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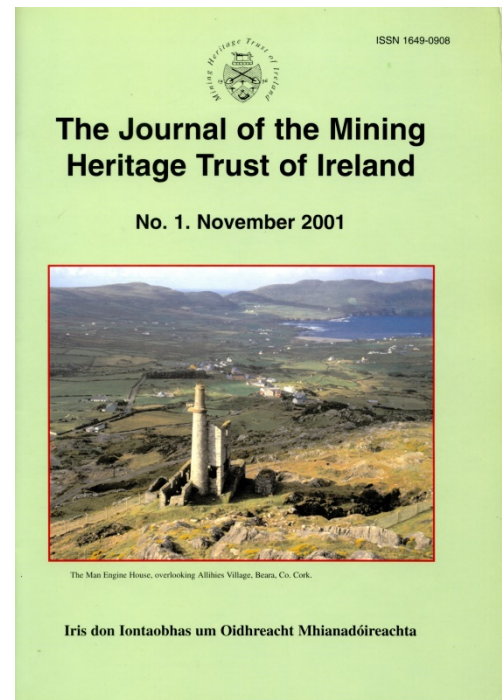
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AN 1854 CATALOGUE OF MINES AND MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN IRELAND.

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Abstract: Sir Richard Griffith, Bart (1784 - 1878), throughout his multi-faceted career of scientific and public endeavours, contributed enormously to the development of early and mid-19th century Ireland. To this day, his land valuation maps are still referred to as the "Griffith valuation" and in the geological community, he is widely regarded as the "the father of Irish Geology". In that context he created not only one of the most outstanding geological maps of Ireland ever published, in 1855, but he also engaged in documenting and surveying the mineral resources of the country. While much of these relate to specifically commissioned reports, on coal in particular, he did however, document other resources, culminating with the preparation of a tabulated inventory in 1860, which was first published in 1861, in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Science*, and again, in 1862 in the *Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin*. However, a previously unknown, and earlier version of this inventory has been discovered very recently. This was published in 1854, and although anonymous, there is little doubt that it was prepared under Griffith's direction, and probably to accompany the 1855 edition of his geological map. This 1854 edition is reproduced in its entirety below, as not only is it the first, currently known, version of Griffith's inventory, but it provides an invaluable insight into the range and diversity of mid-19th Century mining developments in Ireland. The reproduced inventory is prefaced by a brief biography of Richard Griffith, with particular emphasis upon his geological career. *Journal of the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland*, 1, 2001, 25-37.

INTRODUCTION

A pale blue, foolscap size catalogue of Mines and mineral occurrences in Ireland was acquired by the author at a "collectibles" auction in Dublin in 1998. The catalogue, dated June 1854 in a footnote, is printed in a small font size text on 4 sides, and provides an extensive inventory of mines and occurrences throughout Ireland, listed and categorized by County, Post Town and site or occurrence name. Although the catalogue is anonymous, it clearly states in the introductory text that the list was derived from the Geological Map of Ireland by Mr. Richard Griffith, cited as then "preparing for publication". This is an undoubted reference to the 1855 edition of that map, and leaves little doubt that the list is essentially the work of Griffith. This supposition is confirmed by comparison with an identically titled list of mines and mineral occurrences published under Griffith's name, first in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Science*, Volume 1, in 1861, and again in the *Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin* in 1862 (Griffith 1862).

The latter list, though published in 1862, was, however, "read" to the Geological Society two years earlier, on March 10, 1860. The 1862 list is virtually identical in presentation style, format and content to the 1854 list, other than for generally minor differences, some of which are noted in [**bold**] text, within square brackets, in the following facsimile reproduction of the 1854 list. The differences mainly relate to variations in the spelling of place names, and less frequently, to discrepancies between the six inch sheet references for some occurrences. Other minor differences, which are not noted, generally relate to the omis-

sion of "Mr." preceding various individual names in the 1862 list.

However, the most interesting differences relate to the titles accorded to Richard Griffith, and official positions he occupied, under the entry for Shilleleagh in County Wicklow **1**. Neither under this entry in the 1854 list, nor anywhere else in that list, is reference made to Sir Richard Griffith, Bart. In all instances, he is referred to as "Mr.", other than under Shilleleagh where the title LL.D is noted. There is an equal distinction evident in the listing of his official appointments. In the 1854 list, those noted are that of Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Royal Mines in Ireland, and Chairman of the Board of Works. However, while the former appointment is repeated in the 1862 list, his appointment as Chairman of the Board of Works has been dropped in favour of listing his position as Commissioner of the General Valuation of Ireland. These curious differences may seem trivial, but they reflect significant developments in Richard Griffith's career over the 6 to 8 year period between 1854 and 1860/1862 - a matter considered further below.

The 1854 catalogue is not the first national listing of metalliferous mines in Ireland. That honour would appear to fall to Donald Stewart, who, in his capacity as the rather quaintly titled "Itinerant Mineralogist" to the Dublin Society (later Royal Dublin Society), provides a quite extensive list of mine sites, mineral occurrences and prospective opportunities in various Counties in Ireland (Stewart 1799). His list is not however,

1 It is presumed that Richard Griffith's titles and appointments are listed under Shilleleagh only, the penultimate site listed in the catalogue, as this is the final entry in both 1854 and 1862 lists which cite Griffith as a reference.

entirely comprehensive, as he notes that his commission did not empower him to survey 12 Counties in detail, and consequently his observations for these Counties, "...were made in passing through to others.. but they are sufficient to show, that in every county of this kingdom, there are hidden treasures, if a period shall arrive to work them." (Stewart 1799, p.100).

Kane (1844) provides quite detailed descriptions of mine workings at a number of centres in various parts of the country. However, his listing appears to be quite selective, perhaps focused primarily upon what were then considered the more substantial operations of the time. For example, while two lead mines are described in Co. Armagh (Derrynoose and College), none of the mines in the adjoining part of Co. Monaghan are mentioned, and this despite clear evidence that at least some of them had been worked before 1836 (e.g. Annaglogh, Coolartragh). While precedence must be given to Stewart's and Kane's listings, the 1854 catalogue does nonetheless appear to be far more comprehensive and thereby provide a contemporaneous list of what we now know and record as historic mine sites. For both this reason, as well as the significant developments in Richard Griffith's career noted above, it is appropriate to provide a brief summary of the life and career of the man, who, if not its actual author, inspired its preparation - Richard Griffith. The following biography is drawn primarily, other than where specifically noted, from the detailed account of Griffith's geological career provided by Gordon Herries Davies in his history of the geological mapping of Ireland, "Sheets of Many Colours" (Herries Davies, 1983).

RICHARD GRIFFITH: THE EARLY YEARS 1784 - 1830

By any standard, Richard Griffith was a remarkable man. Born in Dublin in September 1784, the son of a County Kildare landowner, he was destined to develop a career spanning an enormous range of scientific and public endeavours, any one of which a lesser man would be justifiably proud of as a lifetime's accomplishment. Surveyor of bogs, planner and builder of roads and bridges, Director of the Boundary Survey, Commissioner of Land Valuations, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, Railway Commissioner, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland, and member of the Senate of the Queen's University of Ireland, Griffith's contributions to the development of 19th Century Ireland, if not always widely known or appreciated, are legion (Herries Davies and Mollan 1980). Here we focus on only one strand of Griffith's multifaceted accomplishments: that of his career as a geologist.

