

SECRETARIAT

1986

(Formerly)

1986

SUBJECT :

PEAT DEPOSITS.

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER

1421.

Peat Cutting Machine.

New file - "Lime deposits". (CONF.).

280.

Colonial Office,
Downing Street.

12th April, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. dea. Clifford.

I have had a talk with Joyce, lately the geologist with F.I.D.S.

The soils from the Falklands which he has brought home will be worked on at Rothamstead; and he will arrange for reports to be sent to the farmers from whose lands the samples were taken, with copies to Mathews for record and use by the Agricultural Department.

He is arranging for the lime deposits to be analysed, and he hopes to be able to prove that they are impregnated with phosphate as a result of being the site of an ancient penguin rookery. His report on this should be ready soon, and we will, if necessary, telegraph the gist to you. He says that his preliminary opinion is that the deposit is fairly large, at a rough guess 100,000 tons; and that he has left instructions for shepherds and others telling them what to look for in the hope of finding more in other parts of the Colony.

He tells me that he has had a discussion with Mathews on the point of whether the lime is a surface deposit, and so the property of the Falkland Islands Company, or a sub-surface mineral, and so the property of the Crown. I gather that he will report that it is the latter; and, if so, he thinks your legislation will enable you to have it worked for the general benefit. If the lime proves to be phosphate, and in sufficient quantities, the

See 5.

regeneration

G.M. CLIFFORD, ESQ., C.M.G., O.B.E.

is it an
to see
man in situ?

regeneration of your pastures seems to be in sight.

It seems possible that the legal rights to this lime will be a tricky business and need care from the start.

I am writing you a separate letter today on the rest of my conversation with Joyce.

Yours
Lionel Barton.

Q.
What is paid in?

MC.

See Mining Ord. of 1918 at page 86 of 1918 Gazette & amendment at page 48 of 1919 Gazette.

Gazette

How far the admin. a legal rights?

ABH
4.6

H.C.S.

The Mining Ordinance 1918 (Gazette p.86) states in para.3 "this Ordinance shall apply only to unalienated Crown lands and to lands the subject of an existing Crown grant or Crown lease - the effect of which ~~is to confine the user~~ ~~to pastoral purposes~~ is to confine the user ----- to pastoral purposes".

I suggest that ~~existing~~ "here can only mean existing when the Ordinance came into force, 11th. July 1918.

If this is correct the land in question (station 2) at that time being the subject of a purchasing lease under para. 14 of the Land Ordinance 1903 (VOL. pp.347-8) therefore came under the Mining Ordinance.

On the completion of payments the lease terminated and the land no longer came under the Ordinance, but it became the subject of a Crown Grant no 483, dated February 7th. 1938 which conveyed the land to the Falkland Islands Co. with certain provisos and reservations (copy of relevant part att'd) among them the reservation of all mines of coal and other mineral but the phrase "mine of minerals" does not restrict the minerals to such as are got by mining and minerals may be got by quarrying or open workings.

It does seem to matter ~~whether~~ if the stuff is under the surface and does not lie loosely on it, from which it may be concluded that outcrops might be considered to be under the surface.

Although it seems probable that the rights of the Crown are sufficiently protected by the terms of the Grant no. 483, the matter is of such potential importance that I would urge that it may be submitted to the S.O.S. for professional opinion.

NOTE. As this deposit is almost certainly of marine origin it is much more likely to be the carbonate and not the phosphate, but after all the former is the source of agricultural and building lime.

The presence of great excess of any necessary chemical is not beneficial to plant life.

GERB. Mag.
11-VI-47.

Supported by
STROUD, p. 667 400. 1

✓

✓

✓

*

Stroud's Judicial Dictionary
pp. 1201-4

✓

Agree

Quite so, but on the assumption that some of it might have been dispersed so. Yes, as might have expected in the case of waste ground.

see 4 - the whole phrase is "all mines (of Coal & other mineral) which has been discovered"
()

And provided also that it shall at all times be lawful for Us Our Heirs and Seccessors or for any person or persons acting on that behalf by Our or Their Authority to cut and take away any Indigenous Timber and Peat less such quantities as may be required by the said Falkland Islands Company Ltd., their heirs and assigns for ever for purely domestic purposes, and to search for and carry away any stones or other materials which may be required for making or keeping in repair any Roads Bridges Canals Towing Paths or other Works of Public convenience or utility; and we do hereby save and reserve to Us Our Heirs and Successors all Mines of Silver Gold and other precious Metals and also all Mines of Coal or other Mineral and Peat Bogs and the right to win ~~in~~ Mineral Oil in or under the said Land with full Liberty at all times to search and dig for and carry away the same and for that purpose to enter upon the said Land or any part thereof, and likewise do reserve to ourselves Our Heirs and Successors and to such other persons as are duly licensed by us the right to enter on the land above mentioned to kill and take Seals.

