

P.B. Nye Esq.,
Government Geologist,
Mines Department,
HOBART.

"RAMSDALE'S PROSPECT" - CURTIN & DAVIS DISTRICT.

In reply to your letter of the 16th, I have to advise that I visited Ramsdale's Prospect, on Friday 20th Instant, and beg to submit the following report and plan to the present workings.

Location and Access.

The prospect is situated about a mile from Conliffe Station on the N.E. Dundas Tram and may be reached either by the track from Conliffe Station or by a logging track which I have sketched roughly on the accompanying mineral chart, the latter is the better track of the two.

Workings.

Ramsdale and party have been on the prospect for seven weeks and have done a fair amount of work in trenching across and uncovering the lode, in addition an adit has been driven on the lode for a distance of 25 feet. During the course of the examination I made a compass survey in order to fix the position of the adit, trenches, etc. with respect to one another and to determine the relative contours of the ground.

Geology, Importance and Extent.

The country rock consists of black and grey slates and quartzites. The main ore body consists of a pyritic lode formation carrying splashes and small veins of tetrahedrite which vary in thickness from one to two inches. Veins of quartz are present throughout the lode, these vary in width two to six inches or more and often carry pyrite and small splashes and veins of tetrahedrite. The lode itself varies in width from two to seven feet; it strikes roughly N-S to N. 15 degrees E; where observed in the adit and trenches the lode appears to be vertical but judging from the appearance of the plan, I would say that there was a slight easterly dip.

The adit "G" has been driven on the lode for a distance of twenty-five feet; on the eastern half of the present face there is about two feet of poor looking pyritic lode matter carrying a little tetrahedrite, and on the west side of the drive is a seam of pyrite some two inches wide carrying small veins of tetrahedrite which vary in thickness from a quarter of an inch to an inch. A sample, No. 4, was taken from the eastern half of the face over a width of two feet six inches. From the toe of the adit the lode has been exposed on the surface from a distance of fifty feet south; it varies in width from two to three feet, is highly pyritic, and contains small veins and splashes of tetrahedrite.

At a point 120 feet south of the adit the lode has been cut in a deep trench "F". The main portion is four feet wide; it is highly pyritic and carries splashes and small veins of tetrahedrite throughout; from it a sample was taken, No. 3, over a width of

four feet. On the western side of the trench are two small veins of quartz carrying pyrite and tetrahedrite; they are not important. On the surface immediately east of the trench there is a fair amount of tetrahedrite showing; it is separated from the main pyritic body by about three feet of black slate; the full extent of this portion of the lode could not be ascertained but it did not appear to go very far to the south; a sample No. 2, was taken over a width of 2'6". The lode has been uncovered on the surface for a distance of 21 feet south of "F" and consists of highly pyritic material carrying small veins and splashes of tetrahedrite.

About 40 feet south of "F", a small hole "E" some three feet in diameter has exposed portion of the top of the lode which is highly pyritic and contains quartz veins carrying small seams of tetrahedrite.

A shallow trench "D" has been put in about 35 feet south of "E". In it pyrite and tetrahedrite occur in hard silicified quartzite veined with quartz. Assays of the tetrahedrite from this trench are stated to have carried 200 ozs. Ag and 15% Cu. per ton.

A small hole "C", some thirty feet south of "D" showed quartz veins carrying a little pyrite but no tetrahedrite.

Forty feet south of "C", a shallow trench has been put in along the lode which carries pyrite and tetrahedrite. A sample No. 1, was taken over two feet.

A trench, "A", 45 feet south of "B", has exposed pyritic lode matter carrying a few very small splashes of tetrahedrite.

Conclusions.

The lode is, therefore, continuous for a distance of 320 feet and carries a little tetrahedrite throughout its length. In some places, e.g. at the trenches "D" and "E" and in the vicinity of the adit "G" there is a fair amount of tetrahedrite present in the lode (with the pyrite) as well as in small fairly clean seams and in quartz veins. There are, however, no clean seams or veins of tetrahedrite exposed which are of any extent. The pyritic ore carrying the tetrahedrite is, I think, too poor to mine. Thus any developmental work undertaken on the property must be regarded purely in the light of a prospecting venture and could not be regarded as work which would definitely enable Ramsdale to mine and sell a parcel of ore. The lode seems to be most promising between "E" and "G" and before any further work was undertaken I would suggest that the lode be first uncovered between those points.

