

THE CAIRNS 1:250 000 SHEET AREA

The only relatively important gold prospects were at the Clohesy River and at Kamerunga, eight miles north-west of Cairns. Between 1894 and 1898 attempts were made to mine low-grade quartz lodes at the Clohesy River, and a battery was set up. One shaft was sunk below 100 feet, but ore averaged only ½oz per ton, and the prospect was abandoned. Similarly, at Kamerunga in 1933 and 1934 a shaft was sunk to 135 feet, with a 50-foot drive at the 100-foot level, in a persistent 4-5 foot quartz reef. Values ranged from less than 1dwt to 2oz, but water in the shaft was always a problem, and the mine was soon abandoned.

A little gold, manganese, wolfram, and tin have been found at White Rock, south of Cairns, and in the hills south-west of it.

THE ATHERTON 1:250 000 SHEET AREA

Gold was won from a number of localities, principally on the western side of the Sheet area, towards the end of the last century and early in the present century. The economic depression of the 1930s revived the gold mining industry and resulted in new finds in the Mount Wandoo and Fluorspar areas. Most of the gold has been won from the Chillagoe Gold and Mineral Field; recorded production for this Field for the years 1909 to 1955 is 56.218 fine oz.

THE MOSSMAN 1:250 000 SHEET AREA

Payable gold was first discovered in the area in the Palmer River in 1873; gold mining reached a peak at about the end of the century, and has declined steadily since then.

The two main gold-mining districts were the Palmer River Gold Field (including the Limestone District) and the Hodgkinson Gold Field. Both lode and alluvial gold also occurred in small amounts at numerous other localities, but production from these was negligible. The host rocks for the gold-quartz lodes are the sediments of the Hodgkinson Formation.

Palmer River Gold Field.

Gold was first found in the Palmer River by Hann's 1872 expedition, and the first payable quantities were found near the future site of Maytown by Mulligan's expedition of the following year.

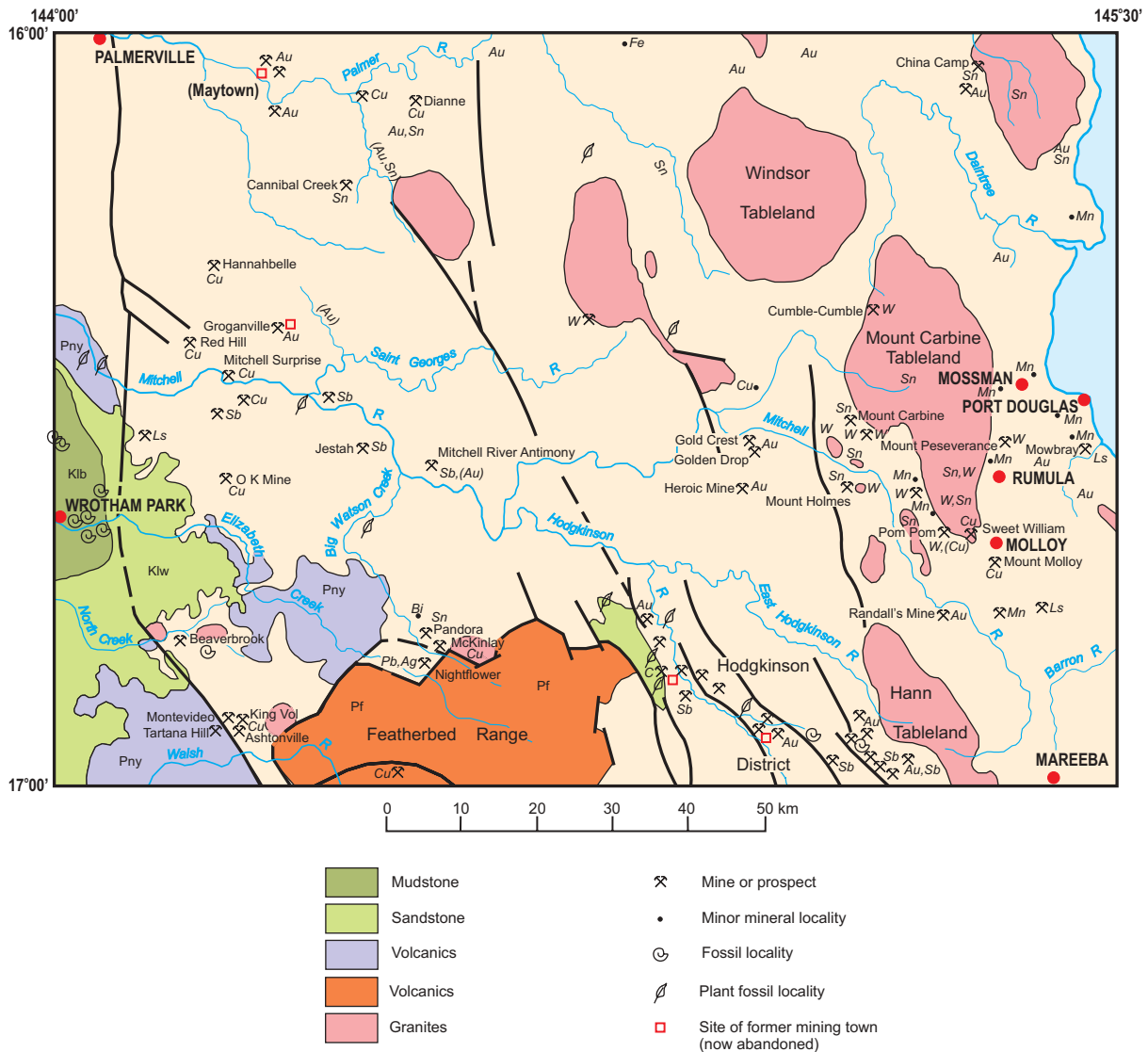
The recorded total yield was 1,333,893 fine ounces, but the true figure was undoubtedly higher than this. More than 90 percent of the production was from alluvial sources along the Palmer River and its tributaries, mainly between its junction with Fish Creek (5 miles east of Palmerville, and within the Cooktown Sheet area) and Byerstown.