In testimony whereof etc etc.

7th February, 1938.

HR.

1-4

E. a. c. put the matter to Hs by

S/T ?

ABe
14.6

CS.

Geo, equity plea
MC 14

Magistrate.

Re. S/T

res:
renewal pl,
g. 14.6
20.07

ABe
16.6

5
A

HE

Don't STT for comm pr. The response
shd. be to the Barrow dep. to J.E.
(not to Saint ne)?

Qn.

B

Abel
20.6

Mc 21/11

SAVING TELEGRAM

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 21st June, 1947.

No. 31. CONFIDENTIAL.

1. With reference to Morton's letter of the 12th April, 1947.

Joyce, late geologist with F.I.D.S. while on his way back to United Kingdom through Falkland Islands investigated a lime deposit in land the subject of a Crown Grant to which Mining Ordinance No. 1 of 1916 presumably does not apply since the Crown Grant (No. 485) is dated February 7th 1938.

2. Section 3 of the Ordinance states:-

"This Ordinance shall apply only to unalienated Crown Lands and to lands the subject of an existing Crown grant or Crown lease the effect of which is to confine the user of such land by the grantee or lessee to pastoral purposes only and to reserve -----to"

3. The pertinent reservation in the Grant reads as follows:-

"and we do hereby have and reserve etc all mines of Silver Gold and other precious Metals and also all lines of Coal or other Mineral and Peat logs and the right to win Mineral Oil in or under the said land with full liberty at all times to search and dig for and carry away the same and for that purpose to enter upon the said land or any part thereof, -----"

4. Joyce stated that the deposit was sub-surface and I conclude therefore that it is guarded by the reservation quoted; but I am not clear what may be the position with regard to areas exposed as result of soil erosion. Since first estimate of the quantity available was 100,000 tons the deposit is of great potential value to the Colony and I should be grateful for legal opinion on all aspects of the subject. Joyce is now in the United Kingdom and can supply all relevant information.

5. I would be grateful for an early report on analysis.

GOVERNOR.

See Report at 12

See 7
Renby at 8

By: 15.9
27.8
Abel
27.6
27.8

YE.

A
 5 C He has awaited the mail before
 replying. There is nothing. Now en-
 quire by tele. When reply may be ex-
 pected?

SF
 2. 5 in 0319 below arrived by mail
 - awaits action on S x of SA. But there
 is no reference to time deposits in it.

ABH
 19-8

- B
 1. Remind.
 2. Some letter in file below.

MC 10/1X

20. 20/10/19
 10/10/19
 10/10/19

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE.

Despatched: 19. 9. 47 Time: 16.15 Received:Time:

5 No. 534. My telegram No. 31 Confidential Saving of 21st June. Lime Deposits.

I should be grateful to know when reply may be expected.

GOVERNOR.

Reply at 8

G.T.C.

LJH.

*Ans 6 B S 2
15 for wa 2 ?
Cable*

*Ans. 20th
249
22th*

DECODE.No. 8.TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 6. 10. 47 Time: 15.15 Received: 7. 10. 47 Time: 09.00.

No. 365. Your Confidential Saving No. 31. Soil samples. Report of
Lime Deposits despatched September 1st.

I am advised that soil samples report will not be completed till
March 1948 but interim report could be made available.

2. Analysis of samples is being carried out by Joyce in his own
time; would you be prepared to offer him an honorarium from Colonial
funds, and if so what amount.

Reply at 10.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G.T.C.

LJH.

YE. S with 5
Will wish to lean a suggestion to the S/S?
It all depends on how much work he does
we can't see that - or what a 'fee' would be.

ASH
7.8.

8
7

A

It must obviously depend on how much work he has done
on them, and on the normal rates of payment for such
analysis. Let us await the Report.

MC 7/x

B

YE

Meanwhile, request as in Draft L/W?

C. Bl
S. x

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 8th October, 1947.

No. 93. SAVING.

8 Your telegram No. 365 of 6th October, 1947. Soil Samples.

12-19 Paragraph 2. I should prefer to await Report and then to seek your guidance as to appropriate honorarium having regard to actual amount of work involved.

GOVERNOR.

