Alluvial Gold in Tasmania

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by R. S. Bottrill

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Front Cover: Weld River (Courtesy of Stephanie Sykora).
Rear Cover: Bell Mount Gold Nugget - 30.8g, 40mm in length - (Courtesy of M. Latham)

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CONTENTS

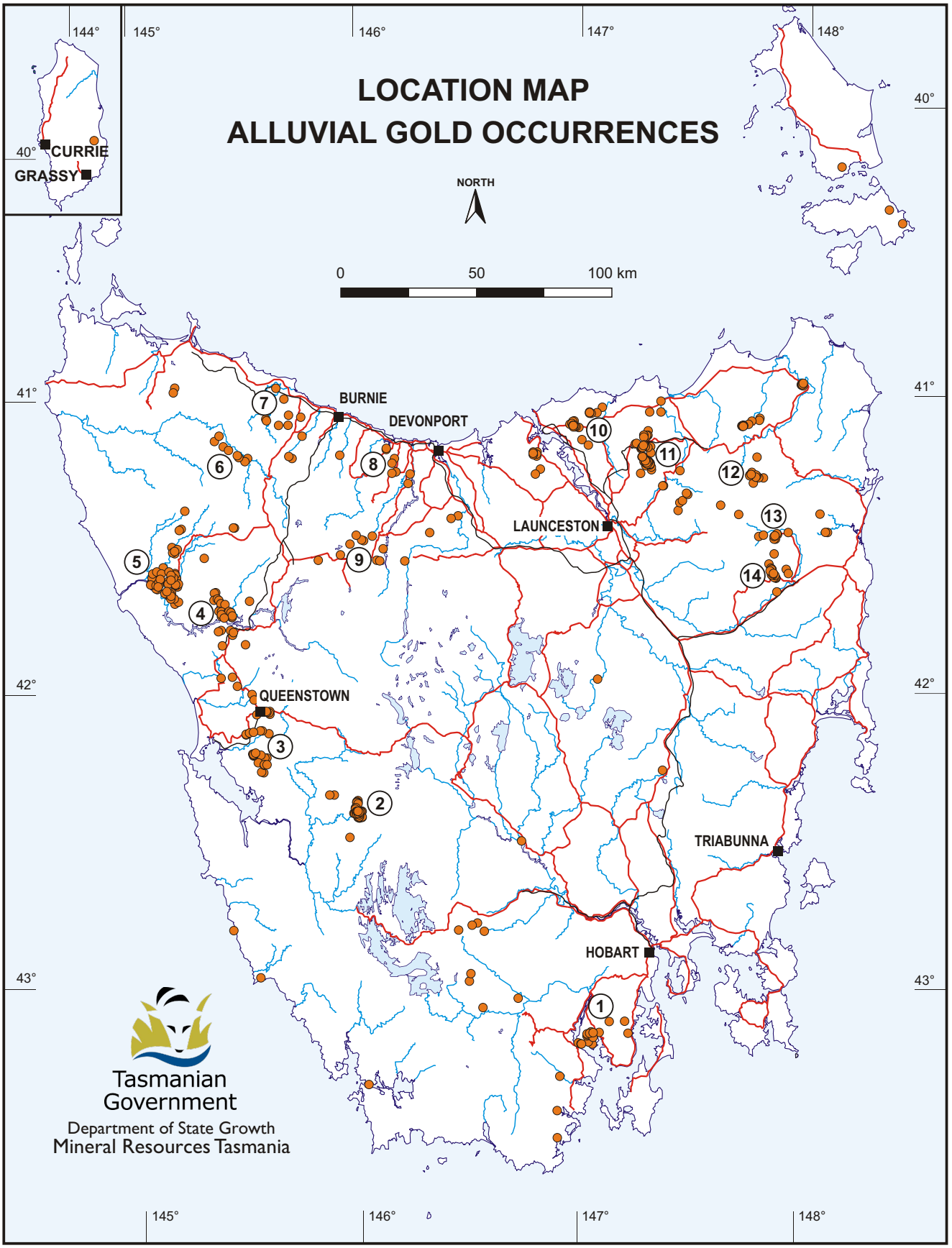

Figure 1

Recorded alluvial gold occurrences in Tasmania with major areas noted.

1. *Cygnet*
2. *Jane River*
3. *Queenstown–Darwin*
4. *Ring River–Wilson River*
5. *Corinna–Savage River*
6. *Arthur River*
7. *Wynyard*
8. *Ulverstone*
9. *Moina*
10. *Lefroy–Back Creek*
11. *Lisle–Golconda*
12. *Alberton*
13. *Mathinna*
14. *Mangana*

INTRODUCTION

The precious metal gold occurs very widely in nature, and is locally relatively abundant in Tasmania, in both 'lode' and 'alluvial' deposits. It is also produced as a by-product of some base-metal mining (Bottrill *et al*., 1992; Huston *et al*., 1992). Lode gold usually occurs in hard rocks, often extending to considerable depth, and is relatively difficult to work without expensive equipment and elaborate underground operations. Alluvial gold, in comparison, can be found in unconsolidated rocks and sediments at, or close to, the surface, and can be more readily mined and recovered. Alluvial deposits are usually found close to lode deposits and are formed by prolonged erosion of such deposits, releasing the gold into the soil and being transported and deposited with stream sediments. Gold released from rocks into soil by erosion, but not transported by streams, is termed eluvial. Some of the gold in such deposits is also thought to actually grow within soils and unconsolidated sediments from trace amounts of gold dissolved in groundwater, possibly aided by bacterial action, although the importance of such processes is a matter of much debate and at least some nuggets are derived from erosion of coarse lode deposits (Butt *et al*., 2006; Watterson, 1992; Youngson and Craw, 1995; Hough *et al*., 2007).

Gold has fascinated man for thousands of years and, despite being less technically useful than many other elements, is still mined extensively, mostly to be buried again in vaults or used as adornments. It is avidly sought by most of the largest mineral exploration companies and prospectors through to untrained individuals succumbing to 'gold fever'. It is still possible for the average person with minimal equipment to find and recover small amounts of gold, and sometimes even sizable and valuable nuggets, in many places in Tasmania. The techniques for finding and recovering gold are not described here, but the information is readily available within prospecting books and magazines available from most sizable libraries and bookstores.

Alluvial deposits are typically found near lode deposits which, in Tasmania, are mostly quartz veins or sulphide-rich deposits of Cambrian or Late Devonian age. The lodes mostly occur as clusters within various discrete goldfields, and are hosted by diverse Precambrian to Devonian-aged sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks, in an arc from northeastern Tasmania through to northwestern Tasmania (fig. 1; Bottrill *et al*., 1992). There are even some sporadic gold deposits in the relatively unmineralised southwestern and southeastern parts of Tasmania.

This publication summarises the main deposits within Tasmania and gives locations as accurately as possible (Appendix 1). Known Tasmanian mineral deposits of recorded on a database which can be searched via the internet (http://www.mrt.tas.gov.au). Publications on Tasmanian geology produced by the Department of Mines/Mineral Resources Tasmania and mineral exploration companies, dating back to the 1880s, can also be viewed online. Many of these publications (see references below) contain useful information to prospectors, fossickers and mineral exploration companies.

Alluvial gold in Tasmania

There are four main groupings of alluvial deposits in Tasmania:

1. Tertiary to Recent deposits associated with late Devonian veins in lower Paleozoic rocks (e.g. northeast Tasmania, Beaconsfield and Moina).
2. Tertiary to Recent deposits associated with mineralised lodes and beds in Precambrian rocks (e.g. northwest Tasmania).
3. Pleistocene to Recent deposits associated with Cambrian mineralisation (e.g. Mt Lyell and Ring River areas).
4. Quaternary deposits associated with mineralised Cretaceous intrusive rocks (Cygnet).

Tertiary leads have probably been the most important producers (although few deposits appear to have been accurately dated) and many Quaternary deposits may represent reworking of the earlier deposits. The sources for several deposits are uncertain (e.g. Wynyard, Arthur River and Jane River) and some may contain reprecipitated gold in carbonaceous horizons (e.g. Lisle, Corinna and Jane River). Detailed scientific studies of the alluvial deposits are notably lacking.

Prospecting requirements

Many of the gold deposits occur on mining or mineral exploration leases, forestry land or on private land, and prospectors must always obtain permission from the local land owners and managers before entering to prospect for gold or other minerals.

Some areas specifically available for public gold prospecting are in the process of being designated as Fossicking Areas by the Tasmanian Government. Conditions apply to the use of Fossicking Areas; fossickers should avoid causing undue damage to the land, and should take only a 'fair share' of material (don't be greedy!). Fossicking areas are set aside for the use of amateur fossickers and cannot sustain any degree of commercial collecting, and mechanised mining or dredging is not allowed. Please read the conditions of use of these areas in the Fossicking Areas book and be sure to abide by them when in the field.

Fossicking outside of these designated areas requires a Prospecting Licence, which is available from Mineral Resources Tasmania. Conditions for these are similar to those for using Fossicking Areas and may be found at mrt.tas.gov.au.

Gold prospecting can be great fun but is potentially hazardous to the inexperienced; people can fall into hidden shafts, be buried in unstable trenches or get lost in isolated areas (see Bottrill and Baker, 2008 for more collecting safety information). It is recommended that novices join an appropriate club or society that can inform them about the risks and direct their collecting towards suitable, safe and rewarding locations. Contacts are available from Mineral Resources Tasmania or the Tasmanian

GOLD NUGGETS FROM TASMANIA

Back Creek:	0.67 ounces (oz) (20 g) two one gram nuggets (2002)	(Paul Moore, pers. comm., 1989)
Bell Mount:	several, 10–30 g?, crystalline, recent	
Brandy Creek (Beaconsfield);	one nugget valued @ 35/- (0.5 oz/15 g)	
Den Ranges:	2.25 oz (70 g)	(*Examiner* 22/3/1870)
Derby:	two 2 g nuggets (1980s)	
Golden Ridge/Long Plains:	8 oz, 15 pennyweight (dwt) (270 g) up to 0.5 oz (15 g)	(Julen, 1981) (Fraser, 1994)
Lefroy:	two 2 g nuggets (1980s)	
Little Den goldfield:	1.25 oz (39 g)	(*Examiner*, 23/2/1869)
King River:	17 dwt (26 g)	(*Examiner*, 6/1/1882)
Paradise River:	1–7.5 oz (31–233 g)	(Julen, 1981)
Ring River:	10.5 oz (327 g)	(Julen, 1981)
Rocky River	3 oz (93 g)	(Julen, 1981)
Salisbury goldfield (Beaconsfield):	4 dwt (6 g) 17 oz, 11 dwt (545 g) Bouguet nugget: 11 oz (340 g) 9 oz (280 g)	(*Examiner*, 8/1/1880) (*Examiner*, 22/10/1880) (*Examiner*, 22/10/1880) (*Examiner*, 31/8/1881)
Unknown:	27 g and 73 g (recent)	

Lapidary and Mineral Association. Prospectors should make every effort to contact the mine owner or land manager before entering an area, and safety equipment may be required. Trespassing and accidents could result in legal action and injury.

For further information regarding prospecting and fossicking in Tasmania, refer to the Mineral Resources Tasmania website: mrt.tas.gov.au, to the Tasmanian Lapidary and Mineral Association website: tasmanianlapidarymineral.weebly.com, or to the prospectors and Miners association, Tasmania website: pmat.org.au.

Prospecting is not allowed in National Parks, Nature Reserves, Nature Recreation Areas, Historic Sites, Conservation Covenanted Areas and in public and municipal reserves (tips, cemeteries, etc.), nor on private land without permission of land owners.

Only hand prospecting is allowed and only hand-held, un-motorised tools may be used, including un-motorised sluices less than 1m in length which can be easily carried in the field by an average person.

If in doubt, email MRT (info@mrt.tas.gov.au) prior to using any equipment. Great care is to be taken of the environment during the prospecting of materials and any diggings must be restored to normal surface level before leaving an area. Please remember prospecting is not for commercial gain. Respect others who want to use the site and future generations; take no more than a few kg of material away per day. If these rules are unsuitable for a particular project, consider applying for an exploration licence or mining lease with MRT.

Gold nuggets and specimens

Alluvial gold may crystallise in octahedral, dodecahedral and cubic habits, or in reticulated, dendritic, arborescent and filiform aggregates, but generally just occurs as small rounded fragments, scales, flattened grains and fine 'gold dust'. The coarser fragments (generally from about 2 mm diameter up) are known as nuggets. A few sizable nuggets have been found in Tasmania, and some are listed above.

