



NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 20

MAY 2002

Iontaobhas

Oidhreacht Mianadóireachta na hEireann

Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland

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PROGRAMME

- Ongoing till the end of June: *Mining through the Millennia* Exhibition in the Geological Survey of Ireland during working hours.
- 24-26 May – MHTI field excursion to Glandore mine and other sites in West Carbery. A weekend field visit to a new area for the MHTI. Paddy O'Sullivan has been researching the Glandore manganese/iron mine and will show us this interesting site. Further details on the back page but anyone who is likely to attend should notify Matthew Parkes as soon as possible. Phone 01-6041493/ 8301850 or email matthewparkes@gsi.ie
- MHTI AGM and Coalmining Seminar Sunday 23rd June, Castlecomer. The AGM will be held at 12.00 in the Community Hall, in Castlecomer. Full programme details will be circulated later, but AGM business enclosures included with this newsletter
- NAMHO 2002, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales 5-8th July. The application of water power in mining.
- NAMHO 2003, Avondale House, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow. 7-8th June 2003 Following last year's unfortunate cancellation of the annual NAMHO meeting due to Foot and Mouth disease, NAMHO have accepted our offer to host the meeting in 2003, and it will follow our original plans with the meeting at Avondale House, with many field visits around the Wicklow/Avoca area, including underground trips.
- Provisional Spring 2003 Conference: Mining and the Environment: the historical legacy

WWW.MHTI.IE

NEWS

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

MHTI would like to gratefully acknowledge the support of its sustaining members who are again supporting the Trust in 2002

- Tara Mines
- Geological Survey of Ireland
- ERA-Maptec
- Conroy Diamonds and Gold Plc
- Irish Marine Oil
- Shannon Heritage
- Lisheen Mine

CASTLECOMER

Seamus Walsh has reported that things are looking very good for a mining museum in Castlecomer, with work commencing at the former baths at Deerpark Mine. The two groups locally involved in mining heritage have combined their strengths and progress is now happening with a vibrant community. Further news in the next newsletter. **THE AGM WILL NOW BE HELD AT CASTLECOMER ON THE 23rd JUNE.**

NAMHO

British cavers have proposed a new organisation 'Underground Britain' to act as a coordinating body for caving and mining interests. A discussion document has been developed and may be viewed online at www.nca.org.uk and www.bcra.org.uk

DÚCHAS PANEL SUCCESS

The MHTI has been successful in its application to be placed on a panel of consultants to assist in the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. The panel has been established by Dúchas as part of a selection process for awarding contracts for fields surveys, inventories, maps and editing of mining archaeology reports.

CONFERENCES

TICCIH XII International Congress "Preservation of industrial heritage and rehabilitation of old industrial centres" (official language of the conference is English). 10-14 July 2003 in Moscow and 14-18 July post-congress tour to Urals. Further details from Eugene Logunov, Institute of Material Culture, PO Box

65, Ekaterinburg B-109, Russia.
logunov@online.ural.ru

Souterrain2K2 is the fifth International Congress on Souterrains to be held in Liverpool from 8-12 August 2002. The conference covers anything relating to underground excavation and includes papers on railway tunnels, salt mines and road tunnels under the Mersey. Look up www.souterrain2k2.co.uk for details or contact Chris Iles at 0044-7976-848-458

CORRESPONDENCE

Richard Leader, 17th century ironmaster.

Bruce Scott of Cambridge, MA, USA (s.a.bruce@verizon.net) is researching Richard Leader (1609-61), a New England Iron Master, metallurgist and merchant who built and operated the Hammersmith Iron Works north of Boston, Massachusetts (now the Saugus Iron Works). Born in Speldhurst, Kent, Leader was hired by John Becx/Beex & Company in 1645 to construct and manage the Hammersmith blast furnace because of his considerable experience in making iron. Where he got that experience remains a mystery, however.

Leader was known to have lived in Limerick before the 1641 uprising. Has any reader ever come across his name, or that of his brother George, in relation to any 17th Century iron works in Ireland or iron works at other UK locations such as the Forest of Dean? In addition, did Becx/Beex & Co. have any 17th C. Irish operations?

KINGSCOURT GYPSUM WORKS

Ted Heeran of Ballyellis House, Mallow has forwarded two typescript items relating to the gypsum works near Kingscourt, County Cavan and these have now been put into the MHTI archive. One is a carbon copy of an undated description "written by Peter Quinn at the request of Fr. M. Marry P.P.". To judge from references, including strong nationalistic bias, it was written in the 1950s. The other is the transcript of an interview with local man Hughie McManus conducted by Liam Cosgrave (or Cosgrove) and dated February 1978. The following is collated from both.