The alluvial production reached a maximum of more than 250,000 oz. in 1875, and thereafter decreased rapidly. Between 1926 and 1936 dredging was tried at the Strathleven, Glearoy, and Bonanza areas west of Palmerville (outside the Mossman Sheet area), but it ceased when the recovery grade became too low (4d. per cubic yard). Four years of dredging yielded 3600oz of gold. Hydraulic sluicing was attempted between 1934 and 1938, upstream from Palmerville, but it proved unprofitable.

Year	Palmer Goldfield			Hodgkinson Goldfield
	Total Gold Yield	Alluvial Gold	Lode Gold	Total Gold Yield
	(fine oz)		(bullion)	(fine oz)
1873	58 829 (bullion)	58829	-	-
1874	150 200 (bullion)	150 000	200	-
1875	① 250 000 (bullion)	250 000	400	-
1876	200 000 (bullion)	185 000	15 000	25 698 (bullion)
1877	179 571 (bullion)	167 760	11 811	② 33 818(bullion)
1878	116 759	112 000	8233	③ 35 567
1879	87 399	79 998	10 002	26 954
1880	61 617	58 513	6920	19 940
1881	48 930	45 171	6789	12 433
1882	35 161	33 092	4247	10 296
1883	22 684	21 171	2918	6096
1884	14 265	13 764	1873	6147
1885	11 704	9960	2953	4871
1886	7783	6521	2066	3777
1887	6327	5000	1981	2081
1888	14 886	5692	10 732	1916
1889	15 282	4298	12 563	1600
1890	9436	3829	④ 6860	882
1891	11 230	2000	10 721	540
1892	7611	1838	6244	990
1893	2960	1123	2157	1509
1894	3124	1383	2042	1865
1895	2381	1361	1287	1848
1896	3815	1831	2550	2464
1897	2351	1263	1234	⑤ 2642
1898	2909	1750	1433	3435
1899	2708	1215	1769	3496
1900	2415	1709	860	3300
1901	2483	1457	1321	3999
1902	2421	2048	593	4033
1903	1 606	1245	478	4568
1904	1 376	786	580	4520
1905	1 130	958	252	3220
1906	645	425	293	3586
1907	640	310	369	1598
1908	1498	1184	406	2003
1909	685	251	451	⑥ 1669
1910	606	162	481	1,476
1911	214	162	65	611
1912	134	155	23	836
1913	247	176	86	631
1914	277	218	75	3294
1915	389	241	172	3249
1916	536	228	341	3112

