

NEW RIVER GOLDFIELDS  
Ringsrooms Gold Mining Company  
by  
F. Blake

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1933

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40 New River Goldfields

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New River or Prendergast Mine

In 1899 Ringarooma Gold Mining Company Limited became the owners of 317½ acres of land originally purchased from the Crown by J. H. Conder. Prospecting and mining ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> commenced in the same year and continued to till 1902. under the management of W. Brown.

A twelve-head stamper battery was erected north of Battery reef (Section 118.P) and quartz crushing from New River mine and other reefs on the property was initiated. A trial crushing of 200 tons of quartz from the former yielded 167 oz. of gold. At the end of 1899 ~~350 oz of gold~~ 345 tons of quartz treated at the battery produced 350 oz. of gold, but some of this was probably from other reefs.

In 1902 W. Brown secured a tribute over portion of the freehold and worked several small reefs during the following 7 years.

The mine is situated near the eastern boundary of mineral section 105 P of 40 acres in extent, being portion of the original New River freehold property. This lease was held by J. J. and Ch. Ch. Donovan from February, 1925 to December, 1926 but little mining was accomplished during the period.

The reef was exposed at surface over a distance of 114 feet on a general bearing of 240° and dipped to the south east at 80°

Mining was facilitated by means of two adits driven in westerly directions.

Nº 1 Adit, 239 feet in length, is fifty four feet below lowest part of outcrop, and intersected the reef in 107 feet of driving

Nº 2 Adit was commenced from creek level, 42 feet vertically below Nº 1 Adit level, and

is 382 feet long. The portal of lower adit has now collapsed and inaccessible but the upper adit can be followed for 107 feet to where stoping commenced. In the latter, at 98 feet from portal, an oblique fault dips ~~to~~ easterly at an angle of  $30^\circ$ . The fault is again discernible in a small cut driven eight feet south-easterly and ten feet north-easterly from 107 feet along this adit. The reef is now only exposed for a few feet at a winze along the north-easterly part of the cut where it pitches to the east below the fault. It consists of dense white quartz in which a little fine gold is visible. A lateral displacement of the reef, evidently connected with the fault, occurs in this vicinity since stoping on the main portion of the reef was carried out in the adit, 10 feet to the north west.

A main vertical shaft ~~was~~ sunk at 38 feet south of eastern end of reef, to a depth variously stated to be 80 feet and 180 feet, was apparently never completed as underground plans and sections drawn in 1901 (Plates N<sup>o</sup>) disclose no cross cut or drive from the shaft. The ~~sections show~~ longitudinal section shows that a reef was stoped from N<sup>o</sup> 2 level to surface over an average length of 112 feet.

From the plan of ~~mine~~ survey it would appear that below N<sup>o</sup> 1 level a reef dipped to the north but it is probable that the main upper part of reef split about N<sup>o</sup> 1 level and that the quartz stoped below represented a leg dipping northerly. Diamond drilling during 1933 ~~se~~ tends to support this view as holes located to cut downward continuation of the reef,

indicated by surface slopes, as dipping at  $80^\circ$  to the south, intersected a reef at the expected point. This would correspond with a leg dipping in the opposite direction from that sloped between the adit levels.

N<sup>o</sup> 3 borehole was located to intersect New River or Prendergast reef at a vertical depth of 180 feet. The hole was commenced to the south of the reef, and was bored at a bearing of  $298^\circ$  from a point 150 links from the reef outcrop, and at a depression of  $70^\circ$ . The rocks passed through were slate, sandstone and quartzite. A two foot reef was passed through at 195-197 feet, which was the estimated position. An assay gave a result of a trace of gold and 1 dw. 1 gr. of silver per ton. Quartz veins mixed with slate, etc., were cut: between 20 and 30 feet, 44 and 51 feet, 80 and 82 feet, 200 and 206 feet, 222 and 255 feet. The samples between 200 and 203 feet, and 203 and ~~255~~ 206 feet were assayed, and gave gold nil and silver nil, and gold nil and silver trace, respectively.

N<sup>o</sup> 4 borehole was started from a point 105 feet west-south-west of N<sup>o</sup> 3 and was sited to cut New River reef further west than in N<sup>o</sup> 3 hole. The collar was 150 links from the reef at a bearing of  $298^\circ$  and the angle of depression was  $70^\circ$ . The rocks passed through were slate, sandstone and quartzite. Between 194 and 198 feet a reef of highly-mineralised dark quartz, mixed with some quartzite, was passed through. An assay of the material returned a trace of

gold and silver respectively. A foot of white quartz was cut between 199 and 200 feet which gave an assay of gold nel, silver trace, while veins of quartz in the country rock were passed through between 119 and 119.5 feet, 177 and 179 feet, and 188 and 190 feet.

