of ore and still used to ship ore today. Estuaries have unique plants and animals that live there, as the water is a mixture of salt and freshwater.

**Over 100 species of birds have been seen at this site. How many different types of birds do you see here?**

**9 Miner Memorial Monument**

In 2005, this monument was erected in memory of the workers who lost their lives in an avalanche at the Granduc Mine. The Granduc Mine was a copper mine located in the mountains northwest of Stewart. An avalanche carrying millions of tons of snow came down the mountain at 10:16am one winter day, with no warning, destroying the worker’s camp. 26 workers were lost in the avalanche, their names are listed on the plaque.

**What date did the avalanche occur?**

**10 Rainey Creek Campground**

There is a rock located in this campground near the covered picnic area (near site 34), that was used for diamond drilling competitions. Drillers would compete to see who could drill into the rock the fastest. Each hole you can see was created by a drill. You may have noticed this rock looks like the rock found at the Miner Memorial Monument.

**How many drill holes are in the bigger rock?**

- <5      5-25      26-50      >50

**11 St Marks Anglican Church**

This church has beautiful stained glass. Stained glass is coloured by mixing metals into the glass while it is molten. Blue glass is created from adding cobalt, yellow glass is created by adding cadmium or lead and the addition of gold forms red glass.

**What side of the building has stained glass, the front, the back, the sides, or all?**



The stained glass from inside the Church.