

9. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Historical records of mining, prospecting and exploration

Source: Trove is an Australian online library database aggregator hosted by the National Library of Australia at <https://trove.nla.gov.au>

Acknowledgement:

Excerpts searched, sourced and re-typed from Trove newspaper scans by Rory Wray-McCann.

Examiner (Launceston, Tas. : 1900 - 1954) Tuesday 9 February 1909

Mr. W. Davie, who for some months past has been prospecting on behalf of himself and a small party in the Lynchford district, has made a very promising discovery in this locality. It is about 2 miles from Lynchford station, on the Mount Lyell Railway, and about six miles from Queenstown. It is an immense formation or blow of gossan and ironstone, which outcrops over a length of fully seven chains, and is from 10 ft to 15 ft wide. Samples broken from the bottom of the trench for 6ft across at a depth of about 5ft on the north end of the formation, and tested by washing in an ordinary dish, gave splendid prospects of gold, some of which is fairly coarse. The stone is entirely different from the general gold-bearing quartz of the district, and if the formation averages in value anything like that shown by the samples taken as described, it is a big thing as a gold proposition. A total association with a capital of £1000 is being formed to test the formation at a depth of 100ft., which, owing to the hilly nature of the country, can be done very cheaply.

Daily Telegraph (Launceston, Tas. : 1883 - 1928) Tuesday 9 February 1909

NEW GOLD SHOW FOUND NEAR LINCHEFORD.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday.— A promising gold show has been discovered near Lynchford, on the Mount Lyell Company's railway line, and about four miles from Queenstown, as the result of some prospecting by W. Davie. A formation of gossan and ironstone has been found to carry gold very freely, some of it pretty coarse. This formation is about seven chains long, and from 10ft to 15ft wide. This has been trenched, and 'samples taken from it have given splendid returns by the ordinary process of washing. It is the opinion of many that if ever gold is found in appreciable and payable quantities in the Lyell district it will be contained in a gossanous formation like the present one; rather than in quartz reefs, where it is generally very fine and difficult to save. An association has been formed locally, and the necessary capital is being raised to work the new show, which at present promises so much.

25th February 1909, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

THE DAVIE P.A. - EXHIBIT OF CONFIDENCE.

As Mr. W. H. Lewis was heard to remark, there was much that was associated with last Monday night's meeting of those interested in the Davie P.A. to recall "old times." Everybody was present to time, and there was a very serious air about one and all as proof of the earnestness they felt over the arranging of preliminaries in connection with the working of their mine—for all present were

there who had taken shares, and looked well pleased in the knowledge, because they consider they are “on to a good thing.” And when a remark was made gently reminding them that they could now make payment, the money came in very freely in cheques, notes, and gold, and this perhaps was the most exhilarating of all that was witnessed. Now and then someone would approach the chairman’s table and whisper something to the one who had the disposal of the shares. Evidently it was a request for another share, or informing him where one could be placed, but the reply was always emphatic. “No chance whatsoever; they are over-applied for,” which was always preceded by a vigorous headshake to denote the negative. All this was good to see, and demonstrated a great deal of faith in the property, which was described about a fortnight ago in our mining columns.

21st July 1909, Daily Telegraph

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday.—At the first half yearly meeting of the Davie Prospecting Association, which is working a gold show near Lynchford the report and balance sheet were adopted. The report stated that a hematite formation had been driven on for a distance of 293ft, at a cost of 12s 8d per foot, leaving 160ft to be driven to reach payable gold-bearing ground at the northern end, where 20ft of the formation had been carefully sampled for result of 46oz, equivalent to over 9dwts to the ton. In a drive put in to test some rich veins of out-cropping quartz, a rich show of stone was cut about 18in from the floor, grab samples of which assayed 5 to 12oz to the ton.

25th September 1909, Daily Telegraph

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Davie P.A. (gold), Lynchford, was held at the registered office, Queenstown, at which 116 shares were represented out of a possible 150.

