

# Mining History Society of Ireland

Newsletter

No. 1. Spring 1996

## PROGRAMME

( Separate notice of these will be sent to members)

- **May 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>:** Field meet and lecture: *Lead Mining at Ballycorus, Glendalough and the Wicklow Gap Area* with Rob Goodbody and William Dick. Begins at Silver Tassie pub at 3.00.
- **June 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>:** Field meet and Lecture: *An Introduction to the Mines of Antrim* with Kevin O'Hagan.. Begins at Glenariff Forest Car Park at 12.00 on Sat 15<sup>th</sup>.
- **Sept. 8<sup>th</sup> National Heritage Day:** It is anticipated that walks will be held in various parts of the country introducing the public to our mining heritage.
- **October 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>:** Field meet to the Ross Island Bronze Age Mines, Killarney and to the mines of the Kenmare valley with Billy O'Brien.
- **November:** lecture (to be arranged).
- **8<sup>th</sup> February 1997:** AGM.

## A NOTE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Welcome to this the first newsletter of the newly established Mining History Society of Ireland. At the time of the conception of such a Society, in late 1995, several individuals with an established profile in Mining History in Ireland, while very enthusiastic about the concept, equally considered that their interest was that of "a lone voice in the wilderness". I shall spare their blushes(!?) by preserving their anonymity, but they along with others, came together to form an ad hoc committee which steered the nascent Society to its formal inauguration at the IGM on February 10th, 1996. The current membership now stands at about 75 - a remarkable achievement in so short a period of time. If nothing else, none of us need now feel that we are "lone voices in the wilderness"! More seriously, though, I would like to thank all of you for the support and encouragement which you have demonstrated in such a tangible way - by joining the new Society. The committee elected at our IGM comprised the following:

John Morris, Chair	Kevin O'Hagan, Vice-Chair.
Matthew Parkes, Secretary	Martin Critchley, Treasurer.
Des Cowman, Editor	Tom Reilly, member
Eamonn Grennan, member	Nick Coy, member.

We hope that, over the coming months, years and on into the future, your commitment will be amply rewarded and that you will share in and enjoy the growth and development of our Society. There is much to do, as was outlined at the IGM, and it would be tempting to start running before we have learnt to walk. For that reason, we have set a rather modest

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target of actions in our first, establishment year, as outlined above: a programme of field excursions, lectures, a one week field meet and support of at least one publication, currently under discussion with its authors. We hope also to inaugurate a folio of fact sheets for all historic mine sites throughout Ireland, which will serve not just as an archival record in its own right, but perhaps more importantly provide a documentary record to be used to support our efforts to encourage local planning authorities to recognise the conservation worth of mining heritage sites. More of this concept in another newsletter.

Enclosed with this newsletter, you will find a copy of the Society's constitution. This incorporates amendments to the draft version adopted at the IGM. There were six proposed amendments, of which three were adopted:

- to adopt a bilingual name for the Society [reflected in the title and in Article 1];
- to provide for a postal ballot of members for elections to the Committee [Article 17];
- and to empower the Committee to act on behalf of the Society on issues not explicitly stated in the Constitution, but in keeping with its objectives [Article 16].

Incorporation of the latter two amendments into the draft version has been effected by creating a new Article [17], by subdividing draft Article 16 into Articles 16 and 17 and renumbering all subsequent Articles and cross-references therein.

Three motions were defeated:

- to alter the proposed length of service permitted on Committee;
- to delete the indemnity clause [draft Article 37, now 38];
- and to modify the terms Chairman and Vice-Chairman to non-sexist equivalents.

The latter motion was defeated by a single vote and has already produced some dissension. Accordingly, I propose to re-submit this amendment to the next AGM with a very strong recommendation that it be accepted in order to avoid affront to any current or future members. Finally, in redrafting the Constitution to reflect the amendments, I noticed a drafting error in Article 18.4, which should make reference to Article 18.2, instead of Article 18.1 as stated. This error will need to be rectified by a formal amendment at the next AGM.

This is your Society: your input and participation is vital to its development. So please feel free to communicate your thoughts, ideas and concerns to any member of the Committee; come along to the meetings (and encourage new members to do so as well!); and, not least of all, the newsletter is here ready and waiting for your contributions!

Best wishes, John Morris, Chairman.

## EDITORIAL

The main aim of the Newsletter into the future will be to report on meetings and outings as well as to notify members of forthcoming events. Also important will be the "Sources and Queries" which we would anticipate being greatly expanded in future issues. Allied to this will be short items such as the three in this issue dealing with aspects of Irish mining history as well as contemporary facets of abandoned mines.

With this is first Newsletter we publish the list of members up to mid-April 1996. For some members we have established what their mining interests are and we would hope to feature this in further membership lists. A number of members volunteered to involve themselves in an editorial subcommittee. These are -

Ben Dhonau  
Billy O'Brien

Adrian Pierce  
Wally Walsham

Alan Williams

The Newsletter, therefore can be a forum for questions and answers, analysis and comment, sources and summaries. Its pages are open to you, the members of the Mining History Society of Ireland. Simply contact Des Cowman -

"Knockane", Annestown, Co. Waterford. Ph.: 051- 396157.