Richard Griffith is widely honoured as the "father of Irish Geology". After an extremely brief, but financially beneficial period as an ensign in the Royal Irish Artillery Regiment, between 1800 - 1801 (Herries Davies 1980), Griffith left Ireland to train as a geologist and mining engineer in England and Scotland between 1802 and 1808. Upon his return to Ireland in 1808, he was soon elected to membership of the Dublin Society and in the following year, 1809, he was appointed as an engineer with the Bog Commissioners. In the latter capacity, he produced a number of maps of bogs, but it was

through his Dublin Society role that his geological career started to blossom. In 1809, the Society commissioned him to produce a geological map of the Leinster Coalfield, the first detailed geological survey to be undertaken in any part of Ireland. This was duly completed and published in 1814. However, apparently as early as 1811, the seeds of a far greater undertaking had been sown - to map, at an eventual scale of one quarter inch to one mile (or 1 inch to 4 miles), the geology of the whole of Ireland.

This task was to take many years to come to fruition, in 1839, during the early part of which Griffith undertook and pursued a range of other functions and responsibilities. In parallel with surveying and publishing, by 1829, maps and reports of the Connaught, Ulster and Munster coalfields, Griffith maintained his own private practice as a mining consultant, and served as an Engineer of Public Works supervising road construction in southwest Ireland in the early 1820s. In 1825, Griffith was appointed to the post of Director of the General Boundary Survey of Ireland in 1825, the year after the foundation of the Ordnance Survey (OS) in 1824.

Prior to 1825, Griffith's ambition to produce the first geological map of Ireland had been severely hampered by the lack of a suitable, and accurate topographic base map. Now, with two agencies engaged in topographic mapping, this deficiency seemed set to be redressed very quickly. At first, the relationship between the two surveys was generally cordial, though by the late 1820s it had become increasingly strained, as Griffith perceived that the OS was encroaching upon his geological mandate. Equally, his relationship with the, by now, Royal Dublin Society, had also deteriorated, culminating with his resignation from the Society in 1829 to take up yet another post, that of "Commissioner of the General Survey and Valuation of Rateable Property".

THE 1839 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND

Far from this being the end of his "grand ambition", the period from 1829 to 1833 proved to be a turning point in Griffith's career. Although there were a number of key developments over this period, two are particularly significant: the commencement of publication of six inch to one mile maps by the OS in the 1830s, and the opportunity to advance and accelerate the process of geological mapping within the general context of the function of the Valuation Survey. The survey employed about one hundred staff, all of whom were instructed to make geological observations as part of their duties, and some of whom became respected geologists in their own right. One of these was Patrick Ganly, now recognized to have been the major contributor to the development of the later, 1852 and 1855, editions of Griffith's maps (Archer 1980). The Valuation Survey started in 1830, and while it was ultimately to continue for another 35 years, by 1834 Griffith had acquired sufficient new information to update and commit to publicly displaying his nascent geological map of Ireland. This he did in August 1835, apparently to widespread acclaim. However, it still lacked an accurate topographic base map.

That deficiency was, however, about to be resolved. In 1836, a

Commission, widely known as the Railway Commissioners, was established to investigate the advancement of railway construction in Ireland. Griffith was one of the four Commissioners appointed and he soon convinced his colleagues that a knowledge of geology was of vital importance to planning the railway system, as it influenced topography and engineering requirements. He equally convinced them that they required an accurate topographic base map, on foot of which a new one inch to four mile map of Ireland was commissioned from the Ordnance Survey and delivered in 1837. Griffith now had all he needed to complete his first geological map of Ireland, which was duly published by the Railway Commissioners in April 1838, as one of six atlas maps, albeit as a reduced scale, "provisional" edition. The full scale, one inch to four mile version was published in May 1839, although proof copies were available by late August 1838 and March 1839. The initial print run was 2000 copies, although 5406 copies had been distributed by 1846.

RICHARD GRIFFITH - THE ULTIMATE ACHIEVEMENT.

By any terms of reference, the 1839 publication was a major achievement, though Griffith did not rest on his laurels, immediately embarking upon a process of ongoing revisions - most of which, it is now recognized, were the work of Patrick Ganly, not Griffith (Archer 1980). These continued up to 1852, each successive revision being added to the 1839 edition, which, nonetheless still continued to bear the 1839 publication date, along with a printed version of Griffith's signature in full. An entirely new edition was published in August 1852, a specially prepared and coloured version of which was displayed to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert during the course of their visit to the Great Dublin Industrial Exhibition in 1853. But the ultimate achievement was still to come.

Griffith was invited to display his, by now, very widely acclaimed map at the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1855, and, for this, he prepared the new and final, 1855 edition. Herries Davies (1983) describes this map, arguably the pinnacle of Griffith's scientific achievements, as follows: "... In its edition of 1839 Griffith's map represents a fine achievement; in its edition of 1855 it is on every count - cartographic, aesthetic, and geological - a truly superb map. Not only is it the most attractive geological map of Ireland ever produced, but for some parts of Ireland the map remains to this day the most accurate representation of the geology ever achieved."

Griffith's achievements did not go unrecognized during his lifetime. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. from Trinity College, Dublin in 1849, and created a baronet in March 1858 in recognition of over 50 years of public service. Here then, we have all the essential ingredients to better understand the subtle distinction and significance of the differences in the honours and titles recorded under the Shillelagh entries in the 1854 and 1862 catalogues: progressing from "Mr." to "Sir" upon his baronetcy in 1858, and, with the publication of his geological masterpiece, the 1855 edition of the Geological Map of Ireland, the opportunity to record the post which had contributed so much to



A reproduction of a pastel portrait of Richard Griffith, painted in 1840. Reproduced from Herries Davies and Mollan (1980), by kind permission of Gordon Herries Davies.

achieving his "grand ambition".

Sir Richard Griffith had retired from all his public posts by 1868, and, though he spent a considerable part of his retirement in Kelso, Scotland, at what had been his wife's, and was now his son's home, he died peacefully in his own home, in Dublin, on Sunday, September 22nd, 1878, aged 95. He is buried, with his wife, Maria Jane, in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin (Herries Davies 1980).

THE 1854 CATALOGUE.

While Herries Davies (1983) makes passing reference to Griffith's interests and accomplishments regarding mineral and coal deposits, there is no mention of the existence of the 1854 catalogue. This is perhaps not very surprising, as the catalogue would no doubt have been perceived at the time to be but a minor publication. A search through Parliamentary Papers, and records of the Valuation Office, as well as those of the Railway Commissioners held in the National Library in Dublin, has equally failed to locate a comparable style of catalogue. So, while the origin of this catalogue remains enigmatic, its discovery does, nonetheless, provide an invaluable snapshot of the state and extent of mine developments in Ireland by the early 1850s. As a contemporary inventory, there can be no better starting point for developing a national inventory of historic mine sites, and, accordingly, this catalogue has, with minor modifications, provided the backbone for the development of

the new MHTI National Historic Mine Site Inventory.

