

**Archaeological Survey Report  
1999/10**

**An archaeological survey  
of the historic  
Specimen Reef goldfield**

*By Parry Kostoglou*





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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## **Introduction**

### ***Project brief***

This survey was commissioned by Mineral Resources Tasmania in order to clarify the extent and composition of sites and features comprising the historic Specimen Reef gold mining precinct. More specifically, the consultant was requested to record all resident archaeological sites and provide a report to the client detailing the nature of such sites in addition to their relative significance.

### ***Methodology***

Fieldwork was undertaken over a two-day period between 29/30 November 1999. During this period all known mine-related sites in the survey area were visited and the locations of their resident features mapped using a hip chain and compass. Scaled plans and a photographic record of the more significant features were also made. Four days were subsequently spent perusing archival information on the relevant mineral field and authoring this report.

### ***Constraints***

Despite the systematic nature in which the various mining leases comprising this field were surveyed, the attendant lease maps yielded next to no information on resident infrastructure such as buildings, workings and water storage. If we are to believe such surveys, it would appear that some 90% of leases surveyed in the Specimen Reef vicinity were never prospected or mined.

### ***Location and extent of survey area***

The workings described in this report occur within a 400 x 300 m area of myrtle rainforest situated within the Specimen Creek catchment, some six kilometres north of the Savage River mine and settlement in north western Tasmania. Specimen Creek and its associated mining sites also lie some 500 m west of the so-called Pipeline Track linking Savage River to the coastal industrial site of Port Latta. Plate I shows both the location and extent of this survey area and its principal constituent sites.

## **Recommendations**

In regard to the Specimen Creek mine complex, the following agency-specific recommendations are made.

### ***Recommendations relating to Mineral Resources Tasmania***

- It is recommended that the sites described in this report be protected from damage by future prospecting activities in the Specimen Creek area.
- It is also recommended that consideration be given to periodically draining the small swamp which has developed at the Specimen Reef battery site, in order to better preserve the resident waterwheel.

### ***Recommendations relating to Forestry Tasmania***

- Given the location of Specimen Creek in State forest, it is recommended that this report be circulated to the Senior Archaeologist at the Forest Practices Board.
- It is also recommended that the area containing these sites be protected from any future logging activities by Forestry Tasmania or its clients.

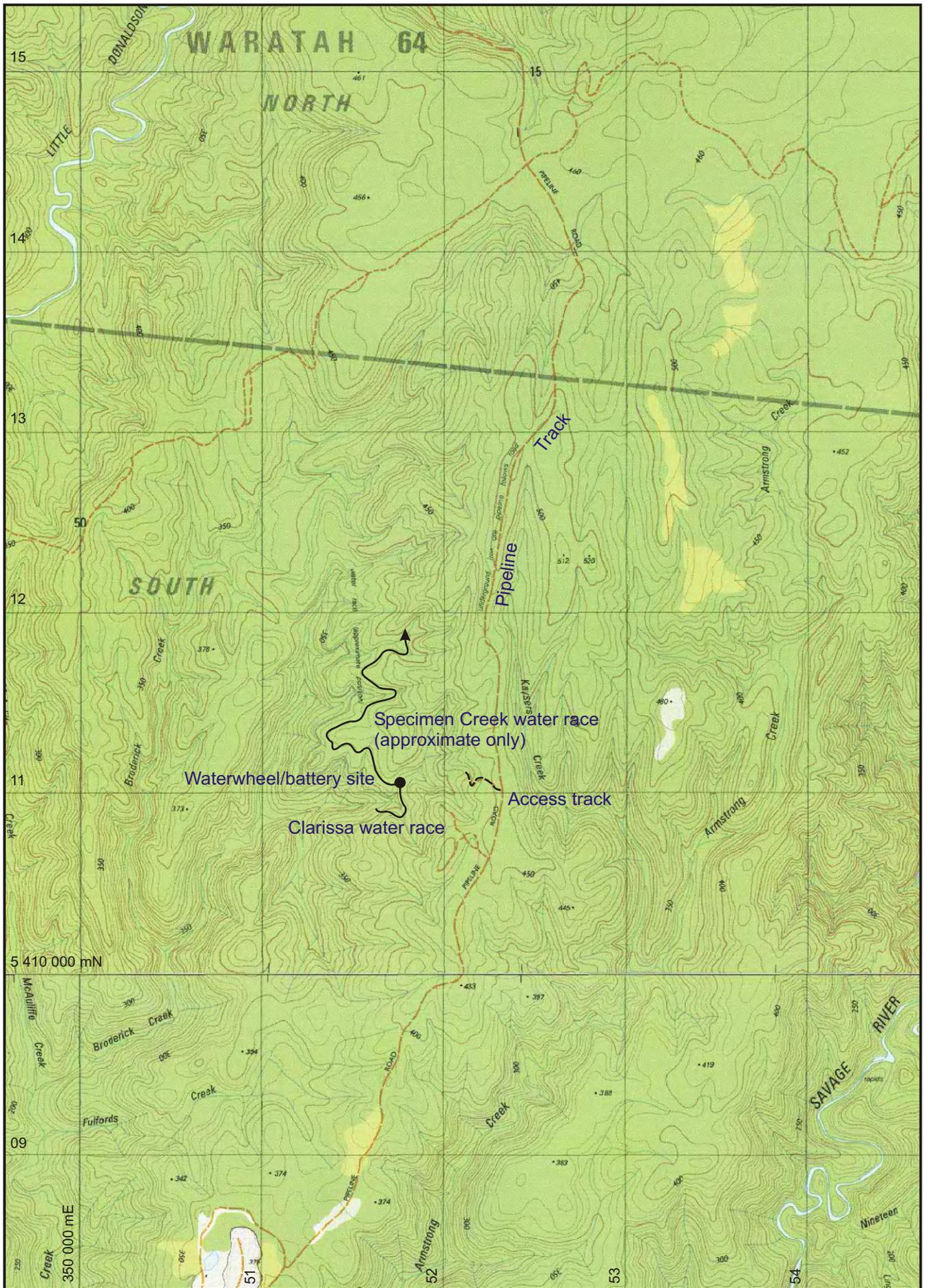


Plate I

Map showing location and extent of survey area.

## Historical overview

The discovery of gold at the Corinna and Pieman mineral fields in the late 1870s saw other water catchments, such as the Savage River and its various tributaries, prospected shortly after. One of these nameless watercourses was the object of a 'Prospect Claim' issued to one Thomas Greenaway in the late months of 1882. Mr Greenaway appears to have subsequently discovered gold at Specimen Reef in association with a Mr Joseph Thunder. Both these gentlemen are certainly credited as the finders of specimens yielding 40 ounces of free gold by government geologist G. Thureau in a subsequent report (Thureau, 1884, p. 3). Messrs. Greenaway and Thunder's attempts to formalise their claims as ten acre mineral leases in March 1883 were accompanied by a dozen other applications made by miners at nearby Waratah and Corinna between February and May that same year. The list of applicants included Edward Tudor, James Pearce, Thomas Holmes Jones, John McCall, John Cluckie, Walter Wheldon, Patrick Curran, Joseph Boland, Charles Hall, Samuel Hall, Edward Goldsmith and Joseph Leigh. Another applicant included Frederick Ferdinand Kayser, who would subsequently become the manager at the Mount Bischoff mine. These applicants all received ten acre leases on ten year terms, and presumably a combination of alluvial and underground work had begun by June 1883. A year later in 1884, gold nuggets from the newly dubbed 'Specimen Reef field' were being exhibited with some fanfare at Launceston and Waratah (Thureau, 1884, p. 3).