## ARTICLES

### William Thomas Mulvany, developer of the *Hibernia*, *Shamrock* and *Erin* coal mines in Germany.

William Thomas Mulvany was born in Dublin in 1806 and was employed as an engineer by the Irish Board of works up to 1854 when he resigned following a dispute. He met in Dublin a Michael Corr (originally of Slane) who was involved in coal mining in Germany. Together they interested themselves in a coal field near Gelsenkirchen (east of Düsseldorf) and along with another Dubliner, James Perry they bought it in 1854. They then sought further capital in Ireland to develop these deposits and interested the cotton miller Joseph Malcomson of Portlaw, county Waterford.

The new company was formally set up in March 1856 although work had already commence on St. Patrick's day 1855. It comprised 128 shares, fifty six of which were held by three of the Malcomson family, forty by the Perry family while Mulvany and Corr had sixteen each. The new operation was proudly christened Hibernia! Meanwhile the opportunity had come up to buy another series of mines near Herne about eight kilometres to the east and the same group plus one Cussack P. Roney set up a separate company to run these. They named the area Shamrock!

The guiding spirit behind the development of these German mines was Mulvany. While none of his work in Ireland was likely to have given him experience of coal mining, he seemed to have known how to employ the best expertise available. He engaged the engineer William Coulson from Durham along with miners from there to solve the problems of water as the new shafts were sunk. They used cast iron tubes as linings, piloting this type of development in other German mines. These mines were highly successful and by the mid-1860s were producing between them well over 300,000 tons of coal per year.

This success lead to Mulvany interesting himself in another group of coal mines as well as further east, just outside Dortmund in 1865. He set up a new company to work them with and Roney plus Ebenezer Pike of Cork as shareholders. This time he took on a number

of German shareholders as well: nevertheless the mines were firmly named "Erin"! Immediately they bought two other German coal mines plus a smelter nearby. They then set up a separate company to run the mining and smelting of the entire area. This was, however, called the Prussian Mining and Iron Company but Mulvany was its chairman. Its reports were published both in German and English.

All three companies remained under Irish influence up to the mid 1870s. Hibernia and Shamrock were sold to German investors at that stage and the Prussian company collapsed during a crisis in 1877. The first two mines remained in operation up to 1925 and 1967 respectively while the Erin mine continued with that name up to 1983. Mulvany himself died in Düsseldorf in 1885. His local importance is reflected in the fact that streets in four town of the area are named after him. He is remembered not alone for the coal mines but because he piloted and promoted a range of local business developments.

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The above summary probably fails to do justice to William Thomas Mulvany. However there is still some research to be done into some aspects of his work and writing pending the availability of sources. I would, for instance be grateful if readers know the whereabouts of any of the English/German reports of the Prussian Mining and Iron Company (Preussische Bergwerks- und Hütten-Aktiengesellschaft) between 1866 and '77. Mulvany himself apparently contributed to a collection *On Mining Machinery* edited by (?) Davey or Dawey, published London 1882 which does not, however, appear on the indexes of any of the major depositories. Perhaps some readers might have come across it! I would be very grateful to hear of these or of rare reports or manuscript material relating to any aspect of W.T. Mulvany's life. Do let the editor know, or write to me -

Olaf Schmidt

Augustastrasse 22D-44628, Herne, Germany

## Restoring the Old Glengowla East Lead Mine, Oughterard, Co. Galway

On lands at Glengowla owned by a Mr. O'Flaherty, 3 miles from Oughterard town, south of the main Galway to Clifden road, farming activities uncovered 'tumblers' in the surface soil. These were extracted by O'Flaherty, the landowner, and were reported by him as 'fine examples'. Consequently in 1851, following further excavation, a new lode was discovered in the metamorphic rock.

The site was then leased to Hodgeson of Curraveigh who appointed a Captain Tracy as mine manager. He was responsible for the first full scale survey of the mine. This shows four main shafts, namely Pauls Shaft - 40' deep, Gangway Shaft - 45' deep, Whim Shaft - 76' deep and Engine Shaft - 56' deep. The stoped area of the mine was noted as being about one hundred and sixty square fathoms. The gangue of the lode was mostly calcite containing galenite, pyrite and barite and also some sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Associated with these are some fine examples of octohedron crystals of green fluorite and of quartz. Samples of these were presented to the Natural History Museum in London, the National Museum in Dublin and in University College, Galway.

The galenite at the mine contained up to 80% lead. Reportedly 392 tonnes were sold over the fifteen years of the operation from 1851 and approximately 1000 ounces of silver. However, the mineral statistics show only 110 tons of ore extracted in 1851-'52 and the mine is noted as "suspended" in 1865 while in the possession of O'Flaherty. Local belief is that this closure was due to a dispute and

litigation. An attempt was then apparently made to reopen the mine in the mid-1870s under the Galway Mining company, the names Gibb and Floyd being associated with this venture. A further attempt was made in 1907 at which time it was called Hodgeson's Mine. There is no record of ore production from either of these revivals.

Much of what remains at the mine belongs to the mid-1850s. Power was supplied by water from Lough Atecaun, 1.5 miles away through a water-course providing a twenty foot fall to drive an eighteen foot diameter water wheel. A two-horse whim with one inch chain and buckets was used to raise the ore. The site also contained a blacksmith's workshop, powder magazine house, dressing floor, mine shop, purser's office and the agent's cottage. The ore was carted to Galway and exported to England.