In the immediate post-war boom in 1919 a company was set up by three local men to rework the gypsum showing at Drumgill and Lisnambo. Most of the finance to set up the Farney Development Company (Farney is the barony name) came also from local sources. Machinery was bought, including a steam

engine for crushing. None of the directors had experience of treating the raw gypsum to make plaster of paris.. Rather than importing expertise they tried calcining the rock in open pans. The building industry never expressed any confidence in the end result. The Farney company finally went into liquidation in 1927.

One of the directors named Hannigan bought the mineral lease for £1000 in 1929 but took no further action during those years of depression until 1935. In the climate of self-sufficiency of de Valera's government he brought in British machinery to reopen the workings and this time successfully captured the home market. Presumably the virtual cessation of building during the war years reduced the operation greatly. In 1945, however, a major re-organisation took place using British and American expertise. Out of that in 1947 emerged Gypsum Industries Ltd.

BOOKS

The Practice of British Geology, 1750-1850, by Hugh Torrens. Ashgate, Variorum Collected Studies Series, March 2002, 372 pp., ISBN 0 86078 876 8. (£59.50)

This collection of papers explores an area seldom considered by mining historians, the contribution made by geological practitioners to the advance of mining in the growth period of the Industrial Revolution. The papers largely focus on the advantages of understanding the stratigraphical column in mineral prospecting, confining attention to the search for clays, limestone, ironstone and, of course, coal which are found in stratified form. Prospecting for minerals occurring in veins is given only passing mention and there the author assigns supremacy to other countries whose 'mining traditions were very much longer', whereas there is good evidence for prospecting in English non-ferrous metal mines as far back as the early 14th century.

Not until the beginning of the 19th century was the stratigraphy of rocks understood and it took a lot longer for that understanding to permeate to the mining community. The concept of coal as a stratiform mineral and the means by which it might be prospected were known in the 17th century. Percussion boring rods, the principal tool for coal prospecting, continued in use well into the 20th century despite being rendered obsolete in 1805. An excellent account is provided of the development of the core drill by an Irish-born mining surveyor,

James Ryan, and the failure of the British mining establishment to appreciate its advantages, even when its use was reduced to the provision of low cost, large diameter bores capable of ventilating mines. This is dealt with in a chapter entitled "James Ryan (c.1770-1847) and the problems of introducing Irish 'new technology' to British mines in the early 19th century" reproduced from *Science and Society in Ireland: The Social Context of Science and Technology in Ireland, 1800-1950*, ed. P. J. Bowler and N. Whyte (Belfast, 1997).

***Beneath Your Feet: Tankardstown Mine* by Ike Wilson (published by the author, 2001) pp 32 €7.**

This comprises a series of spectacular photographs of parts of the underground workings of this county Waterford mine. Walls and "waterfalls" of livid blues and greens abound from the oxidisation of the copper in the levels. The mine closed in the mid 1870s but the photographs show timbering still in place including a wonderful blue-coated ladder. That these pictures have been put on record thus is all the more important as these levels are difficult of access and quite dangerous.

This booklet can be ordered from Ike – ikewilson@talk21.com.

Looking for old, rare or out of print books – why not try www.ukbookworld.com which has proved useful for NAMHO members (www.namho.org) in locating items relating to mining history. It covers 600 UK book sellers and has details of 500,000 titles.

Ulster's Coal Canals, edited by Erskine Holmes, is now available from the Secretary, Ulster Waterways Group, 4 Brown's Brae, Holywood, Co. Down BT18 0HL for Stg£3 (incl. p+p)

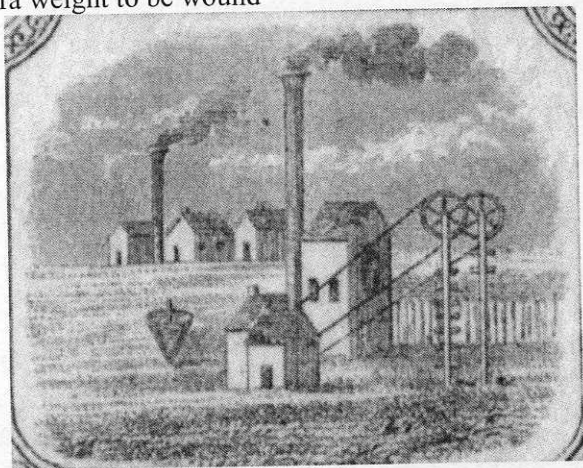
The Miners' Strike Day by Day, edited by Brian Elliott, has just been published by Wharncliffe Books. It follows the diary of miner Arthur Wakefield through the pit closures of 1984/85 in parts of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire and the English Midlands. ISBN 1-903425-16-6 (Stg£9.99)

The National Caving Association has a range of publications including some of interest to mine exploration. Details from speleoscene@nca.org.uk. *Radon underground* (information on exposure to radioactive gases during underground trips) £3 *Bats underground – a conservation code*. Free *Weils' disease* leaflet (information on exposure to this dangerous viral infection which is carried by rats) Free

HISTORIC MINING ILLUSTRATIONS: SHARE CERTIFICATE VIGNETTES.