However, for the benefit of other mining historians, the entire catalogue is reproduced below. This includes retention of the names of two counties, and a town, the names of which were changed subsequent to Irish Independence in 1921: King's County, now County Offaly; Queen's County, now County Laois; and Maryborough, now Port Laoise. Equally, every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the transcription. The original document has been donated, with certain conditions, to the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland for display, and, with due care, for consultation by Trust members.

It is suggested that an appropriate bibliographic reference to the original of this document would be:

Anonymous, 1854. Catalogue of the several localities in Ireland where mines, or metalliferous indications have hitherto been discovered. HMSO, Dublin, 4pp.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

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143 - 171.

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CATALOGUE

OF

THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES IN IRELAND,

WHERE MINES, OR METALLIFEROUS INDICATIONS HAVE HITHERTO BEEN DISCOVERED,

ARRANGED IN COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE POST TOWNS.

Note. - The localities with an asterisk prefixed are situate in Igneous or Lower sedimentary Rocks; the remainder occur for the most part in Limestone. Mines now or formerly worked are printed in *Italics*, but no opinion as to the relative or actual productiveness of any is intended to be offered; subdenominations of Mineral districts are grouped for convenience between brackets; when Mines have been recognized by other designations, these latter are added in parentheses. The numbers attached to the localities refer to the Ordnance Sheets which contain them. Several authorities and explanatory remarks are interspersed. Collieries are omitted, the Coal-fields being described in Mr. Griffith's Reports and marked on his Geological Map of Ireland, (now preparing for publication), from which the following localities have been extracted. Though metallic lodes have not been found in the Counties of Carlow, Londonderry and Westmeath, it is not improbable that such may occur.

Post Towns	Localities and Counties	No. of Ordnance Sheet
	ANTRIM	
BALLYCASTLE	Coal-field (Ballynagard, Torglass, Tornaroan &c.), clay-ironstone and Hematite,	5 & 9
CARRICKFERGUS	<i>Duncrue</i> , thick beds of Rocksalt, also Gypsum on Coast from Belfast, Northward,	52
LARNE	*Dundressan, Iron†	41
	ARMAGH	
BELLEEK <i>Drumnahoney Mines</i>	{ * <i>Carrickgallogly</i> , Lead, - Mr. Griffith, MSS., Mines of Ireland, 1821,	25
	{ * <i>Drumnahoney</i> , Lead,	25
CROSSMAGLEN	*Dorsy, Lead, - discovered by Joseph Backhouse of London, Esq.,	28
	*Tullyard, Lead,	30
	*Tullydonnell, Copper,	31
KEADY	*Aughnagurgan, Lead,	20
	* <i>Clay</i> , Lead and Manganese,	19
	* <i>Doohat or Crossreagh</i> , Lead, - communicated by William Conn, Esq.,	19
	* <i>Drummeland, (Derrynoose)</i> , Lead, - worked by the late Lord Farnham many years ago,	19
MIDDLETOWN	* <i>Tamlaght</i> , Lead,	15
NEWRY	*Drumbanagher, (Church Glen), Lead,	22
	* <i>Kilmonaghan, (Jerrets or Tuscan Pass)</i> , Copper,	22
NEWTOWN-HAMILTON	* <i>Ballintemple</i> , Lead, - communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.,	25
POINTZPASS	* <i>Ballymore Mines</i> , Lead, - exact position not ascertained,	18 &c.
	CAVAN	
CAVAN	*Farnham Demesne, Copper,	20
COOTEHILL	* <i>Cornanurney (Wheal Burrowes)</i> , Lead,	22
SHERCOCK	*South East of, Lead,	29 &c.
SWALINBAR	<i>Cuilcagh District</i> , Clay-ironstone, - Mr. Griffith's Coal Reports	6
	CLARE	
BALLYVAGHAN	Cappagh, Copper, Argentiferous Lead, and Manganese	6
FEAKLE	*Corrakyle, Copper,	20
	*Glendree, Lead,	19 & 27
	*Leaghort, Copper, - communicated by R. Purdy Allen, Esq., Sec. to Mining Co. of Ireland,	20
NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS	<i>Carrownakilly</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	42[34]
QUIN	<i>Ballyhickey</i> , Argentiferous Lead, and Copper with Zinc,	34
	{ <i>Castletown</i> , Lead,	34
	{ <i>Moyriesk</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	34
	<i>Monanoe, (Kilbreckan)</i> , Argentiferous Lead, and Antimony, - Kilbreckanite,	34

ROADFORD	<i>Crumlin</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	4
	<i>Doolin</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	8
SIXMILEBRIDGE	<i>Rathlaheen South</i> , Lead and Sulphur Ore, - communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq.,	51
TOMGRANEY	* <i>Ballyhurly</i> , Lead, - Mr. Griffith's MSS., Mines of Ireland	29
TULLA	<i>Ballyvergin</i> , Lead, Copper and Sulphur Ore, - communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., A.M.,	26
	<i>Knockaphreaghau (Crow Hill)</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	34
	<i>Milltown</i> , Silver and Lead, - worked by the Bullion Mining Company,	35
CORK		
BALLYDEHOB <i>Audley Mines</i>	{ * <i>Ballycummisk</i> , Copper, - see Mr. Griffith's Report on Audley Mines,	140
	{ * <i>Cappaghglass</i> (Cappagh), Copper,	140
	{ * <i>Foilnamuck</i> , Copper,	140
	{ * <i>Horse Island</i> , Copper, - Traces of Lead occur in the Gossans of all these mines,	149
	{ * <i>Rosbrin</i> , Copper,	140
Ballydehob Mines	{ * <i>Ballydehob</i> , Copper, - worked by South Cork Mining Company	140
	{ * <i>Boleagh</i> , Copper,	140
	{ * <i>Cooragurteen</i> , Copper,	140
	{ * <i>Kilcoe</i> , Copper,	140
	{ * <i>Skeaghanore</i> , Copper,	140
	* <i>Derreenalomane</i> , Copper,	131
Roaringwater Mines	{ * <i>Kilkilleen</i> , Copper and Lead,	140
	{ * <i>Laheratanvally</i> , Copper,	140
	{ * <i>Leighcloon</i> , Copper,	140
BANTRY	* <i>Carravilleen</i> , Copper,	129
	* <i>Clashadoo</i> , (<i>Four Mile Water</i>), Copper,	130
	* <i>Derreengreanagh</i> , Copper and Sulphate of Barytes, -communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq.,	118
	* <i>Glanalin</i> , Copper,	129
	* <i>Gortavallig</i> , Copper,	138
Hollyhill Mines	{ * <i>Gortacloona</i> , Lead,	118
	{ * <i>Hollyhill</i> , Copper,	118
	* <i>Killeen</i> , Copper,	129
	* <i>Killoveenoge</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	117
	* <i>Rooska East</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	117
CARRIGTOHILL	<i>Vicinity of</i> , Lead with Zinc, - Mr. Courtney's Estate,	75 & 76
CASTLETOWN-BEAR-HAVEN <i>Bearhaven Mines</i>	{ * <i>Allihies</i> , Copper, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	114
	{ * <i>Cahermeeleboe</i> , Copper,	127
	{ * <i>Caminches</i> , Copper,	114
	{ * <i>Cloan</i> , Copper,	114
	{ * <i>Coom</i> , Copper,	114
	{ * <i>Kealoge</i> , Copper,	114 & 127
	* <i>Kilkinnikin West</i> , Lead,	127
	* <i>Killaconenagh</i> , traces of Lead and Copper in several places,	115, 128, &c.
CASTLETOWNSEND	* <i>Cooscroneen</i> , Copper, - communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., A. M.,	142
	* <i>Rabbit Island</i> , (Squince), Antimony, Copper and Lead,	142
CLONAKILTY	* <i>Duneen</i> , Lead, Copper and Sulphate of Barytes, - worked chiefly for Barytes at present,	144
CORK	* <i>Rathpeacon</i> , Copper, (traces of Malachite),	63
CROOKHAVEN	* <i>Altar</i> , Copper,	148
	* <i>Ballydivlin</i> , Copper,	147
	* <i>Ballyrisode</i> , Copper, - communicated by R. W. Townsend, M.E.,	147
	* <i>Balteen</i> , Copper,	147
	* <i>Carrigacat</i> , (<i>Dhurode</i>), Copper and Auriferous Gossan,	147
Crookhaven Mines	{ * <i>Boulysallagh</i> , (<i>West Carbery</i>), Copper, Silver and Lead,	147
	{ * <i>Callaros</i> , Copper,	147
	{ * <i>Cloghane</i> , (<i>Mizen Head</i>), Copper,	146
	{ * <i>Crookhaven</i> , Copper, - worked by Crookhaven Mining Company,	147
	{ * <i>Kilbarry</i> , Copper,	147
	{ * <i>Mallavoge</i> , (<i>Brow Head</i>), Copper, - property of Lord Charles Clinton, M.P.,	152
	{ * <i>Spanish Cove</i> , (<i>Kilmoe</i>), Copper and Argentiferous Lead,	147
	* <i>Lackavaun</i> , Copper,	147
	* <i>Toormore</i> , Copper,	148
DUNMANWAY	* <i>Demesne</i> , Mundic,	107 & 108
	* <i>Derreens</i> , Copper, - communicated by R. W. Townsend., M.E.,	107