At present the agent's cottage has been restored along with repairs to the powder house and blacksmith's workshop. The shafts of the mine have been pumped out of water and cleared of debris. In 1992 a full scale survey was carried out by the Cambourn School of Mining from Cornwall. At present the collars of the mine shafts are being reconstructed to a safe condition. Work will, it is hoped, continue until the mine is fully restored at some stage.

Members of the Mining History Society are welcomed to Glengowla by prior arrangement.

## Mines and their use by bats.

Mines, along with other subterranean structures, provide bats with the protected and stable conditions they seek during hibernation. Of the seven species of bat in Ireland, five are known to hibernate in underground sites. Although there have been few records of bats using mines, this has more to do with the fact that few mines have been carefully surveyed for bats, rather than a reflection of the lack of use by bats. Recent records of bats in Galway mines (February 1994) include 6 lesser horseshoe bats found in Carrowgarraiff Mine, near Maum, and 1 Natterer's bat and 27 lesser horseshoe bats found in Silvermines, near Kinvarra. Four species of bat (Natterer's, Daubenton's, pipistrelle & Leisler's) were recorded in the vicinity of the Avoca Mines during the period September-November 1995.

These bats were recorded outside the mine using a bat detector (an instrument that transforms ultrasonic bat signals to audible clicks).

It is probable that all of the main areas of old mine workings in Ireland contain bats, albeit in small numbers, but as most bats hibernate in small cracks and crevices, it can be difficult to determine if they are present or not. The one exception is lesser horseshoe which is easily spotted as it hangs free from the surface of a roof or wall. However, the lesser horseshoe is confined to the west of Ireland.

Although bats can tolerate a degree of disturbance during hibernation, excessive disturbance will cause bats to abandon a site, for example, if mining



recommences at an old site or the site is opened to visitors. Safety considerations and concern over legal liability may cause local authorities or landowners to seal disused shafts or block adits, thus preventing access by bats or even trapping bats. Even quite subtle changes to the topography of a site can have far reaching effects on its suitability for bats, mainly by altering the air-flow through the system and hence the temperature.

However, some changes, if carefully planned, can benefit bats. Dangerous sites can be secured by fitting a grille which will prevent human access but permit access to bats. The extent of the grille will depend on the nature of the site and the air flow desirable. Even if a site not known to be used by

bats is to be grilled, gated or sealed, adequate access for bats should be incorporated wherever possible. If a site is of historical importance, and it is also used by bats, it should be possible to schedule visits outside the hibernation period of the bats or to ensure that visitors take precautions to minimise disturbance to the bats during the course of their visit. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (51 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2. Tel: 01-6613111) should be notified if work is planned that may disturb bats; additional information and advice on bats in underground sites is available from Dr. Kate McAney, The Vincent Wildlife Trust, Donaghpatrick, Headford, Co. Galway. Tel/Fax: 093-35304.

## Notes on Cornish Engine Houses in Ireland

### 1. Ulster and Leinster

The list below is collated from manuscript notes sent to the editor by Kenneth Brown, 15 Coombe Pk., Camborne, Cornwall TR14 0JG. Any updating or comment can be sent to Mr. Brown or the editor.

The main source for these two provinces is inspection of the surviving remains with other sources identified in the commentary. The main one is the formidable records extant for Harveys of Hayle from whom most Cornish engines and equipment were bought in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, as their extensive records are unindexed, one needs to know the date at which particular engines were bought to know if they were supplied by them. Perhaps readers might have information from other sources about the dates of mine machinery to see if they can be traced through this source.

Of course not all the engines in Ireland were Cornish, particularly in the collieries. Thus the

engines mentioned passim in Thoms Directories of the 1840s and '50s at Castlecomer coalfield in Kilkenny/Carlow and at Drumglass, Co. Tyrone could have originated in the midlands of England. Likewise no provenance is given for the machinery in use at Ballycorus lead mine and smelter at Ballycorus County Dublin, nor for the two engines reported in Thom at Caime in Wexford (e.g. 1847, p. 136). And some significant mines, such as Luganure in Wicklow, had sufficient water power not to require steam.

This then is a very provisional listing of known Cornish engines in two provinces. None are known from Connaught and the origins of the steam power used at the colliery in Arigna, county Leitrim, appears to go unrecorded. However Munster more than compensates and over two thirds of the Cornish engines employed in Ireland were sited there. These will be listed in the next issue in similar format to those below.

#### Armagh

Creggan (near Crossmaglen) For sale in *Mining Journal* 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept. 1871 -

36" pumping engine, 8' stroke and two 8 ton boilers.

16" longitudinal rotary condensing engine, 5' stroke and two 5 ton boilers.

14" longitudinal rotary condensing engine, 5' stroke and 6 ton boiler with winding and pumping gear. Also other bits and pieces.

Derrynoos (Keady) -

30" pumping engine, 8' stroke and 9 ton boiler (designed by W. West) bought March 1837. Offered for sale in *West Briton* 19<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1841.

36" engine with horizontal winding mechanism plus pumping and crushing equipment (For sale in *Mining Journal* 5th Feb 1870 and 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept. 1871)

#### Monaghan -

Coolartra and Bond - 48" second-hand engine bought Manchester in the 1860s (not Cornish?)

#### Wexford

Barristown - surviving house and stack f or 26" engine.