Well, I'll just have to be a bit more careful in the future about casually dismissing even crude looking depictions of historic mining machinery in terms such as "a child's spinning top" [see MHTI Newsletter 19 Strand [nothing very article; illustration replicated below]! Edwin Thorpe and Peter Claughton were pretty quick off the mark to offer their views on what the object might have been.

Both consider that it represents some form of capstan/winding drum, Peter suggesting that it was probably meant to represent the capstan used to move pitwork in the shaft. He notes that stepped drums were common on capstans and winding engines, where the smaller diameter was used with all the rope extended effecting a lower driving ratio to compensate for the extra weight to be wound



Edwin cautions against dismissing such illustrations as inaccurate and of no help. He considers it to represent a diabolo winding drum, used to raise and lower pump rods in the shaft. Such appliances resembled horse gins in appearance, though the supporting frame is omitted in this illustration. He goes on to observe that, as the engraver has included the "top", this implies that he probably visited the site, and then drew up the printing plate from sketches made on site and from memory. The inclusion in the engraving of details like the rungs on the head frames must lead us to have some faith in the drawings, even if other details, such as winding rope, are absent. The chimney stacks resemble those constructed from brick, or even some steel sheet ones. Although without doubt it is a primitive engraving, Edwin considers that it might well accurately depict the number of buildings and their size in relation to each other – even clues about the purpose of some of them, including a pumping engine house.

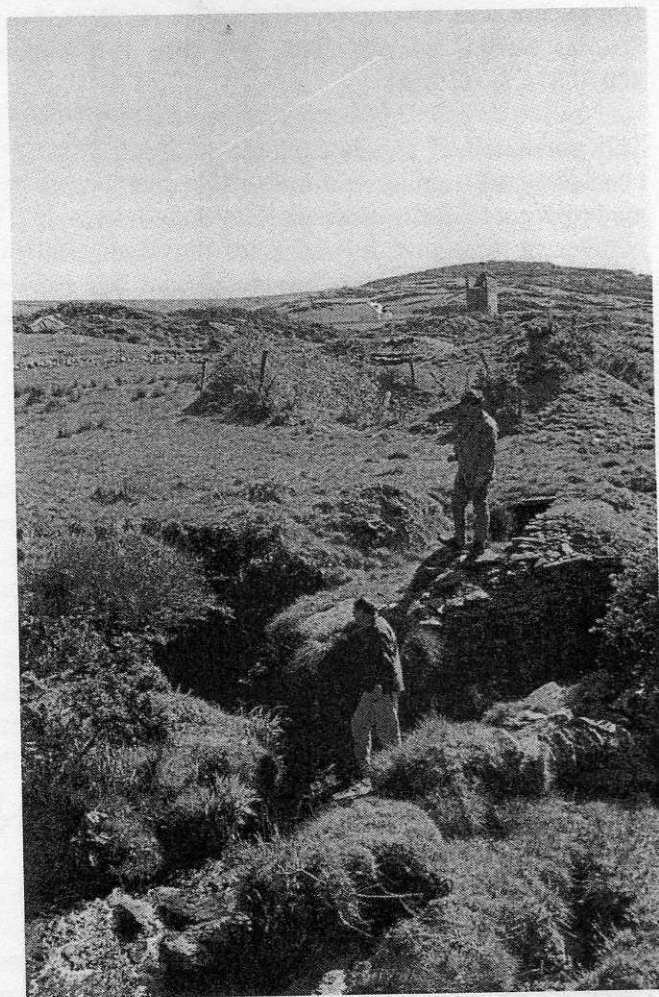
Thanks to you both for your observations – which proves that such illustrations can provide useful historic information. Now, how about "Old Batholes" Edwin?

John Morris

FIELD TRIP REPORTS

ALLIHIES April 6-7 2002

Martin, Ewan, new member Edward Byrne and I made a low key visit to the brilliantly sunny Costa del Allihies over the weekend of April 6 – 7, primarily to review funding and conservation issues relating to the Man Engine House. Edward is a Carlow based conservation and salvage specialist, an acknowledged expert in lime mortars, and manager of the Traditional Lime Company [see feature article in the *Irish Times* Property Supplement, p. 2, March 14, 2002]. He has taken a strong, and very welcome interest in the Man Engine House conservation project, and he offered many invaluable thoughts and suggestions on site – and in the pub afterwards! But more on all of that when we have further news on current funding applications.