In his description of New River mine Twelvetreeces ( ) states ~~that~~ "The shoot of payable stone is 150 feet long in the tunnel and 60 feet at outcro outcrop. For this length it has been stoped up to surface 75 feet on the underlay. At the outcrop it is from 18 inches to 4 feet wide, and in the tunnel, from 9 inches to 3 feet. Taking the whole length of the stope, it may be reckoned as 2 feet of payable quartz."

Loftus Hills ( ) gives the figures of the average yield on the ore produced as between 20 and 25 dwt. of gold per ton, and the total value of output as approximately £18,000.

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Twelvetreeces, N.H.; Report on the North Mount Victoria Gold Field, 1900

Loftus Hills, The Mount Victoria Goldfield, 1923.

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Later 257 P  
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## (C) Bodyline Reef.

This reef was recently exposed over a length of 70 feet in a trench, at 54 feet south of Standard workings. It appears to be vertical, and the average width is 12 inches along a strike of  $70^{\circ}$ . The quartz at outcrop is generally white in colour but dark patches occur in which small amounts of arsenopyrite are present.

A fine tail of gold is produced when samples of the quartz are crushed and panned.

About middle of trench a small fault occurs which displaces the eastern portion of reef 8 feet to the south.

At eastern end, the reef gives place to a quartz vein ~~to~~ striking north-east and south-west, but this has not been opened up along the strike.

At 70 feet below the outcrop an adit has been driven for 85 feet on a bearing of  $268^{\circ}$ . To cut the reef, as exposed in trench, it will be necessary to continue adit for a further distance of 105 feet in the same direction.

(b) No. 5 Reef.

This is situated in southern part of the section.

The reef was worked by Ringarooma Gold Mining Company Limited about 1898 under the direction of W. Brown. Workings consist of shafts, short drives, and surface stopes to a maximum depth of 60 feet over a length of 72 feet.

A quartz vein, averaging 8 inches in width was exposed at surface and continued to bottom of workings on a dip of  $80^{\circ}$  to the south-east, along a strike of  $47^{\circ}$ .

It is reported that quartz crushed from this vein yielded gold at the rate of 2 ounces per ton.

(c) No. 3 Reef.

No. 3 occurs 2 chains north-east of No. 5 Reef and both were worked by the one company about the same period.

A vertical shaft was sunk to a depth of 72 feet on a quartz vein averaging 10 inches wide. Short, <sup>surface</sup> stopes adjoining shaft on north-east side completed the workings, which extend over a length of 23 feet on a bearing of  $59^{\circ}$ .

A crushing of quartz weighing 24 tons yielded gold at the rate of 18 dwts. ~~xx~~ per ton.

~~Brown's Reef and Mystery Reef and Brown's Reef.~~  
Mystery Reef occurs near the south boundary of the section.

A shallow caved slope 14 feet in length along a bearing of  $27^\circ$  is all that can now be seen with the exception of a few small pieces of quartz at surface.

Brown's Reef is situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains to the north-east of Mystery Reef. The reef is not now exposed but workings consist of caved surface slopes bearing  $41^\circ$  over a length of 17 feet. It has been reported that 10 tons of quartz obtained from these workings yielded 25 ounces of gold.

It is stated locally that both these occurrences consisted of a number of small quartz veins which only continued to shallow depths.

Section 133P, 10 acres  
G

### Sulphide Reef.

The remains of several partly filled trenches along a line bearing  $23^\circ$ , in southern part portion of this section, is the only existing evidence <sup>of the presence</sup> of Sulphide Reef.

Records show that much arsenopyrite and other sulphides are present but that the gold content is low.

(a) Jimmie Governor Reef.

The mining works on Jimmie Governor Reef were undertaken by J. Pickett about 1908. when 10 tons of quartz was crushed for a return of 15 dwb. of gold per ton.

The reef is situated on south side of Pyengana road in south-west part of the section.

Developments consist of an underlay shaft 25 feet deep and dipping at  $70^\circ$  to the south-east, together with two shallow holes on the outcrop.