#### Wicklow

Ballymoneen - surviving house for pumping engine (uninspected)

Ballymurtagh - records of following supplied by Harveys of Hale:

- 20" whim engine, 22<sup>nd</sup> Aug. 1836
- 50" pumping engine, boiler and pitwork, 25<sup>th</sup> March 1841
- surviving on site
- 2 houses and stacks of rotative engines with base of a third.
- base of stack of 50" pumping engine.
- stack of haulage engine

Connoree - surviving stack of possible 18" whim

Cronebane - surviving house and stack of rotative engine

Glendalough - surviving remains of wheelpits and crusher (no steam?)

Tigroney - surviving house for 60" pump engine with stack. Engine built in Perran Foundry about 1860 and sold back to Cornwall in 1881.

## SOURCES AND QUERIES.

*The main aim of this section is to provide sources of information on Irish mining history. This is also a slot for those annoying odds and ends of research where a lead that seems to be going somewhere just fizzles out leaving the suspicion that somewhere out there is a source of new information. If you have such queries to put to members for the autumn issue or knowledge of new sources, please send to editor before the end of August.*

### 1. THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND : MINE RECORDS DATABASE. (from Gerry Stanley)

Provision of earth science information is one of the key elements of the mission statement of the Geological Survey of Ireland. Amongst its many databases, the *Mine Records*, managed by the Minerals Section, embraces physical records of mine abandonment plans, sections etc, most of which date from the 19th and 20th Centuries. These archival records relate to mine sites throughout the Republic of Ireland, although records are not necessarily available for all sites. The records may contain some or all of the following types of information for any given site:

- Plan map of the deposit
- Cross sections of the deposit
- Plans and drawings of surface facilities
- Photographs
- Drill logs
- Assay information
- Mine abandonment plans
- Reports
- Historical articles
- Annotated maps prepared by the Geological Survey.

The information is organised on a Mine Site basis within the 26 Counties of the Republic and is documented in a summary catalogue. At present this catalogue lists all the information in the databank - both confidential and non-confidential. The confidential material relates to Mines currently operating or about to become operational; recent mine development proposals; and correspondence between the Department of Transport, Energy and Communications (or its various predecessor's) and private developers/companies.

All non-confidential material is available for consultation, by appointment. Any interested non-commercial party can have free access to the databank. Persons may make their own notes, trace or have items copied. There are standing charges for copying as follows: A4 - 15p; A3 - 25p; A2 - £2.50; A1 - £4.00; AO - £5.00

As can be appreciated much of the data dates from the last century and some of it is in a delicate state. Some of the more delicate items cannot be photocopied. The Geological Survey is investigating means whereby it will be able to preserve these documents and make them more accessible to interested parties.



The databank is one of the principal sources of information on our Mining Heritage and should be accessed by any persons with an interest in researching this important aspect of our country's development. We hope to see you using this databank in the near future.

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The next two items are from Peter Claughton, Blaenpant Morfil, Rosebush, Clynderwen, Pembrokeshire, Dyfed, SA66 7RE, Tel./Fax (01437) 532578.

## 2. SILVERMINES PRODUCTION 1838.

The following reference appeared in the Mining Journal of 10<sup>th</sup> February, 1838 ( p. 46) quoting as source documents in the Record Tower of Dublin Castle. It refers to lead and silver production from Silvermines in 1638, apparently (although the date of the signature suggests it was in 1637). Has anybody come across such returns from the mines royal in Ireland in the National Archives? If so, please contact the editor or myself, Peter Claughton.

	Ton	Cwt	Qr	Lb
Lead made from Christmas 1637 to Christmas 1638	257	4	0	12
- whereof cometh to the Crown	42	17	1	
Silver made from Christmas 1637 to Christmas 1638	1500 oz. and 2 gr.			
- whereof cometh to the crown	150 oz.			
(signed) 7 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 1638	Richard Batton George Carter			

## 3. BEVIS BULMER AND THE IRISH MINES

Throughout the late 16th and the early part of the 17th centuries Bevis Bulmer, a mining adventurer of some skill, was involved in the working of a number of mines in England and Scotland. These ranged from the gold workings of Cromford Moor, near Wanlockhead, to the silver-lead mines of the Bowland Forest, in Lancashire, lead on Mendip, and silver-lead at Combe Martin and Treworthie, in south-west England. Sometimes he was working on his own account and at other times as manager for the lessees, as was the case at Combe Martin.

It was whilst at Combe Martin in 1587-91 that Bulmer smelted ores brought over from Clomines, in Co. Wexford.<sup>1</sup> Whether this was freshly worked ore or the residues from earlier workings in 1551-'52 or possibly 1563, is unclear.<sup>2</sup> Certainly the former had experienced difficulty in smelting and refining the Clomines ores and there may have been ore left untreated which could now be dealt with successfully using the new (ore hearth) technology apparently employed by Bulmer.

If anybody has come across any further references to Beavis Bulmer, particularly in relation to a possible involvement on behalf of the crown in Silvermines Co. Tippereary c. 1610, please contact me or Les Tyson, Flat 2C, Hillcrest, Woodville Road, Altringham, Cheshire..

1. Referred to in *The discoverie and historie of the gold mines in Scotland*, ms 1619 by Stephen Atkinson, published by the Bannatyne Club 1825.

