Report of Section 9223/M, 80 Acres Aberfoyle Creek

This section is situated on the western side of Aberfoyle Creek and is distant about two miles to the south-east of the Storey's Creek Mine. It is held under lease by W. Hass, P.H. Sheppard and J. Lawson. Cambro-ordivician quartzites with a strike of 320° and a dip to the south-west occupy the whole of the section. Several lode formations have been opened up on the section, but the most important and the one on which most work has been carried out, is that which occurs in the west central part of the lease. This lode has a general north and south direction and from a point near the northern boundary has been opened up along a length of about 10 chains. The workings consist largely of trenches and shallow excavations along and across the lode. Towards the south, two shafts have been sunk to depths of 18 feet on the dip. All of the deeper trenches and shafts were full of water and could not be inspected. At the northern end a long and irregular trench has been cut along the lode with deeper holes at certain points. At the north end of this trench a 6 inch quartz vein carrying cassiterite is stated to have been cut and to dip westerly. Another small vein was also cut a few feet to the west. Further south in the same trench, the latter vein appears to have been cut again. It is here 2 inches wide and consists of quartz, mica and cassiterite. Another 4 inch quartz vein is said to have been cut several feet further west. At the south end of this trench, a hole has been sunk to a depth of 10 feet. This hole is stated to have revealed between 2 and 3 feet of mixed quartz veins and quartzites with the quartz veins carrying cassiterite especially near their walls. The next workings to the south is a long narrow trench across the course of the above veins. Still further south an irregular surface excavation has exposed a vein of quarts which however appears to be to the west of those exposed to the north. Shallow excavations connect with the mouths of the shafts and are carried out along the distinct veins which were followed in the two shaft. The veins followed in the eastern shaft are on the line of the last-mentioned vein. From a few inches at the surface, it is stated that the vein increased to a width of 9 to 12 inches at the bottom of the shaft and that it was the richest of the veins in the shafts. To the south of the eastern shaft the veins cut therein are narrow and irregular. Two narrow ones are seen immediately south of the shaft, while further south an 8 inch vein makes for a short distance. Around this locality the surface material and broken portions of the lode were barrowed and treated and it is stated that 5 to 6 tons of tin ore were obtained. The exposures further south are rather indefinite and it is difficult to say whether the eastern vein or veins have been cut or not in the old trenches. In the western shaft, it is stated that two veins were followed, the more eastern one being one inch wide at the surface and 6 inches at the bottom and the more western being 4 to 6 inches at the surface and 18 inches at the bottom. Apart from the workings immediately adjacent to the shaft, these veins have not been exposed further north and should be found, if they continue, to the west of the northern workings. To the south of the shaft the veins curve to the south-west and

their course becomes indefinite. A trench along the line of their probable continuation has exposed two feet of quartz carrying cassiterite, mica and chalcopyrite. Along side this vein the clay contains abundant cassiterite. Though the occurrence was not available for inspection, it seems probable that the clay and contained cassiterite are of alluvial or detrital origin.

Three other small excavations occur to the south of this point and have exposed a vein of quartz ranging up to 10 inches in width. The above workings have exposed a series of veins of quartz with a general north and south direction and dips to the west. These veins are at an angle to the bedding planes of the quartzites and thus occupy cross fissures in these rocks. The width of individual veins range up to 20 inches but the average would probably be 6 to 10 inches. The important mineral in these veins is cassiterite which occurs irregularly distributed through the quartz, but is generally more prominent near the walls. As exposed at the surface the veins are too small to be of commercial importance. If however the greater widths exposed in the shafts and elsewhere occur as stated, then further prospecting work at these points appears to be warranted. No opportunities were available to determine the values in the veins, but this could be carried out during the course of such prospecting. The length over which the workings have revealed the veins shows that the mineralised zone has an appreciable extent.

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