See 8

Saving.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 2 SEP 1947 1947.

No. 73 Saving. CONFIDENTIAL



5. Reference your Saving telegram No. 31
Confidential.

Lime deposit.

12-19 I enclose two copies of a confidential
report by Mr. Joyce.

2. I shall be grateful for any observations that
you may have to make upon this report and
upon paragraph 8 in particular.

SECEP.

10/10/47
10/10/47

CONFIDENTIAL.

12

B

Notes

=====

on a CRAG LIMESTONE from

=====

PORT PLEASANT, FITZROY AREA, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

=====

Copy No 2

1) INTRODUCTION.

While touring East Falkland, it was intended to investigate three reported occurrences of lime-bearing rocks.

a) The first of these, in Salvador Waters, proved to be an extensive storm beach containing a high percentage of shell fragments. The sample obtained has unfortunately been lost, but it is doubtful if the CaCO_3 content is as high as 50%. Small quantities of this bed have been removed by the Schooner "Porvenir" for sale in Port Stanley as grit for poultry.

See 22
b) The second occurrence was reported by Niddrie (ex-Naval Met. Officer H.M.S. Pursuivant) in a verbal communication. He described this bed as being a magnesian limestone near the base of the Lafonian in the Black Rock Area. He had only seen a hand specimen and not the rock in situ. This rock was not found, but, as only half a day was spent in the locality, it would be quite easy to miss the occurrence, which, from Niddrie's information, is only a few feet thick. It may prove to be a possible source of lime.

c) The third source of lime is that at Shell Point, Port Pleasant, Fitzroy Area. This occurrence has apparently been known for some time as the name suggests. On the shore-line debris from and not the beds themselves is seen. The crag limestone lies further inland on a raised beach.

It must be stressed that an hour was all that could be spared for this examination, and that these notes merely indicate the nature and possibilities of the deposit and suggest further lines of investigation. Until this has been done NO ACTION should be based on this report, but it does seem possible that here is a useful source of agricultural lime.

2) PREVIOUS WORK ON RECENT DEPOSITS.

beds, Recent Deposits from the Falkland Islands are very inadequately described. Halle's description of the West Point Island Forest Bed being the only complete one. Excavations of any depth are limited to a few quarries in the vicinity of Port Stanley and to "peat bogs." Exposures of recent/other than peat, are consequently rare.

a) Andersson (Geog. Journ., Vol. 21 1903 p. 160) says, "Raised beaches (terraces and shingle covered-plains) prove that these islands in a post glacial period have been submerged at least 210 feet below present sea level." He also points out that care is necessary in discriminating between raised beaches and terraces formed by solid rock outcrops.

b) Halle (Bull. Geol. Inst. Uppsala Vol. 11 pp. 220, 221) did not find any certain evidence of recent uplift, but stresses the obliterating effects of peat growth and "waste-flow." He concludes, "The complete absence - as far as my observations go - of such deposits is indeed quite a striking feature of the islands."

a) Baker (Final report on Geological Investigations in the Falkland Islands 1920 - 1922) makes no mention of Recent and Superficial Deposits beyond noting the presence of "raised

/beaches

beaches and beach debris" (p.32) in connection with his remarks on recent changes of level. He apparently did not investigate the composition of the raised beaches.

3) RAISED-BEACHES.

As far as was possible raised beaches were examined. In only three localities were undoubted formations of this nature seen.

- a) At York Bay, Port William a shingle raised beach has been partly obliterated by shifting sand dunes.
- b) At the head of the bay between Muddy Creek and Bold Point, Salvador Waters, a wave-cut platform in the marine Devonian has a shingle and sand covered raised-beach extending for some distance behind the present strand-line
- c) At Shell Point, Port Pleasant a wave-cut platform has a definite succession of more recent deposits lying unconformably on it. The location of this latter deposit is shown on the attached sketch map, and it is in these beds that the crag limestone occurs.

These three occurrences, although widely spaced, appear to be at the same level of 20' - 25' above present sea level. At other points on the coast-line visited raised beaches at this or other levels were not seen.

4) THE RECENT BEDS AT SHELL POINT.

On the beach at Shell Point shell debris was strewn about in such a manner as to suggest "hill-creep" and not "storm-beach" formation. Further some of the fragments consisted of cemented broken shell material, and, in a few cases, more or less complete tests had this cemented material adhering to them. On searching further from the beach, blocks of crag limestone were found on a wave-cut platform some 20' - 25' above sea level. The beds are poorly exposed, being well grassed over, but it was possible to make out the following succession.

a) Unconsolidated Sand	up to	3 feet
b) Crag limestone		8 feet
c) Clay		4 feet

Unconformity

Lower Lafonian Series Shale.