Despite being a relatively gold-rich state, Tasmania is generally (but unfairly) considered to be deficient in gold nuggets and specimens. The McGinty nuggets, found in a tributary of the Rocky River in 1883 (Petterd, 1894) are the best known, with the largest being 243 and 143 ounces (7.6 and 4.4 kg). Casts of these nuggets are held by the Queen

Victoria Museum and Art Gallery and Mineral Resources Tasmania. In recent years some smaller but sizable and shapely nuggets have been found, especially in the Savage River and Bell Mount areas.

One of the major problems in finding gold is the dense vegetation in most gold-bearing areas in Tasmania, limiting the use of the metal detectors which have been invaluable in finding most gold nuggets in mainland Australia in recent years. Nevertheless, metal detectors have been used to find some sizable nuggets in cleared areas.

The compilation of Tasmanian nuggets is derived in large part from research by Ron Gregory, a local prospector.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS

Mangana–Mathinna–Alberton

The first payable gold discovery in Tasmania was in the alluvial deposits of Tower Rivulet, near Mangana, in 1852. The area, running north for some 80 km, subsequently proved to be one of the richest goldfields in Tasmania. Gold production was predominantly from mineralised quartz veins, cutting slate and sandstone of the Mathinna Beds, which were found soon after. Alluvial gold deposits, from Tertiary to Recent in age (Thureau, 1885), were directly associated with many of the quartz lodes, and were worked at Mathinna (Black Horse Gully, Long Gully Creek and Alluvial Flats workings), Mangana (Majors, Sailors and Sharkeys gullies), Fingal (South Esk River, Tower Rivulet) and Mount Victoria (New River, Dorset River) (Krause, 1883; Thureau, 1885; Twelvetrees, 1907, 1914; Hughes, 1952; Threader, 1965).

An alluvial gold production of 288 kg was recorded from the Mathinna–Mangana area and 89 kg from the Mount Victoria area, although Twelvetrees (1907) estimated between 150 and 250 kg for Majors Gully alone. Most production was from Quaternary deposits; the Tertiary deep leads were relatively unexplored until recently (Hughes, 1952; Threader, 1987).

Some alluvial gold appears to be contained within Permo-Triassic palaeoplacers near Mount Victoria, and is being recycled by erosion into Quaternary deposits (Bottrill, 1992).

A considerable amount of alluvial gold was produced from Majors Gully at Mangana in the 1980s, including four kilograms in 1989.

Gladstone–Derby

A considerable quantity of gold (263 kg recorded, 1906–1981) was recovered from alluvial sediments along the Ringarooma River, mostly as a by-product of tin mining and dredging. Much of these sediments may have been Tertiary in age (Baillie, 1986), but also included Pleistocene and Recent sediments (Jennings *et al*., 1967). The Boobyalla River was also worked for alluvial gold and tin, especially at the Golden Cora mine.

The gold probably originated from known lodes in the Mathinna Beds in the Forester, Alberton and Gladstone areas. Renewed interest in alluvial tin mining in the district is likely to see some increased gold production in the near future.

Lisle

This area officially produced 2.7 t of gold by 1925, although Twelvetrees (1909) estimated eight to nine tonnes was produced from 1878 to 1909. Workings included alluvium and eluvium in slopes and terraces along Main (Lisle), Bessells and Thomas creeks, in a basin-shaped depression possibly representing an old lake bed (Reid, 1926).

Marshall (1969) thought the sand and gravel in the Lisle valley to be of Tertiary age. There were numerous patchy gold-rich horizons in the possible lacustrine sediments, and in carbonaceous horizons underlying talus, which produced relatively pure, free, angular (crystalline?) gold (Noldart *in* Marshall, 1969). This type of gold suggested a secondary origin (i.e. *in situ* reprecipitation of dissolved gold from groundwater; Reid, 1926; Bottrill, 1986).

Some gold grains are highly porous and/or colloform, while some has silver-rich cores and silver-depleted rims (R. S. Bottrill, unpublished data), indicating that some gold is detrital and some reprecipitated. Auriferous quartz was relatively rare, and Twelvetrees (1909) found evidence for gold originating in the contact metamorphosed sandstone of the Mathinna Beds surrounding the basin, near the contact with a Devonian granodioritic intrusive (Lisle granite). Inclusions of mica, rutile and magnetite in the gold grains suggest that the gold may have been disseminated in the hornfels or granitoids rather than in quartz veins (Bottrill, 1986). Some gold-limonite aggregates suggest gold-bearing pyrite may have been present in the original lode mineralisation. Recent drilling and other mineral exploration in this area has identified some significant sulphidic vein and stockwork style gold mineralisation in some of the granitoids and hornfels in the area (Taheri and Bottrill, 2005), underlying or adjacent to the alluvial sediments, so there may be a mixture of sources (Thureau, 1882*c*; Montgomery, 1894*b*).

Similar deposits worked nearby include the Lone Star, Tobacco, Cradle, Panama and Golconda creeks, and the Denison River (Noldart *in* Marshall, 1969). Twelvetrees (1909) estimated production of 600 kg of gold from Cradle Creek, but little is known of the other areas.

A small production of alluvial gold continues sporadically in the Lisle district (11 kg was recorded for 1974–1989).

Back Creek–Lefroy

Four Tertiary leads and deep leads, all partly basalt covered, were worked for gold in the late 1800s in the Back Creek area: the Albion (Red), Back Creek (Old or Blackman), Cardigan (Prince of Wales) and the White (Deep) leads. A production of about 300 kg of gold in 1870–1872 was estimated by Broadhurst (1935).

Similar Tertiary leads were worked at nearby Lefroy between 1853 and 1900 for an estimated 155 kg of gold (Noldart and Threader *in* Gee and Legge, 1979). These included the Pinafore, Golden Point and Native Youth leads, all worked up to where they pass beneath basalt. Some Quaternary (Recent) alluvial gold is also present (Noldart and Threader *in* Gee and Legge, 1979). A small amount of gold was still produced spasmodically in the area until recent years (two kilograms in 1987–1989).

Lode gold in the Mathinna Beds was worked in close proximity to both alluvial areas and was the probable source of the alluvial gold (Noldart *in* Marshall, 1969; Noldart and Threader *in* Gee and Legge, 1979).

Mining of small amounts of alluvial gold continued sporadically in the Back Creek district (two kilograms was recorded for 1987–1989).

Beaconsfield

There was a recorded production of 1.14 t of alluvial gold at this mining centre up to 1907 (mostly pre-1890). The major producer was a deep Tertiary lead to the east of Cabbage Tree Hill, with minor production from a deep lead near Salisbury Hill to the south.

The gold was enriched in probable eluvial detritus on the western wall of the lead, and in carbonaceous false bottoms; the true bottom was probably never reached (Noldart and Threader *in* Gee and Legge, 1979).

The gold was derived from lodes (mineralised, quartz-veined fracture systems) in the Ordovician Cabbage Tree Conglomerate, such as that worked by the Tasmania mine, Tasmania's largest gold mine (originally containing about two million ounces or 62 tonnes of gold; Taheri and Keele, 2004).

A considerable amount of gold in tailings was recovered from the River Tamar in the Middle Arm area between 1985 and 1988. This operation was undertaken by Golconda Minerals NL using a dredge to reclaim tailings dumped in the river by historic mining operations at Beaconsfield and a carbon-in-pulp gold recovery plant. Reported gold recoveries were 314 kg in 1985/86, 272.5 kg in 1986/87 and 85 kg in 1987/88. The operation was completed in 87/88.in the 1980s, including 85 kg in 1987–88.

Moina

The Bell Mount goldfield was the largest alluvial goldfield in this area, with recorded production of 113 kg of gold for 1892–1894 (Twelvetrees, 1913), and estimated as about 124 kg to 1919 (Reid, 1919). Gold was produced from Tertiary gravel, as was that at Cooper-Smiths at the nearby confluence of the Forth and Wilmot rivers. Other deposits worked include O'Rourkes Hydraulic workings (Five Mile Rise goldfield), the Minnow River, Dasher River, River Lea, Falls Creek and Stormont Creek (Thureau, 1882*a*; Broadhurst, 1934; Jennings, 1963; Collins *in* Jennings, 1979).

The ultimate source for most of the gold was mineralised quartz veins in the Ordovician Moina Sandstone and Gordon Limestone, associated with Devonian granitoids (Collins *in* Jennings, 1979). The gold in the Minnow River area was probably derived from vein and disseminated mineralisation in Cambrian porphyritic rocks (Thureau, 1882*a*).

Some of the gold at Bell Mount is notable for being relatively coarse and crystalline, and is presently being worked mostly for specimens.

Wynyard

There were numerous alluvial gold workings in this area in the 1890s, including Big Creek, Blackfish Creek (Moores Plains), Calder River, Camp Creek, Cam River, Deacon Creek, Inglis River, St Marys River and Seabrook Creek (Montgomery, 1896). The only production recorded from the area is 12 kg from the Doctors Rocks–Seabrook Creek area in 1940–1944, but production for the area was estimated as 310 kg to 1927 (Reid, 1927).

Most of this gold was recovered from Quaternary gravel reworked from Tertiary sub-basalt gravel (Montgomery, 1896), but some may have originated in Permian fluvioglacial sediments (Morrison *et al*., 1988) or quartz veins locally present in pre-Carboniferous basement rocks (Montgomery, 1896). Some occurs in beach sand and shore platforms, for example at Doctors Rocks (Morrison *et al*., 1988).

Arthur River

The river terraces along the Arthur River are locally gold bearing, particularly between the rivers confluence with the Hellyer and Lyons rivers. The principal workings were near the confluences with the Lyons, Keith and Hellyer rivers, and with Campbell Rivulet and Grays (or Greys) Creek (Montgomery, 1896). Some higher level, possibly Tertiary deposits, at Folly Hill were worked from 1910 to 1943 (Jack, 1964). No records of production are known for the area.

The source of the gold is unknown, but some small Cu-Au bearing deposits are known in the Precambrian mafic schist, quartzite, ironstone, magnesite and dolostone of the nearby Arthur Metamorphic Complex (e.g. Blue Peak; McNeil, 1961; Jack, 1964). The Tertiary sub-basaltic gravel and the Permian fluvioglacial deposits are also possible secondary sources, as occurs in the Wynyard area.

Corinna–Savage River

Alluvial gold has been recovered from a wide area around Corinna since 1877 to at least 1941. The principal workings include Brookside Creek, Frenchman Creek, Hall Creek, Davis Creek, Long Plains (Golden Ridge), Lucy Creek, Main Rivulet, Middleton Creek, Mount Donaldson, Nancy Creek, Paradise River, Rocky River, Savage River and Whyte River (Thureau, 1881*a*, 1884; Smith, 1897; Twelvetrees, 1900, 1903; Montgomery, 1894*c*; Blake, 1939). Smith (1897) estimated a production of about 600–900 kg from Main Rivulet and its tributaries, while Twelvetrees (1900) estimated about 190 kg from Long Plains. Official records are very incomplete, but include 7.9 kg from Middleton Creek (1935–1941), 5.8 kg from Whyte River (1901–1938), and the two largest nuggets in Tasmania from Rocky River (7.6 and 4.4 kg) (Montgomery, 1894*a*). Tin and platinum-group metals ('osmiridium') were minor by-products (Twelvetrees, 1900; Scott, 1926).

Montgomery (1894*c*) noted that much of the gold was flattened, rounded and concentrated in sandy carbonaceous 'bottoms', presumably palaeosols. Twelvetrees (1900) noted that the Long Plains gold was typically skeletal in form, suggesting recrystallisation *in situ*. The purity of the gold supports this (Thureau, 1881*a*). Petterd (1894) recorded the following intriguing observations:

> *"…the Long Plain alluvial gold-field was noted for the numerous and remarkably fine crystal forms of the metal that were obtained—even rivalling Ballarat in this respect. Many individual crystals were found measuring above ¼-inch (6 mm)*

in length, which were often aggregated together in masses of considerable size; some presenting an exquisitely beautiful arboriform structure and others again in a filiform mass, the latter occasionally intermixed as to present a sponge-like structure. It is to be regretted that more examples of these peculiar masses were not secured as museum specimens, for now their occurrence has almost become a matter of history. The gold was, as a rule, but little waterworn, and apparently occurred in small lenticular veins composed of Siderite, Quartz, and Pyrites, interlaminated in the folia of the schistose country rock.

