

"grey ore" 3 to 5 feet wide, from which much had been removed. P. J. Foley, of Cappagh (*ibid.*), writes that the main lode averages 10 feet wide, and names various shafts. In the Home Office roll R 305, J. Calvert gives a coloured map of the island and a drawing of the north coast, with plans of old works "as reported," and of works at the east end in 1856 and 1857. The ore, he says, yielded 6-12 per cent. copper, but became too difficult to work in such a shaly country. He gives a good section of the inclined lodes at the eastern end, from his own survey, noting their abandonment in November 1857. He was inclined, however, to think that the western lodes offered more promise. On a traced map, showing "the probable directions of the lodes" from his own observations, Calvert shows the Main Lode as running from end to end of the island, and describes it as "a very promising strong gossany lode." Kane (1844, p. 183) writes of a shaft from which 230 tons, yielding in some cases 55 per cent. of copper, were sold at Swansea for £2,800. On deepening this mine to 40 fathoms, the ore was found to die out, and the workers surrendered their lease. The West Cork Mining Company, financed in London, gave a high and fancy price for the mines, and raised only 173 tons of ore, ceasing work before 1844. Min. Stat. record 15 tons as sold in 1857 by private contract. This is the year of Calvert's reports, above cited, and a long lapse then ensues, though the mine is named in Min. Stat. Lists of Mines from 1860 to 1865. In 1889, 1891, 1900 and 1901 the records of output at Horse Island are associated with those of Killeen North (Kilcrohane), 13 miles north-west on the Sheep's Head promontory. The name of the mine is retained in the List of Mines for 1903.

For Horse Island mine in Co. Mayo, see Geevraun. There is also another Horse Island at the mouth of Castle Haven (6" Cork 151 N.W.), opposite to which on the mainland the West Cork Mining Company had a store.

Kilbarry. See Boulysallagh and Crookhaven.

Kilcoe. 1" 199. 6" Cork 140 S.E. This mine, no trace of which, except perhaps "quartz lodes," appears on the MS. map of the Geological Survey, is marked on Griffith's Map (1855) on the east side of an inlet of Roaring Water Bay, 2½ miles S.E. of Ballydehob, lying in Kilcoe townland. In the Mineral Map its site is just south of the "B" of "Ba" printed in colour. Kilcoe is omitted from Griffith's 1855 list, but appears as a worked mine in that of 1861 (p. 141). Holdsworth ("Geology etc. of Ireland," p. 39, 1857) says that the M.C.I. shaft (of 1855? see Ballydehob) was sunk on Kilcoe (*Kilkoe*) lode, on the advice of Mr. Hoskin. He adds that a copper vein 7 to 10 inches thick was found here, after passing through 35 fathoms of quartz. The experience of the Mountain mine at Allihies seems thus to have been repeated