The disposition is better seen in the attached idealised section, which also shows how the beds have been eroded by the small rivulet to the north of the deposit. Although time did not permit of a visit "flats" were seen in other parts of Port Pleasant at the same level, and these appear to be part of the same raised beach system.

5) PALAEONTOLOGY.

Samples 26A and 26B were submitted to Dr. L.R. Cox of the Geology Department of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington with a view to obtaining from him an opinion as to the

age of the deposit. Unfortunately all the molluscs in the specimens are modern forms. He pointed out that little is known even of living forms in the Falkland Islands. Should the deposit prove to be workable, it is important that as many fossils as possible are collected, since statistical methods are often useful in dealing with these fossils.

So little material is at present available that the only opinion he could express is that the beds are of recent geological age, but that they may also be considerably older since the forms seen have a wide geological range.

6) DESCRIPTION AND CHEMISTRY.

Specimen 26A is from the top of the bed while 26B is from the centre. 26A has a much greater proportion of unbroken tests than the other. It is also much more porous, and has a curious red staining which may be of organic origin. 26B is more compact and also harder but still not too hard for easy working. It has the appearance of having been phosphatised, but a qualitative test gave a negative result.

Mr. Warren writes:- "I enclose the results of analyses of two samples of limestone which you sent me this week. You will see from the figures that the Mg and P₂O₅ contents are negligible. In addition to the Ca combined as carbonate there is a further amount in each sample combined in some other form probably as silicate, but only the CaCO₃ is officially recognised as having neutralising value.

Analyses of Crag limestone from Falkland Islands. Results are expressed as percentages in samples as received.

	Sample 26A	Sample 26B
CaCO ₃	82.9	87.5
CaO combined in forms other than carbonate	1.1	3.1
MgO	< .05	< .05
P ₂ O ₅	0.1	0.1
H ₂ O given off at 100°C.	0.8	0.7
undetermined matter (SiO ₂ , Al ₂ O ₃ , Fe ₂ O ₃ etc.)	15.1	8.6
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

7) POSSIBLE EXTENT.

The limestone is only expected to occur in scattered areas of little extent near the coast-line of Lafonia. No signs of suitable raised beaches were seen in the remainder of East Falkland; West Falkland was not visited. The Port Pleasant deposit occurs, as pointed out, on a 30' raised beach, and it is on these raised beaches that further search should be made. On the Port Pleasant site an estimate of the quantity available was made, but it felt that it is better not to quote this as time was not available for a thorough examination.

On the raised beaches themselves indications will be the presence of shells and shell fragments, which are cemented together (para. 4 refers). It should be noted that the name Shell Point in Port Pleasant is an entirely local one, which does not appear on the Admiralty Chart. It is not known how many of these "Shell Points" have been named locally, but the Admiralty Chart shows both a SHELL POINT and a SHELL ISLAND in ADVENTURE SOUND. This suggests that there might be there a second locality worth searching.

8) ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS.

Whether or not these limestone deposits can properly be regarded as mineral under para. 2) Definition of Mineral of the Mining Ordinance 1918 must remain undecided until further geological information is available. Certainly a "prima facie" case for regarding the Port Pleasant deposit as mineral could be made out. The Black Rock beds if found are certainly mineral from Hiddrie's description, and it would be improper to regard the Salvador Waters beds as such.

What, however, should be kept in mind is that, taking a long term view, the reserves of lime available will be limited. The main agricultural use of this lime should be to increase the pH value and calcium supply in the soil.

With the present development of drainage in the Falkland Islands it would be extremely prodigal of a limited resource to allow it to be used indiscriminately on undrained land where there is little hope that it would attain the desired results. Assurances should therefore be sought that its use be restricted to a) arable land b) improved pasture and c) drained land in that order of priority. To really ensure the optimum use it should be placed under the direct control of the appropriate Government Officer.

The beds at Port Pleasant are situated in a position admirably suited for sea transport, and, from the mode of occurrence, any other beds, which may be discovered, will also be in easy access of the sea. The deposit, which is sufficiently soft to be worked with hand tools, should be crushed to - 40 mesh as Rothamstead advise this is sufficiently fine for the purpose. This could be easily done in sufficient quantity with a portable diesel-operated crushing plant.

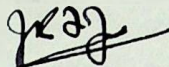
9) ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ETC.