	<i>Lackue Mines</i>	{	* <i>Coom</i> , (Lackue Wood), Copper, - property of John D'Arcy Evans, Esq.,	107
		{	* <i>Inchanadreen</i> , Copper, - communicated by Fitz-Lionel Fleming, Esq.,	107
GLENGARRIFF			* <i>Esk Mountain</i> , Copper,	90
MILLSTREET			* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Copper,	39
NOHAVAL	<i>Ringabella Mines</i>	{	* <i>Minane</i> , Lead,	99
		{	* <i>Ringabella</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	99
ROSS CARBERY	<i>Glandore Mines</i>	{	* <i>Aghatubrid</i> , Manganese and Copper, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	142
		{	* <i>Derry</i> , Copper,	143
		{	* <i>Drom</i> , Copper,	142
		{	* <i>Keamore</i> , Copper,	142
		{	* <i>Kilfinnan</i> , Copper,	143
		{	* <i>Rouryglen</i> , Manganese and Iron,	143
			* <i>Gortagrenane</i> , Copper, - communicated by R. W. Townsend, M.E.,	143
SKIBBEREEN			* <i>Little-i[1]sland</i> , Copper and Sulphate of Barytes,	143
SKULL			* <i>Bawnishall</i> , Copper,	151
	<i>Coosheen Mines</i>	{	* <i>Castlepoint</i> , Copper,	148
		{	* <i>Castle Island</i> , [Castleisland] Copper,	149
		{	* <i>Coosheen</i> , Copper and Iron, [144]	139 & 140
		{	* <i>Gortnamona</i> , Copper,	140
		{	* <i>Long Island</i> , Copper,	148
		{	* <i>Skull</i> , Copper,	148
			* <i>Leamcom</i> , Copper, - communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., A. M., & M.E.	148
			* <i>Mountgabriel</i> , Copper,	139
			DONEGAL	
BALLYBOFEY			* <i>Welchtown</i> , Lead and Iron,	68
BALLYSHANNON			<i>Abbey Island</i> , Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Copper,	107
			<i>Abbeylands</i> , Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Copper,	107
			<i>Ballymagrorty</i> , Lead,	103
			<i>Finner</i> , Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Copper,	107
			<i>Tonregee</i> , Lead,	107
BUNDORAN			Vicinity of, Lead and Copper,	106
CARNDONAGH			* <i>Carrowmore or Glentogher</i> , Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Sulphur Ore,	20
			* <i>Clonca</i> , Copper,	4, 5, &c.
DUNFANAGHY			* <i>Ards</i> , Lead,	16 & 26
			* <i>Keeldrum Upper</i> , Lead,	33
			* <i>Marfagh</i> , Lead, Copper, Sulphur Ore and Iron,	15
GLENTIES			* <i>Drumnacross</i> , Lead,	74
			* <i>Fintown (Loughnambraddan)</i> , Lead, - property of James Hamilton, Esq., see Giesecke's Report to the Royal Dublin Society,	66
			* <i>Gweebarra River</i> , Lead,	65, &c.
			* <i>Kilrean</i> , Lead,	74
			* <i>Mullantiboyle</i> , Lead, - formerly worked by Sir Albert Conyngham, abandoned from influx of Owenea River, - Mr. Griffith, MSS., Mines of Ireland,	74
			* <i>Scraig's Mountain</i> , Lead with Zinc, and Sulphur Ore,	66 & 67
KILLYBEGS			* <i>Malinbeg</i> , Argentiferous Lead, and Manganese, - worked by Mr. Willans,	89
LETTERKENNY			* <i>Eighterross, (Castlegrove)</i> , Lead,	53 & 54
NARAN			* <i>Iniskeel</i> , Coast of, Lead and Copper,	64, &c.
			DOWN	
ANNALONG			* <i>Glasdrumman</i> , Copper and Lead,	53
ARDGLASS			* <i>Ardtole</i> , Lead,	45
			* <i>Guns Island</i> , Lead, Copper, and Sulphate of Barytes,	39
BRYANSFORD			* <i>Fofanny</i> , Lead, - Mr. Griffith, [MSS.,] Mines of Ireland,	48
CRAWFORDSBURN			* <i>Ballyleidy</i> , Lead,	1
DROMARA			* <i>Slieve Croob District (Begny, Gransha, Legananny, Moneynabane, &c.)</i> , Iron,	28, 29, 35 & 36
DROMORE			* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Lead and Manganese,	21, &c
DUNDRUM			* <i>Moneylane</i> , Lead,	43
			* <i>Wateresk</i> , Lead, - communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.,	43
HILLSBOROUGH			* <i>Camreagh</i> , Iron,	14
KILKEEL			* <i>Leitrim, (Leitrim Hill)</i> , Lead, - communicated by Dr. Saunderson,	55
			* <i>Mourne Mountains</i> , Copper and Lead,	52, &c
KILLOUGH			* <i>Ballydargan</i> , Lead,	44
			* <i>Killough</i> , Lead,	45
			* <i>Rathmullan</i> , Lead,	44
			* <i>Saint John's Point</i> , Copper and Sulphur Ore,	45
KILLYLEAGH			* <i>Corporation</i> , Lead,	31

