

further developed between 1924 and 1926, and prospectors obtained small quantities of concentrates from 1934 to 1936. Total production was 7 tons of metallic tin.

Montgomery (1893b, pp 31-33) describes numerous small alluvial gold workings along the Ring River and its tributaries. Gold production was very limited, however.

Most mines in the area were abandoned by 1920 although a few have been worked spasmodically and in a minor way since then. No mining leases are held at the time of writing.

A moderately detailed account of all recorded workings within the area is given in Appendix 1. Apart from the larger mines, the locations of many workings mentioned in the literature are vague; descriptions often cite only the mineral lease number. The location of old mining leases is frequently complicated by changes in lease numbers, consolidation of leases, and repegging of mines with altered lease boundaries.

4. GRIDDING (figs. 2 and 5)

In 1960-61 the Natone Grid was cut over the Natone Creek area extending southwest of Williamsford with the aerial ropeway as a base line. The lines are 800'-2500' apart on bearings of approx. 292° and 295° (true). The pegs only just protude from the ground (pers. comment R. Williams) and the grid is severely overgrown and the base line pegs have been removed so re-establishment would be difficult if not impossible. The peg spacing is unknown, but is probably 100'. It appears that only I.P. was conducted on this grid.

In 1972-73 the Colebrook Grid comprising 15 lines bearing 280° (true) 800' apart, 2700' - 3300' long and pegged at 100' intervals was established between Colebrook Hill and Ring River. The Colebrook workings, Lynton Mine and probably also Olympic and Athenic workings lie within the gridded area. The north end of the grid extends to the western E.L. boundary but the southern lines extend up to 300m past the boundary. It should be noted also that the position of the access track is misplotted in Plates 19-24 in Reinhardt (1973) and thus results from this grid are slightly inaccurate. The grid is now overgrown and the lines are mostly difficult to locate on the access track.

Approx. 7km of trails were cut along creeks in the White Spur Creek drainage system as part of the reconnaissance exploration programme for Texins Development in 1973. These were pegged at 50'-100' intervals.

5. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING (Fig. 2)

The Geological Survey 1" to the mile (1:63,360) Zeehan Sheet published in 1962 includes the western half of the Natone Area. Lithologies are subdivided into Crimson Creek Fm., Dundas Group (unassigned), Oonah Quartzite and Slate, several ultrabasic intrusives and very minor Permian glacials. The original 4" to the mile (1:15,840) fact mapping is available at the Mines Dept. but the annotations are so fine and faded that almost no useful information can be gleaned. Explanatory notes (Blissett, 1962) accompany this map.