The alluvial sediments were principally deep leads in dissected high level Tertiary deposits (Brown Plains gravels), partly reworked into more recent alluvial deposits (Blake, 1939). The source of much of the gold was probably in the mineralised Precambrian Bowry Formation, the host for the Savage River magnetite deposits in the Arthur Metamorphic Complex (Shannon *et al*., 1985). The auriferous reefs in the Golden Ridge (Cox's Face) and Specimen Reef fields also contributed some gold. Finucane and Blake (1933*a*) and Smith (1897) noted the presence of copper and gold in quartz veins in a porphyry at the Lucy Spur mine. Other potential sources of the alluvial gold were discussed by Bottrill and Taheri (2006).

A small production of alluvial gold continued sporadically in the Corinna district, with 1.2 kg being recorded for the Middleton Creek area around 1990.

Ring River–Wilson River

Widespread workings for gold were present in the Pleistocene fluvioglacial deposits along the Pieman River in the 19th century, and a deep lead in the nearby Ring River was also worked extensively (Montgomery, 1893; Finucane, 1931; Blissett, 1962). Minor alluvial gold occurrences in the area include Melba Flats, Crimson Creek, Farrell Rivulet, Little Henty River, Marionoak River valley (especially Strong Creek) and Westerway Creek (Blake, 1931; Blissett, 1962). Most of these deposits also produced osmiridium and tin. Gold was a by-product of osmiridium mining in the Murchison River, Wilson River, Chromite Creek, Barnes Creek and Betts Creek. No production records are known, although the Ring River field supported 300–400 men in 1891 (Blissett, 1962). Gold production continued on a small scale from alluvial deposits in this area, with 1.2 kg being produced in 1987–1989.

Some of the gold in this area was derived from the ultrabasic rocks, particularly where it was subordinate to osmiridium, but most was derived from the gold-enriched base metal deposits in the vicinity. These include the Mt Read, Hercules, Rosebery and Pinnacles deposits (Montgomery, 1893; Reid, 1918; Blissett, 1962; Collins *et al*., 1981). Reid (1918) noted the gold in Strong Creek to be very fine grained, reflecting the nature of the source gold in the nearby Pinnacles deposits.

Lyell–Darwin

The Mt Darwin district contains several areas of workings for alluvial gold, including the Clark River valley, Slate Spur, Allans Creek, Flannigans Flat, Intercolonial Spur, Sailor Jack Creek and north Darwin Plateau (Hills, 1914; Fitzgerald and Pease, 1985; Bamford and Green, 1986*a*). Further to the north, alluvial gold was recovered from the King River, Lynch Creek, Halls Creek, Gorings Creek, Diorite Creek and Mount Lyell (Whites Creek, Cooneys Creek and Idaho Creek) (Glover, 1885; Fitzgerald and Pease, 1985; Bottrill,1989*a*). To the north of Queenstown there were also small deposits at the Raggedy Ann prospect, the Queen River catchment and in the Lake Margaret area (Fitzgerald and Pease, 1985; Bamford and Green, 1986*b*).

The total gold production is uncertain, but 837 kg of alluvial gold production was recorded from the West Coast between 1866 and 1890, probably predominantly from the Queenstown area but including the Pieman and other areas. Between 1903 and 1913 another 47 kg was recovered in the Queenstown area. Some small production still occurs.

The alluvium worked was probably all Quaternary, including Pleistocene fluvioglacial deposits (e.g. Sailor Jack Creek). Gold sources include fault-related veins (?Devonian) in Owen Conglomerate (e.g. Woody Hill) but most were probably derived from disseminated Cambrian sulphide mineralisation in the Mt Read Volcanics (e.g. Mt Lyell) (Fitzgerald and Pease, 1985). Henderson (1938) thought some gold was reworked from high-level Tertiary gravel in the Mt Darwin plateau. Bedrock sources for many deposits are still uncertain (Fitzgerald and Pease, 1985).

A large but low-grade gold resource is present in the King River delta, derived from the Mt Lyell mine tailings (Berkman, 1987).

Jane River (Warnes Lookout)

Gold was discovered in this area about 1894, and has been worked intermittently since, particularly between 1935 and 1938 when up to 33 men were working the field (Solomon, 1968; Bacon, 1989). Production records are incomplete, but Bacon (1989) reported about 36 kg from 1935 to 1938 and departmental records note about 1.5 kg in 1967. Bacon (1989) estimated between 60 and 250 kg for the total production.

Most of the gold was produced from Reward Creek (Burrows alluvial workings), but other deposits include workings in the Algonkian Rivulet, Prince Rivulet, Lancelot Rivulet, Cinnabar Creek, Lightning Plains and Ridge Creek (Blake, 1936*a*; Solomon, 1968; Bacon, 1989). Gold is enriched where Cainozoic gravel has been reworked (Jennings, 1974), particularly where coarse gravel overlies bedrock (Bacon, 1989). Gold has also been reported from the Gell River district to the east, but little is known on this.

The Jane River gold is rather angular to crystalline and porous (as at Lisle), rarely attached to quartz, and is associated with rutile, zircon, chromite, pyrite and, more rarely, with cinnabar, xenotime, monazite and gersdorffite (e.g. Finucane and Blake, 1933*b*; Bottrill, 1989*b*). The source is unknown, but suggestions include local quartz veins (Finucane and Blake, 1933*b*), limonitic beds (Blake, 1937) and Precambrian to Palaeozoic bedrock (N. J. Turner, pers. comm.). Jennings (1974) and Bottrill (1989*b*) considered that

most of it was formed *in situ*, but the deposit is still quite enigmatic.

Mining and exploration have been discontinued since the leases were incorporated into the surrounding World Heritage Area.

Cygnet

In the Cygnet area alluvial gold was found in Agnes Rivulet, Forsters Rivulet, Little Oyster Cove Creek, Nicholls Rivulet and the Wheatleys Bay area (Leaman and Naqvi, 1967). The field was discovered in about 1877, and produced about 100 kg of gold by 1902, mostly from Quaternary sediments at Lymington Flats (Forsters Rivulet) (Twelvetrees, 1908*b*). There was an abandoned attempt in about 1907 to dredge the Huon River for alluvial gold (Twelvetrees, 1907), but little is known of how much gold lies in the river.

This alluvial gold was derived from mineralised breccias, quartz, hematite and pyritic veins in the altered contact zones of Cretaceous alkaline intrusive rocks within the Permian sedimentary rocks, such as at the Mt Mary mine and Black Jack Ridge (Twelvetrees, 1908*b*; Leaman and Naqvi, 1967; Taheri and Bottrill, 1999). The gold was mostly very fine.

Other areas

The following areas contain some alluvial gold but with little or no recorded production:

- Georges River (St Helens)
- New Henbury (South Esk River)
- River Tyne (Mathinna)
- Flinders Island
- Cape Barren Island
- Little Den Creek
- Ulverstone (Buttons Creek, Gawler River)
- King Island
- Lileah (Gentle Annie Creek, Peppermint Hill)
- Montagu Swamp
- Robbins Passage
- Waratah (Waratah River valley, Matthews Creek)
- Mt Ramsay (Yellowband Plain)
- Elliott Bay (Mainwaring River, Lewis River)
- Franklin River
- Surprise River
- Adamsfield
- Styx River
- Bathurst Harbour (Mt Mackenzie)
- Esperance River
- Lune River

Further details of known alluvial gold occurrences are given in Appendix 1.

SUMMARY OF ALLUVIAL GOLD PRODUCTION IN TASMANIA

Area	Estimated production (t)	Recorded production (t)	Age of major deposits	Probable source
Mangana–Alberton	0.5	0.38	Quaternary	Late Devonian quartz veins in Mathinna Beds
Gladstone	0.4	0.26	Tertiary?	Late Devonian quartz veins in Mathinna Beds
Lisle	8.5	2.81	Tertiary?	?
Back Creek–Lefroy	0.5	-	Tertiary	Late Devonian quartz veins in Mathinna Beds
Beaconsfield	1.4	1.25	Tertiary	Late Devonian quartz veins in Ordovician sedimentary rocks
Moina	0.2	0.11	Tertiary	Late Devonian quartz veins in Ordovician sedimentary rocks?
Wynyard	0.03	0.01	Quaternary	?
Arthur River	?	-	Quaternary?	Veins in Precambrian? rocks
Corinna–Savage River	0.9	0.03	Tertiary	Veins and stratabound mineralisation in Precambrian? rocks
Wilson River–Ring River	?	-	Quaternary	Cambrian volcanogenic deposits and serpentinite
Lyell–Darwin	0.5	0.05	Quaternary	Cambrian volcanogenic deposits and Late Devonian quartz veins in Cambro-Ordovician rocks
Jane River	0.2	0.04	Quaternary?	Veins in Precambrian? rocks
Cygnet	0.1	-	Quaternary	Mineralised Cretaceous intrusive rocks
Totals	13.23	4.94		

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APPENDIX 1

Known occurrences of alluvial gold in Tasmania

The following tabulation lists known or recorded occurrences of alluvial gold in Tasmania. This information has been extracted from the Mineral Resources Tasmania mineral deposits database which contains data on known occurrences and occurrences recorded in the literature. As many of these occurrences were recorded in early reports, when geographic mapping of Tasmania was limited in extent and accuracy, some of the locations cited in this table may be of a general nature only. The table also contains some entries for underground mines recovering gold from alluvial materials.

The mineral deposits database can be accessed on the Mineral Resources Tasmania internet site (www.mrt.tas.gov.au – database search facility). The information contained on individual deposits in the database may be more comprehensive than presented in this appendix. The following tabulation has only extracted the following information from the database:

Name: The name under which an occurrence has been recorded.

Locality: A generalised geographic locality derived from the AMG co-ordinates established for the occurrence. The accuracy of this location is dependant on the accuracy of the AMG co-ordinates.

AMG E, AMG N: Australian Map Grid co-ordinates in metres east, metres north. The co-ordinate datum for most occurrences is AGD 1966 AMG Zone 55, although some may be GDA94 MGA Zone 55.

References: The reports from which information on the occurrence has been obtained. These references refer to the Mineral Resources Tasmania documents database, which contains information on reports issued by Mineral Resources Tasmania (and its predecessors) and mineral exploration companies. The documents database can be accessed on the Mineral Resources Tasmania internet site (www.mrt.tas.gov.au – documents search facility) and individual reports can be downloaded.

The report categories listed are:

ER — Explanatory report for a 1:50 000 or 1:63 360 scale geological map sheet.

GSB — report issued in the Geological Survey Bulletin series.

GSMR — report issued in the Geological Survey Mineral Resources series.

GSREP — report issued in the Geological Survey Report series.

MRV — report issued in the Mount Read Volcanics Geological Report series.

OS — 'Old Series' report, a collection of geological reports from varying sources (often Parliamentary Papers) held in the MRT library.

TR — report contained in a Technical Reports volume.

UR — report issued under the Unpublished Report series by the Department of Mines, Report series by the Department of Mines or Mineral Resources Tasmania, and the Tasmanian Geological Survey Record series.

xx_xxxx — Tasmanian Company Exploration Report (for example 68_0500). The first two numbers refer to the year of issue, with the remaining four numbers being a sequential number in the MRT collection.

Notes: Notes on individual occurrences recorded in the Deposits database.

Searching the databases

The deposits and documents databases can be accessed through the MRT website (www.mrt..tas.gov.au) using the 'Search' facility. Individual deposits may be searched by placing the deposit name in the 'name' box. It should be noted that the names used in this appendix may not precisely match the database name, and searching should be more general (for example in some database entries 'Creek' has been shortened to 'Ck'; searching using C* will find both entries).

Individual documents can be accessed through the document search facility by entering the reference required in the 'Report No.' box. Scanned copies of reports (in PDF format) can be downloaded.