NEWTOWN ARDS		* <i>Whitespots, (Conlig)</i> , Lead - worked by Newtown Ards Mining Company; see Professor Haughton's Paper on Gangue, Jour. Geol. Soc. Dub.,	6
STRANGFORD		* <i>Tullyratty</i> , Copper and Argentiferous Lead, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	31
		DUBLIN	
DUBLIN		Ashtown, Lead,	14 & 18
		<i>Castleknock</i> , Lead,	17
		<i>Cloghran</i> , Lead,	14
	<i>Clontarf Mines</i>	{ <i>Clontarf</i> , Lead with Zinc, - first shaft sunk 1809, Mr. Griffith, MSS., Mines of Ireland,	19
		{ <i>Killester</i> , Lead,	19
		<i>Crumlin</i> , Lead,	22
		<i>Dolphinsbarn</i> , Lead with Zinc, - abandoned from influx of water, Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	18
		<i>Kellystown</i> , Lead,	13 & 17
		<i>Kilmainham</i> , Lead,	18
		<i>Phoenix Park</i> , Lead,	18
GOLDEN BALL	<i>Ballycorus Mines</i>	{ * <i>Ballycorus, (Mount Peru)</i> , Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Native Silver,	26
		{ * <i>Rathmichael</i> , Lead, - [worked by the] Directors of Mining Company [of Ireland], Dr. Barker, T.C.D., I. English, Esq., Sir R. Kane, &c., [Note: individuals not included in 1862 entry]	26
		{ * <i>Shankill</i> , Lead,	26
HOWTH	<i>Howth Mines</i>	{ * <i>Howth</i> , Lead,	16
		{ <i>Sutton</i> , Manganese,	15
KINGSTOWN		* <i>Dalkey</i> , Lead with Zinc, and Tin, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	23
		* <i>Mount Mapas, (Killiney Hill)</i> , Lead,	23
		* <i>Seapoint</i> , Copper	23
RUSH		* <i>Lambay Island</i> , Copper,	9
		<i>Loughshinny</i> , Copper, - Mr. Griffith's Mining Report of Province of Leinster,	5
		FERMANAGH	
BELLEEK		<i>Rossbeg, (Castle Caldwell)</i> , Copper and Iron, - communicated by George C. Mahon, Esq., property of J. C. Bloomfield, Esq.,	9
		GALWAY	
ARDRAHAN		<i>Ballymaquiff</i> , Argentiferous Lead, and Bismuth [Note: Bismuth not listed 1862], - property of F. M. S. Taylor, Esq.,	113 & 114
		<i>Muggaunagh</i> , Lead and Copper,	103
		<i>Parkatleva</i> , Lead,	103
CLIFDEN		* <i>Ardbear</i> , Copper,	35
		* <i>Boolarde</i> , Copper,	22
		* <i>Cloon</i> , Copper,	22
		* <i>Derrylea</i> , Lead, - worked by Messrs. Gibbs, Baxter & Reynolds, property of S. Jones, Esq.,	36
		* <i>Doon</i> , Copper,	22
		* <i>Dooneen</i> , Copper, - report by Pierre J. Foley, Esq., M.E., for Connemara Mining Company,	22
		* <i>Fakeeragh</i> , Copper,	35
		* <i>High Island</i> , Copper,	21
		* <i>Rinvyle District, (Dawrosmore, Cloonlooaun, Cashleen, &c.)</i> , - Iron and Copper, - Estate of Archdeacon Wilberforce, see Dr. Apjohn's Paper, Jour. G.S.D.	9 & 23
GALWAY		* <i>Carrowroe South</i> , Lead,	90
		* <i>Derrynea, (Cashla Bay)</i> , Lead, - Mr. Griffith's Lectures on the Mines of Ireland,	79
		* <i>Docks of, Mundic</i> ,	94
		* <i>Inveran</i> , Lead, - Mr. Griffith's Lectures before R. Dub. Soc., Mines of Ireland,	91
		* <i>Kilroe West</i> , Lead,	92
		* <i>Lenaboy, (Salt Hill)</i> , Lead, - communicated by John L. Worrall, Esq., C. E.,	94
		* <i>Spiddle</i> , Lead,	92
KINVARRA		<i>Caherglassaun</i> , Argentiferous Lead, - worked by Connemara Mining Company,	122
MOYCULLEN		<i>Wormhole, (Gortmore)</i> , Lead,	68
ORANMORE		<i>Rinville West</i> , Lead with Zinc, and Sulphur Ore,	94
OUGHTERARD		* <i>Ballygally</i> , Sulphur Ore, - formerly worked by Mr. Nimmo,	40
	<i>Canrawer Mines</i>	{ * <i>Canrawer West</i> , Lead,	54
		{ <i>Cregg</i> , Lead, - communicated by G. F. O'Flahertie, Esq.,	54
	<i>Claremount Mines</i>	{ * <i>Claremount</i> , Lead,	54
		{ * <i>Glengowla East and West</i> , Lead with Zinc,	54