In April that same year, government geologist G. Thureau visited the Specimen Reef workings and filed a special report in which he speculated on the potential longevity of the workings. Conceding that the vicinity of Specimen Reef was "very mountainous", Thureau predicated the successful development of the mineral field on the development of better overland access from Waratah and Corinna. He also described the resident workings, which consisted of a pair of adits, and speculated on the potential permanency of the field.

"This reef, or auriferous quartz lode, which is so far the only one as yet discovered to date, forms a well defined and strongly metalliferous deposit of very considerable promise for its future permanency, and there appears in my opinion, nothing wanting but suitable crushing and gold saving machinery to render the working of it a profitable concern, if managed intelligently and worked persistently. Water as a motive power is readily obtainable in the neighbourhood, and as the fall of the creeks is so great, the supply promises to be intermittent; the adoption of turbines (Leffel's), instead of the ordinary ponderous water wheel appears as more preferable, because the former are so much more easily transported, and erected at less cost, and they produce with a given head and quantity of water a very considerable percentage of more motive power than any other water motor..." (Thureau, 1884, p. 4).

By this time, the Specimen Reef leases had been acquired by a new company called the Specimen Creek Gold Mining Company No Liability, which was expressly formed to exploit this field. In his next annual report at the end of 1884, Thureau noted that this same company was opening up the Specimen Reef workings systematically prior to the erection of suitable crushing machinery. A year later in 1885 he found cause to bemoan the penurious state of the Specimen Reef Gold Mining Company:

"At the Specimen Reef, the only claims which have ever been worked, and which are held by the registered Company of that name, have been in abeyance for some time pending arrangements for obtaining fresh capital for effectually prospecting the reef". (Report of Secretary for Mines for 1885, p. 7).

The company appears to have improved its solvency the following year when renewed work occurred both underground and at a proposed battery site. In the Secretary for Mines report for 1886–87, the author, while noting a great irregularity in the mode of occurrence of the Specimen Reef gold, stated the need for more tunnels and winzes to clarify the line of lode.

The Inspector of Mines report for the same year further noted that "*At the Specimen Reef Company's ground, the prospects are such as to have induced the prospectors to arrange for the erection of a small battery*". (Report of Secretary for Mines for 1886–87, p. 10). In the Secretary for Mines Report for 1887–88 the relevant government geologist had observed that "*At the Reef Gold Mining Company's property, the erection of the machinery is being slowly proceeded with, and I anticipate that fully three months will elapse before they commence crushing*". (Report of Secretary for Mines for 1887–88, p. 8). Mineral lease records for the Specimen Reef area suggest that another company, called the New Specimen Reef Gold Mining Company No Liability, was formed around 1889 which continued the work of installing a battery in order to make the mine payable. That same year it was reported that "*a few hands are employed, the battery being kept going at only half time. A recent crushing yielded, I am informed, fair results*". (Report of Secretary for Mines for 1888–89, p. 11).

In 1890, near drought conditions in the northwest brought work at most of the resident goldfields to a near standstill. Specimen Reef proved no exception, as the Secretary for Mines report noted that "*at Specimen Reef work is going on in a desultory manner, owing chiefly to the deficiency of water*" (Report of Secretary for Mines for 1889–90, p. 9). In April that year, government geologist Montgomery authored a report on the state of the mining industry on the west coast. In his summation of the Specimen Reef workings, Montgomery wrote that::

“For a year or more past no work has been done in the mine on this reef, the energies of the owners being directed towards the erection of a battery and the construction of water-races, dams, and tramways. These are now finished, and crushing should begin as soon as there is water enough. Two levels have been driven on the reef, and a winze has connected them, so that the ground is ready for stoping. Some extremely rich stone has been obtained from this mine — the gold being mostly mixed with oxides of iron and manganese in black lumps, locally called clinkers... It has never been possible to give this reef a fair trial until now, for want of a battery. A few months work in the mine will now afford a good test of the value of the portion open. There has been so much gold got in the surface portion of the mine that there is good hope of payable quartz continuing to be found below. The reef is small, but there are considerable natural facilities for sending the quartz to the battery, which will serve in some measure to make up for this...” (Montgomery, 1890).

Montgomery, like Thureau before him, still saw the lack of access to the workings as perhaps the biggest obstacle to further development:

“Better modes of access to the claim are also urgently required, so that stores and tools may be taken to it in reasonable time and at reasonable coast. The owners propose to try to find a suitable line for a track directly through to the Heazlewood, which seems practicable enough, though the country is dreadfully broken by deep ravines — that of the Savage River being the worst” (Montgomery, 1890).

Throughout the 1890s, work at Specimen Reef appears to have remained lacklustre, although the acquisition of the claim by the Melbourne-based New Specimen Reef Company had suggested better days. The excavation of new water races and impoundments suggested further expansion, as did the addition of a new tunnel to the Specimen Reef lode. The Report of the Secretary for Mines for 1896–97 alluded to these new works stating that: “A good deal of work was done here some years ago, including the bringing in of a water race about four miles long, and the erection of a six-head stamp battery driven by a water-wheel. Three tunnels have been put in, and altogether over 2000 feet of driving has been done” (Secretary for Mines report for 1896–97, p. xlvii). Throughout the following three years (1898–1900), the same source reported that work at Specimen Reef had been limited to token prospecting. By 1900, the Specimen Reef workings had been taken over by yet another newly-formed company grandiosely titled the London and Tasmanian Gold Mining Company. This firm commissioned the excavation of a connecting water race from the Specimen Creek battery to Brodericks Creek some 2.5 km further north in an attempt to alluvially mine that watercourse also.

In 1900–1901, the Secretary for Mines report noted that the Specimen Reef mine was now shut down, although yet again prospecting was said to have been undertaken throughout the previous year. This is the last public reference to activities at Specimen Reef made by the Mines Department.. Lease records indicate that the London and Tasmanian Gold Mining Company had forfeited the last of the Specimen Reef leases in early December of 1902. The very last gold lease at Specimen Reef became void in December 1908. As a eulogy of sorts to the entire west coast gold prospecting tradition, the Secretary for Mines report for 1907 stated that: “very little gold is now obtained by alluvial miners on the west coast. Many of the old hands have left the fields, and there appears to be little inducement for younger men to take up the work of the old pioneers” (Secretary for Mines Report for 1907, p. 14).

An internal report, commissioned by the Mines Department in 1933, sought to examine the likelihood that payable gold might still be found in the Specimen Reef/Creek field. Despite the employment of several sampling regimes along the tributary water courses to the field, little gold in any quantity was located. In summarising his report, field geologist K. J. Finucane wrote:

“In conclusion it may be stated that the alluvial gold prospects in and around the Specimen Reef district are far from promising. Most of the creeks have been worked out and, although occasional prospectors may eke out a living from time to time, there appears to be little justification for an optimistic outlook” (Finucane *et al.*, 1933. p. 7).

## **Site reports**

A total of thirteen sites were identified and recorded as part of this survey of the Specimen Reef goldfield. Plate 2 shows a scaled plan of the workings and the resident sites described below and overleaf.

### **■ Upper adit**

#### **LOCATION**

This site is situated 78 m west of the terminus of the access track as indicated in Plate 2.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

This site consists of an adit portal, connecting former tramway and nearby mullock dumps. The adit portal measures 1.5 m in height and 2 m in width. The corroded frame and pair of wheels off an ore car skip lie just outside the portal. Acid mine drainage is currently discharging from the adit, and possibly obscures other artefacts lying in the vicinity. The faint impression of a tramway formation can be discerned leading southwesterly away from the adit entrance. A set of three mullock fingers were located 40 m from the adit in this direction.