2. . see Cowman, D., "The German Mining Operation at Bannow Bay 1551-'52", in *Journal of the Wexford Historical Society*, No. 11, 1986-'87, p. 67-82.

## 3. IRISH GOLD EXHIBITION IN FINLAND

Mr. Ron Callender (36 Broadlake, Willaston, South Wirral, Cheshire LG4 2XB) writes to say that he is involved in a project "to produce an exposition on the gold of Ireland for display in the International Pavilion of Golden World in Finnish Lapland". He states that what he now needs is "further input in the way of historical material, newspaper cuttings, local colour, archival illustrations, for example". So -?

### 3. MINING REPORTS SHARE CERTIFICATES AND ACCOUNTS

Alan Williams (4 Tarlscough Lane, Burscough, Ormskirk, Lancs., L40 0RJ) has come across the following sources for Irish mining in the indexes of U.K. record offices, which he is sure is just the tip of an iceberg of information:

#### **PRO Kew Company Records (BT31/-)**

- -/247/810: Berehaven and Tracton Mineral company Ltd. 1857, names seven shareholders, and five directors with note Aug. 1858 renaming the company the Tracton Silver lead Mining co. Ltd.. the formal dissolution of the company is given as 1882. [NOTE: The parish of Tacton is on the western side of Cork harbour. In Ringabella townland there are some very interesting levels.].
- -/3325/19724 Berehaven Mining Company Ltd. 1884, includes lists of shareholders.

#### **PRO Chancery Lane Chancery Masters Exhibits (C114/-)**

- -/120: West Cork Mining Company, Accounts, wages and correspondence 1834-'6.
- -/149 West Cork Mining Company, Papers and correspondence 1834-'7

#### **NLW, Aberystwyth. Druid Inn Mss (page numbers from calendar/catalogue - items not inspected)**

- p.13. (?) Irish mine, Report 1842.  
Castletown Copper Mining Company, Prospectus and Report 1856.
- p.15 Irish Consols Mining Company (Spanish Cove & Colleras, Co, Cork) two Reports 1853.
- p. 22 Various reports and correspondence c. 1842 including on search for minerals, Renville mine and correspondence of Sir James Murray, Chairman of the General Mining Company of Ireland (Silvermines)

.....  
Bernard R. Moore (Dolwar House, Dolybont, Borth Cardiganshire SY24 5LX, Tel./Fax +1970 871795) has three Irish mining shares for sale -

- Connemara Mining Company, 1852 (£48);
- Tassan Mining Company, Monaghan 1857 (£40);
- West Cork Mining Company 1836 (vellum £100).

### EDITORIAL NOTE

The Mining History Society of Ireland would be anxious to log any other Irish mining shares in private ownership, or even more significant, reports to shareholders, accounts, correspondence etc.. Please let editor or any of the officers know. Some items have already been acquired by our society and these will be listed in the next issue. Likewise, as Alan Williams points out, there may be a great deal more in county record offices in the U.K.. Perhaps some of our members there might look in the indexes of their local depositories and let us know whether or not they found anything.

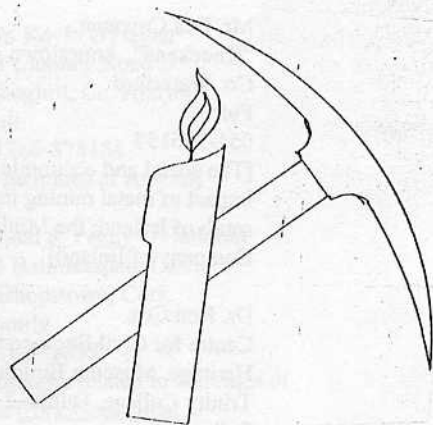
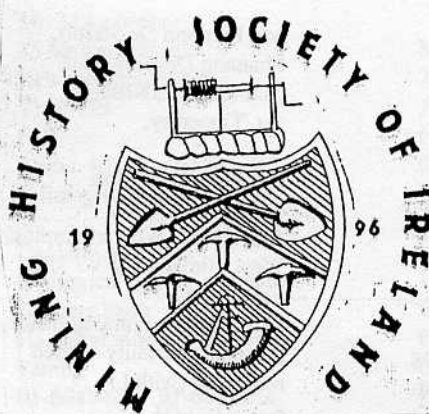
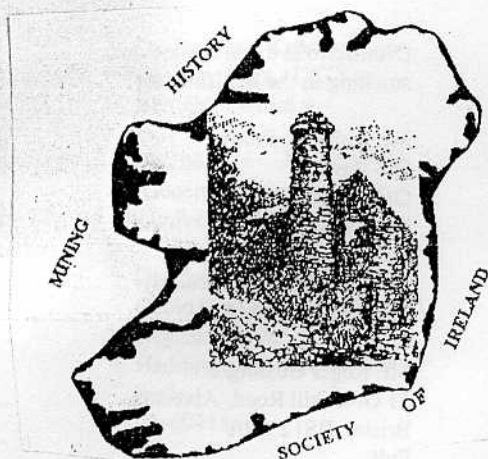
It is hoped that in the next issue there will be a listing of all publications over the past forty years relevant to Irish mining history. Also active consideration is being given to producing as a booklet a compilation of the *Mineral Statistics* for Ireland. This would effectively list all Irish mines of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the periods during which each was worked and its production.