Year	Palmer Goldfield			Hodgkinson Goldfield
	Total Gold Yield	Alluvial Gold	Lode Gold	Total Gold Yield
	(fine oz)		(bullion)	(fine oz)
1917	577	460	152	3626
1918	174	143	42	4175
1919	62	-	⑦ -	1638
1920	38	-	-	2070
1921	6	-	-	3274
1922	59	-	-	3611
1923	74	-	-	1379
1924	27	-	-	1949
1925	22	-	-	⑧ 9
1926	97	-	-	82
1927	39	-	-	9
1928	26	-	-	125
1929	4	-	-	165
1930	47	-	-	⑨ 228
1931	910	-	-	100
1932	962	881	141	⑩ 1290
1933	⑪ 642	627	56	912
1934	438	-	-	866
1935	268	-	-	1086
1936	67	-	-	1464
1937	49	-	-	1119
1938	77	31	51	935
1939	128	44	92	691
1940	111	35	83	928
1941	367	53	337	1588
1942	⑫ 92	8	90	⑫ 478
1943	30	9	23	8
1944	11	-	-	7
1945	3	-	-	11
1946	4	-	-	-
1947	13	-	-	284.2
1948	10	-	-	40.7
1949	7	-	-	78.3
1950	5	-	-	20.6
1951	4	-	-	-
1952	4	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-
1954	5	-	-	-
1955	10	-	-	2
1956	15	-	-	-
1957	28	-	-	-
1958	-	-	-	33
	1 333 893			278 836

1. Peak of production, Palmer goldfield.
2. Total production in fine ounces to end 1877: 81,969 (Palmer); 47,522 (Hodgkinson).
3. Peak of production, Hodgkinson goldfield.
4. Full-scale production from Maytown reefs (Palmer goldfield), for the first time exceeding yield from alluvial sources.
5. From 1897 production from the Hodgkinson field exceeds that from the Palmer field for most of the time.
6. From 1909 the Hodgkinson goldfield was included in the Chillagoe gold and mineral field.
7. From 1919 reef mining ceased on the Palmer goldfield, apart from a short period in 1938-43.
8. Tyrconnel mine (Hodgkinson goldfield) closed down.
9. From 1930 to 1943 figures for Hodgkinson field are approximate only, as gold returns of Chillagoe gold and mineral field, which include returns from other goldmining centres outside the Hodgkinson field, have to be corrected.
10. Tyrconnel mine (Hodgkinson goldfield) reopened.
11. 1931-35-increase in production due to dredging operations in Palmer goldfield.
12. Gold production drops owing to war in the Pacific.



Many auriferous quartz reefs were discovered, chiefly north and east of Maytown, and in the Limestone District. Production from these reefs reached maximum in about 1889, then declined steadily and by 1893 most of the mines had closed down. The most productive mine was the Anglo-Saxon in the Limestone District; its total yield was 30,892 oz (bullion), nearly one third of

the production of all the Maytown reefs. The total yield, counting the Maytown and Limestone Reefs together, is estimated at 137,000 oz (bullion) from 80,000 tons of ore.

The auriferous reefs are generally thin, lenticular, quartz-filled fissure veins within cleaved shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. The widths of the veins range from a few inches up to 6 feet, but average a foot or less. They strike north-west or north-north-west, and dip steeply south-west in the Maytown area; in the Limestone District their orientation is more irregular. The quartz contains native gold, some pyrite and arsenopyrite, and a little stibnite.

Hodgkinson Goldfield

Alluvial mining started here in 1876, and lode mining in 1877. Between 12,000 and 40,000oz were won from alluvial deposits, mostly in 1876. The total yield from both alluvial and lode deposits up to 1951 is estimated at 278,850 fine oz. The peak year was 1878, when the yield was 35,500 fine oz. From then on output declined rapidly to 540 fine oz. in 1891, the year when most of the mines were closed. Since then a fairly constant annual production of between 1000 and 4000oz was maintained until the outbreak of World War II, when production virtually ceased.

The two main lode systems in the area, the Tyrconnel and General Grant Groups, have together yielded more than one third of the total lode production of the field. The average grade was about 18 dwt from the General Grant, and 22dwt from the Tyrconnel. The Tyrconnel was the largest lode in the district, and was in almost continuous production until 1924. It produced more than 49,000 oz bullion.

