

derived fluvioglacial gravels. A fossil river terrace approximately 100 m above the present level of Flannigan's Creek is covered with a veneer of gold bearing gravels, these may be the remnants of a thick valley filling which has been later reworked and concentrated in Flannigan's Creek. The association with Owen derived gravels may suggest the gold source is anywhere in the Mt. Strahan range and upper Flannigan's Creek. But streams flowing into the alluvial field, including Flannigan's, have not been worked, indicating a more local source.

2. Nye (1931) discusses rich alluvial workings to bedrock in small streams on the fossil terrace to the west of Flannigan's Creek and bedrock prospects on quartz veins in vicinity of a porphyry shale contact. The porphyry is presumed to be part of Cambrian volcanoclastics not an intrusive body. Of 15 samples collected by Nye of quartz veins, only two with values 9 dwt Au, 3 dwt Ag and 1 dwt Au, 18 g Ag, others with trace or nil. His conclusion was that these veins are not significant and a more substantial source for the gold existed.

In current traversing across the terrace, this prospect was not located, and it is interesting to note that the most extensive alluvial mining in the valley floor isn't discussed by Nye.

3. Limestone and calcareous sediments belonging to Owen, Gordon Limestone and possibly Crotty Quartzite, may be associated with gold mineralization, the only samples above 0.01 detection