### Logo Competition

As announced at the IGM, the committee are open to any ideas on a logo for the society. Four ideas are put forward below. Number one is by Kevin O'Hagan and is self explanatory. The second is Nick Coy's. The centrepiece is based on the "Cronebane Tokens" issued by the **Associated Mining Company of Ireland**. They operated mainly in east Avoca between 1787 and 1811. Their value was one half penny and though there were a number of variants this shows a windlass, two miners shovels, three picks and a powder horn for carrying explosives.

The third is from Michael O'Hanranhan of the Cork Geological Association, based on the most elemental idea of pre 19<sup>th</sup> century mining - light to see what they were doing and something to smash the ore. The title of the society would be circumscribed around this.





## MEMBERSHIP

This is the list of members up to mid-April 1996, with addresses and contact numbers as well as their type of membership (institutional; family; full, student).. Some responded to the request to send the editor a statement of their mining interests and these are recorded in square brackets after their names and addresses. It is hoped that into the future a fuller range of interests can be published to allow for sharing of ideas and sources. Where two numbers are given second is assumed to be FAX

Allihies Parish Co-operative  
Society, Allihies, Beara,  
Co. Cork  
Institutional  
027-73218      027-73080

Arigna Community  
Development Company  
Arigna  
Carrick-on-Shannon  
Co. Roscommon  
Institution  
078-46185  
[Development of a coal-mining  
museum in Arigna]

Mr. Nigel Barnes  
Ard Mhoin  
Ballyogan, Barefield  
Ennis, Co. Clare  
Full      065-27448  
Nigel Barnes, continued  
[Mining engineering and the  
heritage of Cornish miners  
abroad; mining term/idioms]

Mr. John Barnett  
Parkview House,  
Beech Hill, Clonskeagh,  
Dublin 4  
Full  
01-2694077      01-2694424

Mr. D. Borthwick  
38 Salcombe Gardens,  
Low Fell, Gateshead,

Tyne and Wear, NE9 6XZ  
Full  
0191-265-0411 ext 3201/2221  
0191-482-2873

Mr. Nigel Burns  
72 Winchester Road  
Brislington  
Bristol, BS4 3NH  
Full  
[Mining machinery ; industrial  
archaeology; underground  
exploration; photography  
above and below ground]

Dr. Roger Burt  
Dept. Economic History,  
Amory Building,  
Univ. of Exeter, Devon  
Full  
01392-263291  
01392-263205  
R.Burt@ex.ac.uk  
<http://www.ex.ac.uk/~RBurt>

Mr. Norman Campion  
1 Killgobbin Road,  
Sandyford, Dublin 18  
Full  
01-2955632 /01-2952959  
[General]

Mr. S. Chester  
234 Wollaton Road  
Nottingham      NG8 1HA

Full  
0115-9281788

Mr. Peter Claughton  
Blaenpant Morfil,  
Rosebush, Clynderwen  
Dyfed, SA66 7RE  
Full  
01437-532578

Coalisland Heritage Trust  
Cornmill Heritage Centre,  
Lineside, Coalisland,  
Co. Tyrone.  
Institution  
01868-748532  
01868-748695

Dr. John Colthurst  
Blackhall, Clane,  
Co. Kildare.  
Full  
045-868868 /045-868934  
[Methods of locating and  
mining copper lead and zinc,  
especially in sedimentary  
sequences; particular interest in  
copper and barite mines in  
west Cork]

Mr Eric Cole Cotterill  
9 Buckingham Road,  
Poynton, Cheshire, SK12 1NH  
Full  
01625-877998

Mr. Des Cowman  
 "Knockane", Annewstown,  
 Co. Waterford  
 Full  
 051-396157  
 [The social and economic  
 impact of metal mining in the  
 south of Ireland; the Mining  
 Company of Ireland]

Dr. Ron Cox  
 Centre for Civil Engineering  
 Heritage, Museum Building,  
 Trinity College, Dublin 2  
 Full  
 01-6082544 /01-6773072  
 rcox@tcd.ie

Mr. Nick Coy  
 16 Lakeside Park,  
 Naas, Co. Kildare  
 Full  
 045-866400 /045-431310  
 [The Avoca mining belt from  
 Ballard to Croghan Kinsella;  
 Cornish beam engine houses]

Dr. Martin F. Critchley  
 26 Woodcliff Heights,  
 Howth, Co. Dublin.  
 Family  
 01-6766266  
 01-8392401  
 01-6619785  
 mcritchley@era.ie

Mr. Pat Cronin  
 28 Lilymead Avenue,  
 Knowle,  
 Bristol, BS4 2BX  
 Full  
 0117-971-5190  
 0117-971-5190  
 [Across the spectrum]

Mr. John Davies  
 45 Stoneleigh Road,  
 Handsworth,  
 Birmingham, B20 3AP.  
 Full  
 0121-686-2609  
 [Underground exploration]

Ms. Ruth Delany  
 Stone Cottage,  
 Claremount Road,  
 Full  
 [Industrial archaeology and  
 heritage]

Mr. Eamonn De Stafort,  
 Shannon Development,  
 Connolly St., Nenagh,  
 Co. Tipperary.