#### **HISTORY/INTERPRETATION**

This adit was evidently the first and possibly only location at the Specimen Reef field where gold was recovered. Work would therefore appear to have begun on this adit shortly prior to the visit of geologist G. Thureau in April 1884. In his subsequent report to the Secretary for Mines, Thureau briefly alluded to this site, noting that: *“the upper tunnel passed, I am informed about 30 feet beneath the spot in the creek in which the prospectors first met with the outcrop of the reef, and at that part of the workings it was said those rich specimens were found which were publicly exhibited, the total length of this adit being a little over 300 feet. In that distance the two shoots of gold measure 160 feet and 12 feet in length each”*<sup>(1)</sup>. A subsequent report from 1897 states that a winze was sunk on the reef some 60 feet from the adit entrance and that further tunnelling had connected this adit to two more tunnels established further down the creek<sup>(2)</sup>. It seems likely that this upper adit had become abandoned by this time.

#### **REFERENCES**

1. Thureau, 1884, pp. 3–4.
2. Report of the Secretary for Mines for 1896–97, p. xlvii.

### **■ Blacksmith's shop/assay office?**

#### **LOCATION**

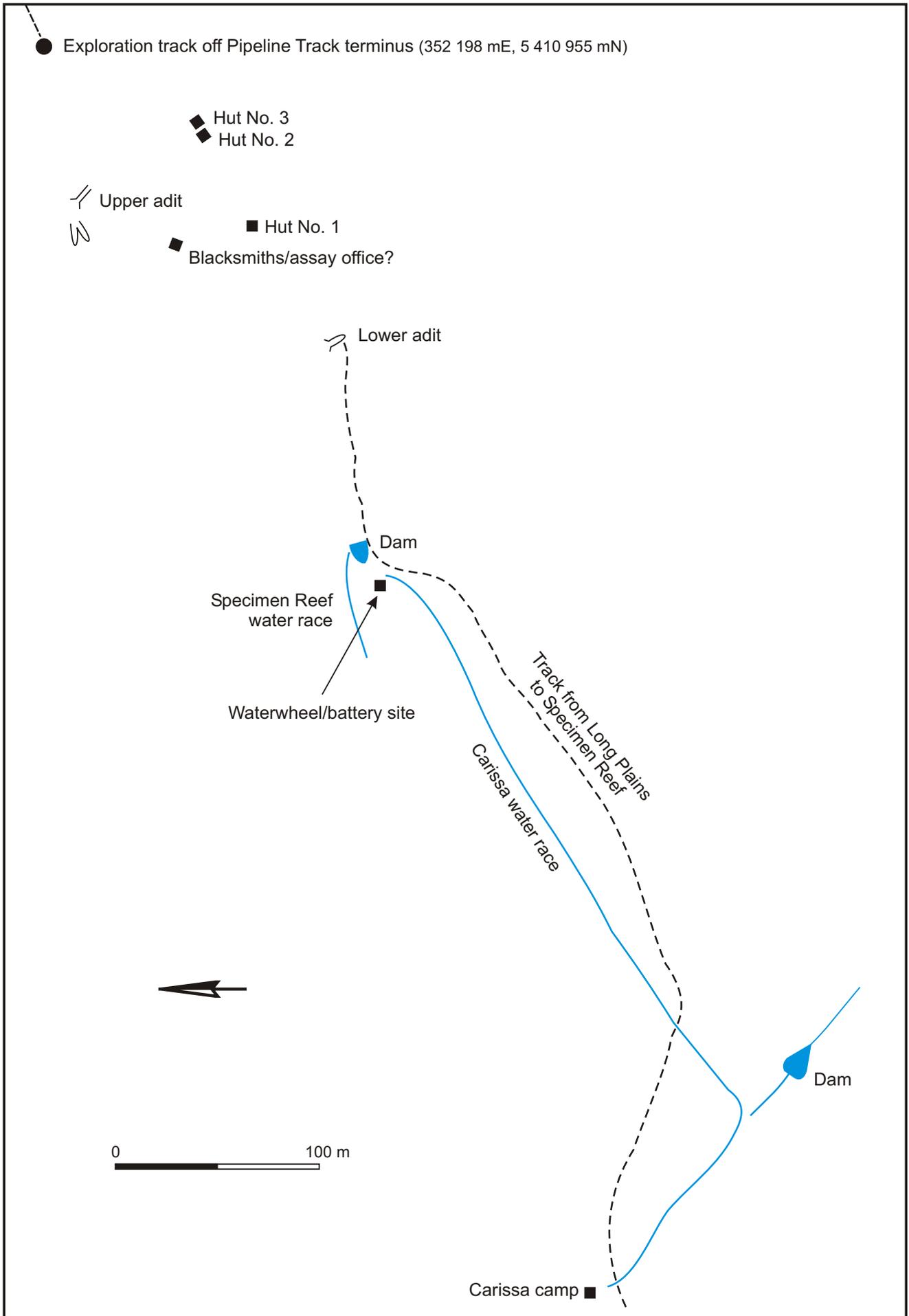
This structure is situated 55 m south of the upper adit site as indicated in Plate 2.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

This site consists of a 15 x 3 m wide rectangular building cutting excavated into the side of the resident hillside. A two metre long dry-stone wall has been erected across the cutting at its midway point. A scatter of industrial artefacts, including hand-forged pins and a collar for timber, lie on the north side of the stone wall. Plate 3 shows a scaled plan of this structure.

#### **INTERPRETATION**

There are no references to this structure in any of the written documentation on the Specimen Reef workings. It can only be assumed that due to this site's proximity to the upper adit, it serviced the latter working in some manner. The industrial artefacts on site imply some practical (non-residential) function for the structure such as a blacksmith's shop or rudimentary assay office.



**Plate 2**

*Scaled plan of the Specimen Creek workings showing location of sites referred to in text.*