Kealogue. Martin standing just below the flooded adit portal; adit collapse area in fenced off area behind Ewan. Puxley's Engine House in background.

The main business done, there was then time to have a look around at some of the less frequently observed historic mining features. Despite the brilliant weather, one of the main targets was to search out holes in the ground: for some anyway – I was more interested to see if there was any trace of quartz spoil evident in streams draining down from Caminches towards Ballydonegan [convincing]. We checked out many adit sites, including one on the bank of the stream below Puxley's Engine House at Kealogue. This was apparently open and accessible in fairly recent times – but not any longer, as can be seen in the photo.

Other sites visited included the remains of the Caminches Mine – just a few gable ends of buildings – and a hunt around for a boiler, which featured in Alan Williams book on the Berehaven Mines [Plate 35, p. 201].



Amazingly it still exists, but in a very poor state of repair – whatever about the condition of the tractor it is now propping up! We also discovered a second boiler of identical design at another location, though stupidly none of us took any measurements on either of them. Does anybody know anything about this type of boiler? Alan suggests that the one at

Caminches dates from about 1900 and probably came from a portable steam engine of the type manufactured by Robey of Lincoln. [John Morris]

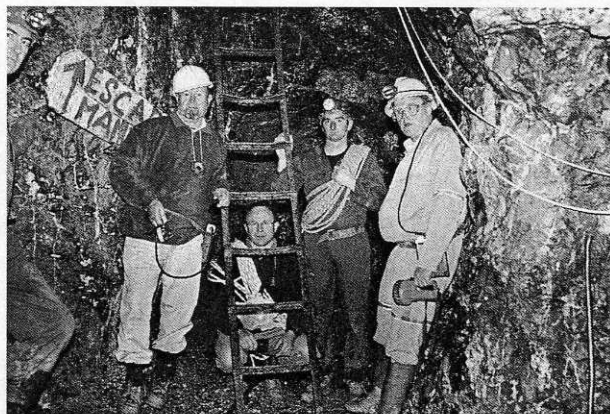
SLIGO BARYTE MINE 20TH-21ST APRIL 2002

This weekend was our second visit to the Gleniff Baryte Mine after a previous surface trip, a few years ago, was organised by Eammon Grennan and the late Conor McDermot which had whetted our appetite for an underground trip. According to Hallissy (1923), the Gleniff Mine was commenced around 1875 and worked almost continuously up to 1919 from two adits driven in the face of the limestone cliff at the head of Gleniff valley. During this period the baryte was lowered down the cliff on an aerial ropeway. Initial treatment took place at the foot of the cliff (cobbing, washing, bleaching and grinding). The washed baryte was then transported to the mill at Ballintrillick, where it was bleached with acid, ground, dried and bagged for shipment to Liverpool via Sligo. During the mid 20th century, working of the baryte vein was initiated from the plateau of the mountain top via two new adits. It is unlikely that these new workings were ever linked through the mountain to the older adits in Gleniff – despite local hearsay that miners entered the adits in face of the Gleniff cliff and travelled underground to their place of work.

At this time a new aerial ropeway was constructed down to the Glencar valley in the south. There are impressive remains of this ropeway remaining today. The last phase of mining commenced in 1970s, when the American company of Halliburton brought the mine as a strategic source of baryte for the predicted boom in oil exploration off the west coast of Ireland. Much of the underground remains at Gleniff date from this period. Underground, Halliburton extended the main 1400 foot level and stoped upwards from the 1450 and 1500 foot levels. Some opencast mining also took place. The baryte was washed and crushed at a new plant built on the site and sent by lorry to Sligo for shipment. The mine finally closed in about 1979 when the demand for baryte from Irish oil exploration didn't meet expectations and Halliburton found a larger source of baryte in Scotland suitable for the North Sea Market.

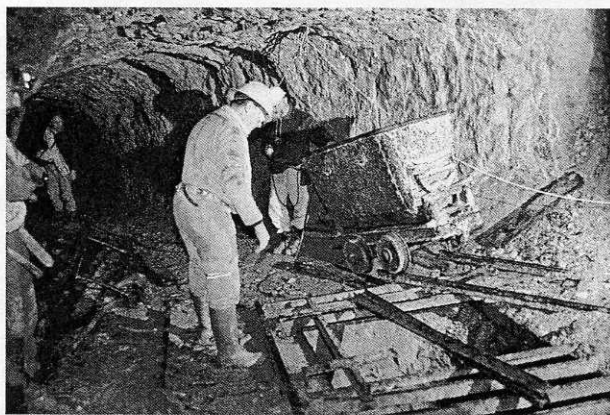
Our visit to the Gleniff Mine commenced on the Saturday morning with the party assembling at the head of the Horseshoe Road to be met by Eamon Grennan and one of his students who lead us up the old mine road to the site. On this trip we were also

accompanied by John Anderson who has recently joined the Trust and has spent some time investigating the mine. Two new members also joined up on the day (Emer Crean and Brian Jones). Underground we explored the main 1400 foot level, which was generally in very good condition. Several interesting aspects of the level include impressive exposures of the baryte vein, wooden hoppers (some with various fungal growths) and the escape ladder way to the 1500 foot level. This ladder way originally lead to the surface,



