

TR16-21

35-66-297

4. L. & C.R. Cox's prospecting claim, Tyne River area, near Mathinna.

V.M. Threader

The prospect was visited on 12 May 1971 in the company of L. Cox at the request of the lease holders who wish to locate the reef source of alluvial gold panned from stream gravels in the vicinity.

The area visited was a steep hillslope forming the north bank of a west flowing tributary of the Tyne River, which is a tributary of the South Esk River, 6 km west of Mathinna.

The country rock is phyllitic slate and greywacke containing numerous veins of unmineralised quartz Mathinna Beds.

Mr Cox states that significant amounts of gold have been obtained from the stream gravels at the foot of the slope and from shallow trenches on the slopes. A trench bulldozed for 100 m up the slope was too shallow to expose bedrock in more than a few places.

If Mr Cox wishes to continue with the operations he should systematically trench both up and along the slope until gold bearing quartz veins are encountered. Particular attention should be paid to the slopes adjacent to the highest location of gold bearing stream gravels. There is little likelihood of success because the claim is outside the known goldfield area and no promising looking material was seen during the visit.

the contact of the Hill River and these rocks is significant for the Mathinna Beds is generally NW. The Mathinna Beds is generally NW, but where outcrops are present the bedding trends NW to NE and dip both steeply E and W, i.e. it is consistent with the normal structural trend of the Mathinna Beds in this part of north-east Tasmania.

Where the main Bridport-Glaxton road crosses the Sooty-billed River valley there are discontinuous exposures of folded to massive dioritic gneiss which intrude the Mathinna Beds, and occupy areas of low relief. A complex zone of discontinuous faulted and folded Mathinna Beds is present in the north-west of the confluence of the Sooty-billed River. This zone is a continuation of the Little Sooty-billed River. Field relations suggest that in this area erosion has partly uncovered the roof zone of a dioritic intrusion into Mathinna Beds, with small protrusions