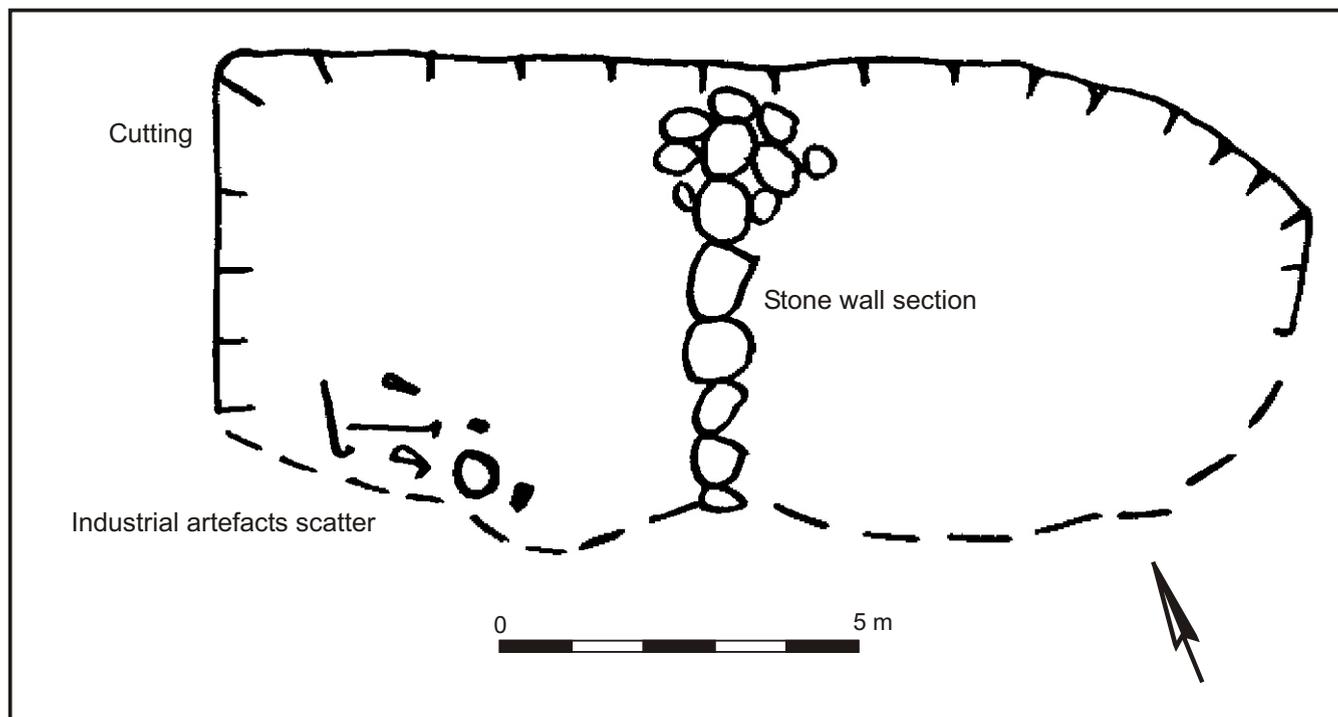


Plate 3

*Scaled plan of the blacksmith's shop/assay office.*

### ■ *Hut number 1*

#### LOCATION

This site is situated 35 m southeast of the so-called Blacksmith's shop as indicated in Plate 2.

#### DESCRIPTION

This site consists of a 7 x 4 x 1 m high excavated building cutting in the resident hillside. A one metre square mound of rubble in the centre of the cutting floor might be the remains of a chimney.

#### INTERPRETATION

This modest site is also assumed to relate to the upper adit workings. It could relate to either another unknown mine-related building or a residential hut for one of the miners. Its proximity to the previously described so-called Blacksmith's shop might imply that the occupant of one site worked at the other.

### ■ *Hut number 2*

#### LOCATION

This site is situated 50 m east of hut number 1 on the summit of the resident hill as indicated in Plate 2.

#### DESCRIPTION

This site consists of a 7 x 6 m wide earthen clearing and an associated wall and chimney. The clearing itself is evidenced solely by a four metre long cutting made in the hill slope on the eastern side of the site. However, the one metre square chimney is more obvious, as is a 3 x 0.5 m high stacked stone wall seven metres to the north. The clearing between the two stone features is littered with artefacts, including a number of metallic stove components, a drag saw blade fragment and small pieces of clear window glass.

#### INTERPRETATION

There are no written references to this site, however the size of the clearing and the presence of window glass would collectively suggest that this structure was the main building at the upper adit complex.

## ■ **Hut number 3**

### **LOCATION**

This site is situated eight metres northeast of hut number 2.

### **DESCRIPTION**

This site consists of an L-shaped 8 x 5 m wide earthen building cutting.

### **INTERPRETATION**

This cutting would appear to have hosted another, although smaller residential structure relating to the upper adit complex.

## ■ **Lower adit**

### **LOCATION**

This site is situated below the Specimen Creek falls some 140 m southwest of adit number 1 as indicated in Plate 2.

### **DESCRIPTION**

This site consists of a 2 x 1 m high excavation profile on the side of the Specimen Creek gully. Acid mine drainage is discharging from the base of this excavation, and it is therefore assumed that this feature is the surviving remnant of a blocked adit portal, which has since collapsed.

### **HISTORY/INTERPRETATION**

In his 1884 report to Parliament, geologist G. Thureau noted that: “The lower or main adit has been commenced further down the same creek, at such depth as to give about 109 feet of backs to the bottom of the upper adit, or 139 feet altogether. The lode formation was met with at 290 feet, and from there the reef has been followed along its course... So far gold has not yet been seen in this tunnel...”<sup>(1)</sup>. By 1897, this working was known as the Number 2 tunnel<sup>(2)</sup>. A tramway linking this operation to the battery site downstream was said to have been constructed<sup>(3)</sup>. This operation appears to have ceased along with the rest of the larger claim by the turn of the century.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Thureau, 1884, p. 4.
2. Report of the Secretary for Mines for 1896–97, p. xlvii.
3. Montgomery, 1890.

## ■ **Specimen Creek dam site**

### **LOCATION**

This water storage facility straddles Specimen Creek 106 m west of the lower adit.

### **DESCRIPTION**

This site consists of a 28 x 7 x 4 m high composite stone/earth wall erected across the creek. The Specimen Reef water race described below commences on the north side of the dam wall, and was supplied with water from this dam. Although no remains of such a feature could be found, a timber flume or metal pipe situated at the very western end of this dam wall would have fed water to the battery/waterwheel site 30 m downstream.

### **INTERPRETATION**

This dam served as a water containment facility for both the Specimen Reef tail race and the Specimen Creek mine battery. It is marked on the historic 1892 mines survey of Specimen Reef (Plate 7).

## ■ **Specimen Reef water race**

### **LOCATION**

This race conveyed water from the Specimen Creek dam site to a separate gold mining field beside Brodericks Creek some 2.5 km further north.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The initial 150 m section of this race leading northwards away from the Specimen Creek dam was examined and found to consist of an excavated earthen channel measuring half a metre in width and depth. From a comparison of the relevant historic survey with the current topographical map of the area, it would appear that this race measured in excess of 4.5 km in total length.

### **INTERPRETATION**

A County chart dated April 1894 (see Plate 8) shows this newly completed race in its entirety between the Specimen Creek dam and Brodericks Creek. Another Mines Department survey identifies the race as the work of the London and Tasmanian Gold Mining Company, which acquired the Specimen Reef leases shortly prior to the commissioning of this race (Survey by D. Jones, April 26 1904, County of Russell, Savage River held by MRT).

## ■ **Specimen Creek battery site**

### **LOCATION**

This site is situated 30 m westward/downstream of the Specimen Creek dam site as indicated in Plate 2.

### **DESCRIPTION**

This site consists of three sets of stone footings and the remains of a waterwheel situated in a large excavated cutting. Reference should be made to Plate 4 which shows a scaled plan of the site and its constituent features.

#### ***Excavated cutting***

A 37 x 30 x 4 m deep excavation has been made to accommodate the waterwheel and its related battery plant both above and on the west bank of Specimen Creek. This has served to widen the creek gully itself and further create a large stagnant pool of water which, through the downstream percolation of acid mine drainage sediment, has led in turn to the creation of a de-facto dam.

#### ***Waterwheel***

The composite timber/metal remnants of the Specimen Reef battery's water wheel still stand relatively *in situ* within its excavated cutting. These remains consist of a 0.5 m diameter timber hub, toothed rack and pulley wheel arrayed along a single axle which was supported by a pair of timber posts. At least two 4.5 m long squared timber beams, anchored to the hub, appear to be spokes from the former waterwheel. One source claims that the waterwheel's cam was still in position fifteen years ago, although no trace of this can now be found<sup>(1)</sup>.