The chairman of directors (Mr. W. H. Taylor) described in detail the work that had been carried out since the association was formed five months ago. The main drive had been cut for 470ft. and had entered the ore channel on the northern end of the formation, about 35ft west of the trench on the outcrop of payable auriferous rock. The character of the ore channel where cut was fault breccia, containing free gold. A drive had just been started in an easterly direction along the ore channel, and within a few days it should reach a point 125ft vertical beneath the favourable surface prospect. The extensive iron oxide formation that had been driven along on the eastern wall for several hundred feet had not yet been explored; its development would probably be undertaken after the northern ore channel had been opened up.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. P.E. Kaepell, seconded by Mr. J. Lester, that the capital of the association be increased from 1000 pound to 1600 pound (200 shares of 8 pound each), and that the 50 shares originally held in reserve be still retained that way.

The result of the resolution is that further calling power of 3 pound per share (450 pound) upon 150 shares is available.

The directors are sanguine that the economic expenditure of this amount will be ample to bring the mine to the profitably productive stage.

10th November 1909, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Davie P.A. (gold), Lynchford, was held in the Exchange Room at Harvey's Hotel, Queenstown, on Saturday evening, 6th inst. Over 75 per cent. of the shares were represented personally or by proxy. It was unanimously resolved to confirm the decision recently arrived at, namely to increase the capital from 1000 pound to 1,600 pound (200 shares of 8 pound each, 50 of which are held in reserve), which will give additional calling power of 3 pond per share, or 450 pound.

The chairman of directors (Mr. W. H. Tylour) detailed the work that had been carried out at the mine. The main drive had almost reached its objective – a point 125ft vertical beneath the gold bearing rock cut in the trench on the northern end. The face of this drive was daily improving, and gold had been washed from the crushed rock. The quartz recently cut in the original drive was in a blind lode, and was going strongly underfoot. Samples assayed at the Mount Lyell Co's laboratory had returned 8.50z to the ton. The lode was a foot wide, and if it persisted in depth, and carried similar values, it would be a most valuable acquisition to the low-grade but payable rock in the larger deposit. The chairman also announced that the Government Geologist (Mr. W. H. Twelvetrees) had promised to visit the mine during his few days' sojourn in Queenstown. Two blocks of the rich quartz were exhibited at the meeting, and samples of them were taken by several shareholders. Further samples are now to be seen in one of the show windows at Mr. Thomas' jewellery establishment in Orr street.

11th March 1910, Examiner

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday. Most encouraging results are being obtained from the Davie P.A. at Lynchford. The reef at the 42ft. level has widened out to 15inches, and a sample taken right down the face at 23ft. in has given the reliable assay 5oz of gold per ton.

Zeehan and Dundas Herald (Tas. : 1890 - 1922) Tuesday 22 June 1909

The manager of the Davie P.A. (gold), Lynchford, reports for the fortnight ended 19th June :— 'the main drive on the auriferous iron oxide and quartz formation has been extended 24ft, making the total distance 222ft; No. 1 crosscut on the main drive, to determine the width of the formation at 100ft vertical depth, has been driven 22ft : the hanging wall is not yet reached. The old prospecting drive, started to cut rich veins located on the surface, has been extended 12ft. A rich vein was cut at 60ft, going under foot, and gold-bearing quartz is now appearing in the face.

24th March 1910, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

EVIDENCE OF GOLD TELLURIDES.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders in the Davie Prospecting Association, No Liability, was held at the Exchange Room, Harvey's Hotel, Queenstown, on Tuesday evening last. Of the 146 issued shares, 127 were represented personally or by proxy. The Chairman of Directors (Mr. W. H. Tylour) presided, and he was supported by Messrs R. S Taylor, W. M. Burke, and E. I. James, other members of the board.