Name	*Locality*	*AMG E*	*AMG N*	*References*	*Notes*
Agnes Rivulet	Cygnet	506300	5221400	OS_027; ER8311N	
Ahearne Creek	19.5 km west of Tullah	365900	5379500	GSB32; 68_0500	
Alfred River	18.5 km WNW of Tullah	367400	5382800	GSB32	Also known as Alfred Creek, Tobin Creek
Allans Creek	1.6 km north of Mt Darwin	383400	5322350	87_2706; GSB16	Alluvial gold workings extend along Allans Creek
Alluvial Flats	Flats to the north of Mathinna township	574000	5408200	GSREP5	Also known as Kennedys Flats
Arthur River	Ten kilometres WNW of West Takone	367380	5442140	TR5_46_60; 86_2533	
Ballarat	Beaconsfield	484220	5438850	OS_040; 93_3499; OS_085	Shaft into the Beaconsfield Deep Lead
Barnes Creek	9.5 km northwest of Rosebery	370000	5377800	90_3165; GSB32	Gold and osmiridium
Bathurst Channel	Port Davey	421740	5202000		Alluvial gold deposit
Beaconsfield Deep Lead	Beaconsfield	484300	5439000	GSMR11; 93_3499; OS_085; ER8215N	Deep alluvial ground runs NW–SE, a number of workings intercept
Bealey Creek	Ten kilometres northwest of Rosebery	369700	5377400	GSB32; 68_0500	Ironstones overlying serpentinite
Bell Mount Alluvial	Bell Creek, two kilometres northeast of Moina	423300	5408400	UR1934_032_45; GSB29; OS_167; GSB14; OS_111; ER8115S; 87_2739	Good specimen gold
Bells Shaft	Three kilometres northwest of Gladstone	583820	5467900	06_5354; GSB25	A shaft and other surface excavations
Berkery Creek	Eight kilometres northwest of Renison Bell	366000	5378600	GSB32	Also known as Jones Creek
Bessell and Arnolds	Lone Star Creek, 4.6 km southwest of Golconda	524270	5438370	97_4048	A shaft
Bessells Creek	Two kilometres northwest of Lisle	525600	5436050	GSB37	Alluvial workings along the length of Bessells Creek
Big Creek (Lower)	Big Creek, six kilometres southwest of Wynyard	389100	5457100	OS_119	Alluvial gold workings
Big Creek (Upper)	1.5 km west of Upper Mount Hicks	391500	5450000	OS_119	Several gold-bearing creeks run into Big Creek from Moores Plain
Big Duffer Creek	Golden Ridge, Savage River area	349000	5401900	84_2262; 86_2614	
Big Hospital Creek	South bank of creek six kilometres NW of Fingal	578500	5395400	TR5_20_25	
Black Fish Creek	Moores Plains, 1.6 km south of Oldina	388000	5450000	OS_119	Several gold-bearing creeks run into Black Fish Creek from Moores Plain
Black Horse Gully	South Esk River tributary, Mathinna	574000	5407000	87_2705; 74_0994; GSREP5	Alluvial gold prospects extend along Black Horse Gully
Blackmans	Back Creek, south of Turquoise Bluff, five kilometres north of Pipers River	504960	5455060	90_3140; GSB42; OS_116; ER8315N	Also known as Old or Back Creek Lead. Alluvial workings along a deep lead which extends 600 m to the south, bearing water-worn gold
Blanket Creek	One kilometre southeast of Lefroy	500250	5449150	87_2704	Alluvial gold workings
Bonds Pk G/F (Mariner 2)	Tributary of Fall River, ~800 m east of Bonds Hill	411380	5401320	88_2898; MRV4; GSB14; 84_2310	Alluvial gold workings
Bracken Creek	Nine kilometres northeast of Corinna	346250	5393500	84_2108A	
Brandy Creek Alluvial	Brandy Creek, 1.5 km northwest of Beaconsfield	483370	5439670	91_3293; TR8_10_22; UR1934_003_8; ER8215N	Alluvial gold deposits in vicinity are restricted to the valley of Brandy Creek
Breakneck Creek	Rocky River tributary 9 km east of Corinna	349040	5388160	97_4074	Alluvial gold workings extend at least 500 m up the creek
Brid River	Bridport	532000	5455300		Alluvial gold deposit
Brimble and Blaze	1.5 km southwest of Golconda	524700	5441600		Minor alluvial workings
Brocks	Diddleum Plains	541400	5423600		
Brooklyn Creek A	Three kilometres north of Golconda	524800	5445950		Small complex of overlapping trench and races, minor alluvial workings
Brooklyn Creek B	Three kilometres north of Golconda	524900	5446000		Shallow pits and a network of races, trenches, drives and shaft
Brooklyn	Three kilometres north of Corinna	339250	5389840	UR1939_026_46	
Brooks Creek	4.3 km west of Mathinna	569800	5408400		Small alluvial working
Brookside Workings	Savage River, 5.6 km northeast of Corinna	342800	5391750	UR1939_026_46; 97_4101; 85_2366	Extensive hydraulic workings in the 1890s
Brown Plain Creek	Brown Plains, 7.5 km northeast of Corinna	346200	5391100	86_2614	
Brown Plains; Gardens	Brown Plains, 8.5 km northeast of Corinna	346950	5391450	UR1939_026_46; 86_2614	Also known as Section 1813/93M, workings include three adits

Name	Locality	AMG E	AMG N	References	Notes
Browns Creek	Brown Plains, eight kilometres northeast of Corinna	346800	5391000		
Burrows Alluvial Workings	Burrows Creek, 1.5 km SW of Warnes Lookout, Jane River area	416400	5303800	UR1936_027_33	First discovery of gold in the district, localised workings extended upstream
Buttons Creek	Seven kilometres south of Ulverstone	430700	5436000	OS_031; ER8115N	
Cahills Lower Quarry	North end of Bald Tier 5 km NE of Frankford	482450	5427650	98_4216	Gold reported in water draining from this quarry
Calder River	Calder River and tributaries, 1.5 km SW of Calder	383500	5451900	OS_119	Alluvial gold working in considerable river gravel flats
Calders Gully	Two kilometres northwest of Mangana	572400	5395000	UR1939_075_111; GSB01	
Cam River	Cam River, five kilometres east of Yolla	397000	5446000	OS_119	Alluvial gold workings on extensive alluvial flats
Camden Rivulet	Head of Camden Rivulet east of Mt Barrow	536760	5418960		Alluvial gold deposit
Camp Creek	Camp Creek, eight kilometres south of Wynyard	391800	5453500	OS_119	Alluvial workings extend along Camp Creek
Campbell Hydraulic	Near Arthur River–Keith River junction	369200	5440700	OS_119	Area set up for hydraulic sluice workings, comprising 14 shafts in river gravel terraces
Campbells Creek	Confluence of Campbell Rivulet/Arthur River	372600	5438600	OS_119	
Cardigan; Prince Of Wales Lead	Back Creek, 1.3 km south of Turquoise Bluff	505000	5454700	90_3140; GSB42; OS_116; ER8315N	Low grade alluvial gold, not intensively worked, deep lead is small compared to others in the area
Carpenter Creek	15.5 km west of Tullah	369800	5377700	GSB32	
Cashmans Workings	1.7 km northwest of Lisle	525950	5436280	UR1991_17; GSB04	Old alluvial workings
Castra River	Castray River, between the confluences with Whyte River and Loughnan Creek	358700	5403600	GSB32	Alluvial workings
Castray River	Nine kilometres southeast of Savage River	360000	5400100		Gold and osmiridium
Cemetery Creek; Mt Owen Creek	Mt Owen Creek, Cemetery Creek, Queenstown	384800	5341300	90_3102; 85_2475	Anomalous gold stream sediment samples
Chapmans	Camden Rivulet one kilometre northeast of Tayene	539400	5421500		
Chinamen Creek	Tributary of Timbs Creek, 10.5 northeast of Corinna	348300	5393310	84_2108A; 86_2614	
Chinese Pits–Central	Mangana	573350	5393350		Line of shallow pits
Chinese Pits–N	700 metres northwest of Mangana	573200	5393700		Northern extremity of line of alluvial gold workings in the form of shallow pits
Chinese Pits–S	Mangana	573500	5393000		Southern extremity of line of alluvial gold workings in the form of shallow pits
Chinese Workings	1.4 km northeast of Targa	531950	5426950		
Cinnabar Creek	Tributary of Ridge Creek 600 m southeast of Warnes Lookout, Jane River area	417700	5304800	UR1936_027_33; 66_0441; UR1935_082_83	Cinnabar was found during gold prospecting
Clark Valley	1.6 km southwest of Mount Darwin	382320	5319390	88_2861; 87_2706	Alluvial gold workings
Clayton River B	1.4 km northeast of Sprent	430700	5432000		
Coarse Gold Creek	500 metres north of Gladstone	584810	5465550	83_2056; ER8516S; GSB25	Sluicing and shallow shafts
Comstaff Creek	15 km north of Savage River	352800	5417800	86_2533	Anomalous gold in stream sediment sampling
Conliffe S.M. Co. Section	Ring River, seven kilometres SE of Renison Bell	374960	5366800	OS_105	Also known as Section 3026-87M, Ring River Deep Lead
Cooneys Creek; King Lyell; Batchelor Shaft;	Steep tributary of Linda Creek, 3.5 km northeast of Queenstown	383550	5341750	95_3804; OS_069	Alluvial gold workings, leading to the discovery of The Blow and the King Lyell Copper Clays
Corinna Hydraulic	Three kilometres northeast of Corinna	342000	5388900	OS_113; UR1939_026_46; 98_4220; 86_2614	Alluvial gold workings
Coudon Creek	9.5 km east of Corinna	349270	5387400	93_3435; 97_4074	Alluvial gold workings extended down Coudon Creek
Coupon Alluvial	7.5 km southwest of Queenstown	376050	5333900	86_2582; 85_2441; 89_3033	
Cradle Creek A	3.6 km southeast of Golconda	527400	5439680	97_4048; GSB37	Sluiced area
Cradle Creek B	3.5 km southeast of Golconda	527100	5439650	97_4048; GSB37	Sluiced area

Name	Locality	AMG E	AMG N	References	Notes
Cradle Creek C	3.6 km southeast of Golconda	526900	5439510	97_4048; GSB37	Sluiced area
Crimson Creek	Five kilometres west of Renison Bell	365500	5372500	ER7914S	
Crown Prince Creek	6.5 km southeast of Ringarooma	567190	5430880		Alluvial gold workings extend along Crown Prince Creek
D`Entrecasteaux River	Eight kilometres south of Ida Bay	493000	5182000	GSB20	
Dasher River	Five kilometres southwest of Kimberley	453000	5415100	OS_031	
Davis Creek	9.5 km north of Savage River	351410	5411930	87_2683; 86_2591	Gold in rock and stream sediment samples, workings include two adits
Deacons Creek	One kilometre west of Tewkesbury	392480	5437920	OS_119	Alluvial gold workings
Demijohn Lead	Lefroy	499000	5450200	84_2274; GSB42; ER8215N; 87_2704	Alluvial gold deposit, workings include a number of shafts
Denmark	Beaconsfield	484300	5438900	OS_085; 93_3499	Shaft into the the Beaconsfield Deep Lead
Diorite Creek West	5.5 km south of Queenstown	381700	5334850	99_4318; 90_3102; 91_3252; 85_2459	Alluvial/eluvial gold workings
Doctors Rocks	Doctors Rocks, 5 km southeast of Wynyard	397850	5459060	88_2782; 90_3078	Fine placer gold discovered offshore and on beach
Donaldson Landing	Pieman River 3.2 km northwest of Corinna	338100	5389800	82_1753	
Donnelly Creek	9.5 km northeast of Corinna	346850	5393360	84_2108A; 86_2614	
Donnellys Face	850 metres northwest of Lisle	526900	5435900	GSB04; GSB37	Alluvial workings, also known as Donnellys Workings
Doodie Creek	Savage River tributary 4.3 km northeast of Corinna	342300	5390500		Most streams in this area were prospected for gold
Dorset River Alluvials	Dorset River 7.5 km southeast of Ringarooma	566000	5428000	OS_227	Also known as Mt Victoria Alluvials
Dover River	North coast of Cape Barren Island	607500	5533800	UR1947_052_82	Small quantities of tin, ilmenite and traces of gold
Dozer Track Prospect	Main Rivulet three kilometres west of Savage River	348200	5401950	87_2683	Anomalous gold in pan concentrates
Drinkwater Creek	Four kilometres west of Golconda	521600	5442700	UR1927A_016_46	Gold obtained in small quantities along the course of Drinkwater Creek
Duffer Creek	East of the junction of the Owen Meredith River and Duffer Creek 9.5 km southeast of Corinna	348300	5382300	97_4074; 60_0320	Alluvial gold workings, hematite found in creek as massive blocks
Dundas osmiridium field	Two kilometres southeast of Dundas	370000	5361000	GSB32	Small alluvial gold and osmiridium workings
Dunns	Four kilometres northeast of Targa	532700	5429980	96_3854	~100 m × 30 m open cut, now flooded
East Lucy Creek	Seven kilometres southeast of Corinna	346640	5384500	97_4108	Alluvial workings extend up to one kilometre up and downstream
Eight Mile Creek	10.7 km southwest of Savage River	347500	5392600	UR1939_026_46; 84_2108A; 86_2614	
Eight Mile Creek A	10.7 km southwest of Savage River	347800	5392300	UR1939_026_46; 86_2614	
Eight Mile Creek C	Eleven kilometres southwest of Savage River	348200	5392200	UR1939_026_46; 84_2108A; 86_2614	
Erebus Rivulet East	One kilometre north of Warnes Lookout	417270	5306130	92_3405	Drainage with reported gold, extends to the west
Erebus Rivulet West	1.3 km northwest of Warnes Lookout	416490	5306130	92_3405	Drainage with reported gold, extends to the east
Esperance River	Seven kilometres west of Dover	494000	5205000	GSB20	
Evercreech Rivulet	5.5 km northeast of Mathinna	579400	5409400	82_1848	Stream sediment sample, locals report that gold has been won by panning
Ewart Creek	Fourteen kilometres southeast of Zeehan	372500	5351700	89_2950	
Falls Creek Alluvial	5.5. km northwest of Moina	417030	5408500	UR1934_032_45	Alluvial gold working
Farrell Rivulet; Farrell Rivulet (Upper)	10.5 km southeast of Zeehan	370730	5355430	84_2175; 89_2950	An early alluvial gold and osmiridium prospect that was worked until the 1930s
Farrell Rivulet Deep Lead	Eight kilometres southeast of Zeehan	366600	5354700	UR1931_059_66; ER7914S; 89_2950	
Faulkners Workings	1.7 km northwest of Lisle	525900	5436200		Recent hydraulic sluicing operation
Fern Tree Gully N	4.5 km northwest of Mangana	571900	5397400	UR1932A_065_66	Also known as Brocks Prospect
Fern Tree Gully S	Three kilometres NNW of Mangana	572700	5395900	GSB01	
Flannigans Flat	Garfield River area, 14 km south of Queenstown	378650	5325850	86_2566; 85_2459; GSMR11; 91_3252; UR1938_026_29; UR1931_134_136	A one kilometre long zone of alluvial working Also known as Flanigans Flats or Flannaghans Flats