#### ***Timber uprights***

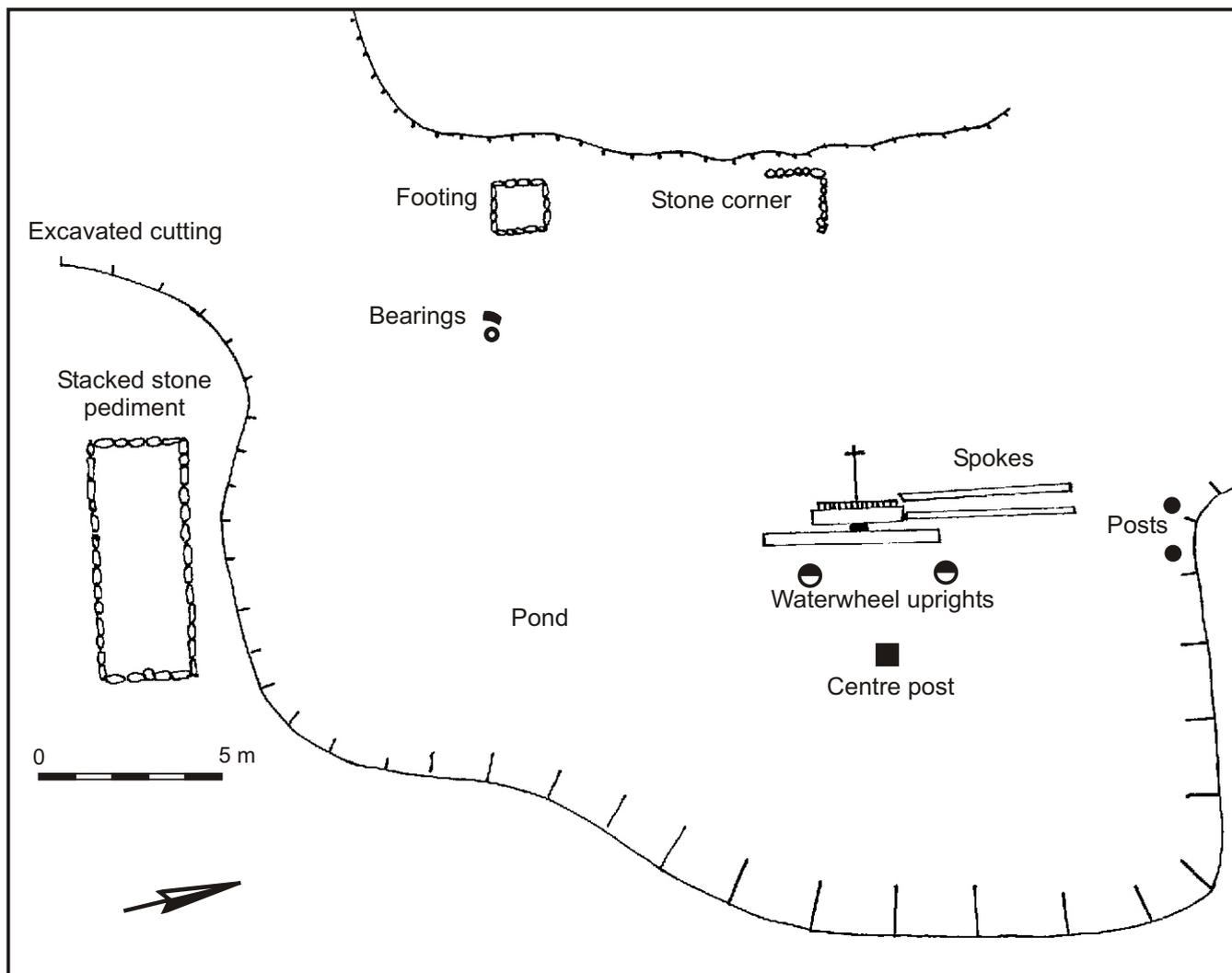
The waterwheel is surrounded by a number of opposing timber uprights, which indicate where fluming supplying water to the wheel and structural beams to the battery building once stood.

#### ***Drystone corner***

An L-shaped dry-stone wall remnant measuring 2 x 1.5 x 0.5 m in height was noted nine metres west of the water wheel remains. Its purpose remains unknown, although it is the correct size for a fireplace of some type.

#### ***Machinery footing***

Another stacked stone feature was found eight metres south of the dry-stone corner described previously. This 1.5 m square footing appears to have supported some item of machinery.



**Plate 4**

*Scaled plan of the Specimen Creek battery site.*

### **Stone pediment**

A third stone feature lies sixteen metres south of the waterwheel remains. It measures 6 x 2.5 x 0.5 m in height and consists of well-built stacked dry-stone construction.

### **HISTORY/INTERPRETATION**

The erection of a battery site at the Specimen Reef workings was first mooted in the Secretary for Mines report for the year 1886–87. Work connected with the battery proceeded throughout 1887–88, and a battery of some type was said to be in operation by 1889<sup>(2)</sup>. A report by government geologist A. Montgomery for the year 1890 described the resident plant he found in operation at Specimen Reef.

“This comprises six heads of stamps, driven by a 24-ft. water-wheel. After the ordinary copper tables, one of Alves’ Amalgamators and Concentrators has been provided. As might be expected from the inaccessibility of the place, the battery is full of makeshifts — a berdan liner, for example, serving for the entire berdan. Storage for tailings ought to be provided. The battery will do to test the stone for a time, but something much better will be required for regular work”<sup>(3)</sup>.

In 1897, the Secretary for Mines report made further reference to the battery while bemoaning the relative complexity of the gold’s relationship with resident oxides of iron and manganese, which resulted in characteristic black lumps nick named as ‘clinkers’. “Simple battery treatment would probably result in a big loss, and grinding and pan amalgamation would be necessary. In places there is a good deal of pyrites which is also said to assay well for gold, and to save this considerable additions and repairs will have to be made to the battery, but very little can be done in this way until better means of access are provided”<sup>(4)</sup>.

Neither the access or battery upgrade appear to have been implemented, and the entire field seems to have become abandoned by 1902. One contemporary source alleges that some mill components, such as the mortar box, were subsequently salvaged in the 1930s/40s by Mr Kenworthy Senior of Waratah<sup>(5)</sup>.

## REFERENCES

1. Shorty Halfacre, pers. comm. to Parry Kostoglou
2. Secretary for Mines report for 1888–89, p. 11.
3. Montgomery, A. 1890. Report on the state of the mining industry on the west coast.
4. Report of the Secretary for Mines for 1896–97, p. xlvii.
5. Shorty Halfacre, pers. comm. to Parry Kostoglou.

## ■ *Carissa water race*

### LOCATION

This water race commences immediately south of the Specimen Reef battery site and terminates in the vicinity of a miner's camp site some 300 m to the southwest as indicated in Plate 2.

### DESCRIPTION

This earthen tail race measures some 600 m in length and 0.4 x 0.3 m in depth. The first 300 m of the race heads southwesterly from the waterwheel site to the northern vicinity of a dam site. The final 300 m section of the race then turns northwesterly and terminates near a miner's camp site. The most impressive section of this race occurs some 150 m south of the waterwheel/battery site. At this point a more extensive earthen cutting has been excavated with surgical precision to maintain the level of the race on its approach to a creek crossing which would have required timber fluming to bridge this obstacle.

### INTERPRETATION

This water race is marked on a historic survey of the Specimen Reef leases undertaken by the Mines Department in 1892 (see Plate 7)<sup>(1)</sup>. The caption adjacent to the race on this survey reads 'Carissa water race', although the reason for this nomenclature remains unknown. This race appears to have been dug to carry water from the waterwheel/battery site to alluvial mine workings in the vicinity of the Carissa camp.

## REFERENCES

1. Survey from County of Russell, Locality Specimen Reef, dated 10 November 1892. Held by Mineral Resources Tasmania.

## ■ *Carissa dam site*

### LOCATION

This dam is situated in a watercourse flowing northwesterly into Specimen Creek some 300 m southwest of the waterwheel site as indicated in Plate 2.

### DESCRIPTION

The dam consists of a rudimentary tamped earth impoundment wall thrown across the creek. Measuring 30 x 1 x 1 m in height, the wall has been breached in the centre. The dam is marked on the 1892 Mines Department survey (Plate 7).

### INTERPRETATION

This dam served as an additional catchment/water stockpile for the Carissa water race.

## ■ *Carissa camp*

### LOCATION

This historic camp site is situated fifty metres northwest of the junction of the Carissa water race and the government track as indicated in Plate 2.

### DESCRIPTION

This camp site consists of a 2 x 1 x 1 m high brick chimney and adjacent sequence of post holes. A scatter of mining implements, including a pick head, hammer and tap, lie near the former hut site.