The escape manway ladders in the 1400 level.

but is now blocked near its top. On the 1500 level are remains of trucks and grizzly over an orepass.



On the Sunday we were met by Michael Carragher who had been the underground foreman at the mine during the Halliburton period. We repeated some of the underground trip from the Saturday, this time guided by Michael who last visited the mine just before it closed. We also managed to gain access to the bottom of Barton's Hole and admire this impressive opening to daylight some 300 feet plus above our heads. The day finished with Martin, Matthew and Brian exploring the lower 1350 foot level which was last worked in the 1950's but re-timbered in the 1970's. The level has false wooden flooring supported on stulls over a 100-foot drop. This leads to a metal ladder way that can be climbed down to the bottom of the workings, from

which there is an impressive view of the timbering above.

In all we had an excellent visit to the mine and we would like to thank the Exploration and Mining Division of the Department of Marine and Natural Resources for permission to go underground. We also thank Mr. Andy McSharry for permission to cross land when accessing the mines and other landowners in the area including Cormac Feeny. Thanks to John Anderson and Michael Carragher and Eamon Grennan for organisation and leading the trips.



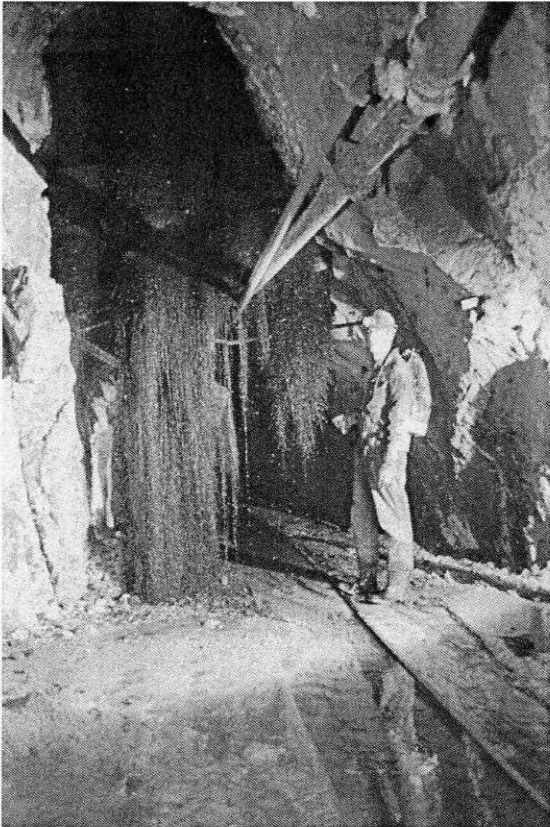
Descending the escape manway ladders from the 1500 level to the 1400 foot level

Martin Critchley

WHAT A LOT OF ROT!

One of the interesting aspects of the 1400 level at Gleniff is the presence of several forms of fungi underground growing on the wooden timbers. It is thought that this might be dry rot (*Serpula lacrymans*) or possibly a fungus called the Cellar Fungus (*Coniophora*) but we are investigating further and seeking specialist advice and identification. The picture below shows long fairly robust black structures which may be sheaths to sustain the rhizomorphs in their search for moisture. These 'threads' are as long as 6m in Gleniff.

The whitish ruffle structures in the second picture may be the fruit bodies (the mushrooms) of the fungus. Any readers who have encountered this feature in other mines are asked to contact Matthew Parkes. It may be common enough (it is seen in Avoca for example), but not well reported. Thanks to Cathy Hayes and Hubert Fuller for preliminary identification.