Acknowledgments are due the Dr. Cox for kindly examining the fossil material, and especially to Mr. Warren of Rothamstead Agricultural Institute for the chemical analyses.

●
** Specimens 26A and 26B have been deposited with the Mineralogy Department of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and have been given Museum registered numbers and . Duplicates of the specimens were deposited with the Agriculture Department Port Stanley and Dr. Hamilton the Government Naturalist.

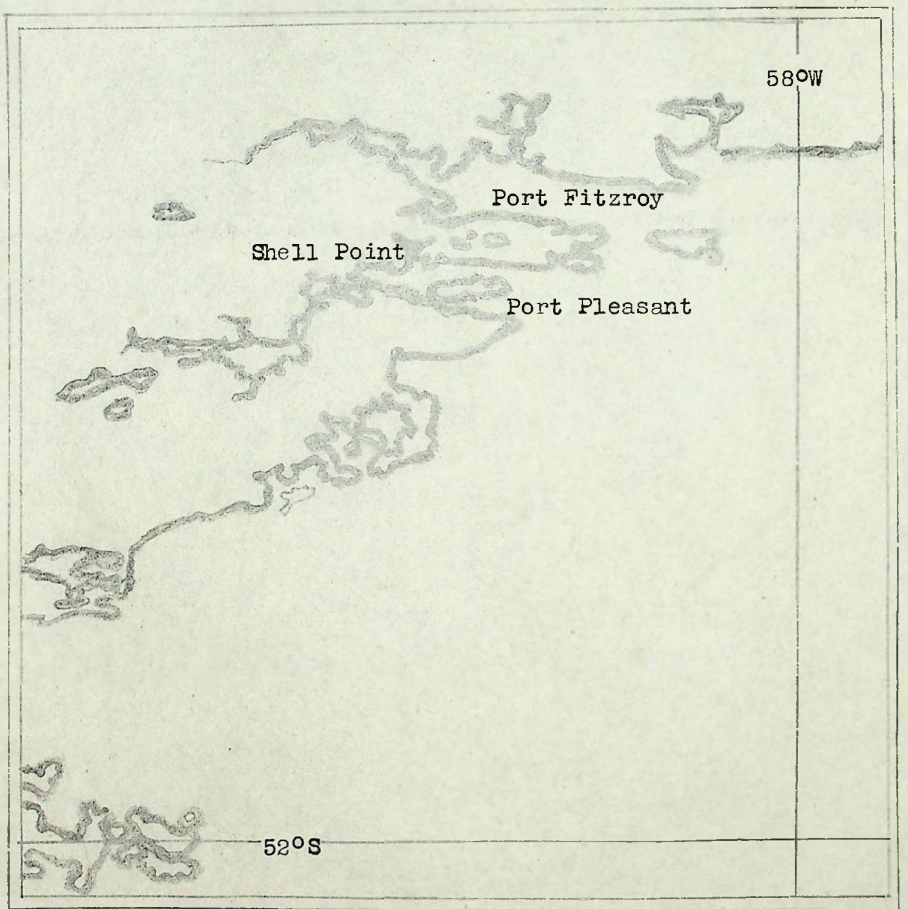
At a later stage the writer would appreciate the opportunity to publish a more academic note on this deposit since it adds to the recent geological history of the Falkland Islands.