A small quartz vein of 3 inches maximum width and striking  $210^\circ$  is exposed in the openings extending over a length of 50 feet.

The vein was reported to be 12 inches wide at collar of shaft but it decreased to 3 inches in the bottom.

(b) Sowell's Workings

The workings occur near south boundary of this section.

Several tons of quartz was recently mined for a trial crushing by Sowell, the result of which could not be ascertained.

mining consists of vertical surface sloping to a depth of 20 feet for a distance of 20 feet.

A quartz vein 3 inches wide and bearing  $86^\circ$  is exposed in east end of the excavation. The workings were filled with water and could not be examined below surface, but it is

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Sowells Whs continued

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indicated

^ that a quartz bulge existed of greater width than that now visible.

c Benn's Reef (P.B.N)

Section 11019 40 ac E. Howell Lessee

(a) Searle's Reef. (P. B. A)

(b) Martin's Reef.

Martin's Reef is situated  $2\frac{1}{4}$  chains to the south-east of Searle's shaft in northern part of the section.

A shaft ~~is~~ said to be 25 feet deep and now inaccessible, appears to be the only workings on the reef. A grab sample, taken by J. Pickett from across 15 inches of quartz, when assayed gave a result of 15 dwt of gold to the ton.

The reef has a strike of  $321^\circ$  and dips to the south-west at  $70^\circ$ .

(c) Dark Horse Reef.

~~At 4 ch~~ This reef was found by - Pickett in 1910 and from a parcel containing 15 tons of quartz a return of 23 ~~x~~ dwt. of gold per ton was obtained. In 1931 - Ferris took out a 10 ton crushing of quartz which yielded 12 dwt. of gold per ton.

At 4 chains south-south-east of Martin's shaft Reef a shaft was sunk on Dark Horse Reef to a depth of 50 feet in various stages by different parties. The last work ~~being~~ was completed in 1933 when 6 tons of quartz was mined and ~~returned~~ yielded 20 dwt of gold per ton. ~~The shaft~~ / Owing to the presence of water the shaft was inaccessible ~~at~~ during the survey, but quartz on the dump showed the reef to consist of

very dark coloured, and massive, quartz containing small amounts of pyrite.

The strike of the reef is  $137^{\circ}$ , it dips to the north-east and the average width is reported to be 15 inches.

(d) Reform Workings.

These workings are situated 2 chains east of Dark Horse shaft. Numbers 1, 2 and 3 Reform reefs are 3 lodes occurring in this vicinity. Two caved shafts and a shallow surface stope was the only mining work located during the survey.

The stope probably represents ~~N<sup>o</sup> 1 Reef~~ the work undertaken on N<sup>o</sup> 1 Reef and the shafts that on N<sup>o</sup> 2 Reef.

The following is a summary of the information supplied by Twelvetrees ( )

(Twelvetrees, W.H.: Report on the Mount Victoria Goldfield, 1904, pp. 17-19.)

Reform Reef N<sup>o</sup> 1, with a strike of  $40^{\circ}$  and dip to south east, was exposed in small surface cuts over a width of one foot.

It consisted of white massive quartz and contained a little gold.

N<sup>o</sup> 2 Reform Reef N<sup>o</sup> 2 was discovered by

W. McCaul and worked during 1903 and the early part of 1904. It occurs to the south-west of N<sup>o</sup> 1 Reef, has a strike of  $316^{\circ}$  and dips to the north-east. Two shafts were sunk on the reef to depths of 26 feet and 15 feet respectively respectively.

From bottom of the northern or deeper shaft a succession of benches extended for 20 feet south-easterly to a total depth of 40 feet from surface. At collar of shaft

the reef was 26 inches in width but contracted to 12 inches at the bottom.

The quartz was generally oxidised and streaked with white kaolin but when unaltered was bluish grey in colour and contained arsenopyrite.

A trial crushing of 15 tons of quartz from shaft and 2 tons from bottom workings yielded gold at the rate of 9 dwts. per ton.

In the shallow shaft further south the reef was exposed over a width of 7 to 8 inches.

Reform Reef N<sup>o</sup> 3 is situated to the south of N<sup>o</sup> 2 Reef. It has a strike of  $47^{\circ}$  and dips to the north-west. Workings consisted of 2 shafts extending to depths of 30 feet (eastern) and 25 feet (western) respectively.

A drive for 24 feet to north-east from eastern shaft exposed the reef over a width of 19 inches. In western shaft the reef was stated to vary from 4 to 24 inches wide and to consist of dark bluish quartz.