	{	* <i>Tonweeroe</i> , Lead,	54
	{	* <i>Barratleva</i> , Copper, - property of, and worked by Henry Hodgson, Esq.,	39
	{	* <i>Curraghduff Middle, (Glan)</i> , Copper & Sulphur Ore, - property of W. Downes Griffith, Esq.,	39
	{	* <i>Derroua</i> , Copper, - property of, and worked by Henry Hodgson, Esq.,	39
		* <i>Dooghta</i> , Mundic, - communicated by Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart.,	26
		* <i>Dooros</i> , Copper and Sulphur Ore,	39
		* <i>Drumsnauv, (Doon)</i> , Copper, Manganese, Iron and Lead	39
		* <i>Griggins</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	25
		* <i>Leenaun</i> , Lead and Copper, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	12
	{	<i>Ardvarna</i> , Lead,	54
	{	<i>Lemonfield</i> , Silver and Lead, - worked by G. F. O'Flahertie, Esq.,	54
	{	<i>Portcarron</i> , Lead,	54
ROUNDSTONE		* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Lead,	50
KERRY			
ARDFERT		<i>Vicinity of</i> , Lead,	20 & 21
CASTLEISLAND		<i>Clogher</i> , Silver, Lead and Copper, - worked by Royal Hibernian Mining Co.	30
CASTELMAINE		<i>Annagh, (East)</i> , Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, - discovered in 1789 on the Godfrey Estate,	47
		* <i>Meanus</i> , Lead and Copper, - Resident Director, John Giles, Esq.,	47
CAUSEWAY		* <i>Ballinglanna</i> , Lead,	9
		* <i>Coast West of Cashen River</i> , Lead and Copper, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	9, &c.
		<i>Lixnaw, Vicinity of</i> , Lead,	15 & 16
DUNQUIN		* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Copper,	52
KENMARE		<i>Ardtully, (Cloontoo)</i> , Copper, - worked by Kenmare and West of Ireland Mining Company,	93
	{	<i>Caher West, (Shanagarry)</i> , Argentiferous Lead, and Copper,	93
	{	<i>Killowen</i> , Lead,	93
		Public garden of, Lead, - observed by Rev. Professor Haughton, F.T.C.D.,	93
		<i>West of</i> , Copper,	93, &c.
KILLARNEY		<i>Cahernane</i> , Argentiferous Lead, - Report by M. Raspe in 1761, Mr. Griffith, MSS	66
		<i>Muckross</i> , Copper, Cobalt and Sulphur Ore, - Cobalt discovered by M. Raspe in 1794,	74
		<i>Ross Island</i> , Copper, and Lead with Zinc,	66
SNEEM Carrigrohane Mines	{	* <i>Behaghane</i> , Copper,	106
	{	* <i>Garrough</i> , Copper,	106
		* <i>Staigue</i> , Copper, - Mr. Griffith, MSS., Mines of Ireland,	99
TRALEE		<i>Ballybeggan</i> , Lead and Copper,	29
		<i>Ballymullen</i> , Lead and Copper,	29
		<i>Lissooleen</i> , Silver, Lead and Copper,	30
		<i>Oak Park</i> , Lead, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	29
KILDARE			
CELBRIDGE		<i>Ardclogh</i> , Lead,	15
		<i>Wheatfield Upper (Church Mine)</i> , Lead with Zinc, - Mr. Griffith's Mining Report 1828,	15
EDENDERRY		<i>Freagh</i> , Lead,	3
NEWBRIDGE		* <i>Punchersgrange</i> , Copper, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	17
KILKENNY			
CASTLECOMER		<i>Aghamucky</i> , Clay-ironstone, - Mr. Griffith's Coal Reports 1814,	6
		<i>Coal District</i> , Clay-ironstone, - Estate of Hon. Charles H. Butler C. S.	6, &c.
		<i>Wandesforde</i> ,	
INISTIOGE		* <i>Ballygallon, (East bank of Nore)</i> , Argentiferous Lead, - communicated by Rev. [J.] Jas. Graves,	32
KILMACOW		<i>Dunkitt</i> , Lead, - communicated by Samson Carter, Esq., C.E.,	43
KNOCKTOPHER		<i>Knockadrina, (Flood Hall)</i> , Lead and Silver,	27
		* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Copper,	31
THOMASTOWN		* <i>Grenan</i> , Iron Ore, (Micaceous), - Estate of Right Hon. The Earl of Carrick,	28
KING'S COUNTY			
EDENDERRY		<i>Edenderry (Blundell Mine)</i> , Lead,	12
KINNITTY		* <i>Slieve Bloom Mountains</i> , Lead and Copper,	36, 37, &c.

		LEITRIM	
DRUMKEERAN		<i>Creevelea District</i> , Clay-ironstone,	15, 16, &c.
LURGANBOY		* <i>Gortnaskeagh</i> , Copper, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	11
		* <i>Pollboy</i> , Copper,	11
	<i>Twigspark Mines</i>	{ <i>Barrackpark</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	7
		{ <i>Twigspark</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	7
MOHILL		* <i>Gortinee</i> , Iron,	35
		LIMERICK	
ASKEATON		<i>Ballycanauna</i> , (<i>Ballysteen</i>), Argentiferous Lead and Silver, - Mr.Griffith, MSS.,	11
DOON		<i>Carrigbeg</i> , (<i>Castletown</i>), Lead, - communicated by Professor Apjohn, T.C.D., and R. Hodgson Smyth, of London, Esq., property of Captain Hore,	25
OOOLA		<i>Oolahills</i> , Copper, Argentiferous Lead, and Sulphur Ore, - worked by Oola Silver Lead and Copper Mining Company,	25
NEWCASTLE		<i>Mahoonagh</i> , <i>Vicinity of</i> , Lead,	36
RATHKEALE		<i>Ballydoole</i> , Argentiferous Lead, - communicated by [J.] John L. Worrall, of Limerick, Esq., C.E.,	3
PALLASKENRY		<i>Cloghatrida</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	20
		LONGFORD	
LONGFORD		* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Argentiferous Lead, - Mr.Griffith, MSS.,	14
SCRABBY		* <i>Cleenrah</i> , Iron,	3
		LOUTH	
CLOGHER		* <i>Clogher</i> , Copper, - Gossan on Shore, Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	22
DROGHEDA		* <i>Oldbridge</i> , West of, Lead and Copper,	23 & 24
DUNDALK		* <i>Crumlin</i> , Lead,	7
		* <i>Fairhill</i> , Lead, - communicated by E. Wright, Esq., LL.D., and Hon. Capt. Jocelyn,	7
JONESBOROUGH		* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Antimony,	1
TOGHER		* <i>Salterstown</i> , Lead and Copper, - Mr. Griffith's Mining Report,	16
		MAYO	
BALLYCASTLE		* <i>Belderg More</i> , Copper, - communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., M.A.,	6
		* <i>Geevraun</i> , Copper,	5
BALLYHAUNIS		<i>Ballynastockagh</i> , (<i>Bellaveel</i>), Lead, - Estate of [J.]John Birmingham, Esq.,	103
LOUISBURGH		* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Copper and Sulphur Ore, - communicated by Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart.,	86
NEWPORT		* <i>Achill Island</i> , South Western shore of, <i>Mundic</i> , - communicated by Sir R. O'Donnell, Bart.,	65
	<i>Corraun Mines</i>	{ <i>Clare Island</i> , Sulphur Ore,	85, &c.
		{ <i>Bolinglanna</i> , [<i>Bolinglana</i>](<i>Clew Bay</i>), Copper, Sulphur Ore and Argentiferous Lead,	75
		{ * <i>Srahmore</i> , (<i>Clew Bay</i>), Copper, Sulphur Ore and Argentiferous Lead, - Estate of Sir R. O'Donnell, [Bart.]	65
WESTPORT		* <i>Tawnycrower</i> , (<i>Sheeffry</i>), Argentiferous Lead,	107
		MEATH	
ARDCATH		* <i>Cloghan</i> , Lead, - very ancient, Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	33
ATHBOY		<i>South of</i> , Lead,	29 & 35
SLANE	<i>Beaupark Mines</i>	{ <i>Dollardstown</i> , Copper and Lead, - Mr. Griffith's Mining Report,	26
		{ <i>Painestown</i> , Copper,	26
WALTERSTOWN		<i>Brownstown</i> , Copper, - worked in the year 1800 by Sir [J.]John Dillon, Charles Dillon and Nat. Preston, Esqrs., Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	32
		<i>Cusackstown</i> , Copper,	32
		<i>Kentstown</i> , Copper,	32
		MONAGHAN	
BALLYBAY		* <i>Corbrack</i> , Lead,	19 & 24
		* <i>Cornamucklagh South</i> , Lead	19
		* <i>Dernaglug</i> , [<i>Dernaclug</i>] Lead,	19
		* <i>Derrylusk</i> , Lead,	14
		* <i>Sra</i> , Lead,	24
BELLANODE		<i>Derryleedigan Jackson</i> , Lead with Zinc, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	8
BELLATRAIN		* <i>Corduff</i> , Manganese,	27
CARRICKMACROSS		<i>Knocknacran East</i> , thick beds of Gypsum, - worked by Evelyn John Shirley, Esq.,	31