Name	Locality	AMG E	AMG N	References	Notes
Flannigans Flats A	Garfield River area, 14 km south of Queenstown	378520	5326450	85_2459; 91_3252; 86_2566	
Flannigans Flats B	Garfield River area, 14 km south of Queenstown	378640	5326180	86_2566; 85_2459; 91_3252	
Flannigans Flats C	Garfield River area, 14 km south of Queenstown	378690	5325940	86_2566; 85_2459; 91_3252	
Flannigans Flats D	Garfield River area, 14 km south of Queenstown	378640	5325710	86_2566; 85_2459; 91_3252	
Flannigans Flats E	Garfield River area, 14 km south of Queenstown	378630	5325650	86_2566; 85_2459; 91_3252	
Fletchers Creek	5.5 km southeast of High Rocky Point, SW Tasmania	371600	5259500	57_0151; UR1936_010_16	
Fly By Night Creek A	500 metres southwest of Gladstone	584355	5464885	83_2056; OS_030	Alluvial workings along the creek
Fly By Night Creek B	600 metres south of Gladstone	584750	5464550	83_2056; OS_030	Alluvial workings along the creek
Folly Hill; Blue Peak Gold Mines	Arthur River area, 30 km southwest of Rocky Cape	363900	5443900	TR8_23; TR5_46_60; 85_2341; 90_3146; 86_2533	
Forsters Rivulet A	One kilometre northeast of Lymington	506000	5217200	OS_027; OS_238; 85_2481; 86_2601	Also known as Lymington Alluvial, Copper Alley
Forsters Rivulet C	Two kilometres northwest of Lymington	504370	5218000	OS_027	Alluvial gold was mined from open cuts along Forsters Rivulet and its tributaries
Fourteen Mile Creek	Nine kilometres southwest of Maydena	461000	5262000	OS_252	
Frenchmans Creek	Five kilometres east of Corinna	345000	5387100	87_2734; 86_2614	Alluvial gold workings extend up to one kilometre into the north and south branches of the creek
Frenchmans Peak	Five kilometres ESE of Corinna	344650	5386300		Alluvial workings
Garfield River Alluvial	Garfield River 27 km south of Queenstown	380510	5323010	91_3252	Alluvial gold workings
Gawler Alluvial Gold	Three kilometres southwest of Ulverstone	428550	5440930	UR1861_1920_052_93	
Gellibrand Plains	Four kilometres west of Winnaleah	565500	5451300	82_1777	Low gold values from drilling
Gentle Annie Creek	Sixteen kilometres southeast of Smithton	348500	5462300		
Globe Creek, T10	2.8 km north of Golconda	525980	5445700	02_4817; 87_2629	Trench, alluvial gold exploration
Gold Creek	Eleven kilometres northwest of Rosebery	368800	5378300	GSB32	
Gold Creek	One kilometre west of Lake Margaret	378170	5348830	UR1931_059_66; 97_4002; 83_2029	Also known as Suttons Creek Alluvial Workings
Golden Cora (South)	4.8 km west of Winnaleah	564400	5450000		
Golden Cora	4.5 km west of Winnaleah	564700	5450350		Alluvial gold
Golden Point and Crown Lead	Lefroy	498900	5449600	TR9_59_76; ER8215N; 87_2704	Alluvial gold workings
Golden Point/Forth River	Lake Cethana	427500	5403700	GSB14; ER8114N	
Golden Stairs	Mathinna	574240	5408050	96_3843; UR1992_10; GSB43; GSREP5	Workings include 3 shafts and 2 crosscuts from the main shaft
Golden Valley Creek E	700 metres northwest of Cygnet	505500	5221700	OS_027	Alluvial workings in western tributaries of Agnes Creek
Golden Valley Creek W	2.5 km southwest of Cygnet	503970	5220950	OS_027	Western extent of area of alluvial workings on Golden Valley Creek
Golden Valley Creek (Central)	One kilometre west of Cygnet	505000	5221200	OS_027	Alluvial workings along the creek
Gorgey Creek	Fourteen kilometres southeast of Smithton	349000	5464000		= Harbour Creek(?)
Gorings Creek	Nine kilometres southwest of Queenstown	375800	5333160	GSMR11; 85_2441; 87_2672	Historical alluvial gold workings
Gould Creek	Fifteen kilometres northwest of Rosebery	365000	5379800	GSB32	Gold and osmiridium
Gowers	Tayene, 3.7 km northeast of Mt Barrow	538500	5420700		
Grand Centre	Gladstone	584400	5465250	OS_030	
Grants Creek	800 m north of Mangana	573700	5394000	GSB01	
Grants Find	800 m southeast of Mangana	573980	5392450	GSB01	First discovery of payable gold in Tasmania

Name	*Locality*	*AMG E*	*AMG N*	*References*	*Notes*
Gravelly Beach Prospect; Birchs Inlet osmiridium prospect	Baylee Creek/Steadman Beach area, 8.5 km west of Birchs Inlet, Macquarie Harbour	368060	5306100	99_4345; 57_0152; ER7913S	Minor alluvial chromite, gold and osmiridium reported on a major branch of Baylee Creek
Grays/Greys Creek	Five kilometres southwest of West Takone	372900	5437900	OS_119	Also known as Pikes (Pykes) Diggings
Greys Creek	1.5 km west of Savage River	349720	5402790	OS_207	Alluvial gold mined along the creek, a greater than 5 ounce nugget was reported from Greys Creek
Guilfoyle Creek	Four kilometres south of Queenstown	380120	5335940	OS_115	Alluvial workings extended along Guilfoyle Creek
Hall Creek	Six kilometres north of Savage River	350700	5410600	86_2614	Alluvial gold workings
Halls Creek	Halls Creek, 6 km southwest of Queenstown	377120	5334200	85_2441; 87_2672	
Harman River	Nineteen kilometres northwest of Rosebery	363130	5384400	GSB32	Gold and osmiridium
Hawkes Alluvial	Eleven kilometres southeast of Reekara, King Island	244400	5588000	71_0766; 77_1209	
Hayes Leases	One kilometre west of Lisle	526200	5435200	97_4048; GSB37	Fine gold in 4.5–6 m deep alluvial bed
Hollands	2.5 km northeast of Corinna	341350	5389000		Gold prospecting tenement held by Holland, 1972–2001
Horburg Creek	Five kilometres southeast of High Rocky Point	371280	5260000	UR1936_010_16	
Howards Road	Thirteen kilometres southeast of Zeehan	373925	5355320	91_3317; 88_2760; 84_2175	
Idaho Creek	Four kilometres northeast of Queenstown	383400	5343220	95_3804; OS_115	Alluvial gold and copper worked along the creek, associated with the copper clay deposits
Inglis River A	5.5 km WNW of Wynyard	387640	5462900	ER8016S	Several small creeks have been worked for gold either side of the Inglis River
Inglis River B	Calder and Inglis rivers 1.8 km west of Calder	383100	5452500	OS_119	Alluvial gold workings
Irvines Gully	1.5 km southeast of Mangana	574800	5392200	GSB01	
Isaacsons Creek	Renison Bell	370000	5372000	GSB26; GSB06	Also known as Dreadnought Section
Jansen Creek	3.7 km northeast of Corinna	342600	5389550	UR1939_026_46; 98_4220; OS_113	Alluvial gold workings
Jarman Creek White Creek	Two kilometres northeast of Corinna	341760	5387760	98_4220; UR1939_026_46; OS_113	Alluvial gold workings
Jarmans Creek	Obsidian Creek, one kilometre west of Savage River	350100	5402760	OS_207	Alluvial gold mined along the creek, also known as Obsidian Creek
Jims Costean	2.5 km north of Golconda	526140	5445360	87_2629	~3 m deep costean
Jordans (North)	Trout Creek tributary, 2.6 km NW of Winnaleah	568520	5452260	UR1936_050_51	Alluvial gold workings, prospecting shafts and cuts on eastern river bank
Jordans (South)	Trout Creek tributary, 2.4 km NW of Winnaleah	568500	5452100	UR1936_050_51	Alluvial gold prospect
Karlsons Face	Whites Creek, 3.8 km northeast of Queenstown	383700	5342170	OS_053	Alluvial gold workings
Kays Old Diggings	Arthur/Hellyer rivers 4 km SW of West Takone	375400	5436300	OS_119	Also known as Lawries; Kays Diggings
Keenan Creek	Twenty kilometres northwest of Rosebery	364000	5386900	GSB32	Gold and osmiridium
Kennys Creek	Thirteen kilometres north of Pieman Head	324800	5398120	83_2074	Area of alluvial tin extends for one kilometre downstream from Kennys Prospect
Kershaw Creek	Twelve kilometres WNW of Rosebery	367050	5377200	GSB32	
Kidd Creek	Three kilometres southeast of Lisle	529200	5433000		
King Creek	Nine kilometres WNW of Rosebery	370020	5377370	GSB32	
Kruskas Freehold	New River, 6.2 km southeast of Ringarooma	567150	5431080	90_3151	
Kubes Rivulet (Bay)	Kubes Bay, Huon River, 6 km SW of Cygnet	501700	5217100	85_2481; OS_238	Alluvial workings extended up the creek
Laffers Workings	Between Bookers and Bakers creeks, Williamsford	375450	5367500	83_1920; OS_105	Also known as Alluvial Terrace Claim; Ring River Deep Lead