Ten tons of quartz taken from these shafts returned  $12\frac{1}{2}$  oz. gold.

### Bobbing's or Brown Reef.

The reef now known as Bobbing's but originally named the Brown occurs at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains south of Reform Reef N<sup>o</sup> 1. A shallow surface stope,

10 feet in length, was the only mining undertaken on this lode. This is now waterlogged and inaccessible.

The reef is represented by a quartz vein 4 inches wide, having a strike of  $110^{\circ}$  and dip to the north-east at  $70^{\circ}$ .

## Rich Youth Reef.

This reef is situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains to the south-east of Bobbing's Reef. It has been traced for a length of 41 feet along the strike, which bears has a bearing of  $20^\circ$  and dips to the north-west at an angle of  $65^\circ$ . The width is reported to vary from 18 inches to 3 feet.

The reef was mined by means of a shaft, sunk to a depth of 60 feet at northern end of lode, and a slope from surface over a length of 18 feet at southern end. This work was undertaken by G. Becker about 1895 and from 14 tons of quartz extracted, 12 ounces of gold was obtained.

## Ragged Youth Mine.

Ragged Youth Reef is located  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains to the south of Rich Youth Reef, and extends ~~on~~ across Wilson Fram formation. Shallow workings were commenced by New Mercury Company in 1897 and in the following year 54 ounces of gold was won from the treatment of 32 tons of ore. In 1899 the mine was acquired by Ringarooma Gold Mining Company, in which year 62 tons of quartz was crushed for a yield of 54 oz. 11 dwt. of gold. Up to 1904, when the mine was owned by Long Struggle Syndicate, between 250 and 300 ounces of gold had been won.

The reef outcropped on the northern hill slope, at 100 feet, above, Wilson Creek. The strike is  $35^\circ$  over a length of 140 feet and it dips to the south-east ~~at~~ at about  $60^\circ$ .

The lode proved most irregular in character; quartz occurring in a sporadic

manner in the channel and varying from minute veinlets to solid bodies up to 3 feet in width.

Workings consist of two adit levels at 25 feet and 75 feet respectively below the collar of main shaft. The shaft was sunk on reef underlay from surface and connected with the levels. Upper adit was driven for 106 feet on the course of the channel and the lode stoped to surface along the major portion of the level.

The lower adit, commencing about 25 feet ~~or~~ above the creek was driven for 28 feet northerly and 90 feet north-easterly before intersecting the reef. A drive along the channel for 55 feet north-east and 10 feet south-west disclosed <sup>scattered</sup> quartz in places up to a maximum width of 8 inches. A small amount of overhead stoping was carried out in north-east drive but owing to the low values disclosed at this depth, and the irregularity of the reef, mining was discontinued.

### Telegraph~~er~~ or Duke's Reef.

This reef was disclosed in Wilson Tram cutting at a point  $4\frac{1}{2}$  chains east of Ragged Youth Reef. An adit, 107 feet in length, was driven ~~at~~ <sup>on</sup> the course of the lode from tram level and a small underhand stope excavated in adit approach about the year 1899 by one Duke. In the adit the reef dips to the west at  $82^\circ$  and consists of quartz with an admixture of slate and quartzite. over a width of 8 inches. At 8 feet from the face the quartz discontinues and does not again appear. From ~~the underhand stope~~ the reef has a strike of  $3^\circ$  for 58 feet but afterwards

turns slightly and courses at  $14^{\circ}$  for the northern 20 feet.

A 6 ton crushing from this reef is stated to have given a poor return of gold.

### Battery Reef.

This is an erratic development of quartz about 1 chain south of Telegraph Reef. A short adit, 13 feet in length, has been driven on a bearing of  $36^{\circ}$  along a well defined wall dipping at  $83^{\circ}$  to the south-east. Quartz is exposed above adit portal over 9 to 18 inches in width but this diminishes to 1 inch at the floor and is not visible inside the adit although a little quartz has apparently been followed along the wall. Some minor quartz veins appear in the back across end of adit.

### Flat Reef.

At 5 chains east-north-east of Telegraph Reef an open, 40 feet long, exposed a well defined vein of quartz over a width of 5 inches. This has a strike of  $17^{\circ}$  and dips to the south-east at  $85^{\circ}$ . A flat reef, at right angles to the above, is said to occur at northern end of cut but this is not <sup>now</sup> exposed. About 1913 Lawson Brothers removed 10 tons of quartz from the latter which on being crushed yielded 15 ounces of gold.