CASTLEBLAYNEY	* <i>Carrickagarvan</i> , Argentiferous Lead and Sulphate of Barytes,	25
	* <i>Cornalough</i> , Argentiferous Lead and Sulphate of Barytes,	25
	* <i>Dromore</i> , Lead, - communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.,	25
MONAGHAN <i>Clontibret Mines</i>	{ * <i>Annaglogh</i> , Lead, - worked by James Skimming, Esq.,	15
	{ * <i>Annayalla</i> , Lead,	19
	{ * <i>Avalbane</i> , Lead, - communicated by William Conn, Esq.,	14
	{ * <i>Avalreagh</i> , Lead with Zinc,	14
	{ * <i>Carrickaderry</i> , Lead, - formerly worked by Mr. Bearcroft, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	14
	{ * <i>Carrickanure</i> , Lead,	14
	{ * <i>Coolartragh</i> , (<i>Bond</i>), Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Sulphate of Barytes, - worked by William Conn, Esq.,	14
	{ * <i>Cornamucklagh North</i> , Lead, - communicated by William Conn, Esq.,	14
	{ * <i>Croaghan</i> , Lead,	14
	{ * <i>Crossmore</i> , Lead,	14
	{ * <i>Glasdrumman East</i> , Lead,	14
	{ * <i>Kilcrow</i> , Lead with Zinc,	14
	{ * <i>Latnakelly</i> , Lead, - communicated by William Conn, Esq.,	14
	{ * <i>Lemgare</i> , Lead,	14
	{ * <i>Lisdrumgormly</i> , Lead,	15
	{ * <i>Lisglassan</i> , Lead and Antimony,	14
	{ * <i>Tassan</i> , Lead, - discovered and worked by Joseph Backhouse, Esq., see Letter in Mining Journal, by Joseph Holdsworth, Esq.,	14
	{ * <i>Tonagh</i> , [Tonnagh] Lead,	14
	{ * <i>Tullybuck</i> , Lead and Antimony, - formerly worked by Lord Middleton, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	14
	QUEEN'S COUNTY	
MARYBOROUGH	Dysart, Iron, (Hematite), - property of Lord Carew, see Professor Apjohn's analysis,	13 & 18
	ROSCOMMON	
KEADEW	<i>Altagowlan. Lough Allen East side, base of Slieve Anierin, &c., (Arigna District, partly in Leitrim)</i> , Clay-ironstone, - See Mr. Griffith's Coal Reports,	2
	SLIGO	
BALLYSADARE	<i>Abbeystown</i> , Lead and Silver, Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	20
	* <i>Lugawarry</i> , Lead,	20
SLIGO <i>King's Mountain Mines</i>	{ <i>Glencarbury</i> , Copper, Lead and Sulphate of Braytes, - Estate of late Sir Erasmus Smith, [Note: title omitted in 1862 entry]	6 & 9
	{ <i>Tormore</i> , Copper and Lead,	9
	TIPPERARY	
BORRISOLEIGH	* <i>Cooleen</i> , Lead,	33 & 34
CAPPAGHWHITE <i>Hollyford Mines</i>	{ * <i>Clonmurragha</i> , Copper,	45
	{ * <i>Glenough Upper</i> , Copper,	45
	{ * <i>Lackenacreena</i> , Copper,	45
	{ * <i>Reafadda</i> , Copper,	45
DUNKERRIN	* <i>Rathnanaveoge Lower</i> , Copper, - worked perhaps in the Seventeenth Century, Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	17
NEWPORT <i>Lackamore Mines</i>	{ * <i>Lackamore</i> , Copper,	38
	{ * <i>Toorenbrien Upper</i> [Tooreen Brien Upper], Copper,	38
PORTROE	* <i>Corbally</i> , Lead, (<i>Imperial Slate Works, William Headech, Esq., Proprietor</i>),	19
	* <i>Derry Demesne</i> , Copper, - Mr. Griffith, MSS., Mines of Ireland,	19
	* <i>Garrykennedy</i> , Lead,	13
	* <i>Laghtea</i> , Lead,	19
SILVERMINES	* <i>Ballygow[a]n South</i> , (<i>Silvermines</i>), Argentiferous Lead, - worked by General Mining Company for Ireland, - Geo. M'Dowell, Esq., F.T.C.D., Sir [J.]Jas. Murray, &c, Directors,	26
	* <i>Cloonanagh</i> , Sulphur Ore, - Mr.Griffith, MSS.,	26
	* <i>Cooleen</i> , Lead,	26
	* <i>Coolruntha</i> , Copper,	32
	<i>Garryard East</i> , Lead and Copper, both Argentiferous,	26
	* <i>Garryard West</i> , Lead and Copper, both Argentiferous,	26
	* <i>Gorteenadiha</i> , (<i>Gurtnagyne</i>), Lead and Copper, both Argentiferous,	26
	* <i>Gortshaneroe</i> , (<i>Ballynoe</i>), Lead and Copper, both Argentiferous,	26
	* <i>Knockanroe</i> , Lead with Zinc, Copper and Sulphur Ore,	26