The directors report stated:--Continuing; the exploration of the extensive ferruginous sandstone formation, the drive that was started during the previous period from the south in a northerly direction, was continued, the total distance driven being 475ft. At this point the drive was diverted in a north easterly direction to reach a point 125ft vertical beneath the northern outcrop, where

preliminary trenching was done on the auriferous stone, but after 42ft had been cut along the course of an ore channel, the lode matter of which carried gold, the outcrop was further tested, and was proved to have a west-east trend, and to be a cross formation to that driven along for so great a distance. The cut under the trench was continued as a drive, and this west-east body was found to be 8ft wide at a depth of 10ft. The gold contents were variable, being from 2 and a half dwt to 9 dwt per ton. Richer patches were proved along the trench, which was carefully sampled over 25ft. The large north-south formation, in which the main drive was cut, was coursed along on its eastern for over 250ft. In parts the ferruginous sandstone gave place to a hematite agglomerate, in which quartz was present and free gold. Crosscuts would in the future be put out west, where by loaming the payable gold was found to occur. Concluding that the thorough exploration of this extensive formation would be beyond the present means of the association, it was decided to temporarily suspend operations thereon, and to prospect an occurrence of rich gold-bearing quartz exposed in a lode in the original drive, a few chains to the west, and also a promising outcrop of auriferous rubbly quartz which that drive had been designed to reach. The result of a visit by the Government Geologist was the sinking of a winze in the lode of this old drive. The winze was carried to a depth of 42ft on the apparent footwall of a strong and well defined lode channel, in which the rich quartz vein occurs. At 19ft down this vein dipped to the south. From the bottom of the winze a drive was cut south along the footwall, and at a distance of 6ft in the quartz commenced to make in the roof. At 10ft the vein was 6in wide, showing right down the wall, and going strongly underfoot. At 22ft the width of the quartz had increased to 15in, which continued to 26ft, whence it gradually narrowed in the roof, and at 28ft it began to dip again, and finally passed strongly underfoot at 32ft. There is now 25ft in length of stone on the floor of the drive.

The quartz was conservatively sampled at the 10ft, 17ft, and 24ft marks, and assayed as follows:--At 10ft, 1.02oz per ton; at 17ft, 3.50oz per ton; at 24ft, 5.00oz per ton. These results undoubtedly indicated that the gold value increased with the widening of the stone. The prospects at a lower level, seeing the way in which the stone was going underfoot, indicating that work so far had only been done on the apex of the vein, which was "blind," not having reached the surface, were therefore highly encouraging. On the surface to the south, along the strike of the lode, excellent results had been obtained in several places by loaming. Some attention had latterly been directed to the outcropping quartz north of the winze. A gutter had been cut for 72ft in length along the

26th May 1910, Examiner

THE DAVIE P.A.

The manager of the Davie P.A. (gold), Lynchford, reports under date May 23:--Prospecting and development has been continued since last report without interruption, and so satisfactory have been the results that the directors have decided to sink a main shaft from the surface in the fissure lode in which the shoots of rich gold-bearing quartz have been proved. This shaft, which has already been started, will be sunk to of 120ft. before opening out north and south on the quartz veins in the lode. Such depth will be 60ft. below the 42ft. level opened out on the central vein from the winze in the original drive. Further work on the outcropping northern vein, average stone from which assayed 3 and three quarter oz to the ton, has revealed a make of hard ferruginous quartz 12in. wide, assaying over 10oz. to the ton. Mr. Con Lynch, of Melbourne, the pioneer discoverer of gold in the district, visited the mine a few weeks ago, and after a careful examination of the workings he

expressed approval of the method of development, and satisfied himself of the richness of the quartz. At his request samples of the quartz from the 42ft. level, showing mustard gold freely, have been forwarded to Mr. Donald Clark, of the Melbourne University, for chemical examination.

7th June 1910, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

THE DAVIE P.A.

The manager of the Davie P.A. (gold), Lynchford, reports under date June 4, as follows:--Main shaft has been sunk and timbered 20ft during the past fortnight. Country sandstone, containing small leaders of auriferous quartz. (Last Entry in Trove)

ANTIMONY

Wednesday 22nd August 1906, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

ANTIMONY DISCOVERY.

A discovery of rich antimony ore has recently been made about four miles from Lynchford, within one mile of the road from Strahan to Queenstown. The lode has been sunk on to a depth of 12ft, and it shows about 18in of sulphide of antimony (stibnite). Assaying 70 per cent. antimony and up to 3 and a half dwt of gold. Two reward sections have been applied for in the names of T.O Thomas and G. V. Kemp.