Section 11010 10 ac A. W. Loone Lessee.

### N<sup>o</sup>. 2 Baston Reef.

The reef crosses eastern branch of Wilson Creek on southern boundary of the section.

and passes south-easterly through section  
11021 into section 10639

N<sup>o</sup> 2 Barton Reef was found about 1883  
by C. Jarman and mining development was  
carried out by the Barton Company shortly  
afterwards. It was worked by means of surface  
stoping over a distance of 205 feet and exposed  
for a further 50 feet in a high level adit  
at south end. The general strike of the  
lode is  $136^{\circ}$  and it dips to the north-east at  
angles varying from  $73^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$ . Both walls  
are well defined and the channel is filled with  
dense quartz contained <sup>ing</sup> a minor amount of arseno-  
pyrite. Small lateral faults occur which  
have displaced segments of the reef for a few  
feet. The width varies generally between  
15 inches and 2 feet 4 inches. At southern  
end, where the reef is exposed in a short  
adit, quartz occurs over a width of 18 inches  
while in the end it contracts to 4 inches wide.

A sample of quartz taken from reef outcrop  
at surface above adit was assayed by the  
Government Chemist and ~~assayed~~ with the  
following result:—

Gold	203	13 dwt.	1 gr.
Silver		12 dwt.	1 gr.

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This property was originally taken up in 1898 by E. Pennefather, R. Styles and F. Singline as mineral sections numbers 1351/936, 1352/936, 1406/936 and 1407/936. In the following year these sections were transferred to R. J. Sadler and in 1903 the leases became void. Twenty acres of the land were purchased from the Crown in 1912 by L. Burr and from 1923 to 1926 this was leased for mining by J. L. Lane and was given the number 81<sup>P</sup>/<sub>9</sub>. Since 1926 the land has not been leased for mining.

(a) Central <sup>Ringarooma</sup> Reef ~~mine~~. (Plate No.)

The reef <sup>is</sup> situated <sup>in</sup> about the centre of the section and was discovered about 1898 by members of Pennefather Prospecting Association. In 1899 Central Ringarooma Company was formed to carry out mining operations. The company commenced mining in the same year and continued until June 1902, when the mine was let on tribute. The tributers only worked for three months before closing down.

Central Ringarooma Company started work with a capital of £400 and within nine months had won £700 worth of gold. The total recorded production from the mine was 390 tons of quartz for a return of 303.25 oz. gold.

In 1924 J. L. Lane cleaned out the old workings in No. 2 Adit and <sup>did</sup> other preliminary work but there is no record of any quartz having been extracted.

Central reef can be traced for 218 feet at surface by means of old caved stopes and shafts. In the southernmost opening quartz is exposed over widths varying from 12" to 21". but the reef splits to the south ~~west~~ into two veins. The western vein is nine inches wide, while the eastern is four inches in width.

The reef has a general strike of 213 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° ~~but is~~

and dips westerly at  $75^{\circ}$ . The course of ~~it~~ of the reef has been broken in several places <sup>along its length</sup> by small faults, which ~~have~~ thereby displacing certain segments in relation to others and consequently increasing mining costs.

The mine was worked by means of two adits, N<sup>o</sup> 1 driven directly on the reef outcrop and N<sup>o</sup> 2 at 65 feet lower. N<sup>o</sup> 1 Adit was driven 214 feet south-westerly and the reef stoped to surface along portion of its length. A shaft 76 feet deep was sunk to N<sup>o</sup> 2 Level, from surface, at a point 18 feet south-west of N<sup>o</sup> 1 Adit portal. At 125 feet further, in the same direction, another shaft was put down to a depth of 31 feet, from the bottom of which an intermediate level was extended ~~it~~ south-westerly for 33 feet. N<sup>o</sup> 2 Adit was driven in slates and cut the reef, 6" to 10" wide, at 200 feet. Drives were extended 75 feet north easterly and 90 feet south-westerly and stoping was then carried up to N<sup>o</sup> 1 Adit. In the course of excavating N<sup>o</sup> 2 Adit a gold bearing vein, 3 to 4 inches wide was intersected, crossing the adit, but no drawing was attempted. Later, at the beginning of the south-west drive, a winze was sunk to a depth of 25 feet, of which no further details are available.