Mr. Peter Eggleston  
 4 Bushfield Road,  
 Albrighton, Wolverhampton,  
 West Midlands, WV7 3PD  
 Full  
 [All aspects of mining history:  
 personal speciality - video  
 recording (with I.A.  
 Recordings)]

Ms. Loreto Farrell  
 Geological Survey of Ireland,  
 Beggars Bush,  
 Haddington Road, Dublin 4.  
 Full  
 01-6707444  
 [Old mine plans; histories of  
 specific mines, their closure  
 status, conditions of tip heads,  
 tailings, etc..]

Mr. Pat Frost  
 19 Abbots Way,  
 Monkmoor, Shrewsbury  
 Shropshire, SY2 5QR  
 Full

Mr & Mrs P & P Geoghegan  
 Old Bridge Farm,  
 Oughterard, Co. Galway  
 Family  
 091-82360  
 [See article on Old Glengowla  
 East Lead Mine]

Mr. Keith Geoghegan  
 Old Bridge Farm,  
 Oughterard, Co. Galway  
 Full  
 091-82360  
 [Lead mining in Connemara]

Glens of Antrim Historical  
 Society,  
 Greenvalley,  
 82 Tromra Road, Gruig,  
 Cushendall, BT44 0ST  
 Co. Antrim.  
 Institution  
 012667-71343

Mr. Michael Currer Gill  
 38 Main Street,  
 Sutton in Craven,  
 Keighley,  
 Yorks, BD20 7HD  
 Full  
 01535-635388

[Non-ferrous metal mining and  
 smelting in the British Isles]

Mr. Rob Goodbody  
 Old Bawn,  
 Old Connaught,  
 Bray, Co. Dublin  
 Full  
 [Dublin mines, particularly  
 Ballycorus smelter].

Mr. Roger Gosling  
 51 Greenhill Road, Alveston  
 Bristol, BS12 2NA  
 Full  
 0117-979-6315  
 01454-883607  
 [General mining history with  
 particular interest in slate  
 mines]

Dr David Green  
 20 Hawkshaw Close,  
 Locking Stumps,  
 Warrington, Cheshire,  
 Full  
 01925-817273  
 david.green@man.ac.uk

Mr. Eamonn Grennan  
 Faughts, Dunally,  
 Co. Sligo.  
 Full  
 071-46414

Mr. John Hamilton  
 Clover Hill,  
 Killorglin, Co. Kerry  
 Full  
 [General but particular interest  
 in Avoca and in iron extraction  
 in the Caragh Lake district of  
 Killorglin, Co. Kerry].

Mr. John Higgins  
 Kabul House, Ferrybank  
 Arklow, Co. Wicklow.  
 Family  
 [Cornish connections; the  
 explosive industry; mining  
 lamps]

Mr. C.R. Johnson  
 Aillwee Cave Co. Ltd.,  
 Ballyvaughan (via Galway)  
 Co. Clare  
 Full  
 065-77036 065-77107

Mr. Gareth Jones  
 Conodate, Parkview House,  
 Beech Hill, Clonskeagh,  
 Dublin 4 Full  
 01-2698464 /01-2601635



Dr. Padhraig Kennan  
Geology Dept., UCD  
Belfield, Dublin 4  
Full  
01-7062326 /01-2837733  
[General, arising from work as  
a university teacher].

Dr. Conor MacDermot  
Geological Survey of Ireland,  
Beggars Bush,  
Haddington Road, Dublin 4  
Full  
01-6041468

Mr. Kevin McGurk  
Gortlum, Brittas  
Co. Dublin  
Full  
01-4582224  
[General mining and  
quarrying; site preservation].

Dr Glenn Millar  
50 Shrewsbury, Ballsbridge  
Dublin 4  
Full  
01-2837792

Dr. Norman Moles  
Dept. of Geology  
Queen's University of Belfast  
Belfast, BT7 1NN  
Full  
01232-245133  
01232-321280  
N.Moles@queens-belfast.ac.uk  
[Research interest in  
mineralogy, ore deposit  
geology and environmental  
geochemistry. Interest in  
abandoned mines include  
metal dispersion pathways in  
soil and stream sediments].

Mr. Nigel Monaghan  
National Museum of Ireland  
7-9 Merrion Row, Dublin 2  
Full  
01-6777444 /01-6622674  
[Irish and foreign mineral  
collections; history of Irish  
mineral collecting; public  
exhibition of mineralogy;  
mining history].

Mr. and Mrs. Dermot Mooney,  
24 Ailesbury Grove,  
Dundrum, Dublin 16  
Family  
01-2986030  
[Ore production from Irish  
mines; mining equipment]

Mr. Mike Moore  
35 Masons Place,  
Newport, Shropshire  
TF10 7JS  
Full  
01952-40515 01785-27727  
[Mining literature]

Dr. John Morris  
Geological Survey of Ireland,  
Beggars Bush  
Haddington Road, Dublin 4  
Family  
01-6041473 01-6681782  
[The lead, antimony and iron  
mines of Monaghan, Cavan  
and Armagh]

Mr. John Harold Morris  
21 Morfa Lane, Porthmadog  
Gwynedd, LL49 9PF  
Full  
01766-512903

Dr. Stephen Moreton  
85 Hamnett Court,  
Birchwood, Warrington,  
Cheshire, WA3 7PN  
Full  
01925-852513  
[Mineralogy; mines at Sheeffry  
(Mayo), Muckcross (Kerry),  
Sheshdonnell (Clare) and  
Tynagh]

Mr. A.S. Mousdale  
15 Warren Drive,  
Appleton, Warrington  
Cheshire, WA4 5BN  
Full  
[Extraction of metal ores;  
application of water power to  
mining; mines in the Burren;  
iron mining and smelting at  
Muckcross].