Monday 7th January 1907, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

ANTIMONY REWARD.

Messrs. T. O. Thomas and W. Berry are proceeding to Rinadeena, near Lynchford, this week with the object of starting operations to open up the antimony lode on the 80 acre reward section in the name of T. O. Thomas and G. V. Kemp. Some excellent samples of antimony ore was brought to Zeehan a few months ago from the property, and upon assay gave returns ranging from 50 to over 60 per cent. antimony. The lode formation is about 20ft in width as far as exposed, and is contained between slate and quartzite country, while the veins of antimony occurring through this range from a few inches to 2ft wide, the gangue being of a soft character. Good facilities are presented for opening the lode up to a considerable depth by means of an adit level, and the property is well situated to establish easy means of communication, the distance from the Mount Lyell Company's railway being only about half a mile. Ores containing 50 to 60 per cent. antimony are now worth from 25 pound to 30 pound per ton in London, if fairly pure in character.

Saturday 16 February 1907, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

ANTIMONY REWARD SECTION.

Messrs.W. Berry and T. O Thomas, who are prospecting the Antimony Reward property, near Rinadeena, on the Mount Lyell railway, have made satisfactory progress with the adit level, which is being driven to cut the lode at a depth of 30ft to 35ft below the outcrop. This is now in about 100ft from the approach, and it is expected that the lode should be intersected during the next week. The ore taken from the shallow workings, which are directly over the point of the lode will be met with in the adit, is of good grade, assays having returned 50, 53 and 56 per cent. antimony.

Thursday 28th February 1907, Zeehan and Dundas Herald

ANTIMONY.

The antimonial ore discovered in the vicinity of Rinadeena has been assayed by a local expert, and the three samples tried gave from 50 to 56 per cent. antimony, and 6 to 8 dwt gold per ton. The ore is considered as of a pretty pure variety, and should a quantity of such material be developed, undoubtedly a valuable property will be brought light.

Local miners and others who have visited the Rinadeena district are of opinion that quite an extensive scope of country there is worthy of more attention than has been paid to it in the past. For that matter there is an immense mineral belt between Lyell and Strahan, or, say the sea coast, and it is safe to state that not more than the fringes of it have been touched, and scarcely any prospected in the thorough sense of the word. Further, did it exist in any other State, it would have received some manner of attention before this hour of the day. But it is fashionable on the West Coast to get as far as convenient away from home to undertake prospecting work, and so long as such a mode exists the possibilities at our own back door, so to speak, must go neglected.

Nye 1941 “Lynchford: The reward claim is situated on Hall's Creek near Rinadeena on the Mount Lyell - Regatta Point railway” and “This deposit was tested during 1906 and 1907. It was reported that Messrs Thomas and Berry drove 136 feet across a black decomposed pug formation stated to be similar to that in which the nodules of loose stibnite were found near the surface. The driving was reported to have given no results of importance. Samples of the rich surface ore were obtained by Inspector Curtain and assayed at the Mount Bischoff Smelting Works, the result being:-

Gold ... Nil.

Silver ... Trace

Lead ... 1.05%

Copper ... Nil.

Arsenic ... 0.02%

Antimony ... 66.57%

Mr. Ritchie of Launceston communciated with London Antimony Agents regarding the stibnite and the report from London contained the following statement- "The Antimony ore, as shown in the Hall's Creek assay, contains over 1% lead, and several of the refiners “would not buy it at any price.””

Appendix B: Catchment based stream sediment gold sampling program

Pan concentrate drainage survey for gold

At each site one litre of -5 mm sediment is sieved into a pan, then panned to a concentrate of approximately 60 g of sand. The concentrate is bagged and sent to Analabs Burnie (2018) where it is assayed, unpulped, by Fire Assay/AAS so that a total concentration (ppb) of gold in the sample is determined. The concentration values in Table B are derived by relating the ppb (micrograms) of gold in the 50g pan concentrate sample to the original field sample weight of about 2 kg.