An underground plan and section showing workings and stoping up to the year 1901 is given on Plate N<sup>o</sup>.

Approximately 180 tons of quartz was extracted after this survey was made but as the levels are now caved and inaccessible the section cannot be brought up to date with regard to later stoping. More stopes are visible on surface at south-west end of workings but it is not certain whether this represents underhand

stopping from surface or whether stopping has been extended from levels below.

About the year 1901 N<sup>o</sup> 3 Adit was commenced from the north-east angle of sector 818<sup>6</sup>, at 100 feet below the entrance of N<sup>o</sup> 2 Adit. This adit, <sup>which</sup> was never completed, has a total length of 196 feet. Another 400 feet of driving would probably have been necessary before reaching ~~the~~ a position to prove the downward extension of Central reef; this for only approximately 80 feet of backs.

### (6) Pennefather Reef Mine

Pennefather <sup>mine</sup> reef is situated five chains south-east of the north-west corner of the section. <sup>The reef.</sup> It was discovered in 1898, about the same period as Central reef, by Pennefather Prospecting Association and like that reef was taken over by Central Ringarooma Company in the following year. ~~The company extracts~~ About this time it is recorded that 14 tons of quartz was extracted for a return of ~ 21 dwt of gold per ton. McCaul Brothers in 1904 took out a crushing of 30 tons for a yield of 13.6 dwt per ton.

The reef, as exposed in surface stopes over a distance of 66 feet, is 6 inches wide on a bearing of 115° and dips at 46° to south-west. Quartz showing <sup>in trenches</sup> as far as 70 feet west of the stopes, may represent exposures of a western continuation of Pennefather reef, although they appear to be slightly off the trend of the main workings.

(Plate No. )  
Underground workings consist of a shaft sunk vertically for 12 feet 5 inches and then on the reef underlay for 66 feet 7 inches. On either side of this shaft stopping was

carried down from surface to a depth of 15 feet. Another shaft, at 40 feet south of the above, was put down vertically to 43 feet and a crosscut, <sup>20 feet long was</sup> driven to intersect the reef in underlay shaft. From bottom of underlay shaft, at 66 feet vertically from surface, the reef was driven on for 29 feet south-westerly and 19 feet north-westerly.

Poor ventilation is said to have largely contributed to the <sup>decision to cease</sup> cessation of mining operations.

### (c) Cook's Reef

One <sup>chain</sup> and a half ~~chain~~ south-west of Central reef quartz is exposed in <sup>to</sup> three trenches, <sup>extending</sup> over a distance of 70 feet. In the eastern trench the quartz is 21 inches wide with a strike of  $218^\circ$ , while in the middle trench it is 24 inches wide, appears to dip at a high angle to the south-east and is striking at  $207^\circ$ . In the western trench the reef is poorly exposed. Cook's reef may represent faulted segments of Central reef.

### (d) Lane's Reef.

Lane's reef is situated 6 chains south of Central Rungarooma Company's upper adit. It was opened by means of a trench about 1924 by J. L. Lane.

The reef as exposed in the trench varies from 5 inches to 9 inches over a length of 17 feet. The strike of this reef is  $30^\circ$  and the dip to the south-east at  $61^\circ$ .

About  $3\frac{3}{4}$  chain north of N<sup>o</sup> 2 Baston Reef old surface stopes, <sup>extending</sup> over a length of 20 feet, ~~formation~~ indicate the presence of Wilson Reef.

This was the first reef discovered at North Mount Victoria in the year 1883. R. J. Wilson was the finder and development was undertaken by the Wilson Company in the same year.

Sec. Min. Rep. 1886-87. P. 7  
32 tons yielded 30 oz gold

16'-2' wide  
average 10 cent per ton  
292 1/2 tons yielded 157.27  
oz net total gold

Section No 10639 Loc J. A. Sowell Sec 11  
N<sup>o</sup> 1 Baston Reef

This reef is situated in the north central part of the section <sup>and</sup> about 3 chs. to the S W of N<sup>o</sup> 2 Baston Reef. It was found about the same period as the latter and both were worked by the Baston Company.

N<sup>o</sup> 1 Bast Reef is ~~the longest~~ has the greatest length of any in the district and was stoped to surface along the greater portion of this distance.

The mine was operated by means of two adits each about 300 feet in length <sup>SE</sup> driven on the reef at 40 and 100 respectively below the highest part of outcrop. A shaft sunk from surface at a point 180' from portal of upper adit connected the two levels.