The General Grant was worked until 1910 for 23,119oz of bullion. Before 1905 the Flying Pig was the most important producer yielding 14,929 oz from 8099 tons of ore.

There are two main groups of lodes in the Hodgkinson District :

1. Lodes parallel to the strike of the bedding, but dipping in the opposite direction to it;
2. lodes at right angles to the strike, and dipping west.

The lodes consist of quartz stringers in cleaved sediments of the Hodgkinson Formation, or quartz veins from a few inches to several feet wide. The minerals occurring with the gold and quartz are: variable quantities of stibnite, some pyrite, arsenopyrite, and minor quantities of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. In some mines stibnite was plentiful, and was mined in conjunction with the gold. Scheelite occurred in some mines, such as the Tyrconnel and the Southern Cross, and in the latter it was a persistent constituent of the gangue from the 90-foot level downwards, to such an extent that the mine was on occasions worked chiefly for scheelite.

Other gold occurrences

Minor occurrences of lode and alluvial gold were found outside the Palmer and Hodgkinson areas, but they are of little importance.

Auriferous lodes have been worked at the following mines: Randalls (Freedom), Heroic, Golden Drop, Golden Crest, Enterprise, and Beaverbrook. Alluvial gold has been found in the St George River and many streams draining east from the Dividing Range. A few hundred ounces of gold were obtained as a by-product from the OK copper mines.

THE CAPE WEYMOUTH 1:250 000 SHEET AREA

Between 1933 and 1942 gold was mined at three centres in the Claudie River Gold and Mineral Field in the Portland Roads/Iron Range district. At the Scrubby Creek and Packers Creek centres the gold-bearing lodes occur in the Weymouth Granite: at the Iron Range centre the gold occurs in quartz veins and lodes which penetrate the Sefton Metamorphics, and which originated from either the Weymouth Granite or the older Kintore Adamellite.

The total recorded production from the three centres from 1934 to 1942 is 303.6kg of gold from 17 099 tonnes of ore and 3220 tonnes of tailings; most came from the Iron Range centre, where the most productive reef, Gordon's 'Iron Range', produced 98.8kg of gold. Little mining was carried out after 1945, and between 1950 and 1953 the Cape York Development Company attempted to develop a few of the mines without success. A small quantity of gold was still being obtained from a mine at Packers Creek in 1967.

THE TORRES STRAIT 1:250 000 SHEET AREA

Alluvial gold was discovered in the eastern part of Horn Island in 1894 and reef mining began the following year. In 1896 gold was also discovered on Possession Island. The Horn Island mines are in altered and silicified porphyritic microgranite; most of the gold-bearing reefs are closely spaced quartz veins in altered country rocks. Pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite occurred in most of the reefs only 3m below the surface; the difficulty in treating the ore resulted in the decline of the field. The recorded production from the field is 28kg of alluvial gold between 1894 and 1896, and 161kg of reef gold from 1896 to 1900. The recovery of gold declined sharply in 1900 and in the next year the field was almost deserted. Sporadic production of gold continued until 1919, and intermittent prospecting until 1966.

The gold on Possession Island occurs in two reefs in the northwestern part of the island. The reefs are formed by closely spaced quartz veins penetrating altered welded tuff of the Endeavour Strait Ignimbrite. The veins contain small amounts of sulphide minerals. The recorded production is given as 142kg of gold between 1897 and 1905, although some returns from Horn Island have been included in these figures. Mining virtually ceased after 1906; attempts were made to reopen the workings in 1919 and 1934-5, but without success.

Elsewhere in Torres Strait, minor amounts of gold are reported to have been produced from Hammond Island between 1907 and 1909, and possibly until 1919, and from Thursday Island in the 1930s.

THE COEN 1:250 000 SHEET AREA

Coen Mining Field

Alluvial gold was discovered at Coen in 1876; the deposits were small and were quickly worked out. Land was taken up for lode mining in 1885, but productive mining did not start until 1892. The field was active until the First World War when the total recorded production from the Coen area (1892 to 1916) was about 2333 kg of gold from 28985 tonnes of ore. Ball referred to the poor quality of the gold which had a high silver content.