Note that the concentrates were not sieved to -#80 as in other programs so that larger particles would not be excluded.

Values of gold concentrations are relative only, not precise or quantitatively comparable.

Stream sediment analysis is an inexact science due to variation between samples:

- Impacts of historical human disturbance of alluvium and removal of gold (including roads, drainage alteration and quarries) (especially 30 years of onsite prospecting as at Davies Hill)
- Accessibility of sites (creek gullies are thickly overgrown, streams go 'underground')
- Accessibility of similar alluvial gold trap types
- Sample depths (some deeper or closer to bedrock)
- Fens, organics and muds act as filters to colluvial gold
- Organic mud content - 2 kg including mud in a sieve is not the same as 2 kg of sand/gravel
- Different processes (eg mesh) and panning techniques
- Gold concentrations in source veins might be distal or proximal to the creek.

Appendix C: Excerpt from a heritage assessment of the Arthur Pieman Conservation Area

Source: Huys, Stuart. (2010). *An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of Designated Vehicle Tracks Within the Arthur Pieman Conservation Area*. Cultural Heritage Management Australia. Sourced from <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/file.aspx?id=25109>

“Dense vegetation, rugged terrain and huge annual rainfalls are believed to have restricted the movement of the North West tribe to the coastal fringes....Within the Queen River Valley, Corbett (1980) documented 30 sites, the majority of which represent a few artefacts scattered over a small area. Artefact scatters were found to typically occur on small flats close to water, low flat ridges and saddles, while on the upper valley slopes and low-lying button grass plains, cultural material was rarely encountered.... Within the King River valley region the largest and most numerous scatters are located on low ridges or rises on the buttongrass plains. In contrast to previous assessments of Holocene land use of the region, which depict fleeting visits using the rivers as highways, the evidence from the King River valley indicates more regular use of the area by Aboriginal people who used the sedgelands as highways as opposed to the rivers (Freslov 1993). ... the general pattern of Aboriginal occupation of forests throughout Tasmania indicates limited occupation of the forest zone, with small artefact scatters resulting from transient camping by small mobile groups (Cosgrove 1990)”.

(Note: The Wilderness Railway runs twice each day and three times in high summer. The Company has permission for limited access and use of the section between Bradshaw’s Mill and the Halls Creek Siding.)

Appendix D: Photographs of interest

Sourced from Poltock (1986)



PHOTO 2:

View SW across Harvey's Creek area from 376,700E, 33,300N

The mist filled valley (centre right) 500N line,
fault and magnetic anomaly.



PHOTO 7:

View NW along Sulphide Creek from 376,700E, 33,300N

Two faults coalescing in Sulphide Creek (patch of fog) - centre right
Ridges are Siluro-Devonian quartzite, valleys shales and carbonates.

PHOTO 6:

