

REPORT ON
TRIP TO RAGLAN RANGE

13th November 1956

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REPORT ON TRIP TO RAGLAN RANGE

13th November, 1956.

From the point of view of finding the prospect examined by Mr. G. F. Jakins the trip was unsuccessful as Ray Martin could not find the exposure.

The country traversed consisted of interbedded quartzites, micaceous sandstones and mica schists of Pre-Cambrian age.

Of the rocks seen on this trip the finer grained bands of mica schist could, under favourable structural conditions, be favourable host rocks; the remainder don't appeal.

Geochemical tests were made in the following streams:-

1. Cardigan River - negative.
2. Stream between Cardigan River and Snake Creek - negative.
3. Snake Creek - positive strong when first tested and positive weak when tested approximately 2½ hours later.

It is believed that the sudden increase in volume of water due to the heavy rain is responsible for this and it is intended to make the tests again when stream flow is considerably reduced - preferably after a dry spell.

4. The small tributary streams to Snake Creek all proved negative except the most westerly branch.
5. Nelson River - positive weak.
6. Princess River - positive moderate.

The test used was for combined Pb. Zn. and Cu.

(Signed) V. M. Cottle.

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LYELL - E.Z. - EXPLORATIONS

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28th November, 1956

Name : Raglan Range Pb Prospect (Espie's Prospect)

Minerals : Galena, pyrite, arsenopyrite magnetite, sphalerite (?).

Location : Lyell 7-460 53.2/44.5
18 miles from Queenstown along Hobart Road, approximately 65 chains south of old sawmill. The workings are situated on the western slopes of a spur on the northern side of Raglan Range.

References : Reports by P. B. Nye (14/12/31)
G. F. Jakins (26/6/35)
See file - L/605 Raglan.

History and Development : B. Espie found boulders of the lode in the creek about 1901, but made no attempt to locate the source. He searched for, found, and applied for a reward claim in 1929.
Claim - lease No. 10465/M of 40 acres granted for 5 years from 1/3/33.
Prospecting work in form of pitting and trenching was done during the next year.
No work has been done since Mr. Jakins visit in June, 1935.

Workings :

These consist of two small cuts, six pits and three trenches - see plan attached. None of the workings reached a greater depth than 6 feet according to Mr. Jakins report and most are now largely filled in with surface rubbish so that they cannot be examined near the bottom.

Geology, Structure,
Dimensions and Assays :

The lode occurs in highly contorted mica and quartz schists probably pre cambrian in age. The rocks strike generally north east and dip north westerly at angles varying from 20° to 47° .

The lode is a bedded deposit and I am of the opinion that the bed replaced is one of fine to medium grained mica schist. Nye's report mentions the possibility of the orebody as being faulted off at its northern end but I saw no evidence of faulting although I could have missed it. The area is now thickly overgrown with scrub. The lode was traced for 100 ft. approx. around the outcrop and was measured at 21" wide at its maximum width.

Two samples were cut at the points indicated on the plan and assays show :

Sample No.	Width	Pb.	Zn.	Cu.	Ag.	Au.	Fe.	Bi.	As.	Sb.
1	21"									
2	20"									

Production :

Nil ?

Ore reserves :

As the lode dips less steeply than the hillside there is no ore below the outcrop unless it extends far enough to reach the opposite side of the valley. Consequently the only ore extension can be up dip into the hill and as there seems to be no record of an outcrop on the top of the hill which is only a few hundred feet away it is fairly evident that the ore reserves are negligible.

Recommendations :

No further work is justified as the prospect is too small to interest our organisation.

(Signed) V. M. Cottle.