## INTERPRETATION

This camp site appears to have served miners attempting to alluvially mine the nearby south bank of Specimen Creek.

## ■ *Long Plains to Specimen Reef track*

### LOCATION

Remnant sections of this track were navigated between the lower adit and the Carissa camp as indicated in Plate 2.

### DESCRIPTION

The track is merely a half metre cleared path through the myrtle forest which follows the contours where possible. The track has been re-cleared in the past 20 years as part of recent prospecting activities, and some sections have been marked out with coloured tape. The track is marked on the historic survey (Plate 7).

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- FINUCANE, K. J.; BLAKE, J. 1933. Report on the country in the vicinity of the Rio Tinto and Specimen Reef mines with special reference to alluvial gold. *Unpublished Report Department of Mines Tasmania* 1933:3–7.
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## Glossary

Adit	A horizontal or gently inclined tunnel driven from the surface into a hillside or outcrop for the purpose of intersecting a target ore body. The slope allowed laden ore trucks to roll out of the mine using gravity alone. Water could also more readily drain out of the workings.
Berdan	A frame-mounted inclined revolving cast iron basin between 0.6 and 1.25 m in diameter containing a heavy steel weight. The slow revolving action generated in the device caused the weight to finely grind ore placed in the basin.
Dam	A structure of earth, masonry, concrete or wood built across a water course to impound water, usually for alluvial mining purposes.
Head race	An excavated, open channel used for conducting water from holding dams to a mine working.
Overshot waterwheel	This device was used to drive various types of mining equipment such as stamp batteries, pumps and mills. Usually made of timber, waterwheels sometimes drove machinery directly from their central shaft, although more usually the energy was transferred via a circular toothed rack bolted towards the circumference of the wheel. This engaged gearing on an intermediate shaft via which pulleys and drive belts transferred the power to a battery or other machines.
Portal	The surface entry to an adit.

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Historic maps and plans**

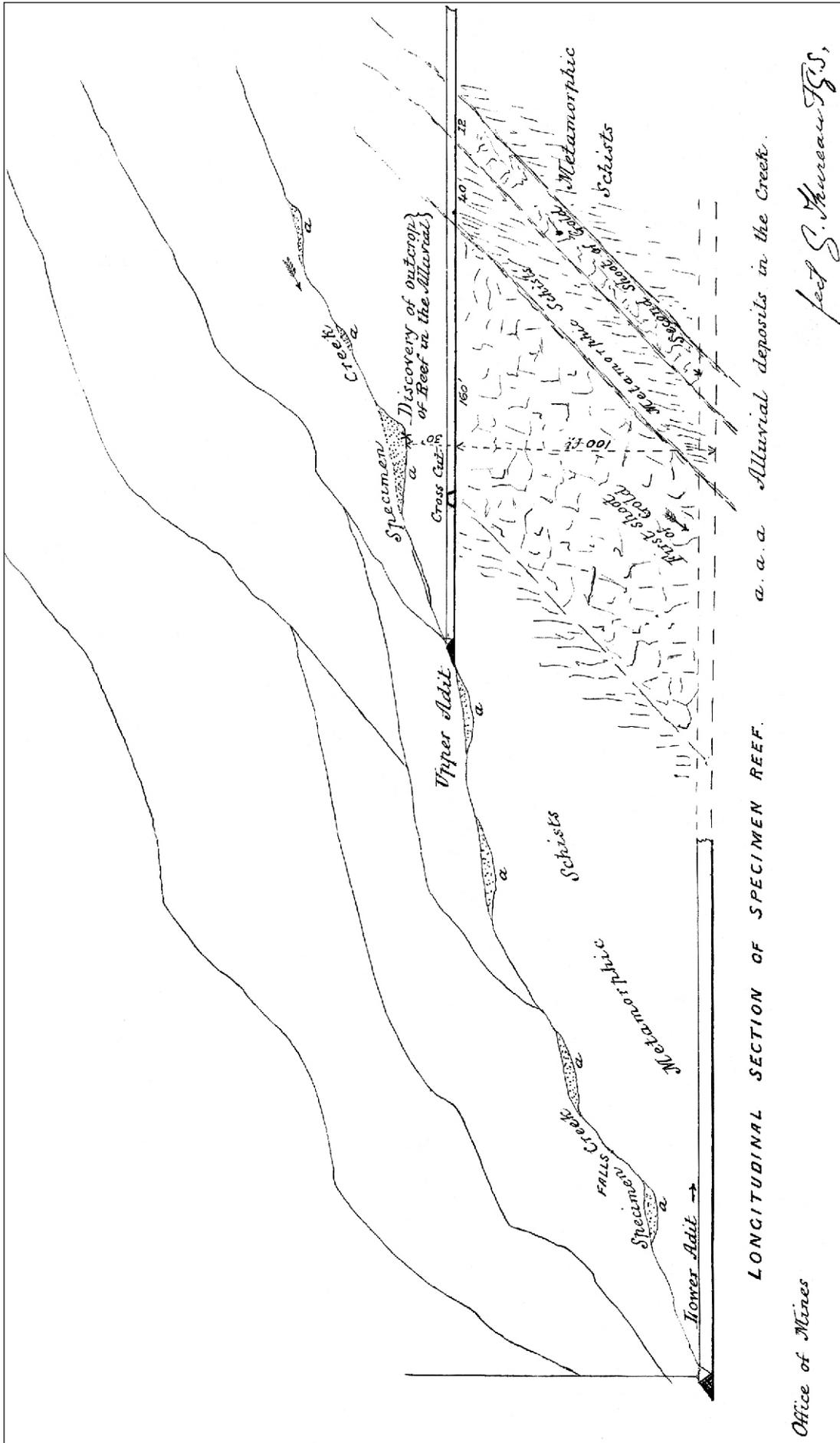


Plate 5

Longitudinal section of Specimen Reef (from Thureau, 1884).