		* <i>Shallee Coughlan & White, (East & West)</i> , Lead, silver & Copper, - Report, H. English, Esq.,	26
TIPPERARY		<i>Aherlow Vale</i> , Argentiferous Lead, Copper and Manganese,	74
		TYRONE	
COAL ISLAND		<i>Annagher</i> , Clay-ironstone, - Mr. Griffith's Coal Reports,	47
COOKSTOWN		*Unagh, (Slieve Gallion), Iron,	29
GORTIN		*Crockanboy, Lead,	19 & 27
		*Munterlony Mountains, Antimony, - Estate of George Knox, Esq., - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	12 & 19
		*Teebane West, Lead,	19
POMEROY		*Crannogue, Copper,	45
		WATERFORD	
ANNESTOWN		*Knockane, Copper,	25
		*Woodstown, Copper,	25
BUNMAHON	<i>Knockmahon Mines</i>	{ * <i>Ballydowane</i> , Copper and Argentiferous Lead, - worked by Mining Company of Ireland,	24
		{ * <i>Ballynagigla</i> , Copper,	25
		{ * <i>Ballynarrid</i> , Copper,	24
		{ * <i>Ballynasissala</i> , Copper,	24 & 25
		{ * <i>Kilduane</i> , Copper and Native Copper,	25
		{ * <i>Kilmurrin</i> , Copper,	25
		{ * <i>Knockmahon</i> , Copper, Argentiferous Lead with Zinc and Cobalt, - Cobalt discovered by J. H. Holdsworth, Esq., see Jour. G. S. D.,	25
		{ * <i>Tankardstown</i> , Copper,	25
		{ * <i>Templeyvrick, (Trawnastrella and Trawnamoë)</i> , Copper,	24
		{ * <i>Seafield</i> , Copper,	24
BALLYNAMULT		*Carrigroe, Copper, - communicated by R. W. Townsend, Esq., M.E.,	13
		* <i>Knockatrellane, (Ballymacarbry)</i> , Copper, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	5
CARRICK-ON-SUIR		*Killerguile, Iron, (Micaceous),	7
		*Monminane, Lead,	7
DUNGARVAN		* <i>Drumslig, (Slieve Grian)</i> , Iron, - discovered and worked by Sir Walter Raleigh,	35
STRADBALLY		* <i>Killelton, (Lady's Cove)</i> , Copper,	32
		* <i>Kilminnin</i> , Copper,	24
TRAMORE		*Ballykinsella, Copper,	17
YOUGHAL		*Coast opposite, Lead, - Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	40
		WEXFORD	
CARRICK		* <i>Barrystown</i> , Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, and Iron, worked 65 years ago by Mr. Ogle,	45
ENNISCORTHY		* <i>Aughathlappa</i> , Argentiferous Lead,	19
		*Bree, Mundic,	25
		* <i>Caim</i> , Argentiferous Lead with Zinc, Copper, Iron and Sulphur Ore,	19
		* <i>Killoughrum</i> , Lead,	19
		*Mangan, Lead,	19
RIVERCHAPEL		*Courtown Harbour, Iron,	12
WEXFORD		*Kerloge, Copper, - the ore is Malachite, Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	42
		WICKLOW	
ANNAMOE	<i>Glendalough Mines</i>	{ * <i>Brockagh (Luganure, Glendasan)</i> , Lead, - Mr. Griffith's Mining Report,	17
		{ * <i>Lugduff</i> , Lead, Copper and Iron, - (this group contains Ruplagh, Hero, Hawk Rock, Van Diemen's Lode, &c.),	23
		{ * <i>Seven Churches or Camaderry, (Luganure, Glendasan)</i> , Argentiferous Lead, and Copper with Zinc,	17 & 23
ARKLOW		*Aughrim Lower, Copper,	34
		* <i>Ballinagore</i> , Copper,	39
		* <i>Ballintemple</i> , Lead,	40
		* <i>Ballycoog Upper</i> , Copper and Iron,	39
		*Clonwilliam, Lead, - see Report by War[r]ington W. Smith, Esq., M.A., of Geol. Survey,	40
		* <i>Coolbawn or Coolballintaggart</i> , particles of Gold,	39
		* <i>Goldmines River</i> , particles of Gold and Tin,	40
		* <i>Killacloran</i> , particles of Gold, - communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.,	39
		* <i>Knocknamohill</i> , Copper and Iron,	40
		* <i>Moneyteige Middle and South</i> , Copper, Iron and particles of Gold,	39

BALLINALEA		* <i>Ashford</i> , Copper,	25
		* <i>Ballymacahara</i> , Copper,	25
BALTINGLASS		* <i>Boylelug</i> , (Moatamoy), Lead, - Mr. Griffith's Mining Report,	27
BLESSINGTON		* <i>Cloghleagh</i> , (Glenasplinkeen), Manganese, and Hematitic Iron containing per oxide 84, or metallic iron 59 per cent. Professor Haughton's Analysis.	6
		* <i>Knockatillane</i> , (Glenasplinkeen), Manganese, and Hematitic Iron containing per oxide 84, or metallic iron 59 per cent. Professor Haughton's Analysis.	5
BRAY		* <i>Bray Head</i> , Copper,	8
ENNISKERRY		* <i>Douce Mountain</i> , Lead and Copper,	12, &c.
		* <i>Powerscourt</i> , Lead and Copper, - Mr. Griffith's Mining Report,	7, &c.
HOLLYWOOD		* <i>Glen of</i> , Lead, - See Report by Richard Griffith, Esq., LL.D.,	9
KILTEGAN		* <i>Aghavannagh Mountain</i> , Lead and Copper,	28
RATHDRUM		* <i>Ballinacarrig Lower</i> , Copper,	35
		* <i>Ballinaclash</i> , Lead,	35
		* <i>Ballinagappoge</i> , particles of Gold and Tin,	34
		* <i>Ballycreen</i> , particles of Gold, - See on Geology of [the]East of Ireland, by Mr. Weaver,	34
		* <i>Ballygahan Lower & Upper</i> , (<i>Ovoca</i>), Copper & Sulphur Ore, - worked by Henry Hodgson, Esq.,	35
		* <i>Ballymoneen</i> , Copper, Iron and Sulphur Ore, -Mr. Griffith, MSS.,	35
	{	* <i>Ballymurtagh</i> , (<i>Ovoca</i>), Copper with Zinc, Sulphur Ore, Iron and - Auriferous Gossan, Apjohn,	35
	{	* <i>Kilcashed</i> , Copper and Sulphur Ore, - worked by Wicklow Copper Mine Company,	35
		* <i>Castlehoward</i> , Copper and Sulphur Ore,	35
		* <i>Connary Upper</i> , Copper, Lead with Zinc, Sulphur Ore, Antimony, Arsenic & Auriferous Silver,	35
		* <i>Cronebane</i> , (<i>Ovoca</i>), Copper with Zinc, Sulphur Ore, Auriferous Silver, and Lead,	35
	{	* <i>Ballinafunshoge</i> , Lead with Zinc, - Mr. Griffith's Mining Report,	23
	{	* <i>Ballinagoneen</i> , Lead with Zinc, and Copper, - worked by Sir C. P. Roney, &c.,	22 & 23
	{	* <i>Ballyboy</i> , Lead,	23
	{	* <i>Baravore</i> , Lead with Zinc, and Copper,	23
	{	* <i>Camenabologue</i> , Lead and Copper,	22
	{	* <i>Clonkeen</i> , Lead with Zinc, and Iron,	23
	{	* <i>C[]onavalla</i> , Lead,	22
	{	* <i>Corrasillagh</i> , Lead with Zinc,	23
	{	* <i>Cullentragh Park</i> , Lead,	23
		* <i>Killeagh</i> , (<i>Ovoca</i>), Copper and Sulphur Ore,	35
		* <i>Kilmacoo and Upper</i> , (<i>Ovoca</i>), Copper,	35
		* <i>Knockanode</i> , (<i>Ovoca</i>), Lead and Sulphur Ore, - worked by Captain Laffan, M.P., property of George C. Mahon, Esq., - See Weaver's Geology of [the East]E. of Ireland, Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond.,	35
		* <i>Templelusk</i> , Sulphur Ore, - communicated by Joseph Backhouse, Esq.,	35
		* <i>Tigroney East and West</i> , (<i>Ovoca</i>), Copper and Sulphur Ore, - worked by Messrs. Williams,	35
		* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Copper,	30
REDCROSS		* <i>Templelyon</i> , Iron, Copper and Sulphur Ore, - property of Wentworth Erck, Esq.	36
ROUNDWOOD		* <i>Lough Dan</i> , Lead with Zinc, and Copper,	17
		* <i>Lough Tay</i> , Lead,	12
SHILLELAGH		* <i>Vicinity of</i> , Lead - Report by [Sir]Richard Griffith, [Bart]Esq., LL.D., Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Royal Mines in Ireland, [Commissioner of the General Valuation of Ireland]Chairman of the Board of Public Works, &c., &c.,	43
TINAHELY		* <i>Carrigroe</i> , Lead	38

† When the word Iron occurs alone, Magnetic, Specular or other Ores, (proper), of Iron are those intended; thus distinguishing them from Clay-ironstone, a regular rock formation.

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