Siluro-Devonian Quartzite 250N, 800E
Micaceous quartzite with quartz veining

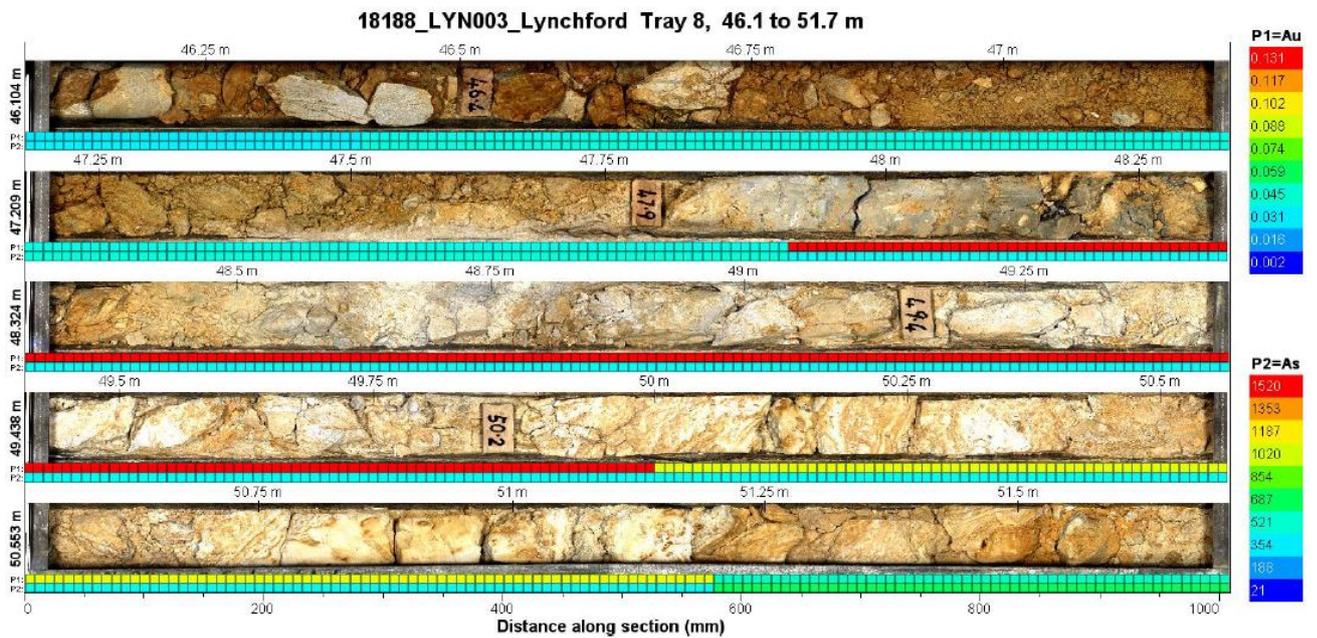


PHOTO 5:

Ordovician Rinadeena Mudstone 100N, 600E
Calcareous siltstone with calcite veins

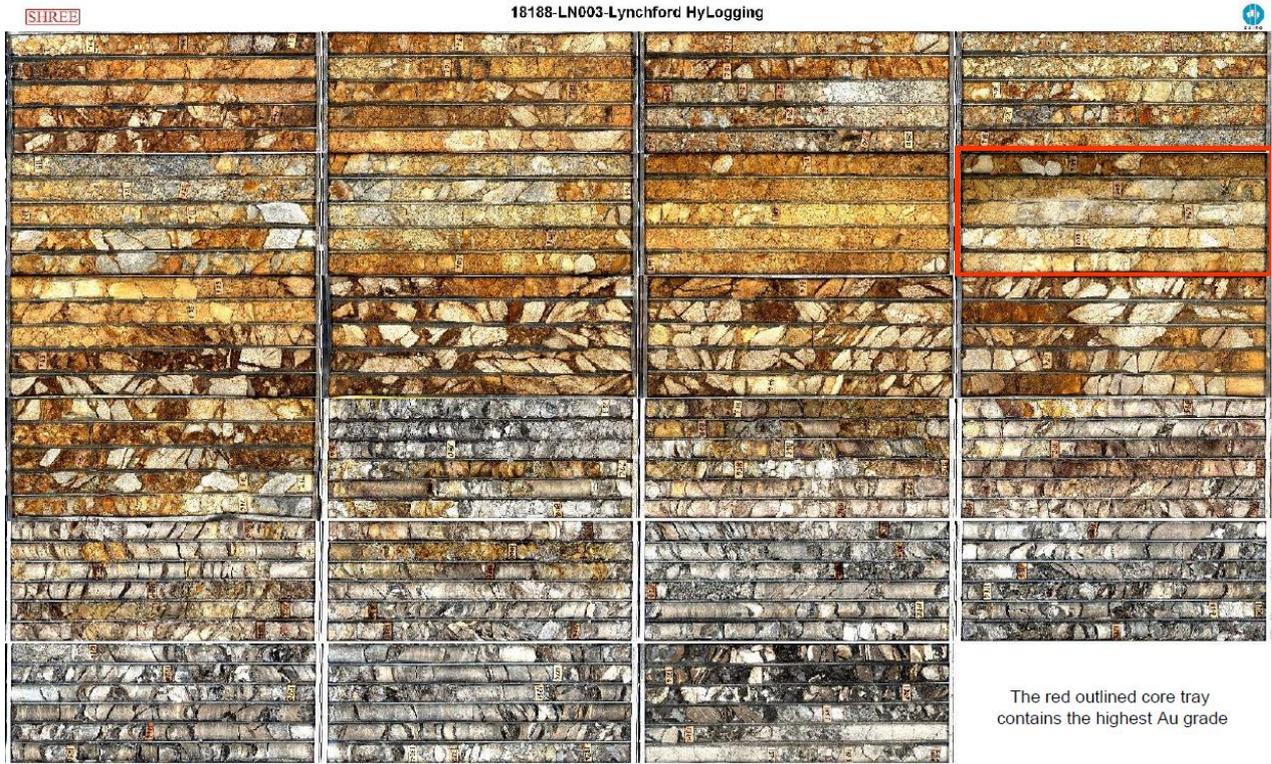
Excerpts from Huntington Hyperspectral (2012)