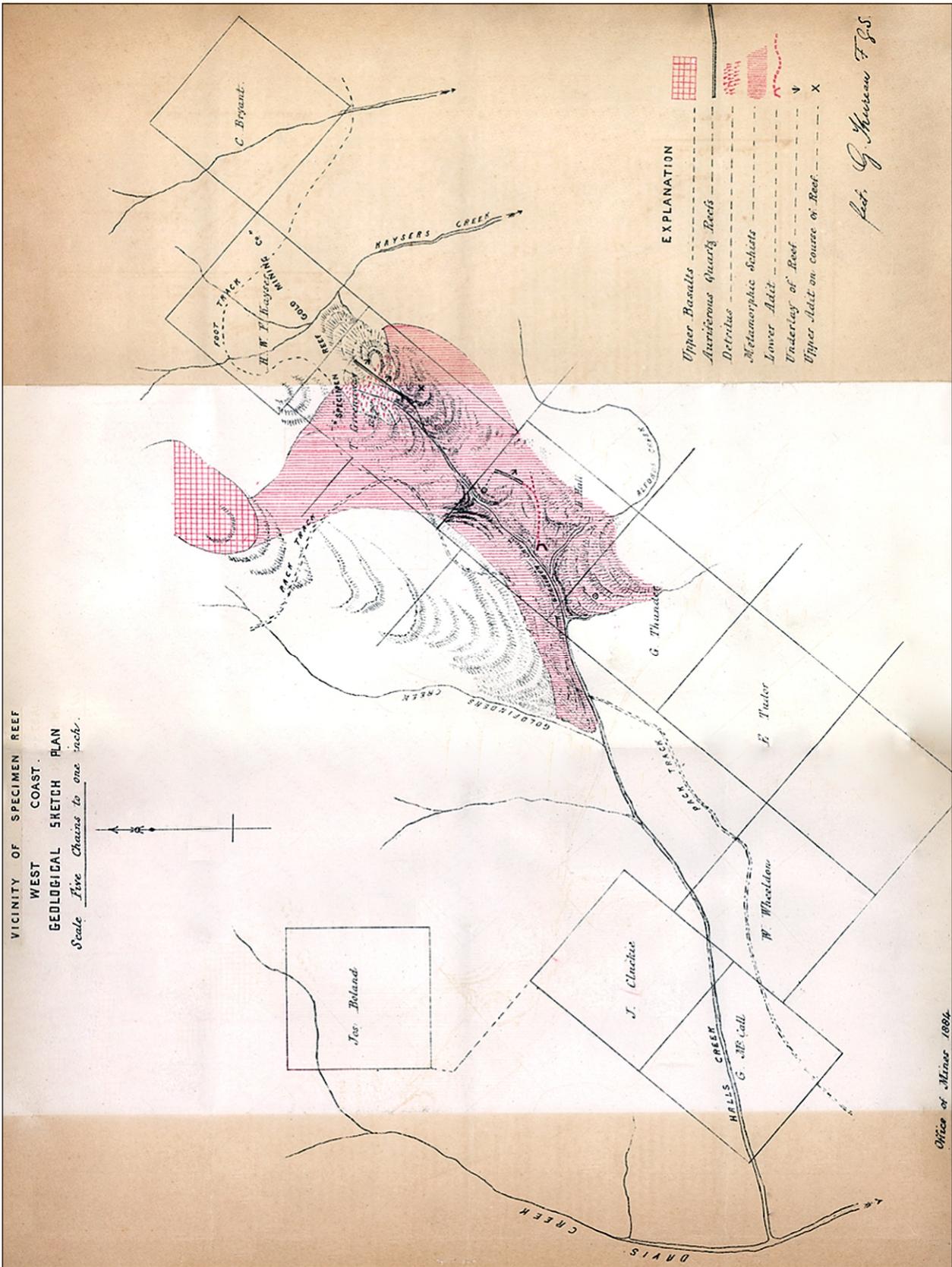


Plate 6

Sketch plan of existing leases and workings at Specimen Reef (from Thureau, 1884)

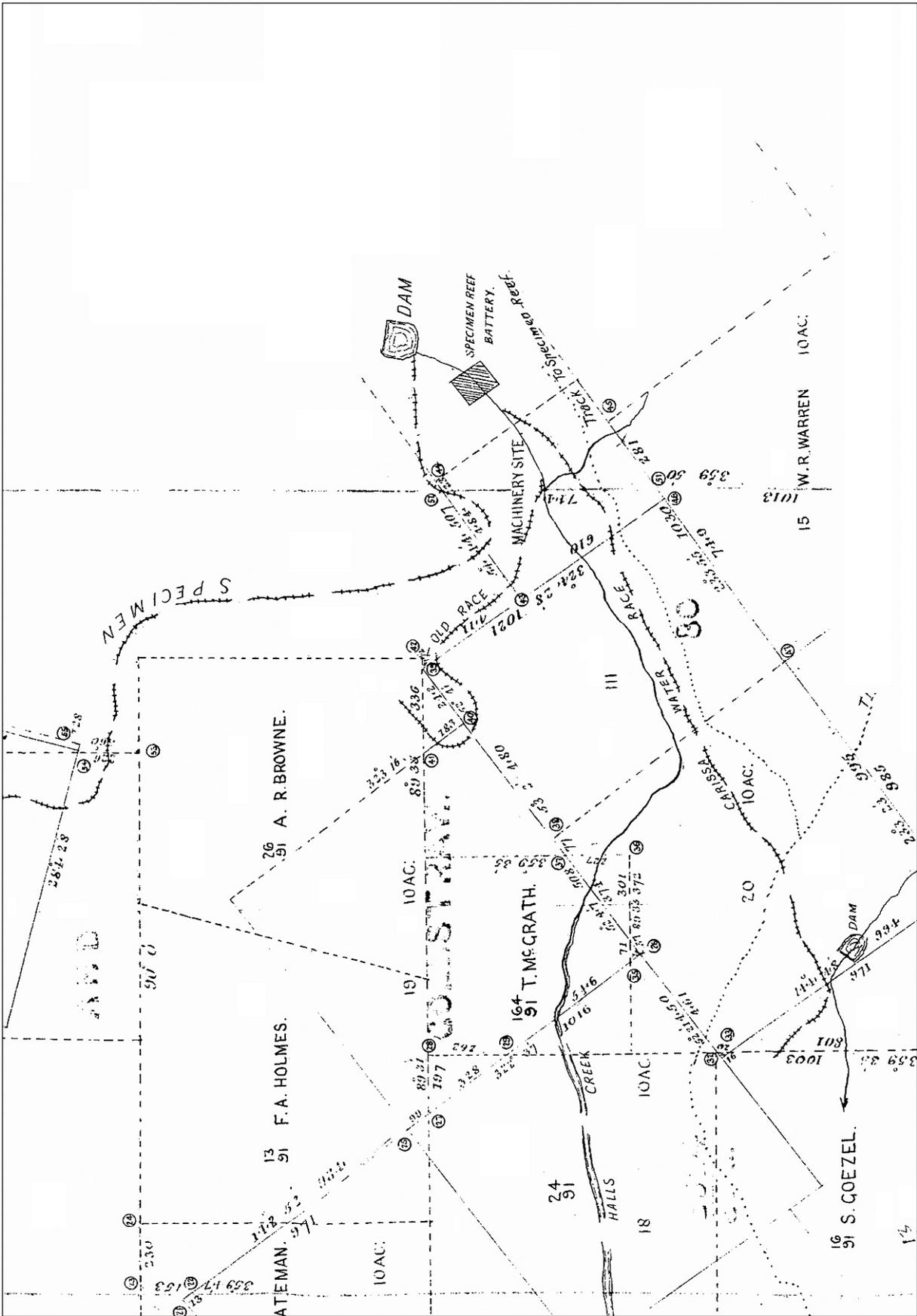


Plate 7

Southern section of D. Fraser's survey of Specimen Creek in 1892.