The lode would be best exploited in depth by continuing to drive on the lode from the adit "G", and extending short crosscuts into both walls at intervals of say 40 feet. To reach a point 10 feet south of "F" the drive would need to be extended 100 feet south from the present face. The prospectors estimate the cost of driving at £2/10/0 per foot, but the ground is very hard and for a drive 3 feet 6 inches wide I would be inclined to think that the cost would be nearer to £3/0/0 per foot. A conservative estimate for the drive (100 feet long) and two short X-Cuts at intervals of 40 feet (each X-Cut to be 3' to 4' long and extending into both walls) would give, say, a total of 112

feet at £3 per foot, i.e. £336. Crosscutting from a point west of "F" would involve at least 100 feet of dead work and would be a waste of money, I have indicated the amount of backs available by the contour lines, I would like to stress the fact that such work if undertaken would be purely a prospecting venture and that the seams of tetrahedrite showing are not of any great extent in themselves.

From a dump containing some of their ore I obtained a sample of about eight to ten pounds which should give a fair idea of the average grade of the ore as it stands at present. (The sample No. is 5). I have forwarded the samples to the Government Assayer and have asked him to put forward to you the results. A sample (probably of some of the clean tetrahedrite) of some of the ore was said to contain high values in Ag and about 15% Cu. Some of the best ore has, I understand, been assayed by the Government Assayer and you may be able to obtain the results from him; however, I would be inclined to think that such samples would have been made of the clean tetrahedrite and would not give any idea of the true value of the ore at present exposed, (I have asked Mr. Bath to forward you copies of these assays if it is possible to get them.

In addition to the main ore body just described a pyritic lode formation, some two to three wide, has exposed in the trenches I, H and J. It carries small veinlets and splashes of tetrahedrite but so far seems to be of little importance. No samples were taken from this lode. It appears to be a smaller lode running parallel to the main one.

Ag..... 0 13 2
Cu..... NIL

292 No. 2 sample K.J. FINUCANE (Sgd)

Ag..... FIELD GEOLOGIST. 66 11 11
Cu..... 2.36

293 No. 3 sample.

Rosebery, Ag..... 17 17 20
Tasmania.

21st February, 1931.

294 No. 4 sample.

Ag..... 1 2 4
Cu.....

295 No. 5 sample.

Ag..... 92 7 15
Cu..... 6.1
Sb..... 2.35

Gold NIL in all samples.

P.B. Nye Esq.,
Government Geologist,
HOBART.

(SIGNED) L.H. BATH,
CHIEF GOVERNMENT CHEMIST & ASSAYER

Laboratory,
LAUNCESTON,
Tasmania, 1931

28th February, 1931.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

To K.J. Finucane Esq.,
Field Geologist,
ROSEBERY,
TASMANIA.

The samples of Sulphide Ore received from Mr. Finucane on the 26th February, 1931, and stated to be from Curtin and Davis (Ramsdale's) has been examined, with the following results:-

Registered Number	Constituents	Per Cent.	Per ton		
			ozs.	dwt.	grs.
291	No.1 sample		0	13	2
	Ag.....	16.5	0	13	2
	Cu.....	NIL			
292	No.2 sample				
	Ag.....	66	66	11	11
	Cu.....	2.36			
293	No.3 sample.				
	Ag.....		11	17	20
	Cu.....	0.40			
294	No.4 sample.				
	Ag.....		1	2	4
	Cu.....	NIL			
295	No.5 sample				
	Ag.....		92	7	15
	Cu.....	6.1			
	Sb.....	2.33			

Gold NIL in all samples.

P.B. Nye Esq.,
Government Geologist,
HOBART.

(SIGNED) L.H. BATH,
CHIEF GOVERNMENT CHEMIST & ASSAYER

1931/44-42

Laboratory,
LAUNCESTON.

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NOTES ON THE CORSET FLAT

25th February, 1931

(Statistics are taken from the Reports of the Secretary for Mines and from the Mineral Industry).

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

To..... K.J. PINUCANE ESQ.,

..... FIELD GEOLOGIST

..... ROSEBERY, TASMANIA.

The samples of Copper and Antimonial Ore received from Messrs. Ramsdale and Hess(on the) during November and December 1930, and stated to be from Curtin and Davis Sections have been examined with the following results:-

Registered Number	Constituents	Per Cent.	PER TONS		
			ozs.	dwts.	grs
1907	179.50	53.30			
		51.90			

2518 Hess No.1
 Ag..... 11 8
 Pb..... 16.5
 Sb..... 7.31
 Cu..... NIL
 Bi..... "
 As..... Trace

2519 Hess No.2
 Ag..... Trace
 Pb..... NIL

2794 Ramsdale.
 Ag..... 40 1 20
 Cu..... 4.77

1908 53.95 ozs. (SIGNED) L.H.BATH

CHIEF GOVERNMENT CHEMIST AND ASSAYER

1909 111.50 (41.90)

1910 12.05 12.70