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Lea River Alluvial	Lea River 2.5 km west of Moina	420000	5406700	02_4763; UR1934_032_45	Alluvial gold workings
Lefroy Deep Lead	2.5 km north of Lefroy	499160	5452570	GSB42; 03_4893; ER8215N; 87_2704	A shaft was sunk to mine alluvial gold from the deep lead
Lightning Plains	Jane River area 12.5 km north of Warnes Lookout	407475	5312840	UR1936_027_33	
Limestone Creek	Wilson River area 16 km northwest of Rosebery	365600	5382600	GSB32	Gold and osmiridium
Linda Creek	Chamouni Valley 4 km northeast of Queenstown	384500	5342000	OS_069; OS_115	Alluvial gold workings along Linda Creek
Lisle Creek Workings	1.3 km south of Lisle	527500	5433900	UR1991_17; 97_4048	Minor alluvial workings extended along Lisle Creek
Lisle Gold Mine	Two kilometres WSW of Lisle	525400	5435700	GSB37	Gold lease
Lisle Hydr. gold mines N	1.5 km northwest of Lisle	526000	5435800	97_4048; GSB37	Area of workings in alluvial and detrital gold-bearing grounds
Lisle Hydr. gold mines S	1.4 km west of Lisle	525900	5435300	GSB37	Area of workings in alluvial and detrital gold-bearing grounds
Little Den Goldfield	Lake River, 21.5 km southeast of Poatina	508100	5354500	UR1933_115_124; TR7_25_27	Alluvial gold
Little Forester River	Bowood, 7.5 km southwest of Bridport	527800	5455100		Alluvial gold deposit
Little Hospital Creek	South bank of Little Hospital Creek, Fingal area	579400	5393750	TR5_20_25	
Little Oyster Cove Creek Goldfield	1.5 km west of Kettering	518300	5225700	OS_027; 87_2638	Alluvial gold was also mined in the gullies in this area
Lockwoods Terrace	Two kilometres northwest of Lisle	525600	5436000	GSB04; GSB37	
Lone Star Creek	Lone Star Creek, 4 km southwest of Golconda	524300	5438620	97_4048; GSB37; 01_4577	Alluvial workings
Long Gully	One kilometre southeast of Mathinna	574500	5407000	74_0994; GSREP5	
Lower Ring River	Ring River, 1.5 km east of Renison Bell	371000	5372000	OS_105; OS_103; ER7914S	
Lowes Workings	Bessells Creek, 2.5 km northwest of Lisle	525080	5436180		Hydraulic sluicing operation, two adits
Lucy Creek A	Lucy Creek, 6.8 km ESE of Corinna	346550	5386000	99_4261; 86_2614; 87_2734	Alluvial gold workings extended ~1 km up and down the stream
Lucy Creek B	Lucy Creek, 7 km east of Corinna	346900	5386560	87_2641; 97_4108	Alluvial gold workings extended into the head of Lucy Creek
Lucy Spur	7.2 km ESE of Corinna	346950	5385400	99_4261; 97_4108; 86_2614	Hydraulic workings, a number of adits and shafts
Lune River	One kilometre northeast of Lune River	493000	5192000	GSB20	
Lyell Pioneer	Whites Creek, 4 km northeast of Queenstown	383690	5342060	95_3804A	Also known as Calligans Shaft, placer/residual gold workings
Lyons River	Near Arthur River, 27 km SW of Rocky Cape	365600	5446000	OS_119	
MacQueens Property	Lone Star Creek, 5 km southwest of Golconda	524340	5438080	97_4048	Alluvial workings on the river bank
Magnet Range	Magnet, 6 km west of Waratah	371500	5411500	GSB33	Alluvial tin and gold probably associated with sub-basalt Tertiary sediments
Main Rivulet A	1.5 km west of Savage River	349720	5403050	86_2614	
Main Rivulet B	1.5 km west of Savage River	349700	5403000		
Majors Gully (Central)	1.7 km NNW of Mangana	573200	5394800	GSB01; 86_2607	Area randomly covered in pits
Majors Gully (North)	2.5 km NNW of Mangana	573020	5395600	GSB01; 86_2607	Area randomly covered in pits
Majors Gully (South)	One kilometre northwest of Mangana	573100	5394000	86_2607; GSB01	Area randomly covered in pits
Manuka Creek	Upper Huon River area, 39 km west of Huonville	465000	5231000		
Matthews Creek Mathews Shaft	Magnet, 6 km west of Waratah	371100	5411500	GSB33	Creek draining Tertiary sediments and base of Tertiary basalt
Mayday Creek	Black Bluff Range, 28 km southeast of Waratah	403100	5399280	MRV4; ER8014N	Small adit and trenches in the headwaters of Mackintosh Creek
Maynes Hill	Seven kilometres southwest of Maydena	462900	5262700	85_2375	
McCaverstons Workings	Savage River tributary, 4.7 km northeast of Corinna	342650	5390750	UR1939_026_46	Old workings occur in the banks on either side of the stream
McCusick Creek	Three kilometres NNW of Queenstown	379950	5343130	UR1932A_154_157; OS_115	Old workings include an open cut and trenches
McDowells P.A.	North of Chamouni Valley, 4 km NE of Queenstown	384755	5342507	03_4858; 95_3804; 90_3102	Adit and winze shaft, mineralisation associated with the North Lyell Fault
McGinty's Nugget	~1 km up Rocky River, 10 km ENE of Corinna	349245	5389480	99_4261; 88_2779	A 7.5 kg gold nugget was discovered by J. McGinty on 23 January 1883
Melba Flats	Melba Creek, 7.5 km northeast of Zeehan	367000	5367000	GSB32; GSMR11; OS_103; ER7914S	

Name	*Locality*	*AMG E*	*AMG N*	*References*	*Notes*
Mersey River	West bank of Mersey River, Liena	435500	5399000	OS_106	
Middleton Creek	Three kilometres north of Corinna	341200	5389450	98_4220; UR1939_026_46; OS_113; OS_026	Alluvial gold workings
Middleton Creek North	Three kilometres northeast of Corinna	341500	5389800	98_4220; UR1939_026_46; OS_113; OS_026	Alluvial gold workings
Middleton Creek South	Three kilometres northeast of Corinna	340800	5388700	98_4220; UR1939_026_46; OS_113	Alluvial gold workings
Midsons Flat	One kilometre northeast of Mathinna	575300	5408700	87_2750	Listed in reports as a potential area for alluvial gold deposit
Minnow River	Paradise Road, nine kilometres south of Sheffield	445000	5409600	OS_031; ER8115S	
ML10919/M	Gladstone	584700	5465200	UR1994_03; UR1933_017_30	Shallow shafts and trenches
Moores Track	Jane River, 10 km northwest of Warnes Lookout	409200	5311000	UR1936_027_33	Also known as Jane River
Morices Workings	Two kilometres northwest of Lisle	525700	5435900		Large area of hydraulic sluicing, two tunnels
Morning Star Creek	Lefroy	498710	5450510	ER8215N; 87_2704	Alluvial gold workings along Morning Star Creek
Mt Donaldson	Five kilometres north of Corinna	339700	5392150	OS_026	
Mt Oliver	Olivers Hill, two kilometres east of Lake Cethana	429340	5403980	ER8114N; GSB14; TR14_158_183	
Nancy Creek	Pieman River tributary, 5.7 km east of Corinna	345500	5386250	86_2614	Alluvial workings extend ~700 m downstream
Nancy Spur	Six kilometres east of Corinna	345640	5386600	UR1939_026_46; 86_2614	Hydraulic workings, also known as Frenchmans Peak
Native Youth Lead Sludge Creek	Lefroy	498600	5449750	96_3852; ER8215N; 87_2704	Alluvial gold workings extend hundreds of metres downstream
New Bonanza	One kilometre northwest of Lisle	526900	5436100	97_4048; GSB37	Encompasses a number of workings along more than 2 km of the eastern bank of Lisle Creek
New Chum Creek	1.5 km north of Lefroy	498550	5451350	98_4150; 96_3852; ER8215N; 87_2704	Alluvial gold workings along New Chum Creek
New Den	West of the Den Ranges, East Tamar	502200	5443900	OS_198; ER8315N	Large area of alluvial gold workings
New Donaldson	5.5 km north of Corinna	339250	5392430	UR1939_026_46; 86_2614	
New River Alluvial	6.7 km southeast of Ringarooma	567200	5430260	OS_227	Also known as Kruskas Section
Newall Creek	Newall Creek, 9 km south of Queenstown	379380	5330910	GSB32; 93_3438	
Nicholls Rivulet	East of Bones Hill, 7.5 km northeast of Cygnet	512400	5225600	87_2638	Reported alluvial workings by land owners
None Such Creek	Three kilometres north of Corinna	339450	5389800	UR1939_026_46	Also known as Savage River (South)
North Darwin Plateau	Razorback Spur, 1.5 km south of Mt Darwin	383350	5319270	88_2861	Alluvial gold workings
North Royal Standard	Gladstone	584700	5465050	OS_030; ER8516S	Prospecting for continuation of Royal Standard reef, alluvial gold workings
Nuggety/Diorite creeks	Five kilometres southeast of Queenstown	382000	5335000	OS_164	Alluvial gold reported in streams in this area
Old Den; The Glen	Western flank of Den Ranges, The Glen, East Tamar	504700	5442800	OS_198; OS_034; ER8315N	Alluvial gold workings
Ophir	Beaconsfield	484080	5438980	TR8_10_22; UR1861_1920_094_103; ER8215N; OS_204; 93_3499; OS_085	A shaft and underground workings established to mine and explore the Beaconsfield Deep Lead
Orchards	Beaconsfield	484230	5439010	OS_040; 93_3499; OS_085	Shaft into the Beaconsfield Deep Lead
O'Rourkes Hydraulic	Sunday Creek, nine kilometres south of Moina	425070	5399200	GSB14; OS_167; ER8114N	Alluvial deposit 3–4 m deep over an area of 10 × 100 × 170 metres
Osmiridium Creek	Sixteen kilometres northwest of Rosebery	368000	5378900	GSB32	Gold and osmiridium
Panama Creek	One kilometre southwest of Golconda	524700	5442300		
Paradise Creek/ Paradise River	Confluence Paradise River and Paradise Creek, 8.5 km southeast of Corinna	348150	5384250	93_3435; 86_2614	Alluvial gold workings extend hundreds of metres along Paradise River and Paradise Creek
Partridge Creek	Prestons Road, 1.5 km southwest of Nabowla	529500	5441500	GSB37	Creek bed sluiced for gold
Patersonia Rivulet	4.5 km northeast of Oatlands	532540	5320400		
Petcheys Bay	Huon River	500800	5217800	OS_238	Dredging area applied for (Twelvetrees, 1908*b*)
Pikes Diggings	Five kilometres southwest of West Takone	372900	5437900	OS_119	Also known as Greys or Grays Creek

Name	Locality	AMG E	AMG N	References	Notes
Pinafore Lead	1.5 km north of Lefroy	498660	5451480	OS_126; TR9_59_76; ER8215N; 87_2704	Alluvial workings, pits, shafts and trenches occur along this deep lead which extends 500 m to the northeast
Pipers River	3.5 km southwest of Weymouth	510000	5457000	OS_033	
Pistol Range Prospect	Between Bowry Creek and Corinna Road six kilometres southwest of Savage River	348070	5397680	89_3026	Anomalous gold in stream sediment and pan concentrate samples
Poverty Lead; Poverty Gully	One kilometre southeast of Lefroy	499900	5449500	GSB42; ER8215N; 87_2704	Alluvial gold workings extend from this location along the gully to the northeast
Prince Rivulet	10 km SSW of Warnes Lookout, Jane River area	415000	5295000	UR1936_027_33; UR1990_16	Gold in small creeks flowing south into Prince Rivulet
Queen River dredge	Queen River, Lynchford	378240	5336250	UR1933_150	Abandoned alluvial dredging operation
Queen	Beaconsfield	484260	5438910	OS_040; 93_3499	Shaft into the Beaconsfield Deep Lead
Raggedy Ann	One kilometre northwest of Queenstown	379930	5341150	97_4002	
Red Face	750 metres southeast of Lisle	527650	5434500	UR1991_17; GSB37	Area of sluicing and modern alluvial working
Red Lead (Albion Lead)	Back Creek, six kilometres north of Pipers River	504620	5455580	90_3140; GSB42; OS_116; OS_033 ER8315N	Alluvial gold workings along a deep lead which extends 1.6 km to the southeast
Reddins Creek	Eight kilometres WSW of Lady Barron, Flinders Id.	598000	5544500	UR1949_031_48	Small area of low grade alluvial wash
Renison osmiridium field	Renison Bell district	367800	5373000	GSB32	Gold and osmiridium
Reward Claim Creek	Mt Anne–Mt weld area, southwest Tasmania	459800	5240900		
Reward Creek; Warnes Reward Creek	1.2 km ESE of Warnes Lookout, Jane River area	418300	5304460	UR1990_16; UR1989_32; TR17_210_212; UR1936_027_33; UR1935_062_65; OS_251; TR17_13_16; 76_1185; 95_3755 92_3405, 66_0441	The main alluvial gold prospect in the Jane River goldfield
Richardson Creek Alluvial	One kilometre northwest of Mangana	573000	5394150	UR1939_075_111; GSB01	Shallow alluvial workings
Ridge Creek (Central)	500 metres east of Warnes Lookout, Jane River area	417680	5304990	92_3405	Extensively worked stream channel, extends over 300 m to the east
Ridge Creek (Upper)	1.3 km ESE of Warnes Lookout, Jane River area	418490	5304800	92_3405	
Ridge Creek	400 m south of Warnes Lookout, Jane River area	417090	5304640	92_3405; 66_0441	Extensively worked stream channel extends to the northeast along the foot of Warnes Lookout
Roberts Creek	Thirteen kilometres WNW of Rosebery	366000	5377700	GSB32	Also known as Biscuit Creek
Rocky Creek	5.5 km northwest of Naracoopa, King Island	249850	5581550	UR1947_027	Gold reported in creeks of this area
Rocky River Alluvial	9.5 km northeast of Corinna	349000	5389500	97_4108; 86_2614	Alluvial workings extend along Rocky River
Sabbath Creek	6.7 km north of Corinna	340000	5393700	OS_026	Also known as Sunday Creek
Sailor Jack Creek	Three kilometres northeast of Corinna	342130	5388700	98_4220; UR1939_026_46; OS_113	Alluvial gold workings
Sailors Gully	One kilometre southeast of Mangana	574400	5392550	UR1939_075_111; GSB01	Alluvial workings extended along the gully
Salisbury Hill Gold Work.	Salisbury Hill, 5.5 km southeast of Beaconsfield	486690	5433550	OS_204; 00_4486; ER8215S; 89_3011	Gold in alluvial wash
Samphire Creek	Six kilometres west of Lady Barron, Flinders Island	600000	5547000	UR1947_052_82	Alluvial gold found in small quantities in tributaries of Samphire Creek
Savage River Sec. 11663	Savage River, 2.7 km north of Corinna	340100	5389700	UR1939_026_46	Savage River dredge ran through this section
Savage River Dredge	Savage River, 4 km northeast of Corinna	341500	5390800	UR1939_026_46	Area of alluvial flats that was favourable for recovering Au, Os, Ir and Sn by dredging
Scotia	Ringarooma River, 1.5 km northwest of Gladstone	583950	5466300	06_5354; GSB25; 04_4989; 76_1188; 02_4742	
Seabrook Creek	2.4 km southeast of Lower Mt Hicks	396300	5453200	OS_119	Alluvial workings of auriferous gravels, at this location and along the creek and some tributaries
Sharkeys Gully	Sharkeys Gully, 500 metres east of Mangana	574200	5393200	UR1939_075_111; GSB01	Alluvial workings extended upstream
Slate Spur Gold	South side of Slate Spur, 2 km SW of Mt Darwin	381550	5319650	74_1060	Gold commonly reported in streams draining this area
Slaughter Yard Creek Coxs Creek	Lisle	527270	5435470	GSB04; 97_4048	Area of ground sluicing and low pressure hydraulic sluicing