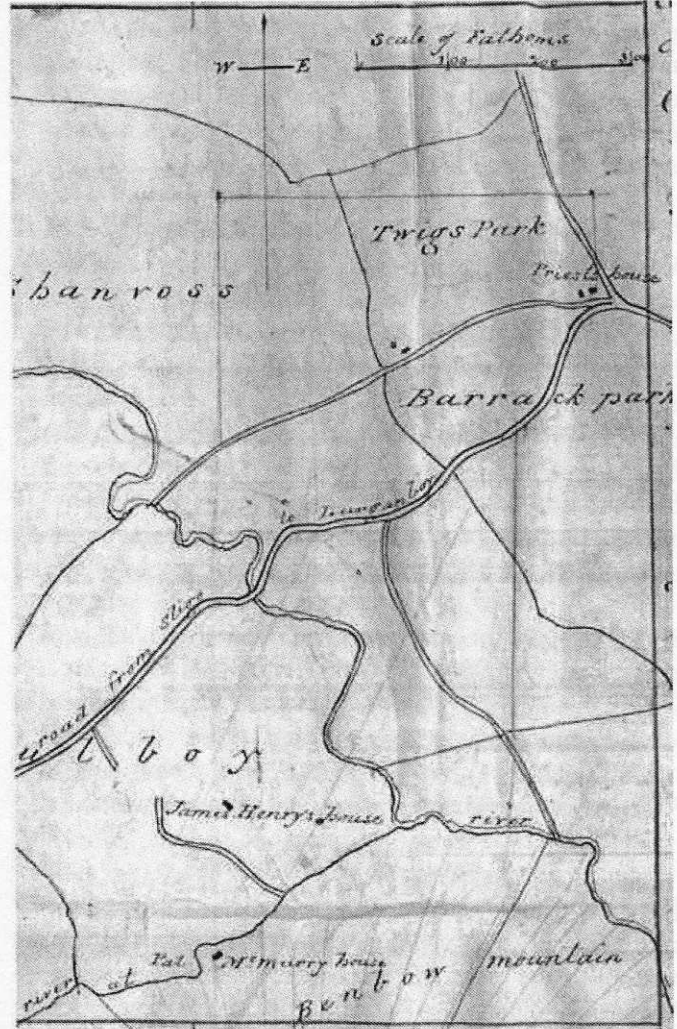


RECENTLY DISCOVERED HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

Some people are remarkably adept at ferreting out information from unlikely sources, but it is doubtful that there are many so adept at this as Petra Coffey. Though not a member of MHTI, she is keenly aware of our interests, and over the last few years she has sourced an amazing array of documents etc. As a sample, herewith a selection of some of her latest offerings: for these, her continuing commitment to the task, and not least for her infectious enthusiasm, we are deeply grateful.

Twigspark, Co. Leitrim

This must surely rank as one of the most obscure of that august band, the lesser known Irish historic lead mines: even Cole has little to say about it. Hence the discovery of not one, but two Lease documents relating to this mine fills quite a gap in our knowledge.



The first is a 4 page, manuscript document on vellum. It is dated May 20, 1846 and records the assignment, by John Arthur Wynne (1801 – 1865), of Hazelwood Demesne, Sligo, to William Vivian of - and won't our Cornish colleagues love the next bit! – Parish of Camborne, County of Cornwall in England (and others who are noted as parties to the agreement, but are not named), of the rights to prospect and mine for copper, lead and other minerals in a specified area around Twigspark (see diagram reproduced from the document). The 21 year lease covers all the standard rights, duties and obligations of both parties, and specifies a royalty of 1/18 of produce, payable quarterly and commencing after the first £100 of ore had been raised and sold.

The second 1 page, printed *pro forma* lease is dated March 4, 1862. It again records the assignment of prospecting and mining rights from the Right Honourable John Wynne of Hazelwood, this time to the "Mineral Exploring Company Limited". The lease provides for an initial 5 year period to prospect for minerals, and an undertaking to grant a 21 year mining lease to work any minerals discovered. For the first 5 years of the latter period a royalty of 1/20 would apply, and 1/16 for the balance of the term. The signature of John Wynne is witnessed by F.W.Olpherts, of Mountshannon, Co. Leitrim, whose occupation is listed as Land Agent and JP.

The Wynne family originated from the Bala area of Wales, first settling in Ireland in 1658. They gradually acquired extensive land holdings throughout Counties Leitrim and Sligo, and though the published history of the family (Jones, W.G. 1994. *The Wynnes of Sligo and Leitrim*: ISBN 1 873437 07 2) provides much information about them, mining is not mentioned. The Wynnes are well documented, but can anybody out there provide any information about William Vivian – any relationship, for example, to the Sandys-Vivian company; or the Mineral Exploring Company Limited?

Both lease documents have been scanned, and hard copy prints from these deposited in the MHTI archive. Our thanks to the private collector, who wishes to remain anonymous, for making these documents available and permitting us to copy them; and to Pdraig Connaughton for scanning both documents.