18188-LYN003 – Core Tray 8 with Au Assays

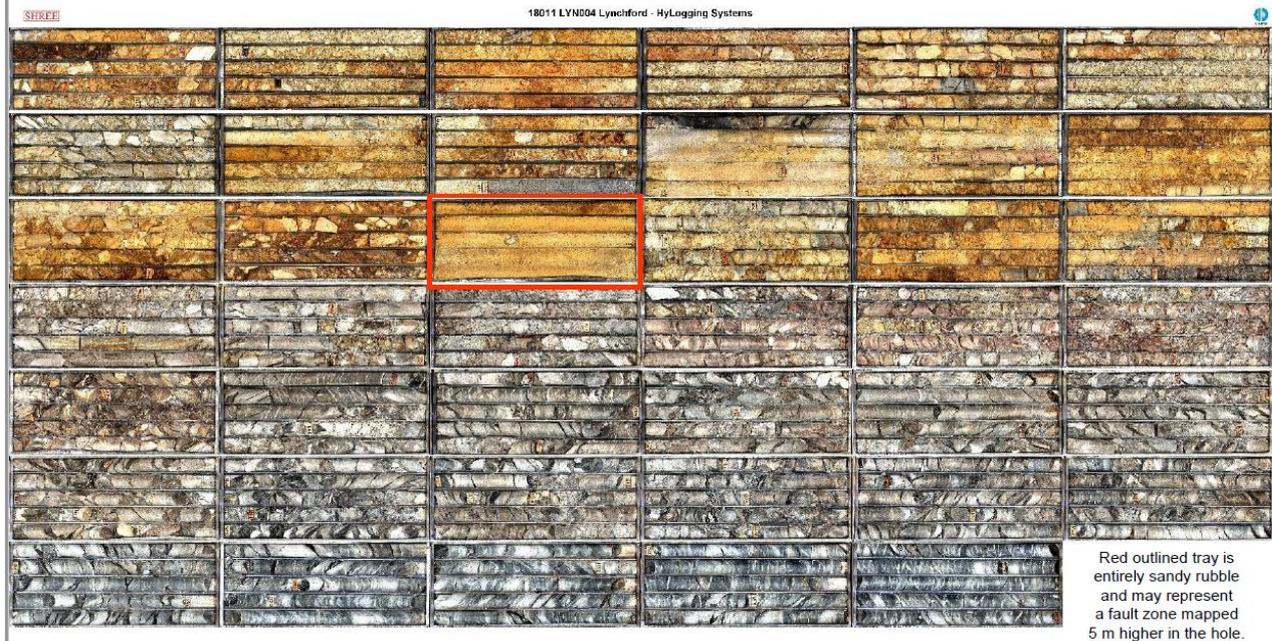


This image shows the association of the highest Au grades (and lesser As) in this hole with an intensely bleached, mica-rich interval, that is also less goethite-rich

18188-LYN003 Lynchford - Drill hole mosaic



18011 LYN004 - Drill hole mosaic



18189-LYN007 - Drill hole mosaic