Hartford Cottage,
Stokenchurch
GS/PR/JRFJ/32

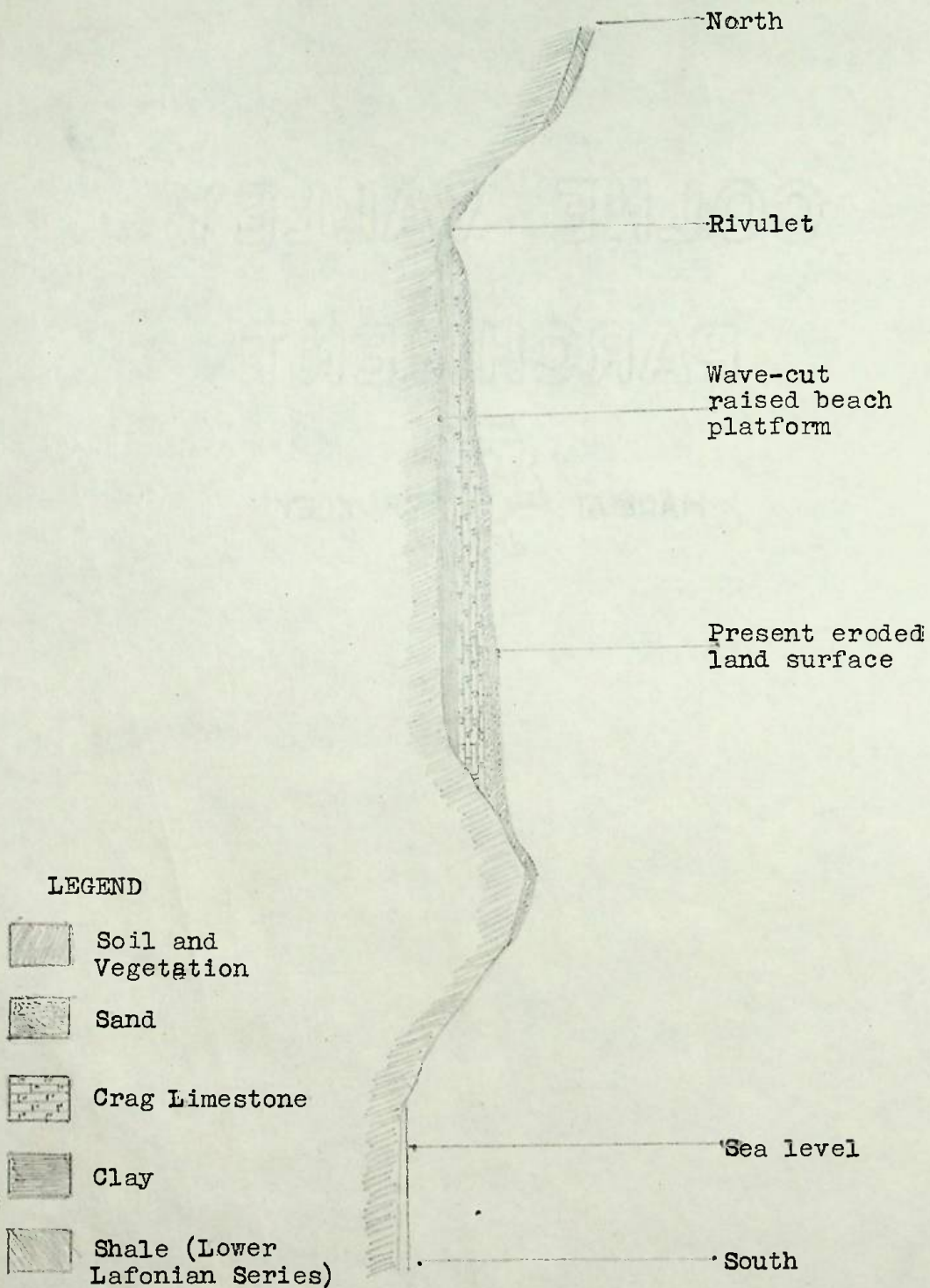

Geologist.

** Material deposited with the Museum takes some time to acquire a registered number and the registered no. will be forwarded for insertion in this report when it becomes available.





Sketch map showing location of SHELL POINT.
(after Admiralty Chart No.1354 B)



IDEALISED SECTION THROUGH THE CRAG LIMESTONE AT FITZROY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Not to scale.

YE.

A

11-19

Acay.

Ask G.N. for his views?

2. \$ 8 ~ 16

This seems to be

Gon.

matter for the Ag. Office.

C.B.L.
14.10

Mc. 14/11

G.N.

B

Referred accordingly.

C.B.L.
15.11

H.C.S

C

13. (1) b. Reported deposit near Black Rock. It is a great pity Niddrie did not give the name of the donor of his specimen, I suspect the Black Rock shepherd. Further enquiries should be made.

- 14 (3) Raised Beaches.

I am now quite clear that during my sea-lion census I came across a raised beach of small boulders ??30 feet above the sea. To the zoologist it was no more than an object of casual interest, in fact so casual that I am uncertain of the locality and I mention it only in order to support the possibility that there may be others.

16. (8) Present day beaches as at Salvador are not uncommon. There is one in Fox Bay. They are often, in part at least of vegetable origin.

I suggest that the possibility of further deposits should be kept in mind and enquiries and notes made as opportunity offers.

Some of the farmers may know of other deposits, if any. The detection of a raised beach seems usually to be a matter for the geologist (see 13 (2) (a)). It is not in my line at all but I am prepared to do what I can, of course, when opportunity offers.

? What about lime for building from this source.