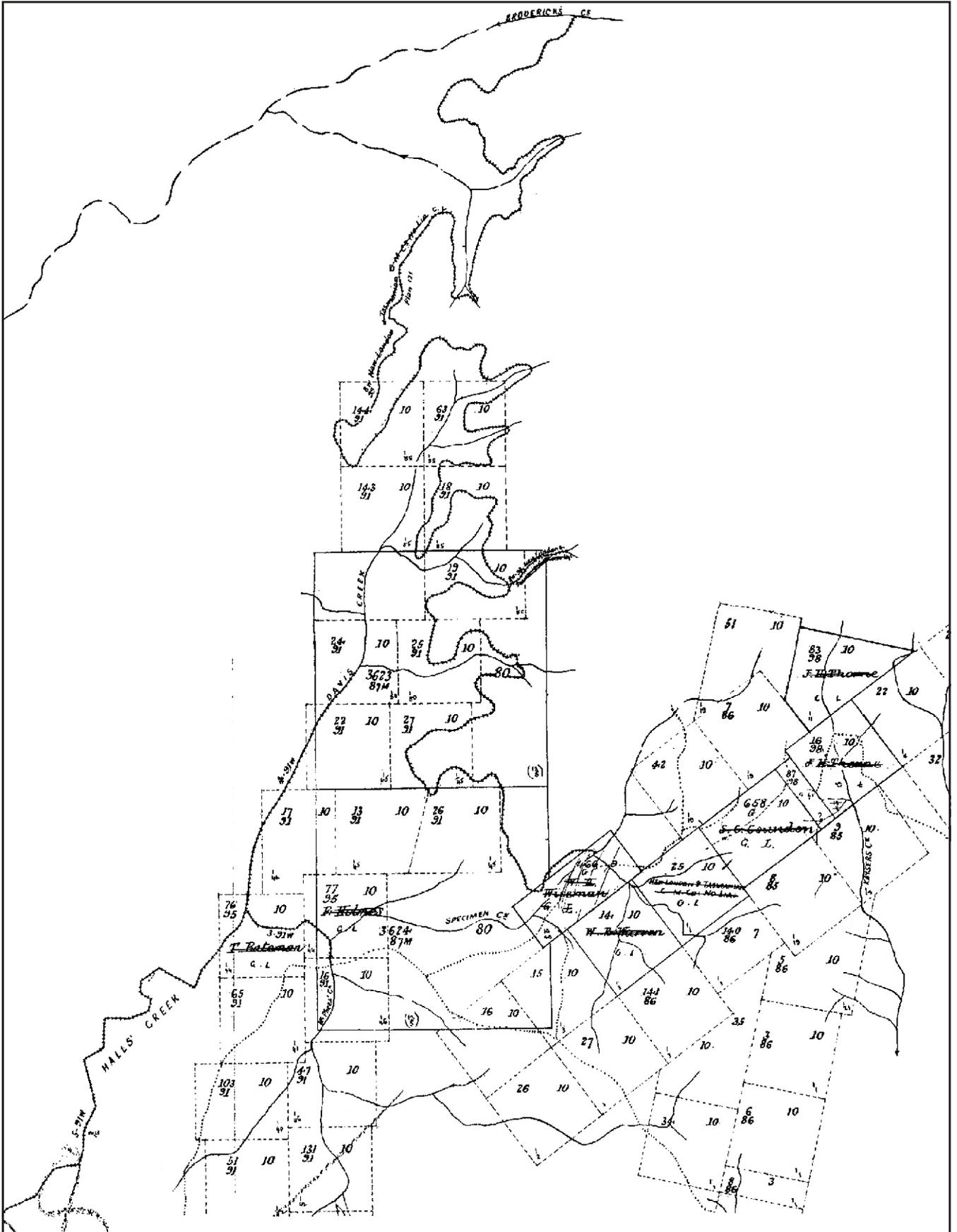


Plate 8

County Chart (1894–1908) showing Specimen Creek water race leading northwards to Broderick Creek.

## **APPENDIX 2**

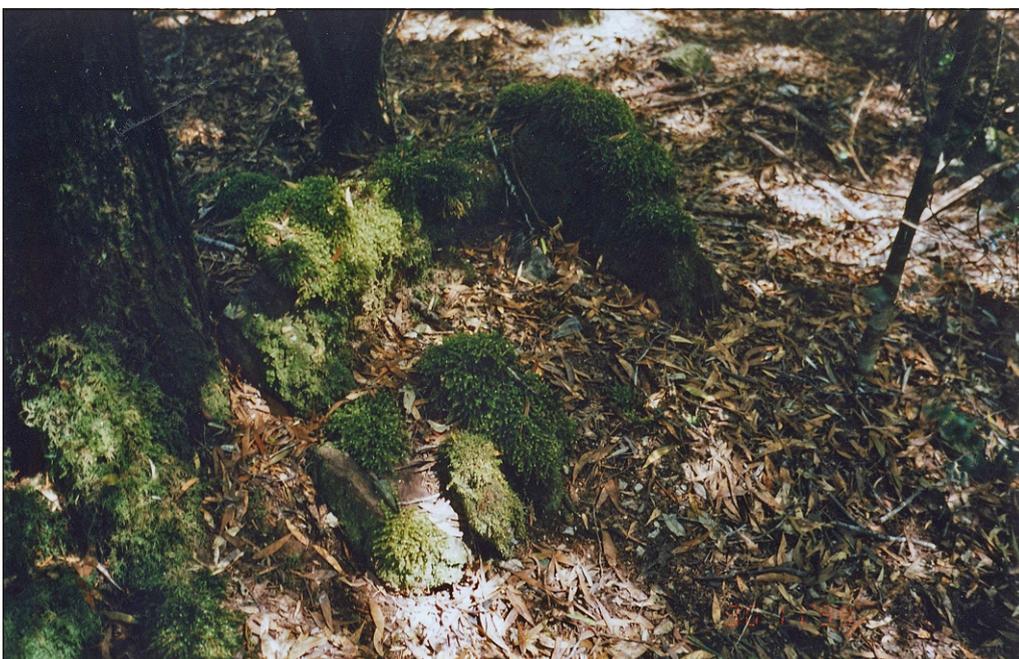
### **Contemporary survey photographs**



**Plate 9**  
*General view of  
upper adit portal.*



**Plate 10**  
*Detail of industrial  
artefacts scatter at  
blacksmiths/assay  
office(?) site.*



**Plate 11**  
*Stone chimney base  
at hut number 2 site.*



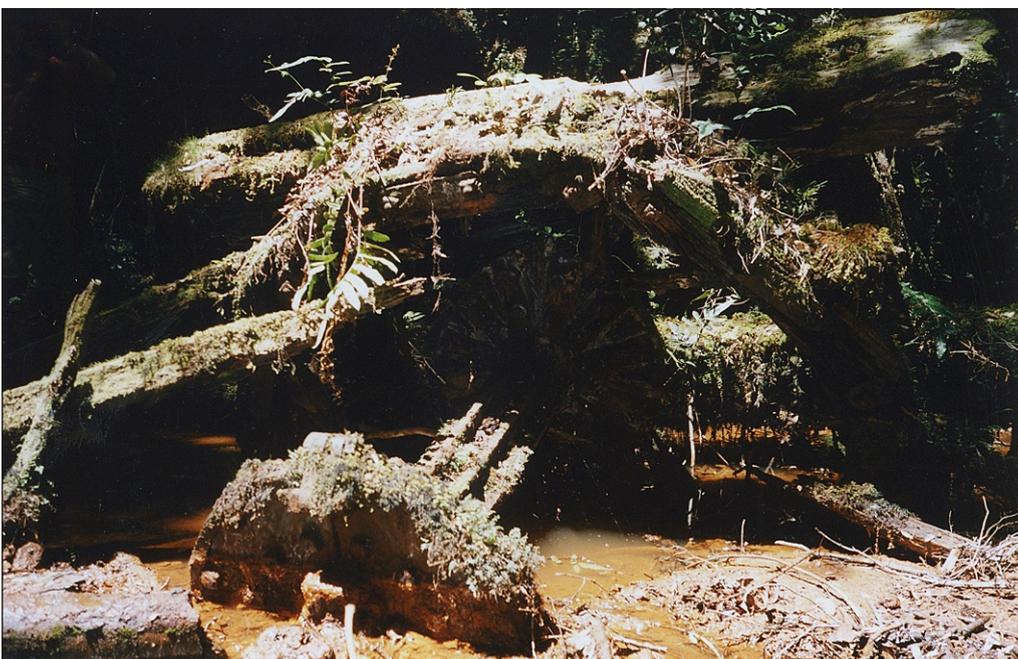
**Plate 12**

*Stacked stone wall at  
hut number 2 site.*



**Plate 13**

*General view of  
waterwheel looking north  
easterly. Note timber  
uprights in background  
from which the wheel and  
its frame have toppled.*



**Plate 14**

*More detailed view of  
the waterwheel showing  
central timber hub.*



**Plate 16**

*Sequence of timber uprights east of waterwheel protruding from swamp.*



**Plate 15**

*Detail view of central timber hub and its spokes.*



**Plate 17**

*Mortar box in Mr Kenworthy's yard at Waratah which is reputed to have been salvaged in the 1930s/40s from the Specimen Reef battery.*