The most successful mine in the field was the Great Northern, 1.6km south-east of Coen township; it has produced approximately three-quarters of the gold won from the field. Other reefs near Coen which produced gold, mainly before 1900, are the Daisy, Hanging Rock, Homeward Bound, Lankelly, Long Tunnel, Trafalgar; and Wilson reefs. The Great Northern mine produced 1760kg of gold from 26 234 tonnes of ore, and 412.4kg of gold from the treatment of 20 000 tonnes of tailings and mullock in the period before 1916. The mine was reported to have been worked to a depth of 152m in a reef up to 1m thick. Several attempts have been made to reopen the mine since the First World War, one as late as in 1949.

The reefs at Coen, and at The Springs locality in the Ebagooola Sheet area to the south-east of Coen, occur within and are parallel to the Coen Shear Zone. Reefs up to 5km long and 90m wide occur to the south-east of Coen but most are unmineralized. Most reefs occur in altered and sheared Lankelly Adamellite which commonly contains accessory pyrite and arsenopyrite. The lode at the Great Northern mine appears to be a breccia composed of fragments of silicified granitic rock in a matrix of white quartz.

The *Lochinvar Provisional Mining Field*, about 18km south-east of Coen has a recorded production of 2.2kg of gold from 50 tonnes of ore in 1904. No other information is available on this small field.

Wenlock Mining Field

Gold was first discovered near Wenlock at Retreat Creek (Bairdville) in 1892; further prospecting in the general area disclosed several other small alluvial deposits, mainly between 1905 and 1911. The amount of gold produced from these areas up until 1910 has been estimated at 93kg.

The main alluvial gold deposits near Wenlock were located in 1910 at Plutoville. These were worked over about 340m² in shallow alluvium to a maximum depth of 4.5m at the base or outcropping Mesozoic sediments. Morton mentioned a shallow lead of cemented wash with rich gutters at these workings. Fisher estimated the total recorded production at Plutoville at 187kg of gold.

The main quartz reef - the Main Leader - was discovered in 1922, about 5km north-west of Plutoville at the Lower Camp (or Wenlock). It contained gold for over 300m along its north-westerly strike. The Main Leader dips moderately to steeply to the south-west, and was cut at the south end by another reef, the Main Reef. The Main Leader averages 20 cm width and was mined at varying depths to 90m. Fisher estimated that the average grade of the reef was about 46g of gold to the tonne. The total production of gold from the Lower Camp has been estimated at 189kg.

The reefs occur in Kintore Adamellite, which is overlain by the Gilbert River Formation and thin alluvium. Most of the alluvial gold was obtained from deep leads in gutters at the base of the Gilbert River Formation.

The field was closed during the Second World War; it reopened for a short period after the war, but no production is recorded for this period. Prospectors have continued to be active around the field in recent years.

Hayes Creek Provisional Mining Field

Alluvial gold was first worked in the field in 1907, but gold had been noted from the area as early as 1880. Reef, mining began in 1909 but ceased in 1915, and has been only sporadic since. The total recorded yield from the field has been only about 19kg of gold.

Most of the reefs are located near Buthen Buthen and are small. They carry accessory pyrite and arsenopyrite. The mineralization occurs in what may be a major north-trending shear zone in Kiltore Adamellite. The valley of the Nesbit River which drains south from the goldfield was unsuccessfully tested as an alluvial gold prospect in 1964.

Rocky River Mining Field

Alluvial gold was discovered in the Rocky River in 1893, and reef mining began in the area in 1896; 142.6kg of gold was won from 951 tonnes of ore until 1901, when the field was abandoned. A production of 8.8kg of gold from 57 tonnes of ore is recorded for the year 1911. Little information is available on the field, and no mines have been located.

The *Blue Mountains* area, 40km north of Coen, is not included in the Coen Mining Field, but some mining was carried out there from sometime before 1934 until 1951. The gold occurs in narrow quartz veins in granite. The total recorded production for the area (1935, 1938-1946, 1948-1951) is 33.5kg of gold from 950 tonnes of ore; of this, 20.2kg from 593 tonnes were produced from mines operated by Blue Mountains Gold N.L., principally the Golden Ladder and the Convict. One of the other major producers was the Yarraman Mine.