Mr. Donal Mullane  
15 Hamlet Close  
Bremore, Balbriggan,  
Co. Dublin  
Full  
01-7057211 /01-8414934

Dr. William O'Brien  
Dept. of Archaeology,  
University College Galway,  
Galway  
Full  
091-524411 ext 2303  
091-525700  
[Ancient mining]

Mr. Kevin O'Hagan  
28 Clooney Road  
Ahoghill, Co. Antrim  
Full  
01266-878184  
[The mines of Antrim]

Donal & Peggy O'Halloran  
13 Ballineaspig Lawn,  
Bishopstown, Cork.  
Family  
021-542857  
[Interests related to activities of  
the Cork Geological  
Association; ore concentrations  
and smelting methods].

Mr. Tony Oldham  
Rhychydwr, Crymch,  
Dyfed, SA41 3RB  
Family  
01239-831371  
[Literature on Irish mines;  
caves of county Cork]

Ms. Bernadette O'Regan  
The Haven, Nicker,  
Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick  
Student 061-384607

Dr. Matthew Parkes  
Geological Survey of Ireland  
Beggars Bush  
Haddington Road, Dublin 4  
Full  
01-6041438 /01-6681782  
[Geology and underground  
exploration, speleological  
connections]

Dr. John Parnell  
Geology Department  
Queen's University  
Belfast, BT7 1NN  
Full  
1232-335148  
1232-321280  
J.Parnell@qub.ac.uk

Mr. Adrian Pearce  
72 Hopkins Heath  
Shawburch  
Telford, Shropshire  
Full  
01952-405369  
01952-294426

Dr. Michael Philcox  
The Nettle Patch  
Red Bog, Blessington  
Co. Wicklow  
Full 045-865535

Dr Colin Porter  
ERA-Maptec  
5 South Leinster Street  
Dublin 2  
Full  
01-6766266 01=6619785

Dr. John & Susan Pyne  
16 Glendown Lawn  
Templeogue  
Dublin 6  
Family  
01-6041423 01-4562301  
01-6609627

Dr. Tom Reilly  
Toe Head  
Castletownsend  
Co. Cork FULL

Mr. Philip Saundry  
5 Tremena Gardens  
St. Austell  
Cornwall, PL25 5QH  
Full 01726-63420

Shropshire Caving & Mining  
Club c/o Kevin Lake  
22 Chapmans Close Aqueduct  
Telford, Shropshire, TF3 1ED  
Institution

Mr. David Smith  
38 Long Park  
Chesham Bois, Amersham  
Bucks, HP6 5LA  
Full 01494-728448  
[30 year career in exploration  
geology; long-time interest in  
Industrial Archaeology and in  
conservation generally]

Mr. Nick Southwick,  
17 Winchester Road  
Perry Barr  
Birmingham, B20 3AL  
0121-356-1332  
[Geology; underground  
exploration; recording of  
surface structures; preservation  
of artefacts]  
Full  
0121-544-3390

Mr. Eamonn De Stafort  
Shannon Development  
Connolly Street  
Nenagh, Co. Tipperary  
Full  
067-32100 067-33418

Gerard Stanley  
Geological Survey of Ireland  
Beggars Bush  
Haddington Road, Dublin 4  
Full  
01-6041425 01-6041782

Mr. Roy Starkey  
15 Warwick Avenue  
Bromsgrove  
Worcs, B60 2AH  
Full 01527-874101  
[Mineralogy; geology;  
underground exploration;  
documentary research]

Mr. Alan Thomas  
Vale Cottage  
Woodenbridge, Arklow  
Co. Wicklow  
Full  
042-35419  
[Avoca mines; Cornishmen in  
Irish mines]

Mr. Edwin Thorpe  
22 Castle Court  
Wem, Salop SY4 5JS  
Full 01939-234827

Dr. Daniel Tietzsch-Tyler  
55 The Rise  
Mount Merrion  
Blackrock, Co. Dublin  
Full  
01-2881237  
[General; geotourism potential]

Mr. B. Tracey,  
Wicklow County Manager  
County Building, Wicklow  
Institution  
0404-67324 0404-67792

Ms. Violet Turnbull  
"Marsala"  
Dundanion Road  
Beaumont Park, Cork  
Full 021-292959

Mr. Richard Walshaw  
Geology Dept.  
University College Dublin,  
Belfield, Dublin 4  
Student 01-7062149

Mr. R. Alan Williams  
Roselyn, 4 Tarlscough Lane  
Burscough, Ormskirk  
Lancs, L40  
Full 01704-892556  
[General metal mining,  
especially in south-west  
Ireland; prehistoric mining]

Mr. Richard Wilson  
2 Ardmore Crescent  
Artane, Dublin 5  
Full 01-8476971

Dr. Patrick Wyse-Jackson  
Geology Department  
Trinity College Dublin 2  
Full  
01-6081477 01-6711199  
wysjckup@tcd.ie  
[History of the use of building  
materials; geological  
collections of historical  
interest].