J. G. A. Smith.
Government Naturalist.

11-4-47

10. Fitzroy
13 (1) 1

7E

20^c The shipment at Black Rock
is - Mr. Frank Smith - it wd. be best
to await his arrival in Stanley before
questioning him (he might be in for
Xmas)

2. / Submit a S/T in reply to
11.

ABH
21.x

Shale / ask G.C. Ry. Dept. for a report on
line deposits? Mr. B. Fleuret may be in
a position to furnish one. ABH

H.C.S. See Thanks 0102 seen also
J.R.O.
AO. 24/XII/46.

✓ H.C. 21/X

22

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 3rd November, 1947.

No. 103 SAVING. CONFIDENTIAL.

11 Your Confidential Saving Telegram No. 75 of 2nd September, 1947.
Lime Deposits.

13 Paragraph 1 (b). I will cause enquiries to be made regarding the
Black Rock source when suitable opportunity offers.

16. 2. Paragraph 8. I propose to place all sources of lime under control
of Agricultural Officer.

GOVERNOR.

TE.

21

li: Fleuret knows where
(i.e. the main
(was used to pour water))

IRM.

The fact that the Joyce reported on
the various sites, with Sh. L. (L.
Fleuret) is familiar.

ABE
4.11

OS.
12

✓ MC 4/xi

Bo (22) Case
for Xmas
checking
ABE
5.11

✓ If Mr. Ndie gets back early from the

Scall we might send him over to overlegals

these deposits. BU to remind in due course

RU 20/12

BU 173

12/11

MC 14 IX. 48.

LC 28 - 0319

(Share copy at back cover.)

A.O. to see this report pt. MC 21. 45.

AO

To see his
 report before it goes
 to Mr. Adie.

MC 21
 XII

He should also have
 seen 0102 below - wide
 15 thereon. K.I.V. 23.

y

25

H.C.S.

Seen Thanks

0102 also seen will see black rock

J.P.O. do 2/1/49 Shepherd
when next
in Darwin area.

B.M. 20/3/49

2/4/49

B.V. 20/2
10/1

216
17

EXTRACT FROM 3 in 1044 (KIDNEY, ISLAND).

C. S.

I understand that A. O. is going to investigate lime deposits
and shall be interested to know the result.

.....

(Intld) M. C. 27.5.49.

Rowing over with Mr. J. Clement in the morning of 12/vi/49 from Fitzroy, Shell Point was soon reached.

The whiteness of the limey soil was noticeable through the sparse vegetation growing on it and showed itself to be present in patches over an area of 4 or 5 acres, about 50% of this area I estimate as having a top surface of clay, soil or rock.

The lime deposits when dug into appeared to be filling shallow depressions or hollows ⁱⁿ of the clay soil often with a foot of peat and fibrous mould at the bottom of the lime and separating it from the clay.

The deepest places in these lime deposits were found to be not more than 4' 6" including top soil and tapered away to 2" to 3" at the edges.

Nearly all the deposit was found to be in a damp mealy state as easily dug as soil for the whole of its depth.

In a few places a crust formation had formed this was nowhere more than 6" thick and easily broken with a pick, a few samples of these were taken.

They show small embedded shells and bird bones of non fossilised appearance. Several small crab shells were seen distributed over the area of the deposit as though carried there by birds. The beach to the West of the deposit was of fine shale almost ground to a sand. Pieces of a rather thinner crust than that broken off for samples were noticed scattered along the high water line.

X | The deposit appears to be too thin and scattered to warrant exploitation. Undoubtedly lime could be bagged from here to supply gardens etc. as has been previously done by importation; though I understand there is a nearer source of supply on Hog Island in Berkeley Sound.

I think the deposit has been formed by ground clam, crab and other shell being blown inland just as sand is. That the area was once better clothed with vegetation and the deposit more extensive but that at some time in the last 50 or 60 years the point has been denuded probably eaten out or burnt and this has allowed the wind to remove the top soil as the clay and stone between/

2.

28

between the lime areas shows no foot of black peat soil cover such as is found immediately below the deposit.

Large quantities of ground or being ground up shell of similar nature was noticed on the Northern shore of Pleasant Roads for about 2 miles away to the South-west.

John P. Oliver

D.O. 21/VI/49.

is at the top of the ... O.A. this ...
and is ... O.A. ...
... ..

21/VI/49

29

Y.A.

27/8. +1. pl.

H.E. may wish to be informed of x on 27?

A.O. has also submitted 2 specimens - would you like to see them?

Kib.

24/6.