A small number of leases have been held in recent years in the *Leo Creek* area, 32km north-east of Coen, and in the Nullumbidgee area a few kilometres to the north. No production is recorded from the former area but 3.6 tonnes of ore from the latter area have yielded 400 g of gold.

THE CAPE MELVILLE 1:250 000 SHEET AREA

Alluvial gold was discovered in Diggings Creek ('Old Starcke' workings, Starcke goldfield No.2) in 1890, and in 1896 a smaller alluvial deposit was discovered at Munburra, farther downstream. This second find led to the discovery of the auriferous quartz sheets immediately to the north. Total production from the field is not much more than 12,128 oz, because it was almost abandoned in 1909, as a result of poor management, high costs, poor battery recovery, and other difficulties. Few mines were worked below the water-table (50 to 100 feet) and the deepest workings were about 150 feet. Only high-grade ore (over 1 or 2oz per ton) could be treated economically, and it seems probable that fairly large bodies carrying ½ to 1oz gold per ton may remain.

The auriferous reefs are quartz veins, commonly about a foot wide, and trending from south-west to north-west across the steeply-dipping strata of the Hodgkinson Formation. They are generally closely associated with quartz porphyry dykes (silicified spherulitic quartz porphyry), which post-date the cleavages of the Hodgkinson Formation. The slates near the reefs are more slickensided, and the country rocks near the lodes contain more disseminated pyrite than usual. The veins are fissure-fillings and replacement veins with fragments and screens of brecciated country rock which have been partly or wholly replaced by a fine mosaic of quartz. Other gangue

minerals are calcite, arsenopyrite, and pyrite. Stibnite has been reported from the field, and an attempt was made to re-open one of the mines as a gold and antimony producer.

There was an apparently unsuccessful attempt to develop one of the mines at Munburra, in later years.

The gold is commonly fairly coarse and yellow, but its distribution is patchy. Sheets are generally pipelike, and pitch westwards. Values generally are inversely proportional to the width of the reef and reach 10oz per ton, or even 100oz per ton in places. Silver attains values of 5dwt per ton.

A little coarse alluvial gold (less than 20oz in all) was recovered from the headwaters of the Jack River, about 6 miles south-south-west of Munburra.

Traces of gold were found about 2 miles inland from Ninian Bay, by an early prospecting expedition. A trace of gold is also reported in association with native copper and silver in a thermal spring deposit at Noble Island.

THE EBAGOOLA 1: 250 000 SHEET AREA

Hamilton Mining Field

Gold was discovered at Ebagoola in 1900 and a minor rush to the area followed. Further discoveries were made about 16km to the south in the Yarraden (Lukin River) area in the following year. Mining virtually ceased during the First World War and has been only sporadic since. Total production for the field (1900 to 1951) has been 2291.6kg of gold, made up of 1371.6kg of reef gold from 34196 tonnes of ore, 682.5kg of alluvial gold, and 237.5kg of gold from the treatment of 19 256 tonnes of tailings.

In the Ebagoola area the gold occurs in quartz leaders, or fissures or compound reefs in either adamellite or schist at or near the contact of the Kintore Adamellite (the older granite of Ball) and the Coen Metamorphics. At Yarraden the gold-bearing reefs occur in Flyspeck Granodiorite (the younger granite of Ball, 1901). The alluvial gold was mostly won from the Ebagoola area; it was fairly coarse and was largely eluvial in origin. Sulphides (pyrite with minor arsenopyrite, galena, and stibnite) are common in the reefs at a shallow depth owing to the shallow water-table. This was at about 21m in the dry season, so a certain amount of trouble with water occurred in mining. Mining as a whole was generally not profitable at grades below 46g of gold per tonne.

The most productive reefs in the Ebagoola area were the Hamilton King (113.9kg of gold), Caledonia (102.4kg), May Queen (80.7 kg), and Hit or Miss (67.1 kg). In the Yarraden area the Golden King reef produced 239.8kg of gold from 7689 tonnes of ore between 1901 and 1921, and the Savannah reef produced 156.5kg of gold from 2761 tonnes of ore between 1901 and 1912.