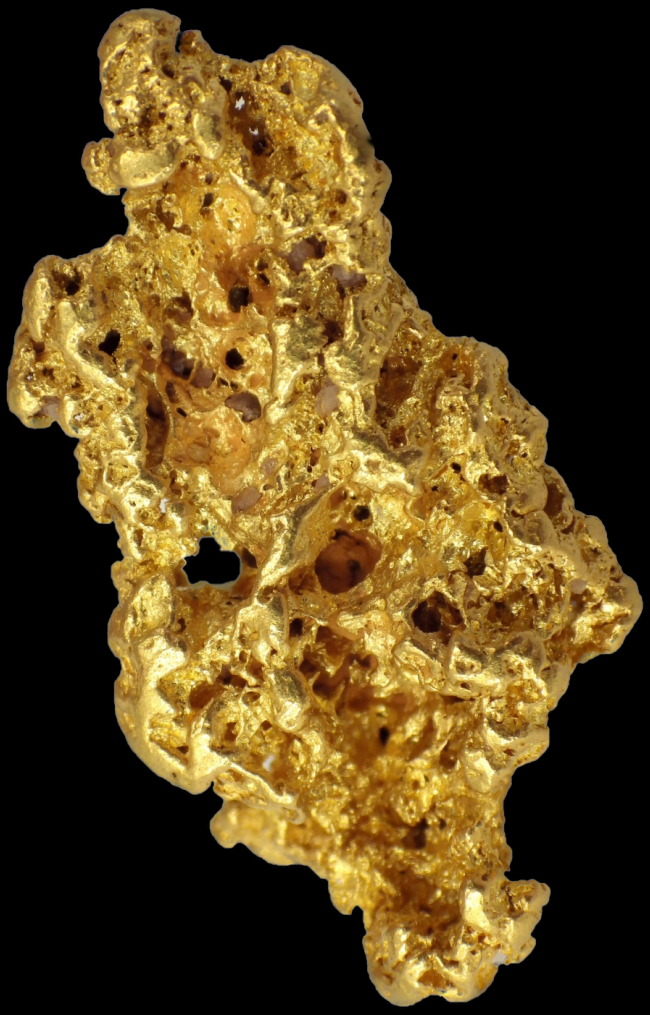
Name	*Locality*	*AMG E*	*AMG N*	*References*	*Notes*
Smiths Creek (Obsidian or Obsidian Smith Creek)	1.5 km northwest of Savage River	350000	5403250	OS_207	Twelvetrees (1903) reported that Smiths Creek was the richest in the field
Snake River	Eight kilometres east of Mt Anne, SW Tasmania	460500	5243500	71_0741	Old workings
South Esk River Alluvial	Four kilometres east of Mathinna	578000	5408500	87_2750; 81_1578	Also known as McDonalds Flat
Specimen Creek	Two kilometres southeast of Lefroy	500010	5448520	90_3127; ER8215N; 87_2704	Alluvial gold workings, Lefroy Deep Lead
Specimen Creek	West of Pipeline Road, 8 km north of Savage River	351500	5410950	OS_053; 86_2614	Alluvial gold workings
Specimen Hill Alluvial	Corbetts Hill, 500 metres west of Mangana	573000	5393200	GSB01	Old Chinese workings (shafts)
St Marys River	Tewkesbury, 11 km southwest of Ridgley	393200	5437600	UR1931_080	Alluvial gold working
Star Creek	Tributary of Ring River 1.6 km SE of Renison Bell	371500	5370400	GSB06; ER7914S; GSB26	Also known as Section 7075
Strong Creek	Ten kilometres northwest of Tullah	377000	5383900	89_3059; GSB28; ER8014N	Also known as Strong Creek Gold Diggings, Strongs Creek Alluvial Workings
Styx River (Gold Creek)	Eight kilometres southeast of Maydena	465500	5259500	OS_245	Old alluvial workings
Sunbeam (Alluvial)	Tower Hill, seven kilometres south of Mathinna	574050	5401190	89_3052; GSB43	Old alluvial workings
Suttons	Beaconsfield	484230	5438920	OS_085; 93_3499	Shaft into the Beaconsfield Deep Lead
Swan Creek Lake Margaret Road Alluvial	Seven kilometres northwest of Queenstown	378790	5346820	74_1054; 91_3252; 85_2459	Anomalous stream sediment results occur upstream (to the east) of this location
Sweeney Creek	1.7 km south of Lisle	527600	5433450	97_4048; GSB37; UR1991_17	Gold in creek bed
Sweeney Creek	Eight kilometres north of Renison Bell	368460	5379160	GSB32; 68_0500	Ironstone capping overlying serpentinite
Tarrys Northern Face	Whyte River, nine kilometres northeast of Corinna	348600	5389600	UR1939_026_46	Also known as Section 11726, alluvial gold working
Tarrys Southern Face	Whyte River, nine kilometres northeast of Corinna	348500	5389500	UR1939_026_46	Also known as Section 11726, alluvial gold working
Thomas Creek	1.7 km southwest of Lisle	525700	5434500	GSB37	A little gold from a shaft
Timbs Creek	Nine kilometres SSW of Savage River	348300	5393900	84_2108A; 86_2614	Also known as Chinamen Creek
Tin Creek	Eight kilometres north of Renison Bell	369500	5379200	GSB32; 86_2591	
Tobacco Creek A	Four kilometres southeast of Golconda	527100	5439280	97_4048; GSB37	Sluiced creek
Tobacco Creek B	Four kilometres southeast of Golconda	526880	5439250	97_4048; GSB37	Sluiced area, two adits
Tobacco Creek C	Four kilometres southeast of Golconda	526720	5439120	97_4048; GSB37	Sluiced area
Tobacco Creek D	Four kilometres southeast of Golconda	526600	5439030	97_4048; GSB37	Sluiced area
Tobacco Creek E	Four kilometres southeast of Golconda	526350	5439000	97_4048; GSB37	Sluiced area
Tombstone Creek	Headwaters of creek 10 km NW of Upper Esk	554300	5420200	90_3150	Consistent highly anomalous Au values
Tresizes	Beaconsfield	484220	5438970		Shaft intercepts the Beaconsfield Deep Lead
Tullochgorum	South Esk River flats, Tullochgorum	575000	5387000	OS_058; OS_038	Bores and shafts
Tx1	3.5 km northeast of Golconda	526430	5446130	02_4817; 87_2629	Bulk sample and assay from roadside dump of sandy surface loam with angular vein quartz
Tyne River	River Tyne valley, 7.5 km southwest of Mathinna	567000	5406000		Alluvial gold reported along the River Tyne
Wares Prospects	Ringarooma River one kilometre north of Gladstone	585000	5466000	GSB25	
Watsons Alluvial Au	Gold Creek, 4.5 km northeast of Queenstown	383650	5343080	OS_069; 95_3804	Alluvial gold workings prior to Lyell Blocks Copper Clays
Watts Face	1.1 km northwest of Lisle	526800	5436200	UR1991_17; GSB37	Alluvial workings on one of the New Bonanza Leases
West Renown	Warrentinna, 7.5 km north of Branxholm	561460	5449430	87_2735	An adit
Westerway Creek	Tom Creek, nine kilometres southeast of Zeehan	369700	5356900	UR1931_059_66; 89_2950	
Wheatleys Bay; Riseleys Creek	Wheatleys Bay, Huon River	501630	5216860	85_2481; OS_238	Alluvial deposit and prospecting area extended up Riseleys Creek to the northeast
White Lead	Back Creek, five kilometres north of Pipers River	505250	5455210	90_3140; GSB42; OS_116; ER8315N	A succession of shafts and sluicing along a deep lead which extends 1.6 km to the southeast

Name	*Locality*	*AMG E*	*AMG N*	*References*	*Notes*
Whites Creek	Chamouni Valley, 4 km northeast of Queenstown	383850	5342060	95_3804; OS_063	Alluvial gold deposit was worked along the creek
White Creek	Two kilometres northeast of Corinna	341400	5388000	OS_113; 98_4220; 86_2614	Alluvial gold workings
Whyte River, Harts Section 11693/M	Whyte River ~800 m upstream of its confluence with Rocky River, 9 km northeast of Corinna	348600	5390300	UR1939_026_46; 86_2614	Alluvial deposit was worked by bucket dredging (1901–1903) and hydraulic mining (1932–1934)
Wilson River A	Wilson River, 17 km northwest of Rosebery	365000	5383800	GSB32	Alluvial gold and osmiridium
Wilson River B	Wilson River, 18 km northwest of Rosebery	364500	5387000		Alluvial gold and osmiridium
Wilson River C	Wilson River, 20 km northwest of Rosebery	364300	5384400		Alluvial gold and osmiridium
Un-named	Northern coast of Cape Barren Island	607000	5533800	UR1947_052_82	Fine tin and specks of gold in sand along the foreshore
Un-named	Northeast coast of Cape Barren Island	618000	5531000	90_3098	Anomalous gold and heavy minerals in dune and foreshore sand along the coast
Un-named	Northeast coast of Cape Barren Island	623000	5526000	90_3098	Anomalous gold and heavy minerals in dune and foreshore sand along the coast
Un-named	Gladstone	584200	5465200	OS_030	
Un-named	Lyons River area, 14 km west of West Takone	363700	5443770	TR5_46_60; 90_3146; 86_2533	
Un-named	Lyons River area, 13 km west of West Takone	364100	5444190	TR5_46_60; 90_3146; 86_2533	
Un-named	Lyons River area, 12.5 km west of West Takone	365250	5444570	86_2533	
Un-named	Riana, 100 m north of Horns Road	411700	5438775	TR3_33_34	2 shafts, 1 trench
Un-named	North of Lefroy	497800	5450750	96_3852; OS_126; ER8215N; 87_2704	Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Lefroy	499500	5450000	OS_126; 87_2704	Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	One kilometre southeast of Flowery Gully	484750	5431700		
Un-named	Beaconsfield	484900	5439600	TR8_10_22	Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Beaconsfield	484560	5438270		Alluvial gold working
Un-named	Brandy Creek, Beaconsfield	483250	5439100	91_3293	Shaft to work alluvial gold
Un-named	Beaconsfield	483300	5438800	TR8_10_22	Shaft
Un-named	Lisle and Lone Star creeks, 5.5 km NE of Golconda	527200	5448100	GSB37	Small quantities of gold obtained in alluvial material
Un-named	East of Back Creek, 4.6 km northeast of Pipers River	507680	5454510	OS_116	Alluvial gold workings over the eastern extremity of the Major (Leura) Reef
Un-named	Lisle	527500	5435090	97_4048	Discrete sluiced area, ~100 m × 150 m
Un-named	1.6 km west of Lisle	525700	5435490		Alluvial gold deposit, workings include hydraulically sluiced ground and a tunnel
Un-named	1.7 km southwest of Golconda	524500	5441500		Sluiced area
Un-named	1.8 km southwest of Golconda	524300	5441480	98_4172; 97_4048	Adit
Un-named	1.9 km southwest of Golconda	524250	5441480		Sluiced area
Un-named	Two kilometres southwest of Golconda	524070	5441360		Sluiced area
Un-named	1.8 km southwest of Golconda	524380	5441520		Sluiced area
Un-named	Brid River tributary 1.8 km southwest of Bridport	532000	5459200		Alluvial gold deposit
Un-named	1.4 km northwest of Lisle	526400	5436300		Alluvial workings possibly ground sluiced
Un-named	1.5 km northwest of Lisle	526180	5436200		Alluvial workings possibly ground sluiced
Un-named	1.1 km northwest of Lisle	526550	5436050		Sluicing and dredging
Un-named	1.6 km west of Lisle	525650	5435350		Area of hydraulic sluicing
Un-named	1.5 km west of Lisle	525800	5435500		Alluvial workings
Un-named	2.1 km south of Lisle	527650	5433050	97_4048	Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Warrentinna area, 7 km north of Branxholm	561770	5449440		Two shafts and an open cut in Tertiary gravel on weathered Mathinna Supergroup beds