CS Discussed with A.O. Not in sufficient quantity to be a valuable proposition. A.O. will investigate one or two other possible sources i.e.c.

B 25/6/49.

Returned by Mr. A-Smith 13/1/50

Returned by P. Madan 30/3/50

21/3/50

25/10/2/50
31/1/50

DECODE.TELEGRAM.

From Adie Goosegreen

To Governor

Despatched :

19

Time :

Received :

phoned

19

Time :

Interim Report 18th April.

Recent limestone deposits at Shell Point Fitzroy exhaustively examined and mapped in detail. Found to be of very limited extent with maximum thickness of 2' 6". Lithified limestone similar to specimen supplied by Agric. Officer only superficial and 4" to 6" thick. Top surface subsurface deposits soft and uncemented. Definitely does not warrant economic exploitation but suitable for local limited use.

2. At Goosegreen en route Pyramid and Seal Cove.

C.

It is useless to know this anymore.

H.C. 11/10

B.L. 31/5/50
30/4/50

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

RECEIVED.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
1	philomel			
To Governor Stanley				

Interim report 17 May stratigraphy and structure at Chartres,
Weddell Island, Albemarle and Fox Bay examined stop Fossils
collected Chartres and Fox Bay stop
Para 2 Returning to Stanley on Philomel.

Adie

Time PGS Y.E. Above Philomel due in in the early hours of tomorrow.

17 MAY 1950

32

M/K
19/5/55

541



at back
cover

This should go at
the back of the relevant
Colony file - supplementing
Mr. Ashe's report.

the 1/1.52

11

10/1/52
5/2/52

176
The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

° (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.) °

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

Stanley,

28th November, 1959.



2-3
~~2-3~~
Sir,

We enclose herewith a duplicate of a Report on Peat samples taken from the area to the south of Surf Bay Road, which we think you will find interesting.

We will advise later if anything comes of the suggestion contained in the last paragraph.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

A. R. Daulton

MANAGER.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley.

See 7.

Die, pl.

Q

28/11/59

28th November, 59.

Sir,

We enclose herewith a duplicate of a Report on Peat samples taken from the area to the south of Surf Bay Road, which we think you will find interesting.

We will advise later if anything comes of the suggestion contained in the last paragraph.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant,



MANAGER.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley.

18/6

STANLEY OFFICE

8th October

59

INSTR NO. 1665PEAT

The samples of peat sent home early this year per "A.E.S." have been analysed by the Irish Peat Board who have obtained the following results :-

SAMPLE 1 - "TOP" Peat

86.3% Moisture
5.07% Ash #
1.11% Wax @
3.98 pH

Calorific value - 9,820 BTUs/lb. (anhydrous)
(but not ash free)

SAMPLE 2 - "MIDDLE" Peat

89.1% Moisture
5.25% Ash #
1.12% Wax @
4.35 pH

Calorific value - 9,970 BTUs/lb. (Anhydrous)
(but not ash free)

SAMPLE 3 - "BOTTOM" Peat

87.2% Moisture
9.6% Ash #
0.65% Wax @
4.44 pH

Calorific value - 9,800 BTUs/lb. (anhydrous)
(but not ash free)

The ash was a red colour, probably high in iron content

@ Petroleum (S.B.P. 70° - 90°) used to extract the wax.

cont'd.

Process no. 1665

H.O File No. 18/6

H.O. to S.O

Peat (cont'd.)

8th October, 1959

The Engineer-in-charge, Mr. W.K.S. Miller, advises that the moisture content is very low compared with European bogs; the calorific value is exceptionally high, the average Irish peat having an anhydrous calorific value of about 9,500 BTUs/lb. with only 13% ash, and he considers that the samples are of an excellent fuel value, in spite of the relatively high ash content.

He also considers that their pH suggests they have an excellent basis for growing crops of all kinds, even without lining, and has suggested that their newly set up Agricultural Institute might give us some information regarding this. We are taking the matter up with them.

W.H.Y.

London Manager

4

U.E.

1-3 for int. re.

9/2.59.

5

10.12.59

6

U.E.

1-3 J.I.

12.1.60.

Re. 10/1/60
Q

1986

7
60

11th January,

Sir,

1. I am directed to acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 28th November, enclosing a report on Peat samples taken from the area to the south of Surf Bay Road and to say that the report has been read with interest.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. G. Denton-Thompson.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Manager,
Falkland Islands Company Ltd.,
STANLEY

AGDT/MF

kg

1996.

Post Deposits

9/9/59

10/1/60

11/1/60