Coen Mining Field

Most of the mining activity in the Coen field has taken place near Coen, 6km north of the Sheet area, in the Coen Sheet area. In the Ebagoola Sheet area mining has occurred only at The Springs locality near the Kennedy Road crossing of Station Creek. Mining began early in the 1890s on four main reefs. Total recorded production from these reefs was about 31kg of gold up to 1901, when the area was abandoned in favour of the new discoveries in the Hamilton goldfield.

The workings at The Springs (and at Coen) occur within or adjacent to a major shear zone, the Coen Shear Zone. The reefs trend north-westerly, and occur in sheared granitic rocks of the Cape York Peninsula Batholith. Numerous large quartz reefs are exposed in the area, though most are unmineralized.

THE COOKTOWN 1:250 000 SHEET AREA

Palmer Gold and Mineral Field

Alluvial gold was worked intensively last century in the bed and banks of the Palmer River, mainly from the junction with Fish Creek upstream, to Byerstown, in the Mossman area to the south.

The basal conglomerate and sandstone of the Dalrymple Sandstone, overlying the Hodgkinson Formation in the headwaters of the Mossman River and Cradle Creek, also contain detrital gold. Jack (1896a) reported the largest areas of auriferous rocks above the unconformity along Chinky Creek, a tributary of the Mossman River. He thought that the basal Mesozoic sediments may be the major intermediate source of the Palmer River alluvial gold. Clappison reported that testing of the conglomerate from 1936 to 1938 yielded values up to 5dwt per ton. The deposit is not economic: the auriferous basal conglomerate has a maximum thickness of only five feet, the values are erratic, and the leads are difficult to follow northwards down the old stream beds.

Starcke Gold Field

The auriferous stibnite-quartz veins in greywackes and slates of the Hodgkinson Formation near Cocoa Creek, a tributary of the McIvor River, yielded 1108 oz. of gold bullion from 1139 tons of ore between the discovery of gold in 1892 and cessation of mining in 1896 (Cameron, 1907a, pp. 6-7).

Other gold shows

Gold was discovered south of Six Mile Creek, 4½ miles south-west of Cooktown, in 1921. The lodes strike west-north-west and north-south, and dip moderately steeply. The ore contained 1oz to 41oz of gold per ton, a little silver, and some base-metal sulphides. In spite of the high values and fair continuity of the lodes, mining ceased in 1923 because of the high cut-off grade, but some work was done from 1940 to 1953. Saint-Smith recorded trace amounts of gold as a by-product of tin-washing in the Annan River Tinfield, and concluded that it probably originated from small quartz veins in the folded sediments.

THE HANN RIVER 1:250 000 SHEET AREA

Palmer Mining Field

Most of the alluvial gold and all of the reef gold produced from this field in the latter part of the last century was won from the Mossman and Cooktown Sheet areas to the east. In the Hann River Sheet area the alluvials in the Palmer River have been prospected at various times this century with little success. However, between 1926 and 1936 dredging in the river upstream from Strathleven homestead is recorded to have resulted in the production of 105.75 kg of gold, but ceased when the recovery grade fell to 4.8 g/m³.

Alice River (Philp) Mining Field

Gold was discovered in the upper reaches of the Alice River in 1903. Mining was virtually confined to two main reefs - the Alice Queen and the Peninsula King - from 1904 to 1909. The field has received little attention since the First World War. The total recorded production from 1903 to 1917 is 933kg of gold (from about 2 800 tonnes of ore, together with 14kg of alluvial ore). The reefs are vertical, and 1 to 2 m wide and 0.5 to 1m wide, respectively. They intrude locally altered Kintore Adamellite, strike north-northwest, and are about 1.6km apart, apparently on the same line. The Alice Queen reef produced about 37kg of gold from 1570 tonnes of ore between 1904 and 1909; the Peninsula King reef produced about 31kg of gold from 632 tonnes of ore in the same period.

Potallah Creek Provisional Mining Field

Only one reef, the Perseverance, has been recorded from this field. It has a northerly strike and occurs in phyllite of the Holroyd Metamorphics about 1 km west of a stock of Kintore Adamellite. Several reefs, some bearing a little gold, are recorded from the general area. The Perseverance reef was worked for a short period in the early part of the century; 18.26kg of gold from 593 tonnes of ore is recorded for the years 1903-1904. An attempt was made to reopen the mine in 1946 when the reef at the 33m level is reported to have been 2m wide and to have a grade of 15.6g gold/tonne.