Name	*Locality*	*AMG E*	*AMG N*	*References*	*Notes*
Un-named	Warrentinna, 7.2 km north of Branxholm	562200	5449440		Old adit in Tertiary gravel on weathered Mathinna Supergroup beds
Un-named	Warrentinna, 7.3 km north of Branxholm	562510	5449600		Deep shaft in Tertiary gravel on weathered Mathinna Supergroup beds
Un-named	Warrentinna, 7.2 km north of Branxholm	562130	5449340		Shaft
Un-named	Warrentinna, 7.3 km north of Branxholm	562000	5449400		Open cut and shafts
Un-named	Moreton, two kilometres northeast of Sprent	431500	5431800	84_2297	
Un-named	East bank of River Forth, 6.5 km south of Forth	437430	5433000	ER8115S; OS_231	
Un-named	Moreton, three kilometres northeast of Sprent	432300	5432520	84_2297	
Un-named	Falls Creek, 5.5 km northwest of Moina	417250	5408600	UR1934_032_45; 84_2310	Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Lake Paloona	436700	5428300	84_2297	
Un-named	Two kilometres west of Kimberley	455700	5416000		
Un-named	Diddleum Plains	540900	5424300		
Un-named	Camden Rivulet	538400	5420550		Alluvial gold prospect
Un-named	Diddleum Plains	539480	5426500	97_4078	Creek disturbance up to one metre deep
Un-named	Dorset River, 5 km southeast of Ringarooma	564900	5430660	91_3279; 90_3151	Abandoned alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Dorset River tributary, 4.5 km SE of Ringarooma	565600	5431980	90_3151	Abandoned alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Dorset River, 5 km southeast of Ringarooma	565200	5431200	90_3151	Abandoned alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Dorset River, 4.5 km southeast of Ringarooma	564950	5431240	90_3151	Abandoned alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Dorset River, 4.5 km southeast of Ringarooma	564900	5431020	91_3279; 90_3151	Abandoned alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Two kilometres northeast of Alberton	567180	5430270		
Un-named	Two kilometres northeast of Alberton	567150	5430800		Alluvial gold workings extended ~600 m up the creek
Un-named	Avenue River area 6.5 km west of Upper Scamander	593300	5409500		
Un-named	Avenue River area 6 km west of Upper Scamander	594000	5409500		
Un-named	Hogans Road, 9 km north of Upper Scamander	591250	5416200	90_3095	Gold in stream sediment sample
Un-named	Ten kilometres northeast of Corinna	348440	5392750	86_2614	
Un-named	9.5 km southeast of Corinna	348600	5383400	60_0302; 86_2614	Shaft sunk in pyritic schist for gold, no iron oxide ore occurred, alluvial working along the creek
Un-named	Whyte River tributary, 10 km northeast of Corinna	348800	5392200	86_2614	
Un-named	Blackguard Hill, 10.5 km northeast of Corinna	348400	5393000	86_2614	
Un-named	Eight Mile Creek tributary, 10 km NE of Corinna	347900	5392700	86_2614	
Un-named	Eight Mile Creek tributary, 10 km NE of Corinna	348200	5392640	86_2614	
Un-named	Eight Mile Creek tributary, 10 km NE of Corinna	348180	5392420		
Un-named	Eight Mile Creek area, 9.5 km northeast of Corinna	348100	5391900	UR1939_026_46	Adit
Un-named	Paradise River tributary, 8.3 km east of Corinna	348150	5386185	99_4261	Creek prospected for gold
Un-named	Whyte River tributary, 7 km east of Corinna	346900	5388000	99_4261	Alluvial workings extended kilometres into the headwaters and tributaries
Un-named	Whyte River tributary, 10 km northeast of Corinna	348900	5391900	86_2614	
Un-named	Paradise River tributary, 9 km east of Corinna	348800	5385400	97_4074; 93_3435	Alluvial workings extend over 500 m upstream
Un-named	Savage River, 10.5 km NNE of Corinna	344500	5396600	GSB32	Au, Ir, Os workings have been reported along Savage River
Un-named	Savage River, 3.5 km NW of Savage River townsite	347800	5404050	GSB32	Alluvial workings have been reported along the river
Un-named	Halls Creek tributary, 7 km SW of Queenstown	376010	5334280	86_2582; 85_2441	An area of anomalous stream sediment geochemistry
Un-named	Four kilometres southeast of Queenstown	382980	5336980		
Un-named	Northwest flank of Mt Darwin	382800	5322100		

Name	*Locality*	*AMG E*	*AMG N*	*References*	*Notes*
Un-named	Northwest flank of Mt Darwin	382600	5322300		
Un-named	Intercolonial Spur, 15 km south of Queenstown	382975	5325000		
Un-named	Intercolonial Spur, 15 km south of Queenstown	383755	5325000		
Un-named	Toft River, east of Mt Huxley	384580	5334100	86_2566	Detrital gold located in alluvial workings
Un-named	North Darwin Plateau, 1 km SE of Mt Darwin	383870	5319890	87_2706; 88_2861	Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	North Darwin Plateau, 1.5 km SE of Mt Darwin	383730	5319370	87_2706; 88_2861	Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Five kilometres southwest of Queenstown	376980	5336120	85_2441; 86_2582	Area of anomalous stream sediment geochemistry
Un-named	Allans Creek, 2.5 km northeast of Mt Darwin	385060	5322480		Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	East of Miners Ridge 5 km south of Queenstown	381200	5335150	91_3252	Alluvial workings extend along the creek
Un-named	~3 km ENE of Warnes Lookout, Jane River area	418000	5308400	92_3405; 66_0441	Large alluvial flat where good gold values have been reported
Un-named	Jane River, 10 km northwest of Warnes Lookout	409360	5310840	92_3405	Prospective gold in the Jane River tributaries in this area
Un-named	Warnes Lookout, Jane River area	416900	5305700	92_3405	Drainage with reported gold extends downstream to Erebus Rivulet
Un-named	Burrows Creek, 1.2 km SW of Warnes Lookout	416640	5303930	92_3405	Locally worked stream channel, extends downstream
Un-named	Bacon Creek, 1.3 km southeast of Warnes Lookout	417560	5303800	92_3405	Locally worked stream channel
Un-named	Ridge Creek, 1.4 km south of Warnes Lookout	417330	5303660	92_3405	Locally worked stream channel extends over 500 m to the north
Un-named	One kilometre south of Warnes Lookout	416900	5304050		Locally worked stream, from this location for hundreds of metres downstream
Un-named	Jane River tributary, 2.2 km north of Mt Norway	412490	5307200		Gold prospect
Un-named	Jane River tributary, 2.5 km SW of Mt Norway	410900	5302910		Gold prospect
Un-named	Jane River tributary, 3 km SE of Warnes Lookout	418200	5302050		Gold prospect
Un-named	Jane River tributary, east of Surveyor Range	408560	5302560		Gold prospect
Un-named	Myrtle Creek, 2.4 km east of Warnes Lookout	419500	5304700	92_3405	Area of reported alluvial gold, extends downstream
Un-named	Myrtle Creek, 2 km southeast of Warnes Lookout	419000	5304450	92_3405	Area of reported alluvial gold, extends upstream
Un-named	Myrtle Creek tributary, 1.7 km SE of Warnes L/O	418470	5303980	92_3405	Area of reported alluvial gold, extends downstream
Un-named	Myrtle Creek tributary, 2 km SE of Warnes Lookout	418625	5303670	92_3405	Area of reported alluvial gold, extends upstream
Un-named	Gum Ridge, 2.4 km south of Warnes Lookout	417820	5302660	92_3405	Drainage with reported gold, extends upstream
Un-named	Plain north of Gum Ridge, 2.8 km SE of Warnes L/O	418220	5302360	92_3405	Drainage with reported gold, extends downstream
Un-named	Gum Ridge, 2.5 km southeast of Warnes Lookout	418530	5302930	92_3405	Area of reported alluvial gold, extends upstream
Un-named	Gum Ridge, 3 km southeast of Warnes Lookout	418480	5302360	92_3405	Drainage with reported gold, extends downstream
Un-named	Algonkian Rivulet tributary, 3 km SE of Warnes L/O	419300	5303000	92_3405	River reported to be carrying alluvial gold
Un-named	Algonkian Rivulet tributary, 3.5 km SE of Warnes L/O	419540	5302500	92_3405	River reported to be carrying alluvial gold
Un-named	One kilometre southeast of Warnes Lookout	418040	5304700		Locally worked stream channel
Un-named	Bacon Creek, 900 m southeast of Warnes Lookout	417840	5304440	92_3405	Locally worked stream channel, extends downstream
Un-named	Lawrenny, 3.5 km southeast of Ouse	478500	5293500	UGWSP2	Gold and silver in a bore sample
Un-named	Weld River area, 3.8 km south of Mt Mueller	455800	5260000	84_2179	Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Weld River area, 1 km east of Glovers Bluff	478250	5234490	88_2855	Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	One kilometre northeast of Wheatleys Bay	502500	5217500	86_2601	Alluvial area
Un-named	Wattle Grove Road, 2.2 km southwest of Cygnet	504000	5220300	86_2601	
Un-named	Bethels Road, 3 km west of Cygnet	502700	5220800	OS_027; 86_2601	
Un-named	1.7 km east of Lower Wattle Grove, Cygnet area	501500	5221300	86_2601	
Un-named	1.35 km ESE of Glaziers Bay, Cygnet area	501500	5222900	86_2601	
Un-named	Woodbridge	519500	5221300	UR1950_083	Area was reported as prospective for gold

Name	*Locality*	*AMG E*	*AMG N*	*References*	*Notes*
Un-named	1.5 km south of Cygnet	506300	5219800	OS_027	
Un-named	Golden Valley Creek, 1.5 km west of Cygnet	504250	5220700	OS_027	Alluvial workings along the creek
Un-named	2.5 km east of Cygnet	508600	5221500	OS_027	
Un-named	Tributary of Southwell River near Hellyer mine	397859	5398529		Shallow old workings in creek
Un-named	Mt Minnie, four kilometres southeast of Preston	423850	5425380	90_3105; 89_2951	Anomalous stream sediment result in creek draining Cambrian volcanic rocks
Un-named	Savage River, 2.5 km northeast of mine	351980	5407050	GSB32	A tunnel and an area of alluvial workings
Un-named	Rocky River, 10 km east of Corinna	350220	5387880	93_3435	Alluvial gold working
Un-named	Head of Bounds Creek, 10 km east of Corinna	349780	5386980		Alluvial gold workings
Un-named	Owen Meredith River tributary, 10 km SE of Corinna	347850	5382200	97_4074	Alluvial gold workings extended over a kilometre up the creek
Un-named	Flannigans Creek, 1.7 km northeast of Mt Strahan	378590	5323570	86_2566; 85_2459	Several workings reported in this area
Un-named	Two kilometres southwest of Golconda	524270	5441370	97_4048; 98_4172	Workings on the Great Panama Section, a shaft



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