Mines etc. in Co. Wicklow

Two sets of documents relating to different aspects of mining in Wicklow have also emerged, the first relating to the Gold Mines (River) area, the second to Avoca principally. The Gold Mines (River) area features as Plate 3 of 25 hand tinted, line engravings in a very rare book entitled "A picturesque tour through Ireland" by Dennis Sullivan Esq., and published in 1824 by Thomas M'Lean, 26, Haymarket, London. The "Gold Mines" plate presents a very pastoral image, but, more interestingly, the accompanying text provides remarkably detailed information about the discovery of gold in the river, the workings, and amounts and grades of gold recovered.

The second document forms part of a bound volume of geological plans and sections, entitled "Geological Survey of County Wicklow". The principal plan of mining history interest is a large scale, undated, printed map of the "Ovoca Mines" by Warrington W. Smyth, small scale reproductions of which are known in other publications. The plan provides very detailed, coloured depictions of workings extending from various named

shafts at East and West Avoca. This particular plan is in very fine condition, and it, and the accompanying geological sections, will be scanned.

Our thanks to the Neptune Gallery, Dublin, supplier of prints, maps and watercolours, for making these documents available, and for permitting copies to be made.

Millstones

Millstones, everything and anything to do with them, are one of Petra's abiding passions. Recently she sought advice upon samples of rock types out of which millstones had been made at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, a town about 50km or so east of Paris. The rocks, one quartz, the other probably a totally altered volcanic breccia, and both known colloquially as "French Burr", provided the basis for one of the most substantive centres of millstone production in France, an industry which continued up to the 1960s [for details see Ward, O. 1993. *French Millstones: Notes on the Millstone Industry at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre*. The International Molinological Society. ISBN 92 9134 018 9].



Two postcards provide an insight into this millstone industry: one of extractive activities at one of the many millstone quarries in the district, and postmarked 1906; the other, postmarked 1909, a view of one of the fabrication plants. Even reject millstones had a practical use – as building blocks in a river embankment wall! The photograph shows a close up of the embankment wall, with Petra for scale.



From the outset of the formation of the MHSI, as it was in 1996, we have actively encouraged inclusion and encouragement of interest in all facets of mining history – not just the history of metal mining. To that end, we have promoted events and trips at slate, granite and other rock mines and quarries as well as Ireland's coal mines – and to that list we must now add millstone quarrying. So, if any member knows anything about, or has an interest in any dimension whatsoever of that industry, Petra would be delighted to hear from you. Please contact either Matthew Parkes or John Morris and we will gladly pass on any information etc. to her. [John Morris]

IHAI email discussion group

The Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland have set up an email discussion group to allow MHTI members to get email information on both MHTI and IHAI events.

To subscribe:

industrialheritage-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Unsubscribe:

industrialheritage-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com

Thanks to Fred Hamond and Nigel Monaghan

GET NOTICED BY EMAIL!

The MHTI often receives notices of events organised by other societies and organisations, which are quite likely to be of interest to some members. They are often only a week or two away from the date of the lecture or meeting. For example the delay in issuing this newsletter has meant that a trip run by the Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland on the 10-11 May has passed, but we could have notified all those on email several weeks ago, as it would probably have been of interest to many members.

We are currently building an email list for all members with email, in order to notify members of additional events, lectures and news that have a short timeframe and which will be out of date by the time you receive the next newsletter. **If you wish to be on this list please email**

matthewparkes@gsi.ie

especially if you did not originally supply an email address on your membership form, or if yours has changed recently. Also email us if you **do not wish** to receive any occasional notices this way.

JOURNAL No. 2 2002

If you wish to submit your paper for the MHTI Journal in 2002, the time available is rapidly passing. It will be published in November each year and what it contains is up to you! We have many possible authors and topics of interest to a wide readership, amongst the membership and we are hoping for a good response. Please send any articles directly to the Editor, Des Cowman, Knockane, Annestown, Co. Waterford
dcowman@iol.ie

If you require any advice or assistance with a planned paper or short note, please contact Des Cowman, Matthew Parkes or any member of the Board.

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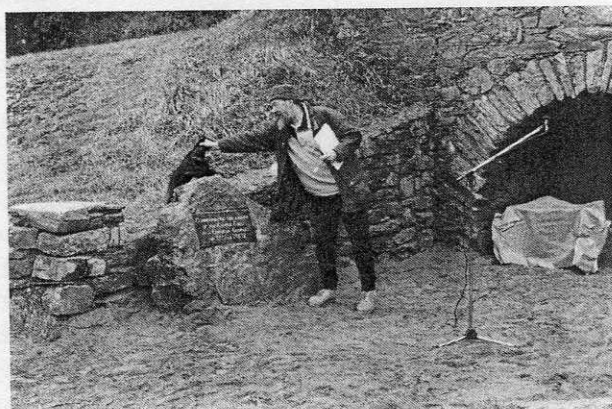
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COPPER COAST EUROPEAN GEOPARK

Some more scenes from the COPPER COAST
EUROPEAN GEOPARK launch, February 16 – 17.
[John Morris]



*Dick Warner formally unveiling the Copper Coast
commemorative plaque at Stradbally Cove.*



*"Connie Copper" regaling the crowds at Stradbally
with his tales of the good and bad old times.*



*The sermon on the mount: Des astride the Ogham
Stones alignment on the central mound, Geological
Park, Bunmahon.*



And Des Cowman again at Tankardstown, pointing out where the burning lorry was pushed down a shaft in the film "The Mackenzie Break".

Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland publications available.

The Ecology of Old Mine Sites. Proceedings of a workshop on the ecology of old mine sites organised by the Mining Heritage Society of Ireland 18-19 October 1997 at the Geological Survey of Ireland. Special Issue of Biology and Environment. Proceedings of the Royal of Irish Academy. Vol. 99B. No. 1. ISSN 0791-7945
• 10.50 + • 1.50 p&p

Cole, G.A.J. Memoir of localities of minerals of economic importance and metalliferous mines in Ireland. A facsimile edition of the Geological Survey of Ireland Memoir of 1922. Published by the Mining Heritage Society of Ireland 1998. ISBN 0-9534538-0-4
• 12.00 + • 1.90 p&p **MEMBERS PRICE: • 10.00 plus • 1.90 p&p**

Williams, R.A. 1998. The Berehaven Copper Mines. Allihies, Co. Cork, S.W. Ireland. History

of the commercial, social life and folklore of this region. British Mining No. 42. First published by The Northern Mine Research Society. This edition published by A.B. O'Connor, Kenmare Book Shop, Co. Kerry. 228pp. ISBN 0 9521173 0 4 • 9.00 + • 1.90 p&p Limited numbers only.

O'Brien, W. 2000. Ross Island and the Mining Heritage of Killarney. Published by the Dept. of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway. 30pp, 33 figures, in full colour. ISBN 0 9535620 1 X
• 5.00 + 80c p&p (**Members price • 5.00 includes p&p**)

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- An 1854 Catalogue of Mines and Mineral occurrences in Ireland by John. H. Morris
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- Survey of historic mine workings exposed in McQuaid's Quarry, Lemgare, Clontibret, Co. Monaghan by John Morris and M. Parkes
- The metal mines of Dublin by Des Cowman
- The Mines of Baravore, Glenmalure, Co. Wicklow by Stuart Chester and Nigel Burns (with mineralogical note by Richard Unitt)

GLANDORE and WEST CARBERY MINES FIELD EXCURSION

24-26th MAY 2002

Please note that this precise arrangements of this excursion may be subject to small changes, so please contact Matthew Parkes if you are interested in participating in order to ensure you receive up to date information.matthewparkes@eircom.net, matthewparkes@gsi.ie or 01-6041493 (daytime) or 01-8301850 (evenings)

The provisional plan is to visit Glandore on Saturday morning and also take in Cappagh, Ballycummisk and Coosheen on Saturday, with visits to either or both Derryginagh and/or Connonagh Slate mines on Sunday.

Please make your own bookings directly for accommodation:
Bed and Breakfast options near Skibbereen (maximum prices shown)

Borodale 028 21485 Skibbereen €25.39 (*Per Person Sharing En Suite*)
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For other options ring Skibbereen Tourist Office 028-21766
Or log onto www.ireland.travel.ie

UNDERGROUND EXPLORATION IN WICKLOW

Since the Trust has now got permission to undertake exploration underground from the Exploration and Mining Division of the Department of Marine and Natural Resources, it is planned to visit a number of sites in Wicklow (Avoca, Glendasan, Glendalough, Glenmalure) over the coming months, in order to assess their suitability for NAMHO 2003 events. These visits will not be fixed enough to put in the programme on fixed dates and will be organized at relatively short notice of a few days. If you are interested in participating in this important work, please contact

Martin Critchley: 01-6799227 or mcritchley@era.ie
Matthew Parkes: 01-6041493 or matthewparkes@gsi.ie

Have you paid your subscription for 2002?

Apologies to anyone who got in a panic as they had paid their 2001 sub but still had the date highlighted on their label – sometimes it takes a week or two for the update of information between posting, Treasurer, Membership Secretary and the actual production/mailing of the newsletter. If you have paid recently this may apply to you.

If you have not paid your sub and you are one of the few whose address label reads 2001 then this may be the last mailing you receive from the Trust, as we are unable to continue subsidising the costs of sending mailings to non paying members. Please pay your sub at once to ensure continued membership and receipt of the Newsletter and the Journal No 2.